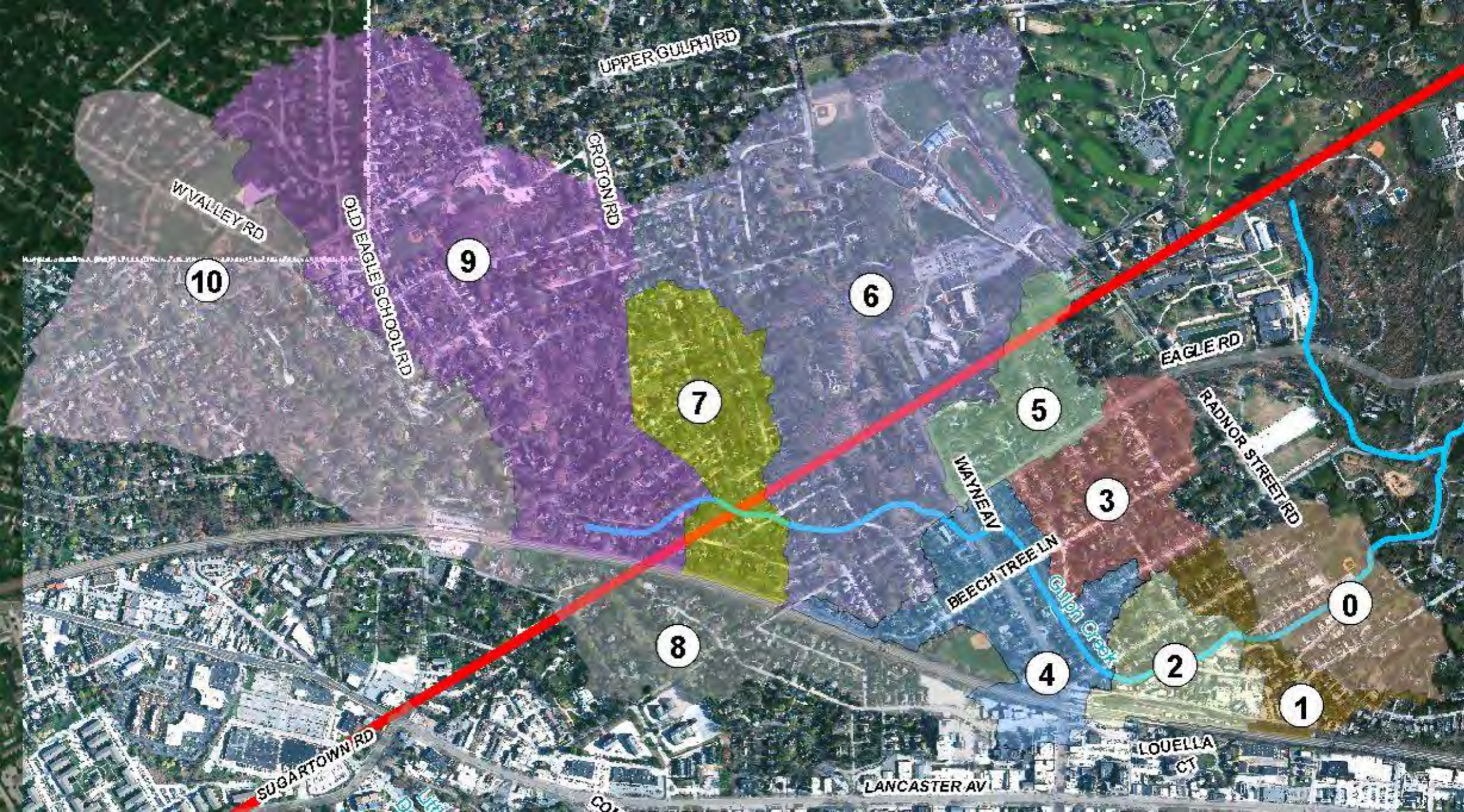


North Wayne & Poplar Avenue Flood Reduction Analysis



Poplar Ave on a Sunny Day



Poplar Ave Flooding Photos







tinyurl.com/Schuyler1011

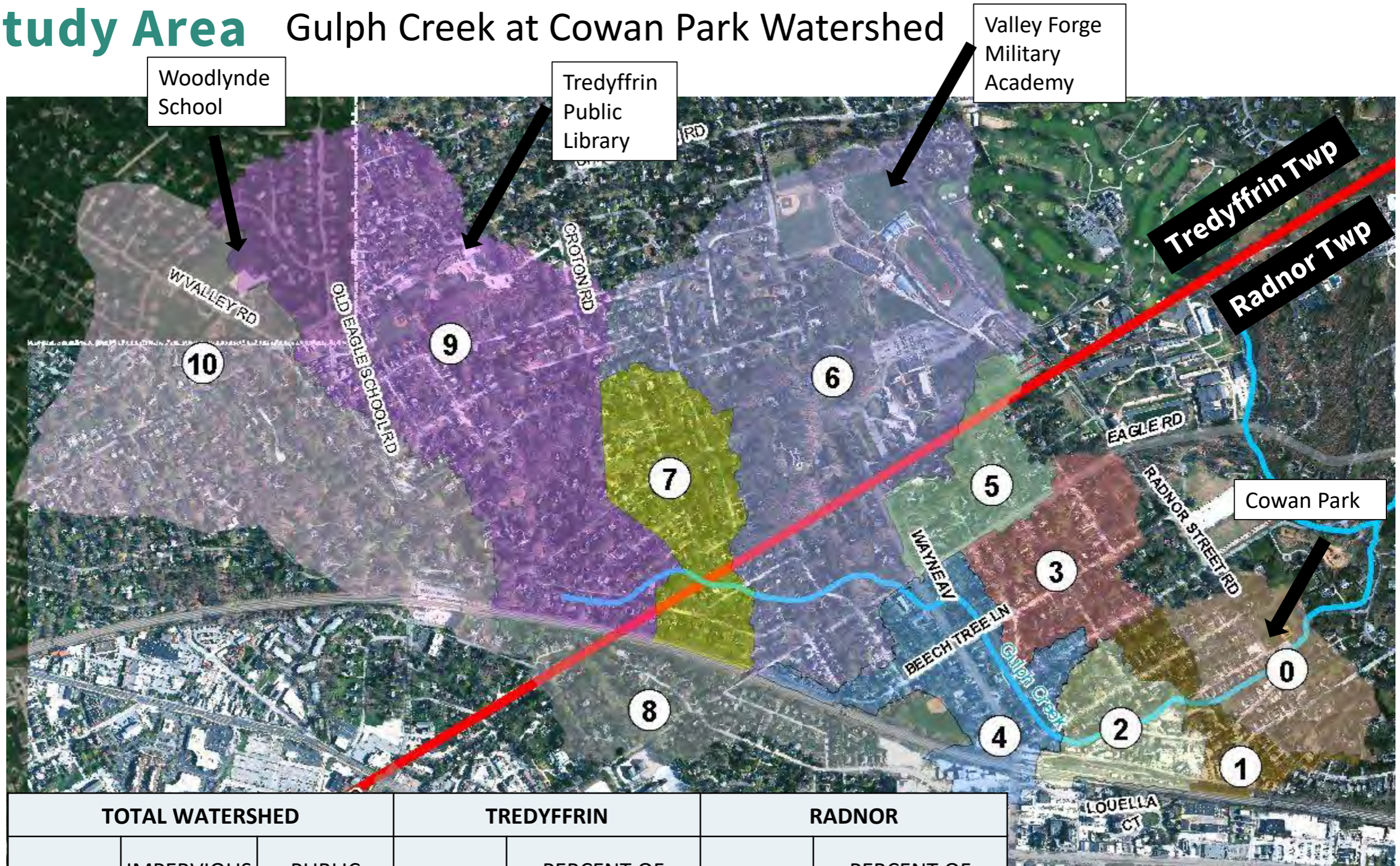
Flood Reduction Options Modeled

1. Poplar Bypass to Cowan Park Stormwater System
2. Increased Storage below North Wayne Basin
3. Green Infrastructure in streets (10' wide Tree Trenches along North Wayne)
4. Green infrastructure on private property (large properties and residential)
5. Restored Floodplain connection along stream

Other efforts to reduce runoff volume should still be implemented, especially during development.

Stream restoration supports Township Pollution Reduction Plan

Study Area Gulph Creek at Cowan Park Watershed



TOTAL WATERSHED			TREDYFFRIN		RADNOR	
AREA (AC)	IMPERVIOUS AREA (AC)	PUBLIC ROADS (AC)	AREA (AC)	PERCENT OF DRAINAGE AREA	AREA (AC)	PERCENT OF DRAINAGE AREA
910	276	41	615	68%	295	32%

DA 10 (293 ac) was not included in CH2M study

How much water do we need to manage?

2.6” Rainfall in 2 hours - high intensity rainfall causes flooding

How much runoff does that generate? 3,060,000 cubic feet or 22.9 Million gallons

That's enough to fill Finneran Pavillion at Villanova



Water Balance for In-Stream Storage and Floodplain

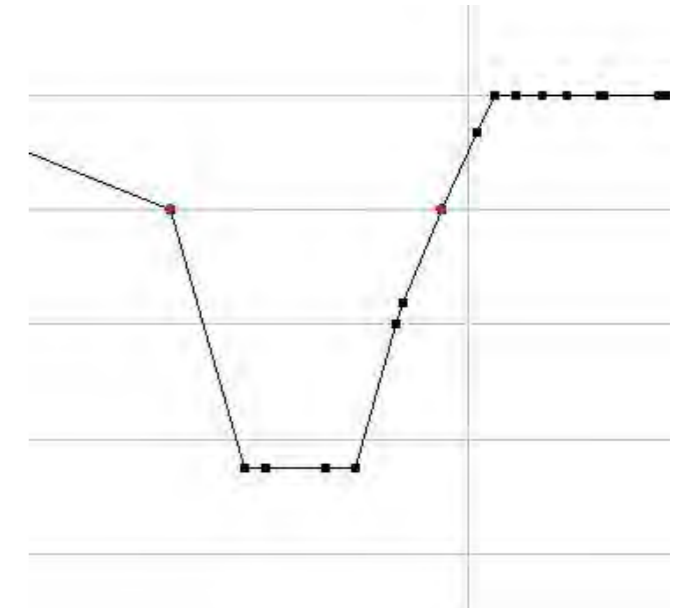
2.6" Rainfall in 2 hours

Storm Runoff Volume: 3,060,000 cubic feet

Stream Length to Cowan Park: 5,100 feet

Average channel area (to top of bank): 62 square feet

Total In-stream storage volume: **316,200 CF**



- Stream velocity averages 5 feet per second during flood (2.2 million CF)
- We cannot increase flooding downstream

We need to “hold” about 800,000 cubic feet to alleviate flooding.

Where do we hold water?

We need to “hold” about 800,000 cubic feet – where?

- Cowan Park – 30,000 cubic feet
- Infiltration / Storage below Wayne Basin - 80,000 cubic feet
- Tree Trenches along North Wayne – 8,000 CF +/-

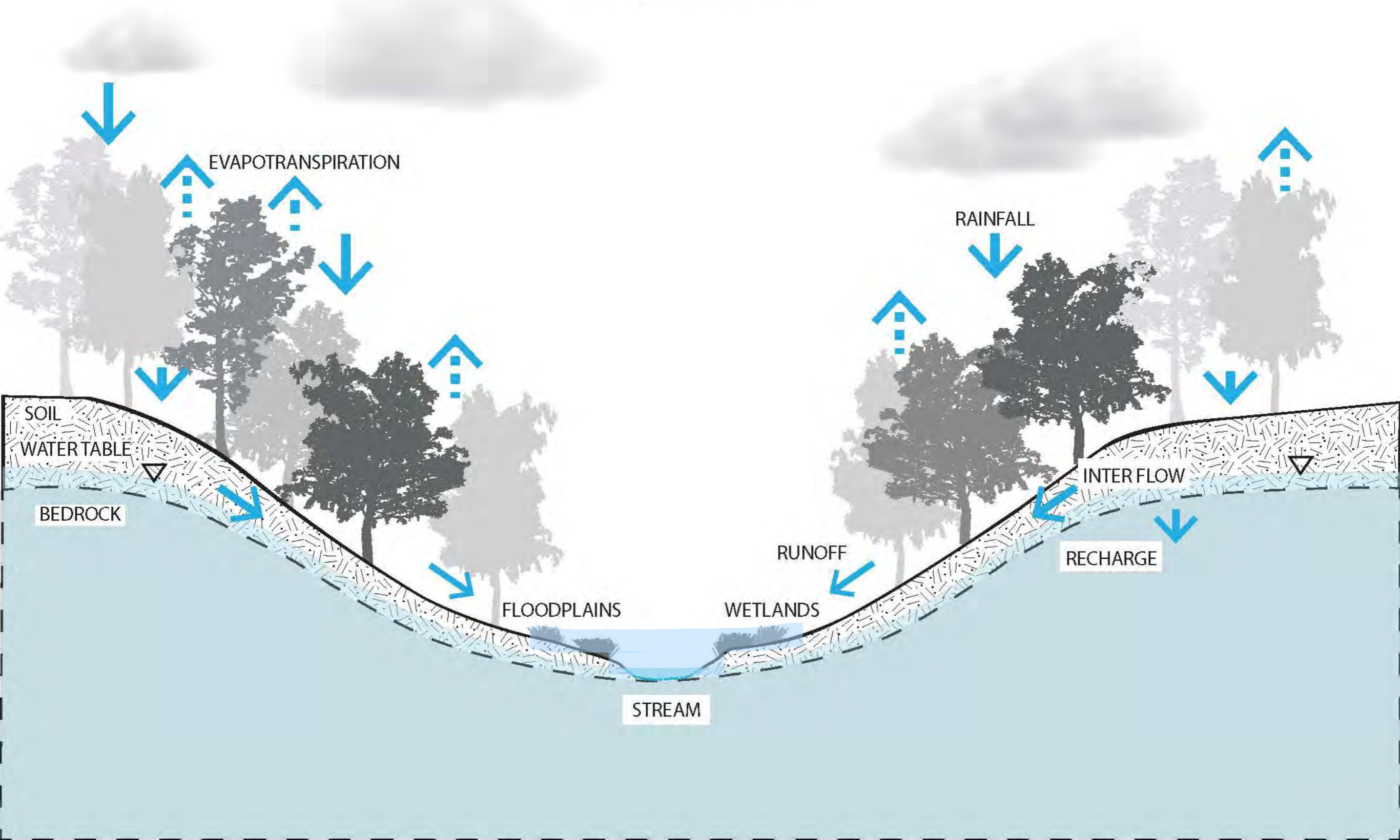
Retrofit all impervious –

- We would need to capture the first 1.3” off of all roofs, roads, parking lots, etc., including Tredyffrin property
- Future projects should manage volume!

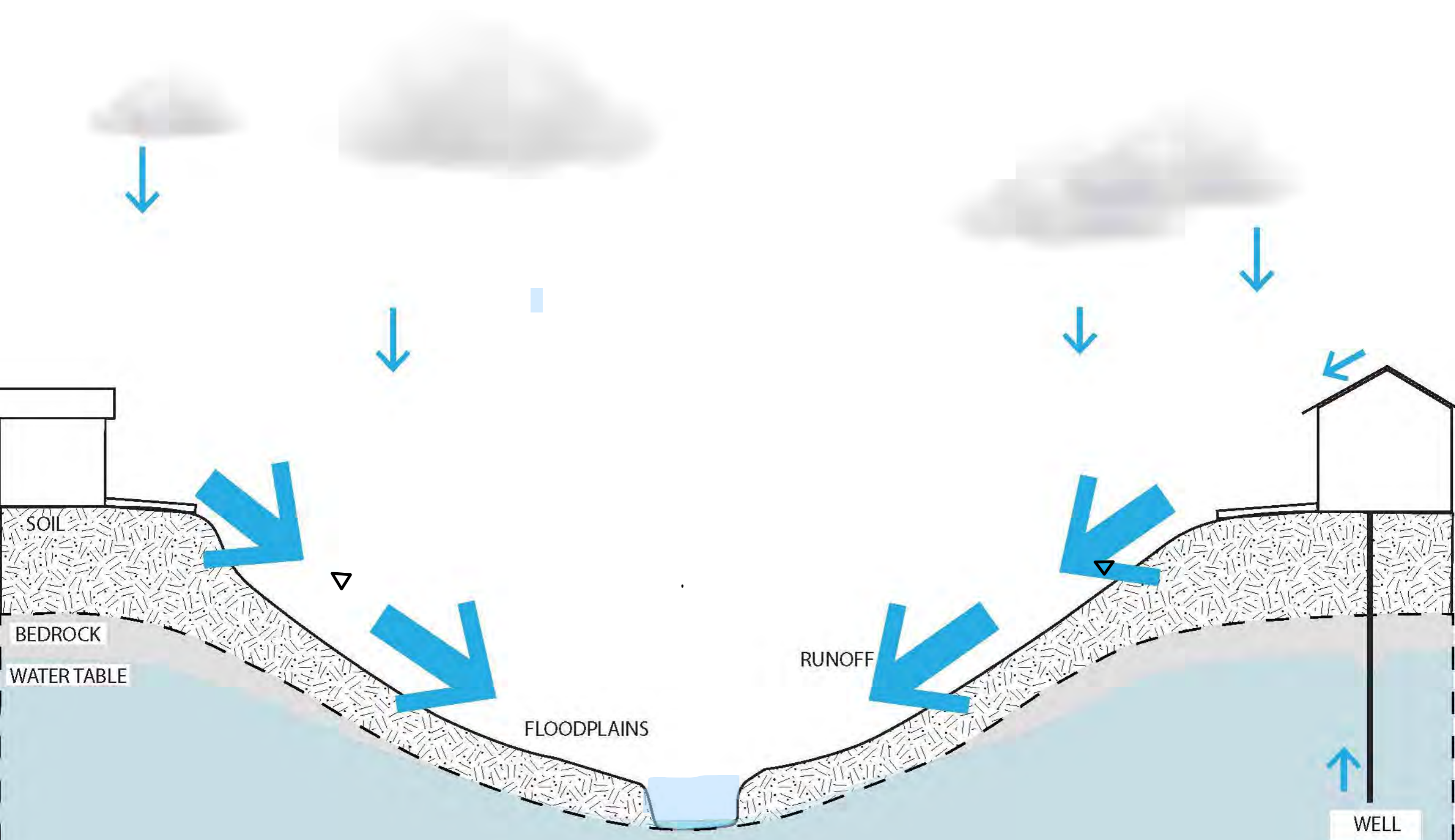
We can provide the most flood relief by restoring the floodplain.

Healthy Stream Channel

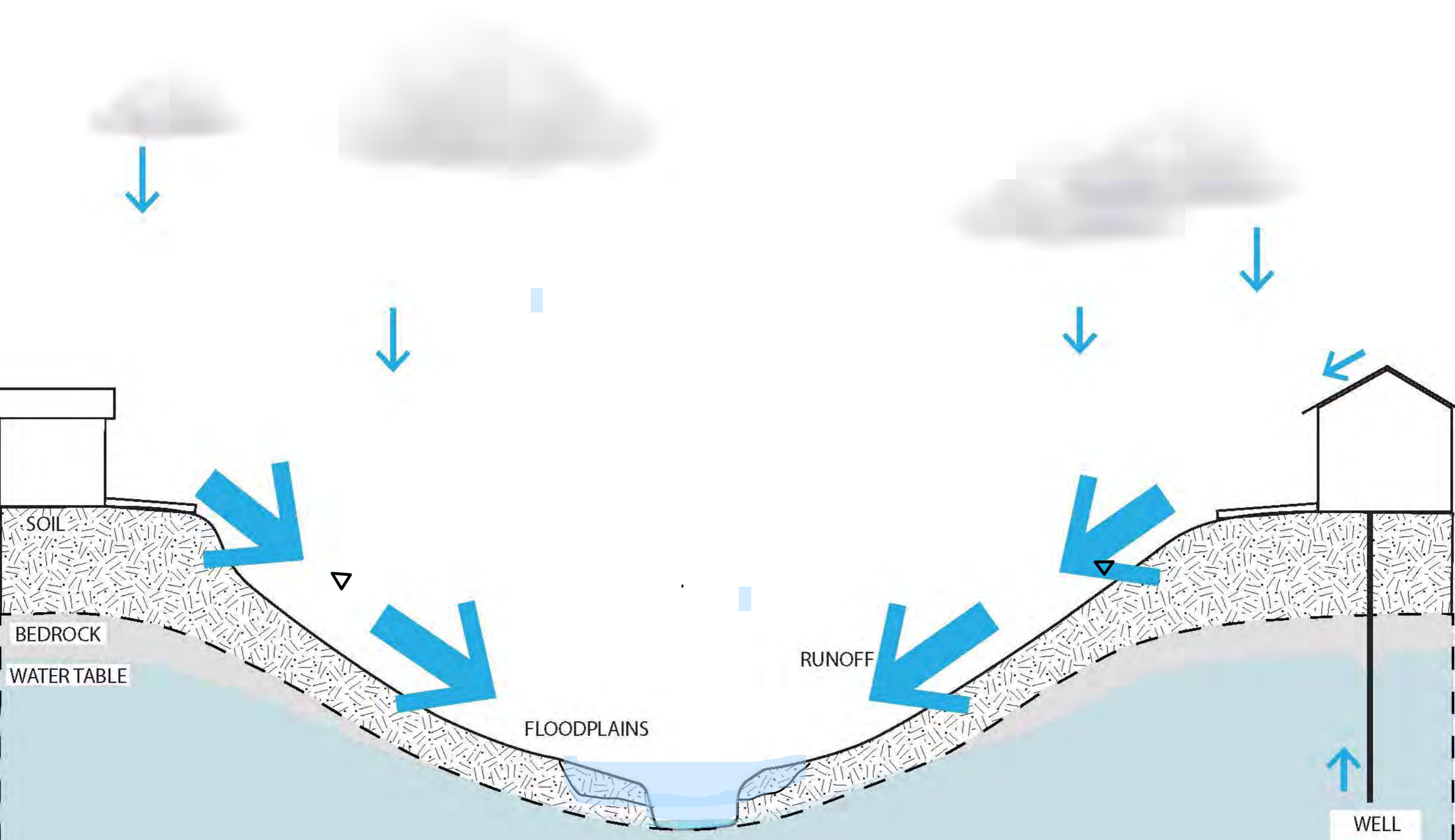
Healthy Stream Channel



Altered Stream Channel



Altered Stream Channel



Gulph Creek - Existing Stream Conditions



Gulph Creek - Existing Stream Conditions



Gulph Creek - Existing Stream Conditions



Gulph Creek - Existing Stream Conditions

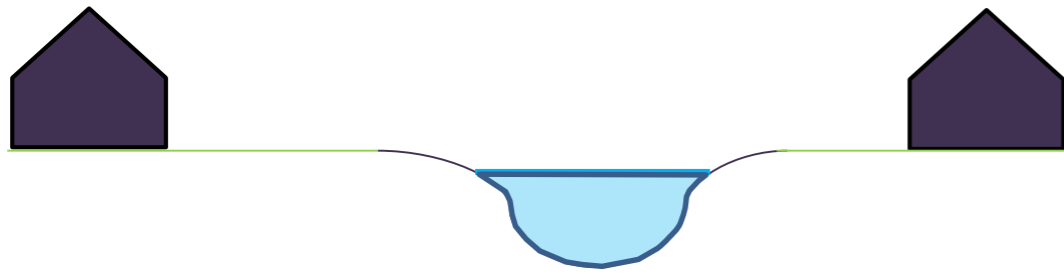


Gulph Creek - Existing Stream Conditions

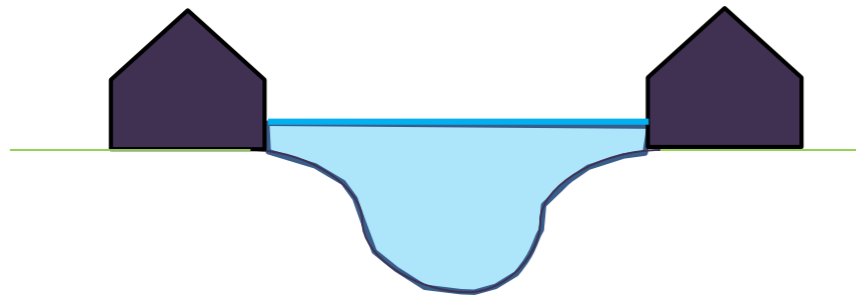


Existing Conditions

High velocity flow in channel shoots water downstream causing flooding



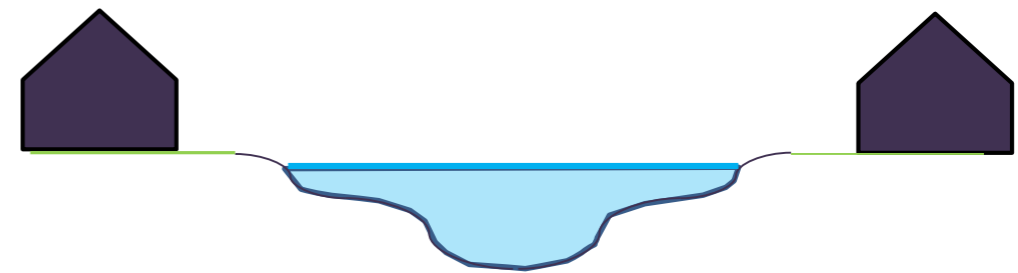
Upstream



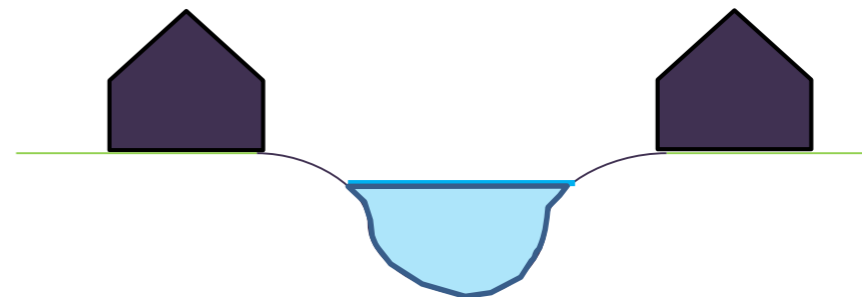
Downstream

Floodplain Restoration

Floodplain allows storage for storm volume resulting in lower velocity flow and reduced downstream flooding



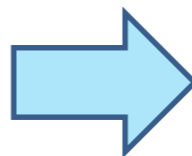
Upstream



Downstream

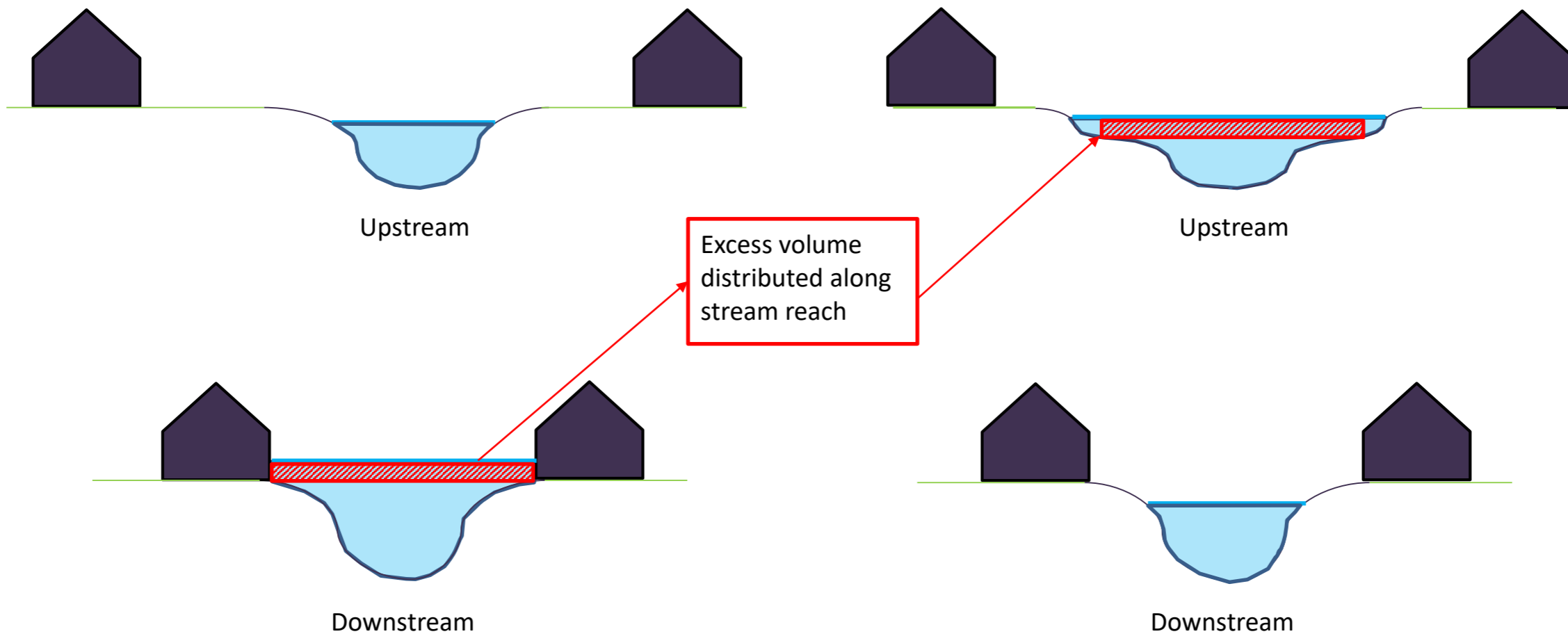
Existing Conditions

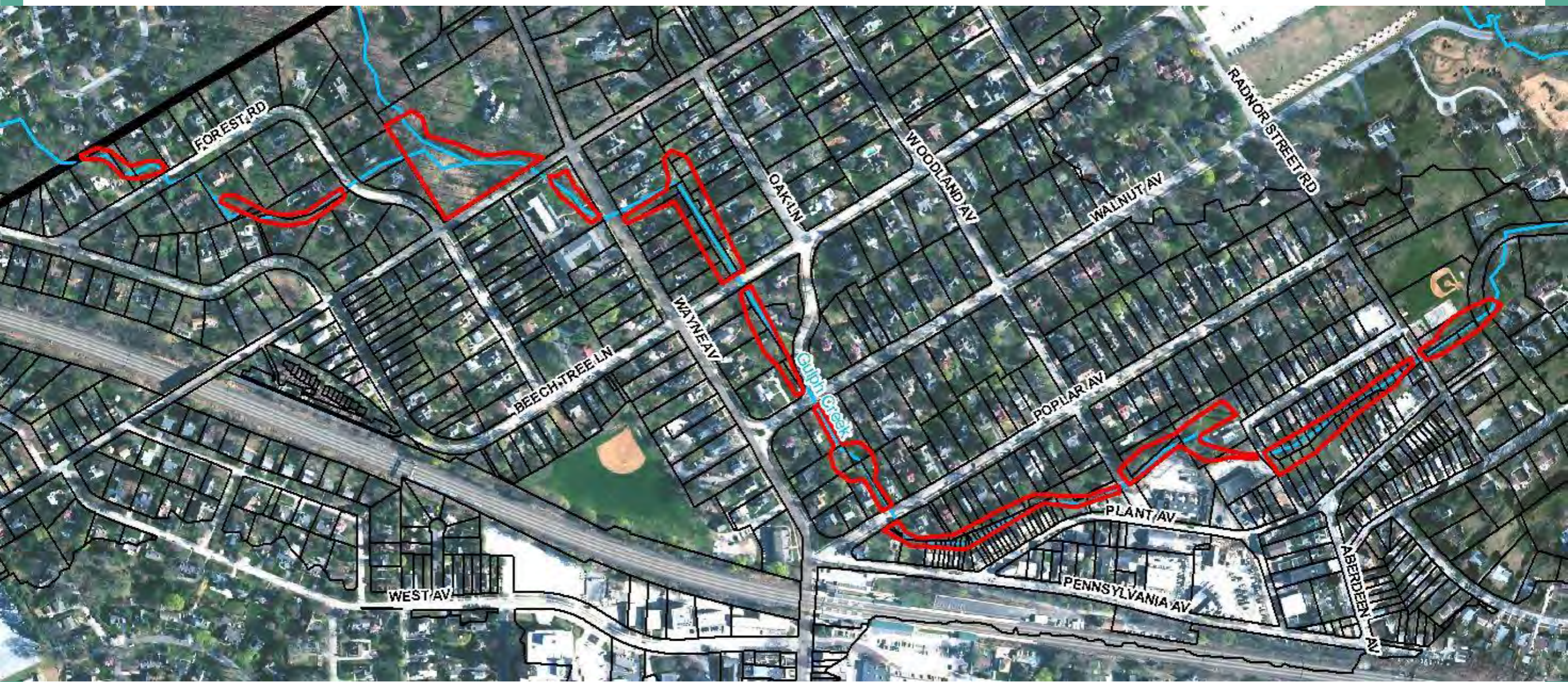
High velocity flow in channel shoots water downstream causing flooding



Floodplain Restoration

Floodplain allows storage for storm volume resulting in lower velocity flow and reduced downstream flooding









Before



After







Next steps

- PaDEP and Corps of Engineers Meeting
- Confirmation of locations and widths
- Detailed topographic survey
- Detailed Design and Modeling
- Construction Plans and Cost Estimate
- Approval by PaDEP – 6 months
- Bidding
- Construction



Questions?