

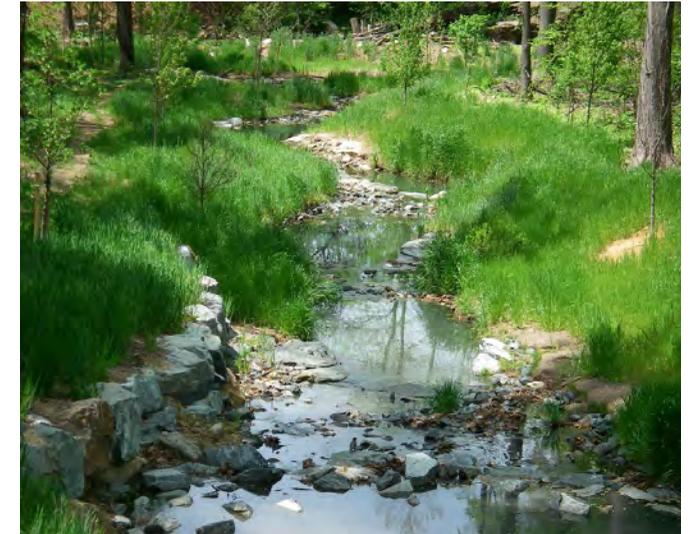
Streambank Restoration

A streambank restoration is a stormwater BMP used for streams that are prone to significant streambank erosion and/or have a substantial build-up of sediment along the water's edge. Streams that have these issues often have not maintained their natural channel design and therefore can have major erosion problems during storm events (or otherwise).

Streambank restoration projects are extremely effective at minimizing erosion and reducing sediment and other pollutants from discharging into the waterways.

Streambank restoration projects are designed specific to the project site since each stream is different and there are different causes of streambank erosion and sediment issues. Most streambank erosion projects involve the regrading of portions of the streambank and then stabilization of the streambank. Stabilization typically includes planting native vegetation and the establishment of a riparian buffer area (see the Riparian Buffer BMP for details). Stabilization may also include the installation of rocks and/or boulders to protect certain sections of stream. Stabilization may also require the modification of existing stormwater culverts or other inlet/outlet structures along the streambank.

Not all streams are in need of a “streambank restoration.” A stormwater professional can assist you with evaluating if a streambank restoration would be an effective stormwater BMP on your property.



Streambank Restoration Maintenance

Typical Maintenance Indicators	Typical Maintenance Actions
Poor vegetation establishment/bare spots	Re-seed, re-establish vegetation.
Overgrown vegetation and invasive weeds/plants	Mow or trim as appropriate and remove invasive plants. Selective herbicides can be used if in accordance with local, state, and federal laws. Refer to invasive weeds/plants section of the guide for pictures.
Signs of dumping	Contact your local municipality to report a potential illicit discharge/illegal dumping.
Erosion	Repair/re-seed eroded areas (may need added measures such as erosion control blankets or stone at flow entry points), may include re-grading areas.
Accumulation of sediment	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials such as trash and landscape debris. As part of the permit requirements for a streambank restoration, a detailed post construction monitoring plan is required. Areas of sediment accumulation should be closely monitored and managed in accordance with the O&M Plan for the project.
Damage to structural components	Remove any debris or sediment that could plug the outlets. A professional contractor or consultant may be required to assist with re-establishing/re-building a structural component.
General obstructions	Flow channel should be free of any general obstructions. This is critical for large and/or long rain events. Take the time to inspect and remove any general obstructions that may be present prior to forecasted rain.



What to Look For

Accumulation of Sediment, Litter, Debris

Standing Water

Erosion

Overgrown Vegetation/Invasive Weeds

Poor Vegetation Establishment/Bare Spots

Structural Damage

Signs of Dumping

**General Obstructions
(log jams, etc.)**