

Bank Replacement of Our Lakes

When Bank Failure and Soil Loss is Substantial

Although our Healthy Lakes Initiative to include a ‘no mow’ (buffer) zone on the perimeter of all our lakes has proven to be effective in stabilizing our banks, bank failure along portions of the residential side of the lakes is severe enough to require a bank replacement process to gain back a portion of the lost bank and to provide a more stable structural component. This is especially critical where the soil erosion of our bank loss is approaching our buildings and potentially threatening the integrity of those structures. Our intent is to minimize the expensive bank replacement cost (currently ranges from \$55 to \$75/linear ft) with our buffer zone maintenance. The bank replacement involves several steps:

1. Re-establish a bank slope from the current vertical drop which will aid in diminishing wave action during storm events. The bank scraped to produce the necessary slope and consistent bank continuum along the shore it was when initially built.



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er bank in layers to provide a foundation for the used depending on the distance of the top-of-the-bank from the pond bottom.

3. The tube is then lined with sediment pumped from an approximately 3-ft diameter tube. Additional layers will be placed on top as needed.



4. A minimum of two layers of tubing are used with the bottom one being more structural and the upper one being 'sacrificial' in that it will be split to expose the sediment in this top layer.



5. The sediment is smoothed out to provide the required slope and final preparation for sod placement.



full stabilization of the bank.

6. The sod is placed as the final step and the geotextile tubing is fully covered. Keeping the heavy machinery off of the tubing and recreating the buffer zone is critical for

