

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2007



**Jeffreys Warehouse Stream Mitigation Site
Wayne County
TIP No. R-1030AA**



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SUMMARY

The following report summarizes the stream monitoring activities conducted during the Year 2007 along an unnamed tributary emptying into the Little River, hereinafter referred to as the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site. The site, situated on US 117 in Goldsboro, was designed and constructed during 2006 by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in order to provide mitigation for stream impacts associated with the construction of Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) number R-1030AA. This report provides the monitoring results for the first formal year of monitoring (Year 2007).

Based on the overall monitoring assessment, the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site has met the required monitoring protocols for the first formal year of monitoring and is stable at this time. There is extensive growth of vegetation throughout the stream corridor, both within and outside of the bankfull limits associated with the channel. All fourteen of the cross sections along the unnamed tributary are stable. There is evidence along the floodplain that the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site has experienced several bankfull events since construction was completed in March 2006. The NCDOT will continue stream monitoring at the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site in 2008.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The following report summarizes the stream monitoring activities that have occurred during the Year 2007 at the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site. The site is located adjacent to US 117 in Goldsboro (Figure 1). The Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site was constructed to provide mitigation for stream impacts associated with TIP number R-1030AA in Wayne County.

The mitigation project covers approximately 3,380 linear feet of channel length. Construction was completed during 2006 by the NCDOT. Stream restoration involved the installation of cross vanes, j-hooks, and rootwads, sloping the adjacent streambanks to promote stability, and widening of the floodplain to allow for overbank flooding. It also included the installation of coir fiber matting and live stakes along the streambank and bareroot seedlings in the buffer area.

1.2 Purpose

In order for a mitigation site to be considered successful, the site must meet the success criteria. This report details the monitoring in 2007 at the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site.

1.3 Project History

March 2006	Construction Completed.
October 2007	Stream Channel Monitoring (Year 1)

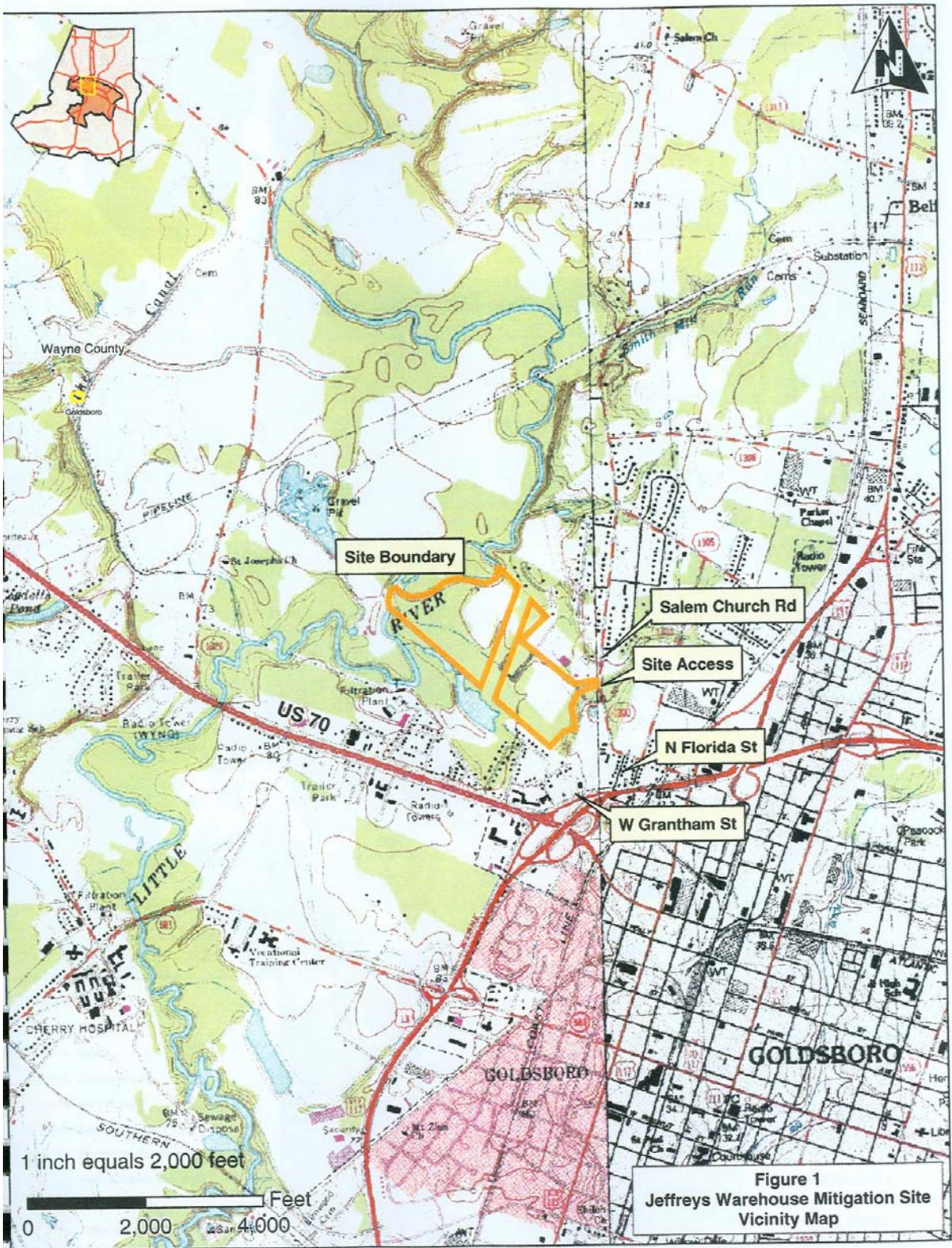


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

2.0 STREAM ASSESSMENT

2.1 Stream Monitoring Requirements

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):

Per the Jeffreys Warehouse Conceptual Mitigation Plan dated September 17, 2004: The stream will be monitored using the criteria set forth in the Stream Mitigation Guidelines document issued by an interagency team of the USACE, Environmental Protection Agency, N.C. Wildlife Resource Commission and N.C. Division of Water Quality in April 2003. Monitoring Level I procedures, as set forth in the document, will be followed.

NC Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ):

DWQ No. 060332: The permittee shall monitor the relocated stream channel annually. Physical monitoring should include an evaluation of streambank stability as well as stream morphology. The geomorphology of the stream should be assessed using Rosgen or similar classification system. The report should include permanent cross sections of riffles and pools, longitudinal profiles, and pebble counts.

2.2 Stream Description

2.2.1 Post-Construction Conditions

The mitigation project covers approximately 3,380 linear feet of channel length. Construction was completed during 2006 by the NCDOT. Stream restoration involved the installation of cross vanes, j-hooks, and rootwads, sloping the adjacent streambanks to promote stability, and widening of the floodplain to allow for overbank flooding. It also included the installation of coir fiber matting and live stakes along the streambank and bareroot seedlings in the buffer area.

2.2.2 Monitoring Conditions

The objective of the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site restoration was to build an E stream type as identified in the Rosgen's Applied River Morphology. A total of fourteen cross sections (seven in a riffle, seven in a pool, and one in a glide) were surveyed. For this report, only cross sections containing riffles were used in the comparison of channel morphology presented below in Table 1. Data shown in Table 1 includes the riffle cross sections that were surveyed.

2.3 Results of the Stream Assessment

2.3.1 Site Data

The assessment included the survey of fourteen cross sections, the longitudinal profile, and pebble counts for the entire reach at the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site. The length of the profile was approximately 3,410 linear feet. Cross section locations are presented below. Benchmark stakes were installed on both the left and right streambanks for each cross section location. The layout comparisons of the cross sections and longitudinal profiles are shown in Appendix B.

- Cross Section #1. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 256, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #2. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 314, head of riffle
- Cross Section #3. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 487.2, midpoint of riffle
- Cross Section #4. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 546, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #5. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1030, midpoint of glide
- Cross Section #6. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1122, midpoint of riffle
- Cross Section #7. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1612.2, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #8. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1654.2, midpoint of riffle
- Cross Section #9. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1953.3, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #10. Jeffreys Warehouse, Upper Reach, Station 1982.8, head of riffle
- Cross Section #11. Jeffreys Warehouse, Lower Reach, Station 2773.6, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #12. Jeffreys Warehouse, Lower Reach, Station 2862.7, midpoint of riffle
- Cross Section #13. Jeffreys Warehouse, Lower Reach, Station 3006, midpoint of pool
- Cross Section #14. Jeffreys Warehouse, Lower Reach, Station 3063.3, midpoint of riffle

The fourteen cross sections were established during the 2007 monitoring surveys are being monitored on a yearly basis to determine the actual extent of aggradation or degradation. All of the cross section locations appeared stable. Morphological comparisons are presented in the charts depicted below. Appendix B depicts each cross section comparison as well as a summarized table of morphological variables. Future survey data will vary depending on actual location of rod placement and alignment, however, this information should remain similar in appearance.

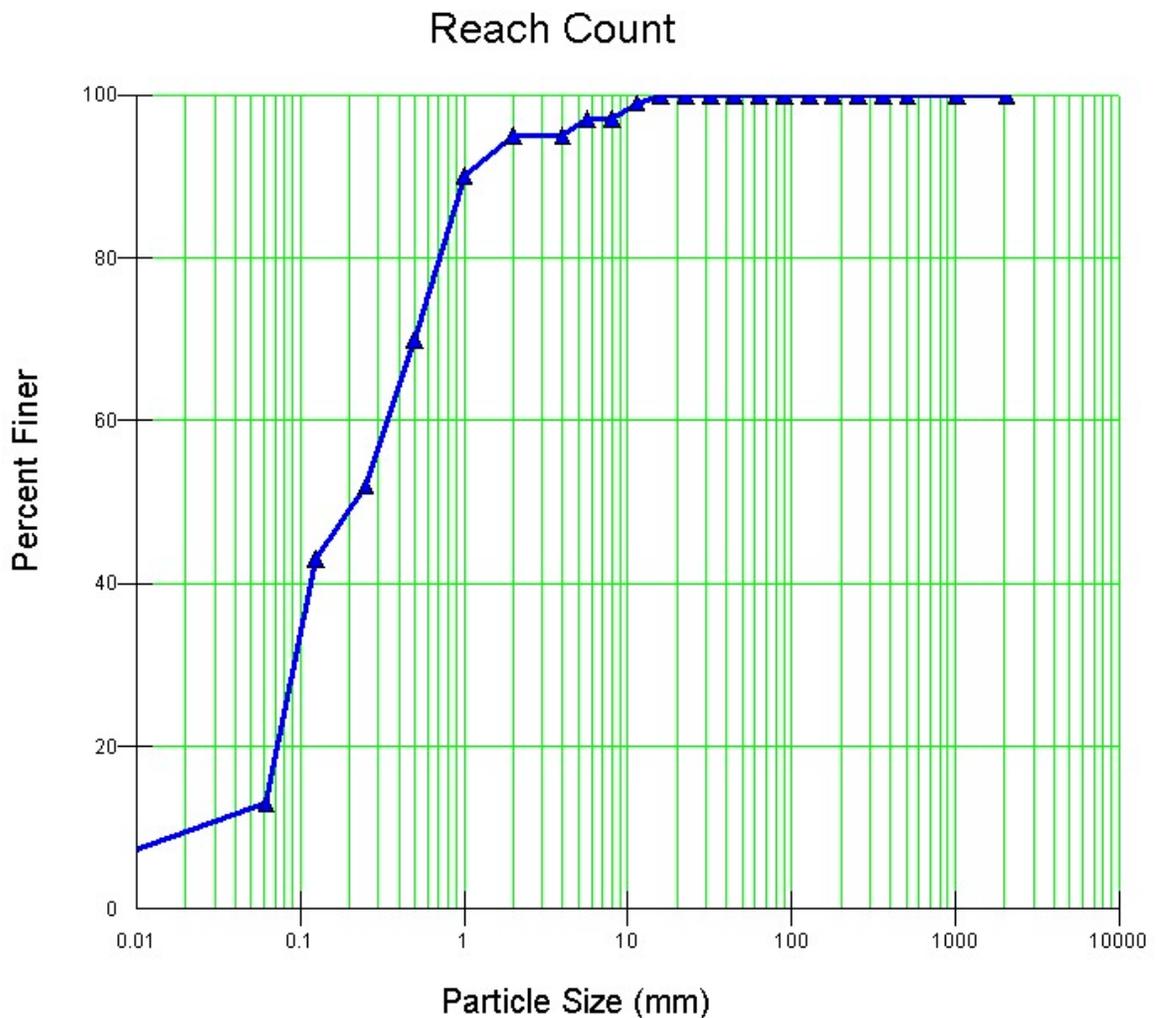
Table 1. Cross Section Comparisons - Upper Reach									
Variable	Proposed	Cross Section #2 (Riffle)	Cross Section #3 (Riffle)	Cross Section #6 (Riffle)	Cross Section #8 (Riffle)	Cross Section #10 (Riffle)	Cross Section #12 (Riffle)	Cross Section #14 (Riffle)	Min. - Max Values (Riffle Sections Only)
		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Drainage Area (sq. mi)	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76	0.68-0.76
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	12	7.72	11.17	9.22	6.51	9.84	8.89	8.97	6.51 – 11.17
Maximum Bankfull Depth (ft)	1.1	1.21	1.44	1.38	1.07	1.17	1.11	1.21	1.07 – 1.44
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	59	65	60	68.2	69	61	58	50	50 - 69
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	1.0	0.8	0.87	0.61	0.57	0.7	0.64	0.66	0.57 – 0.87
Width/Depth Ratio	12	12.01	14.75	24.85	20.18	20.1	21.73	20.71	12.01 – 24.85
Entrenchment Ratio	4.9	6.76	4.68	4.5	6	4.33	4.17	3.66	3.66 – 6.76
Bankfull Width (ft)	12	9.61	12.83	15.16	11.5	14.07	13.91	13.67	9.61 – 15.16
Thalweg Slope	0.002	0.0024	0.0024	0.0049	0.0036	0.0036	0.0028	0.0028	0.0024 – 0.0049

Table 2. Pebble Count – Entire Reach						
Particle Sizes	Proposed	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
D16(mm)		0.07				
D35 (mm)		0.11				
D50 (mm)	< 1	0.22				
D84 (mm)		0.85				
D95 (mm)		2				

A representative pebble count was taken throughout the surveyed reach. This information is used to determine the stream type. Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site was designed as a sand bed system with the D_{50} being less than one. The pebble counts taken during the Year 2007 monitoring period noted that the D_{50} (50 percent of the sampled population is equal to or finer than the representative particle diameter) for the entire reach of Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site was approximately 0.22 mm, which is indicative of a sand-bed stream.

The graph depicting the 2007 particle size distributions for the entire reach of the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site is presented below.

Chart 1. Particle Size Distribution for Entire Reach



A longitudinal profile survey was conducted along the stream at the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site (Appendix B). Water surface shots could not be taken on the lower reach (long. profile sta. 2530 to 3410 feet) due to the drought conditions experienced in 2007. Cross section #11 at longitudinal profile station 2773.6 is located below a crossvane in a pool section. Sediment has settled in this location which makes the cross section #11 seem unproportional in relation to the longitudinal profile. Bank stability was assessed during the cross section and longitudinal profile surveys. There is evidence along the floodplain that the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site has experienced several bankfull events since construction was completed in March 2006. Herbaceous and woody vegetation is thriving throughout the stream restoration project. Some of the vegetation noted included cattail, black willow, silky dogwood, fennel, sedge, smartweed, *Juncus* sp., alder, woolgrass, and various grasses.

2.4 Conclusions

Overall, the Jeffreys Warehouse Stream Mitigation Site is stable. There is extensive growth of vegetation throughout the stream corridor, both within and outside of the bankfull limits associated with the channel. All fourteen of the cross sections along the unnamed tributary are stable. There is evidence along the floodplain that the Jeffreys Warehouse Mitigation Site has experienced several bankfull events since construction was completed in March 2006.

3.0 REFERENCES

North Carolina Department of Transportation. Jeffreys Warehouse Conceptual Mitigation Plan, September 17, 2004. Wayne County, North Carolina.

North Carolina Department of Transportation. Division of Water Quality No. 060332. TIP R-1030AA, March 21, 2006. Wayne County, North Carolina.

Rosgen, D.L., 1996. Applied River Morphology. Wildland Hydrology, Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS AND SITE MAP

Jeffreys Warehouse



Photo Point #1 (upstream)



Photo Point #1 (downstream)



Photo Point #2 (upstream)



Photo Point #2 (downstream)



Photo Point #3 (upstream)



Photo Point #3 (downstream)

Jeffreys Warehouse



Photo Point # 4 (upstream)



Photo Point # 4 (downstream)



Photo Point #5 (upstream)



Photo Point #5 (downstream)



Photo Point #6 (upstream)



Photo Point #6 (downstream)

October 2007

Jeffreys Warehouse



Photo Point #7 (upstream)



Photo Point #7 (downstream)

October 2007

