

March 26, 2024

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SUBJECT: Existing Conditions Stream & Streambank Structure Assessment

**Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration** 

City of Winter Park, Orange County, Florida

Ms. Eby,

Pond & Company's Environment + Water Resources team (Pond) has completed an existing conditions survey and constraints review for the Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration project (project). Additionally, Pond staff have completed a reference reach survey to inform design development for the restoration and/or stabilization of portions of Howell Creek between Lake Sue and Lake Virginia. This report has been prepared to document the findings associated with the stream assessment and provide initial considerations of constraints associated with the project area. This report should be reviewed in conjunction with the Environmental Survey Report, which documents the water resource delineation.

#### **SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION**

The Howell Creek stream and structure assessment was completed to collect baseline resource information necessary to inform concept design preparation and permitting constraints considerations. Existing condition observations and data collection including Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) and Near Bank Stress (NBS) findings are outlined in **Section 2**. A reference reach geomorphic survey was just downstream of the Lake Sue outlet. This location was deemed adequate for reference reach consideration due to both its relatively natural geomorphic stability as well as its stable altered condition that would most similarly exemplify the target conditions for restoration approaches on downstream impacted reaches. Information collected from the reference reach survey provides data necessary to inform the Howell Creek restoration/stabilization design. **Section 2** documents our findings from this survey effort.

#### STREAMBANK AND STRUCTURE CONDITION/REPAIR PRIORITIZATION RANKING

During the stream and baseline streambank structure assessment, Pond established a ranking system to identify and compare existing conditions and repair priority. The below descriptions summarize the zero (0) to five (5) ranking system noted in this report and the associated figures. Please note these descriptions are not all-inclusive and have been generally defined to provide perspective on the frame of reference used to evaluate streambanks and/or structures.

- Ranking Zero (0): Structure and/or streambank is in seemingly excellent condition, does not appear to be structurally compromised, is not contributing to streambank erosion, and/or is not actively eroding. No action is recommended for these features.
- Ranking One (1): Structure and/or streambank is in seemingly great condition, does not appear to be structurally compromised, and is not contributing to streambank erosion. There may be a few minor defects or cosmetic damage, but none that is of immediate concern. No action is recommended for these features.

- Ranking Two (2): Structure and/or streambank is in seemingly good condition, but there may be minor
  instability or erosion present; however, these issues do not appear to be actively worsening. Structures with
  this ranking are of generally lower concern; therefore, no action is recommended.
- Ranking Three (3): Structure and/or streambank is moderately unstable, there may be areas of accelerated
  erosion, and functionality is diminishing. These structures are of moderate concern and action is
  recommended but may not be immediately required.
- Ranking Four (4): Structure and/or streambank is greatly unstable and/or is actively deteriorating. Structure
  is either eroding or contributing to erosion up/downstream, functionality is actively diminishing, and action
  is highly recommended.
- Ranking Five (5): Structure and/or streambank is in extremely poor condition, the structure is visibly compromised, is not functioning as intended, is contributing to streambank erosion up/downstream of the observation location, and/or is actively eroding. Immediate action is recommended for this feature.

#### SECTION 2 – EXISTING CONDITIONS GEOMORPHIC AND STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

#### 2.1 - OVERVIEW

A segment of Howell Creek was evaluated to document baseline conditions: (1) from the headwaters at the outlet of Lake Sue downstream approximately 2,400 linear feet (station (Sta.) 0+00-24+00) to S. Pennsylvania Ave, and (2) along the downstream extent approximately 3,200 linear feet to its outfall into Lake Virginia (Sta. 24+00-56+30); **Figure 2, Attachment A**). Additionally, a limited geomorphic analysis was completed along this segment of Howell Creek to collect information necessary to inform the streambank stabilization design and assess the feasibility of various repair approaches. The data collected along Howell Creek will be utilized during the concept design and permitting process to establish baseline conditions.

#### 2.2 - BASELINE RESOURCE DATA COLLECTION SUMMARY

#### 2.2.1 Howell Creek from Lake Sue to Lake Virginia

Baseline data collection along Howell Creek included representative longitudinal profiles, cross sections, pebble counts, and planform geometry measurements (**Figure 2, Attachment A**). Each component of the baseline survey is utilized to determine the existing stream classification, impairments, and possible design considerations to stabilize/restore the stream to a more natural, yet resilient system capable of withstanding significant storm events given the geographic proclivity for hurricanes, namely within a highly urban setting.

Background research indicates that Winter Park previously experienced unprecedented rainfall, flooding, and infrastructure failures as a result of Hurricane lan, particularly along Howell Creek and its associated lake system. Hurricane lan, along with other similar storm events, has increased local concerns of the instability of the streambanks along private properties, public properties, and other infrastructure. Howell Creek's streambanks between Lake Sue and Lake Virginia have been historically modified and hardened with structures such as seawalls, sheet piling, and other various artificial embankments. Such structures comprise of or utilize materials such as concrete bags/blocks, crushed concrete, commercial riprap, recycled wooden crossties, plastic and composite sheeting, and/or a combination of materials. In general, modification activities to natural systems in conjunction with natural weather events, or even disasters in the case of regional hurricanes, lead to instances of structural damage, streambank erosion, and increased stress from the stream flow along its banks, particularly upstream and/or downstream of bank structures. Additional discussion of the instability noted along Howell Creek is addressed in **Section 2.3** and **Section 3.1**.

Based on the Rosgen stream classification methodology, the assessed portion of Howell Creek exhibits characteristics of E5 and F5 channel types (**Figure 1**, Rosgen, 1994). E5-type streams are sand-dominated streams that are classified as low-gradient, narrow, and deep meandering channels, with broad floodplains. F6 streams are also sand-dominated but possess lower sinuosity, wider channels, and are less entrenched as compared to an E5

stream. Because Howell Creek is within a highly residential and developed landscape/floodplain, urbanization has impacted this system through the straightening of the channel and hardening of the stream's banks. These factors have artificially decreased the system's sinuosity, increased its entrenchment, and led to instances of streambank erosion.

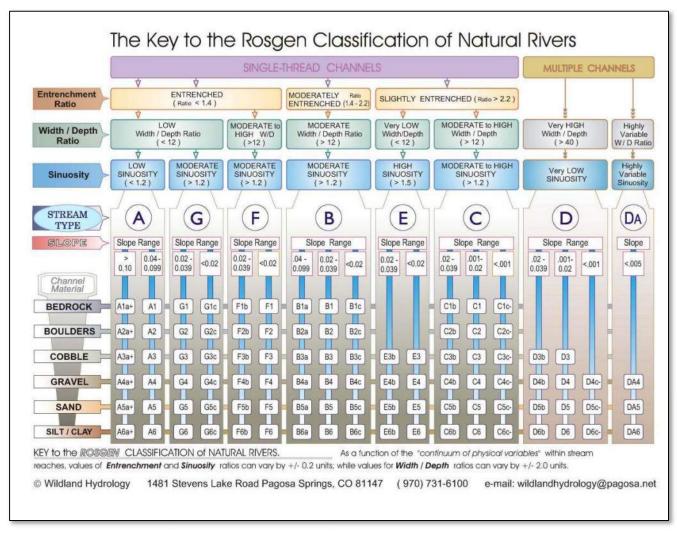


Figure 1: Rosgen Stream Classification Methodology (Rosgen 1994)

#### 2.2.2 Howell Creek at Lake Sue Outlet – Reference Reach

As part of the stream restoration/stabilization design process, a site is identified and surveyed to document a stable stream nearby with similar watershed characteristics (e.g. drainage area, urban, impervious, and forested area), also referred to as the reference reach. The reference reach is utilized by the project team to prepare a plan that mimics a naturally stable system respective to the stream's unique characteristics. Because there will not be any geomorphic alteration of Howell Creek beyond in-situ structure repair or replacement and minor bank stabilization, utilizing reference data from a stable reach within the same system is an appropriate approach.

Reference reach baseline data collection along Howell Creek extended from the outlet of Lake Sue to station ~2+00. Various data collected included representative cross-sections, a longitudinal profile, and planform geometry measurements (Figures 3 & 5, Attachment A). The location of the reference reach survey represents a generally

stable condition encompassing a variety of stream bank conditions such as structurally reinforced banks, natural vegetated banks, and sodded residential banks which characterize the length of Howell Creek.

Based on the Rosgen stream classification methodology, the reference reach exhibits the characteristics of an C5 stream type (Rosgen, 1994) with a primarily fine sand substrate. A summary table of key metrics used to gauge the

stable condition of the Howell Creek system is provided in **Table 1**. Howell Creek has a wide bankfull width and exhibits minor entrenchment but is well connected to its adjacent floodplain which relieves bank stress during flood events. While the reference reach has a sparse understory, the presence of a mix of large Cyprus trees, landscaped grass species, and various herbaceous natives have contributed significantly to streambank stability.

**Table 1 – Howell Creek Reference Reach Key Metrics** 

Geometry Measurement	Value	Units
Bankfull Width	31.5	Feet
Bankfull Riffle Depth	1.22	Feet
Estimated Floodprone Width	~75	Feet
Channel Slope	0.3	Percent

#### 2.3 - BANK EROSION HAZARD INDEX AND NEAR BANK STRESS ANALYSIS

Both BEHI and NBS analyses were completed as part of the existing conditions assessment for Howell Creek. The BEHI evaluation inventories streambank characteristics such as geometry, root cover, root depth, root density, streambank angle, streambank surface protection, and soil composition. Additionally, the NBS evaluation inventories the stream pattern, profile, streambank characteristics and forces that contribute to streambank erosion. Numerical field measurements are converted using a scaling factor to correspond with stability risk ratings. Erodibility (i.e. BEHI) and the stream forces (i.e. NBS) are ranked on a scale from very low to extreme, with extreme corresponding to conditions with the greatest instability and erosion potential. Together, BEHI and NBS provide a predictive model for streambank erosion and downstream sediment migration (David L. Rosgen, 2001). Findings from the BEHI and NBS evaluations are depicted in **Figures 3 & 4** (**Attachment A**).

#### 2.3.1 Howell Creek from Lake Sue to Lake Virginia

As is evident from site conditions, Howell Creek has been anthropogenically reinforced along the streambanks with various forms of hardening materials along the majority of its length from Lake Sue to Lake Virginia. Structures found to be in disrepair or were actively deteriorating as well as the absence of vegetative cover along the banks were strong indicators for increased BEHI and NBS scores.

The combination of high-velocity flows and highly deteriorated structures results in an increased risk of bank and channel erosivity; therefore, other structures throughout Howell Creek in similar physical conditions demonstrate in-kind effects on streambank integrity. In addition to failing structures contributing to instability and erosion issues, banks without adequate rooted vegetation are likewise highly susceptible. Passive repair measures, such as vegetative reinforcement/improvement approach, in these areas can be beneficial not only to banks already experiencing degradation but also as a preventative measure for banks that may not yet be experiencing significant signs of erosion.

#### 2.3.2 Howell Creek at Lake Sue Outlet – Reference Reach

BEHI and NBS surveys were completed along the reference reach to provide a target baseline for stable conditions to be achieved in repair sections throughout the project area, but it should be noted that the reference reach survey included a small reach along left bank that has been identified as a priority for repair.

From station  $\sim 1+00$  to station  $\sim 1+50$ , left bank was noted to be actively eroding with a very high BEHI rating and a high NBS rating (**Figures 3 & 4; Attachment A**). Reduced vegetation along this portion of left bank combined

with the increasingly confined nature of Howell Creek moving downstream has contributed to accelerated forces and increased erosion/instability. The remaining portion of the reference reach provided adequate baseline data capturing a stable reach with appropriate pattern, profile, and flood prone streambank access during elevated flow conditions. Overall, the identified reference reach is characterized by a range of bank conditions that were noted throughout Howell Creek and exhibited a healthy baseline for reference design considerations.

#### **SECTION 3 – VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES**

#### 3.1 - EXISTING PLANT COMMUNITIES AND INVASIVES CONSIDERATIONS

The vegetative communities surrounding Howell Creek are heavily influenced by local residential landscaping preferences, though most species were found to be native to Florida. However, this region was historically a sandhills subregion of the Southern Coastal Plain, namely within the Central Florida Ridges and Uplands. The ridges and uplands that are characteristic of this central region were formed millions of years ago from the islands that once dotted the Florida peninsula which presently support many distinctive habitats and ecosystems. Not only does this geography support upland habitats, freshwater wetlands, and various transitional ecosystem regions, but it is also prime land for logging, agriculture, and human habitation according to the Florida Native Plant Society. Natural, undisturbed characteristics of a typical sandhills community include well-drained soils, widely spaced longleaf pine and turkey oak, and a wide diversity of understory grasses, woody shrubs, and wildflowers that are highly dependent on wildfires for density management and proliferation. Observations along the Howell Creek corridor substantiate such historical and present-day land-use activities.

While a well-developed canopy and understory were noted throughout portions the reach, there were scattered invasive species within the Howell Creek streambed (aquatic) and buffer understory strata, such as camphor-tree (Cinnamomum camphora), waterthyme (Hydrilla verticillate), floatingheart (Nymphoides peltata), wedelia (Sphagneticola calendeluacea), and umbrella plant (Cyperus alternifolius). A list of vegetation observed within the buffer of Howell Creek is included in **Table 2** below. Throughout the stream and buffer corridor, the vegetative community is representative of a native Florida ecosystem influenced by the introduction of ornamental and landscape-friendly species. Considering Howell Creek flows through a highly residential landscape, the stratification of native ornamental trees and shrubs creates a well-developed canopy and understory with invasive species scattered throughout less maintained portions of the surveyed reach.

**Table 2 – Howell Creek Buffer Plant Community** 

Common Name	Scientific Name	Strata	Exotic Plant Status*	
Turk's Cap	Malvaviscus arboreus	Understory	Native	
Bull-tongue Arrowhead	Sagittaria lancifolia	Understory	Native	
Dotted Smartweed	Persicaria punctata	Understory	Native	
Arrow Arum	Peltandra spp.	Understory	Native	
Southern Live Oak	Quercus virginiana	Overstory – Canopy	Native	
Crepe Ginger	Hellenia speciosa	Understory	Native	
Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora	Mid-Story	Category 1	
Red Mangrove	Rhizophora mangle	Aquatic	Native	
Wax Myrtle	Morella cerifera	Overstory – Canopy	Native	
Wild Coffee	Psychotria nervosa	Understory	Native	
Dwarf Palmetto	Dwarf Palmetto Sabal minor Mid-Story		Native	
Walking Iris	Neomarica gracilis	Understory	Native	
Carolina Cherry Laurel	Prunus caroliniana	Mid-Story	Native	
Red Maple	Red Maple Acer rubrum		Native	
Water Oak	Quercus nigra	Overstory – Canopy	Native	
American Eelgrass	Vallisneria americana	Aquatic	Native	

**Table 2 – Howell Creek Buffer Plant Community** 

Common Name	Scientific Name	Strata	Exotic Plant Status*		
Split-leaf Philodendron	Philodendron bipinnatifidum	Mid-Story	Native		
Waterthyme	Hydrilla verticillate	Aquatic	Category 1		
Floating Water Moss	Salvinia natans	Aquatic	Native		
Yellow Floatingheart	Nymphoides peltata	oides peltata Aquatic			
Royal Fern	Osmunda regalis	Understory	Native		
Chinese Wedelia	Sphagneticola calendeluacea	Understory	Category 2		
Umbrella Sedge	Cyperus alternifolius	Understory	Category 2		
Lady Palm	Rhapis excelsa	Mid-Story	Native		
Flaming Torch	Billbergia pyramidalis	Understory	Native		
*Listing Status defined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.					

Category 1 Exotic – Invasive exotics that are altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives.

Category 2 Exotic – Invasive exotics that have increased in abundance or frequency but have not yet altered Florida plant communities to the extent shown by Category 1 species.

#### 3.2 - TARGET PLANT COMMUNITIES FOR PASSIVE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT

The target condition for enhanced vegetation along Howell Creek would consist of a variety of understory, midstory, and canopy species that are typical of riparian zones in Central Florida. Locations that have been identified for a comprehensive vegetation enhancement plan include exposed sandbars in overly wide channel sections, bank reaches void of adequate vegetative variety (not including sodding), and as an additional natural protection factor to be utilized in tandem with soil layer lifts, geo-grids, or graded bank repair options. Well-established native vegetation is crucial for naturally protected and stabilized streambanks; therefore, recommended target species to be considered for such prescriptions are included in **Table 4** below. A mixed variety of container sizes, bare root seedlings, and live stakes would be recommended for vegetation improvements throughout the Howell Creek study reach.

**Table 4 – Target Buffer Plant Community\*** 

Common Name	Scientific Name	Strata	
Crinum Lily	Crinum americanum	Understory	
Chain Fern	Woodwardia	Understory	
Royal Fern	Osmunda regalis	Understory	
Blue-Flag Iris	Iris virginica	Understory	
Dahoon Holly	Ilex cassine	Understory	
Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Understory	
Eelgrass	Vallisneria americana	Aquatic	
Swamp Tupelo	Nyssa biflora	Mid-Story/Canopy	
Wax Myrtle	Morella cerifera	Mid-Story/Canopy	
Swamp Bay	Persea palustris Mid-Story/Canopy		
Red Bay	Persea borbonia Mid-Story/Canopy		
Cypress	Taxodium spp.	<i>m spp.</i> Mid-Story/Canopy	

<sup>\*</sup>Target Buffer Plant Community is subject to local nursery availability. Species utilized for streambank and buffer vegetation improvements may be modified through engagement with local nurseries and planters.

#### SECTION 4 – CONSTRAINTS REVIEW AND RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

#### **4.2 – PROJECT CONSTRAINTS**

A review of the land and tree survey, site observations, and coordination with City officials were completed to identify site-related constraints that may have implications for the construction of this project (**Attachment A-C**). The following items are initial constraints identified with property ownership, utilities, access, staging, and park operations:

- 1. A significant portion of the property involved in this project, including the footprint of Howell Creek is privately owned. Private landowner authorization to complete structure and/or streambank improvements would be required ahead of construction.
- 2. Howell Creek is located in a highly urbanized area/watershed. Access to portions of the stream reach may be challenging for construction contractors and will likely require the temporary/permanent relocation of various structures (fences, sheds, landscaping, etc.) to facilitate repair and/or installation. Additionally, unknown utilities may be present subgrade requiring greater coordination during construction for avoidance and/or relocation.
- 3. Several structures recommended for repair are located within the City of Winter Park-owned Mead Botanical Gardens property. Various facilities, bridges, and trails will need to be closed during the time of construction and post-construction restoration to ensure public safety and to facilitate the installation. Portions of trails may need to be relocated to accommodate the structure repair as well.
- 4. The environmental permitting environment in Florida is currently in a state of fluctuation as a Federal Court recently removed the state's authority over the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permitting program. The current understanding is the US Army Corps of Engineers will reinstate authority to review and issue permits associated with dredge or fill of Waters of the United States (WOTUS). This change likely will result in slower than typical permit review and issuance processes.

#### 4.1 - DEBRIS ACCUMULATION REMOVAL RECOMMENDATION

Howell Creek receives significant flood flows from the upstream lakes and greater watershed; therefore, portions of the upstream and downstream reach of the resource exhibit signs of non-native sediment and debris presence assumably some of which can be attributed to recent hurricane events. In some cases, considerable debris deposition can increase the risk of erosion in downstream reaches due to the upstream aggradation constricting the normal flow area which in turn increases discharge velocity for downstream reaches. Due to evidence of extensive erosion and/or streambank structure instability along some areas of Howell Creek, there is reason to believe the presence of non-native debris could be contributing to this phenomenon. **Figure 5** in **Attachment A** details the portions of Howell Creek where debris accumulation was noted, and removal would benefit the system. Localized channel debris removal is recommended along with associated sediment removal to restore the functional capacity of the channel and to ensure the integrity of any newly repaired structures.

#### 4.3 – STRUCTURE/STREAMBANK REPAIR ALTERNATIVES AND PHASING RECOMMENDATION

Stream structure improvements in high-priority locations have been recommended based on many factors including existing embankment characteristics, vulnerability priority, and constraints such as property access and proximity to nearby features. **Attachment D** includes typical details of various repair/stabilization options that may be employed to address stability concerns along Howell Creek. Each structure and repair option has been categorized according to three possible construction phasing and permitting scenarios:

#### Potential Permitting Scenario

Permitting Scenario 1: No permit is required and/or the activity is exempt from permitting. This scenario
is anticipated for repair measures that are localized in nature and are minimally to negligibly
invasive/impactful.

- **Permitting Scenario 2:** Some permits may be required but can be satisfied with the presentation of design typical details and accompanying comprehensive narrative. This scenario may include coverage under a general permit requiring some level of notification to the associated agency.
- **Permitting Scenario 3:** Extensive permitting is anticipated in conjunction with thorough design development.

#### **Proposed Construction Phasing**

- **Phase 1:** Passive restoration through vegetative planting and/or the placement of coir fiber matting along portions of Howell Creek where the existing vegetation is sparse or limited to herbaceous species alone.
- **Phase 2:** A majority of structure repairs or replacements utilizing typical details and minimal auxiliary design measures. Localized channel debris removal to restore the functional capacity of the channel.
- Phase 3: Structure repairs requiring extensive design and permitting considerations.

A list of structures and/or streambanks recommended for repair or replacement along Howell Creek is included in **Table 5** below. Only repair priorities as defined by **Figure 5** (**Attachment A**) are proposed. Also provided are parcel information, the priority ranking of each repair, the proposed measure for repair or replacement, and the anticipated phase/permitting scenario.

Table 5 - Structure and Bank Repair Options\*

Structure ID	Parcel ID	Address	Repair Priority	Potential Stabilization/Restoration Measure Options	Proposed Phase & Permitting Scenario
S-1 (Sta. 0+75)	302207793900281	1741 BARCELONA WAY	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
Natural Bank (L) (Sta. 1+00)	292213066845010	3333 LAKE SHORE DR	4	Bank Grading, Coir Fiber Matting, and Plantings	2
S-2 (Sta. 1+75)	292213066845010	3333 LAKE SHORE DR	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-3 (Sta. 5+00)	292213066835441	1541 NOTTINGHAM ST	2	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-4 (Sta. 6+00)	302207793900250	1719 BARCELONA WAY	3	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
S-5 (Sta. 8+00)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-6 (Sta. 9+50)	302207793900220	1667 BARCELONA WAY	2	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-7 (Sta. 11+50)	302207793900200	1655 BARCELONA WAY	2	No Action is Recommended	NA

Structure ID	Parcel ID	Address	Repair Priority	Potential Stabilization/Restoration Measure Options	Proposed Phase & Permitting Scenario
S-8 (Sta. 12+75)	302207793900200 302207793900190	1647/1655 BARCELONA WAY	3	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
S-9 (Sta. 13+75)	302207793900190	1647 BARCELONA WAY	5	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
S-10 (Sta. 14+75)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	5	Guardian Permashield or Gabion Baskets	2
S-11 / Weir #1 (Sta. 15+50)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	4	Reset Weir, Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
S-12 (Sta. 16+00)	302207793900170	1631 BARCELONA WAY	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-13 (Sta. 19+50)	302207793900150	1615 BARCELONA WAY	3	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
Weir #2 (Sta. 20+75)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	4	Reset Weir, Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
Plastic Weir (Sta. 21+50)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	3	In-kind Maintenance, Tie Back Into Slope	2
Natural Bank (L) (Sta. 22+50)	302207606000000	1300 S DENNING DR	4	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	3
S-14 (Sta. 23+25)	302207793900140	1607 BARCELONA WAY	4	Guardian Permashield or Sheet Pile	2
S-15 (Sta. 25+50)	302207049601010	1350 S PENNSYLVANIA AVE	1	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-16 (Sta. 26+25)	302207049601010	1350 S PENNSYLVANIA AVE	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-17 (Sta. 27+75)	302207049601030	1410 BONNIE BURN CIR	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-18 (Sta. 28+75)	302207049601040	1420 BONNIE BURN CIR	1	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-19 (Sta. 31+75)	302207049601060	1440 BONNIE BURN CIR	2	No Action is Recommended	NA

Structure ID	Parcel ID	Address	Repair Priority	Potential Stabilization/Restoration Measure Options	Proposed Phase & Permitting Scenario
S-20 (Sta. 31+75)	302207890805130	1385 RICHMOND RD	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-21 (Sta. 32+25)	302207049601070	1450 BONNIE BURN CIR	0	No Action is Recommended	NA
S-22 (Sta. 33+25)	302207890805140	1391 RICHMOND RD	4	Injection Grouting and Bank Void Backfill	1
S-23 (Sta. 34+50)	302207000000001	0 S PENNSYLVANIA AVE	3	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
Natural Bank (Sta. 55+00)	302207890808080	275 STIRLING AVE	3	Bioengineered Natural Wall System with Plantings	2
Passive Vegetative Improvements	Multiple Reach- Wide	Multiple Reach- Wide	5	Vegetative Planting and Coir Fiber Matting Installation (as needed)	1
Debris Removal	Multiple Reach- Wide	Multiple Reach- Wide	4	Accumulated Sediment Removal to Native Substrate/Pre-Storm Condition	2

<sup>\*</sup>Note that all potential repair and/or stabilization measures, their associated priority, permitting phase, etc. are subject to change upon further evaluation, design development, permit consideration review, and budgetary constraints.

#### **SECTION 5 – SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This stream and streambank structure assessment was completed to establish baseline conditions of Howell Creek from Lake Sue to Lake Virginia. Findings detailed in this report suggest that several locations require immediate repair of either natural streambanks or streambank retaining structures due to deteriorating conditions, erosion, and contribution to downstream sedimentation. Impacts from recent large-magnitude storm events have contributed to the poor condition of many of these structures. Failure of the structures and/or would have implications for potential property loss, downstream sedimentation, further watershed impairment, as well as increased flooding/inundation. Debris removal, structure/streambank repair, and streambank plantings are options recommended to improve the concerns for infrastructure and property along Howell Creek.

Sincerely,

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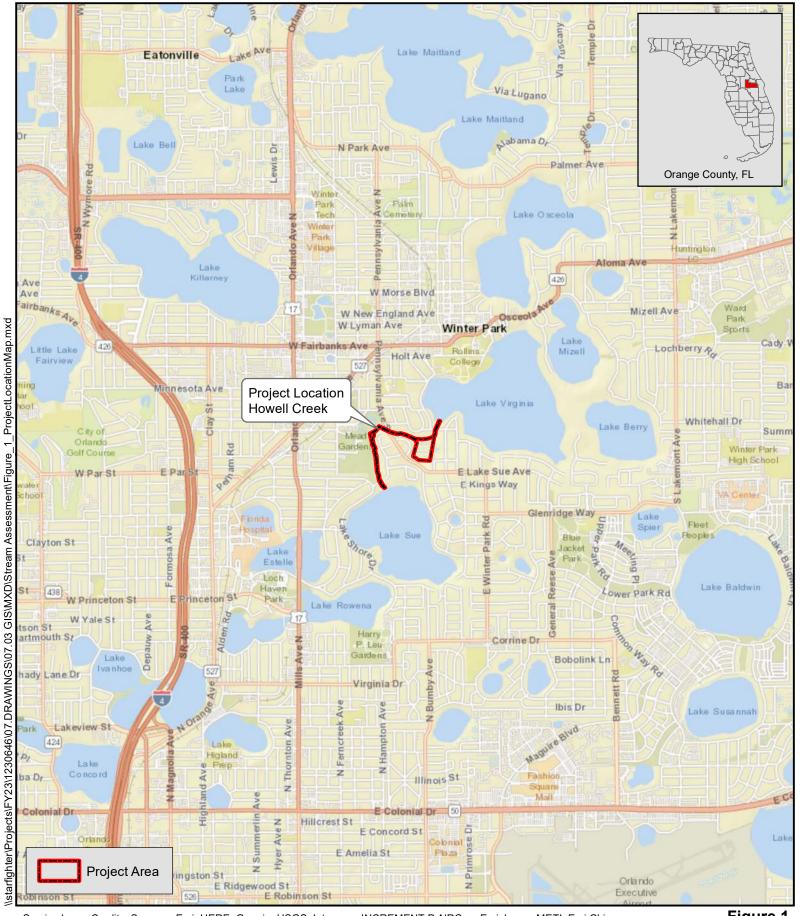
#### **ATTACHMENTS:**

**Attachment A:** Project Figures **Attachment B:** Photograph Log

**Attachment C:** Draft Land and Tree Survey

Attachment D: Structure/Bank Repair Option Typical Details

# **ATTACHMENT A: PROJECT FIGURES**

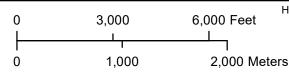


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

### Figure 1 Project Location Map



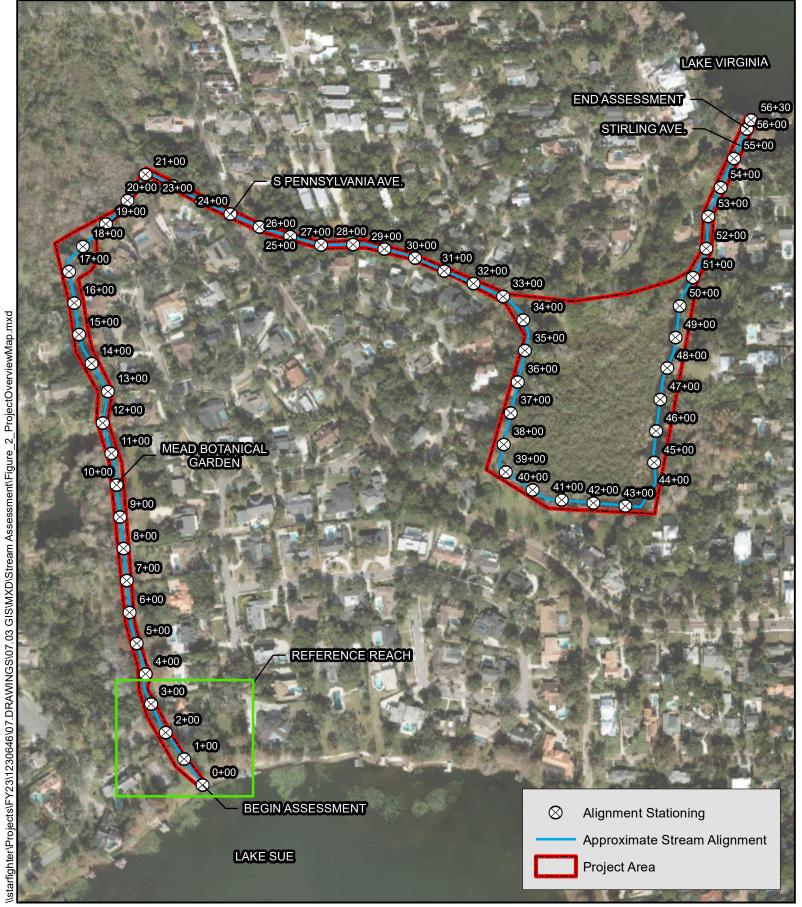




Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration City of Winter Park, FL February 2024

1 in = 3,000 ft

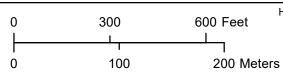
Pond Project #: 1230646 Map Author: Alex Darr



### Figure 2 Project Overview Map







Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
City of Winter Park, FL
February 2024

1 in = 300 ft

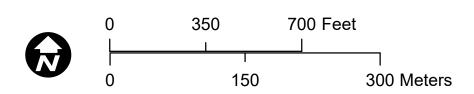
Pond Project #: 1230646 Map Author: Alex Darr



Figure 3 - Index Bank Erosion Hazard Map

Map Author: Alex Darr





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646

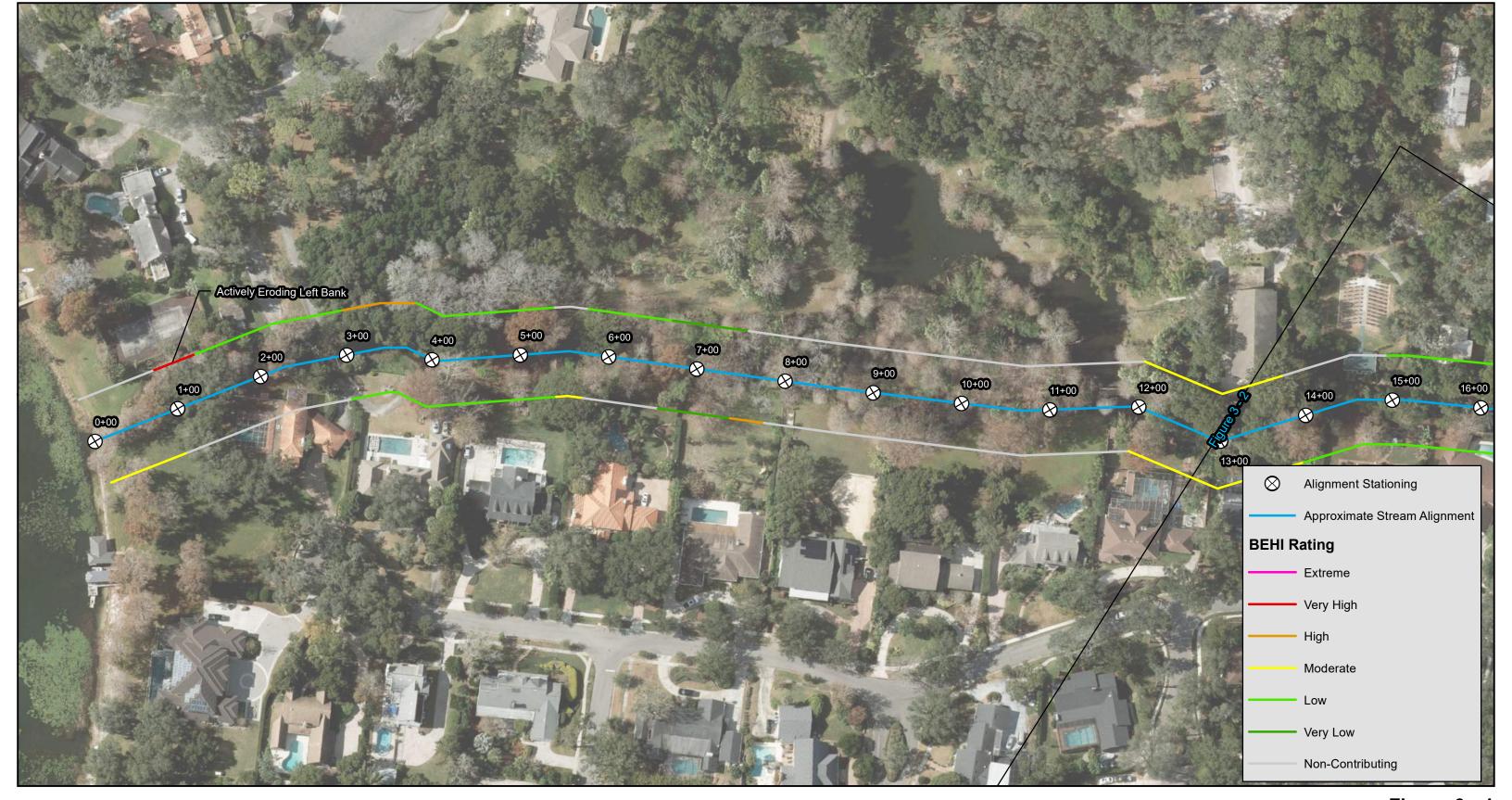
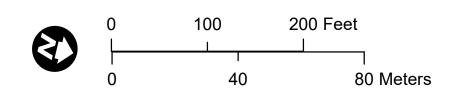


Figure 3 - 1
Bank Erosion Hazard Map

Map Author: Alex Darr





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646

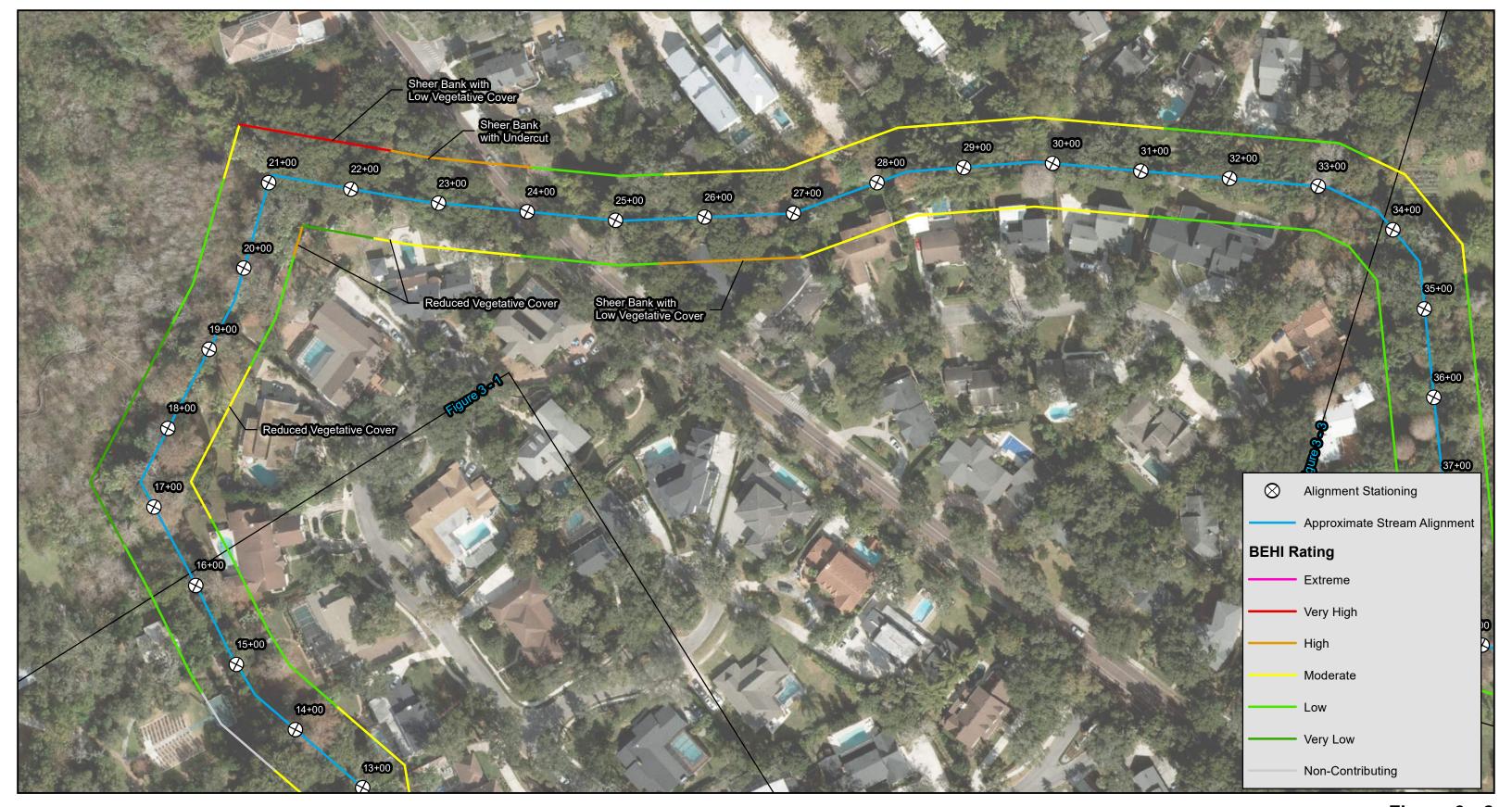
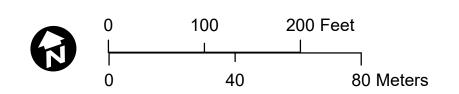


Figure 3 - 2
Bank Erosion Hazard Map





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646
100 ft Map Author: Alex Darr

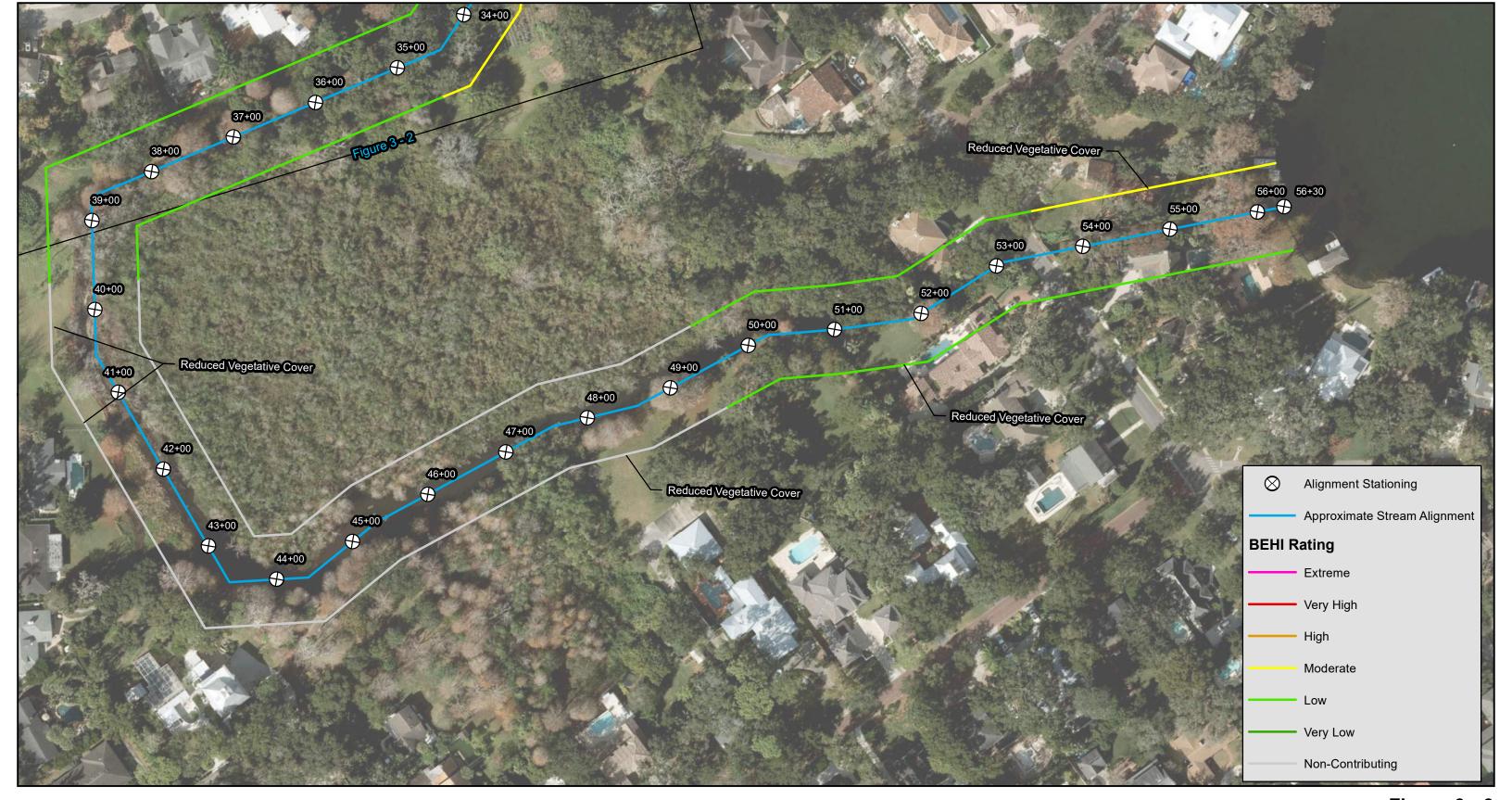
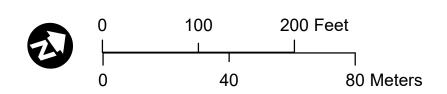


Figure 3 - 3
Bank Erosion Hazard Map

Map Author: Alex Darr



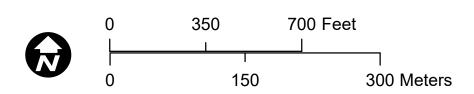


Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646



Figure 4 - Index **Near Bank Stress Map** 





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration Orange County February 2024 Pond Project #: 1230646

1 in = 350 ft

Map Author: Alex Darr

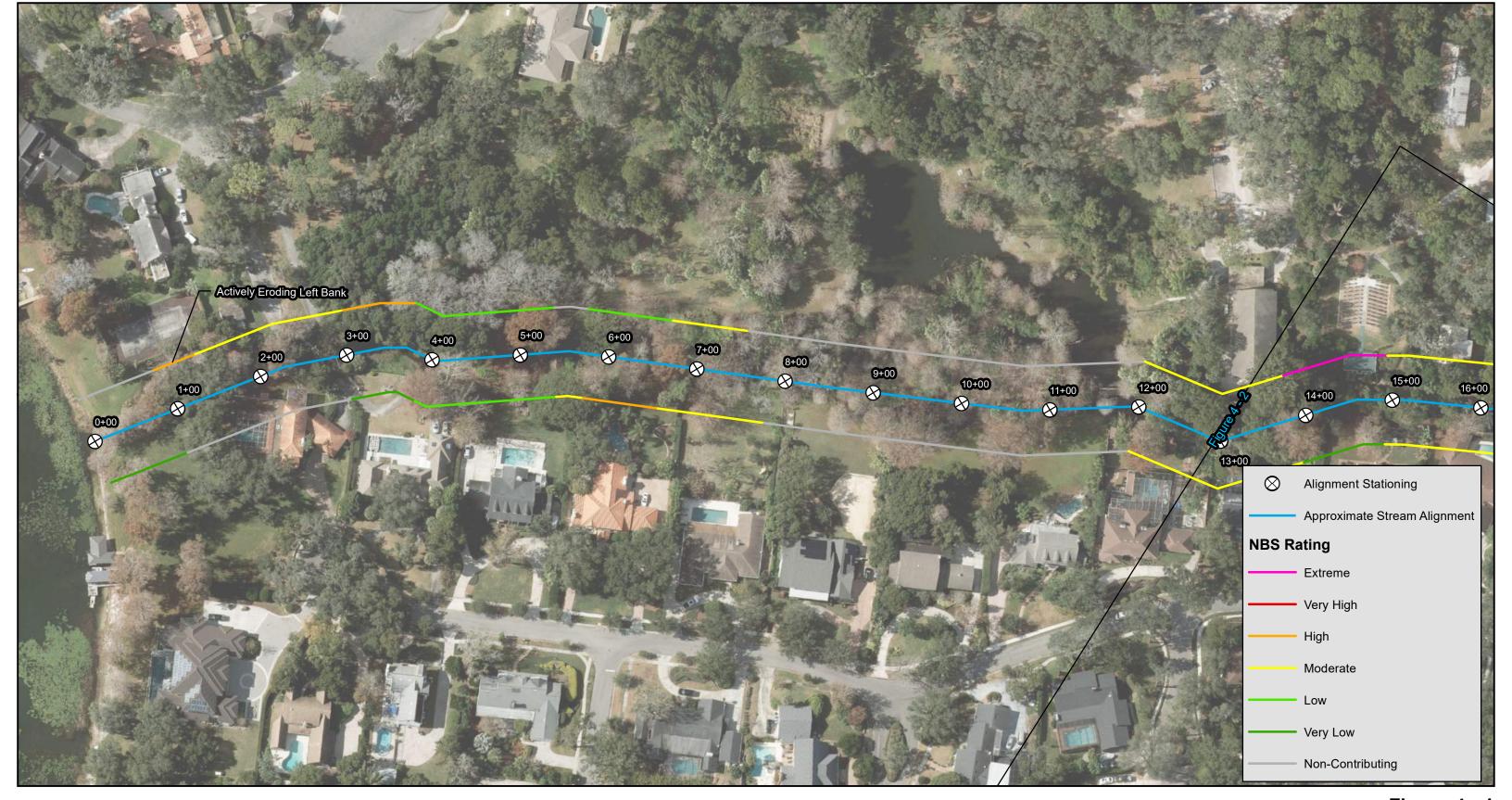
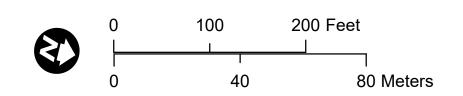


Figure 4 - 1 **Near Bank Stress Map** 





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration Orange County February 2024 Pond Project #: 1230646

Map Author: Alex Darr

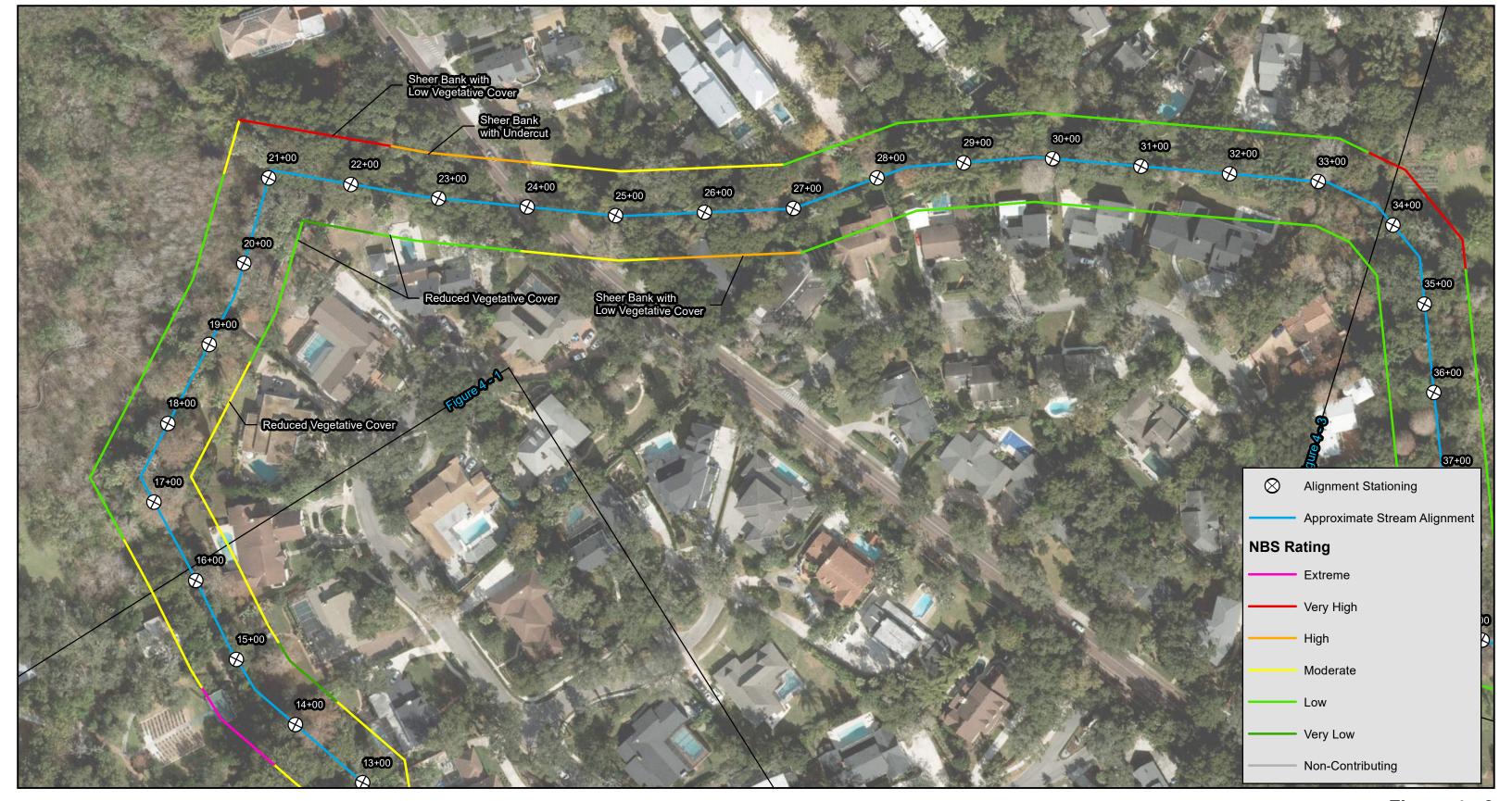
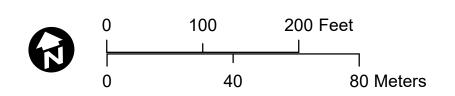


Figure 4 - 2 Near Bank Stress Map





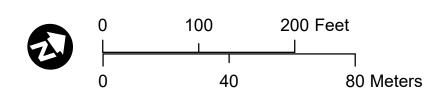
Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration Orange County February 2024

February 2024 Pond Project #: 1230646 Map Author: Alex Darr



Figure 4 - 3 Near Bank Stress Map





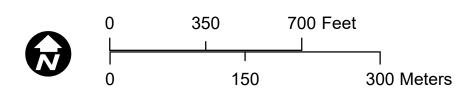
Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration Orange County February 2024

February 2024 Pond Project #: 1230646 Map Author: Alex Darr



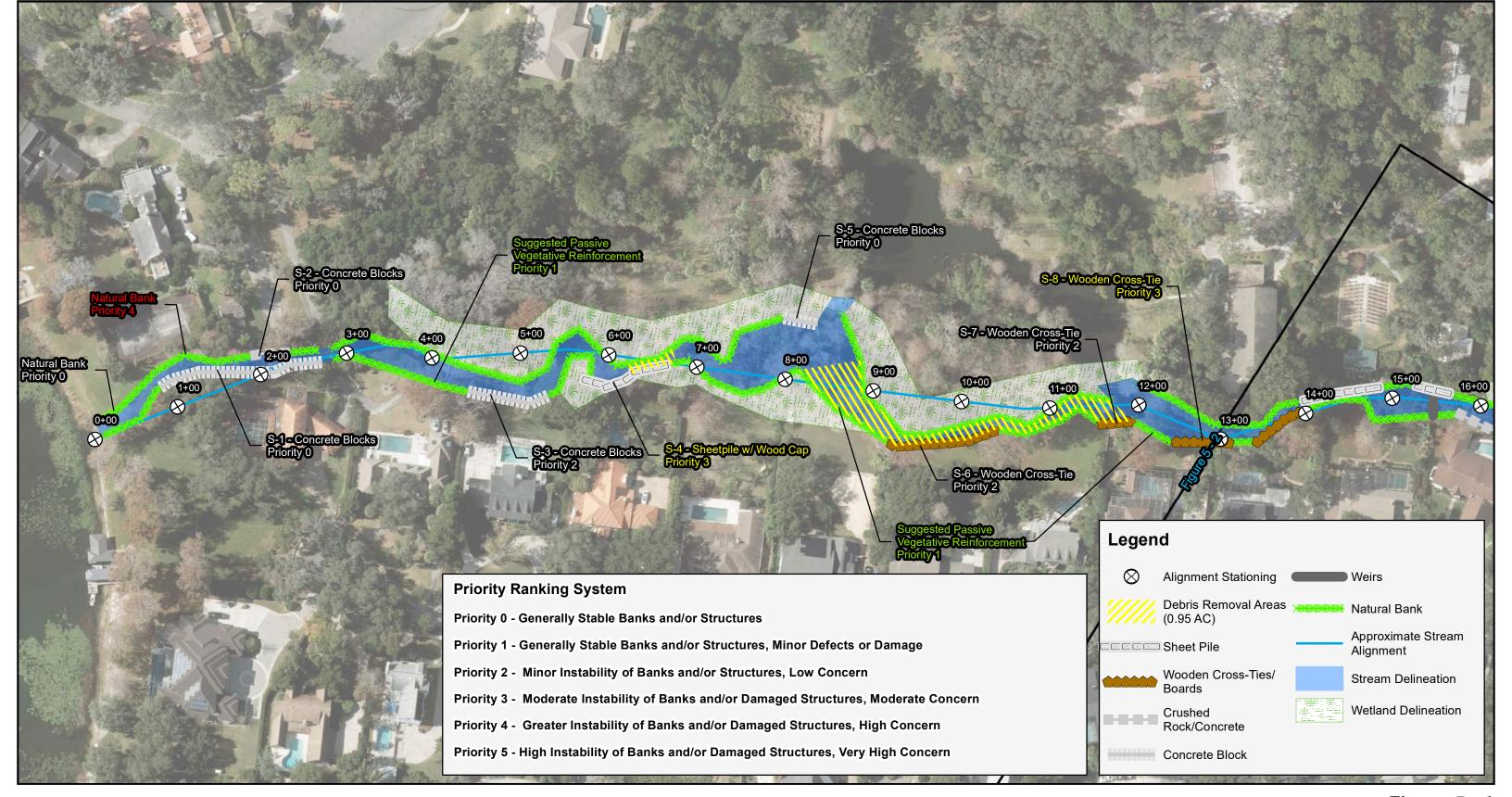
Figure 5 - Index Structure and Streambank Repair Prioritization Map





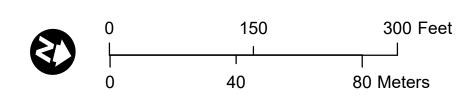
Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration Orange County February 2024 Pond Project #: 1230646

Map Author: Alex Darr



## Figure 5 - 1 Structure and Streambank Repair Prioritization Map



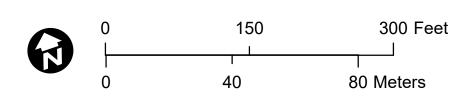


Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646

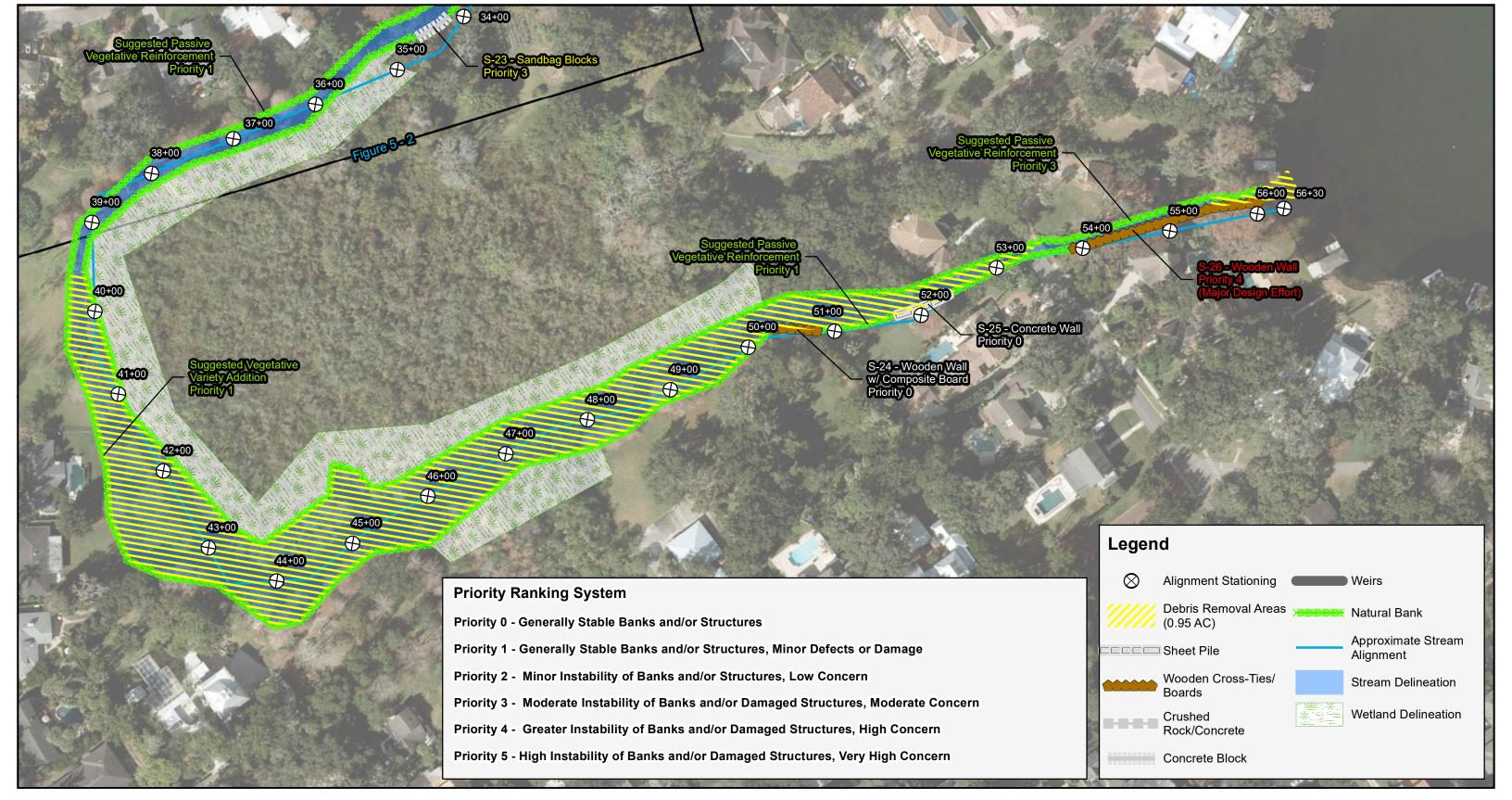


## Figure 5 - 2 Structure and Streambank Repair Prioritization Map





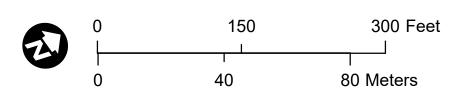
Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Figure 5 - 3
Structure and Streambank Repair Prioritization Map





Howell Creek Streambank Stabilization/Restoration
Orange County
February 2024
Pond Project #: 1230646

Map Author: Madison Wichmann

# ATTACHMENT B: PHOTOGRAPH LOG



**Photograph 1**: Structure 1; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 3**: Structure 2; Concrete Debris Streambank, Cypress Knees, and Flume (Priority 0)



**Photograph 2**: Structure 1; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



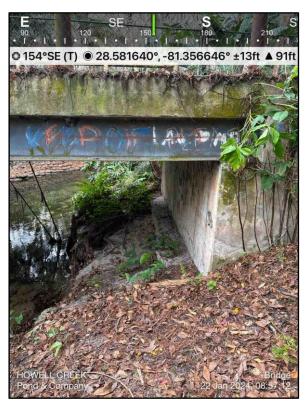
**Photograph 4**: Structure 2; Concrete Debris Streambank, Cypress Knees, and Flume (Priority 0)



**Photograph 5**: Bridge Crossing of Upstream Reach of Howell Creek



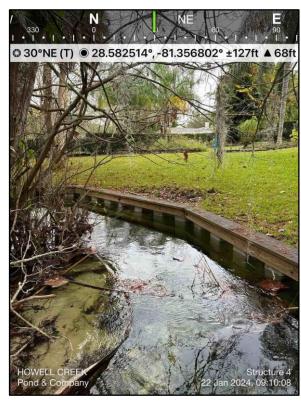
**Photograph 7**: Structure 3; Block and Morter Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



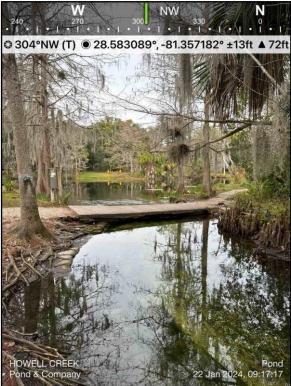
**Photograph 6**: Bridge Crossing of Upstream Reach of Howell Creek



**Photograph 8**: Structure 3; Block and Morter Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



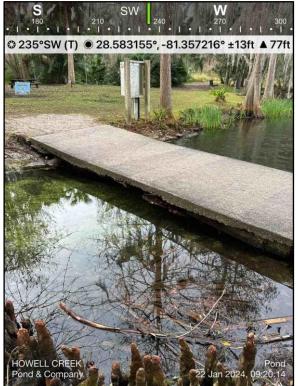
Photograph 9: Structure 4; Sheet Pile Wooden Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



**Photograph 11**: Pedestrian Bridge Crossing at Mead Botanical Garden Pond



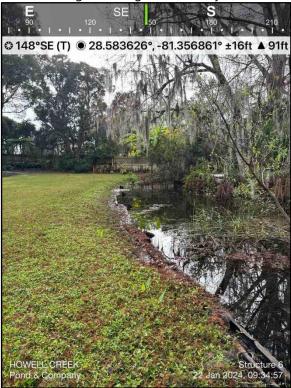
Photograph 10: Structure 4; Sheet Pile Wooden Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



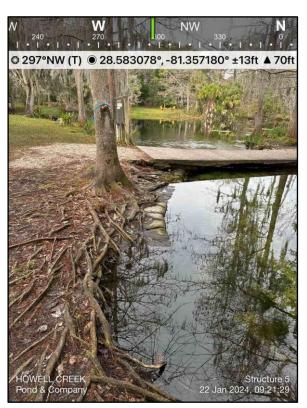
**Photograph 12**: Pedestrian Bridge Crossing at Mead Botanical Garden Pond



**Photograph 13**: Structure 5; Subgrade Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 15**: Structure 6; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



**Photograph 14**: Structure 5; Subgrade Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 16**: Structure 6; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



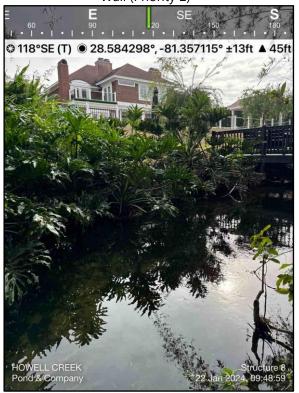
**Photograph 17**: Structure 7; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



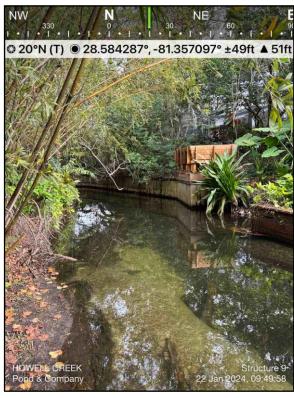
Photograph 19: Structure 8; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



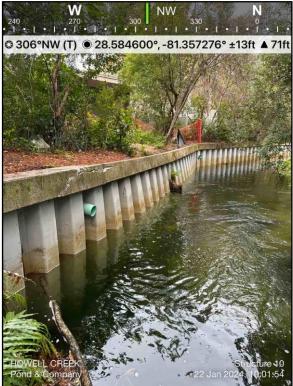
**Photograph 18**: Structure 7; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



Photograph 20: Structure 8; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



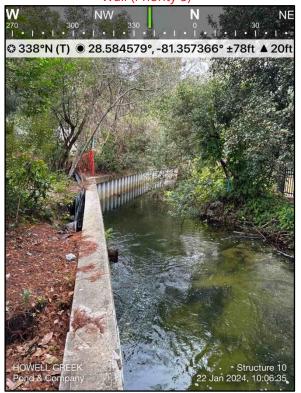
Photograph 21: Structure 9; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 5)



**Photograph 23**: Structure 10; Sheet Pile Concrete Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 5)



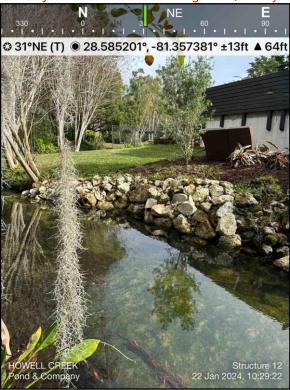
Photograph 22: Structure 9; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 5)



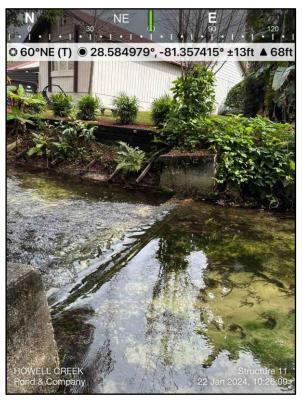
**Photograph 24**: Structure 10; Sheet Pile Concrete Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 5)



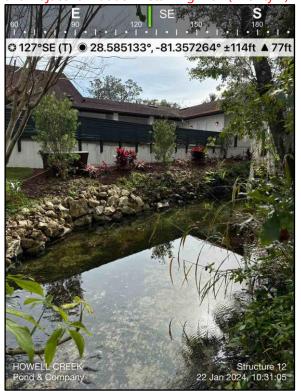
Photograph 25: Structure 11; Grade Control Weir and Adjacent Sheet Pile Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



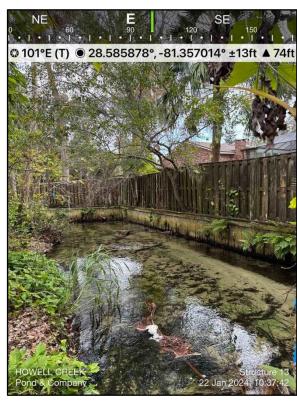
**Photograph 27**: Structure 12; Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 0)



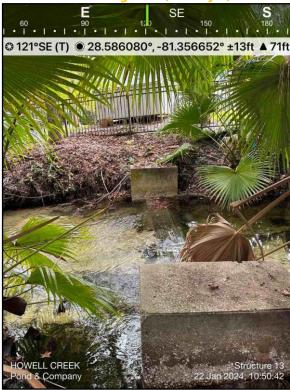
**Photograph 26**: Structure 11; Grade Control Weir and Adjacent Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



**Photograph 28**: Structure 12; Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 0)



Photograph 29: Structure 13; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



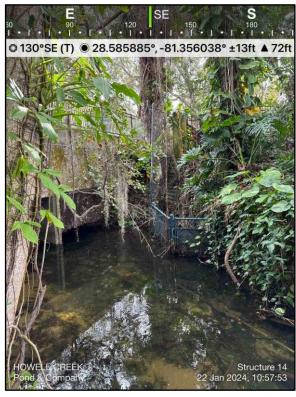
**Photograph 31:** Grade Control Wier downstream of Structure 13 (Priority 4)



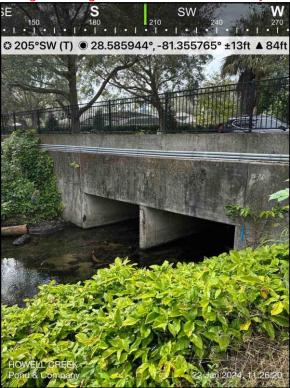
Photograph 30: Structure 13; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 3)



**Photograph 32**: Grade Control Wier downstream of Structure 13 (Priority 4)



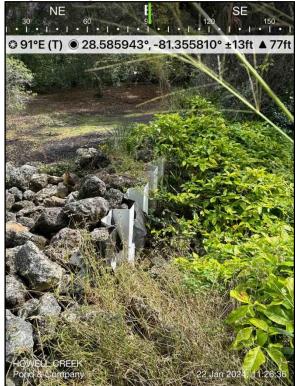
**Photograph 33**: Structure 14; Wooden/Concrete Bag Retaining Wall at S Penn. Ave. (Priority 4)



**Photograph 35**: S Pennsylvania Ave. Crossing and Adjacent Sheet Pile/Rock Streambank Protection



**Photograph 34**: Structure 14; Wooden/Concrete Bag Retaining Wall at S Penn. Ave. (Priority 4)



**Photograph 36**: S Pennsylvania Ave. Crossing and Adjacent Sheet Pile/Rock Streambank Protection



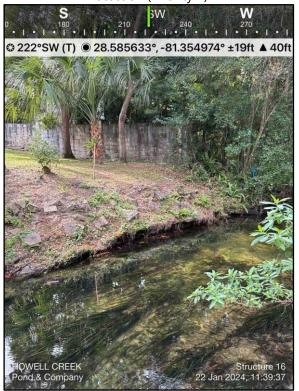
**Photograph 37**: Structure 15; Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 1)



Photograph 39: Structure 16; Rock Streambank Protection & Concrete Bag Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 38**: Structure 15; Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 1)



**Photograph 40**: Structure 16; Rock Streambank Protection & Concrete Bag Wall (Priority 0)



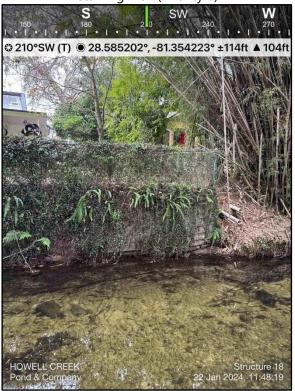
**Photograph 41**: Structure 17; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



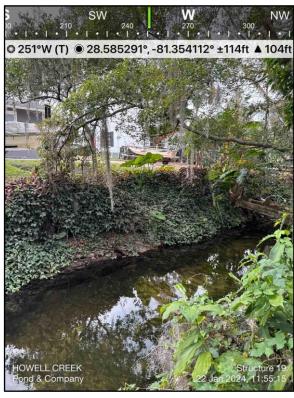
**Photograph 43**: Structure 18; Concrete Block and Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 1)



**Photograph 42**: Structure 17; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 44**: Structure 18; Concrete Block and Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 1)



Photograph 45: Structure 19; Concrete Bag Wall and Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 2)



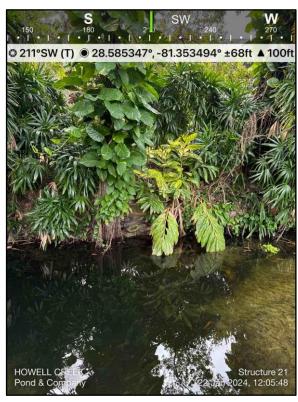
**Photograph 47**: Structure 20; Wooden Cross Tie Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 46**: Structure 19; Concrete Bag Wall and Rock Streambank Protection (Priority 2)



**Photograph 48**: Structure 20; Wooden Cross Tie Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



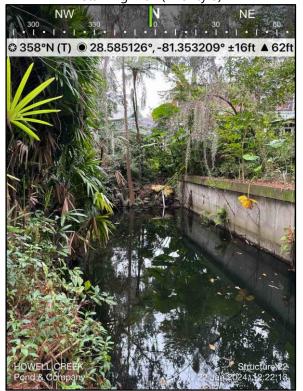
**Photograph 49**: Structure 21; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 51**: Structure 22; Concrete Wall/Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



**Photograph 50**: Structure 21; Concrete Bag Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



Photograph 52: Structure 22; Concrete Wall/Capped Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



Photograph 53: Structure 23; Sandbag Streambank Protection (Priority 3)



**Photograph 55**: Structure 24; Wooden/Composite Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



Photograph 54: Structure 23; Sandbag Streambank Protection (Priority 3)



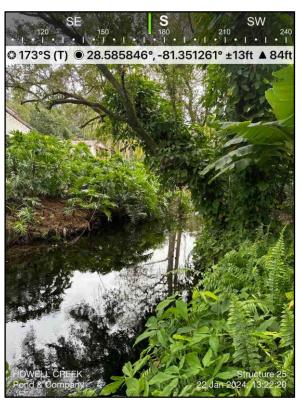
**Photograph 56**: Structure 24; Wooden/Composite Retaining Wall (Priority 2)



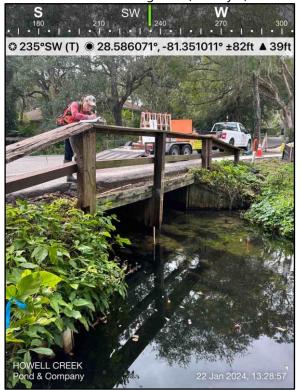
**Photograph 57**: Structure 25; Concrete and Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 59**: Stirling Ave. Crossing Looking Downstream



**Photograph 58**: Structure 25; Concrete and Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 0)



**Photograph 60**: Stirling Ave. Crossing Looking Upstream



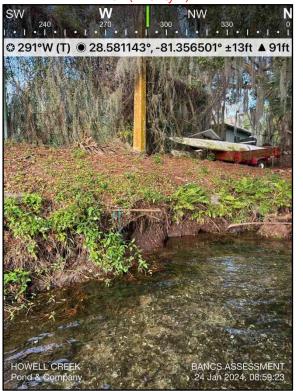
Photograph 61: Structure 26; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



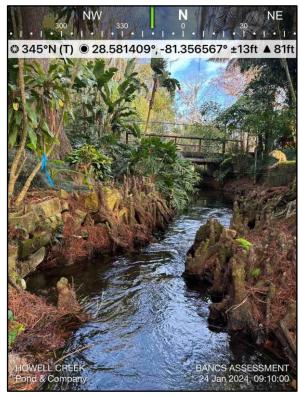
**Photograph 63**: Lake Sue outlet. BEHI = Moderate (R), NBS = Very Low (R); ~Sta. 0+25.



**Photograph 62**: Structure 26; Wooden Retaining Wall (Priority 4)



**Photograph 64**: BEHI = Very High (L), NBS = High (L); ~Sta. 1+00 (Priority 4).



**Photograph 65**: BEHI = Low, NBS = Moderate (L), Very Low (R); ~Sta. 2+00.



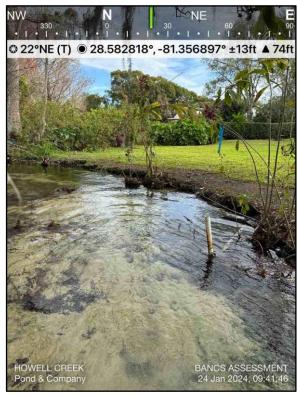
**Photograph 67**: BEHI = Non-Contributing, NBS = High (R); ~Sta. 6+00.



**Photograph 66**: BEHI = Low, NBS = Moderate (L), Low (R); ~Sta. 5+50.



**Photograph 68**: BEHI = Very Low; NBS = Moderate; ~Sta. 7+00



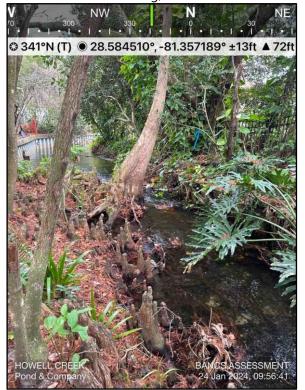
**Photograph 69**: BEHI = High (R), NBS = Moderate (R); ~Sta. 7+25.



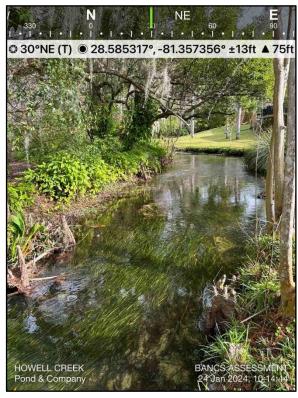
**Photograph 71**: BEHI = Moderate, NBS = Moderate; ~Sta. 12+00.



**Photograph 70**: BEHI = Non-Contributing, NBS = Non-Contributing; ~Sta. 8+00 – 10+00.



**Photograph 72**: BEHI = Moderate, NBS = Moderate; ~Sta. 13+50.



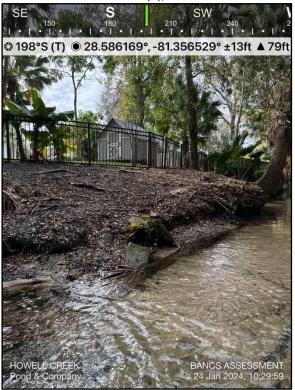
**Photograph 73**: BEHI = Moderate (R), NBS = Moderate (R); ~Sta. 16+50.



**Photograph 75**: BEHI = Moderate (L), NBS = Moderate (L); ~Sta. 21+00 (Priority 4)



**Photograph 74**: BEHI = Moderate (R), NBS = Moderate (R); ~Sta. 18+00.



**Photograph 76**: BEHI = High (R), NBS = Low (R); ~Sta. 22+00.



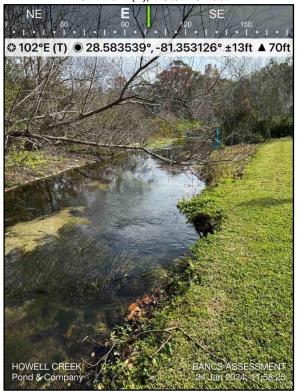
Photograph 77: BEHI = Very High (L), NBS = Very High (L); ~Sta. 22+25. (Priority 4)



**Photograph 79**: BEHI = Moderate, NBS = Low; ~Sta. 25+75.



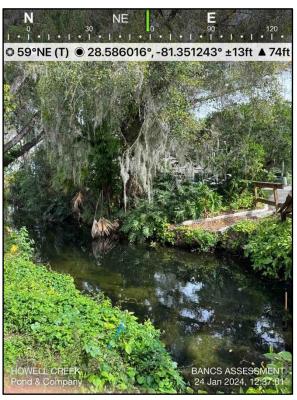
Photograph 78: BEHI = Moderate (R), NBS = Low (R); ~Sta. 23+00.



**Photograph 80**: BEHI = Non-Contributing, NBS = Non-Contributing; ~Sta. 39+50.



**Photograph 81**: BEHI = Low, NBS = Low; ~Sta. 50+25.

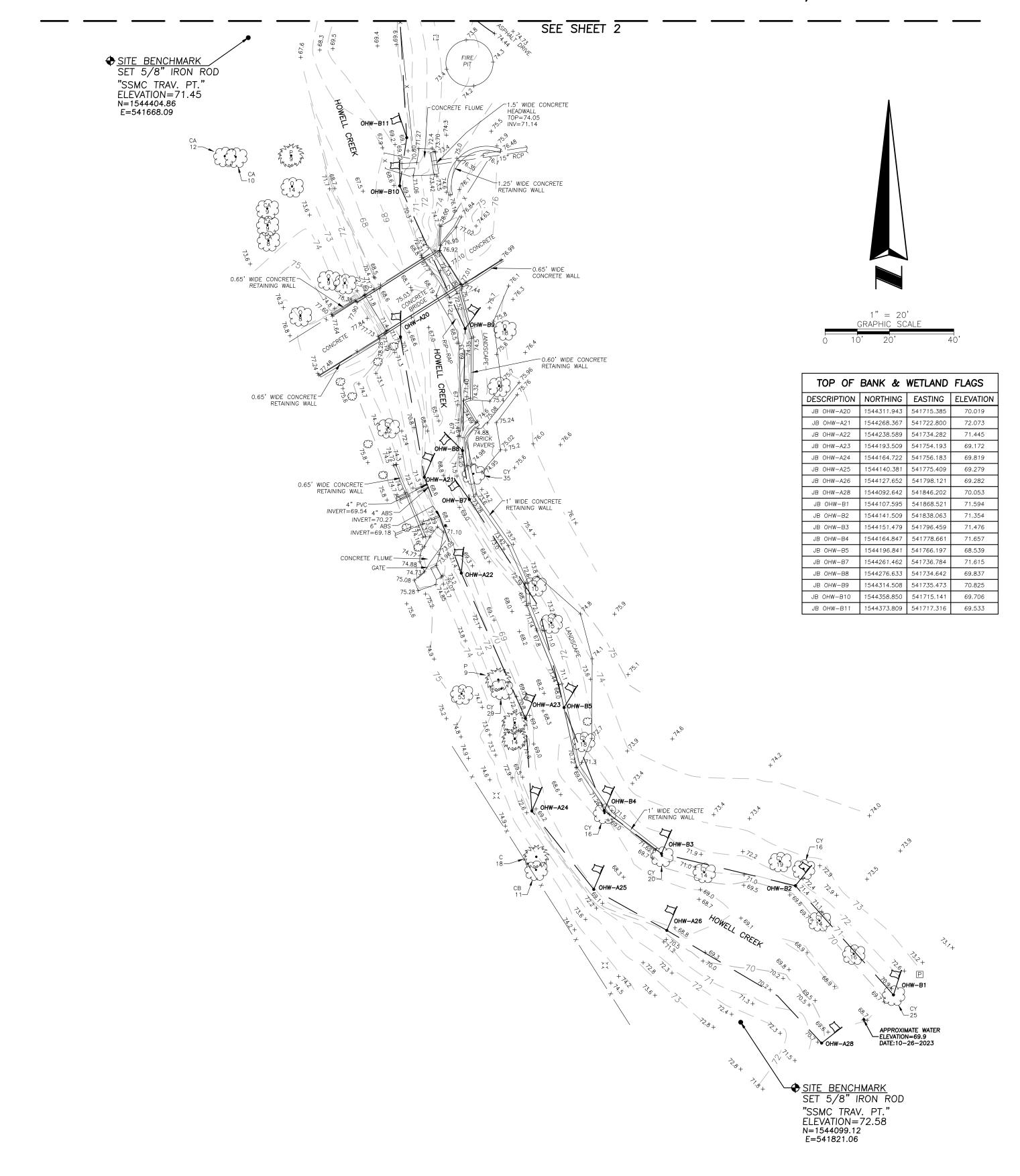


**Photograph 82**: BEHI = Moderate (L), Low (R), NBS = Moderate; ~Sta. 53+50.

# ATTACHMENT C: DRAFT LAND AND TREE SURVEY

# HOWELL CREEK STREAM RESTORATION

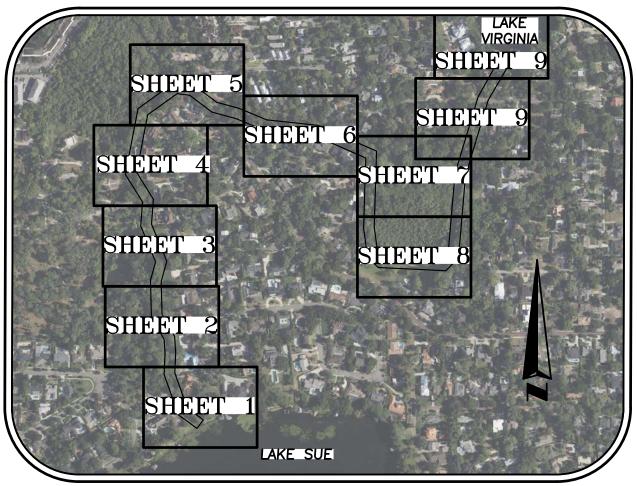
SECTIONS 7 AND 18, TOWNSHIP 22 SOUTH, RANGE 30 EAST, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

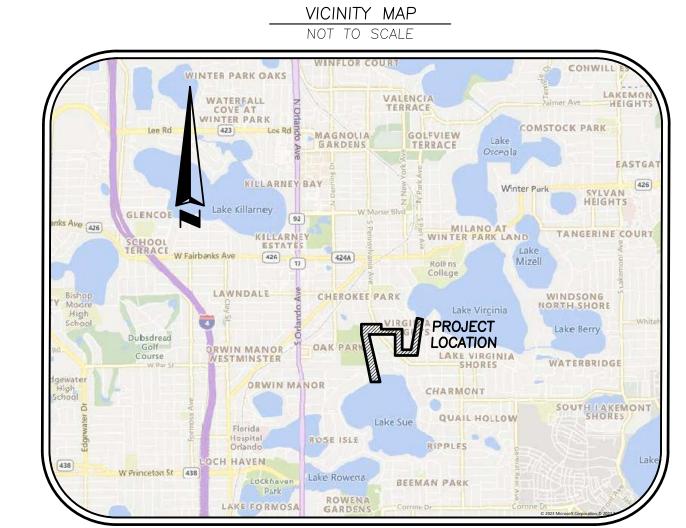


SHEET LAYOUT

NOT TO SCALE

SHEET 1 COVER & KEY MAP
SHEETS 2-9 TOPOGRAPHIC DETAILS





## LEGEND: = AIR CONDITIONING UNIT - RENCH

**h** = BENCH
 ⊕ = BUSH
 Ē = BURIED TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
 Ē = ELECTRIC FIXTURE

© = ELECTRIC FIXTU = FLAT GRATE IN [G] = GAS METER ○ = WATER SPIGOT

□ = HAND HOLE
 • = IRON ROD
 □ = IRRIGATION VALVE
 □ □ = IRRIGATION VALVE BOX

= LANDSCAPE LIGHTING
= LIGHT POLE
• POST/BOLLARD

P = PUMP = NON-TRAFFIC SIGN ⇒ = SPRINKLER

■ TRAFFIC SIGN
 TR
 ■ TRANSFORMER ON SLAB
 WAULT
 □ VAULT
 □ WATER METER

= WATER VALVE

## LINETYPE LEGENI

-X- = CHAINLINK FENCE -0- = WOOD FENCE -\*\*- = WIRE FENCE

- III = METAL TENCE

- □ - = POST & RAIL FENCE

- Δ - = VINYL FENCE

- BCL - = BURIED CABLE LINE

- BE - = BURIED ELECTRIC LINE

- BTL - = BURIED TELEPHONE LINE

-BTE- = BURIED TELEPHONE DUCT
-OHL- = OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE
-WL- = WATER LINE
-UNK- = UNKNOWN UTILITY LINE
- TREE/HEDGE LINE

## ABBREVIATION LEGEN

ABBREVIATION LEGEND:

FF = FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION

INV = INVERT

LB = LICENSED BUSINESS

· • GUARDRAIL

LB = LICENSED BUSINESS

ID = IDENTIFICATION

FF = FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION

EOI = END OF INFORMATION

TRAV.PT. = TRAVERSE POINT

= SOUTHEASTERN SURVEYING & MAPPING CORPORATION

## TREE LEG

SIZE SHOWN IS TRUNK DIAMETER IN INCHES MEASURED AT CHEST HEIGHT

P = PALM
C = CABBAGE
S = SABAL

B = BAY
BI = BIRCH
CA = CAMPHO
CY = CYPRES
EA = EAR

E = ELM
GU = GUM
MA = MAGNOLIA
M = MAPLE
MY = MYRTLE
O = OAK
PI = PINE

PIPE LEGEND:

S = SYCAMORE

#### T = TALLOW UK = UNKNOWN

ABS = ACRYLONITRILE BUTADIENE STYRENE PIPE

CMP = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE

P = CORRUGATED PLASTIC PIPE
C = POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
P = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

= VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE

## DESCRIPTION:

A PORTION OF SECTIONS 7 AND 18, TOWNSHIP 22 SOUTH, RANGE 30 EAST, LYING IN ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

## SURVEYOR'S REPO

- 1. UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON FIELD LOCATIONS OF MARKINGS BY SOUTHEASTERN SURVEYING & MAPPING CORP. FIELD MARKINGS ARE BASED ON SIGNALS RECEIVED FROM GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR) AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND TEST HOLES SHOULD BE PERFORMED FOR VERIFICATION.
- 2. EASEMENTS OR RIGHTS OF WAY THAT APPEAR ON RECORDED PLANS OR THAT HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO THE SURVEYOR BY OTHERS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THIS DRAWING WITH APPROPRIATE NOTATION. OTHER EASEMENTS MAY BE DISCOVERED BY A SEARCH OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.
- 3. MINIMUM HORIZONTAL ACCURACY FOR THIS SURVEY IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE SET FORTH BY THE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 5J-17 REQUIREMENTS OF FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. THE MAP AND MEASUREMENT METHODS USED FOR THIS SURVEY MEET OR EXCEED THIS REQUIREMENT. THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE IN UNITED STATES SURVEY FEET AND DECIMALS
- 4. THIS SURVEY DOES NOT DETERMINE OWNERSHIP OF THE LANDS SHOWN HEREON.
- 5. UNDERGROUND FOUNDATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED.
- 6. SURVEY MAP AND REPORT OR THE COPIES THEREOF ARE NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND SEAL OR THE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, AND IF SHOWN HEREON IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 5J-17.062 AND FLORIDA STATUTE 472.025.
- 7. FEATURES SHOWN BY SYMBOL AS INDICATED IN THE LEGEND ARE NOT TO SCALE.
- 8. ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS TO SURVEY MAPS OR REPORTS BY OTHER THAN THE SIGNING PARTY OR PARTIES IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE SIGNING PARTY OR PARTIES.
- 9. HORIZONTAL FEATURES SHOWN ON THE MAP REFER TO A NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY POINT WITH DESIGNATION "GIS 0131 KAREN MCKEE", PID NUMBER AK7129 AND IS RELATIVE TO NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83), 2011 ADJUSTMENT, STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, FLORIDA EAST ZONE. DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GRID DISTANCES.
- 10. VERTICAL INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON REFERS TO A NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS) POINT WITH DESIGNATION "GIS 0131 KAREN MCKEE", PID NUMBER AK7129 AND HAS A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 79.26 FEET NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88).
- 11. IMPROVEMENTS AND TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES SHOWN HEREON ARE LIMITED TO AREAS PER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CLIENT.
- 12. RIGHT OF WAY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON WAS DETERMINED BY FOUND MONUMENTATION, RECORDED PLATS, RECORDED RIGHT OF WAY MAPS, AND INFORMATION OBTAINED ON THE ORANGE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISERS WEB SITE. NO RIGHT OF WAY DOCUMENTATION WAS PROVIDED BY CLIENT.

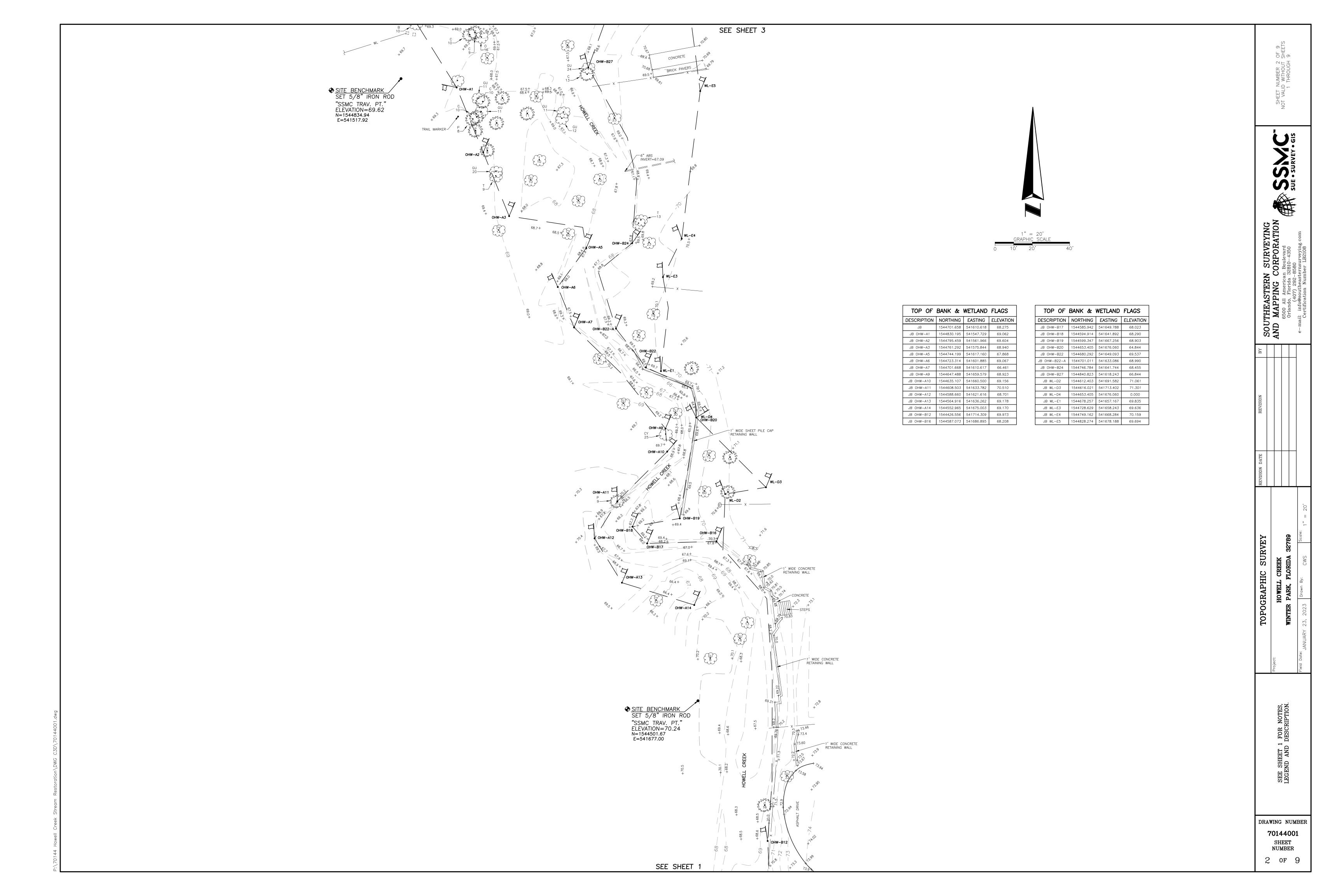
## NOTICE OF LIABILITY:

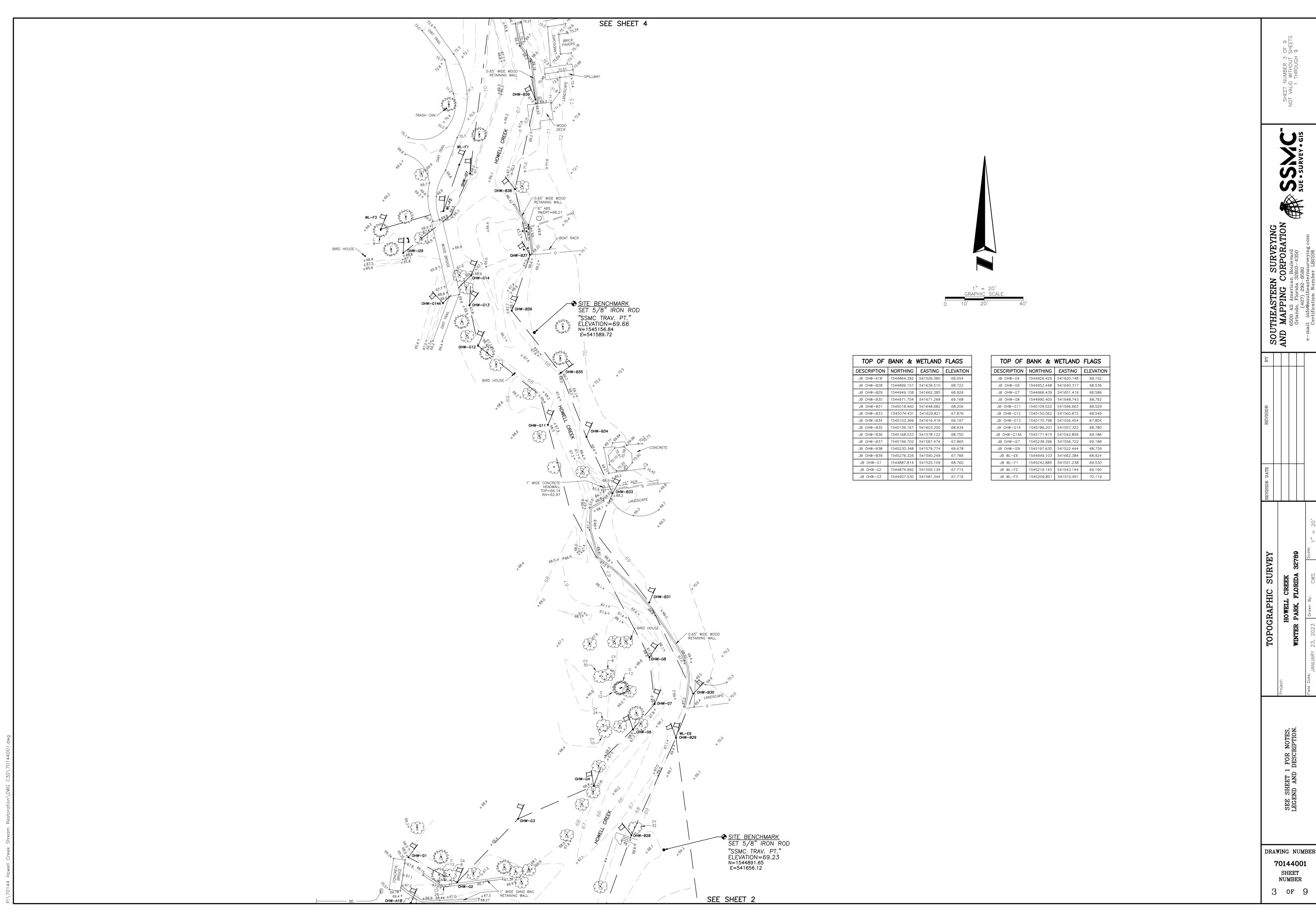
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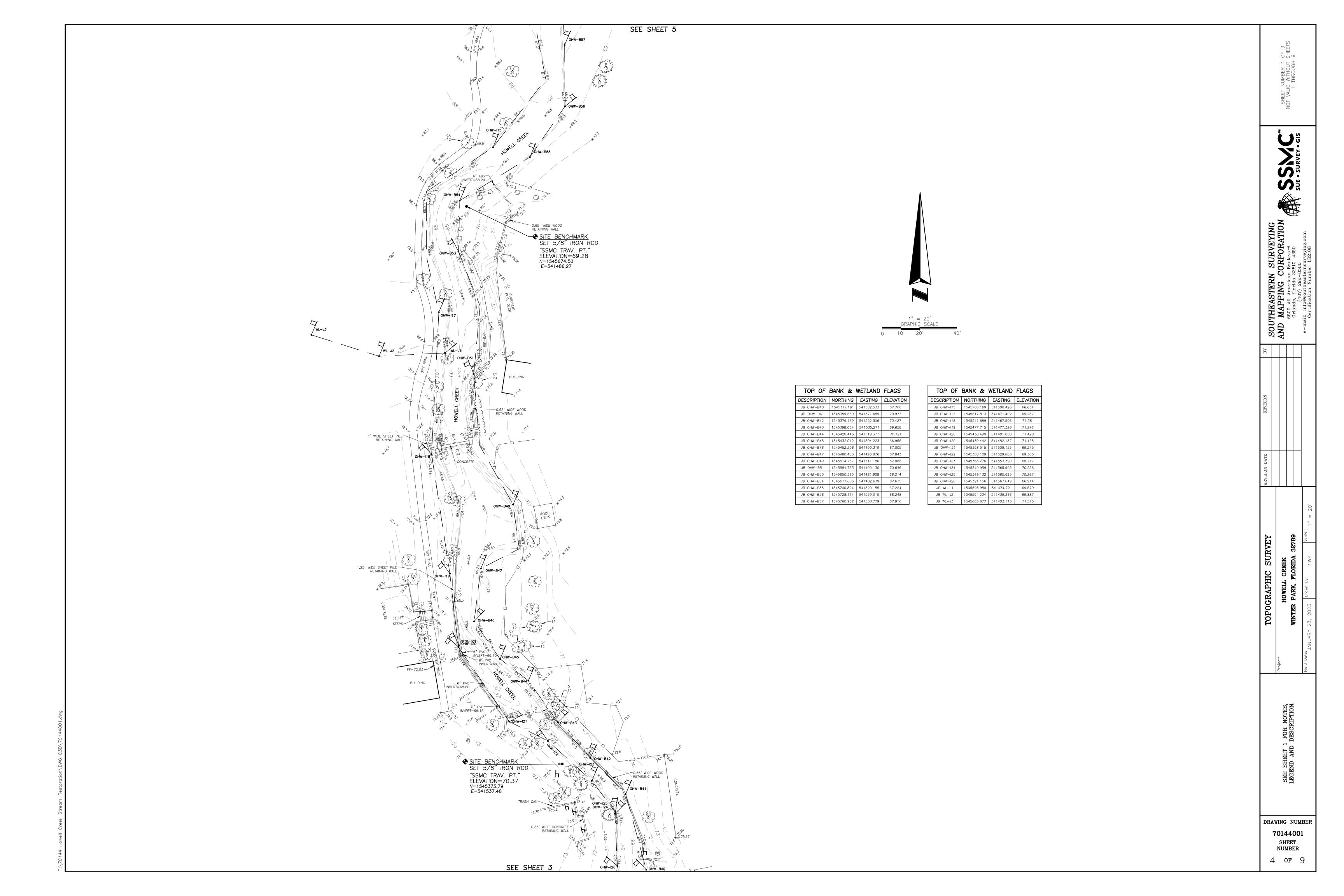
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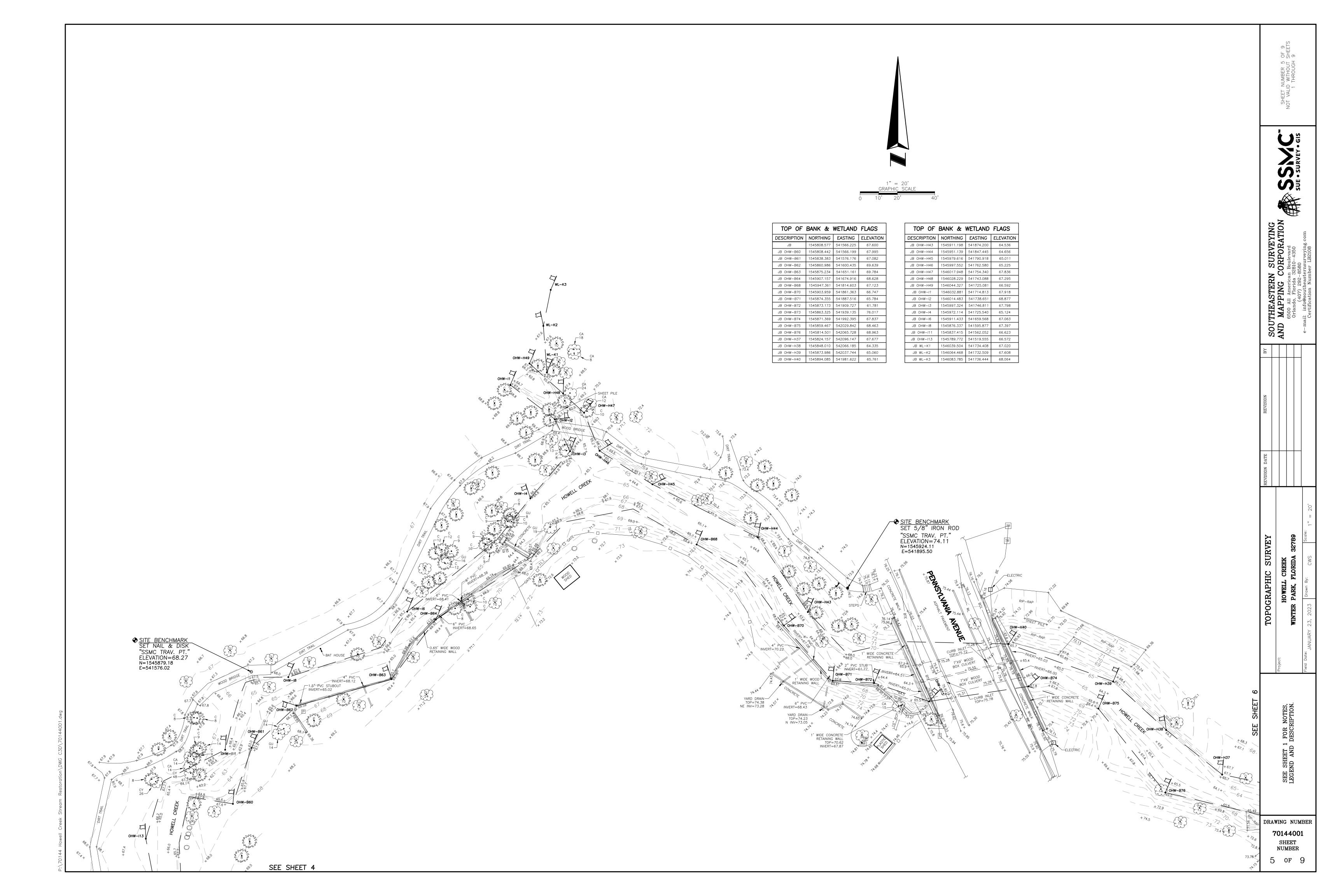
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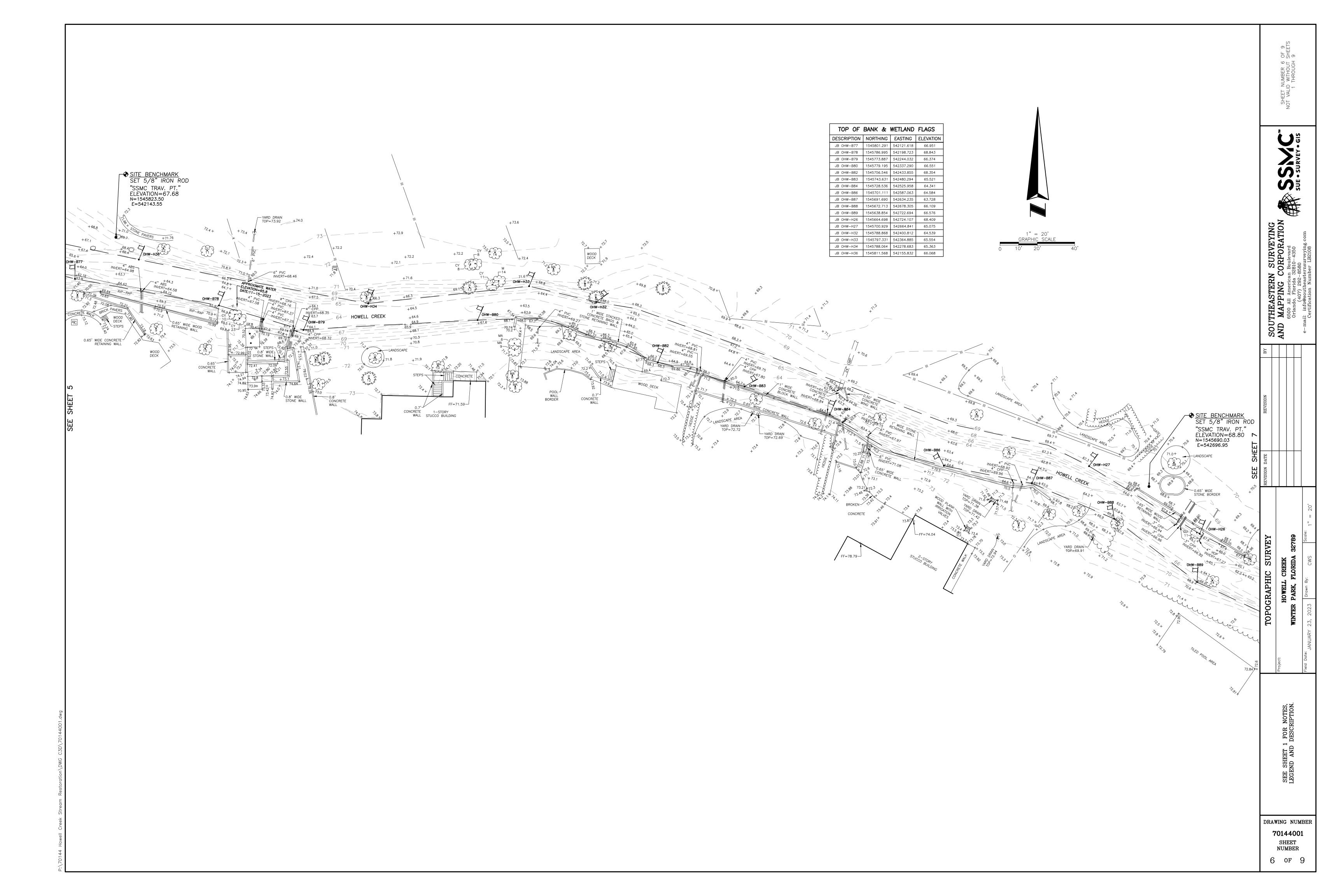
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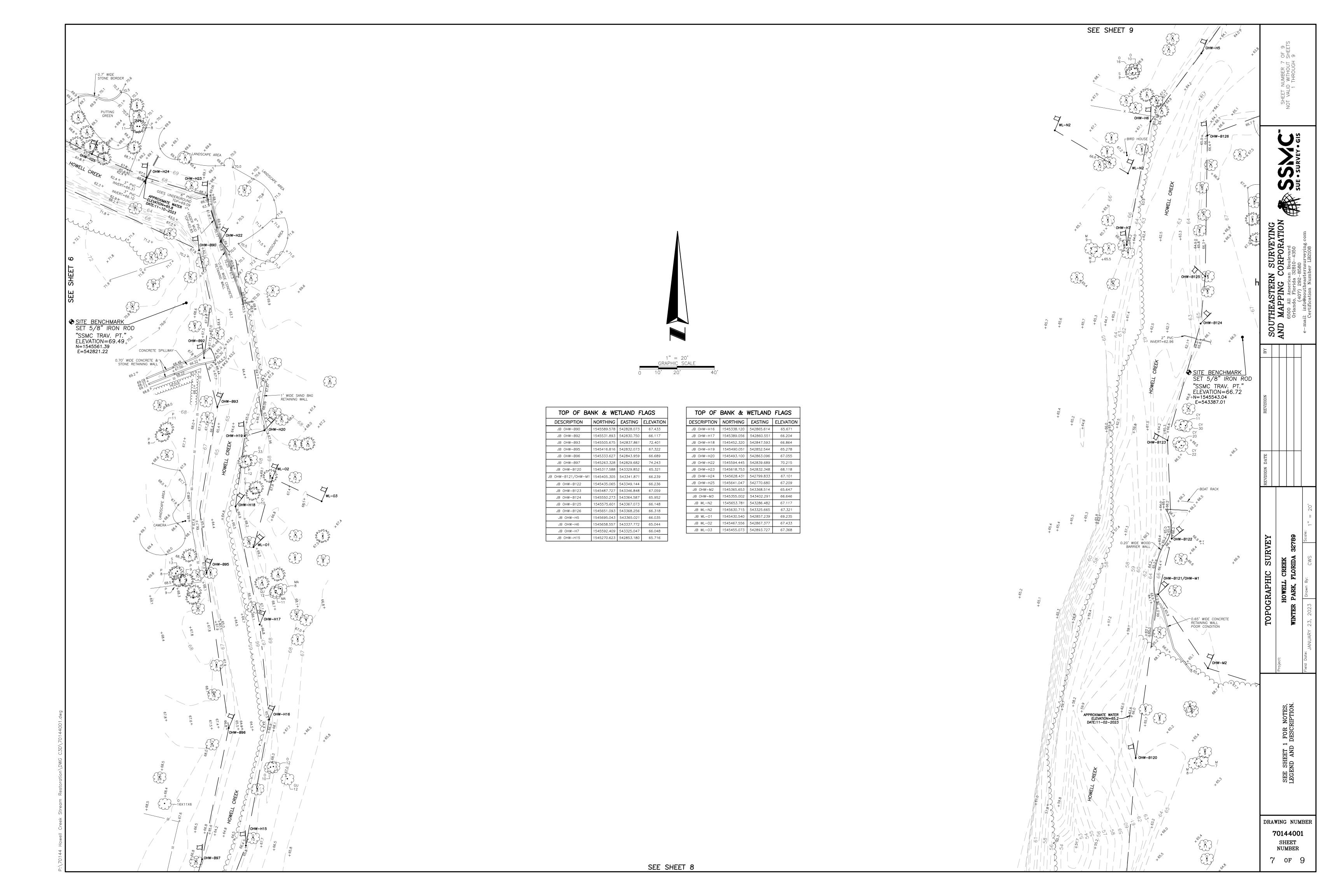


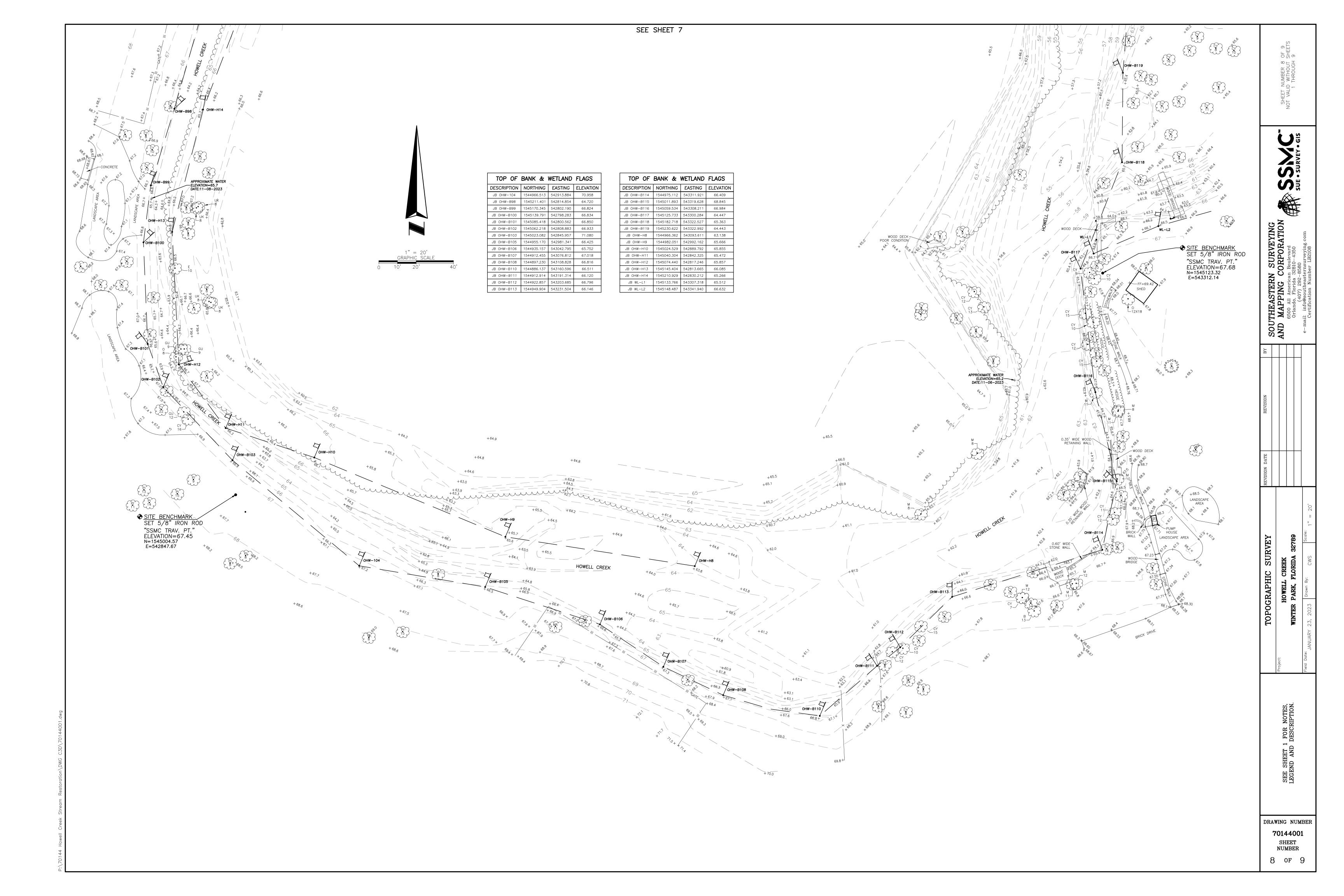


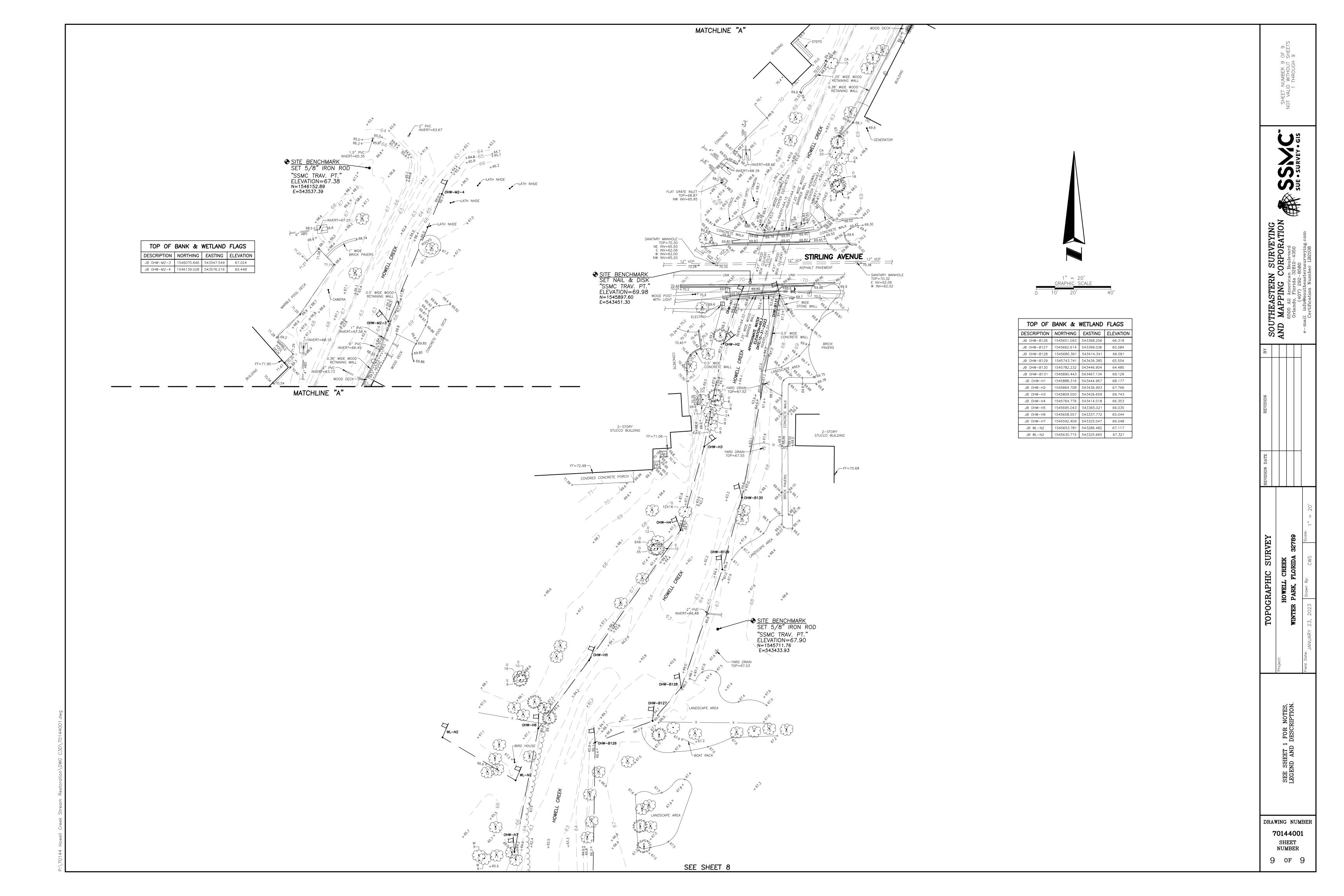






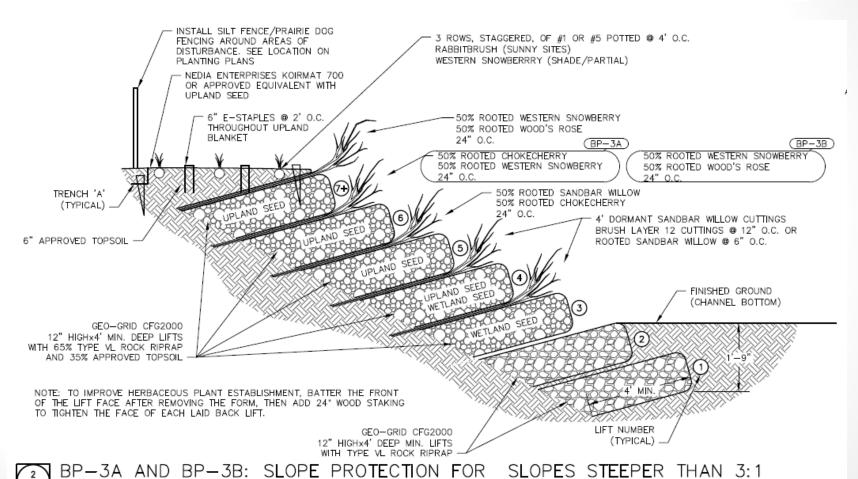






# ATTACHMENT D: STRUCTURE/BANK REPAIR OPTION TYPICAL DETAILS

## TYPICAL DETAIL - SOIL LAYER LIFTS

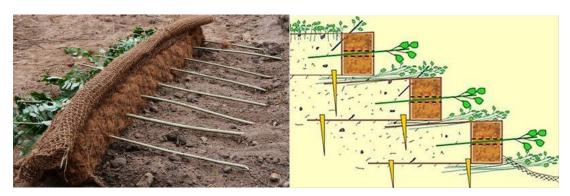


Scale: NOT TO SCALE

### BioD-Block™ 12-300

Fabric attached coir block system

US Patent #: 6893193 and 9,315,962 B2 Sri Lanka Patent #: 12692 and 18277



## **Description**

The BioD-Block<sup>™</sup> 12-300 consists of a 10-ft long, 12-in tall and 5-thick densely packed mattress coir block with BioD-Mat 70 woven coir fabric attached. Three sides of the coir fiber block is wrapped with woven coir fabric and free ends of woven coir fabric is extended from top and bottom of the coir fiber block. The BioD-Block ™ system has invisible holes in the middle of the coir block at 12-in spacing at the face through the entire fiber block. Each hole is covered with a coir plug. When these coir plugs are removed, the open hole can be used to plant live plant cuttings. When these plants grow in the soil mass they provide essential stability to the soil mass through their root mass. Also, these plants act as long-term anchors for the fiber blocks. Construction of vegetated soil lifts with coir block system is much easier and more efficient than making soil lifts with fabrics. More importantly, soil lifts constructed with BioD-Block provide long-term protection for the soil layers from its coir fiber block. History has shown failure in fabric wrap soil lifts before mature vegetation establish in the soil mass.

## **Specification**

Property	BioD-Block <sup>™</sup> 12-300	
Unit weight	3.3 lbs./ft. (5 kg/m)	
Block size Height Thickness Length	12 in. (30 cm) 5 in. (13 cm) 10 ft. (305 cm)	
Fabric length Top Bottom	47 in. (117.5 cm) 47 in. (117.5 cm)	
Tensile strength of fabric MD CD	1740 lbs. /ft. (25.4 kN/m) 1176 lbs. /ft. (17.2 kN/m)	
Fabric length at female end	6 in (15 cm)	
Invisible planting holes	Each block has 9 holes placed in 12-in spacing. Each hole is covered with a coir plug.	



1 800 760 3215

Tel: 770 506 8211 Fax: 770 506 0391 E-mail: rolanka@rolanka.com Web: www.rolanka.com

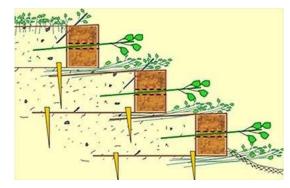
**GA DOT DBE Certified** 

## BioD-Block™ 16-300

Fabric attached coir block system

US Patent #: 6893193 and 9,315,962 B2 Sri Lanka Patent #: 12692 and 18277





## **Description**

The BioD-Block<sup>™</sup> 16-300 consists of a 10-ft long, 16-in tall and 9-thick densely packed mattress coir block with BioD-Mat 70 woven coir fabric attached. Three sides of the coir fiber block is wrapped with woven coir fabric and free ends of woven coir fabric is extended from top and bottom of the coir fiber block. The BioD-Block<sup>™</sup> system has invisible holes in the middle of the coir block at 12-in spacing at the face through the entire fiber block. Each hole is covered with a coir plug. When these coir plugs are removed, the open hole can be used to plant live plant cuttings. When these plants grow in the soil mass they provide essential stability to the soil mass through their root mass. Also, these plants act as long-term anchors for the fiber blocks. Construction of vegetated soil lifts with coir block system is much easier and more efficient than making soil lifts with fabrics. More importantly, soil lifts constructed with BioD-Block provide long-term protection for the soil layers from its coir fiber block. History has shown failure in fabric wrap soil lifts before mature vegetation establish in the soil mass.

## **Specification**

Property	BioD-Block <sup>™</sup> 16-300
Unit weight	4.4 lbs./ft. (6.6 kg/m)
Block size Height Thickness Length	16 in (40 cm) 9 in (23 cm) 10 ft. (305 cm)
Fabric length Top Bottom	28 in (71 cm) 56 in (142 cm)
Tensile strength of fabric MD CD	1740 lbs./ft. (25.4 kN/m) 1176 lbs./ft. (17.2 kN/m)
Fabric length at female end	6 in (15 cm)
Invisible planting holes	Each block has 9 holes placed in 12-in spacing. Each hole is covered with a coir plug.



1 800 760 3215

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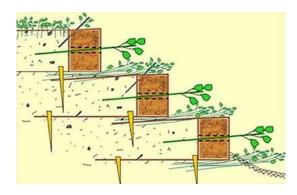
**GA DOT DBE Certified** 

## BioD-Block™ 16-400

Fabric attached coir block system

US Patent #: 6893193 and 9,315,962 B2 Sri Lanka Patent #: 12692 and 18277





## **Description**

The BioD-Block<sup>™</sup> 16-400 consists of a 10-ft long, 16-in tall and 9-thick densely packed mattress coir block with BioD-Mat 70 woven coir fabric attached. Three sides of the coir fiber block is wrapped with woven coir fabric and free ends of woven coir fabric is extended from top and bottom of the coir fiber block. The BioD-Block ™ system has invisible holes in the middle of the coir block at 12-in spacing at the face through the entire fiber block. Each hole is covered with a coir plug. When these coir plugs are removed, the open hole can be used to plant live plant cuttings. When these plants grow in the soil mass they provide essential stability to the soil mass through their root mass. Also, these plants act as long-term anchors for the fiber blocks. Construction of vegetated soil lifts with coir block system is much easier and more efficient than making soil lifts with fabrics. More importantly, soil lifts constructed with BioD-Block provide long-term protection for the soil layers from its coir fiber block. History has shown failure in fabric wrap soil lifts before mature vegetation establish in the soil mass.

### **Specification**

Property	BioD-Block <sup>™</sup> 16-400	
Unit weight	4.8 lbs./ft. (7.3 kg/m)	
Block size Height Thickness Length	16 in (40 cm) 9 in (23 cm) 10 ft (305 cm)	
Fabric length Top Bottom	48 in (122 cm) 75 in (190 cm)	
Tensile strength of fabric MD CD Fabric length at female end	1740 lbs./ft. (25.4 kN/m) 1176 lbs./ft. (17.2 kN/m) 6 in (15 cm)	
Invisible planting holes	Each block has 9 holes placed in 12-in spacing. Each hole is covered with a coir plug.	



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**GA DOT DBE Certified** 

## **Encapsulated Soil Lifts**

Encapsulated soil lifts are a best management practice that are used as a bioengineered shoreline erosion control strategy. Encapsulated soil lifts create a lake-friendly shoreline that can be used on lakefronts that experience moderate to high wind, wave, and ice action. Encapsulated soil lifts can also be used to replace seawalls. These bioengineered structures are built on a rock base and are used to rebuild eroded shorelines. Layers of soil are "encapsulated" inside biodegradable fabric to form the lift. Each lift is placed on top of the preceding lift, but stepped back, to create the desired slope. Encapsulated soil lifts are planted or seeded with deep-rooted, Michigan-native plants that stabilize the soil layers. Once plants are established, the encapsulated soil lifts will protect lakeshore properties and property values, improve recreational opportunities, and promote lake health. Diverse, natural plant communities and natural shorelines are the foundation of a healthy lake.

#### **ADVANTAGES**

of installing encapsulated soil lifts

#### **Erosion Control**

Encapsulated soil lifts built on a rock base effectively stabilize the shoreline – even in areas of relatively high wave and ice action.

#### **Improved Water Quality**

Encapsulated soil lifts' natural vegetation filters pesticides and pollutants before they enter the lake.

#### Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Encapsulated soil lifts' natural vegetation provides habitat for wildlife, while acting as a deterrent for geese.



Seawalls cause poor lakeshore habitat. Poor biological health is three times more likely in lakes with poor lakeshore habitat. Forty percent of Michigan's inland lakes have poor lakeshore habitat. Photo courtesy of Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership.



This encapsulated soil lift and the established native shoreline vegetation stabilize the shoreline — even with moderate to high wave and ice action. Encapsulated soil lifts also slow runoff from upland areas, improve fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality, and deter geese from damaging property. Photo courtesy of Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership.

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

of hardened shorelines and lawn to water's edge

#### **Habitat Elimination**

Seawalls eliminate habitat required for fish and wildlife feeding, nesting, and spawning. Seawalls also act as a wildlife barrier, impeding natural movement.

#### **Degraded Water Quality**

Seawalls cause the suspension of sediments, increasing lake turbidity and algae. Seawalls also promote runoff, lowering the water quality of the lake.

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

The effects of multiple shoreline developments around a lake accumulate over time, impairing peoples' use of the water.

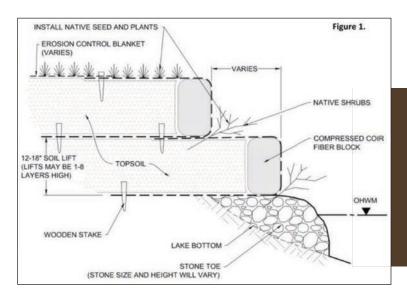
#### INLAND LAKE FACT SHEET SERIES: ENCAPSULATED SOIL LIFTS

The figure below shows a cross-section of a typical soil lift design, although soil lifts may be constructed to various heights (up to 8 feet) and at various slopes.

The height of the rock base should be adjusted to accommodate the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) and wave energy at the site. The lower lift should be placed as close to the OHWM as possible to allow for capillary action of water into the lift. For traditional, built-on-site lifts, plywood forms are lined with a layer of woven coir mat and then a layer of light-grade totally biodegradable coir fiber erosion control blanket. Soil is tamped into the forms to create the lift. If the lift is to be seeded, seeds must be added and lightly tamped (to create soil contact) before securing the blanket.

If the lift is to be planted with plants or shrubs (potted stock, bare root stock or dormant live cuttings) position the plant stock between lifts so as to provide as much soil contact as possible for adventitious rooting along the stems. Lifts may be planted and seeded. Long-rooted native plants that have the ability to stabilize the soil layers are recommended.

For the next course of lift, reposition the forms and repeat the process, stepping the forms back to create the desired slope. Seed or plant the lift and repeat until the desired bank height is reached.









Stages of encapsulated soil lift establishment from construction through three years of growth. A video of encapsulated soil lift construction is available at <u>Shoreline.msu.edu/shorelinemgt/natural-shoreline-constructing-encapsulated-soil-lifts</u>. Photos courtesy of Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership.

### **Apply for a Permit**

If you would like to install encapsulated soil lifts on your shoreline, a permit from EGLE is required. If your project meets the criteria in EGLE's Minor Project Categories or General Permit Categories it can be processed on a faster timeline and at a reduced fee. For more information, and to submit a permit application visit Michigan.gov/JointPermit.

#### For More Information

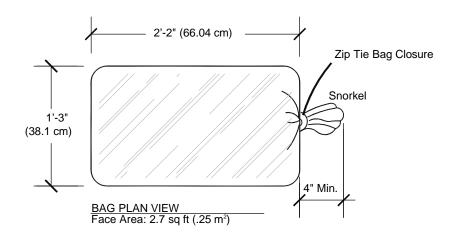
EGLE Inland Lakes: Michigan.gov/LakesAndStreams

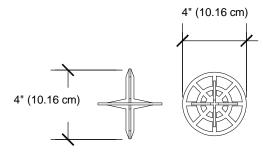
Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership: <u>ShorelinePartnership.org</u> Michigan Inland Lakes Partnership: <u>Canr.msu.edu/MichiganLakes</u>

Michigan Shoreland Stewards: MiShorelandStewards.org



800-662-9278 | Michigan.gov/EGLE



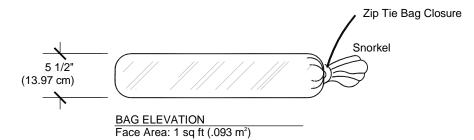


#### **ENVIROLOK CONNECTOR PIN (SPIKES)**

SCALE: 1/2" = 1' - 0"

#### NOTE:

- Two Connector Pins shall be installed per bag, interconnecting the bags vertically
- Connector Pins shall be used to connect the first row of bags to the base setting course.
- Connector Pins shall penetrate each bag and/ or base course minimum of 2".
- Pin locations will vary with the slope of the structure and should be placed in the center of the bag contact area between courses.

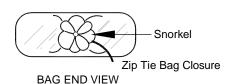


#### **ENVIROLOK BAG SPECIFICATION:**

- Calculated Unit Fill: 1.25 cu ft (.0354 m³)/unit
- Face Area (Slope Application): 1 sq ft (.093 m)
- Face Area (Mattress Application):
   2.7 sq<sup>2</sup> ft (.25 m )/unit

#### **ENVIROLOK BAG-FILL SPECIFICATION:**

- Bag-Fill Volume: 1.25 cf (.0354 m3)/unit
- Bag-Fill Content: 80% Granular Sand / 20% Topsoil.
- 3/4" Clear Gravel may be Substituted as Bag-Fill for Embedded Bags
- See Sheet GN1-20 And Project Specifications for Additional Notes.



#### NOTE:

- Quantities required vary based on unit filling and design layout
- See Sheet GN1-20 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions
- One Envirolok Unit consists of:

One (1) Envirolok Bag

Two (2) Connector Pins

One (1) Zip Tie Bag Closure

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## STANDARD UNIT DETAIL

DATE

JANUARY 2020

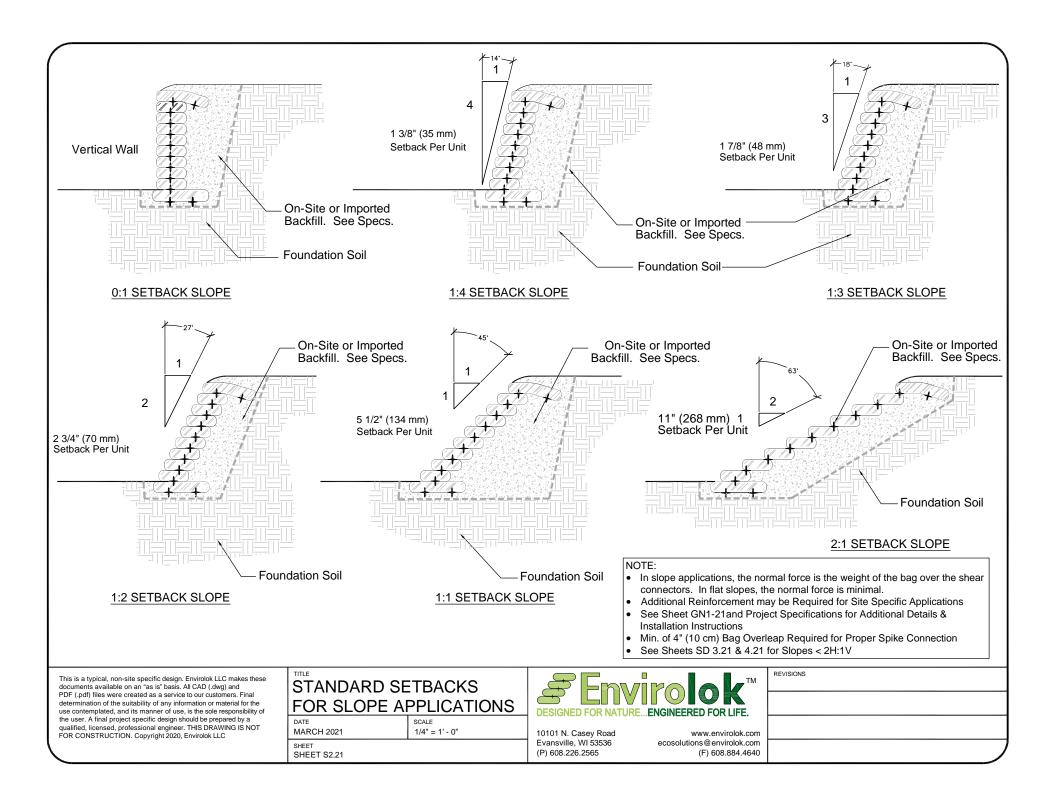
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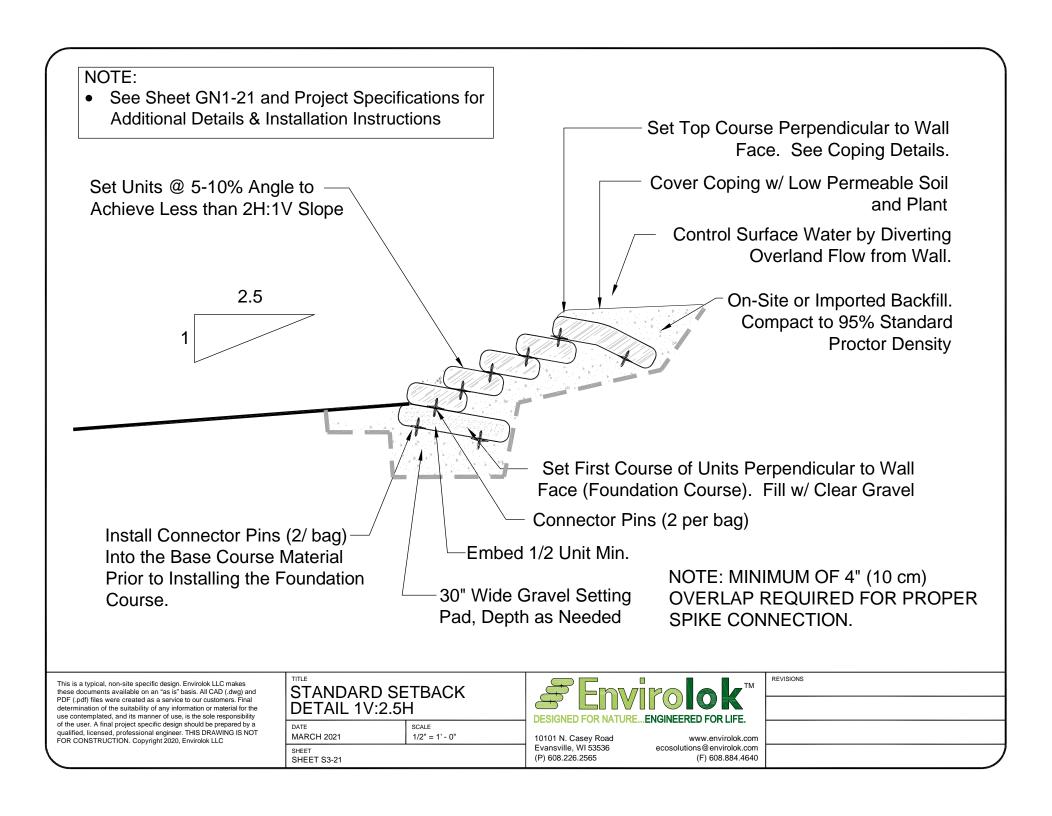
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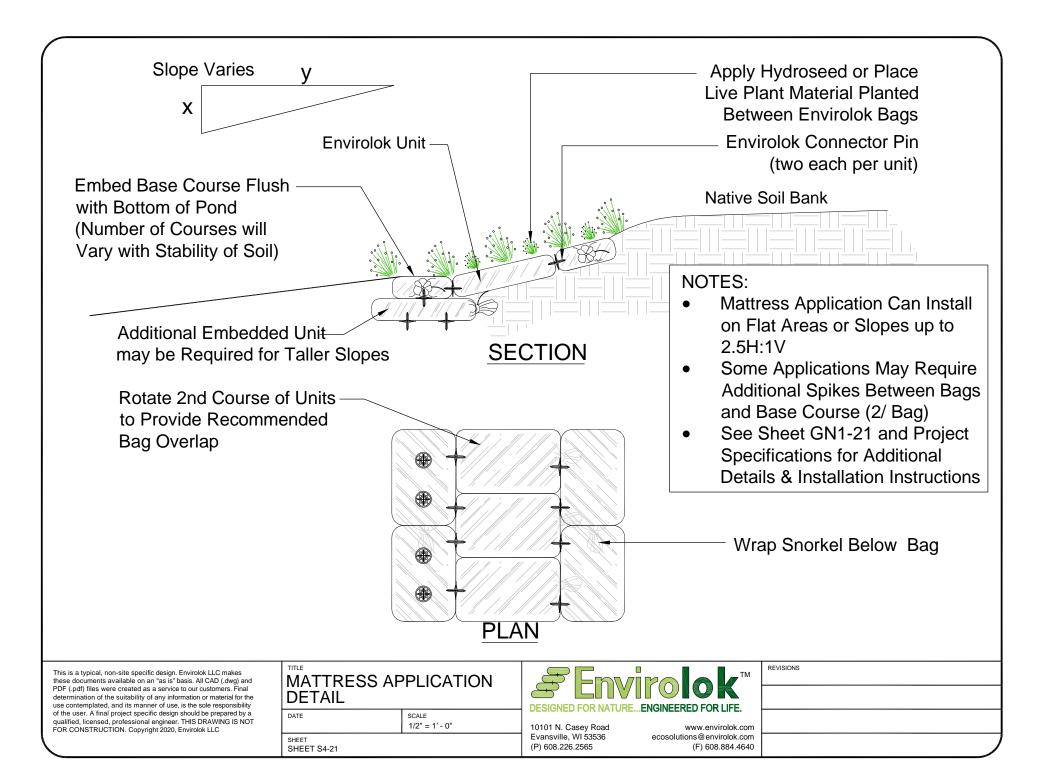


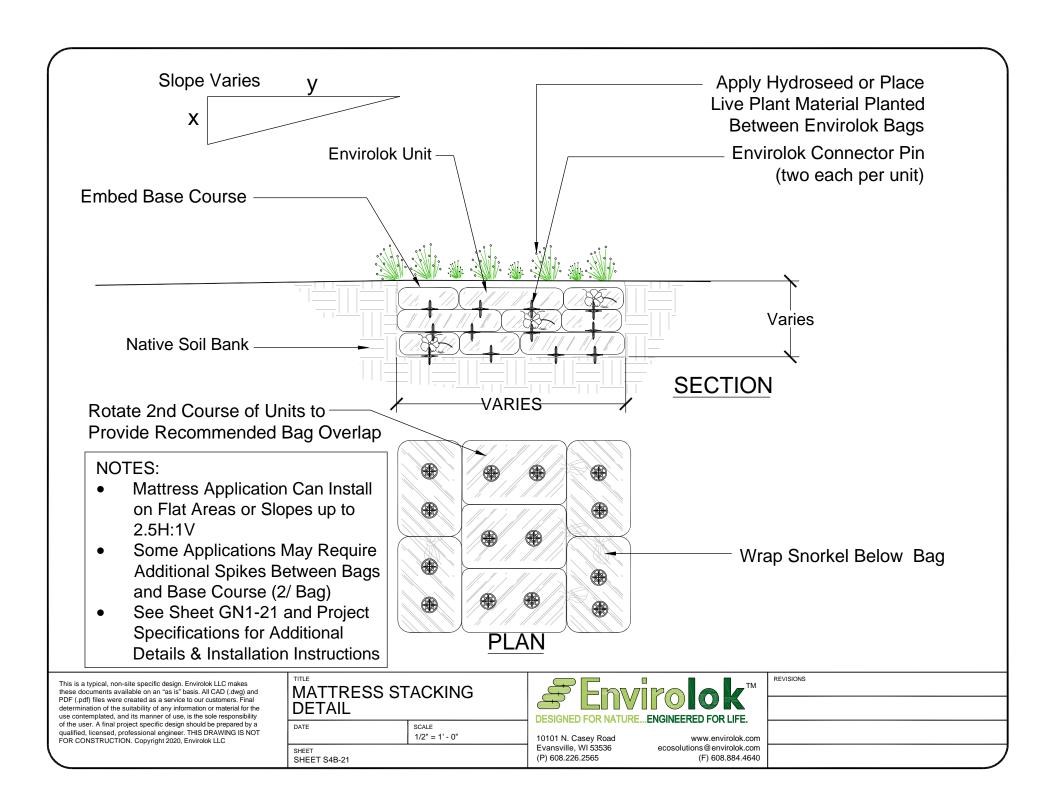
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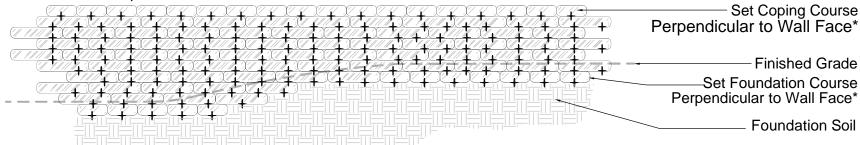




#### NOTE:

- Limit Changes in Foundation Course Elevation to Two Courses per Step to Avoid Differential Settling
- Install Steps as Needed to Minimize Number of Buried Units and Maintain Required Minimum Embedment
- Initial Foundation Course and Coping Course may be set Perpendicular to Face of Wall for Larger or More Complex Installations. Consult an Engineer for Walls over 48" in Exposed Height.\*
- See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions





**ELEVATION** 

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## STEPPED FOUNDATION COURSE DETAIL

DATE SCALE
MARCH 2021 1/4" = 1' - 0"

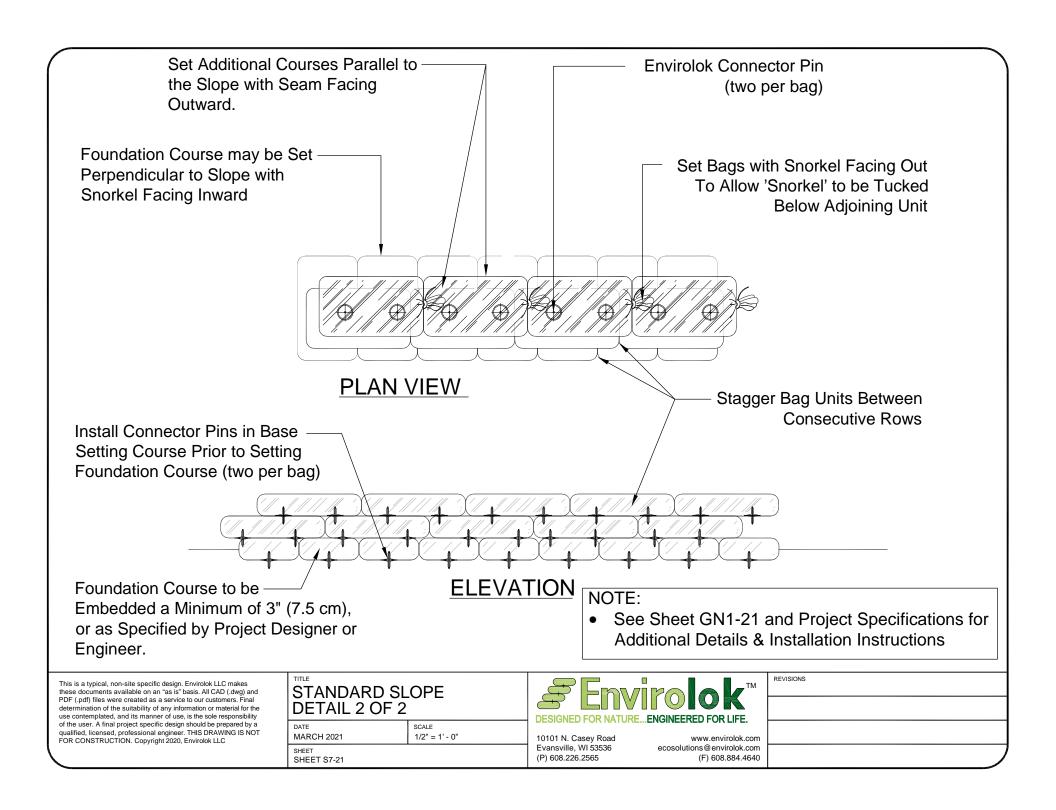
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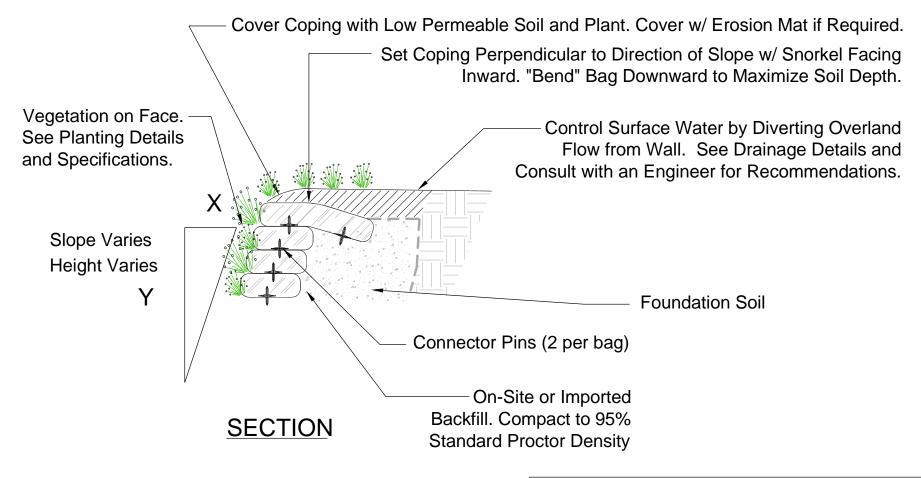


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REVISIONS	

#### NOTE: • See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions Set Top Course Perpendicular to Wall See Planting Details and -Face. See Coping Details. Specifications for Instructions and Cover Coping with Low Permeable Soil and Plant Recommended Densities. Control Surface Water by Diverting X Overland Flow from Wall. Consult with an Engineer for Slope Varies Recommendations. Max Ht. 4' (1.2 Meters) On-Site or Imported Backfill. Compact to 95% Standard Proctor Density Connector Pins (2 per bag) Set First Course of Units Perpendicular to Wall Face (Foundation Course) Install Connector Pins (2/ bag) Into the Base Course Material Prior to Installing the Foundation Course **SECTION** Foundation Soil REVISIONS This is a typical, non-site specific design, Envirolok LLC makes STANDARD SLOPE these documents available on an "as is" basis. All CAD (.dwg) and PDF (.pdf) files were created as a service to our customers. Final DETAIL 1 OF 2 determination of the suitability of any information or material for the use contemplated, and its manner of use, is the sole responsibility of the user. A final project specific design should be prepared by a qualified, licensed, professional engineer, THIS DRAWING IS NOT MARCH 2021 1/2" = 1' - 0" 10101 N. Casev Road FOR CONSTRUCTION, Copyright 2020, Envirolok LLC Evansville, WI 53536 ecosolutions@envirolok.com SHEET (P) 608.226.2565 (F) 608.884.4640 SHEET S6-21





 See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions

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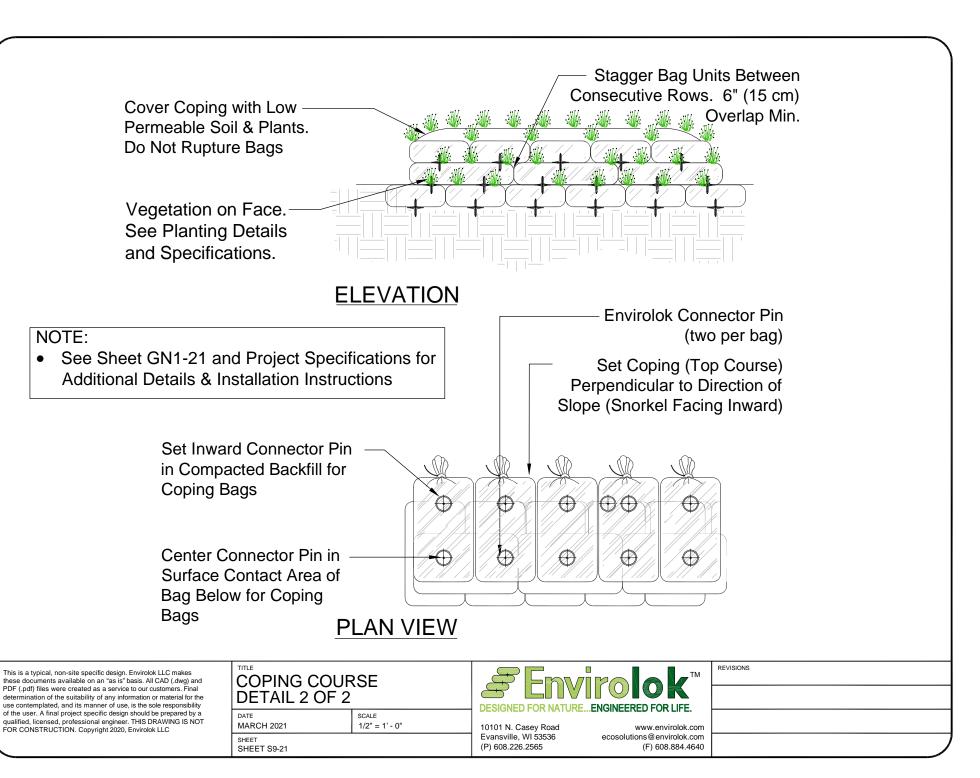
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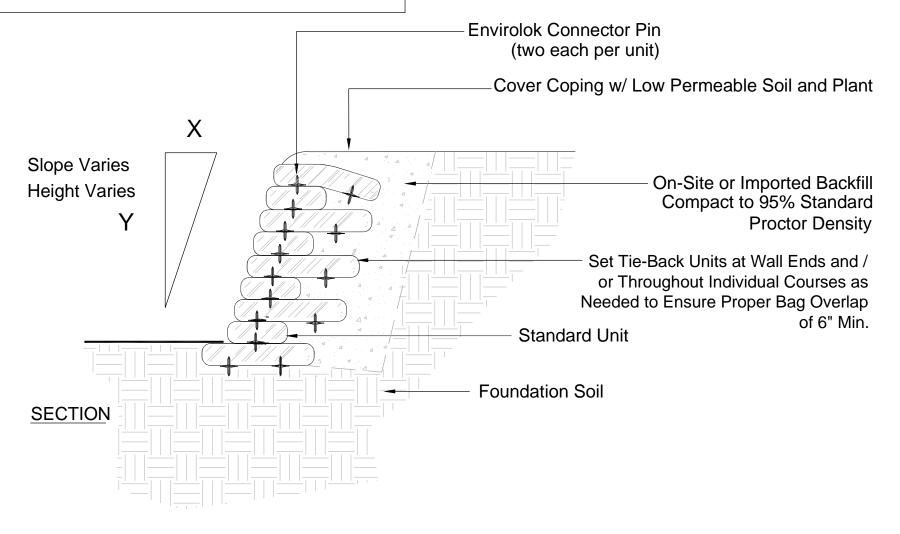
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TIE-BACK UNIT
TIE-BACK UNIT DETAIL 1 OF 2

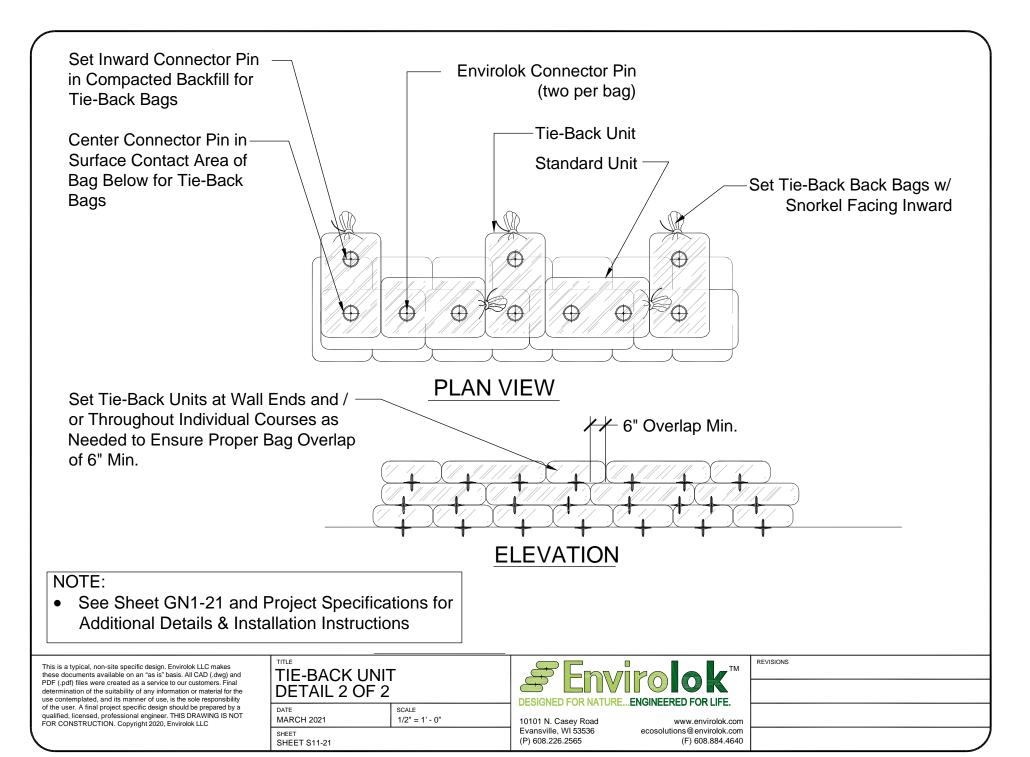
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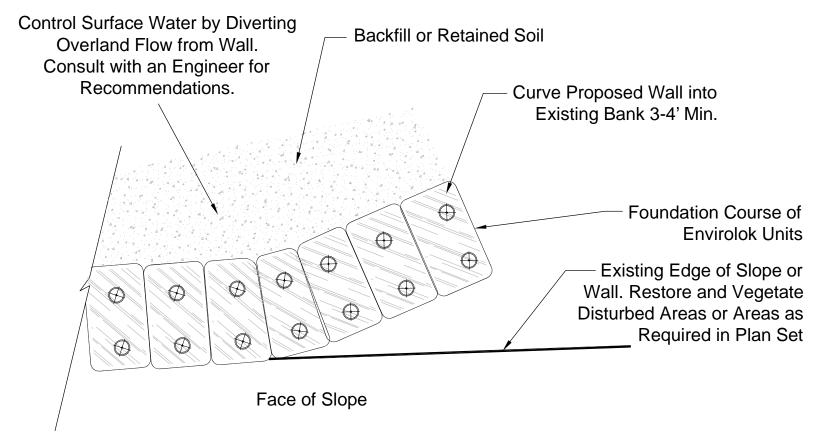
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EVISIONS	





### Plan View

#### NOTE:

 See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions

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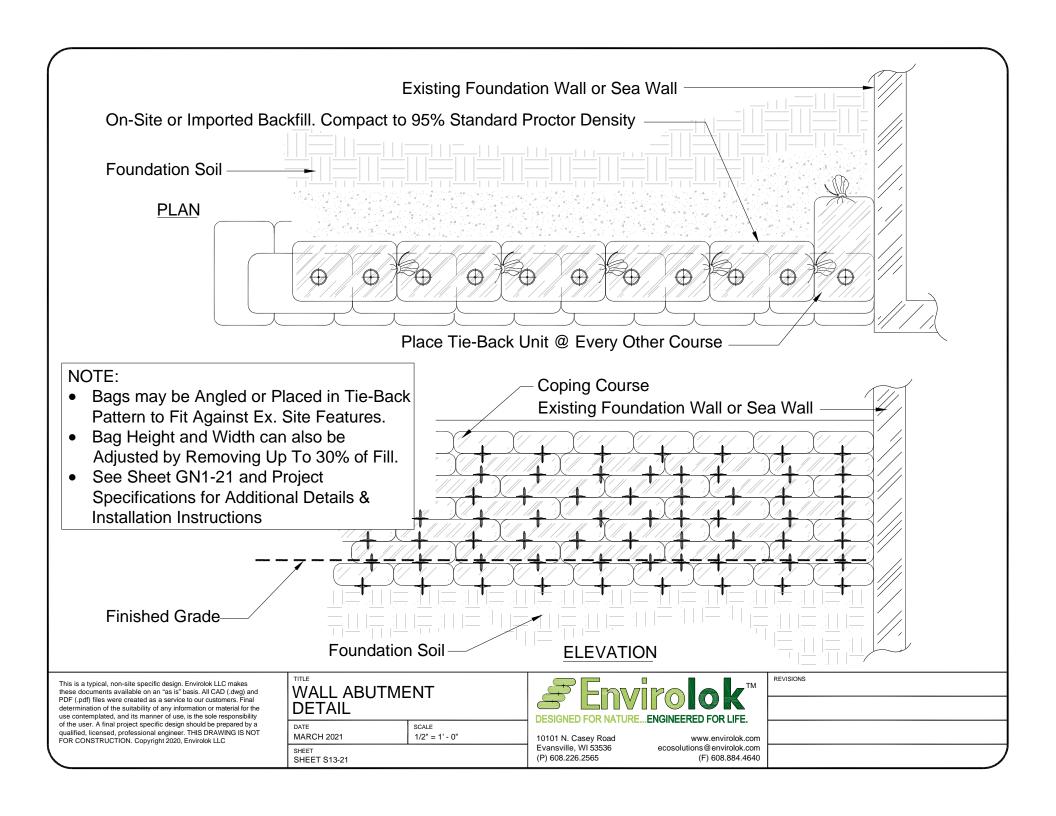
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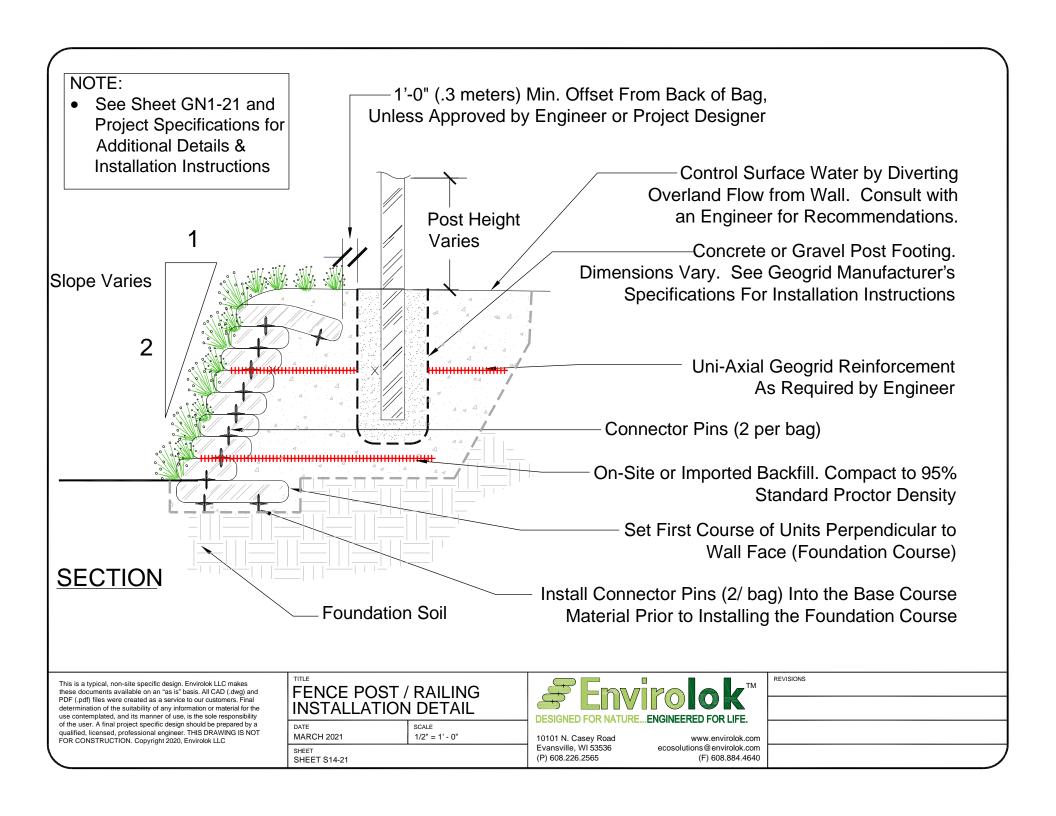
**SHEET S12-21** 

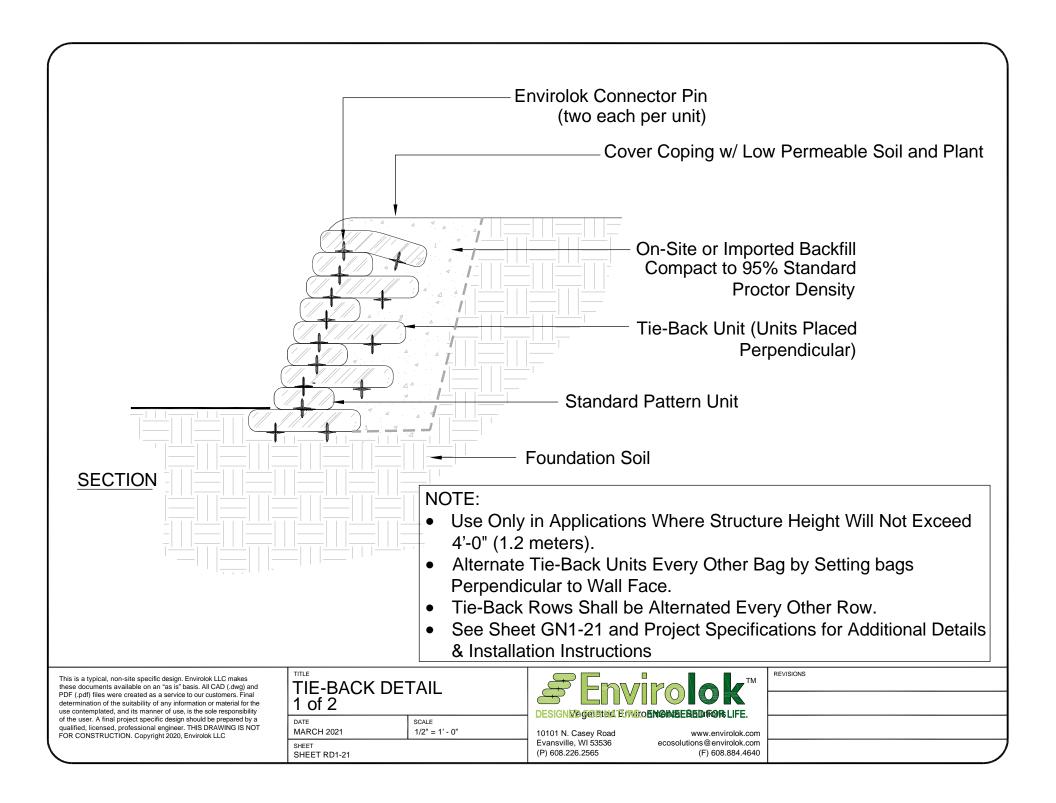


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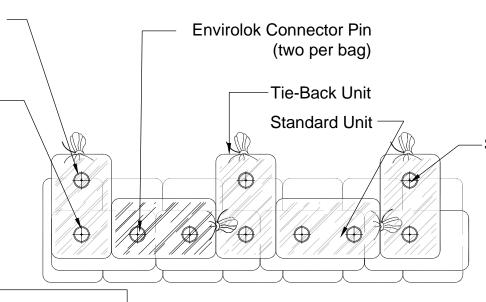






Set Inward Connector Pin in Compacted Backfill for Tie-Back Bags

Center Connector Pin in-Surface Contact Area of Bag Below for Tie-Back Bags

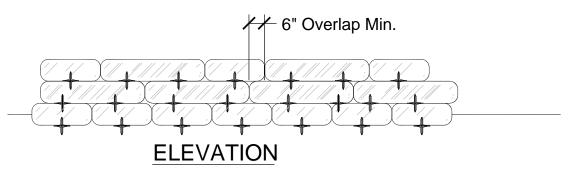


Set Tie-Back Back Bags w/ Snorkel Facing Inward

#### NOTE:

- Use Only in Applications Where Structure Height Will Not Exceed 4'-0" (1.2 meters).
- Alternate Tie-Back Units Every Other Bag by Setting bags Perpendicular to Wall Face.
- Tie-Back Rows Shall be Alternated Every Other Row.
- See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions

#### **PLAN VIEW**



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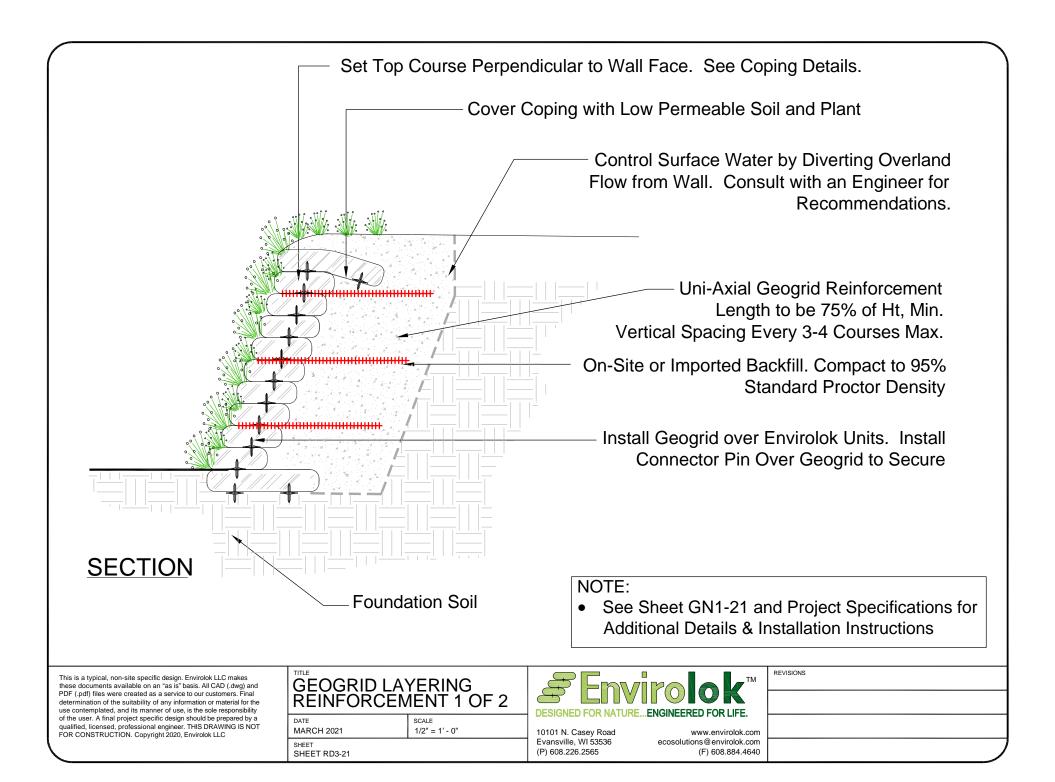
TIE-BACK DETAIL 2 of 2

DATE SCALE
MARCH 2021 1/2" = 1' - 0"

SHEET RD2-21

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EVISIONS	



- Follow Geogrid Manufacturer's Installation Specifications
- Length, Vertical Spacing and Geogrid Type to be Directed by Engineer or Project Designer
- See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions

Length Varies
(To Be Directed
By Engineer)

Geogrid Reinforcement As

Install Geogrid over Envirolok Units. Install Connector Pin Over Geogrid to Secure

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<b>REINFORCEMENT 2 OF 2</b>	2

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MARCH 2021 NTS

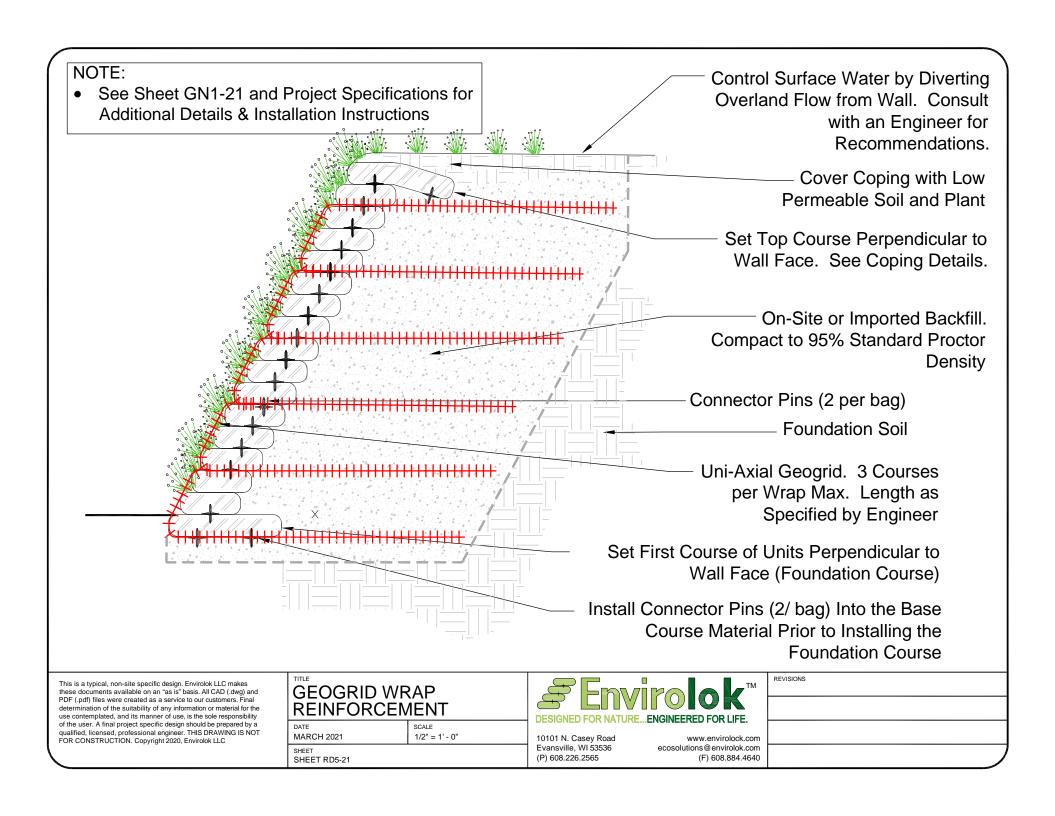
SHEET RD4-21

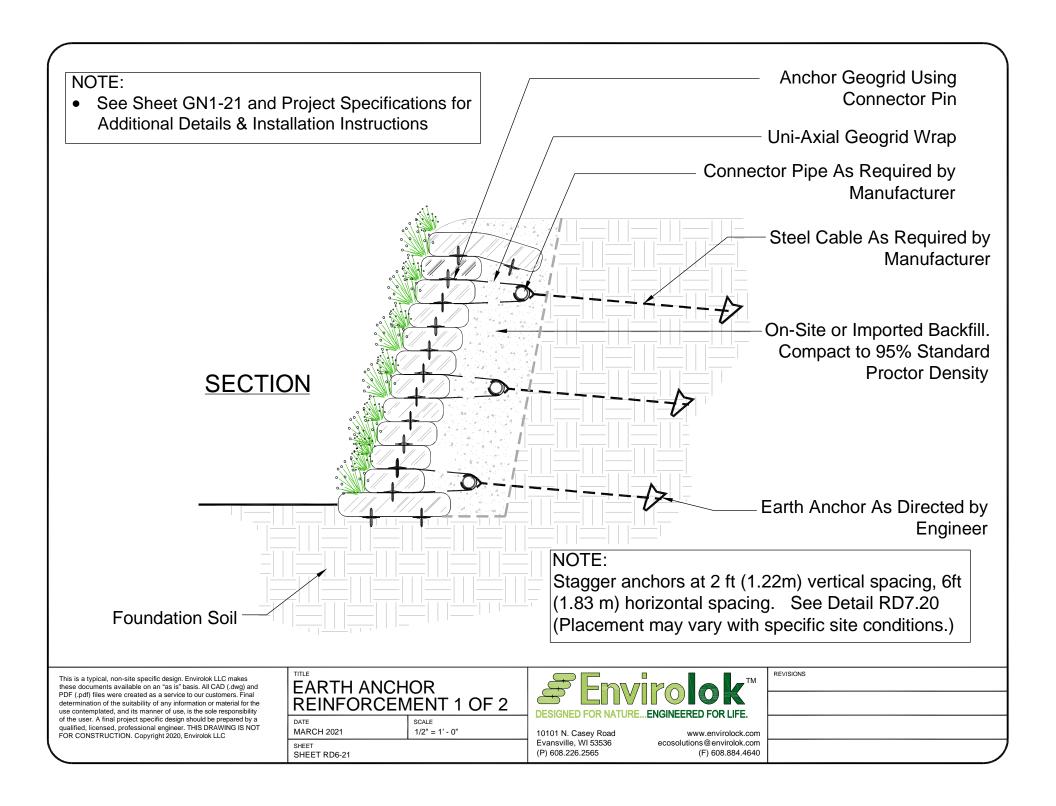
Envirolok Connector Pin (two each per unit)

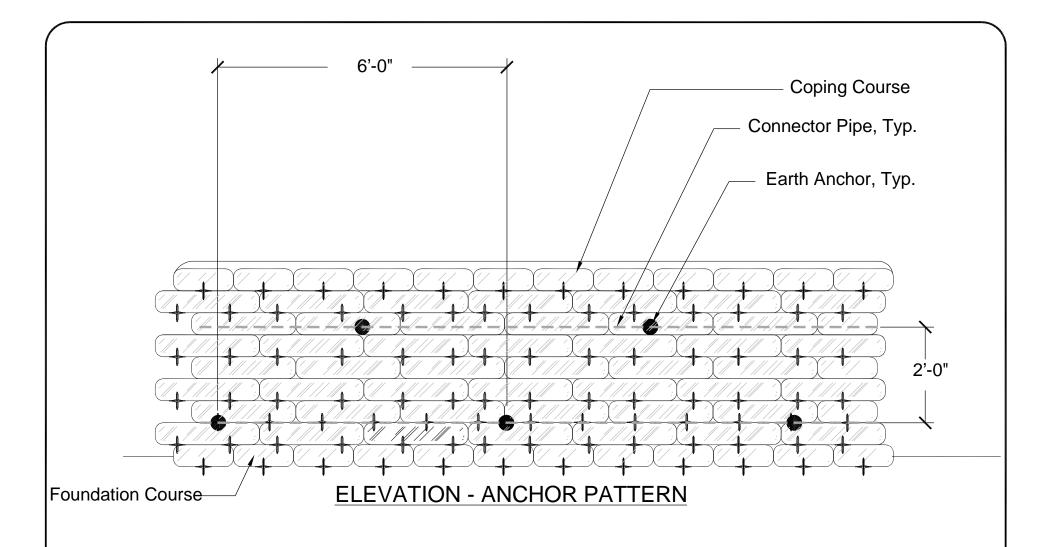


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 See Sheet GN1-21 and Project Specifications for Additional Details & Installation Instructions

This is a typical, non-site specific design. Envirolok LLC makes these documents available on an "as is" basis. All CAD (dwg) and PDF (pdf) files were created as a service to our customers. Final determination of the suitability of any information or material for the use contemplated, and its manner of use, is the sole responsibility of the user. A final project specific design should be prepared by a qualified, licensed, professional engineer. THIS DRAWINIO IS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION. Copyright 2020, Envirolok LLC

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REINFURGEMENT 2 OF	2
REINFORCEMENT 2 OF	2

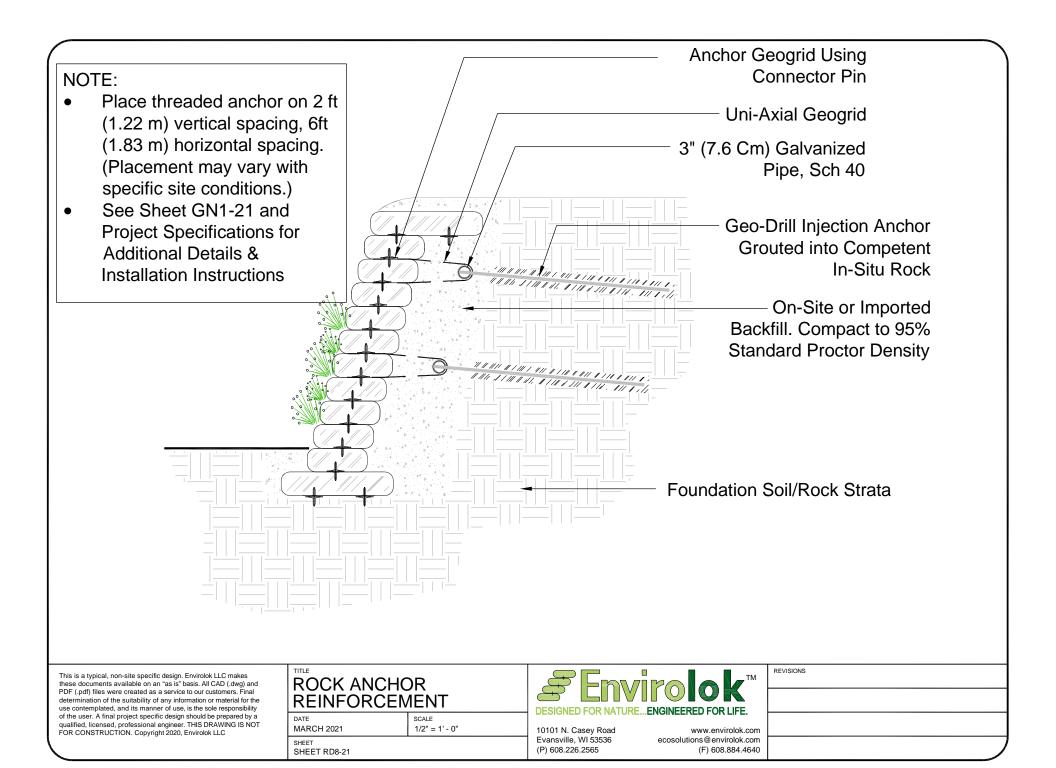
DATE SCALE
MARCH 2021 1/2" = 1' - 0"

SHEET SHEET RD7-21

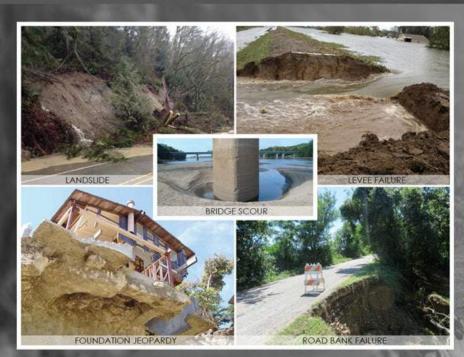


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# PERMASHIELD





#### PROTECTION FROM NATURE™

Call us today to find our what Guardian Retention Systems' products can do for you.



BEAU ADAMS OWNER 502.655.6036 beau@erosionmaster.com

JOHN GARFIELD OPERATIONS MGR john@erosionmaster.com 502.528.0712

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Guardian Retention Systems, LLC 502-379-4517
116 Cabin Creek Dr. www.guardianretentionsystems.com
Brooks, KY 40109



## PERMASHIELD™



#### CUSTOM FINISH OPTIONS

Our concrete walls are fully customizable with an array of color and texture options. All texture packages are waterproof and flexible to withstand the toughest elements of nature.

- · Rubbed Finish Concrete
- · Dyed Concrete
- · Textured and Colored Concrete
- · Popcorn Textured and Colored Concrete

TREE BARK GNARLY ROCK LIMESTONE
AND MORE!



# DECORATIVE CONCRETE







## PERMASHIELD

# GRS GUARDIAN RETENTION SYSTEMS

### **RETAINING WALLS**

Permashield™ system is a proven, effective solution to the toughest erosion situations. This multipurpose barrier system can be used to stabilize slides, reinforce banks/levees, provide road shoulders in areas at high erosion risk, and much more. The ONLY solution of its kind that can be filled with concrete: <u>ANY LENGTH</u> <u>ANY HEIGHT</u>



### **FLOOD FIGHTING**

Permashield™ system is a quick and efficient solution to rising flood waters. The shape of the system allows for impenetrable protection and is specifically designed to resist overturning, and washing out.

- · 6' Height x 100' Length erected in just 20 minutes
- · Army Corps of Engineers tested and approved
- · Steel delivery system designed for any terrain

- PROTECTION FROM NATURE™

#### VERSATILE

Retaining Walls
Permanent Barriers
Custom Cofferdams
Levee Reconstruction

·Shoreline Management

·Bank Stabilization

·Flood Protection

·Foundation Protection

·Pier Scour Protection

·Biodegradable Cells
·3x<Industry Avg. Safety Factor

Performance Studies By:

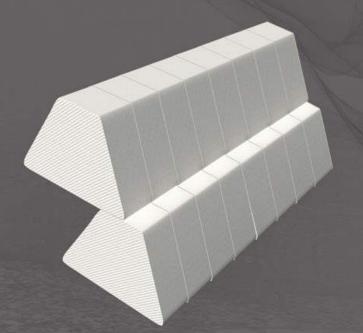
- Precision Engineering, LLC
- ACES, Inc
- Army Corps of Engineers

100' Poured Concrete in just

ONE HOUR

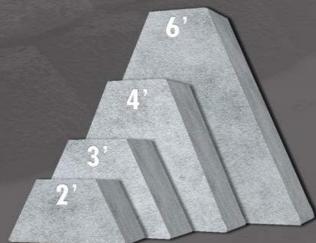


**ERECTED IN 35 HOURS** 





Redirects lateral earth pressure to downward pressure, stabilizing the base and reinforcing the wall



**STRONG:** Each cell is made from Heavy-Duty '8' ounce woven polypropylene coated fabric secures the material

**WATERTIGHT:** Trapezoid creates downward 'sealing' pressure

**CONTINUOUS CHAIN:** Permashield<sup>™</sup> systems come in 50' sections and are joined together via 3,000 LB tensile strength nylon strapping with metal D-Rings

**RAPID INSTALLATION:** Permashield™ system produces the quickest custom concrete wall on the market

The Permashield™ system is the only of its kind shaped as an "Isosceles Trapezoid"

This provides symetry about the center axis

- Stable base resists sliding
- Stable base resists rotational forces

The non-wire frame of the Permashield system allows it to take the shape of the ground, which increases the actual footprint

Permashield comes in a versatile range of systems. Each system is compatible with the next, allowing for a comination to reach your desired height.

- · Flexible to match unlevel surfaces
- · Ability to match any radius

guardian retention systems.com