Maple Lake/Peddler Run Project

Project Sponsor – WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP)
Technical Advice and Installation Assistance – WV Conservation Agency (WVCA)
Local support and assistance with landowners – Guardians of the West Fork Watershed Association and the Maple Lake Homeowners Association
Contractor – Tygarts Valley Conservation District

Project Description

Stream alteration and high stormwater surges, caused by the construction of Route 279 and draining into Peddler Run, had created a severe stream bank erosion problem that was resulting in a great deal of sediment being delivered into the lake of a community adjacent to the project site. An estimate of over 14 tons of sediment annually was being eroded from the site and the stream bank undercutting was threatening to uproot large trees and add even more sediment to the private lake. The resulting expense of removing sediment and lessening property values of this community were more than likely going to increase if some work to stabilize the stream was not performed.

The homeowner's association, WVDEP and WVCA worked with the landowner and through the WVCA Individual Landowner Stream Access Permit program developed a plan and acquired the permits to perform the work necessary to stabilize the stream banks. It was decided to use Natural Stream design techniques and install rock and log veins, establish a flood bench, perform bank grading and vegetate the disturbed areas. 6 structures were installed, rock veins and cross veins and one log vein were placed to protect the banks and direct the flow to protect the banks. The plan is to plant woody vegetation, willow cuttings, to afford additional protection in the very near future.

WVDEP provided funding, sponsorship and local stakeholder coordination among those involved and project sponsorship and WVCA staff coordinated project installation and oversight during construction.

The landowner contributed some cut stone that was on site for use as rock and cross veins and to armor the bank at the turn at the top of the reach where storm flow impact is greatest. One large tree was also removed to allow grading and installed as a log vein to protect one segment of the reach.

Approximately 200 feet linear feet of stream was stabilized by this project.