# Badin Inn Stream Restoration Stanly County, NC

# Mitigation Plan and As-built Baseline Report DRAFT

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#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/PROJECT ABSTRACT

The Badin Inn Stream Restoration Project, located in Stanly County, North Carolina, involves the Priority I restoration of 4,174 feet of stream channel. This length consists of 3,994 feet of a perennial stream (UT to Little Mountain Creek) that was channelized and lined with concrete nearly a century ago, and the "daylighting" and restoration of 180 feet of an intermittent tributary that was routed through a culvert during the same period. The overall goals of the Badin Inn Stream Restoration Project are to restore the predisturbance ecology and hydrology of these stream systems and the riparian corridor thorough which they flow. Specifically, the restoration is intended to improve flood attenuation, remove some portion of the pollutant influx from the surrounding golf course, improve aquatic and riparian habitat, help create a contiguous wildlife corridor linking the upslope Uwharrie Mountain ridgeline with the Little Mountain Creek riparian corridor, and provide aesthetic value and educational opportunities.

To meet these goals, restored stream channels were designed and constructed in the relict floodplain with dimension, pattern and profile parameters derived from local reference reach data. Appropriately sized bedload was introduced into the channel to account for the lack of natural bedload, and the channels were raised where practical to meet the relict floodplain. In addition, a riparian area was established and protected through acquisition of a conservation easement. The riparian area was planted with native vegetation, and graded in many locations with low points ("wet swales") that, although not intended to be credit-generating wetland areas, would provide floodplain storage, protect the stream channel during flood events and increase diversity of vegetation within the riparian corridor.

A description of the overall restoration approach to the three primary project elements (stream, vegetation, hydrology) and how these elements compare in the as-built state to the design is outlined below:

#### Stream

The restoration approach to the channel of UT to Little Mountain Creek was to construct a new channel within the relict floodplain that would match the dimension, pattern, and profile obtained from dimensionless reference reach criteria of nearby streams. The restored bankfull elevation of most of the channel was to be reconnected with the relict floodplain. In several short sections where bankfull could not be reconnected, a new floodplain was to be constructed. In addition, a short tributary that flows into UT to Little Mountain Creek near the upstream end of the project was to be "daylighted" and also restored with a Priority I approach.

All of these goals were accomplished in the construction phase of the project; and the intent of the design was fully carried out. At the beginning of construction, the cross-sectional area of the channel was reduced slightly from that proposed in the restoration plan due to concerns of over-excavation, but this was accomplished by reducing side slopes, and keeping the bankfull width and depth intact. Otherwise, the designed plan and profile were constructed as intended.

#### Vegetation

Vegetation plans called for planting a mixture of live stakes, bare root seedlings, and permanent seed mix of native perennial trees, shrubs and herbaceous species. Fourteen species of trees and four species of shrubs were planted on-site. Additionally, four species of live stakes and one herbaceous rush species were planted along the streambank. Temporary seed mix was applied in conjunction with the permanent seed mix to reduce the erosive effect of floodplain flows while the permanent vegetation was becoming established on-site. At the time of sampling for this report, vegetation density for the overall site was good averaging 621 stems per acre. The rush species and live stakes are growing well with little evidence of difficulty. The permanent seed mix has germinated and some species have reached flowering at the time of this report.

## Hydrology

Besides the construction of restored stream channels, the only plans for hydrologic modification on this project were the grading of "wet swales" within the restored floodplain of UT to Little Mountain Creek. The intent of these features, which are graded low points within the restored floodplain, are to provide flood storage and attenuation, and to help protect the stream channel. Several of these swales were planned to capture some of the runoff of the golf course by being located at outfalls from the golf course drainage system. These swales were graded as planned and are functioning as expected: they hold water immediately following rain and flood events, and become dry during extended periods without rain. Various species of amphibians were observed inhabiting them immediately following construction. Moreover, several of the swales located at outfalls are exhibiting the growth of algae, indicating that they are helping to capture some of the fertilizers contained in runoff from the golf course.

The monitoring of the Badin Inn Stream Restoration Project encompasses geomorphic surveys to track any changes in dimension, pattern and profile, vegetation monitoring in established vegetation plots, hydrological monitoring through installation of a stream gauge, and biological monitoring by collecting Qual 4 macroinvertebrate samples. Baseline data was collected in July of 2009 and will serve as a basis for comparison for future monitoring efforts. Monitoring methods will be repeated for five years following the as-built effort.

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## 1.0 PROJECT GOALS, BACKGROUND AND ATTRIBUTES

## **1.1 Location and Setting**

The Badin Inn Stream Restoration Project is located in the Town of Badin in Stanly County, North Carolina and is situated entirely within the golf course of the Badin Inn Resort and Country Club (Figure 1). The project site encompasses a perennial, unnamed tributary to Little Mountain Creek (UT to Little Mountain Creek) and a small, first-order intermittent tributary of UT to Little Mountain Creek (Tributary) and the associated floodplain through which these channels flow. Prior to restoration, the channel of UT to Little Mountain Creek consisted of approximately 3,700 feet of a concrete-lined and straightened perennial stream that had been in its altered state for nearly a century. The Tributary consisted of approximately 141 feet of an intermittent channel routed through a culvert from where it entered the golf course property until it's confluence with UT to Little Mountain Creek. The channels are located in the Yadkin River Basin 8-digit Catalogue Unit 03040104 and the 14-digit hydrological unit 03040104010010. This watershed was identified by the NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) as a Targeted Local Watershed and is also classified by the NC Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) as a Water Supply Watershed (WSIV). The receiving stream, Little Mountain Creek, is listed on the 303(d) list for biological impairment (NCDENR, 2008).

The project location is shown on the Badin 7.5 minute United States Geological Service (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle Map at approximately 580331 E and 3917513 N.

The project site is located in the Carolina Slate Belt ecoregion (Griffith *et. al*, 2002). The primary adjacent land use throughout the project watershed consists of managed herbaceous areas (which consists mainly of the Badin Inn golf course), developed areas, including much of the residential areas of the Town of Badin, and forested areas on the slopes above the town. **Table 4** summarizes the land use of the UT to Little Mountain Creek watershed.

UT to Little Mountain Creek is a 2<sup>nd</sup> order stream, as several small 1<sup>st</sup> order tributaries flow into it near the top of the watershed. As it passes through the town, the channel has uniform rectangular dimensions and is lined with concrete. As the primary drainage feature in the Town of Badin, it receives the discharge of numerous stormwater pipes flowing from houses and townhouse complexes. The channelization of this stream occurred during the development of Badin by ALCOA during the early 1920's, and has since served as the primary stormwater conveyance system for a portion of the town. Where the stream enters the Badin Inn and Country Club golf course, the stream is confined to a narrow, stone-lined channel for roughly 700 feet. It continues in this form until reaching the conservation easement and the upstream end of the project reach, after passing through a 48" culvert under Henderson Street (State Road 1720). At this point, prior to restoration, the stream entered a much larger, concrete-lined channel that traveled straight down the valley until joining with Little Mountain Creek. An intermittent tributary that was routed underground through a culvert entered the main channel approximately 500 feet downstream of the beginning of the project. The relict floodplain of the pre-restoration channel was covered by fairways of the Badin Inn and Resort golf course, and some modification to the valley had been done to create bunkers, greens and tee boxes. In addition, a network of drains, pipes and irrigation systems had been installed within the valley, and numerous stormwater outfalls discharged into the stream.

# **1.2 Project Goals and Objectives**

The overarching goals of the Badin Inn stream restoration project are:

- Restoring the pre-disturbance ecology and hydrology of a perennial, unnamed tributary to Little Mountain Creek, which was hardened with concrete and relocated to its present location nearly a century ago.
- Improvement of flood attenuation characteristics of a highly urbanized and industrialized watershed.
- Removal of some portion of the pollutant influx from the adjacent golf course management practices.
- Improve aquatic habitat of the main channel with the use of natural material stabilization structures such as root wads, log vanes, woody debris, and a riparian buffer.
- Provide aesthetic value, wildlife habitat, and bank stability through the creation of a riparian zone.
- Create a contiguous wildlife corridor, with connection of the adjacent natural habitats and state natural heritage areas including Morrow Mountain State Park, Little Mountain Creek riparian corridor and Badin basic forest.
- Provide shading and biomass input to the stream and mast for wildlife when vegetation is mature.
- Provide educational opportunities with information signs along the project and take advantage of the high exposure of the project.

The objectives, which specify how each of the goals will be obtained, are:

- 1) construct a new stream channel in the valley of the existing stream that:
  - a) Possesses dimension, profile and cross-section appropriate for streams in the Uwharrie Mountains region of the piedmont, as based on reference reaches.
  - b) Will contain changes in stream type that are appropriate for changes in the valley slope along the project.
  - c) Will have bedload introduced into channel to account for the lack of bedload produced by the watershed, and for any excess shear stress generated by the lack of bedload and to provide instream habitat. The bedload will be sized appropriately based on entrainment calculations, while also ensuring that the bedload will not be mobilized out of the stream completely following restoration.
  - d) Will be raised where practical so that bankfull elevation meets the existing floodplain.
  - e) Will have structural measures to protect outside meander bends before vegetation becomes established. The structures will contain woody

material for habitat, and stone material that is sized appropriately for a stream with a cross sectional area of only approximately 13 square feet.

- 2) establish a riparian corridor that:
  - a) Is planted with local propagules of native vegetation.
  - b) Meets the minimum vegetative criteria for survival(outlined below in Section 7.2).
  - c) Contains riparian wetland "swales", to improve the quality of water passing through the buffer, to provide floodplain storage for reduction of overbank flood velocities and flooding, to increase the functional diversity of vegetation within the riparian corridor, and to protect the stream channel during flood events.
- 3) implement educational and aesthetic components:
  - a) Install several information kiosks along the edge of the conservation easement with information on stream ecology, hydrology and stream restoration.
  - b) Use blue bird boxes as conservation easement boundary markers, along with a barrier/low fence along the easement boundary that will prevent maintenance equipment from entering the easement.

# 1.3 Project Structure, Restoration Type and Approach

## 1.3.1 Project Structure

This project consists of 4,174 linear feet of stream restoration. This length consists of approximately 3,994 linear feet of Priority I restoration on UT Little Mountain Creek and approximately 180 linear feet of Priority I restoration on an intermittent tributary to UT to Little Mountain Creek. This information is summarized in **Table 1** and graphically depicted in **Figure 2**, both of which are found in Appendix A.

#### 1.3.2 Restoration Type and Approach

The restoration of UT to Little Mountain Creek was planned as a Priority I restoration in that the bed elevation of the restored stream channel would be raised so that bankfull elevation is reconnected to the relict floodplain elevation. In some sections, the bankfull elevation would need to be lowered where certain constraints, such as pipe invert elevations, had to be met. In these areas, however a new floodplain was to be built a slightly lower elevation than the relict floodplain. The channel of UT to Little Mountain creek was designed as a C4 channel, and was intended to have a somewhat high width to depth ratio to account for a lack of natural channel roughness, a condition created by the lack of natural bed material in the pre-restoration channel, and the lack of a source of bedload from upstream. This lack of roughness was expected to have a tendency to increase mean velocity and shear stress in the design channel, thus the design called for a high width to depth ratio and the placement of bed material into the channel. Dimension, pattern and profile were designed in accordance with reference criteria obtained from two reference reaches. The design approach to the small tributary was identical to that of the main channel.

Another element of the restoration approach was the incorporation of riparian wetland "swales", which are small depressions built within the floodplain of the restored stream. Research has shown that overbank flooding dampens the peak of the hydrograph, and that flows stored within the riparian floodplain typically undergo biochemical processes that improve the quality of water prior to it being retuned to the stream (Evans *et al.*, 2008). Riparian wetland "swales" were incorporated into the design to improve the quality of water passing through the buffer, to provide floodplain storage for reduction of overbank flood velocities and flooding, to increase the functional diversity of vegetation within the riparian corridor, and to protect the stream channel during flood events. These riparian wetland swales were not intended to generate riparian wetland credits.

# 1.4 Project History, Contacts and Attribute Data

The Badin Inn stream restoration project was identified as part of a North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program full-delivery proposal submitted in October of 2006. Upon winning the project, Earth Tech|AECOM acquired for the State of North Carolina a conservation easement on the golf course property of Badin Inn Resort and Club to protect in perpetuity the riparian corridor of the restored stream. Construction of the stream was completed in April of 2009. As-built data was collected following completion of construction, with the last data collected in July, 2009. Year one monitoring will begin in December 2009 and will take place once every year for five years. A complete project history is contained in **Table 2** in Appendix A. **Table 3** in Appendix A lists all of the relevant contact information pertaining to the project. Finally, **Table 4** in Appendix A contains a summation of project attribute data, including information about the UT to Little Mountain Creek watershed, floodplain soils and water quality classification of the restored channels.

# 2.0 SUCCESS CRITERIA

The following section outlines the success criteria for the three restoration elements: stream, hydrology and vegetation.

# 2.1 Stream

Considering the 5 year timeframe of standard mitigation monitoring, restored streams should demonstrate morphologic stability in order to be considered successful. Stability does not equate to an absence of change, but rather to sustainable rates of change or stable patterns of variation. Restored streams often demonstrate some level of initial adjustment in the several months that follow construction and some change/variation subsequent to that is to also be expected. However, the observed change should not indicate a high rate or be unidirectional over time such that a robust trend is evident. If some trend is evident, it should be very modest or indicate migration to another stable form. Examples of the latter include depositional processes resulting in the development of constructive features on the banks and floodplain, such as an inner berm, slight channel narrowing, modest natural levees, and general floodplain deposition. Annual variation is to be expected, but over time this should demonstrate maintenance around some acceptable central tendency while also demonstrating consistency or a reduction in the amplitude of variation. Lastly, all of this must be evaluated in the context of hydrologic events to which the system is exposed over the monitoring period.

For channel dimension, cross-sectional overlays and key parameters such as crosssectional area and the channel's width to depth ratio should demonstrate modest overall change and patterns of variation that are in keeping with above. For the channels' profile, the reach under assessment should not demonstrate any consistent trends in thalweg aggradation or degradation over any significant continuous portion of its length. Over the monitoring period, the profile should also demonstrate the maintenance or development of bedform (facets) more in keeping with reference level diversity and distributions for the stream type in question. It should also provide a meaningful contrast in terms of bedform diversity against the pre-existing condition. Bedform distributions, riffle/pool lengths and slopes will vary, but should do so with maintenance around design/As-built distributions. This requires that the majority of pools are maintained at greater depths with lower water surface slopes and riffles are shallow with greater water surface slopes. Substrate measurements should indicate the progression towards, or the maintenance of, the known distributions from the design phase.

# 2.2 Vegetation

The final vegetative success criteria will be a minimum survival rate of 260 trees per acre in the conservation easement at the end of five years, in accordance with USACE Stream Mitigation guidelines. An interim measure of vegetation planting success will be a minimum survival rate of 320 trees per acre in the riparian buffer at the end of 3 years. At least six different representative tree and shrub species should be present on the entire site throughout the monitoring period and at the end of five years.

# 2.3 Hydrology

Hydrologic success will be measured based on the ability of the restored stream to regularly access its floodplain during above-bankfull flows, and of the proper functioning of the wet swales.

# 3.0 MONITORING PLAN GUIDELINES

Monitoring is essential in order to document whether the success criteria discussed above are being met. The following section outlines the approach to monitoring the Badin Inn restoration project in the 5 years following construction. The monitoring effort will encompass both quantitative measurements and visual observation of the restored stream channel, hydrology and vegetation. In addition, biological monitoring of benthic macroinvertebrates will be conducted in order to document biological uplift of the restored stream channel.

## 3.1 Stream Channel Stability and Geomorphology

#### 3.2.1 Dimension

Channel dimension will be surveyed once each year in the five years following As-built at permanently established cross sections located along UT to Little Mountain Creek and the Tributary. These will be surveyed using RTK Survey Grade GPS and/or total station. The data will be analyzed for all of the geomorphic variables housed in **Table 5**, Appendix B of this report. Graphs of profile and cross-sections will be plotted against previous year's data using Rivermorph software.

Ten permanent cross-sections were established following construction and their endpoints marked with rebar. One cross-section is located on the Tributary reach, and the other nine are located on UT to Little Mountain Creek. The cross-section locations are as follows:

Cross-Section #1. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 47+67, riffle Cross-Section #2. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 43+05, pool Cross-Section #3. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 38+26, riffle Cross-Section #4. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 33+72, riffle Cross-Section #5. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 29+78, pool Cross-Section #6. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 25+39, riffle Cross-Section #7. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 20+45, pool Cross-Section #8. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 10+45, pool Cross-Section #9. UT to Little Mountain Creek, Station 13+61, riffle Tributary Cross-Section. Tributary, Station 10+85, riffle

#### 3.2.2 Pattern

Pattern will not be measured until year 5 unless the other assessments/measurements (e.g. profile and visual assessment) indicate pattern may be changing. Pattern measurements to be obtained will include radius of curvature, meander wavelength, sinuosity, and belt width. For stream pattern data refer to **Table 5** in Appendix B.

#### 3.2.3 Profile

Channel profile will be surveyed once each year using RTK survey-grade GPS and/or total station in order to detect thalweg, bankfull, and water surface elevations of the UT to Little Mountain Creek and Tributary. Only 3,000 feet of UT to Little Mountain Creek

will be monitored in this way, with endpoints beginning at the downstream end of the project and extending upstream to approximately station 20+22. The entire length of the Tributary will be surveyed. Data will be collected for the thalweg, water surface and left and right bankfull elevations at each change in facet slope of the stream, and at any other locations necessary to provide sufficient detail of the various features of the stream.

## 3.2.3 Stream Substrate

Surface particle size distributions will be monitored over time to indicate if the bed subtrate is coarsening, fining or remaining constant. Monitoring of substrate will be done by conducting pebble counts at each of the ten cross-sections, following methods described by Bunte and Abt (2001).

## 3.2.4 Visual Assessment

A visual assessment of the stream to identify problem areas will be completed in accordance with the most recent version of the EEP Monitoring Report Template. Problem areas will be documented with photographs and will be depicted on a planview map showing their location and level of severity.

## 3.2.5 Bank Stability Assessments

Due to the channelized state of UT to Little Mountain Creek prior to restoration, no preconstruction bank stability data could be obtained. As such, bank stability assessments will not be included in the monitoring effort.

# 3.2 Vegetation

Monitoring of vegetation will follow the Level II protocols established in the 2006 version of the Carolina Vegetative Survey-EEP Protocol (Lee *et al*, 2006). Nine 10m X  $10m (100m^2)$  plots were established following planting of permanent vegetation in 2009. These nine plots will be sampled in the fall of every year to determine vegetation survival and also demonstrate if vegetation survival is successful.

# 3.3 Hydrology

All bankfull events will be cataloged over the monitoring period using an instream crest gauge and/or visual evidence such as fresh alluvium or wrack lines. An instream crest gage will be installed in 2009. Without continuous recording, multiple bankfull events may occur between observation intervals and thus not every event may be cataloged. However, each crest gauge will be visited a minimum of three times annually as part of standard monitoring. This procedure will capture most bankfull events and provide ample opportunity to capture the two events as required by the 2008 EEP stream monitoring guidelines.

## **3.4 Digital Photos**

Digital photos will be taken in each monitoring year to document the state of the channel and vegetation. Photos of the stream will be captured at each of the ten cross-section locations, and will be taken standing in the channel looking upstream and downstream from the cross-section. These photos will be taken when the vegetation is minimal and within the same 2-month window between monitoring years. Vegetation photos will also be taken at each of the nine vegetation plots from the same vantage point every year.

## **3.5 Biological Measurements**

In order to document the increase in function from the restoration of UT Little Mountain Creek, Earth Tech|AECOM will monitor variables above the minimum requirements of stream restoration monitoring. Earth Tech|AECOM will survey for macroinvertebrates following the NCDENR Standard Operating Procedures for Benthic macroinvertebrates, developed by the Biological Assessment Unit. Because UT Little Mountain Creek is a small 2<sup>nd</sup> order stream with a 0.5 sq. mi. watershed, the Qual 4 sampling method will be used. Macroinvertebrates will be collected by an Earth Tech|AECOM biologist with the NC Certification required by the NCDWQ for performing this work. Use of the stream and riparian area by amphibians and other fauna will also be evaluated and documented.

# 4.0 MAINTENANCE AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

The following serves as a guideline for corrective actions that should be taken in the restored stream channel and floodplain in the event of a failure. In addition, several items of maintenance are listed that may be necessary through the monitoring period in order to help ensure the success of the project at the end of Year 5.

# 4.1 Stream

In general, corrective action will be taken in the channel whenever there is a failure in the intended plan, profile or dimension that is so great as to create the danger of the channel success criteria not being met. "Failure" may not have a precise threshold for each of the stream components. Some shifting in the pattern, profile and dimension of the channel is expected, and some localized area of scour, deposition or bank erosion might occur. It is only when a stream problem area poses a threat to the stability of the channel upstream or downstream that the problem area may rise to the level of a "failure". Some examples of failures that might warrant corrective action are listed below:

• Significant bed scour or deposition creating the potential for instability upstream or downstream of the localized area of scour or deposition

- Avulsion of the stream channel
- Abandonment of the restored alignment/down-valley migration
- Significant bank failure

In the event that these or other types of failure occur, the stream channel should be evaluated for the source of the problem and appropriate action should be taken to correct the problem. If the failure is related to design criteria for profile, plan or dimension, regrading of portions of the project within appropriate geomorphic parameters may be necessary. If the failure is related to structures, whether as to location or type of structure, then removal, replacement or reconfiguration of the structure may be necessary. In some cases the problem may be caused by outside sources, such as beaver influence. In these situations, appropriate corrective actions would include removal of the beavers and beaverdams.

## 4.1 Vegetation

The USACE Stream Mitigation Guidelines give an interim criterion for vegetative success of 320 woody stems/acre at the end of Year 3, and require that 260 stems/acre be present at the end of Year 5. In the event that the Year 3 criterion is not met, the site should be replanted with woody stems at an appropriate density to ensure the survival of at least 260 stems/acre to the end of Year 5.

Maintenance throughout the five-year monitoring period may include re-seeding of permanent or temporary seed mixes in areas where seed has washed away or is not growing properly.

# 5.0 DOCUMENTING THE AS-BUILT CONDITION (BASELINE)

# **5.1 Verification of Plantings**

Vegetation was planted along the riparian easement of the restored tributary of Little Mountain Creek. Fourteen species of trees and four species of shrubs were planted onsite. Additionally, four species of live stakes and one herbaceous rush species were planted along the streambank. Temporary seed mix was applied in conjunction with the permanent seed mix to reduce the erosive effect of precipitation while the permanent vegetation was becoming established on-site.

Planted woody stems in each of the nine vegetation monitoring plots were flagged and counted to establish a baseline of planted vegetation for each plot. Based on this data collection, vegetation density for the overall site was good averaging 621 stems per acre. The range of stem densities encountered on the mitigation site varied from 324 to 850 stems per acre. Vegetation diversity was low in many individual plots. Species counts of 6 or fewer woody species occurred in 3 plots: plot 2, plot 7, and plot 9. Some dead stems were also noted in the vegetation plots with an average of 1.7 dead stems per plot.

Physical damage to stems was noted in most plots. The majority of the damage was minor and consisted of broken stems or branches on the bare root plantings. Fifty-nine percent of the stems had some damage of this nature. The majority of stems having this damage will continue to grow with ease despite having minor damage. Over time growth will bypass the damaged areas which will gradually disappear. Due to the easement's location along a golf course, it is unclear if this damage originated from the planting itself or from trampling by golfers searching for inaccurately hit balls. Other damage was noted but was fairly rare and did not occur on many stems. Of the less common damage categories stunted growth, due to the planting location being too wet, and insect damage were the most common but each of these damage categories occurred only on a few stems averaging less than one occurrence per plot.

The *Juncus* plugs and live stakes are growing well with little evidence of difficulty. The permanent seed mix has germinated and some species have reached flowering at the time of this report. Five of nine species planted in the permanent seed mix have been observed growing. It is unsure if the other four species have germinated and are in a small stage that would make observation difficult or did not germinate. The first year monitoring should provide additional information about the permanent seed mix survival.

# 5.2 As-Built Baseline Data Collection

Baseline cross-section and longitudinal surveys were completed in July of 2009. Ten cross-sections and the entire length of both UT to Little Mountain Creek and the Tributary were surveyed. A bed particle size distribution analysis (pebble count) was completed at each cross-section, and photos were captured looking upstream and downstream at each cross-section location. A summation of the geomorphic measurements obtained from the survey is contained in Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix B. Long profile, cross-section, and pebble count graphs are also included in Appendix B, along with photos taken at each of the cross-sections.

Topographic surveys were conducted of the restored channel following construction. The topography, thalweg and bankfull of the as-built channel are depicted in the As-Built Plansheets in Appendix D. Also included in Appendix D are overlays of the design channel alignment with the as-built channel alignment, and comparisons of the as-built profile with the design profile.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

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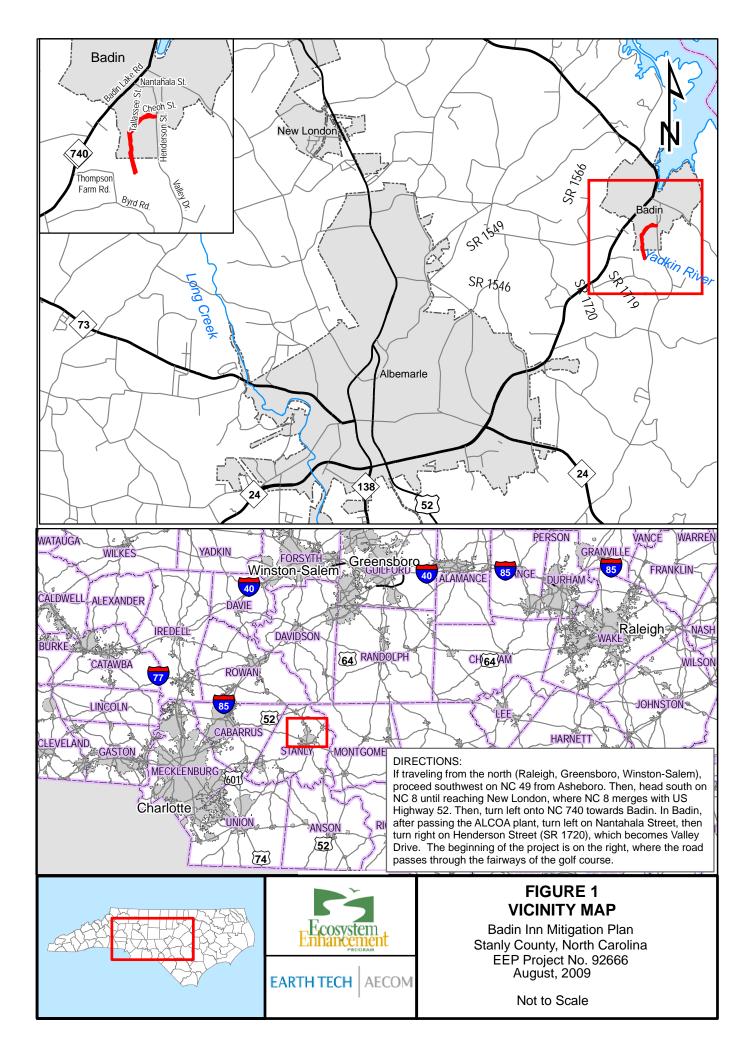
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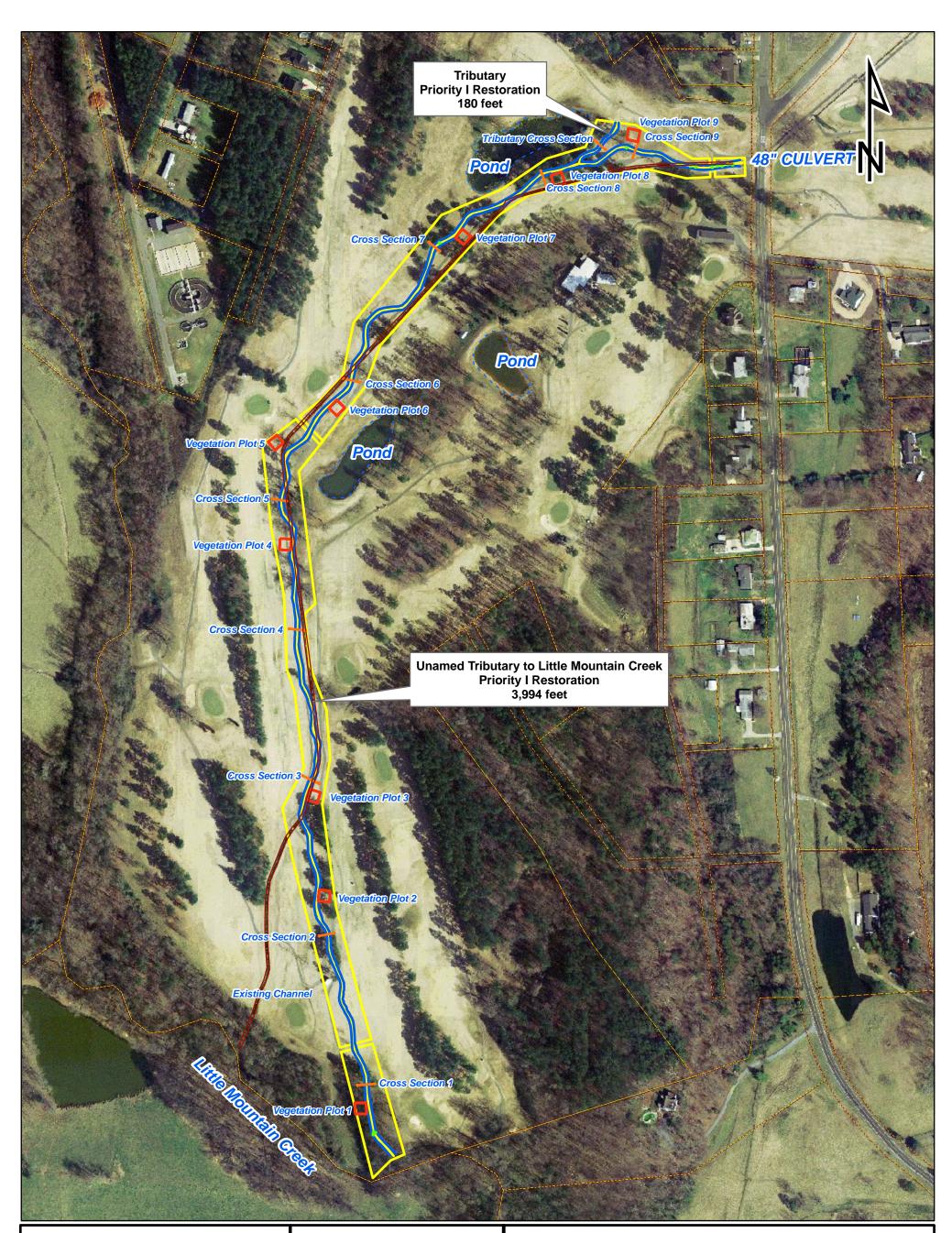
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# **APPENDIX** A

General Tables and Figures

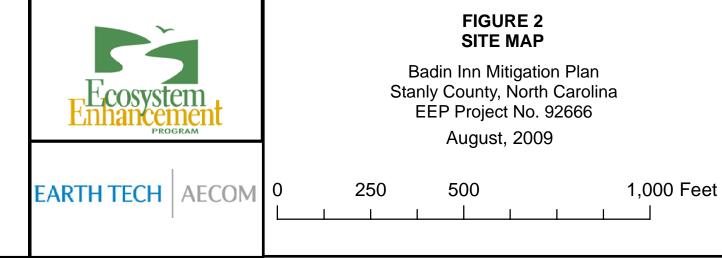
Vicinity Maps and General Site Maps Project Component/Asset Maps Tables 1-4





# Legend

- Pre-Restoration Channel
- Vegetation Plots
- Structures
- Cross Sections
- Restored Bankfull
- Restored Thalweg
- Ponds
- Parcel Boundaries
- Conservation Easement



		Badin Inn S		Project Co storation - E	mponents EP Project No. 9	92666		
Project Component or Reach ID	Existing Feet/Acres	Restoration Level	Approach	Footage or Acreage	Stationing	Buffer Acres	BMP Elements	Comment
UT to Little Mountain Creek	3,540 feet	R	PI	3,994 feet	10+00 - 50+22			Construction started 28 feet from the start of stationing
Tributary	141 feet	R	PI	180 feet	10+00 - 11+80			

Notes:

R = Restoration

PI = Priority I

	Tab	ole 1b. Co	mponent	Summat	ions		
Badi	n Inn Stre	am Resto	oration - E	EP Proje	ct No. 92	666	
				Non-			
Restoration	Stream	Ripa	arian	Ripar	Upland	Buffer	
Level	(lf)	Wetlar	nd (Ac)	(Ac)	(Ac)	(Ac)	BMP
			Non-				
		Riverine	Riverine				
Restoration	4,174						
Enhancement							
Enhancement I							
Enhancement II							
Creation							
Preservation							
HQ Preservation							
		0	0				
Totals	4174		0	0	0	0	Count

Non-Applicable

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting HistoryBadin Inn Stream Restoration - EEP Project No. 92666											
Activity or Deliverable	Data Collection Complete	Completion or Delivery									
Restoration Plan	Sep-07	Jul-08									
Final Design – Construction Plans	Jul-08	Dec-08									
Construction	NA	Apr-09									
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project area	NA	Jul-09									
Permanent seed mix applied to reach/segments 1& 2	NA	Aug-09									
Containerized and B&B plantings for reach/segments 1&2	NA	Apr-09									
Mitigation Plan / As-built (Year 0 Monitoring – baseline)	Jul-09	Aug-09									
Year 1 Monitoring	Dec-09	-									
Year 2 Monitoring	Dec-10	-									
Year 3 Monitoring	Dec-11	-									
Year 4 Monitoring	Dec-12	-									
Year 5 Monitoring	Dec-13	-									

De dire la	Table 3. Project Contacts Tab	
Designer	n Stream Restoration - EEP Proje Earth Tech   AECOM	ect No. 92666
Designer	701 Corporate Center Drive,	Suito 475
	-	Suite 475
	Raleigh, NC 27607	
	Phone: (919) 854-6200	
Construction Contractor	River Works, Inc.	1- 000
	8000 Regency Parkway, Sui	te 200
	Cary, NC 27511	
	Phone: (919) 459-9001	
Survey Contractor	Earth Tech   AECOM	
	701 Corporate Center Drive,	Suite 475
	Raleigh, NC 27607	
	Phone: (919) 854-6200	
Planting Contractor	Efird Landscaping, Inc	
	42759 Greenview Dr.	
	Albemarle, NC 28001	
	Phone: (704) 983-1970	
Seeding Contractor	Efird Landscaping, Inc	
	42759 Greenview Dr.	
	Albemarle, NC 28001	
	Phone: (704) 983-1970	
Seed Mix Sources	Mellow Marsh Farm, Inc.	
	1312 Woody Store Rd.	
	Siler City, NC 27344	
	Phone: (919) 742-1200	
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Arborgen LLC	Carolina Wetland Services
	5594 Highway 38	550 E. Westinghouse Blvd.
	Blenheim, SC 29516	Charlotte, NC 28273
	Phone: (843) 528-9669	Phone: (704) 527-1177
Monitoring Performers	Earth Tech   AECOM	
5	701 Corporate Center Drive,	Suite 475
	Raleigh, NC 27607	
Stream Monitoring	Earth Tech   AECOM	Phone: (919) 854-6200
)	•	
Vegetation Monitoring	Earth Tech   AECOM	Phone: (919) 854-6200

Table 4.	Project Attribute Table	
	estoration - EEP Project No. 926	666
	Stanly County	
Physiographic Region		
	Slate Belt	
	Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin	
USGS HUC for Project (14 digit)		
Within extent of EEP Watershed Plan?	Yadkin-Pee Dee River Sub-basin	
WRC Hab Class (Warm, Cool, Cold)		.5
% of project easement fenced or demarcated		
Beaver activity observed during design phase?		
Restoration	Component Attribute Table	
	UT to Little Mountain Creek	Tributary
Drainage area	0.5 Sq. Miles	0.05 Sq. Miles
Stream order		1st
Restored length (feet)		180 feet
Perennial or Intermittent		Intermittent
Watershed type (Rural, Urban, Developing etc.)		Urban
Watershed LULC Distribution (e.g.)		
Urban	10.60%	100.00%
Ag-Pasture		0.00%
Forested		0.00%
Watershed impervious cover (%)	5%	15%
NCDWQ AU/Index number		13-5-1(2)
NCDWQ classification	· · · ·	WS-IV
303d listed?		No
Upstream of a 303d listed segment?	Yes	Yes
Reasons for 303d listing or stressor		Biological Impairment
Total acreage of easement		
Total vegetated acreage within the easement		
Total planted acreage as part of the restoration		
Rosgen classification of pre-existing		NA
Rosgen classification of As-built		E4
Valley type		VIII
Valley slope		2.50%
Valley side slope range (e.g. 2-3.%)		7-8%
Valley toe slope range (e.g. 2-3.%)		
Cowardin classification		N/A
Trout waters designation		No
Species of concern, endangered etc.? (Y/N)	No	No
Dominant soil series and characteristics		
Series		Oakboro Silt Loam
Depth		<20 inches
Clay%	>35%	>35%
K		
Т	59-64 degrees Farenheit	60 degrees Farenheit

# **APPENDIX B**

# Morphological Summary Data and Plots

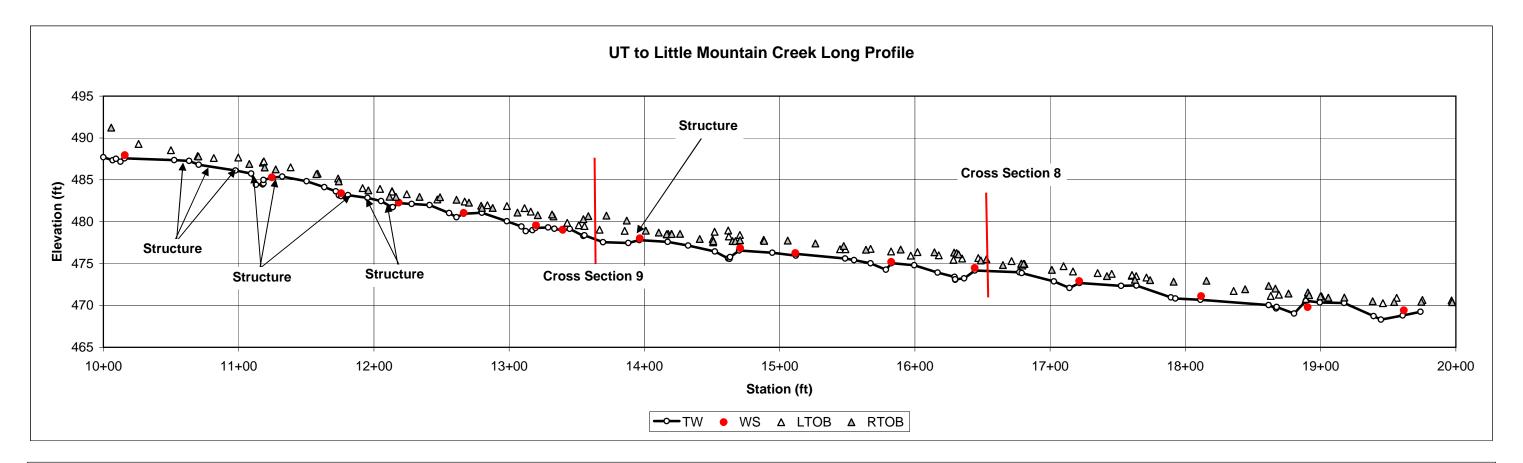
Tables 5 - 6 Longitudinal Plots XS-Plots Pebble Count Plots Photo Log

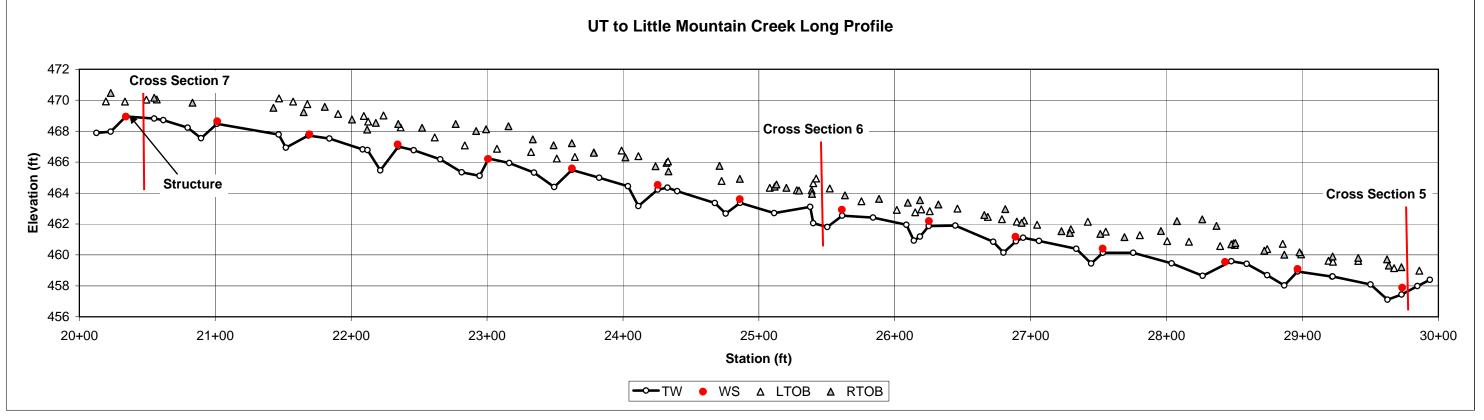
						Exhibit Badin Inn							•											
Parameter	Gauge <sup>2</sup>	Reg	jional C	Curve		e-Existing condition			w Fork	Refe	rence R ncer Ci	leach	Desig	gn UT to Little As-Built UT to untain Creek Design Tributary Mountain Cr										
Dimension and Substrate - Riffle		LL	UL	Eq.	Min	Max Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg
Bankfull Width (ft)	NA								11.81			12.3			10			5.6	9.37	11.63	10.914			6.29
Floodprone Width (ft)																			44.55	53.44	48.742			46.89
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	NA								1.3			0.88			0.7			0.57	0.65	0.8	0.734			0.42
<sup>1</sup> Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	NA				2.5	M			2.11			1.8			1			0.7	1.04	1.25	1.196			0.56
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	NA					X			15.34			10.8			7			3.2	7.21	9	8.004			2.64
Width/Depth Ratio	NA								9.08			13.98			14.3			9.82	12.17	17.89	14.99			14.98
Entrenchment Ratio	NA								28.11			>2.2			>2.2			>2.2	3.97	5.37	4.498			7.45
<sup>1</sup> Bank Height Ratio	NA						1.03	1.05	1.04			1.1			1			1			1			1
Profile						ЧР																		
Riffle Length (ft)													14.32	154.43	49.04	18.93	28.54	24.84	18.24	121.02	54.01	17.17	22.51	20.96
Riffle Slope (ft/ft)						<b>S</b>	0.011	0.021	0.017	0.02	0.036	0.026	0.012	0.037	0.019	0.022	0.04				0.0143			
Pool Length (ft)						S	12.98	20.86		9.29	23.92	17.78	18.3	31	24.65	10.25	17.36		14.79	41.85	1	10.89	25.78	16.34
Pool Max depth (ft)							12.00	20.00	10.02	0.20	20.02	11.10	10.0	01	2	10.20	11.00	1.1	1.29	3.54	2.06	1.34	1.7	1.55
Pool Spacing (ft)						A	79.48	96.97	88.23	13	46.5	24.2	68.4	83.1	75.75	5.92	21.17		Î	148.07	Î		39.7	38.17
Pattern							10.10	00.01	00.20	10	10.0		00.1	00.1	10.10	0.02	21117		00.00	110.07	00.00	00.00	00.1	00.17
Channel Beltwidth (ft)						<b>N</b>	22	57.1	37.2	24	52	38	18.6	48.3	33.45	10.42	27.05	18.73	18.6	48.3	33.45	10.42	27.05	18.73
Radius of Curvature (ft)							18	42.8	25	5.4	22.1	12.9	22.1	42.3	32.2	12.38	23.69		22.1	42.3	32.2	12.38	23.69	18.03
Rc/Bankfull width (ft/ft)							10	42.0	2.1169		22.1	1.0488	22.1	42.0	3.22	12.00	20.00				2.9503	12.00	20.00	2.8665
Meander Wavelength (ft)						BI	78.5	149.9		54	196	125	43.9	159.35		24 59	89.24		43.9	159.35		24.59	89.24	56.91
Meander Width Ratio							1.86	4.83	3.15	1.95	4.23	3.09	1.86	4.83	3.35	1.86	4.83	3.35	1.86	4.83	3.35	1.86	4.83	3.35
							1.00	4.00	0.10	1.55	4.20	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	0.00
Transport parameters						6																		
Reach Shear Stress (competency) lb/f <sup>2</sup>						A														0.549			0.314	
Max part size (mm) mobilized at bankfull																				97.88			64.9	
Stream Power (transport capacity) W/m <sup>2</sup>						2																		
Additional Reach Parameters																								
Rosgen Classification						NA		E4			C4			C4			E4			C4			E4	
Bankfull Velocity (fps)																								
Bankfull Discharge (cfs)																								
Valley length (ft)						3540		200			235			3820			157							
Channel Thalweg length (ft)						3540		288			266			3994			180			3994			180	
Sinuosity (ft)						1	1	1.4			1.1			1.33			1.03			1.33		1.03		
Water Surface Slope (Channel) (ft/ft)						0.0178		0.0122	,		0.0132			0.0134			0.0147			0.012			0.012	
BF slope (ft/ft)						0.0178		0.0122			0.0132			0.0134			0.0147			0.012			0.012	
<sup>3</sup> Bankfull Floodplain Area (acres)						N/A		N/A			N/A			010101			010111			20.75			0.5	
<sup>4</sup> Proportion over wide (%)						N/A		N/A			N/A												-	
Channel Stability or Habitat Metric						N/A		N/A			N/A													
Biological or Other						N/A		N/A			N/A													

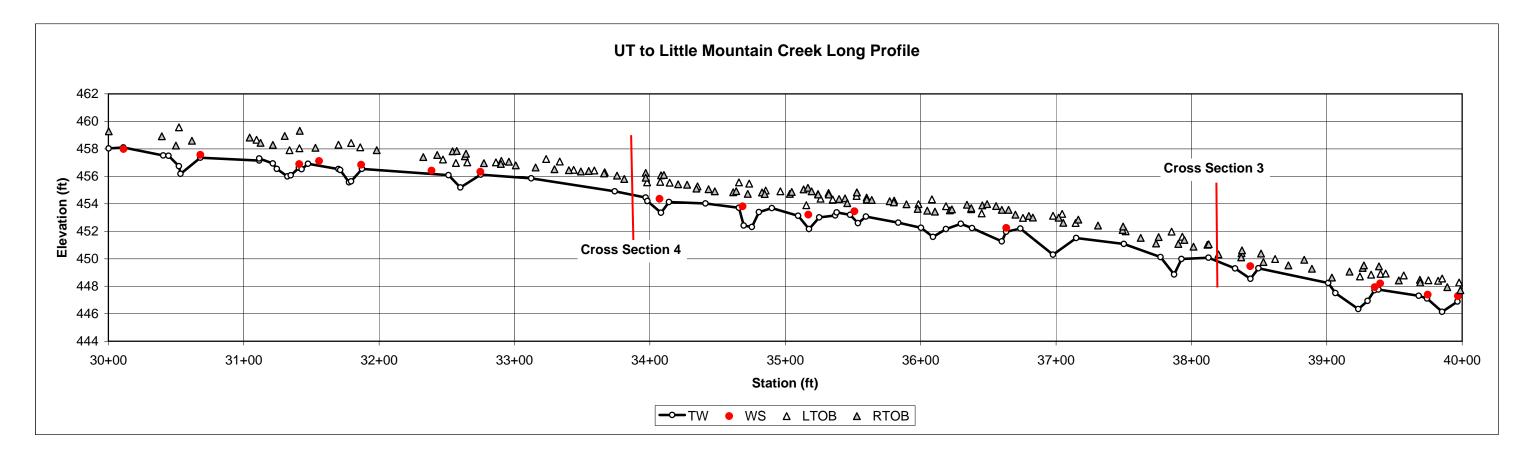
Exhibit Table 5b. Baseline Strea		ta Sum Badin I										ainme	ent Pa	rame	ter Dis	stribut	ions)				
Parameter		Pre-Existing Condition UT to Meadow Fork Creek										Spencer Creek									
<sup>1</sup> Ri% / Ru% / P% / G% / S%								40		60					45		55				
<sup>1</sup> SC% / Sa% / G% / C% / B% / Be%		NO	TAF	PPI	CAF			8	12	67	13	0	0		5	27	47	19	1	1	Γ
<sup>1</sup> d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95 / di <sup>p</sup> / di <sup>sp</sup> (mm)								0.7	13.83	21.4	58.82	84.8			0.35	16.42	18.53	70.84	85.89		
<sup>1</sup> d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95 / di <sup>p</sup> / di <sup>sp</sup> (mm) <sup>2</sup> Entrenchment Class <1.5 / 1.5-1.99 / 2.0-4.9 / 5.0-9.9 / >10	וטען			ANI	NELI	ΖΑΙ	NU			2-4.9							2-4.9				
<sup>3</sup> Incision Class <1.2 / 1.2-1.49 / 1.5-1.99 / >2.0								<1.2							<1.2						
BEHI VL% / L% / M% / H% / VH% / E%									100												Γ
Parameter			I	Desig	n					As-bu	ilt/Ba	seline	1								
<sup>1</sup> Ri% / Ru% / P% / G% / S%	73.2		26.8					75		25											
<sup>1</sup> SC% / Sa% / G% / C% / B% / Be%								_	9.786	60.46	6.68	0.698									
<sup>1</sup> d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95 / di <sup>p</sup> / di <sup>sp</sup> (mm)										12.64		84									
<sup>2</sup> Entrenchment Class <1.5 / 1.5-1.99 / 2.0-4.9 / 5.0-9.9 / >10												>10									
<sup>3</sup> Incision Class <1.2 / 1.2-1.49 / 1.5-1.99 / >2.0								<1.2													
BEHI VL%/L%/M%/H%/VH%/E%	100							100													

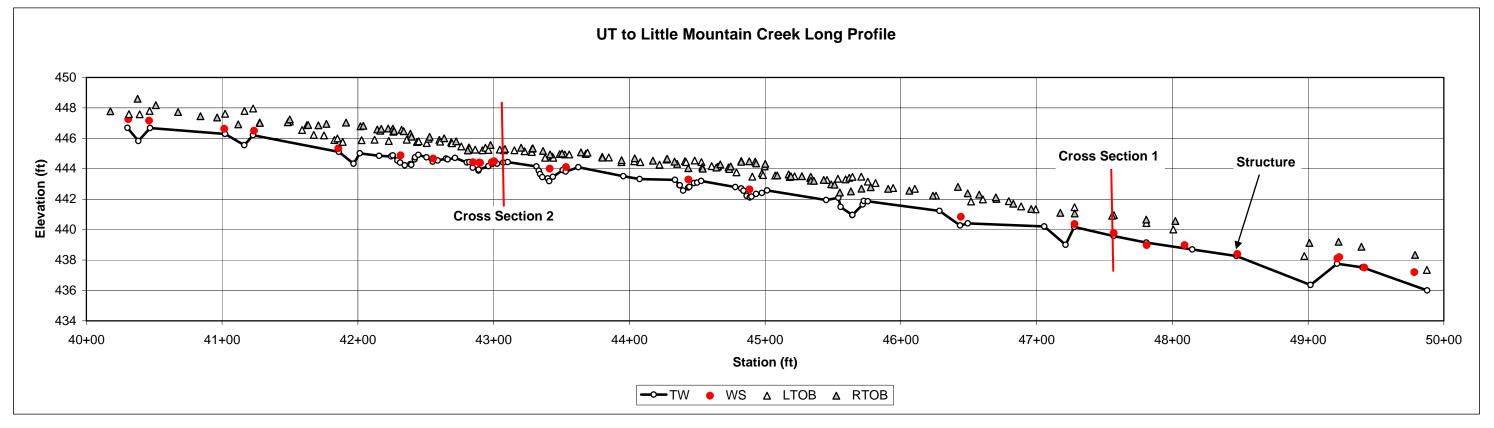
						Exh	ibit T	able 6	5. Din	nensi	onal N	/lorph	ology	/ Sum	nmary	(Dim	ensio	nal P	arame	eters	– Cro	ss Se	ction	s)	
									Pro	oject N	Name/	/Numb	oer (X	YZ)	Segn	nent/F	Reach	: XYZ	Z (450	0 feet	)				
		(	Cross S	Section	1 (Riffl	e)			(	Cross S	Section	2 (Poo	I)		Cross Section 3 (Riffle)								C	Cross S	ject
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation <sup>1</sup>	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	Μ
Bankfull Width (ft)	11.63	6						13.91							11.23							11.23	1		
Floodprone Width (ft)	48.11							41.31							53.44							44.55			
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	0.65							0.7							0.7							0.8			
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	1.24							1.4							1.21							1.24			
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	7.62							9.78							7.87							9			
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	17.89							19.87							16.04							14.04			
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	4.14							2.97							4.76							3.97			
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1							1							1							1			
Based on current/developing bankfull feature <sup>2</sup>																									
Bankfull Width (ft)																									
Floodprone Width (ft)																									
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)																									
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)																									
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )																									
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio																									
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio																									
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio																									
Cross Sectional Area between end pins (ft <sup>2</sup> )	)																								
d50 (mm)	21.4							11.3							5.46							17.8			
		. (	Cross S	ection	6 (Riffl	e)			. (	Cross S	Section	7 (Poo	I)			(	Cross S	ection	8 (Poo	l)			(	Cross S	Sect
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation <sup>1</sup>	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	М
Bankfull Width (ft)	9.37							16.05							10.64							11.11	1		
Floodprone Width (ft)								40.5							45.83							47.28	1		1
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)								0.88							1.19							0.75	1		
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)								2.3							2.47							1.25	1		1
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	7.21							14.18							12.69							8.32	1	1	1
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	12.17							18.24							8.94							14.81	1		
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	5.37							2.52							4.31							4.25	1		
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1							1							1							1	1		1
Based on current/developing bankfull feature <sup>2</sup>																									
Bankfull Width (ft)																									
Floodprone Width (ft)																									
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)																									
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)																									
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )																									
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio																									
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio					1	1																		1	1
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio					1																			1	1
Cross Sectional Area between end pins (ft <sup>2</sup> )					1	1																		1	1
d50 (mm)					1			0.79							0.04							13.39	1	1	1
	1	I	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	I	1	·	1	·	I	1	1	1	1			

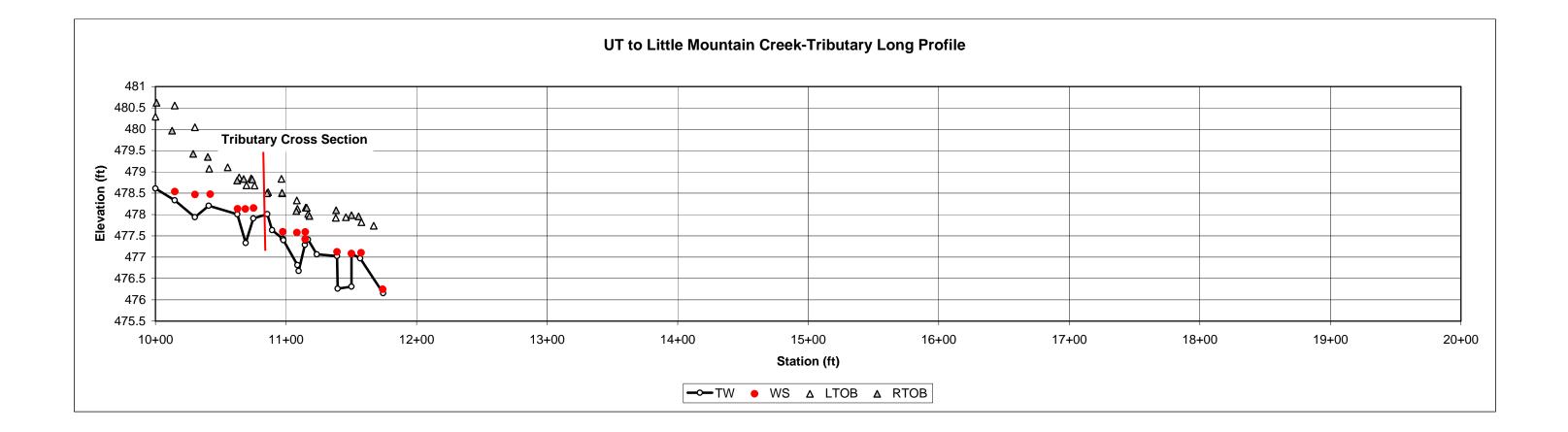
				1						
ection	4 (Riffl					Cross	Sectio	n 5 (Po	ol)	
MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
				11.98						
				42.02						
				0.96						
				2.17						
				11.52						
				12.48						
				3.51						
				1						
				0.83						
ection	9 (Riffl	e)				Trik	outary	(Riffle)		
MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
				6.29						
				46.89						
				0.42						
				0.56						
				2.64						
				14.98						
				7.45						
				1						
				28.64						

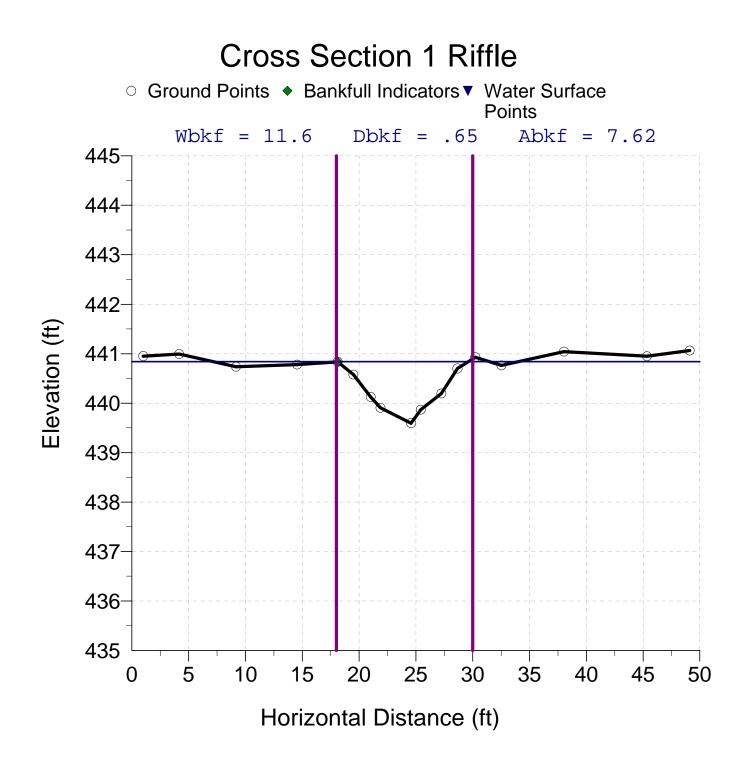


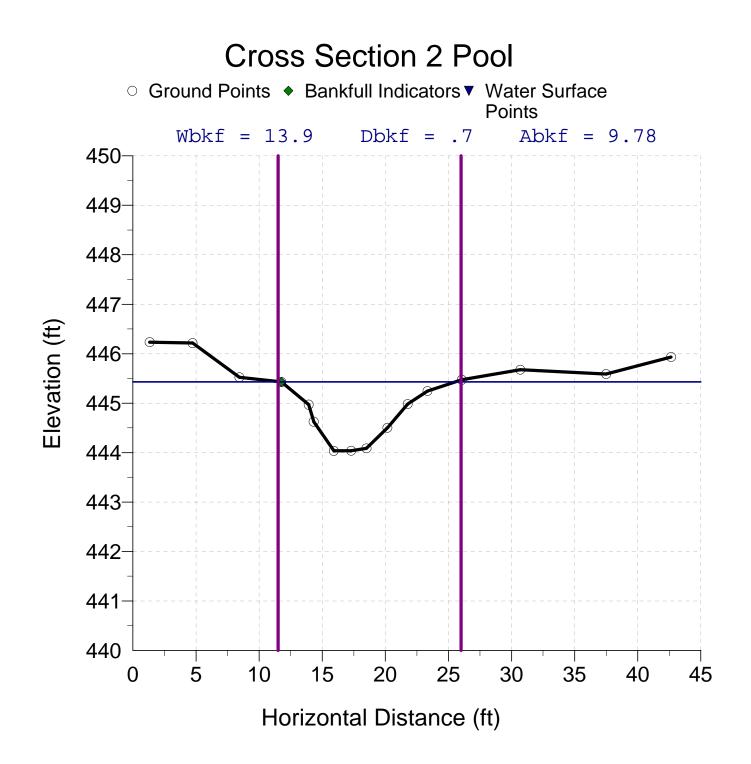


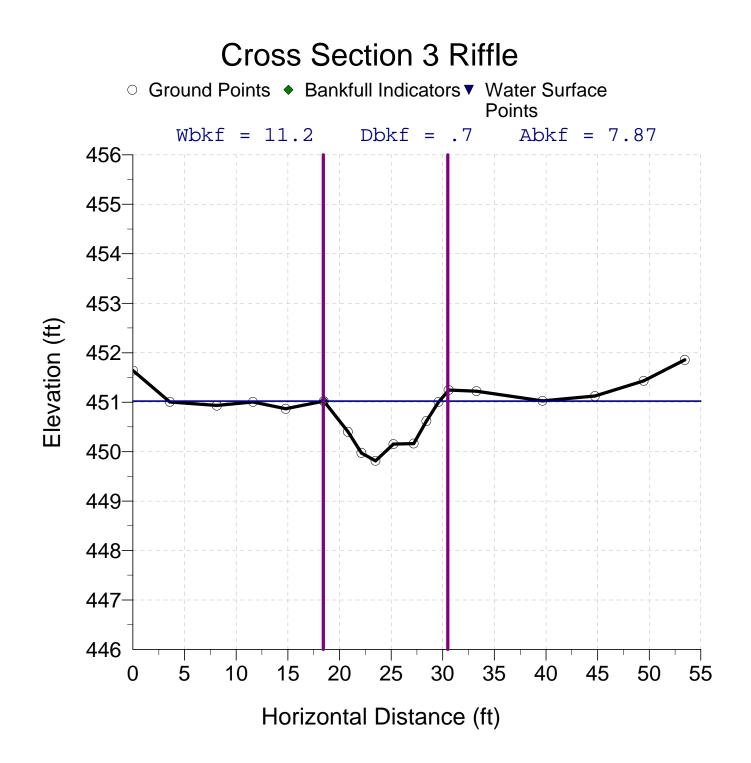


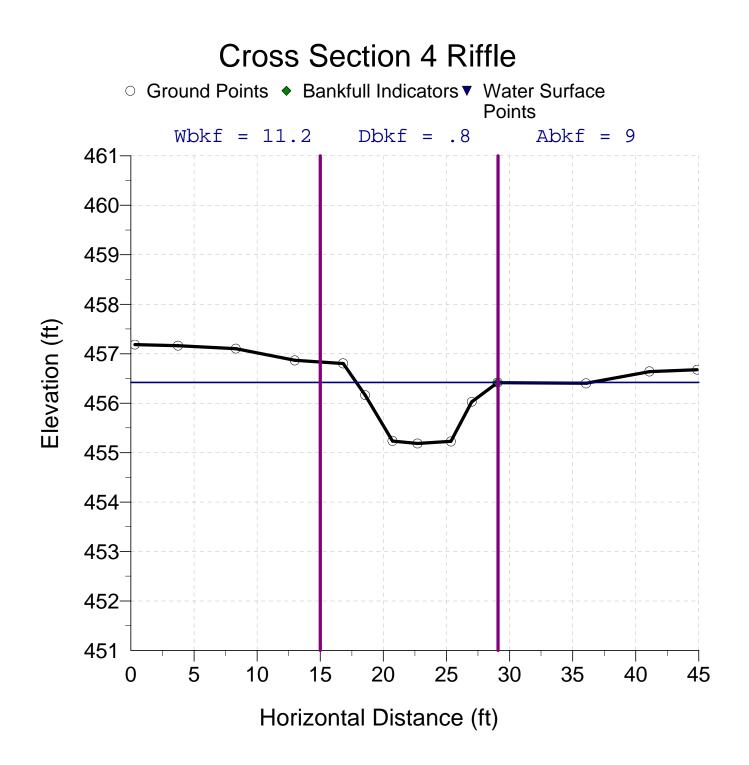


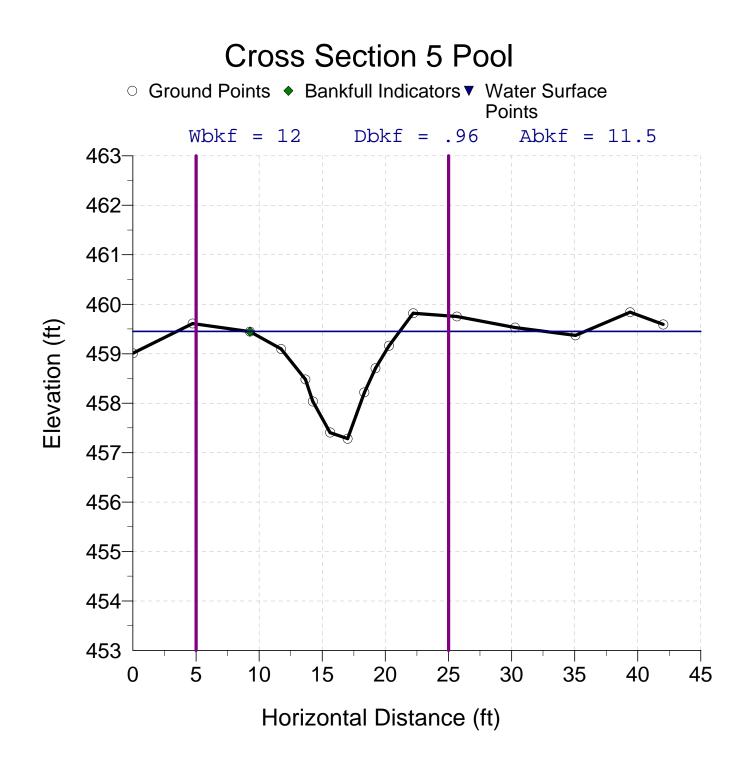


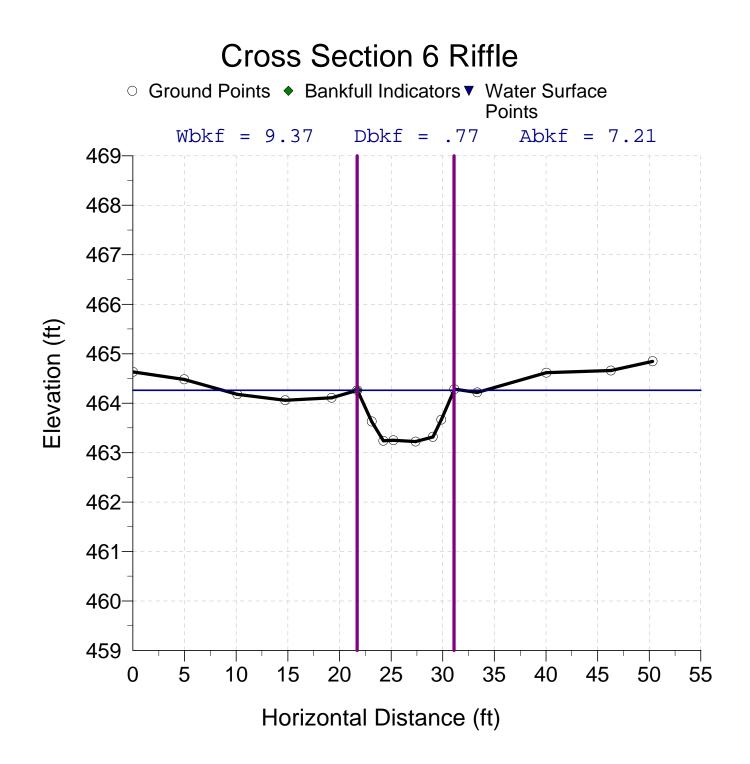


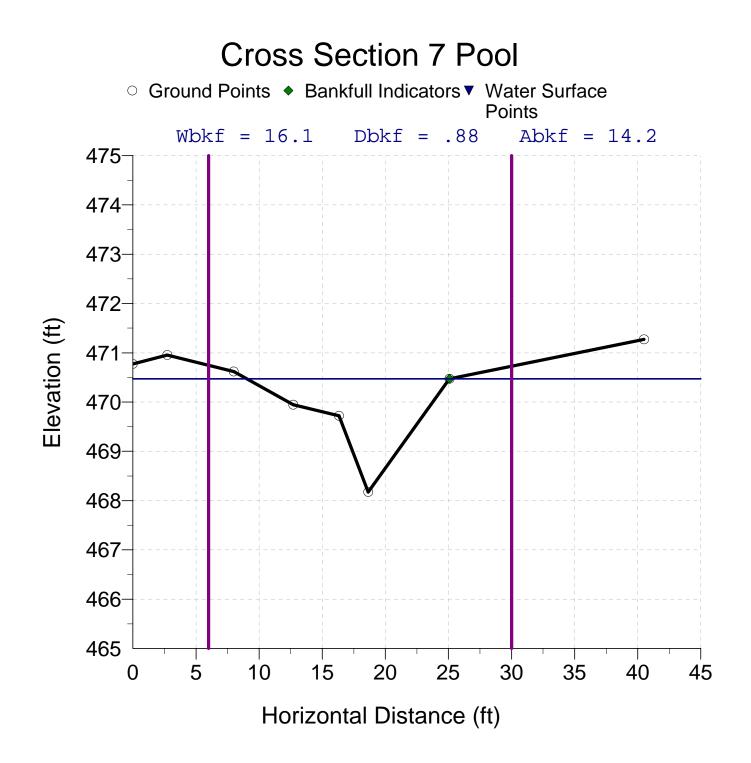


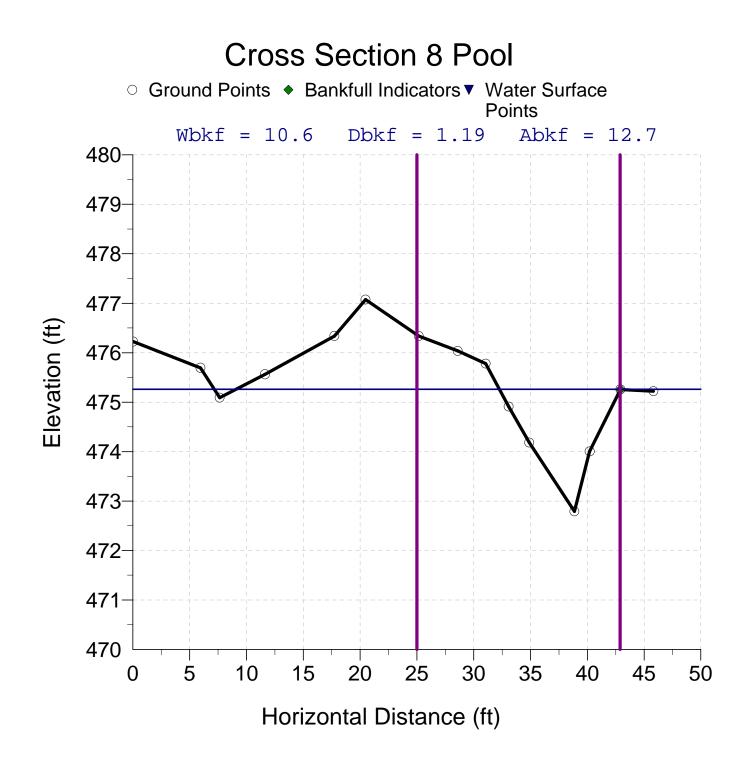


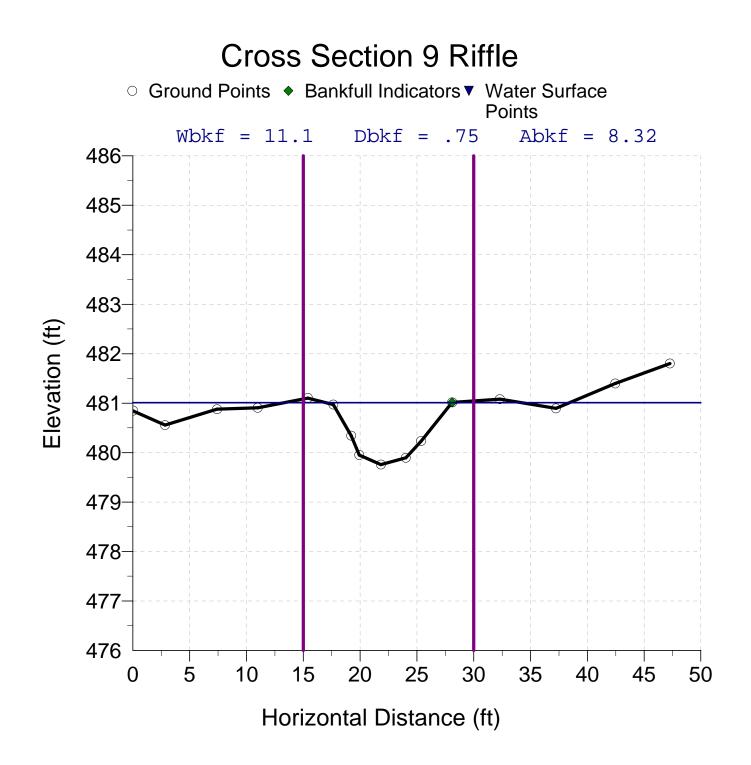


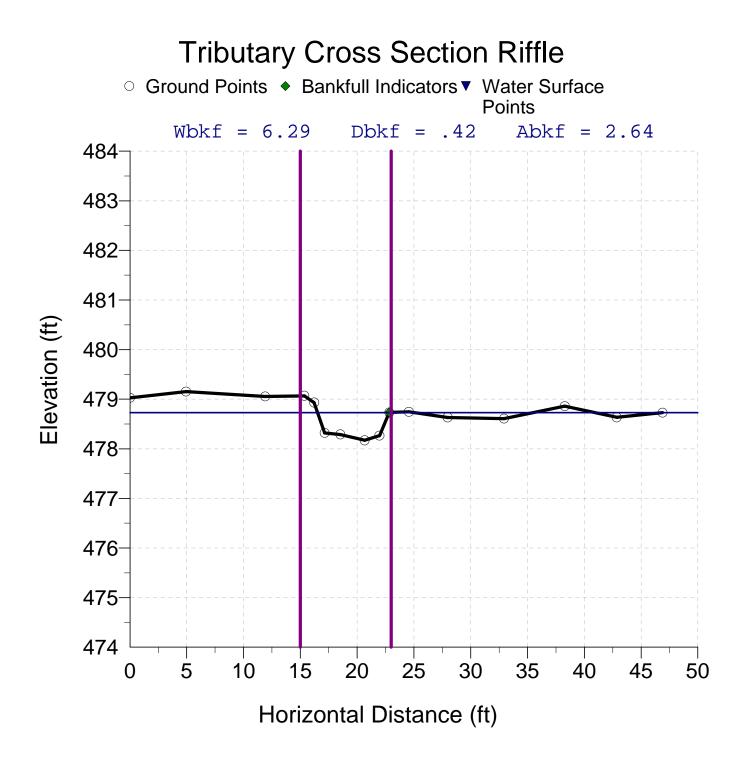


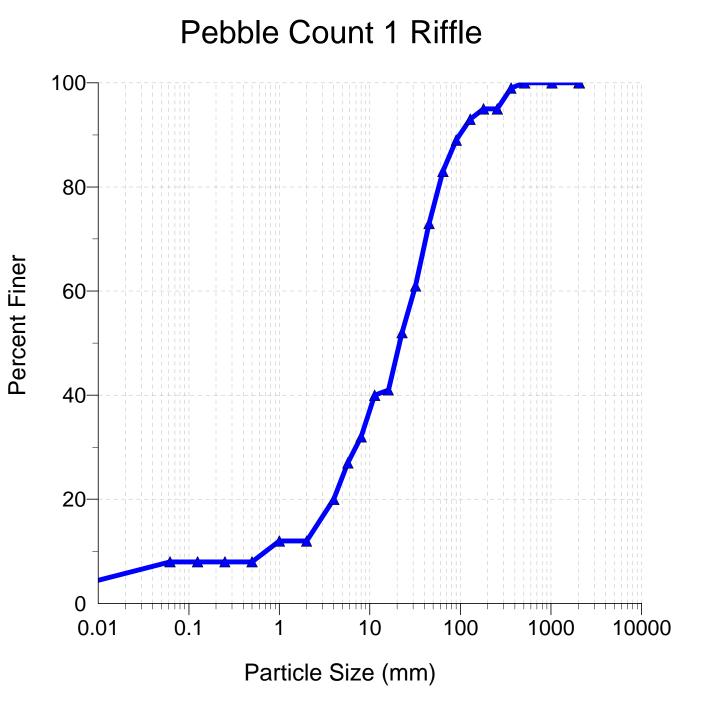


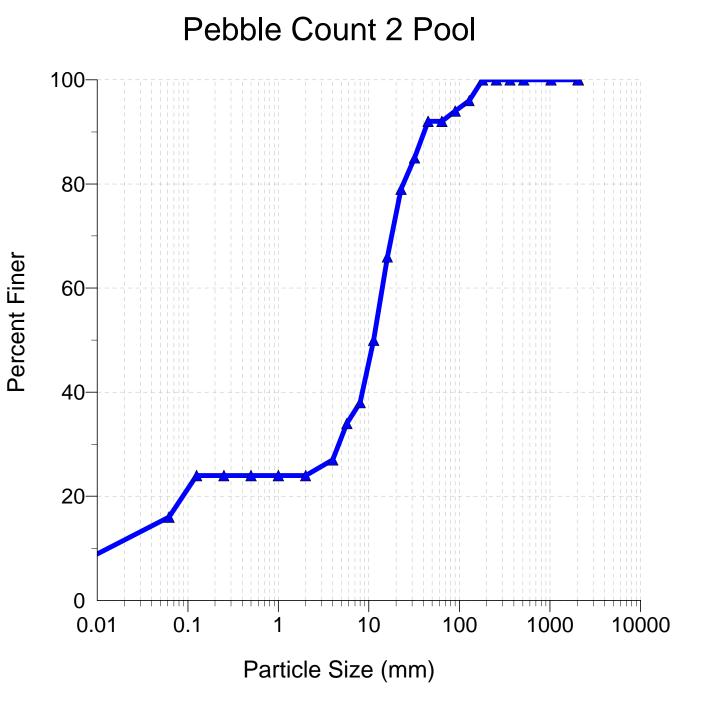


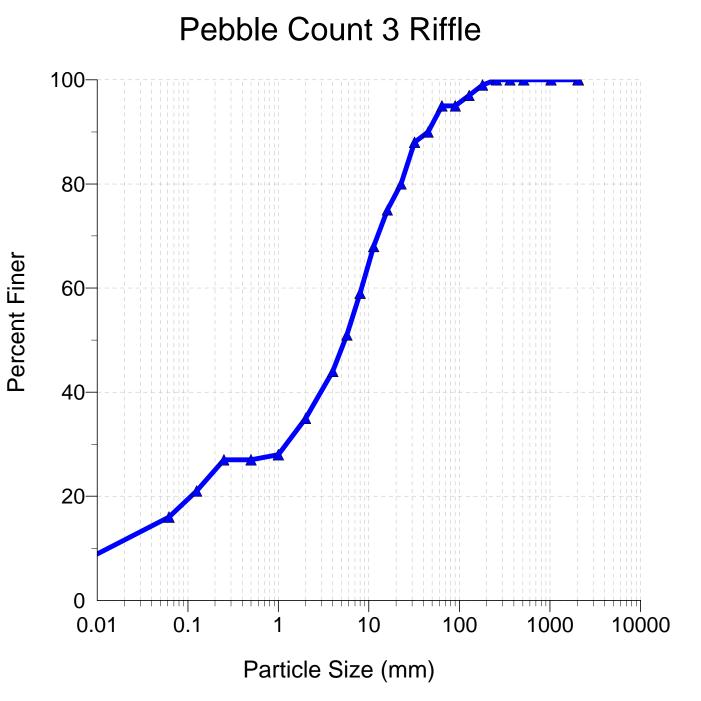


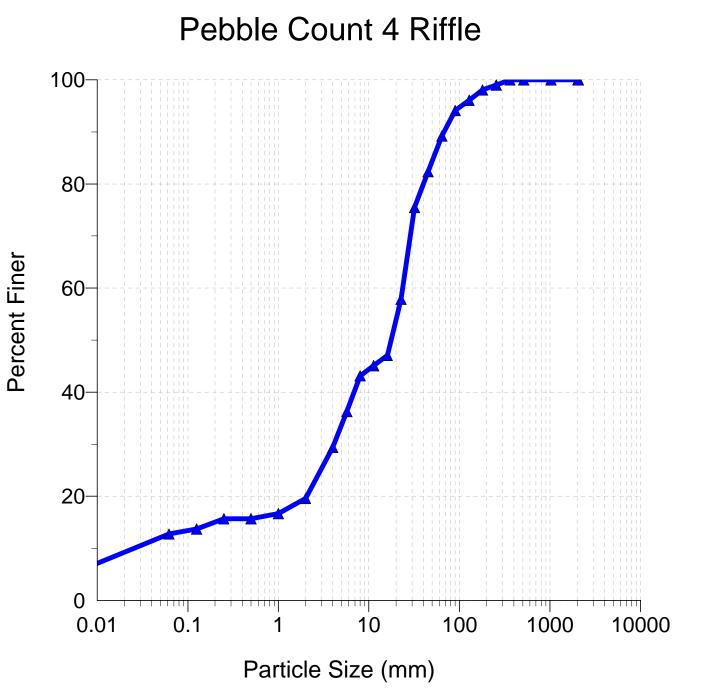


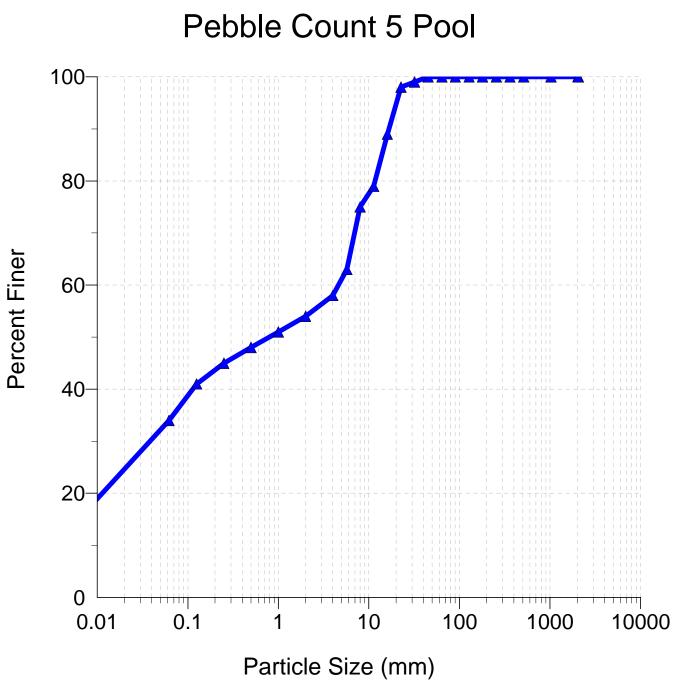


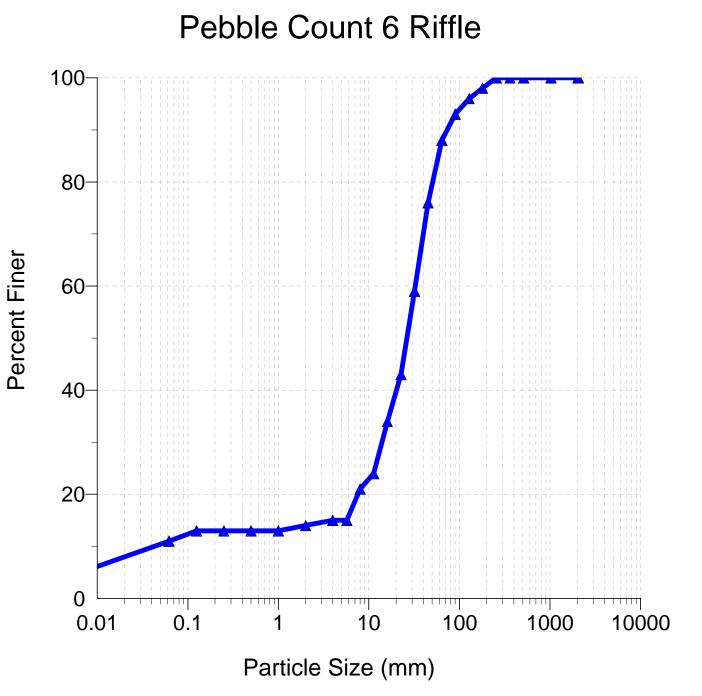


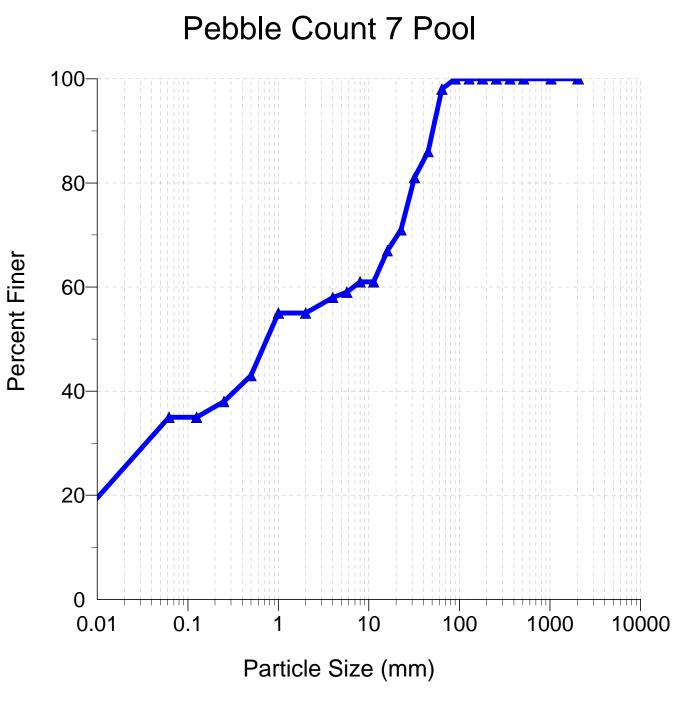


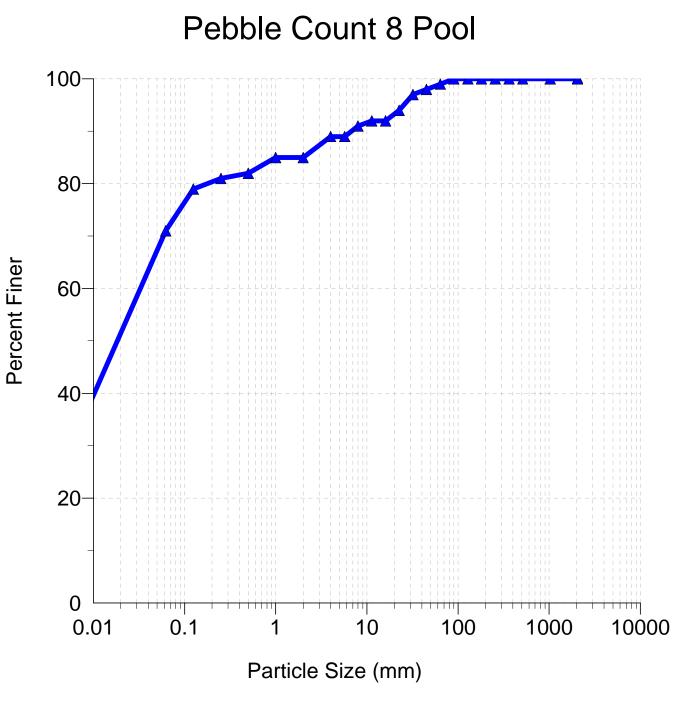


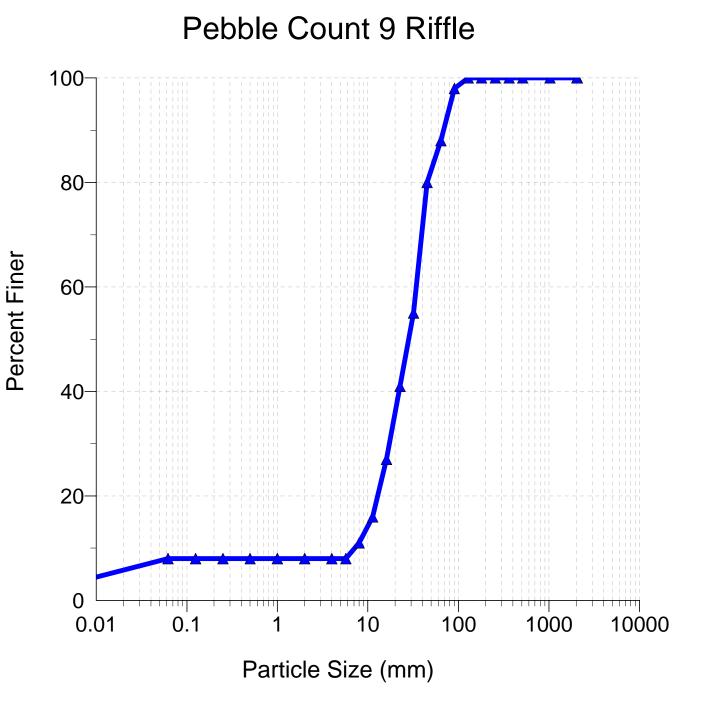


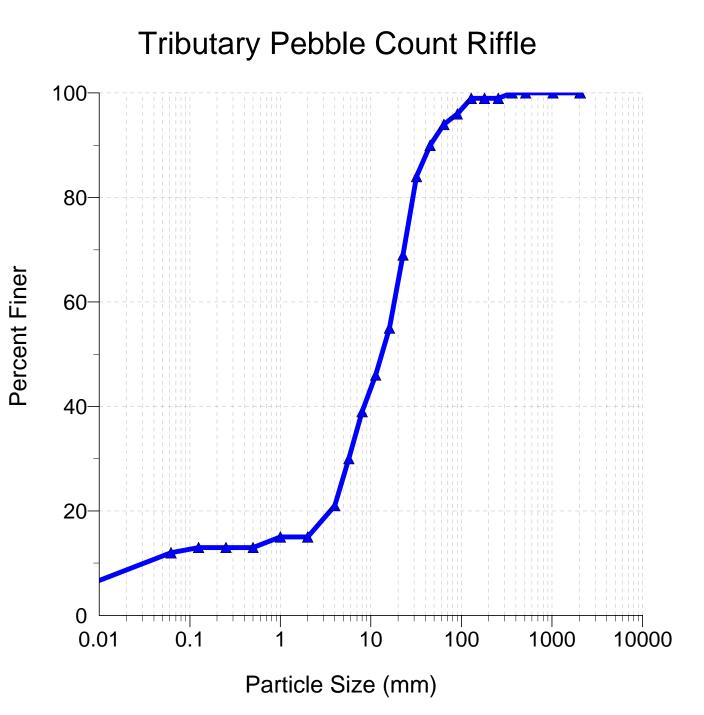






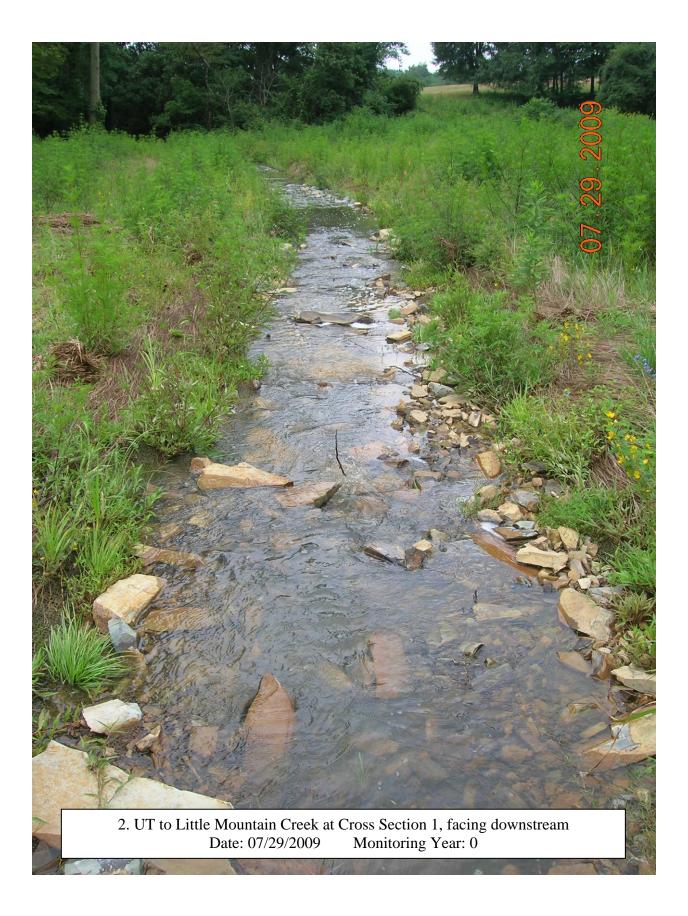






**Photo Log** Badin Inn Restoration Plan, Stanly County, North Carolina



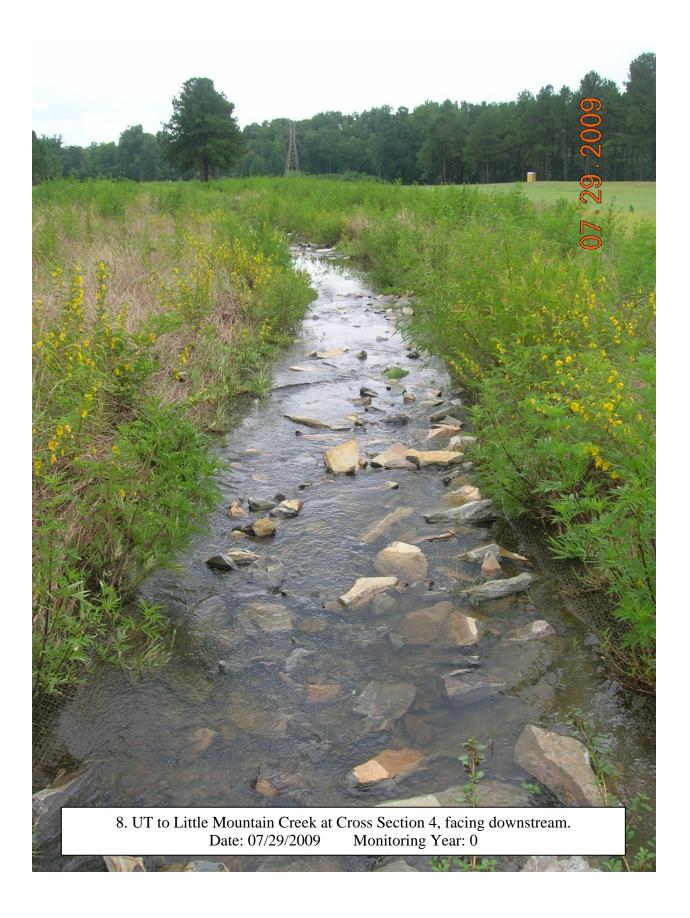










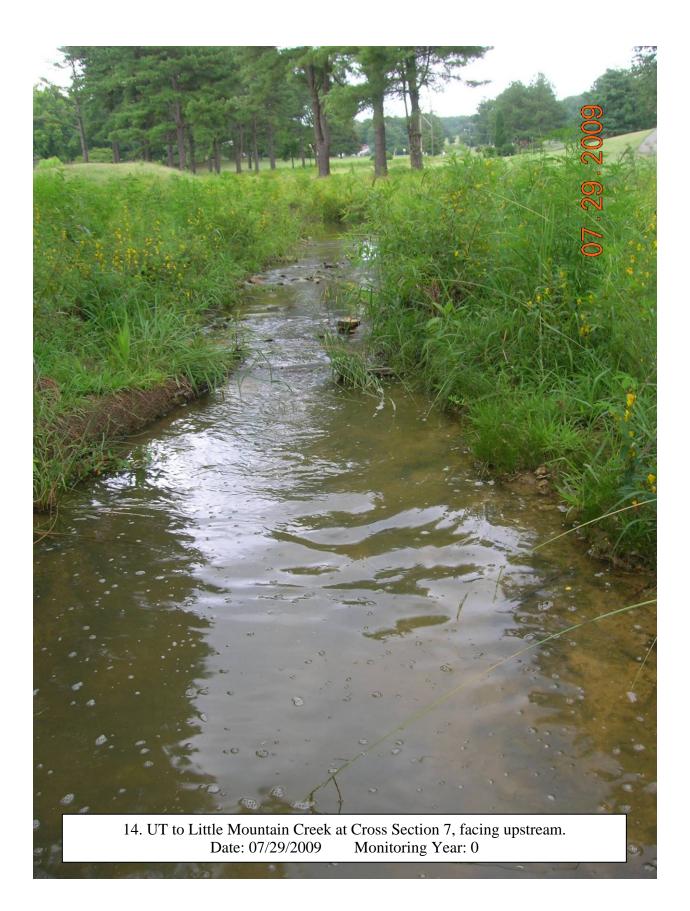


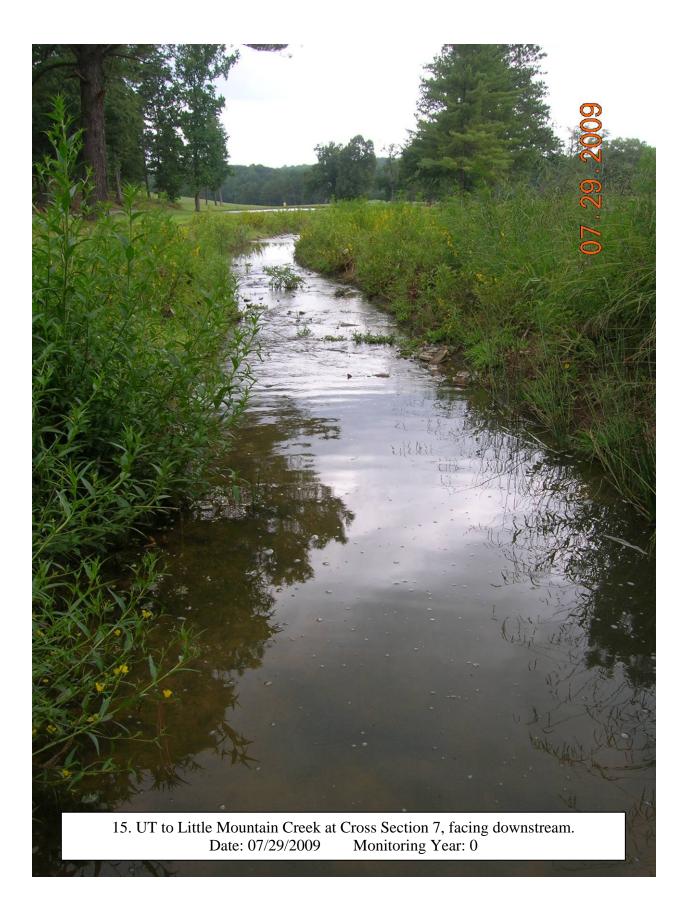












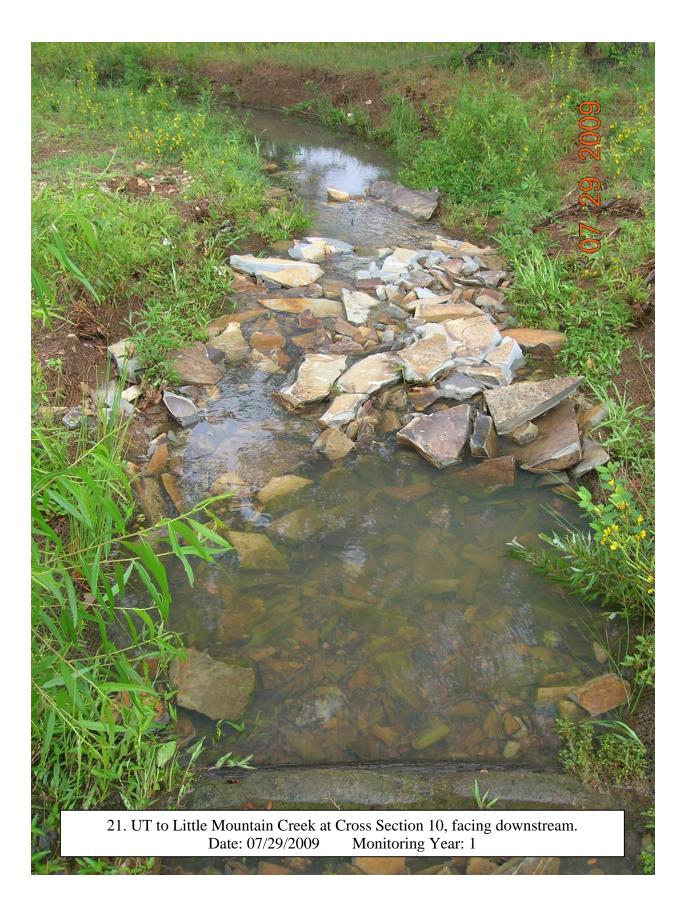










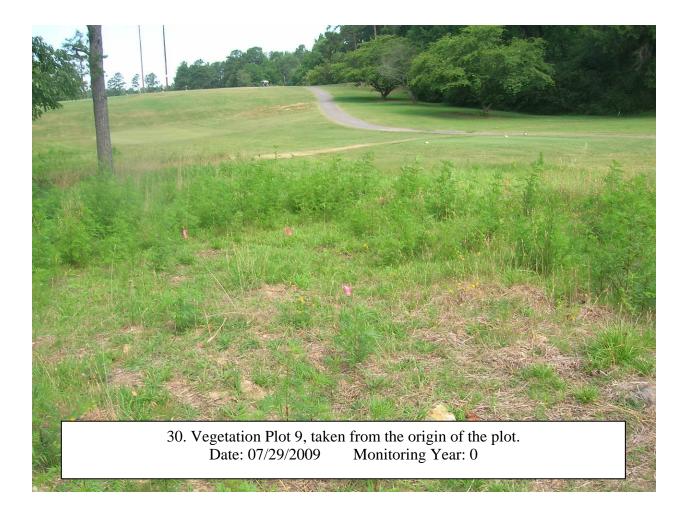












## **APPENDIX C** Vegetation Data

Table 7 CVS Output Tables

	Table 7. Vegetation Plot Attribute Data									
	Badin Inn Stream Restoration - EEP Project No. 92666									
Plot	Community	Planting	Reach	Associated		CVS				
ID	Туре	Zone ID	ID	Gauge(s)	Method <sup>1</sup>	Level				
		Well Drained								
1	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
2	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
3	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
4	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
5	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
6	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
7	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
8	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								
		Well Drained								
9	Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest	Riparian	1	NA	CVS	2				
		Floodplain								

Table	8. Stem Counts for Each	Speci	es by	Plot l	Badin	Inn/Pr	oject I	No. 92	666			]
SI	pecies					Plots	*				Initial Totals	
Scientific Name	Common Name	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09		
Shrubs												
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry	3				2					5	
Callicarpa americana	American Beautyberry	2	1			3	1	1	1	7	16	
Prunus americana	American plum		1								1	
	Total Shrubs	5	2	0	0	5	1	1	1	7	22	
Trees												
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	1	3	2	1		7	5	3		22	
Carpinus caroliniana	Ironwood	3			1						4	
Quercus alba	White oak	3		1							4	Plot size
Quercus nigra	Water oak	2									2	10
Quercus velutina	Black oak	1		4					1		6	10
Nyssa sylvatica	Black gum	1	1		3	1	1				7	
Asimina triloba	Paw Paw	1				1				8	10	100
Quercus phellos	Willow oak		1	1				1			3	
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood		1	1	1	1		2			6	
Castanea pumila	Chinquapin			7	4	3	1	12	5		32	
Diospyros virginiana	American persimmon			3	3	2	1		2		11	
Morus rubra	Red mulberry	3		1	1						5	
Quercus sp.	Oak species								1		1	
Betula nigra	River birch						1		2		3	
	Total Trees	15	6	20	14	8	11	20	14	8	116	10000
												1%
TABLE SUMMARY	Total Stems of planted woody vegetation	20	8	20	14	13	12	21	15	15	138	2.471044
	% Shrubs	25%	25%	0%	0%	38%	8%	5%	7%	47%	16%	
	% Trees	75%	75%	100%	100%	62%	92%	95%	93%	53%	84%	
	Current Density							•	•			
	Shrubs per acre	202	81	0	0	202	40	40	40	283	99	1
	Shrubs per hectare	500	200	0	0	500	100	100	100	700	244	
	Trees per acre	607	243	809	567	324	445	809	567	324	522	1
	Trees per hectare	1500	600	2000	1400	800	1100	2000	1400	800	1289	
	Total stems per acre	809	324	809	567	526	486	850	607	607	621	1
	Total stems per hectare	2000	800	2000	1400	1300	1200	2100	1500	1500	1533	

Report Prepared By Date Prepared	Kevin Lapp 8/10/2009 8:09
database name	AECOM-2008-0.mdb
database location	Q:\99255\Monitoring\Vegetation
computer name	USRAL3PC035
file size	41586688
DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEE	TS IN THIS DOCUMENT
	Description of database file, the report worksheets, and a summary of project(s) and project
Metadata	data.
	Each project is listed with its PLANTED stems per acre, for each year. This excludes live
Proj, planted	stakes.
	Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This includes live stakes,
Proj, total stems	all planted stems, and all natural/volunteer stems.
Plots	List of plots surveyed with location and summary data (live stems, dead stems, missing, etc.).
Vigor	Frequency distribution of vigor classes for stems for all plots.
Vigor by Spp	Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.
	List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and percent of total stems
Damage	impacted by each.
Damage by Spp	Damage values tallied by type for each species.
Damage by Plot	Damage values tallied by type for each plot.
	A matrix of the count of total living stems of each species (planted and natural volunteers
ALL Stems by Plot and spp	combined) for each plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code	92666
project Name	Badin Inn
Description	
River Basin	Yadkin-Pee Dee
length(ft)	4174
stream-to-edge width (ft)	42
area (sq m)	32570
Required Plots (calculated)	9
Sampled Plots	9

### Living planted stems, excluding live stakes, per acre: <u>Negative (red) numbers indicate the project failed to reach requirements in a particular year.</u>

Project Code	Project Name	River Basin	Year 0 (baseline)
92666	Badin Inn	Yadkin-Pee Dee	607.03

## Total stems, including planted stems of all kinds (including live stakes) and natural/volunteer stems:

Project Code	Project Name	River Basin	Year 0 (baseline)
92666	Badin Inn	Yadkin-Pee Dee	607.0284645

plot	Plot Level	Year	Latitude/Northing	Longitude/Easting	Zone	Datum	Date Sampled	Planted Living Stems	Planted Living Stems EXCLUDING Live Stakes	<b>Dead/Missing Stems</b>
92666-01-0001	2	0	599291.44	1666637.61		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	20	20	2
92666-01-0002	2	0	599948.92	1666498.25		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	8	8	0
92666-01-0003	2	0	600244.88	1666470.66		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	20	20	0
92666-01-0004	2	0	600945.80	1666413.75		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	14	14	2
92666-01-0005	2	0	601239.80	1666369.81		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	13	13	1
92666-01-0006	2	0	601387.46	1666549.82		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	12	12	5
92666-01-0007	2	0	601868.31	1666943.00		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	19	19	2
92666-01-0008	2	0	602056.52	1667209.19		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	14	14	3
92666-01-0009	2	0	602152.13	1667400.27		NAD83/WGS84	7/1/2009	15	15	0

Natural (Volunteer) Stems	<b>Total Living Stems</b>	Total Living Stems EXCLUDING Live Stakes	Planted Living Stems per ACRE	Planted Living Stems EXCLUDING Live Stakes PER ACRE
	20	20	809.371286	809.371286
	8	8	323.7485144	
	20	20	809.371286	809.371286
	14	14	566.5599002	566.5599002
	13	13	526.0913359	526.0913359
	12	12	485.6227716	485.6227716
	19	19	768.9027217	768.9027217
	14	14	566.5599002	566.5599002
	15	15	607.0284645	607.0284645

Natural (Volunteer) Stems PER ACRE	Total Living Stems PER ACRE	Total Living Stems EXCLUDING Live Stakes PER ACRE	# species
	809.371286	809.371286	10
	323.7485144	323.7485144	6
	809.371286	809.371286	8
	566.5599002	566.5599002	7
	526.0913359	526.0913359	7
	485.6227716	485.6227716	6
	768.9027217	768.9027217	5
	566.5599002	566.5599002	7
	607.0284645	607.0284645	2

vigor	Count	Percent
0	15	10
1	11	7.3
2 3	41	27.3
3	52	34.7
4	31	20.7

	Species	4	3	2	1	0	Missing	Unknown
	Asimina triloba	4	6					
	Betula nigra	1		1	1			
	Callicarpa americana	8	6	2				
	Castanea pumila	5	13	9	3	5		
	Cornus florida		2	4				
	Diospyros virginiana	4	4	3				
	Nyssa sylvatica	2	2	4				
	Prunus americana	1						
	Quercus alba	3		1				
	Quercus nigra				2			
	Quercus phellos	2	1					
	Quercus velutina		2	3				
	Sambucus canadensis		1	3	1			
	Morus rubra		2	3				
	Carpinus caroliniana		4					
	Cercis canadensis	1	9	8	3	4		
	Quercus				1	1		
	Unknown					5		
TOT:	18	31	52	41	11	15		

Damage	Count	Percent Of Stems
[Enter other damage]	88	58.7
(no damage)	43	28.7
Site Too Wet	7	4.7
Insects	5	3.3
Other/Unknown Animal	3	2
Site Too Dry	2	1.3
Unknown	1	0.7
Human Trampled	1	0.7

	Becies	4112	Inc. Uamago	D damar Catego	Hundrey Other	Ine Tr. dam.	Orices ampled	Sisenunk	Six Too Down A	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	innournet
	Asimina triloba	10	0	t							]
	Betula nigra	3	1	2							
	Callicarpa americana	16	5	11							
	Carpinus caroliniana	4	1	1			2				
	Castanea pumila	35	11	23						1	
	Cercis canadensis	25	5	14			1	1	4		
	Cornus florida	6	2	1		2		1			
	Diospyros virginiana	11	4	7							
	Morus rubra	5		5							
	Nyssa sylvatica	8	1	7							
	Prunus americana	1		1							
	Quercus	2	1	1							
	Quercus alba	4	2	2							
	Quercus nigra	2				1			1		
	Quercus phellos	3	2	1							
	Quercus velutina	5	1	2		2					
	Sambucus canadensis	5		5							
	Unknown	5	1	1	1				2		
TOT:	18	150	43	88	1	5	3	2	7	1	

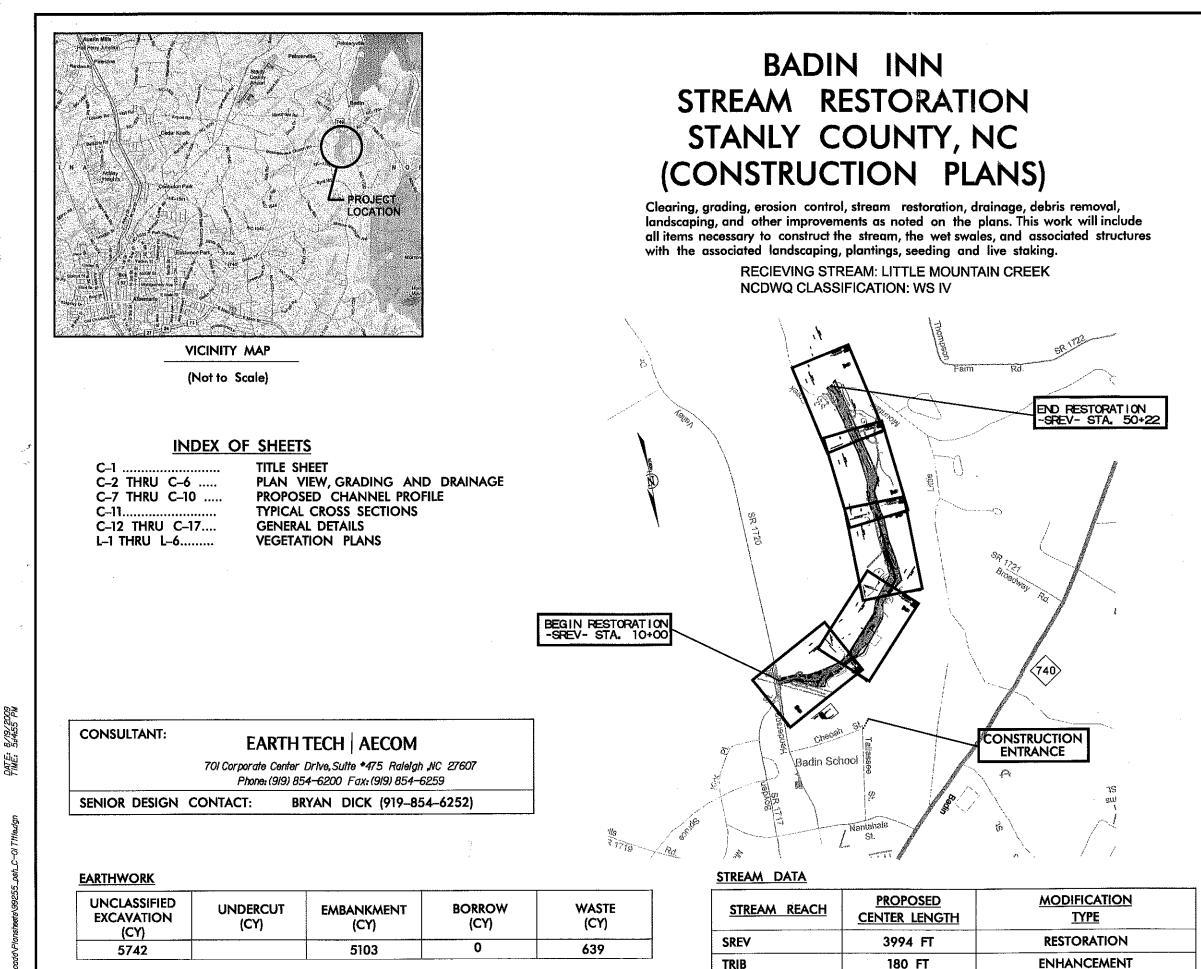
	blor	411.2	Uamago,	Camar Catego	Hu, oth	Ine Tre dame	Ort Strampled	Sir	Sis Too Down A.	Unit to Min Minal	innounder liet
	92666-01-0001	22	7	10		1	2	1	1		
	92666-01-0002	8		8							
	92666-01-0003	20	5	12		2				1	
	92666-01-0004	16	8	8							
	92666-01-0005	14	3	10				1			]
	92666-01-0006	17	4	7					6		]
	92666-01-0007	21	6	12		2	1				
	92666-01-0008	17	4	12	1						
	92666-01-0009	15	6	9							]
TOT:	9	150	43	88	1	5	3	2	7	1	]

Q	uercus nigra uercus phellos uercus velutina	2 3 5	1 3 2	2 1 2.5	2	1	1				1				
Q	uercus nigra	2	1	2											
101	uercus alba	4	2	2	3		1								
	uercus	1	1	1								1			
-	runus americana	1	1	1		1									
	yssa sylvatica	8	6	1.33	1	1		3	1	1		1			
	lorus rubra	5			3		1	1							
	iospyros virginiana	11	5	2.2			3	3	2	1		2			
	ornus florida	6	5	1.2		1	1	1	1		2				
	ercis canadensis	21	7	3	1	3	2	1		7	5	2			
	astanea pumila	30		5			7	4	3	1	10	5			
Ca	arpinus caroliniana	4	2	2	3			1							
Ca	allicarpa americana	16		2.29	2	1			3	1	1	1	7		
Be	etula nigra	3	2	1.5						1		2			
As	simina triloba	10	3	3.33	1				1				8		
	Soecies	Zor.	* Di Plant.	avors ed Stems	Die Stems	D/C 2006	010, 200, 000,	DIA 2666 0000	DIA 2666 000	010, 2666, 000,	DID, 2005.002	010, 2666, 000	001 2566.01.000	8000,1009925	005

Species	100	* Steme	<sup>2</sup> V05	920 Sterns	926.07.02	92,00,00,007	92,00,002	- 926.07.003	92,00,000	92,00,000	926.07.00	926.07.00	8000-10-990 900-10-990
Asimina triloba	10	3	3.33	1				1				8	
Betula nigra	3	2	1.5						1		2		
Callicarpa americana	16	7	2.29	2	1			3	1	1	1	7	
Castanea pumila	35	7	5	1		7	6	3	1	12	5		
Cornus florida	6	5	1.2		1	1	1	1		2			
Diospyros virginiana	11	5	2.2			3	3	2	1		2		
Nyssa sylvatica	8	6	1.33	1	1		3	1	1		1		
Prunus americana	1	1	1		1								
Quercus alba	4	2	2	3		1							
Quercus nigra	2	1	2	2									
Quercus phellos	3	3	1		1	1				1			
Quercus velutina	5	2	2.5	1		4							
Sambucus canadensis	5	2	2.5	3				2					
Morus rubra	5	3	1.67	3		1	1						
Carpinus caroliniana	4	2	2	3			1						
Cercis canadensis	25	7	3.57	1	3	2	1		10	5	3		
Quercus	2	2	1					1			1		
Unknown	5	3	1.67	1					2		2		
TOT: 18	150	18		22	8	20	16	14	17	21	17	15	

# **APPENDIX D**

As-Built Plan Sheets



USER: DGN:



### **AS-BUILT DRAWINGS** 08/17/09

#### LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE:

STA. ..... 10+00 LONGITUDE ...... 80° 6' 54" W LATITUDE ...... 35° 23' 57" N

#### **DISTURBED** AREA:

9.5 ACRES

-				
ы				
e				
-	REVISED DISTURBED AREA, ADDED CONST. ENTRANCE RR	S,	п	2/5/09
<u>ę</u>	REVISIONS	NN C	DRN CHK	DATE

EARTH TECH AECOM

8/19/2009

C-1 DRAWN BY CHKD BY

JWJ

PROJECT NO 99255

SHEET NO

IC.

FILENAME 99255\_title.dgn

RESTORATION

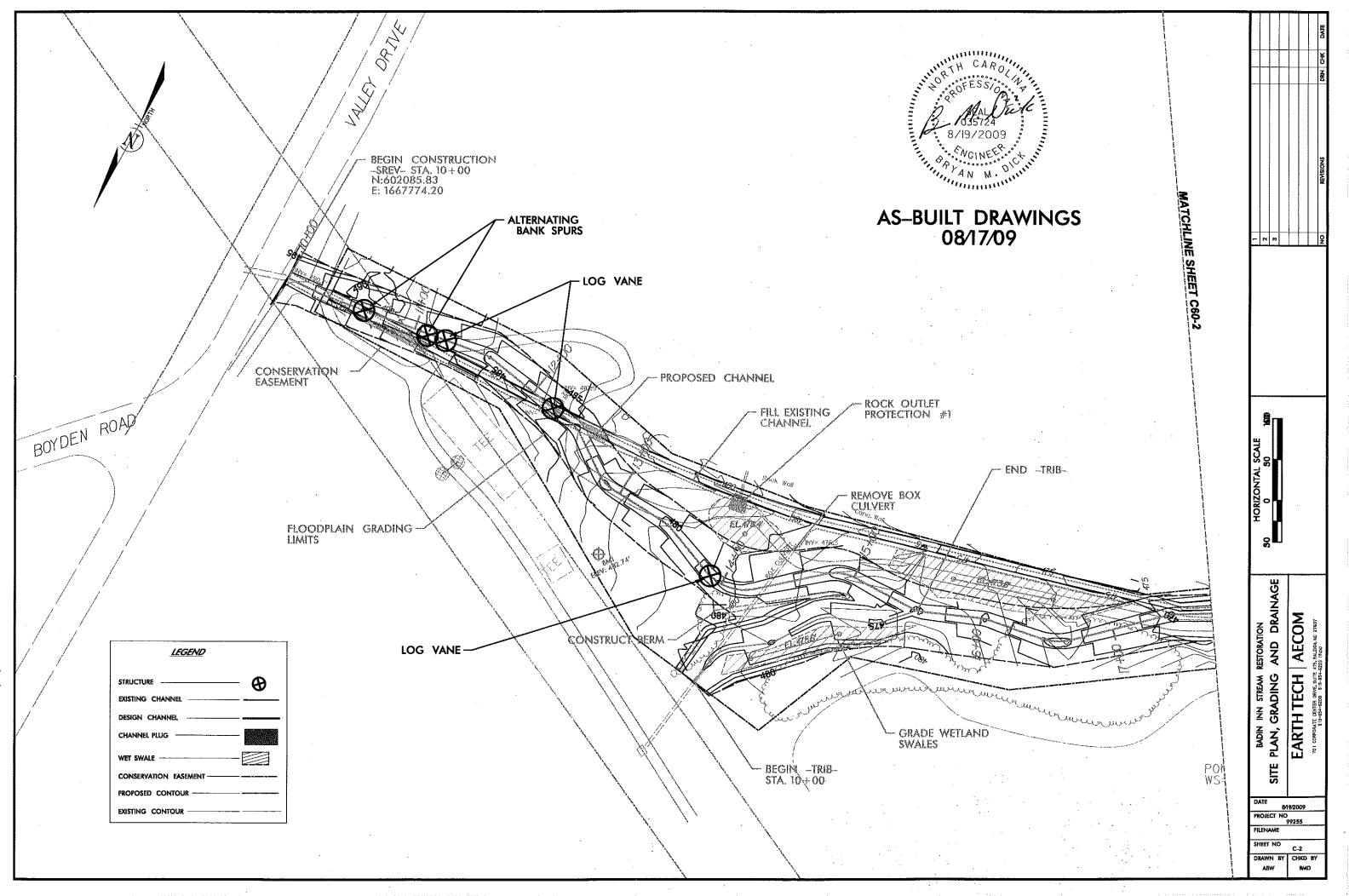
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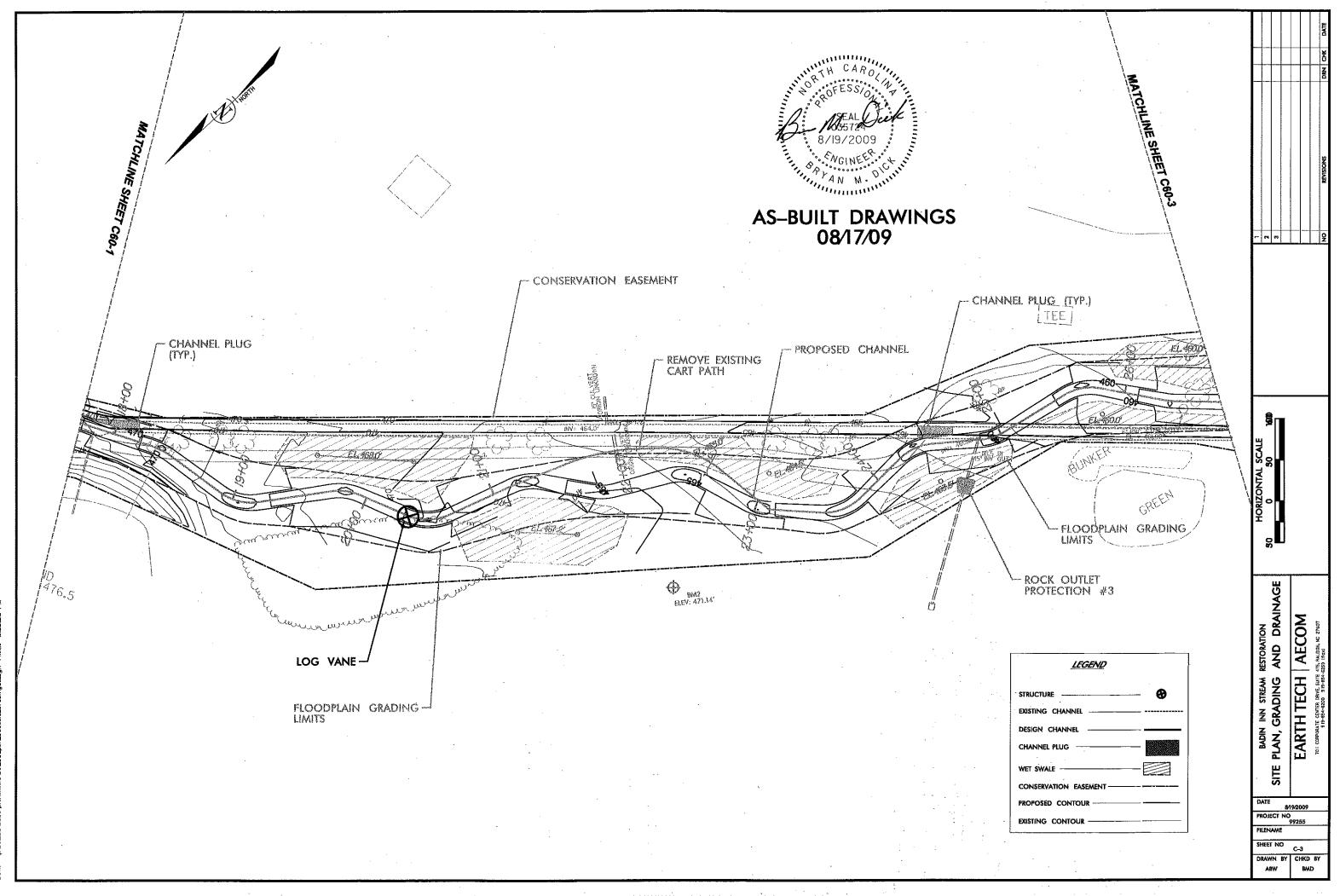
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BADIN

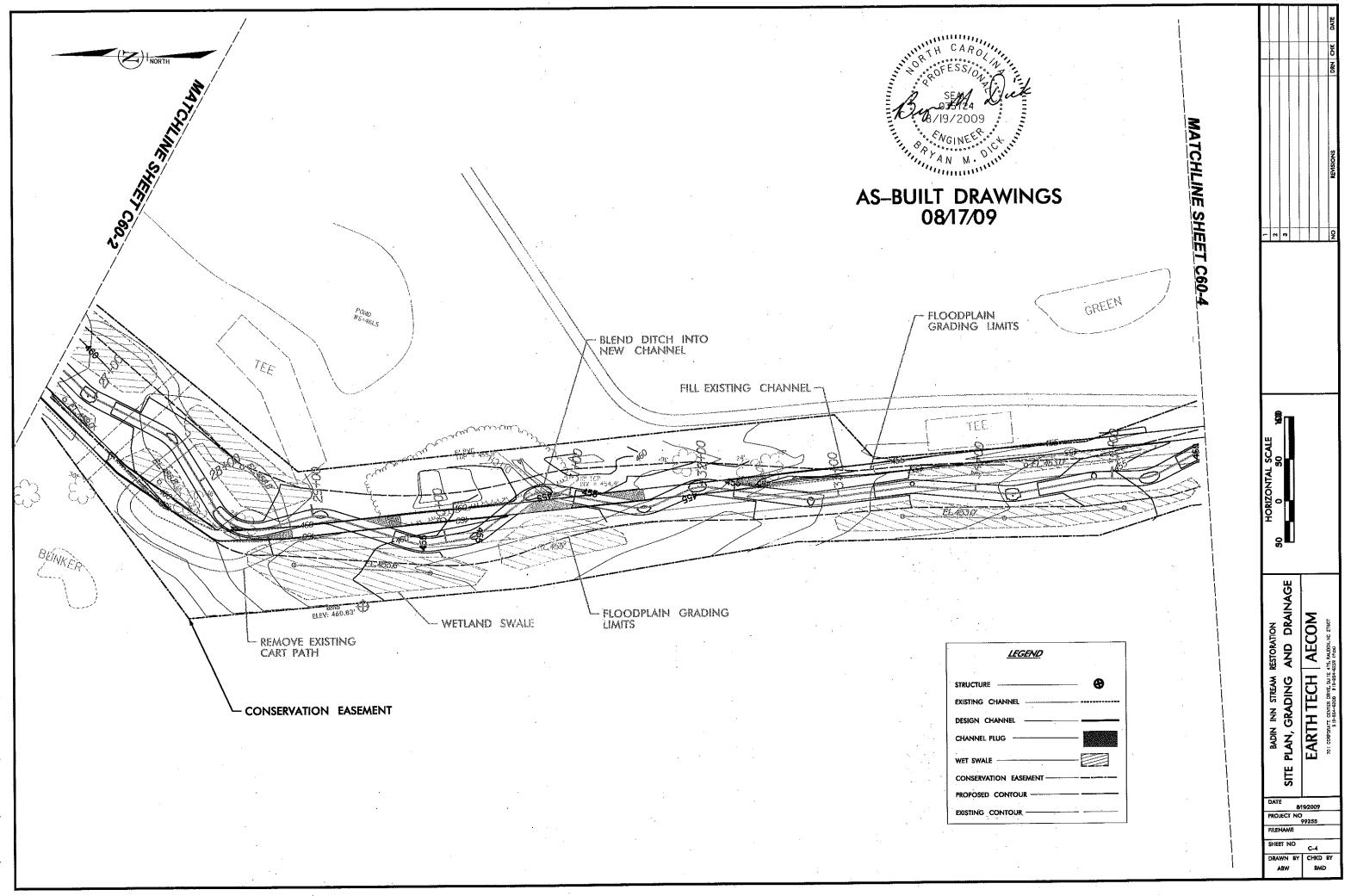
DATE

TITLE SHEET

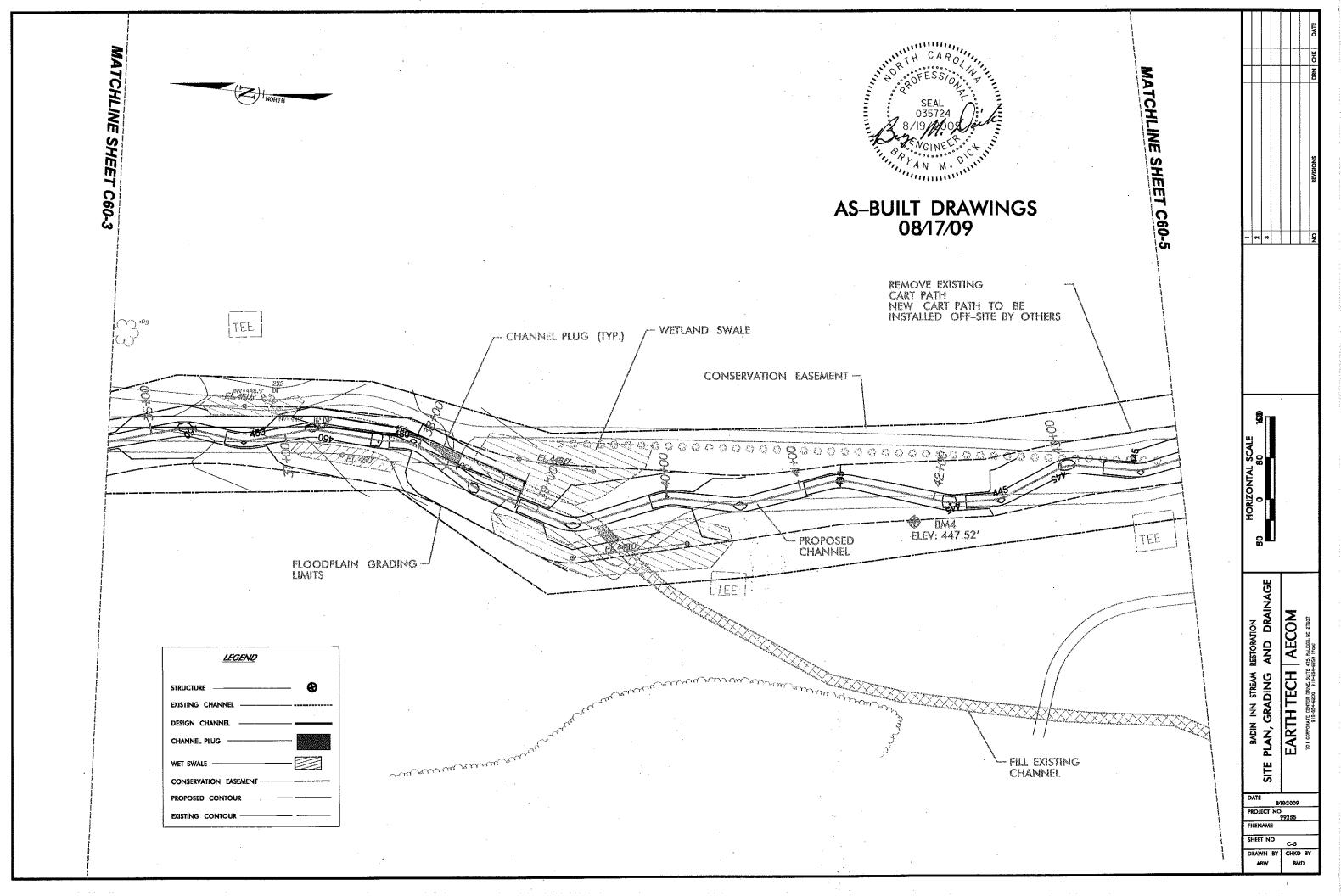


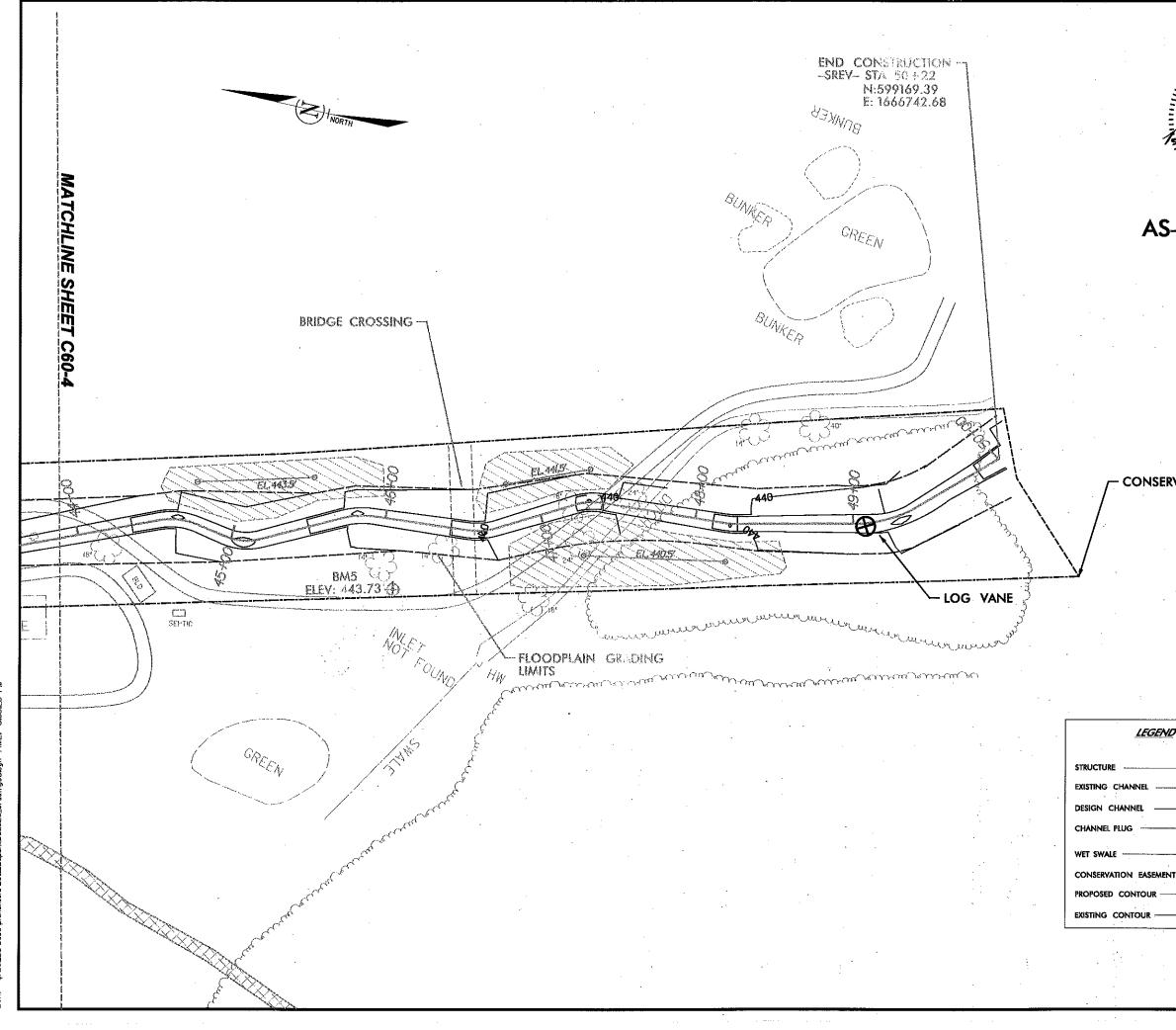


DATE: 8/19/2009 TIME: 5:03:36 PW USER: WILSONAE DGN: q:\992555



USER: WILSONAB DGH: q:092555Caddrplanshets\99255\_psh\_30scale\_Grading03dgn TiME: 5:03:33 PM





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## AS-BUILT DRAWINGS 08/17/09

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

 LEGEND

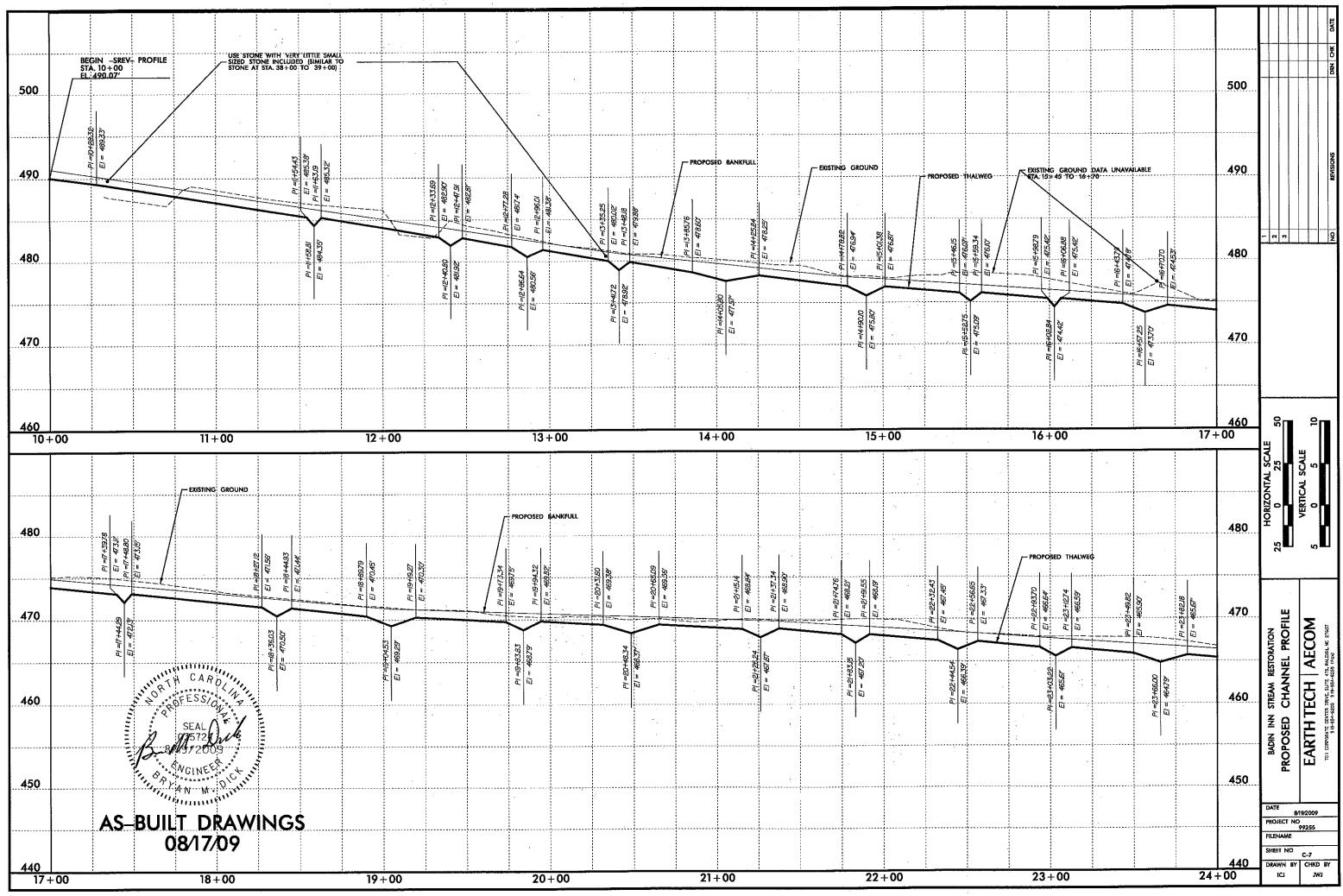
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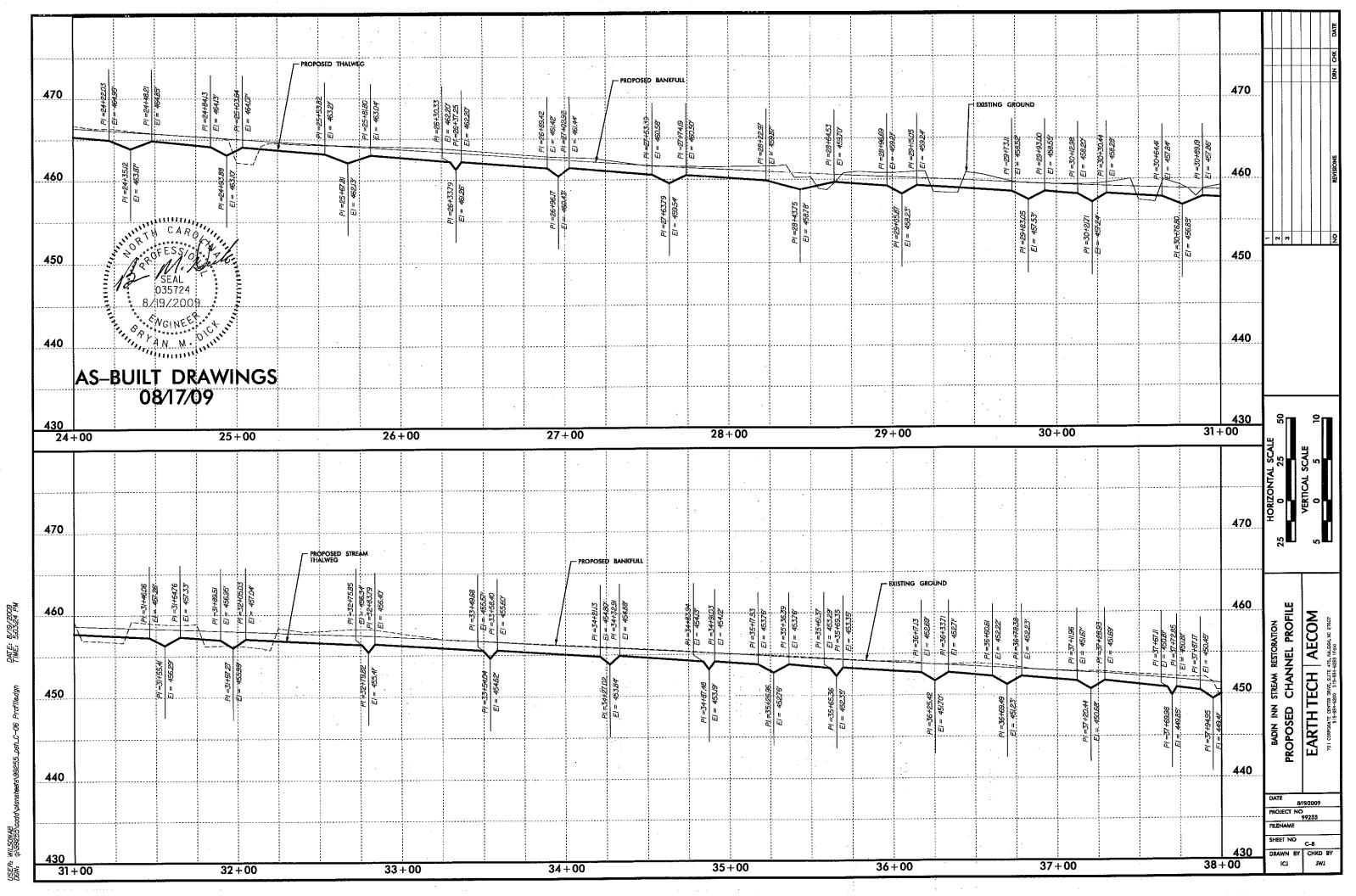
 EASEMENT

 VTOUR

- 2 0 စ္တ RESTORATION AND DRAINAGE E PLAN, GRADING AND DRAIN EARTH TECH AECOM SITE DATE 8/19/2009 PROJECT NO 99255 FILENAME SHEET NO C-6 DRAWN BY CHKD BY ABW BMD

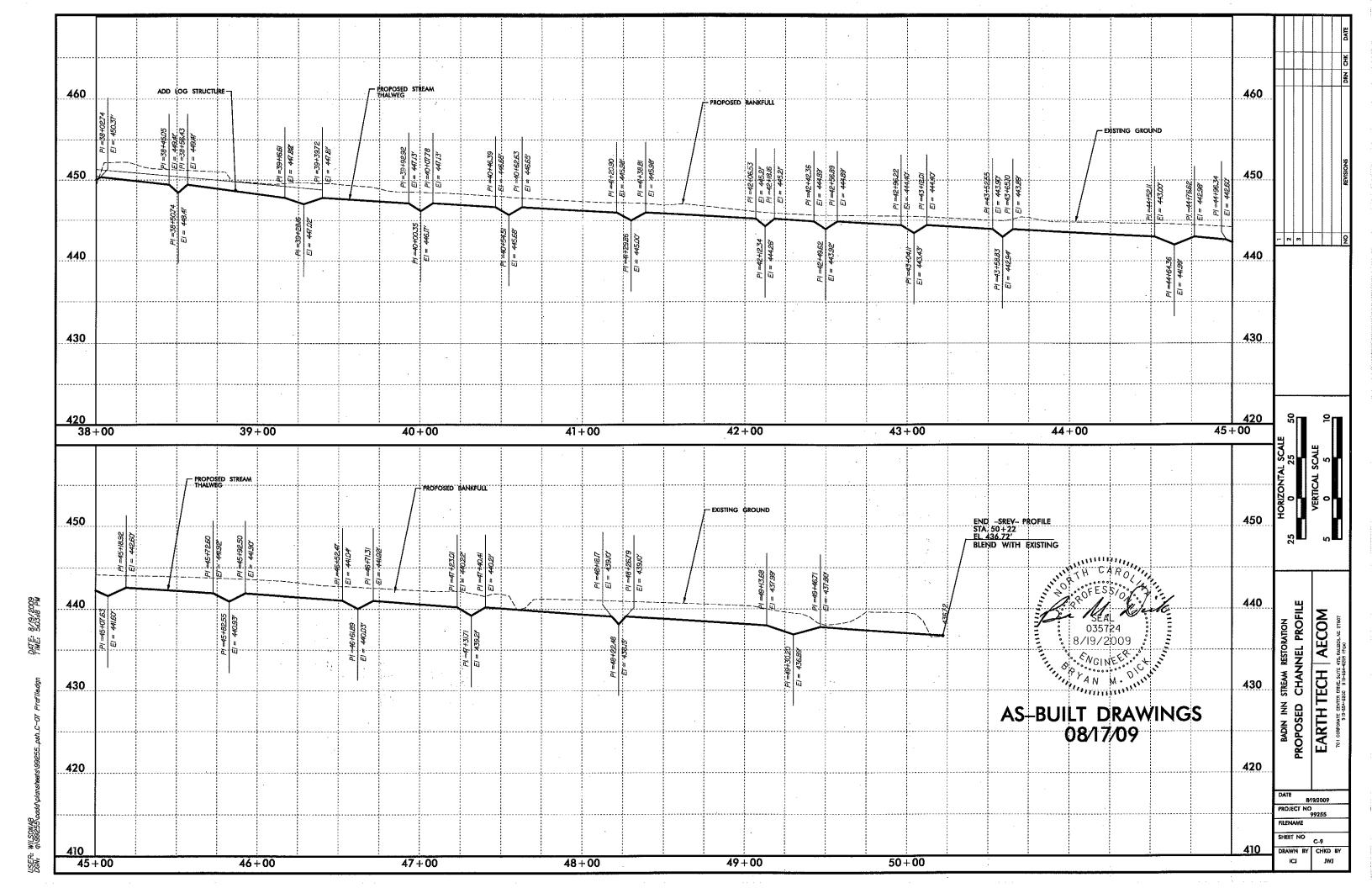


DATE: 8/19/2009 TIME: 5:03:26 PM 5 8 USER: WILSONAB DGN: q:\992555v



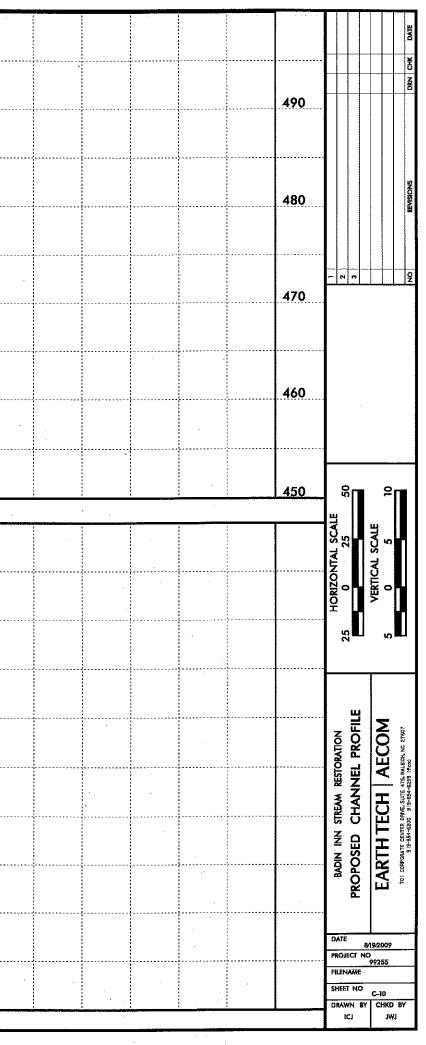
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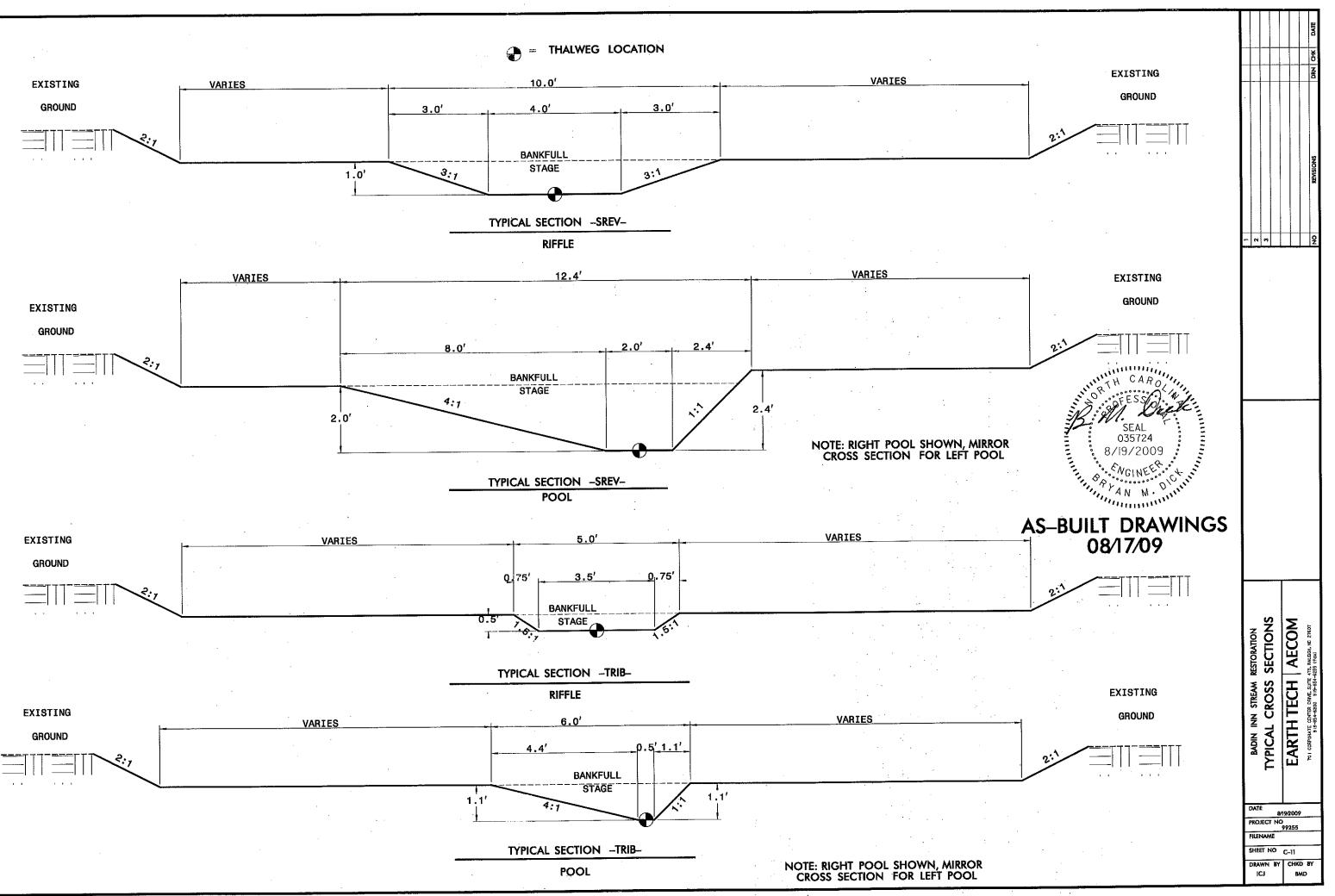
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490	BEGIN STA: TI EL 47 JULEND	STREAM 0+00 8.41' WITH EX	PROFILE	۲ ۲	ROPOSED STF	EAM PR	OPOSED BAN	KFULL								 	10 P . 20	SEAL 035724	Serli -	
	Pi =10+18.93		03	16   T	$E_{1} = 477.29$ $P_{1} = 11+19.04$ $E_{1} = 477.37$	P =  +4577 E = 46.64*		EXISTING GRO bOSD = 13 bOSD		RIB- -80.7 \$1A. 15+52 \$9'	8				-	1	<sup>8</sup> / سرم مر UILT 08			NGS
470		EI = 47	PI =10+681		P1= 1+10.07 E1 = 476.70	1	EI = 476.30	- PLACE-LARC	er stone					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•••			
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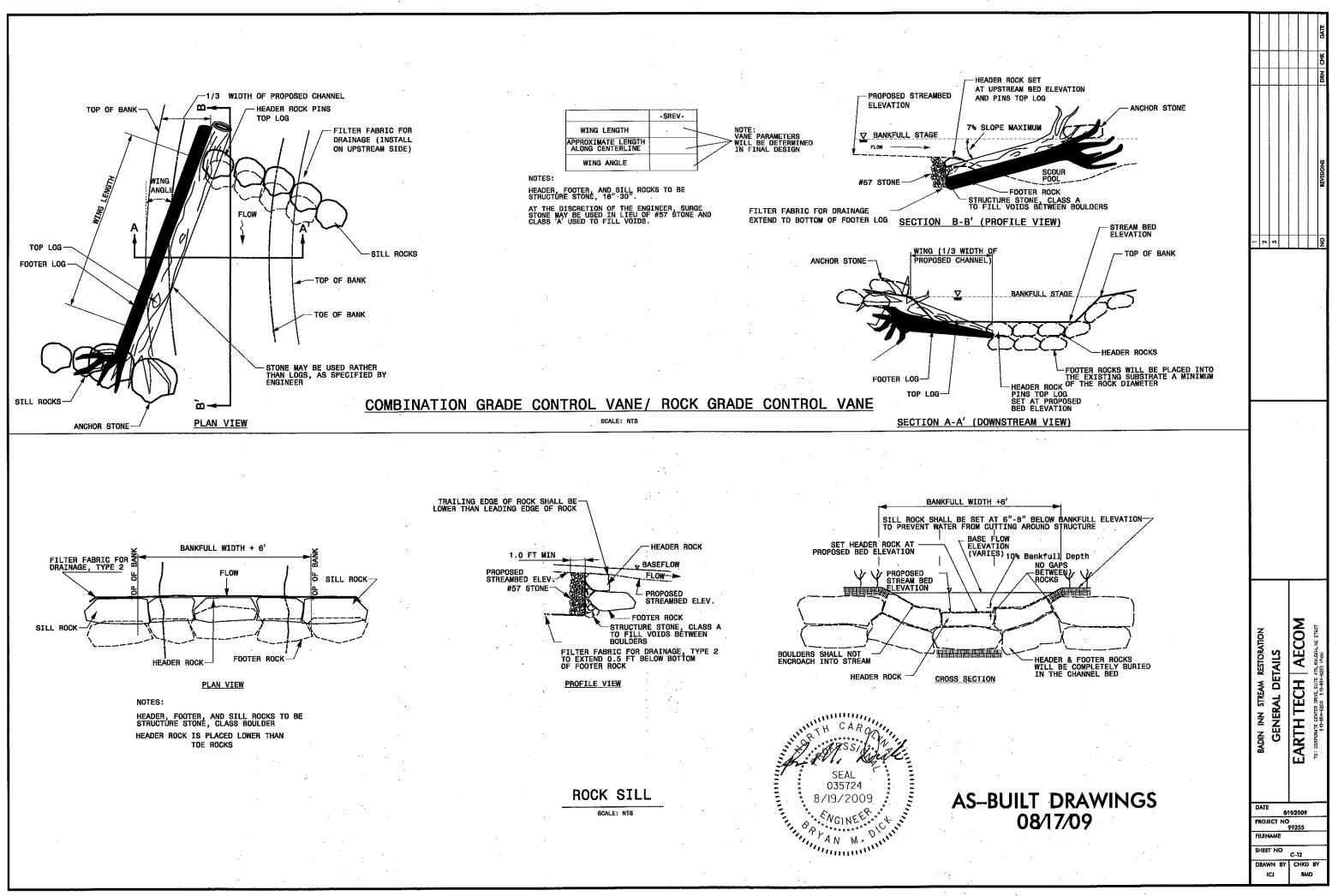
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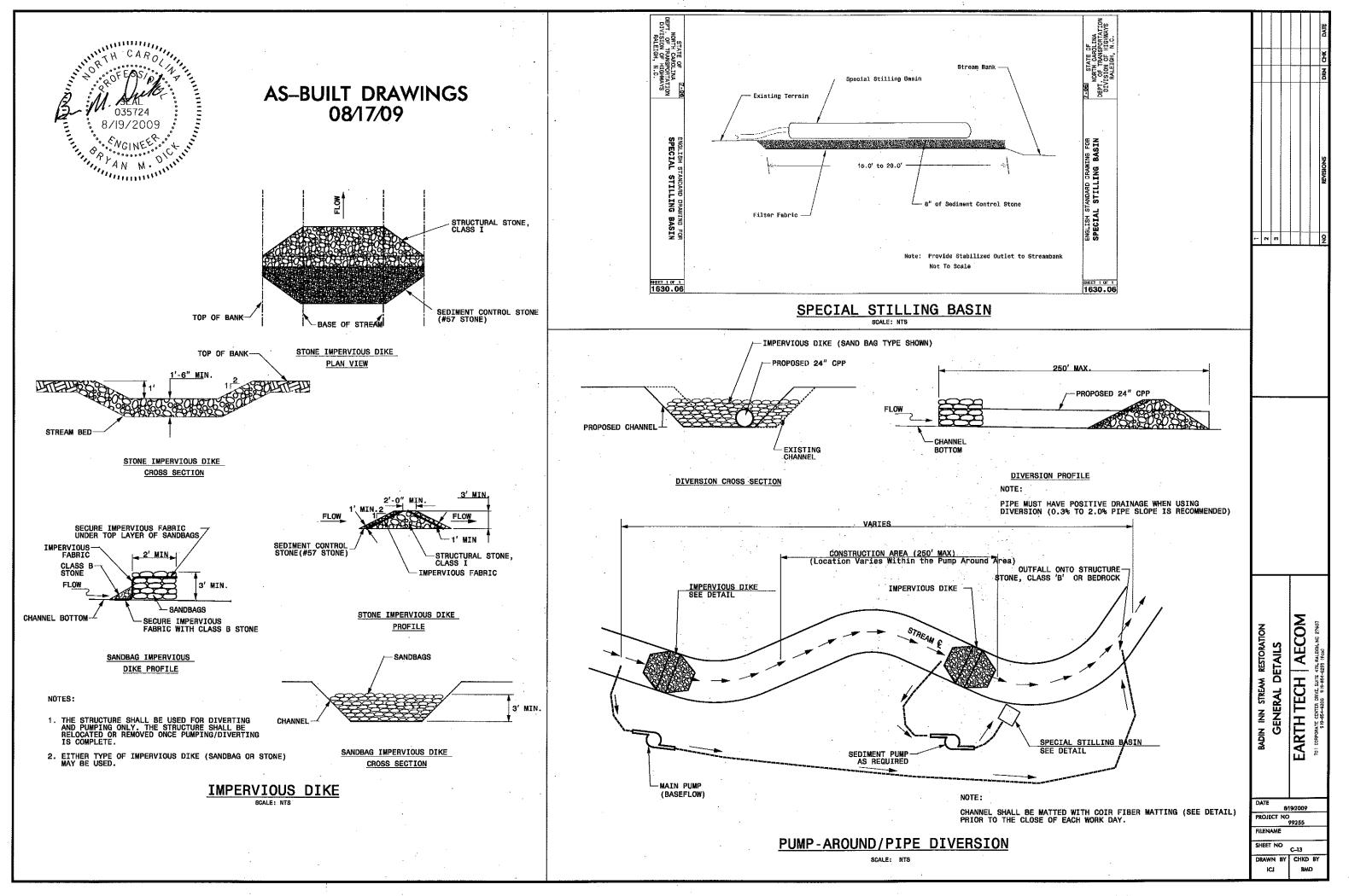


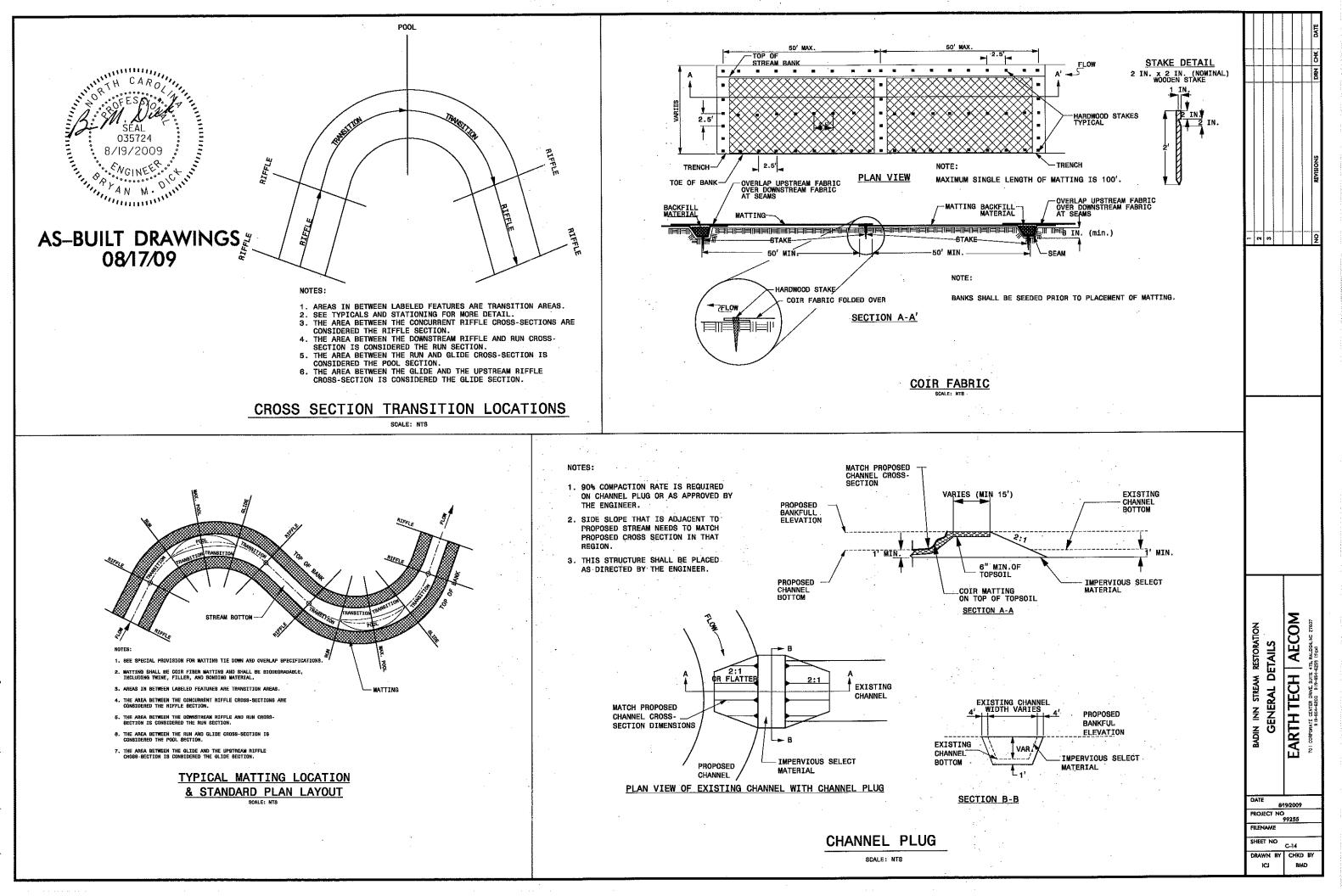
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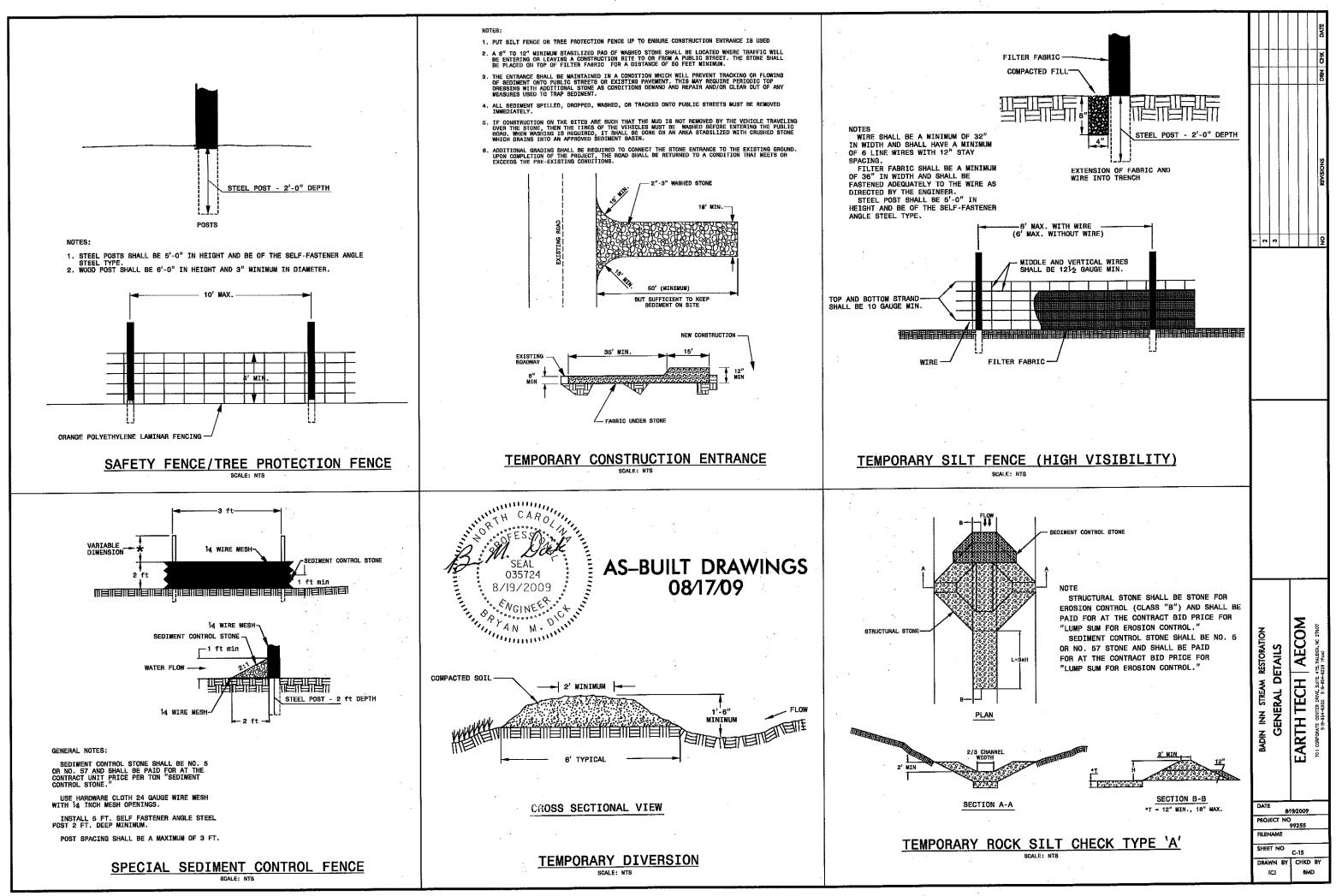


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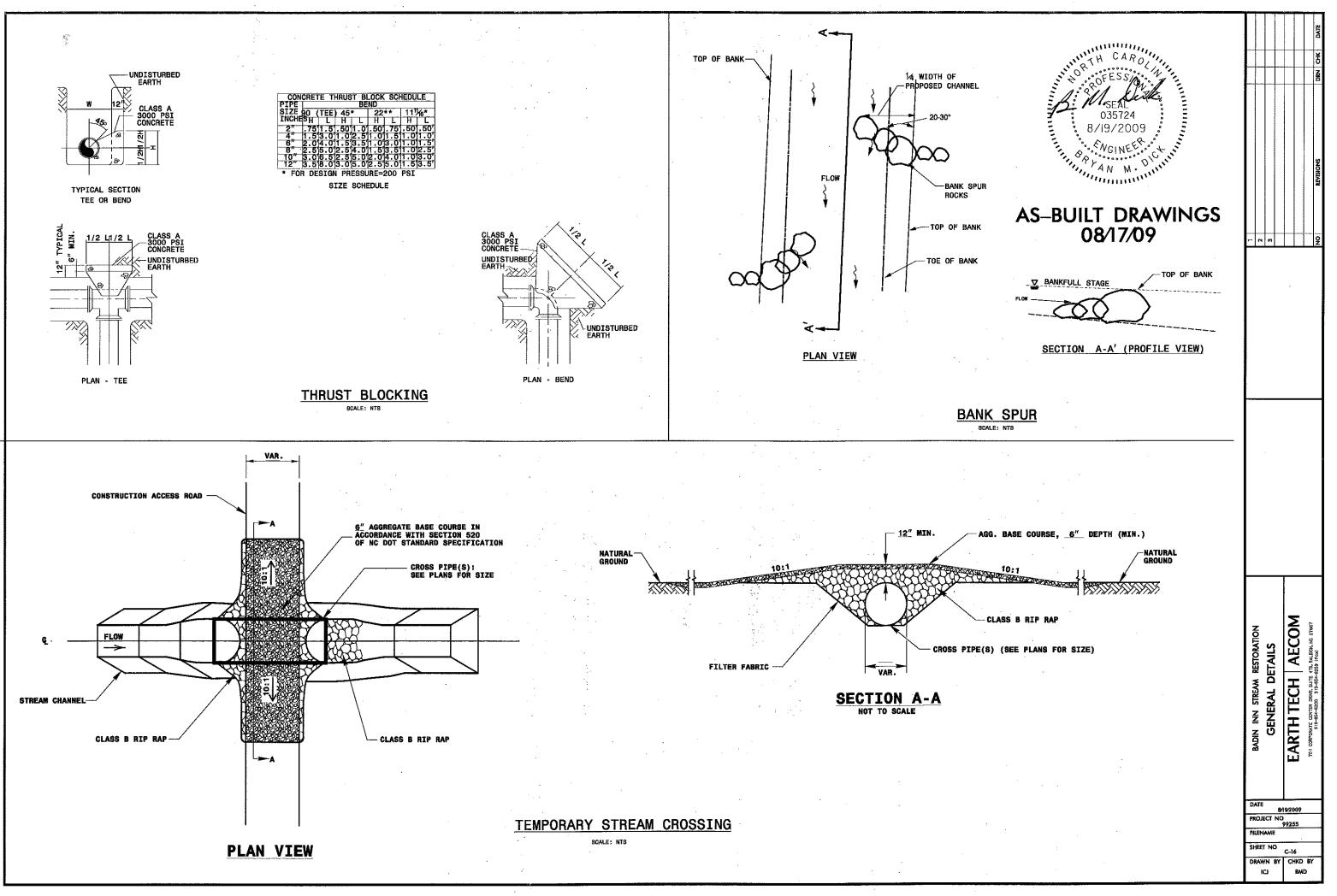


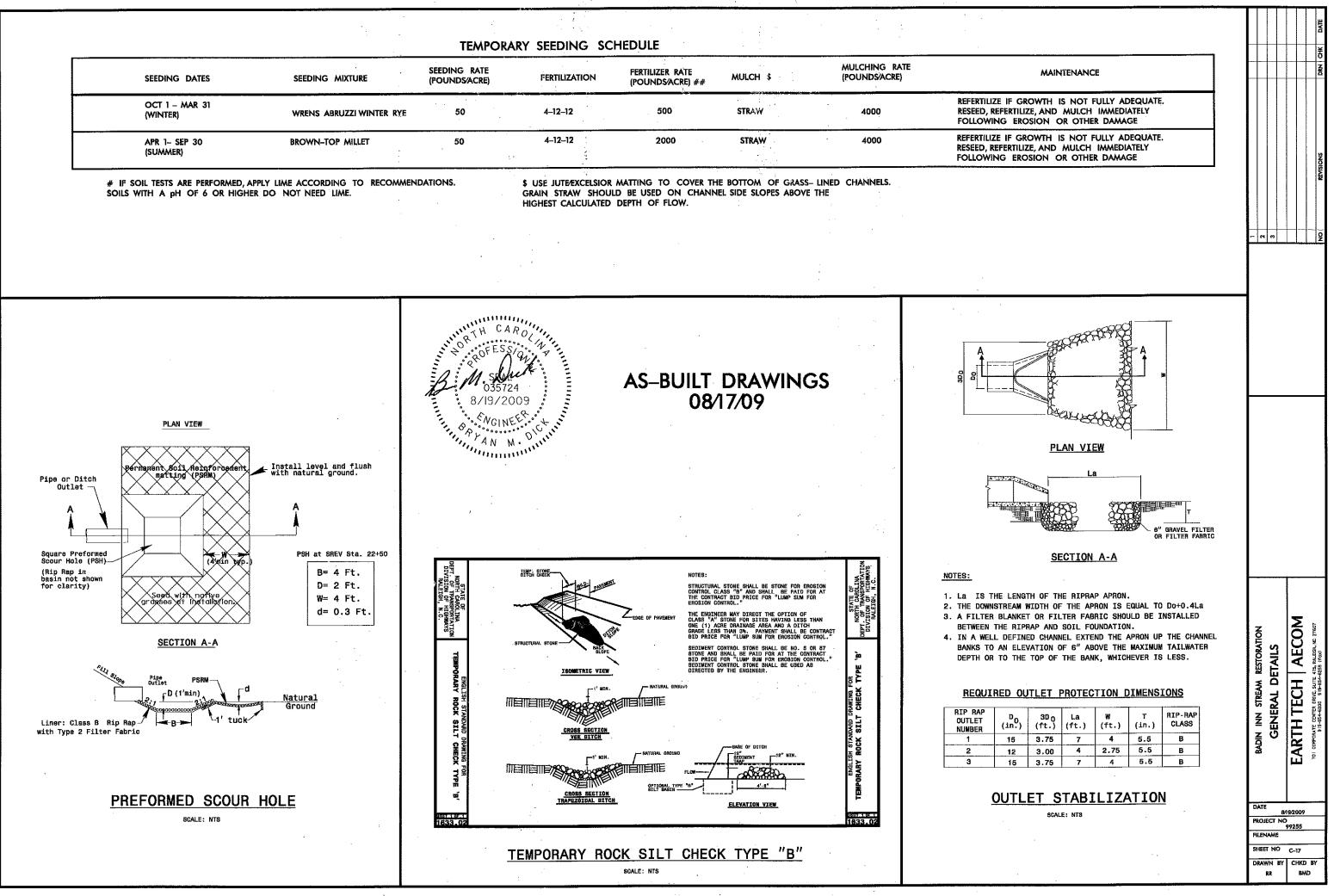


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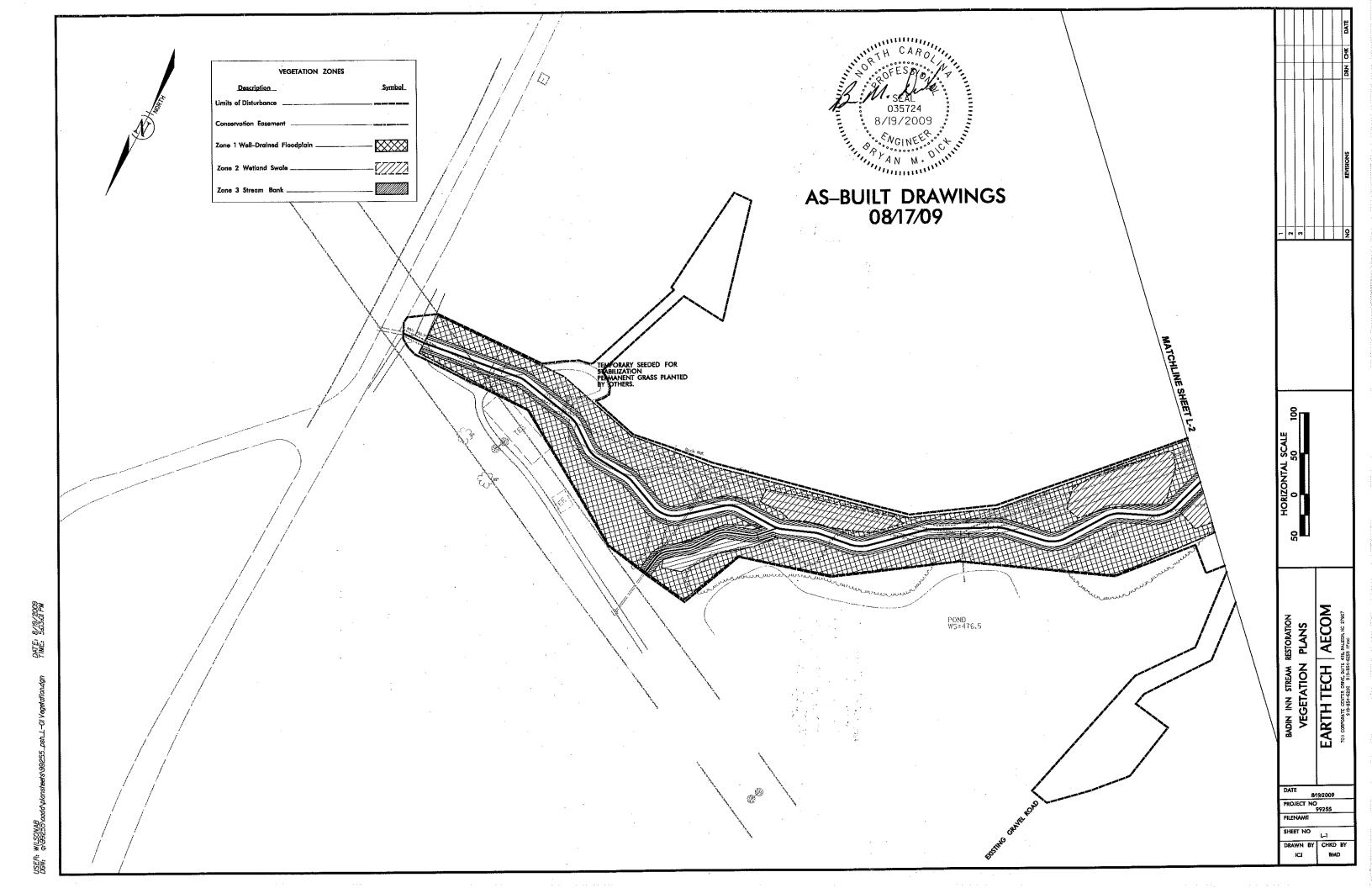
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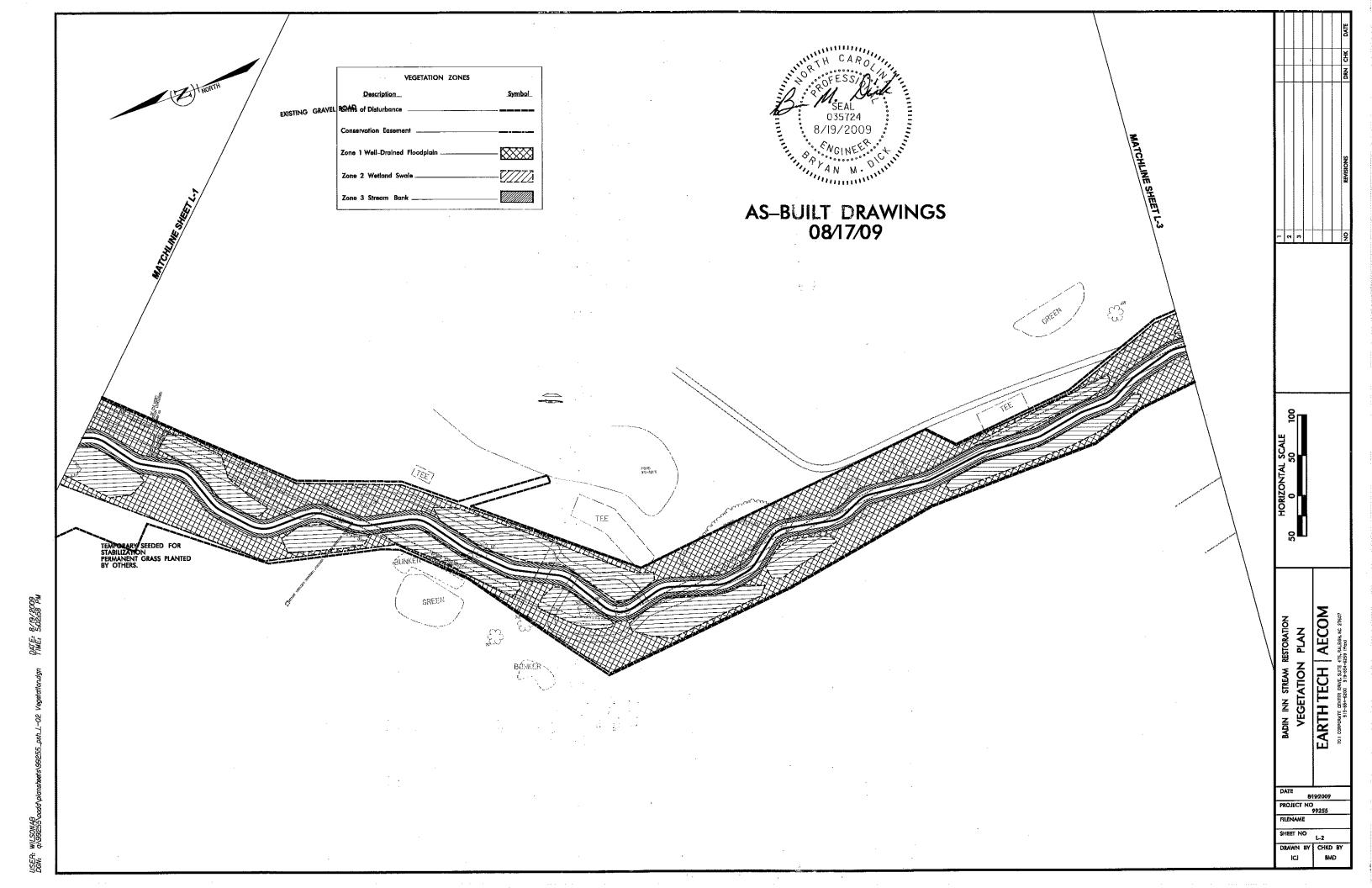


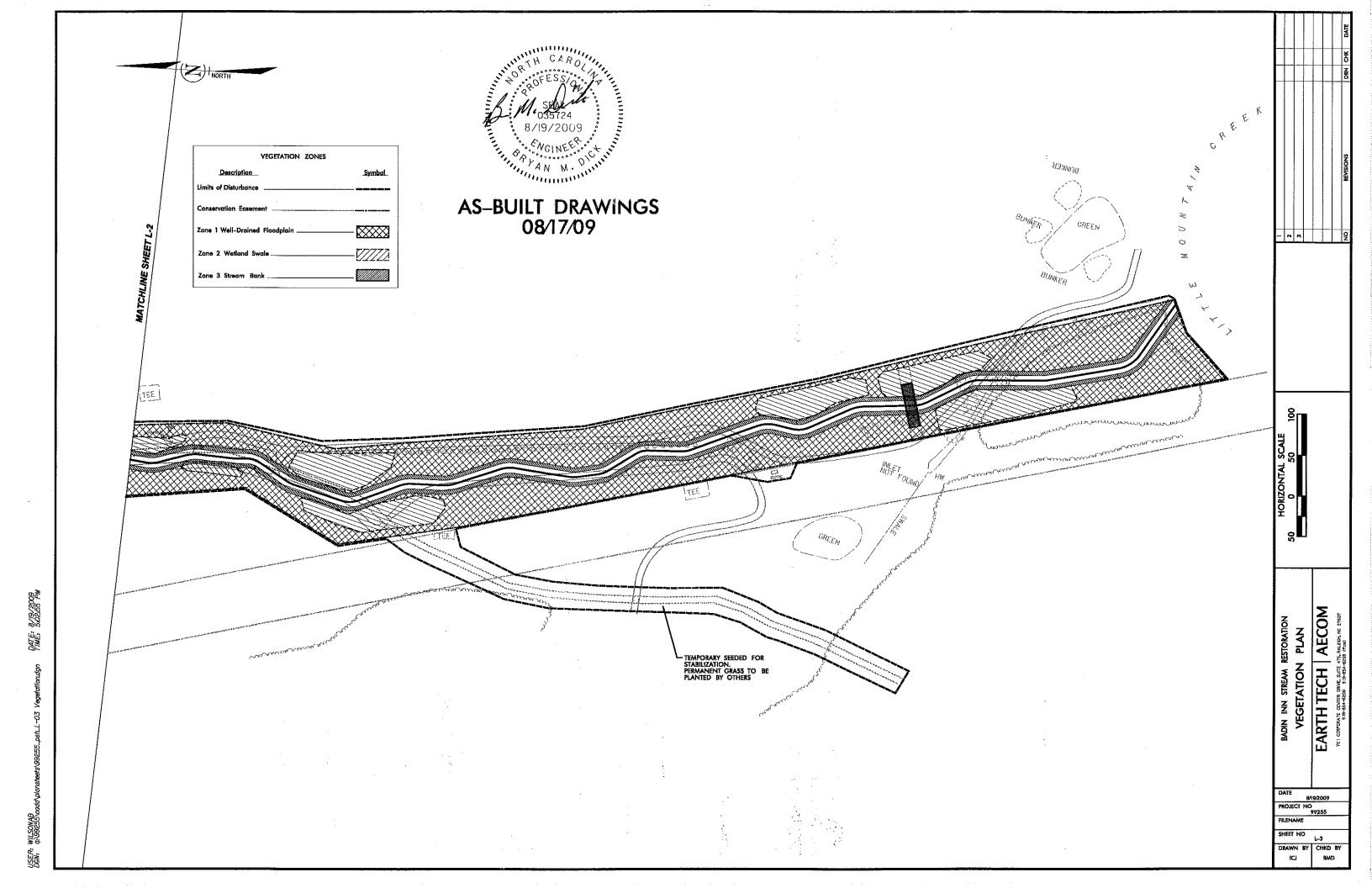


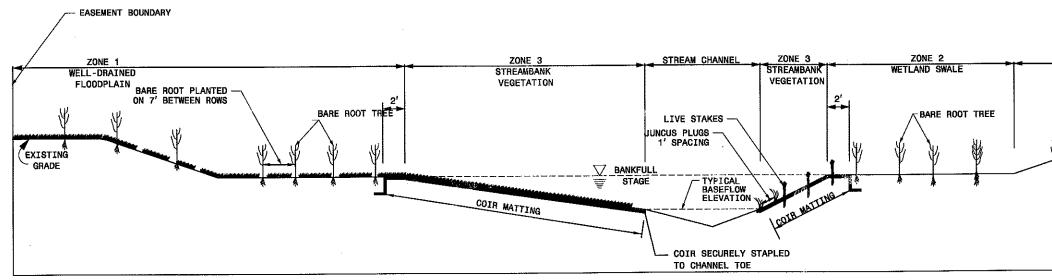
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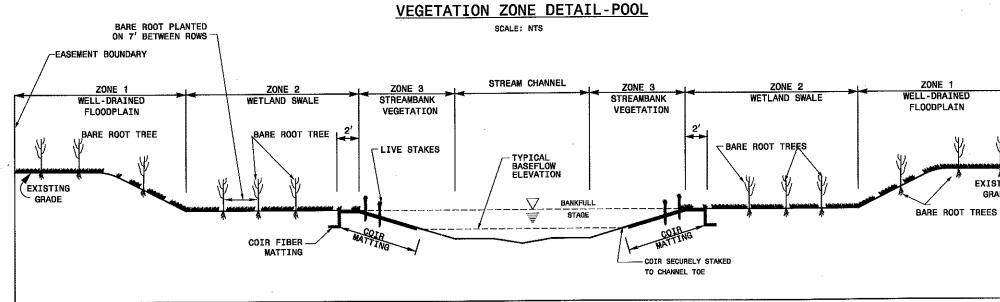
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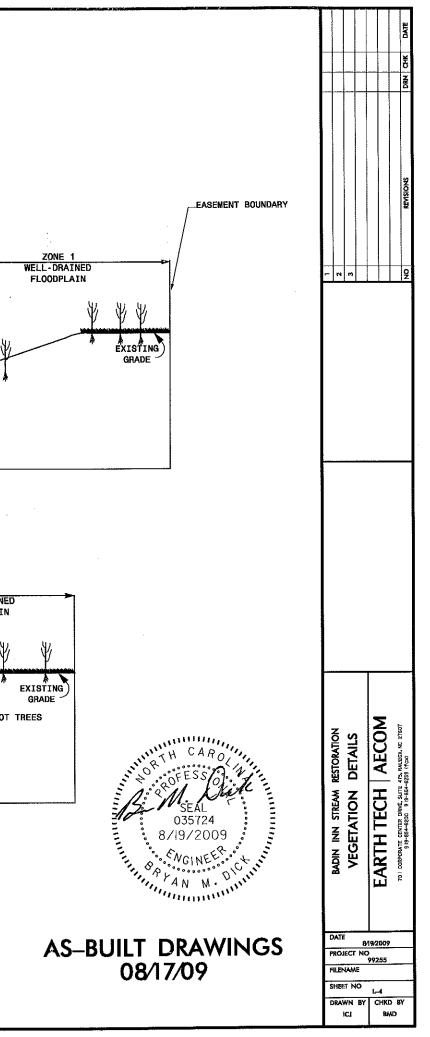


SCALE: NTS

VEGETATION ZONE DETAIL

and a second second

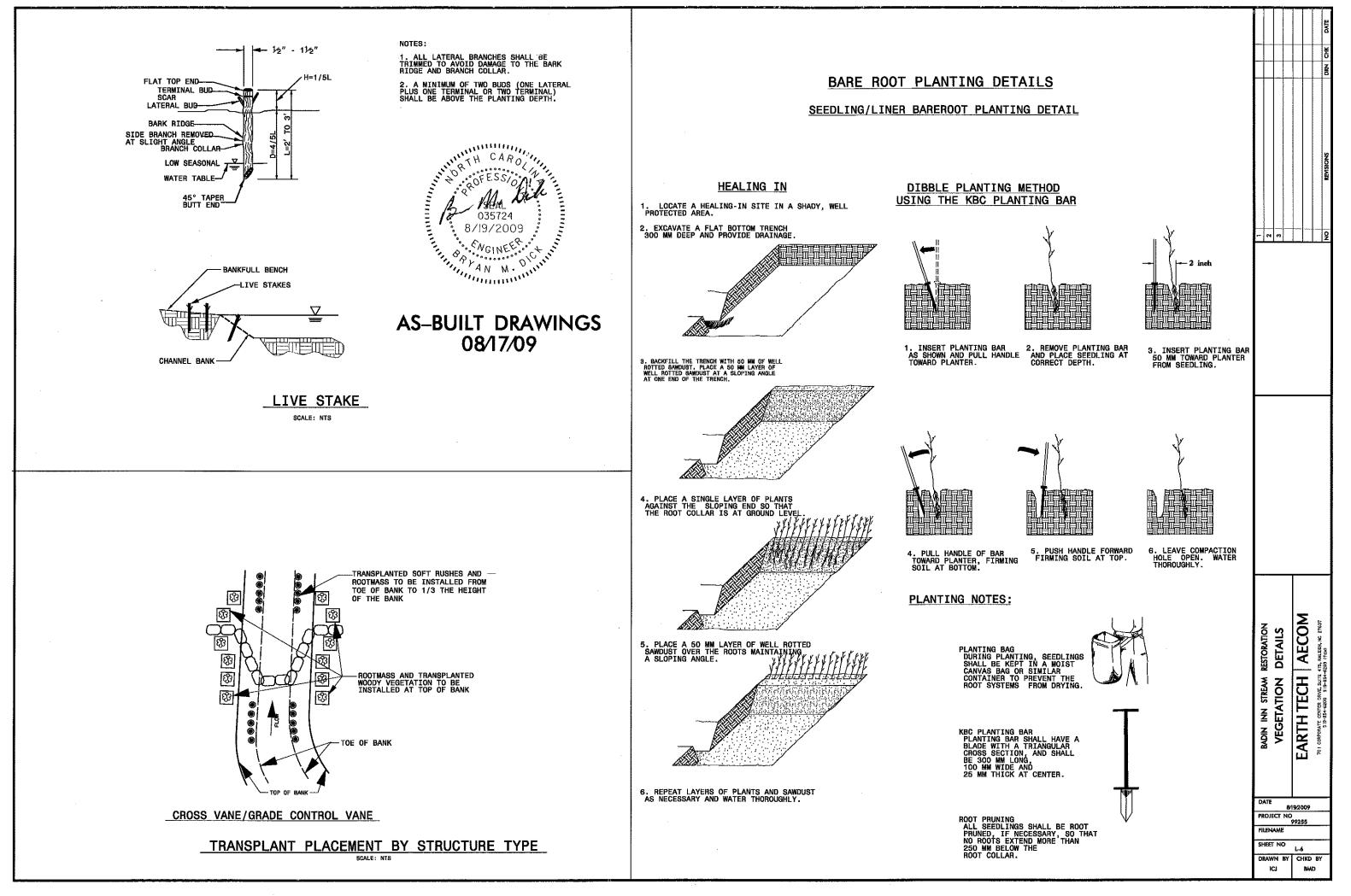
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			Key	Scientific Name	Common Name	LS	BR	Plug	Zone %	Remarks
	<u> </u>		1	Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood		620		20.00%	
				Cercis canadensis	Redbud		620		20.00%	
	N			Nyssa sylvatica	Black gum		160		5.00%	
	FLOODPLAIN NITY			Robinia psuedoacacia	Black locust		160		5.00%	Bare root 1/0 seedlings
	D L	TREES		Magnolia grandiflora	Bull bay magnolia		160		5.00%	randomly placed on 8-ft center
1	S≿			Quercus rubra	Northern red oak		60		2.00%	Place 2 fertilizer packets per stem.
<u> </u>	RAINED FLOC			Quercus phellos	Willow Oak		60		2.00%	-
ZONE	ΠŽ		L	Quercus velutina	Black Oak		60		2.00%	_
2	N		L	Quercus alba	White Oak		60		2.00%	_
	₹ŭ			Crataegus spp.	Hawthorne	-	160		5.00%	
	Ā			Amelanchier aborea	Downy Serviceberry		220	_	7.00%	
	WELL-DRAINED COMML	SHRUBS		Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry		220		7.00%	Begin first row of plantings 7' - inside easement, outermost
	5	SHRUBS		Calicarpa americana	American Beautyberry		220		7.00%	shall consist only of shrubs.
				Lindera benzoin	Spicebush		190		6.00%	
	Щ.			Carpinus caroliniana	ironwood		300		25.00%	Bare root 1/0 seedlings
NE 2	ETLAND SWALE COMMUNITY	TREES		Cercis canadensis	Redbud		300		25.00%	randomly placed on 8-ft center
ZONE	WETLAND COMML	1		llex verticallata	Winterberry		300		25.00%	Bare root 1/0 seedlings
	NE (	SHRUBS		Alnus serrulata	Tag alder		300		25.00%	randomly placed on 8-ft cente
	LION	TREES	<u> </u>	Salix nigra	Black willow	1500			30.00%	
	TAT			Alnus serrulata	Tag alder	2000			40.00%	Install upstream and downstream of rock structure
NE 3	K VEGETATION	SHRUBS		Comus amomum	Silky dogwood	1500			30.00%	where sill intersects bank.
	STREAMBANK	PLUGS		Juncus effusus	Soft rush			2200		Two rows of plugs on outer meander of pools only: one n at baseflow elevation, and on half way up slope, spacing is foot between plugs.
- 2		Augustus		Use Mellow Marsh Farm Piedr	nont Shade Mix					Apply at 15 lbs/acre, apply
ZONE	PERI	MANENT SEED MIX		Use Hancocks Wildflower mix near road						juncus seed to riffle sections
1-3	TEMF		-							Winter - Apply at 50 lbs/acre
		WINTER		Secale cereale	Wrens Abuzze Winter rye				50	all disturbed areas in Zones
ZONES	TEMF	PORARY SEED MIX	-	Panicum ramosum	Brown-top millet				50	Summer - Apply at 50 lbs/ac to all disturbed areas in Zone

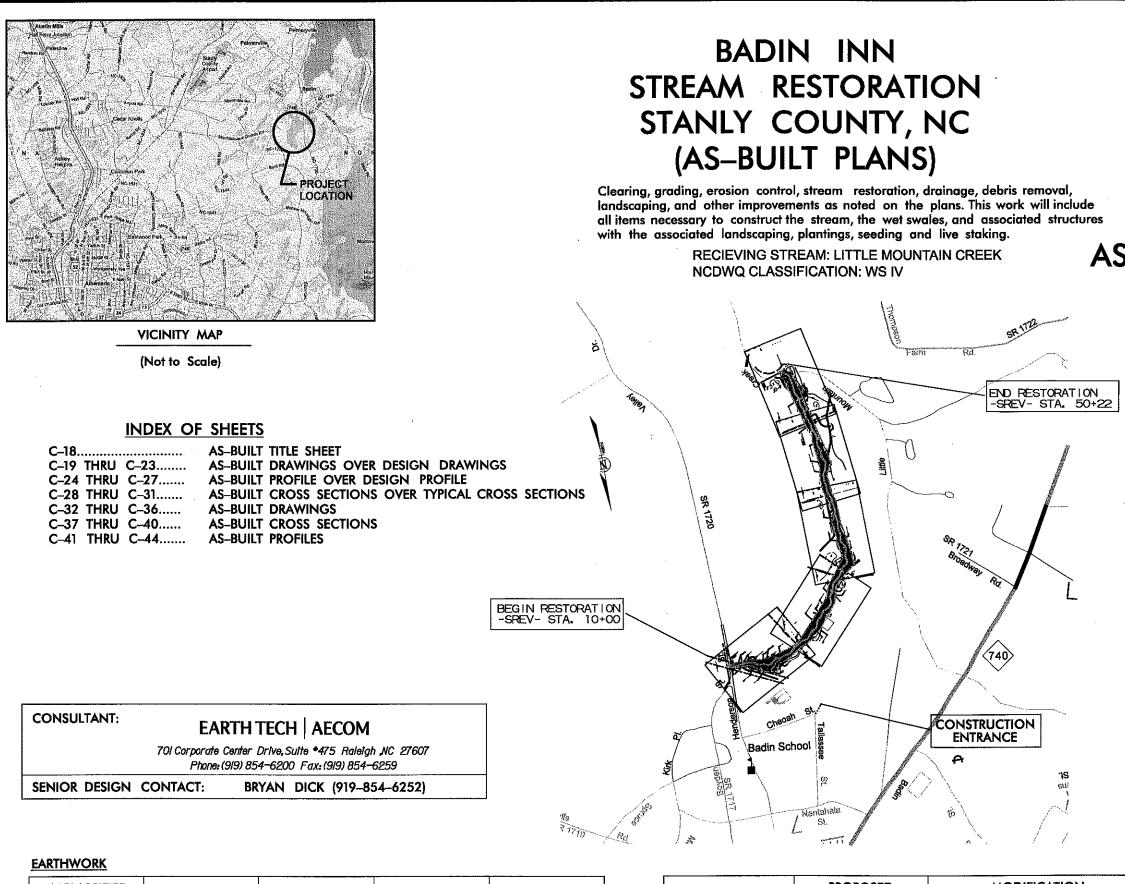
PLANTING SCHEDULE SCALE: NTS

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UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION (CY)	UNDERCUT (CY)	EMBANKMENT (CY)	BORROW (CY)	WASTE (CY)
5742		5103	0	639

STREAM REACH	<u>PROPOSED</u> <u>CENTER LENGTH</u>	MODIFICATION TYPE
SREV	3994 FT	RESTORATION
TRIB	180 FT	ENHANCEMENT



## AS-BUILT DRAWINGS 08/17/09

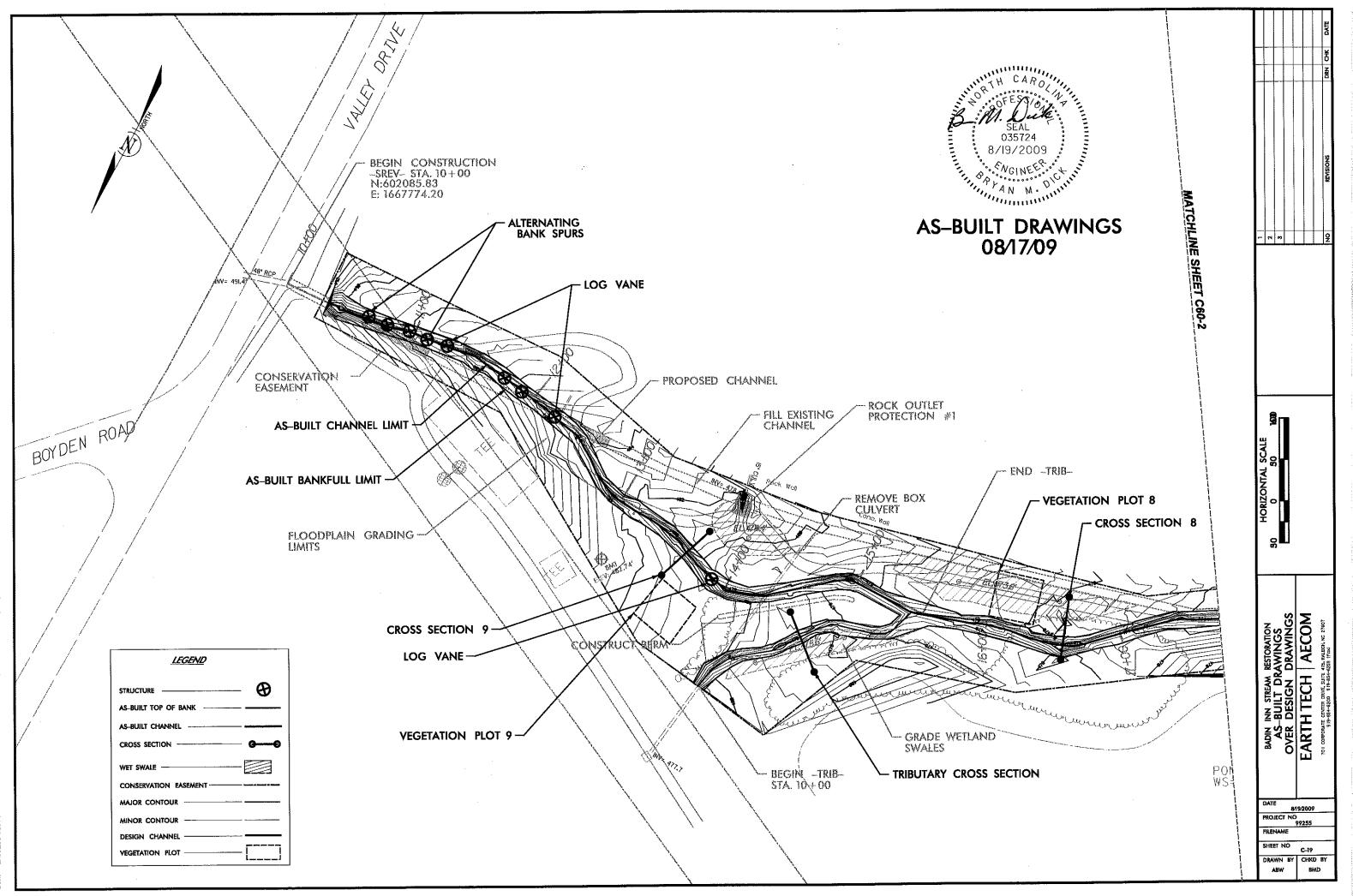
## LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE:

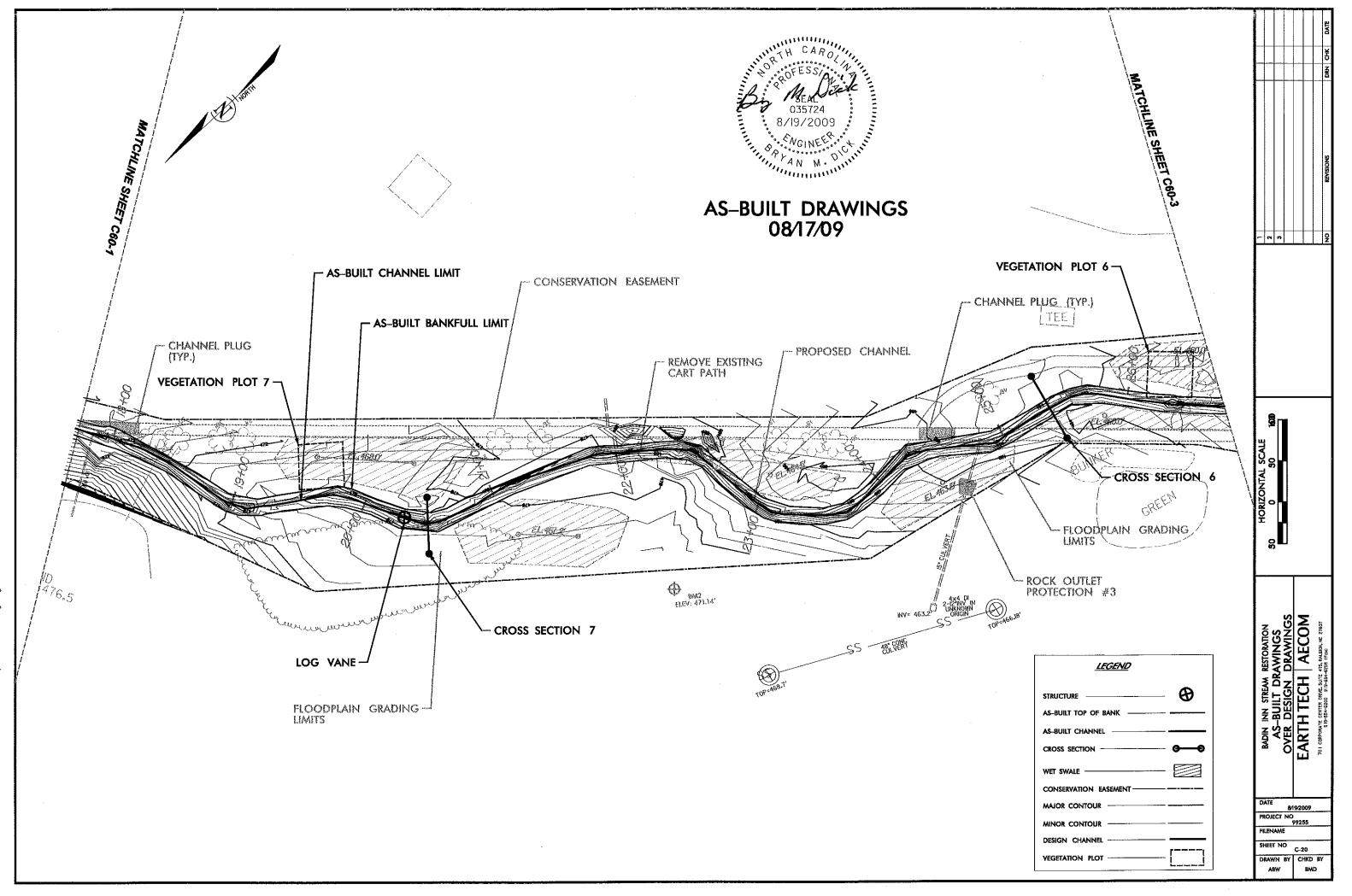
STA. ...... 10+00 LONGITUDE ...... 80° 6' 54" W LATITUDE ...... 35° 23' 57" N

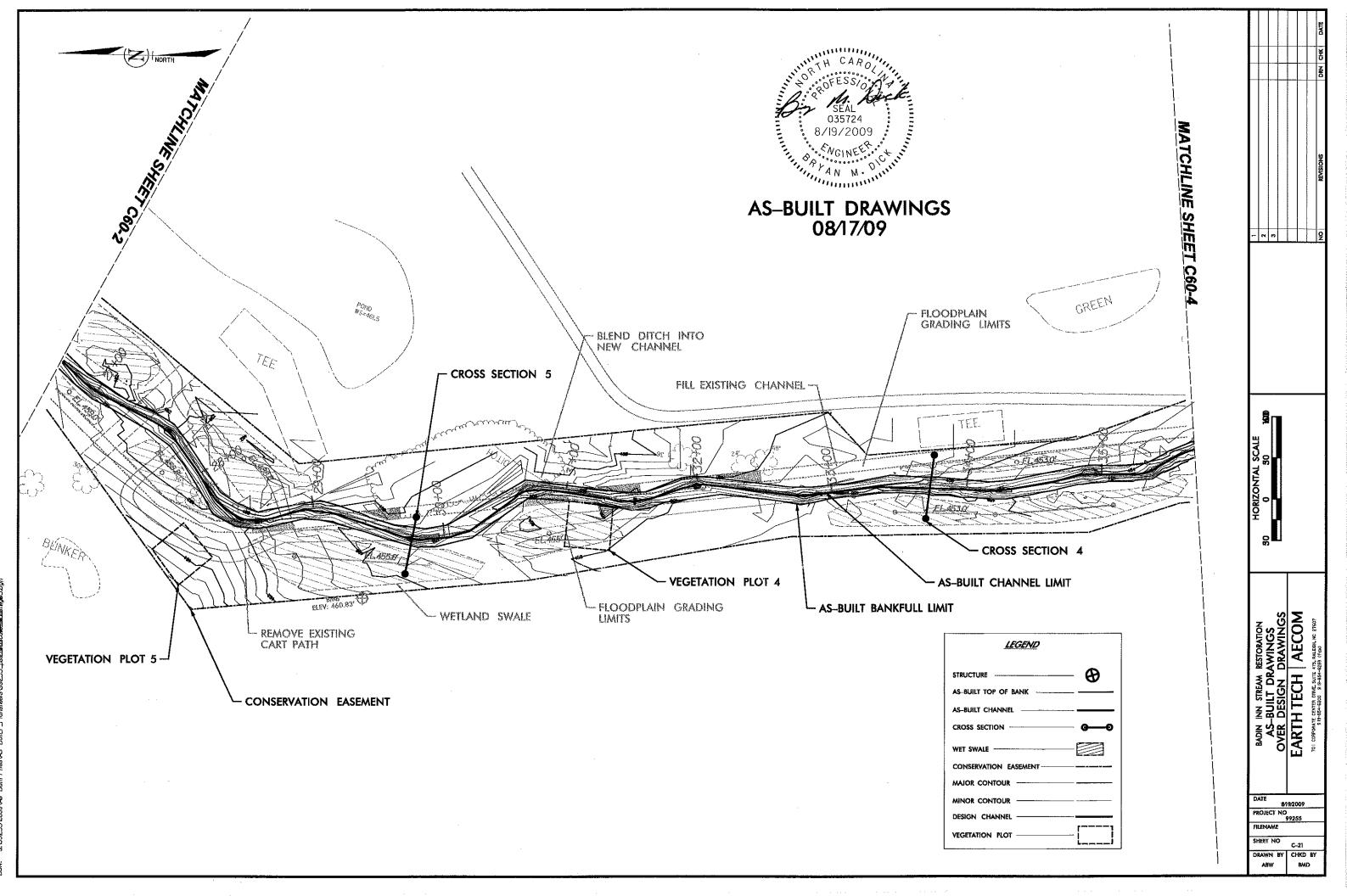
## DISTURBED AREA:

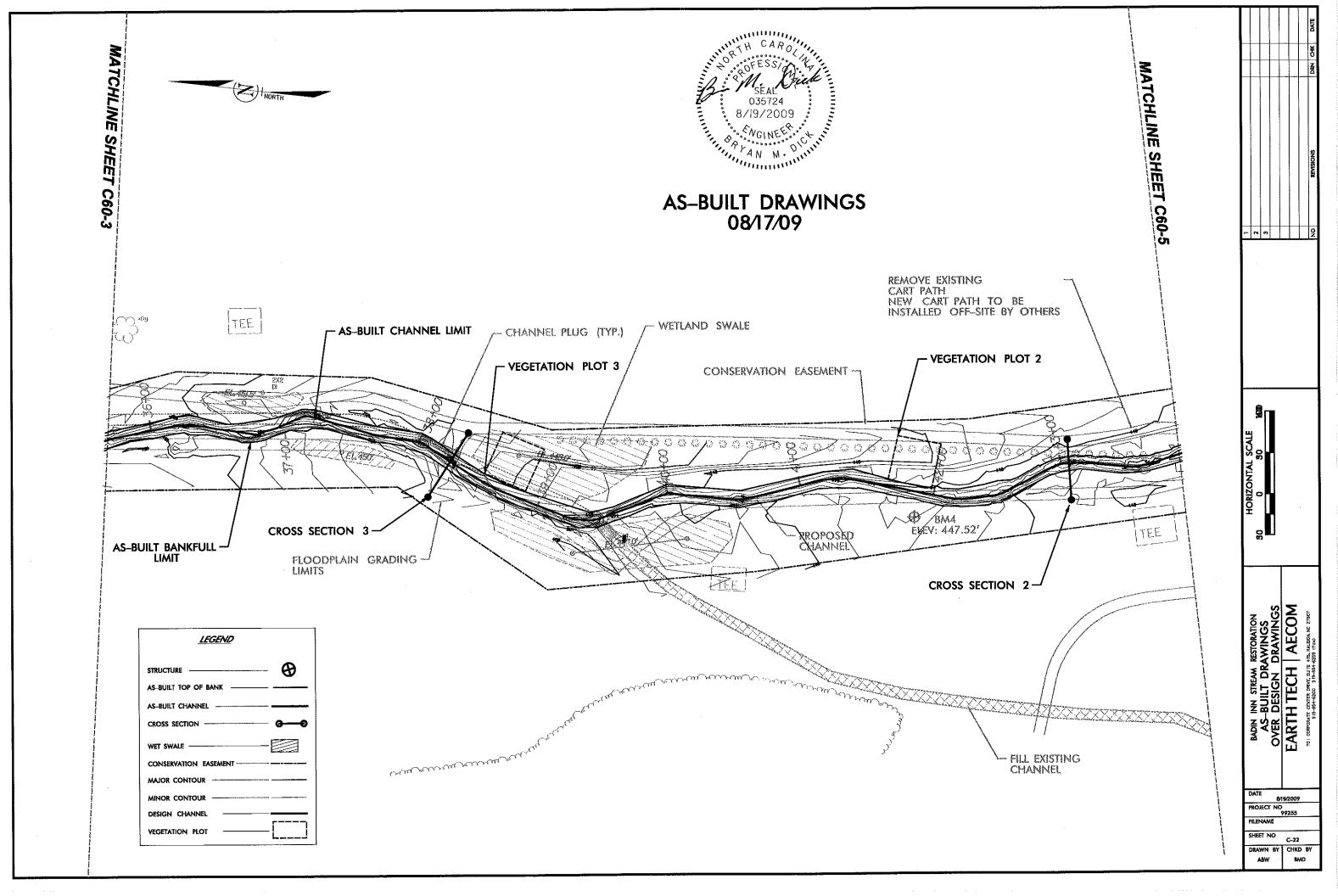
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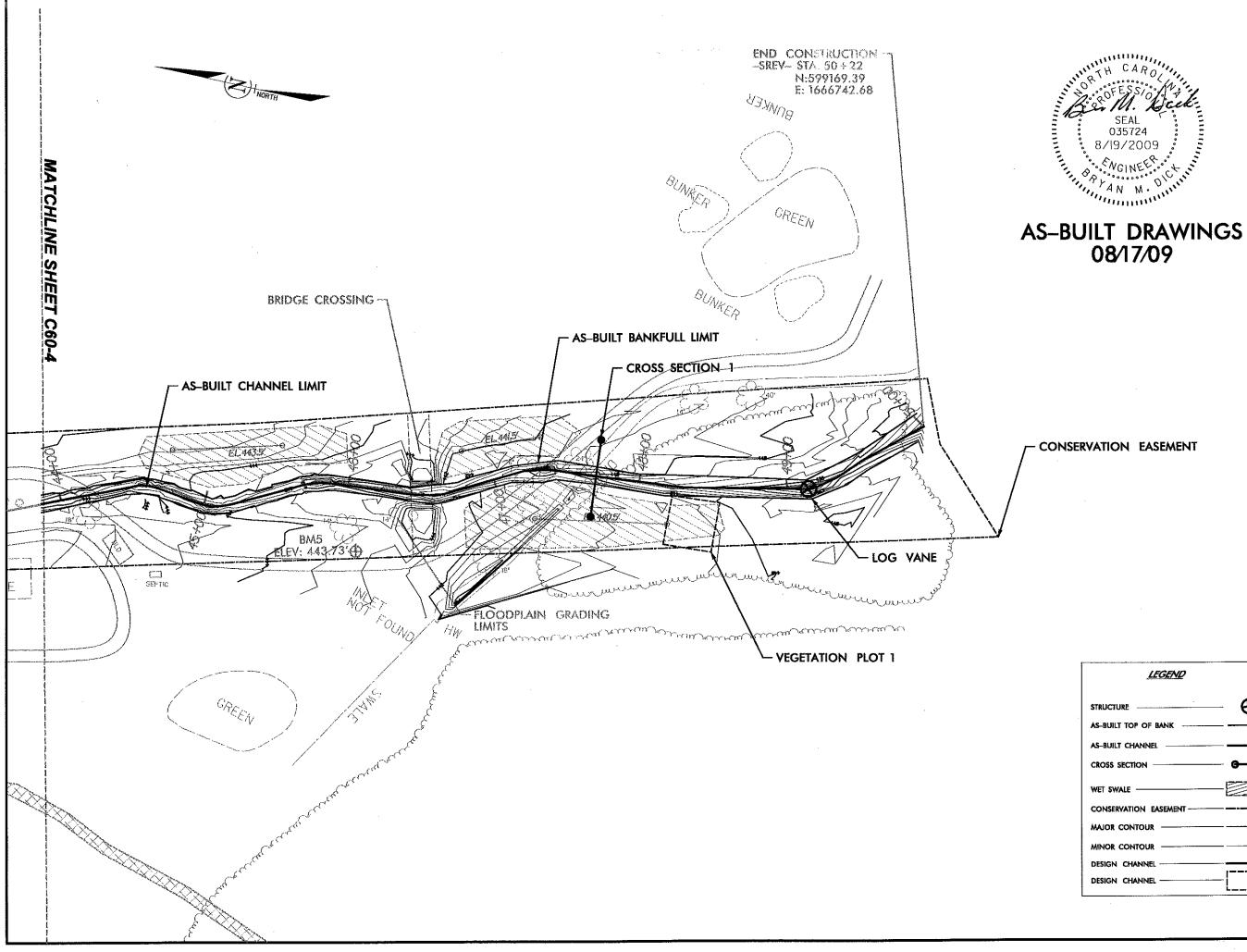
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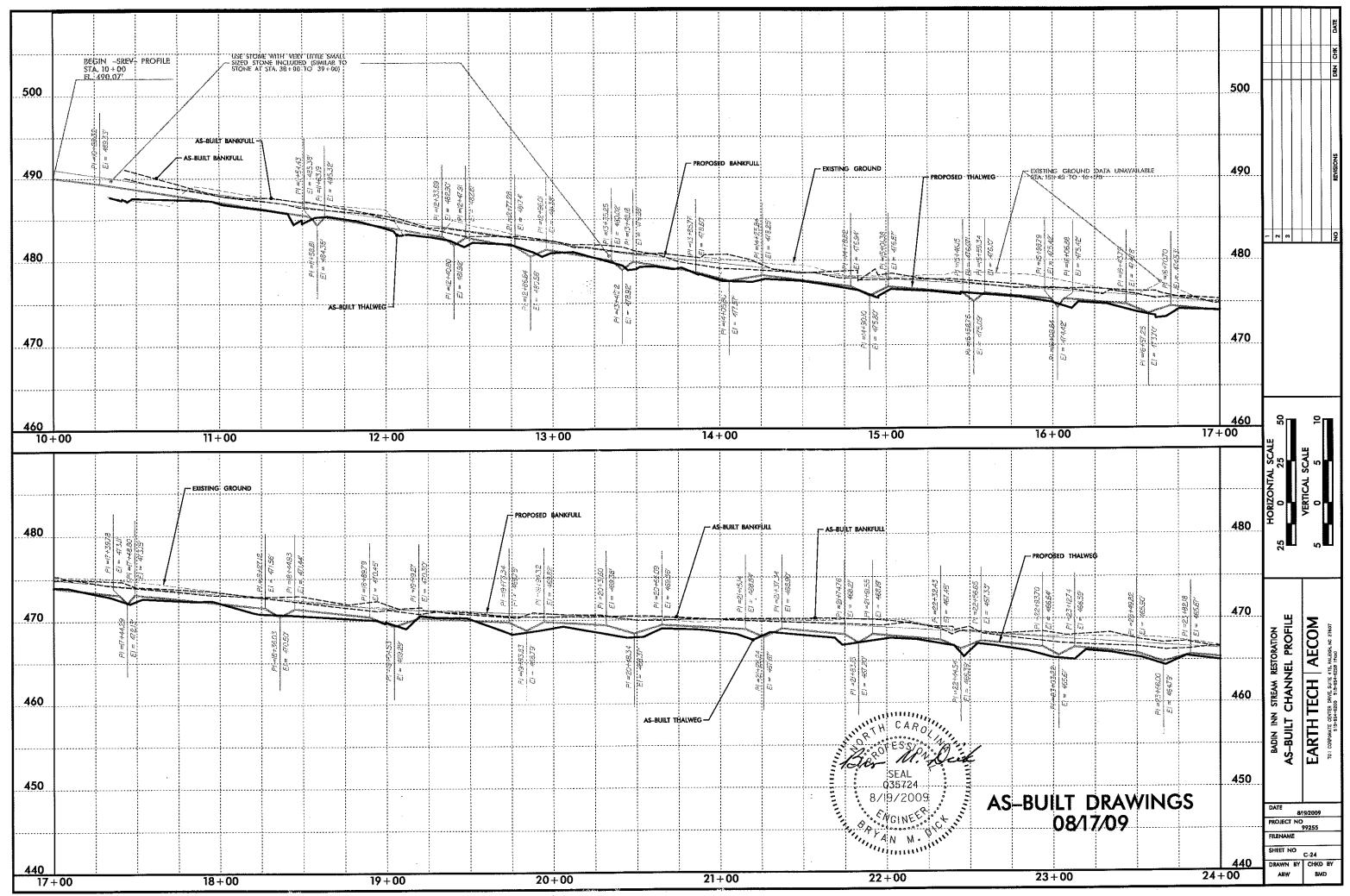






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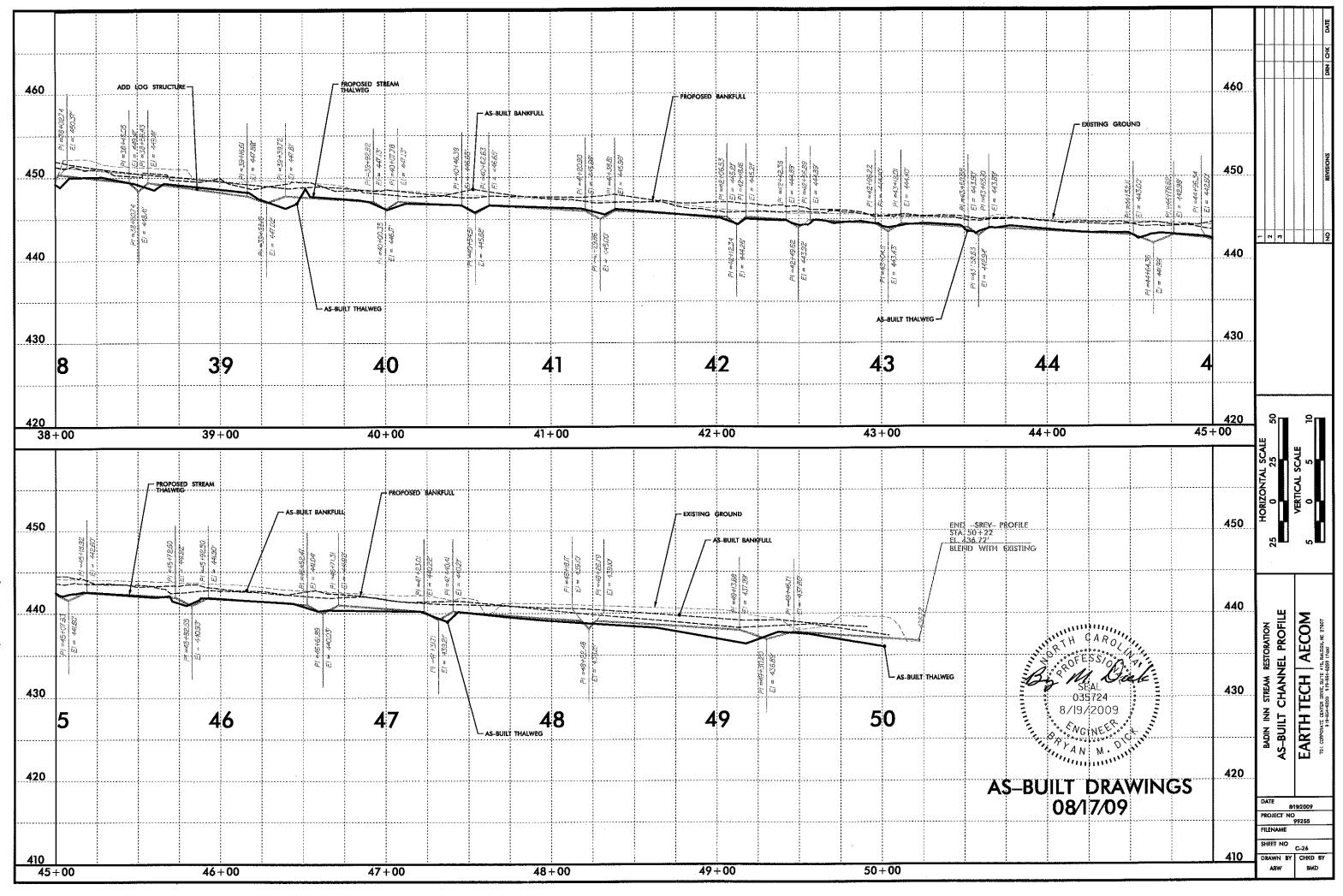


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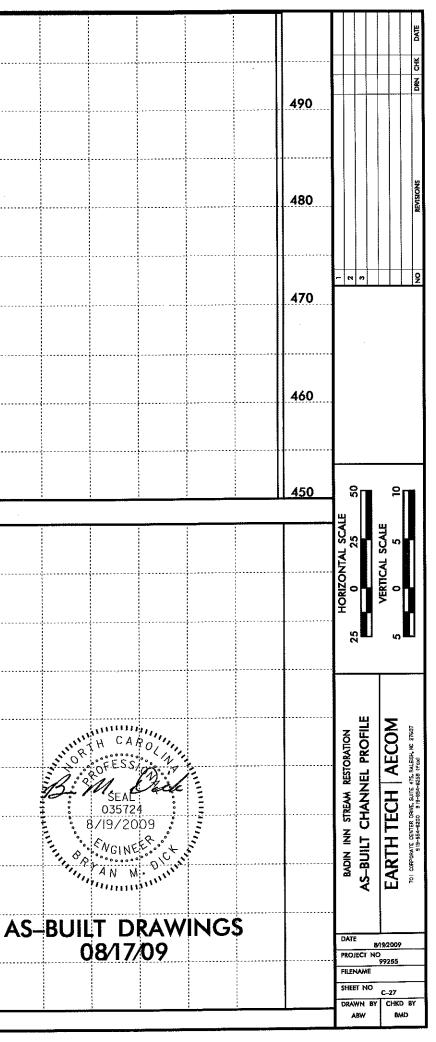


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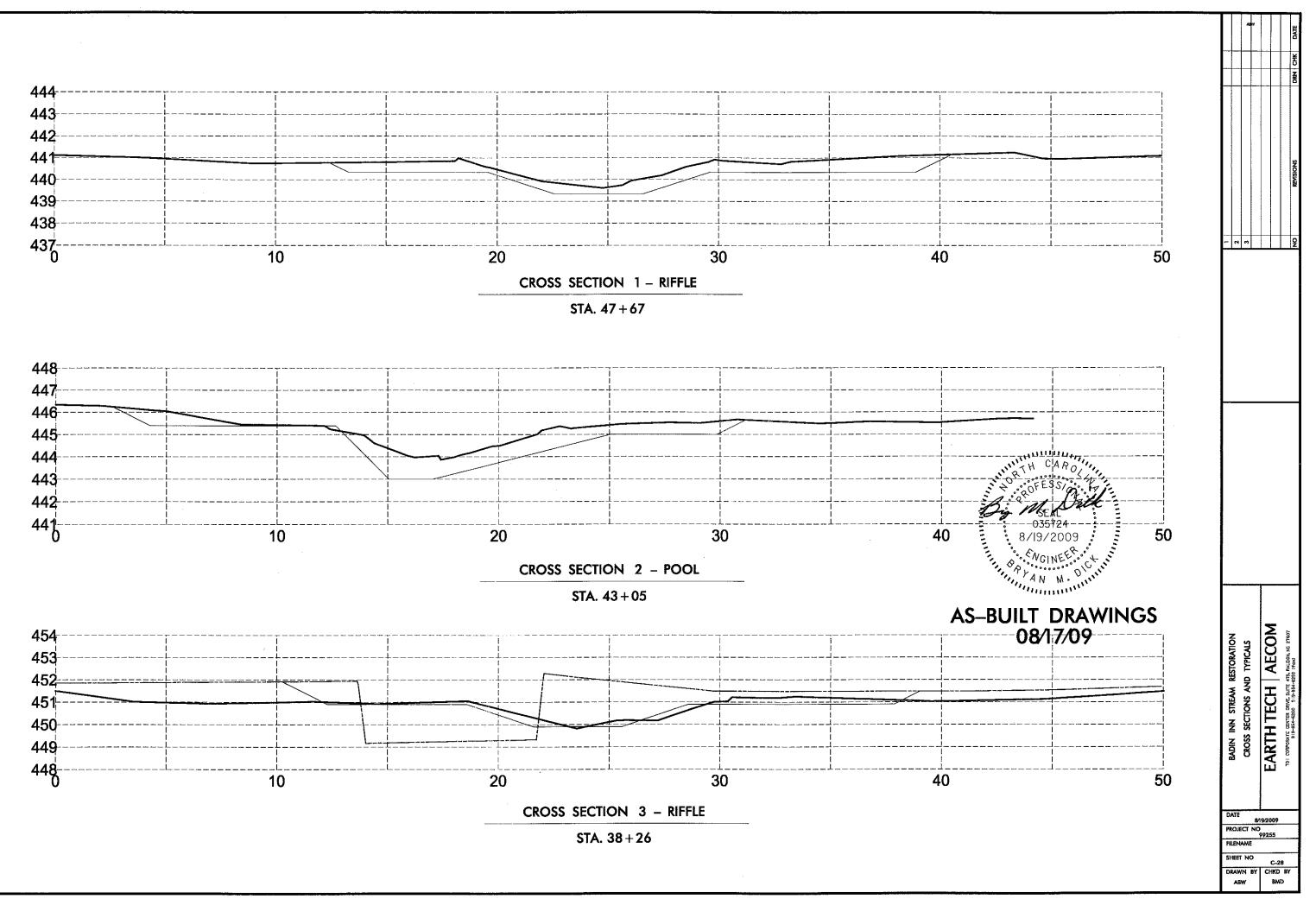
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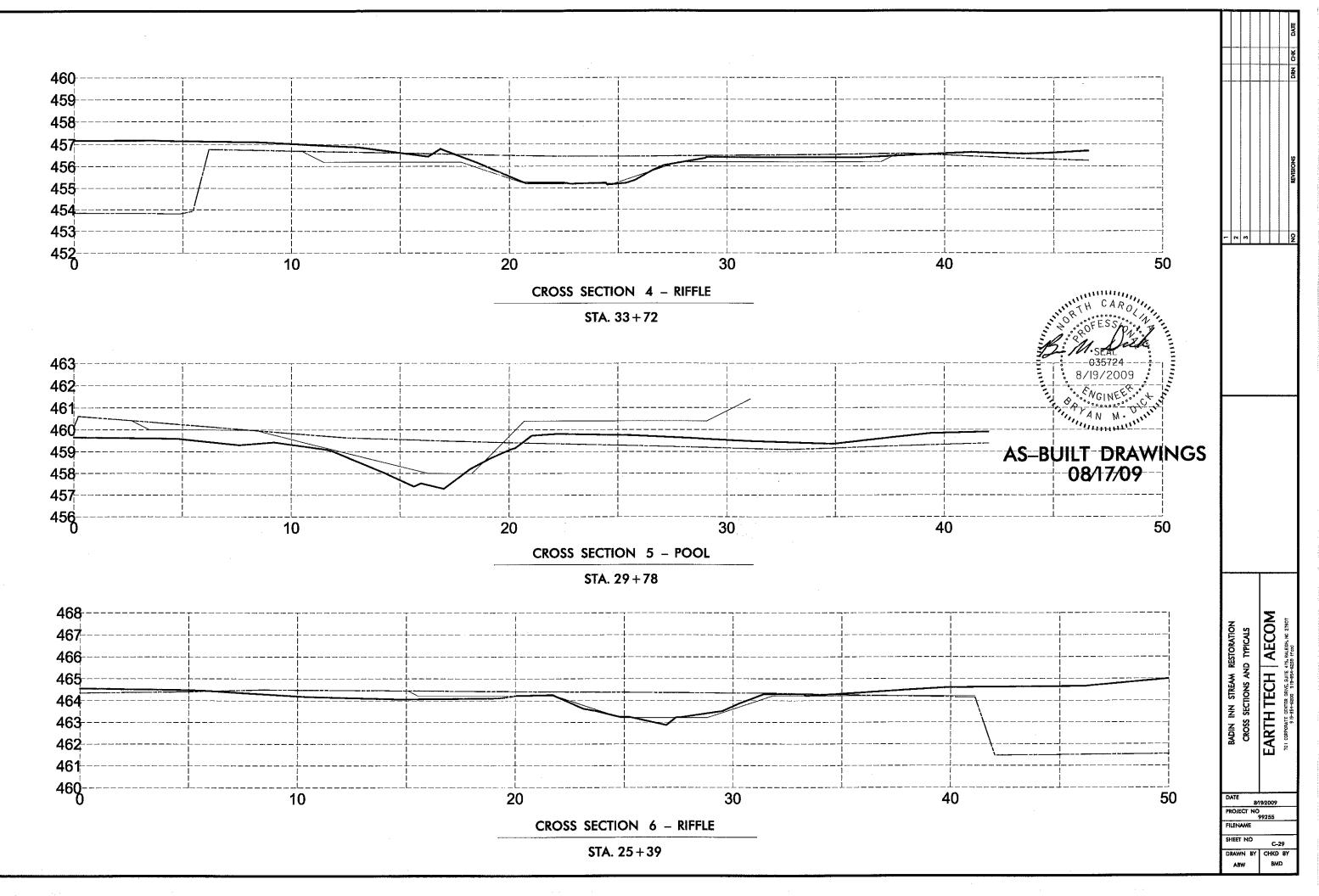
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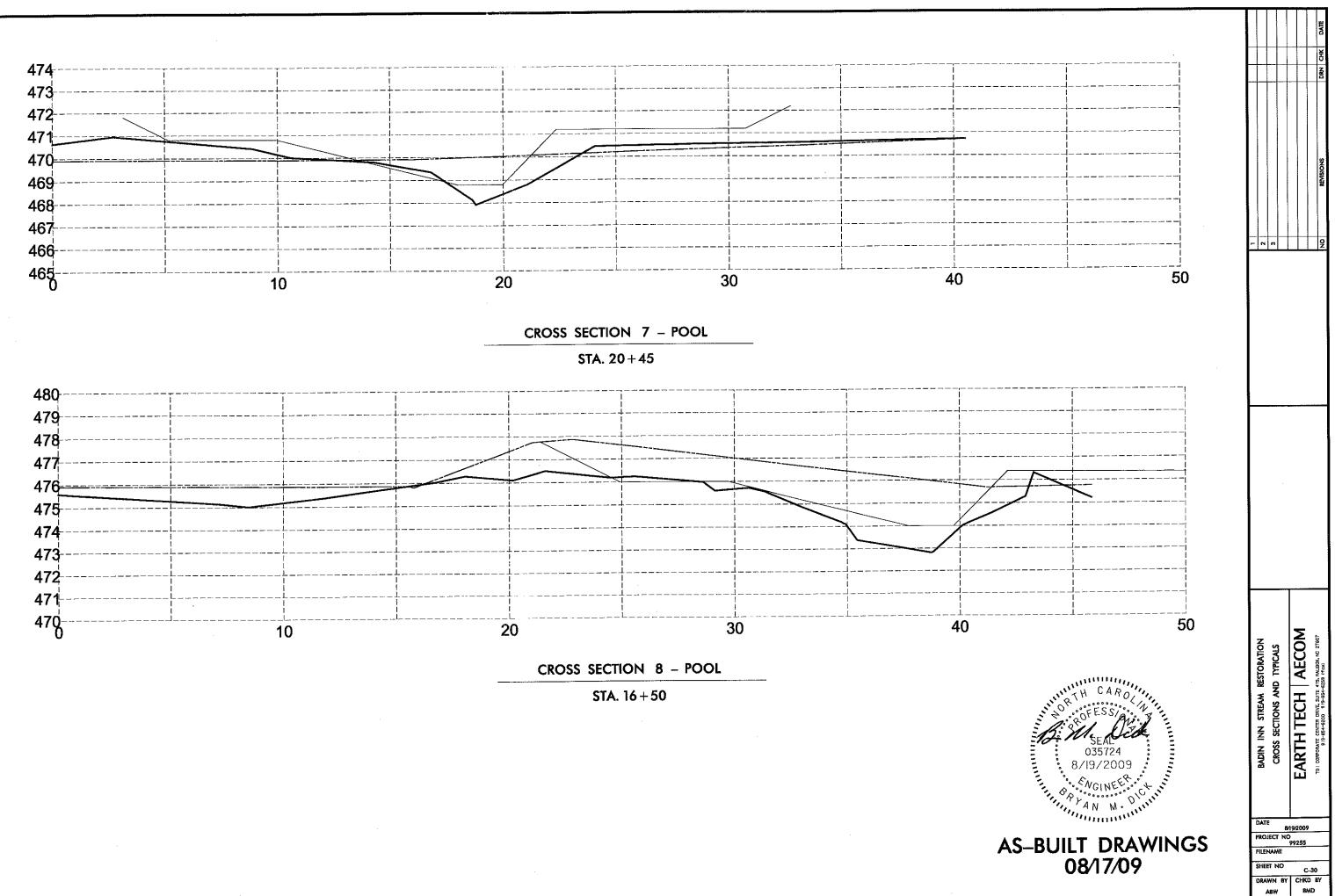
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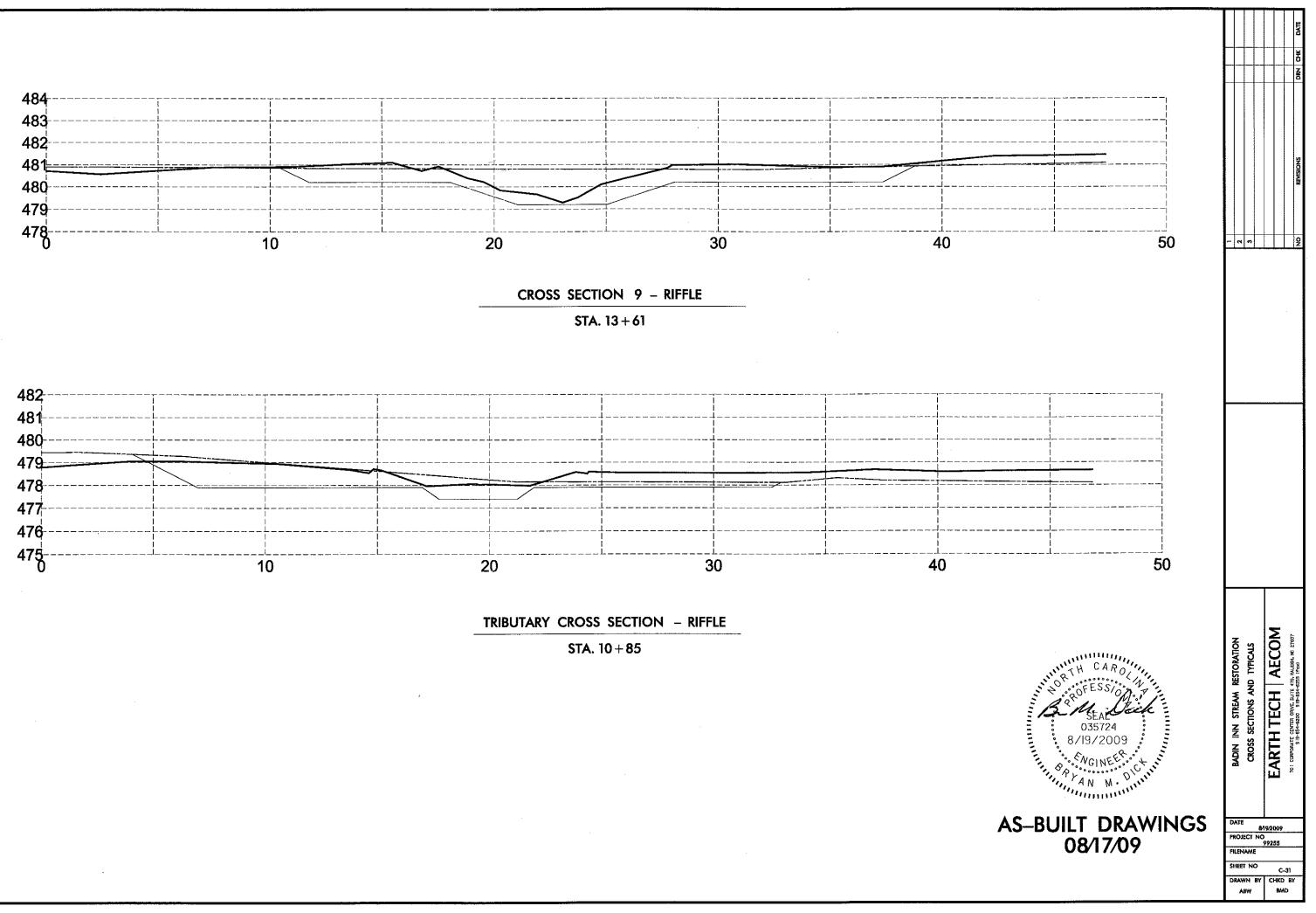
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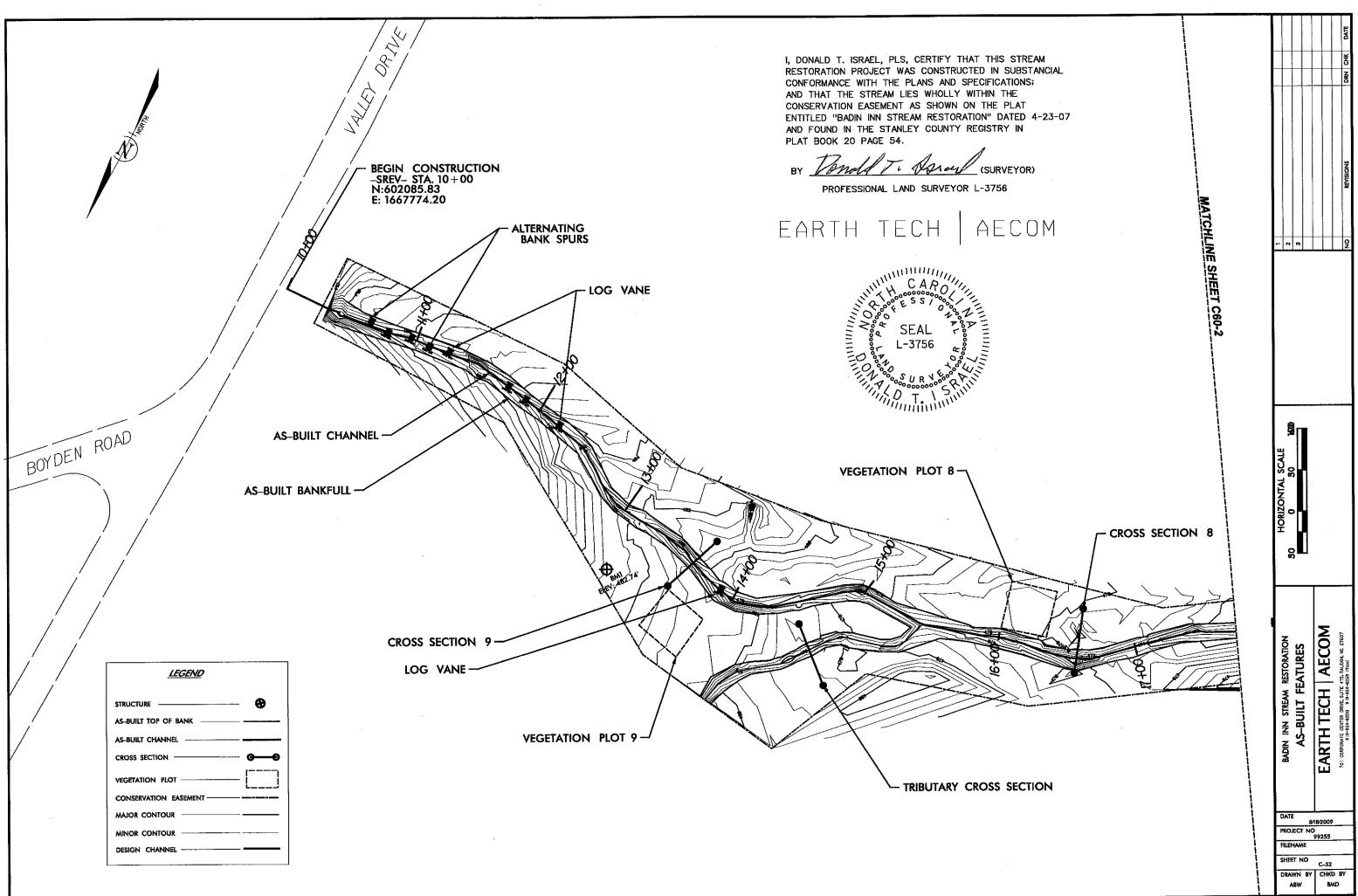


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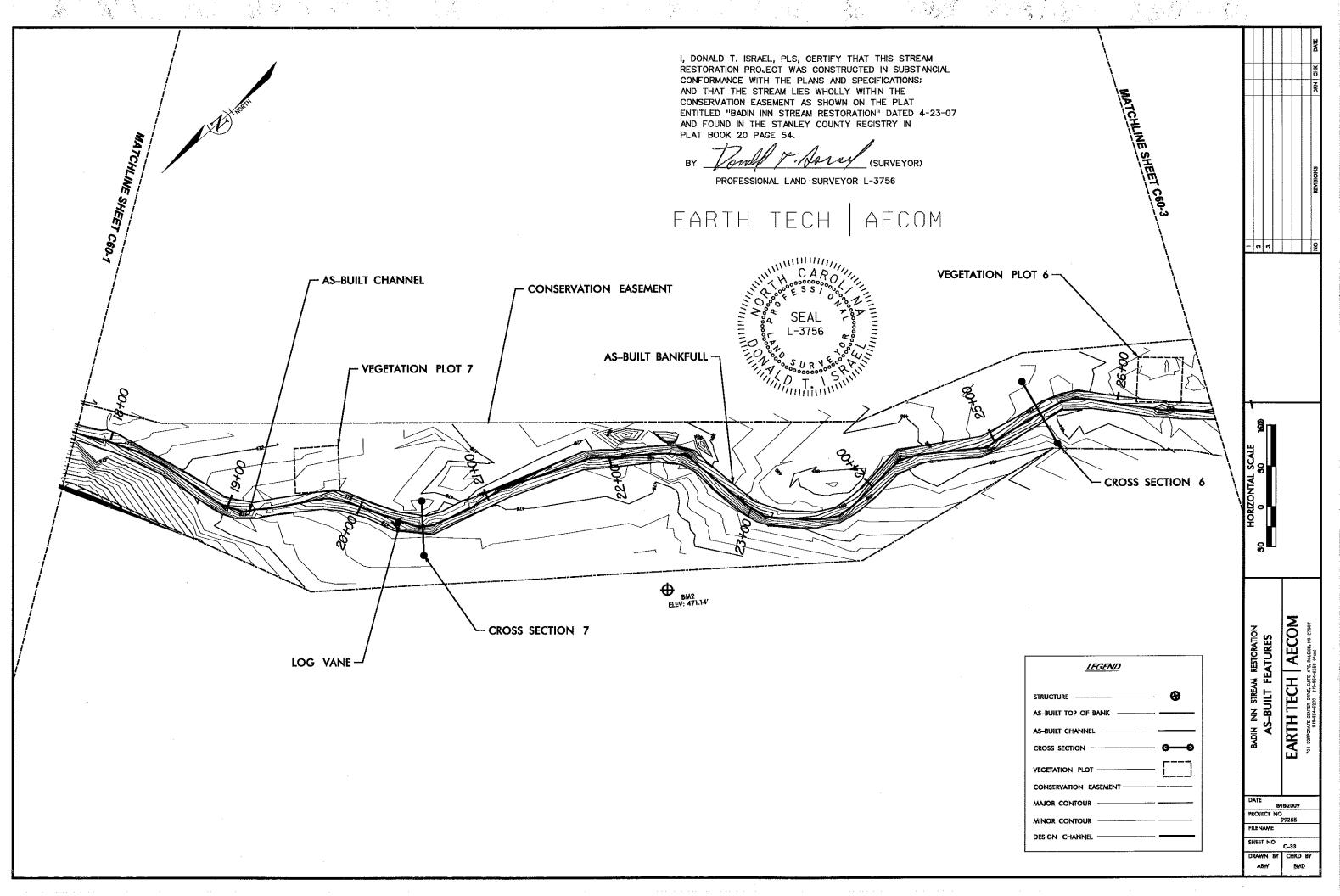


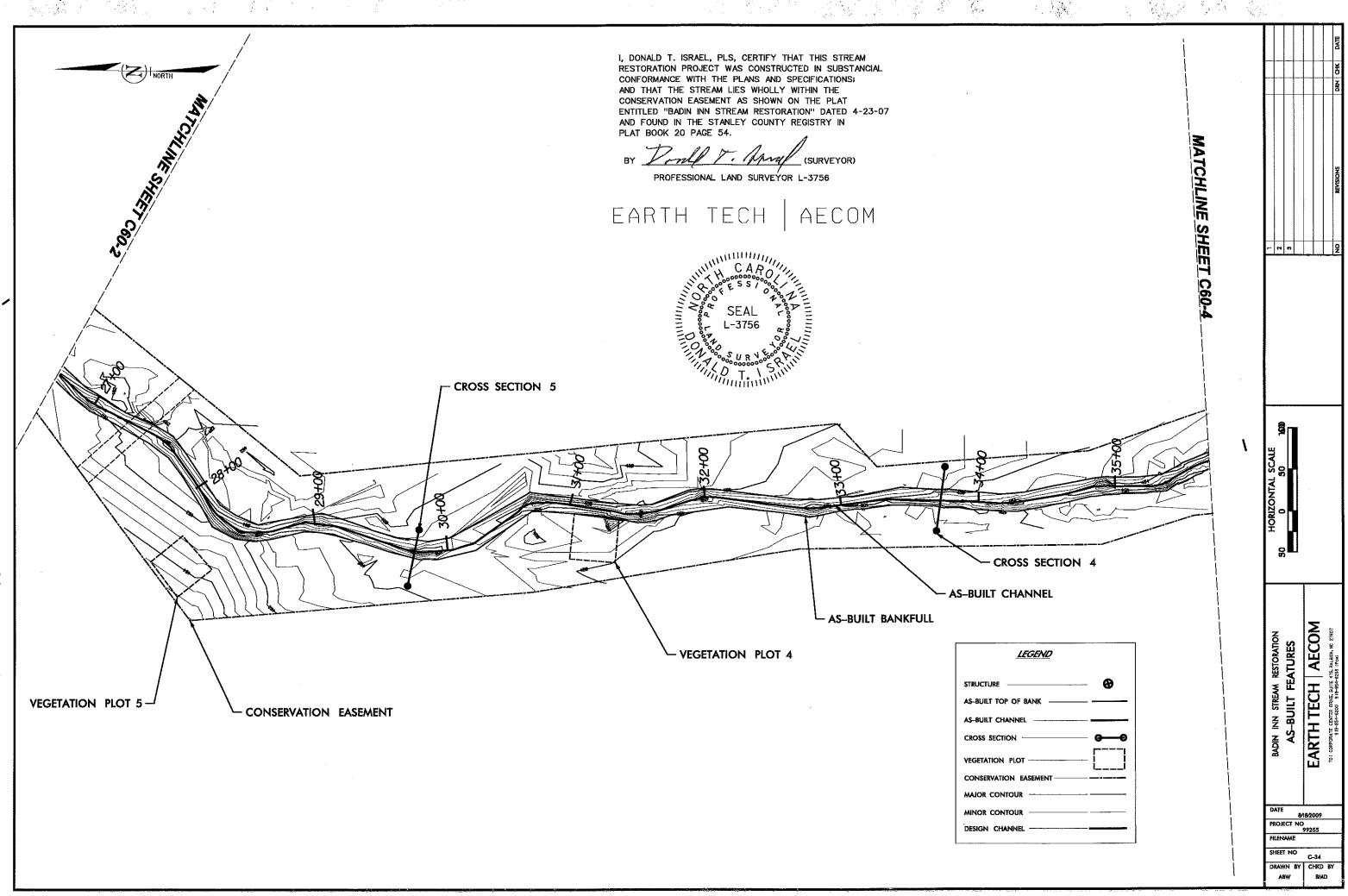


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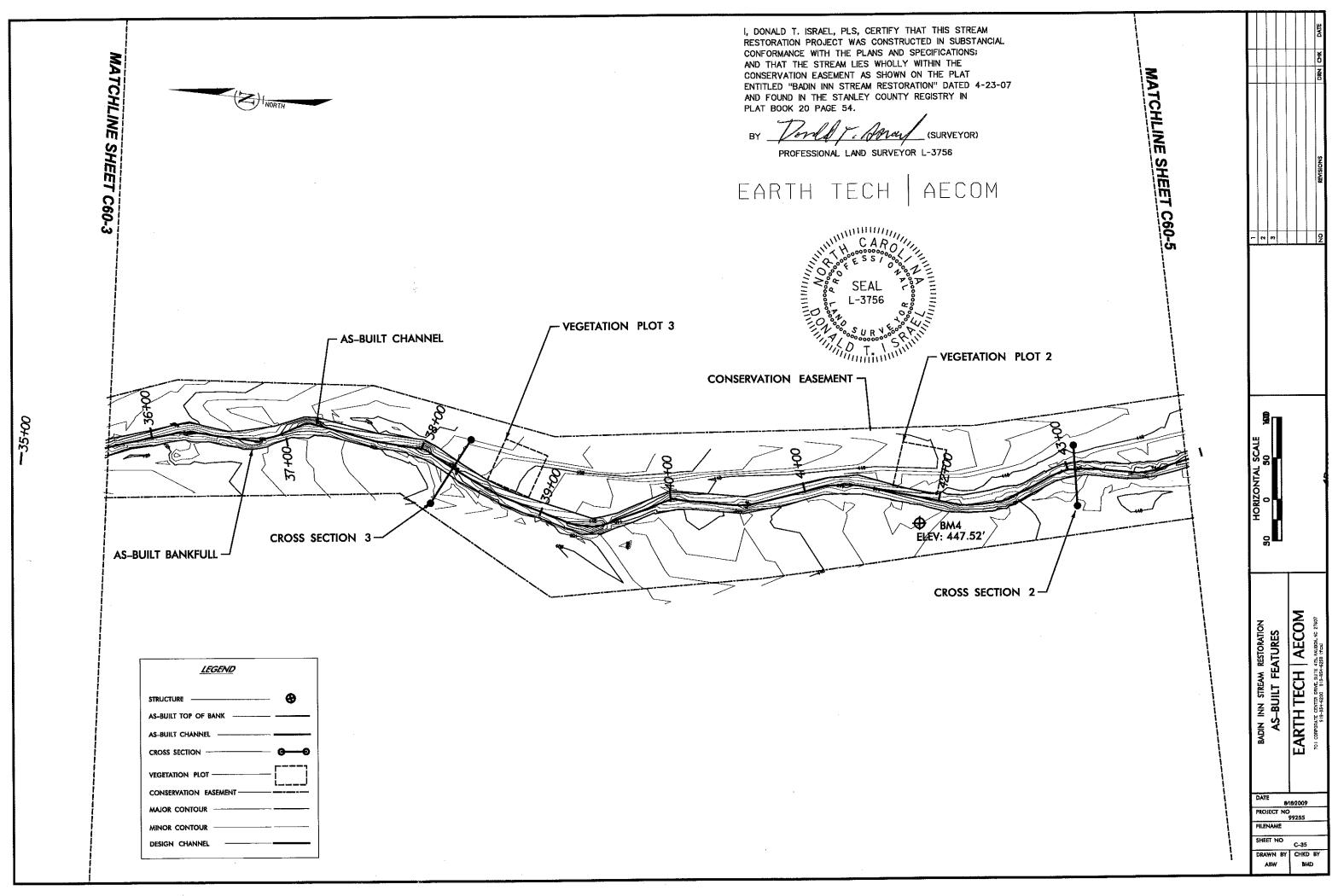
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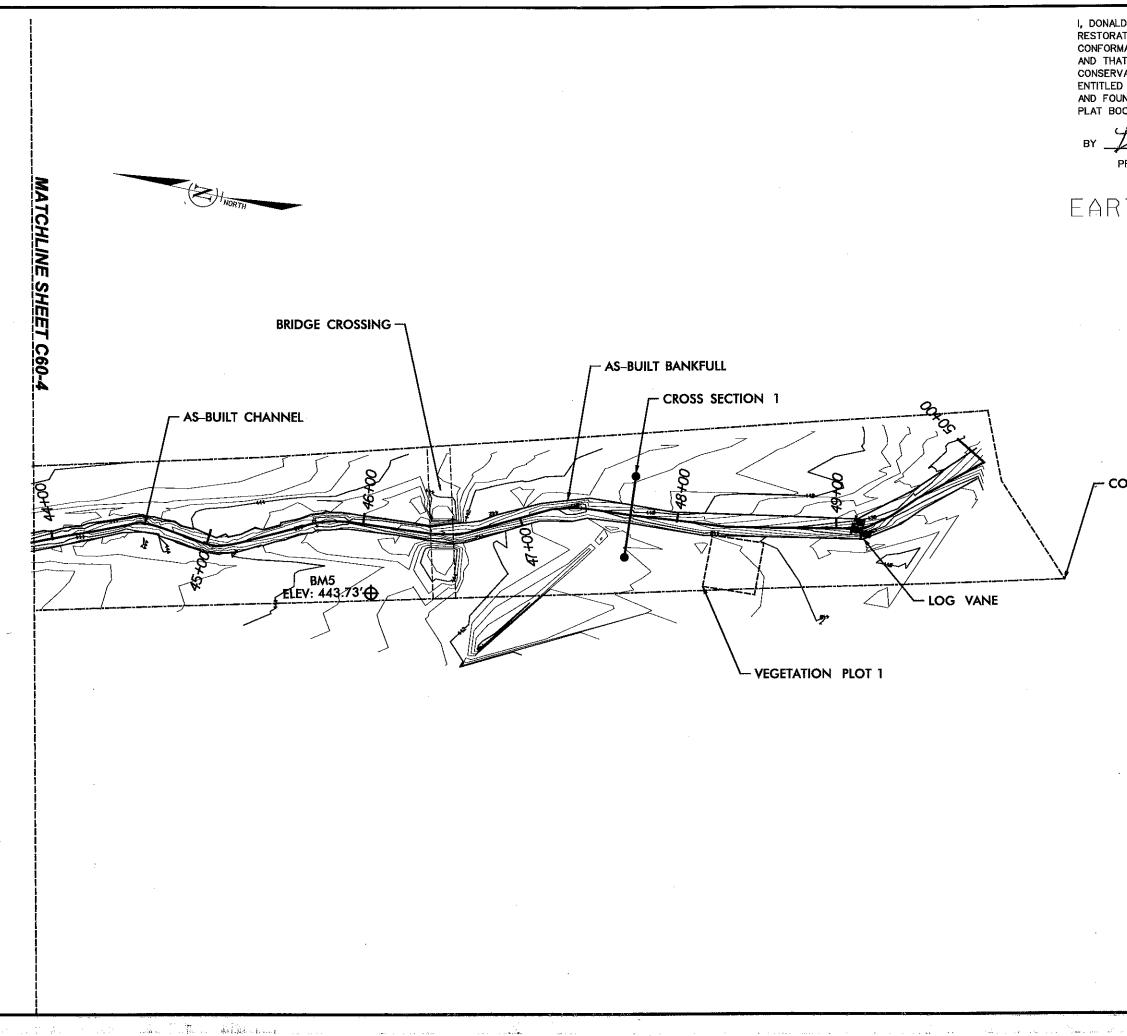




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I, DONALD T. ISRAEL, PLS, CERTIFY THAT THIS STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT WAS CONSTRUCTED IN SUBSTANCIAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS; AND THAT THE STREAM LIES WHOLLY WITHIN THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT ENTITLED "BADIN INN STREAM RESTORATION" DATED 4-23-07 AND FOUND IN THE STANLEY COUNTY REGISTRY IN PLAT BOOK 20 PAGE 54.

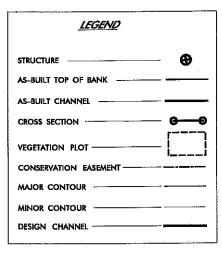
BY Donell T. Januar (SURVEYOR)

PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR L-3756

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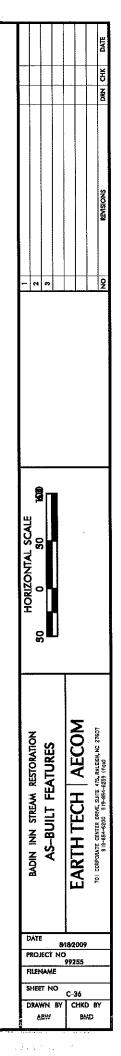


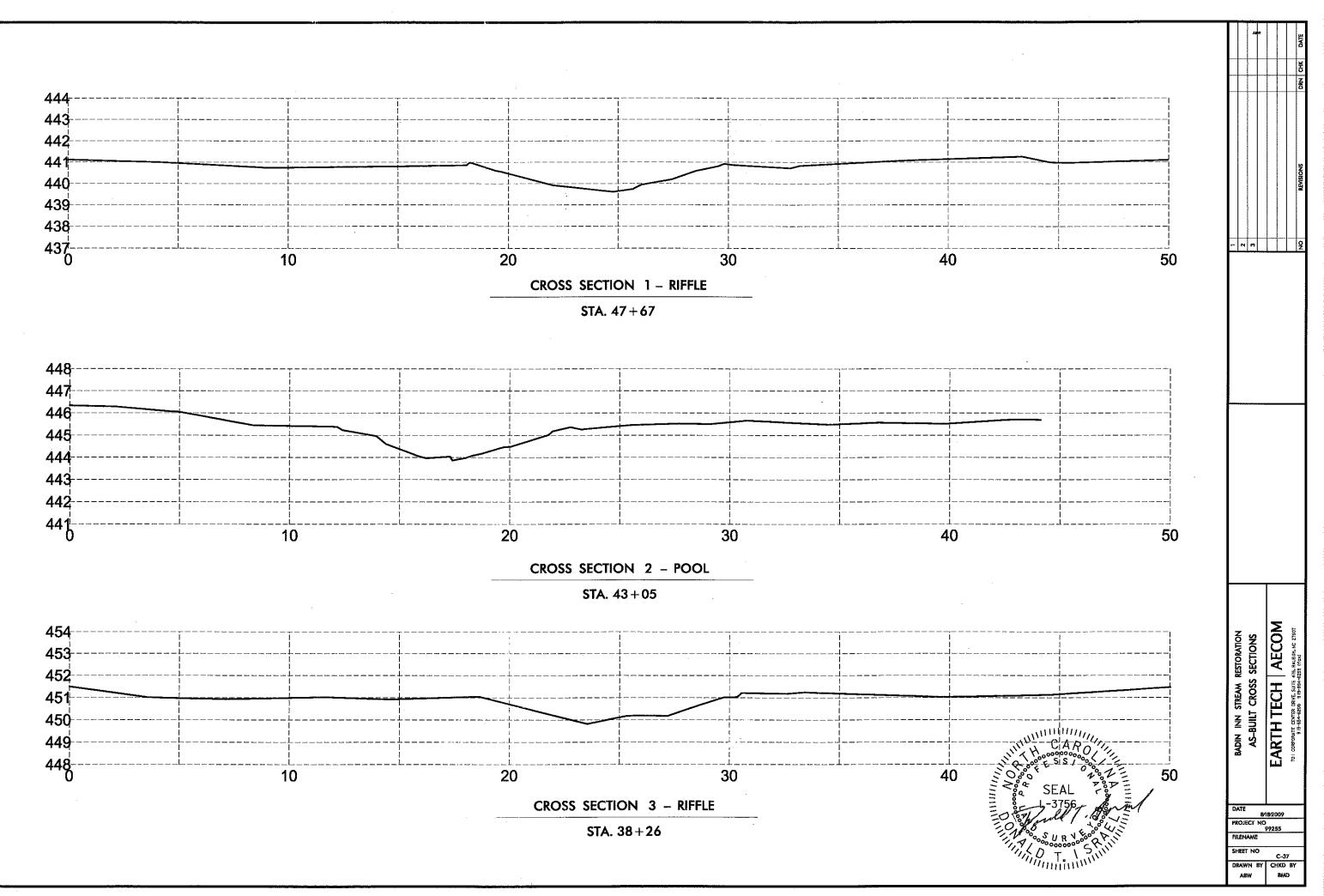
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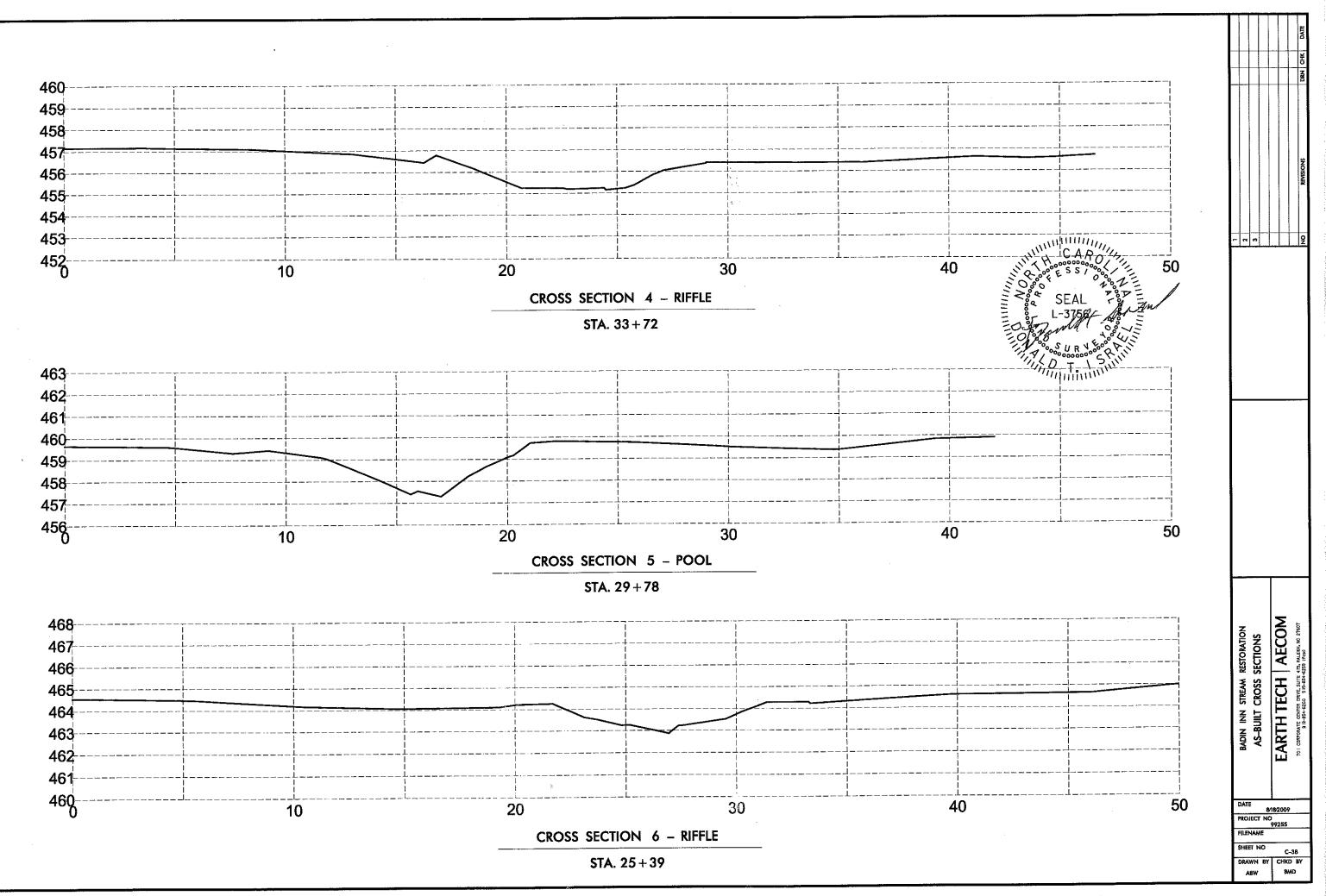
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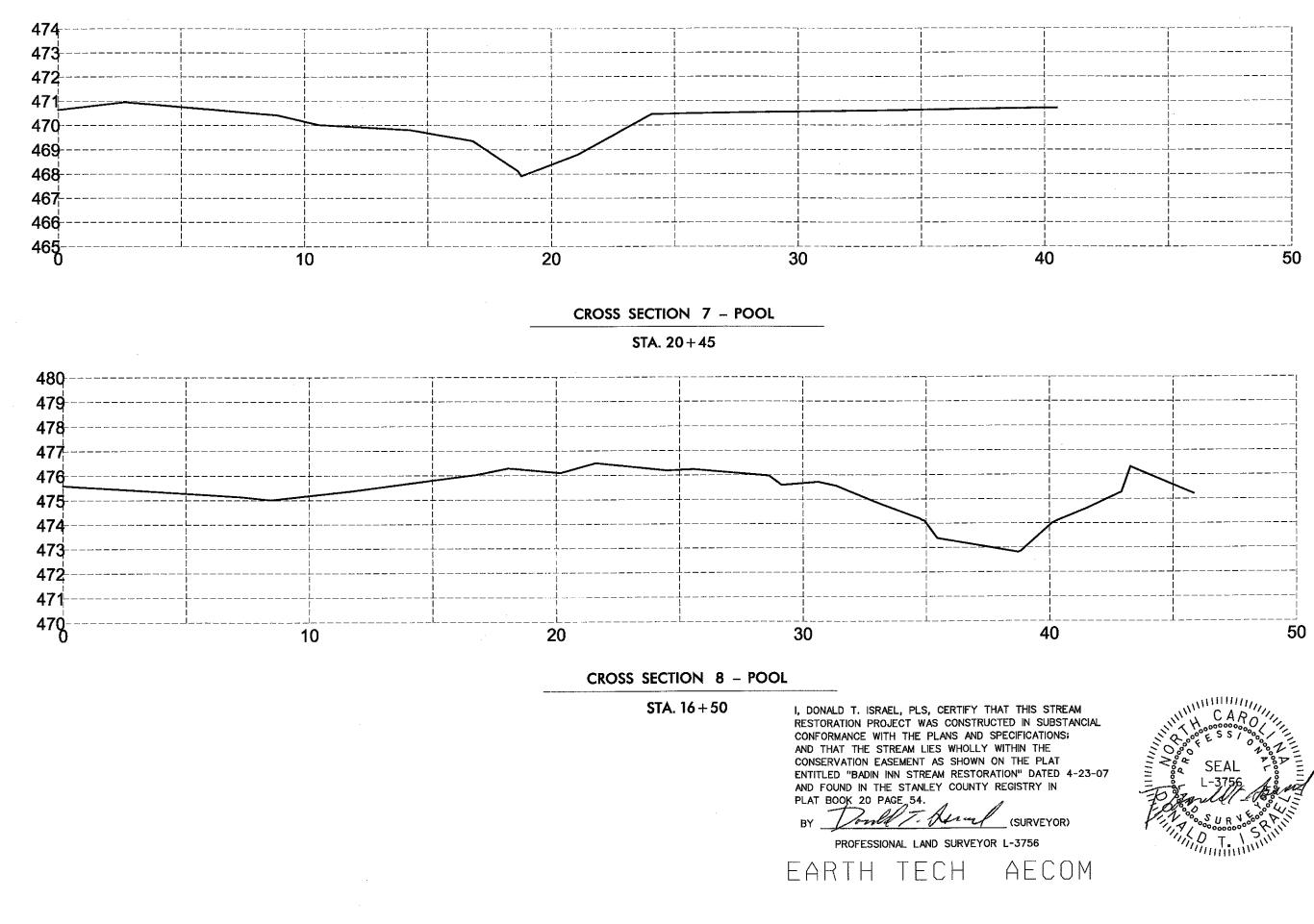
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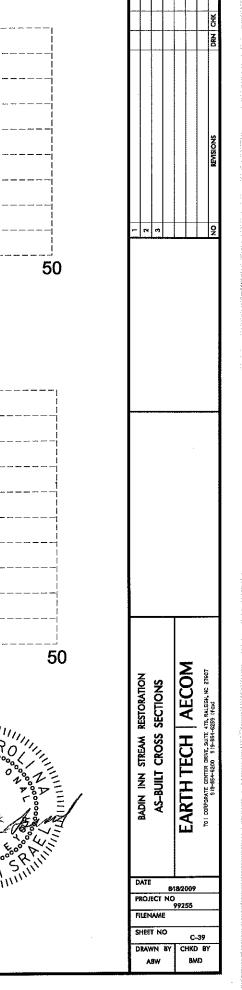


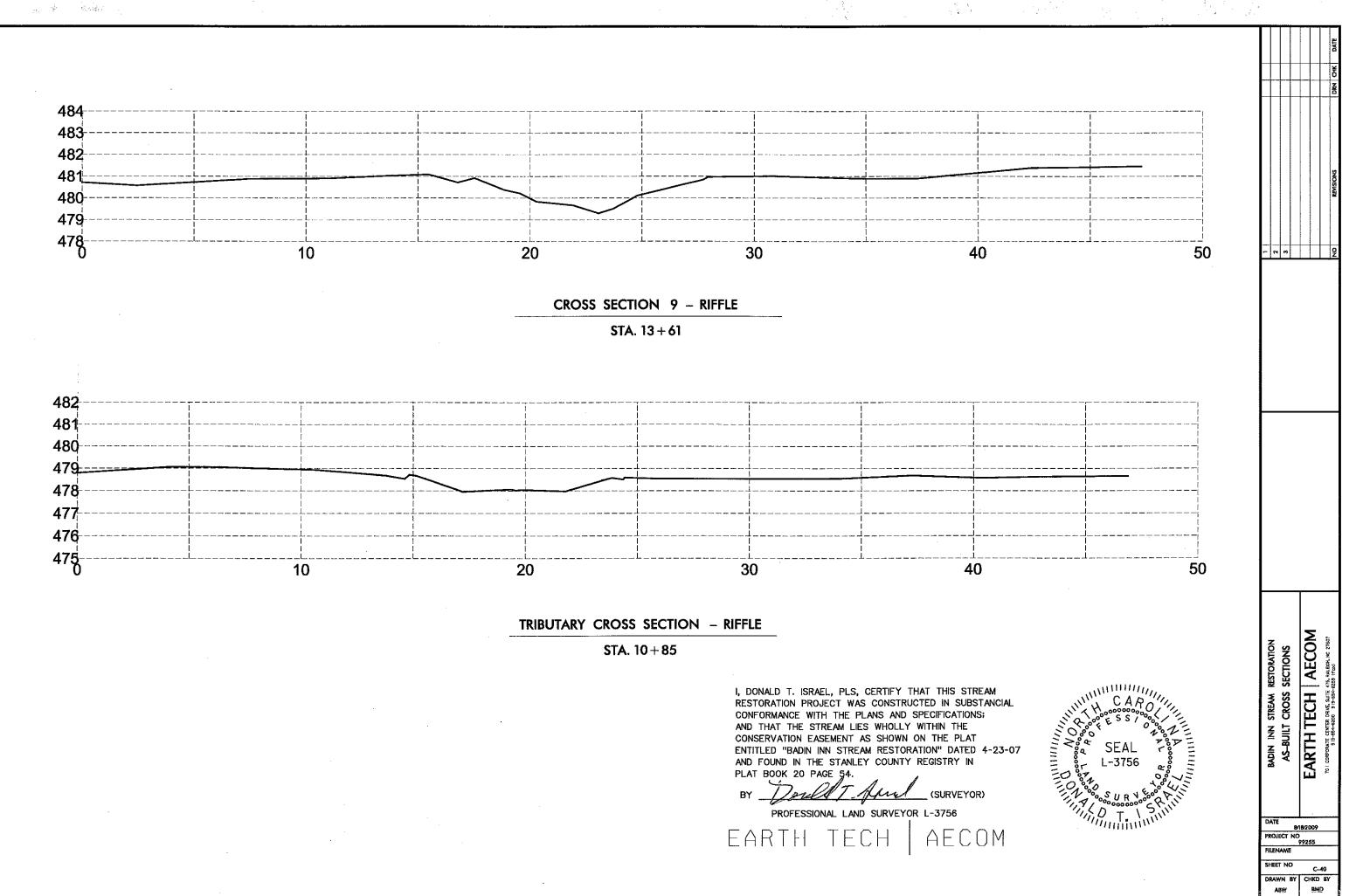


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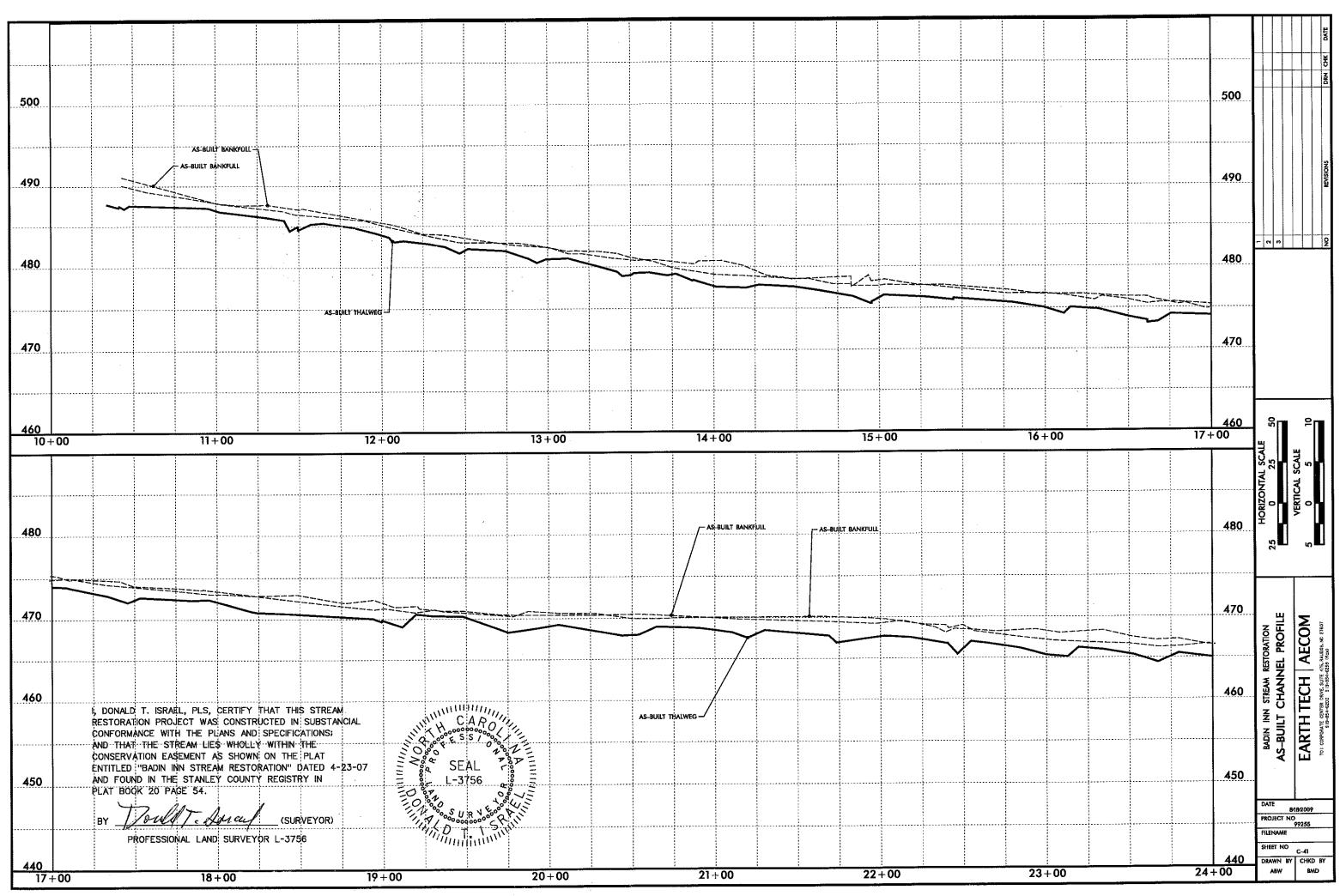




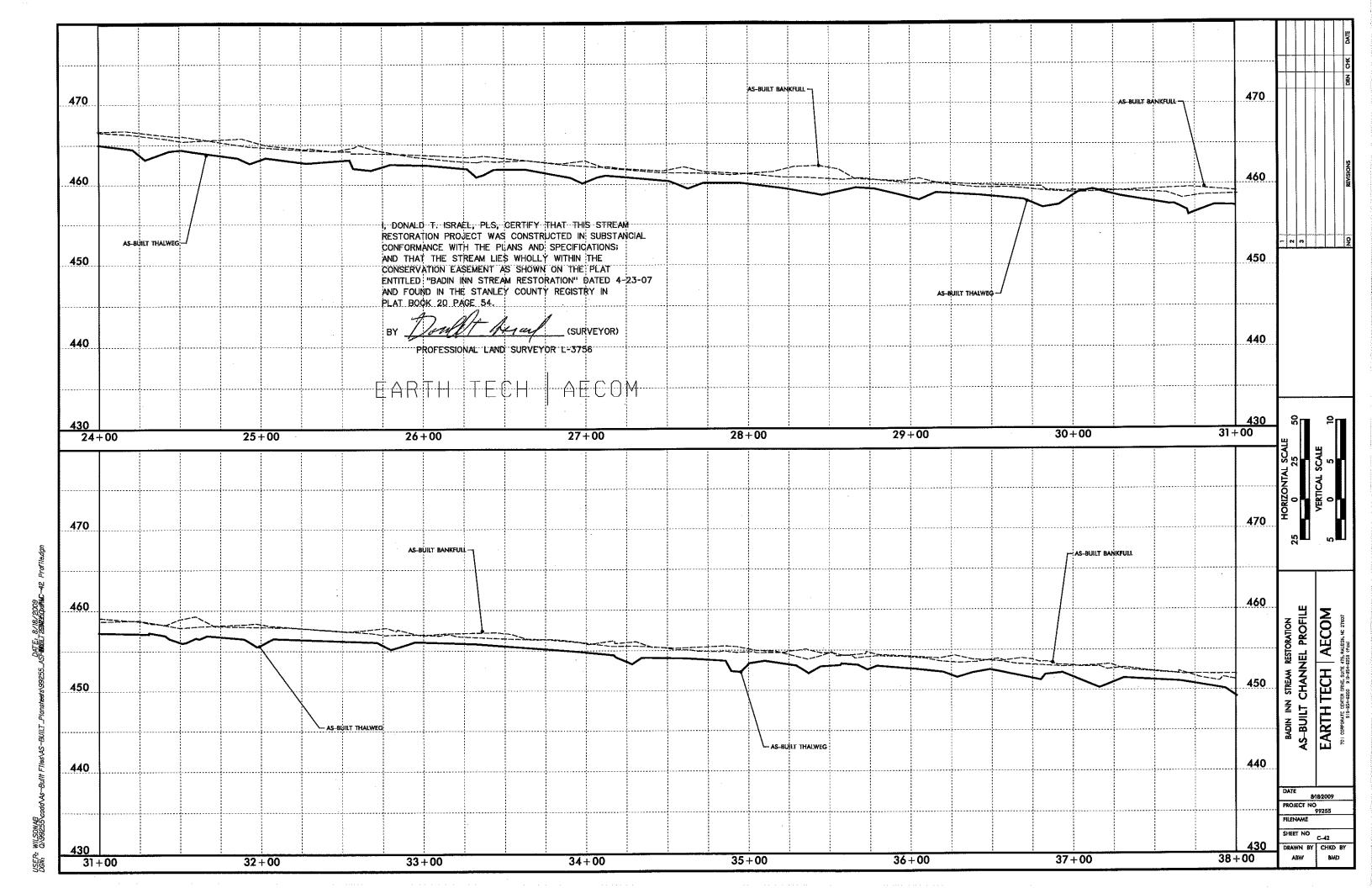


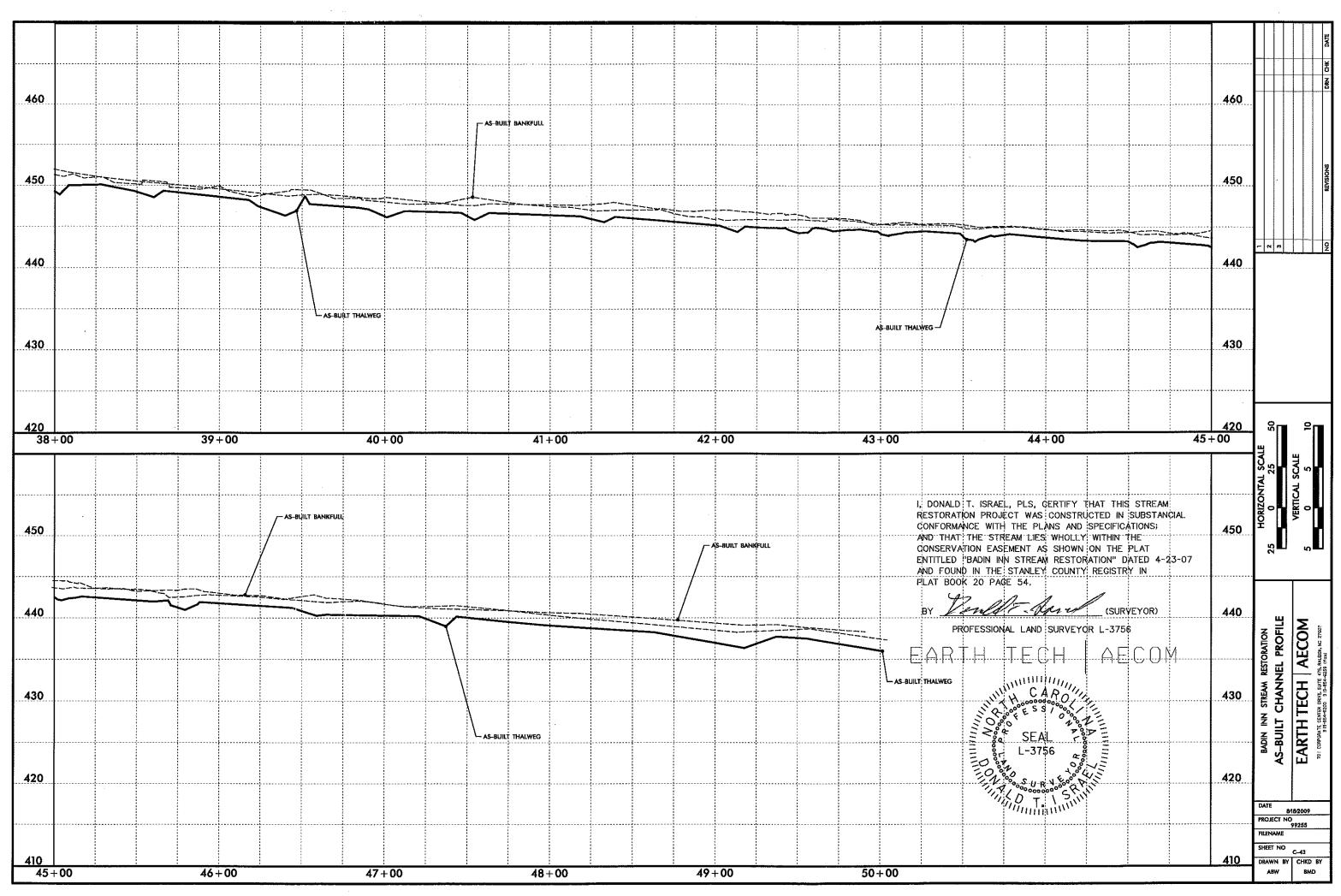
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