

LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR  
BRIDGE 16 (NEWBTH00500016) on  
TOWN HIGHWAY 50, crossing  
HALLS BROOK,  
NEWBURY, VERMONT

---

Open-File Report 97-814

Prepared in cooperation with  
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION  
and  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

**U.S. Department of the Interior**  
**U.S. Geological Survey**



LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR  
BRIDGE 16 (NEWBTH00500016) on  
TOWN HIGHWAY 50, crossing  
HALLS BROOK,  
NEWBURY, VERMONT

By RONDA L. BURNS and JAMES R. DEGNAN

---

U.S. Geological Survey  
Open-File Report 97-814

Prepared in cooperation with  
VERMONT AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION  
and  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



Pembroke, New Hampshire

1997

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BRUCE BABBITT, Secretary

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Mark Schaefer, Acting Director

---

For additional information  
write to:

District Chief  
U.S. Geological Survey  
361 Commerce Way  
Pembroke, NH 03275-3718

Copies of this report may be  
purchased from:

U.S. Geological Survey  
Branch of Information Services  
Open-File Reports Unit  
Box 25286  
Denver, CO 80225-0286

# CONTENTS

Conversion Factors, Abbreviations, and Vertical Datum .....	iv
Introduction and Summary of Results .....	1
Level II summary .....	7
Description of Bridge .....	7
Description of the Geomorphic Setting.....	8
Description of the Channel.....	8
Hydrology.....	9
Calculated Discharges .....	9
Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis .....	10
Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis.....	10
Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model .....	11
Bridge Hydraulics Summary .....	12
Scour Analysis Summary .....	13
Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis.....	13
Scour Results.....	14
Riprap Sizing.....	14
References.....	18
Appendices:	
A. WSPRO input file.....	19
B. WSPRO output file.....	21
C. Bed-material particle-size distribution .....	28
D. Historical data form.....	30
E. Level I data form.....	36
F. Scour computations.....	46

## FIGURES

1. Map showing location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map .....	3
2. Map showing location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map .....	4
3. Structure NEWBTH00500016 viewed from upstream (August 29, 1995).....	5
4. Downstream channel viewed from structure NEWBTH00500016 (August 29, 1995). .....	5
5. Upstream channel viewed from structure NEWBTH00500016 (August 29, 1995). .....	6
6. Structure NEWBTH00500016 viewed from downstream (August 29, 1995).....	6
7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.....	15
8. Scour elevations for the 100- and 500-year discharges at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.....	16

## TABLES

1. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.....	17
2. Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.....	17

CONVERSION FACTORS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND VERTICAL DATUM

Multiply	By	To obtain
<b>Length</b>		
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
<b>Slope</b>		
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer (m/km)
<b>Area</b>		
square mile (mi <sup>2</sup> )	2.590	square kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Volume</b>		
cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	0.02832	cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Velocity and Flow</b>		
foot per second (ft/s)	0.3048	meter per second (m/s)
cubic foot per second (ft <sup>3</sup> /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
cubic foot per second per square mile [(ft <sup>3</sup> /s)/mi <sup>2</sup> ]	0.01093	cubic meter per second per square kilometer [(m <sup>3</sup> /s)/km <sup>2</sup> ]

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BF	bank full	LWW	left wingwall
cfs	cubic feet per second	MC	main channel
D <sub>50</sub>	median diameter of bed material	RAB	right abutment
DS	downstream	RABUT	face of right abutment
elev.	elevation	RB	right bank
f/p	flood plain	ROB	right overbank
ft <sup>2</sup>	square feet	RWW	right wingwall
ft/ft	feet per foot	TH	town highway
JCT	junction	UB	under bridge
LAB	left abutment	US	upstream
LABUT	face of left abutment	USGS	United States Geological Survey
LB	left bank	VTAOT	Vermont Agency of Transportation
LOB	left overbank	WSPRO	water-surface profile model

In this report, the words “right” and “left” refer to directions that would be reported by an observer facing downstream.

Sea level: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929-- a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

In the appendices, the above abbreviations may be combined. For example, USLB would represent upstream left bank.

# **LEVEL II SCOUR ANALYSIS FOR BRIDGE 16 (NEWBTH00500016) ON TOWN HIGHWAY 50, CROSSING HALLS BROOK, NEWBURY, VERMONT**

**By Ronda L. Burns and James R. Degnan**

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

This report provides the results of a detailed Level II analysis of scour potential at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50 crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont (figures 1–8). A Level II study is a basic engineering analysis of the site, including a quantitative analysis of stream stability and scour (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993). Results of a Level I scour investigation also are included in Appendix E of this report. A Level I investigation provides a qualitative geomorphic characterization of the study site. Information on the bridge, gleaned from Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTAOT) files, was compiled prior to conducting Level I and Level II analyses and is found in Appendix D.

The site is in the New England Upland section of the New England physiographic province in east-central Vermont. The 23.4-mi<sup>2</sup> drainage area is in a predominantly rural and forested basin. In the vicinity of the study site, the surface cover is shrub and brushland.

In the study area, Halls Brook has an incised, sinuous channel with a slope of approximately 0.02 ft/ft, an average channel top width of 53 ft and an average bank height of 7 ft. The channel bed material ranges from silt to gravel with a median grain size ( $D_{50}$ ) of 40.4 mm (0.133 ft). The geomorphic assessment at the time of the Level I and Level II site visit on August 29, 1995, indicated that the reach was laterally unstable. The channel bed and banks are composed of fine material and show signs of erosion. There is also evidence of beaver activity in the area.

The Town Highway 50 crossing of Halls Brook is a 44-ft-long, two-lane bridge consisting of one 38-foot prestressed concrete slab span (Vermont Agency of Transportation, written communication, March 27, 1995). The opening length of the structure parallel to the bridge face is 35.2 ft. The bridge is supported by vertical, stone masonry abutments. The channel is skewed approximately 40 degrees to the opening while the computed opening-skew-to-roadway is 5 degrees.

A channel scour hole 1.0 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed just upstream of the bridge behind the remains of a beaver dam during the Level I assessment. An additional channel scour hole 4.5 ft deeper than the mean thalweg depth was observed in the downstream reach. The scour countermeasures at the site included type-1 stone fill (less than 12 inches diameter) along the left abutment and type-2 stone fill (less than 36 inches diameter) along the right abutment and left bank upstream and downstream. Along the downstream right bank is type-3 stone fill (less than 48 inches diameter) and along the upstream right bank is type-4 stone fill (less than 60 inches diameter). Additional details describing conditions at the site are included in the Level II Summary and Appendices D and E.

Scour depths and recommended rock rip-rap sizes were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995) for the 100- and 500-year discharges. In addition, the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge was analyzed since it has the potential of being the worst-case scour scenario. Total scour at a highway crossing is comprised of three components: 1) long-term streambed degradation; 2) contraction scour (due to accelerated flow caused by a reduction in flow area at a bridge) and; 3) local scour (caused by accelerated flow around piers and abutments). Total scour is the sum of the three components. Equations are available to compute depths for contraction and local scour and a summary of the results of these computations follows.

Contraction scour for all modelled flows ranged from 2.6 to 4.6 ft. The worst-case contraction scour occurred at the incipient roadway-overtopping discharge. The left abutment scour ranged from 11.6 to 12.1 ft. The worst-case left abutment scour occurred at the incipient road-overtopping discharge. The right abutment scour ranged from 13.6 to 17.9 ft. The worst-case right abutment scour occurred at the 500-year discharge. Additional information on scour depths and depths to armoring are included in the section titled "Scour Results". Scoured-streambed elevations, based on the calculated scour depths, are presented in Tables 1 and 2. A cross-section of the scour computed at the bridge is presented in Figure 8. Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution.

It is generally accepted that the Froehlich equation (abutment scour) gives "excessively conservative estimates of scour depths" (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 46). Usually, computed scour depths are evaluated in combination with other information including (but not limited to) historical performance during flood events, the geomorphic stability assessment, existing scour protection measures, and the results of the hydraulic analyses. Therefore, scour depths adopted by VTAOT may differ from the computed values documented herein.



Plymouth, VT. Quadrangle, 1:24,000, 1966  
Photoinspected 1983



Figure 1. Location of study area on USGS 1:24,000 scale map.

Figure 2. Location of study area on Vermont Agency of Transportation town highway map.





## LEVEL II SUMMARY

**Structure Number** NEWBTH00500016      **Stream** Halls Brook  
**County** Orange      **Road** TH 50      **District** 7

### Description of Bridge

**Bridge length** 44 ft      **Bridge width** 20.5 ft      **Max span length** 38 ft  
**Alignment of bridge to road (on curve or straight)** Curve  
**Abutment type** Vertical, stone masonry      **Embankment type** Sloping  
**Stone fill on abutment?** Yes      **Date of inspection** 8/29/95

**Description of stone fill** Type-1, along the left abutment. Type-2, along the right abutment and left bank upstream and downstream. Type-3, along the downstream right bank. Type-4, along the upstream right bank.

Abutments are grouted, laid-up stone. Bank material and stone fill along the left abutment create a spill-through embankment.

**Is bridge skewed to flood flow according to** Yes **survey?**      **Angle** 40

There is a severe channel bend in the upstream reach. A cut-bank has formed where the flow impacts the upstream right bank.

#### **Debris accumulation on bridge at time of Level I or Level II site visit:**

	<b>Date of inspection</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked horizontally</b>	<b>Percent of channel blocked vertically</b>
<b>Level I</b>	<u>8/29/95</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Level II</b>	<u>8/29/95</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Moderate. There is debris in the channel from the old beaver dam upstream of the bridge.  
**Potential for debris**

The stone fill along the abutments also extends into and covers the channel bed under the bridge  
**Describe any features near or at the bridge that may affect flow (include observation date)**  
as of 8/29/95.

## Description of the Geomorphic Setting

**General topography** The channel is located within a low relief valley with a narrow, flat to slightly irregular flood plain.

**Geomorphic conditions at bridge site: downstream (DS), upstream (US)**

**Date of inspection** 8/29/95

**DS left:** Moderately sloped channel bank to a narrow flood plain

**DS right:** Moderately sloped overbank

**US left:** Steep channel bank to TH 50

**US right:** Moderately sloped overbank

## Description of the Channel

**Average top width** 53 **Average depth** 7  
Sand/Gravel **Bank material** Silt/Sand

**Predominant bed material** **Bank material** Sinuuous and laterally unstable with semi-alluvial channel boundaries and a narrow flood plain.

**Vegetative cover** Shrubs and brush

**DS left:** Shrubs and brush with a few trees

**DS right:** Shrubs and brush

**US left:** Shrubs and brush with a few trees

**US right:** No

**Do banks appear stable?** The bank material is fine. There is a cut bank on the upstream right bank and light fluvial erosion on the other banks. There is also beaver activity in the area.  
**date of observation.**

The assessment of

8/29/95 noted that flow

conditions are influenced by the remains of a beaver dam at the upstream face of the bridge.  
**Describe any obstructions in channel and date of observation.**

There is also a small hand-made dam under the bridge constructed from the stone fill along the abutments.

## Hydrology

*Drainage area* 23.4 *mi<sup>2</sup>*

*Percentage of drainage area in physiographic provinces: (approximate)*

<i>Physiographic province/section</i>	<i>Percent of drainage area</i>
<u>New England/New England Upland</u>	<u>100</u>

*Is drainage area considered rural or urban?* Rural *Describe any significant urbanization:* None.

*Is there a USGS gage on the stream of interest?* No

*USGS gage description* --

*USGS gage number* --

*Gage drainage area* -- *mi<sup>2</sup>* No

*Is there a lake/p* -----

3,700 **Calculated Discharges** 5,700  
*Q100* *ft<sup>3</sup>/s* *Q500* *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*

The 100-year discharge is from flood frequency estimates available from the VTAQT database which were extended graphically to the 500-year discharge. The drainage area above bridge number 16 is reported as 23.5 square miles while the computed drainage area is 23.4 square miles. The values used were within a range defined by flood frequency curves developed from several empirical methods (Benson, 1962; Johnson and Tasker, 1974; FHWA, 1983; Potter, 1957a&b; Talbot, 1887).

## Description of the Water-Surface Profile Model (WSPRO) Analysis

*Datum for WSPRO analysis (USGS survey, sea level, VTAOT plans)*      VTAOT plans

*Datum tie between USGS survey and VTAOT plans*      The USGS arbitrary survey datum  
was decreased by 1.4 to obtain the VTAOT plans' datum.

*Description of reference marks used to determine USGS datum.*      RM1 is a chiseled X on  
top of the upstream end of the right abutment (elev. 502.96 ft, VTAOT plans' datum). RM2 is a  
chiseled X on top of the roadway at the upstream end of the left abutment (elev. 506.67 ft,  
VTAOT plans' datum). RM3 is a nail in a telephone pole on the down-stream right bank, 20 ft  
from the right abutment (elev. 509.84, VTAOT plans' datum).

### Cross-Sections Used in WSPRO Analysis

<sup>1</sup> <i>Cross-section</i>	<i>Section Reference Distance (SRD) in feet</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>Cross-section development</i>	<i>Comments</i>
EXITA	-48	1	Exit section
FULLV	0	2	Downstream Full-valley section (Templated from EXITX)
BRIDG	0	1	Bridge section
RDWAY	11	1	Road Grade section
APPR1	58	2	Modelled Approach section (Templated from APTEM)
APTEM	67	1	Approach section as surveyed (Used as a template)

<sup>1</sup> For location of cross-sections see plan-view sketch included with Level I field form, Appendix E.  
 For more detail on how cross-sections were developed see WSPRO input file.

### **Data and Assumptions Used in WSPRO Model**

Hydraulic analyses of the reach were done by use of the Federal Highway Administration's WSPRO step-backwater computer program (Shearman and others, 1986, and Shearman, 1990). The analyses reported herein reflect conditions existing at the site at the time of the study. Furthermore, in the development of the model it was necessary to assume no accumulation of debris or ice at the site. Results of the hydraulic model are presented in the Bridge Hydraulic Summary, Appendix B, and Figure 7.

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic model were estimated using field inspections at each cross section following the general guidelines described by Arcement and Schneider (1989). Final adjustments to the values were made during the modelling of the reach. Channel "n" values for the reach ranged from 0.050 to 0.063, and overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.085.

Normal depth at the exit section (EXITA) was assumed as the starting water surface. This depth was computed by use of the slope-conveyance method outlined in the user's manual for WSPRO (Shearman, 1990). The slope used was 0.0167 ft/ft which was estimated from the topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey, 1973). For the 500-year discharge, the normal depth calculated is also the critical depth.

The surveyed approach section (APTEM) was moved along the approach channel slope (0.0090 ft/ft) to establish the modelled approach section (APPR1), one bridge length upstream of the upstream face as recommended by Shearman and others (1986). This location also provides a consistent method for determining scour variables.

For the 100-year and incipient-overtopping discharges, WSPRO assumes critical depth at the bridge section. Supercritical models were developed for these discharges. After analyzing both the supercritical and subcritical profiles for each discharge, it was determined that the water surface profile does pass through critical depth within the bridge opening. Thus, the assumptions of critical depth at the bridge are satisfactory solutions.

## Bridge Hydraulics Summary

*Average bridge embankment elevation*      506.4 *ft*  
*Average low steel elevation*              504.8 *ft*

*100-year discharge*              3,700 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      500.4 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      No      *Discharge over road*      --- *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              245 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              15.1 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              19.3 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      504.6  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      500.7  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              3.9 *ft*

*500-year discharge*              5,700 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      505.0 *ft*  
*Road overtopping?*      Yes      *Discharge over road*      1,637 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              398 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              10.3 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              12.6 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      507.3  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      502.5  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              4.8 *ft*

*Incipient overtopping discharge*              3,940 *ft<sup>3</sup>/s*  
*Water-surface elevation in bridge opening*      500.7 *ft*  
*Area of flow in bridge opening*              256 *ft<sup>2</sup>*  
*Average velocity in bridge opening*              15.4 *ft/s*  
*Maximum WSPRO tube velocity at bridge*              19.6 *ft/s*

*Water-surface elevation at Approach section with bridge*      505.0  
*Water-surface elevation at Approach section without bridge*      501.0  
*Amount of backwater caused by bridge*              4.0 *ft*

## Scour Analysis Summary

### Special Conditions or Assumptions Made in Scour Analysis

Scour depths were computed using the general guidelines described in Hydraulic Engineering Circular 18 (Richardson and others, 1995). Scour depths were calculated assuming an infinite depth of erosive material and a homogeneous particle-size distribution. The results of the scour analysis for the 100- and 500-year discharges are presented in Tables 1 and 2 and a graph of the scour depths is presented in Figure 8.

Contraction scour for the 100-year and incipient roadway-overtopping discharges was computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, equation 20). At this site, the 500-year discharge resulted in unsubmerged orifice flow. Contraction scour at bridges with orifice flow is best estimated by use of the Chang pressure-flow scour equation (oral communication, J. Sterling Jones, October 4, 1996). Thus, contraction scour for this discharge was computed by use of the Chang equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 145-146).

For comparison, contraction scour for the 500-year discharge, which resulted in orifice flow, was also computed by use of the Laursen clear-water contraction scour equation and the Umbrell pressure-flow equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 144) and is presented in Appendix F. Furthermore, for the 500-year discharge, contraction scour was computed by substituting an estimate for the depth of flow at the downstream bridge face in the contraction scour equations. Results with respect to this substitution are provided in Appendix F.

Abutment scour for the left abutment was computed by use of the Froehlich equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, equation 28). Variables for the Froehlich equation include the Froude number of the flow approaching the embankments, the length of the embankment blocking flow, and the depth of flow approaching the embankment less any roadway overtopping.

Scour at the right abutment was computed by use of the HIRE equation (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, equation 29) because the HIRE equation is recommended when the length to depth ratio of the embankment blocking flow exceeds 25. The variables used by the HIRE abutment-scour equation are defined the same as those defined for the Froehlich abutment-scour equation.

**Scour Results**

<i>Contraction scour:</i>	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(Scour depths in feet)</i>		
<i>Main channel</i>			
<i>Live-bed scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Clear-water scour</i>	4.3	2.6	4.6
<i>Depth to armoring</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Left overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Right overbank</i>	--	--	--
<i>Local scour:</i>			
<i>Abutment scour</i>	12.0	11.6	12.1
<i>Left abutment</i>	13.6	17.9	15.1
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier scour</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 3</i>	-----	-----	-----

**Riprap Sizing**

	<i>100-yr discharge</i>	<i>500-yr discharge</i>	<i>Incipient overtopping discharge</i>
	<i>(D<sub>50</sub> in feet)</i>		
<i>Abutments:</i>	3.0	3.2	3.1
<i>Left abutment</i>	3.0	3.2	3.1
<i>Right abutment</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Piers:</i>	--	--	--
<i>Pier 1</i>	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pier 2</i>	-----	-----	-----

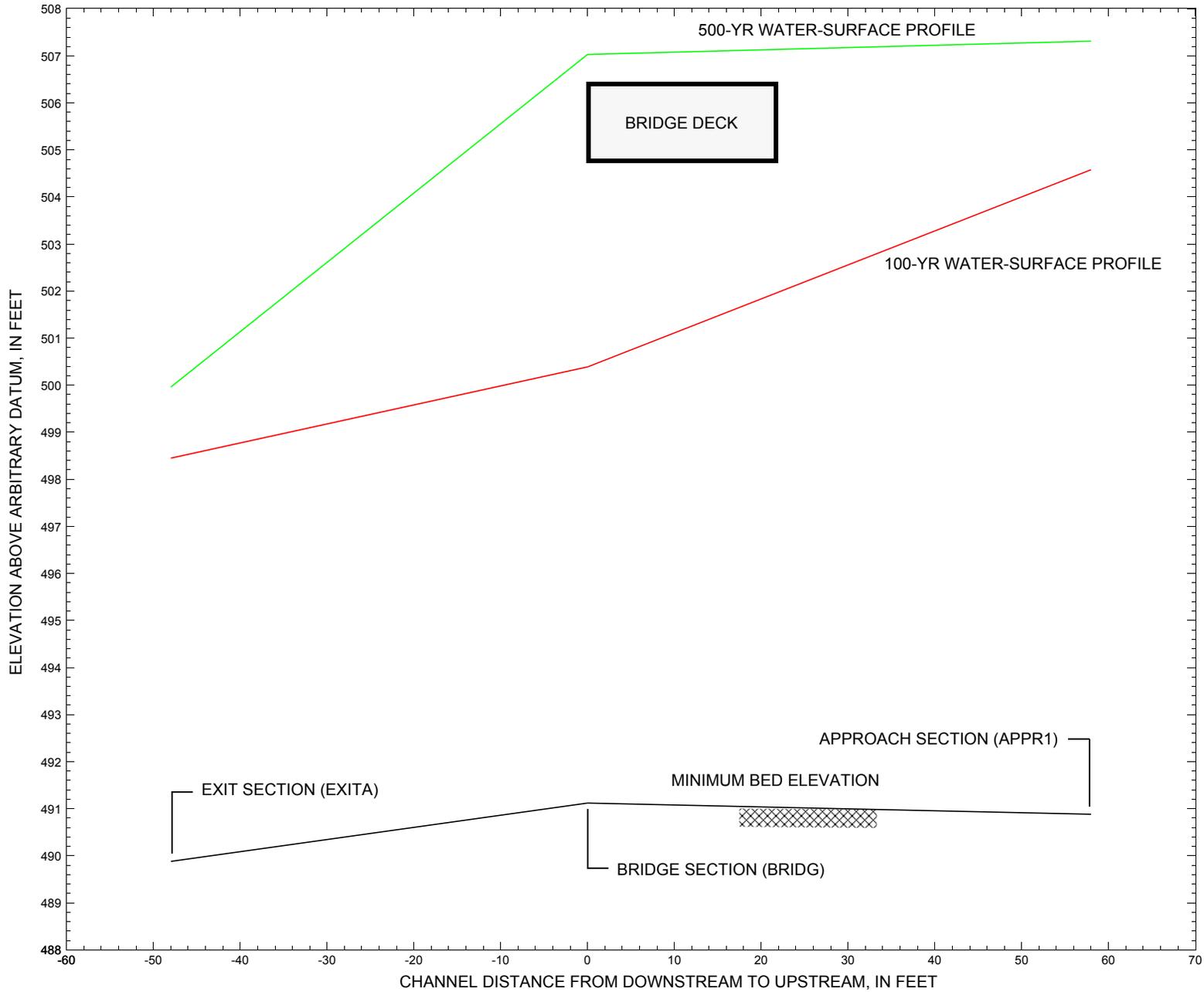


Figure 7. Water-surface profiles for the 100- and 500-yr discharges at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.

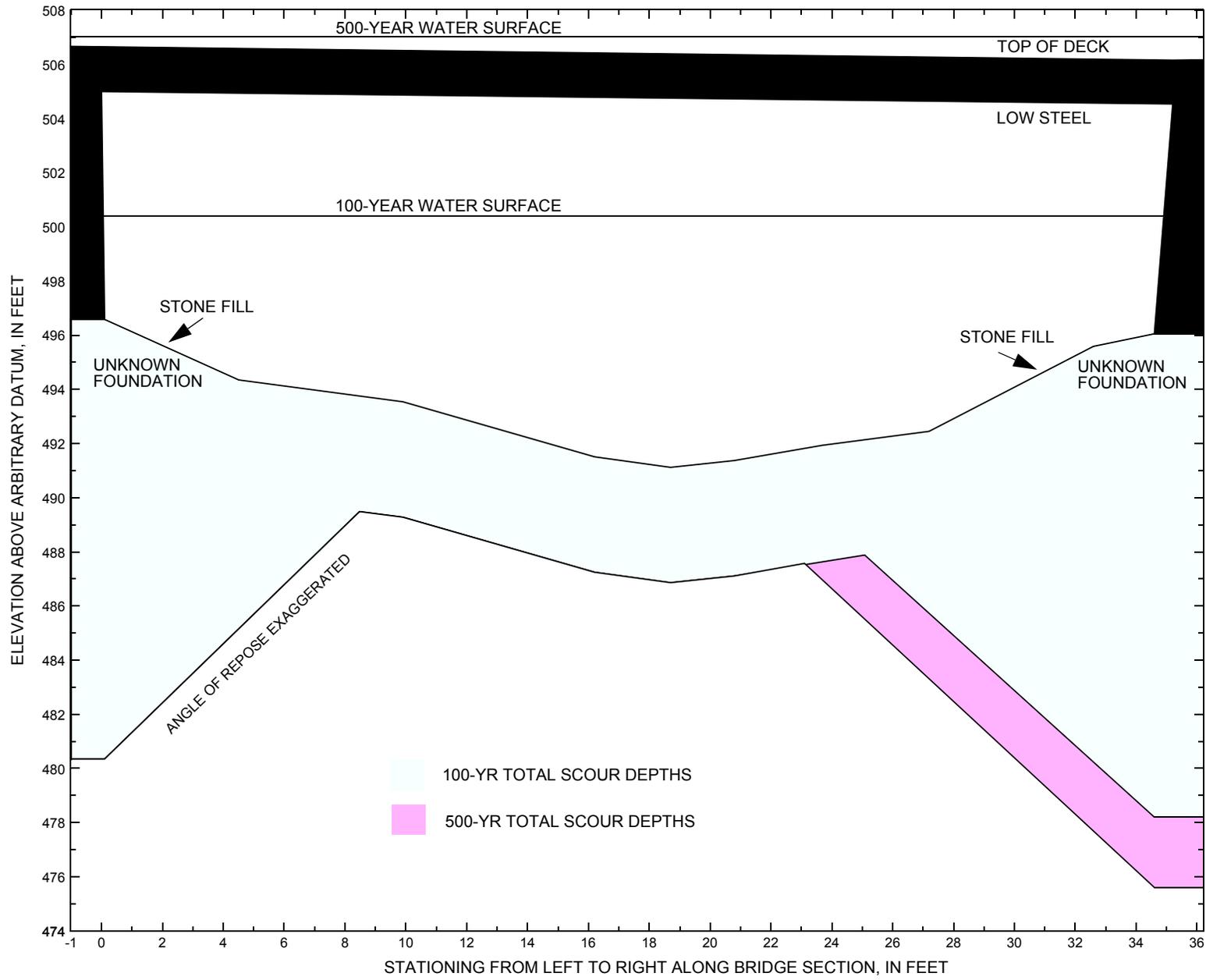


Figure 8. Scour elevations for the 100-yr and 500-yr discharges at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.

**Table 1.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 100-year discharge at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --, no data]

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing/pile elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
100-yr. discharge is 3,700 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	505.0	505.0	--	496.6	4.3	12.0	--	16.3	480.3	--
Right abutment	35.2	504.3	504.5	--	496.1	4.3	13.6	--	17.9	478.2	--

1.Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

**Table 2.** Remaining footing/pile depth at abutments for the 500-year discharge at structure NEWBTH00500016 on Town Highway 50, crossing Halls Brook, Newbury, Vermont.

[VTAOT, Vermont Agency of Transportation; --, no data]

Description	Station <sup>1</sup>	VTAOT minimum bridge seat elevation (feet)	Surveyed minimum low-chord elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Bottom of footing/pile elevation <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Channel elevation at abutment/pier <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Contraction scour depth (feet)	Abutment scour depth (feet)	Pier scour depth (feet)	Depth of total scour (feet)	Elevation of scour <sup>2</sup> (feet)	Remaining footing/pile depth (feet)
500-yr. discharge is 5,700 cubic-feet per second											
Left abutment	0.0	505.0	505.0	--	496.6	2.6	11.6	--	14.2	482.4	--
Right abutment	35.2	504.3	504.5	--	496.1	2.6	17.9	--	20.5	475.6	--

1.Measured along the face of the most constricting side of the bridge.

2.Arbitrary datum for this study.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

- Arcement, G.J., Jr., and Schneider, V.R., 1989, Guide for selecting Manning's roughness coefficients for natural channels and flood plains: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2339, 38 p.
- Barnes, H.H., Jr., 1967, Roughness characteristics of natural channels: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1849, 213 p.
- Benson, M. A., 1962, Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Floods in a Humid Region of Diverse Terrain: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1580-B, 64 p.
- Brown, S.A. and Clyde, E.S., 1989, Design of riprap revetment: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 11, Publication FHWA-IP-89-016, 156 p.
- Federal Highway Administration, 1983, Runoff estimates for small watersheds and development of sound design: Federal Highway Administration Report FHWA-RD-77-158.
- Federal Highway Administration, 1993, Stream Stability and Scour at Highway Bridges: Participant Workbook: Federal Highway Administration Report FHWA-HI-91-011.
- Froehlich, D.C., 1989, Local scour at bridge abutments *in* Ports, M.A., ed., Hydraulic Engineering--Proceedings of the 1989 National Conference on Hydraulic Engineering: New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, p. 13-18.
- Hayes, D.C., 1993, Site selection and collection of bridge-scour data in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigation Report 93-4017, 23 p.
- Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, 1982, Guidelines for determining flood flow frequency: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 17B of the Hydrology Subcommittee, 190 p.
- Johnson, C.G. and Tasker, G.D., 1974, Progress report on flood magnitude and frequency of Vermont streams: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 74-130, 37 p.
- Lagasse, P.F., Schall, J.D., Johnson, F., Richardson, E.V., Chang, F., 1995, Stream Stability at Highway Structures: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 20, Publication FHWA-IP-90-014, 144 p.
- Laursen, E.M., 1960, Scour at bridge crossings: Journal of the Hydraulics Division, American Society of Civil Engineers, v. 86, no. HY2, p. 39-53.
- Potter, W. D., 1957a, Peak rates of runoff in the Adirondack, White Mountains, and Maine woods area, Bureau of Public Roads
- Potter, W. D., 1957b, Peak rates of runoff in the New England Hill and Lowland area, Bureau of Public Roads
- Richardson, E.V. and Davis, S.R., 1995, Evaluating scour at bridges: Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 18, Publication FHWA-IP-90-017, 204 p.
- Richardson, E.V., Simons, D.B., and Julien, P.Y., 1990, Highways in the river environment: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-HI-90-016.
- Ritter, D.F., 1984, Process Geomorphology: W.C. Brown Co., Debuque, Iowa, 603 p.
- Shearman, J.O., 1990, User's manual for WSPRO--a computer model for water surface profile computations: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-IP-89-027, 187 p.
- Shearman, J.O., Kirby, W.H., Schneider, V.R., and Flippo, H.N., 1986, Bridge waterways analysis model; research report: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA-RD-86-108, 112 p.
- Talbot, A.N., 1887, The determination of water-way for bridges and culverts.
- U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993, Stream stability and scour at highway bridges, Participant Workbook: Federal Highway Administration Publication FHWA HI-91-011.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1973, Newbury, Vermont 7.5 Minute Series quadrangle map: U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000.

APPENDIX A:  
**WSPRO INPUT FILE**

# WSPRO INPUT FILE

T1 U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 T2 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 T3 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*

J1 \* \* 0.01  
 J3 6 29 30 552 553 551 5 16 17 13 3 \* 15 14 23 21 11 12 4 7 3  
 \*

Q 3700.0 5700.0 3940.0  
 SK 0.0167 0.0167 0.0167  
 \*

XS EXITA -48 0.  
 GR -333.6, 518.24 -311.3, 514.58 -279.1, 502.71 -209.7, 502.16  
 GR -139.3, 500.74 -92.1, 500.63 -42.6, 499.29 -12.0, 497.73  
 GR -8.5, 497.08 -3.9, 495.49 0.0, 492.03 4.4, 490.13  
 GR 11.1, 489.88 16.9, 490.42 21.4, 490.48 28.8, 491.96  
 GR 35.1, 493.58 41.2, 494.76 46.2, 497.14  
 GR 73.1, 499.32 96.0, 500.71 149.8, 501.90 170.6, 505.16  
 \*

N 0.070 0.054 0.085  
 SA -12.0 46.2  
 \*

XS FULLV 0 \* \* \* 0.0115  
 \*

\* SRD LSEL XSSKEW  
 BR BRIDG 0 504.77 5.0  
 GR 0.0, 505.00 0.1, 496.58 4.5, 494.35 9.9, 493.54  
 GR 14.8, 491.97 16.2, 491.51 18.7, 491.12 20.8, 491.37  
 GR 23.7, 491.94 27.2, 492.45 32.6, 495.59 34.6, 496.05  
 GR 35.2, 504.54 0.0, 505.00  
 \*

\* BRTYPE BRWDTH  
 CD 1 22.5  
 N 0.050  
 \*

\* SRD EMBWID IPAVE  
 XR RDWAY 11 20.5 1  
 GR -180.5, 511.49 -107.9, 508.80 -15.4, 506.76 0.0, 506.66  
 GR 35.3, 506.16 65.8, 505.84 109.8, 505.10 148.9, 505.01  
 GR 235.8, 506.75 261.4, 508.40  
 \*

XT APTEM 67 0.  
 GR -180.5, 511.49 -107.9, 508.80  
 GR -29.1, 506.93 -19.0, 506.51 0.0, 495.38 4.2, 492.35  
 GR 6.3, 491.43 17.4, 491.12 22.9, 490.96 25.5, 491.32  
 GR 27.0, 492.36 29.0, 493.37 32.2, 496.97 37.8, 497.32  
 GR 47.2, 496.60 64.7, 497.22 84.8, 498.07 91.3, 501.48  
 GR 104.1, 502.52 124.1, 503.29 137.4, 503.65 171.1, 502.36  
 GR 241.0, 504.64 257.0, 506.25 261.4, 508.40  
 \*

AS APPR1 58 \* \* \* 0.0090  
 GT  
 N 0.040 0.063 0.065  
 SA -19.0 32.2  
 \*

HP 1 BRIDG 500.39 1 500.39  
 HP 2 BRIDG 500.39 \* \* 3700  
 HP 1 APPR1 504.58 1 504.58  
 HP 2 APPR1 504.58 \* \* 3700  
 \*  
 HP 1 BRIDG 505.00 1 505.00  
 HP 2 BRIDG 505.00 \* \* 4094  
 HP 1 BRIDG 501.24 1 501.24  
 HP 2 RDWAY 507.03 \* \* 1637

APPENDIX B:  
**WSPRO OUTPUT FILE**

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	245	22809	35	44				3699
500.39		245	22809	35	44	1.00	0	35	3699

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.39	0.1	34.9	245.3	22809.	3700.	15.09
X STA.	0.1	4.5	6.8		8.8	10.6
A(I)		21.8	13.9	13.1	12.1	11.3
V(I)		8.47	13.30	14.12	15.34	16.30
X STA.	12.1	13.5	14.8		16.0	17.1
A(I)		11.1	10.5	10.3	10.0	9.9
V(I)		16.64	17.65	18.01	18.56	18.78
X STA.	18.2	19.3	20.3		21.5	22.6
A(I)		9.6	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.5
V(I)		19.32	18.92	18.64	18.15	17.69
X STA.	23.8	25.1	26.5		28.2	30.3
A(I)		10.8	11.3	12.7	14.6	22.0
V(I)		17.19	16.35	14.61	12.65	8.40

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	2	478	48329	48	54				8543
	3	645	31227	209	210				6428
504.58		1122	79556	257	264	1.42	-15	241	11162

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
504.58	-15.8	241.2	1122.4	79556.	3700.	3.30
X STA.	-15.8	-0.4	4.3		7.3	10.1
A(I)		70.1	50.0	38.9	36.8	34.8
V(I)		2.64	3.70	4.75	5.03	5.31
X STA.	12.7	15.2	17.6		19.9	22.2
A(I)		33.7	32.2	31.9	31.7	31.6
V(I)		5.49	5.75	5.79	5.83	5.85
X STA.	24.6	27.3	31.2		38.3	45.5
A(I)		35.0	42.5	53.8	54.9	57.8
V(I)		5.29	4.35	3.44	3.37	3.20
X STA.	52.7	61.0	70.5		81.6	119.4
A(I)		63.6	70.2	77.5	115.4	159.7
V(I)		2.91	2.63	2.39	1.60	1.16

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.  

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	398	32372	0	88				0
505.00		398	32372	0	88	1.00	0	35	0

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
505.00	0.0	35.2	398.1	32372.	4094.	10.28
X STA.	0.0	3.8	5.9		7.7	9.5
A(I)	34.4	22.0	20.3		19.3	18.7
V(I)	5.94	9.29	10.06		10.60	10.96
X STA.	11.1	12.6	14.0		15.4	16.6
A(I)	18.2	17.1	17.2		16.6	16.3
V(I)	11.28	11.98	11.93		12.35	12.53
X STA.	17.8	19.1	20.3		21.5	22.8
A(I)	16.4	16.3	16.9		16.7	17.4
V(I)	12.49	12.56	12.15		12.26	11.80
X STA.	24.2	25.6	27.1		28.9	31.1
A(I)	17.8	18.7	20.7		22.8	34.4
V(I)	11.48	10.94	9.91		8.98	5.95

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.  

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	275	26887	35	46				4382
501.24		275	26887	35	46	1.00	0	35	4382

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 4; SECID = RDWAY; SRD = 11.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
507.03	-27.6	240.1	306.3	6554.	1637.	5.34
X STA.	-27.6	25.7	42.8		59.2	73.2
A(I)	20.8	14.5	17.0		16.8	15.1
V(I)	3.94	5.64	4.81		4.87	5.40
X STA.	84.0	92.9	100.7		107.8	114.3
A(I)	14.0	13.4	12.9		12.5	12.7
V(I)	5.85	6.10	6.32		6.53	6.46
X STA.	120.8	127.2	133.6		140.1	146.5
A(I)	12.6	12.7	12.9		12.9	13.4
V(I)	6.51	6.46	6.34		6.34	6.12
X STA.	153.2	160.9	169.7		181.0	196.3
A(I)	14.3	14.9	16.8		18.8	27.3
V(I)	5.74	5.50	4.86		4.36	3.00

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.  

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	11	220	30	30				39
	2	614	70406	51	58				12077
	3	1247	88647	227	229				16587
507.31		1873	159273	308	316	1.19	-48	259	24016

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
507.31	-48.5	259.3	1873.0	159273.	5700.	3.04
X STA.	-48.5	-0.9	5.0		9.1	12.9
A(I)	122.8	79.5	65.0		62.4	58.7
V(I)	2.32	3.58	4.39		4.57	4.85
X STA.	16.6	20.0	23.5		27.2	33.3
A(I)	56.2	56.6	59.0		76.4	79.7
V(I)	5.08	5.03	4.83		3.73	3.57
X STA.	41.1	48.5	56.2		64.7	73.7
A(I)	79.1	81.7	87.8		88.9	95.6
V(I)	3.60	3.49	3.25		3.20	2.98
X STA.	83.6	103.0	137.7		169.9	199.7
A(I)	123.9	148.5	140.7		136.3	174.1
V(I)	2.30	1.92	2.02		2.09	1.64

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	1	256	24324	35	45				3952
500.71		256	24324	35	45	1.00	0	35	3952

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 3; SECID = BRIDG; SRD = 0.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
500.71	0.1	34.9	256.4	24324.	3940.	15.37
X STA.	0.1	4.4	6.8	8.7	10.5	12.1
A(I)	22.7	15.0	13.4	12.6	11.9	
V(I)	8.67	13.13	14.70	15.59	16.62	
X STA.	12.1	13.5	14.8	16.0	17.1	18.2
A(I)	11.6	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.1	
V(I)	17.01	18.07	18.47	18.75	19.58	
X STA.	18.2	19.3	20.3	21.4	22.6	23.9
A(I)	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.7	10.9	
V(I)	19.48	19.07	19.44	18.49	18.01	
X STA.	23.9	25.2	26.6	28.2	30.4	34.9
A(I)	11.3	11.9	13.3	15.0	23.4	
V(I)	17.48	16.62	14.85	13.12	8.40	

CROSS-SECTION PROPERTIES: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.

WSEL	SA#	AREA	K	TOPW	WETP	ALPH	LEW	REW	QCR
	2	500	51567	49	55				9074
	3	742	38895	214	215				7849
505.04		1242	90462	262	269	1.37	-16	246	13116

VELOCITY DISTRIBUTION: ISEQ = 5; SECID = APPR1; SRD = 58.

WSEL	LEW	REW	AREA	K	Q	VEL
505.04	-16.6	245.8	1241.9	90462.	3940.	3.17
X STA.	-16.6	-0.2	4.5	7.7	10.6	13.4
A(I)	79.1	52.5	43.7	40.0	38.2	
V(I)	2.49	3.75	4.51	4.92	5.16	
X STA.	13.4	16.0	18.6	21.1	23.6	26.3
A(I)	36.6	36.6	35.5	35.3	36.8	
V(I)	5.39	5.38	5.55	5.57	5.36	
X STA.	26.3	29.8	36.4	43.8	50.9	58.7
A(I)	42.4	56.8	58.9	59.8	64.8	
V(I)	4.65	3.47	3.34	3.29	3.04	
X STA.	58.7	67.4	77.4	92.3	158.3	245.8
A(I)	69.0	75.6	92.1	141.8	146.6	
V(I)	2.86	2.61	2.14	1.39	1.34	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITA:XS	*****	-25	349	1.88	*****	500.33	497.78	3700	498.45
-47	*****	62	28615	1.07	*****	*****	0.98	10.61	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.91 499.44 498.33

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 497.95 518.79 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 497.95 518.79 498.33

FULLV:FV	48	-34	392	1.57	0.70	501.03	498.33	3700	499.46
0	48	68	32769	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.91	9.43	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

APPR1:AS	58	-8	501	0.97	0.69	501.70	*****	3700	500.73
58	58	90	35372	1.14	0.00	-0.02	0.62	7.39	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A \_ S \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D !!!!!  
 SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 3700. 500.39

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	48	0	245	3.54	*****	503.93	500.39	3700	500.39
0	48	35	22813	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	15.08	

TYPE PPCD FLOW C P/A LSEL BLEN XLAB XRAB  
 1. \*\*\*\* 1. 1.000 \*\*\*\*\* 504.77 \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							

<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	36	-15	1121	0.24	0.29	504.82	499.45	3700	504.58
58	39	241	79457	1.42	0.59	-0.01	0.33	3.30	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.650	0.381	49314.	3.	38.	504.49

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	-48.	-26.	62.	3700.	28615.	349.	10.61	498.45
FULLV:FV	0.	-35.	68.	3700.	32769.	392.	9.43	499.46
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	35.	3700.	22813.	245.	15.08	500.39
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	*****	0.	*****	*****	1.00	*****
APPR1:AS	58.	-16.	241.	3700.	79457.	1121.	3.30	504.58

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPR1:AS	3.	38.	49314.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	497.78	0.98	489.88	518.24	*****	1.88	500.33	498.45	
FULLV:FV	498.33	0.91	490.43	518.79	0.70	0.00	1.57	501.03	
BRIDG:BR	500.39	1.00	491.12	505.00	*****	3.54	503.93	500.39	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	505.01	511.49	*****	*****	*****	*****	
APPR1:AS	499.45	0.33	490.88	511.41	0.29	0.59	0.24	504.82	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITA:XS	*****	-66	523	2.46	*****	502.42	499.96	5700	499.96
	-47	*****	84	44096	1.34	*****	*****	1.19	10.89

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 1.10 501.23 500.51

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 499.46 518.79 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 499.46 518.79 500.51

FULLV:FV	48	-115	648	1.85	0.66	503.09	500.51	5700	501.24
	0	48	96	53384	1.54	0.00	0.01	1.10	8.80

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

APPR1:AS	58	-11	692	1.27	0.69	503.78	*****	5700	502.51
	58	58	178	51531	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.69	8.24

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.  
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 508.86 0.00 502.76 505.01

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===220 FLOW CLASS 1 (4) SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE PRESSURE FLOW.  
 WS3,WSIU,WS1,LSEL = 501.66 506.54 506.80 504.77

===245 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 2 (5) SOLUTION.

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	48	0	398	1.64	*****	506.64	500.90	4094	505.00
	0	*****	35	32372	1.00	*****	*****	0.54	10.28

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	5.	0.448	*****	504.77	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.	38.	0.05	0.17	507.43	0.01	1637.	507.03

	Q	WLEN	LEW	REW	DMAX	DAVG	VMAX	VAVG	HAVG	CAVG
LT:	91.	46.	-28.	18.	0.6	0.3	4.0	5.8	0.7	3.1
RT:	1546.	222.	18.	240.	2.0	1.3	6.1	5.3	1.7	3.1

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	36	-48	1873	0.17	0.18	507.48	500.74	5700	507.31
	58	39	259	159327	1.19	0.60	0.01	0.24	3.04

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	-48.	-67.	84.	5700.	44096.	523.	10.89	499.96
FULLV:FV	0.	-116.	96.	5700.	53384.	648.	8.80	501.24
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	35.	4094.	32372.	398.	10.28	505.00
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	91.	1637.	0.	*****	1.00	507.03
APPR1:AS	58.	-49.	259.	5700.	159327.	1873.	3.04	507.31

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPR1:AS	*****	*****	*****

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	499.96	1.19	489.88	518.24	*****	2.46	502.42	499.96	
FULLV:FV	500.51	1.10	490.43	518.79	0.66	0.00	1.85	503.09	
BRIDG:BR	500.90	0.54	491.12	505.00	*****	1.64	506.64	505.00	
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	505.01	511.49	0.05	*****	0.17	507.43	
APPR1:AS	500.74	0.24	490.88	511.41	0.18	0.60	0.17	507.48	

# WSPRO OUTPUT FILE (continued)

U.S. Geological Survey WSPRO Input File newb016.wsp  
 Hydraulic analysis for structure NEWBTH00500016 Date: 04-SEP-97  
 TH 50 CROSSING HALLS BROOK IN NEWBURY, VT RLB  
 \*\*\* RUN DATE & TIME: 10-31-97 09:47

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
EXITA:XS	*****	-29	368	1.97	*****	500.62	498.04	3940	498.66
	-47 *****	65	30460	1.10	*****	*****	1.01	10.71	

===125 FR# EXCEEDS FNTEST AT SECID "FULLV": TRIALS CONTINUED.  
 FNTEST,FR#,WSEL,CRWS = 0.80 0.93 499.67 498.59

===110 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": REDUCED DELTAY.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,DELTAY = 498.16 518.79 0.50

===115 WSEL NOT FOUND AT SECID "FULLV": USED WSMIN = CRWS.  
 WSLIM1,WSLIM2,CRWS = 498.16 518.79 498.59

FULLV:FV									
	48	-39	417	1.63	0.70	501.32	498.59	3940	499.69
	0 48	71	35093	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.93	9.44	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

APPR1:AS									
	58	-9	528	0.98	0.67	501.98	*****	3940	501.00
	58	91	38045	1.13	0.00	-0.02	0.61	7.47	

<<<<THE ABOVE RESULTS REFLECT "NORMAL" (UNCONSTRICTED) FLOW>>>>

===215 FLOW CLASS 1 SOLUTION INDICATES POSSIBLE ROAD OVERFLOW.  
 WS1,WSSD,WS3,RGMIN = 505.04 0.00 500.71 505.01

===260 ATTEMPTING FLOW CLASS 4 SOLUTION.

===285 CRITICAL WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION A \_ S \_ S \_ U \_ M \_ E \_ D !!!!!  
 SECID "BRIDG" Q,CRWS = 3940. 500.71

<<<<RESULTS REFLECTING THE CONSTRICTED FLOW FOLLOW>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
BRIDG:BR	48	0	256	3.68	*****	504.38	500.71	3940	500.71
	0 48	35	24308	1.00	*****	*****	1.00	15.38	

TYPE	PPCD	FLOW	C	P/A	LSEL	BLEN	XLAB	XRAB
1.	****	4.	1.000	*****	504.77	*****	*****	*****

XSID:CODE	SRD	FLEN	HF	VHD	EGL	ERR	Q	WSEL
RDWAY:RG	11.							

<<<<EMBANKMENT IS NOT OVERTOPPED>>>>

XSID:CODE	SRDL	LEW	AREA	VHD	HF	EGL	CRWS	Q	WSEL
SRD	FLEN	REW	K	ALPH	HO	ERR	FR#	VEL	
APPR1:AS	36	-16	1241	0.21	0.28	505.25	499.62	3940	505.04
	58	39	90396	1.37	0.59	0.00	0.30	3.17	

M(G)	M(K)	KQ	XLKQ	XRKQ	OTEL
0.653	0.423	52211.	3.	38.	*****

<<<<END OF BRIDGE COMPUTATIONS>>>>

FIRST USER DEFINED TABLE.

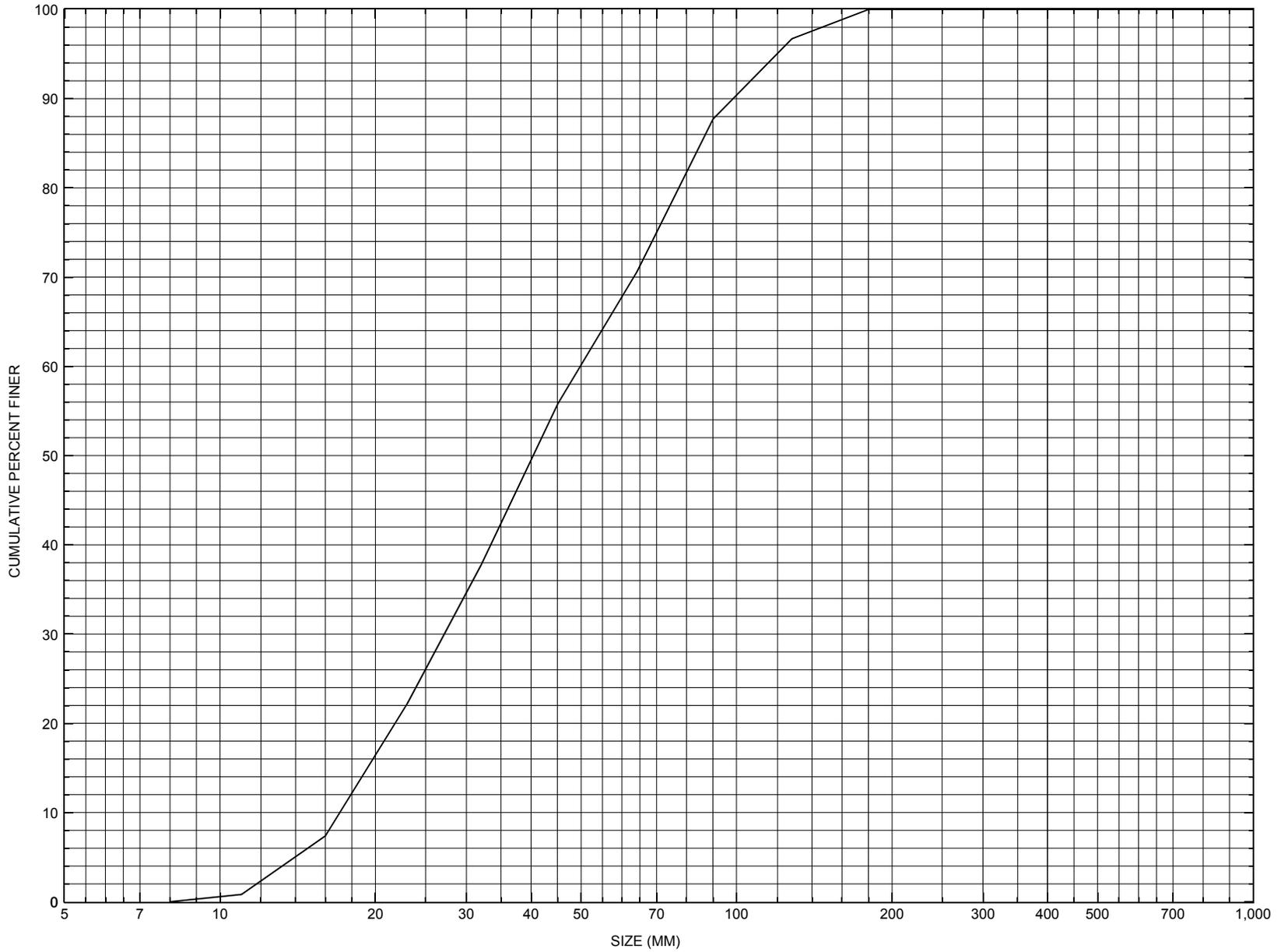
XSID:CODE	SRD	LEW	REW	Q	K	AREA	VEL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	-48.	-30.	65.	3940.	30460.	368.	10.71	498.66
FULLV:FV	0.	-40.	71.	3940.	35093.	417.	9.44	499.69
BRIDG:BR	0.	0.	35.	3940.	24308.	256.	15.38	500.71
RDWAY:RG	11.	*****	*****	0.	0.	0.	1.00	*****
APPR1:AS	58.	-17.	246.	3940.	90396.	1241.	3.17	505.04

XSID:CODE	XLKQ	XRKQ	KQ
APPR1:AS	3.	38.	52211.

SECOND USER DEFINED TABLE.

XSID:CODE	CRWS	FR#	YMIN	YMAX	HF	HO	VHD	EGL	WSEL
EXITA:XS	498.04	1.01	489.88	518.24	*****	*****	1.97	500.62	498.66
FULLV:FV	498.59	0.93	490.43	518.79	0.70	0.00	1.63	501.32	499.69
BRIDG:BR	500.71	1.00	491.12	505.00	*****	*****	3.68	504.38	500.71
RDWAY:RG	*****	*****	505.01	511.49	0.07	*****	0.21	505.18	*****
APPR1:AS	499.62	0.30	490.88	511.41	0.28	0.59	0.21	505.25	505.04

APPENDIX C:  
**BED-MATERIAL PARTICLE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION**



Appendix C. Bed material particle-size distribution for a pebble count in the channel approach of structure NEWBTH00500016, in Newbury, Vermont.

APPENDIX D:  
**HISTORICAL DATA FORM**



Structure Number NEWBTH00500016

### General Location Descriptive

Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) E. BOEHMLER  
Date (MM/DD/YY) 03 / 27 / 95  
Highway District Number (I - 2; nn) 07 County (FIPS county code; I - 3; nnn) 017  
Town (FIPS place code; I - 4; nnnnn) 48175 Mile marker (I - 11; nnn.nnn) 000000  
Waterway (I - 6) HALLS BROOK Road Name (I - 7): -  
Route Number TH050 Vicinity (I - 9) 0.05 MI JCT TH 50 + TH 1  
Topographic Map Newbury Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080104  
Latitude (I - 16; nnnn.n) 44032 Longitude (I - 17; nnnnn.n) 072056

### Select Federal Inventory Codes

FHWA Structure Number (I - 8) 10090700160907  
Maintenance responsibility (I - 21; nn) 03 Maximum span length (I - 48; nnnn) 0038  
Year built (I - 27; YYYY) 1976 Structure length (I - 49; nnnnnn) 000044  
Average daily traffic, ADT (I - 29; nnnnnn) 000150 Deck Width (I - 52; nn.n) 205  
Year of ADT (I - 30; YY) 93 Channel & Protection (I - 61; n) 6  
Opening skew to Roadway (I - 34; nn) 00 Waterway adequacy (I - 71; n) 6  
Operational status (I - 41; X) A Underwater Inspection Frequency (I - 92B; XYY) N  
Structure type (I - 43; nnn) 501 Year Reconstructed (I - 106) 0000  
Approach span structure type (I - 44; nnn) 000 Clear span (nnn.n ft) -  
Number of spans (I - 45; nnn) 001 Vertical clearance from streambed (nnn.n ft) 012.8  
Number of approach spans (I - 46; nnnn) 0000 Waterway of full opening (nnn.n ft<sup>2</sup>) -

Comments:

The structural inspection report of 10/11/93 indicates that the structure is a prestressed concrete slab type bridge. The abutment walls are grouted, laid up stone blocks with grouted stone and concrete retaining walls and concrete caps. Sections of the grouting have broken or spalled out on the right abutment. Stone and boulder fill is reported in front of and around the ends of each abutment. Some of this same stone fill is noted on the banks upstream and downstream of the bridge. The banks are described as showing signs of erosion from previous flooding. A small, "home-made", stone dam is reported across the channel under the bridge. There is no indication made on the report as to the footings being (Continued, page 33)

## Bridge Hydrologic Data

Is there hydrologic data available? Y if No, type ctrl-n h VTAOT Drainage area (mi<sup>2</sup>): 23.5

Terrain character: -

Stream character & type: -

Streambed material: -

Discharge Data (cfs):  
 Q<sub>2.33</sub> - Q<sub>10</sub> 1500 Q<sub>25</sub> 2200  
 Q<sub>50</sub> 3000 Q<sub>100</sub> 3700 Q<sub>500</sub> -

Record flood date (MM/DD/YY): - / - / - Water surface elevation (ft): -

Estimated Discharge (cfs): - Velocity at Q 25 (ft/s): 12.1

Ice conditions (Heavy, Moderate, Light): - Debris (Heavy, Moderate, Light): -

The stage increases to maximum highwater elevation (Rapidly, Not rapidly): -

The stream response is (Flashy, Not flashy): -

Describe any significant site conditions upstream or downstream that may influence the stream's stage: -

Watershed storage area (in percent): - %

The watershed storage area is: - (1-mainly at the headwaters; 2- uniformly distributed; 3-immediatly upstream of the site)

### Water Surface Elevation Estimates for Existing Structure:

Peak discharge frequency	Q <sub>2.33</sub>	Q <sub>10</sub>	Q <sub>25</sub>	Q <sub>50</sub>	Q <sub>100</sub>
Water surface elevation (ft)	-	496.8	498.5	500.8	502.2
Velocity (ft/sec)	-	-	12.1	-	-

Long term stream bed changes: -

Is the roadway overtopped below the Q<sub>100</sub>? (Yes, No, Unknown): U Frequency: -

Relief Elevation (ft): - Discharge over roadway at Q<sub>100</sub> (ft<sup>3</sup>/sec): -

Are there other structures nearby? (Yes, No, Unknown): U If No or Unknown, type ctrl-n os

Upstream distance (miles): - Town: - Year Built: -

Highway No. : - Structure No. : - Structure Type: -

Clear span (ft): - Clear Height (ft): - Full Waterway (ft<sup>2</sup>): -

Downstream distance (*miles*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Town: - \_\_\_\_\_ Year Built: - \_\_\_\_\_  
Highway No. : - \_\_\_\_\_ Structure No. : - \_\_\_\_\_ Structure Type: - \_\_\_\_\_  
Clear span (*ft*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Clear Height (*ft*): - \_\_\_\_\_ Full Waterway (*ft*<sup>2</sup>): - \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

**exposed, undermining, or settling.**

### USGS Watershed Data

#### Watershed Hydrographic Data

Drainage area (*DA*) 23.35 mi<sup>2</sup>                      Lake/pond/swamp area 0.39 mi<sup>2</sup>  
Watershed storage (*ST*) 1.7 %  
Bridge site elevation 500 ft                      Headwater elevation 1440 ft  
Main channel length 9.74 mi  
10% channel length elevation 530 ft                      85% channel length elevation 960 ft  
Main channel slope (*S*) 44 ft / mi

#### Watershed Precipitation Data

Average site precipitation - \_\_\_\_\_ in                      Average headwater precipitation - \_\_\_\_\_ in  
Maximum 2yr-24hr precipitation event (*I24,2*) - \_\_\_\_\_ in  
Average seasonal snowfall (*Sn*) - \_\_\_\_\_ ft

## Bridge Plan Data

Are plans available? Y *If no, type ctrl-n pl* Date issued for construction (MM / YYYY): 01 / 1976

Project Number TH3606 Minimum channel bed elevation: 492.04

Low superstructure elevation: USLAB 505.0 DSLAB 505.0 USRAB 504.37 DSRAB 504.3

Benchmark location description:

**BM#1, Spike in root of a 14 inch elm tree on the right bank downstream, elevation 500.00. Tree is located about 36 feet right-bankward from the right abutment then about 43 feet perpendicular to the centerline of the roadway in a downstream direction.**

Reference Point (MSL, Arbitrary, Other): Arbitrary Datum (NAD27, NAD83, Other): Arbitrary

Foundation Type: 4 (1-Spreadfooting; 2-Pile; 3-Gravity; 4-Unknown)

If 1: Footing Thickness - Footing bottom elevation: -

If 2: Pile Type: - (1-Wood; 2-Steel or metal; 3-Concrete) Approximate pile driven length: -

If 3: Footing bottom elevation: -

Is boring information available? N *If no, type ctrl-n bi* Number of borings taken: -

Foundation Material Type: 3 (1-regolith, 2-bedrock, 3-unknown)

Briefly describe material at foundation bottom elevation or around piles:

**NO FOUNDATION MATERIAL INFORMATION.**

Comments:

**The plans call for the original stone wall abutments to remain and be capped with concrete.**

**Other locations shown on the plans with elevations are: 1) On top of the concrete at the corner of the upstream end of the right abutment where it meets the wingwall at the base of the guard rail, elevation 506.04, and 2) the point at the same location on the upstream left abutment corner, elevation 506.67. The wingwalls are parallel with the trend of the roadway.**

### Cross-sectional Data

Is cross-sectional data available? Y *If no, type ctrl-n xs*

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **This is the upstream bridge face cross section from left to right bank. The channel baseline runs along the left bank 4 feet from the streamward face of the left abutment.**

Station	4	12	13.2	15.5	19.0	24.0	34.0	40.0	-	-	-
Feature	LCL	-	LEW	-	TD	-	REW	LCR	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	505.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	505.0	-	-	-
Bed elevation	499.6	499.6	493.7	492.2	492.0	492.0	494.2	496.5	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source (FEMA, VTAOT, Other)? VTAOT

Comments: **A downstream bridge face cross section exists 4 feet under the bridge.**

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed elevation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low chord to bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E:  
**LEVEL I DATA FORM**



Structure Number NEWBURYTH00500016

### A. General Location Descriptive

1. Data collected by (First Initial, Full last name) J. DEGNAN Date (MM/DD/YY) 08 / 29 / 1995

2. Highway District Number 07 Mile marker - \_\_\_\_\_  
 County ORANGE (017) Town NEWBURY (48175)  
 Waterway (1 - 6) HALLS BROOK Road Name - \_\_\_\_\_  
 Route Number TH050 Hydrologic Unit Code: 01080104

3. Descriptive comments:

**This is a pre-stressed concrete slab type bridge. The abutment walls are grouted laid-up stone with cement caps. It is located 0.05 miles from the junction with TH1.**

### B. Bridge Deck Observations

4. Surface cover... LBUS 5 RBUS 5 LBDS 5 RBDS 5 Overall 5  
 (2b us,ds,lb,rb: 1- Urban; 2- Suburban; 3- Row crops; 4- Pasture; 5- Shrub- and brushland; 6- Forest; 7- Wetland)  
 5. Ambient water surface... US 1 UB 2 DS 1 (1- pool; 2- riffle)  
 6. Bridge structure type 1 (1- single span; 2- multiple span; 3- single arch; 4- multiple arch; 5- cylindrical culvert; 6- box culvert; or 7- other)  
 7. Bridge length 44 (feet) Span length 38 (feet) Bridge width 20.5 (feet)

#### Road approach to bridge:

8. LB 2 RB 0 (0 even, 1- lower, 2- higher)

9. LB 1 RB 1 (1- Paved, 2- Not paved)

10. Embankment slope (run / rise in feet / foot):

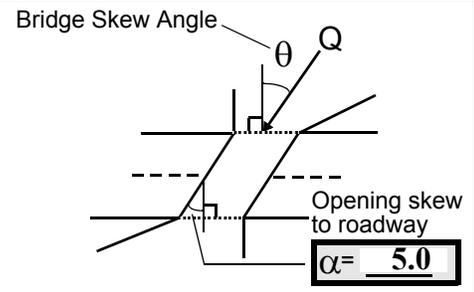
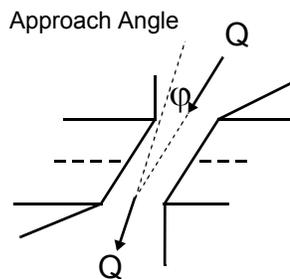
US left -- US right --

	Protection		13.Erosion	14.Severity
	11.Type	12.Cond.		
LBUS	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
RBUS	<u>0</u>	-	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
RBDS	<u>0</u>	-	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LBDS	<u>0</u>	-	<u>0</u>	-

Bank protection types: 0- none; 1- < 12 inches;  
 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches;  
 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee  
 Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped;  
 3- eroded; 4- failed  
 Erosion: 0 - none; 1- channel erosion; 2-  
 road wash; 3- both; 4- other  
 Erosion Severity: 0 - none; 1- slight; 2- moderate;  
 3- severe

#### Channel approach to bridge (BF):

15. Angle of approach: 30 16. Bridge skew: 40



17. Channel impact zone 1: Exist? Y (Y or N)  
 Where? RB (LB, RB) Severity 3  
 Range? 50 feet US (US, UB, DS) to 0 feet US

Channel impact zone 2: Exist? N (Y or N)  
 Where? - (LB, RB) Severity -  
 Range? - feet - (US, UB, DS) to - feet -

Impact Severity: 0- none to very slight; 1- Slight; 2- Moderate; 3- Severe

18. Bridge Type: 1b

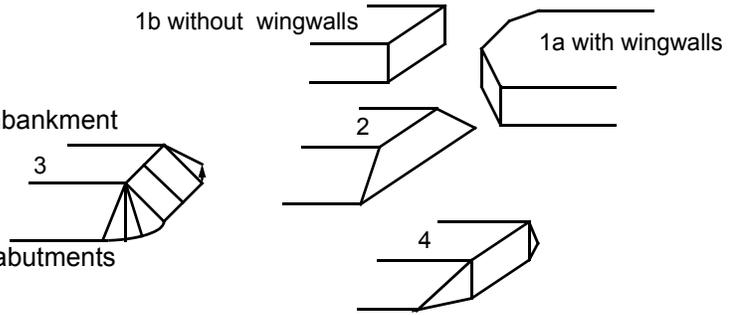
1a- Vertical abutments with wingwalls

1b- Vertical abutments without wingwalls

2- Vertical abutments and wingwalls, sloping embankment  
Wingwalls parallel to abut. face

3- Spill through abutments

4- Sloping embankment, vertical wingwalls and abutments  
Wingwall angle less than 90°.



19. Bridge Deck Comments (surface cover variations, measured bridge and span lengths, bridge type variations, approach overflow width, etc.)

**#7: Values are from the VTAOT files. The measured bridge length is 42 feet and the width is 21 feet.**

**#17: There is another, moderate impact zone beyond two bridge lengths. It starts at 150 feet US on the left and impacts the base of the left road approach.**

### C. Upstream Channel Assessment

21. Bank height (BF)		22. Bank angle (BF)		26. % Veg. cover (BF)		27. Bank material (BF)		28. Bank erosion (BF)		
SRD	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
50.5	14.0			3.5	1	1	12	12	1	3
23. Bank width <u>30.0</u>		24. Channel width <u>50.0</u>		25. Thalweg depth <u>51.5</u>		29. Bed Material <u>231</u>				
30. Bank protection type: LB <u>2</u> RB <u>4</u>			31. Bank protection condition: LB <u>2</u> RB <u>3</u>							

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face      % Vegetation (Veg) cover: 1- 0 to 25%; 2- 26 to 50%; 3- 51 to 75%; 4- 76 to 100%  
 Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm;  
 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade  
 Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting  
 Bank protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee  
 Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

32. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

**#30: The RB protection extends from 0 feet US to 30 feet US where it has been eroded and has subsequently slumped into the channel near the cut-bank. The LB protection extends from 0 feet US to 70 feet US along the base of the road approach. Protection may have existed as far as 150 feet US but has been eroded as a result of the channel impact noted in #19.**

33. Point/Side bar present? N (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) 34. Mid-bar distance: - 35. Mid-bar width: -  
 36. Point bar extent: - feet - (US, UB) to - feet - (US, UB, DS) positioned - %LB to - %RB  
 37. Material: -  
 38. Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; Note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):  
**NO POINT BARS**

**Beyond two bridge lengths, and opposite the LB impact, a silt-sand bar exists on RB with an approximate width of 4 feet and length of 20 feet.**

39. Is a cut-bank present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) 40. Where? RB (LB or RB)  
 41. Mid-bank distance: 35 42. Cut bank extent: 115 feet US (US, UB) to 22 feet US (US, UB, DS)  
 43. Bank damage: 3 (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)  
 44. Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):  
**Many minor inflows enter through the cut-bank, draining the flood plain during low flows.**

45. Is channel scour present? Y (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) 46. Mid-scour distance: 20  
 47. Scour dimensions: Length 15 Width 7 Depth : 1 Position 40 %LB to 65 %RB  
 48. Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):  
**Scour depth is based on a thalweg depth of 1 foot.**

49. Are there major confluences? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) 50. How many? -  
 51. Confluence 1: Distance - 52. Enters on - (LB or RB) 53. Type - (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)  
 Confluence 2: Distance - Enters on - (LB or RB) Type - (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)  
 54. Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):  
**NO MAJOR CONFLUENCES**

### D. Under Bridge Channel Assessment

55. Channel restraint (BF)? LB 2 (1- natural bank; 2- abutment; 3- artificial levee)

56. Height (BF)		57 Angle (BF)		61. Material (BF)		62. Erosion (BF)	
LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB
<u>25.0</u>		<u>1.5</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	-

58. Bank width (BF) - 59. Channel width - 60. Thalweg depth 90.0 63. Bed Material -

*Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm; 4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade*

*Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting*

64. Comments (bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

7

**#63: The channel bed under the bridge is type-2 stone fill. The stone fill is also piled at the base of the abutments.**

**There is a small "homemade" dam constructed out of the stone fill under the bridge with a scour hole immediately US.**

65. **Debris and Ice** Is there debris accumulation? \_\_\_\_ (Y or N) 66. Where? Y (1- Upstream; 2- At bridge; 3- Both)  
 67. Debris Potential DS (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High) 68. Capture Efficiency 2 (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)  
 69. Is there evidence of ice build-up? 1 (Y or N) Ice Blockage Potential N (1- Low; 2- Moderate; 3- High)  
 70. Debris and Ice Comments:  
 2

#69: The bridge is located after a large bend in the stream, increasing the ice blockage potential.

<u>Abutments</u>	71. Attack ∠(BF)	72. Slope ∠ (Qmax)	73. Toe loc. (BF)	74. Scour Condition	75. Scour depth	76. Exposure depth	77. Material	78. Length
LABUT		-	90	2	0	-	-	90.0
RABUT	2	35	90			2	0	35.0

Pushed: LB or RB Toe Location (Loc.): 0- even, 1- set back, 2- protrudes  
 Scour cond.: 0- not evident; 1- evident (comment); 2- footing exposed; 3- undermined footing; 4- piling exposed;  
 5- settled; 6- failed  
 Materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

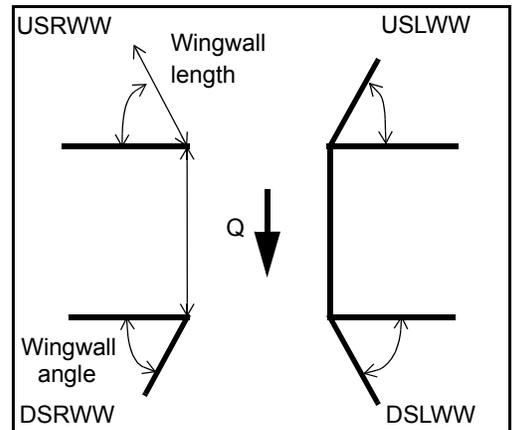
79. Abutment comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, debris, etc.):

-  
-  
2  
-

80. **Wingwalls:**

	Exist?	Material?	Scour Condition?	Scour depth?	Exposure depth?
USLWW:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
USRWW:	<u>N</u>	_____	-	_____	-
DSLWW:	-	_____	-	_____	<u>N</u>
DSRWW:	-	_____	-	_____	-

81. Angle?	Length?
<u>35.0</u>	_____
<u>1.0</u>	_____
<u>22.0</u>	_____
<u>23.0</u>	_____



Wingwall materials: 1- Concrete; 2- Stone masonry or drywall; 3- steel or metal; 4- wood

82. **Bank / Bridge Protection:**

Location	USLWW	USRWW	LABUT	RABUT	LB	RB	DSLWW	DSRWW
Type	-	-	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Condition	<u>N</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Extent	-	-	-	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	-

Bank / Bridge protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches;  
 5- wall / artificial levee  
 Bank / Bridge protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed  
 Protection extent: 1- entire base length; 2- US end; 3- DS end; 4- other

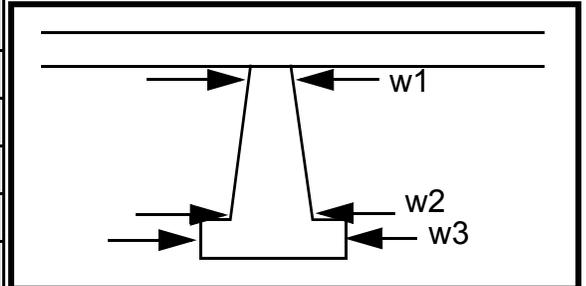
83. Wingwall and protection comments (eg. undermined penetration, unusual scour processes, etc.):

-  
-  
-  
-  
0  
-  
-  
0  
-  
-

**Piers:**

84. Are there piers? Th (Y or if N type ctrl-n pr)

85. Pier no.	width (w) feet			elevation (e) feet		
	w1	w2	w3	e@w1	e@w2	e@w3
Pier 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pier 4	-	-	-	-	-	-



Level 1 Pier Descr.	1	2	3	4
86. Location (BF)	ere are	road-	extend	
87. Type	no	way	for	
88. Material	tra-	are	abou	N
89. Shape	ditio	ceme	t 8	-
90. Inclined?	nal	nt	feet.	-
91. Attack ∠ (BF)	wing	road		-
92. Pushed	walls	appr		-
93. Length (feet)	-	-	-	-
94. # of piles	.	oach		-
95. Cross-members	Par-	retai		-
96. Scour Condition	allel	ning		-
97. Scour depth	to	walls		-
98. Exposure depth	the	that		-

LFP, LTB, LB, MCL, MCM, MCR, RB, RTB, RFP

1- Solid pier, 2- column, 3- bent

1- Wood; 2- concrete; 3- metal; 4- stone

1- Round; 2- Square; 3- Pointed

Y- yes; N- no

LB or RB

0- none; 1- laterals; 2- diagonals; 3- both

0- not evident; 1- evident (comment);  
2- footing exposed; 3- piling exposed;  
4- undermined footing; 5- settled; 6- failed

99. Pier comments (eg. undermined penetration, protection and protection extent, unusual scour processes, etc.):

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

### E. Downstream Channel Assessment

100.

SRD	Bank height (BF)		Bank angle (BF)		% Veg. cover (BF)		Bank material (BF)		Bank erosion (BF)		
	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	LB	RB	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bank width (BF) -		Channel width -			Thalweg depth -		Bed Material -				
Bank protection type (Qmax):			LB -	RB -	Bank protection condition:			LB -	RB -		

SRD - Section ref. dist. to US face      % Vegetation (Veg) cover: 1- 0 to 25%; 2- 26 to 50%; 3- 51 to 75%; 4- 76 to 100%

Bed and bank Material: 0- organics; 1- silt / clay, < 1/16mm; 2- sand, 1/16 - 2mm; 3- gravel, 2 - 64mm;  
4- cobble, 64 - 256mm; 5- boulder, > 256mm; 6- bedrock; 7- manmade

Bank Erosion: 0- not evident; 1- light fluvial; 2- moderate fluvial; 3- heavy fluvial / mass wasting

Bank protection types: 0- absent; 1- < 12 inches; 2- < 36 inches; 3- < 48 inches; 4- < 60 inches; 5- wall / artificial levee

Bank protection conditions: 1- good; 2- slumped; 3- eroded; 4- failed

Comments (eg. bank material variation, minor inflows, protection extent, etc.):

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

101. Is a drop structure present? - (Y or N, if N type ctrl-n ds)

102. Distance: - feet

103. Drop: - feet

104. Structure material: - (1- steel sheet pile; 2- wood pile; 3- concrete; 4- other)

105. Drop structure comments (eg. downstream scour depth):

- 

**NO PIERS**

106. Point/Side bar present? \_\_\_\_\_ (Y or N. if N type ctrl-n pb) Mid-bar distance: \_\_\_\_\_ Mid-bar width: \_\_\_\_\_

Point bar extent: \_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ (US, UB, DS) to 1 feet 1 (US, UB, DS) positioned 12 %LB to 12 %RB

Material: 2

Point or side bar comments (Circle Point or Side; note additional bars, material variation, status, etc.):

1

213

2

3

Is a cut-bank present? 2 (Y or if N type ctrl-n cb) Where? 2 (LB or RB) Mid-bank distance: The

Cut bank extent: RB feet typ (US, UB, DS) to e-3 feet pro (US, UB, DS)

Bank damage: tec- (1- eroded and/or creep; 2- slip failure; 3- block failure)

Cut bank comments (eg. additional cut banks, protection condition, etc.):

**tion extends from 0 feet DS to 38 feet DS. There is also some slumped type 1 protection that extends to 88 feet DS.**

**The LB type-2 protection extends from 0 feet DS to 47 feet DS.**

**The bed has stone fill extending into the scour hole.**

Is channel scour present? \_\_\_\_\_ (Y or if N type ctrl-n cs) Mid-scour distance: \_\_\_\_\_

Scour dimensions: Length \_\_\_\_\_ Width \_\_\_\_\_ Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ Positioned \_\_\_\_\_ %LB to \_\_\_\_\_ %RB

Scour comments (eg. additional scour areas, local scouring process, etc.):

Are there major confluences? N (Y or if N type ctrl-n mc) How many? - \_\_\_\_\_

Confluence 1: Distance NO Enters on DR (LB or RB) Type OP (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence 2: Distance STR Enters on UC (LB or RB) Type TU (1- perennial; 2- ephemeral)

Confluence comments (eg. confluence name):

**RE**

## F. Geomorphic Channel Assessment

107. Stage of reach evolution \_\_\_\_\_

- 1- Constructed
- 2- Stable
- 3- Aggraded
- 4- Degraded
- 5- Laterally unstable
- 6- Vertically and laterally unstable

108. Evolution comments (*Channel evolution not considering bridge effects; See HEC-20, Figure 1 for geomorphic descriptors*):

N  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-

# 109. G. Plan View Sketch

N

point bar		debris		flow		stone wall	
cut-bank		rip rap or stone fill		cross-section		other wall	
scour hole				ambient channel			

APPENDIX F:  
**SCOUR COMPUTATIONS**

SCOUR COMPUTATIONS

Structure Number: NEWBTH00500016                      Town:      NEWBURY  
 Road Number:        TH 50                                      County:    ORANGE  
 Stream:      HALLS BROOK

Initials RLB            Date:        10/16/97    Checked: LKS

Analysis of contraction scour, live-bed or clear water?

Critical Velocity of Bed Material (converted to English units)  
 $V_c = 11.21 * y_1^{0.1667} * D_{50}^{0.33}$  with  $S_s = 2.65$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 28, eq. 16)

Approach Section

Characteristic	100 yr	500 yr	other Q
Total discharge, cfs	3700	5700	3940
Main Channel Area, ft <sup>2</sup>	478	614	500
Left overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	0	11	0
Right overbank area, ft <sup>2</sup>	645	1247	742
Top width main channel, ft	48	51	49
Top width L overbank, ft	0	30	0
Top width R overbank, ft	209	227	214
D50 of channel, ft	0.1325	0.1325	0.1325
D50 left overbank, ft	--	--	--
D50 right overbank, ft	--	--	--
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, MC, ft	10.0	12.0	10.2
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, LOB, ft	ERR	0.4	ERR
y <sub>1</sub> , average depth, ROB, ft	3.1	5.5	3.5
Total conveyance, approach	79556	159273	90462
Conveyance, main channel	48329	70406	51567
Conveyance, LOB	0	220	0
Conveyance, ROB	31227	88647	38895
Percent discrepancy, conveyance	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Q <sub>m</sub> , discharge, MC, cfs	2247.7	2519.7	2246.0
Q <sub>l</sub> , discharge, LOB, cfs	0.0	7.9	0.0
Q <sub>r</sub> , discharge, ROB, cfs	1452.3	3172.5	1694.0
V <sub>m</sub> , mean velocity MC, ft/s	4.7	4.1	4.5
V <sub>l</sub> , mean velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	0.7	ERR
V <sub>r</sub> , mean velocity, ROB, ft/s	2.3	2.5	2.3
V <sub>c-m</sub> , crit. velocity, MC, ft/s	8.4	8.7	8.4
V <sub>c-l</sub> , crit. velocity, LOB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR
V <sub>c-r</sub> , crit. velocity, ROB, ft/s	ERR	ERR	ERR

Results

Live-bed(1) or Clear-Water(0) Contraction Scour?

Main Channel	0	0	0
Left Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A
Right Overbank	N/A	N/A	N/A

Clear Water Contraction Scour in MAIN CHANNEL

$y_2 = (Q_2^2 / (131 * D_m^{2/3} * W_2^2))^{3/7}$       Converted to English Units  
 $y_s = y_2 - y_{bridge}$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 32, eq. 20, 20a)

Bridge Section	Q100	Q500	Other Q
(Q) total discharge, cfs	3700	5700	3940
(Q) discharge thru bridge, cfs	3700	4094	3940
Main channel conveyance	22809	32372	24324
Total conveyance	22809	32372	24324
Q2, bridge MC discharge, cfs	3700	4094	3940
Main channel area, ft <sup>2</sup>	245	398	256
Main channel width (normal), ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
y <sub>bridge</sub> (avg. depth at br.), ft	7.06	11.34	7.38
D <sub>m</sub> , median (1.25*D <sub>50</sub> ), ft	0.165625	0.165625	0.165625
y <sub>2</sub> , depth in contraction, ft	11.32	12.23	11.95
y <sub>s</sub> , scour depth (y <sub>2</sub> -y <sub>bridge</sub> ), ft	4.26	0.89	4.57

Armoring

$D_c = [(1.94 * V^2) / (5.75 * \log(12.27 * y / D_{90}))^2] / [0.03 * (165 - 62.4)]$   
 Depth to Armoring =  $3 * (1 / P_c - 1)$   
 (Federal Highway Administration, 1993)

Downstream bridge face property	100-yr	500-yr	Other Q
Q, discharge thru bridge MC, cfs	3700	4094	3940
Main channel area (DS), ft <sup>2</sup>	245	275	256
Main channel width (normal), ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
Cum. width of piers, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adj. main channel width, ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
D <sub>90</sub> , ft	0.3230	0.3230	0.3230
D <sub>95</sub> , ft	0.3926	0.3926	0.3926
D <sub>c</sub> , critical grain size, ft	0.7372	0.6905	0.7538
P <sub>c</sub> , Decimal percent coarser than D <sub>c</sub>	0.000	0.000	0.000
Depth to armoring, ft	N/A	N/A	N/A

Pressure Flow Scour (contraction scour for orifice flow conditions)

Chang pressure flow equation  $H_b + Y_s = C_q * q_{br} / V_c$   
 $C_q = 1 / C_f * C_c$   $C_f = 1.5 * Fr^{0.43}$  ( $\leq 1$ )  $C_c = \sqrt{0.10 (H_b / (y_a - w) - 0.56)} + 0.79$  ( $\leq 1$ )  
 Umbrell pressure flow equation  
 $(H_b + Y_s) / y_a = 1.1021 * [(1 - w / y_a) * (V_a / V_c)]^{0.6031}$   
 (Richardson and other, 1995, p. 144-146)

	Q100	Q500	OtherQ
Q, total, cfs	3700	5700	3940
Q, thru bridge MC, cfs	3700	4094	3940
Vc, critical velocity, ft/s	8.38	8.65	8.42
Va, velocity MC approach, ft/s	4.70	4.10	4.49
Main channel width (normal), ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
Cum. width of piers in MC, ft	0.0	0.0	0.0
W, adjusted width, ft	34.7	35.1	34.7
qbr, unit discharge, ft <sup>2</sup> /s	106.6	116.6	113.5
Area of full opening, ft <sup>2</sup>	245.0	398.0	256.0
Hb, depth of full opening, ft	7.06	11.34	7.38
Fr, Froude number, bridge MC	0	0.54	0
Cf, Fr correction factor ( $\leq 1.0$ )	0.00	1.00	0.00
**Area at downstream face, ft <sup>2</sup>	N/A	275	N/A
**Hb, depth at downstream face, ft	N/A	7.83	N/A
**Fr, Froude number at DS face	ERR	0.94	ERR
**Cf, for downstream face ( $\leq 1.0$ )	N/A	1.00	N/A
Elevation of Low Steel, ft	0	504.77	0
Elevation of Bed, ft	-7.06	493.43	-7.38
Elevation of Approach, ft	0	507.31	0
Friction loss, approach, ft	0	0.18	0
Elevation of WS immediately US, ft	0.00	507.13	0.00
ya, depth immediately US, ft	7.06	13.70	7.38
Mean elevation of deck, ft	0	506.41	0
w, depth of overflow, ft ( $\geq 0$ )	0.00	0.72	0.00
Cc, vert contrac correction ( $\leq 1.0$ )	1.00	0.97	1.00
**Cc, for downstream face ( $\leq 1.0$ )	ERR	0.856066	ERR
Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft	N/A	2.60	N/A
Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft	N/A	-2.02	N/A

\*\*=for UNsubmerged orifice flow using estimated downstream bridge face properties.

\*\*Ys, scour w/Chang equation, ft N/A 7.91 N/A

\*\*Ys, scour w/Umbrell equation, ft ERR 1.48 ERR

In UNsubmerged orifice flow, an adjusted scour depth using the Laursen equation results and the estimated downstream bridge face properties can also be computed ( $y_s = y_2 - y_{\text{bridgeDS}}$ )

y2, from Laursen's equation, ft	11.32	12.23	11.95
WSEL at downstream face, ft	--	501.24	--
Depth at downstream face, ft	N/A	7.83	N/A
Ys, depth of scour (Laursen), ft	N/A	4.39	N/A

#### Abutment Scour

Froehlich's Abutment Scour

$Y_s/Y_1 = 2.27 * K_1 * K_2 * (a'/Y_1)^{0.43} * Fr_1^{0.61+1}$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 48, eq. 28)

Characteristic	Left Abutment			Right Abutment		
	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q	100 yr Q	500 yr Q	Other Q
(Qt), total discharge, cfs	3700	5700	3940	3700	5700	3940
a', abut.length blocking flow, ft	16	48.6	16.8	206.3	224.1	210.9
Ae, area of blocked flow ft2	76.48	125.46	83.57	624.86	939.45	721.51
Qe, discharge blocked abut., cfs	208.62	--	213.77	1383.59	--	1620.77
(If using Qtotal_outhernbank to obtain Ve, leave Qe blank and enter Ve and Fr manually)						
Ve, (Qe/Ae), ft/s	2.73	2.45	2.56	2.21	2.52	2.25
ya, depth of f/p flow, ft	4.78	2.58	4.97	3.03	4.19	3.42
--Coeff., K1, for abut. type (1.0, verti.; 0.82, verti. w/ wingwall; 0.55, spillthru)						
K1	1	1	1	1	1	1
--Angle (theta) of embankment (<90 if abut. points DS; >90 if abut. points US)						
theta	85	85	85	95	95	95
K2	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.01
Fr, froude number f/p flow	0.220	0.257	0.202	0.224	0.191	0.214
ys, scour depth, ft	11.97	11.55	12.11	20.10	23.51	21.39

HIRE equation ( $a'/y_a > 25$ )

$y_s = 4 * Fr^{0.33} * y_1 * K / 0.55$   
 (Richardson and others, 1995, p. 49, eq. 29)

a' (abut length blocked, ft)	16	48.6	16.8	206.3	224.1	210.9
y1 (depth f/p flow, ft)	4.78	2.58	4.97	3.03	4.19	3.42
a'/y1	3.35	18.83	3.38	68.11	53.46	61.65
Skew correction (p. 49, fig. 16)	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.01
Froude no. f/p flow	0.22	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.21
Ys w/ corr. factor K1/0.55:						
vertical	ERR	ERR	ERR	13.59	17.85	15.12
vertical w/ ww's	ERR	ERR	ERR	11.15	14.64	12.40
spill-through	ERR	ERR	ERR	7.48	9.82	8.32

#### Abutment riprap Sizing

##### Isbash Relationship

$$D50=y*K*Fr^2/(Ss-1) \text{ and } D50=y*K*(Fr^2)^{0.14}/(Ss-1)$$

(Richardson and others, 1995, p112, eq. 81,82)

Characteristic	Q100	Q500	Other Q	Q100	Q500	Other Q
Fr, Froude Number	1	0.94	1	1	0.94	1
y, depth of flow in bridge, ft	7.06	7.83	7.38	7.06	7.83	7.38
Median Stone Diameter for riprap at:						
left abutment						
right abutment, ft						
Fr<=0.8 (vertical abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr>0.8 (vertical abut.)	2.95	3.22	3.09	2.95	3.22	3.09
Fr<=0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Fr>0.8 (spillthrough abut.)	2.61	2.85	2.73	2.61	2.85	2.73

