

UT to Barnes Creek Restoration Project

Mitigation Report

Montgomery County, North Carolina

Prepared for:



Design Report Prepared by Buck Engineering, A Unit of Michael Baker



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aaron Earley".

Aaron Earley, PE
Project Manager

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shawn Wilkerson".

Shawn Wilkerson
Principal in Charge

October 18, 2006

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UT to Barnes Creek site was restored through a contract with the NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program. The goals and objectives of this project were as follows:

- Restore 4,063 LF of channel dimension, pattern and profile;
- Enhance 3.12 acres of existing wetland by planting vegetation in previously grazed wetland areas;
- Restore wetland hydrology to 1.38 acres of wetland by raising the water table, restoring over bank flooding, and increasing surface storage;
- Create 0.39 acres of wetland as ephemeral pools in the existing stream bed after construction of the proposed meandering channel;
- Improve floodplain functionality by matching floodplain elevation with bankfull stage;
- Establish native stream bank and floodplain vegetation in the buffer;
- Improve the water quality in the Barnes Creek watershed by fencing cattle out of the stream and reducing bank erosion;
- Improve in-stream and riparian habitat by creating deeper pools, areas of re-aeration, planting a riparian buffer, and reducing bank erosion.

This report is being submitted to document completion of the project and to present base-line as-built data for the 5-year monitoring period.

Table 1 Background Information	
Project	UT to Barnes Creek Restoration Project
Designer	Buck Engineering 1447 South Tryon Street, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28203 (704) 334-4454
Contractor	North State Environmental, INC.
Project County	Montgomery County
Directions to Project Site	From Charlotte, take NC-24/26 east through Albemarle, NC, and continue just over the Pee Dee River and turn left on River Road. Take River Road to SR-109 in Uwharrie, NC. Turn left on 109 and then right on Ophir Road. Take Ophir Road to Flint Hill Road. Take a right onto Flint Hill Road. Continue on Flint Hill to the intersection with Love Joy Road. The intersection occurs at the upstream end of the project site.
Drainage Area	Hurley and Harris Reaches (UT Mainstem) = 1280 acres (2.0 square miles) Harris Tributary = 115 acres (0.18 square miles)
USGS Hydro Unit	03040103050080
NCDWQ Subbasin	03-07-09
Project Length	3,916 linear feet (As-built), 4,063 linear feet (Design)
Restoration Approach	Restore channel dimension, pattern and profile to two separate stream reaches. Restore or enhance wetland functions to approximately 4.89 acres of wetlands, 4.95 acres (As-built) of wetlands restored or enhanced
Date of Completion	June 1, 2006
Monitoring	A site visit will be conducted monthly during the growing season. An annual report will be submitted for the 5 year duration

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The UT to Barnes Creek Restoration Project is located north of Troy in Montgomery County, North Carolina, (Figure 1.1). The site has a history of pasture and general agricultural usage. The unnamed tributary (UT) and a tributary described as the Harris Tributary had been channelized and riparian vegetation was cleared during agricultural practices. Cattle were allowed to graze on the banks and access the channels. Stream and riparian functions on the site are severely impacted as a result of agricultural conversion.

The project design involved the restoration of 4.89 acres of floodplain wetlands and 4,063 linear feet (LF) of stream along UT to Barnes Creek and Harris Tributary. When constructed, the project restored channel dimension, pattern and profile to 3,916 LF of stream channel and 4.95 acres of floodplain wetlands. The watershed boundaries for the UT and the Harris tributary are delineated in Figure 1.2.

1.1 Project Goals

The specific goals for the UT to Barnes Creek Restoration Project were as follows:

- Restore 4,063 LF of channel dimension, pattern and profile;
- Enhance 3.12 acres of existing wetland by planting vegetation in previously grazed wetland areas;
- Restore wetland hydrology to 1.38 acres of wetland by raising the water table, restoring over bank flooding, and increasing surface storage;
- Create 0.39 acres of wetland as ephemeral pools in the existing stream bed after construction of the proposed meandering channel;
- Improve floodplain functionality by matching floodplain elevation with bankfull stage;
- Establish native stream bank and floodplain vegetation in the buffer;
- Improve the water quality in the Barnes Creek watershed by fencing cattle out of the stream and reducing bank erosion.
- Improve in-stream and riparian habitat by creating deeper pools, areas of re-aeration, planting a riparian buffer, and reducing bank erosion.

1.2 Project Location

The UT to Barnes Creek Restoration Project is located north of Troy in Montgomery County, North Carolina. Directions to the site are included in the Executive Summary.

Site Location Map – Figure 1.1



2.0 SUMMARY

2.1 Project Description and Watershed

For analysis and design purposes, the on-site streams were divided into three reaches: two reaches along the main stem of UT to Barnes Creek (Hurley and Harris Reaches) and a small tributary referred to as the Harris tributary. The UT begins off site and enters the site from the south via two 72" RCP culverts under Flint Hill Road. The stream flows across the site from south to north through a conservation easement on the Hurley property and then through a conservation easement on the Harris property. The Harris tributary enters on the northeast side of the site and flows to the northwest and ends at its confluence with the UT. The UT then exits the site to the northwest via a 72" CMP culvert under Love Joy Road. After exiting the project site, the UT flows approximately 8,500 linear feet to its confluence with Barnes Creek.

Wetland functions on the site were degraded as a result of agricultural conversion. The stream had been straightened and had incised slightly which dropped the water table within the wetlands. The wetlands were also drained by small ditches in order to promote agricultural production in areas that would normally have been determined unsuitable.

2.2 Methodologies

Construction activities, in accordance with the approved restoration plan for the site, began on December 24, 2005. Construction stakeout was preceded by the establishment of access sites and stockpile areas. Materials were stockpiled as needed for the initial stages of construction and the perimeter fence was constructed to prevent cattle access to the site.

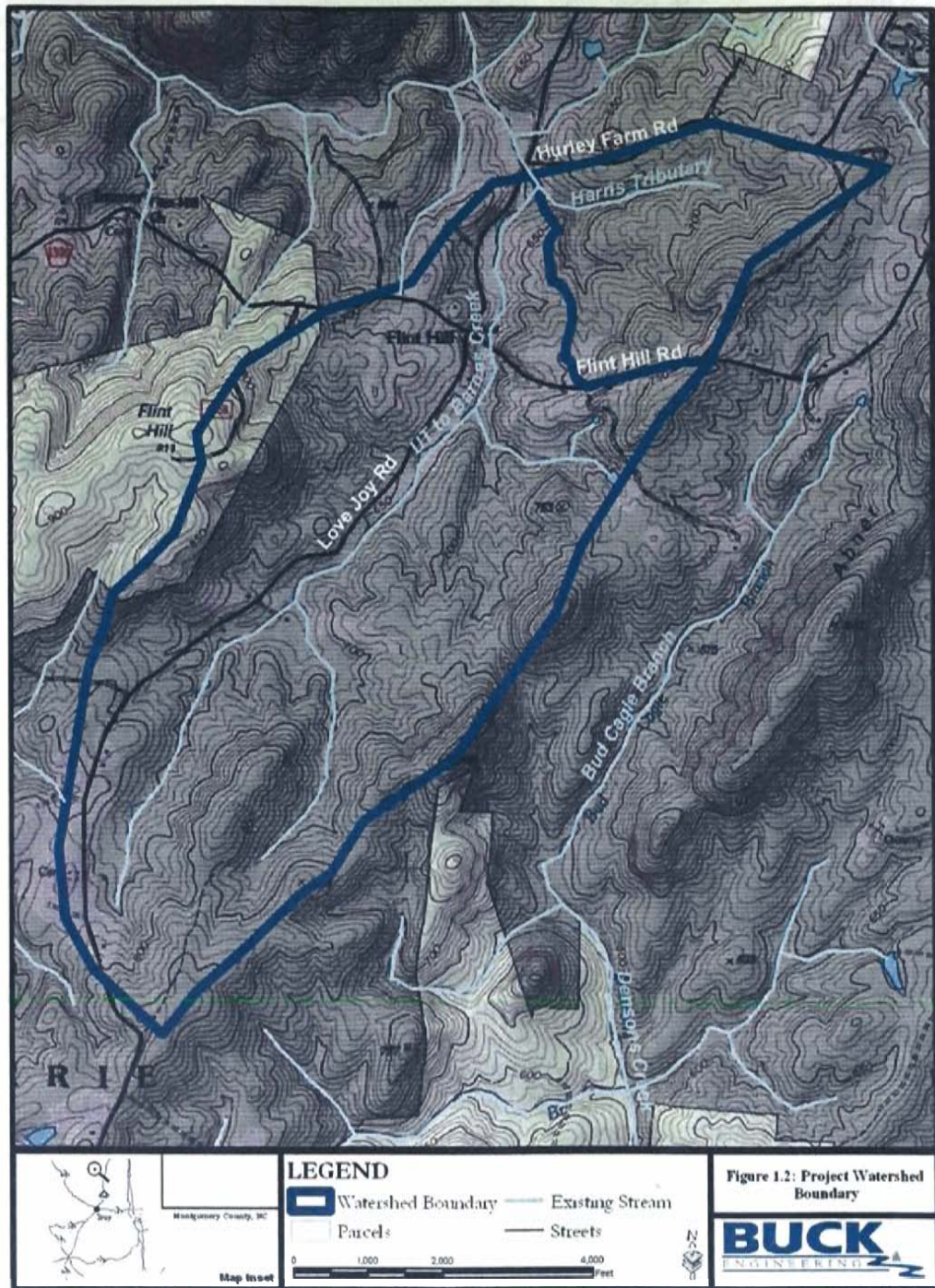
Construction began upstream with off line channel excavation and migrated downstream. Pump around operations were utilized for construction of on line sections and when tying constructed stream sections together. In-stream structures were constructed along with channel excavation. The next step involved grading the floodplain areas to achieve design elevations and filling the existing channel; ephemeral pools were constructed along with floodplain grading.

Wetland areas were constructed by grading the existing floodplain to design elevations. Existing drainage ditches were backfilled and drainage was diverted to wetland areas.

No major delays were experienced and construction proceeded with few changes to the proposed restoration plan. During construction the site experienced both wet and dry conditions, neither causing any major delays. Two major field changes were made based on professional judgment; the proposed stream alignment was adjusted between proposed stations 10+00 and 11+50 and 39+50 to 41+50. The alignment was adjusted between 10+00 and 11+50 due to the actual field location and angle of the culvert passing under Flint Hill Road; the proposed stream alignment would not function correctly with actual field conditions. The stream was straightened to convey flows from the culvert into the pool near 12+00; two additional riffles, a cross vane and a rock vane were added to dissipate energy. The other realignment occurred between stations 39+50 and 41+50; the radius of curvature of the stream was increased due to several bedrock outcroppings, preventing excavation of the stream to design elevations. A brush mattress was substituted for root wads at this location. Minor modifications made during construction included:

- not constructing the access road or installing the culvert stream crossing at proposed station 20+70,
- mixing class 1 riprap with riffle substrate and using less #57 stone during riffle construction,
- adding a step structure at as-built station 34+10 to prevent scour behind the top of bank,
- adding an additional ephemeral pool near as-built station 17+25,

Watershed Boundary – Figure 1.2



- removing two ephemeral pools from the plans at proposed conditions 10+50 and 31+00, and
- constructing a small channel to drain a culvert passing under Flint Hill Road.

These changes are documented in the attached as-built drawings.

Table 2 summarizes the as-built reach lengths and restoration approaches.

Early observations indicate that the vegetation treatments were effective at quickly establishing herbaceous ground cover. Temporary seeding applied to the stream banks beneath the erosion control matting sprouted within two weeks of application and has provided ground coverage.

The design for the restored streams involved the construction of new meandering channels across the agricultural field. The stream types for the designed streams were Rosgen “C” channels with dimensions modeled after a stable reference reach. Wetland restoration on the site involved raising the local water table and restoring a natural flooding regime. The streams through the site were restored to a stable dimension, pattern, and profile, such that riverine wetland functions were restored to the adjacent hydric soil areas. Drainage ditches within the restoration areas were filled to decrease surface and subsurface drainage and raise the local water table.

The design allows stream flows larger than bankfull flows to access the floodplain, which dissipates flow energies and reduces stress on stream banks. In-stream structures were used to control streambed grade, reduce stresses on stream banks, and promote bed form sequences and habitat diversity. The in-stream structures consisted of root-wads, log vanes, a cross vane, a rock vane, rock weirs and log weirs, which promote a diversity of habitat features in the restored channel. Where grade control was a consideration, constructed riffles or rock weirs were installed to provide long-term stability. Stream banks were stabilized using a combination of erosion control matting, bare-root planting, brush mattresses, and transplants. Native riparian vegetation was planted across the site and the entire restoration site is protected through a permanent conservation easement.

Reach Name	Design Conditions	As-Built Conditions	Restoration Approach
Mainstem Hurley Reach	2,475 LF	2,400 LF	Priority 1 Restoration
Mainstem Harris Reach	965 LF	905 LF	Priority 1/2 Restoration
Harris Tributary	623 LF	611 LF	Priority 2 Restoration
Total Length	4,063 LF	3,916 LF	
Wetland Enhancement	3.12 acres	3.12 acres	Planting
Wetland Restoration	1.38 acres	1.38 acres	Grading and Planting
Wetland Creation	0.39 acres	0.45 acres	Grading and Planting
Total Acreage	4.89 ac	4.95 ac	-----

2.3 Plan View

See Attached Plan Set S1-S6

2.4 Points of Contact

EEP Project Manager:

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Design Firm:

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Charlotte, NC 28203
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Construction Firm:

North State Environmental, INC.
Point of Contact – Mr. Darrell Westmoreland (Darrell@nserv.com)
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Winston-Salem, NC 27101
336.725.2010
Fax: 336.725.2405

3.0 SUCCESS CRITERIA

The five-year monitoring plan for the UT to Barnes site includes criteria to evaluate the success of the vegetation, wetland, and stream components of the project. The specific locations of vegetation plots, gauges, permanent cross sections, crest gauges, and the rainfall gauge are shown on the as-built drawing sheets. Photo points are located at each of the grade control structures along the restored stream channel.

3.1 Vegetation

Bare-root trees were planted within all areas of the conservation easement. A minimum 50-foot buffer was planted along the restored stream reaches. In general, bare-root vegetation was planted at a target density of 680 stems per acre, in an 8 foot by 8 foot grid pattern. Planting of bare-root trees was completed in March 2006. Species planted are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3
Percentages of Vegetation Species Planted

Scientific Name	Common Name	Percent Planted by Species	Total Number of Stems
Riparian Woody Vegetation			
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp chestnut oak	1.3%	90
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water oak	16.4%	1,167
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder	4.9%	350
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	14.8%	1,050
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	14.8%	1,050
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Tag Alder	11.6%	822
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood	11.6%	822
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	7.4%	530
Scientific Name	Common Name	Percent Planted by Species	Total Number of Stems
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	7.4%	530
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	9.9%	704
Total		100.0%	7,115
Hillside Woody Vegetation			
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut hickory	1.2%	35
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak	17.1%	510
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	8.5%	252
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	8.5%	252
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	16.0%	475
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood	8.4%	250
<i>Corylus americana</i>	Hazelnut	8.4%	250
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	7.6%	227
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coralberry	7.6%	227
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub	8.4%	250
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	8.4%	250
Total		100.0%	2,978
Native Herbaceous Species for Restored Stream Banks and Riverine Wetland Areas			
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Bushy seedbox	25.0 %	500
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little bluestem	25.0 %	500

Scientific Name	Common Name	Percent Planted by Species	Total Number of Stems
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool grass	25.0 %	500
<i>Uniola latifolia</i>	River oats	25.0 %	500
Total		100.0%	2,000
Native Grass Species for Stream Banks and Buffers			
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	5.0 %	n/a
<i>Carex crinata</i>	Fringed sedge	15.0 %	n/a
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	30.0 %	n/a
<i>Elymus virginica</i>	Virginia wild rye	20.0 %	n/a
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	30.0 %	n/a
Total		100.0%	n/a
Woody Vegetation for Live Stakes			
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow	2.9%	450
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	32.4%	5,100
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	32.4%	5,100
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky willow	32.4%	5,100
		100.0%	15,750

The restoration plan for the UT to Barnes Site specifies that the number of quadrats required will be based on EEP monitoring guidance documents available at the time of the July 8, 2004 Restoration Plan submittal, with a minimum of three quadrats. The size of individual quadrats is 100 square meters for woody tree species and 1 square meter for herbaceous vegetation. A total of four vegetation plots, each 10 by 10 meters in size, were established across the restored site, to sample each 1,000 LF segment of the riparian buffer as prescribed by EEP guidance. The initial planted density within each of the vegetation monitoring plots is given in Table 4. The average density of planted bare root stems, based on the data from the four monitoring plots, is 800 stems/acre. The locations of the vegetation plots are shown on the as-built plan sheets.

Sampling Plot No.	Counted Stems per Plot	Stems per Acre (extrapolated)
BC1	20	800
BC2	24	960
BC3	18	720
BC4	18	720

No results are available at the submittal of this report. As-built data will be compared with first year monitoring data in the Year 1 monitoring report, scheduled for submittal to EEP during November 2006.

3.2 Morphology

For monitoring stream success criteria, 8 permanent cross sections, one rain gauge, and three crest gauges were installed. The permanent cross sections will be used to monitor channel dimension and bank erosion over time. The rain gauge and crest gauges will be used to document the occurrence of bankfull events. In addition, a longitudinal survey was completed for the restored stream channels to provide a base-line for evaluating changes in bed conditions over time. The longitudinal profiles included the elevations of all grade control structures. The permanent cross sections and longitudinal data are provided in Appendix 2. The location of the permanent cross sections, rain gauge, and the stream gauges are shown on the as-built plan sheets in Appendix 3.

No results are available at the submittal of this report. As-built data will be compared with first year monitoring data in the Year 1 monitoring report, scheduled for submittal to EEP during November 2006.

3.3 Hydrology

The restoration plan for the UT to Barnes site specified that 8 monitoring gauges (4 automated and 4 manual) would be established across the restored site. Gauges were installed during late March to document water table hydrology in all required monitoring locations. The locations of monitoring gauges are shown on the as-built plan sheets. In order to determine if the rainfall is normal for the given year, rainfall amounts will be recorded using a rain gauge and data obtained from the Jackson Springs, Albemarle, Mt. Gilead, and Asheboro automated weather stations (COOP: 314464, COOP: 310090, COOP: 315898, COOP: 310286).

3.4 Photo Reference Sites

Photo reference sites were established and marked with wooden stakes at each permanent cross section during the as-built survey. Photos were taken with a digital camera and labeled.

Photographs will be used to qualitatively evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation, and effectiveness of in-stream structures and erosion control measures. Longitudinal photos should indicate the absence of developing bars within the channel or an excessive increase in channel depth. Lateral photos should indicate stable banks 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 Areas of Concern

No areas of concern have been identified during the first months following completion of the project.

4.0 MONITORING SCHEDULE AND METHODS

Monitoring will be conducted annually for five years. Buck Engineering conducted the as-built survey in April 2006 and will conduct the first-year survey in November 2006. Additional yearly surveys (to be completed by others) will be completed in November of each year ending in 2011 to complete the 5 year monitoring effort.

5.0 MITIGATION

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

6.0 MAINTENANCE AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

Maintenance requirements vary from site to site and are generally driven by the following conditions:

- Projects without established woody floodplain vegetation are more susceptible to erosion from floods than those with a mature hardwood forest.
- Projects with sandy non-cohesive soils are more prone to short-term bank erosion than cohesive soils or soils with high gravel and cobble content.
- Alluvial valley channels with wide floodplains are less vulnerable than confined channels.
- Wet weather during construction can make accurate channel and floodplain excavations difficult.
- Extreme and/or frequent flooding can cause floodplain and channel erosion.
- Extreme hot, cold, wet, or dry weather during and after construction can limit vegetation growth, particularly temporary and permanent seed.
- The presence and aggressiveness of invasive species can affect the extent to which a native buffer can be established.

No maintenance issues are apparent at this time.

APPENDIX A
SELECTED PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



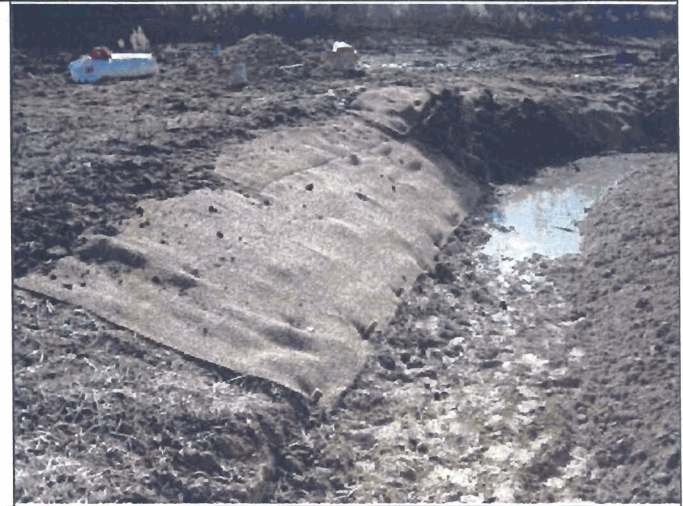
Stock Piling Material for Construction



Root Wad Installation during Construction



Station 14+00 Riffle Construction



Coir Matting Installation



Station 12+50 Riffle construction



Constructed Riffle during Construction



Cross Vane



Cross Vane



Station 17+40 Pool Construction



Station 18+00 Riffle



Ephemeral Pool



Brush Mattress at Plunge Pool



Station 25+80 Pool with Root Wads



Construction of Riffle Station 26+25



Log Vane Station 27+00



Privet Clearing



Pool Construction



Harri - Tributary Station 10+35



Site Picture Looking Downstream



Step Pool Station 34+00



As-Built Typical Pool



As-Built Typical Constructed Riffle

APPENDIX B
AS-BUILT CROSS SECTIONS AND
LONGITUDINAL PROFILES

Permanent Cross Section X1
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

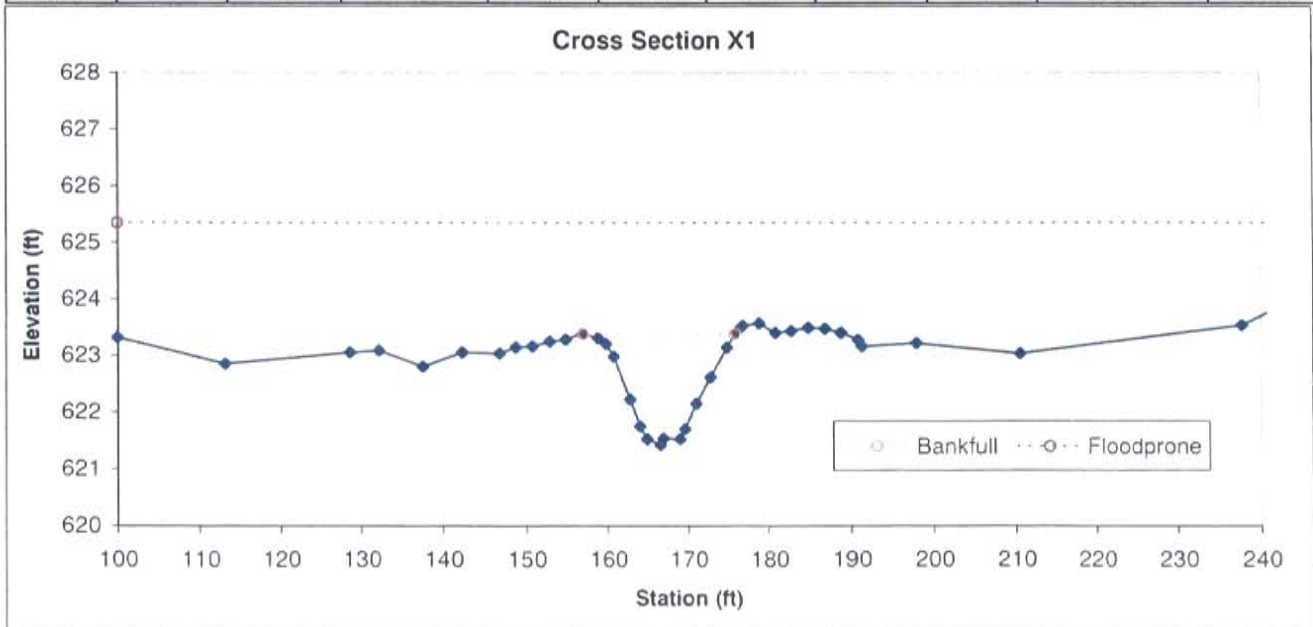


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle		19	18.84	1.01	1.96	18.69	1	8	623.39	623.4



Permanent Cross Section X2
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2005)

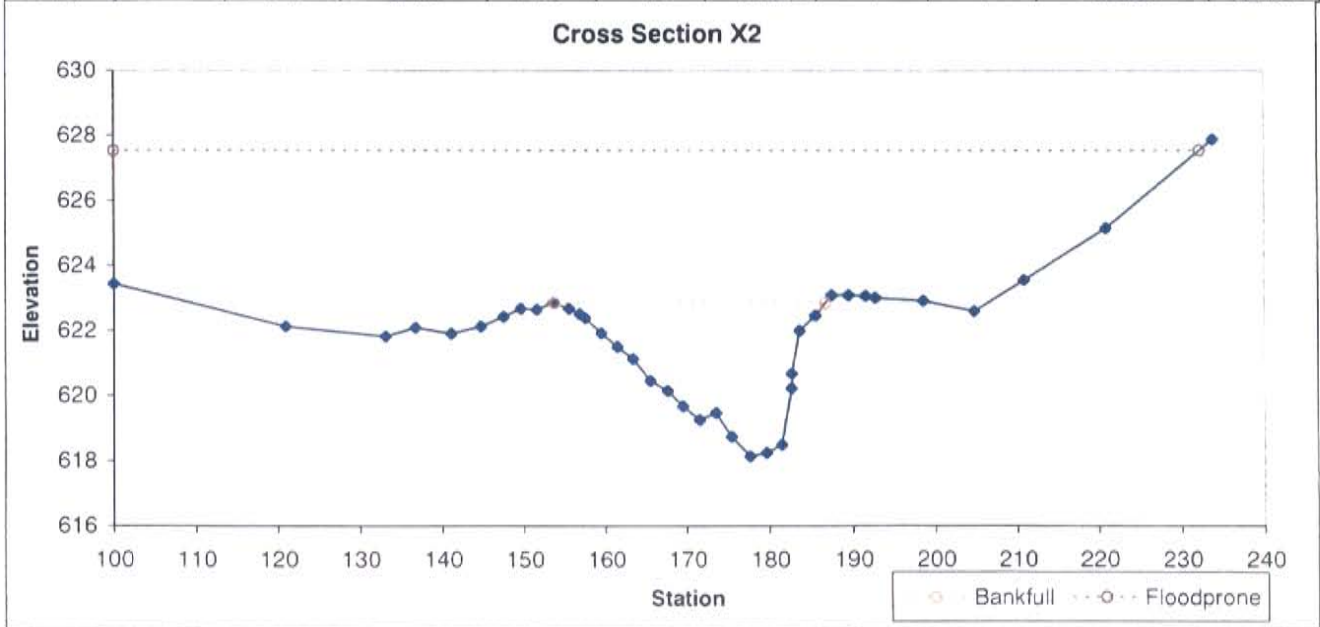


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		77.3	32.88	2.35	4.7	13.99	1	4	622.85	622.87



Permanent Cross Section X3
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

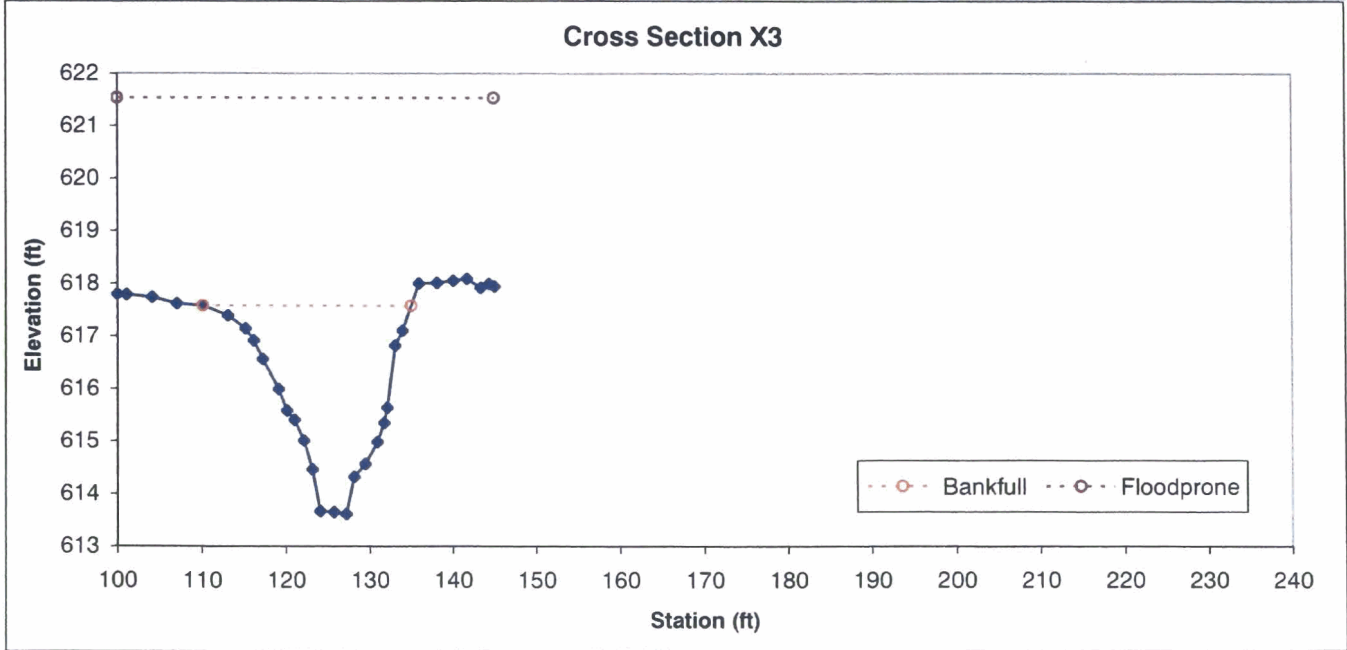


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		46.1	24.93	1.85	3.96	13.49	1	1.8	617.58	617.58



Permanent Cross Section X4
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

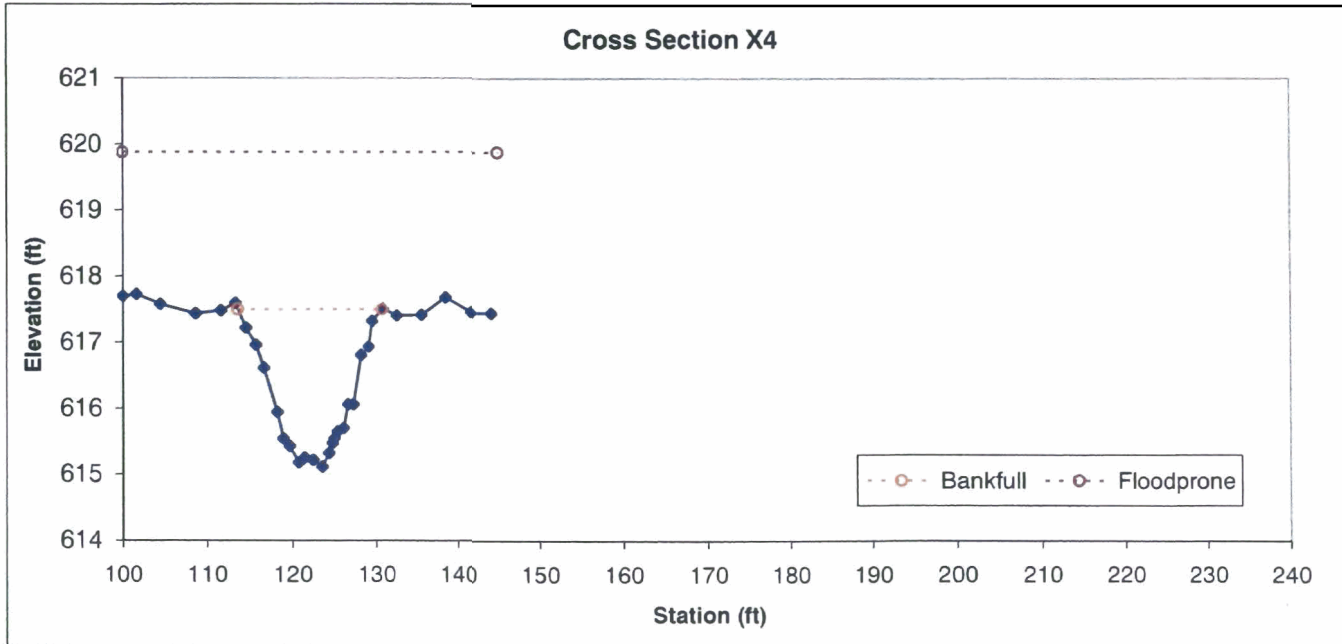


Looking at the Left Bank

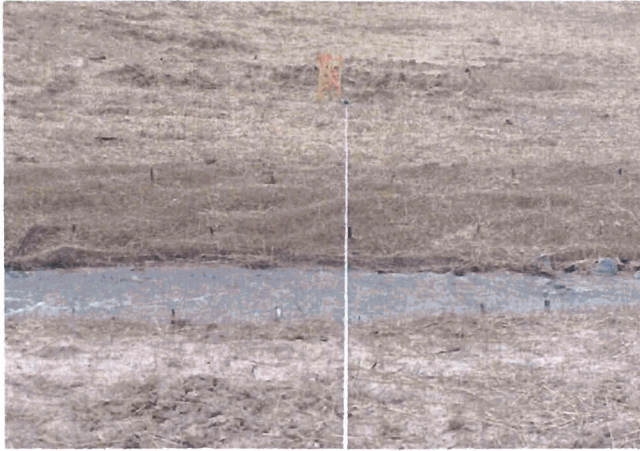


Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle		23.5	17.17	1.37	2.38	12.53	1	2.6	617.5	617.51



Permanent Cross Section X5
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

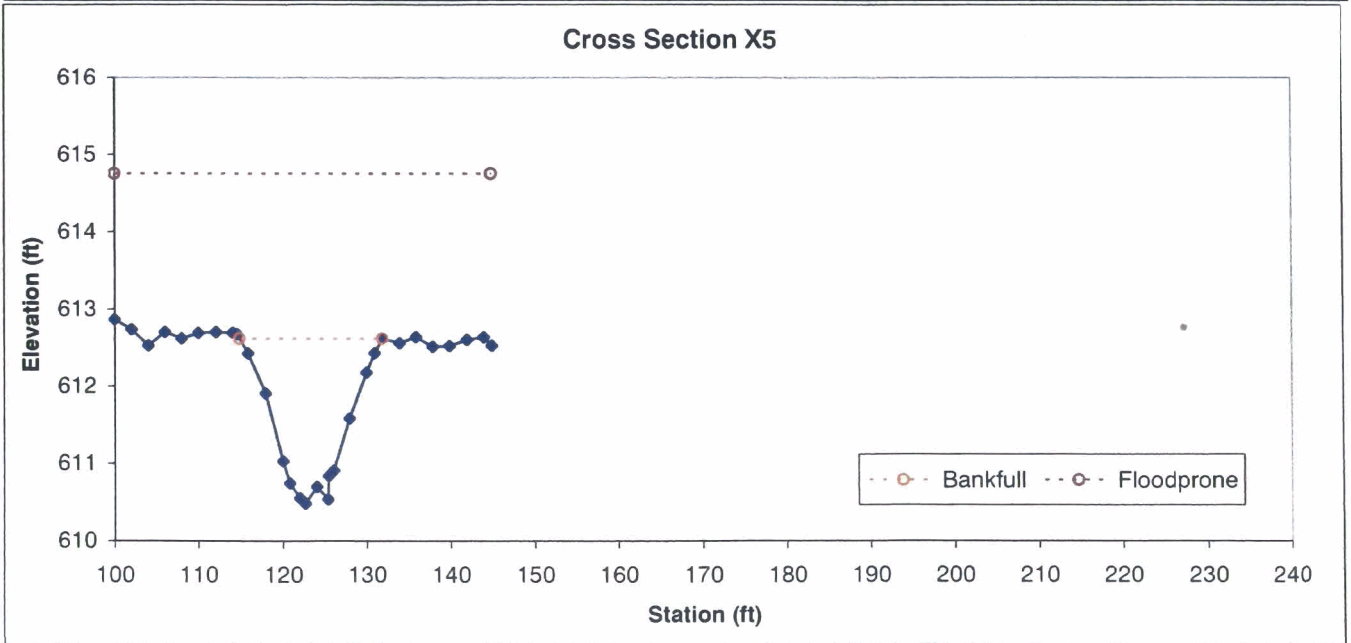


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle		19.7	17.04	1.16	2.14	14.75	1	2.6	612.62	612.62



Permanent Cross Section X6
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

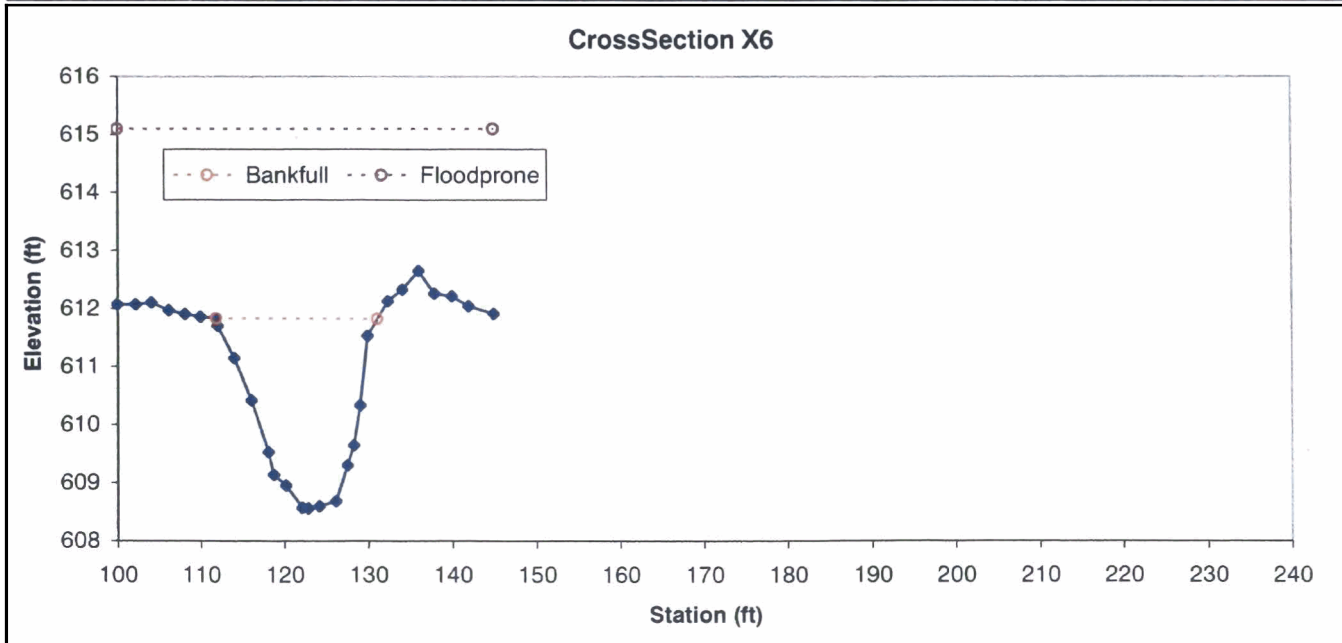


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		39.4	19.3	2.04	3.27	9.47	1	2.3	611.83	611.84



Permanent Cross Section X7
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

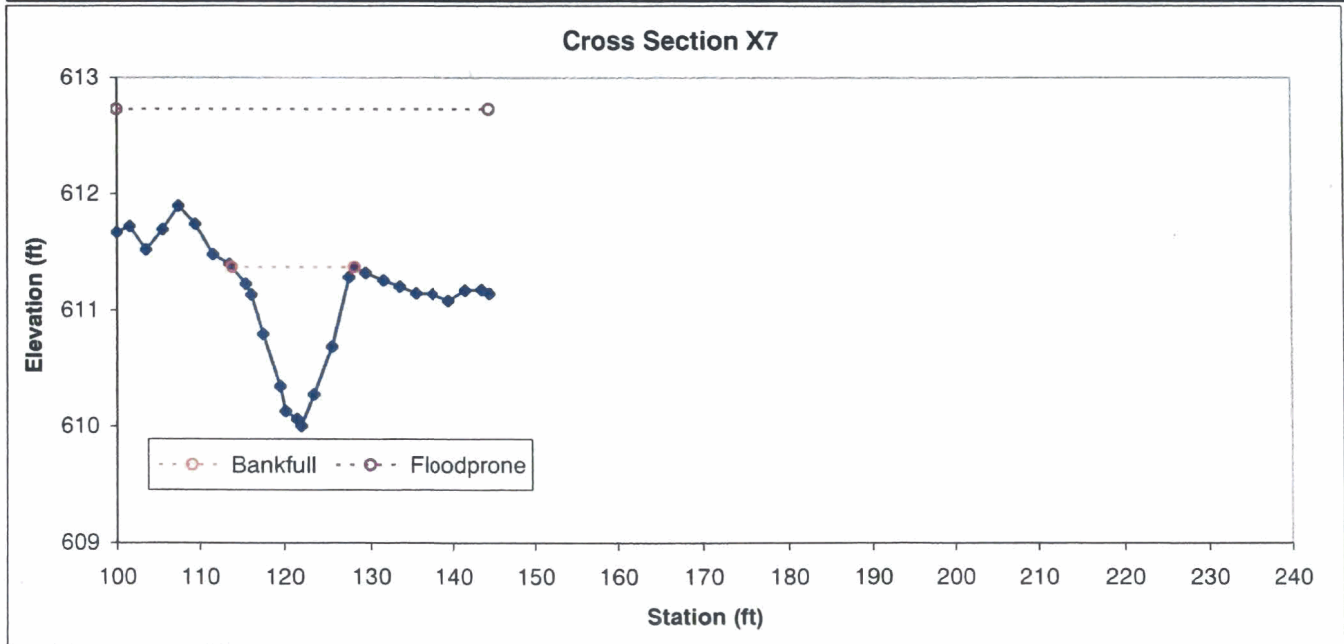


Looking at the Left Bank



Looking at the Right Bank

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle		9.9	14.35	0.69	1.36	20.72	1	3.1	611.37	611.37



Permanent Cross Section X8
 (As-Built Data - collected Mar. 2006)

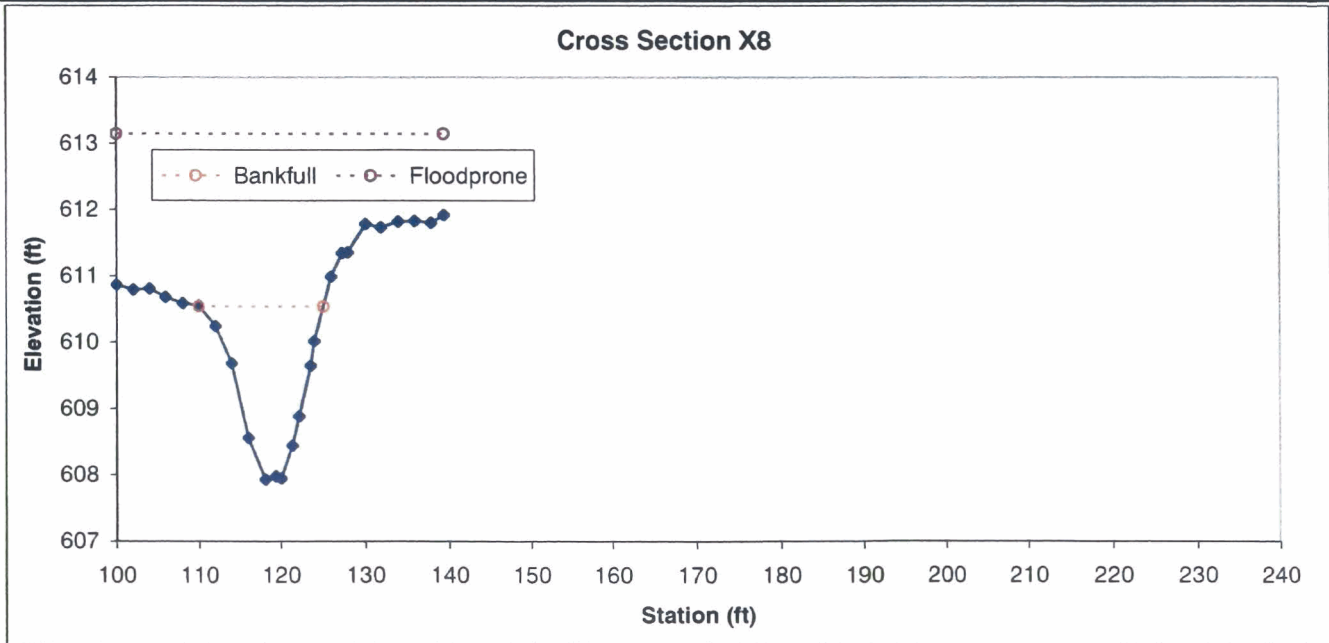


Looking at the Left Bank

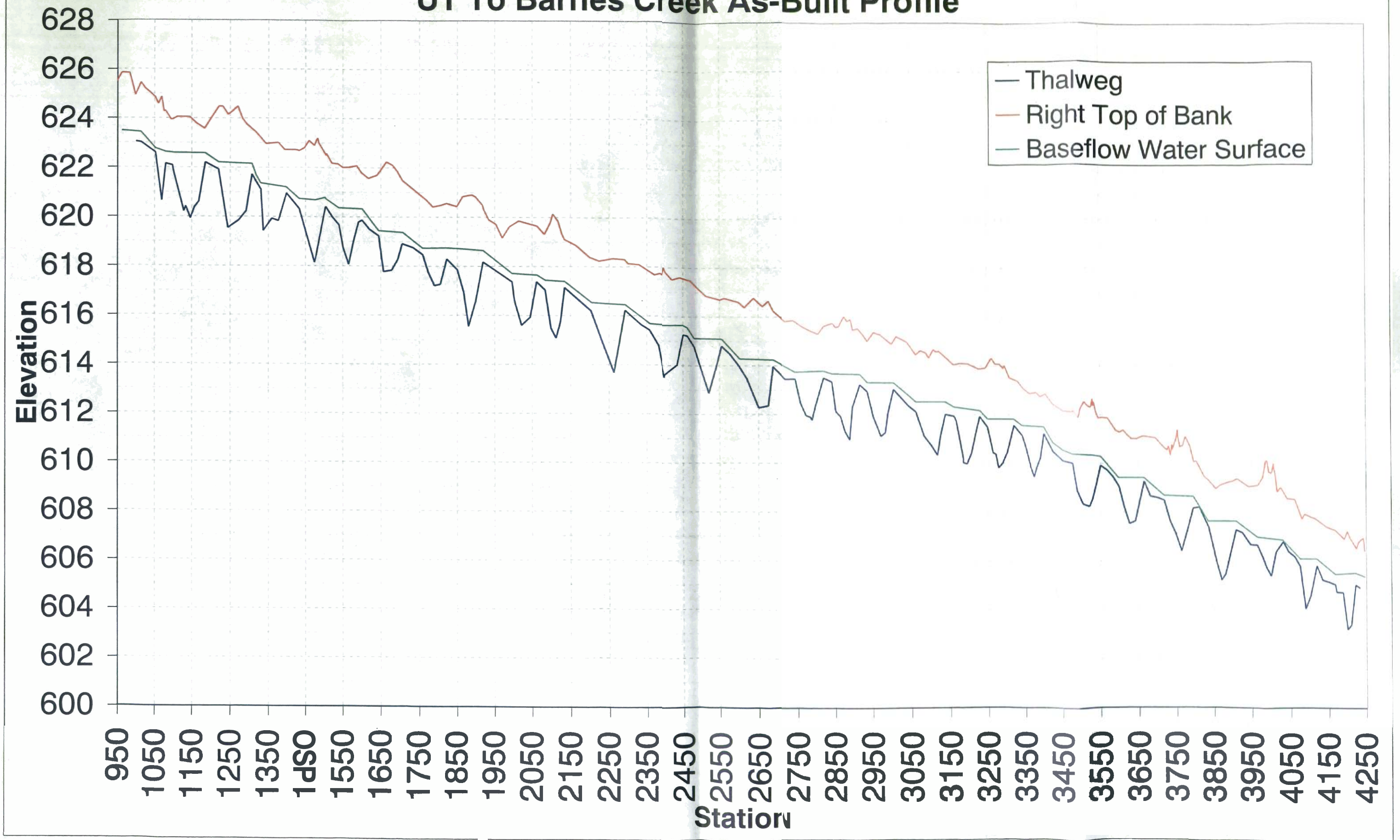


Looking at the Right Bank

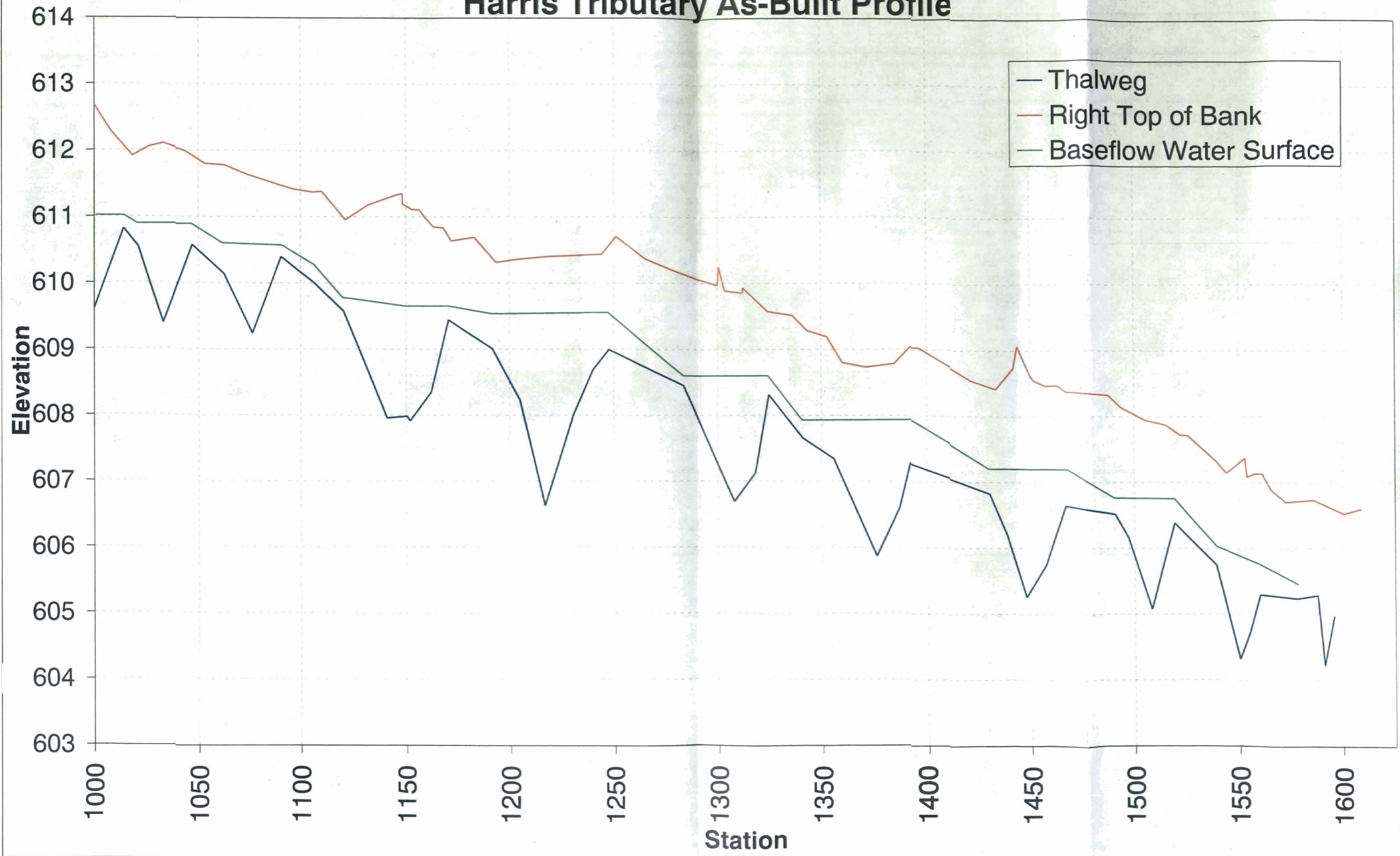
Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		21.1	15.05	1.4	2.61	10.74	1	2.6	610.54	610.55



UT To Barnes Creek As-Built Profile



Harris Tributary As-Built Profile



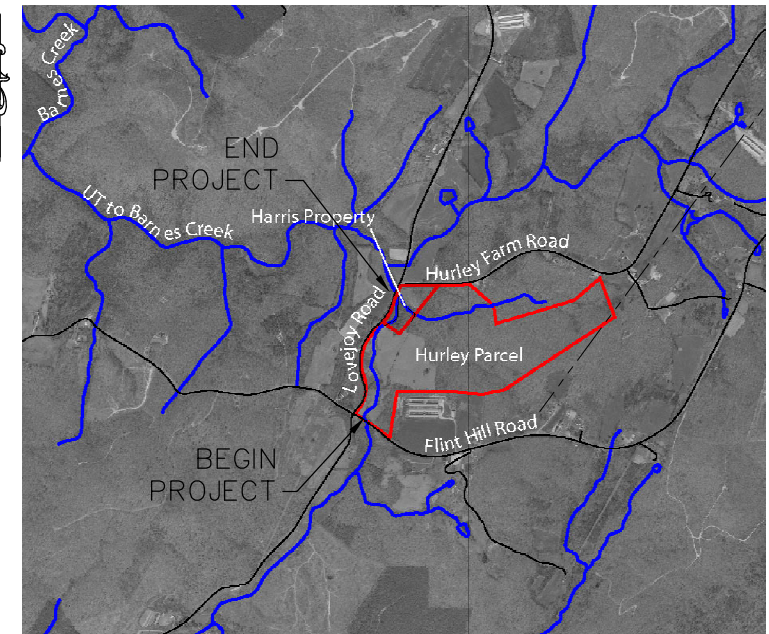
APPENDIX C
AS-BUILT PLAN SHEETS

UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION PROJECT

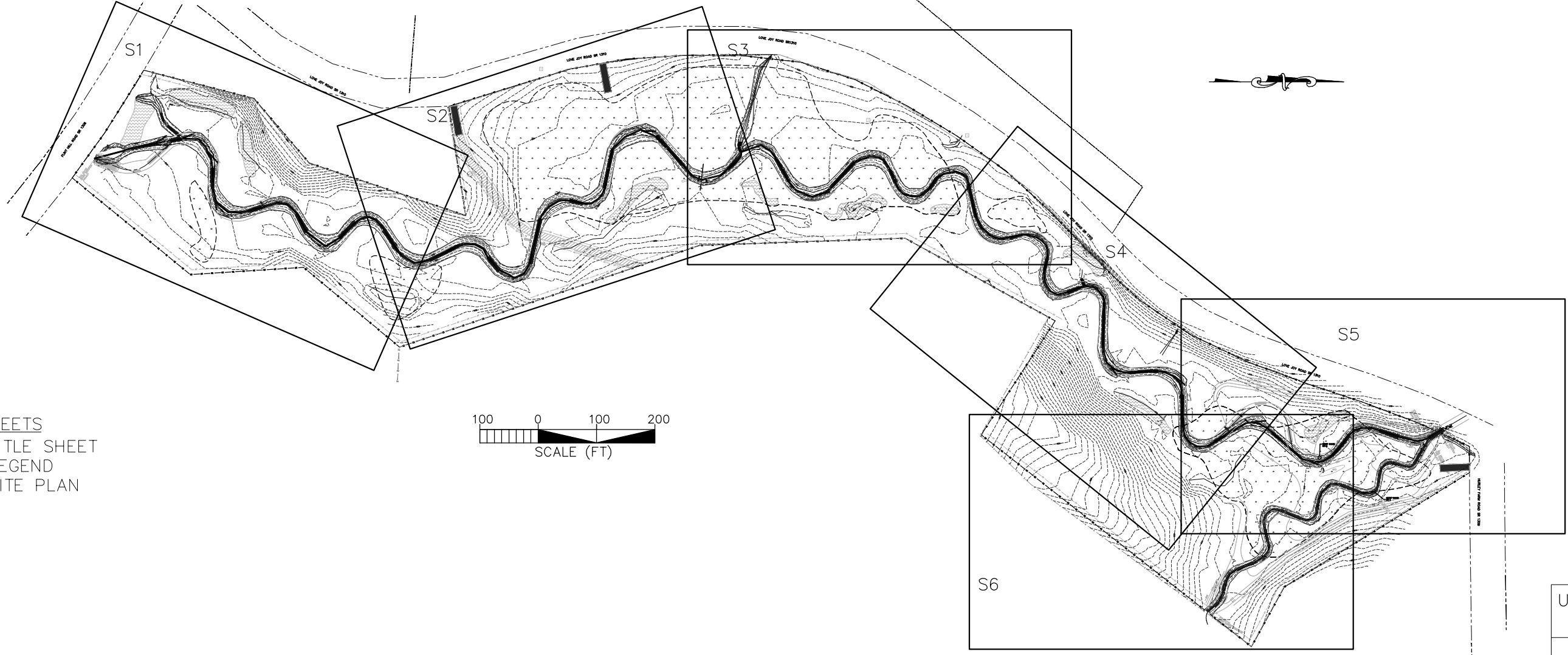
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.



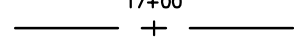
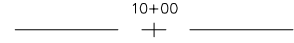

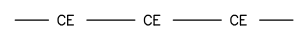




INDEX OF SHEETS










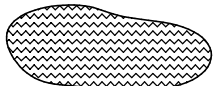
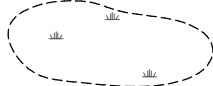


T1	TITLE SHEET
T2	LEGEND
S1-S6	SITE PLAN






UT TO BARNES CREEK
RESTORATION

TITLE SHEET
AS-BUILT PLANS

-  17+00 AS-BUILT STREAM ALIGNMENT
-  10+00 DESIGN ALIGNMENT
-  AS-BUILT TOP OF BANK
-  CONSERVATION EASEMENT
-  NCDOT RIGHT OF WAY
-  PROPERTY LIMITS
-  AS-BUILT MAJOR CONTOURS
-  AS-BUILT MINOR CONTOURS

-  CONSTRUCTED RIFFLE
-  ROCK VANE
-  ROCK CROSS VANE
-  ROOT WAD
-  LOG VANE
-  LOG WEIR
-  COVER LOG
-  BOULDER
-  BRUSH MATTRESS
-  EPHEMERAL POOL
-  WETLAND AREA
-  CHANNEL PLUG
-  PRE-PROJECT CHANNEL LOCATION

-  GROUNDWATER MONITORING GAUGE
-  SURVEY CONTROL POINT (BCP-XXX)
-  PHOTO POINT
-  STEP POOL

UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION

LEGEND AS-BUILT PLANS

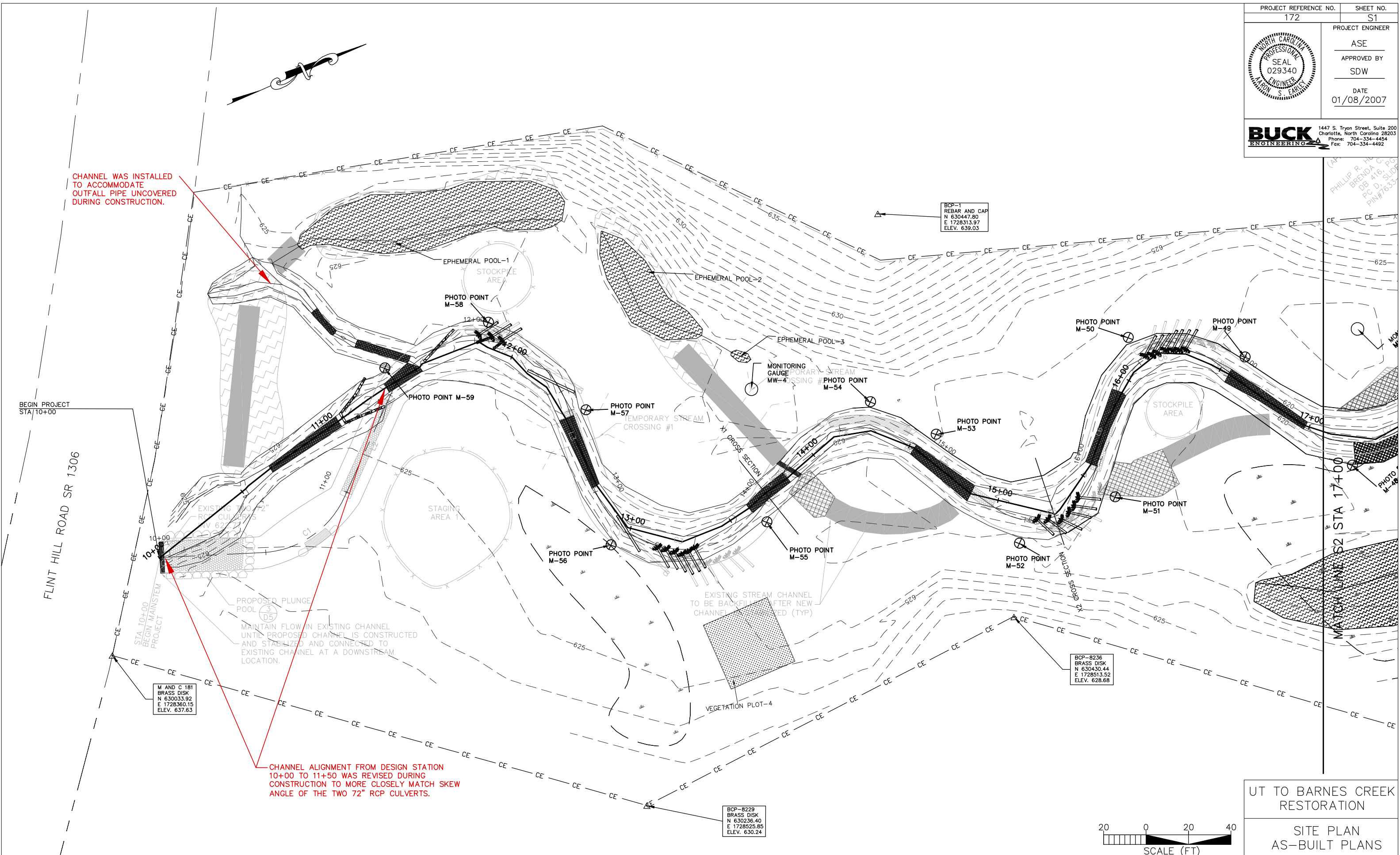
PHILLIP R. H...
BRENDA C. P...
DB 416, P...
PC D, SLID...
PIN#7633...

CHANNEL WAS INSTALLED TO ACCOMMODATE OUTFALL PIPE UNCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION.

BEGIN PROJECT STA 10+00

FLINT HILL ROAD SR 1306

STA 17+00

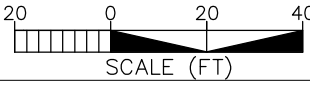


M AND C 181
BRASS DISK
N 630333.92
E 1728360.15
ELEV. 637.63

BCP-1
REBAR AND CAP
N 630447.80
E 1728313.97
ELEV. 639.03

BCP-8236
BRASS DISK
N 630430.44
E 1728513.52
ELEV. 628.68

BCP-8229
BRASS DISK
N 630236.40
E 1728525.85
ELEV. 630.24



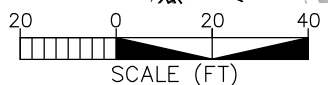
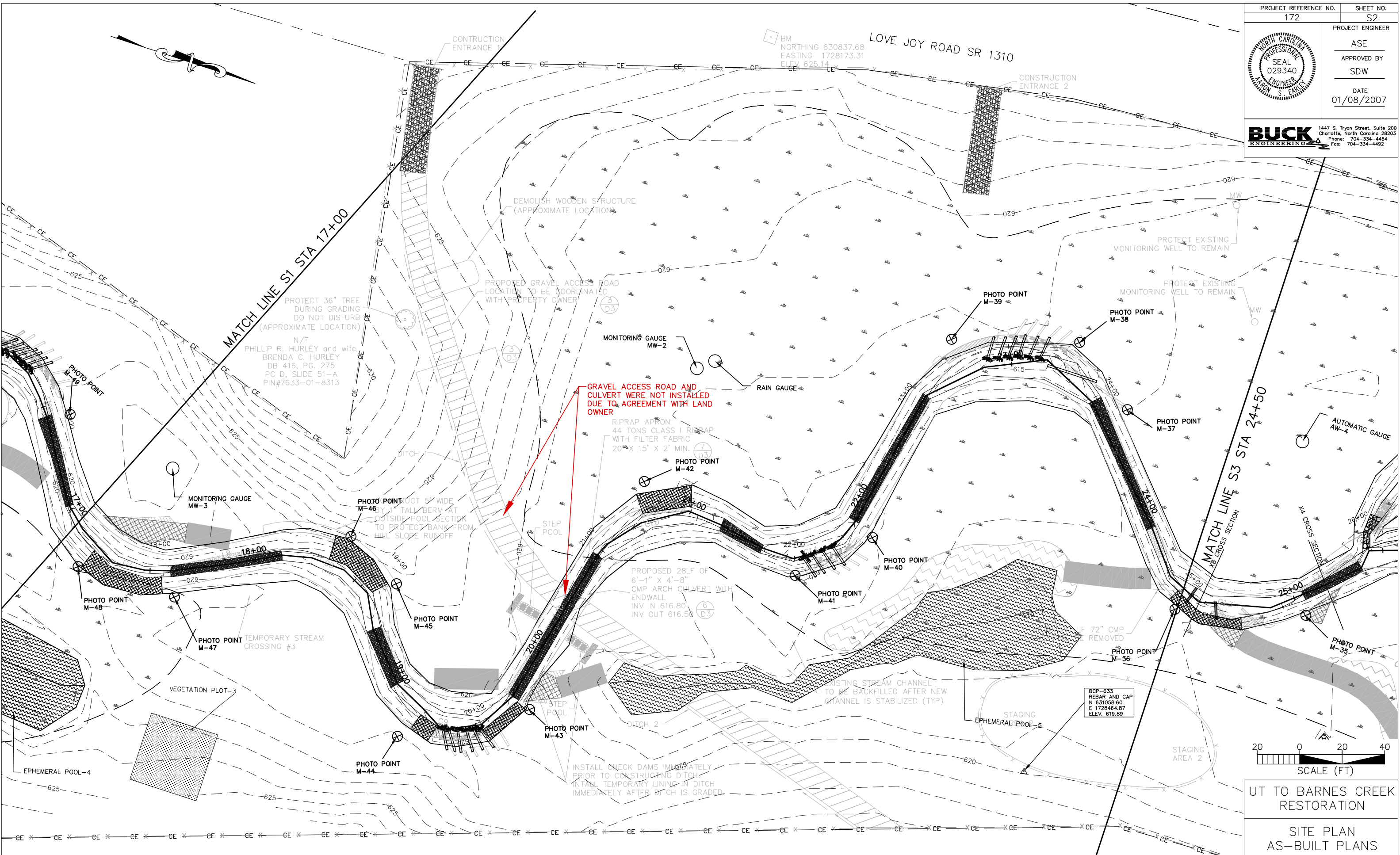
UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION

SITE PLAN AS-BUILT PLANS



PROJECT ENGINEER
ASE
APPROVED BY
SDW
DATE
01/08/2007

BUCK ENGINEERING
1447 S. Tryon Street, Suite 200
Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
Phone: 704-334-4454
Fax: 704-334-4492



UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION

SITE PLAN
AS-BUILT PLANS

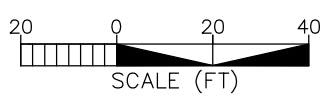
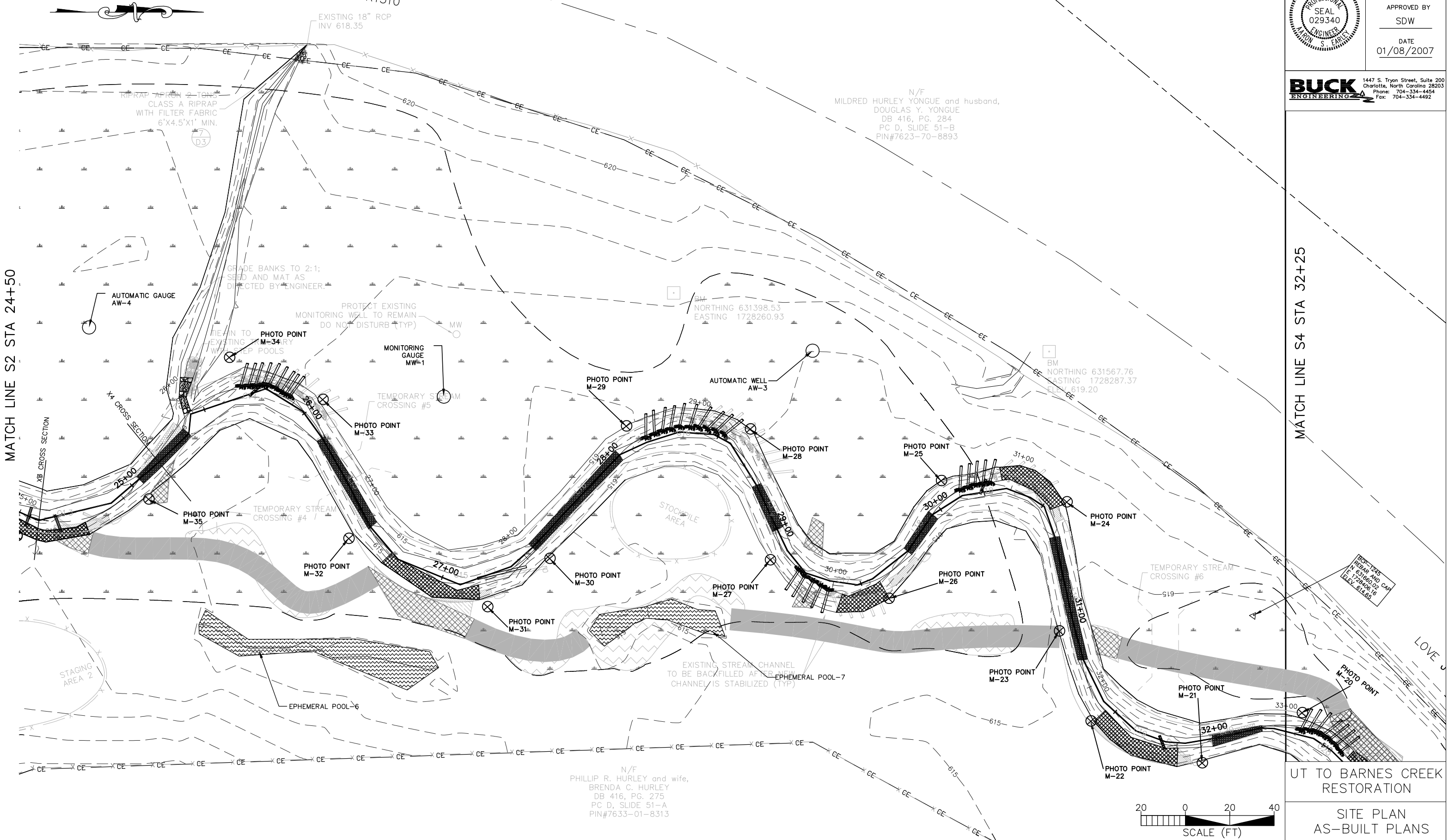
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
172	S3
PROJECT ENGINEER	
ASE	
APPROVED BY	
SDW	
DATE	
01/08/2007	

BUCK ENGINEERING
 1447 S. Tryon Street, Suite 200
 Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
 Phone: 704-334-4454
 Fax: 704-334-4492

LOVE JOY ROAD SR1310

MATCH LINE S2 STA 24+50

MATCH LINE S4 STA 32+25



UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION

SITE PLAN AS-BUILT PLANS

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
172	S4
PROJECT ENGINEER	
ASE	
APPROVED BY	
SDW	
DATE	
01/08/2007	

BUCK ENGINEERING
 1447 S. Tryon Street, Suite 200
 Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
 Phone: 704-334-4454
 Fax: 704-334-4492

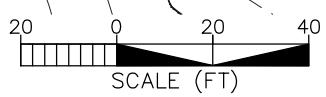
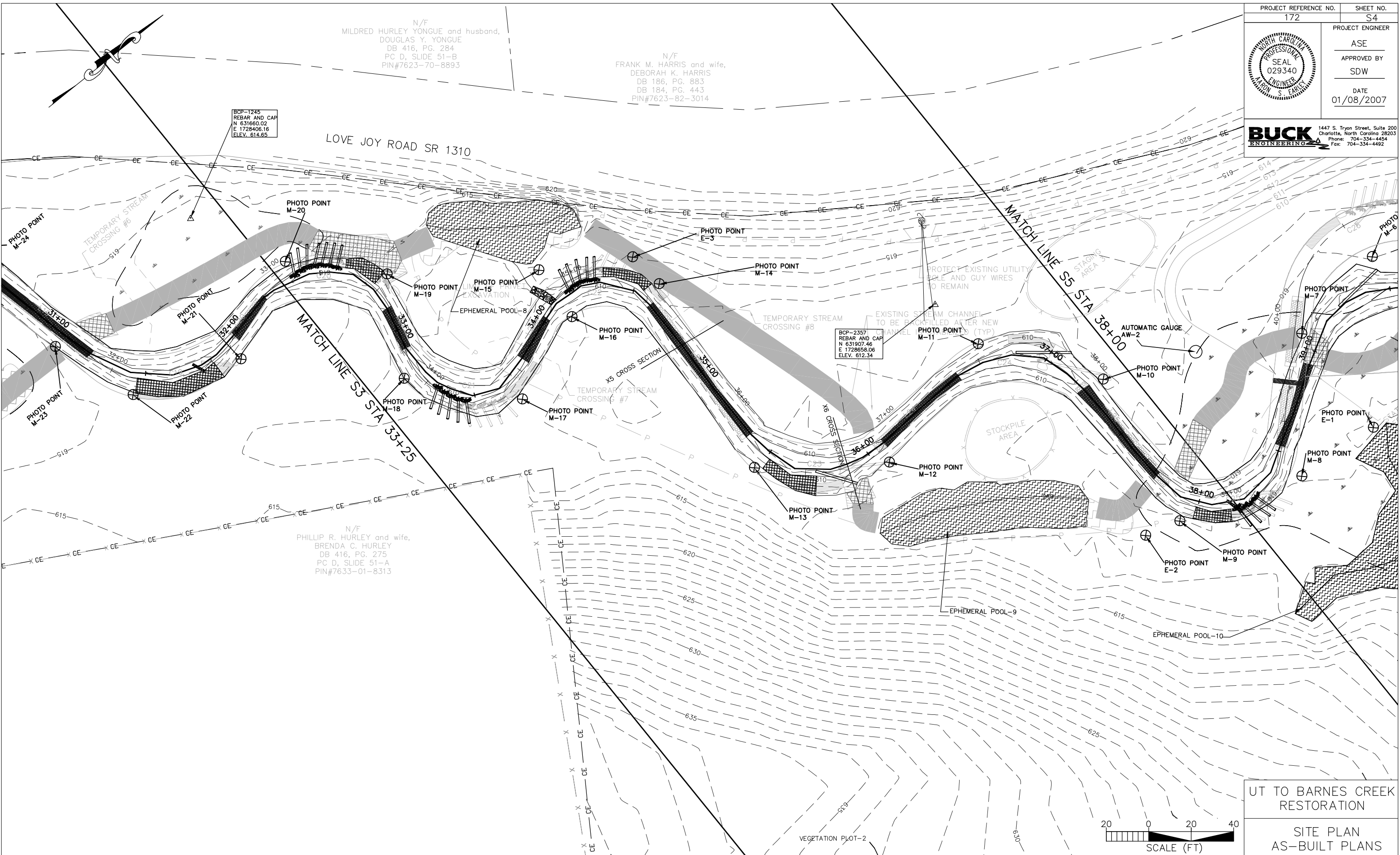
N/F
 MILDRED HURLEY and husband,
 DOUGLAS Y. YONGUE
 DB 416, PG. 284
 PC D, SLIDE 51-B
 PIN#7623-70-8893

N/F
 FRANK M. HARRIS and wife,
 DEBORAH K. HARRIS
 DB 186, PG. 883
 DB 184, PG. 443
 PIN#7623-82-3014

BCP-1245
 REBAR AND CAP
 N 631660.02
 E 1728406.16
 ELEV. 614.65

BCP-2357
 REBAR AND CAP
 N 631907.46
 E 1728658.06
 ELEV. 612.34

N/F
 PHILLIP R. HURLEY and wife,
 BRENDA C. HURLEY
 DB 416, PG. 275
 PC D, SLIDE 51-A
 PIN#7633-01-8313



UT TO BARNES CREEK RESTORATION
 SITE PLAN
 AS-BUILT PLANS

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
172	S6
PROJECT ENGINEER	
ASE	
APPROVED BY	
SDW	
DATE	
01/08/2007	

BUCK ENGINEERING
 1447 S. Tryon Street, Suite 200
 Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
 Phone: 704-334-4454
 Fax: 704-334-4492

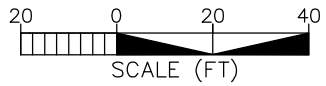


N/F
 PHILLIP R. HURLEY and wife,
 BRENDA C. HURLEY
 DB 416, PG. 275
 PC D, SLIDE 51-A
 PIN#7633-01-8313

NOTE:
 PROTECT
 BETWEEN
 TRIBUTARY
 IS DIRECT

MATCH LINE S5 STA 13+25

BCP-1657
 REBAR AND CAP
 N 632072.39
 E 1729074.98
 ELEV. 616.18



UT TO BARNES CREEK
 RESTORATION

SITE PLAN
 AS-BUILT PLANS