Buffalo Creek Watershed Phase I Stream Mitigation Plan Greensboro, North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program



Prepared By:



8000 Regency Parkway Suite 200 Cary, North Carolina 27511 Phone: 919.463.5488 Fax: 919.463.5490 www.buckengineering.com

February 2005

Buffalo Creek Watershed Phase I Stream Mitigation Plan Greensboro, North Carolina

Prepared For:

NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program

February 2005

Mitigation Plan Prepared By Buck Engineering PC

William A. Harmah, P.G. Project Manager

William M. Pedersen Project Engineer

Executive Summary

In 2003, the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) restored 11,235 feet of streams at two sites in the Buffalo and South Buffalo Creek Watersheds in Greensboro, North Carolina. The specific reaches in Phase I are located in Gillespie Golf Course and Hillsdale Park. Construction began on February 4, 2003 and was completed on March 15, 2004. Phase II of the project consists of streams in Brown Bark and Benbow Parks with a completion date of March 2005.

The existing stream channels had low sinuosity and varying levels of incision due to historic channelization. The stream restoration design was based on natural channel design principles and considered differences in drainage area, adjacent land uses, urban constraints. and future development potential. The design addressed the channel dimension. pattern, and profile based on reference reach parameters and hydraulic geometry relationships. When considering design alternatives, the alternative of creating a stable meandering channel with bankfull stage located at the existing floodplain elevation was evaluated. However, in both of these steams, valley or development restrictions did not allow for new channel pattern to be established. The existing incised channels were enhanced by excavating new floodplain benches at the bankfull stage and installing structures to improve bed features and control channel grade.

Sub-Project	Existing Length (ft)	Restored Length (ft)	Restoration Approach
Gillespie Golf Course (Main channel)	2,634	2.634	Rosgen Priority 3-Buffer restoration, Bankfull benches & In-stream structures
Gillespie Golf Course (Tributaries GR2 & 3B)	475	475	Rosgen Priority 3-Buffer restoration. Bankfull benches & In-Stream structures
Gillespie Golf Course (Tributaries GR3A, 4, & 5)	2.686	2,686	Bank stabilization
Hillsdale Park (Main channel)	5,302	5.302	Priority 3 – Buffer Restoration. Bankfull benches & In-stream structures
Hillsdale Park Tributary HR3	529	138	Bank Stabilization
Total	11,901	11,235	

A summary of existing and design reach lengths with restoration design approaches is provided in the table below.

Table of Contents

1	Intro	oduction1	-1
	1.1	Project Goals1	-1
	1.2	Project Location 1	- 1
2	Sum	1 mary	-1
	2.1	Project Description and Watershed2	-1
	2.2	Methodologies Used	-1
	2.3	Plan View	-2
	2.4	Points of Contact	-2
3	Suco	cess Criteria3	-1
	3.1	Dimension	-1
	3.2	Pattern and Profile	-1
	3.3	Bed Material Analysis	-2
	3.4	Photo Reference Sites	-2
	3.5	Vegetation Survival Plots	-2
	3.6	Benthic Macroinvertebrate Monitoring	-3
4	Mor	nitoring Schedule and Methods4	-1
5	Miti	gation5	- 1
	5.1	Mitigation Proposal	-1
	5.2	Design Summary	-2
	5.3	Reach HR15	-2
	5.4	Reach HR2	-2
	5.5	Reach HR3	-3
	5.6	Reach GR15	-3
	5.7	Reach GR2	-3
	5.8	Reach GR3	-3
	5.9	Reach GR4	-3
	5.10	Reach GR5	-4
	5.11	Riparian Restoration Design	-4
	5.12	Mitigation Credit	
6		ntenance and Contingency Plans6	
7	Refe	erences7	-1

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 Project Location Map – Gillespie	1-1
Figure 1.2 Project Location Map – Hillsdale	1 1
Figure 2.1 Watershed Map – Gillespie	1-2
	2-1
Figure 2.2 Watershed Map – Hillsdale	2-2

List of Tables

Table 2.1 Project Reaches with Existing Lengths and Drainage Areas2-1Table 5.1a, b Mitigation Proposal5-1

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Goals

The objectives of Phase I of the Buffalo Creek Watershed stream restoration project were to:

- 1. Restore unstable stream channels to natural stable forms by modifying dimension. pattern, and/or profile based on reference reach parameters.
- 2. Improve floodplain functionality by matching bankfull stage with floodplain elevation.
- 3. Establish native floodplain vegetation through a forested riparian buffer.
- 4. Improve the natural aesthetics of the stream corridor.
- Obtain mitigation credits for unavoidable impacts to streams within the same Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC).

1.2 Project Location

The project streams are located in the town of Greensboro in Guilford County, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). These streams are tributaries to the Haw River (USGS Hydrologic Unit 03030002) and are in the Cape Fear River basin.





2.1 Project Description and Watershed

The project is divided into two locations: Gillespie Golf Course and Hillsdale Park. The sites are shown in Figures 1.1 and 1.2. The stream channel lengths and respective drainage areas are listed in Table 2.1.

Sub-Project Name and Location	Existing Length (ft)	Drainage Area (mi ²)
Gillespie Golf Course – main channel	2,634	2.2
Tributaries	3,436	
Hillsdale Park – main channel	5,302	10.0
Tributary	529	
Total	11,901	

Table 2.1 Sites with Existing Stream Lengths and Drainage Areas.

2.2 Methodologies Used

Buck Engineering used natural channel design principles and considered differences in drainage area. adjacent land uses. upstream impoundments, and future development potential to restore the stream to the highest level of restoration within the given constraints. The design addressed channel dimension, pattern, and profile based on reference reach parameters and hydraulic geometry relationships. When considering design alternatives, the alternative of creating a stable meandering channel with bankfull stage located at the existing floodplain elevation was evaluated. In both of these steams, valley or development restrictions did not allow for new channel pattern to be established. The existing incised channels were enhanced by excavating new floodplain benches at the bankfull stage and installing structures to improve bed features and control channel grade.

This process included extensive planning beginning with the existing condition survey. Field data collected included: longitudinal profile and cross sections, bed material analysis, valley morphology, stream classification, channel stability assessment, channel evolution, riparian conditions, water quality impacts, and photographs. Other data analyzed included watershed analysis and land use survey (historical and present; see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). The second step in the planning process was an analysis of stream potential and restoration alternatives (priority levels of restoration, urban considerations, and build-out scenarios). We conducted the design procedures concurrently with planning. These included reference reach analysis, verification of bankfull using the rural and urban Piedmont regional curves, restored channel morphology design (channel dimension, pattern. and profile). sediment transport analysis, structure design and placement. streambank stabilization/bioengineering, design of an erosion and sediment control plan, flood impact analysis, and completion of design plans. Finally, Buck Engineering conducted construction management including field layout, construction observation, preparation of the as-built survey. and collection of photographs.

2.3 Plan View

See plan sheets included under tabs 6 and 11.

2.4 Points of Contact

Design Firm:

Buck Engineering Point of Contact – Mr. Mike Rooney (<u>mrooney@buckengineering.com</u>) 8000 Regency Parkway, Suite 200 Cary, North Carolina 27511 (919) 463-5488 Fax (919) 463-5490

Construction Firm:

L-J, Incorporated Point of Contact – Mr. Arden Reiser P.O. Box 3188 Mooresville. North Carolina 28117 (704) 799-2670 Fax (704) 799-2665

EEP Project Manager:

Point of Contact – Mr. Perry Sugg (Perry.Sugg@ncmail.net) 1652 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1652 (919) 715-1359 Fax (919) 715-2219





3 Success Criteria

Environmental components monitored in this project are those that allow an evaluation of channel stability and riparian survivability. Specifically, the success of channel modification, erosion control, seeding, and woody vegetation plantings will be evaluated. This will be accomplished through the following activities for five years after the project is built.

3.1 Dimension

Permanent cross-sections were established with approximately two riffles and two pools per reach, for a total of 18. Each cross-section is marked on both banks with permanent pins set in concrete to establish the exact transect used. A common benchmark is used for cross-sections to facilitate easy comparison of year-to-year data. The annual cross-section survey includes points measured at all breaks in slope, including top of bank, bankfull, and thalweg. Riffle cross-sections will be classified using the Rosgen stream classification system.

<u>Success Criteria</u>: There should be little or no change in as-built cross-sections. If changes do take place they should be evaluated to determine if they represent a movement toward a more unstable condition (down-cutting, erosion) or are minor changes that represent an increase in stability (settling, increase in vegetative density, deposition along the banks, decrease in width/depth ratio, decrease in cross sectional area).

3.2 Pattern and Profile

A longitudinal profile was completed after construction and will be conducted at the end of years one, three, and five (for a total of four times). Measurements include thalweg, water surface, bankfull, and top of low bank. Each measurement is taken at the head of facets. e.g. riffle, run, pool, and glide, and the maximum pool depth. The survey is tied to a permanent benchmark. The survey is also used to calculate sinuosity.

<u>Success Criteria</u>: The longitudinal profiles should show that the bedform features are remaining stable, e.g., they are not aggrading or degrading over the 5-year period. Short term aggradation/degradation may occur depending on the peak annual discharge. The gravel bed pools should remain deep with flat water surface slopes and the riffles should remain steeper and shallower than the pools. Bedforms observed should be consistent with those observed in "E" and "C" type channels. The pattern should not change and there should be no change in sinuosity. The pool/riffle sequence should also remain constant.

3.3 Bed Material Analysis

We did not complete a bed material analysis since this is a sand/small gravel stream. We do not expect significant coarsening over time.

3.4 Photo Reference Sites

Photographs used to evaluate restored sites will be made with a 35-mm camera using slide film, or a digital camera. Reference sites were photographed before construction and will be taken once a year for at least 5 years following construction. After construction, reference sites were marked with wooden stakes.

Longitudinal reference photos: Photographs will be taken looking downstream at designated locations. Reference photo locations were marked and described for future reference. Points are close enough together to provide an overall view of the reach. The angle of the shot depended on what angle provided the best view and was noted for future shots. When modifications to reference photo have to be made due to obstructions or other reasons, the position will be noted along with any landmarks and the same position used in the future.

Lateral reference photos: Reference photo transects will be taken at each permanent cross-section. Photographs will show both banks at each cross-section. The survey tape will be centered in the photographs of the bank. The water line will be located in the lower edge of the frame and as much of the bank as possible included in each photo. Photographers should make an effort to consistently maintain the same area in each photo over time. These locations were also marked with wooden stakes.

<u>Success Criteria</u>: Photographs will be used to qualitatively evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Longitudinal photos should indicate the absences of developing bars within the channel or an excessive increase in channel depth. Lateral photos should not indicate excessive erosion or continuing degradation of the bank over time. A series of photos over time should indicate successional maturation of riparian vegetation. Vegetative succession should include initial herbaceous growth. followed by increasing densities of woody vegetation and then ultimately a mature overstory with herbaceous understory.

3.5 Vegetation Survival Plots

Survival of planted vegetation will be evaluated using survival plots and counts.

Survival of live stakes will be evaluated using plots that include a stake count that covers at least 100 linear feet of stream in each plot. Evaluations of live stake survival will continue for at least 5 years. When stakes do not survive a determination will be made as to the need for replacement; in general if greater than 25% die, replacement will be done.

Survival of rooted vegetation will be evaluated using three plots and will continue for at least 5 years to determine survival. The plots are 25 ft by 100 ft for forested buffer (bare roots). 50 ft by 50 ft for the managed buffer (shrubs), and vary in size for the sections of managed buffer (herbaceous perennials) due to the unique planting plan required for Gillespie Golf Course. All stems were flagged or marked with pin flags and counted. When rooted vegetation does not survive, a determination will be made as to the need for replacement; in general, if greater than 25% die, replacement will be done.

<u>Success Criteria</u>: The interim measure of vegetative success will be the survival of at least 320 3-year old planted trees per acre at the end of year three of the monitoring period. The final vegetative success criteria will be the survival of 260 5-year old planted trees per acre at the end of year five of the monitoring period. In addition, for the five year monitoring period, the presence of volunteer facultative softwood species such as red maple, sweet gum, and loblolly pine will be limited to less than 10% each of the total number of trees utilized to determine success. These trees may contribute more than 10% of the total trees on the site, but they will not constitute more than 10% each of the 260 trees per acre.

3.6 Benthic Macroinvertebrate Monitoring

The NC Division of Water Quality will conduct Benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring.

4 Monitoring Schedule and Methods

Monitoring will be conducted annually for five years. Buck Engineering conducted the as-built survey and will conduct the first year survey. Annual surveys will be conducted in March starting in 2005 and ending in September 2008.

The cross sections will be surveyed each year using a tape and level between the permanent cross section pins. The longitudinal survey will be done using a Total Station or level for the first year and then every two years for a total of four times (As-built is completed, then March of 2005. September of 2006. and September of 2008).

The photographs will be taken every year (Buck Engineering will use a digital camera for the first year). They include the cross sections listed above as well as longitudinal photographs taken from the photo locations listed on the plan view. These supplement the cross section photos to ensure the entire reach is covered.

Vegetation survival plots will be counted annually. The plots for both bare root plantings and live stakes are shown on the plan view. For success criteria, the 3-year period is through September 2006, and the 5-year period is through September 2008.

5 Mitigation

5.1 Mitigation Proposal

The following tables list the proposed mitigation available after completing the project. Table 5-1a Proposed Mitigation for Hillsdale Park (South Buffalo Creek).

Reach	Restored Length (ft)	Category
HR1	3037	Enhancement
HR2	2265	Enhancement
HR3	138	Stabilization
Total	5,540	Enhancement/Stabilization

Table 5.1b Proposed Mitigation for Gillespie Golf Course (Mile Run Creek).

Reach	Restored Length (ft)	Category
GR1a	484	Enhancement
GR1b	500	Enhancement
GR1c	400	Enhancement
GR1d	550	Enhancement
GR1e	300	Enhancement
GR1f	400	Stabilization
GR2	250	Enhancement
GR3a	461	Stabilization
GR3b	225	Enhancement
GR4	1425	Stabilization

GR5	800	Stabilization
Total	5795	Enhancement/Stabilization

5.2 Design Summary

The stream restoration design for Gillespie Golf Course (Mile Run Creek) and Hillsdale Park (South Buffalo Creek) Creeks was based on natural channel design principals. The design took into account differences in drainage area, adjacent land uses, upstream impoundments, and future development potential. The streambank, bankfull bench, and terrace scarp were seeded with millet or rye to provide temporary erosion control. The streambank and terrace scarp were covered with erosion control matting.

Cross vanes were used throughout the reaches to provide grade control, provide bank protection, narrow the low flow channel and improve the riffle/pool sequence. J-hooks and root wads divert velocity vectors in the channel away from the banks. Double wing deflectors were used to narrow the low flow channel and provide some bank protection. The stormwater outfalls were stabilized by mimicking a step / pool channel as shown in the plan sheets.

5.3 Reach HR1

The natural channel design for Reach HR1 of South Buffalo Creek was based on a Rosgen Priority 3 restoration approach. A new floodplain was created at a lower elevation by excavating a stable bankfull bench of varying width. The resulting bank height ratio is 1.0. Reach HR1 was broken into sub-reaches as HR1a and HR1b. The break between the sub-reaches is the Vanstory Street culvert. Reach HR1a from station 10+00 to 23+75 was converted from an incised E4/B4c to a B4c channel as part of the restoration work. The existing channel functioned like a Gc due to the high banks. Bedform was improved through the use of instream structures. Root wads were used to stabilize the streambanks and improve aquatic habitat. Instream structures were used to provide grade control. protect streambanks, and enhance bedform.

5.4 Reach HR2

The existing straight channel in South Buffalo Creek Reach 2 (HR2) ran from West Meadow View Road to the I-40 culvert. The reach was stabilized by using rock cross vanes, J- hooks, and root wads for bank stability. Woody transplants and sod mats were also used to stabilize the streambanks along the channel. Reach HR2 from station 52+00 to 62+12 was converted from a B4c/E4/F4 to a B4c.

5.5 Reach HR3

The existing channel of Reach 3 (HR3) was an unnamed tributary to South Buffalo Creek, flowing into the creek at the end of Reach 2 just prior to the I-40 culvert. There were no changes in dimension, pattern, or profile for this reach. However, three rock cross vanes were used to stabilize the channel upstream of its confluence with Reach HR2.

5.6 Reach GR1

The natural channel design for Mile Run Creek Reach GR1 in Gillespie Golf Course was based on a Rosgen Priority 3 restoration approach. Bankfull benches of varying width were constructed along both banks. Instream structures, including root wads, double wing deflectors, and rock vanes were used to stabilize eroding streambanks and improve the channel profile and bedform. Cross vanes were installed upstream and downstream of the golf cart bridge to prevent near bank scour at the bridge. A cross vane was constructed upstream of the box culverts to decrease the width of the low flow channel. Reach GR1 from station 0+00 to 24+34 was converted from an incised E5/C5 to a C5. Managed and unmanaged forested buffers consisting of herbaceous perennials, shrubs, and bare roots were planted along the banks to provide stabilization.

5.7 Reach GR2

The natural channel design for Reach GR2 of Mile Run Creek was based on a Rosgen Priority 3 restoration approach. Reach GR2 is an unnamed tributary that drains off of the city maintenance yard and flows into Reach 1 at Station 17+00. Seven rock vanes were used to stabilized the streambanks and improve bedform diversity. A forested buffer 25 feet wide was planted to provide additional bank stabilization.

5.8 Reach GR3

The natural channel design for Reach GR3 of Mile Run Creek was based on a Rosgen Priority 3 restoration approach. Reach GR3 is an unnamed tributary that is 450 feet long. A forested buffer, varying in width from 50 to 55 feet, was planted for additional stabilization.

5.9 Reach GR4

The natural channel design for Reach GR4 of Mile Run Creek was based on a bank stabilization restoration approach. Reach GR4 is an unnamed tributary that runs 1,300 feet before it intersects with Reach GR5 and then runs 300 feet into Mile Run Creek. Forested and herbaceous buffers, varying in width from 20 to 50 feet. were planted along the reach to provide stability.

5.10 Reach GR5

The natural channel design for Reach GR5 of Mile Run Creek was based on a bank stabilization restoration approach. Reach GR5 is an unnamed tributary that runs 800 feet before it intersects with Reach 4 and then runs 300 feet into Mile Run Creek. Forested and herbaceous buffers, varying in width from 20 to 50 feet, were planted along the reach to provide stability.

5.11 Riparian Restoration Design

The riparian restoration design for Hillsdale Park is at Tab 5 and Gillespie Golf Course is at Tab 10.

5.12 Mitigation Credit

The NC EEP will complete the mitigation credit proposal. Buck Engineering has provided a plan view showing reaches and sub-reaches for their use.

6 Maintenance and Contingency Plans

The project was subject to three large storm events directly after construction without the benefit of vegetation beyond temporary seeding. Ninety-four percent of the rock structures had no damage and are functioning as planned. In addition, 98% of the restored streambanks are stable and functioning properly. To address the problem areas, Buck Engineering conducted construction supervision at the site from September through December 2003. Work included minor repair to structures, installing new structures, and stabilizing streambanks (through shaping, seeding, matting, and bioengineering). The plan view was updated to reflect all changes. A summary of key changes to instream structures by reach is provided below.

Gillespie Reach 1: addition of 14,870 square feet of temporary/permanent grass seed, fertilizer, lime, and mulch; 14.4 tons of Class A/B stone to reinforce structures; 305 square yards of coconut fiber blanket to replace damaged matting; and minor grading.

Hillsdale Reach 1A and B: minor grading, seeding and matting. Reach 2: minor grading, seeding and matting successfully repaired all damage.

Buck Engineering will report maintenance concerns during the first year of monitoring. After that time, the NC EEP will be responsible for maintenance reporting.

7 References

- Ackers, P. and W.R. White. 1973. Sediment transport: new approach and analysis. Journal of the Hydraulics Division, ASCE, Vol. 99, No. HY11, pp. 2041-2060.
- Andrews, E. D., Entrainment of gravel from naturally sorted river bed material, Geological Society of America Bulletin. 94, 1225-1231, 1983.
- Bunte, Kristin. 1994. Draft of "Modeling Bedload Sediment Transport in Sand-bed Streams using the Ackers and White (1973) Sediment Transport Formula." Prepared for the Stream Technology Center, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, Fort Collins, Colorado
- Clinton, D. R. (2001). Stream morphology relationships from reference streams in North Carolina. Thesis, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- Doll, Barbara A., Dani E. Wise-Frederick, Carolyn M. Buckner, Shawn D. Wilkerson. William A. Harman and Rachel E. Smith. 2000. Hydraulic Geometry Relationships for Urban Streams Throughout the Piedmont of North Carolina. Riparian Ecology and Management in Multi-Land Use Watersheds. American Water Resources Association Summer Symposium. Portland. Oregon. Dates: September 28-31, 2000. Pp: 299-304.
- Doll, B. A., D.E. Wise-Frederick, C.M. Buckner, S.D. Wilkerson, W.A. Harman, R.E. Smith, and J. Spooner, 2002. Hydraulic Geometry Relationships for Urban Streams throughout the Piedmont of North Carolina. *In Press.*
- Dunne, T. and L. B. Leopold, 1978. Water in Environmental Planning. New York: W. H. Freeman and Company.
- Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group (FISRWG). 1998. Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes and Practices. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.
- City of Greensboro, NC, Stormwater Management Division. 1999. Why are our Stream Banks "growing up" in Greensboro? Available from World Wide Web: (http://www.ci.greensboro.nc.us/stormwater/why are stream banks.htm)
- Harman, W.A., G.D. Jennings, J.M. Patterson, D.R. Clinton, L.O. Slate, A.G. Jessup, J.R. Everhart. and R.E. Smith, 1999. Bankfull Hydraulic Geometry Relationships for North Carolina Streams. Wildland Hydrology. AWRA Symposium Proceedings. Edited by: D.S. Olsen and J.P. Potyondy. American Water Resources Association. June 30-July 2, 1999. Bozeman, MT.

- Harman. W.A., June 2002. Buffalo Creek Watershed Stream Restoration Projects Greensboro, North Carolina prepared for the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Wetlands Restoration Program. Buck Engineering, Cary, NC.
- Harmel, R. D., C. T. Haan, and R. C. Dutnell. 1999. Evaluation of Rosgen's streambank erosion potential assessment in Northeastern Oklahoma. Journal AWRA 35(1):113-121.
- Harrelson, C. C., C. L. Rawlins, and J. P. Potyondy. 1994. Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Technique. General Technical Report RM-245. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Fort Collins, CO.
- Jennings, G. D., and W. A. Harman. 2000. Stream corridor restoration experiences in North Carolina. ASAE Paper 002012. ASAE Annual International Meeting, Milwaukee, WI. Am. Soc. Agr. Eng., St. Joseph, MI.
- Johnson, P.A., and T.M. Heil, 1996. Uncertainty in Estimating Bankfull Conditions. Water Resources Bulletin. Journal of the American Water Resources Association 32(6):1283-1292.
- Kilpatrick, F.A., and H.H. Barnes Jr. 1964, Channel Geometry of Piedmont Streams as Related to Frequency of Floods. Professional Paper 422-E. US Geological Survey, Washington, DC.
- Knighton, David. 1984. Fluvial Forms and Processes. Rutledge. Chapman, and Hall, Inc. New York, NY.
- Leopold, L. B., M. G. Wolman and J. P. Miller. 1992. Fluvial Processes in Geomorphology. Dover Publications, Inc. New York, NY.
- Leopold, L.B., 1994. A View of the River. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass.
- Leopold, L.B., and T. Maddock Jr., 1953. The Hydraulic Geometry of Stream Channels and Some Physiographic Implications. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 252, 57 pp.
- Merigliano, M.F. 1997. Hydraulic Geometry and Stream Channel Behavior: An Uncertain Link. Journal of the American Water Resources Association 33(6):1327-1336.
- Nixon, M., 1959. A Study of Bankfull Discharges of Rivers in England and Wales. In Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. 12, pp. 157-175.

- North Carolina Division of Water Quality. 1997. Standard Operating Procedures Biological Monitoring. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh, NC.
- North Carolina Division of Water Quality. 2000. Benthic Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Protocols for Compensatory Stream Restoration Projects. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Raleigh, NC.
- Patterson, J. M., D. R. Clinton, W. A. Harman, G. D. Jennings, and L. O. Slate. 1999. Development of streambank erodibility relationships for North Carolina stream. In: Olson, D. S., and J. P. Potyondy (Eds.). Wildland Hydrology, Proc. AWRA Specialty Conf., Bozeman, MT. pp. 117-123.
- Rinaldi. M. and P.A. Johnson, 1997. Stream Meander Restoration. Journal of the American Water Resources Association 33:855-866.
- Rosgen, D. L. 1994. A classification of natural rivers. Catena 22:169-199.
- Rosgen, D.L. 1996. Applied River Morphology. Wildland Hydrology Books, Pagosa Springs, Colo.
- Rosgen, D.L., 1997. A geomorphological approach to restoration of incised rivers. In: Wang, S.S.Y, E.J. Langendoen, and F.D. Shields, Jr. (Eds.). Proceedings of the Conference on Management of Landscapes Disturbed by Channel Incision. pp. 12-22.
- Rosgen, D.L., 1998. The Reference Reach a Blueprint for Natural Channel Design. Draft Presented at ASCE Conference on River Restoration in Denver Colorado -March, 1998. ASCE. Reston, VA.
- Rosgen, D.L. 2001. A stream channel stability assessment methodology. Proceedings of the Federal Interagency Sediment Conference, Reno, NV, March. 2001.
- Schafale, M.P. and A.S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina. Third Approximation. NCDEHNR Natural Heritage Program, Raleigh, NC.
- Schumm, S.A., 1960. The Shape of Alluvial Channels in Relation to Sediment Type. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 352-B. U.S. Geological Survey, Washigton, DC.
- Simon, A. 1989. A model of channel response in disturbed alluvial channels. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms 14(1):11-26.

- Wilkerson, S.D., Karl G. Linden, James D. Bowen, Craig J. Allan. 1998. Development and Analysis of Hydraulic Geometry Relationships for the Urban Piedmont of North Carolina. University of North Carolina at Charlotte.
- Williams, G.P., 1978. Bankfull Discharge of Rivers. Water Resources Research 14(6):1141-1154.
- Williams, G.P., 1986. River Meander and Channel Size. Journal of Hydrology 88:147-164.
- Wilson, M.P. 1983. Erosion of Banks Along Piedmont Urban Streams. Water Resources Research Institute of the University of North Carolina.

Wohl, E.E. 2000. Mountain rivers. Am. Geophys. Union Press, 320 pp.

Wolman, M.G., 1954. A Method of Sampling Course River-Bed Material. Transactions of American Geophysical Union 35: 951-956.

Wolman, M.G. and L.B. Leopold., 1957. River Floodplains: Some Observations on their Formation. USGS Professional Paper 282-C. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, DC.

Hillsdale Park Cross Section Summary

Reach 1A (from Meadow View Road to Vanstory Street)

Cross Section 1	Pool Below Vane #2	Photo Point 2
Cross Section 2	Riffle in Constructed Riffle #1	Photo Point 4
Cross Section 3	Pool on Arm of Vane #5	Photo Point 6
Cross Section 4	Riffle in Constructed Riffle #2	Photo Point 9

Reach 1B (from Vanstory Street to Meadow View Road)

Cross Section 5	Riffle in Double Wing Deflector	Photo Point 15
	(DWD) #1	
Cross Section 6	Pool Below DWD #1	Photo Point 16
Cross Section 7	Riffle Above Vane #1	Photo Point 19A
Cross Section 8	Pool Below Vane #1	Photo Point 20

Reach 2 (from Meadow View Drive to Interstate 40)

Cross Section 9	Riffle Above Cross Vane (CV) #1	Photo Point 31
Cross Section 10	Pool Below CV #1	Photo Point 32
Cross Section 11	Riffle Above CV #3	Photo Point 39
Cross Section 12	Pool Between Arms of CV #3	Photo Point 40

Notes:

1. All cross sections are marked on each bank by permanent pins set in concrete.

All pins are shown on the plan views (with North Carolina State plane and elevation coordinates) and are marked in the field with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.
 Photo point locations are shown on the plan views.

Hillsdale Cross Section Pin Locations

Point# 8900 8901	Northing 835752.1382 835703.7899	Easting 1753147.886 1753201.363	Elevation 761.1481 760.9648	Decscription X1-LPIN X1-RPIN	Stationing 12+01.26
8902	835970.7633	1753243.501	759.9601	X2-LPIN	14+61.36
8894	835943.6117	1753324.756	760.8312	X2-RPIN	
8895	836094.5846	1753384.276	758.4273	X3-LPIN	16+30.57
8893	836019.8979	1753399.713	760.0804	X3-RPIN	
8889	835945.2474	1753757.608	758.9343	X4-LPIN	20+30.64
8888	835853.0495	1753669.33	761.5428	X4-RPIN	
8884	835859.2519	1754213.249	759.0016	X5-LPIN	25+42.85
8883	835764.1522	1754206.222	759.6819	X5-RPIN	
8885	835855.5873	1754253.408	758.7675	X6-LPIN	25+82.28
8886	835763.4917	1754244.426	759.0965	X6-RPIN	
9175	835696.7957	1754757.952	757.7009	X7-LPIN	30+88.70
9172	835641.3152	1754684.438	756.6987	X7-RPIN	
9174	835575.1663	1754779.482	757.334	X8-LPIN	31+81.14
9173	835592.7996	1754689.241	756.2497	X8-RPIN	
9094	834557.4582	1754875.487	753.7234	X9-LPIN	44+40.89
9097	834487.0356	1754839.223	750.7299	X9-RPIN	
9095	834527.1273	1754957.206	752.9958	X10-LPIN	45+37.80
9096	834447.6264	1754928.289	751.0701	X10-RPIN	
9331	834214.3318	1755828.635	751.1528	X-11-LPIN	54+95.55
9350	8341164.409	1755812.226	747.8203	X11-RPIN	
9333	834204.3903	1755873.728	751.368	X12-LPIN	55+43.29
9337	834139.9146	1755855.799	750.4006	X12-RPIN	

.

Cross Section Dimension Summary

XSEC	STA	Date	Feature	Str Type	Wfpa	Wbkf	Dbkf	W/D	Abkf	Dmax	ER	BHR
1	12+01	9/16/2003	Pool		95	33.5	3.8	8.8	126.9	5.8	2.8	1.0
	12+01		Pool									
	12+01		Pool									
	12+01		Pool		FL SA							
	12+01		Pool									
2	14+61	8/28/2003	Riffle	B4c	68	38.0	2.8	13.8	104.7	3.8	1.8	1.0
	14+61		Riffle		Mary 1							
	14+61		Riffle									
	14+61		Riffle									
	14+61		Riffle									
3	16+31	8/25/2003	Pool		110	33.8	3.4	10.0	114.2	5.5	3.3	1.0
	16+31		Pool									
	16+31		Pool									
	16+31		Pool		ALL PARTY							
	16+31		Pool									
4	20+31	8/28/2003	Riffle	B4c	75	37.9	2.6	14.7	97.8	3.4	2.0	1.0
	20+31		Riffle									
	20+31		Riffle									
	20+31		Riffle									
	20+31		Riffle									

Str Type = Rosgen Classification Wfpa = Width Flood Prone Area (ft) Wbkf = Bankfull Width (ft) Dbkf = Bankfull Mean Depth (ft) W/D = Bkf Width to Depth Ratio (ft/ft) Abkf = Bkf Cross Section Area (sq ft) Dmax = Bankfull Maximum Depth (ft) ER = Entrenchment Ratio, Wfpa/Wbkf (ft/ft) BHR = Bank Height Ratio, Dtob/Dmax (ft/ft)



.







Hillsdale R1B

Cross Section Dimension Summary

XSEC	STA	Date	Feature	Str Type	Wfpa	Wbkf	Dbkf	W/D	Abkf	Dmax	ER	BHR
5	25+43	8/28/2003	Riffle	B5c	73	40.2	3.0	13.4	120.9	4.5	1.8	1.0
	25+43		Riffle									
	25+43		Riffle									
	25+43		Riffle									
	25+43		Riffle									
6	25+82	9/16/2003	Pool		110	39.4	3.9	10.1	154.4	5.5	2.8	1.0
	25+82		Pool									
	25+82		Pool									
	25+82		Pool									
	25+82		Pool									
7	30+89	8/29/2003	Riffle	B5c	62	28.0	2.5	11.1	70.7	3.8	2.2	1.0
	30+89		Riffle									
	30+89		Riffle									
	30+89		Riffle									
	30+89		Riffle									
8	31+81	9/16/2003	Pool		130	38.9	3.7	10.7	142.1	5.9	3.3	1.0
	31+81		Pool									
	31+81		Pool									
	31+81		Pool									-
	31+81		Pool									

Str Type = Rosgen Classification Wfpa = Width Flood Prone Area (ft) Wbkf = Bankfull Width (ft) Dbkf = Bankfull Mean Depth (ft) W/D = Bkf Width to Depth Ratio (ft/ft) Abkf = Bkf Cross Section Area (sq ft) Dmax = Bankfull Maximum Depth (ft) ER = Entrenchment Ratio, Wfpa/Wbkf (ft/ft) BHR = Bank Height Ratio, Dtob/Dmax (ft/ft))



.

.





)


Hillsdale R1B

Cross Section Dimension Summary

XSEC	STA	Date	Feature	Str Type	Wfpa	Wbkf	Dbkf	W/D	Abkf	Dmax	ER	BHR
9	44+41	8/29/2003	Riffle	B4c	80	52.4	2.3	22.6	121.5	2.9	1.5	1.0
	44+41		Riffle									
	44+41		Riffle									
	44+41		Riffle									
	44+41		Riffle									
10	45+39	9/16/2003	Pool		210	48.6	5.0	9.8	242.3	7.4	4.3	1.0
	45+39		Pool									
	45+39		Pool									
	45+39		Pool									
	45+39		Pool									
11	54+96	9/16/2003	Riffle	B4c	55	33.6	3.1	10.8	104.3	4.4	1.6	1.0
	54+96		Riffle									
	54+96		Riffle									
	54+96		Riffle									
	54+96		Riffle									
12	55+43	9/16/2003	Pool		53	19.7	3.7	5.3	72.6	5.1	2.7	1.0
	55+43		Pool									
	55+43		Pool									
	55+43		Pool									
	55+43		Pool									

Str Type = Rosgen Classification Wfpa = Width Flood Prone Area (ft) Wbkf = Bankfull Width (ft) Dbkf = Bankfull Mean Depth (ft) W/D = Bkf Width to Depth Ratio (ft/ft) Abkf = Bkf Cross Section Area (sq ft) Dmax = Bankfull Maximum Depth (ft) ER = Entrenchment Ratio, Wfpa/Wbkf (ft/ft) BHR = Bank Height Ratio, Dtob/Dmax (ft/ft)





.















South Buffalo Creek Hillsdale Park Photo Log

Reach 1A

Photo Points 1-13

Reach 1B

Photo Points 14-27

Reach 2

Photo Points 28-45A

Reach 3

Photo Point 45B-46

Notes:

1. Photo point locations are shown on the plan views in the actual location the picture was taken. Descriptive locations and views follow on the next two pages.

2. All photos are oriented downstream (unless otherwise noted).

3. Photo locations include longitudinal photos and cross sections.

South Buffalo Creek Hillsdale Park Photo Point Locations

Photo Point Location

<u>View</u>

Reach 1A

1	Top of Meadow View Road Culvert	Project Start
2	Thalweg (TW) at invert of Vane #1	Cross Section (XSEC) 1
3	TW at Vane #2 Tie-in	Vane #3
4	TW at STA 14+00. 50' above Constructed	XSEC 2
	Riffle (CR) #1	
5	Left Top of Terrace by manhole cover	CR #1 and Step Pool #1
6	TW at invert of Vane #4	XSEC 3
7	TW at Vane #5 Tie-in	Vane #6
8A	TW at Vane #6 Tie-in	Bedrock knick point
8B	Top of terrace at Station 18+00	Vegetation Plot
9	TW 2' above Bedrock knick point	XSEC 4
10 A	TW at Step Pool #2	Vane #7
10B	TW at Step Pool #2 looking to Right	Step Pool #2
11A	TW at Step Pool #3	Cross Vane (CV) #1
11B	TW at Step Pool #3 looking to Left	Step Pool #3
12	TW at Invert of CV #1	CV #1 and Culvert
13	Top of Vanstory St. Culvert, upstream side	Looking Upstream
Reach 1B		
14	Top of Vanstory St. Culvert, downstream side	Reach 1B Start
15	TW at STA 24+75, 50' above DWD #1	XSEC 5
16A	TW at STA 25+00, 25' above DWD #1	XSEC 6
16B	Left Wing of DWD#1 looking downstream	Vegetation Plot
17A	TW at Step Pool #1	CV #1
1 7 B	TW at Step Pool #1 looking to Right	Step Pool # 1
18A	TW at Step Pool #2	Riffle below CV #1
18B	TW at Step Pool #2 looking to Left	Step Pool #2
19A	TW at Step Pool #3	XSEC 7
19B	TW at Step Pool #3 looking to Left	Step Pool #3
20	TW at invert of Vane #1	XSEC 8
21	On top of Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP)	Unnamed Tributary behind
	off unnamed Tributary	Vane #1
22A	TW at Step Pool #4	Boulder Cluster
22B	TW at Step Pool #4 looking to Left	Step Pool #4
23A	TW at Step Pool #5	DWD #2
23B	TW at Step Pool #5 looking to Left	Step Pool #5
24A	TW at Step Pool #6	DWD #3
	•	

<u>Photo Point</u>	Location	View
24B	TW at Step Pool #6 looking to Right	Step Pool #6
25A	TW at Step Pool #7	CV #2
25B	TW at Step Pool #7 looking to Left	Step Pool #7
26A	TW at Step Pool #8	Vanes #2 and #3
26B	TW at Step Pool #8 looking to Right	Step Pool #8
27	Top of Meadow View Road Culvert, upstream side	Looking upstream
Reach 2		
28	Top of Meadow View Road Culvert. downstream side	Reach 2 Start, J-Hook #1
29	TW above J-Hook #1 at Left Bench Start	J-Hook #1 and Bedrock
30A	TW above Bedrock	Riffle
30B	TW above Bedrock looking to back Left	Step Pool #1
30C	TW above Bedrock looking to Left	Rootwads #1
31	TW below Bedrock	XSEC 9
32	TW at Tail of Riffle above CV #1	XSEC 10, Boulder Cluster #1
33A	TW at Rootwads #2	J-Hook #2
33B	TW at Rootwads #2 looking to Left	Rootwads #2
34A	TW between Rootwads #3 and Step Pool #2	CV #2. Boulder Cluster #2
34B	TW between Rootwads #3 and Step Pool #2 looking to back Left	Rootwads #3
34C	TW between Rootwads #3 and Step Pool #2 looking to Left	Step Pool #2
35	TW below Boulder Cluster #2	J-Hook #3
36	TW at Head of Riffle below J-Hook #3	Riffle
37	TW at Tail of Riffle 100'above J-Hook #4	J-Hook #4
38A	TW at Step Pool #3	Riffle
38B	TW at Step Pool #3 looking to Left	Step Pool #3
39	TW at Head of Riffle below Step Pool #3	XSEC 11
40	TW at center of Riffle below Step Pool #3	XSEC 12. CV #3
41	TW at Bedrock 10' below CV #3	Riffle
42	TW at Left Bench Start	J-Hook #5
43A	TW at Step Pool #4	Riffle
43B 44	TW at Step Pool #4 looking to Left	Step Pool #4 CV #4
44 45A	TW at Water Line Crossing Center Left I-40 Culvert, Left side	Looking upstream Reach 2
HJA		Looking upsiteant Reach 2
Reach 3		
45B	Center Left I-40 Culvert, Left side	Looking upstream Reach 3
46	Top of Aerial Sewer Line Crossing	Reach 3 Start



PP1 Reach 1A Start





PP3 Reach 1AVane #3



PP4 Reach 1A Cross Section #2 (Riffle)



PP5 Reach 1A Constructed Riffle #1 & Step Pool #1

PP6 Reach 1A Cross Section #3 (Pool)



PP7 Reach 1A Vane #6



PP8A Reach 1A Bedrock Knickpoint



PP8B Forested Buffer Bareroot Vegetation Plot Looking Upstream From Top of Terrace at Station 18+00



PP9 Reach 1A Cross Section #4 (Riffle)



PP10A Reach 1A Vane # 7



PP10B Reach 1A Step Pool #2



PP11A Reach 1A Cross Vane #1



PP11B Reach 1A Step Pool #3



PP12 Reach 1A Cross Vane #1 & Vanstory Culvert



PP13 Reach 1A End (Upstream view)



PP14 Reach 1B Start



PP15 Reach 1B Cross Section 5 (Riffle)



PP16A Reach 1B Cross Section 6 (Pool)



PP16B Forrested Buffer Bareroot Vegetation Plot



PP17A Reach 1B Cross Vane #1



PP17B Reach 1B Step Pool #2



PP18A Reach 1B Riffle



PP18B Reach 1B Step Pool #2



PP19A Reach 1B Cross Section #7



PP19B Reach 1B Step Pool #3



PP20 Reach 1B Cross Section #8 (Pool)



PP21 Reach 1B Unnamed Tributary



PP22A Reach 1 B Boulder Cluster



PP22B Reach 1B Step Pool #4



PP23A Reach 1B DWD #2



PP23B Reach 1B Step Pool #5



PP24A Reach 1B DWD #3



PP24B Reach 1B Step Pool #6



PP25A Reach 1B Cross Vane #2



PP25B Reach 1B Step Pool #7



PP26A Reach 1B Vanes #2 & #3



PP26B Reach 1B Step Pool #8



PP27 Reach 1B End (Upstream View)

PP28 Reach 2 Start



PP29 Reach 2 J-Hook #1

PP30A Reach 2 Riffle



PP30B Reach 2 Step Pool #1 Before Repairs



PP30C Reach 2 Rootwad #1 Before Repairs



PP31 Reach 2 Cross Section #9 (Riffle)



PP32 Reach 2 Cross Section #10 (Pool)



PP33A Reach 2 J-Hook #2



PP33B Reach 2 Rootwad #2 Before Repairs



PP34A Reach 2 Cross Vane #2



PP34B Reach 2 Rootwad #3 Before Repairs



PP34C Reach 2 Step Pool #2 Before Repairs



PP35 Reach 2 J-hook #3



PP36 Reach 2 Riffle



PP37 Reach 2 J-hook #4





PP38B Reach 2 Step Pool #3





PP39 Cross Section #11 (Riffle)



PP40 Reach 2 Cross Section 12 (Pool)



PP41 Reach 2 Riffle



PP42 Reach 2 J-hook #5



PP43A Reach 2 Riffle



PP43B Reach 2 Step Pool #4



PP44 Reach 2 Cross Vane #4



PP45A Reach 2 End (Upstream View)



PP45B Reach 3 End (Upstream View)

PP46 Reach 3

South Buffalo Creek Hillsdale Park Vegetation Survival Plots

Bare Root Plantings

Reach 1	Photo Point (#)	Planted (stems)	Year 1 (stems)	Year 2 (stems)	Year 3 (stems)	Year 4 (stems)	Year 5 (stems)
Plot #1	8B	38					
Plot #2	16A	53					

Livestakes

Reach 1	Photo Point						
	(#)	(stakes)	(stakes)	(stakes)	(stakes)	(stakes)	(stakes)
Plot #2	16A	98					<u> </u>

Note: Livestakes counted from eastern end of plot down to culvert at Vanstory Street

Notes:

1. All plots are shown on the plan views. All plot corners are marked with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.

2. Each counted stem or live stake is marked with pink flagging tape.

3. Photo point locations are shown on the plan views and marked with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.

4. Use successive columns for survivability from year to year.











25' FORESTED BUFFER





PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

SHEET NO.

11









Mile Run Creek Gillespie Golf Course Cross Section Summary

Reach 1A (from Randolph Avenue to Bridge 1)

Cross Section 1	Pool between arms of Cross Vane	Photo Point 2
	(CV) #3	

Reach 1B (from Bridge 1 to Bridge 2)

Cross Section 2	Riffle in Double Wing Deflector	Photo Point 5
	(DWD) #1	
Cross Section 3	Riffle in DWD #3	Photo Point 6

Reach 1C (from Bridge 2 to Concrete Crossing at STA 13+05)

Cross Section 4	Pool below DWD #1	Photo Point 8B
Cross Section 5	Riffle in DWD #3	Photo Point 10
	Reach 2	

Cross Section 6	Riffle between CV #5 and #6	Photo Point 22

Notes:

1. All cross sections are marked on each bank by permanent pins set in concrete.

All pins are shown on the plan views (with North Carolina State plane and elevation coordinates) and are marked in the field with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.
Photo point locations are shown on the plan views.

Gillespie Cross Section Pin Locations

Point# 6962 6959	Northing 836721.2408 836661.4391	Easting 1768240.768 1768188.143	Elevation 731.593021 727.386603	Decscription X1-LPIN X2-RPIN	Stationing 2+09.41
6958	836547.672	1768574.591	727.323399	X2-LPIN	5+85.75
6957	836455.5351	1768498.907	726.222079	X2-RPIN	
6955	836450.0104	1768663.792	727.584322	X3-LPIN	7+31.09
6956	836379.1641	1768627.222	726.94595	X3-RPIN	
6954	836373.6691	1768866.661	727.000947	X4-LPIN	9+64.85
6953	836308.9286	1768847.733	724.7526	X4-RPIN	
7290	836336.2576	1769164.713	723.878659	X5-LPIN	12+76.23
6952	836152.7361	1769152.928	725.460507	X5-RPIN	
7332	836035.9265	1769389.533	733.438601	X6-LPIN	no stationing
7337	8359978.245	1769468.044	730.65315	X6-RPIN	on Reach 2
Gillespie Golf Course

Cross Section Dimension Summary

XSEC	STA	Date	Feature	Str Type	Wfpa	Wbkf	Dbkf	W/D	Abkf	Dmax	ER	BHR
1	2+09	5/28/2003	Pool		235	24.9	3.4	7.3	85.5	5.7	9.4	1.0
	2+09	Y1	Pool									
	2+09	Y2	Pool									
	2+09	¥3	Pool									
	2+09	Y4	Pool									
2	5+86	5/28/2003	Riffle	B5c	56	26.7	2.0	13.6	52.3	3.1	2.1	1.0
	5+86	Y1	Riffle									
	5+86	Y2	Riffle									
	5+86	¥3	Riffle									
	5+86	¥4	Riffle									
3	7+31	5/28/2003	Riffle	B5c	52	24.0	2.2	11.1	51.9	3.4	2.2	1.0
	7+31	¥1	Riffle									
	7+31	Y2	Riffle									
	7+31	¥3	Riffle		The second							
	7+31	Y4	Riffle									

Str Type = Rosgen Classification Wfpa = Width Flood Prone Area (ft) Wbkf = Bankfull Width (ft)

Dbkf = Bankfull Mean Depth (ft) W/D = Bkf Width to Depth Ratio (ft/ft) Abkf = Bkf Cross Section Area (sq ft) Dmax = Bankfull Maximum Depth (ft) ER = Entrenchment Ratio, Wfpa/Wbkf (ft/ft) BHR = Bank Height Ratio, Dtob/Dmax (ft/ft)







Gillespie Golf Course

Cross Section Dimension Summary

XSEC	STA	Date	Feature	Str Type	Wfpa	Wbkf	Dbkf	W/D	Abkf	Dmax	ER	BHR
4	9+65	5/28/2003	Pool		262	28.5	2.9	9.8	82.6	4.4	9.2	1.0
	9+65	Y1	Pool									
	9+65	Y2	Pool									
	9+65	¥3	Pool									
	9+65	Y4	Pool									
5	12+76	5/28/2003	Riffle	E5	115	26.3	1.9	13.9	49.9	2.9	4.4	1.0
	12+76	Y1	Riffle		7.							
	12+76	Y2	Riffle									
	12+76	Y3	Riffle									
	12+76	Y4	Riffle									
6	n/a	5/28/2003	Riffle	E5b	22	7.2	0.6	11.2	4.6	1.0	3.1	1.0
		Y1	Riffle									
		¥2	Riffle									
		¥3	Riffle									
		Y4	Riffle									

Str Type = Rosgen Classification Wfpa = Width Flood Prone Area (ft) Wbkf = Bankfull Width (ft) Dbkf = Bankfull Mean Depth (ft) W/D = Bkf Width to Depth Ratio (ft/ft) Abkf = Bkf Cross Section Area (sq ft) Dmax = Bankfull Maximum Depth (ft) ER = Entrenchment Ratio, Wfpa/Wbkf (ft/ft) BHR = Bank Height Ratio, Dtob/Dmax (ft/ft)















Mile Run Creek Gillespie Golf Course Photo Log

Photo Points 1-4A	Reach 1A
Photo Points 4B-8A	Reach 1B
Photo Points 8B-10	Reach 1C
Photo Points 11-13	Reach 1D
Photo Points 14-15B	Reach 1E
Photo Points 16-19	Reach 1F
Photo Points 20-22	Reach 2
Photo Points 23-25	Reach 3
Photo Points 26-31	Reach 4
Photo Points 32-34	Reach 5

Notes:

1. Photo point locations are shown on the plan views in the actual location the picture was taken. Descriptive locations and views follow on the next two pages.

2. All photos are oriented downstream (unless otherwise noted).

3. Photo locations include longitudinal photos and cross sections.

Mile Run Creek Gillespie Golf Course Photo Point Locations

Photo Point Location

<u>View</u>

Reach 1A		
1	Top of Culvert at Randolph Avenue	Project Start
2	Thalweg (TW) at Double Wing	Cross Section (XSEC 1)
2.4	Deflector (DWD) #1	XSEC 1
3A	TW at invert of Cross Vane (CV) #4	Towards Bridge 1
3B	TW at invert of CV #4	Looking upstream at
4A	Ton of Dridge 1 westward side	Bare root vegetation plot
47	Top of Bridge 1, upstream side	Looking upstream
Reach 1B		
4B	Top of Bridge 1, downstream side	Start of Reach 1B
5	TW at invert of CV #2	XSEC 2
6	TW 20' upstream of Aerial Sewer	XSEC 3
	Line Crossing	
7	Top of Aerial Sewer Line Crossing	Towards Bridge 2
8A	Top of Bridge 2, downstream side	Looking upstream
Reach 1C		
8B	Top of Bridge 2, upstream side	Start of Reach 1C, XSEC 4
9A	TW at invert of DWD #2	CV #2
9B	Left Wing of DWD #2	Looking downstream at
		bareroot vegetation plot
10	TW at STA 12+00, 75' above DWD #3	XSEC 5
Reach 1D		
11	TW at invert of CV #1	DWD #1
12	TW at invert of DWD #2	J-Hook #1
13	TW at confluence with Reach 2 RCP	Constructed Riffle
Reach 1E		
14	TW at confluence with Reach 4	Towards Bridge 3
15A	Top of Bridge 3, upstream side	Looking upstream
15B	Top of Bridge 3, downstream side	Looking downstream
		Looking downstroum
Reach 1F		
16	TW at invert of vane #1	J-Hook #1
17	TW at invert of J-Hook #1	CV #1
18	TW at invert of CV #1	CV #2 and #3
19	TW at invert of CV #3	Project End

<u>Photo Point</u>	Location	View
Reach 2 20 21 22	TW 10' above invert of CV #1 TW at invert of CV #2 TW at invert of CV #4	Reach 2 Start CV #3 and #4 XSEC 6
Reach 3 23 24A 24B 25	Top of Culvert Top of Pedestrian Bridge, upstream side Top of Pedestrian Bridge, downstream side TW at invert of CV #2	Reach 3A Start Looking upstream Reach 3B Start Confluence with Reach 1
Reach 4		
26	Top of Cart Path Crossing	Reach 4 Start
27A	Top of Cart Path Crossing below 12 th Tee Box, upstream side	Looking upstream
27B	Top of Cart Path Crossing below 12 th Tee Box, downstream side	Looking downstream
27C	Top of Cart Path Crossing Below 12 th	Looking at Shrub
	Tee Box, downstream side	Vegetation Plot
28	Top of Cart Path Crossing below 3d Tee Box	Looking downstream
29	Right Top of Bank at Bend to left	Confluence with Reach 5
30A	Left Top of Bank at confluence with Reach 5	Looking downstream
30B	4Cart Path at Confluence with Reach 5	Looking upstream at Reach 4 Herbaceous/Livestake Plot
31	Top of Cart Path Crossing on Fairway 2	Confluence with Reach 1
Reach 5		
32	TW at Fence Line on left side of Fairway 6	Reach 5 Start
33	Top of Cart Path Crossing on right side of Fairway 6	Looking downstream
34	Left Top of Bank at Bend to Right	Confluence with Reach 4



PP1 Reach 1A Project Start

PP2 Reach 1A Cross Section 1



PP3A Reach 1A Towards Bridge 1



PP3B Reach 1A Forrested Buffer Bareroot/Livestake Plot Looking Upstream



PP4A Reach 1A Looking Upstream

PP4B Reach 1B Start



PP5 Reach 1B Cross Section 2



PP6 Reach 1B Cross Section 3



PP7 Reach 1B Towards Bridge 2



PP8A Reach 1B Looking Upstream



PP8B Reach 1C Start, Cross Section 4

PP9A Reach 1C Cross Vane #2



PP9B Managed Buffer Livestakes/Shrubs/Herbaceous Perennials Vegetation Plot Looking Downstream



PP10 Reach 1C Cross Section 5



PP11 Reach 1D Double Wing Deflector #1



PP12 Reach 1D J-hook #1



PP13 Reach 1D Constructed Riffle



PP14 Reach 1E Towards Bridge 3



PP15A Reach 1E Looking Upstream

PP15B Reach 1E Looking Downstream



PP16 Reach 1F J-hook #1

PP17 Reach 1F Cross Vane #1



PP18 Reach 1F Cross Vanes #2 and #3

PP19 Reach 1F Project End



PP 20 Reach 2 Start

PP 21 Reach 2 Cross Vanes #3 and #4



PP22 Reach 2 Cross Section 6

PP23 Reach 3A Start



PP24A Reach 3A Looking Upstream

PP24B Reach 3B Start



PP25 Reach 3B Confluence with Reach 1



PP26 Reach 4 Start Looking Downstream



PP27A Reach 4 Looking Upstream



PP27B Reach 4 Looking Downstream



PP27C Managed Buffer Vegetation Shrub Plot Looking Downstream



PP28 Reach 4 Looking Downstream



PP29 Reach 4 Confluence with Reach 5



PP30A Reach 4 Looking Downstream



PP30B Managed Buffer Herbaceous

Perennials/Livestakes Plot Looking Upstream to



PP31 Reach 4 Confluence with Reach 1



PP32 Reach 5 Start



PP33 Reach 5 Looking Downstream



PP34 Reach 5 Confluence with Reach 4

Mile Run Creek Gillespie Golf Course Vegetation Survival Plots

Live Stakes

Reach	Photo Point (#)	Planted (stakes)	Year 1 (stakes)	Year 2 (stakes)	Year (stakes)	Year 5 (stakes)
R1C Plot #2	9B	95				
R1A Plot #1	3B	66				
R4 Plot #3	30B	62				

Bare Root Plantings

Reach		Planted (stems)			
R1A Plot #1	3 B	31			

Managed Buffer Shrub Plot

Reach	Photo Point (#)	Planted (shrubs)	Year 2 (shrubs)	Year (shrubs)	Year 5 (shrubs)
R4 Plot #4	27B	101			
R1C Plot #2	9B	61			

Managed Buffer Herbaceous Perennials

Reach	Photo Point (#)	Planted (plants)	Year 2 (plants)	Year (plants)	Year 5 (plants)
R4 Plot #3	30B	113			
R1C* Plot#2	9B	63			

*in a 2 foot buffer along the top of terrace

Notes:

1. All plots are shown on the plan views. All plot corners are marked with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.

2. Each counted stem or live stake is marked with pink flagging tape or pin flags.

3. Photo point locations are shown on the plan views and marked with wooden stakes with orange flagging tape.

4. Use successive columns for survivability from year to year.



SEE SHEET 1-C FOR PLANTING SPECS







