Stormwater and Drainage Management Committee

Retention and Detention Areas

Detention Areas

There are two types of detention areas.

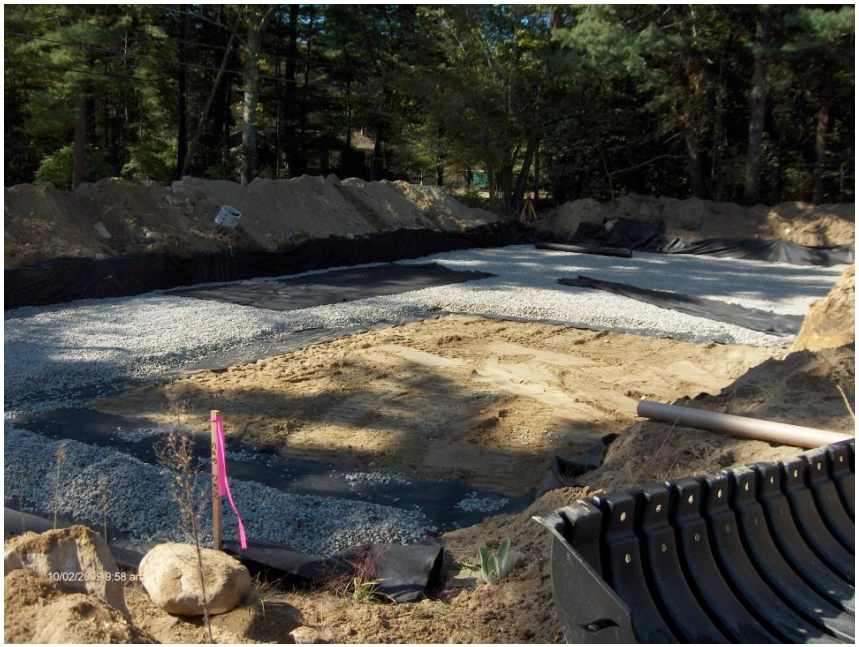
- Underground system
- Open air system

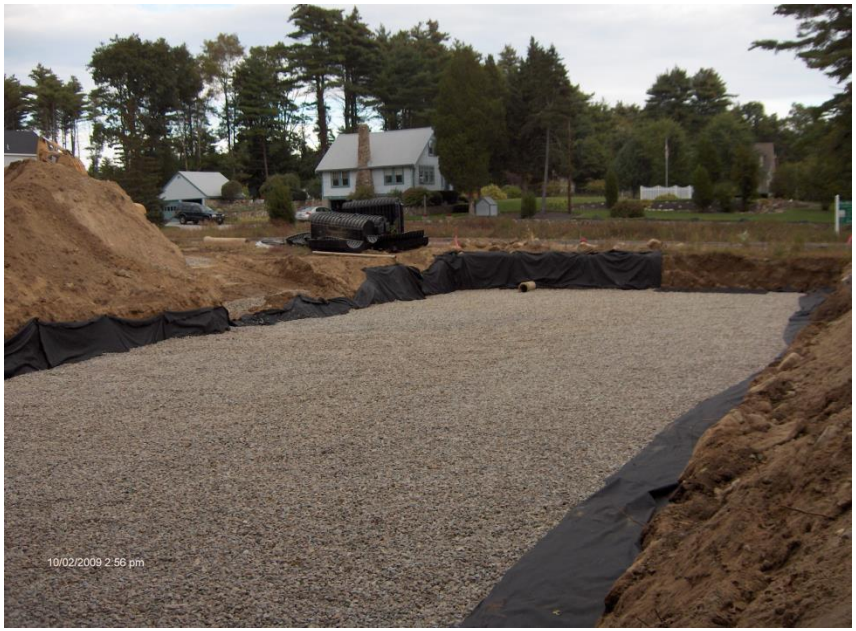
Underground Detention Areas

An underground detention area collects rainwater in an underground leaching field which has an outlet that could run into another drainage system.

The collected water passes through filter paper before it goes into an existing drainage system or outlet to a stream.

Construction of Underground Detention Area

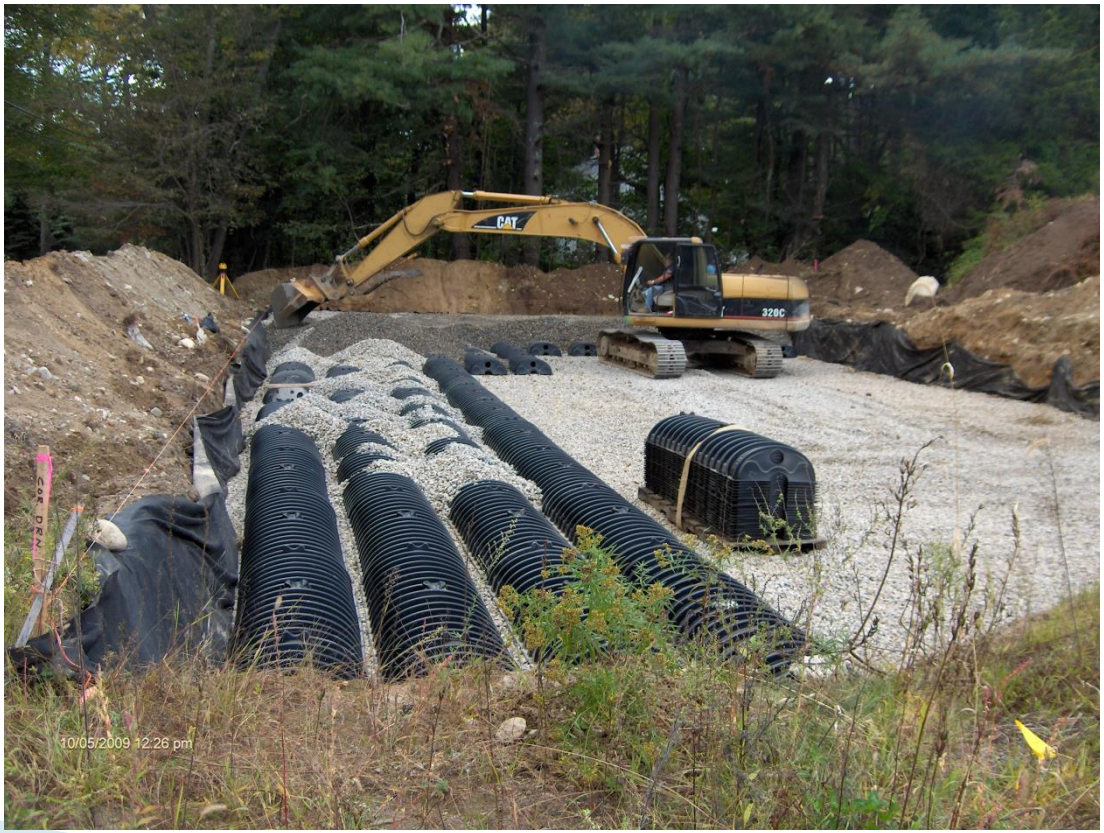




Filter paper and stone has been installed.

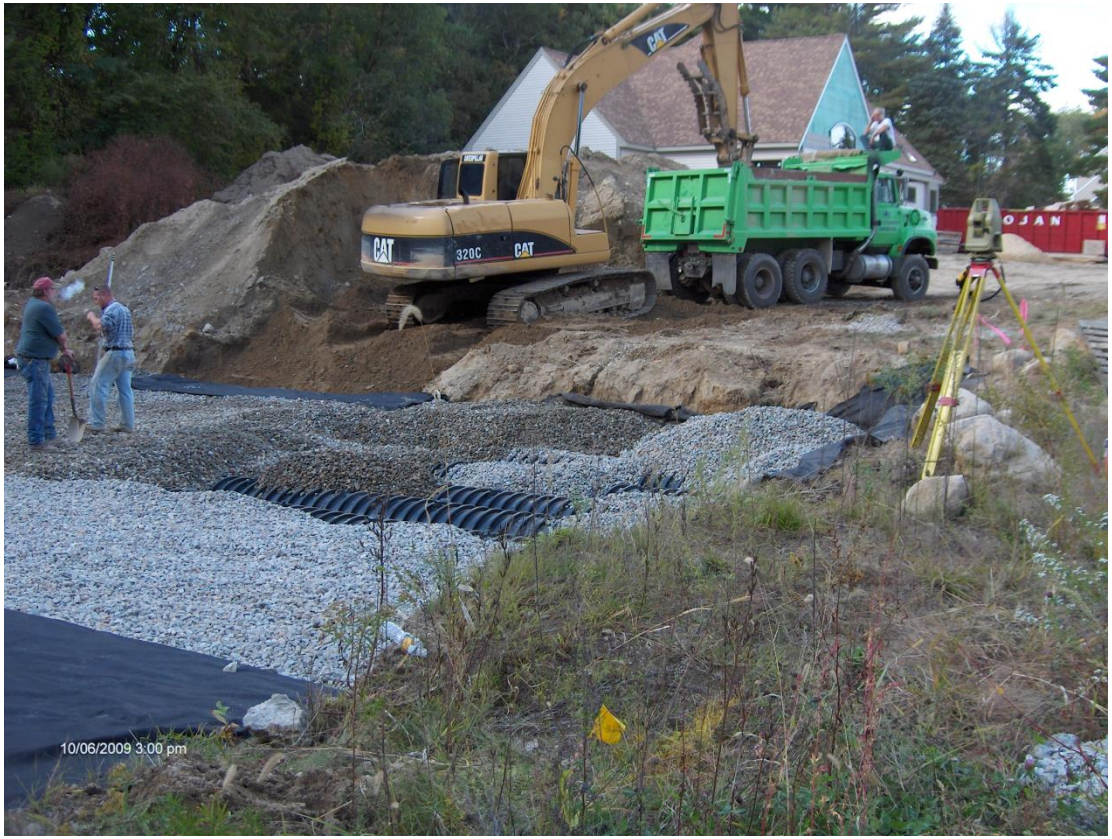
Construction of Underground Detention Area

Half moon drainage pipes are installed

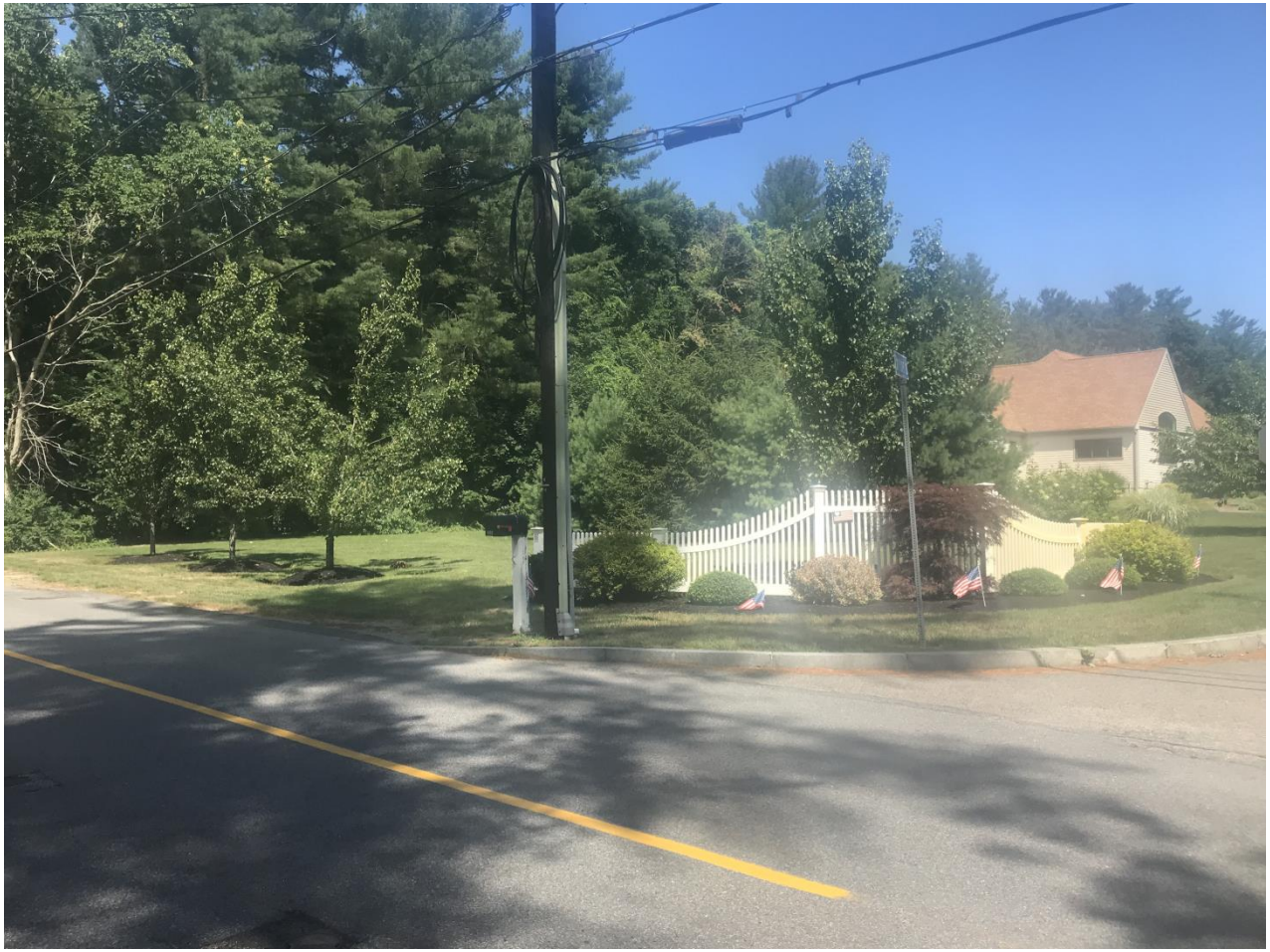


Construction of Underground Detention Area

Stone covers entire area.



Completed underground detention area

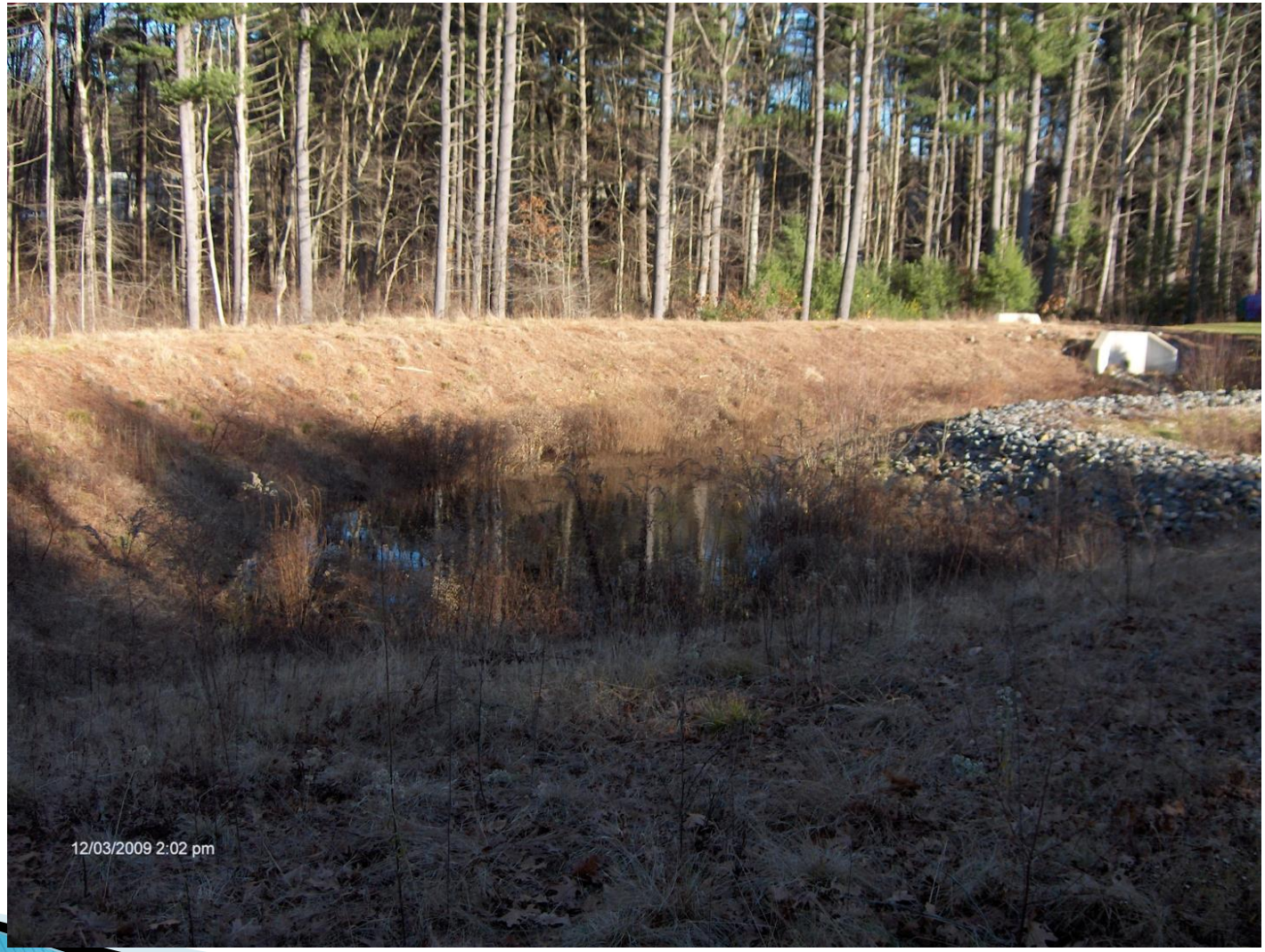


7/15/2022

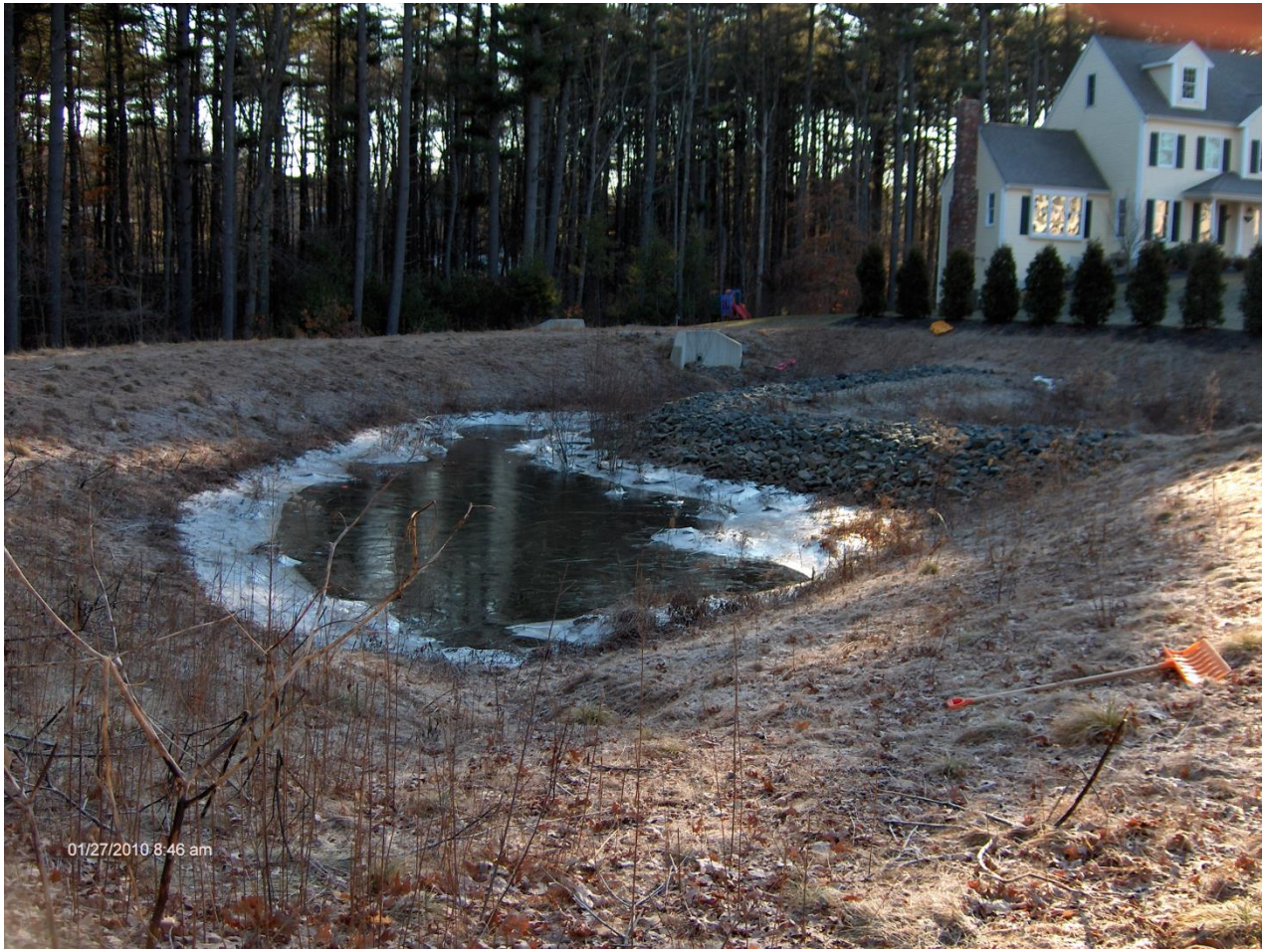
Open Air Detention Areas

An open air detention area is an open pit dug into the soil. There is a header built into one wall with a pipe to drain into an existing stream. The open air detention area does not contain a filter. The water runs into the stream unfiltered.

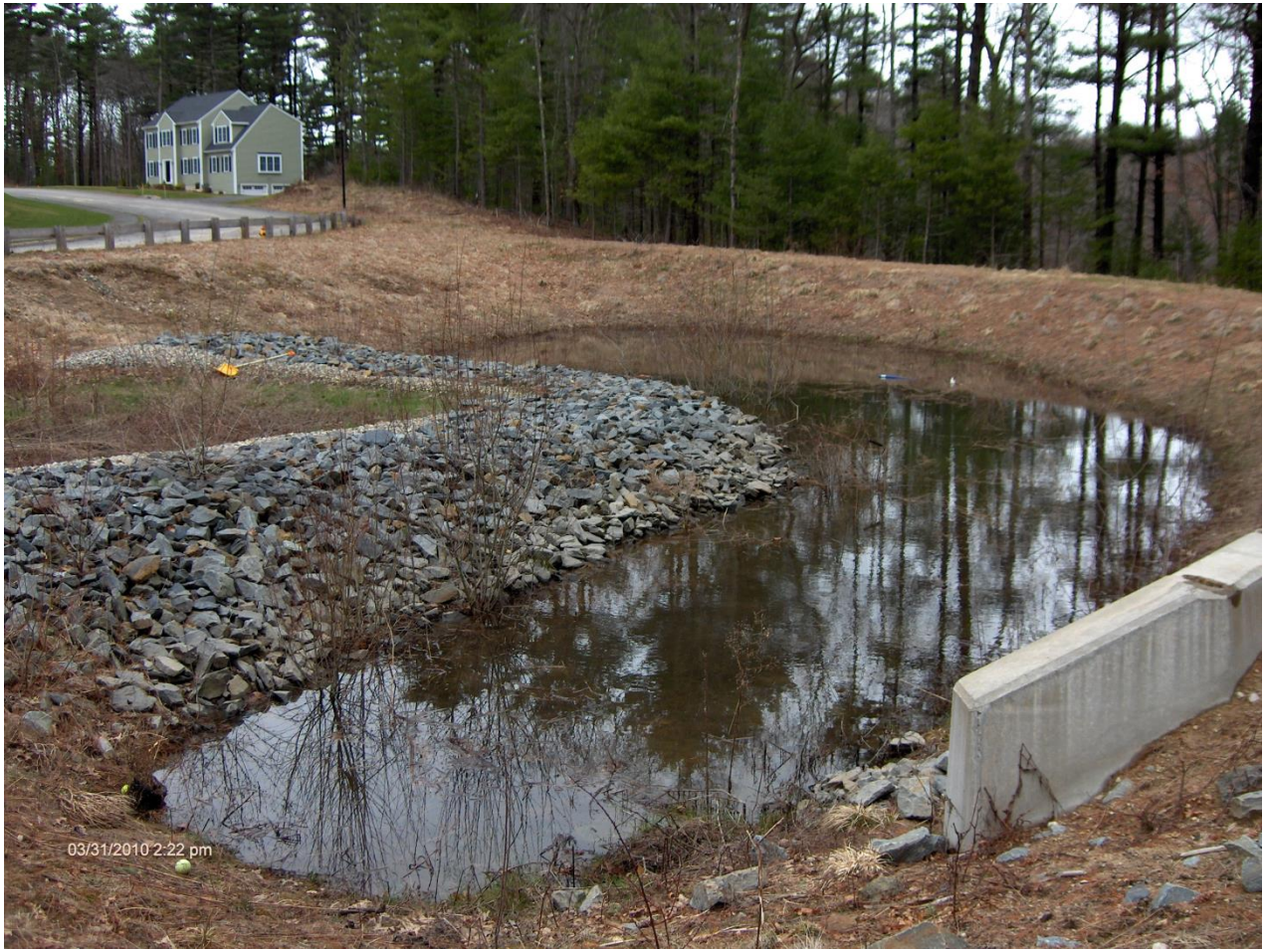
Open Air Detention Area



12/3/2009

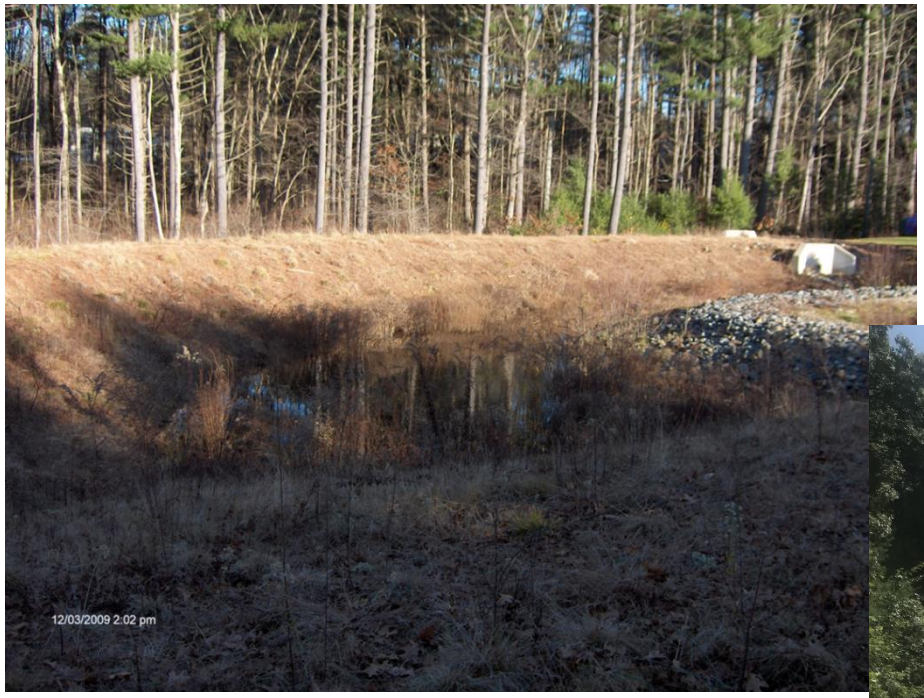


1/27/2010



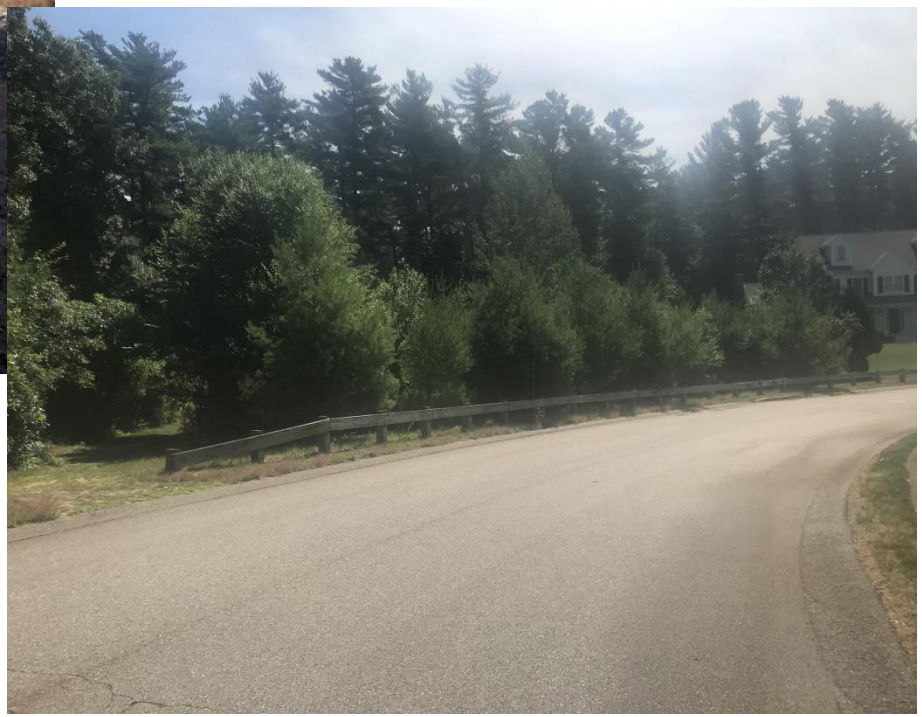
3/31/2010

Open Air Detention Area



12/3/2009

Photos of
open air detention area
on Christopher Lane in Hanson

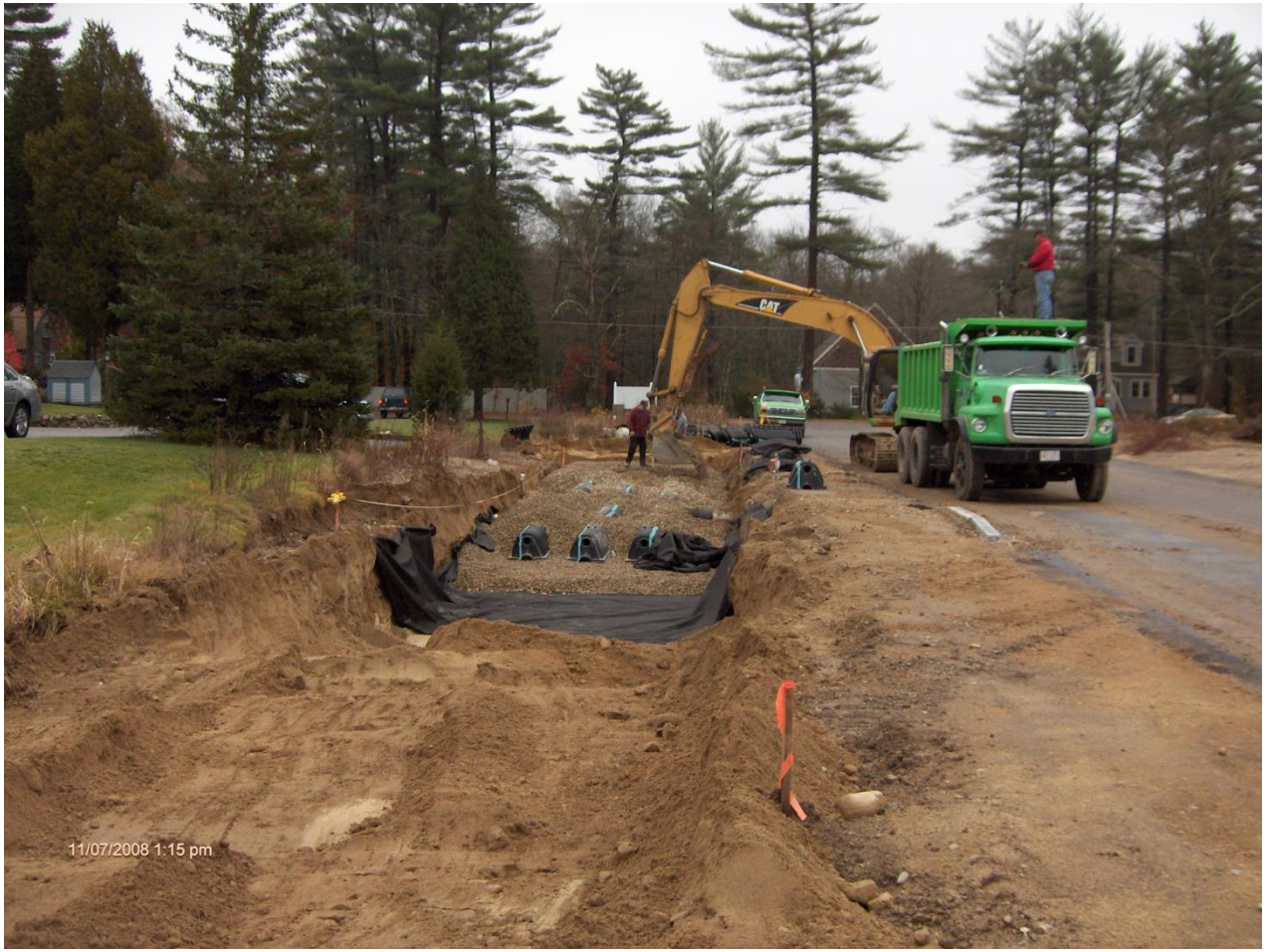


7/15/2022

Retention Areas

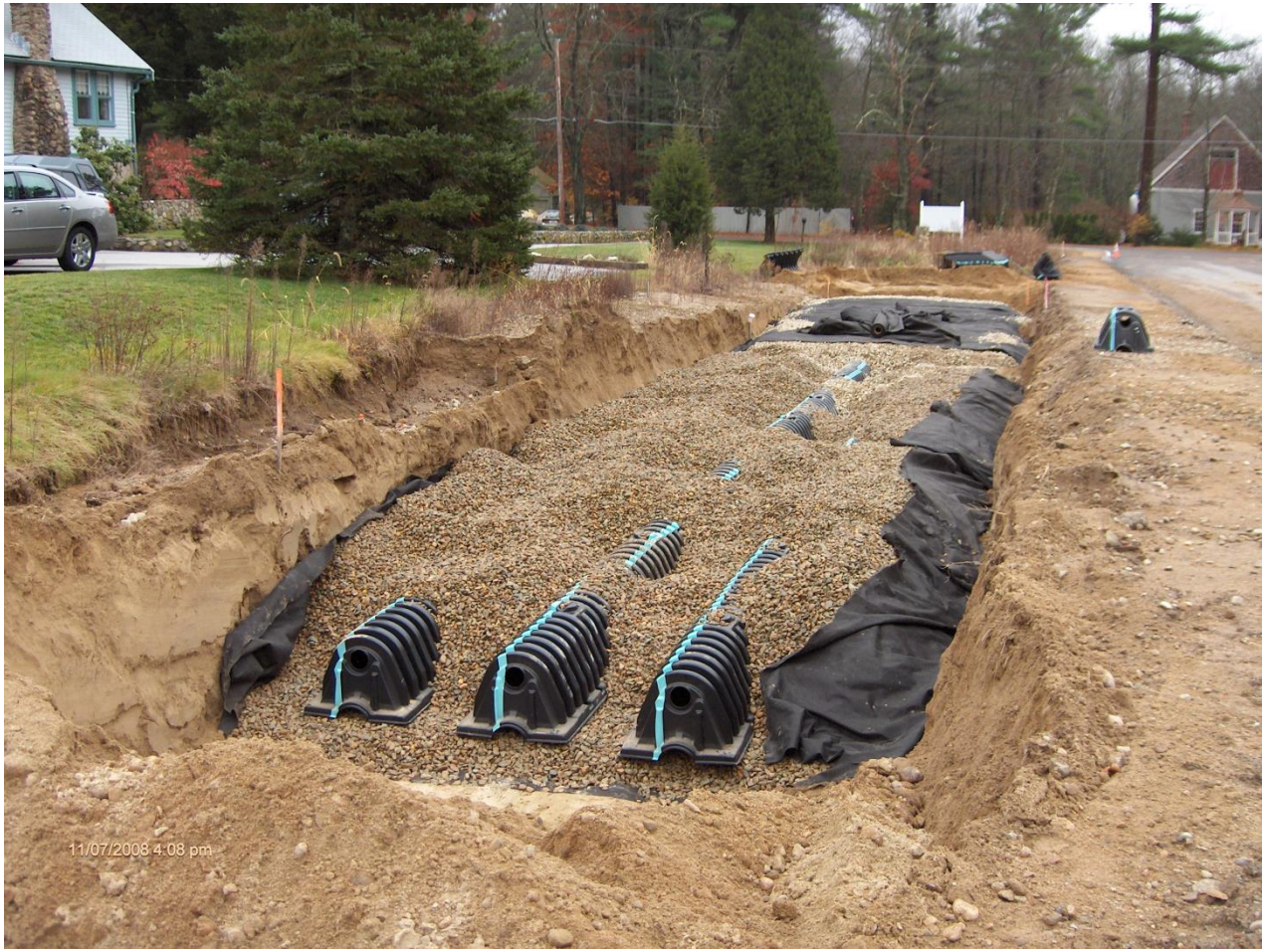
A retention area is an area built into the ground similar to the underground detention area, but there is no outlet. One hundred percent of the water seeps back into the ground.

Construction of Retention Area

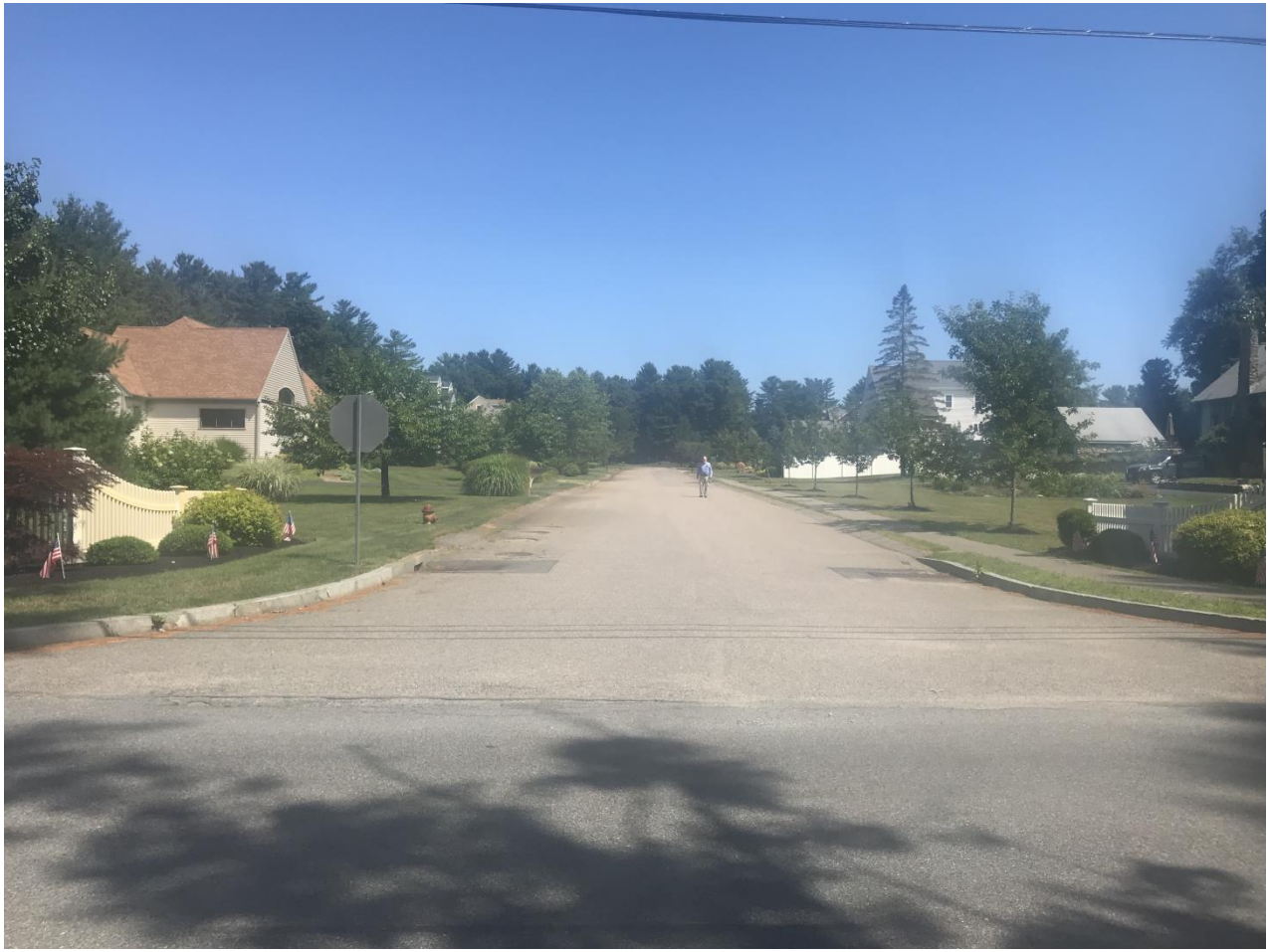


11/7/2008

Construction of Retention Area



11/7/2008



7/15/2022

Specifications for Underground Detention and Retention Areas

- An 11 feet deep test hole must be dug to insure that there is ample space above the water table.

- The 11 feet includes:
  - 8 feet for the tank
  - 3 feet of cover to go on top of the tank (this includes the asphalt road)