



# Retrofitting stormwater retention on headwater streets: hydrologic effects of catchment-scale green infrastructure



**Anne Jefferson**

Kimberly Jarden  
Kent State University

Jennifer Grieser  
Cleveland Metroparks





# Green infrastructure

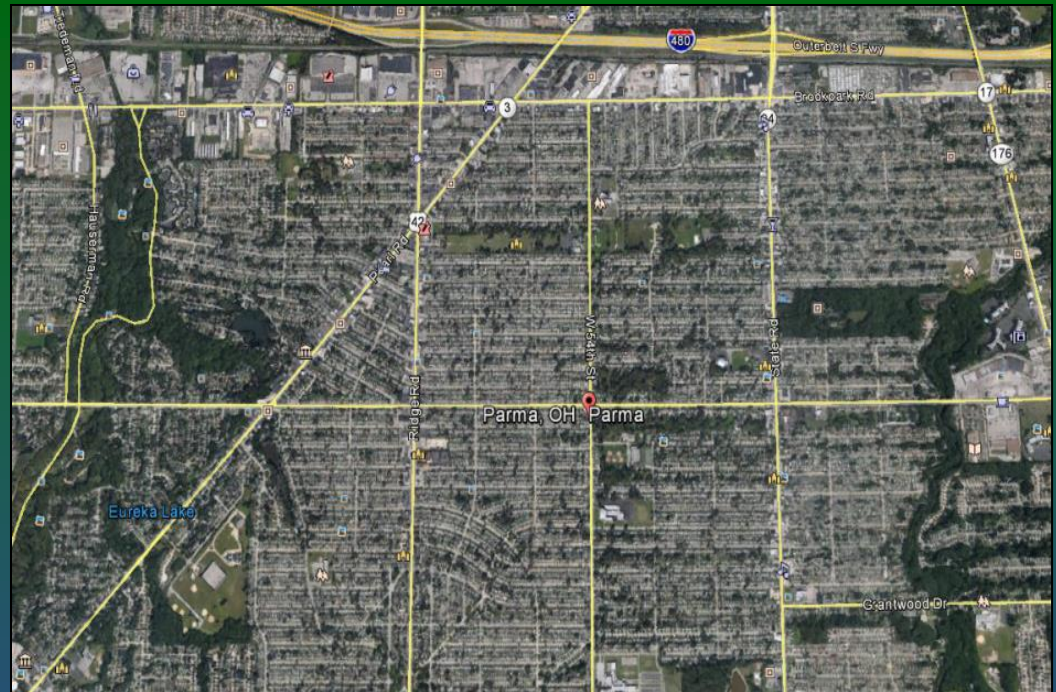
(aka low impact development, distributed stormwater management, source control)

Goal: disconnect impervious surfaces from sewer or stream to maintain pre-development hydrograph and water balance



# Retrofitting stormwater controls

Already urbanized  
watersheds may require  
distributed approaches.



Parma, Ohio: Fully developed since 1950s



# How effectively can green infrastructure mitigate urban stormflow?

- What effects do street scale green infrastructure investments including, rain gardens, street side bioretention, and rain barrels have on peak and total stormflows?
- What are the human dimensions of the story?



Jarden, Jefferson, and Grieser. *In press*. Assessing the effects of catchment-scale green infrastructure retrofits on hydrograph characteristics. *Hydrological Processes*, doi: 10.1002/hyp.10736.





Parma, Ohio  
West Creek  
(tributary to Cuyahoga)  
35% impervious

**Klusner Ave.**  
55.5% impervious

37 Rain Barrels  
7 Rain Gardens  
16 Bioretention

12.5% homeowner  
participation

**Treatment**  
**Control**



**West Creek**

**Control**

**Treatment**

**Parkhaven Dr.**  
26.4% impervious

21 Rain Barrels  
3 Rain Gardens  
7 Bioretention

32.2% homeowner  
participation

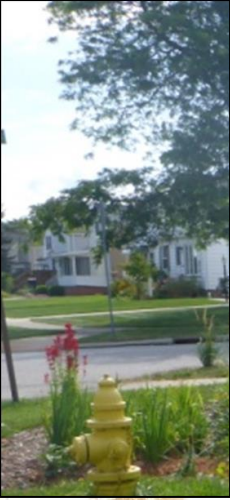


Parkhaven Dr – Mazepa Trail

Klusner Ave – Hetzel Dr



A  
Pre

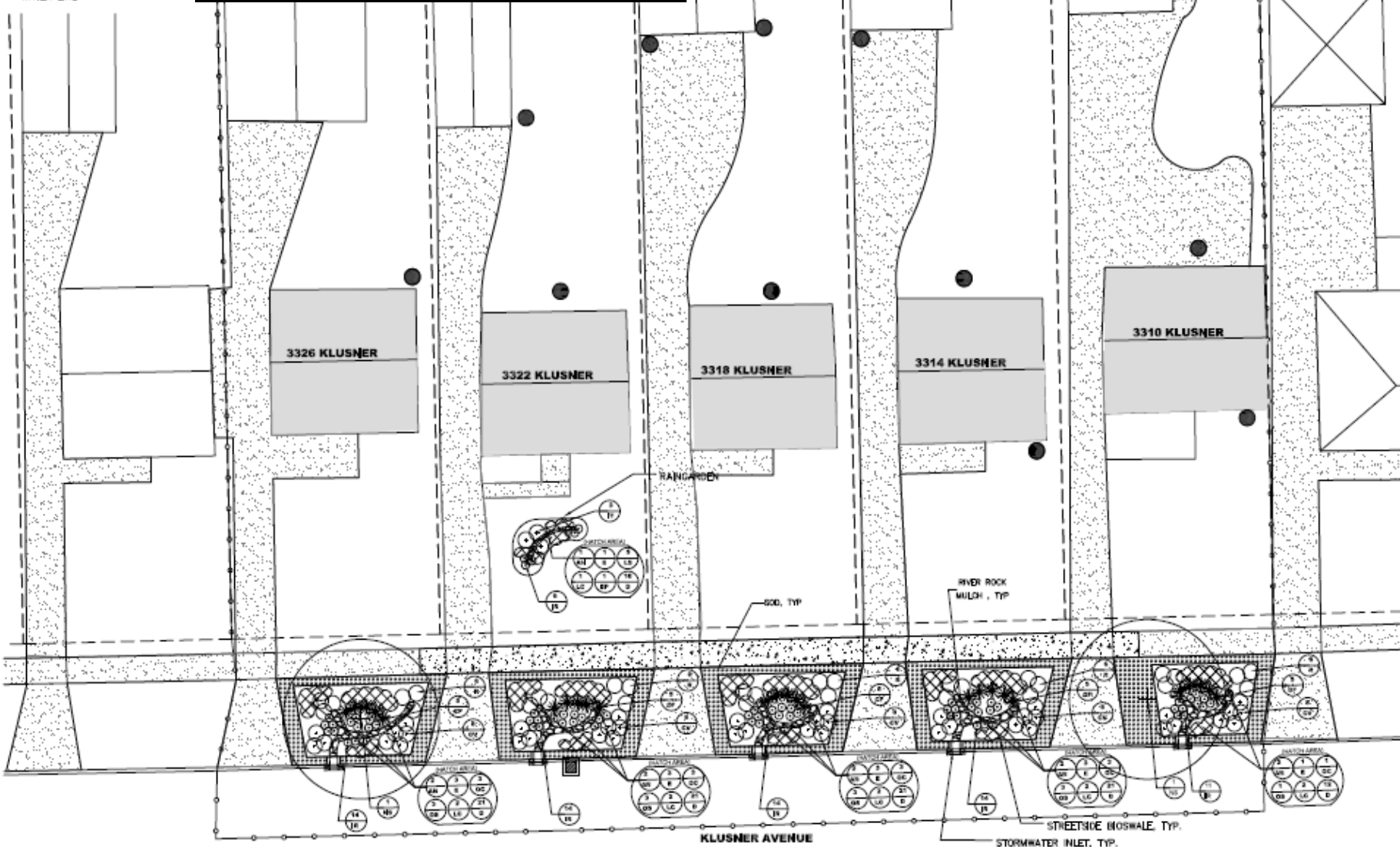




- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- ▤ CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- ▤ PARTICIPATING HOUSE
- EX. CATCH BASINS
- ⊕ FIRE HYDRANT
- ⌵ TELEPHONE POLE
- EXISTING TREE
- GAS LINE
- WATER LINE

# Site Design

- 1) ALL LANDSCAPE PLANT MATERIAL AND INSTALLATION SHALL BE INCLUDED IN ALTERNATE A.
- 2) CONTRACTOR TO FURNISH AND PLACE ALL MULCH AS SHOWN ON PLANS. THIS ITEM IS PART OF BASE BID.



# GI substantially reduced total stormflow.

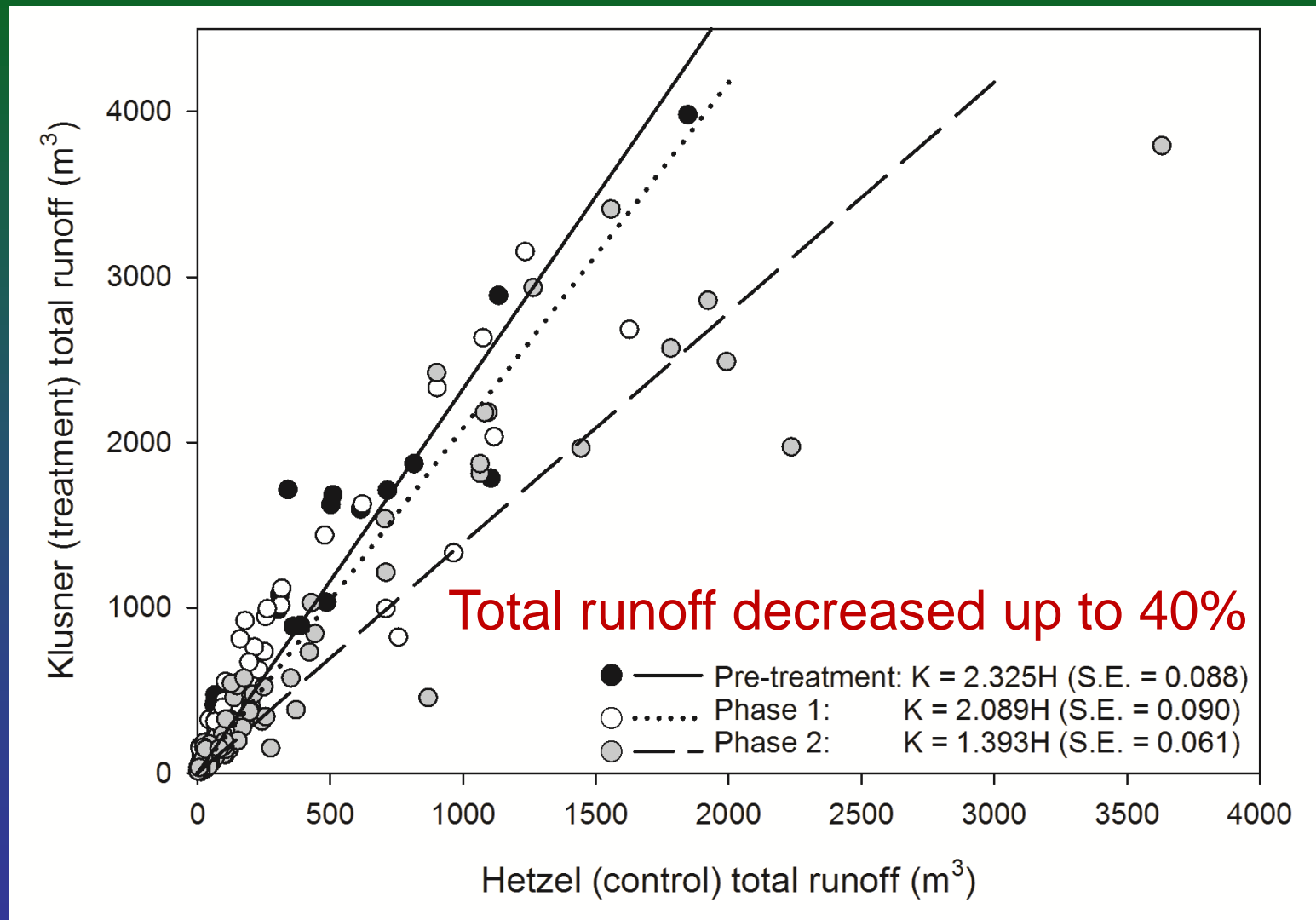


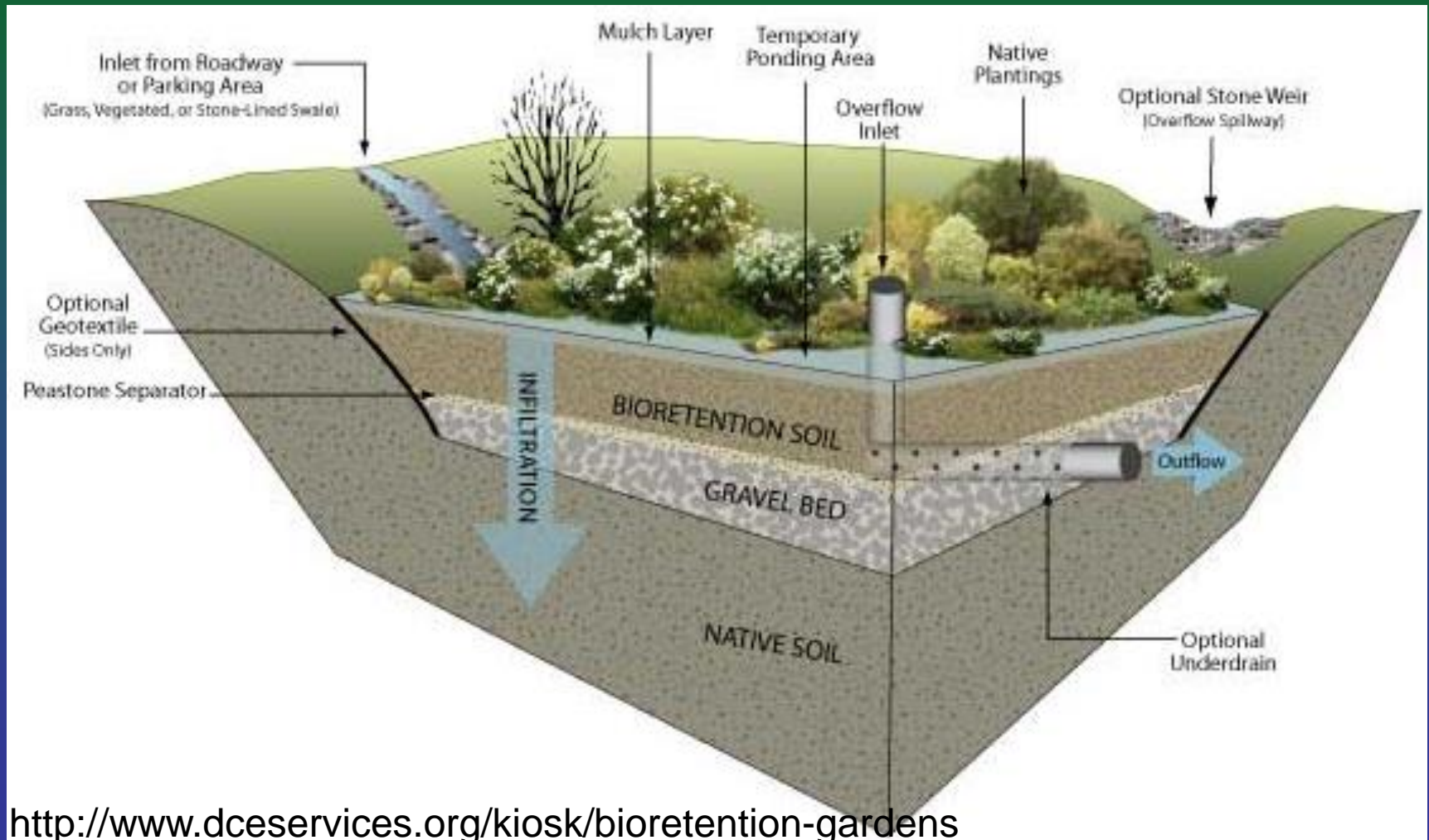
Figure 4

Jarden, Jefferson, and Grieser. *In press*. Assessing the effects of catchment-scale green infrastructure retrofits on hydrograph characteristics. *Hydrological Processes*, doi: 10.1002/hyp.10736.



# Why is Phase 2 so much better?

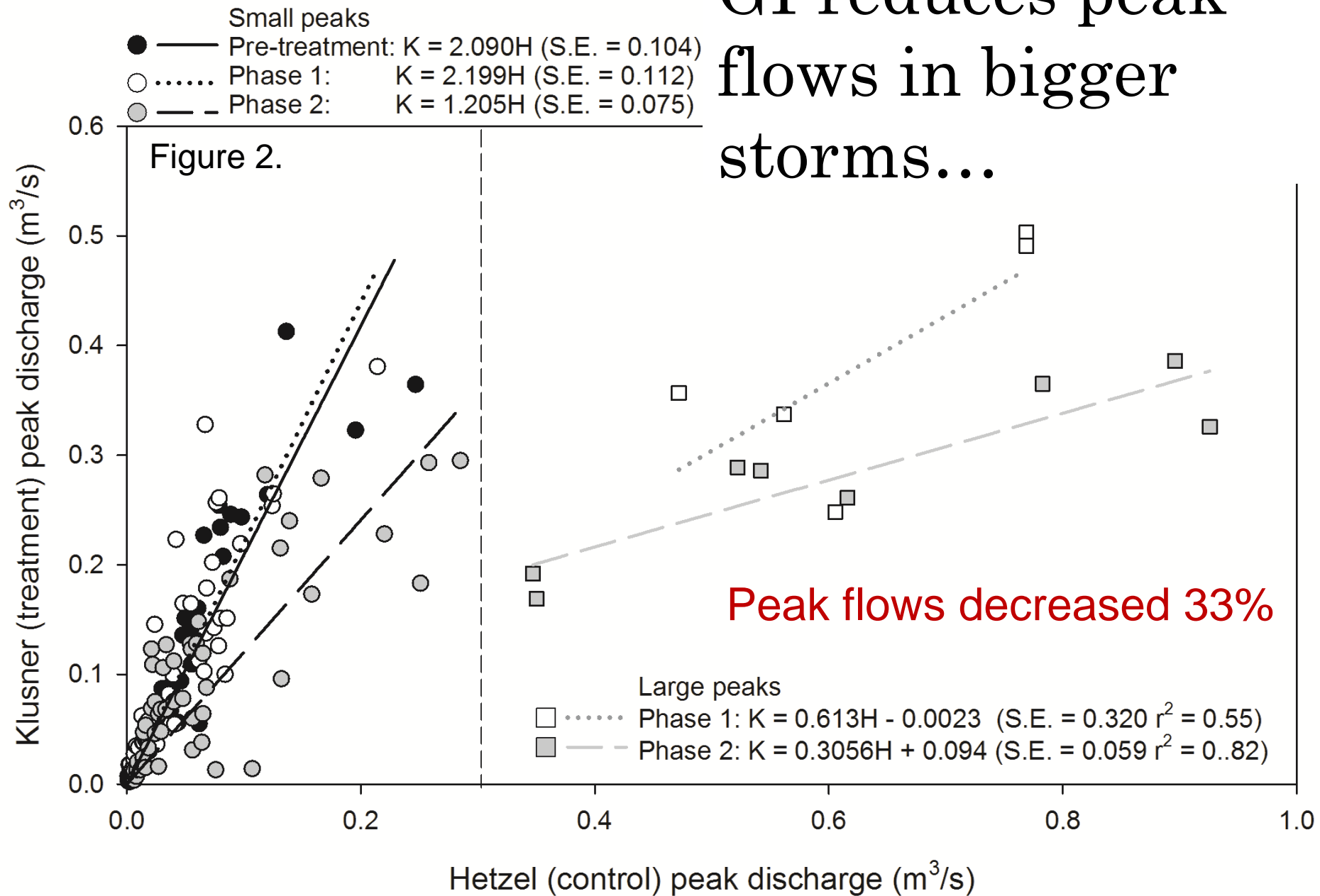
## No Underdrains



<http://www.dceservices.org/kiosk/bioretention-gardens>



# GI reduces peak flows in bigger storms...





# Slight design & construction differences matter.



Phase 1



Phase 1



Phase 2



# Lag Time Analysis Shows Value of Underdrained GI

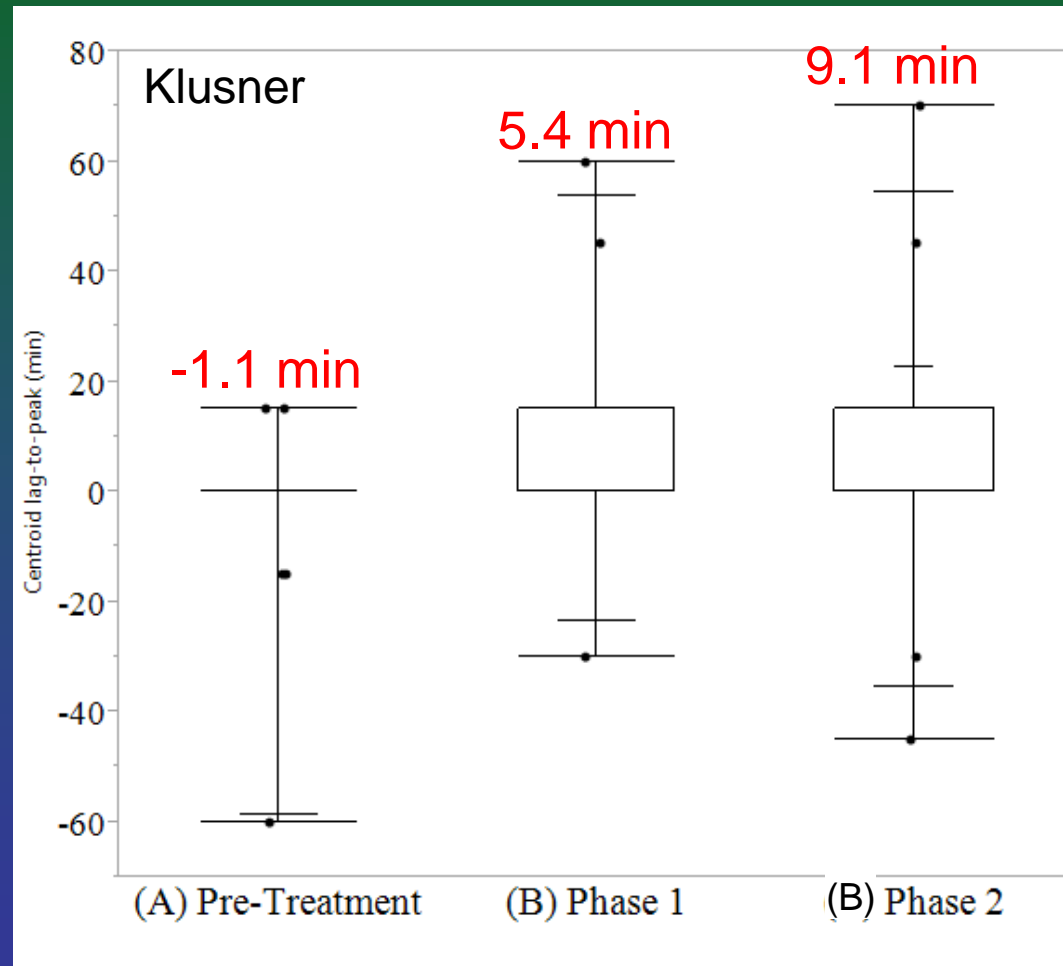
Centroid lag-to-peak

- Time from the centroid of precipitation to the peak of discharge ( $T_{LPC}$ )

Compare Control to Treatment Street:  $C_{LPC} - T_{LPC}$

- 0 if streets peak at same time

Adding GI with underdrains slowed down flow. Adding GI without underdrains didn't.



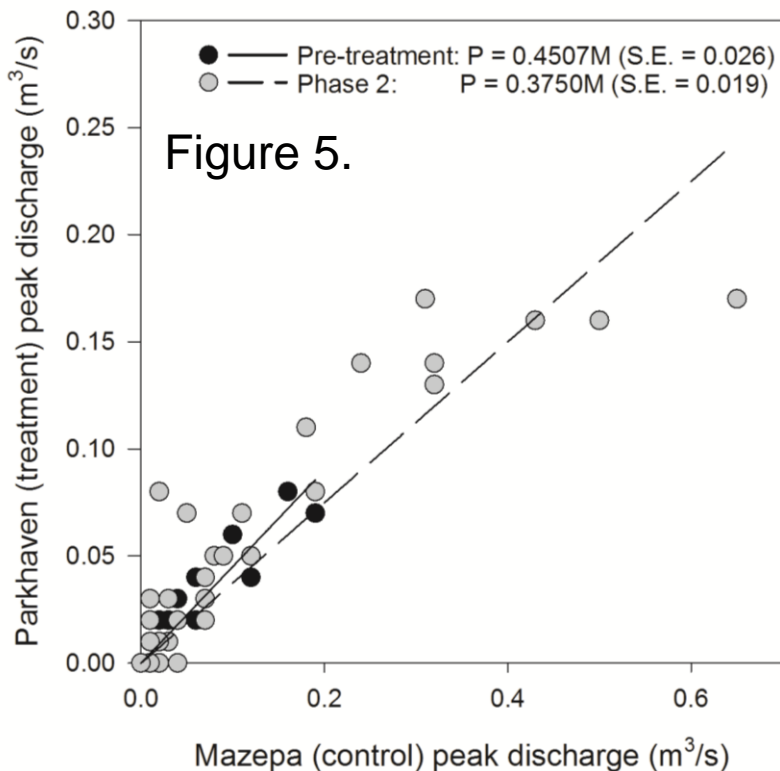
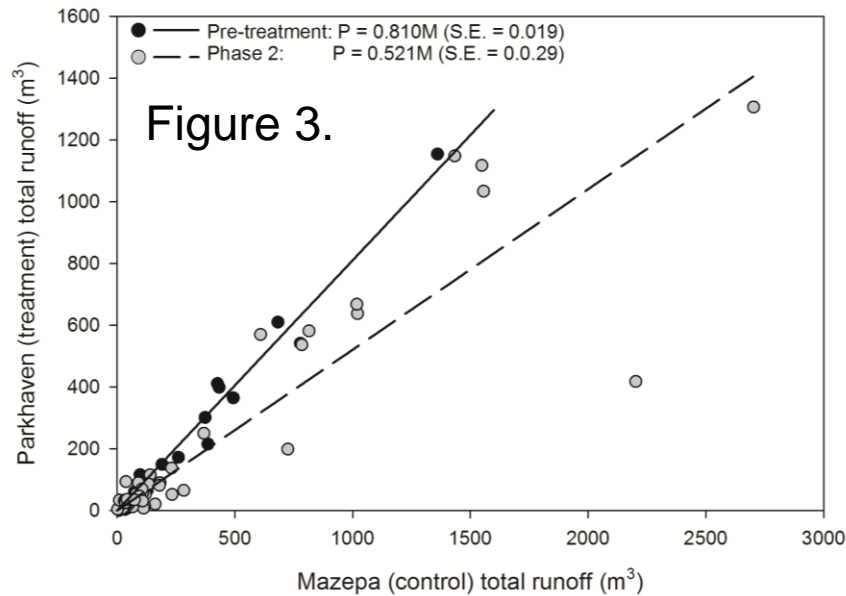
Underdrains?

Yes

No



# Lower TI, higher GI street

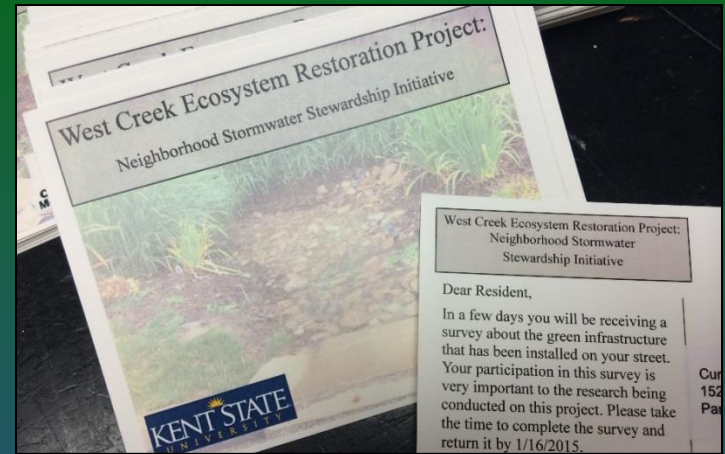


Did road repairs offset  
the effect of the GI?  
Or did the GI not work?

Jarden, K.M., Jefferson, A., and Grieser, J.M. in press. Assessing the effects of catchment-scale green infrastructure retrofits on hydrograph characteristics, *Hydrological Processes*, doi: 10.1002/hyp.10736.

# Scaling up to a (bigger) watershed

- 0.1% of watershed affected by this \$300,000 project.
- 12 – 30% homeowner participation, even with incentives.
- Resident opinions sharply divided.
- Open question about long term performance.





# *How effectively can green infrastructure mitigate urban stormflow?*

- Reductions in stormflow volumes & peak flows can be significant for street-scale green infrastructure retrofits.
- Need to achieve big hydrologic changes at street-scale and apply over large areas to see watershed-scale effects.

*Real barriers to green infrastructure effectiveness may be humans.*