

Index	Classification	Interpretation of drainage line stability
80 +	1. Very Stable	Drainage line is likely to be in a durable and resilient state and able to withstand major storm events. Only minimal drainage line monitoring is required, such as after very high flow events to evaluate whether stability has been retained.
70 - 80	2. Stable	Drainage line is stable, but it is important to closely assess the eight indicators on the “least healthy” zone type, to ascertain whether the drainage line is trending towards a less stable condition. If drainage line stability is declining, these indicator assessments will help with selecting appropriate remedial actions.
60 - 69	3. Potentially stabilising	Drainage line is potentially stabilising from an actively eroding and unstable state. Monitoring is required to determine if and what remedial actions may be needed in the future.
50 - 59	4. Unstable	Drainage line is actively eroding and remedial actions are required. It is important to determine if erosion is caused primarily by upslope or lateral flows into the drainage line(indicators 1 and 2), or by the presence of dispersive wall materials (indicators 7 and 8).
< 50	5. Very unstable	Drainage line is very actively eroding and immediate remedial actions are required. An examination of the eight indicators will help determine the causes of erosion and what remedial actions are needed.

Changes over time will be expressed in terms of the change in zone size as well as in the stability index values and can be used by the practitioner to evaluate trends in drainage line restoration (see Chapter 16). For example, are the less stable zones increasing in size, or becoming less stable? Is the inflow rate over the stream wall decreasing? As with LFA, the data may be put to use at a range of related scales: the health of the stream as a whole, the health of individual zone types and the individual processes as shown by the raw indicators.