MITIGATION PLAN (FINAL)

CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE HERTFORD COUNT, NORTH CAROLINA CHOWAN RIVER BASIN CATALOGING UNIT 03010204 CONTRACT NUMBER D06066-A



PREPARED FOR:



NCDENR - ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM 1652 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-16152

May 2008

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PREPARED BY:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP) circulated a request for proposals (RFP) for stream and wetland restoration in the Chowan River Basin. In response to the RFP, Restoration Systems, LLC (RS) is providing approximately 3375 stream mitigation units and 12.3 riparian wetland restoration units at the Cutawhiskie Creek Restoration Site (hereafter referred to as the Site). The Site, which is in the Chowan River Basin (Cataloguing Unit 03010204), is located approximately 9 miles southwest of Murfreesboro (36.3292N, 77.1645W [NAD27]) (Figure 1, Appendix A) in Hertford County, North Carolina. The Site, which is delimited by a conservation easement, encompasses approximately 22.9 acres. The Site is positioned within the floodplains at the confluence of Cutawhiskie Creek and an unnamed tributary to Cutawhiskie Creek (UT). Prior to restoration activities, the Site included approximately 2593 feet of Cutawhiskie Creek, approximately 2080 linear feet of the UT, and approximately 13 acres of restorable wetlands.

Pre-Construction Site Conditions

Cutawhiskie Creek and the UT were dredged in the mid-1960s in accordance with historic agricultural/silvicultural management practices. Impacts resulting from stream alteration include bank erosion, channel incision, and loss of characteristic riffle/pool complex morphology. Natural vegetation within adjacent areas, including stream buffers zones, was removed throughout much of the Site. The floodplain was impacted by deforestation and groundwater draw-down from stream channel dredging activities. A significant increase in nutrient and sediment loading has resulted from these site modifications, and adjacent wildlife habitats have been eliminated or fragmented.

The primary restoration features within the Site include the UT and approximately 13 acres of drained hydric soils within degraded wetlands. The UT has been dredged and straightened, such that it no longer retained stable dimension, pattern, and profile. The presence of hydric soils indicates that riparian wetlands were adjacent to Cutawhiskie Creek and the UT prior to anthropogenic channel impacts. Channel alteration had resulted in hydrologic modifications that effectively drained most of the adjacent wetlands.

Restoration Plan

A restoration plan was developed to restore the historic stream and wetland functions that existed at the Site prior to dredging and forest removal. Site restoration activities included the excavation of a new stream channel, floodplain excavation, removal of stumps and debris, existing channel backfilling and onsite drainage ditch removal, and final grading and soil preparation within the adjacent floodplain. These activities were proposed to reintroduce surface water flood hydrodynamics from a 0.9-square mile watershed along the newly restored length of stream and floodplain. The new channel was constructed to reflect regional stream characteristics and accommodate bankfull flows. Characteristic wetland soil features, groundwater wetland hydrology, and hydrophytic vegetation communities are expected develop in areas adjacent to the constructed channel. Wetland and adjacent slope soil surfaces were restored and the Site reforested to riparian and upland slope hardwood communities. Plant community associations were designed to mimic various communities described by Schafale and Weakley (1990), including Coastal Plain Levee Forest, Cypress-Gum Swamp, Mesic–Mixed Hardwood Forest, and Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamp.

Post-Construction Site Conditions

On-site restoration activities provide the following project mitigation units (see Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 2 [Appendix A] for additional details):

- 3418 Stream Mitigation Units (SMU)
 - Priority 1 Stream Restoration: 2540 linear feet (2540 SMU)
 - Passive Stream Restoration (braided channel): 359 linear feet (359 SMU)
 - Stream Preservation: 2593 linear feet (519 SMU)
- 12.5 Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMU)
 - Riparian Wetland Restoration: 11.9 acres (11.9 WMU)
 - Riparian Wetland Enhancement: 1.1 acres (0.6 WMU)

Numerous ecological benefits are anticipated as a result of on-site restoration activities. Stream channel restoration will reintroduce stable bankfull dimension, pattern, and profile along restored stream reaches, which is expected to greatly enhance lotic habitat quality and stream function. Floodplain excavation adjacent to restored streams will restore the characteristic flood regime as well as provide a lateral hydrologic input to restored wetland areas adjacent to the UT and within the greater Cutawhiskie Creek floodplain. Restored and enhanced wetland areas will help to improve water quality via nutrient removal, increase local vegetative biodiversity, provide wildlife habitat, and serve as a forested corridor, linking the Site with adjacent forested areas.

Monitoring Plan

In order to ensure the Site meets regulatory stream and wetland restoration/enhancement monitoring criteria including stream geomorphology, hydrology, and vegetation will be monitored annually for five years or until success criteria has been achieved.

A longitudinal profile and permanent cross-sections were established to monitor the newly constructed reach of stream channel. Success criteria for stream restoration will include 1) successful classification of enhanced reaches as functioning systems (Rosgen 1996), and 2) channel stability indicative of a stable stream system.

Site groundwater hydrology within wetland restoration areas will be monitored by five (5) auto-logging monitoring gauges. Gauges will be downloaded monthly throughout the growing season. Hydrologic success criteria will be achieved by gauges registering groundwater levels within the upper 12 inches of the soil surface for a minimum number of consecutive days corresponding to at least 12.5 percent of the growing season in Hertford County under normal annual precipitation.

In order to monitor planted vegetation (i.e., bare root seedlings), vegetation monitoring plots have been established within planted portions of Site restoration and enhancement areas. Site vegetation will be monitored in accordance with the guidelines and procedures developed by the Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) (CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Level 1-2 Plot Sampling Only, Version 4.0, 2006). Stem counts of planted species as well as an assessment of planted stem survivability will be performed annually. Vegetative monitoring success criteria will be achieved by plot data indicating an average number of planted stems per acre exceeding 320 stems/acre after the third year of monitoring and 260 stems/acre after the fifth and final year of project monitoring.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECU	JTIVE S	SUMMA	RY	.ii
1.0	INTRO	DUCTI	ON	. 1
2.0	RESTO	RATIO	N SUMMARY	. 2
	2.1	Project	Mitigation Goals	.2
	2.2	Restora	tion Approach	. 3
		2.2.1	Stream Restoration	.3
		2.2.2	Floodplain Excavation	.4
		2.2.3	Floodplain Preparation and Grading	.4
		2.2.4	Stream Channel Construction	.4
		2.2.5	Plugs and Backfill of Abandoned Channel	.4
		2.2.6	Log Weir Outlet Structures	.4
		2.2.7	Riparian Wetland Restoration and Enhancement	. 5
		2.2.8	Plant Community Restoration	. 5
3.0	MONIT	ORING	FPLAN	. 5
	3.1	Stream	Channel	.5
	3.2	Ground	water Hydrology	.6
	3.3	Vegetat	tion	.6
4.0	MAINT	TENAN	CE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN	.6
	4.1	Stream	Contingency Measures	.6
	4.2	Hydrol	ogy Contingency Measures	.7
	4.3	Vegetat	tion Contingency Measures	.7
5.0	REFER	ENCES		.7
APPEN	DICES			. 8

APPENDIX A: Figures APPENDIX B: As-built Plans APPENDIX C: As-built Photos

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Figure 2: Stream and Wetland Mitigation Units Figure 3A-B: Monitoring Plan

MITIGATION REPORT

CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE HERTFORD COUNT, NORTH CAROLINA CHOWAN RIVER BASIN CATALOGING UNIT 03010204

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Restoration Systems, LLC (RS) has completed stream and wetland restoration construction activities at the Cutawhiskie Creek Stream and Wetland Restoration Site (Site) as stipulated under an agreement with the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP). The project provides full delivery of 12.3 riverine (riparian) wetland units and 3375 stream mitigation units for the Chowan River Basin (Cataloging Unit 03010204). The Site is located approximately 9 miles southwest of Murfreesboro (36.3292N, 77.1645W [NAD27]) (Figure 1, Appendix A) in Hertford County, North Carolina. The Site encompasses approximately 22.9 acres of primary and secondary floodplain associated with Cutawhiskie Creek and an unnamed tributary (UT). Prior to restoration activities, the Site included approximately 2790 feet of Cutawhiskie Creek, approximately 2080 linear feet of the UT, and approximately 13.3 acres of restorable wetlands.

Cutawhiskie Creek is a third-order stream that is approximately 40 feet wide and 9 feet deep through the on-site reach (Figure 1 and 2, Appendix A). Cutawhiskie Creek was dredged along its entire length in the mid-1960s in accordance with historic agricultural/silvicultural management practices. The side-cast material from dredging activities lines both banks of Cutawhiskie Creek, creating levees approximately 3 to 4 feet in height. The levees are vegetated with mature bottomland hardwood species.

The UT is a first order stream that had also been dredged and straightened, such that it no longer retained stable dimension, pattern, and profile. Prior to construction, side-cast material (spoil piles) from dredging lined the west bank of the channel. The UT varied in depth from approximately 5 feet at the northern-Site boundary to approximately 8 feet at the confluence with Cutawhiskie Creek. Due to its high level of incision, large flooding events were confined within the channel. These high-energy flows which historically would be dissipated within the adjacent floodplain exerted high shear stress on stream banks and intensified erosion.

The headwaters of the UT extends approximately one mile northwest of the Site just north of SR 1158 on the Hertford/Northampton County border. Land-use within the unnamed tributary's approximate 0.9-square mile watershed is comprised primarily of agriculture (row crops), forest (typically pine plantation), and light residential. Land-use within the Cutawhiskie Creek watershed, comprising approximately 18.2 square miles at the Site outfall, is similar, with a higher proportion of light residential and limited commercial and light industrial land-uses.

The table below provides summary information of the two major drainage features present within the Site prior to restoration activities.

Pre-Construction Site Stream Channel Conditions											
Stream	Stream Type (Rosgen 1996)	Drainage Area at Site (mi ²)	Stream Order (per USGS)	Extent within Site (linear feet)							
UT to Cutawhiskie Creek	G5	0.9	1^{st}	2,080							
Cutawhiskie Creek	F5	18.2	3 rd	2,790							

The Site restoration effort included stream channel restoration and preservation, and riparian wetland restoration and enhancement. Priority 1 stream restoration performed along the UT was achieved by excavating an appropriately sized bankfull channel on new location. The new stream was excavated along the existing floodplain such that the stream's bankfull elevation corresponded to the existing floodplain grade. Some floodplain excavation was required in the upper reaches of the Site to reconnect the stream with the historic floodplain. This excavation minimized the hydrologic impacts upstream and provides quicker flood dissipation in periods of high flow. Flow from the restored stream channel has been directed into the lower floodplain portions of the Site to provide a perennial source of surface and groundwater recharge to the area. Swales and depression have been connected as necessary to facilitate passive channel redevelopment on a historic alluvial fan location.

Wetland restoration was achieved by plugging and backfilling the abandoned stream channel thereby reducing groundwater withdrawal rates and reconnecting surface water flood hydrodynamics for sufficient periods of time to achieve jurisdictional wetland hydrology. Restored wetland areas have been planted with the appropriate suite of native hardwood species to emulate Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamp and Cypress-Gum communities described by Schafale and Weakley (1990). Wetland enhancement was achieved by performing plantings within deforested jurisdictional wetland areas.

On-site restoration activities provide the following project mitigation units (see Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 2 [Appendix A] for additional details):

- 3418 Stream Mitigation Units (SMU)
 - Priority 1 Stream Restoration: 2540 linear feet (2540 SMU)
 - Passive Stream Restoration (braided channel): 359 linear feet (359 SMU)
 - Stream Preservation: 2593 linear feet (519 SMU)
 - 12.5 Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMU)
 - Riparian Wetland Restoration: 11.9 acres (11.9 WMU)
 - Riparian Wetland Enhancement: 1.1 acres (0.6 WMU)

2.0 **RESTORATION SUMMARY**

2.1 **Project Mitigation Goals**

The restoration concepts developed for the Site follow a watershed approach for stream and wetland design. Therefore, planning took into account the surrounding land-use and management practices that

could realize additional benefits from having an adjacent restoration project in-place. This concept subscribes to the restoration of all ecosystems located within the Site including upland plant communities. Restoration of land form in all areas that fit within the restoration scheme was therefore incorporated into the plan. Restoration activities are expected to provide the following stream and wetland mitigation units.

2.2 Restoration Approach

Site restoration activities included stream restoration and preservation and wetland restoration and enhancement. Stream and wetland preservation did not involve active restoration activities and thus is not detailed below; however, Site preservation totals are summarized in Table 1 and depicted on Figure 2 (Appendix A). As-built plans are provided in Appendix B.

		9 8	Mitication Units		
			Mitigation Units		
Project Segment	Mitigation		Linear Footage (LF)		
or Reach ID	Туре	Approach	or Acreage (AC)	Stationing	Comment
UT to Cutawhiskie Creek (active restoration)	R	P1	2,540 LF	0+00 - 25+40	
UT to Cutawhiskie Creek (passive restoration)	R	NA	359 LF	NA	Passive restoration through floodplain not stationed. Braided reach measured as straight line distance
Stream Preservation (Cutawhiskie Creek)	Р	NA	519 LF	NA	2593 LF actual design units, however only 20 percent is available for SMU
Riparian Wetland Restoration	R	NA	11.9 AC	NA	
Riparian Wetland Enhancement	WE	NA	0.6 AC	NA	1.1 AC actual design units, however only 0.6 LF available as WMU
R = Restoration			P1 = Priority 1		
P = Preservation			<i>NA</i> = <i>Not applicable</i>		
WE = Wetland Enhancement					

Table 1: Project Mitigation Structure and Objectives

2.2.1 Stream Restoration

Stream restoration efforts using Priority 1 methodology (Rosgen 1996) were designed to restore a highly degraded stream channel with a stable, meandering stream that approximates the hydrodynamics and stream geometry relative to natural conditions in the Coastal Plain region. Primary activities designed to restore the channel on a new location included floodplain excavation, floodplain preparation and stake out, stream construction, followed by the plugging and backfilling of the existing channel.

Stream restoration activities are designed to restore the former entrenched UT channel with approximately 2540 linear feet of a stable E-type channel configuration. Restoration of this channel will reduce sediment and nutrient loading, introduce natural flooding frequencies within the floodplain,

increase in-stream habitat including pools and associated micro-habitat, and lower water temperatures resulting from the shading by planted vegetation.

2.2.2 Floodplain Excavation

A new floodplain was excavated in the upper reaches of the Site in order to reconnect the stream with the historic floodplain at an appropriate elevation, and thereby minimizing hydrologic impacts upstream and providing more rapid flood dissipation in periods of high flow. Excess material from the floodplain excavation was stockpiled on-site and used to backfill the existing stream channel and the on-site drainage ditch. The resulting floodplain will provide a relatively level surface that is expected to develop and provide wetland functions. Planting of the floodplain with native vegetation is expected to quickly stabilize and help reduce flow velocities in floodwaters, filter pollutants, and provide wildlife habitat.

2.2.3 Floodplain Preparation and Grading

Preparation of the floodplain and corresponding stream channel corridor included 1) clearing and grubbing stumps and woody debris, 2) minor grading, and 3) plugging and backfilling the on-site drainage ditch. The excavated stumps and woody debris collected as a result of the floodplain preparation were windrowed and burned on-site. Excess material from grading was stockpiled immediately adjacent to the existing stream channel and used as backfill after stream diversion was completed. Following stream diversion all spoil piles areas were graded to the floodplain elevation as specified in the plans.

2.2.4 Stream Channel Construction

Following the floodplain preparation activities, the new channel was constructed to the average width, depth, and cross-sectional area derived from reference streams and regional curves. Stream banks and local belt-width area of constructed channels were immediately matted with coir fiber matting and seeded with temporary grasses. At the completion of channel construction the abandoned channel was plugged and filled with the material from stockpiles soils.

2.2.5 Plugs and Backfill of Abandoned Channel

Following stream diversion, impermeable plugs were installed at regular intervals along the abandoned channel. The plugs consisted of impermeable soils excavated from the adjacent floodplain surface. The remaining portions of the abandoned channel were backfilled using the adjacent spoil material. The backfilled channel sections were filled, compacted, and graded to the approximate elevation of the adjacent floodplain surface.

2.2.6 Log Weir Outlet Structures

Flows from the constructed stream channel dissipate within the floodplain of Cutawhiskie Creek, several feet above the normal water elevation. It is anticipated that the regular flows from the constructed stream channel will rehydrate the hydric soils adjacent to Cutawhiskie Creek. Reducing drainage outflows while conserving water during the growing season is the primary aim for wetland restoration in this area. In order to regulate water from these wetlands into Cutawhiskie Creek, log weir water outlet structures were constructed along the river levee at three locations. The log weir outlets are constructed of multiple, large diameter logs which have been tied together to form a confinement structure that will protect, reinforce, and restrain vegetation, thereby controlling down-slope movement due to hydrodynamic and gravitational forces.

2.2.7 Riparian Wetland Restoration and Enhancement

The removal of the dredged stream and on-site drainage ditch is expected to restore approximately 11.9 acres of riparian wetlands. These restoration activities should significantly reduce groundwater withdrawal rates and reconnect surface water flood hydrology from an approximately 0.9 square mile watershed onto the floodplain adjacent to approximately 2540 linear feet of Priority 1 stream restoration. Riparian wetland enhancement is expected to occur within 1.1 acres, where jurisdictional status has been verified or in hydric soil areas where wetland models have not indicated wetland loss. Numerous hydrodynamic and riparian hydrodynamic and biogeochemical functions will be restored, including pollutant removal, organic carbon export, sediment retention, nutrient cycling, flood storage, and energy dissipation. Biological functions associated with the riparian system, including in-stream aquatic habitat, structural floodplain habitat, and interspersion and connectivity between the restored stream, floodplain, and adjacent uplands, will also be restored.

2.2.8 Plant Community Restoration

Restoration of riparian and upland buffer forest communities will provide habitat for area wildlife and allow for the development and expansion of characteristic forest species across the landscape. Ecotonal changes between community types contribute to diversity and provide secondary benefits, such as enhanced feeding and nesting opportunities for mammals, birds, amphibians, and other wildlife. Plant community restoration within the Site included the planting of approximately 17,375 bare-root specimens consistent with reference data, on-site observations, and community descriptions (Schafale and Weakley 1990).

Revegetating the floodplain and stream banks will provide stream bank stability, shade, cool surface waters, filter pollutants from adjacent runoff, and provide habitat for area wildlife. Scarification of all planting surfaces was provided prior to planting.

3.0 MONITORING PLAN

In order to ensure the Site meets regulatory stream and wetland restoration monitoring criteria, each parameter on-site will be monitored annually for five (5) years or until success criteria has been achieved. Refer to Figures 3A and 3B (Appendix A) for monitoring plan details. As-built plan sheets are provided in Appendix B.

3.1 Stream Channel

To ensure stable bankfull dimension, pattern, and profile along the restored channel, annual stream assessment surveys will be undertaken. A longitudinal profile survey along the entirety of the UT has been established to verify stream profile stability. Six stream channel cross-sections have also been established to monitor any potential instability and adverse changes in channel geometry (see Figures 3A and 3B [Appendix A] for cross-section locations). Measured parameters for future monitoring work will include cross-sectional area, bankfull width, average and maximum bankfull depth, width-to-depth ratio, and substrate size class distribution. Longitudinal profiles and cross-sections will be surveyed annually throughout the 5-year project monitoring period. Channel geomorphic data will be analyzed and presented in the Site's Annual Monitoring Reports. Success criteria for stream restoration and Level 1

enhancement will include 1) successful classification of the reach as a functioning system (Rosgen 1996), and 2) channel stability indicative of a stable stream system.

Photo points have been established in conjunction with channel cross-sections to further document stability. Additional photo points may be added so that any potential areas of instability will be documented and addressed with remedial maintenance measures. As-built photos points are shown on Figure 3A-B. As-built photos are provided in Appendix C.

3.2 Groundwater Hydrology

Five (5) auto-logging groundwater monitoring gauges have been installed in wetland restoration areas (see Figure 3A-B [Appendix A] for monitoring gauge locations). Gauges will be downloaded monthly throughout the growing season. Hydrologic success criteria will be achieved by registering groundwater levels within the upper 12 inches of the soil surface for a minimum number of consecutive days corresponding to at least 12.5 percent of the growing season in Hertford County under normal annual precipitation. Exceptions will be made if monitoring gauges do not achieve success criteria during documented Site drought conditions.

3.3 Vegetation

Vegetation monitoring (10 X 10m²) plots have been established to monitor planted vegetation within Site restoration and enhancement areas. Site vegetation will be monitored in accordance with the guidelines and procedures developed by the Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) (CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Level 1-2 Plot Sampling Only, Version 4.0, 2006). Established vegetation monitoring plot locations are displayed on Figures 3A-B (Appendix A). Plots will be monitored annually, and a stem count of planted species as well as an assessment of survivability of planted stems will be performed. Vegetative monitoring success will be achieved by plot data indicating an average number of planted stems per acre exceeding 320 stems/acre after the third year of monitoring and 260 stems/acre after the fifth and final year of project monitoring.

4.0 MAINTENANCE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Restored areas within the Site will be inspected and monitored for a five year monitoring period or until success for all parameters are achieved. Identified problem areas will be noted, photographed, and reported in the yearly monitoring reports. Problem areas may be discussed with EEP staff to determine if remedial maintenance measures should be undertaken.

4.1 Stream Contingency Measures

Stream contingency measures may include but is not limited to 1) structure repair or implementation, 2) repair of dimensions, pattern, or profile variables, and 3) bank stabilization. The method of contingency is dependent upon stream variables that are not in compliance with success criteria. Primary concerns, which may jeopardize stream success, include failure to a log weir outlet, headcut migration through the Site, or bank erosion.

Log Weir Failure

In the event that the log weir outlet structures are compromised, the affected structure(s) will be repaired, maintained, or replaced. Once the structure is repaired or replaced, it must function as a water confinement structure that will protect, reinforce, and restrain vegetation, thereby controlling down-slope movement due to hydrodynamic and gravitational forces.

Headcut Migration

In the event that a headcut occurs within the constructed stream, provisions for impeding the headcut migration and repairing damage caused by the headcut will be implemented. Headcut migration may be impeded through the installation of in-stream grade control structures or restoring stream geometry variables until stability is achieved. Channel repairs to stream geometry may include backfilling portions of the channel with coarse channel bed material and stabilization of banks with erosion control matting, vegetation transplants, or live stakes.

4.2 Hydrology Contingency Measures

Target hydrological characteristics include saturation or inundation for a minimum of 12.5 percent of the growing season during average climatic conditions. In some instances, the regulatory wetland hydroperiod may include areas that are saturated between 5 and 12.5 percent of the growing season. If wetland parameters are marginal as indicated by vegetation and hydrology monitoring, a jurisdictional determination will be performed in the questionable areas.

Hydrological contingency may require consultation with hydrologists, EEP, and regulatory agencies if wetland hydrology restoration is not achieved. Ground surface modifications, including construction of ephemeral pools, represent a likely mechanism to increase the floodplain areas that supports jurisdictional wetlands.

4.3 Vegetation Contingency Measures

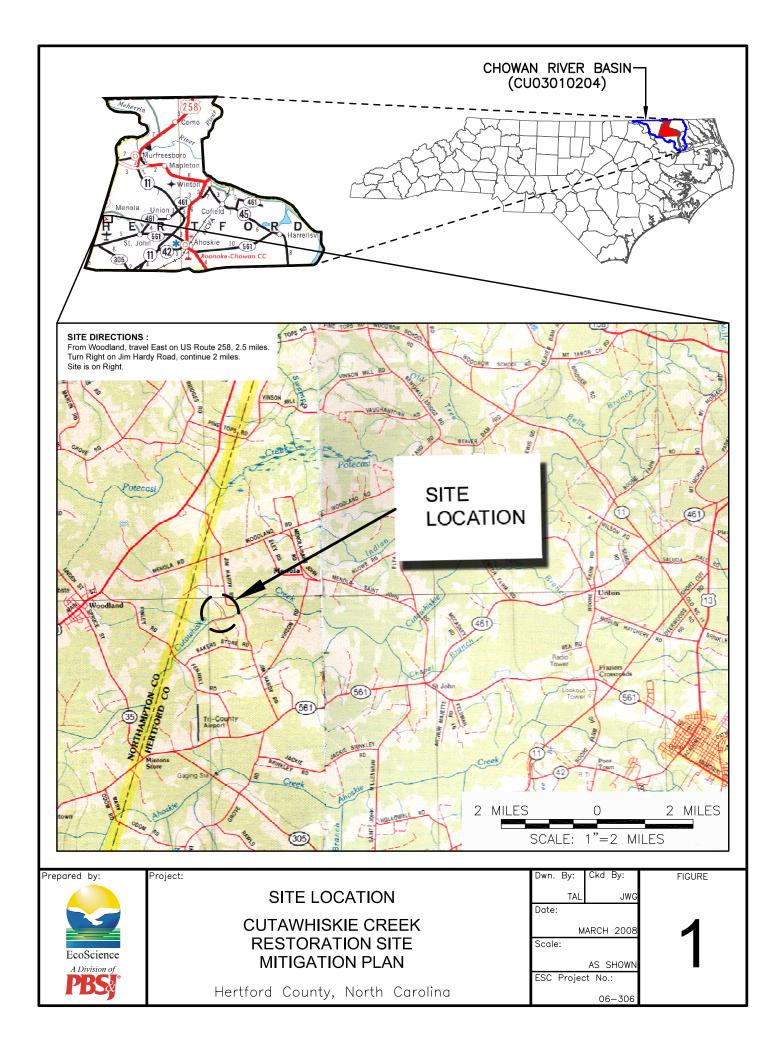
If vegetation success criteria are not achieved for the planted stem/acre density calculations from combined sample plot data, supplemental plantings will be performed with native tree species approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies (i.e., EEP, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and North Carolina Division of Water Quality). Supplemental plantings will be performed as needed until vegetative success criteria are achieved.

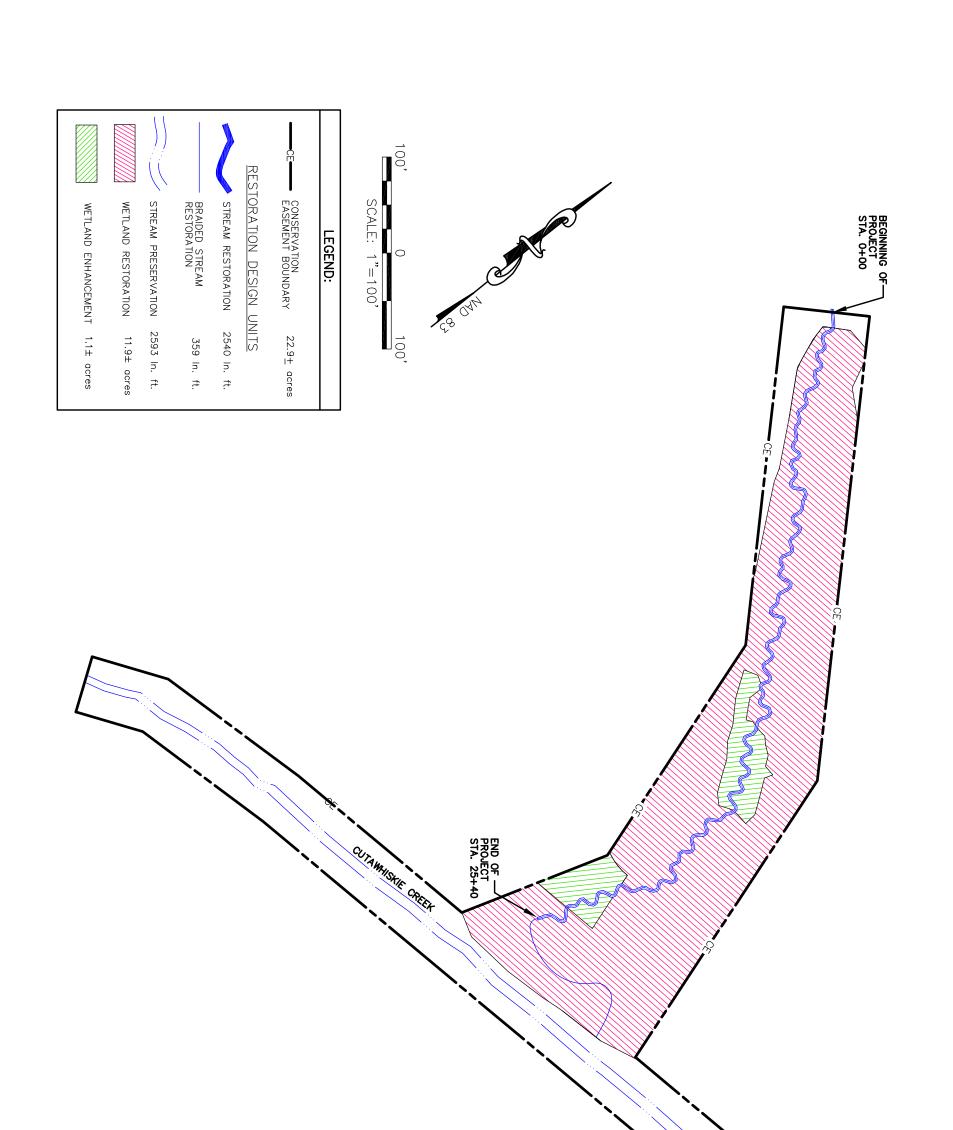
5.0 REFERENCES

Rosgen, D. 1996. Applied River Morphology. Wildland Hydrology. Pagosa Springs, Colorado

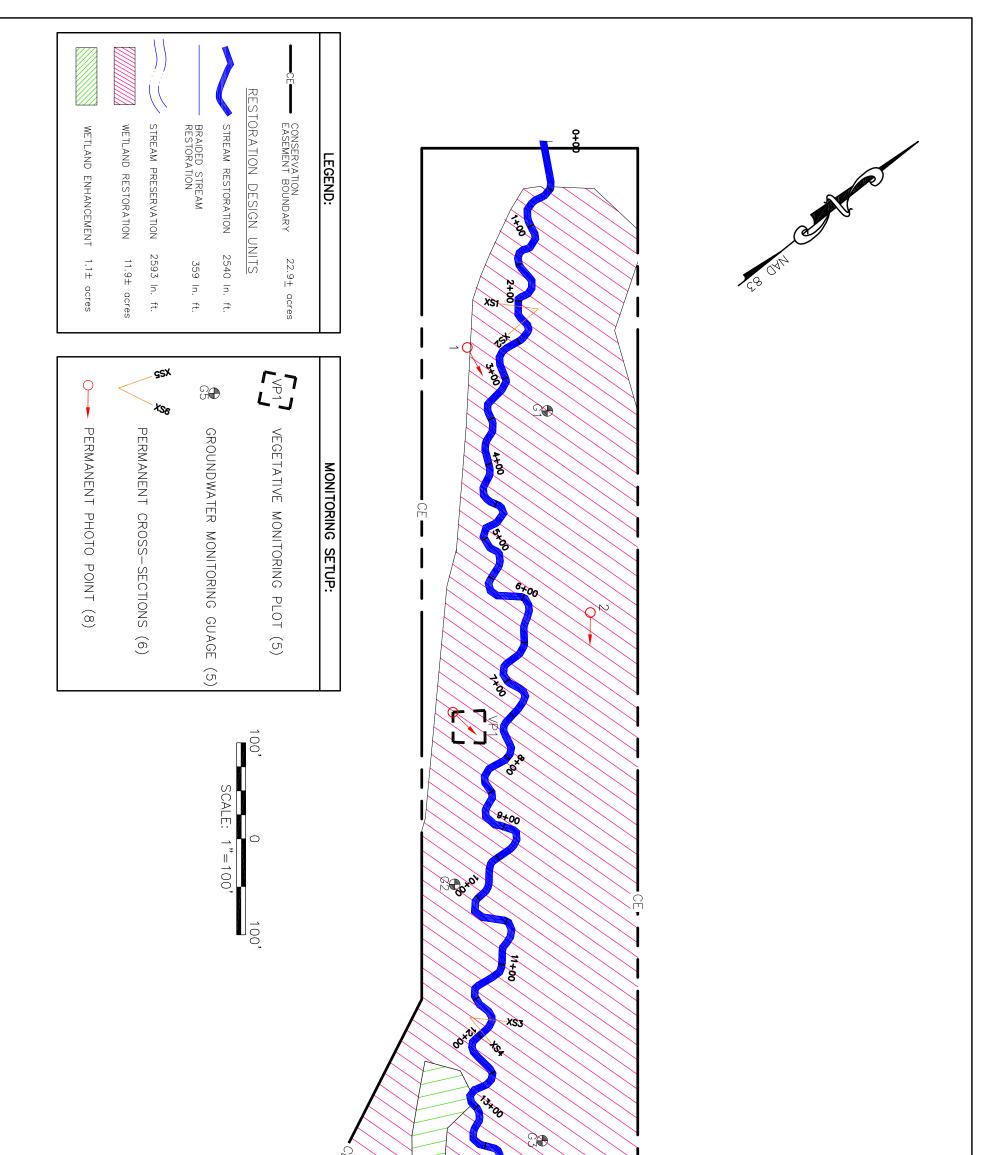
Schafale, M. P. and A. S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina: Third Approximation. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Division of Parks and Recreation, N.C. Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

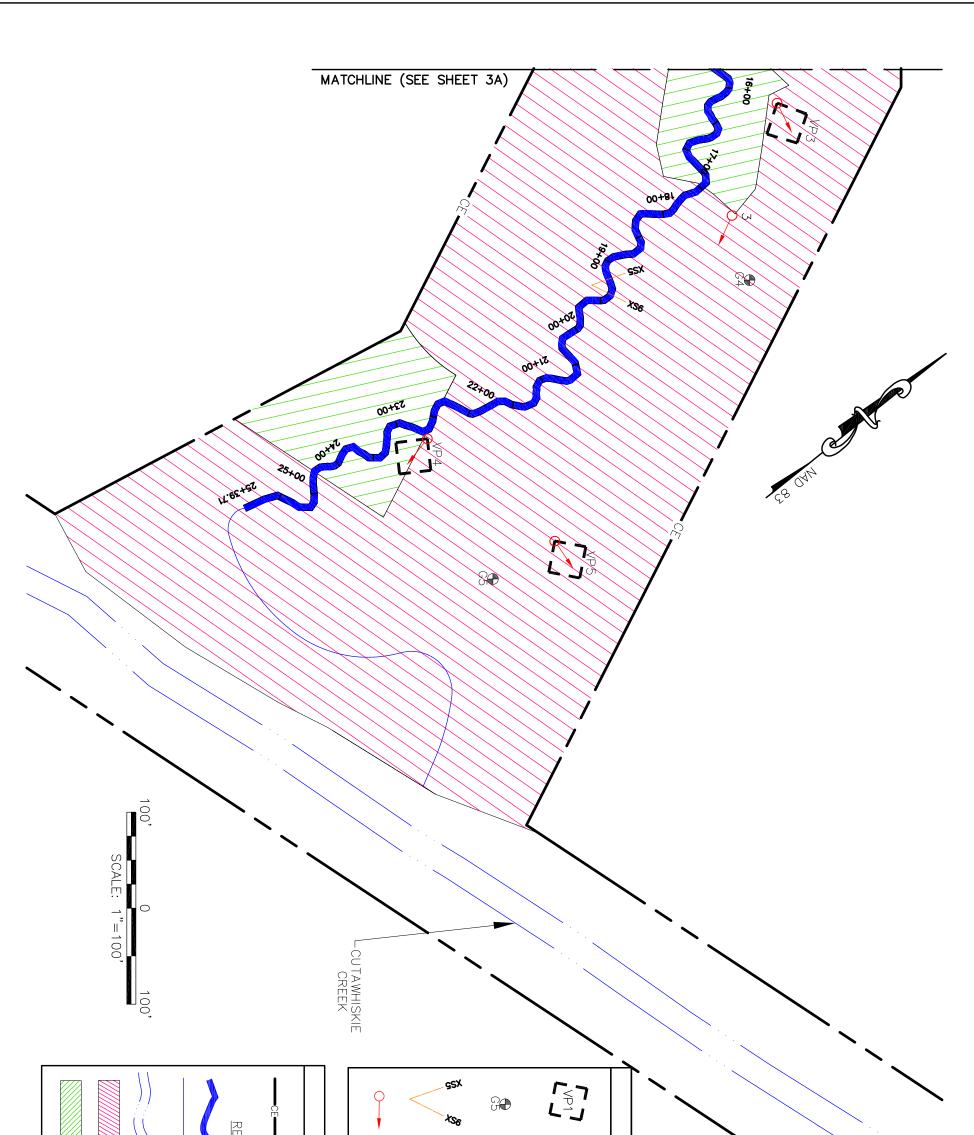




Dwn. By: Ckd. By: TAL JWG Date: JWG MAR 2008 AS SHOWN ESC Project No.: 06-306 FIGURE	MITIGATION REPORT HERFORD COUNTY, NC Tritle: STREAM AND WETLAND MITIGATION UNITS	Project: CUTAWHISKIE CREEK RESTORATION SITE	Client:	EcoScience A Division of REVISIONS

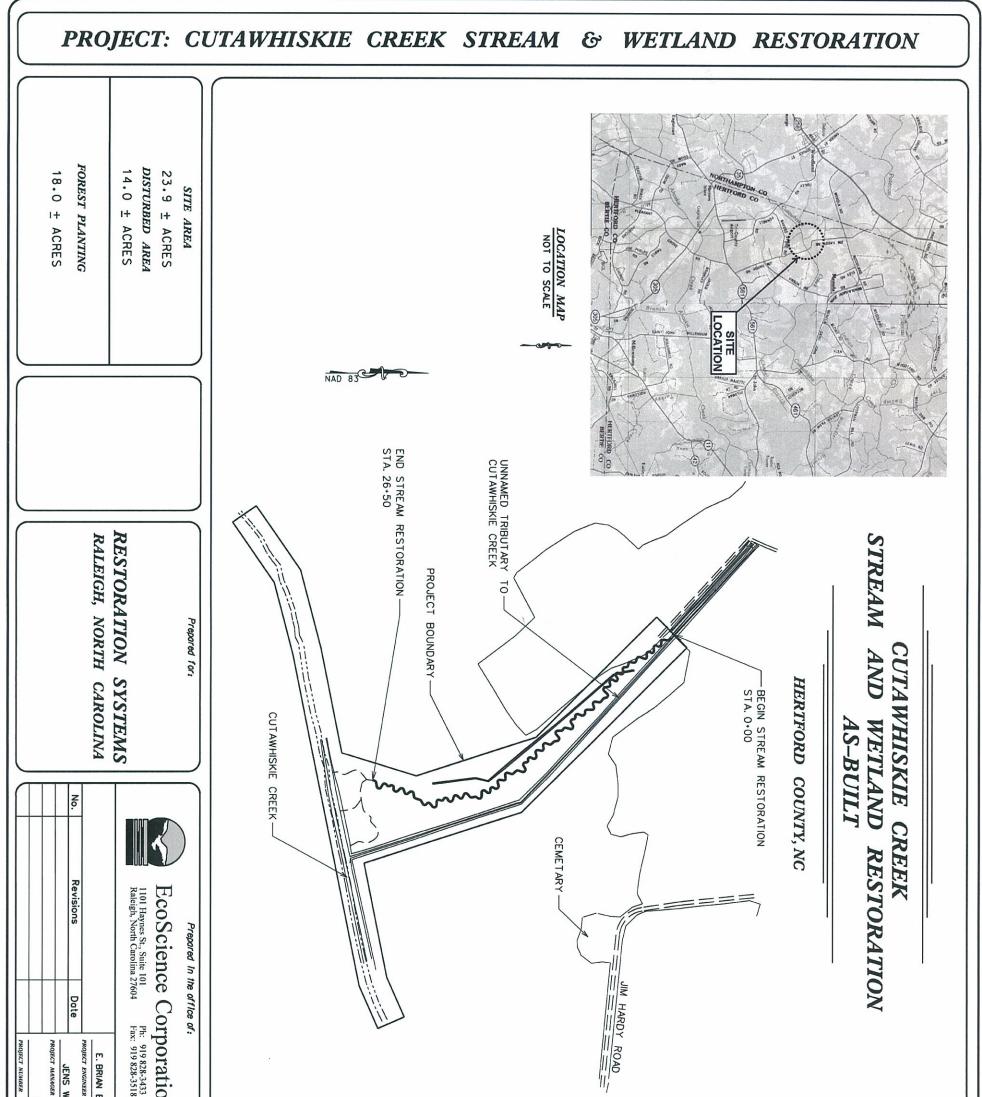


MATCHLINE (SEE S	HEET 3B)			
Dwn. By: Ckd. By: TAL JWG Date: Scale: MAR 2008 AS SHOWN ESC Project No.: 06-306 FIGURE FIGURE	MONITORING PLAN	Project: CUTAWHISKIE CREEK RESTORATION SITE MITIGATION REPORT HERIFORD COUNTY, NC	Client:	EcoScience A division of PBSS



	WETLAND ENHANCEMENT 1.1± ocres	STREAM PRESERVATION 2593 In. ft.	RESTORATION 359 In. ft.	RESTORATION DESIGN UNITS STREAM RESTORATION 2540 In. ft.	EASEMENT BOUNDARY 22.9± dcres	LEGEND:		PERMANENT CROSS-SECTIONS (6)	GROUNDWATER MONITORING GUAGE (5)	VEGETATIVE MONITORING PLOT (5)	MONITORING SETUP:	
с Ц	J FIGURE	R 2008 Project	Dwn. By: Ckd. By: TAL JWG Date: Scale:	PLAN	MONITORING	HERIFORD COUNTY, NC Title:	MITIGATION REPORT	CUTAWHISKIE CREEK RESTORATION SITE	RESTORATION SYSTEMS,LLC Natural Resources Restoration & Conservation	C	Client:	A division of PEGG

APPENDIX B: AS-BUILT PLANS



FORD COUNTY APPROXIMATELY 9 MILES MURFREESBORD ORATION ORATION ORATION SEDIMENT CONTROL SEDIMENT CONTROL SHEET	JWG Down Byr MAR 2008 SHEET	CONTROL CONTROL
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CONSTRUCTION

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Raleigh, North Carolina

REVISIONS

MARK CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ACCESS AITS AS DEPICTED ON THE PLANS OR AS STAGING AREA IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY

Client

RESTORATION SYSTEMS

LOGS SHALL BE LAD IN A SHALLOW PREPARED TROUGH AND SECURED WITH PILING BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE LOGS. THE END

CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE

AS-BUILT

Project RALEIGH, NC

ER, LOCATE AND CONSTRUCT THE THREE LOG WEIRS LOCATED ADJACENT TO CUTAWHISKIE CREEK (SHEET 6B), FOLLOWING

INEL SECTIONS AND PERFORM LOCALIZED GRADING PER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER. THE CONTRACTOR WORK PROPOSED AND SHOWN ON SHEET 6B TO DIRECT FLOW IN A DIFFUSE AND SOUTHERLY MANNER TOWARD THE LOG WEIRS. RE POSITIVE DRAINAGE WITHIN ALL PROPOSED ALIGNMENTS AND DRAINAGES.

Title:

INDEX OF

SHEETS

GENERAL

NOTES/

NORTH CAROLINA

JTAWHISKIE CREEK. USE PUMP AND SPECIAL STILLING BASIN TO COMPLETELY DEWATER EXISTING CHANNEL. ONCE THE REMAINING DITCH PLUGS AND BACKFILL REMAINING CHANNEL. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FROM THE NEW CHANNEL AND EXISTING SIDE-CAST MATERIAL, TO BACKFILL THE OLD CHANNEL TO THE EXTENT FEASIBLE.

VEGETATION	PROJECT BOUNDARY	EXISTING EASEMENT	POWER LINE	UTILITY EASEMENT	NCDOT MONUMENT	BENCHMARK	PARCEL NUMBER 6		RIGHT OF WAY P./W	EXISTING IRON PIN	PROPERTY LINE 욘 욘	CITY LINE	COUNTY LINE	BOUNDARIES, PROPERTIES, AND EASEMENTS	SPOT ELEVATION	PROPOSED WETLAND BOUNDARY	LOW QUALITY WETLAND BOUNDARY	MEDIUM QUALITY WETLAND BOUNDARY	HIGH QUALITY WETLAND BOUNDARY	EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY	EXISTING STREAM	DIRECTION OF FLOW	WETLAND /SWAMP ····································	PAVED ROAD	GRAVEL /DIRT ROAD	MINOR CONTOUR	MAJOR CONTOUR	TOPOGRAPHY & HYDROGRAPHY			
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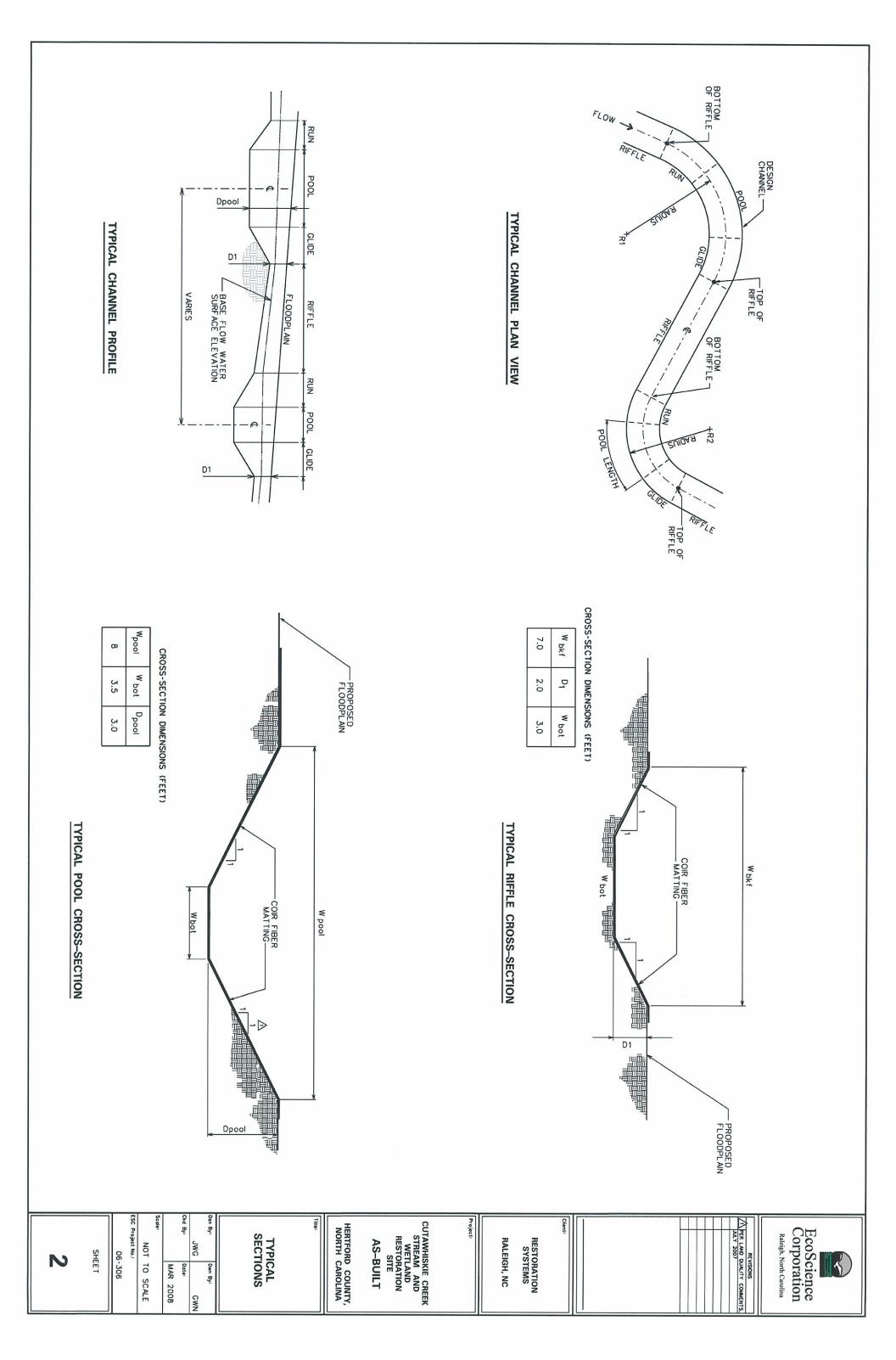
TEMPORARY STONE OUTLET

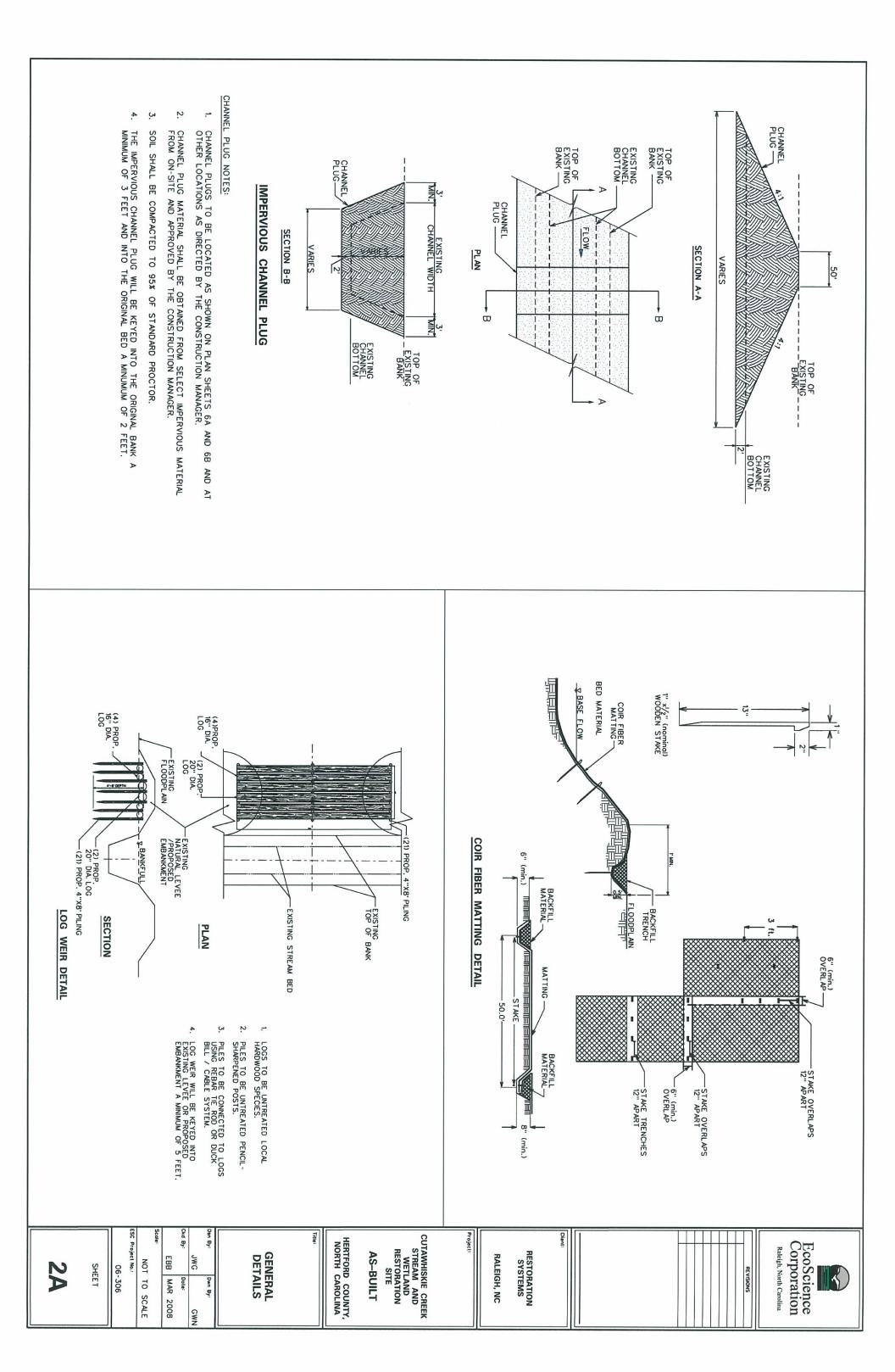
ECOSCIENCE CORPORATION ELEMENT SYMBOLOGY

BUILDINGS & OTHER STRUCTURES

ACCESS	MINOR	PROPOSED SAFETY F	PROPOSED BARBED	PROPOSED WOVEN	BOTTOM OF RIFFLE CONSTRUCTED BERM	TOP OF RIFFLE	IMPERVIOUS CHANNEL P	RIPRAP APRON	MEANDER REVETMENT	GRADE CONTROL SILL	CHANNEL BACKFILL ····	BORROW AREA	NEW CHANNEL	TEMPORARY STAGING	ROOT WAD	LOG WEIR	LOG VANE	STEP CROSS-VANE	J-HOOK VANE	MODIFIED CROSS-VANE	CHANNEL CROSSING	RADIUS OF CURVATURE	CROSS-VANE	PROPOSED FEATUR	
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Den By: Dum By: GWN Crid By: Dotte: Scale: NO SCALE ESC Project No.: 06-306 SHEET	ELEMENT SYMBOLOGY	Project CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE AS-BUILT HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	Cient: RESTORATION SYSTEMS RALEIGH, NC	EcoScience Corporation Raleigh, North Carolina



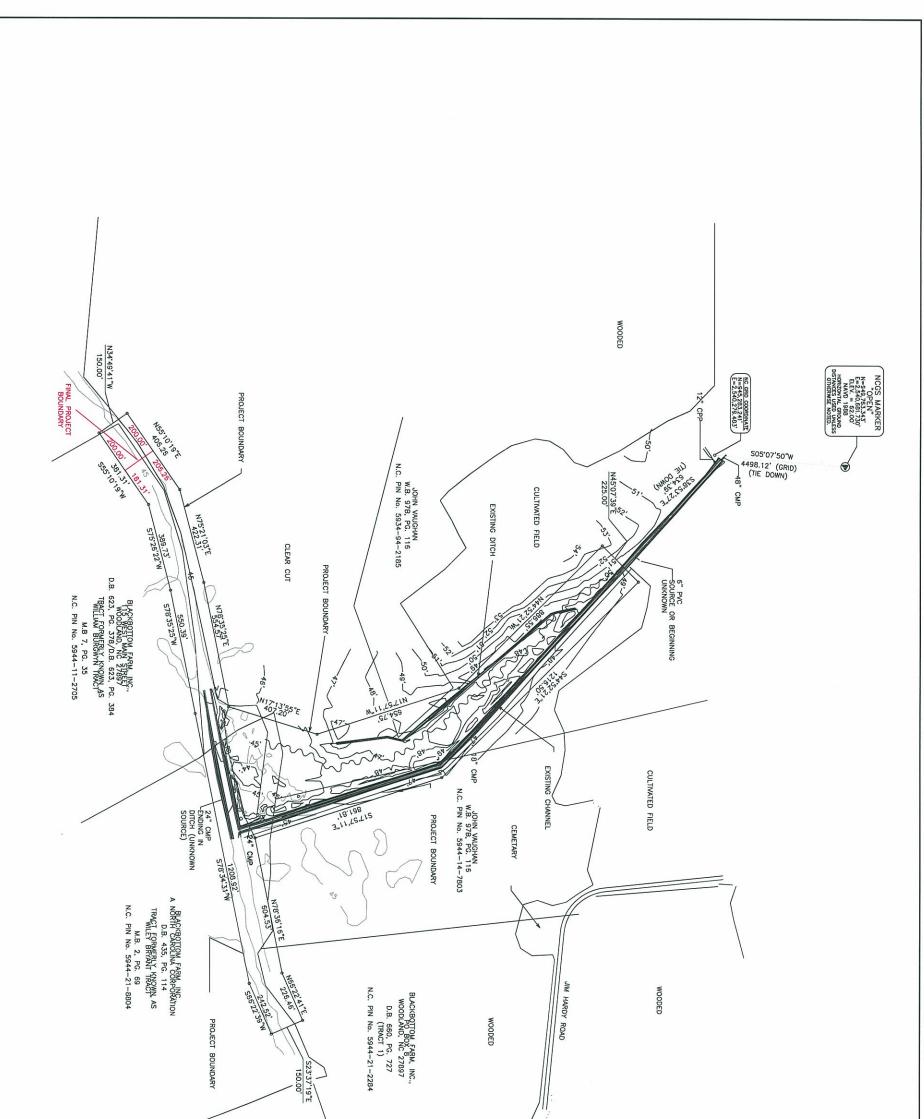


SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

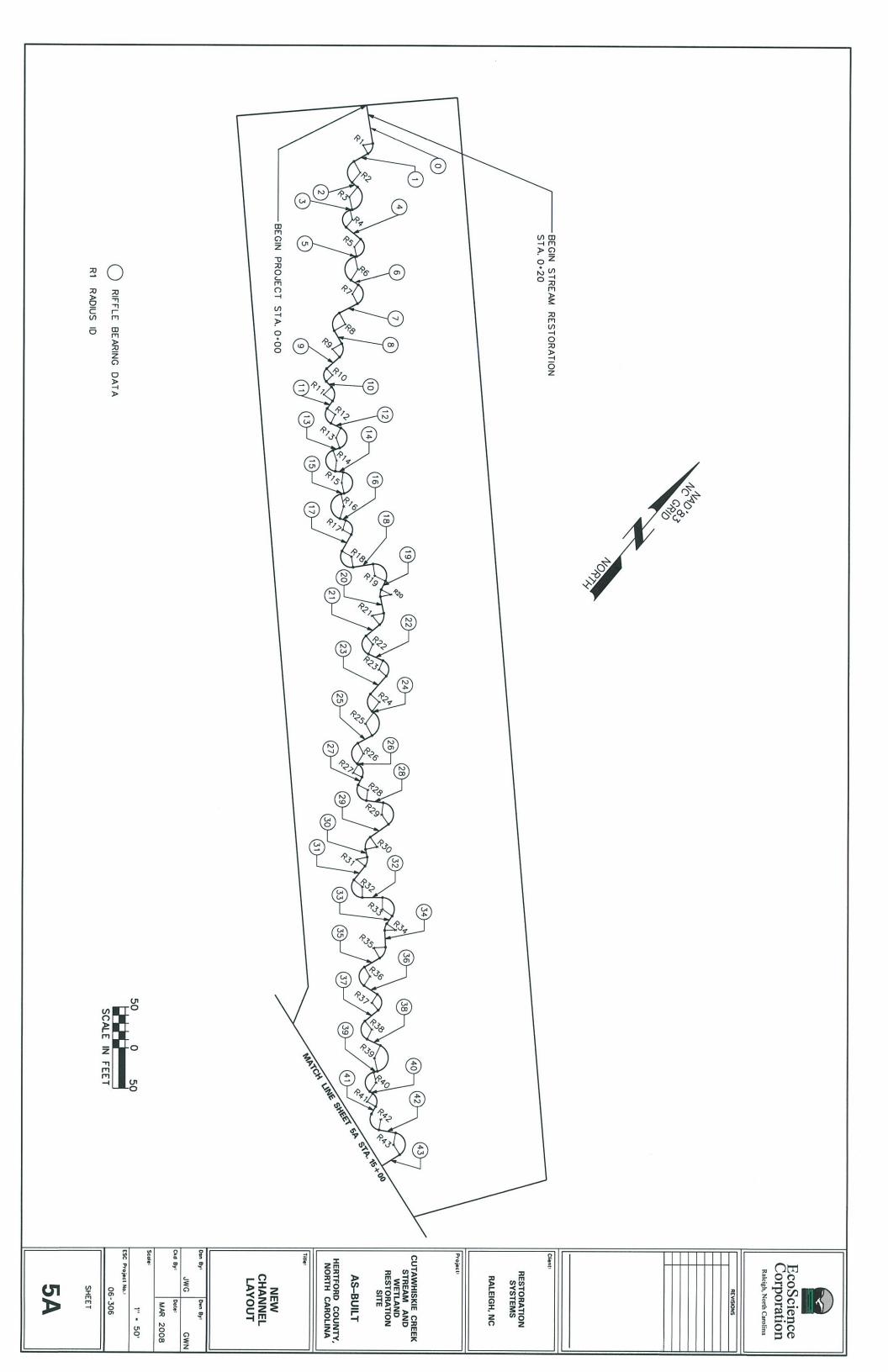
SP	SP	SP	SP	Sb	Sb	1670	1661	1661	1660	1660	1620	1620	1615	1630	1610	1610	1610	1605	1056	SP	SP	008	ITEM NO.
Disking/Scarification	Coir Fiber Matting	Live Staking	Special Stilling Basin	Temporary Stream Diversion	Impervious Select Material	Bare Root Seedlings	Fertilizer for Repair Seeding	Seed for Repair Seeding	Permanent Seeding and Mulching	Mowing	Fertilizer for Temporary Seeding	Seed for Temporary Seeding	Temporary Mulching	Silt Excavation	Sediment Control Stone, No. 5	Stone for Erosion Control, Class 1	Stone for Erosion Control, Class A	Temporary Silt Fence	Filter Fabric, Type 2	Grading	Construction Surveying	Mobilization	ITEM DESCRIPTION
ACR	YS	SY	EA	LS	СҮ	EA	TON	LB	ACR	ACR	TON	LB	ACR	СҮ	TON	TON	TON	LF	YS	LS	LS	ST	UNIT

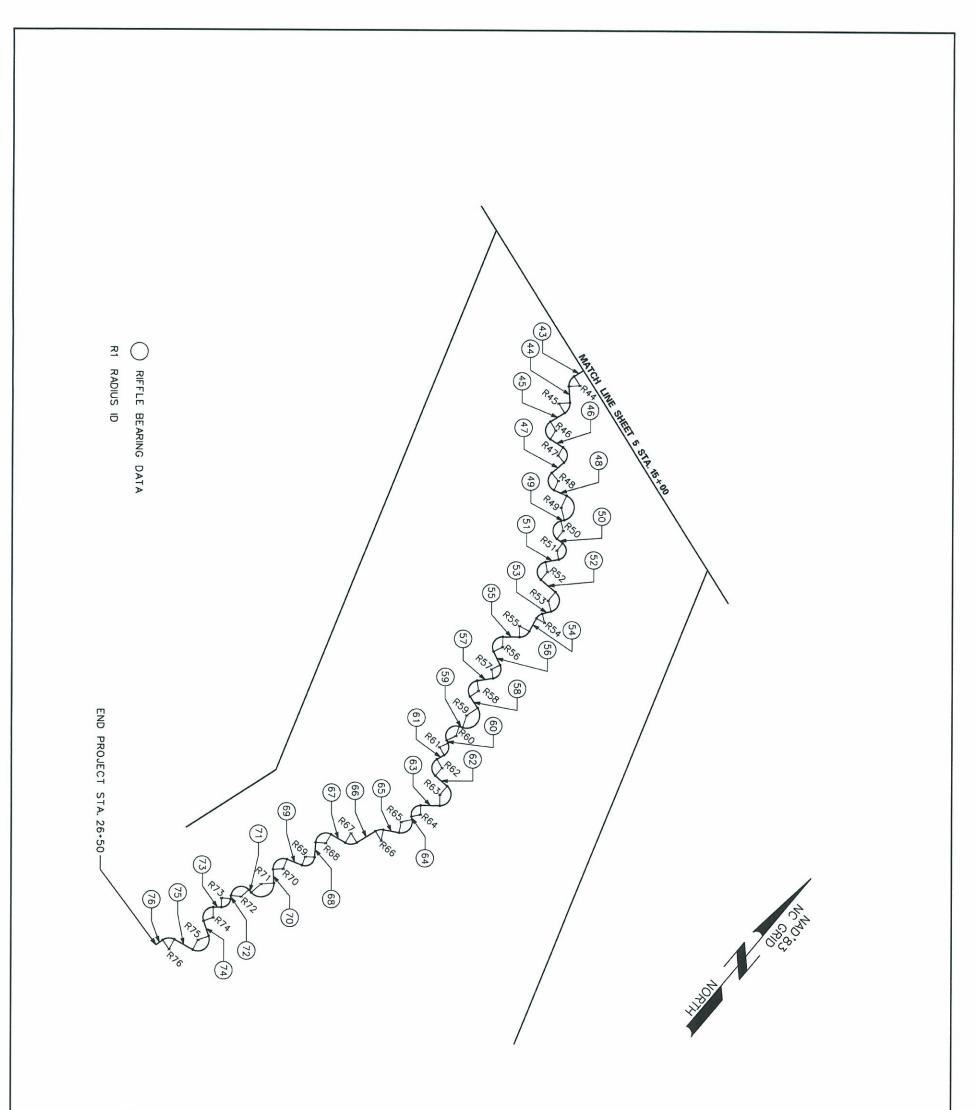
¹ Contractor has been chosen to complete work on a time and materials basis. Therefore, unit quantities have not been provided.

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES Dan By: JWG Cud By: Cud By: Cud By: Scote: Cud By: Scote: NO SCALE ESC Project No: OG-306 SHEET	Client: RESTORATION SYSTEMS RALEIGH, NC Project: Project: CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND METLAND RESTORATION RESTORATION SITE AS-BUILT HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	REVISIONS



DEBBIE VAUGHAN D.B. 357 N.C. PIN No. 5544-32-7784		NORTH NC GRID	
EXISTING CONDITIONS DIN BY UNG DATE: GWN DATE: GWN CKD BY MAR 2008 SCALE: NO SCALE ESC PROJECT NO.1 06-306 SHEET SHEET	CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE AS-BUILT HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	CLIENT: RESTORATION SYSTEMS RALEIGH, NC	EcoScience Corporation Relisight, North Carolina





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5B	LAYOUT	Projecti CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE AS-BUILT HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA	Client: RESTORATION SYSTEMS RALEIGH, NC	REVISIONS

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2541541.533	2541559.084	2341349.639	2541564.966	2541572,437	2541580.279	2541590.066	2541597.556	2541611.000	2541644.949	2541655.838	2541657.849	2541641.118	2541624.484	2541630.338	2541624 722	2341617 501	2541607.030	2541606.208	2541624.517	2541612.186	2541591.629	2541584 321	2541557.808	2541536.744	2541518.882	2541499.945	2541483 807	2541488.823	2541472.926	2541446.544	2341418.743	2541401.223	2541380.513	2541363.012	2541344.402	2541334.005	2541310.255	2541279.722	2341203.040	2541247.661	2541220.718	2541198.223	2541175,466	2541171.947	2541150.570	2541129.236	2541110.722	2541086.070	2541055.226	2541016.539	2540999.473	2540980.722	2540965.406	2540949.356	2540921.895	2540904.588	2540898.437	2540884.105	2540854.790	2540835.384	2540818.317	810	2540794.981	EASTING
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) N 83° 1'31.84" E) S 10° 27'6.78" W) N 75° 25'28.49" E) S 37° 20'12.85" W) S 13° 42' 36.90" E) N 57° 16' 27.46" E) S 14° 54' 29.33" W) S 1* 27'6.78" W) N 85* 59'1.50" E) S 21* 29'21.18" W) N 81* 29'52.53" E) S 30° 31°59.79" W) N 56° 54' 36.34" E N 50° 1'0.00" E S 4° 58'8.75" E S 42° 42'34.18" E S 19° 28'48.97" W S 51° 42' 34.18" E S 10° 28' 48.97" W S 10° 33' 25.71" E N 41° 1'0.00" E S 13° 58'8.75" E S 84° 59°45.98" E S 4° 7°52.78" E S 70° 6'46.34" E S 8° 9'44,59" W S 49° 18'0.07" E S 20° 39'41.25" W S 1º 16'50.95" E N 74° 1' 31.84'' E N 67° 8'47.80" E S 52° 24' 54.00" E S 37° 53'35.72" W N 75° 8'16.06" E S 22° 25'6.27" W N 82° 3'24.27" E S 37° 9'8.78" W N 89° 6' 39.69" E S 37° 9'8.79" W N 89° 6'41.14" E

DATA

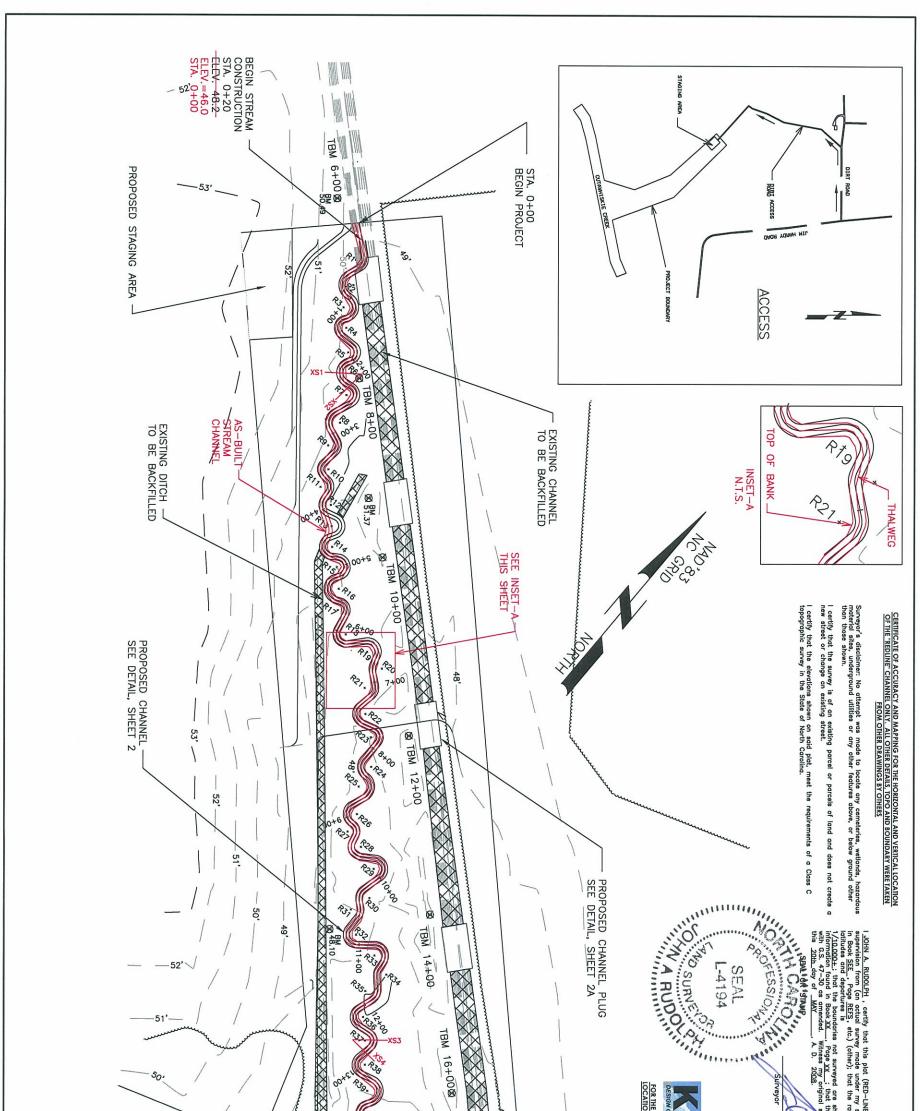
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RADIUS

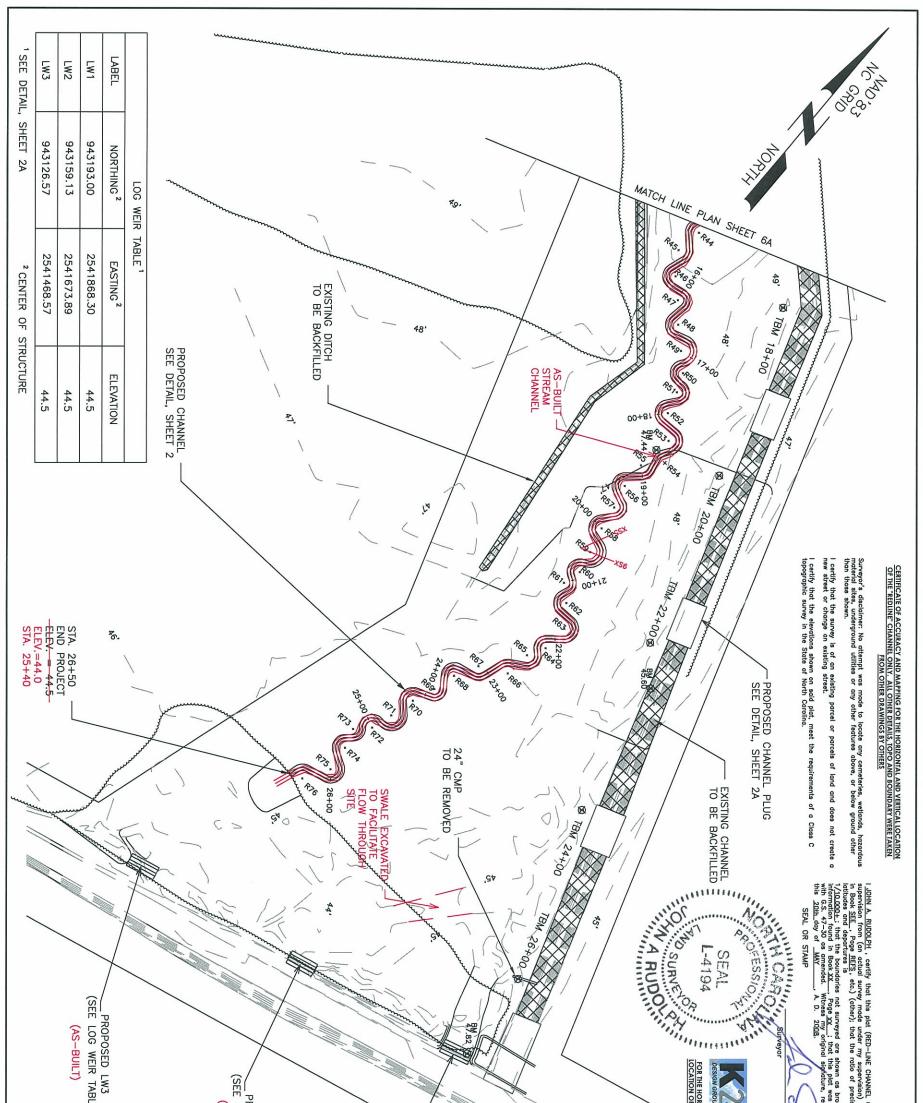
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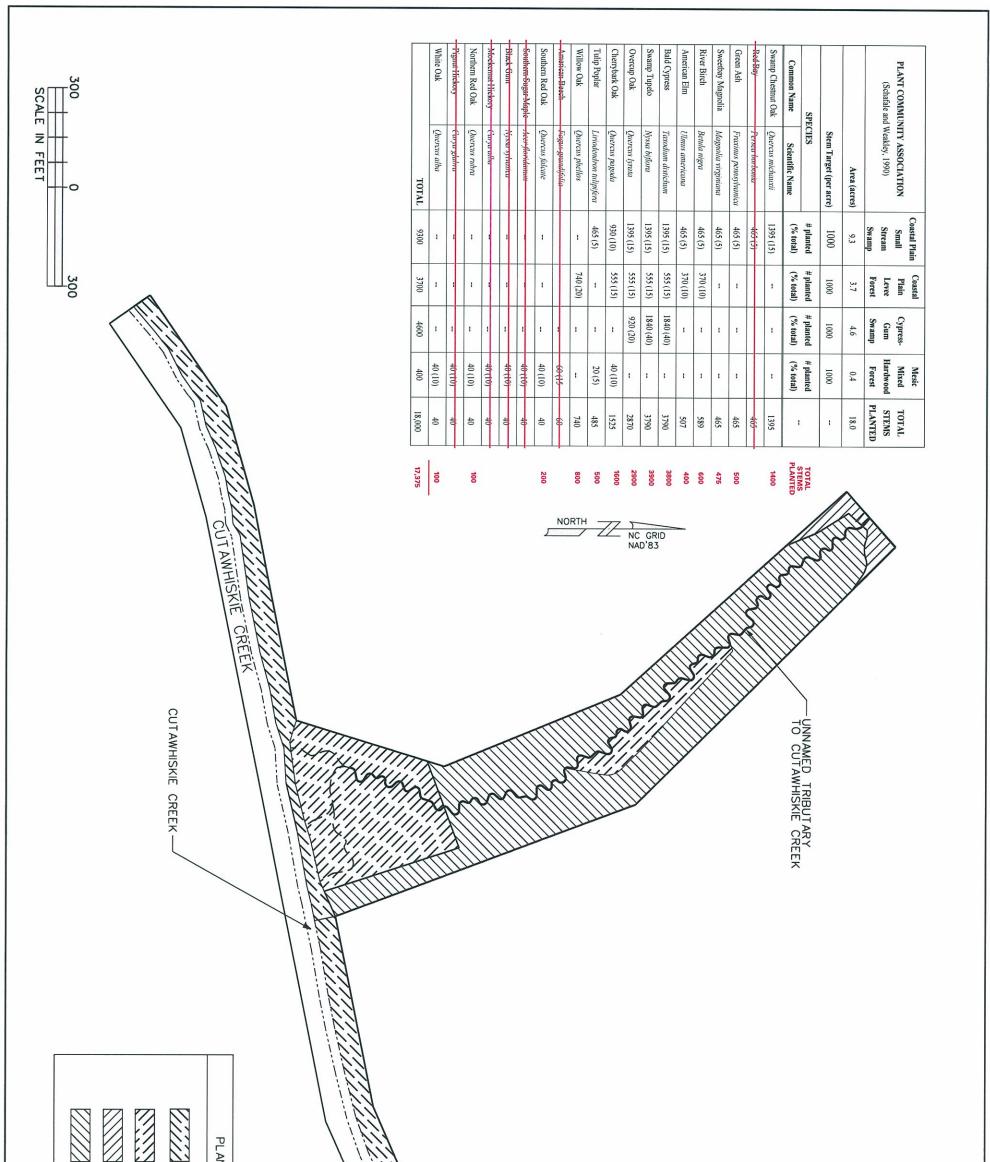
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50 0 50 SCALE IN FEET	MATCH LINE PLAN SHEET 6B REMOVED	UNE CHANNEL ONLY) was drawn under my w supervision) (deed description recorded shown as broken lines plotted from this plot was prepared in occordance al agriculture, registration-member, and sect descention with the the the the the the the the the t
ESC PROJECT NO. 1 1507 SHEET 6A		Roleigh. North Carolina



PROPOSED LW2 LOG WEIR TABLE) (AS-BUILT) SCALE IN FEET	1. ONLY was drawn under my existion as colouided by registration number, ord sea registration number, o
OVERALL SITE PLAN DSN BY. DIN BY. DSN BY. DIN BY. DIN BY. TAL CKD BY. TAL CKD BY. TAL CKD BY. TAL MAR 2007 SHEET SHEET SHEET SHEET	EcoScience Corporation Religib. North Carolina Religib. North Carolina Resistions A re-euil information and Stystems Restoration Restoration Restoration Restoration Restoration STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE AS-BUILT HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



	CYPRESS-GUM SWAMP MESIC-MIXED HARDWOOD FOREST COASTAL PLAIN SMALL STREAM SWAMP	ANT COMMUNITIES	لأنا				
7	Score: AS SHOWN ESC Project No.: 06-306 SHEET	Dan By: JWG CWN Cird By: EBB MAR 2008	HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA Title: PLANTING PLAN	CUTAWHISKIE CREEK STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION SITE	Cient: RESTORATION SYSTEMS RALEIGH, NC	REVISIONS	EcoScience Corporation Raleigh, North Carolina



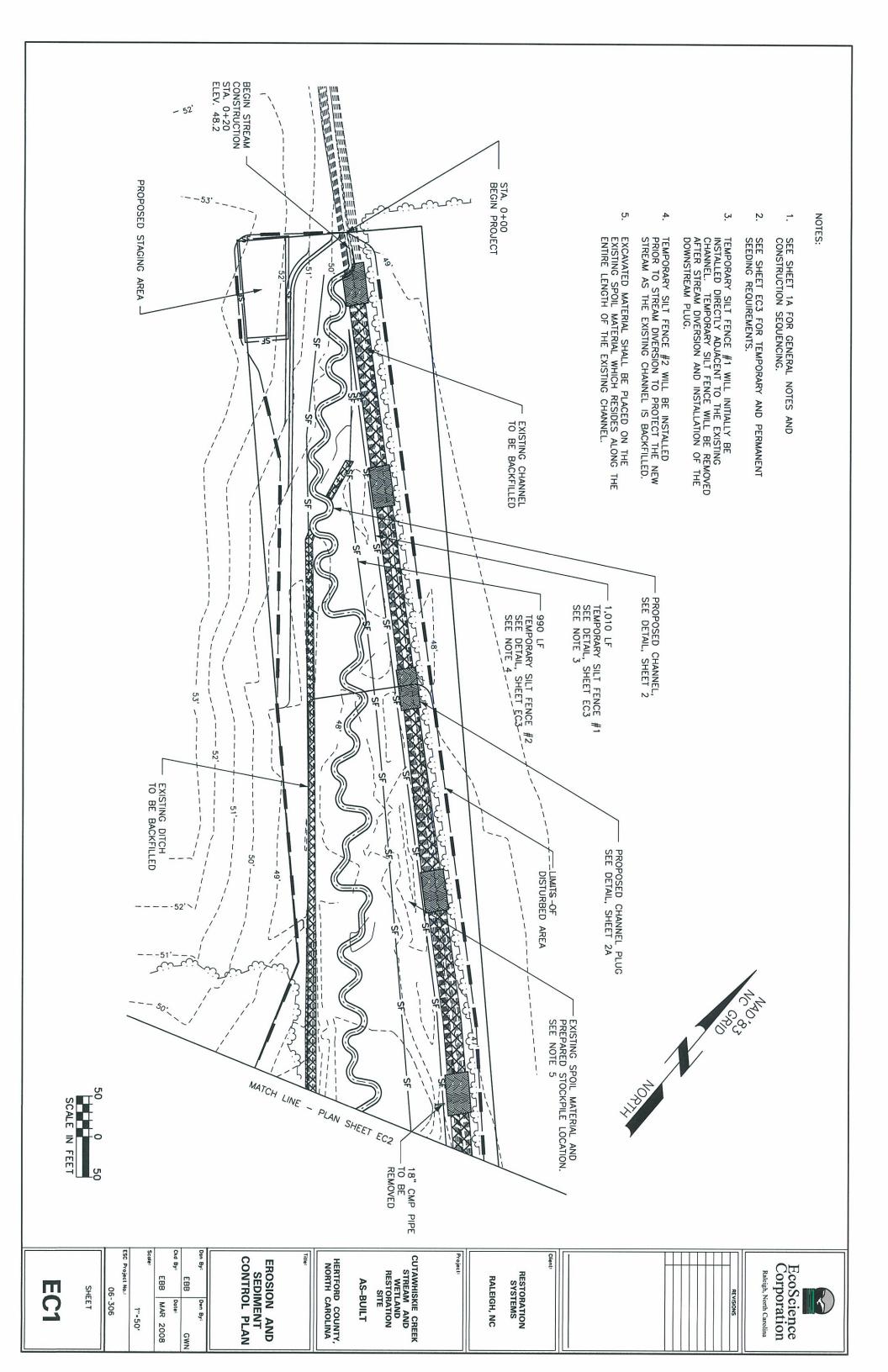
I certify that the survey is of an existing parcel or parcels of land and does not create a new street or change an existing street. I certify that the elevations shown on said plat, meet the requirements of a Class C topographic survey in the State of North Carolina.

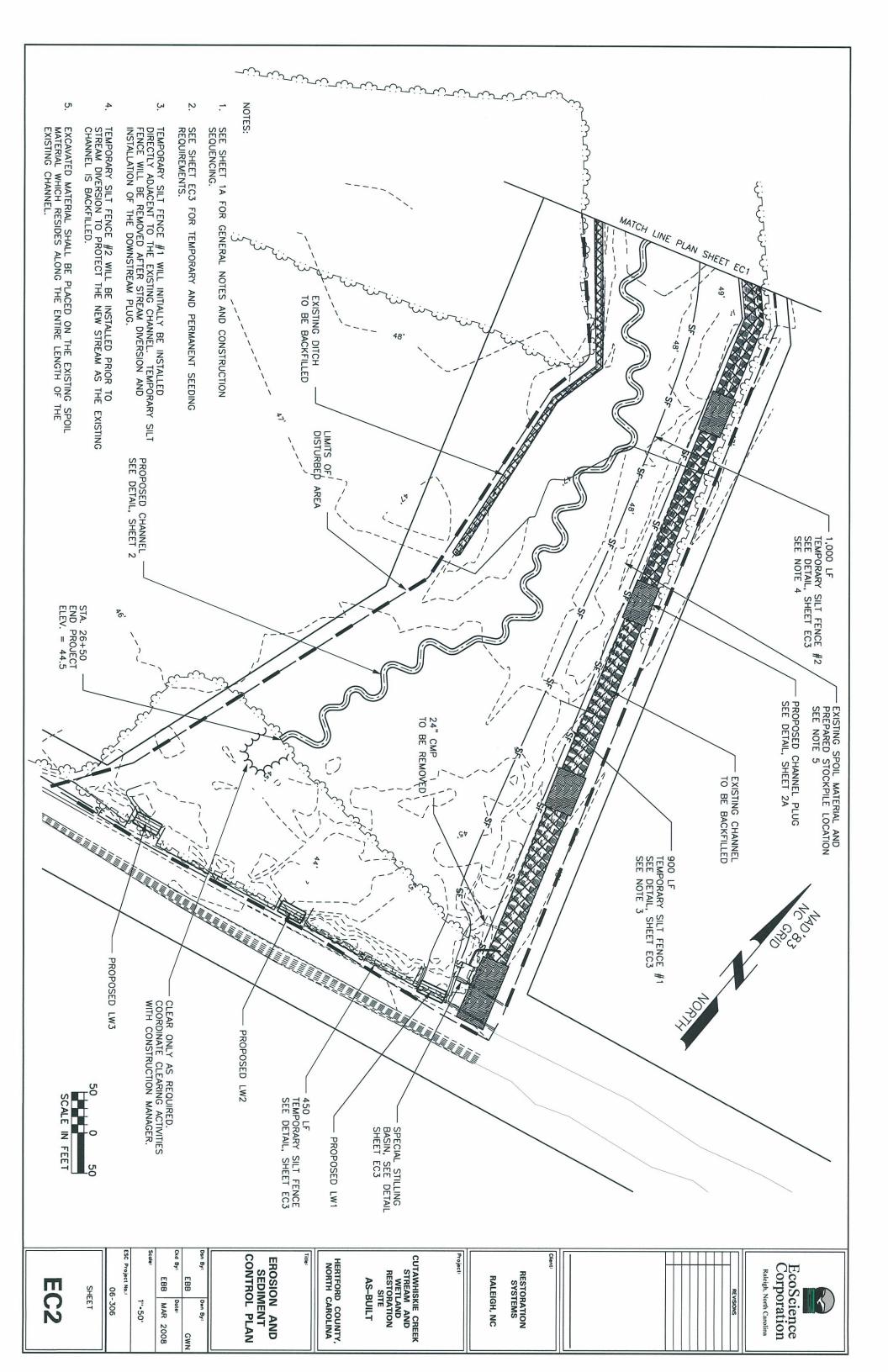
Surveyor's disclaimer: No attempt was made to locate any cemeteries, wetlands, hazardous material sites, underground utilities or any other features above, or below ground other than those shown.

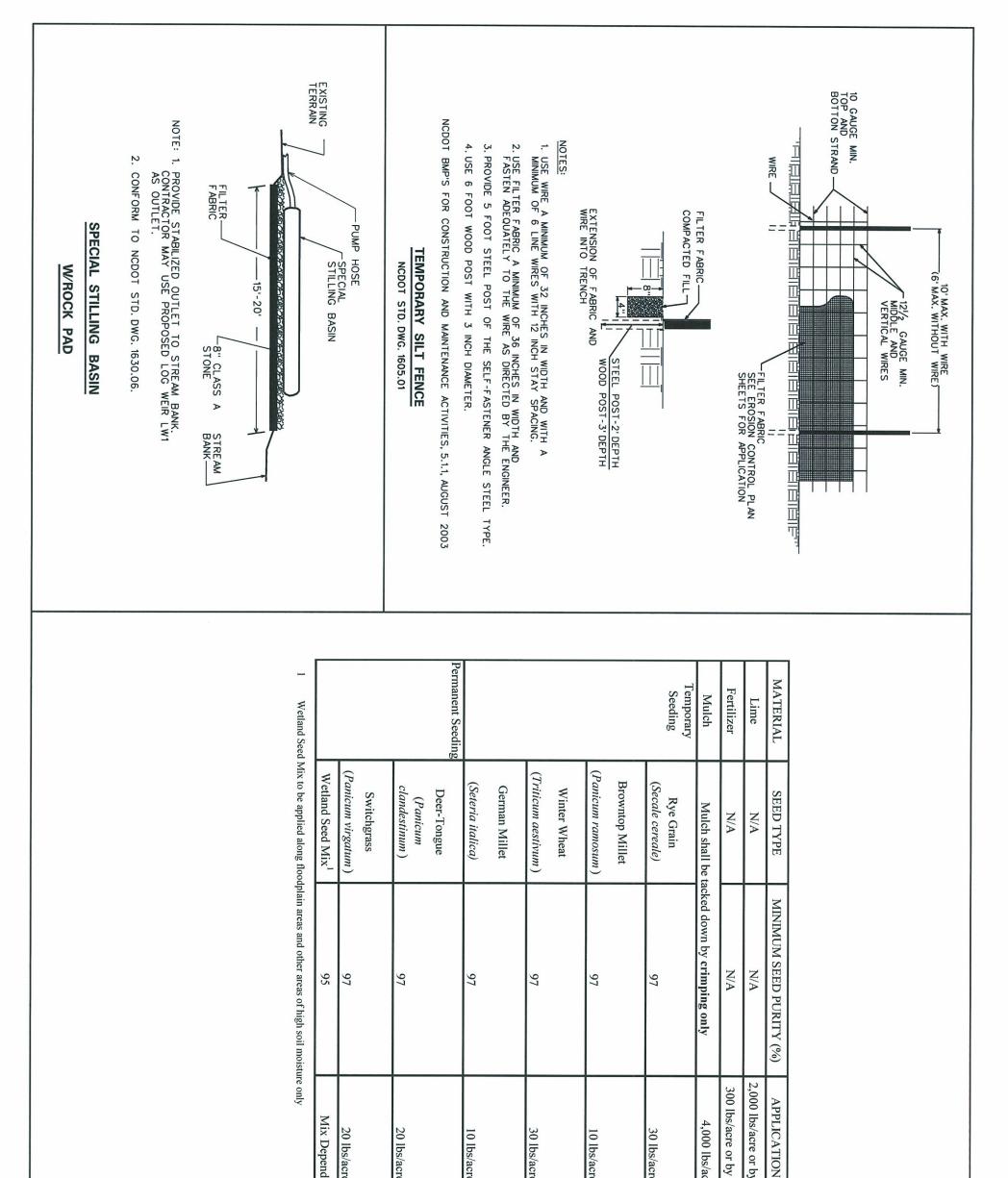
CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY AND MAPPING FOR THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF THE "REDUNE" CHANNEL ONLY. ALL OTHER DETAILS, TOPO AND BOUNDARY WERE TAKEN FROM OTHER DRAWINGS BY OTHERS

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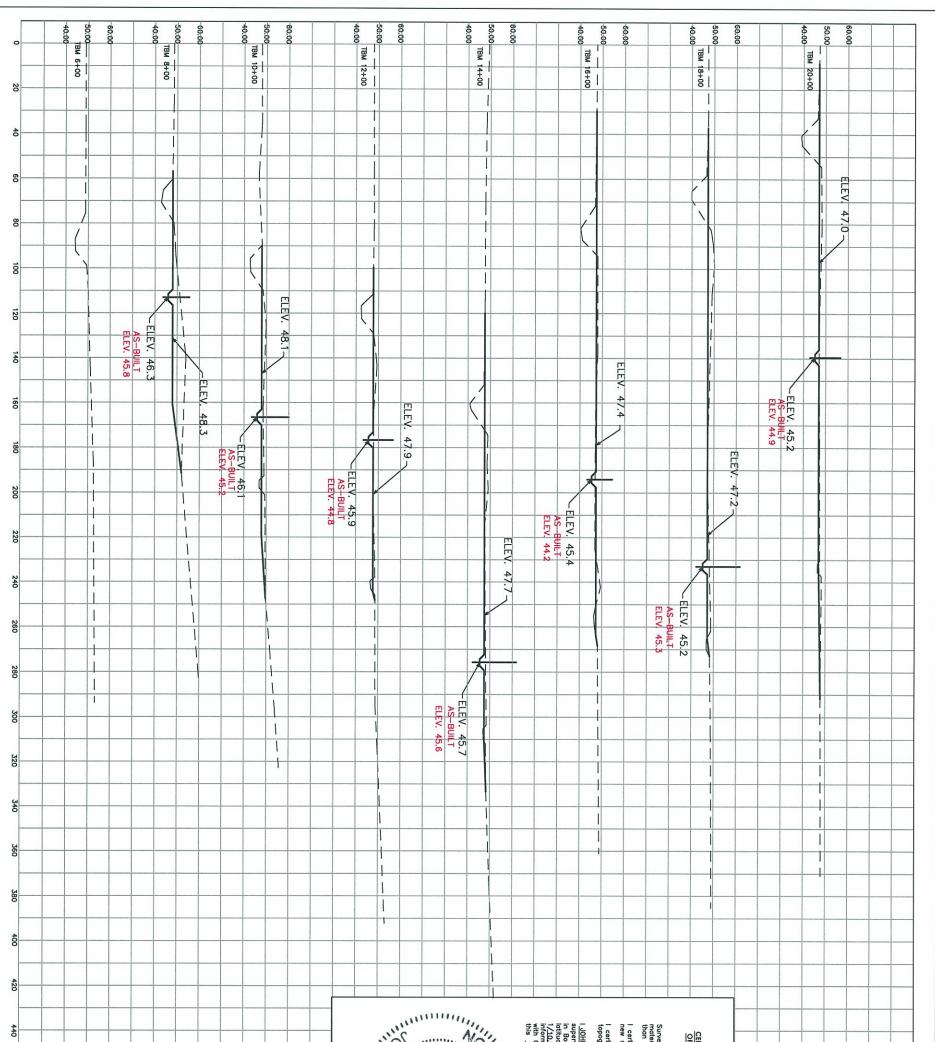
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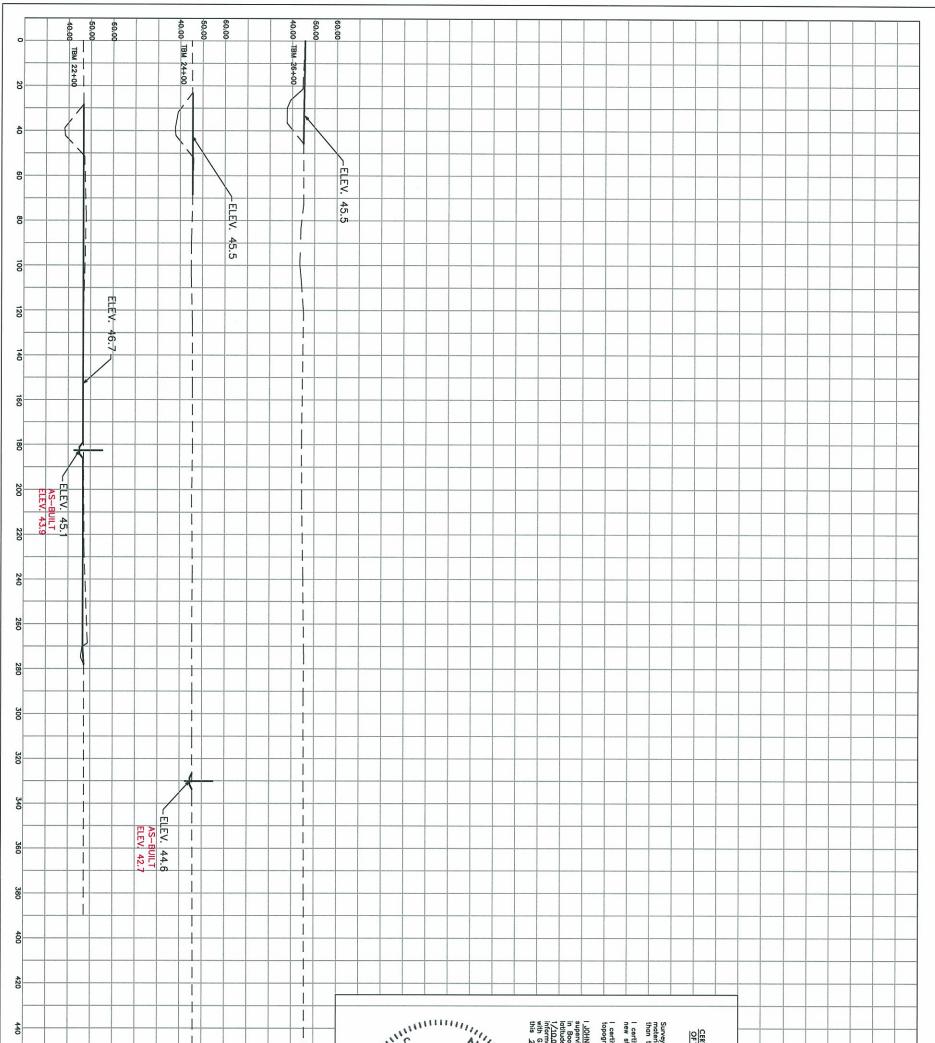




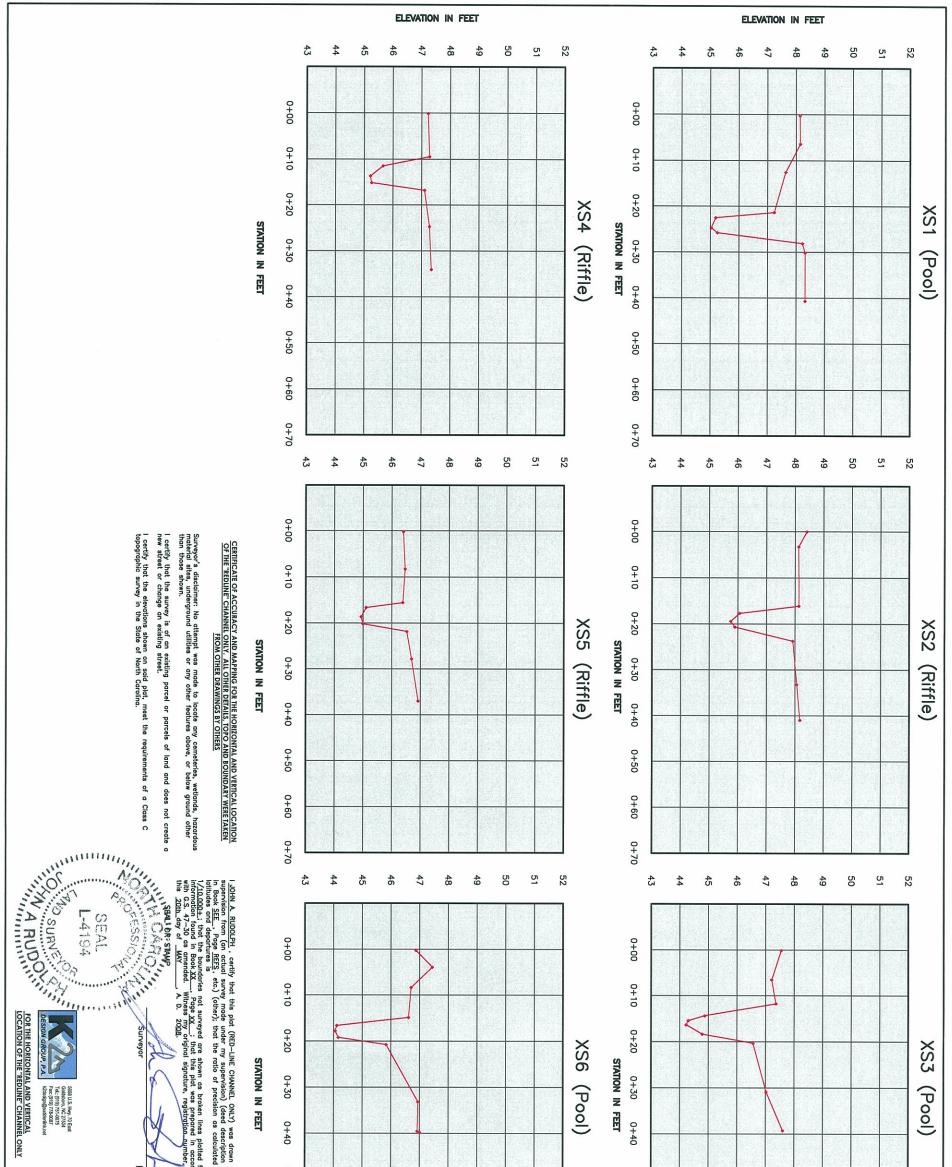
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APPENDIX C: AS-BUILT PHOTOS



Photo Station 3

