BROCK STREAM RESTORATION SITE Monitoring Year 4 (2012)

Jones County, North Carolina EEP Project No. 92333



Prepared for the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program



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Final Monitoring Report

December 2012

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This report follows methodologies consistent with the Content, Format and Data Requirements for EEP Monitoring Reports, Version 1.2 (11/16/06)

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SECTION I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ PROJECT ABSTRACT

Ecological Engineering, LLP (Ecological Engineering) entered into contract with the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) in October 2009 to conduct annual monitoring assessments at the Brock Site in Jones County, North Carolina. The following document depicts our findings and recommendation with regard to the Year 4 (2012) monitoring assessment.

The Brock Stream Restoration Project was implemented using methodologies consistent with Coastal Plain headwater stream and buffer restoration. The stream, an unnamed tributary (UT) to Chinquapin Branch, was restored using a modified Priority 3 level of restoration. Specifically, the project involved the excavation of a floodplain along the entire 1,850 linear-foot stream reach. Excavation was limited to the right side of the channel facing downstream due to a cemetery and other constraints occurring along the left stream bank.

Vegetation Monitoring

Monitoring Year (MY) 4 vegetation monitoring assessments were performed using Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) Level II Assessment Protocols. Four permanent plot locations were established and located during the as-built surveys. Each plot covers 100 square meters and is shaped in the form of a 10-meter by 10-meter square. The number of plots was determined by CVS software and individual locations were randomly selected based on the planned community types.

All planted areas at the Brock Site are associated with either the generation of Stream Mitigation Unit (SMU), Buffer Mitigation Unit (BMU) or Nutrient Offset Nitrogen Reduction Buffer Restoration. Based on the MY 4 findings, two of three vegetation plots met the vegetation success criteria for stream mitigation credit and two of four total vegetation plots met the success criteria for BMU or Nutrient Offset Buffer Restoration mitigation credit.

Stream Restoration Monitoring

Stream monitoring assessments were conducted using surveys and comparisons of three existing cross sections along the unnamed tributary. No problems were noted. Bankfull dimensions differed only minimally from last year's results; however, no erosion, entrenchment or incision was observed. Based on the data collected and visual observations, the Brock Site is functioning similar to that of a Coastal Plain headwater stream system.

A bankfull event has been measured each of the past four years of monitoring, thus exceeding the minimum success criteria established for hydrology.

Monitoring efforts will continue in 2013.

SECTION II. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Project Objectives

According to EEP (2010), the project specific goals at the Brock Site needed to achieve desired ecological function include:

- Improvement of water quality by limiting bank erosion;
- Enhance 1,850 linear feet of stable stream channel (Stream Enhancement category II);
- Restoration of 6.2 acres of riparian buffer along the project reach (4.23 acres associated with the 50-foot buffer and 1.97 acres associated with the buffer beyond 50 feet);
- Improvement of aquatic and terrestrial habitat within the UT to Big Chinquapin Branch; and,
- The 40-foot wide floodplain bench will dissipate the flow and maintain channel stability during moderate to high discharge events.

The Project Site is located in Jones County and surrounded by areas of intense agricultural land use (Figure 1). As part of project implementation, the riparian buffer was reforested along the restored floodplain. This buffer restoration reconnects existing forested buffers along Big Chinquapin Branch and provides a wooded, although very narrow, corridor for wildlife. The buffer also intercepts overland flow from agricultural fields on the Brock property (EEP, 2006). In addition, EEP (2006) states that buffer reforestation at this site will reduce the input of nutrients from the fields to the waters downstream of the unnamed tributary to Big Chinquapin Branch, designated as nutrient sensitive waters by the NC Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ). A project asset map is depicted in Figure 2.

B. Project Structure, Restoration Type and Approach

The watershed encompassing the Project Site is located in the eastern portion of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Slopes are generally less than four percent. Elevations on the Brock Site range from approximately 39 to 52 feet above mean sea level. The soil survey for Jones County (Barnhill, 1981) indicates that the area is underlain by Goldsboro loamy sand, Grifton fine sandy loam, Lynchburg fine sandy loam, Muckalee loam, and Norfolk loamy sand (EEP, 2006).

The watershed is a mixture of forested lands, agricultural row crops, two-lane roadways, farm roads, cemeteries, minor culverts, and a few single-family homes. Agricultural drainage features, including ditches and drain tiles, have been constructed and maintained on the Brock and neighboring properties. The Brock Site and adjacent properties are utilized primarily for agricultural purposes (EEP, 2006).

According to EEP (2010), the project reach was designed using Stream Enhancement Level II methodologies. Prior to restoration, the UT to Big Chinquapin Branch was incised and could not easily access its floodplain. Pre-restoration existing shear stress and stream power were compared with the design in order to evaluate aggradation and degradation. The state of the channel before restoration was shown to be capable of handling the system's flow and sediment supply. Buffer reforestation was conducted along the restoration reaches extending beyond 50 feet on either side of the channel to the limits of the conservation easement. The planting plan was based on the hydrology of the site, the surrounding vegetative communities, and available supply of native species. The plan is modeled after mature, unaltered systems as outlined in the *Natural Communities of North Carolina* (Schafale and Weakley, 1990). The newly excavated floodplain was

planted with a Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest community. Remaining areas outside the floodplain, excluding a small cemetery along the left bank, were planted as a Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest Coastal Plain Subtype (EEP, 2010).

The US Army Corps of Engineers and NC Division of Water Quality (USACE, 2005) released a draft mitigation guidance document related to stream restoration in the outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina in 2005. This guidance, developed in cooperation with NCDWQ, addresses mitigation credits for headwater streams. Many natural headwater streams and wetlands in the Coastal Plain were historically channelized for agricultural purposes. A number of these channels, including the UT associated with the Brock Site, are eroding and lack functionality and habitat. While many of these areas would benefit from restoration, traditional natural channel design with pattern and profile has been determined to be inappropriate for all coastal headwater streams. The driving factor behind this guidance is that it is difficult to discern the original condition of these first order channels: whether they were historically intermittent streams or headwater wetlands. Emphasis is now being placed on restoring habitat and floodplain functionality to these types of channels. The Brock Site is one of the pioneer EEP projects utilizing these updated guidelines. As a result, traditional yearly monitoring activities have been revised to better address this type of restoration.

The health of a watershed is dependent on the quality of the headwater system(s), individual tributaries, and major channels. High quality tributaries with vegetated buffers filter contaminants, maintain moderate water temperatures, provide high quality aquatic and terrestrial habitat and regulate flows downstream. Big Chinquapin Branch is a major tributary to the Trent River, and both water bodies are nutrient sensitive (NCDWQ, 1998). In addition, Big Chinquapin Branch is managed by a Drainage District. Agricultural land use practices have narrowed or removed many natural, vegetated buffers along streams within the Trent River watershed as well as draining and converting non-riverine wet hardwood forests to cropland (EEP, 2006).

According to EEP (2006), this restoration will enhance functional elements of the unnamed tributary. The Brock Restoration Plan outlines the restoration of the UT to Chinquapin Branch and the reforestation of the associated riparian buffer. This involves the creation of a stable channel, riverine floodplain, and associated riparian buffer. Priority 3 stream restoration was implemented on the unnamed tributary. This involved reconnecting the stream channel to its floodplain, allowing for periodic overbank flooding. To reduce construction costs and avoid disturbing the cemetery, a bankfull bench was excavated along east side of the existing channel. Water quality functions will be improved due to the creation of more storage for floodwaters and increased filtering of pollutants. Wetlands are expected to form within portions of the newly created bankfull bench, especially in the downstream section of the project where backwater from Chinquapin Branch will affect the stream. Barring water quality issues outside of the Brock Site, the restoration should improve aquatic species diversity and abundance in the stream channel. The restoration of riparian buffers with hardwood species will also improve wildlife habitat on the property. These measures will improve the physical, chemical, and biological components of the unnamed tributary and the Brock property, as well as Big Chinquapin Branch and other downstream waters (EEP, 2006).

C. Location and Setting

The Project Site is situated in Jones County, approximately 12 miles southeast of Kinston and eight miles west-northwest of Trenton (Figure 1) along a UT to Big Chinquapin Branch. Its watershed is part of the Coastal Plain physiographic province, covering approximately 315 acres.

The following directions are provided for accessing the Brock Project Site:

- From US 70 in Kinston, Proceed east on NC 58 approximately 12 miles.
- Turn left onto gravel farm road approximately one-third mile after passing the intersection with the second loop of Pine Street on the left.
- Proceed approximately 800 feet along gravel farm road.
- Project Site is located to the immediate east (right side) of road.

D. History and Background

The Project Site is undergoing its fourth formal year of monitoring. The following exhibit tables depict the components for restoration, project activity and reporting, contact information for all individuals responsible for implementation and project background information.

Exhibit Table I. Project Restoration Components Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)										
Project Segment Reach ID	or	Existing Feet	Type	Approach	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Units	Stationing		Comment	
Reach 1 – UT to Big Chinguapin Branch 1,850		1,850	EII	P3	1.5:1	1,233	0+00 - 28+50.16			
Nutrient Offset Nitrogen Reducti Credit (>50' from of Bank)		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	149.27 lbs/year	n/a		Calculated by 77.57N lbs/ac/yr x 1.97 acres	
Neuse Buffer (<5 from Top of Bank		n/a	R	n/a	1:1	4.23	n/a			
Nutrient Offset B (>50' from Top of		n/a	R	n/a	1:1	1.97	n/a			
Mitigation Un	nit Sum	mation	5							
Stream (If) Riparian Wetland (ac)			iparian nd (ac)	Total Wetland (ac)	Bu	Buffer (ac)		Nutrient Offset Nitrogen Reduction Credit		
1,233							6.20*		9.27 lbs/yr for 30 years	
	EII = Enhancement II R = Restoration P3 = Priority Level III Source: EEP, 2010 Nutrient Offset calculations are per NCDWQ recommendation. Source: EEP, 2010									

Exhibit Table II. Project Activity and Reporting History Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)								
Activity or Report	Data Collection Complete	Actual Completion or Delivery						
Restoration Plan	May 2006	May 2006						
Final Design (90%)	n/a	April 2008						
Construction	n/a	June 2009						
Temporary S&E Mix Applied	n/a	June 2009						
Permanent Seed Mix Applied	n/a	June 2009						
Bare Root Seedling Installation	n/a	Unknown						
Mitigation Plan/ As-Built (Year 0 Monitoring- baseline)	n/a	August 2010						
Year 1 Monitoring	December 2009	January 2011						
Planting required to meet original construction specification	n/a	February 2010						
Year 2 Monitoring	July 2010	January 2011						
Year 3 Monitoring	August 2011	September 2011						
Year 4 Monitoring	August 2012	December 2012						
Year 5 Monitoring								

Source: EEP, 2010

Ex	hibit Table III. Project Contact Table
	Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)
Designer	Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
	801 Jones Franklin Road
	Suite 300
	Raleigh, NC 27606
Primary Project Design POC	Nathan Jean (919) 865-7387
Construction Contractor	Shamrock Environmental Corporation
	6106 Corporate Park Drive
	Browns Summit, NC 27214
Construction Contractor POC	Unknown
Planting Contractor	Natives
	550 E. Westinghouse Blvd.
	Charlotte, NC 28273
Planting Contractor POC	Gregory Antemann (336) 375-1989
Seeding Contractor	Seal Brothers Contracting
	P.O Box 86
	Dobson, NC 27017
Planting Contractor POC	Mari Seal (336) 786-2263
Seed Mix Source	Unknown
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Natives
	550 E. Westinghouse Blvd.
	Charlotte, NC 28273
	(704) 527-1177
Monitoring Performer	Ecological Engineering, LLP
-	1151 SE Cary Parkway, Suite 101
	Cary, NC 27518
Stream Monitoring POC	G. Lane Sauls Jr. (919) 557-0929
Vegetation Monitoring POC	G. Lane Sauls Jr. (919) 557-0929

Source: EEP, 2010

Exhibit Table IV. Project Bac Brock Site (EEP Project No	•
Project County	Jones County
Drainage Area	315 acres (0.5 sq. miles) – Unnamed Tributary
Impervious Cover Estimate	Less than 5%
Stream Order	1 – Unnamed Tributary
Physiographic Region	Coastal Plain
Ecoregion (Griffith and Omernik)	Carolina Flatwoods
Rosgen Classification of As-built	E5
Cowardin Classification	n/a
Dominant Soil Types	Goldsboro loamy sand, Grifton fine sandy loam, Lynchburg fine sandy loam, Muckalee loam and Norfolk loamy sand
Reference Site ID	Unknown/ Not Applicable
USGS HUC for Project and Reference	03020204010060
NCDWQ Sub-basin for Project and Reference	03-04-11
Any Portion of any project segment 303d listed?	No
Any portion of any project segment upstream of a 303d listed segment.	No
Reason for 303d listing or stressor	Not Applicable
Percent of project easement fenced	0%

Source: EEP, 2010

E. Monitoring Plan View

The Monitoring Plan View drawings associated with the project are provided as part of Figure 3.

SECTION III. PROJECT CONDITION AND MONITORING RESULTS

As previously mentioned, monitoring activities at the Brock Site are tailored to assessing Coastal Plain headwater stream systems and their corresponding buffers. Ecological Engineering conducted vegetation assessments and stream assessments as part of yearly monitoring requirements.

A. Vegetation Assessment

Four 100 meter² vegetation plots were monitored using Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) protocol Level II assessments. The remaining portions of the Project Site were visually assessed.

1. <u>Stem Counts</u>

Stem counts were conducted within four strategically placed 10 meter by 10 meter plots. The plots were located based on a representative sample of the entire area of disturbance. They are scattered throughout the Project Site in order to cover the majority of the habitat variations. Vegetation Plots #1, #2 and #4 are related to stream and buffer mitigation credit and occur within the 50-foot buffer of the channel. Vegetation Plot #3 is outside of the 50-foot zone and falls under either buffer mitigation credit or Nutrient Offset Nitrogen Reduction credit. The success criteria for stream mitigation credit (Vegetation Plots #1, #2 and #4) is a minimum of 320 stems per acre after three years and 260 stems per acre after five years. The success criteria for buffer mitigation and Nutrient Offset Nitrogen Reduction credits however, is a minimum of 320 planted, hardwood, native stems per acre after five years.

Planted stem count viability slightly decreased from 2011 to 2012. Based on our data, the approximate mean for planted stems per acre in 2012 was 465 versus 505 in 2011. The decrease was most evident in Vegetation Plots #1 and #2. Reasons for mortality were not obvious. The chart below provides a summary of the MY 4 counts.

Vegetation Plot No.	Total Stem Count/ Acre (SMU Credit)	Planted Stem Count/ Acre	Planted, Hardwood Stem Count/ Acre (BMU or Nutrient Offset N Credit)
1	2,347	890	890
2	242	242	242
3	n/a	283	283
4	971	445	526

Vegetation Plots #1 and #4 met the success criteria required for buffer mitigation or Nutrient Offset Nitrogen credit, as well as the success criteria for stream mitigation credit. Vegetation Plots #2 and #3 failed to meet the criteria for buffer mitigation or Nutrient Offset Nitrogen credit. Vegetation Plot #2 also failed to meet the criteria for stream mitigation credit. A complete breakdown of this information is provided in Appendix A along with photographs of each vegetation plot taken during the assessment.

2. <u>Vegetative Problem Areas</u>

Vegetative problem areas are defined as those areas either lacking vegetation or containing exotic vegetation and are generally categorized within the following categories: Bare Bank, Bare Bench, Bare Floodplain or Invasive Population. Based on the monitoring site assessment, vegetation problem areas currently exist within the Project Site from a stem count basis. Visual assessments however, did not reveal any previous areas void of vegetation. The majority of the bare floodplain areas that were observed during 2009 filled in with vegetation prior to the MY 2 assessment and have remained consistent through MY 3 and MY 4.

During the early summer of 2012, both vegetation and boundary signage was partially destroyed along the eastern portion of the easement adjacent to the agricultural field. This destruction was caused by the mowing of an approximately 15-foot corridor immediately inside the easement area adjacent to the reach. Many of the trees throughout this area were severely impacted. Recent visits to the Project Site have not revealed any additional mowing or maintenance activities. Vegetation problem areas are summarized in Appendix A - Table 7 and are depicted on Figure 4.

As mentioned in last year's monitoring report, a supplemental planting was conducted during February 2010 as part of the contractor's vegetation warranty. This planting increased total stem counts throughout the project area but has failed to increase the counts above the MY 5 minimum success criteria in two of the four vegetation plots. The extent of the supplemental planting covered several areas along the eastern stream bank and riparian zone.

EEP will oversee a supplemental planting during the 2012-2013 dormancy season in the areas exhibiting low stem densities. This planting will consist of native species, consistent with those noted in the original planting plan, averaging 3.0 to 3.5 feet in height.

B. Stream Assessment

1. <u>Procedural Items</u>

Under normal circumstances, stream monitoring includes collection of morphometric criteria, specifically dimension and profile measurements. The recommended procedures follow protocol depicted within the USACE Draft Stream Mitigation Guidelines (2003) document. The Brock Site however, offers a method of mitigation that is not consistent with these guidelines. Therefore, monitoring protocols have been updated to better address the monitoring issues at the Project Site.

Morphometric Criteria

Three cross sections were established along the unnamed tributary. These cross sections are situated at Stations 11+00, 15+00 and 23+00. Appendix B depicts the data, which provides a year-by-year comparison. Exhibit Table V provides baseline data of cross section values with regard to bankfull and dimensions. According to the data collected, the average bankfull area along the stream reach is approximately 5.9 square feet; an increase in approximately 0.2 square feet from the previous year. This can be attributed to several possible situations: (1) vegetation within the channel; (2) variable flow rates; and, (3) survey differences. Since this is a first order channel, the dimension is expected to vary based on flow rates. The data below denotes a qualitative comparison of the channel characteristics. Based on visual observations, this channel appears stable. No erosion is present. The numbers reveal differences in several of the

attributes; however, this data is only a snapshot and does not account for the ever-changing conditions of this type of channel. These cross sections will be monitored throughout the monitoring period to ensure that the channel remains stable.

	Exhibit Table V. Cross Section Comparison Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)														
Attribute	Cross Section #1 Station 11+00				Cross Section #2 Station 15+00				Cross Section #3 Station 23+00						
Monitoring Year	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bankfull area (sq. feet)	7.2	4.6	5.7	6.4		6.9	6.4	7.7	7.5		7.2	4.6	3.7	3.7	
Bankfull width (feet)	8.7	7.8	7.8	8.2		8.3	8.0	8.8	9.6		29.0	9.3	7.9	7.9	
Bankfull mean depth (feet)	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8		0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Bankfull max depth (feet)	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1		1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6		0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Width-depth ratio	10.5	13.2	10.8	10.5		9.9	10.0	10.0	12.3		82.3	18.6	17.0	16.7	
Flood prone area width (feet)	52.4	44.3	48.0	49.9		49.9	49.2	49.8	50.0		51.0	52.1	50.6	49.7	
Entrenchment ratio	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.1		6.0	6.2	5.6	5.2		1.8	5.6	6.4	6.3	
Low bank height ratio	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3		1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Hydrologic Criteria

Bankfull events during the monitoring period are being documented via a crest gage located in the vicinity of Station No. 18+65. In order to meet hydrologic success criteria, a minimum of two events must occur during the five-year monitoring period. In addition, the events must occur in separate monitoring years. The gage is being visited approximately three times per year. Based on our findings, at least one bankfull event has occurred during 2012. Approximately 8.31 inches of rain were associated with a storm event in July 2012. This information is depicted in Exhibit Table VI below. In addition, actual precipitation data from a nearby weather station is provided in Appendix C. Based on these results and the data captured during the previous years' monitoring, at least two bankfull events have been recorded during separate years at the Project Site. Therefore, the hydrologic criteria associated with stream restoration have been satisfied for the project. Rainfall monitoring will continue however, throughout the five-year monitoring period.

	Exhibit Table VI. Verification of Bankfull Events Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)										
Date of Data Collection	Date(s) of Occurrence	Method	Calculated Bankfull Elevation	Measured High Water Elevation	Photo # (if available)						
10/24/2009	Unknown	Crest gage	14 inches	35 inches	Not available						
11/13/2010	7/4/10, 9/27/10 thru 10/1/10	Crest gage	14 inches	40 inches	Not available						
7/7/2011	4/27/11 thru 4/29/11 (assumed)	Crest gage	14 inches	15 inches	Not available						
8/16/2012	7/21/12 thru 7/25/12 (assumed)	Crest gage	14 inches	30 inches	Not available						

2. <u>Stream Problem Areas</u>

No significant changes to the dimension were observed during MY 4 monitoring activities. A visual assessment of the channel was conducted throughout its length and no problem areas were noted. Although elevation changes were observed based on the data collected, the visual assessments did not locate any obvious areas of instability and/or erosion.

A visual inspection was completed during the monitoring assessment to locate and/or identify areas of inadequate performance. This inspection generally includes an assessment and mental judgment of physical conditions, including structural features. Bank condition was the only feature assessed at the Brock Site. Results of the assessment are depicted below in Exhibit Table VII.

Exhibit Table VII. Categorical Stream Feature Visual Stability Assessment									
Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333) Segment/Reach: Entire (1,850 linear feet)									
Feature									
Bank Condition	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-			

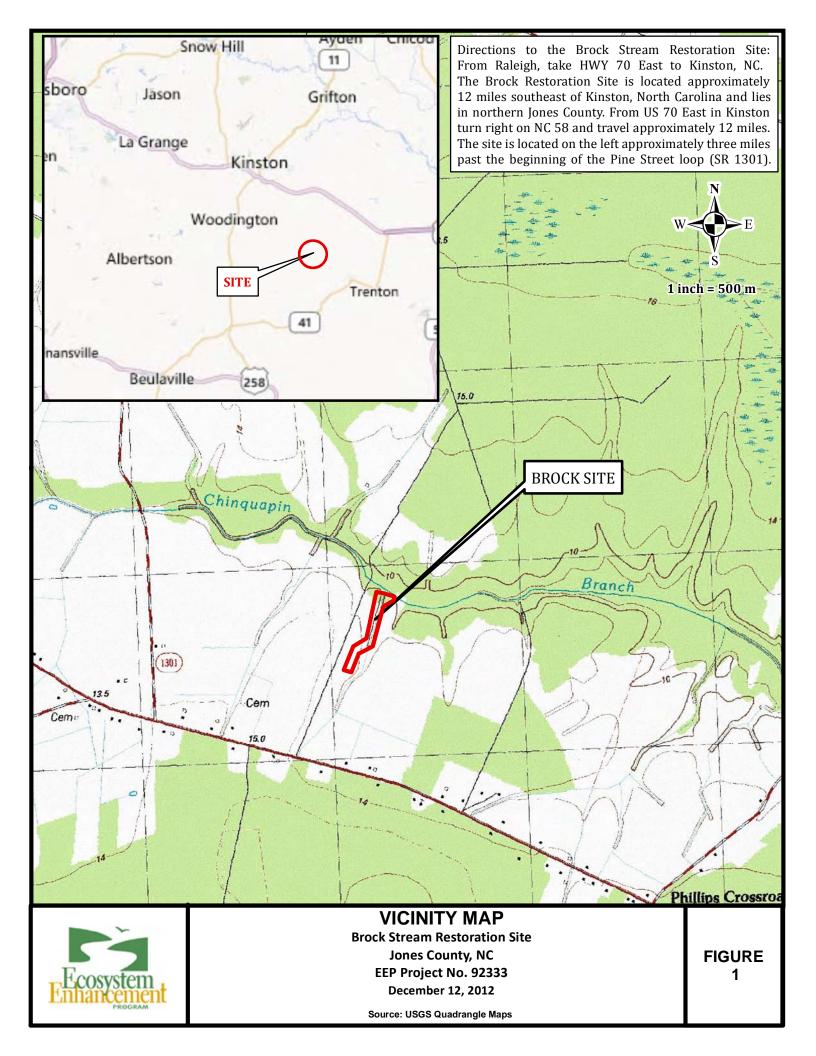
3. <u>Fixed Station Photographs</u>

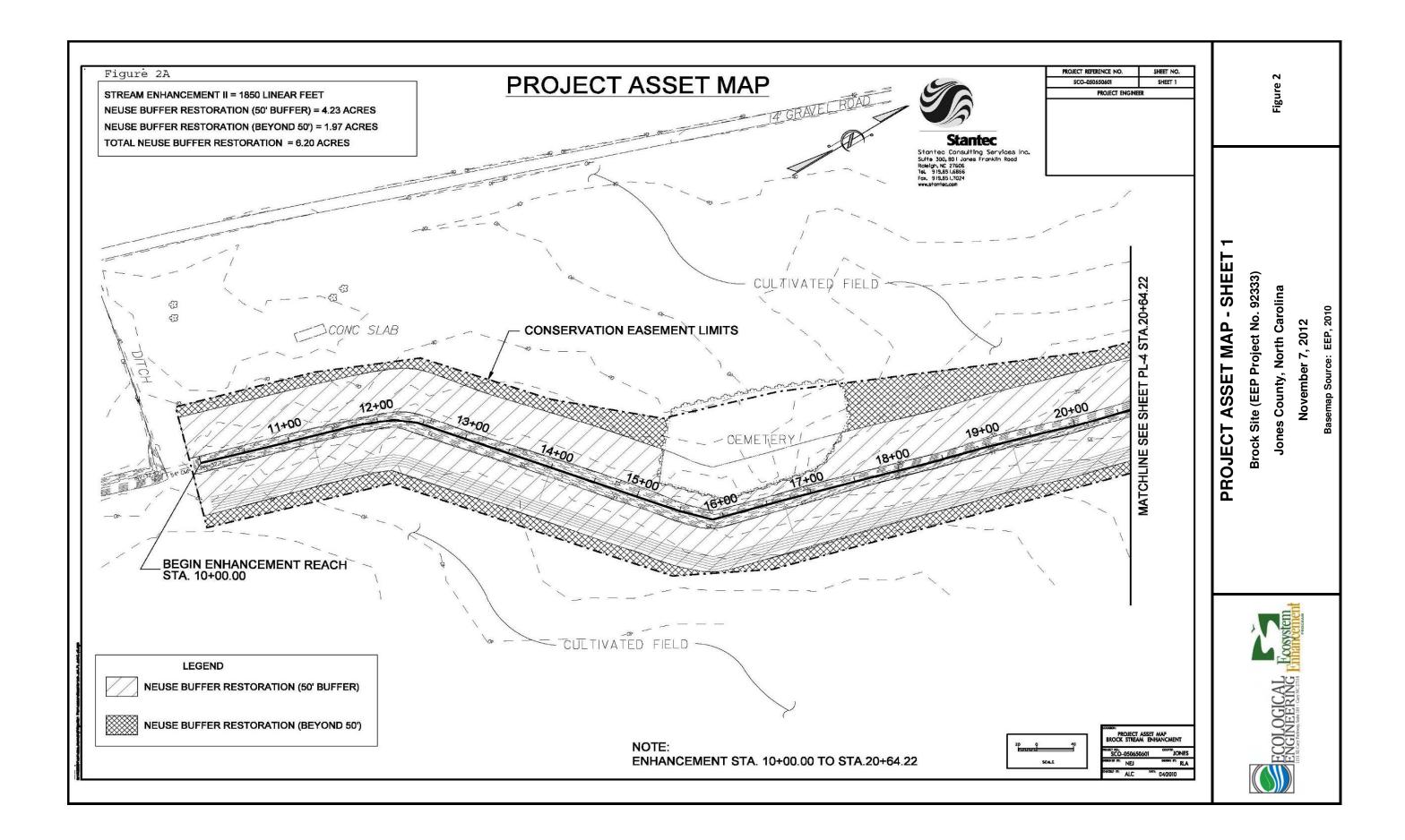
Photographic documentation was taken at 16 permanent photo stations, established during the as-built survey. The documentation ranges between views of the channel and buffer, to vegetation plots and cross sections. Appendix D provides an ongoing comparison of yearly photographs for each station.

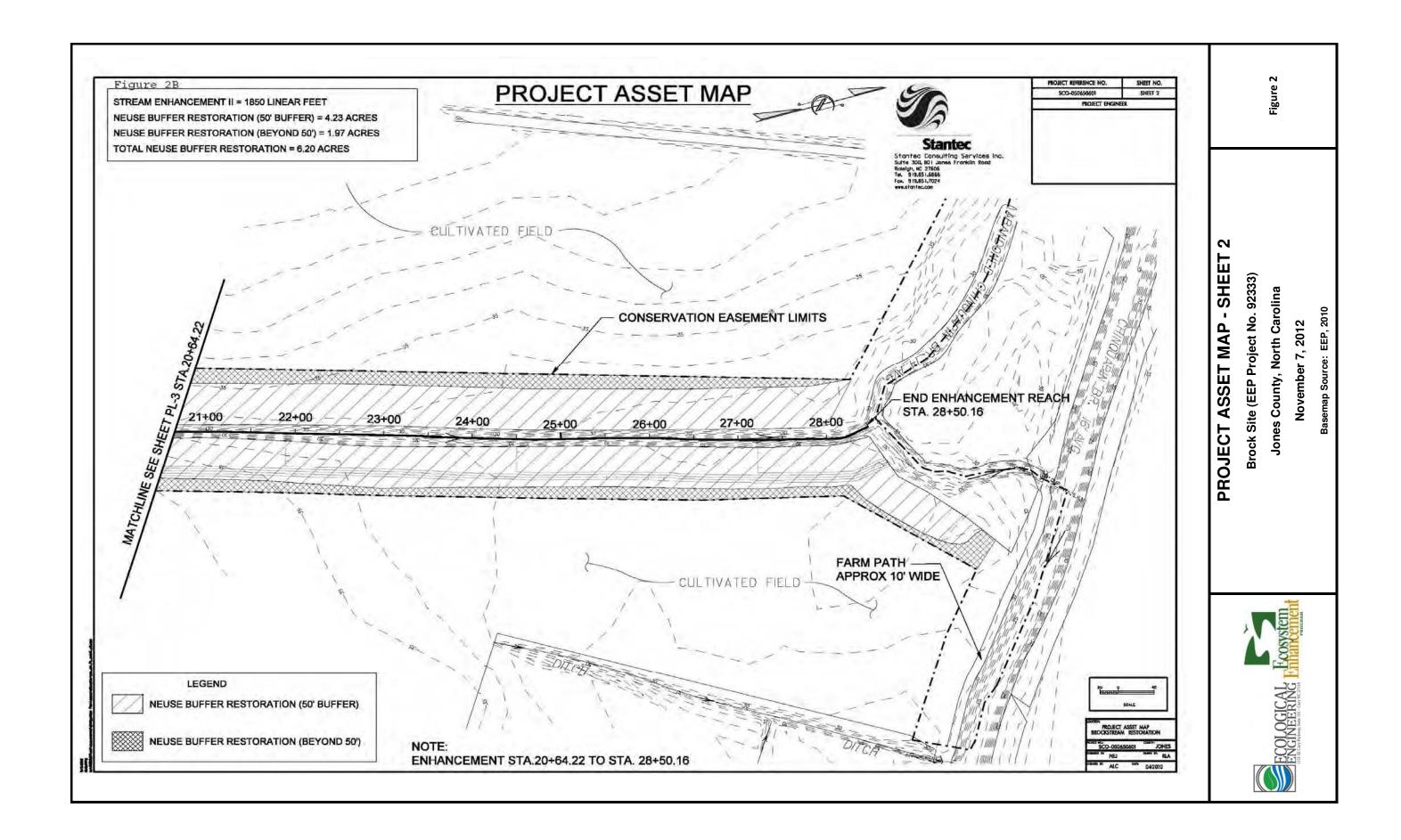
SECTION IV. Methodology Section

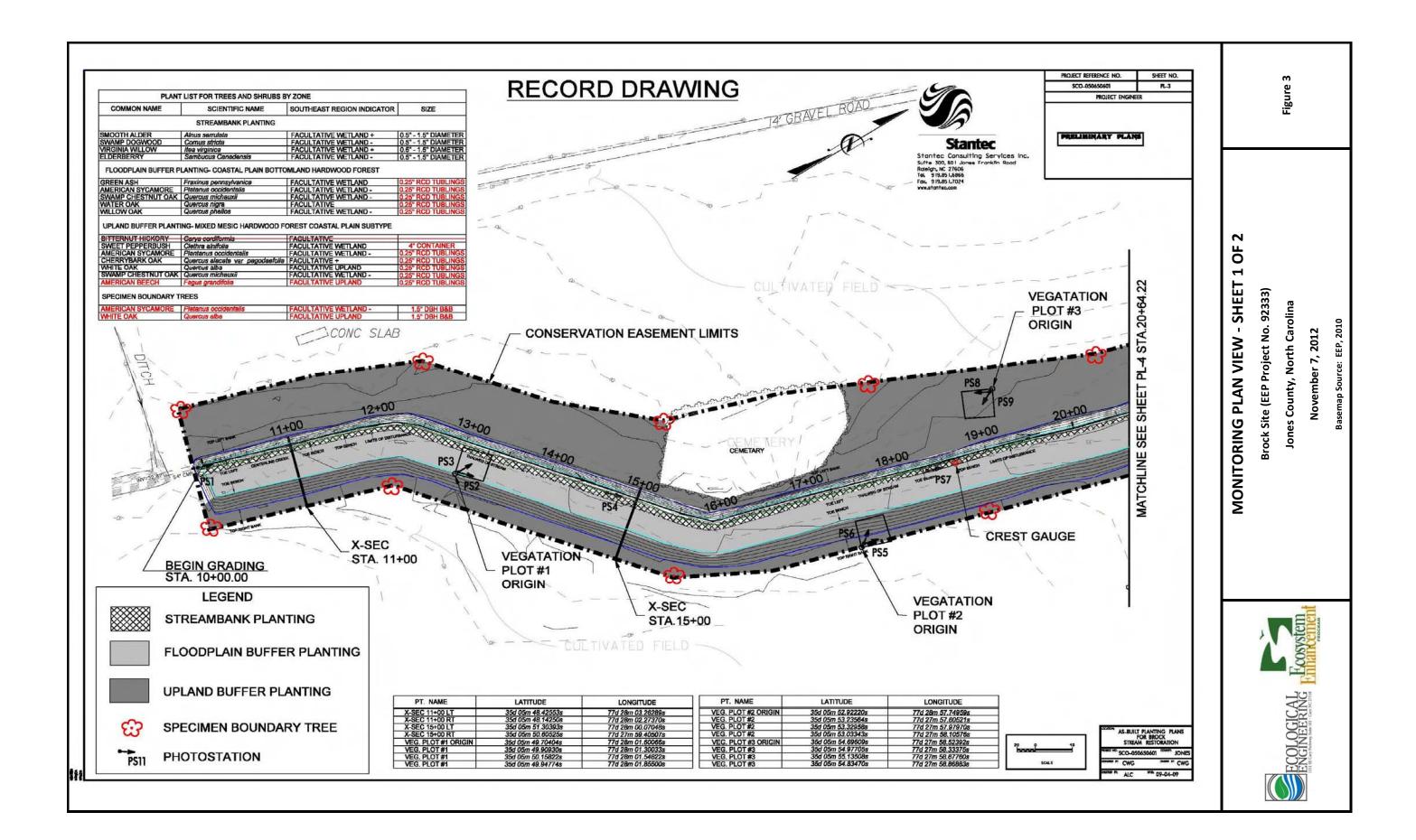
This document employs methodologies according to the post-construction monitoring plan and standard regulatory guidance and procedures documents. References are provided below.

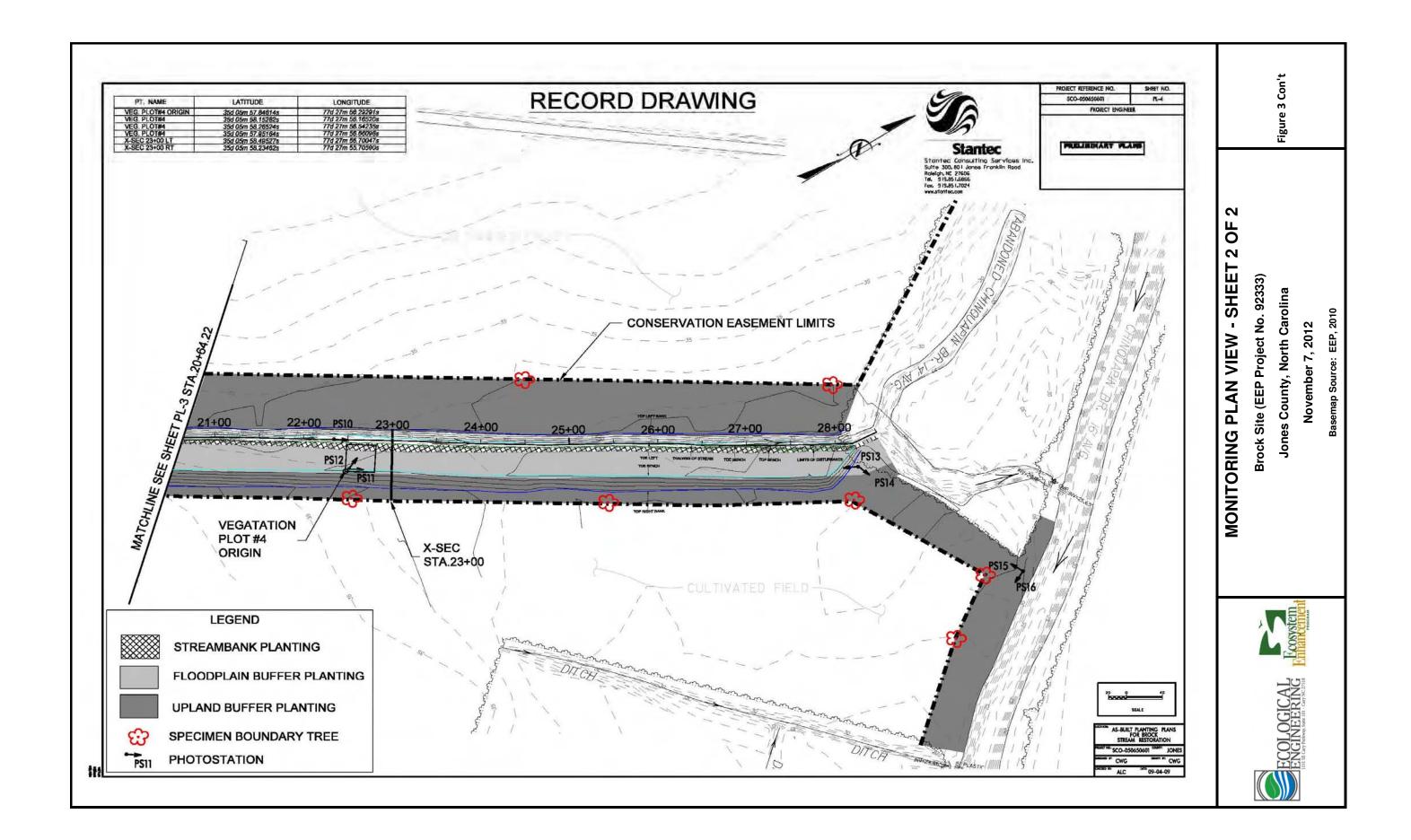
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- US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), NC Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) and NC Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ), 2003. Draft Stream Mitigation Guidelines, April 2003.
- US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2002. Level III and Level IV Ecoregions of North Carolina Map.

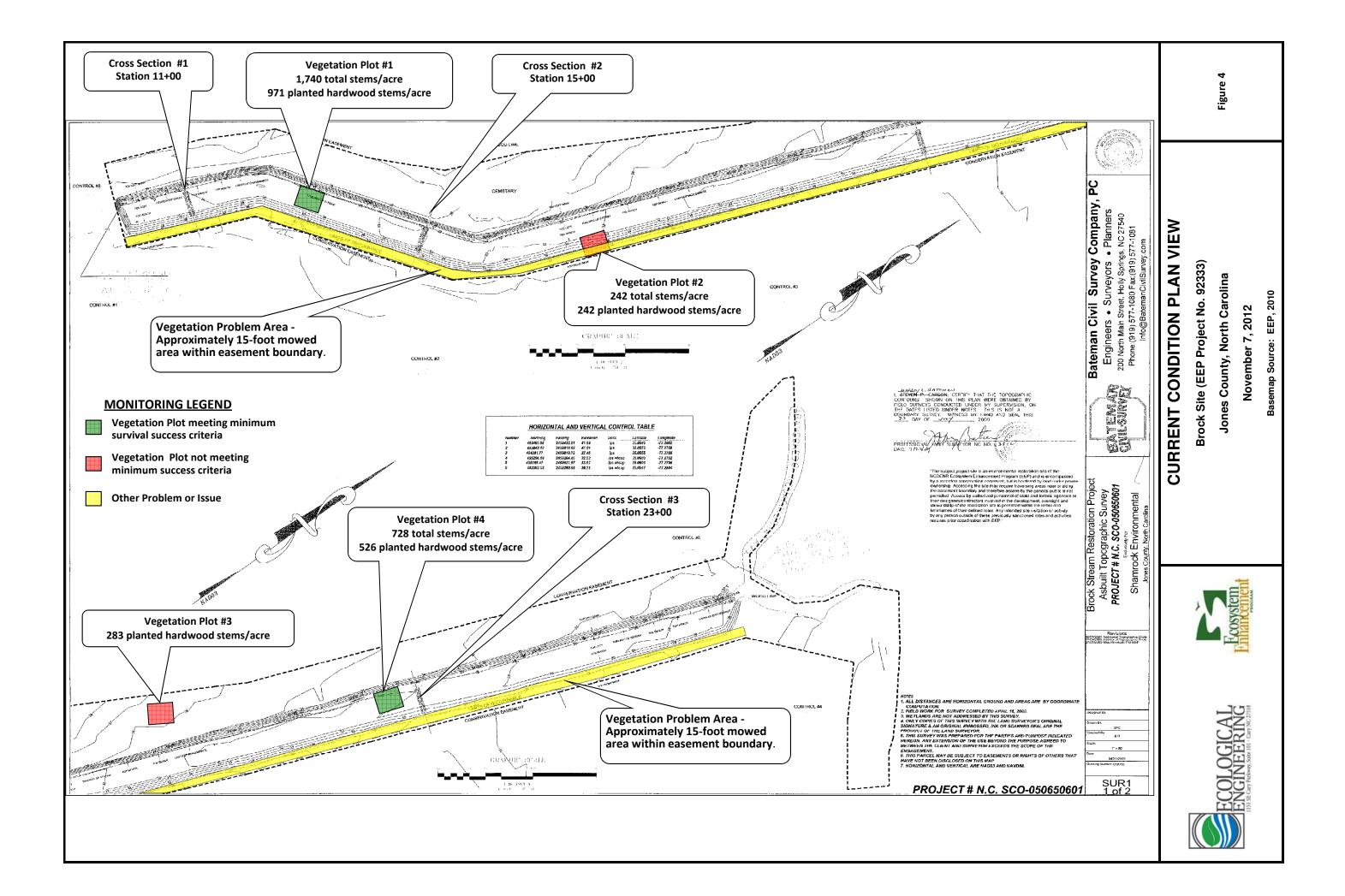












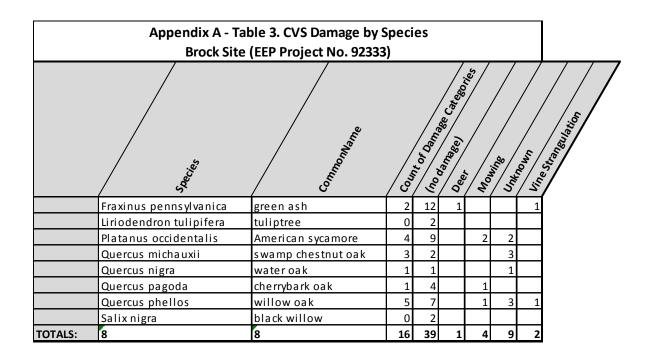
APPENDIX A

Vegetation Raw Data and Monitoring Plot Photographs

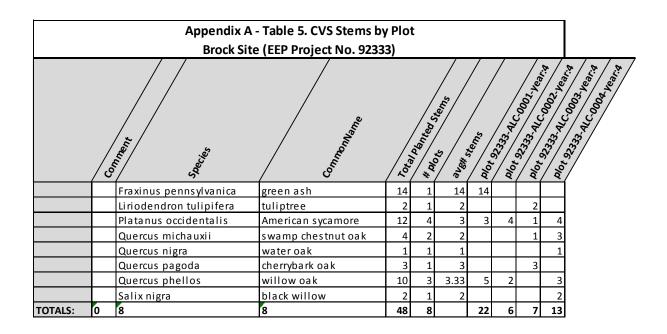
Appendix A provides a series of tables (Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) automatically generated by the Data Entry Tool designed in conjunction with the CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation Version 4.0 (Lee et. al., 2006). Tables 7 and 8 are based on visual observation during the monitoring assessment and comparison with minimum success criteria numbers, respectively. Table 9 provides year-end stem counts.

	Appendix A - Table 1. CVS Vegetation Metadata					
	Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)					
Report Prepared By	Lane Sauls					
Date Prepared	10/30/2012 10:46					
database name	EcoEng-2012-Brock Site-A.mdb					
database location	S:\Projects\50000 State\EEP 50512\50512-004 EEP Brock Site\Brock 2012 Year 4 Monitoring					
computer name	LANE					
file size	38313984					
DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS	IN THIS DOCUMENT					
Matadata	Description of database file, the report worksheets, and a summary of project(s) and					
Metadata	project data.					
Duci plantad	Each project is listed with its PLANTED stems per acre, for each year. This excludes live					
Proj, planted	stakes.					
Proj, total stems	Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This includes live					
Proj, total stellis	stakes, all planted stems, and all natural/volunteer stems.					
Plots	List of plots surveyed with location and summary data (live stems, dead stems, missing,					
FIDES	etc.).					
Vigor						
	Frequency distribution of vigor classes for stems for all plots.					
Vigor by Spp						
	Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.					
Damage	List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and percent of total					
Duninge	stems impacted by each.					
Damage by Spp						
	Damage values tallied by type for each species.					
Damage by Plot						
Duringe by hot	Damage values tallied by type for each plot.					
Planted Stems by Plot and Spp	A matrix of the count of PLANTED living stems of each species for each plot; dead and					
	missing stems are excluded.					
ALL Stems by Plot and spp	A matrix of the count of total living stems of each species (planted and natural					
	volunteers combined) for each plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.					
PROJECT SUMMARY						
Project Code	92333					
project Name	Brock Stream Restoration					
Description	EEP Brock Stream Restoration					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jones County, NC					
River Basin	Neuse					
length(ft)						
stream-to-edge width (ft)						
area (sq m)						
Required Plots (calculated)						
Sampled Plots	0					

	Appendix A - Table 2. CVS Vigor by Species Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)											
	Species CommonName 4 3 2 1 0 Missing Unknow											
	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	4	10								
	Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak		1	3			1				
	Quercus nigra	water oak			1			1				
	Quercus pagoda	cherrybark oak		2	1			2				
	Quercus phellos	willow oak		6	2	2		2				
	Salix nigra	black willow		2								
	Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree		2								
	Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	1	8	3			1				
TOTALS:	8	8	5	31	10	2		7				



Aı	opendix A - Table 4. CVS D Brock Site (EEP Project	No. 9) 2333	3)				
	Blo _t	Com	Ino 20 Dama	Deed and See Cares	Mo.	Unt.	Lin.	ostanulu alion
	92333-ALC-0001-year:4	7	17	1		4	2	
	92333-ALC-0002-year:4	3	5		3			
	92333-ALC-0003-year:4	2	7		1	1		
	92333-ALC-0004-year:4	4	10			4		
TOTALS:	4	16	39	1	4	9	2	



		Appendix A - T	able 6. CVS All Stems I	oy Pl	ot						
		Brock Site	e (EEP Project No. 9233	3)							
	/c	Species	Commonwerse	201	# n. Stems	aver "	922 Stems	9232 ALCA	333 4001 Ves	923.41002.46	
		Acer negundo	boxelder	1	1	1				1	
		Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	14	1	14	14				
		Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree	2	1	2			2		
		Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	12	4	3	3	4	1	4	
		Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak	4	2	2			1	3	
		Quercus nigra	water oak	1	1	1				1	
		Quercus pagoda	cherrybark oak	3	1	3			3		
		Quercus phellos	willow oak	10	3	3.33	5	2		3	
		Salix nigra	black willow	48	2	24	36			12	
TOTALS:	0	9	9	95	9		58	6	7	24	

Арр		egetative Problem Areas roject No. 92333)	
Feature/Issue	Station #/ Range	Probable Cause	Photo #
Bare Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bare Bench	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bare Floodplain	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bare Buffer	n/a	n/a	n/a
Invasive/Exotic Populations	n/a	n/a	n/a

	••	le 8. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainm Site (EEP Project No. 92333)	ent
		Stream Criteria	
Tract	Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Tract Mean
UT	VP 1	Yes	
UT	VP 2	No	75%
UT	VP 3	n/a	73%
UT	VP 4	Yes	
		Buffer Criteria	
Tract	Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Tract Mean
UT	VP 1	Yes	
UT	VP 2	No	100%
UT	VP 3	No	100%
UT	VP 4	Yes	

							1																				ſ
								Appen E	dix A - T rock Sit	Fable 9. e (EEP	Appendix A - Table 9. CVS Plot Summary Data Brock Site (EEP Project No. 92333)	ot Sumn No. 923.	aary Da 33)	g													
						ß	urrent Plc	Current Plot Data (MY3 2011)	Y3 2011)											Annual Means	leans						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Type	E9233	E92333-ALC-0001	-	E92333-	333-ALC-0002		E92333-ALC-0003	0.003	E923	E92333-ALC-0004	004	MY	MY4 (2012)	╞	MY3 (2011	2011)	H	MY2 (2010)	110)		MY1 (2009	6)	WW	MY0 (2009)	
			PnoLS	P-all	T Pi	PnoLS P.	P-all 1	T PnoLS	-S P-all	т	PnoLS	P-all	Т	PnoLS I	P-all	T Pnc	PnoLS P-all	II T	PnoLS	LS P-all	-	PnoLS	P-all	т	PnoLS	P-all	т
Acer negundo	boxelder	Tree											1			1	μ	1	H		1					\vdash	
Baccharis halimifolia	eastern baccharis	Shrub Tree			_																1						
Clethra alnifolia co	coastal sweetpepperbush	Shrub																							2	2	2
Cornus foemina	s tiff dogwood	Shrub Tree		\vdash	\vdash								$\left \right $												\vdash	4	4
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	Tree	14	14	14								h	14	14	14 14	4 14	1 14	1 14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree	Tree	-	⊢	-		╞	2	2	2			ŀ	2	2	2 2	2 2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	з
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	Tree	3	3	3	4	4 4	4 1	1	1	4	4	4	12	12	12 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	11	11	6	6	6	14	14	14
Quercus	oak	Shrub Tree			_																	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak	Tree			\square		μ	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4 5	5 5	5	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7
Quercus nigra	water oak	Tree					Η		Ц		1	1	1	1	1	1 4	4 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Quercus pagoda	cherrybark oak	Tree		\vdash				3	3	3			h	3	3	3 5	5 5	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quercus phellos	willow oak	Tree	5	5	5	2	2 2	2			3	3	3	10	10	10 8	8 9	6	9	7	7	9	7	7	9	10	10
Salix nigra	black willow	Tree			36								12			48 1	1 2	26	1	2	20			4			
Ulmus	elm	Tree			_		_											1									
Unknown		unknown				_	_							_	_										_	3	3
		Stem count	22	22	58	6	6 6	6 7	7	7	11	11	24	46	46	95 50	0 52	2 78	3 48	50	70	45	46	50	55	63	63
		size (ares)	1	\vdash		1		1			1		h	4		4			4			4			4	$\left \right $	
		size (ACRES)	0.02		J	0.02		0.02	2		0.02			0.10		0	0.10		0.10	0		0.10			0.10		
		Species count	3	3	4	2	2 2	2 4	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	9 8	8	10	8	8	10	8	8	6	6	11	11
		Stems per ACRE 890.31 890.31 2347.2 242.81	890.31	390.31 2	347.2 24		242.81 242	242.81 283.28 283.28 283.28 445.15 445.15 971.25	283.2	8 283.28	3 445.15	445.15		465.39 4	55.39 96	465.39 961.13 505.86 526.09 789.14 485.62	.86 526	.09 789.	14 485.4	62 505.86		455.27	465.39	505.86	708.2 455.27 465.39 505.86 556.44 637.38		637.38
Note: Trees in bold are consid	Note: Trees in bold are considered Planted Hardwood Species with regards to Riparian Buffer Restoration Criteri	es with regards to F	Riparian B	uffer Rest	toration C	iriteria.																					

Monitoring Plot Photographs

Vegetation Plot #1



Photostation 2. Facing northeast across Vegetation Plot #1. Taken August 2012.



Photostation 3. Facing north across Vegetation Plot #1. Taken August 2012.

Vegetation Plot #2



Photostation 5. Facing north across Vegetation Plot #2. Taken August 2012.

Photostation 6. Facing northwest across Vegetation Plot #2. Taken August 2012.

Vegetation Plot #3



Photostation 8. Facing southwest across Vegetation Plot #3. Taken August 2012.



Photostation 9. Facing southeast across Vegetation Plot #3. Taken August 2012.

Vegetation Plot #4



Photostation 11. Facing northeast across Vegetation Plot #4. Taken August 2012.

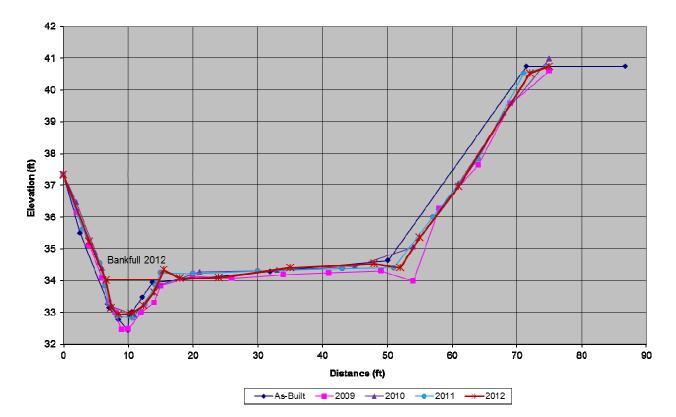


Photostation 12. Facing north across Vegetation Plot #4. Taken August 2012.

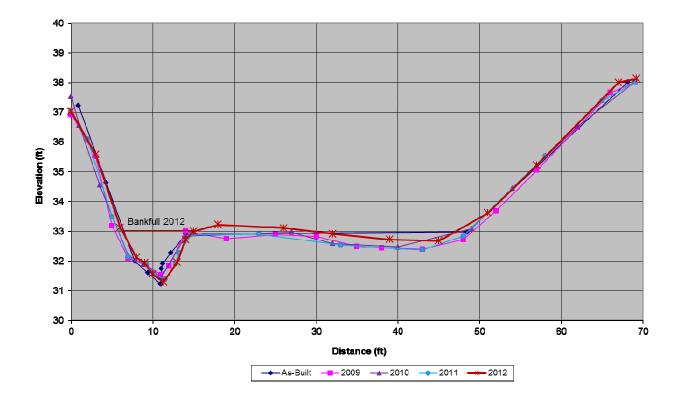
APPENDIX B

Geomorphic Raw Data

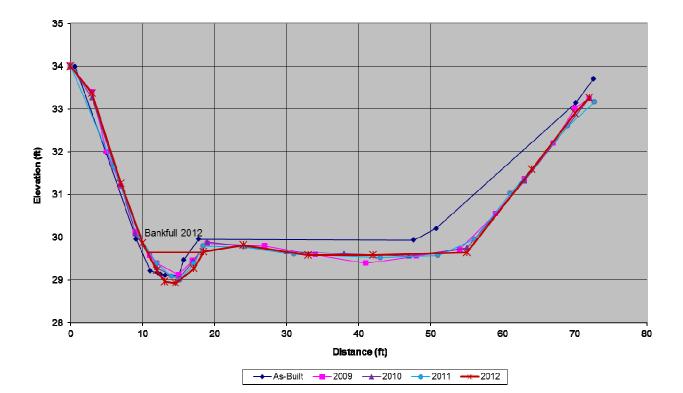




				BROC	K SITE CROS		NO. 1				
As-	built	Yea	ar 1	Ye	ar 2		ar 3	Ye	ar 4	Ye	ar 5
Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation
0	37.33	0	37.33	0	37.33	0	37.33	0	37.33		
2.58	35.48	2	36.15	2	36.47	3	35.62	4	35.23		
6.9	33.25	4	35.1	5	34.87	5.6	34.55	6.6	34.01		
7.09	33.13	6	34.07	6	34.38	6.4	33.82	7.4	33.14		
8.55	32.78	7	33.31	7.5	33.17	7	33.25	8.5	32.93		
10	32.43	8	32.99	11	32.91	8.3	32.86	10.5	32.96		
10.14	32.92	9	32.45	14.5	33.83	10.7	32.82	12.4	33.2		
10.57	33	10	32.47	21	34.26	12.6	33.24	14	33.63		
12.16	33.47	12	33	33	34.31	14.2	33.85	15.5	34.33		
13.75	33.94	14	33.29	45	34.44	15	34.24	18	34.07		
31.93	34.28	15	33.83	54	35.05	20	34.21	24	34.08		
50.11	34.63	20	34.14	61	37.06	30	34.29	35	34.4		
71.44	40.73	26	34.07	68	39.26	43	34.37	48	34.53		
86.69	40.73	34	34.18	75	40.98	51	34.39	52	34.4		
		41	34.23			57	36	55	35.35		
		49	34.3			64	37.82	61	36.96		
		54	33.98			71	40.51	72	40.52		
		58	36.26			74.7	40.72	75	40.74		
		64	37.63								
		69	39.56								
		75	40.6								
HI		HI	45.73	HI	45.24	HI	45.29	HI	45.61	HI	



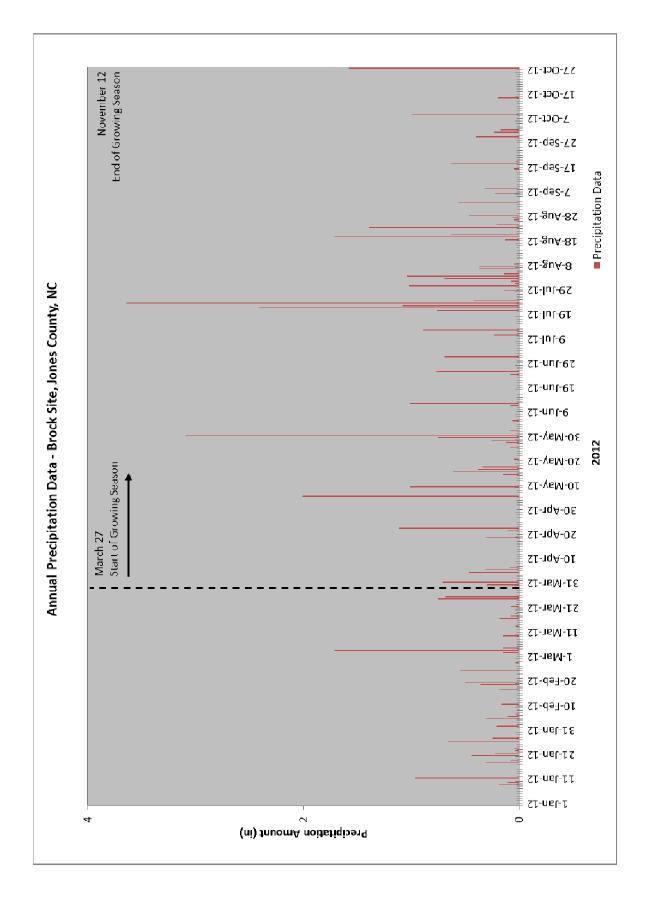
				BROC	K SITE CRO	SS SECTIO	N NO. 2				
					STATION I	NO. 15+00					
As-	built	Yea	ar 1	Ye	ar 2	Ye	ar 3	Ye	ar 4	Ye	ar 5
Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation
0.9	37.23	0	36.93	0	37.55	0	37.03	0	37.03		
4.31	34.62	3	35.51	1	36.56	2	36.09	3	35.58		
7.79	31.99	5	33.17	3.5	34.55	5	33.48	6	33.12		
9.39	31.6	7	32.08	7	32.17	7	32.13	8	32.11		
10.96	31.22	9	31.88	9	31.88	9.3	31.87	9	31.93		
11	31.22	11	31.53	11	31.44	10.2	31.54	10	31.55		
11.01	31.22	12	31.83	14	32.83	11.5	31.38	11.3	31.29		
11.06	31.74	14	32.99	27	32.96	12.8	31.91	13	31.95		
11.19	31.9	19	32.74	32	32.58	13.2	32.26	14	32.71		
12.2	32.26	25	32.88	40	32.47	14.7	32.88	15	32.99		
14.04	32.9	30	32.82	49	33.08	23	32.9	18	33.22		
48.44	32.97	35	32.48	54	34.44	33	32.53	26	33.1		
68.13	38.01	38	32.44	62	36.52	43	32.37	32	32.91		
		43	32.39	69	38.02	48	32.83	39	32.72		
		48	32.71			58	35.53	45	32.67		
		52	33.68			65	37.39	51	33.61		
		57	35.05			69	38.01	57	35.22		
		62	36.49					67	38		
		66	37.66					69.2	38.13		
		69	38.01								
HI		HI	43.12	HI	42.37	HI	43.13	HI	43.23	HI	



				BROC	K SITE CRO		N NO. 3				
As-	built	Yea	ar 1	Ye	ar 2	Ye	ar 3	Ye	ar 4	Ye	ar 5
Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation	Station	Elevation
0.63	33.99	0	34.01	0	34	0	34	0	34		
4.94	31.98	3	33.4	3	33.26	6	31.64	3	33.37		
9.13	29.95	5	32	6	31.7	9.6	30.01	7	31.26		
11.08	29.21	7	31.19	7	31.22	12	29.39	10	29.86		
12.15	29.16	9	30.11	9	30.08	14	29.08	12	29.22		
12.49	29.13	11	29.57	12	29.28	15.2	29	13.1	28.96		
13.13	29.11	12	29.39	15	29.03	17.1	29.38	14.6	28.92		
15	29.1	15	29.12	17	29.43	18.4	29.79	17.1	29.26		
15.72	29.47	17	29.46	19	29.88	24	29.77	18.5	29.66		
17.77	29.95	19	29.85	30	29.66	31	29.6	24	29.81		
47.62	29.93	27	29.79	38	29.61	43	29.52	33	29.58		
50.74	30.2	34	29.59	47	29.56	51	29.57	42	29.58		
70.09	33.14	41	29.39	55	29.75	56	29.95	55	29.64		
72.56	33.7	48	29.56	63	31.31	61	31.02	64	31.58		
		54	29.71	72	33.24	69	32.6	70	32.9		
		59	30.55			72.7	33.16	72	33.26		
		63	31.36								
		67	32.2								
		70	33.02								
		72	33.24								
HI		HI	38.37	HI	37.88	HI	38.2	HI	37.98	HI	

APPENDIX C

Rainfall Data Summary



APPENDIX D

Photograph Comparison

APPENDIX D: MONITORING PHOTOGRAPH SUMMARY



APPENDIX D: MONITORING PHOTOGRAPH SUMMARY CONTINUED



APPENDIX D: MONITORING PHOTOGRAPH SUMMARY CONTINUED



APPENDIX D: MONITORING PHOTOGRAPH SUMMARY CONTINUED

