



Wightman Park Stormwater Project

Westmoreland Conservation District
2025 Engineers' Workshop

March 20 & 21, 2025

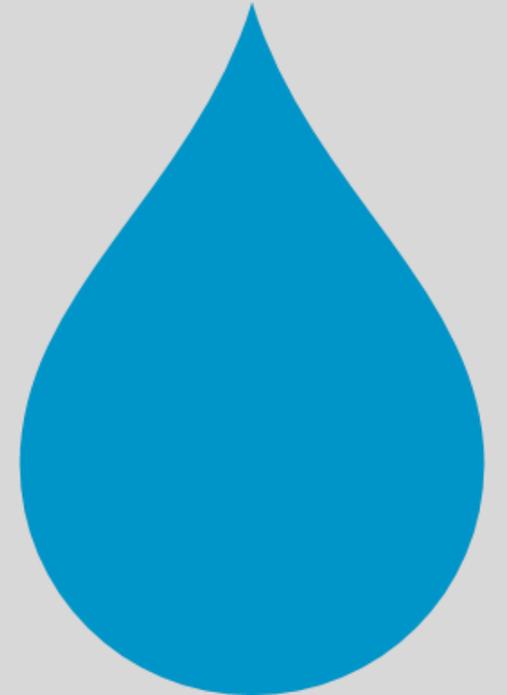


Ryan Quinn, PE, PMP
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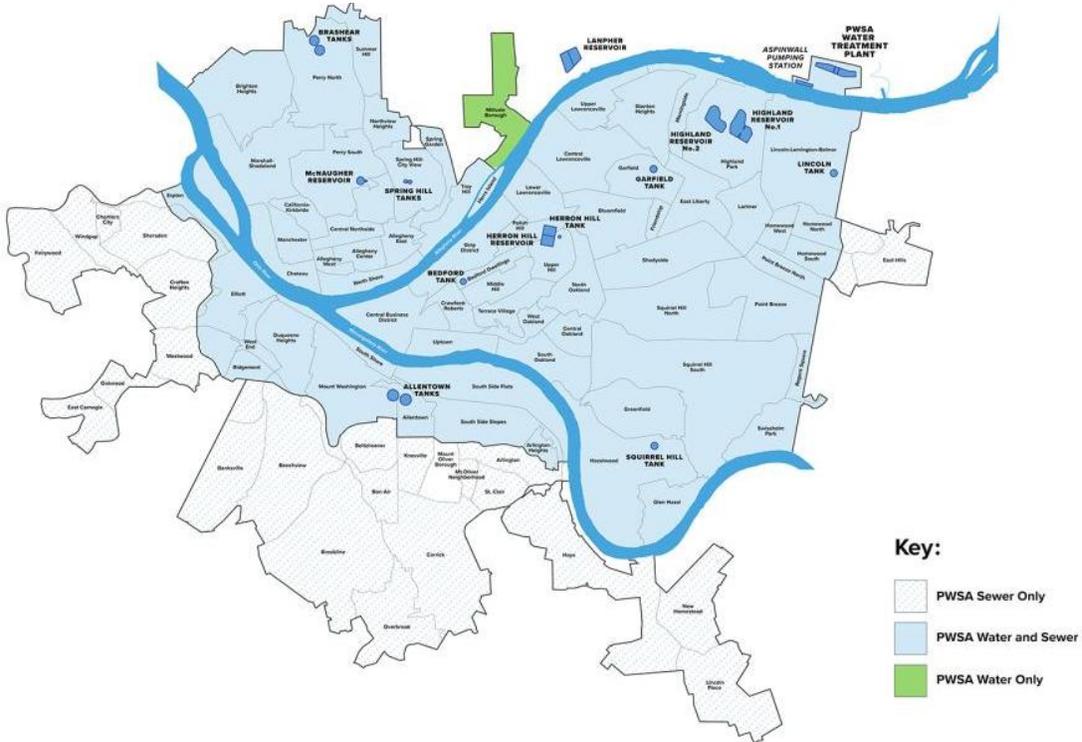
Agenda

- Background of **Pittsburgh Water's Stormwater Program** and Projects to date
- **Wightman Park as a case study** of coordinated planning for stormwater management and community co-benefits
- Highlight Project Performance for Wightman Park and **Lessons Learned overall**



Our System

Pittsburgh Water's Service Area



Service Area Facts

- Pittsburgh Water is the largest combined water, wastewater, and stormwater authority in Pennsylvania.
- 520,000 consumers throughout the City of Pittsburgh and Surrounding area
- Provide drinking water to approximately 84% of the City's population
- System includes water treatment plant, approx. 964 miles of water mains, 4 in-ground reservoirs, 10 storage tanks, 1,220 miles of sanitary, storm, and combined sewers, and 25,000 catch basins
- Wastewater treatment is provided by Allegheny County Sanitary Authority, "ALCOSAN"

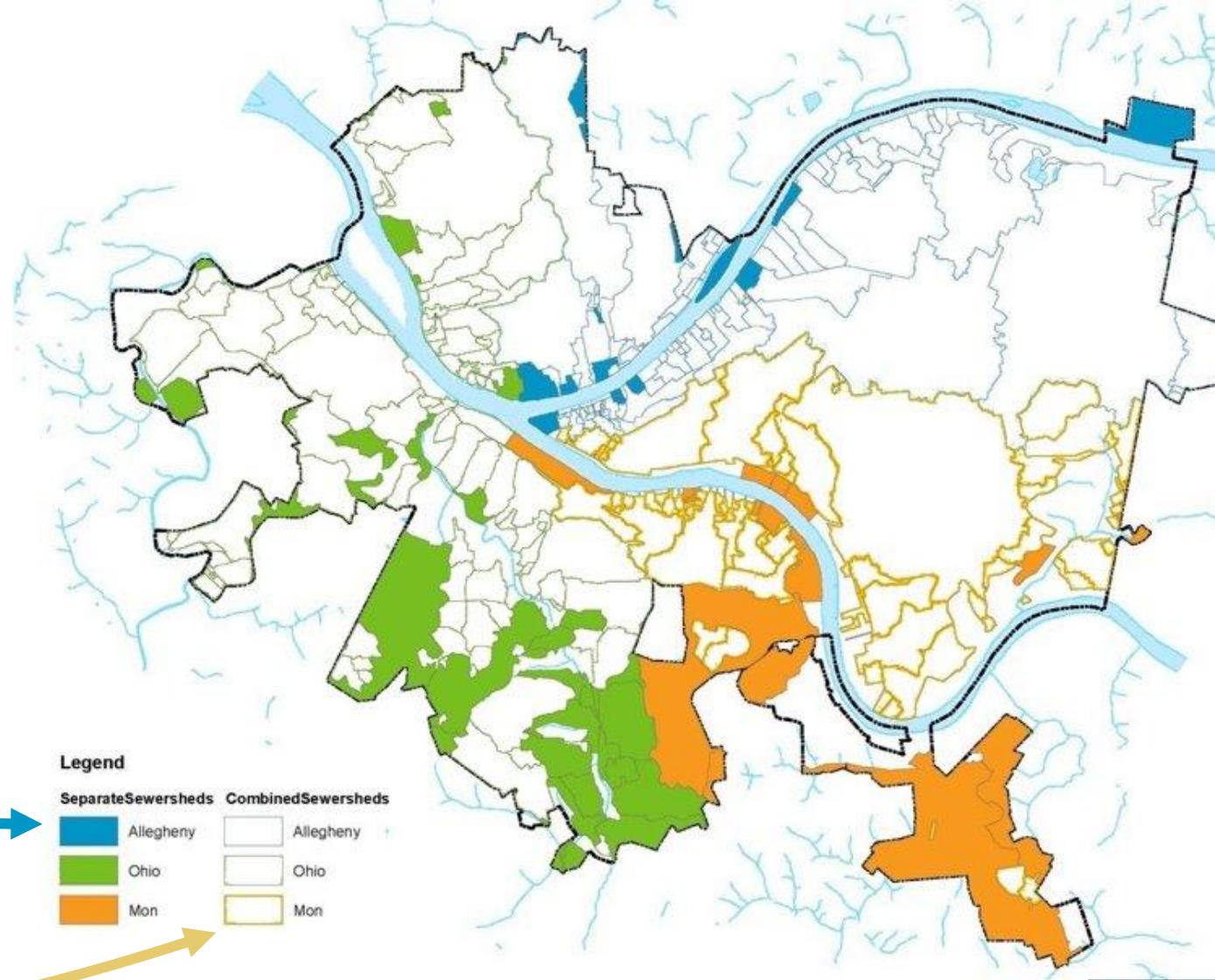
Pittsburgh Water Customer Accounts

- Total Customers: 116,365
- Water, Sewer, Stormwater: 80,524
- Sewer and Stormwater: 30,197
- Stormwater Only: 5,644



Where are the Combined and Separate Sewersheds?

- 25% of Pittsburgh's land area flows through the separated MS4 system
- 75% flows through combined sewers



Legend

Separate Sewersheds	Combined Sewersheds
Allegheny	Allegheny
Ohio	Ohio
Mon	Mon



Why Does Pittsburgh Water Have Stormwater Projects?

Too much stormwater, combined with sewage pollutes our rivers



It doesn't take much to overflow the system – it can happen with just a quarter of an inch of rainfall or less.





Our system was not built for this volume of stormwater

- We have more pavement and hard surfaces than we did 100 years ago
- We have more rain, and localized severe storms, than the system is built to handle
- Previously, Pittsburgh has not had a unified stormwater strategy



Stormwater Program

Regulatory Requirements for Water Quality

- Reduce or Eliminate Sewer Overflows and Basement Sewer Backups
- Compliance with NPDES Permit for MS4
 - NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 - MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

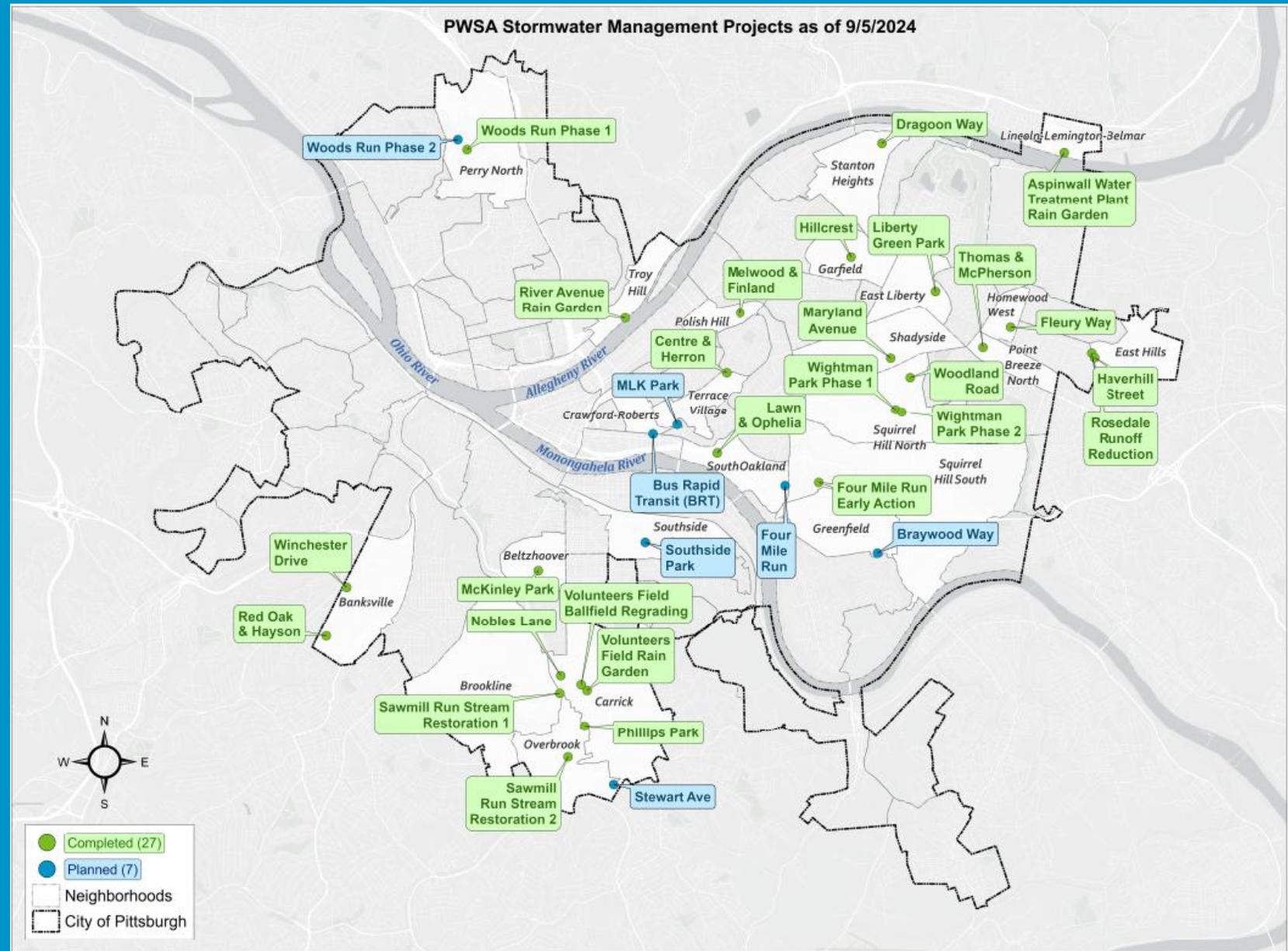
Flooding

- Investigate Reported Issues
- Reduce Neighborhood Flooding Risk



Where Are Pittsburgh Water's Stormwater Projects?

15 of Pittsburgh Water's 27 completed stormwater projects are in a moderate to high Environmental Justice Area, per the EPA EJ Screening



For more details on the stormwater projects go to: <https://www.pgh2o.com/projects-maintenance/search-all-projects>

Pittsburgh Water Stormwater Projects

Technologies

- 2 Projects – Permeable Pavers
- 10 Projects – Bioretention + Underground Storage
- 7 Projects – Bioretention
- 2 Projects – Stream Restoration
- 6 Projects – Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements



Pittsburgh Water Stormwater Projects

Locations

- 16 Projects – Roadway or Right-of-Way
- 9 Projects – Parks
- 2 Projects – Other (Chatham University, Pittsburgh Water's Water Treatment Plant)

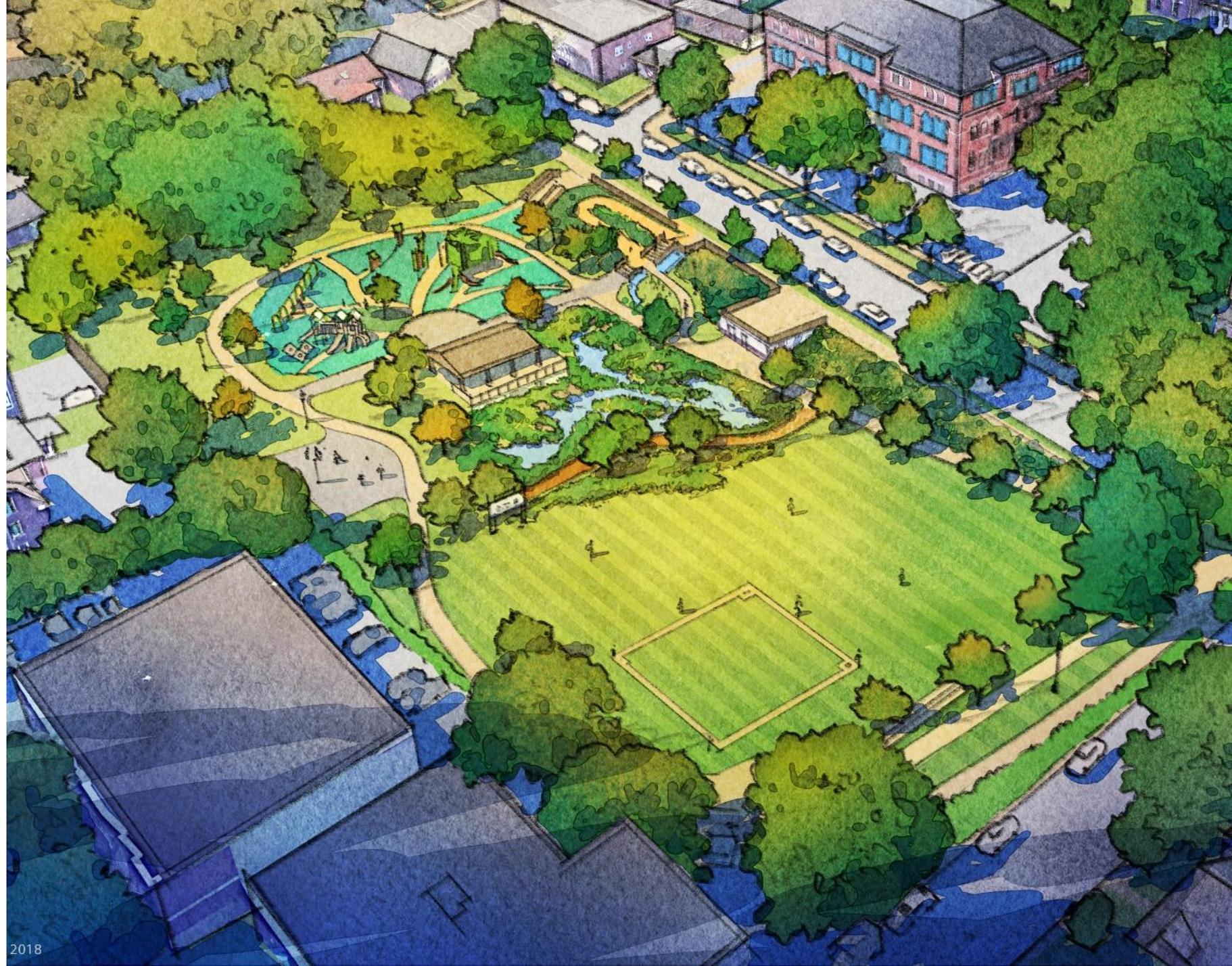
Other Metrics (Completed Projects)

- 65 Acres Managed
- 35 MG Estimated Annual CSO Reduction
- \$34.3M Pittsburgh Water Costs
- 18 ALCOSAN GROW project grant awards



Going Above
and Beyond at

WIGHTMAN PARK



**Key
Partners:**
Two Projects
Integrated
Together



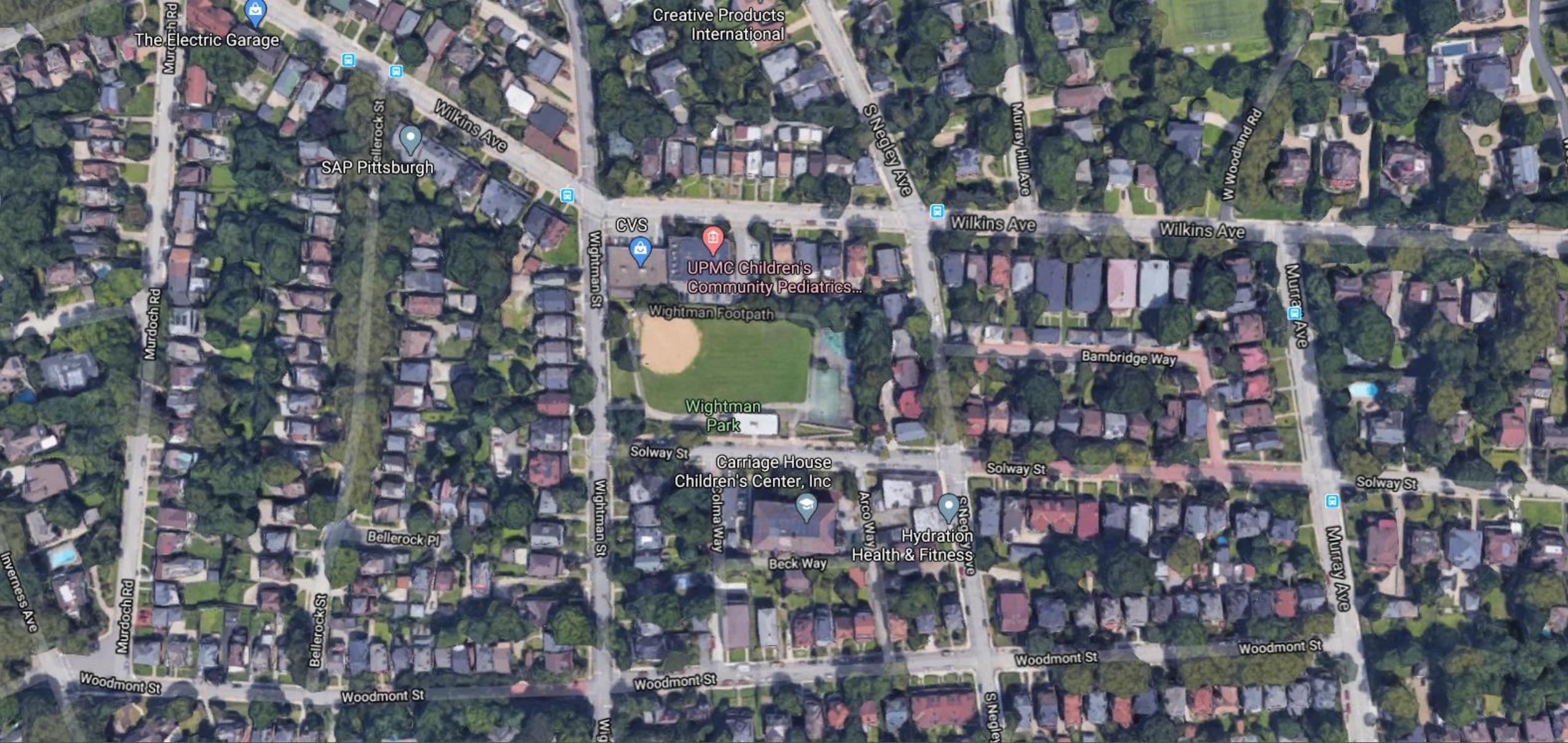
PASHEK  MTR

PITTSBURGH WATER

PGH₂O

ethos collaborative
water-energy-climate-community





Location

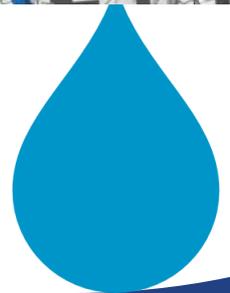


Existing Conditions



Credit: Pashek+MTR

Community / Watershed Map









Park Redesign - Community Priorities

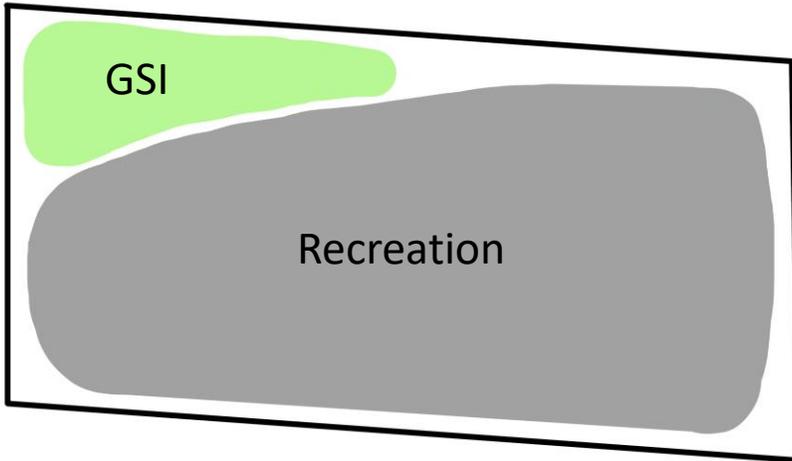
Recreation Related

1. Half-court basketball
2. Coach-pitch/multi-use field
3. Play areas for all ages, abilities
4. Walking paths
5. Something for everyone
6. Contact with nature

Stormwater Related

1. City-Wide Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) issues
2. Basement flooding
3. Green stormwater infrastructure

Going Above and Beyond Stormwater Requirements



Typical Development

- Meets minimum stormwater requirements
- One or two BMPs
- BMPs are squeezed into “leftover” space
- BMPs are singularly functional



Wightman Park

- Bring in partners during master plan
- Captures stormwater at neighborhood scale
- Four different types of BMPs
- BMPs integrated throughout
- Using BMPs for education
- Using BMPs to connect people to nature



Credit: Pashek+MTR

SOLWAY STREET

Curb-cut stormwater capture from street

Preliminary Pittsburgh Water Design



Legend

- PWSA Sewers
- Upstream Fair Oaks Sewershed
- Wightman Park Wetland - Roads
- Wightman Park Storage Facility - Roads
- Wightman Park Storage Facility - Roofs
- Wide Street Bioretention - Roads
- Wide Street Bioretention - Roofs
- Impervious Surfaces



Total Impervious Area in Sewershed = 47.5 Ac

Potential GI Management Strategies = 20.9 Ac

Wightman Park Wetland

Roads = 0.31 Ac

Wightman Park Storage Facility

Roads = 2.94 Ac

Roofs = 3.12 Ac

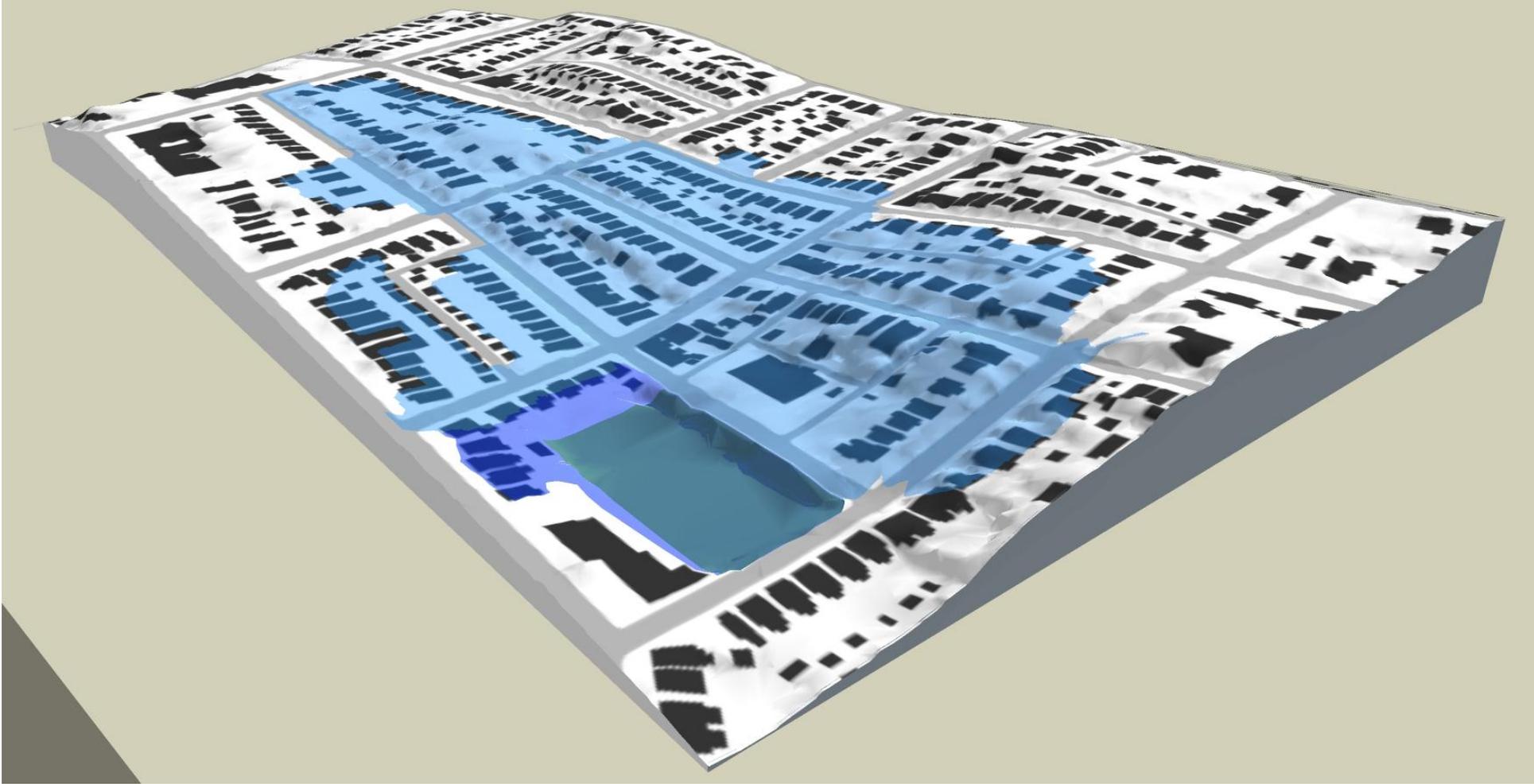
Wide Street Bioretention

Roads = 8.10 Ac

Roofs = 6.39 Ac

Going Above and Beyond

Captures Stormwater at a
Multi-block Neighborhood Scale



The “Bath Tub”





FINAL OUTLET CONTROL STRUCTURE CONNECTS TO COMBINED SEWER ON WIGHTMAN

RAIN GARDEN & SUB-SURFACE CHAMBERS DETAIN UP TO 412,000 GALLONS OF STORMWATER PER EVENT

PHASE 1 "PARK" CAPTURE AREA 3.4 ACRES

PHASE 2 "NEIGHBORHOOD CAPTURE" CAPTURE AREA 25.4 ACRES

VEGETATED STORMWATER BUMPOUT SOLWAY & S NEGLE

VEGETATED STORMWATER BUMPOUT SOLWAY & MURRAY

VEGETATED STORMWATER BUMPOUT SOLWAY & WIGHTMAN

STONE CASCADE OUTLET TO RAIN GARDEN

MIDBLOCK PLANTERS SOLWAY

ENHANCED CURB & GUTTER CONVEYANCE

VEGETATED STORMWATER BUMPOUT WOODMONT & S NEGLE

WIGHTMAN STREET

WIGHTMAN STREET

WIGHTMAN STREET

S NEGLE AVENUE

S NEGLE AVENUE

S NEGLE AVENUE

BAMBRIDGE WAY

WOODMONT STREET

MURRAY AVE

MURRAY AVE

SOLWAY STREET

SOLWAY STREET

SOLWAY STREET

WOODMONT STREET

IRMA WAY

COLTWA WAY

ARCO WAY

Street Creeks



- ① **BIOSWALE:**
CLEANS FIRST FLUSH BEFORE RELEASING IT BACK INTO CHANNEL AND TOWARD CREEK
- ② **FIRST FLUSH CISTERN:**
LOCATED BELOW STREET SURFACE, INTERCEPTS AND CAPTURES FIRST FLUSH FROM EACH BLOCK FOR RELEASE INTO BIOSWALE
- ③ **STREET CHANNEL:**
COLLECTS STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM CATCHMENT AREA AND DIRECTS IT TOWARD CREEK
- ④ **PERVIOUS PLANTING ZONE:**
ABSORBS STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM SIDEWALK
- ⑤ **CATCH BASIN:**
COLLECTS DEBRIS AND FLOATABLES FOR REMOVAL
- ⑥ **CISTERN INLET:**
INLET POINT FOR FIRST FLUSH; WHEN CISTERN IS FULL, CLEAN RUNOFF PROCEEDS OVER INLET TO CREEK

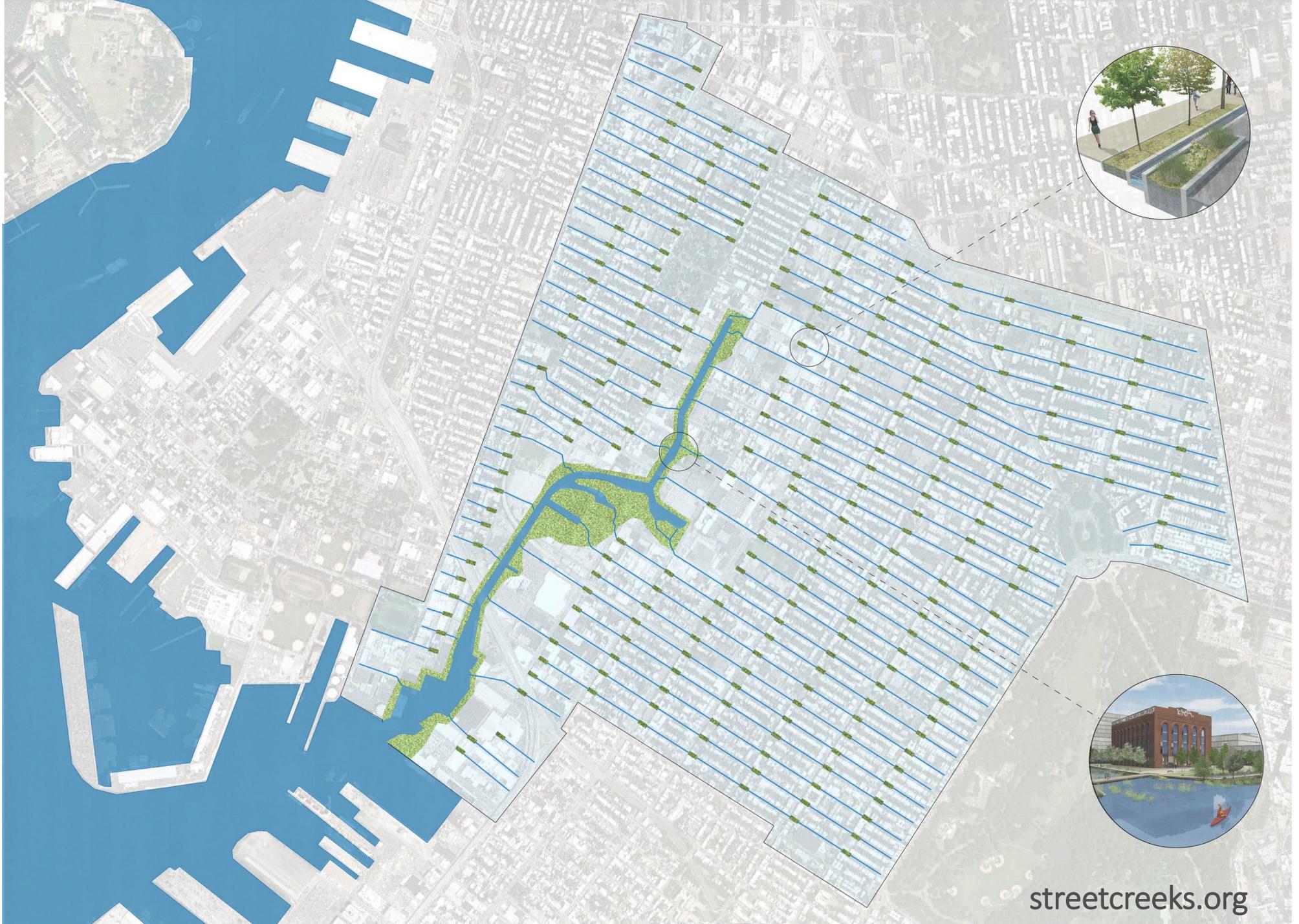
FIRST FLUSH CATCHMENT AND CLEANING SYSTEM

THE "FIRST FLUSH" (.15 INCHES) OF STREET RUNOFF CONTAINS THE MAJORITY OF SURFACE POLLUTANTS DURING A RAIN EVENT.

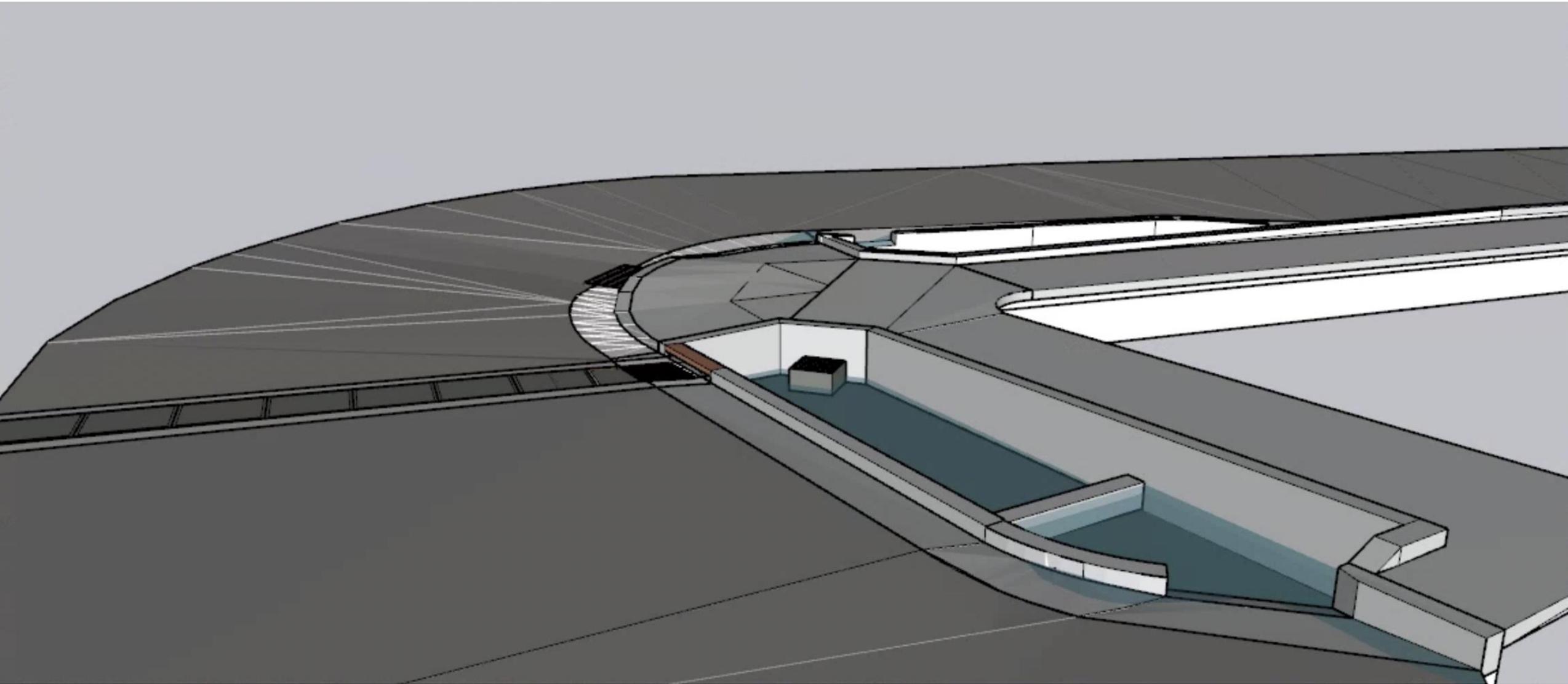
LOCATED AT THE DOWNHILL END OF EACH BLOCK THROUGHOUT THE WATERSHED, THIS GRAVITY-FED BIOFILTER COLLECTS AND CLEANS THE FIRST FLUSH, DIRECTING THE REMAINING STORMWATER RUNOFF DOWNHILL TO THE CREEK.



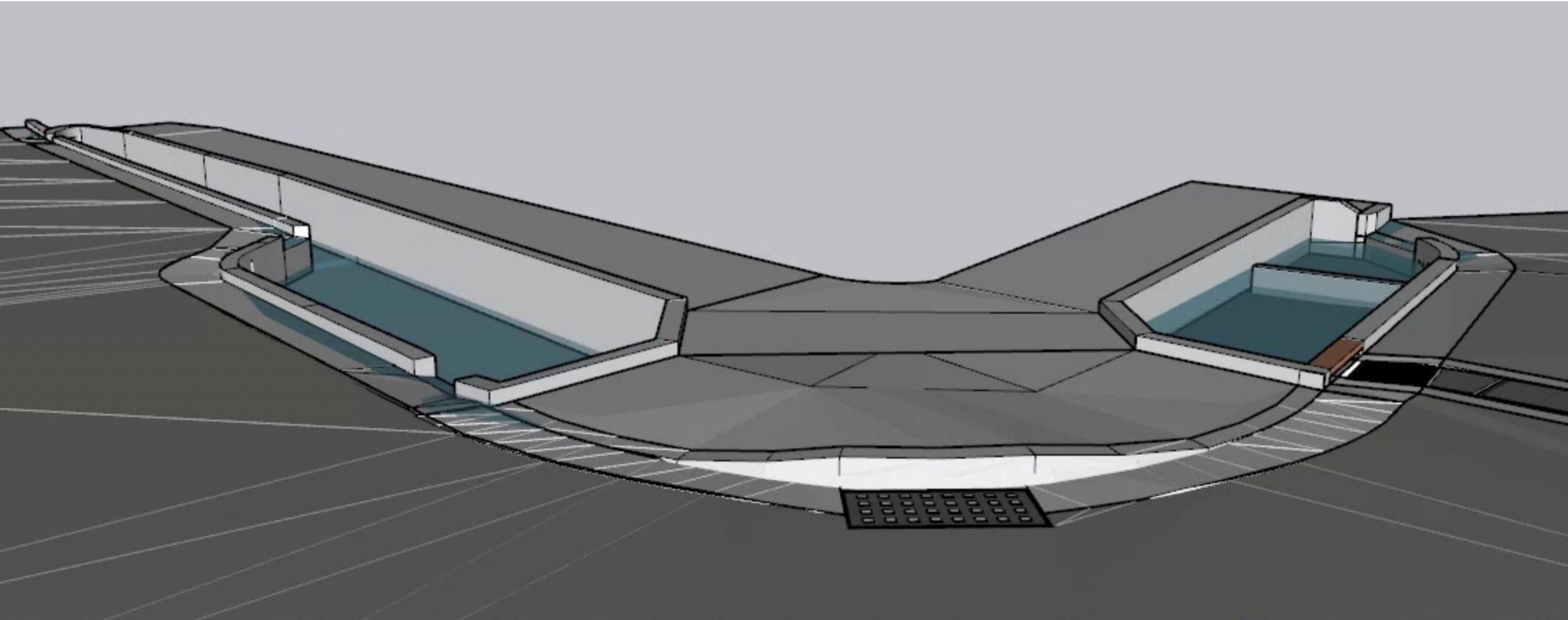
Street Creeks

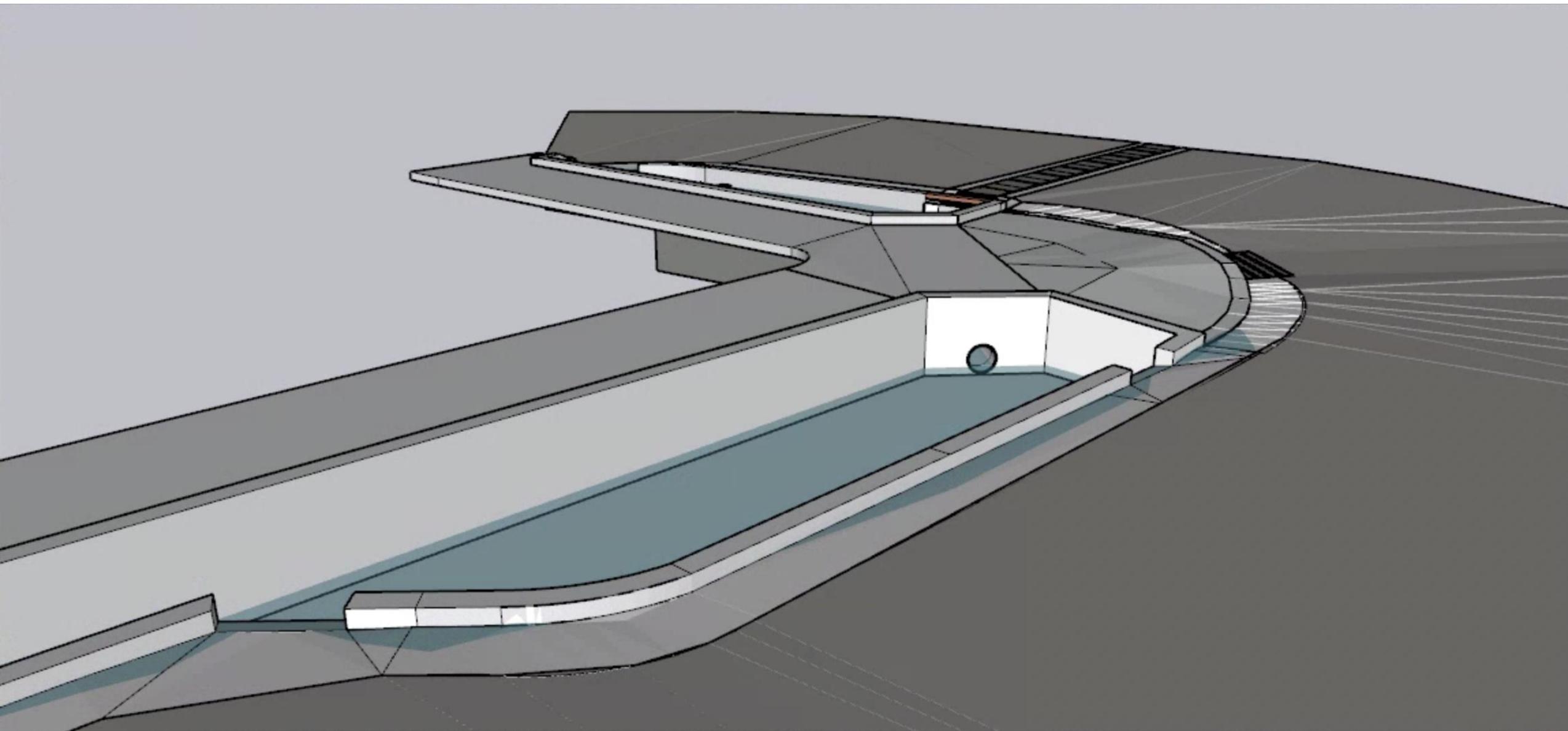


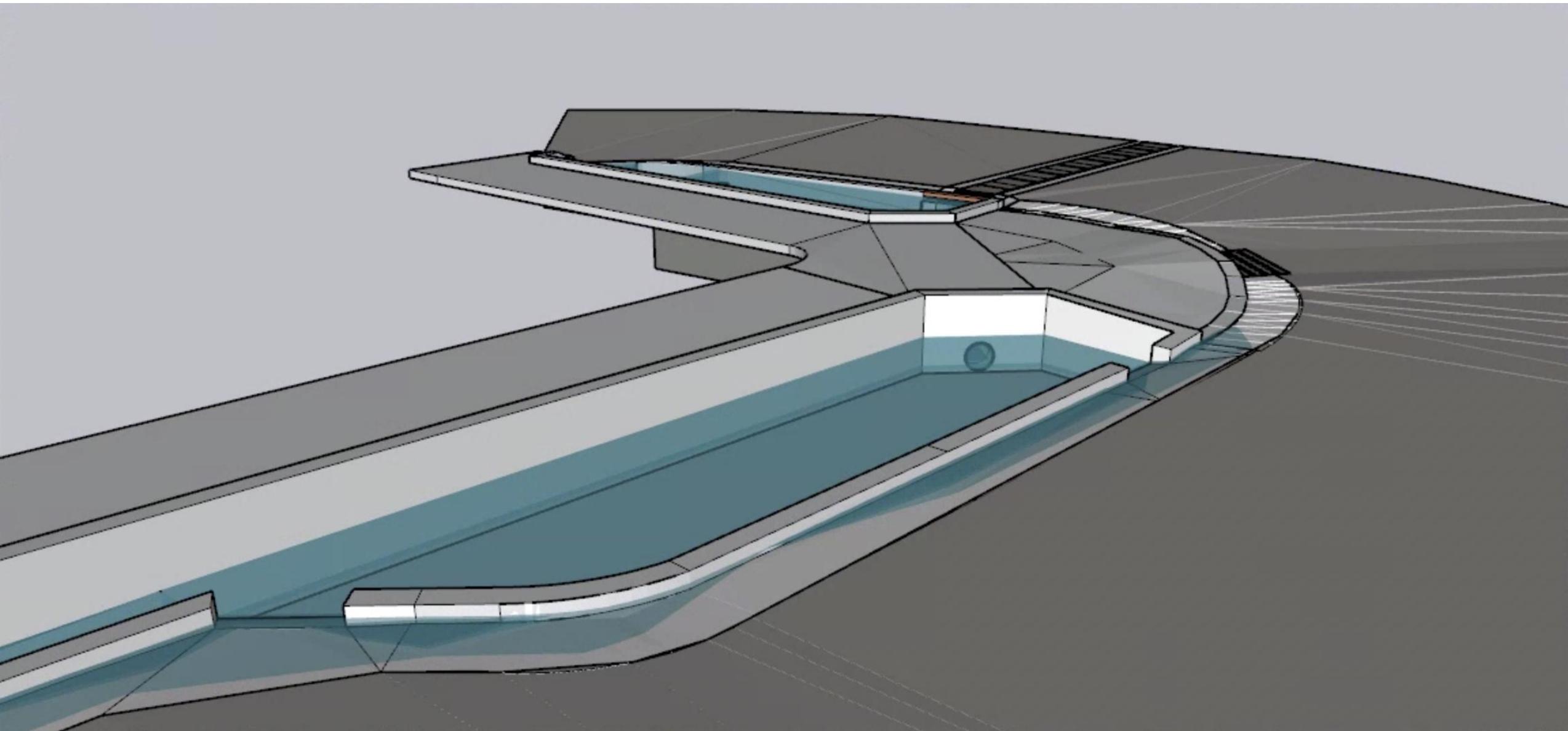
Wightman Park Curb Bumpouts
@ Negley Ave & Solway St

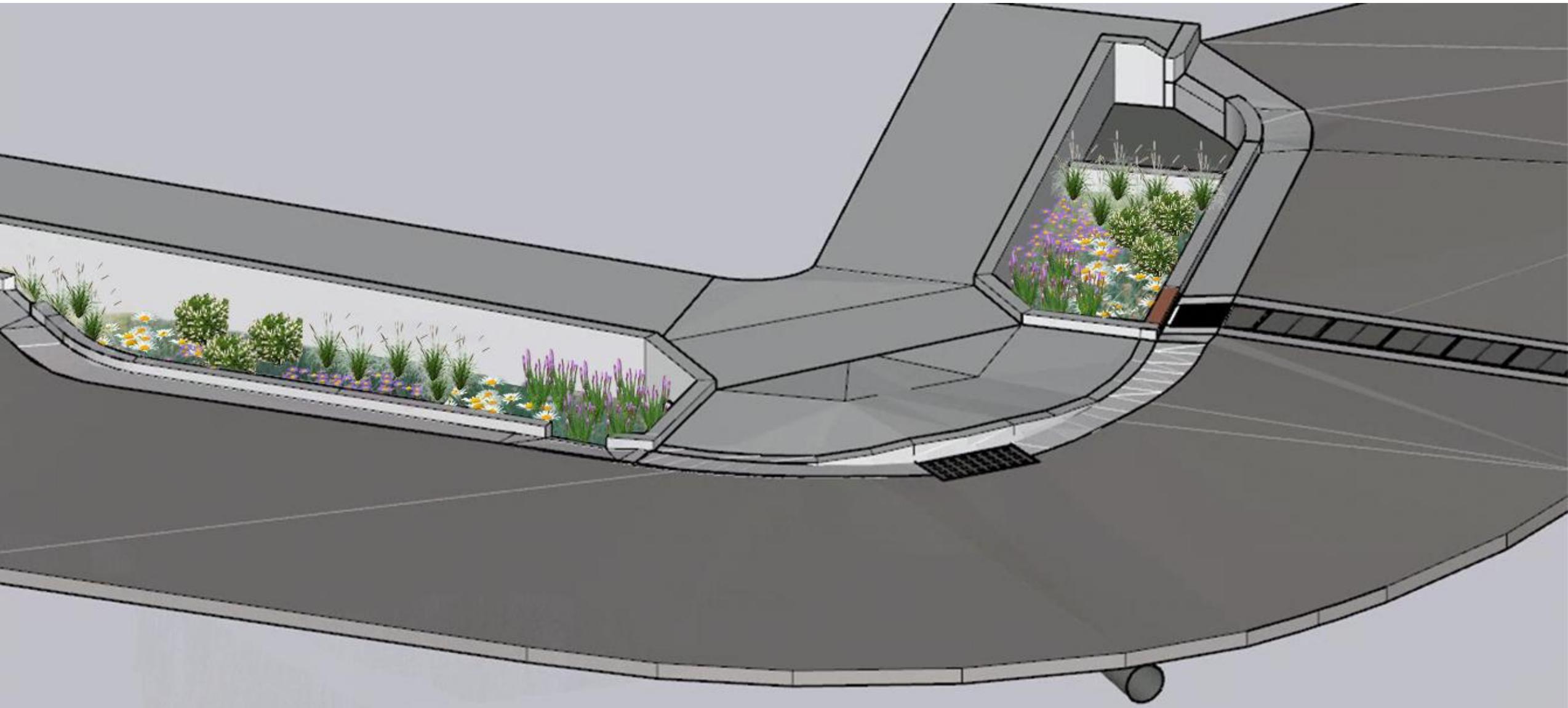


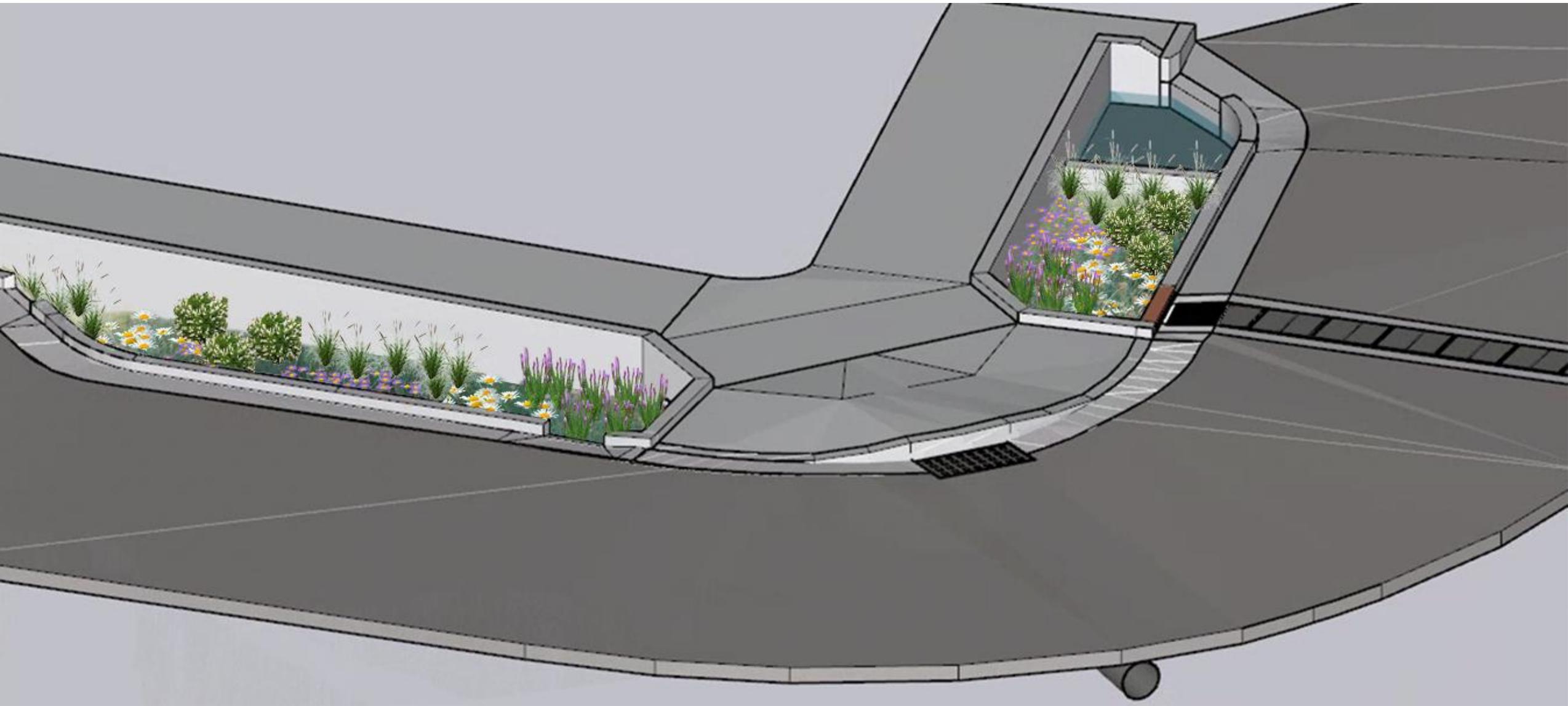
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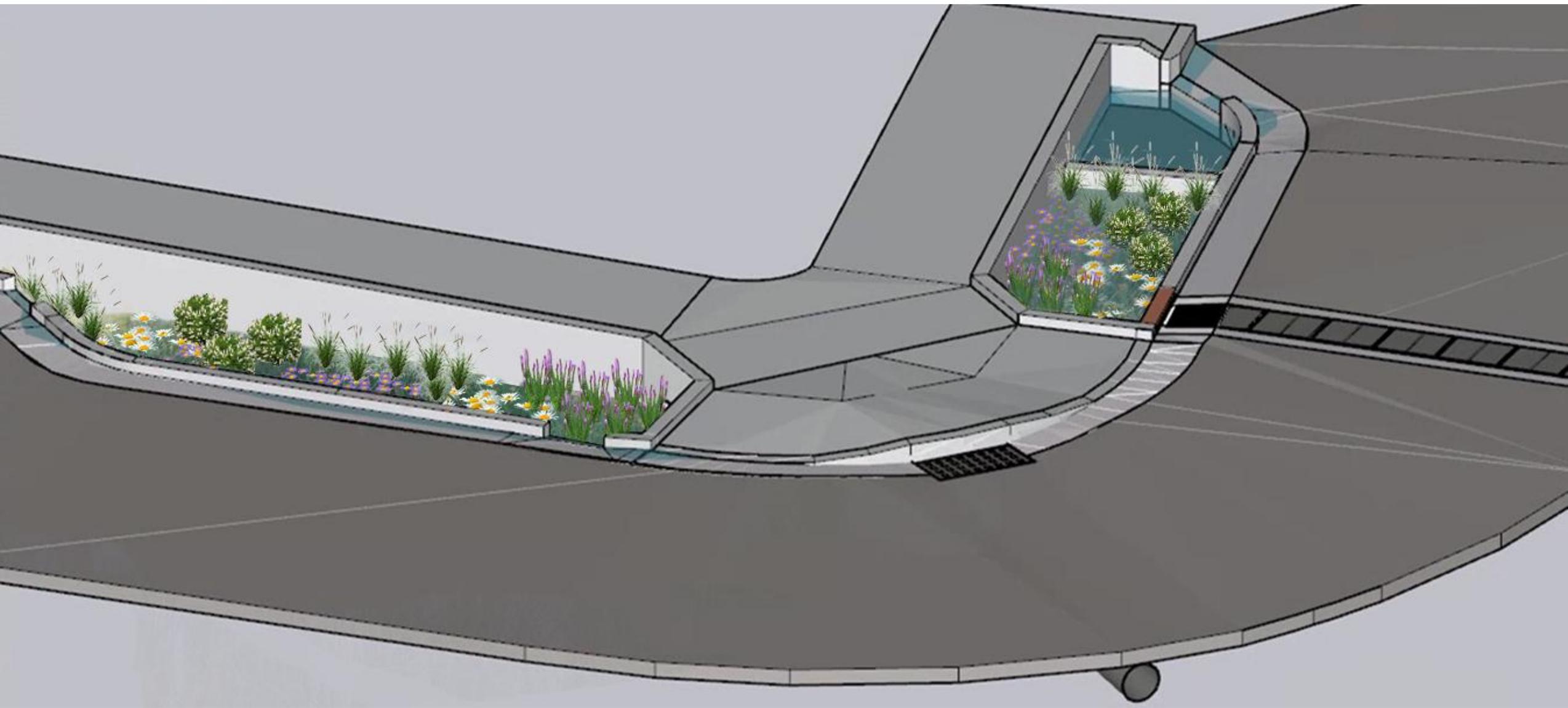


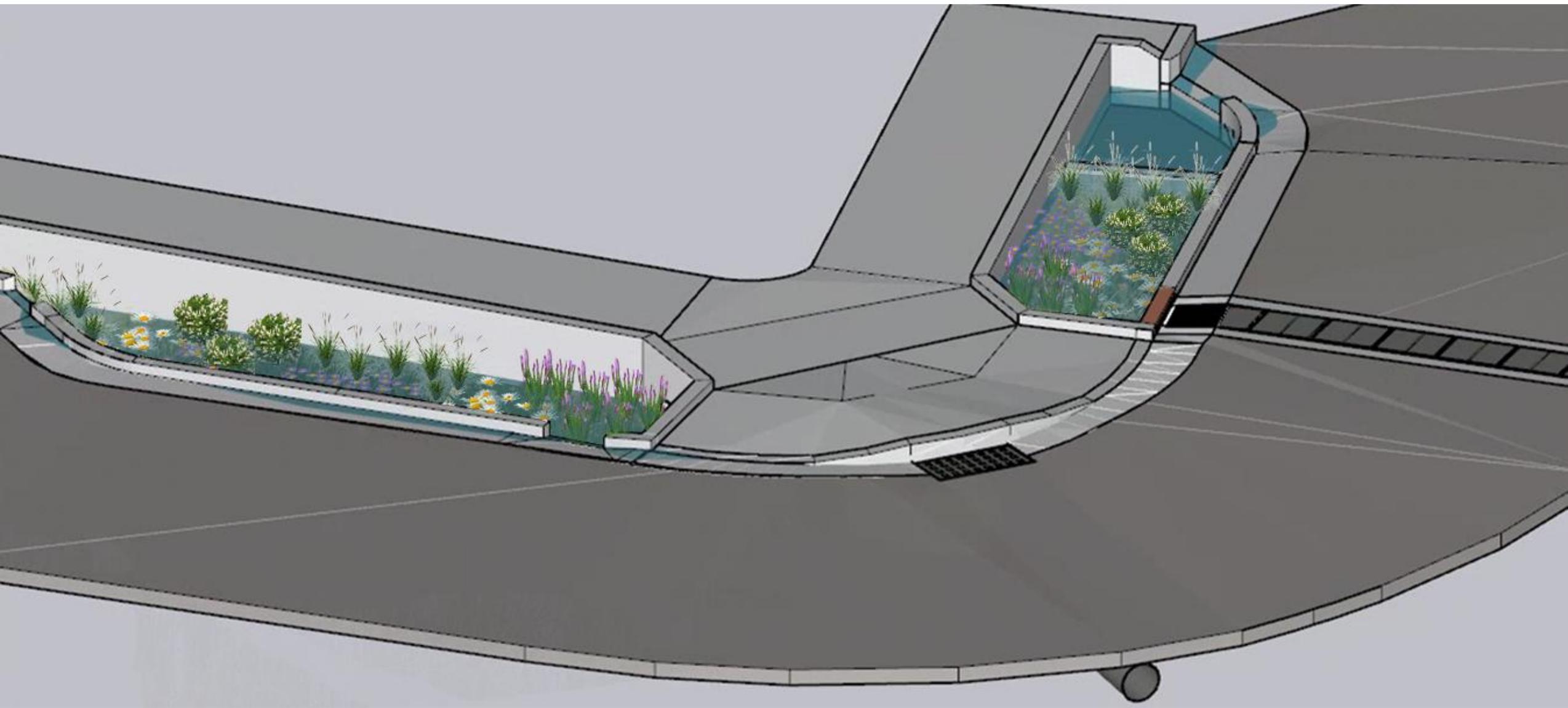


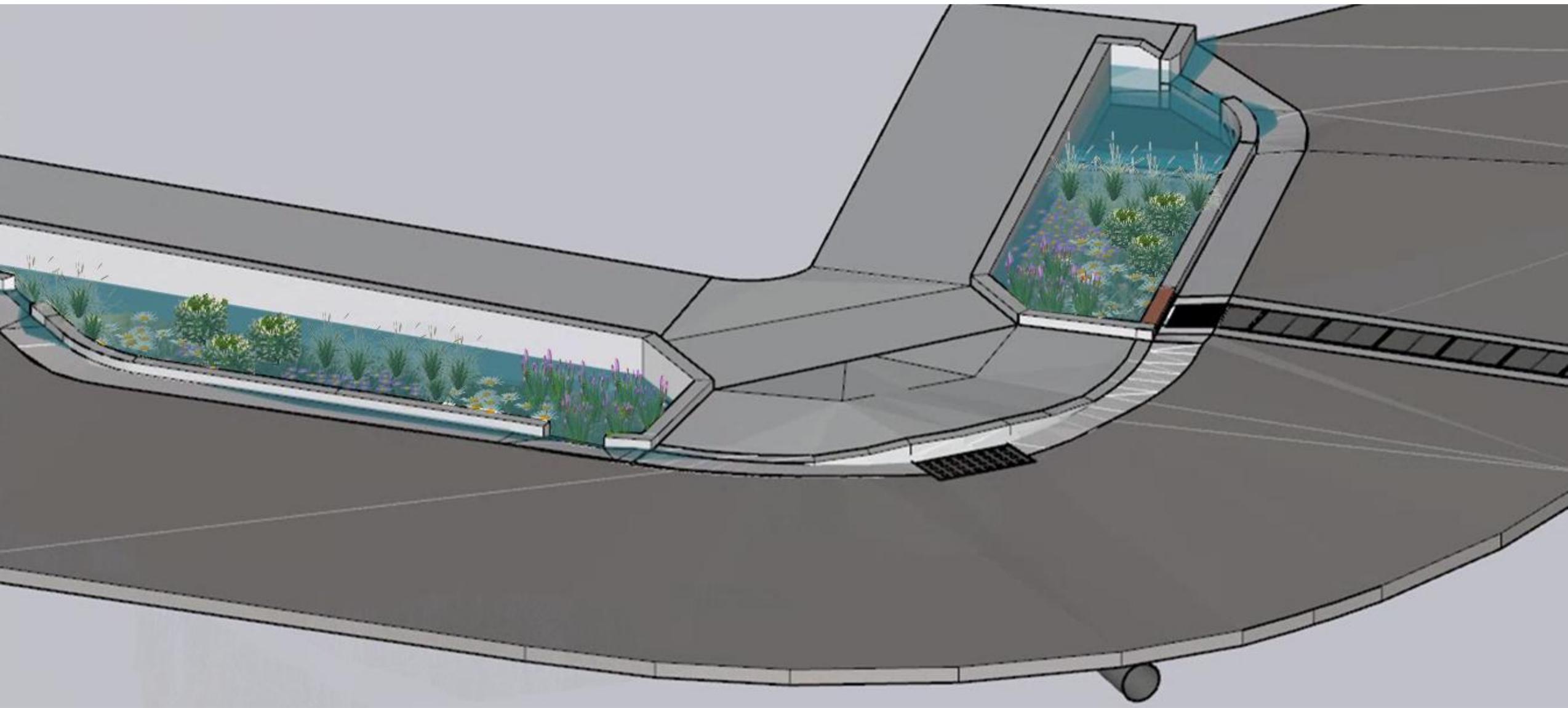


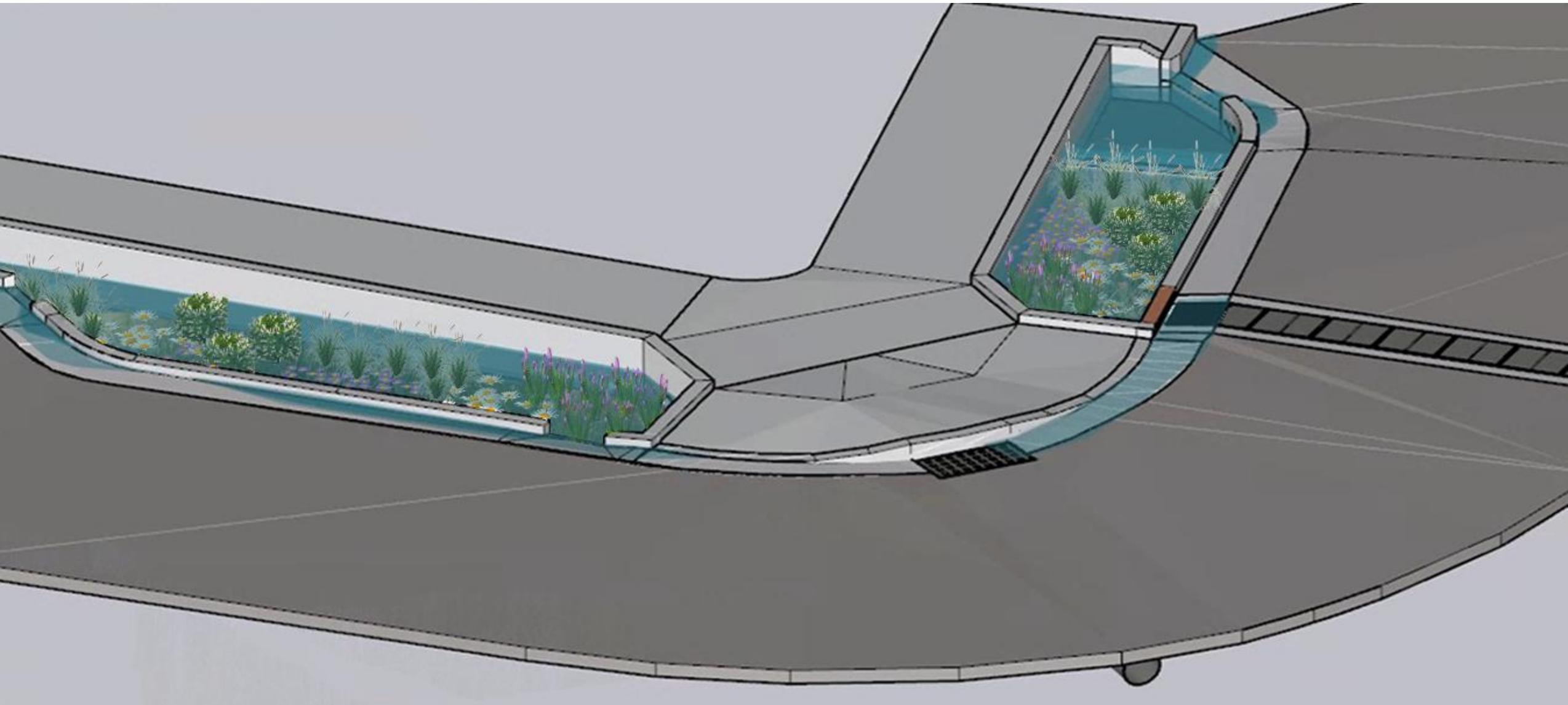














Going Above and Beyond

Four Different Types of
Stormwater BMPs





Rain Garden



R-Tanks



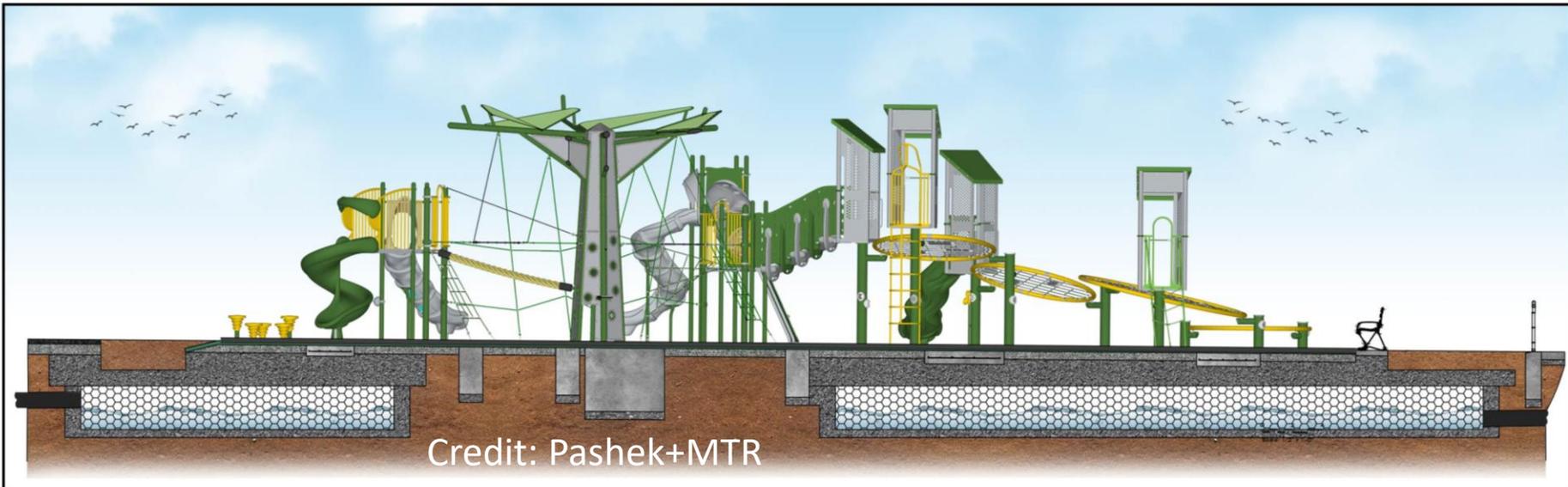
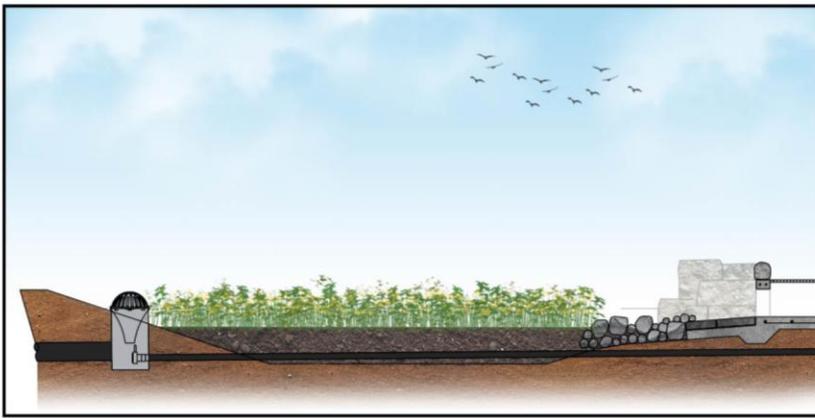
Pervious Asphalt



Trees

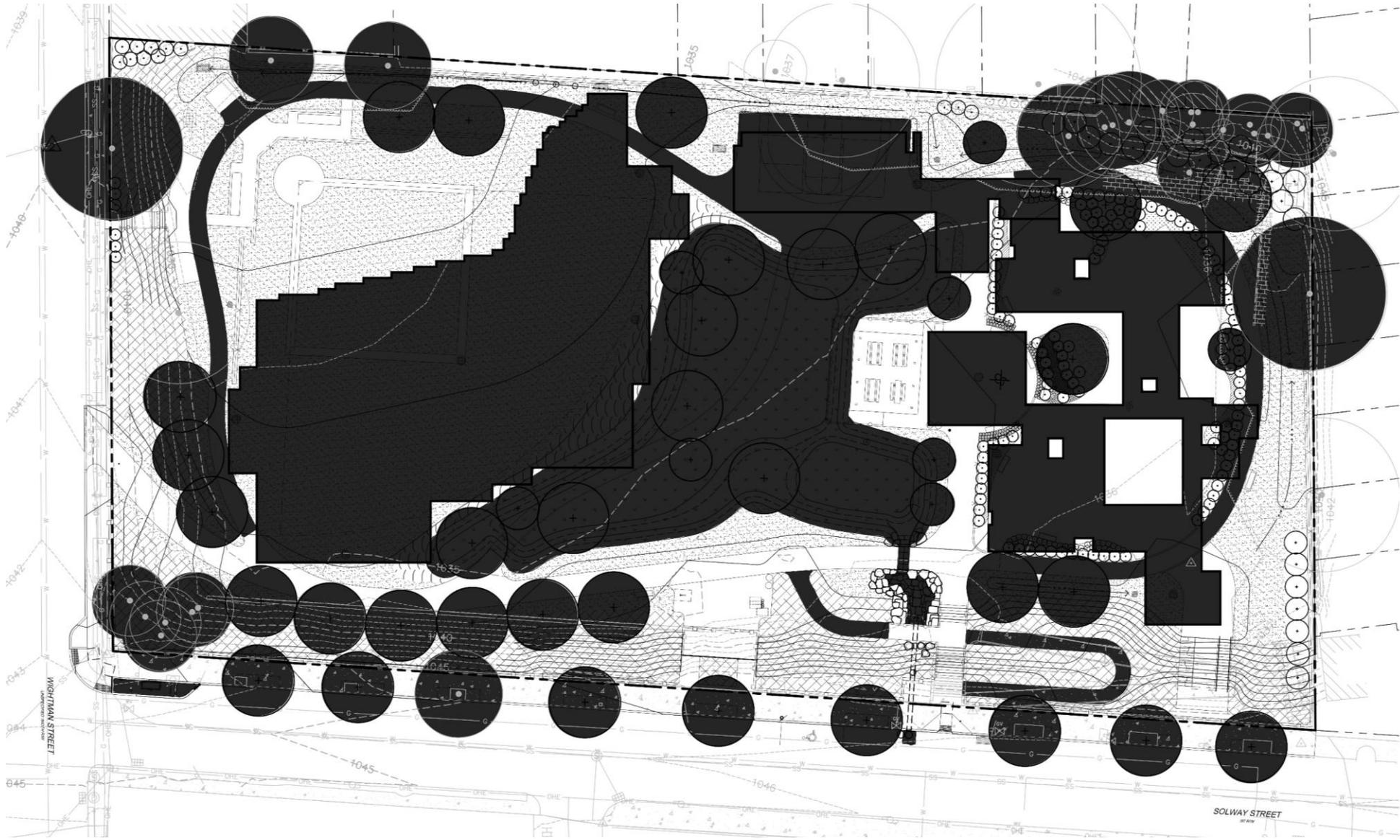


Types of Green Infrastructure



Going Above and Beyond

Stormwater BMPs Integrated Throughout the Site





Credit: Pashek+MTR



Credit: City of Pittsburgh

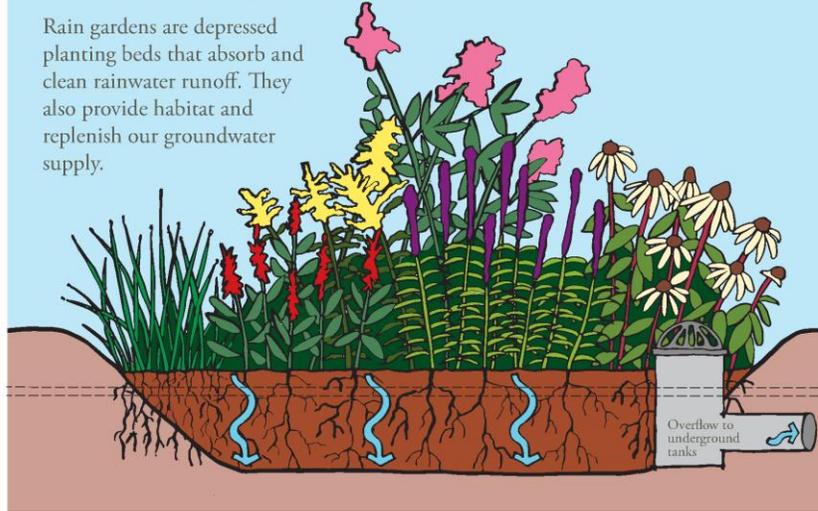
Going Above and Beyond

Using Green Infrastructure to Educate



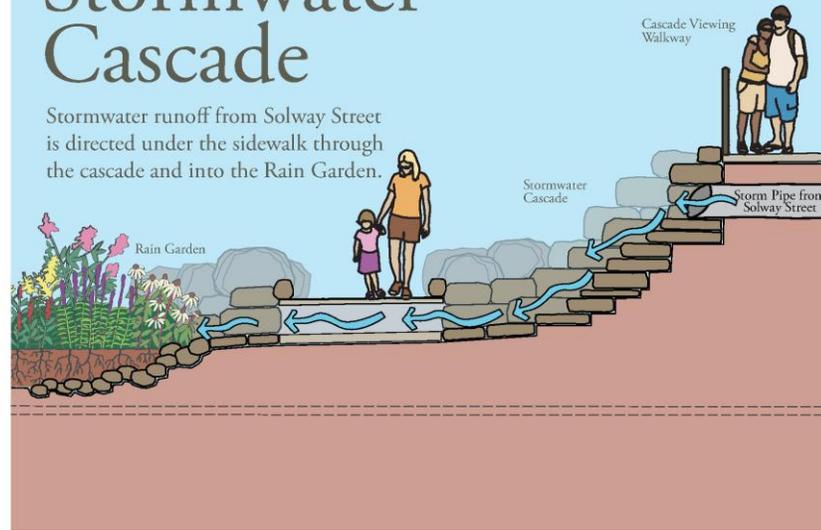
Rain Garden

Rain gardens are depressed planting beds that absorb and clean rainwater runoff. They also provide habitat and replenish our groundwater supply.



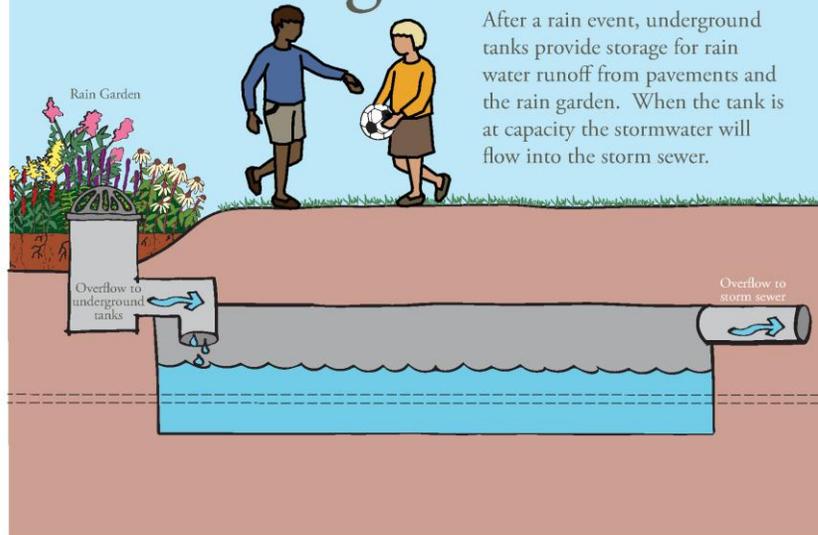
Stormwater Cascade

Stormwater runoff from Solway Street is directed under the sidewalk through the cascade and into the Rain Garden.



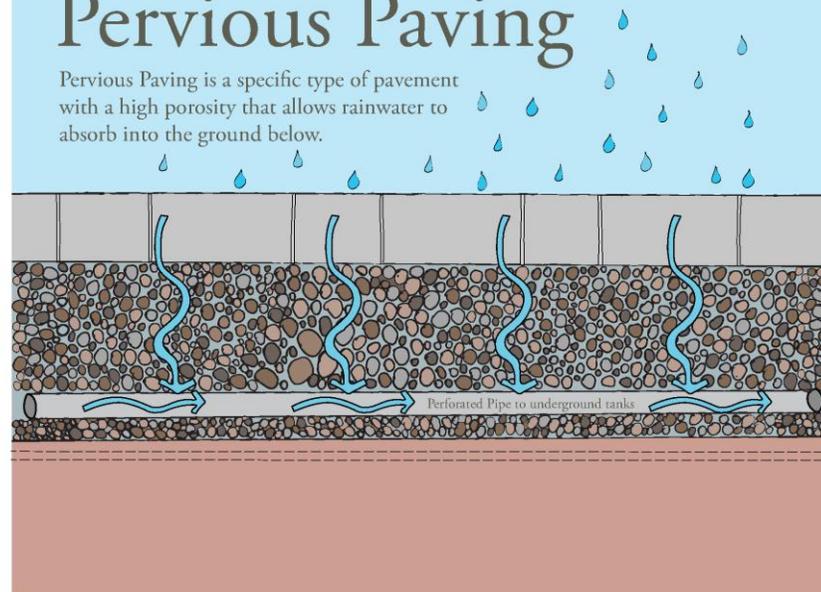
Underground Tanks

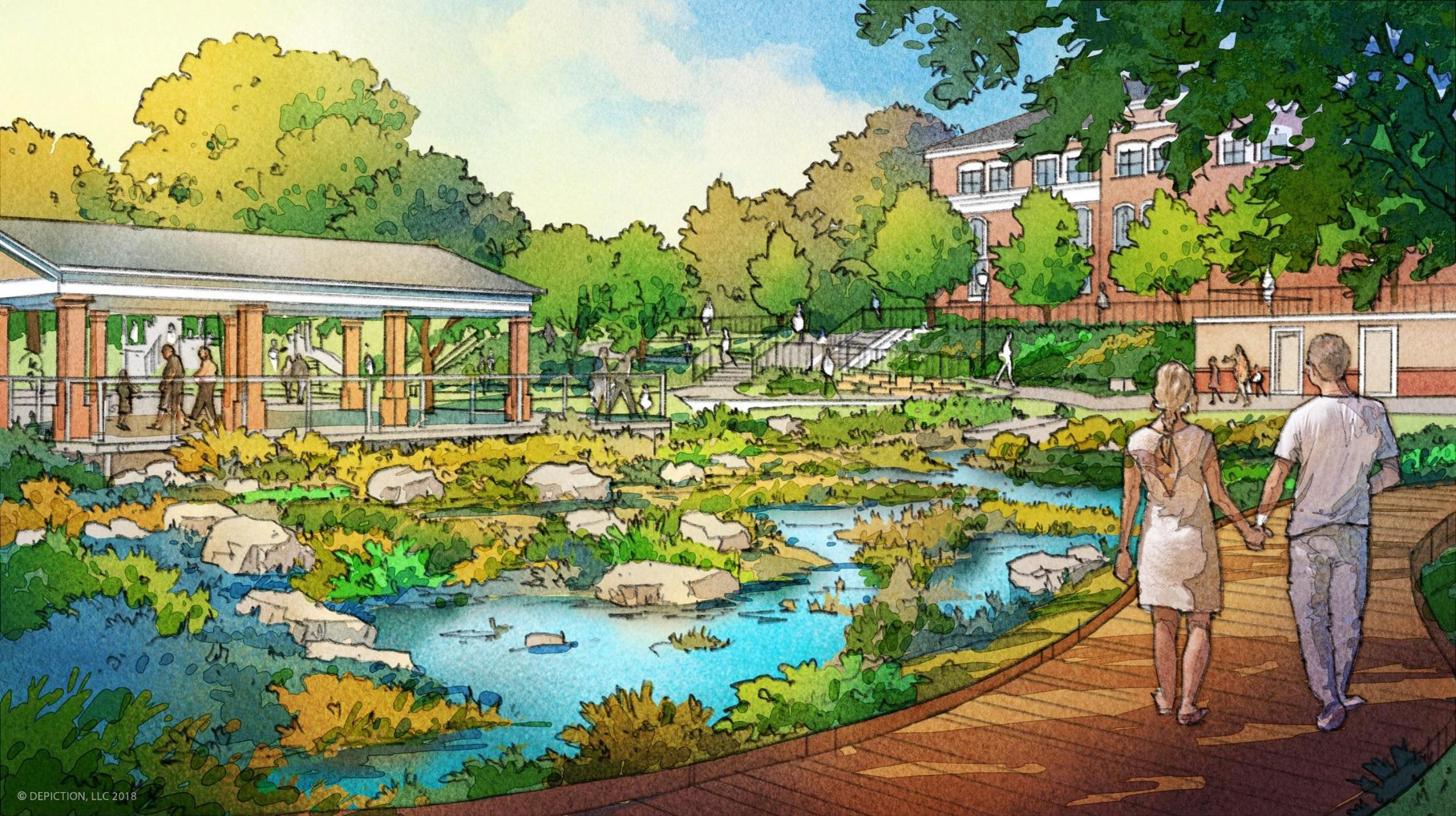
After a rain event, underground tanks provide storage for rain water runoff from pavements and the rain garden. When the tank is at capacity the stormwater will flow into the storm sewer.

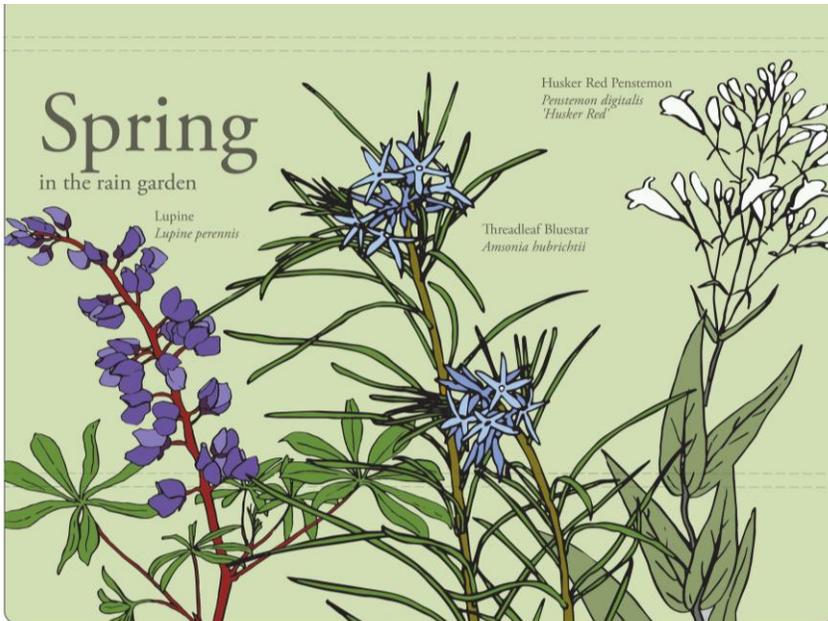


Pervious Paving

Pervious Paving is a specific type of pavement with a high porosity that allows rainwater to absorb into the ground below.







Challenges of Integrating Park Features with Green Infrastructure



High water table



Meeting existing conditions



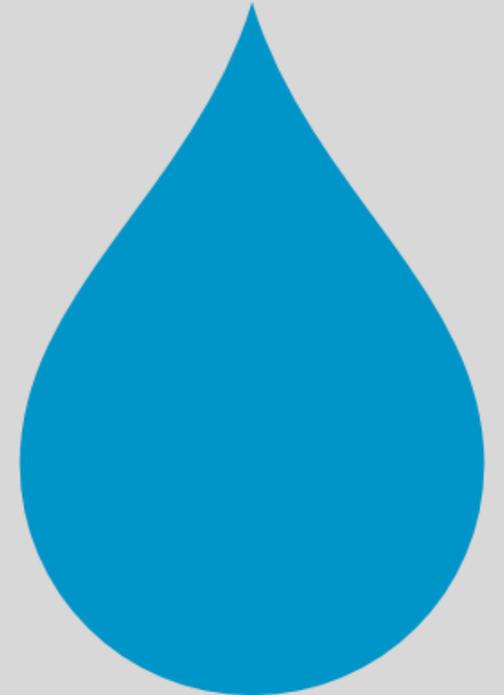
R-Tank maintenance ports



R-Tanks with footings and Trees

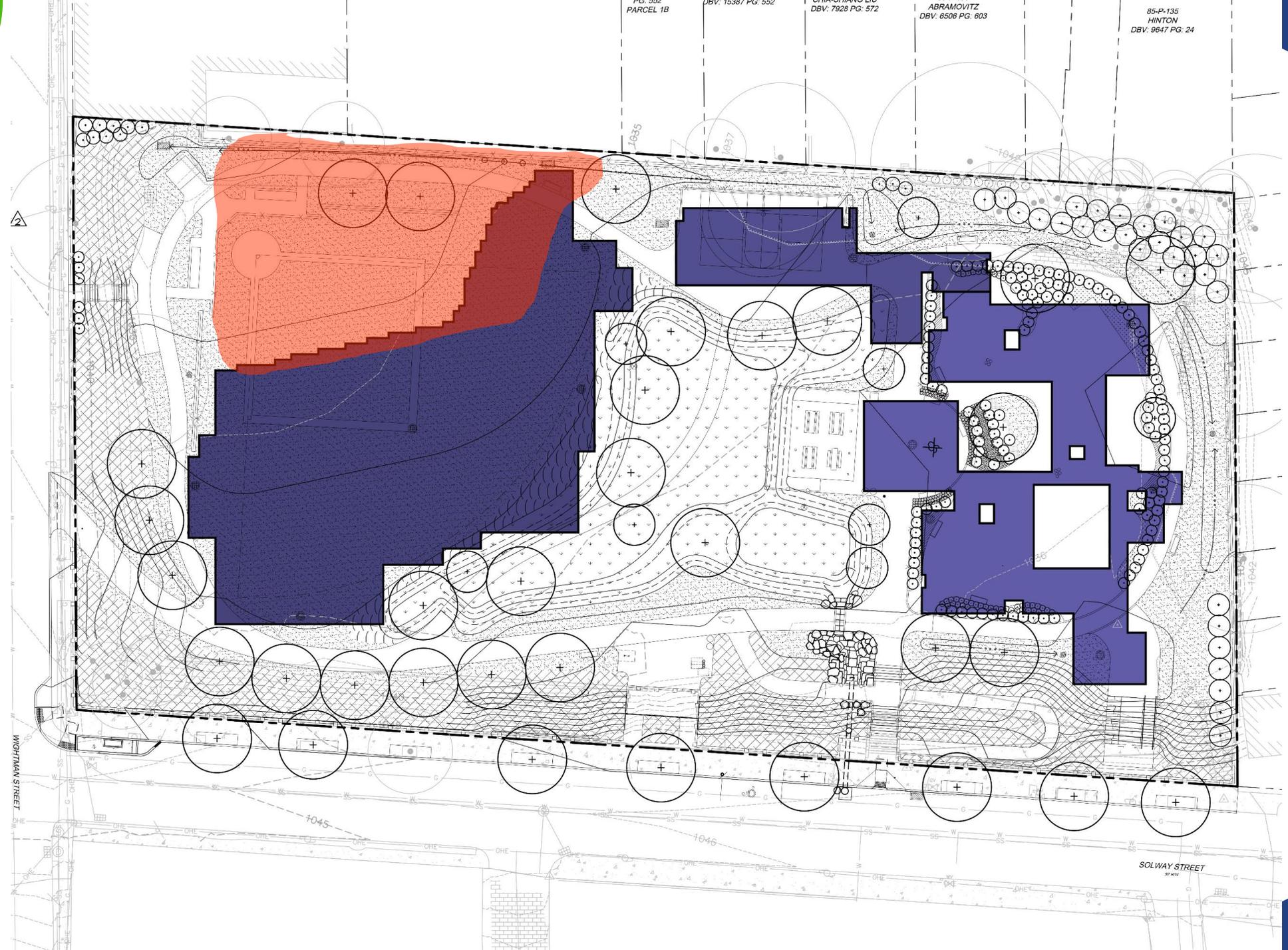


Low maintenance and high aesthetic value



Challenges

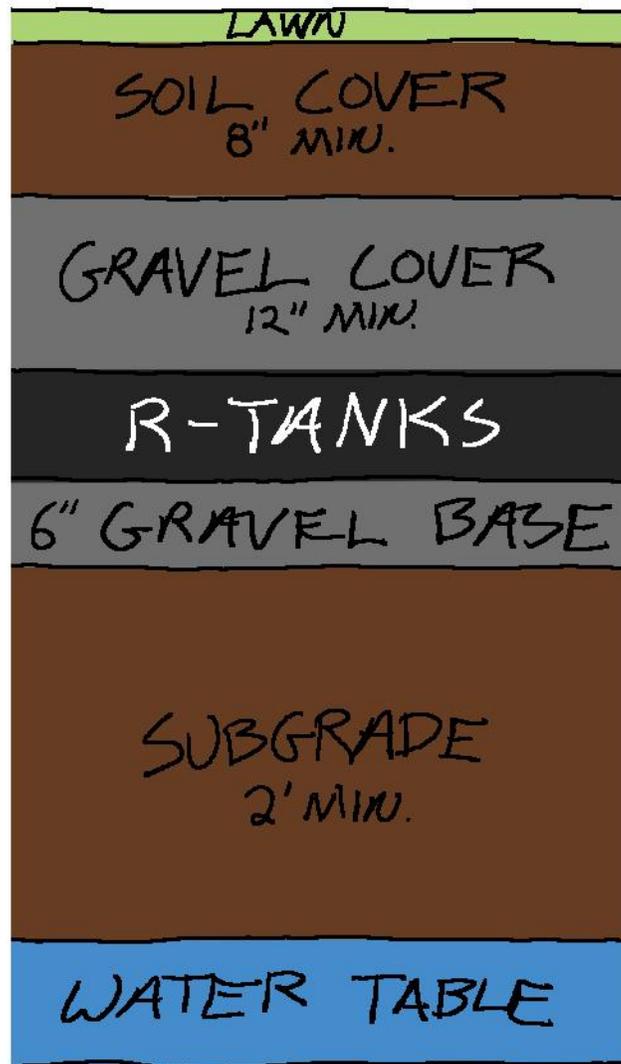
High Water Table



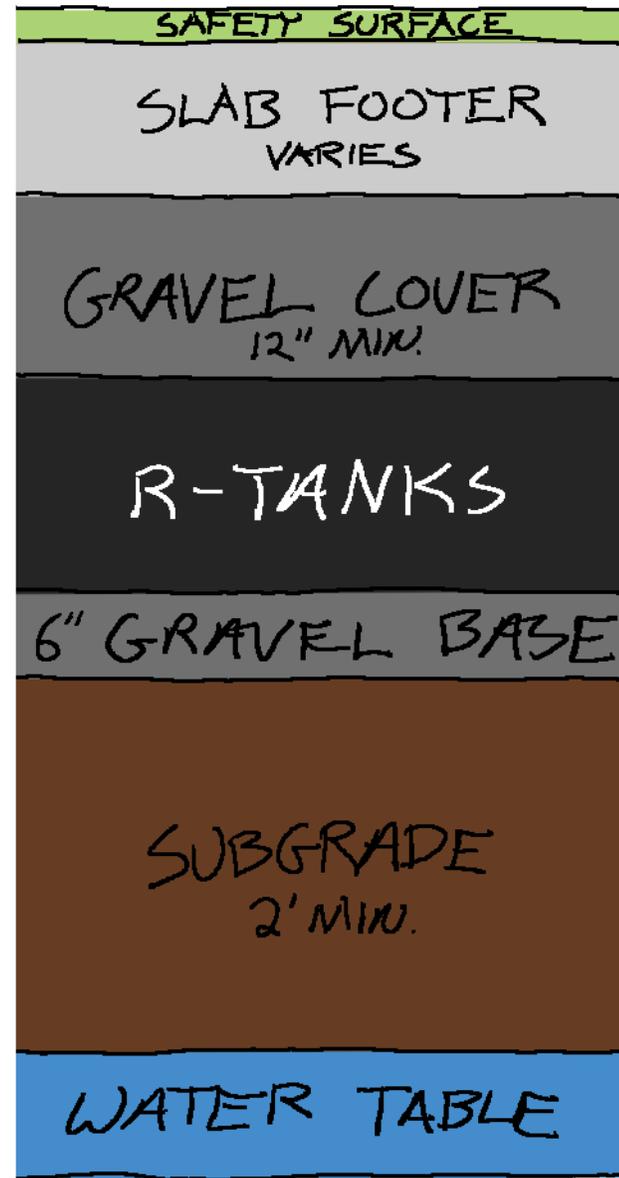
Challenges

Meeting Existing Conditions

Ball Field Cross Section



Playground Cross Section



Challenges

R-Tanks with Footings and Trees

552
PARCEL 1A

5608 WILKINS LLC
DBV: 15387
PG: 552
PARCEL 1B

85-P-143
5608 WILKINS LLC
DBV: 15387 PG: 552

85-P-141
CHIA-SHIANG LIU
DBV: 7928 PG: 572

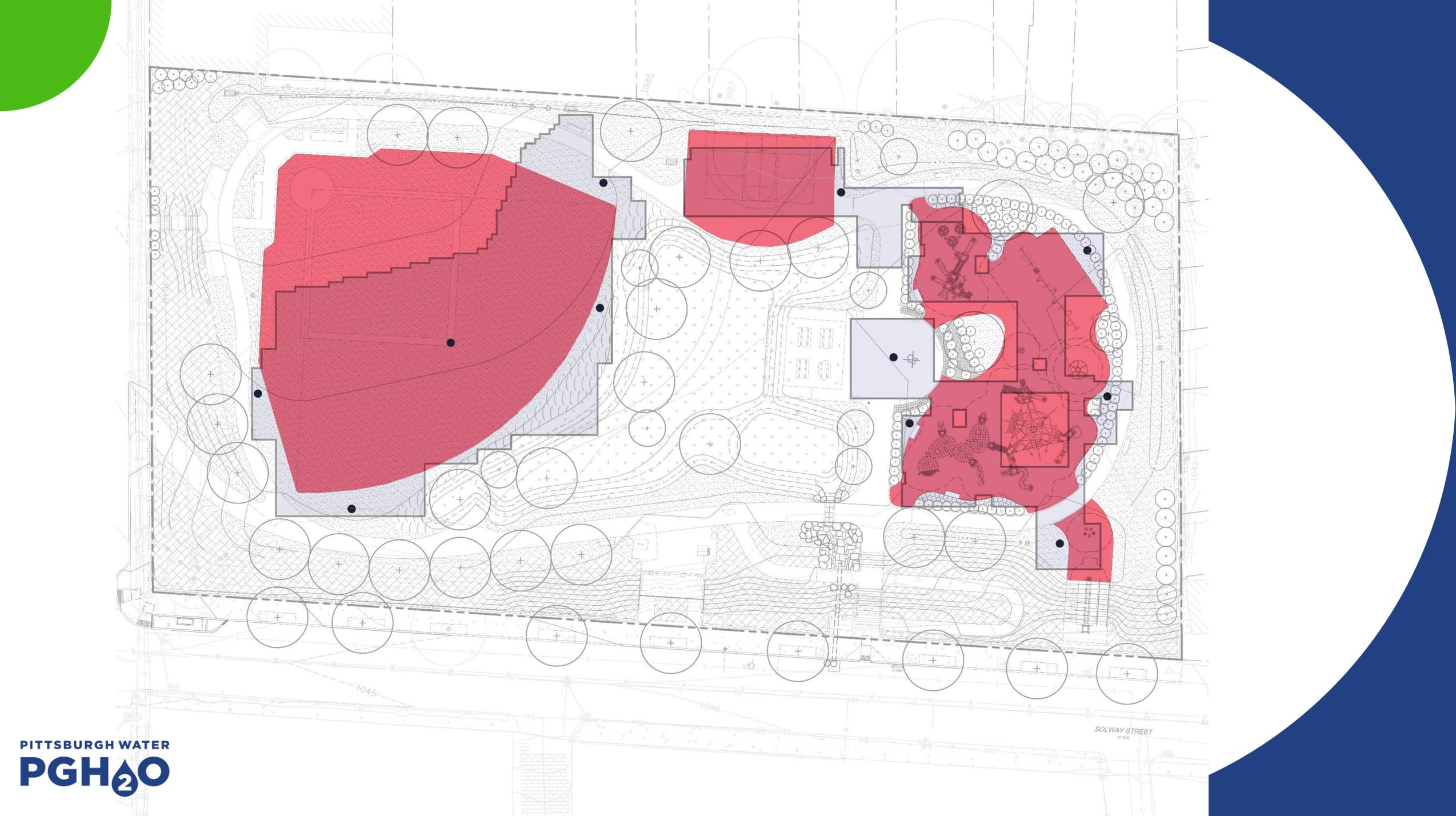
85-P-139
ABRAMOVITZ
DBV: 8506 PG: 603

85-P-135
HINTON
DBV: 9647 PG: 24



Challenges

R-Tank Maintenance Ports



Challenges

Low Maintenance and High
Aesthetic Value

Typical Rain Garden Planting

- Plants spaced 1' or more apart
- Large swaths of a single species
- Lots of Mulch
- How does this accomplish high aesthetic quality and low maintenance?



Wightman Rain Garden

- Treat it like a meadow
- Plant mixes
- Plant small plugs and close together
- Use a seed mix to fill in between plugs



Key Takeaways

What Makes this Project Different

- Bring in potential partners during Master Plan
- Captures stormwater at a neighborhood scale
- Achieves resilience thru networking & redundancy
- GSI integrated throughout the park and neighborhood
- Using GSI for education
- Using GSI to connect people to nature

Challenges

- High water table
- Meeting existing conditions
- R-Tank maintenance ports
- R-Tanks with footings and Trees
- Low maintenance and high aesthetic value

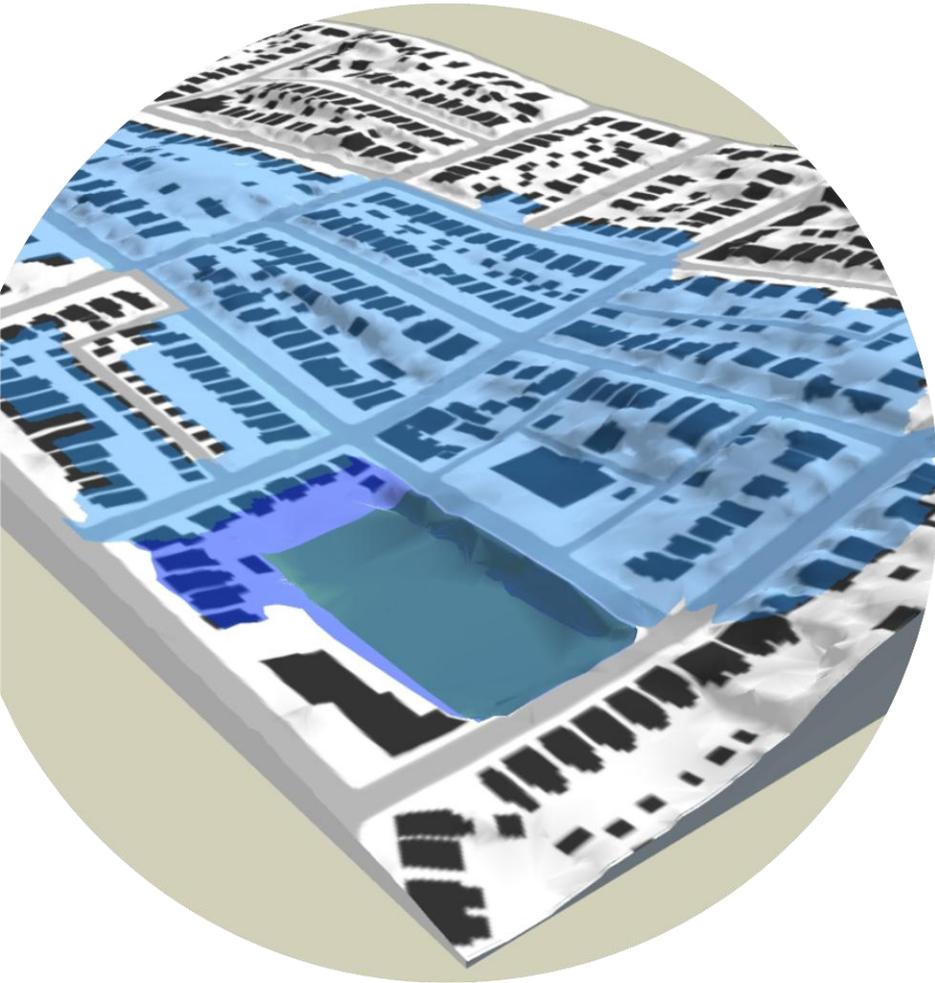


GSI and Recreation
Integrated
Throughout



Target Outcomes

Solving Stormwater on a
Neighborhood Scale



Stormwater Design Stats



1.5" storm



28 acres are captured



12 acres of impervious area captured



58,000 cubic feet of storage



17% retained in rain garden



78% detained in R-Tanks



5% retained by ROW BMPs (84%
intercepted)

Project Performance

Flow Monitoring Area Map

FIGURE 2-17: WIGHTMAN PARK GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE - FLOW METER AREA

Wet Weather Program Manager
 PWSA PROJECT NO. 2021-OPS-116-0
 September 2024

DRAFT
 GROW ID: 2020-01_031

LEGEND

- Post-Construction Flow Monitor
- Pre-Construction Flow Monitoring
- Existing Manholes
- Existing Inlet
- GSI Connection Line
- GSI Storage
- Drainage Area

Green Inlet Point

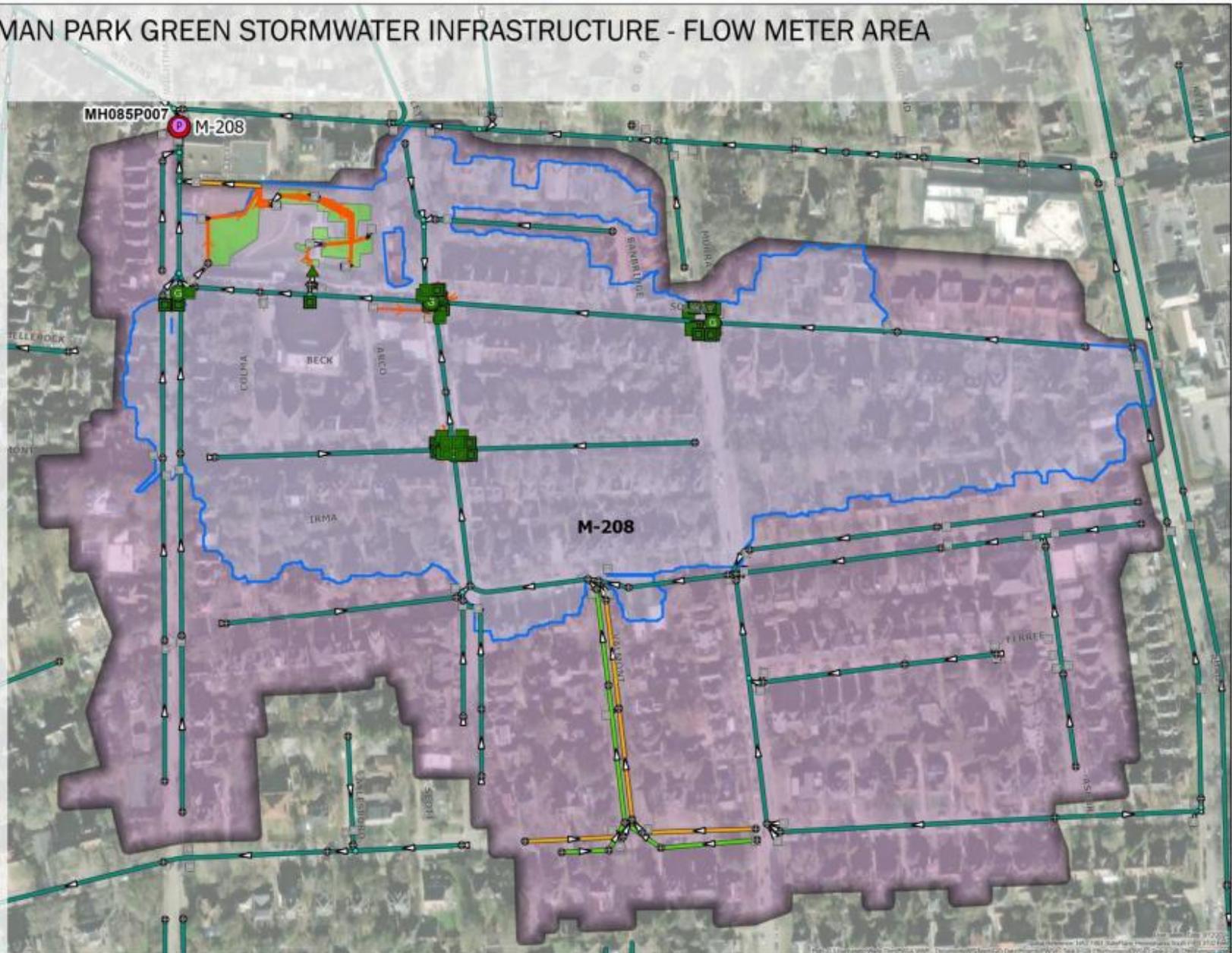
- Catch Basin
- End Wall
- Manhole
- Planter
- Storm Drop Basin
- Trench Drain Catch Basin
- Trench Drain Inlet
- Inlet

PWSA Sewers

- Combined
- Storm
- Sanitary
- Private Storm
- Private Sanitary



0 200
 Ft
 1 in = 200 ft



SWMM Model – LID components

FIGURE 2-15: WIGHTMAN PARK GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLWAY STREET AND SOUTH NEGLEY AVENUE

Wet Weather Program Manager
 PWSA PROJECT NO. 2021-OPS-116-0
 September 2024

DRAFT
 GROW ID: 2020-01_031

LEGEND

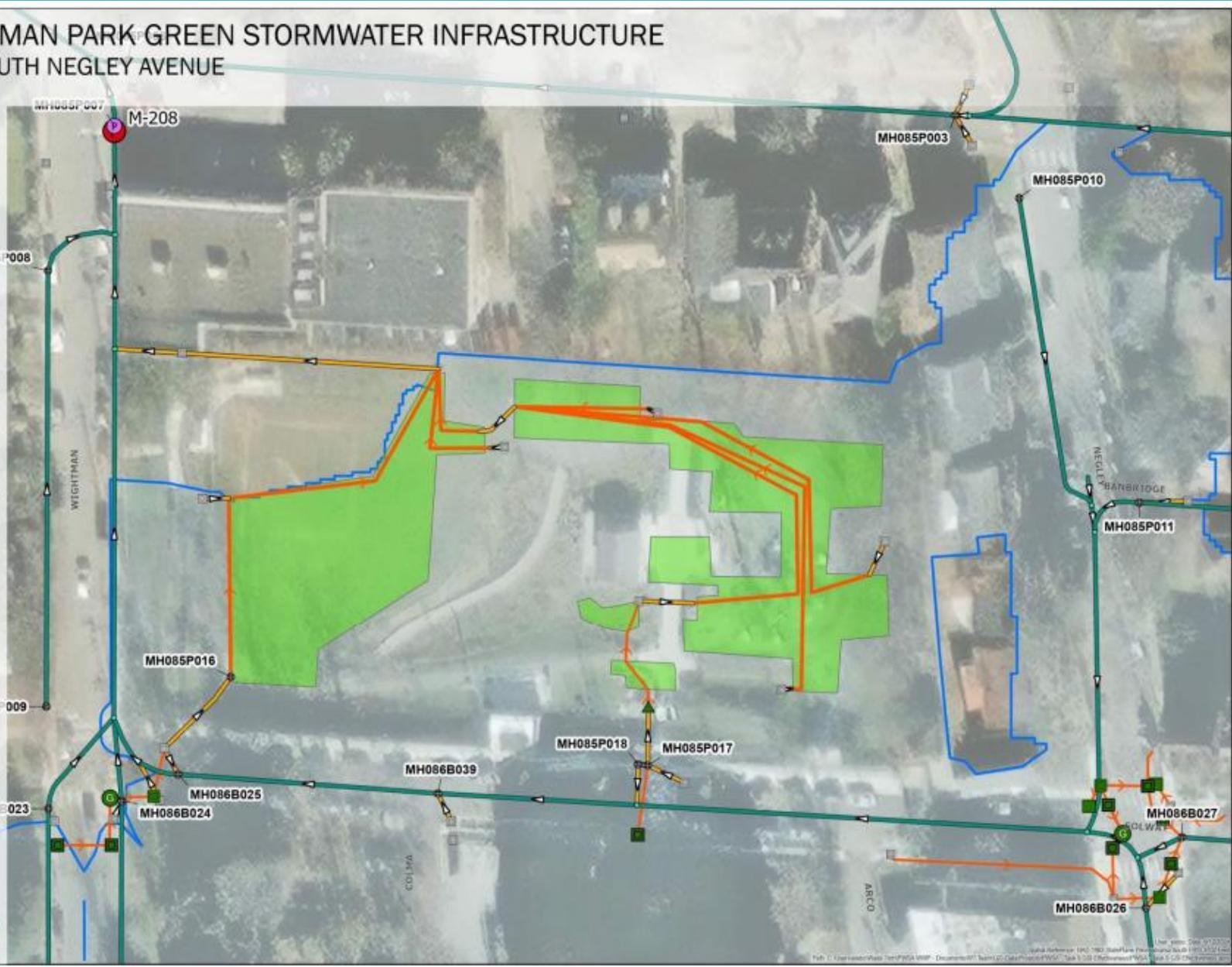
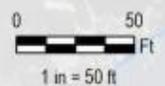
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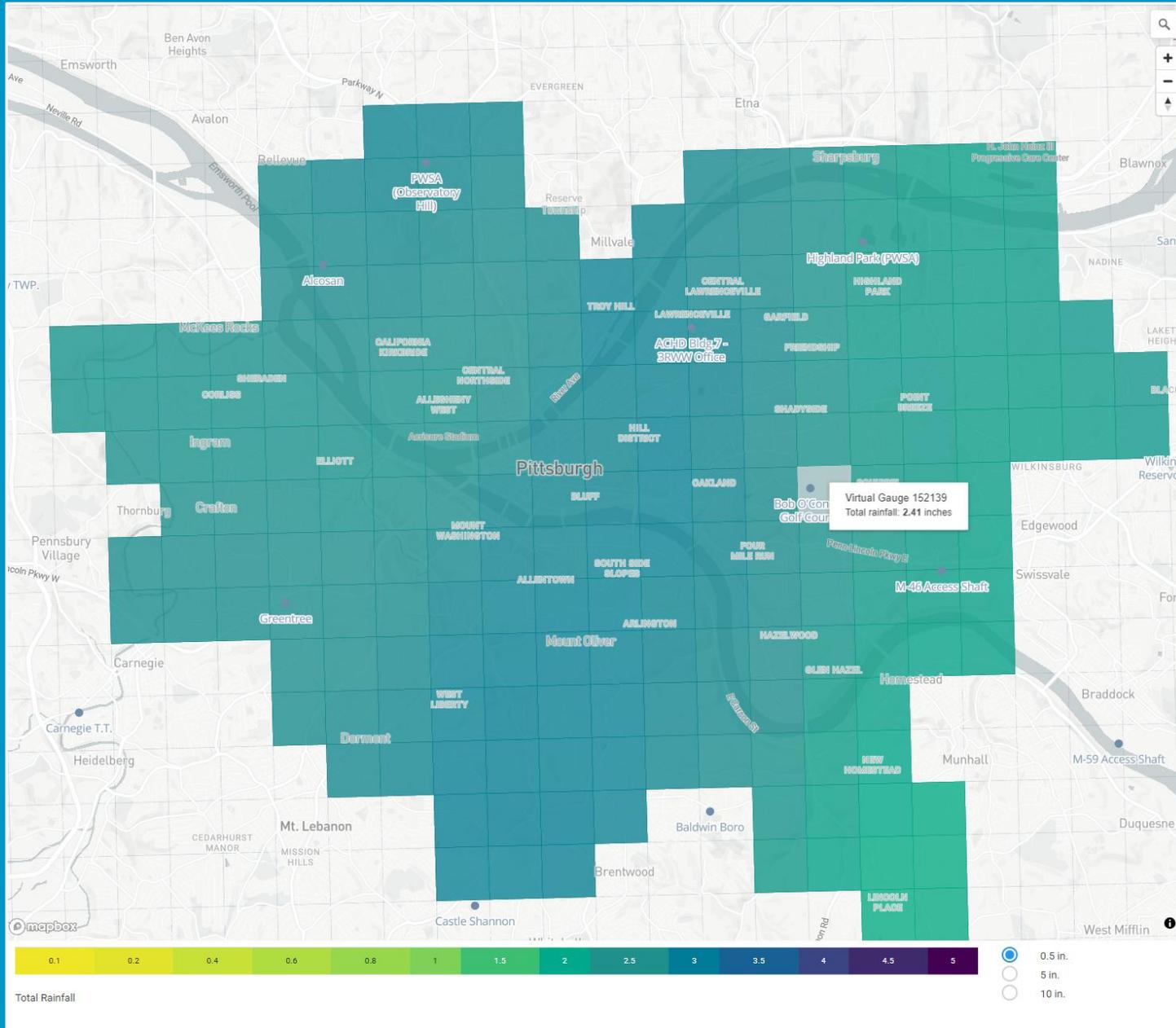
Project Performance

Analysis Results

- Drainage Area – **12.1** impervious acres (32.4 total acres)
- Runoff managed in Typical Year – **15.2 MG**
- CSO Reduction estimate in Typical Year – **6.5 MG**
- Percent Flow Reductions in Sewer System
 - **15-30%** reduction in Volume
 - Appx. **33%** reduction in Peak Flow Rate
 - Positive impact to reduce risk of basement backups

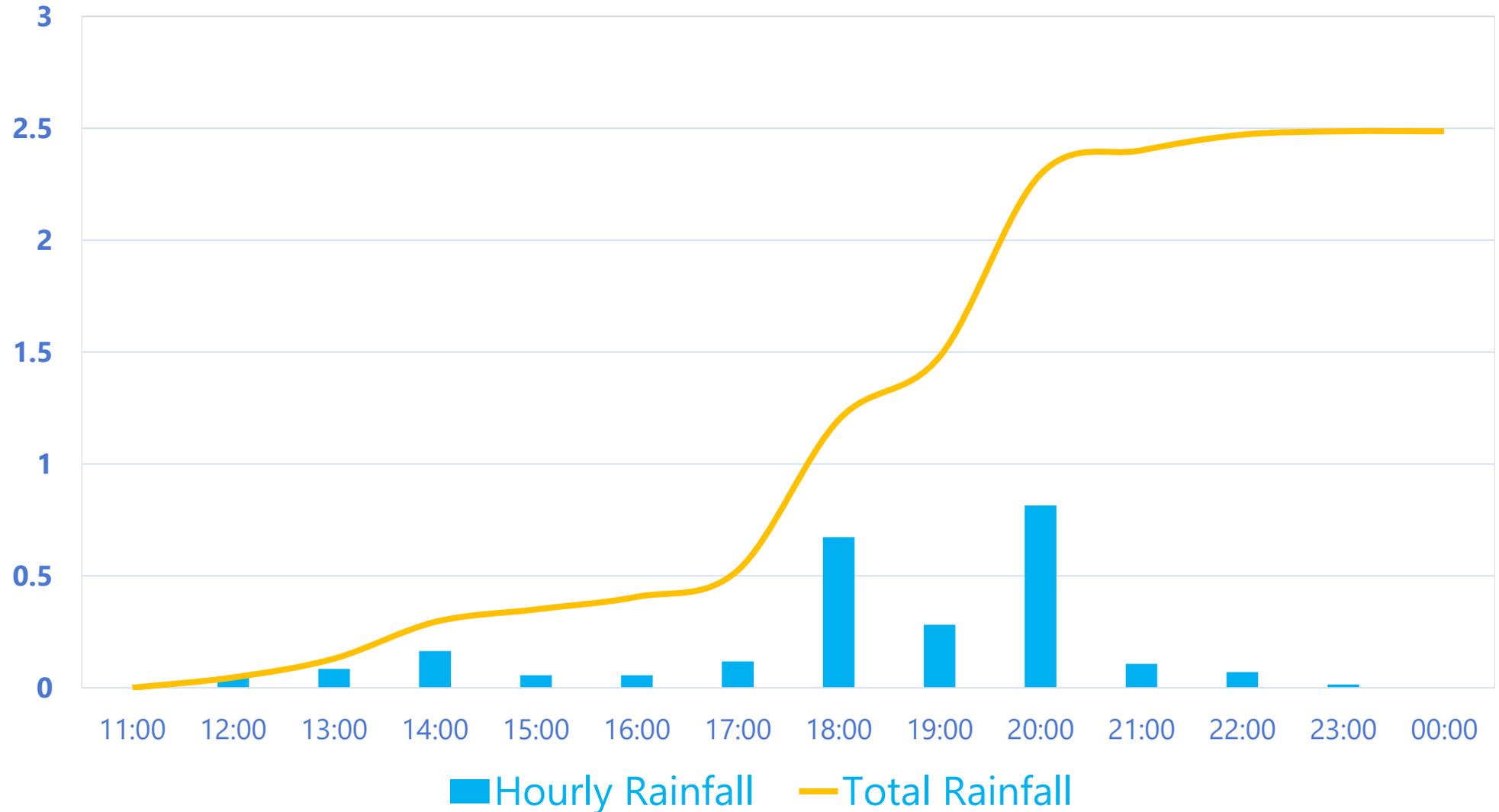


April 11, 2024 Rainfall Event



April 11, 2024 Rainfall Event

April 11, 2024 Rainfall (3RWW Calibrated Radar Data)



April 11, 2024 Rainfall Event

2.4 inches in 12 hours

- Peak 15min. intensity: 2 inch/hour
- Surface ponding drained < 2 days
- Equivalent to a 5-year recurrence rainfall event

Wightman Park's green stormwater system passes its first major test

by Ann Belser
April 22, 2024



The homes along Wightman Street looked like lake houses as the Wightman Park rain garden filled with water. Photo by Ann Belser.





Experience with Green Infrastructure

- GI projects in more **natural environments**, on public land (such as parks) are easier to build (generally fewer utility conflicts) and maintain.
- Green Infrastructure affords opportunities to support **community benefits and community education**.
- **Maintenance responsibility and costs** need to be defined before implementation.



Signage

- Implementing signage in 2025
- Four park sites
- Two stream restorations sites
- Two GSI sites along roads
- Graphic shows connection to river (and water quality!)
- Larger/simpler signs for areas with mainly visibility from car traffic
- Template so can replicate cost-effectively

PITTSBURGH WATER
PGH₂O

PROJECT FACTS

Amount of sediment prevented from entering Saw Mill Run & the Ohio River annually:

**4,830
lbs**

Stormwater in this area flows to Saw Mill Run & Ohio River

Did you know: Excess stormwater causes erosion, which sends dirt and small stones into the stream and harms water quality.

Rain gardens like this one help manage this impact on our streams.

Learn More:
PGH2O.com/stormwater



If this site needs maintenance, please call Pittsburgh Water Dispatch at 315-255-2022

Rain gardens: greening with purpose

Stormwater's impact on our rivers and neighborhoods

The area around Volunteers Field has many hard surfaces and not enough green space to soak up the rain. During heavy storms, stormwater from streets and storm sewers rushes into Saw Mill Run. This rapid rush of water erodes the streambank, pollutes the stream, and damages wildlife habitat. Pittsburgh Water is stepping up to tackle these problems and protect the environment.

~~Left unmanaged, stormwater floods streets and basements downhill and causes pollutants and sewage to overflow directly into waterways. Pittsburgh Water is stepping up to tackle these problems and protect public health and the environment.~~

Directing stormwater with green space

Pittsburgh Water installed rain gardens and improved ballfield drainage here to address the stormwater issues in Volunteers Field, the surrounding neighborhoods, and Saw Mill Run. This carefully engineered rain garden captures stormwater where it falls, reduces flooding, and improves water quality in Saw Mill Run.



Rain captured by this neighborhood stormwater improvement flows to Saw Mill Run and eventually the Ohio River.

How does a rain garden work?



Collect the rain

Inlets collect water from the street and direct it into the rain garden. Some inlets are curb cuts (shown here) while others are covered with a grate to keep sediment and debris from entering the rain garden.



Slow the flow

Layers of plants, soil, and gravel slow the flow of water and direct it into an underground storage basin. They mimic natural processes that soak up water and reduce the amount of water entering the sewer system.



Store and release

The underground storage basin gradually releases the water into the sewer system after the storm has passed.

PITTSBURGH WATER
PGH₂O

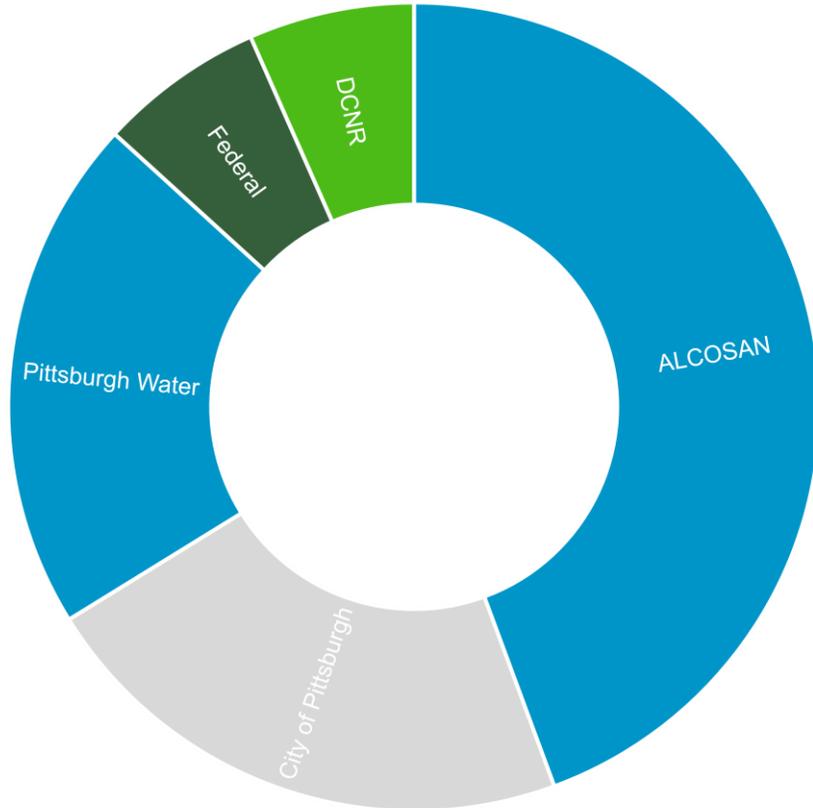
www.PGH2O.com/stormwater

Project partners

City of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh City Council, District 8
Carrick Youth District Association
Carrick Community Council
WaterWorks of South Pittsburgh

Strategic Partnerships are Key

Share of Budget (\$7.5M)



Leveraging Funds

- ALCOSAN - \$3.35M
- City of Pittsburgh - \$1.65M
- DCNR Grant - \$0.50M
- Federal Grant - \$0.50M
- Pittsburgh Water - \$1.56M



Thank you





