

Appendix B: Schenley/ Junction Hollow



A



B



D



D2



J



K



L



Appendix B: Schenley/ Junction Hollow

A—A broken stormwater pipe. This pipe probably originates from the Schenley Park golf course and/or West Circuit Drive. Erosion from this location and other similarly deteriorated infrastructure contributes to sediment buildup in the Panther Hollow stream and Panther Hollow Lake.

B—In the right foreground is the diversion structure for Panther Hollow streams, just above the lake. Dry weather "base flow" goes left out of the concrete structure, under a stone bridge, and into Panther Hollow Lake. Very high storm flows go to the right, into the concrete ditch around the lake.

C—Looking down on Panther Hollow Lake from near Phipps Conservatory. The railroad tracks and Junction Hollow are at the far end of the lake

D—Tim Collins standing on the drainage inlet where the ditch around Panther Hollow Lake flows into the combined sewer system. This is one of two points where all the stream water from Panther Hollow drops into sewers, the other being a drain on the edge of the lake.

D2—This drain on the edge of Panther Hollow Lake flows into the combined sewer system.

E—An apparent spring box under the Schenley Drive bridge. Water flows along the east side of the railroad tracks from here to the mouth of Panther Hollow.

F—A mossy cascade of water off a cliff along the railroad tracks in Junction Hollow, due west of Phipps Conservatory. This water joins water from further up the east side of the tracks and flows toward the mouth of Panther Hollow.

G—Looking north along the new path through Junction Hollow, just "down-valley" from Panther Hollow Lake.

H—A view south in the depression that forms a lower level in Junction Hollow, about 15-20 feet lower than the level of the recreation path.

I—Looking down Junction Hollow, with the new soccer field just beyond the 3 trees in the middle of the picture.

J—A portion of the Boundary Street neighborhood, from underneath the Parkway East bridge, looking southwest toward the Monongahela River. Note the density of buildings, the bridge piers, and the topography—between here and the river the land rises.

K—View of the Boundary Street neighborhood, and Junction Hollow on the far side of the Parkway East bridge, from above Greenfield Avenue.

L—The exit of the Four Mile Run culvert at the edge of the Monongahela River. This brick-lined culvert is large enough for a small motorboat. It extends roughly 200 yards inland to the regulator structure that keeps dry-weather flows from the upstream combined sewers from reaching the river. In wet weather, combined sewer overflows reach the Monongahela from this culvert. The date on the keystone is 1892.

M—The Monongahela River edge and the old LTV site, looking upriver. The Four Mile Run valley comes in from the left just beyond the billboard. The current culvert exit to the river is amidst the yellow ice-breaker structures on the river edge.

Appendix C: Sheraden Park



a



b



c



c2



d



e



f



g



h

Appendix C: Sheraden Park

a—The tiny remnant stream in a side branch of the upper valley flows down the middle of this picture, and into an inlet to the combined sewer system in the lower right.

b—A drain that catches runoff in the upper valley.

c—The upper playing field, from the up-valley side. The diagonal line at the end of the paved path is a concrete ditch that collects surface runoff from the upper valley, diverting that water into the combined sewer system.

c2—Looking up into the upper valley from the end of the upper playing field.

d—The Sheraden Park swimming pool.

e—The playground and picnic area.

f—The lower level of Sheraden Park, with the softball field.

g—The valley below the softball field. The arch of the railroad causeway tunnel is just visible.

h—Chartiers Creek (looking upstream from the McKees Rocks Eat-n-Park) and the large floodplain at the mouth of the Sheraden Park valley.