

SCAJAQUADA LANDMARKS

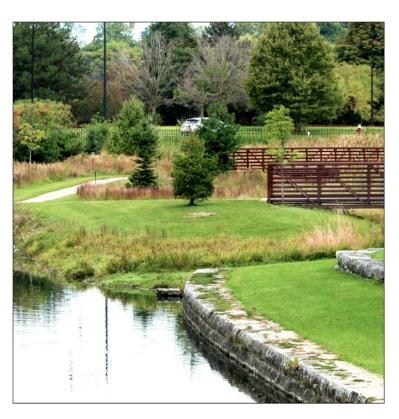
PUBLIC & PRIVATE GREEN SPACES, BROWNFIELDS, & HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The Scajaquada Creek Watershed encompasses 29 square miles of land that flows through the Town of Lancaster, Village of Depew, Town of Cheektowaga, and City of Buffalo. This map identifies parks, green spaces and a few of the many cultural landmarks this watershed supports. This illustrate how water is the common thread which binds together community, economy, and ecology.

The vacant lots and brownfields in the City of Buffalo are also highlighted on the map to visualize green space potential and living infrastructure opportunities like rain gardens and shoreline enhancements that elevate neighborhood resiliency and naturally absorb stormwater pollutants. Brownfields are areas of previously developed land that are no longer occupied and, in many cases, hold contamination or pollution from industrial use (ie. utilities, chemical production, metal process, gas stations). There are efforts to repurpose this land, and it is important to highlight how to incorporate elements that would improve water quality and communities.

MAP KEY:





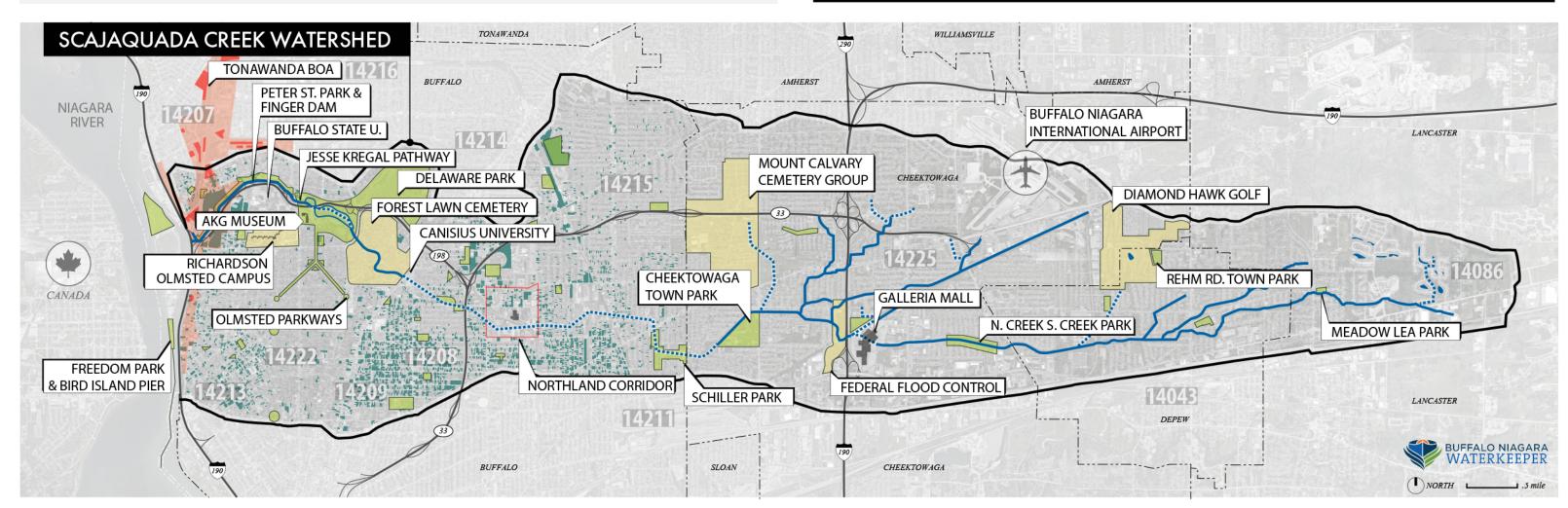
FOREST LAWN CEMETERY

This floodplain restoration project showcases native plants that can be viewed from trails and overlooks.



CHEEKTOWAGA TOWN PARK

Scajaquada Creek flows through this park before being tunneled under Buffalo's East Side Neighborhoods.



>> LANDMARKS: Part Two

The Scajaquada Creek Watershed encompasses 29 square miles of urbanized land throughout four municipalities, The Town of Lancaster, Village of Depew, Town of Cheektowaga, and City of Buffalo. From the Lancaster headwaters to the creek mouth in Buffalo's Black Rock Canal, Scajaquada Creek flows by notable landmarks and community spaces. This map displays well-known landmarks in the watershed to show the size and scope of the creek's impact on our communities. Scajaquada Creek is the common thread that connects these communities in creating a vision to restore this important waterway.

MAP KEY:

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

SCAJAQUADA CREEK (BURIED)

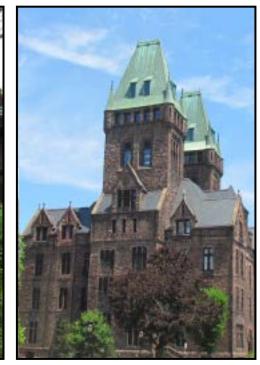
LARGE GREEN SPACES

WATERSHED LIMIT

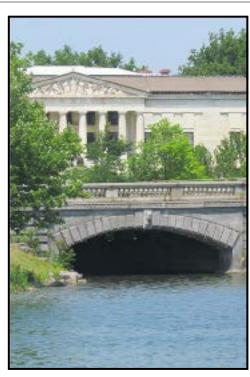
BUILDING FOOTPRINTS —---- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY



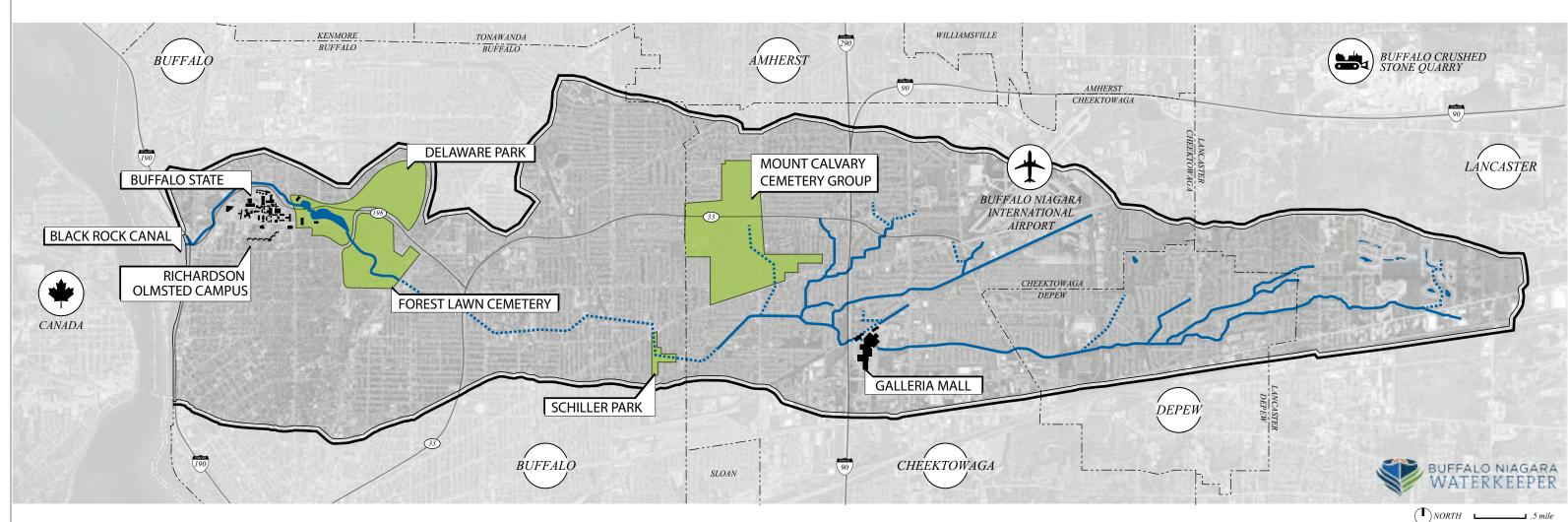




HOTEL HENRY



BUFFALO HISTORY MUSEUM



>> EXISTING GREEN SPACE / LIVING INFRASTRUCTURE

Green space such as parks provide residents with recreational opportunities and habitat for urban wildlife. In the words of Frederick Law Olmsted, these spaces serve as the "lungs of a city" where natural vegetation cleanses city air. Healthy and abundant vegetation, paired with open space, is a critical component of a healthy watershed. Living Infrastructure keeps large amounts of stormwater runoff from entering and overloading sewer systems, preventing sewer outfall events from occurring during heavy rains. This map inventories public and privately-owned green space to illustrate the extent of natural resources, as well as those areas lacking in green space.

MAP KEY:

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

SCAJAQUADA CREEK (BURIED)

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE

PRIVATELY OWNED
GREEN SPACE

PUBLIC GREEN SPACE WATERSHED LIMIT

----- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY



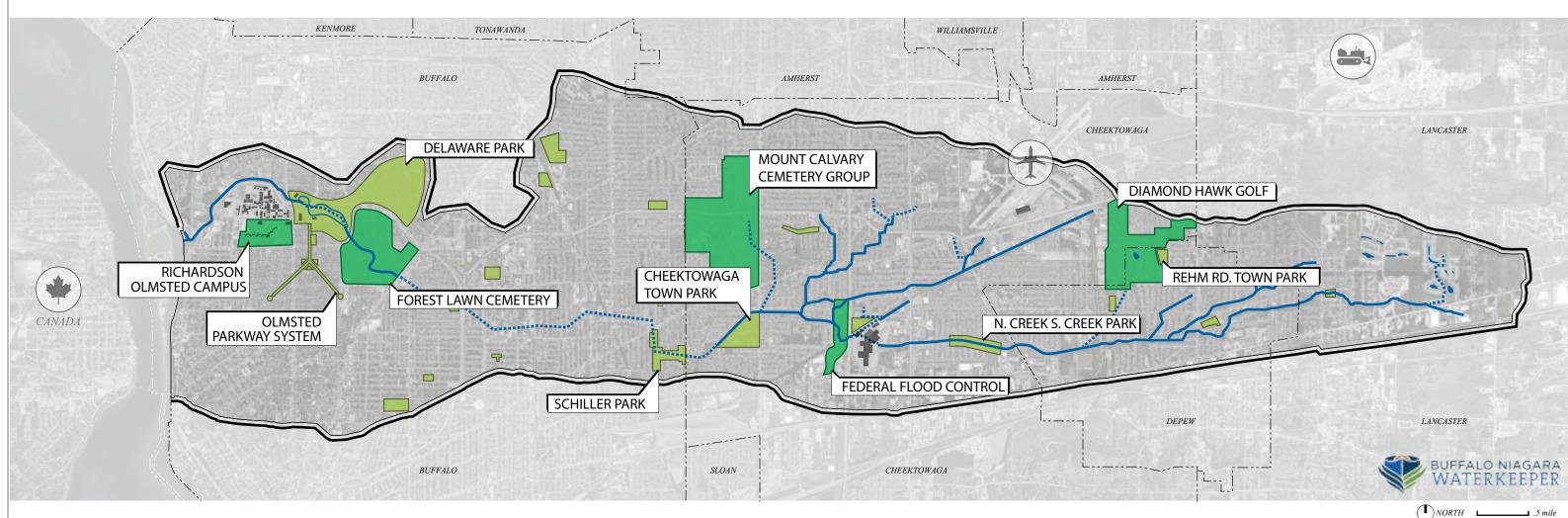
FEDERAL FLOOD
CONTROL PROJECT



FOREST LAWN CEMETERY



CHEEKTOWAGA TOWN PARK



»BROWNFIELDS / VACANT LAND

Individual brownfield sites and larger Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOAs) reflect priority opportunities for land remediation and redevelopment of industrial sites within urban areas. Vacant parcels in residential neighborhoods can be utilized for innovative green and living infrastructure programs where vacant parcels are transformed into rain gardens and green spaces that enhance neighborhoods and naturally utilize stormwater. Thoughtful reuse of vacant land within the Scajaquada Creek watershed will help drive investment and employment, and support a "Blue Economy" in surrounding communities.

MAP KEY:

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

SCAJAQUADA CREEK (BURIED)

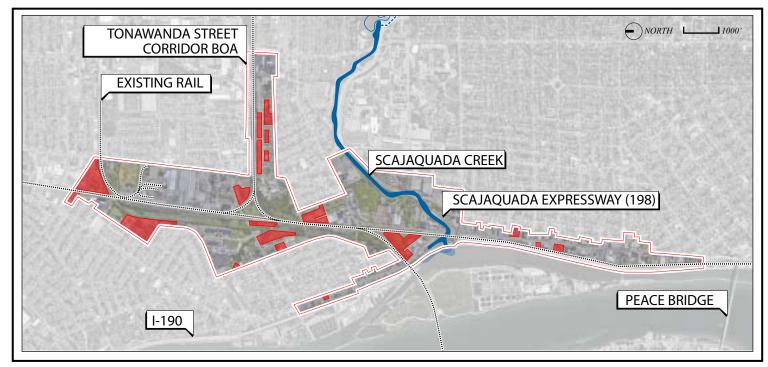
VACANT PARCEL (BUFFALO ONLY)

BROWNFIELD OPPORTUNITY
AREA (BOA)

—---- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY

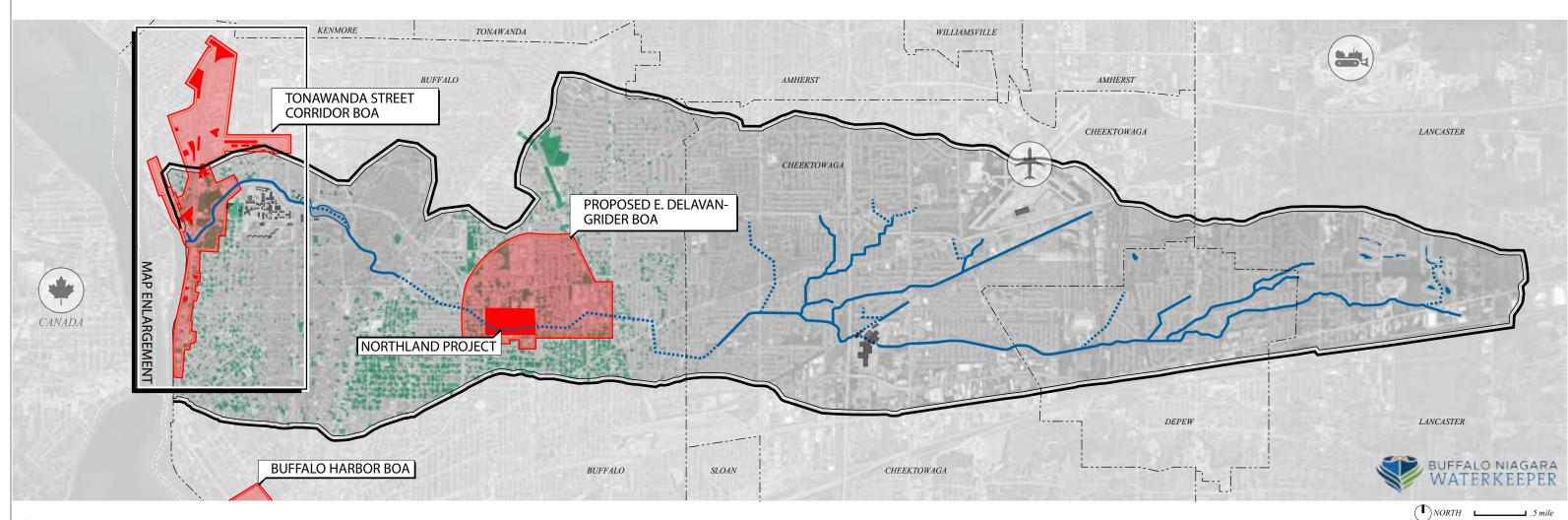
WATERSHED LIMIT

BROWNFIELD PARCEL (TYP.) >.25 ACRES



MAP ENLARGEMENT

Tonawanda Street Corridor BOA



>> SEWER / STORMWATER

Aging and failing sewer infrastructure is a major source of sewage contamination to Scajaquada Creek. This map shows two distinct areas of the watershed: The City of Buffalo, which has combined sewer systems, where rainwater and sanitary waste is mixed in one pipe, and the three upstream communities which have separated sanitary and stormwater sewers. Combined systems have Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO), while separated systems have Separated Sewer Overflows (SSO). These CSOs and SSOs are the points where overloaded sewer systems discharge untreated wastewater directly into streams. Also shown are regulated stormwater outfalls, where stormwater is conveyed directly into the creek rather than to a treatment plant.

MAP KEY:

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

SCAJAQUADA CREEK (BURIED)

CSO DISCHARGE LOCATION

SSO DISCHARGE LOCATION

 REGULATED STORMWATER DISCHARGE LOCATION (WHITE CIRCLE) CSO WATERSHED AREA

SSO WATERSHED AREA



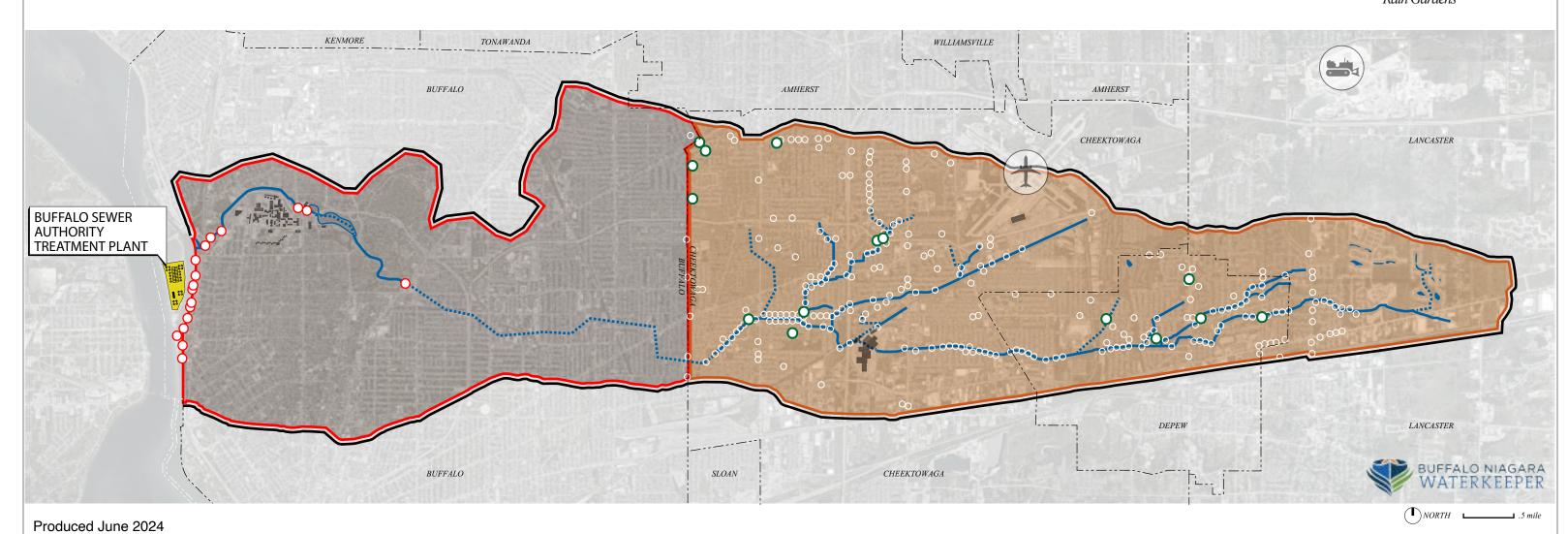
CSO CONTAMINANTS AT TRASH RACK



SSO OUTFALL



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT Rain Gardens





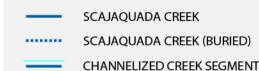
SCAJAQUADA HYDROLOGY

CREEK FLOW, CHANNELIZATION, AND STORMWATER DISCHARGE

This map outlines Scajaquada Creek's unique and complex hydrologic system and how it interconnects with municipal sewer systems throughout the watershed. The impact of sewer systems and stormwater on the creek is important because it directly impacts the water quality and health of surrounding ecosystems. The more areas of land that support living infrastructure like plants and trees, the less untreated water we have entering the creek and overloading our sewers.

In the Combined Sewer Systems of Buffalo, rain and snowmelt (stormwater) flows directly into the sewer system via the storm drain. That combined water flows to the Buffalo Sewer Authority where it is treated and discharged into the Niagara River. During heavy rainfall, the system can reach its limit, causing Combined Sewer discharges of untreated water into Scajaquada Creek. In the Separate Sewer Systems of Cheektowaga, Depew and Lancaster, stormwater discharges directly into the creek without treatment and sewer water flows separately to the water treatment facility.

MAP KEY:



AQUADA CREEK © CSO DISCHARGE LOCATION

SSO DISCHARGE

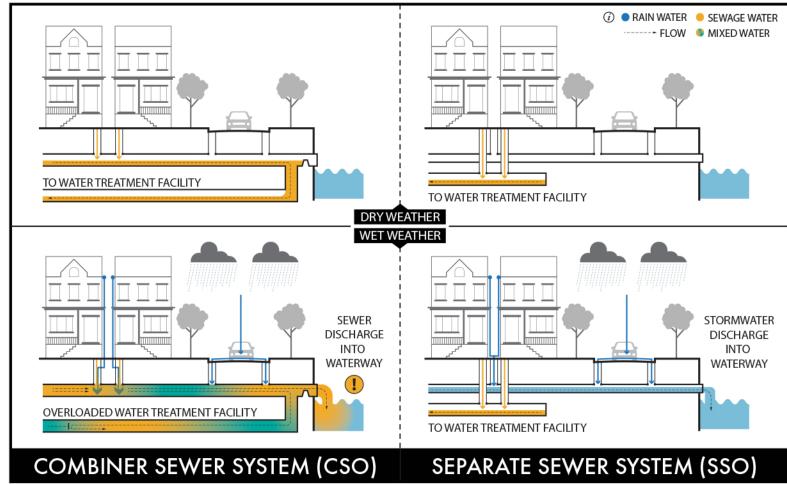
STORMWATER DISCHARGE

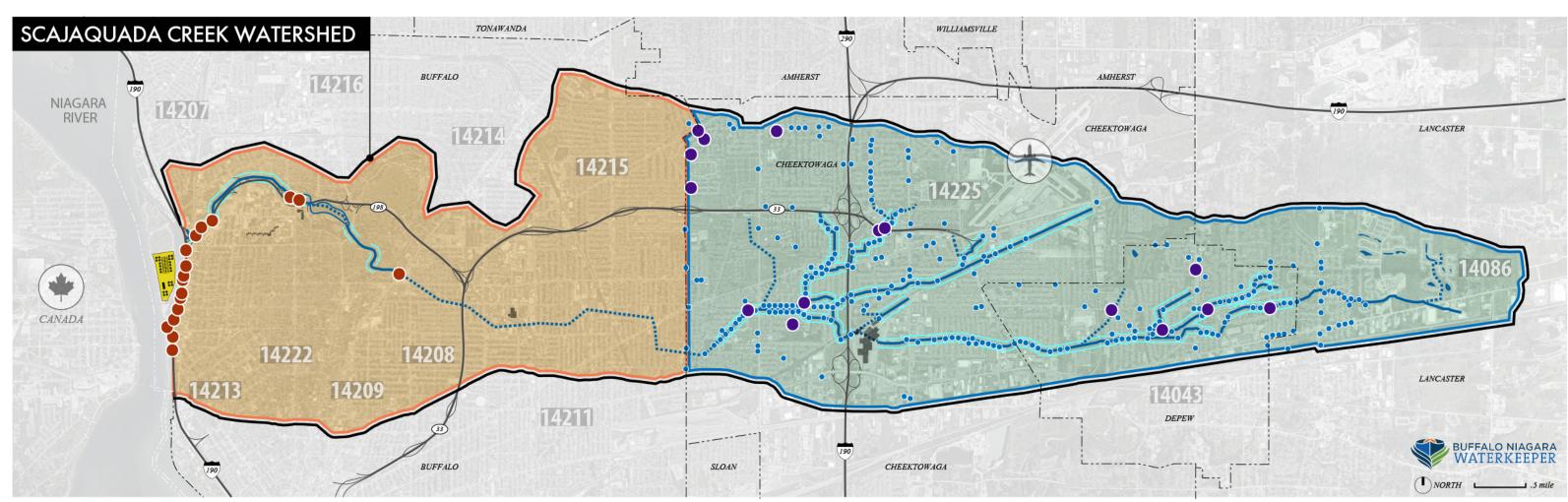
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CSO WATERSHED AREA

SSO WATERSHED AREA

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY
Bird Island Treatment Plant





>> HYDROLOGY: Part Two

Scajaquada Creek is a highly modified waterway. The creek has been channelized, straightened, and even buried in a tunnel underground for 3.7 miles. This map shows channelized sections of the creek that could be naturalized, and highlights opportunities to daylight (unbury) the creek. This map also shows the Active River Area (ARA), the area where land is physically connected to the creek by hydrologic features such as groundwater and floodplains. Finally, the inset to the right shows the historical alignment of the creek near its mouth as inspiration for reclamation and restoration of its natural channel.

MAP KEY:

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

CHANNELIZED CREEK SEGMENT

SCAJAQUADA CREEK (BURIED)

CREEK DAYLIGHT OPPORTUNITY

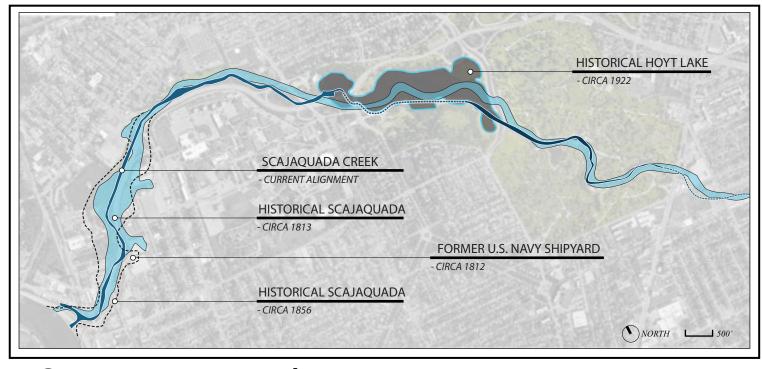
ACTIVE RIVER AREA

CREEK BARRIER

WATERSHED LIMIT

MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY

FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL

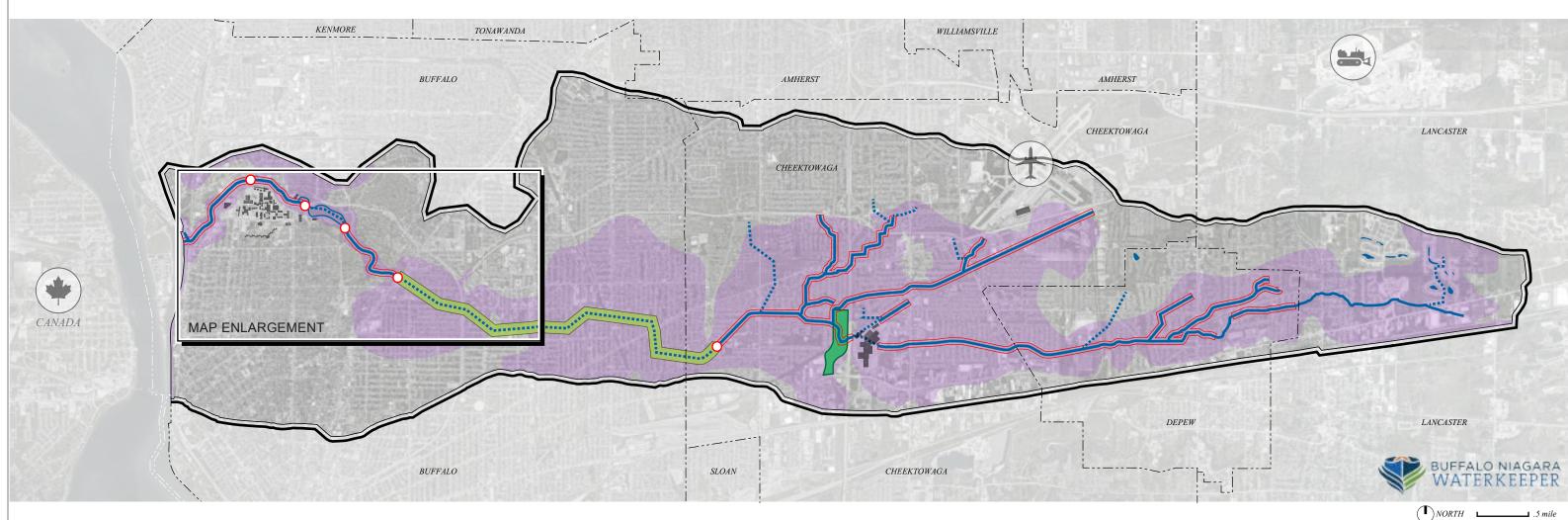


HISTORICAL SCAJAQUADA (1813)

HISTORICAL SCAJAQUADA (1856)

MAP ENLARGEMENT

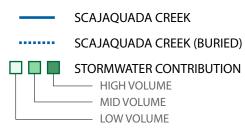
Scajaquada Historic Alignment



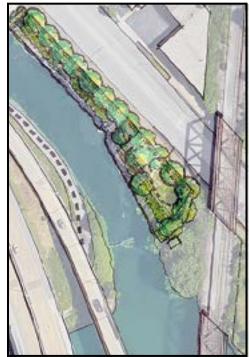
»EXISTING **OPPORTUNITY ZONES**

This map highlights areas where major opportunities exist to solve large-scale problems within the watershed. The map shows headwater municipalities where stormwater and sewer infrastructure improvement projects are ongoing or needed to reduce sewer overflow events. It also shows priority areas for de-channelization, habitat improvements and conservation. Also shown are targeted areas for public access improvements to connect people to the water, expand recreational opportunities, and improve the overall quality of life of nearby communities.

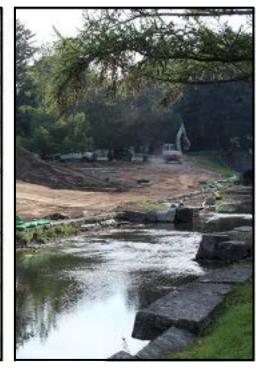
MAP KEY:







1660 NIAGARA ST.

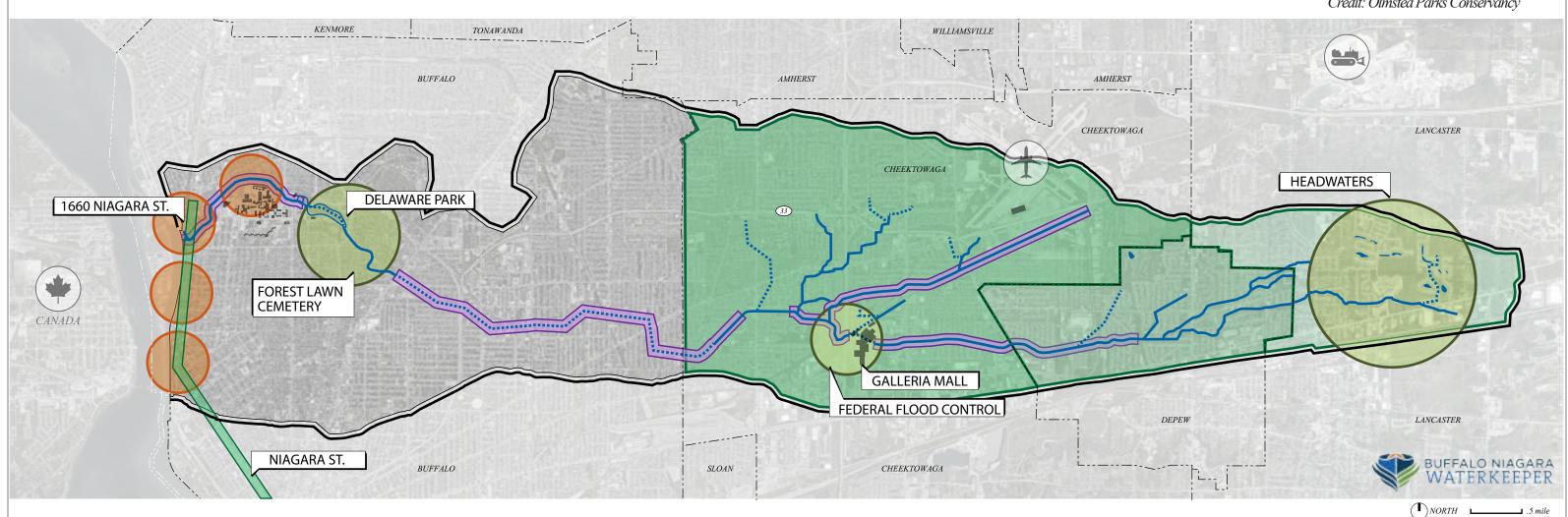


SHORELINE RESTORATION



DELAWARE PARK IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

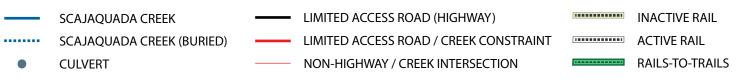
Credit: Olmsted Parks Conservancy



>> TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

In Scajaquada Creek, water quality, habitat, public access, and community cohesion are all impaired due to decades of poor planning and infrastructure decisions. Major roadways that intersect and impact Scajaquada Creek are highlighted in red in the accompanying map. These roads crisscross the creek, and the Scajaquada Expressway (NYS Route 198) is built directly on top of the creek, with concrete support structures even anchored into the streambed. This urban creek corridor can be restored to benefit our region's environment, community, and economy, rather than simply being passed over and forgotten.

MAP KEY:





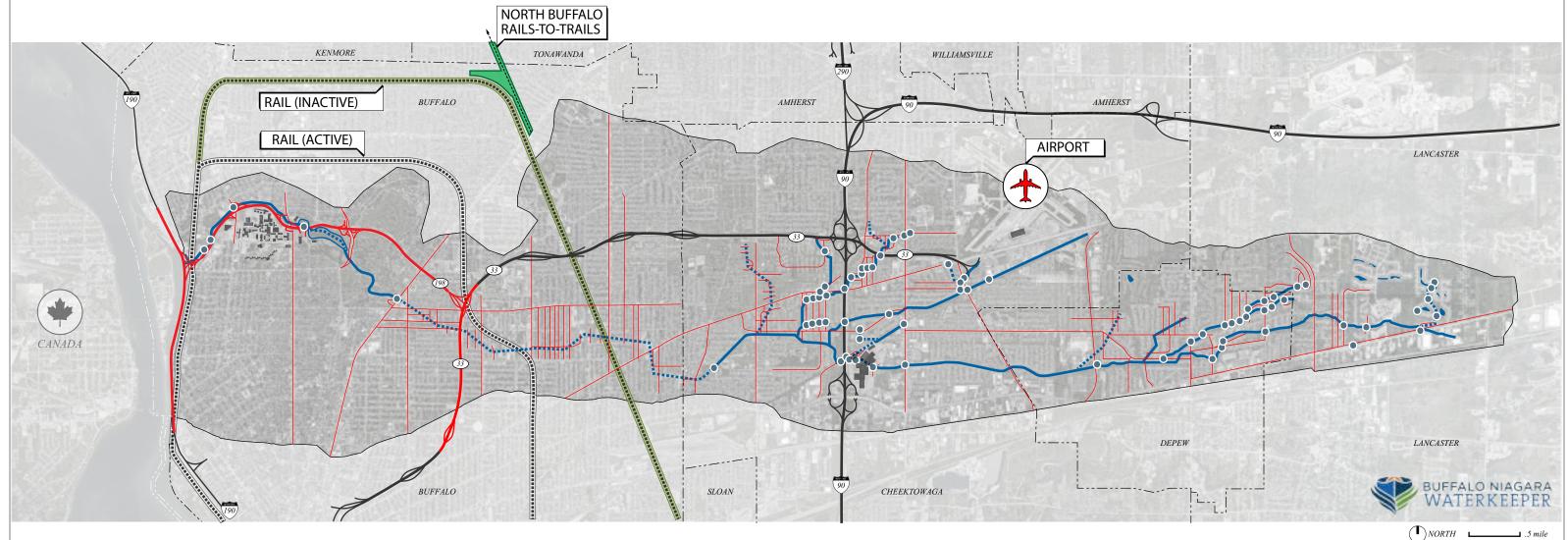
MOUTH OF SCAJAQUADA



SCAJAQUADA DRAIN IN CHEEKTOWAGA



SCAJAQUADA EXPY NYS RT 198



>> PUBLIC CREEK ACCESS

Scajaquada Creek is located within a heavily urbanized watershed, and the vast majority of properties directly on the creek are privately-owned. This map displays publicly-owned lands such as municipal parks that allow for the public to access the creek. Highlighted in red, are major impediments to public access that act as a physical barrier, cutting people off from the creek, and separating communities from each other.

MAP KEY:









NORTH CREEK SOUTH CREEK PARK

