Best Management Practices Assessment of the Design and Function of James City County Retention Ponds

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Background

 Retention ponds used for storm water management in developed areas

 Designed to control storm runoff, thus protecting downstream watersheds



James City County Regulations



 James City County requires 24-hour detention of 1-year, 24hour storm runoff volume (as defined by lag time between inflow and outflow centroids)

Questions

- Do peak inflows, peak outflows, and runoff coefficients at Mulberry pond agree with designs?
- Do centroid lag times at Mulberry pond comply with James City County regulations?
- Are the designs of James City County retention ponds in compliance with regulations?
- Pond designs based solely on calculations; little to no field data

- Pressure Transducer
 - Measures elevation
 - Calculate peak inflow and outflow from this data





Tipping-bucket rain gauge

Peak Inflow



Peak Outflow





Centroid Lag Time



Runoff Curve Numbers



- Based on drainage area cover (imperviousness)
- Affects design flow rates and volumes
- Discrepancies in design calculations of runoff curve numbers

Design vs. Regulations

- Centroid Lag Time
 - Design hydrographs

■ 1-yr, 24-hr ■ 2-yr, 24-hr ■ 10-yr, 24-hr ■ 25-yr, 24-hr ■ 100-yr, 24-hr



Design vs. Regulations

- Centroid Lag Time
 - "Kerplunk" method, using orifice equation



Conclusions

- Peak inflows, peak outflows, and runoff coefficients at Mulberry pond appear to be greater than designs predict
 - Peak inflows and outflows in design seem to apply less accurately to higher rainfall volumes (where storm intensity and duration are more variable)
 - Maybe a result of inaccurate runoff curve numbers
- Mulberry Place pond appears *not* to function in compliance with James City County regulations
 - Likely due to incorrect calculations of 24-hour retention of 1-yr, 24hr storm runoff

Conclusions

- Designs for James City County retention ponds appear *not* to be in compliance with county regulations
 - Approved pond designs not meeting stormwater retention requirements



Future Questions and Courses of Action

 Ensure that design calculations for 1-yr, 24-hour storm detention are based upon lag time between inflow and outflow centroids (not "kerplunk" method)

 Examine runoff curve numbers more in-depth (compare recent, detailed soil surveys and development plans to calculations)

