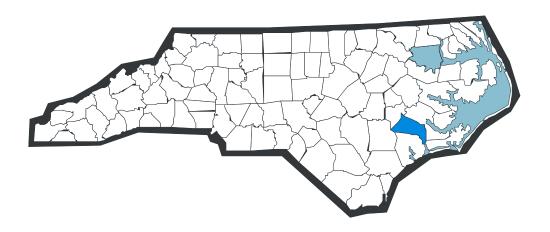
# AS-BUILT MITIGATION REPORT CLAYHILL FARMS



CLAYHILL FARMS MITIGATION SITE JONES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA TIP No. R-2105 WM (EEP Project Number .00018) 2006 Annual Monitoring Report (Year 1 of 5)

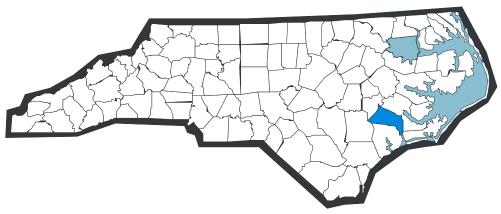
### Submitted to:

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ecosystem Enhancement Program Raleigh, North Carolina

# Design Firm:

Office of Natural Environment & Roadside Environmental Unit North Carolina Department of Transportation Raleigh, North Carolina

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Prepared by:
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Willow Spring, North Carolina 27592

# Design Firm:

Office of Natural Environment & Roadside Environmental Unit North Carolina Department of Transportation Raleigh, North Carolina

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Clayhill Farms Stream and Wetland Restoration Site (Site) is located in southern Jones County, approximately 1 mile north of the Town of Kuhns and 0.75 mile north of the Carteret County/Jones County line. The Site is located east of Highway 58 and is bordered by the Croatan National Forest to the north, east, and west and by various forested and residential parcels to the south. Site streams, Billy's Branch and other unnamed tributaries to Hunters Creek, bisect the Site. The project is located within the White Oak River Basin in United States Geological Survey (USGS) 14-digit Hydrologic Unit 03020106010060 (North Carolina Division of Water Quality [NCDWQ] subbasin 03-05-01).

In the early 1970s the Site was logged and portions of the Site were converted to agricultural land. At that time, perimeter and interior drainage ditches were excavated and Site streams were channelized in support of land uses.

The primary mitigation activities at the Site included

- restoration of 7931 linear feet of Billy's Branch through excavation of a new channel within a floodplain bench;
- restoration of 1667.8 linear feet of eight secondary tributaries,
- preservation of 2009.9 linear feet of forested secondary tributaries and the downstream forested reach of Billy's Branch;
- restoration of 21.6 acres of riverine wetlands by filling ditches, removing field crowns, and planting agricultural fields;
- enhancement of 1.8 acres of riverine wetlands by planting within agricultural fields;
- preservation of 3.9 acres of forested riverine wetlands;
- restoration of 79.9 acres of nonriverine wetlands by filling ditches, removing field crowns, and planting agricultural fields;
- enhancement of 52.0 acres of nonriverine wetlands by planting within agricultural fields;
- preservation of 110.5 acres of forested nonriverine wetlands.

Restoration activities at the Site entailed 1) plugging and filling of feeder ditches, 2) removal of crowning within fields, 3) clearing and grading to prepare for creation of the new stream alignment, 4) construction of a stable channel, 5) filling of the abandoned stream channel with onsite materials excavated from the floodplain and other upland areas, 6) installation of a grade control structure at the downstream end of the restoration reach, 7) removal of the bridge crossing of Billy's Branch within the southeast portion of the Site, and 8) ripping/scarifing soils to prepare for planting.

The primary goals of the project include 1) maximizing the area returned to historic wetland function; 2) establishing stable dimension, pattern, and profile along Billy's Branch; 3) expanding, enhancing, and preserving 355.6 acres adjacent to the Croatan National Forest; 4) protecting the Site with a conservation easement in perpetuity; 5) providing valuable habitat to a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna; 6) serving as a wildlife corridor; and 7) providing numerous wetland values including water storage, pollutant removal, aquatic/wildlife habitat, recreation, and education.

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### 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Project Description

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### Directions to the Site:

From Raleigh, North Carolina

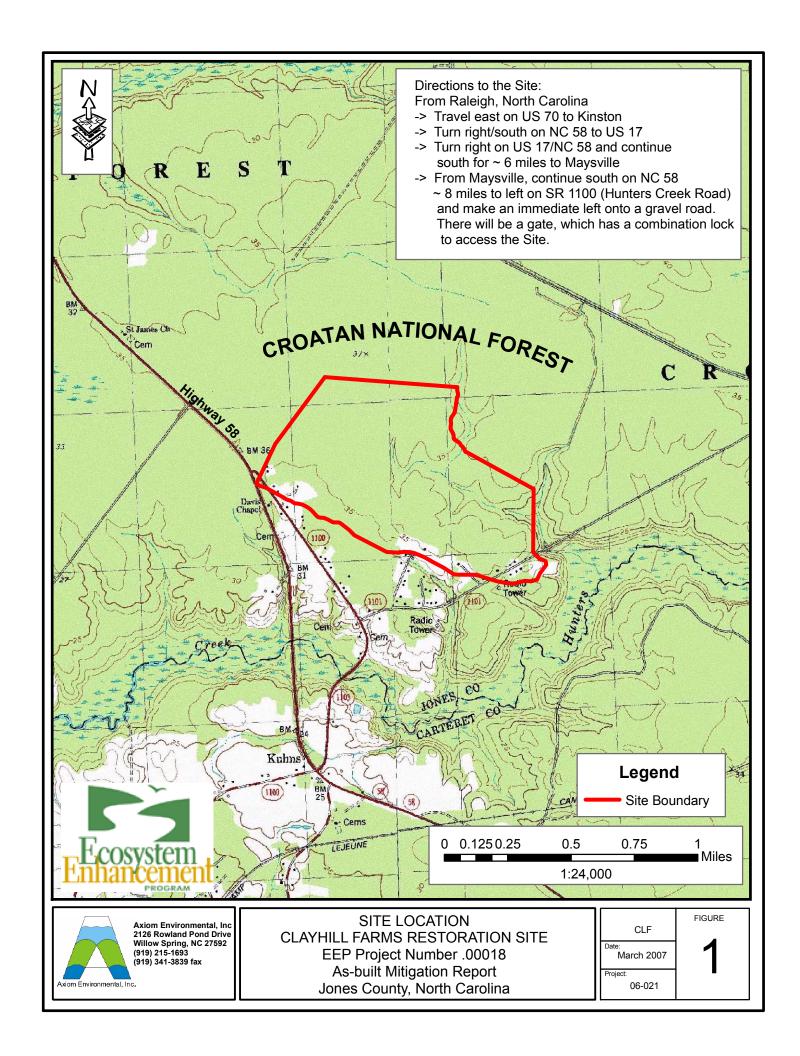
- > Travel east on US Highway 70 to Kinston
- > Turn right and go south on NC 58 to US 17
- Turn right on US17/NC 58 and continue south approximately 6 miles to Maysville
- From Maysville, continue south on NC 58 approximately 8 miles to left on SR 1100 (Hunters Creek Road)
- > Then make an immediate left onto a gravel road with a gate. The gate has a combination lock to access the Site.

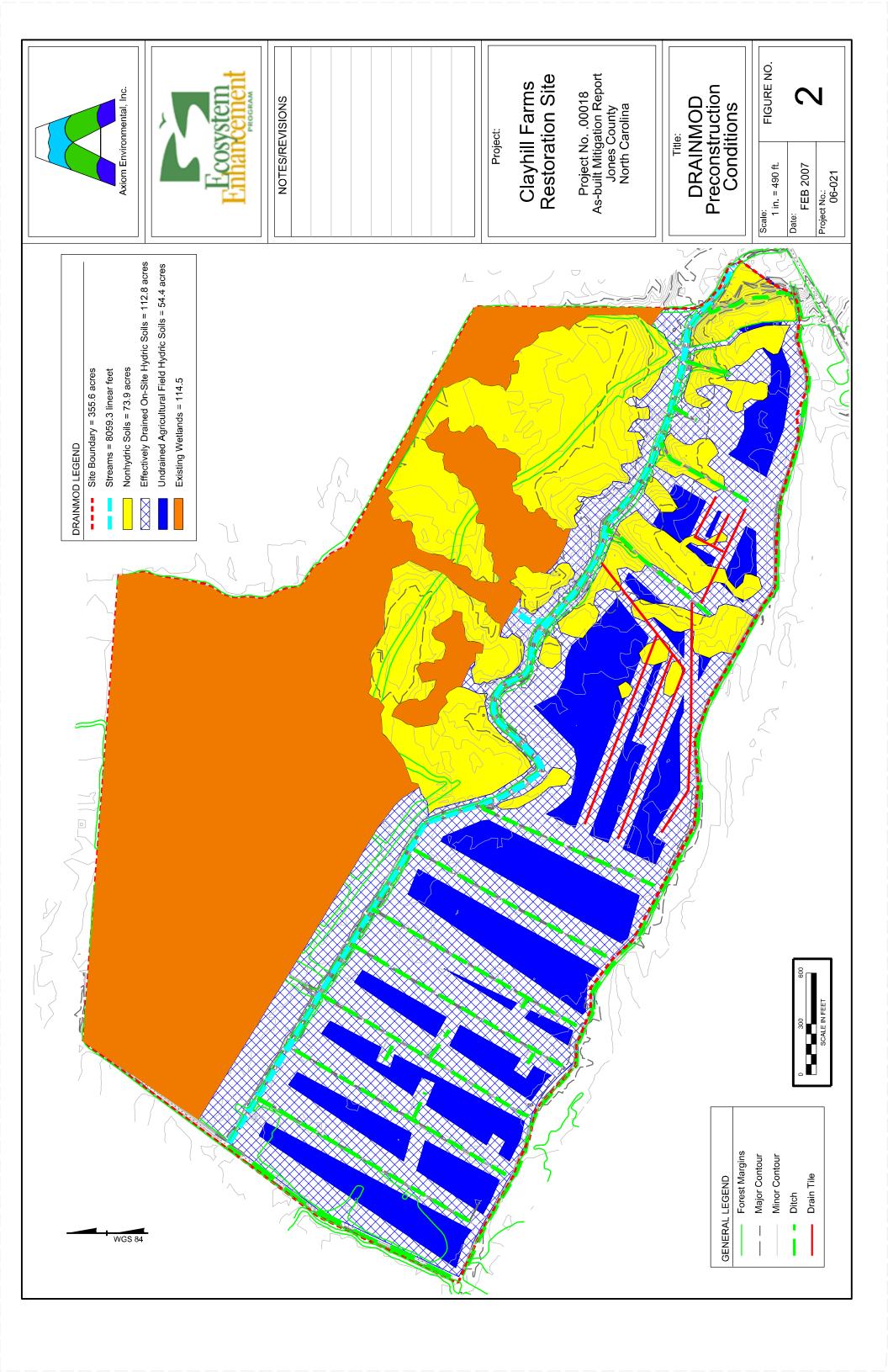
In the early 1970s the Site was logged and portions of the Site were converted to agricultural land. At that time, perimeter and interior drainage ditches were excavated and Site streams were channelized in support of land uses. Figure 2 depicts preconstruction conditions at the Site.

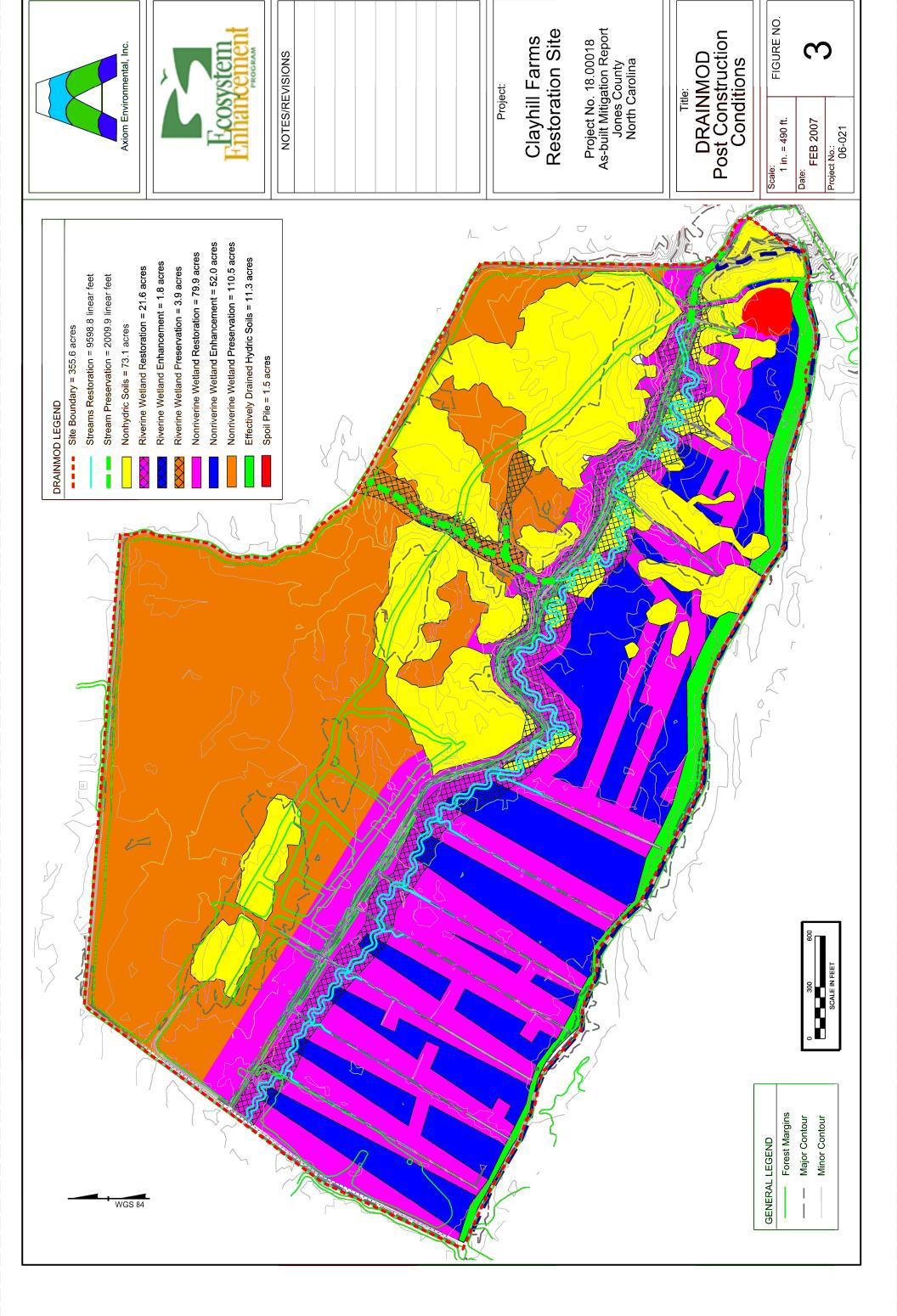
The primary mitigation activities at the Site are outlined in Figure 3 and included

- restoration of 7931 linear feet of Billy's Branch through excavation of a new channel within a floodplain bench;
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- preservation of 2009.9 linear feet of forested secondary tributaries and the downstream forested reach of Billy's Branch;
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In order to demonstrate successful mitigation, hydrologic, vegetative, and stream monitoring must be conducted for five years or until success criteria are achieved. Success criteria are based on federal guidelines for mitigation. These guidelines stipulate criteria for hydrologic conditions, vegetation survival, and stream morphology. The following report details the results of monitoring for the 2006 (year 1) growing season at the Clayhill Farms Stream and Wetland Mitigation Site.

## 2.0 MONITORING PLAN

Vegetation and hydrology will be monitored at the Site for five years or until success criteria have been achieved. The monitoring plan is outlined in Figures 4A-4B.

## 2.1 Hydrologic Success Criteria

Success criteria for wetland hydrology at Clayhill Farms require inundation or saturation within 12 inches of the ground surface for a consecutive period of 12.5 percent of the growing season, or if the hydroperiod is within 20 percent of an approved reference wetland hydroperiod within drought years. The growing season for Jones County begins March 15 and ends November 11 (242 days). In order to attain hydrologic success, saturation within 12 inches of the ground surface is required for at least 30 consecutive days (12.5 percent of the growing season).

# 2.2 Hydrologic Description

Twenty groundwater monitoring gauges and a rain gauge will be maintained and monitored throughout the growing season for each monitoring year.

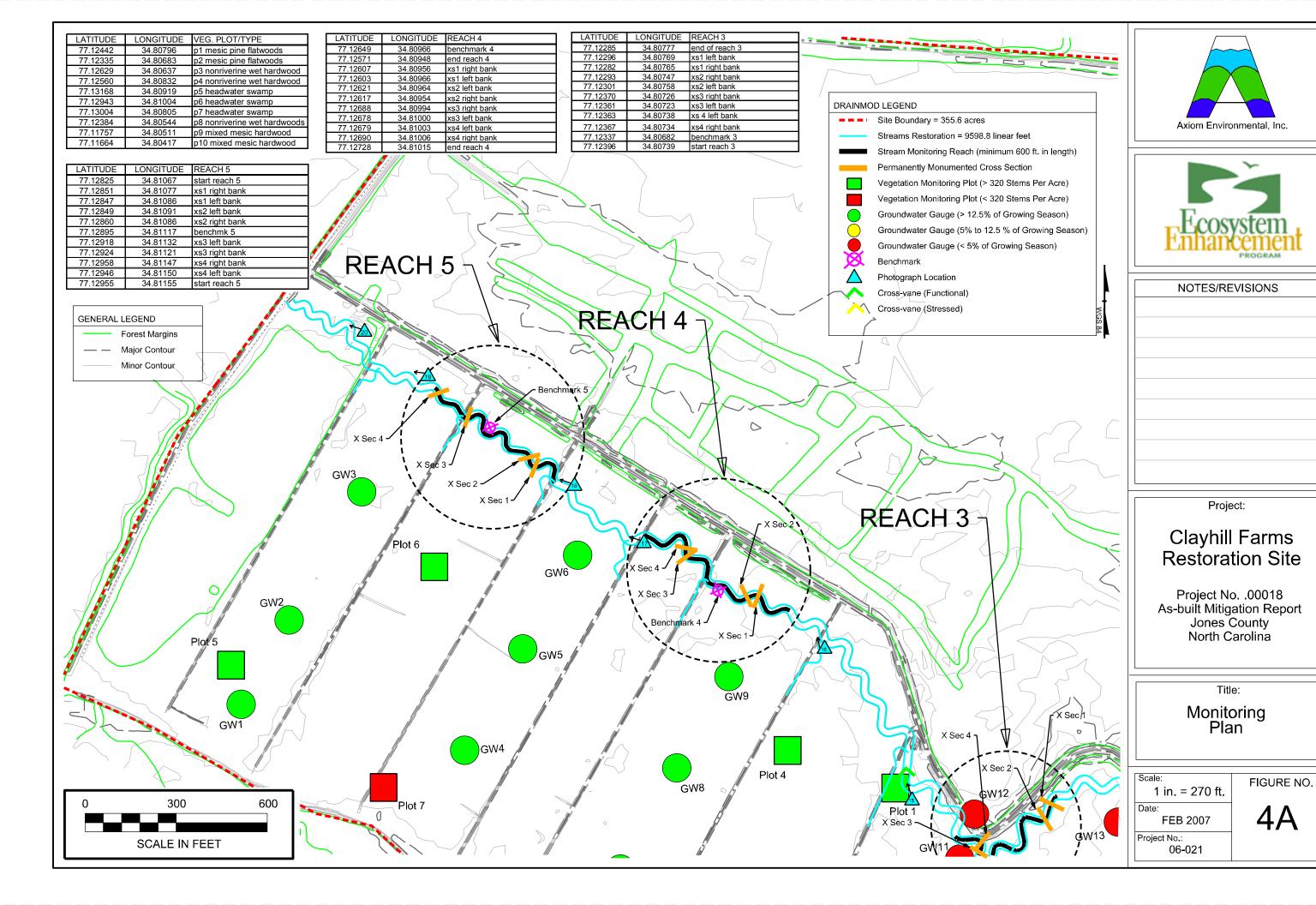
## 2.3 Vegetation Success Criteria

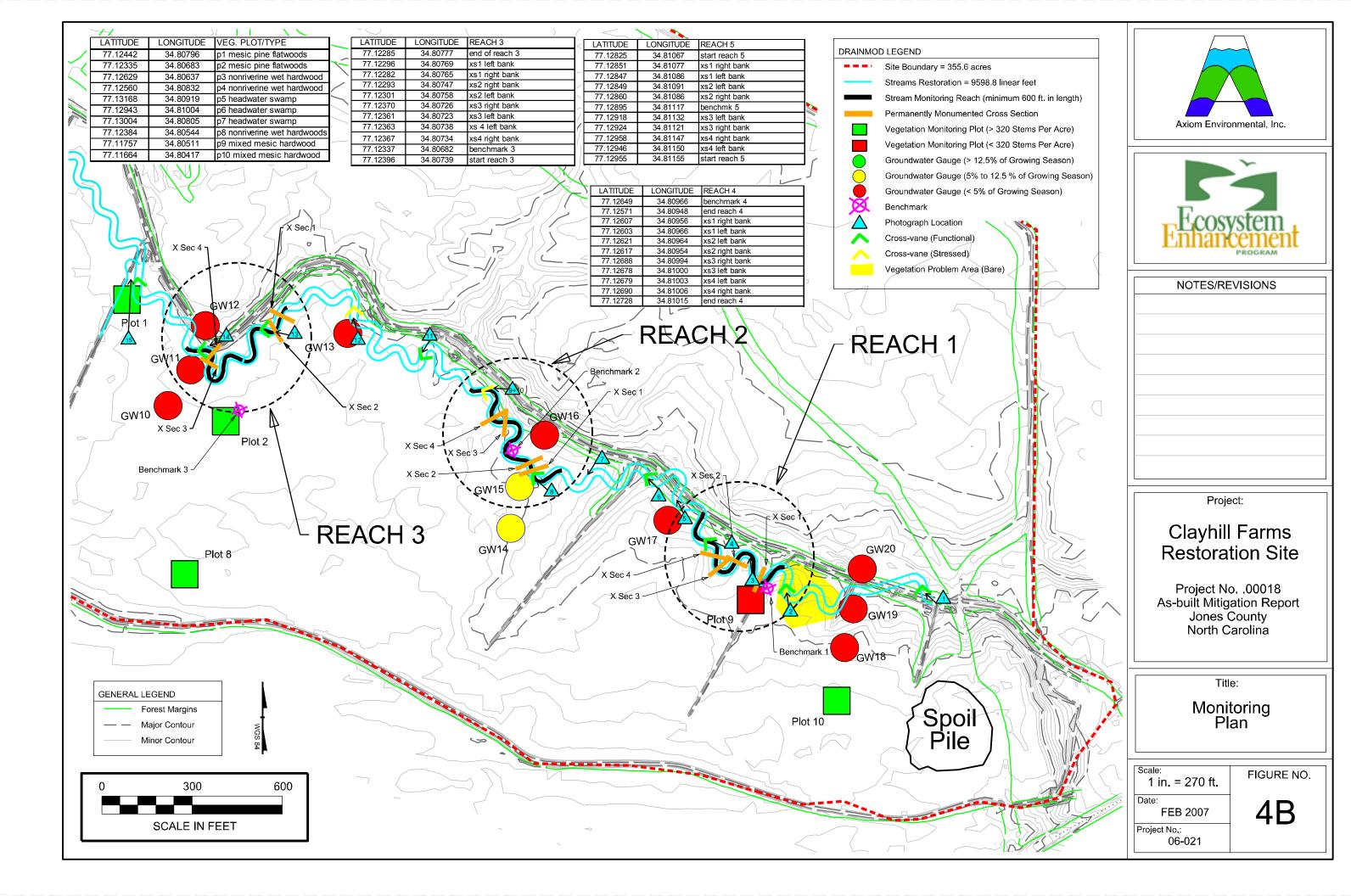
Vegetation success criteria at Clayhill Farms require an average across the Site of 320 stems per acre of approved target species surviving for the first three years of monitoring, 290 stems per acre in year four, and 260 stems per acre in year five. Target species include but are not limited to planted species, species within the reference forest, and species listed within appropriate Schafale and Weakley (1980) communities.

According to the 2005 Revised Clayhill Farms Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan, planted species were to include the following communities as described in Schafale and Weakley (1990):

- 1. Coastal Plain Small Stream Swamp
- 2. Nonriverine Wet Hardwoods Forest
- 3. Mesic Pine Flatwoods
- 4. Mixed-Mesic Hardwood Forest (Coastal Plain subtype)
- 5. Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest (Blackwater subtype)

In addition, according to the 2005 Revised Clayhill Farms Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan, species within the reference community included the following:





## Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwoods

- 1. swamp blackgum (*Nyssa biflora*)
- 2. ironwood (Carpinus caroliniana)
- 3. American holly (*Ilex opaca*)
- 4. water oak (*Quercus nigra*)
- 5. sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- 6. sweetbay (Magnolia virginiana)
- 7. bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

#### Mixed-Mesic Hardwood Forest

- 1. loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*)
- 2. yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- 3. flowering dogwood (Cornus florida)
- 4. ironwood
- 5. sweetgum
- 6. water oak
- 7. longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*)

## 2.4 Vegetation Monitoring

Ten 10-meter by 10-meter vegetation monitoring plots will be sampled each year using the EEP/CVS methods for vegetation sampling (Lee et al. 2006). In addition, photographs will be taken at each of the plots to provide a visual record of vegetation development over the monitoring period.

#### 2.5 Stream Success Criteria

Success criteria dictate that there should be little or no change in the as-built cross-sections. If a change takes place it should be determined if the change is to a more unstable condition (downcutting, erosion) or to a more stable condition (settling, increase in vegetative diversity, deposition along the banks, decrease in the width-depth ratio, decrease in cross-sectional area). The as-built longitudinal profile should show that bed features are neither aggrading or degrading; however, short-term aggradation/degradation may occur depending on the peak annual discharge. Bed features should be consistent with those observed in typical E- and C-type channels. The as-built pattern should not change and the riffle-pool sequence should remain constant. A significant coarsening of bed materials is not expected due to the sand/silt/clay substrate; therefore, bed materials will not be analyzed for stream success.

### 2.6 Stream Description

Twenty permanent cross-sections will be measured each year surveying points at all breaks in slope including top of bank, bankfull, and thalweg. Riffle cross-sections will be classified using the Rosgen stream classification system. Longitudinal profiles will be measured each year along five 600-foot reaches. Longitudinal profile measurements will include thalweg, water surface, bankfull, and top of low bank; each taken at the head of facets (i.e. riffle, run, pool, and glide) and the maximum pool depth. The surveys will also be used to calculate sinuosity. In addition, channel substrate is not expected to coarsen over time and will not monitored for success at this Site. Stream photographs will be taken each year to document stream changes.

### 3.0 MAINTENENCE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event that vegetation, stream, and/or hydrology success criteria are not fulfilled, appropriate contingency measures will be implemented in coordination with the resource agencies. Examples of such actions include replanting and extension of the monitoring period if community mitigation types do not

fulfill the minimum species density requirements. Additionally, invasive species concerns will be addressed if the need arises.

Stream contingency may include, but may not be limited to 1) structure repair and/or installation; 2) repair of dimension, pattern, and/or profile variables; and 3) bank stabilization. The method of contingency is expected to be dependent upon stream variables that are not in compliance with success criteria. Primary concerns, which may jeopardize stream success include 1) structure failure, 2) head-cut migration through the Site, and/or 3) bank erosion.

Hydrologic contingency will require consultation with hydrologists and the resource agencies in the event that predicted hydrology is not achieved during the monitoring period; recommendations for altering hydrology will then be implemented and monitored until success criteria are achieved.

## 4.0. REFERENCES

- Lee, M.T., R.K. Peet, S.D. Roberts, and T.R. Wentworth. 2006. CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation. Version 4.0. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). 2006. Revised Wetland and Stream Mitigation Plan for the Clayhill Farms Property, Jones County, North Carolina, TIP No. R-2105 WM. Office of Natural Environment & Roadside Environmental Unit.
- Schafale, M.P. and A.S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina: Third Approximation. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Division of Parks and Recreation, North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina.