Stream Stabilization Plan

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Channel incision occurs when there is an imbalance between the sediment supply and the sediment carrying capacity of the stream. Erosion will occur when the sediment carrying capacity of a stream exceeds the sediment supply. In streams with cohesive banks and steep channel slope, the erosion will first occur primarily on the channel bottom because that is where the erosive forces are the strongest. As the channel deepens, the stream will gradually become wider as the banks eventually fail. The stream will gradually return to equilibrium; however, the process can take many years and significant amounts of erosion will occur during the process.

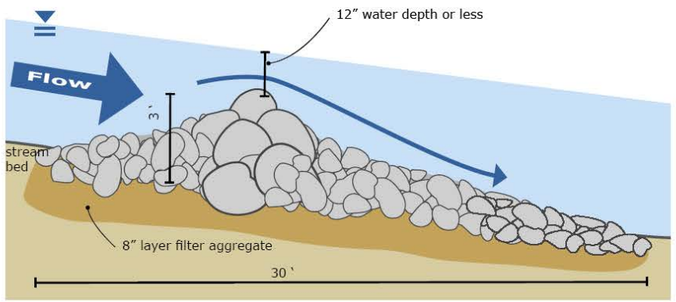
Grade control measures are used where channel downcutting has occurred. Various types of weirs are commonly used to provide grade control on streams, particularly in steeper systems. Weirs can be constructed of sheetpile, concrete, or natural materials such as rock. In most cases, natural rock is used to emulate natural riffles. Large boulders would comprise the core of the structure, with smaller rock material placed on the upstream and downstream sides of the boulders to provide a gradual transition to the channel.

The riffles will serve to raise the surface of the water profile, and will reconnect the stream to its floodplain areas. Following the installation of the riffles, pools will be created upstream of the riffles. However, these pools will fill with sediment over time, which will in effect raise the channel bottom to the desired elevation.

MATERIALS

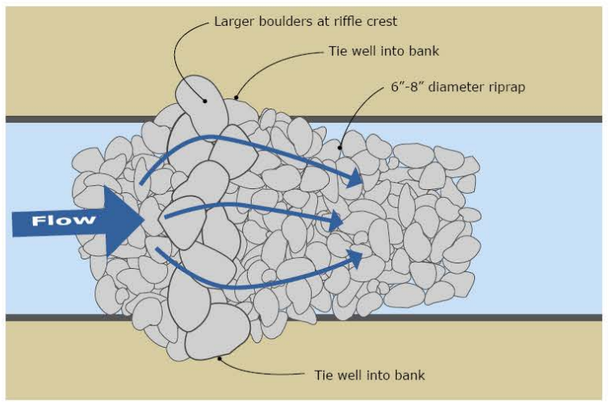
Materials will consist of various gradations of rock, ranging from large, 3-foot boulders to coarse gravel.

SECTION/PLAN RENDERING



SIMILAR PROJECTS

Following the 1987 "super storm," a rapids was constructed on Nine Mile Creek downstream of the 106th Street Bridge. The rapids was one of several grade-control structures that were installed on a three-mile stretch of creek in the lower valley. The proposal allowed the stream to continue its course while taking measures to protect areas where water flow was eroding valley walls. Protection measures included applying porous deflector dikes, burying sheetpile walls parallel to the creek to prevent undercutting of slopes, installing weirs (rock or capped sheetpile) to limit stream-bed degradation, and improving storm-sewer outlets.



Constructed Riffle

Grade Control

BARR

Stream Stabilization Plan

Culvert Stabilization is somewhat unique to each situation, depending on the site circumstances. Most sites require additional rock placement with a granular filter layer (rather than filter fabric). Some cases may require re-alignment and/or lowering of the outlet to better align with the stream channel. Typically, outlets should be aligned in the downstream channel direction so that flow doesn't impinge on the opposite bank. It is usually desireable for the culvert to enter the stream at or just above the normal water level in order to minimze the potential for undercutting.

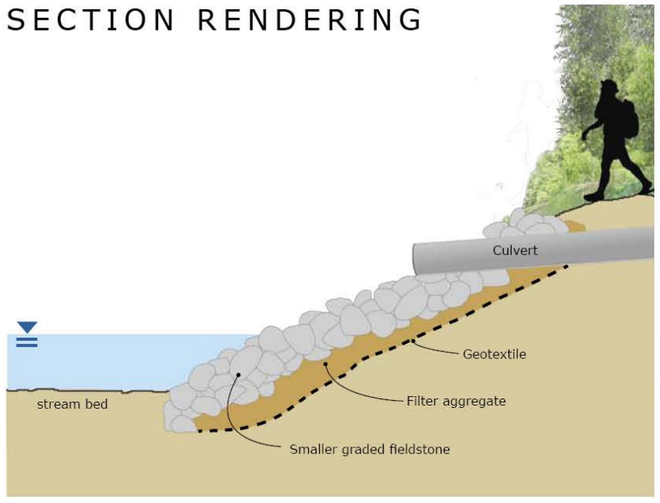
SIMILAR PROJECTS

There are many culvert stabilization designs used on various streams and rivers. Because they are often small projects, the work is often performed by local municipalities or completed as part of a larger project.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Erosion is frequently observed at culvert outlets for a variety of reasons, including insufficient erosion protection at the culvert outlet, streambank erosion, and channel downcutting, which leaves the culvert perched above the channel. Filter fabric is often used at culvert outlets to separate riprap protection from underlying soils, however the fabric provides a slippery surface for the riprap, which commonly slides into the channel.

SECTION RENDERING



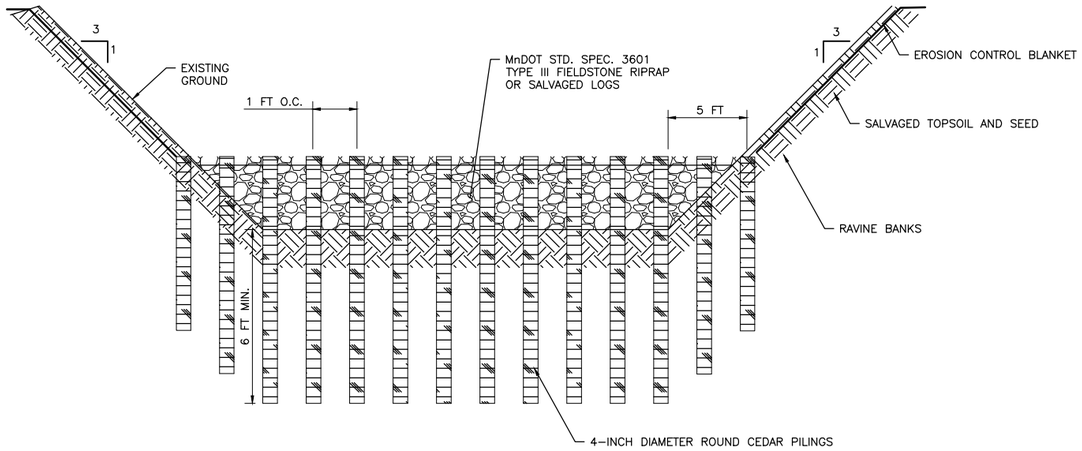
MATERIALS

Materials consist of rock materials ranging from graded riprap (either fieldstone, or, for steep slopes, angular) and granular filter material (typically coarse gravel). If necessary, additional pipe, manholes and end sections may be necessary.

Culvert Stabilization

Bank Protection

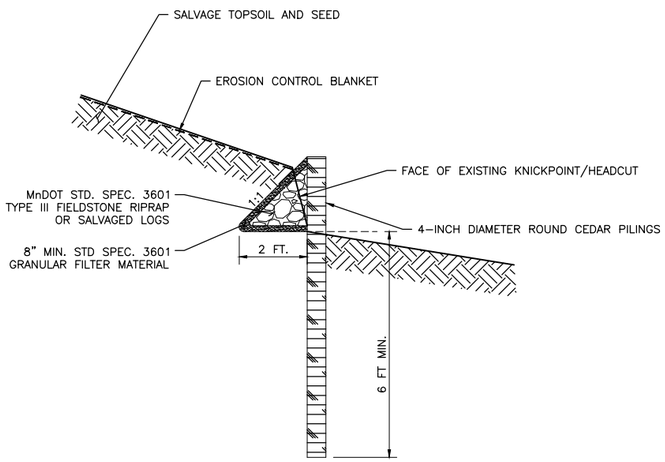
BARR



1 DETAIL: CEDAR PILINGS
NOT TO SCALE

CEDAR PILINGS SPECIFICATIONS:

1. CEDAR PILING MATERIAL: 4–INCH DIAMETER ROUND NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR; CUT FROM LIVE, GROWING TREES; MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH Mn/DOT STD. SPEC. 3413C
2. DRIVE POSTS AT THE SPACING AND TO THE PENETRATION DEPTHS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS
3. TOP OF POSTS APPROXIMATELY 0.5–FT. ABOVE CHANNEL BOTTOM.
4. IN THE EVENT THAT POSTS CANNOT BE DRIVEN, EXCAVATE A NARROW TRENCH, BACKFILL WITH GRANULAR FILL AT LEAST 4 FEET IN DEPTH, AND THEN DRIVE POSTS TO THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. BACKFILL TO EXISTING GRADE WITH GRANULAR FILL.
5. EXCAVATE 2 FEET BEHIND PILINGS AND BACKFILL WITH 8" MnDOT STD. SPEC 3601 GRANULAR FILTER MATERIAL AND TYPE III FIELDSTONE RIPRAP AS SHOWN ON DRAWING.
6. BACKFILL WITH EXISTING MATERIAL TO EXISTING GRADE.
7. ON ALL DISTURBED BANKS AND AREAS REPLACE SALAVAGED TOPSOIL, RE–VEGETATE AND STABILIZE WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AS SPECIFIED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.



2 SECTION: CEDAR PILINGS
NOT TO SCALE

NO.	BY	CHK.	APP.	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

PRINTED NAME _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____ LICENSE # _____

RELEASED TO/FOR	A	B	C	0	1	2	3
CLIENT							
BID							
CONSTRUCTION							
PERMITTING							
DATE RELEASED							

BARR
Corporate Headquarters:
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Ph: 1–800–632–2277

Project Office:
BARR ENGINEERING CO.
4300 MARKETPOINTE DRIVE
Suite 200
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55435
Ph: 1–800–632–2277
Fax: (952) 832–2601
www.barr.com

Scale	AS SHOWN
Date	6/15/16
Drawn	JPP
Checked	LAD
Designed	JPP
Approved	LAD

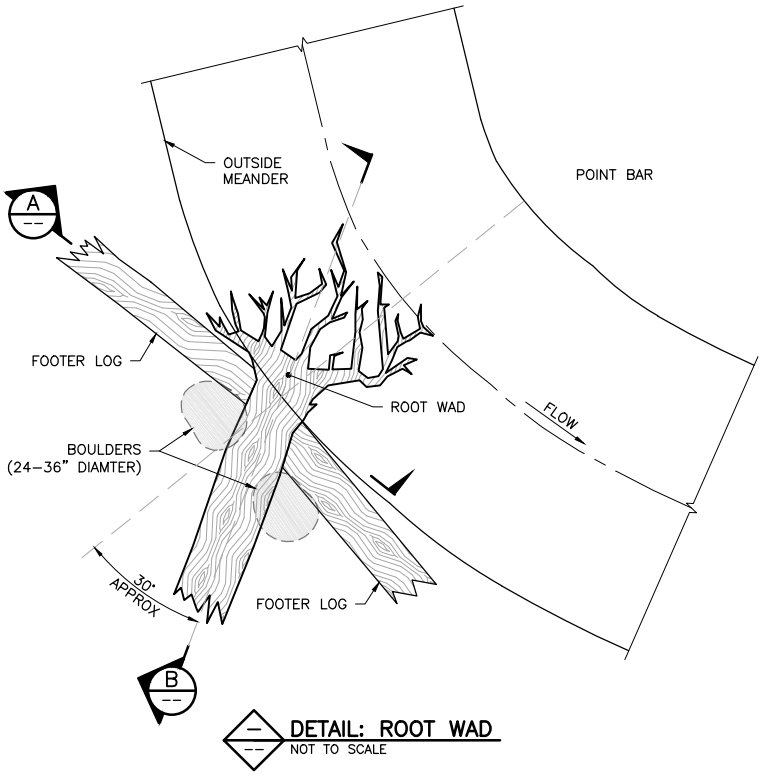
CEDAR PILES AND RIPRAP APRON DETAILS

BARR PROJECT No.

CLIENT PROJECT No.

DWG. No.

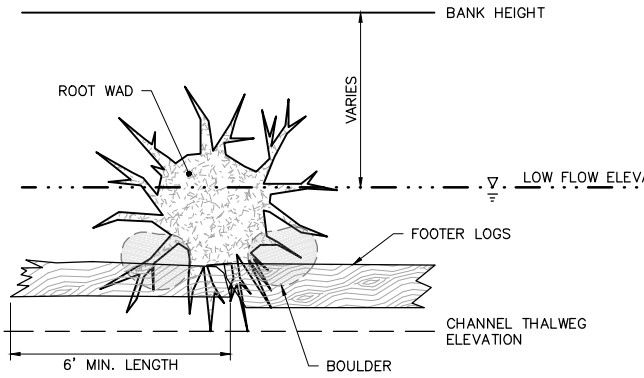
REV. No. 0



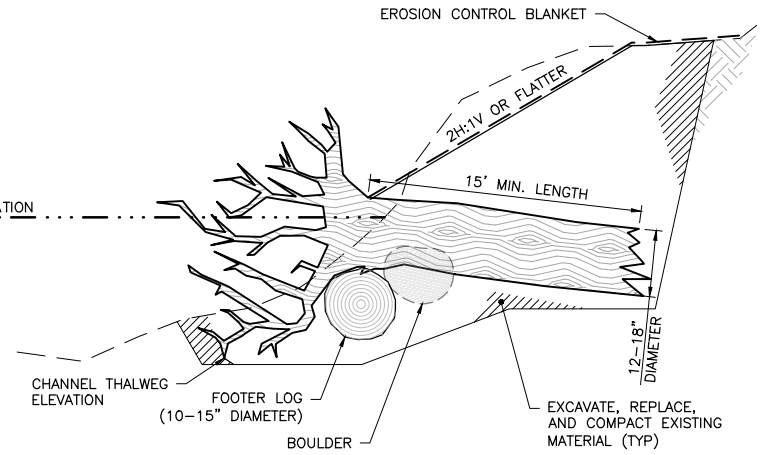
A/-- DETAIL: ROOT WAD
NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE ENGINEER MUST BE NOTIFIED AT LEAST 3 DAYS PRIOR TO ROOT WAD INSTALLATION AND MUST BE ON SITE DURING INSTALLATION.
2. TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, ROOT WADS SHOULD BE CREATED FROM TREES THAT WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA.
3. CONSTRUCTION SHOULD PROCEED FROM DOWNSTREAM TO UPSTREAM IN AREAS WHERE MORE THAN ONE ROOT WAD WILL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.
4. EXCAVATE A TRENCH ALONG THE STREAMBANK TOE FOR THE FOOTER LOGS.
5. PLACE THE FOOTER LOGS INTO THE TRENCH, WITH THE TOPS OF THE LOGS AT SPECIFIED ELEVATIONS FOR EACH SITE.
6. EXCAVATE A TRENCH IN WHICH TO PLACE THE ROOT WAD. IN SOFT SOILS IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO DRIVE THE ROOT WAD INTO THE BANK WITH EQUIPMENT AFTER SHARPENING THE END TO A POINT. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE THE ROOT WAD.
7. THE ROOT WAD MUST BE PLACED IN THE BANK SO THAT THE BACK OF THE ROOT FAN RESTS AGAINST THE FRONT OF THE FOOTER LOG.
8. THE ROOT FAN MUST BE PLACED SUCH THAT THE FAN IS ANGLED UPSTREAM AS SHOWN AND AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEEER.
9. MOVING UPSTREAM, THE PROCESS IS REPEATED FOR EACH ADDITIONAL ROOT WAD AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.
10. LARGE BOULDERS ARE PLACED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE TRUNK OF EACH ROOTWAD.
11. PLACE BACK FILL OVER THE BOULDERS AS NECESSARY WITH A COARSE FILTER AGGREGATE (MN/DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION 3142.2H) AND MATCH EXISTING GRADE WITH 6" OF TOPSOIL.
12. REVEGETATE AND STABILIZE WITH EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AS SPECIFIED FOR EACH SITE AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS AND DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
13. TRIM THE ROOTS THAT EXTEND ABOVE THE STREAM BANK TO A HEIGHT SLIGHTLY BELOW BANK HEIGHT AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.



A/-- SECTION: ROOT WAD
NOT TO SCALE



B/-- SECTION: ROOT WAD
NOT TO SCALE

BARR

CREATED BY: PEB
LAST EDITED BY: PEB, 10/9/16
KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSONS:
JTL2, TEM, PJH2, JDW

STREAM RESTORATION DETAILS
BANK PROTECTION
ROOT WAD