

Plot time: Apr 22, 2020 - 3:32pm

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Drawing name: I:\2013\13M074-002\CV\DWG\13M074-002.CD.dwg = \avout\Tab: QV2

This architectural site plan illustrates the layout of Section One, Block B, featuring several streets and undeveloped land areas. Key features include:

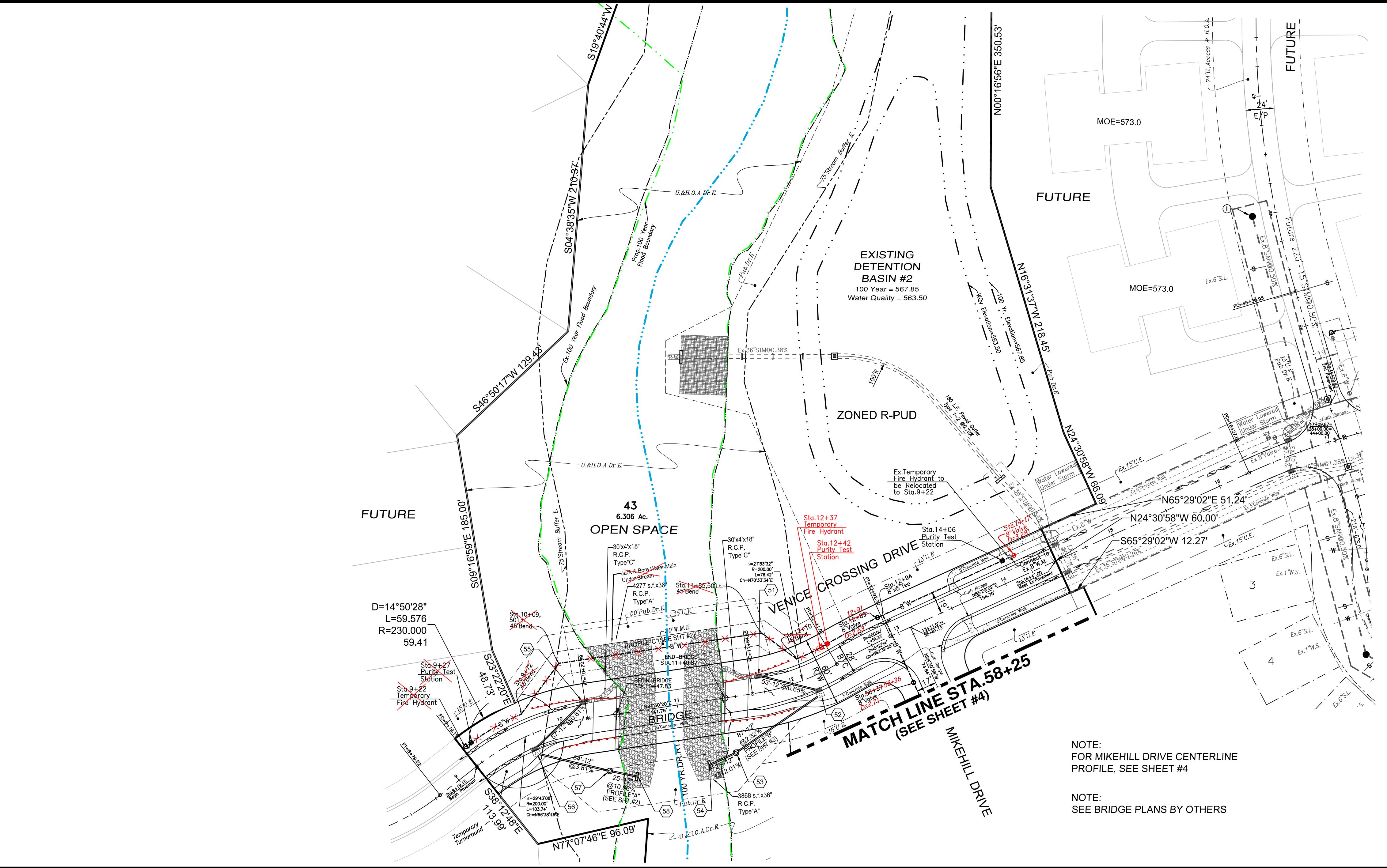
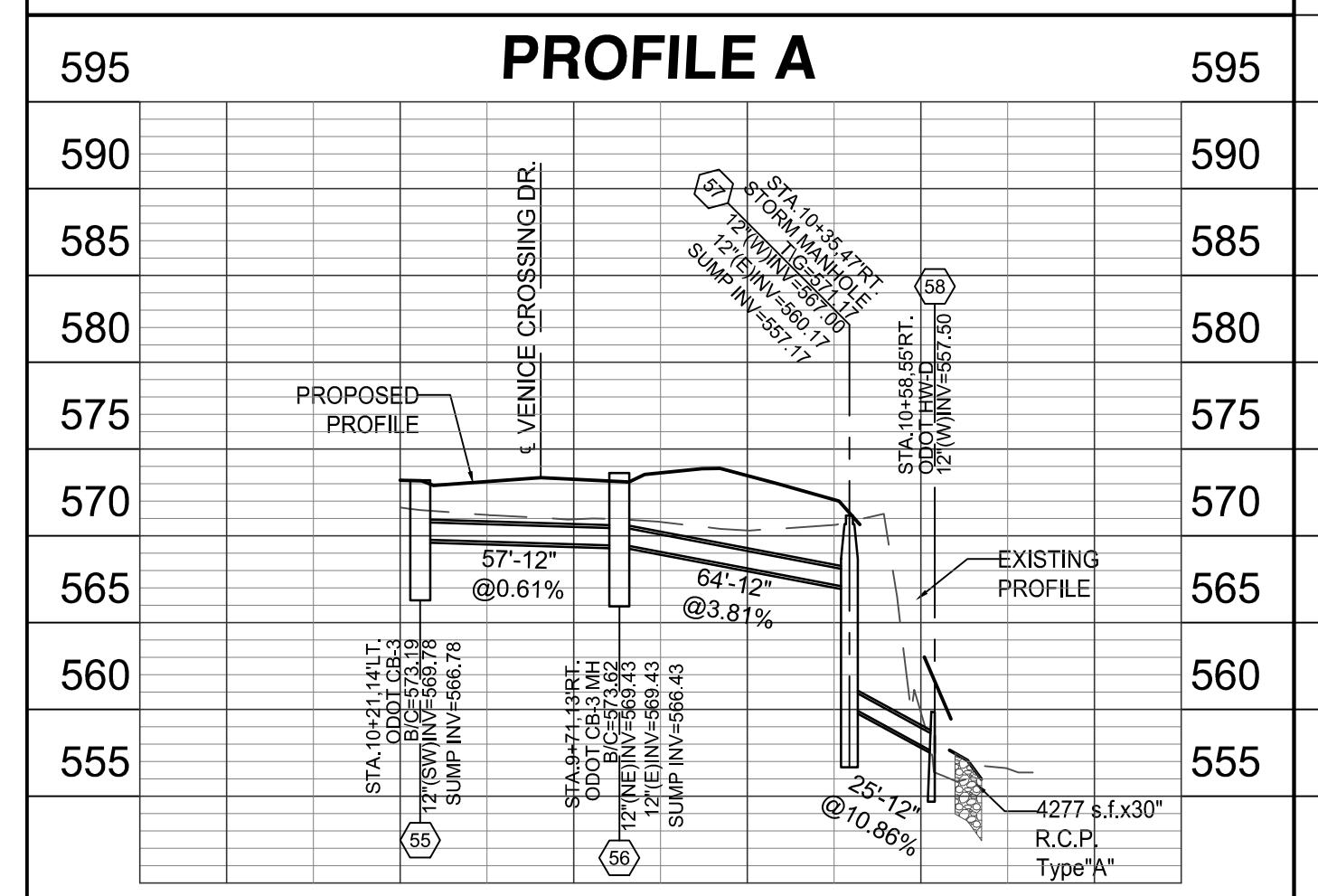
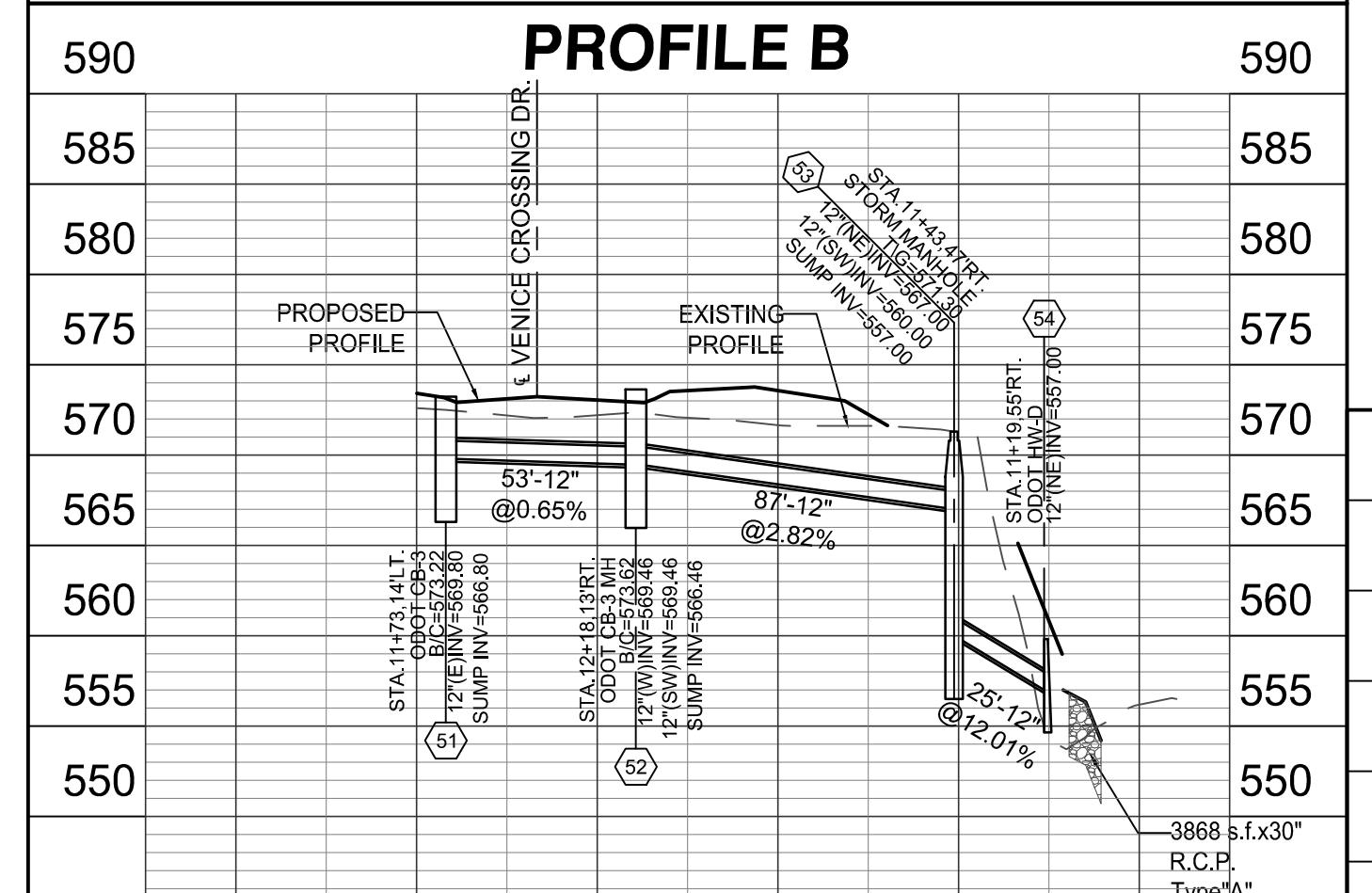
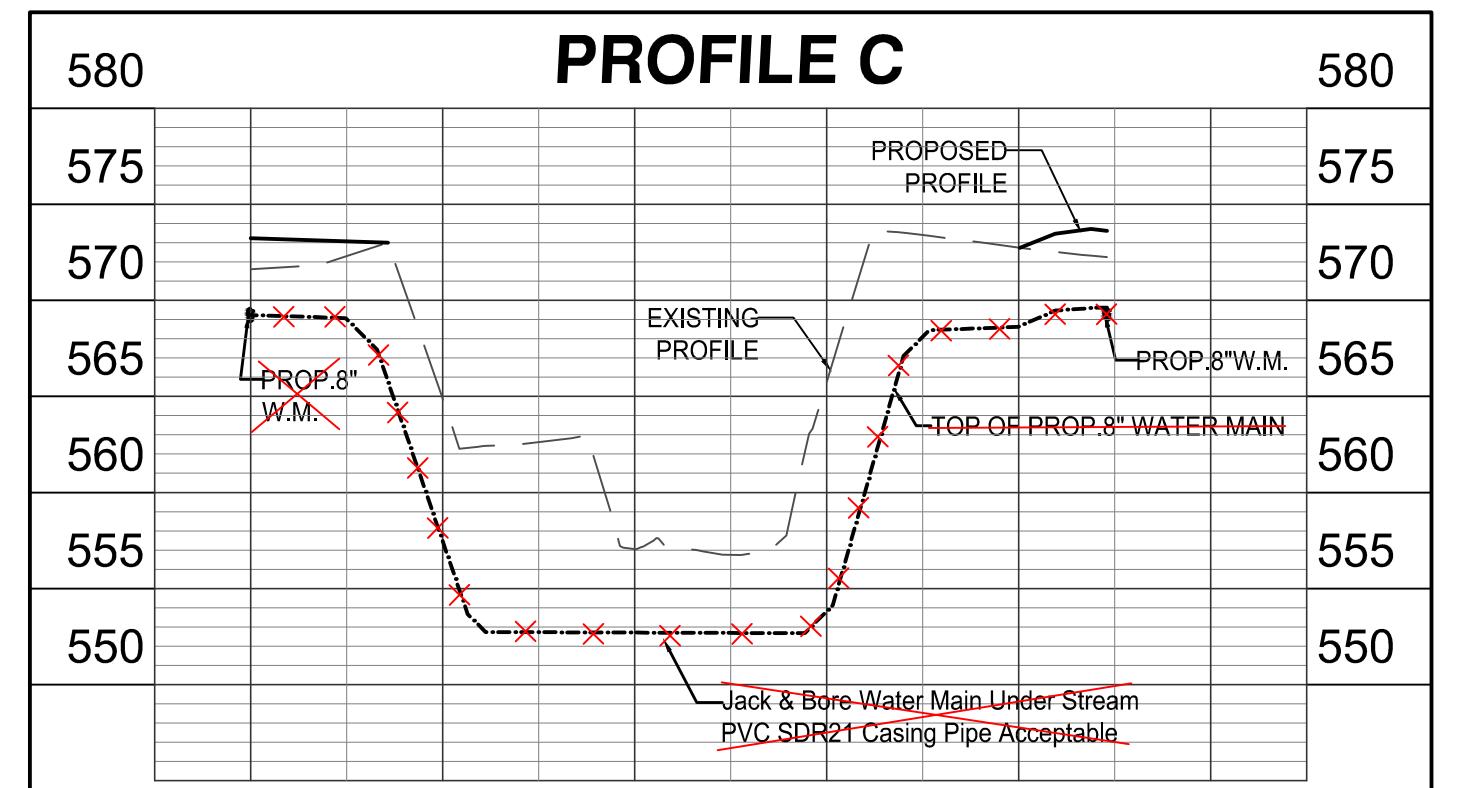
- Streets:** JENNA CT, STREET E, STREET F, VENICE CROSSING DRIVE, SILAX DRIVE, MIKEHILL DRIVE, and FUTURE STREETS D and E.
- Properties:** Numerous lots are outlined as white rectangles, some with internal building footprints.
- Zoning:** ZONED A-1, ZONED R-PUD, and ZONED A-1/ZONED R-2 areas are indicated.
- Sections:** The plan is divided into **SECTION ONE, BLOCK B**, **SECTION TWO**, and **SECTION ONE, BLOCK A**.
- References:** **SEE SHEET #3** and **SEE SHEET #4** are referenced for additional information.
- Other Labels:** LAYHIGH ROAD, DEMORET LANE, and PIPER LANE are labeled on the right side.

The plan also includes a north arrow and a scale bar indicating distances up to 1000 feet.

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<p style="text-align: center;">VENICE CROSSING SECTION TWO</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">ROSS TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO SECTION 28 & 33, TOWN 3, RANGE 2</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">OVERALL PLAN</p>								
 <p>bayer becker</p> <p>www.bayerbecker.com 6900 Tyersville Road, Suite A Mason, OH 45040 - 513.336.6600</p>								
Drawing:	13M074-002 CD							
Drawn by:	JAB							
Checked By:	TAC							
Issue Date:	5-29-19							
Sheet:	2 / 10							
Item	Revision Description			Date	Drwn:	Chk:		
1								
2								
3								
4								
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9								

- NOTES:**
- 48 hours notice to be given to affected residents before construction begins.
 - All Catch Basin B/C Elevations located within the curb are set to the Back of Curb Elevations.
 - Lower 1" Water Services as needed to avoid conflicts with Storm with Min. 4' Cover.
 - Location of existing utilities to be determined in the field prior to work beginning.
 - All lots Sump to Sump Drain unless otherwise noted in plan.
 - Sump Lines to be installed as per Standard Service Detail. Wyes or Tees are to be placed ten feet past lot line, on the low side of specified lots, and marked with Wye poles.
 - Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

NOTE:
 At Crossings, the water main shall have a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18") inches from storm and sanitary sewers. Also, one full length of water main shall be located so the joints are as far from the storm and sanitary sewers as possible. Fittings, not joint deflection, must be used when water main is lowered at crossings.



VENICE CROSSING SECTION TWO

ROSS TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
 SECTION 28 & 33, TOWN 3, RANGE 2

PLAN & PROFILE

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Revision Description

Item	Revision	Date	Drawn/Chk:
1	Revised as per BEO	5-26-19	TAC
2	Revised as per SHRD	7-25-19	TAC
3	Edited water main installation East of Creek	8-28-19	TAC
4	Revised Lot Numbers	9-5-19	TAC
5	Revised as per BEO	3-24-20	TAC
6	Revised as per BEO	4-22-20	TAC
7	Revised as per BEO	7	
8	Revised as per BEO	9	

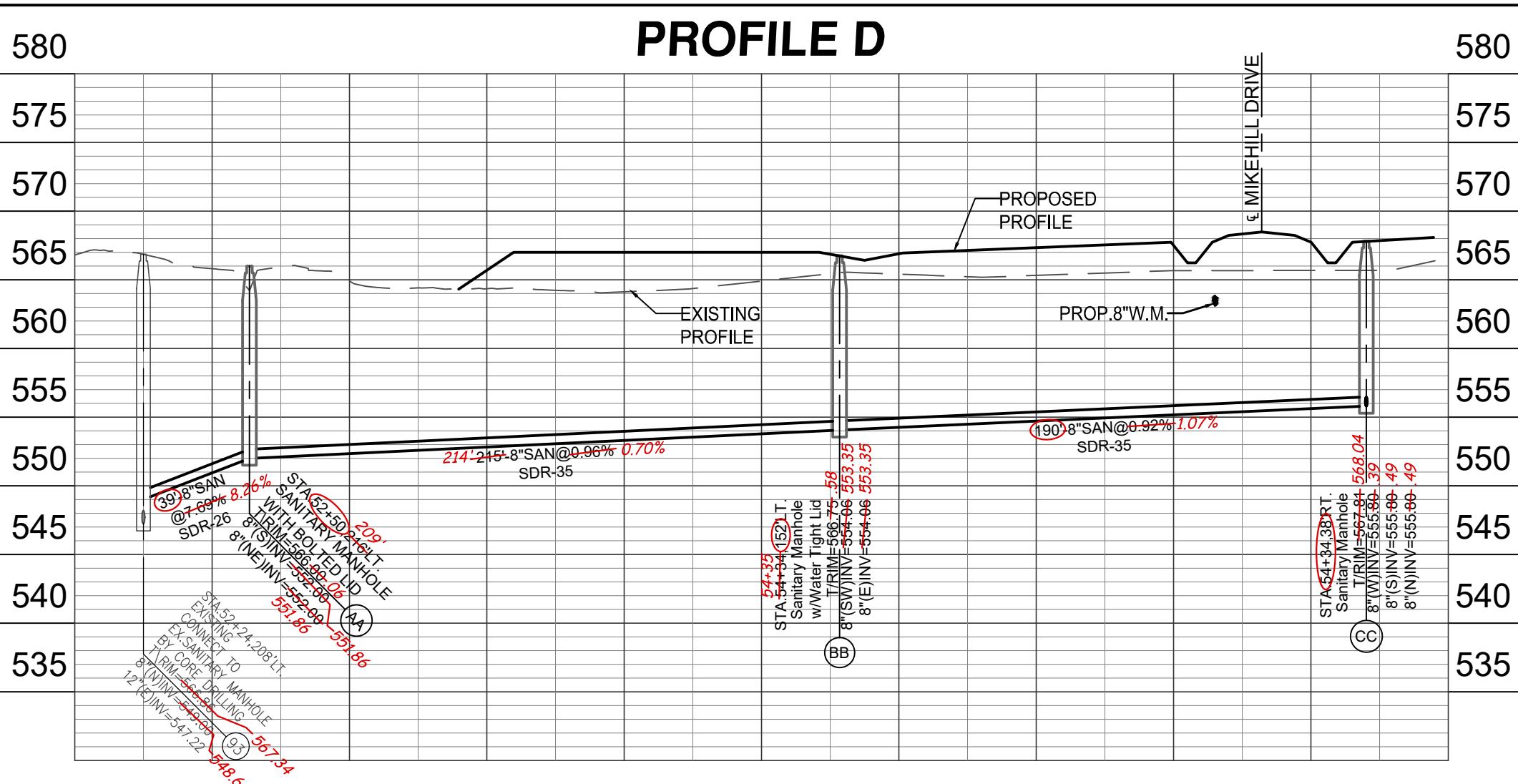
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 6900 Tynerbeck Road Suite A
 Mason, OH 45040-536600

Drawing: 13M074-002 CD
 Drawn by: JAB
 Checked By: TAC
 Issue Date: 5-29-19
 Sheet: 3/10

- NOTES:**
1. 48 hours notice to be given to affected residents before construction begins.
 2. All Catch Basin B/C Elevations located within the curb are set to the Back of Curb Elevations.
 3. Lower 1" Water Services as needed to avoid conflicts with Storm with Min. 4' Cover.
 4. Location of existing utilities to be determined in the field prior to work beginning.
 5. All lots Sump to Sump Drain unless otherwise noted in plan.
 6. Sump Lines to be installed as per Standard Service Detail. Wyes or Tees are to be placed ten feet past lot line, on the low side of specified lots, and marked with Wye poles.
 7. Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

NOTE:
At Crossings, the water main shall have a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18") inches from storm and sanitary sewers. Also, one full length of water main shall be located so the joints are as far from the storm and sanitary sewers as possible. Fittings, not joint deflection, must be used when water main is lowered at crossings.





Basis of Bearing:
State Plane NAD83 (2011)

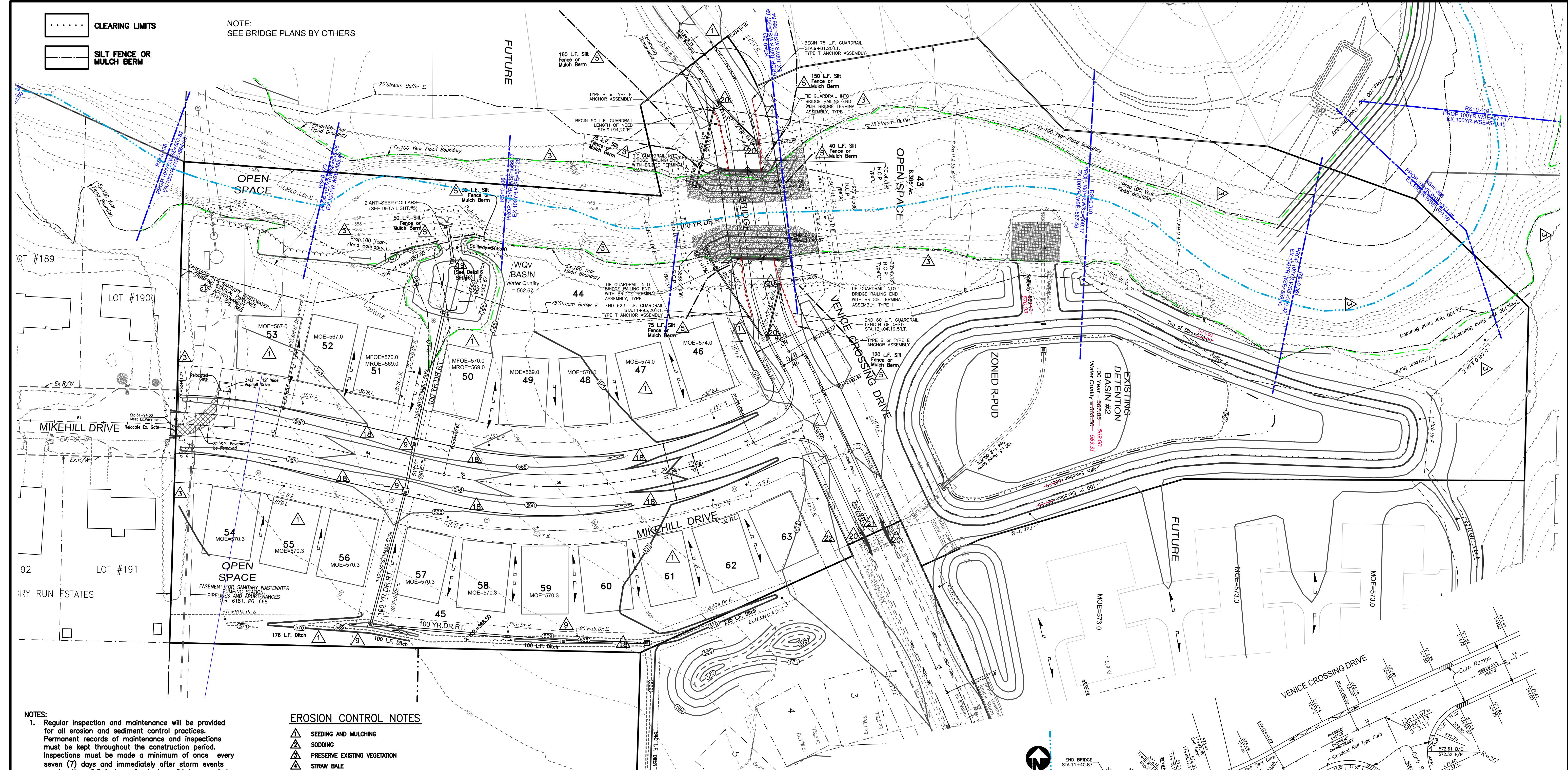
SCALE: 1" = 50'

0 50 75

CLEARING LIMITS

SILT FENCE OR
MULCH BERM

NOTE:
SEE BRIDGE PLANS BY OTHERS



NOTES:

- Regular inspection and maintenance will be provided for all erosion and sediment control practices. Permanent records of maintenance and inspections must be kept throughout the construction period. Inspections must be made a minimum of once every seven (7) days and immediately after storm events greater than 0.5 inches of rain in a 24 hour period. Provided will be name of inspector, major observations, date of inspection and corrective measures taken.
- All erosion and sediment control practices must conform to the specifications of Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's standards for storm water management, land development and urban stream protection.
- Perimeter Sedimentation control and basins/traps shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven (7) days of initial grubbing or grading and shall continue to function until upland areas are stabilized.
- Disturbed areas which will remain unworked for a period of twenty-one (21) days or more, shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days. All disturbed areas within fifty (50) feet of an intermittent or solid blue line stream shall be stabilized within two (2) days. All areas of a site which are at final grade shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days.
- Quantities for Erosion Control may vary between detailed plans and field conditions during construction. Plan quantities are a minimum; more erosion control may be necessary due to environmental conditions.
- Sedimentation control and ditch swales are subject to change upon completion of entire set of construction drawings.
- No solid or liquid waste shall be discharged into storm water runoff.
- Home builders are responsible for erosion control on each individual lot.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- SEEDING AND MULCHING
- SODDING
- PRESERVE EXISTING VEGETATION
- STRAW BALE
- SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM
- SOL PILES
- TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
- GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- GEOTEXTILE INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- GABIONS
- STRAW BALE DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- SOL DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- GRAVEL & WIRE MESH DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- BLOCK & GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS & DAMS
- DIKES & SLOPE PROTECTION
- ROLLED GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
- CHECK DAM
- TEMPORARY DETENTION SEDIMENT FILTER/BASIN
- DANDY BAG/BEAVER DAM® OR EQUAL
- CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

SEE SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET
(Page #10.)

NOTE:
Quantities for Erosion Control may vary between detailed plans and field conditions during construction. Plan quantities are a minimum; more erosion control may be necessary due to environmental conditions.

NOTE:
Sedimentation control and ditch swales are subject to change upon completion of entire set of construction drawings.

NOTE:
Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

STREAM CROSSING DETAILS

The Ohio EPA has concerns about any sanitary sewer which cross or run parallel to any flowing streams. For streams which drain one square mile or greater, communities are required to implement control practices in these areas as much as possible. For streams which drain less than one square mile, communities are required to implement control practices as much as practical. The areas of concern include 2.5 times the full bank width of the stream on both sides of the stream (riparian area). For these stream crossings or other areas where the sewers are in the riparian area, the entity should specify the type of sediment traps which could result from this activity. These factors would include the following:

- The construction easements for the clearing activities should be as narrow as possible and depend on the size of the stream. If a 6' to 8' foot clearing limit is all that will be allowed in the riparian area, for all sanitary sewers running proposed along a stream, the clearing limit should be shifted as far from the stream as possible.
- The construction of the stream crossing should be completed as soon as possible but should not exceed more than one day.
- The material removed from the trench excavation should be stored outside of the riparian area.
- Trees within the riparian area should be avoided as much as possible. Older trees along the stream should give the greatest level of protection possible. In the event that a tree must be removed so that the sewers can be constructed, the tree should be either cut down or moved to a location where it can be replanted and maintained and that the tree may regrow after the project. All other vegetation in the riparian area should be cut at the ground surface.
- Coffe dams should be used to bypass the trench excavation during the construction of the stream crossing.
- Find bank stabilization should be completed immediately after completion of the stream crossing. The bank should be stabilized with seeding and mulching as soon as disturbance of the area is complete. In the event that a stream bank is severely steep, jute matting may be utilized to provide bank stabilization. In most cases, the stream bank should be stabilized with a concrete composite or riprap.
- The riprap location for the materials used for the stream bedfill material and the backfill material should be shown on the detailed plans. This area should be located outside of the riparian area. (See plan for stockpile location)
- A temporary stream crossing will be required if there is no other feasible method such as constructing sewers from both sides of the stream. For situations where this may not be practical, two common ways to construct a stream crossing are to use a trench or to construct a culvert in the stream bed lengthwise in the stream or constructing a culvert in the stream with back fill placed on top of it. The temporary stream culverts should be designed in accordance to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil and Water Conservation's "Rainwater and Land Development" manual.
- All trench dewatering shall be passed through a sediment impoundment structure. Adequate outlet protection must be provided for each impoundment. If a groundwater detector is required, it must be installed in accordance with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, to ensure proper well installation and abandonment of wells. The contractor shall not direct the groundwater to the impoundment intended for trench water.

WATER QUALITY BASIN
SPILLWAY DETAIL
(Not to Scale)

Top of Dike Elev.=567.50

Spillway Elev.=566.00

ANTI-SEEP/FLOAT COLLAR DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

TYPICAL DRAINAGE ROUTE SECTION

As per Plan
Dia. + 2'

18" Min.
As per Plan
Max.

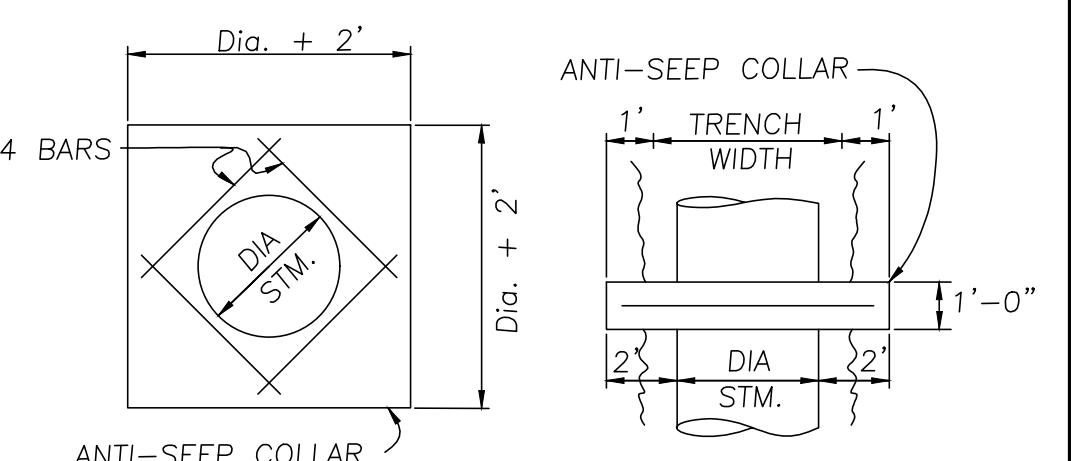
24"

20'

3'-0"

1' Min.

30'



ANTI-SEEP/FLOAT COLLAR DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

**VENICE CROSSING
SECTION TWO**

ROSS TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
SECTION 28 & 33, TOWN 3, RANGE 2

GRADING PLAN

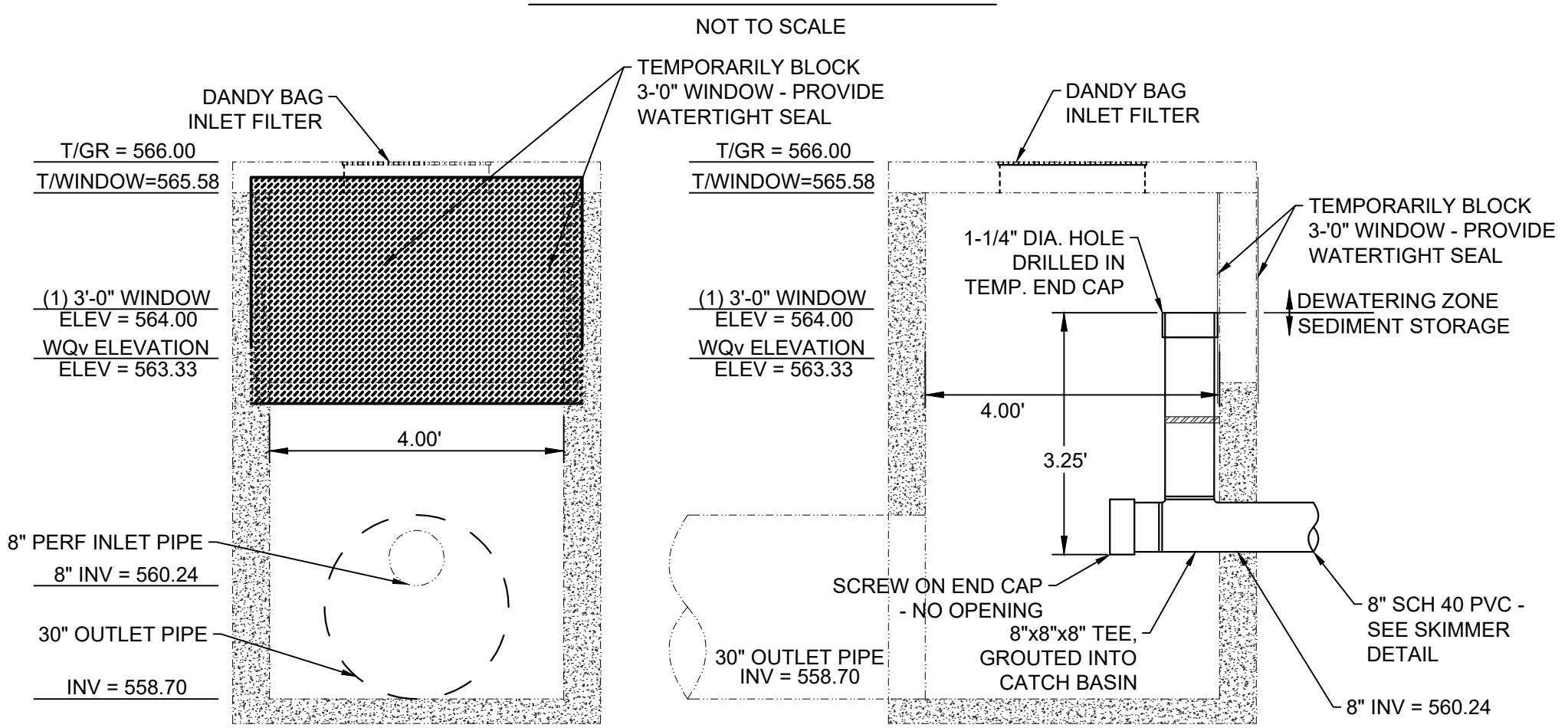
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Drawing: 13M074-002 CD
Drawn by: TAC
Checked By: EMR
Issue Date: 5-29-19
Sheet: 5/10

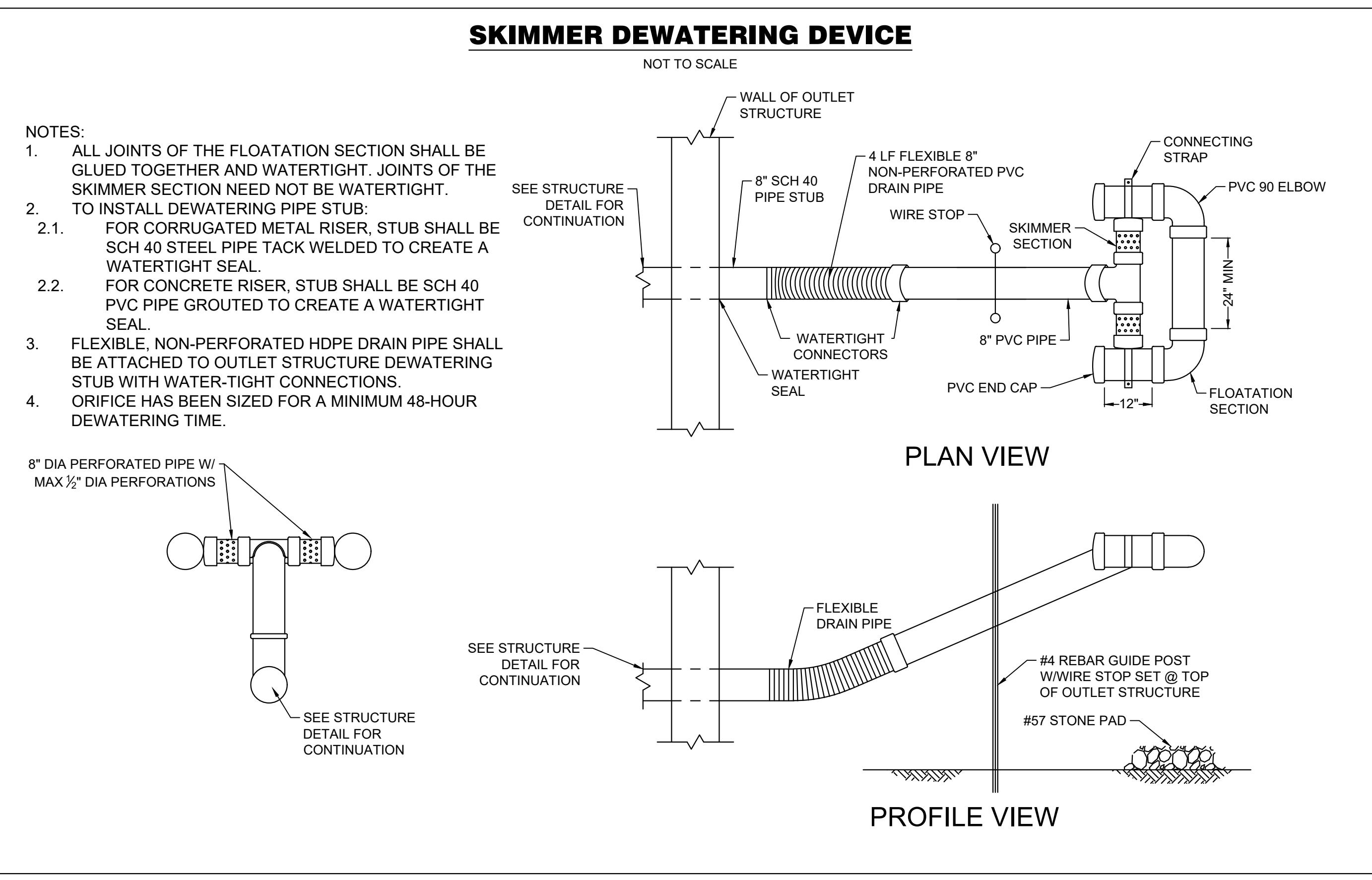
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TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN RETROFIT

STR 45 - ODOT CB2-4



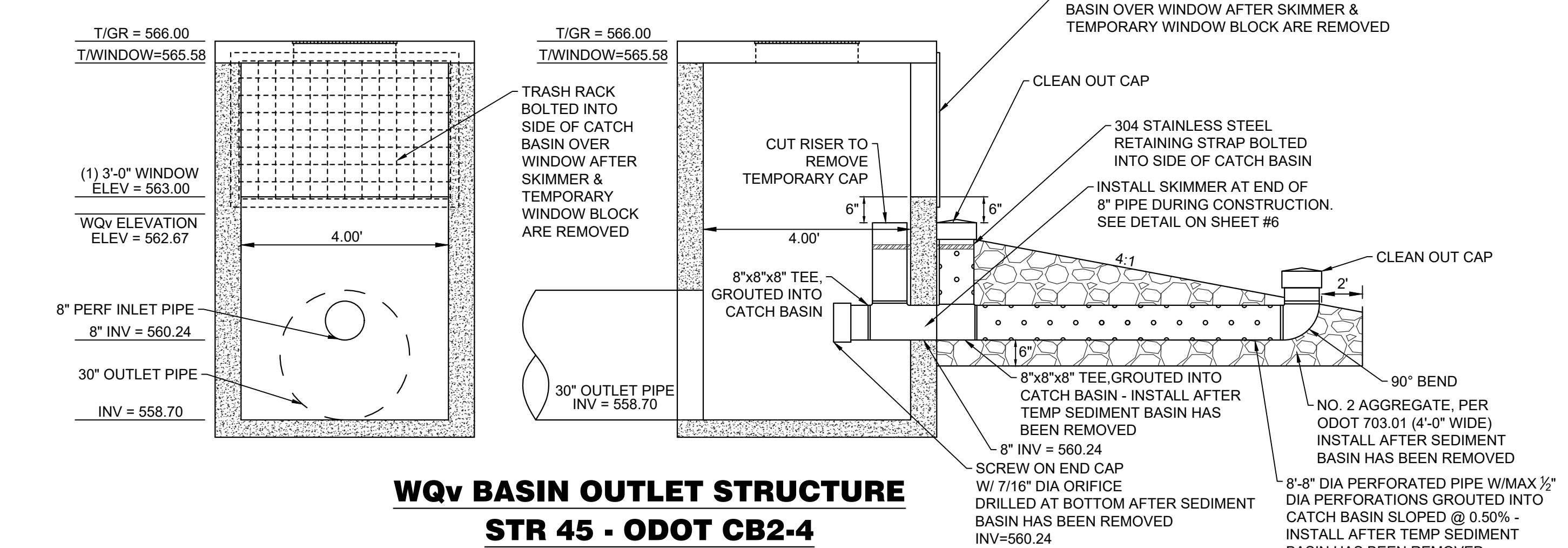
SKIMMER DEWATERING DEVICE



WQv BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE

STR 45 - ODOT CB2-4

NOT TO SCALE



VENICE CROSSING SECTION TWO		Revision Description	Date	Drawn: Chk:
Item	1			
	2			
	3			
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ROSS TOWNSHIP BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
SECTION 28 & 33, TOWN 3, RANGE 2

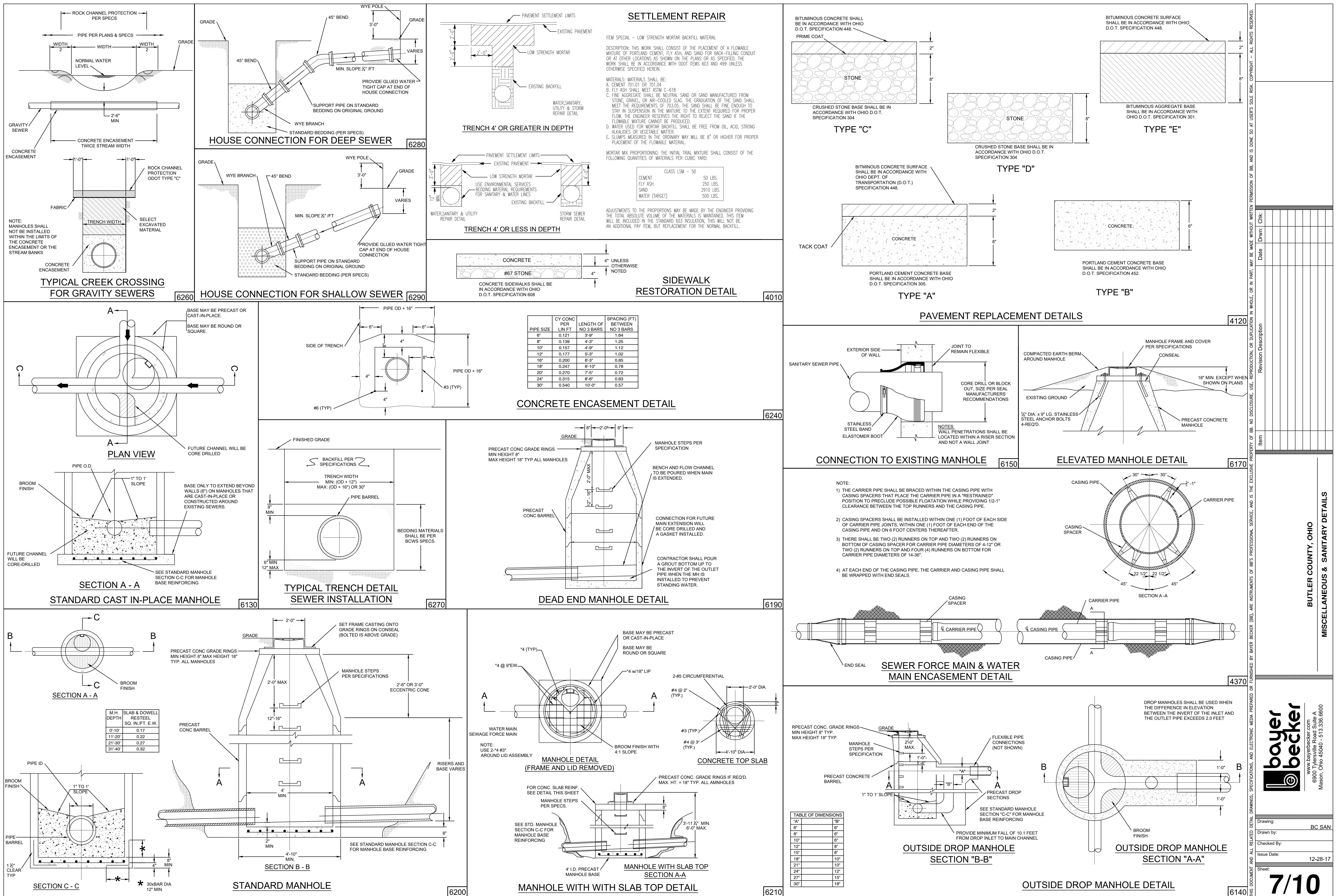
WATER QUALITY DETAILS

boecker

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Drawn by: TAC
Checked By: EMR
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Sheet: 6/10

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NOTES

REVISIONS

DATE

ITEM

GENERAL NOTES

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Vegetative practices

Such practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, mowing, sod stabilization, vegetative bank strips, planting trees and shrubs, or other methods which shall initiate appropriate vegetative practices on all disturbed areas within seven (7) days if they are to remain dormant (undisturbed) for more than fourteen (14) days. Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to disturbed areas within seven (7) days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site.

Structural Practices

Structural practices shall be used to control erosion and trap sediment from all sites remaining disturbed for more than fourteen (14) days.

Timing

Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout earth disturbing activity. Sediment ponds and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the uplope development area is restabilized.

Sediment Barriers

Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by sediment barriers. Sediment barriers, such as sediment fences or diversions, direction runoff to settling facilities, shall protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported by sheet flow.

Erosion and sediment control practices used to satisfy the conditions of this plan shall meet the standards and specifications in the current edition of Water Management and Sediment Control in Urbanized Areas (Soil Conservation Service).

Waste Disposal

No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged or stored after runoff. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized. The plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State of local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

Maintenance

All temporary and permanent control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function.

Dormant Seedings

1. Seedlings shall not be planted from October 1 through November 20. During this period the seeds are likely to germinate but probably will not be able to survive the winter.

2. The following methods may be used for "Dormant Seeding":

From October 1 through November 20, prepare the seedbed, add the required amounts of lime and fertilizer, then mulch and anchor. After November 20 and before March 15, broadcast the selected seed mixture. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

From November 20 through March 15, when soil conditions permit, prepare the seedbed, lime and fertilize, apply the selected seed mixture, mulch and anchor. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

Apply seed uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydro-seeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) on a firm, moist seedbed.

Where feasible, except when a cultipacker type seeder is used, the seedbed should be firmed following seeding operations with a cultipacker, roller, or light drag. On sloping land, seeding operations should be on the contour where feasible.

REVEGETATION

Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible

SEEDING AND MULCHING

Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 20-10-10 or 10-10-10 fertilizer.) Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table.) Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4" of soil. Roll lightly. Mulch with straw (70-90 lb., or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.) Anchor mulch by punching 2 inches into the soil with a dual weighted disk or by using nesting or other measures on steep slopes, or windy areas. Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is 2 inches tall.

SODDING

Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize according to soil test (or apply 10lb./1000 sq. ft. of 20-10-10 or 10-10-10 fertilizer.) Lightly water the sod. Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly. On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Place sod on a flat surface. Do not lay sod on wet soil. Wet soil 6 inches deep (or until water stands 1 inch deep in a straight-sided container). Then water lightly every day or two for 2 weeks. If construction is completed after October 31, seeding or sodding may be delayed. Applying mulch or temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) is recommended if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring March 15– May 31.

STRAW BALES

STRAW BALE DETAILS

1. Excavate the trench. 2. Place and stake the straw bales.

3. Wedge loose straw between the bales. 4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.

CONSTRUCTION OF A STRAW BALE BARRIER

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant.

A
B
Points A should be higher than point B

PROPER PLACEMENT OF A STRAW BALE BARRIER IN DRAINAGE WAY

Source: Installation of Straw and Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant.

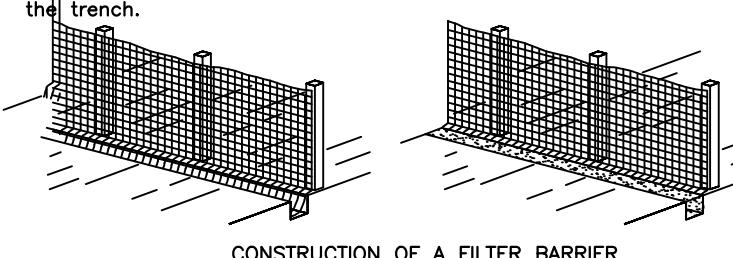
B
A
Binding Wire or Twine
Staked and Entrenched Straw Bale
Compacted Soil to Prevent Piping
Filtered Runoff
Sediment Laden Runoff

CROSS SECTION OF A PROPERLY INSTALLED STRAW BALE

Source: Michigan Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Guidebook, 1975

5. SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM DETAILS

1. Set the stakes.
2. Excavate a 4" x 4" trench upstream along the line of stakes.
3. Staple filter material to stakes and extend it into the trench.
4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.



CONSTRUCTION OF A FILTER BARRIER

Source: Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

PLAN
Elevation
A-A
B-B

7. TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING

Points A should be higher than point B

PROPER PLACEMENT OF A STRAW BALE BARRIER IN DRAINAGE WAY

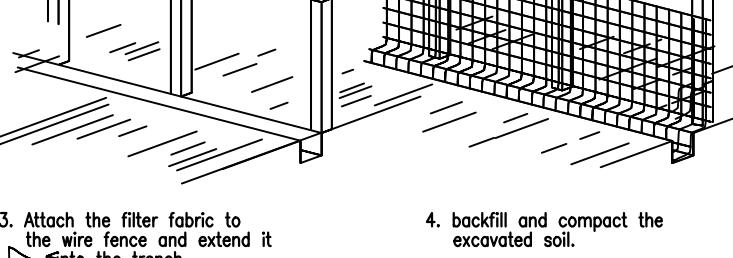
Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

1. Set the posts and excavate a 4" x 4" trench upstream along the line of posts.

2. Staple wire fencing to the posts.

3. Attach the filter fabric to the wire fence and extend it into the trench.

4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.



8. GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Wire Screen
Concrete Block
Extension of fabric and wire in the trench.
Filter fabric
Gravel Filter
Overflow
Water with Sediment
Sediment
Drop Inlet with Grate

9. BLOCK AND DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

1. Mulch should be placed along a level contour so that it will not channel runoff and create concentrated flows.

2. Upstream limitation (sheet flow)

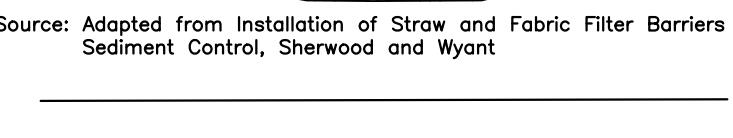
3. Design Criteria:

– particle sizes (99% passing 1 inch sieve etc.)

– moisture content

– no more than 3 organdies

4. Planning considerations: most effective when combined with vegetated buffer.



10. GABIONS

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Wire Screen
Concrete Block
Extension of fabric and wire in the trench.
Filter fabric
Gravel Filter
Overflow
Water with Sediment
Sediment
Drop Inlet with Grate

11. GABION TOE WALL

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

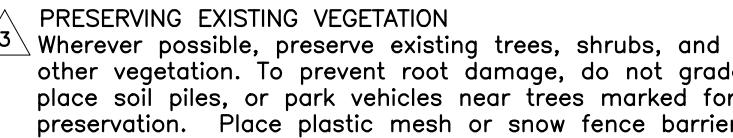


12. GABION REVESTMENT

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

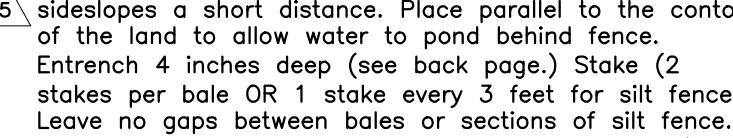


13. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

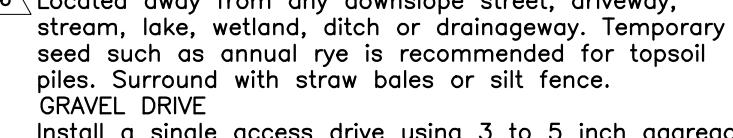


14. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

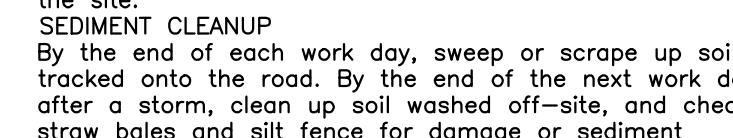


15. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel



16. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel



17. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel



18. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

19. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

20. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

21. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

22. GABION SLOPE DAM

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Length of Gabion equal to twice the expected depth of scour

Gabions
Original River Bed
Eroded River Bed
Curb Inlet
Revet Mattress
Gabion Toe Wall
Layer of Gravel

23. GABION SLOPE DAM</p