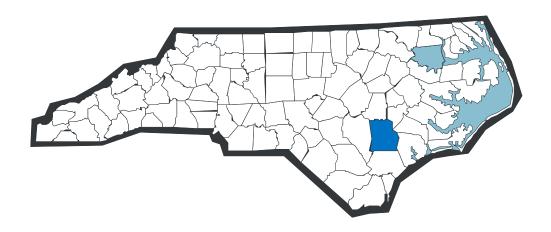
## AS-BUILT MITIGATION REPORT GROVE CREEK



GROVE CREEK MITIGATION SITE DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA TIP No. R-2204 WM NCDOT Project No. 8.1241801 (EEP Project Number .00038)

#### Submitted to:

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

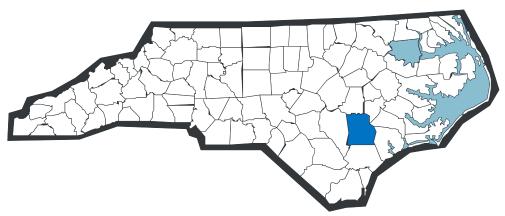
Prepared by:

Axiom Environmental, Inc. 2126 Rowland Pond Drive Willow Spring, North Carolina 27592

#### Design Firm:

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

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Grove Creek Wetland Mitigation Site (Site) is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrologic Unit 03030007 (North Carolina Division of Water Quality [NCDWQ] subbasin 03-06-22) of the Cape Fear River Basin. The Site includes an approximately 549-acre tract, located 5 miles east of Kenansville in central Duplin County.

Prior to implementation of wetland restoration activities, the Site was characterized by active agricultural fields, mixed hardwood forests, and a large Bottomland Hardwood/Cypress-Gum Swamp wetland system located adjacent to the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Primary mitigation activities included

- restoration of 3.0 acres of previously ditched and filled riverine wetlands,
- creation of 9.2 acres of riverine wetlands within existing upland agricultural fields,
- hydrological enhancement of 18.4 acres of previously ditched riverine wetlands,
- preservation of the 375.9 acres of existing Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwoods/Cypress-Gum Swamp Forest wetlands,
- restoration of 7.3 acres of a previously drained nonriverine wetland area,
- hydrological enhancement of 1.9 acres of previously drained nonriverine wetlands,
- and creation of 1.4 acres of nonriverine wetlands within existing upland agricultural fields.

Wetland restoration and creation at the Site entailed 1) ditch cleaning prior to backfill, 2) impervious ditch plug construction, 3) ditch/canal backfilling, and 4) removal of fill material from wetlands.

According to the January 2004 Mitigation Plan, the primary goals of the project include 1) maximizing the area returned to historic wetland function; 2) expand, enhance, and preserve 549 acres of the Northeast Cape Fear River riparian ecosystem; 3) protect the Site with a conservation easement in perpetuity; 4) provide valuable habitat to a diverse assemblage of flora and fauna; 5) serve as a wildlife corridor along the Northeast Cape Fear river; and 6) provide numerous wetland values including water storage, pollutant removal, aquatic/wildlife habitat, recreation, and education.

#### **Table of Contents**

| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY                    | i |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND               |   |  |
| 2.0 MITIGATION PLAN                  | 1 |  |
| 2.1 Hydrologic Success Criteria      | 5 |  |
| 2.2 Hydrologic Monitoring            | 5 |  |
| 2.3 Vegetation Success Criteria      | 5 |  |
| 2.4 Vegetation Monitoring            | 5 |  |
| 3.0 MAINTENENCE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN | 5 |  |
| 4.0. REFERENCES                      | 6 |  |
|                                      |   |  |
| List of Figures                      |   |  |
| Figure 1. Site Location              |   |  |
| Figure 2. As-built Mitigation Plan   | 3 |  |
| Figure 3 Monitoring Plan             | 4 |  |

#### 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

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#### Directions to the Site:

From Raleigh take Interstate 40 East to Exit 373

- > Travel east on Highway 24 through Kenansville
- > Travel approximately 6 miles further east on Highway 24 (if you reach the Cape Fear River, you have gone too far) to a left onto Dobson Chapel Road.
- ➤ Road surface becomes gravel and intersects another gravel road in about 0.3 mile. The Site is straight ahead.

Prior to implementation of wetland restoration activities, the Site was characterized by active agricultural fields, mixed hardwood forests, and a large Bottomland Hardwood/Cypress-Gum Swamp wetland system located adjacent to the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Primary mitigation activities are outlined in Figure 2 and included

- restoration of 3.0 acres of previously ditched and filled riverine wetlands,
- creation of 9.2 acres of riverine wetlands within existing upland agricultural fields,
- hydrological enhancement of 18.4 acres of previously ditched riverine wetlands,
- preservation of the 375.9 acres of existing Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwoods/Cypress-Gum Swamp Forest wetlands,
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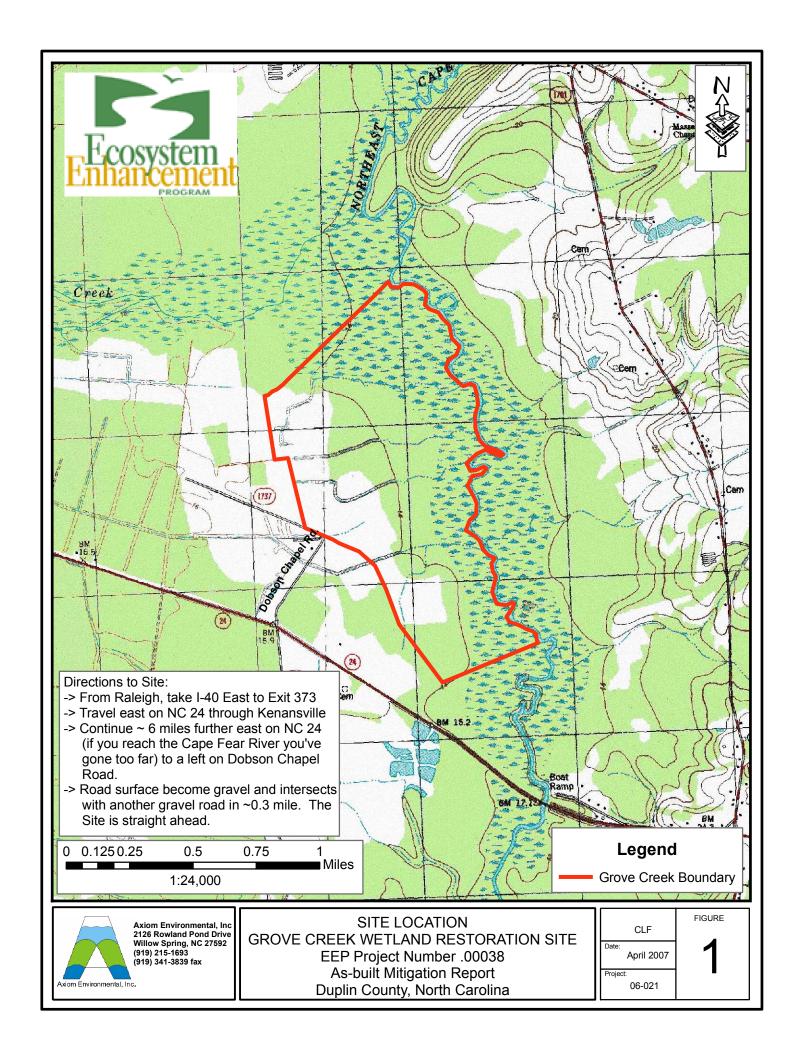
Wetland restoration and creation at the Site entailed 1) ditch cleaning prior to backfill, 2) impervious ditch plug construction, 3) ditch/canal backfilling, and 4) removal of fill material from wetlands.

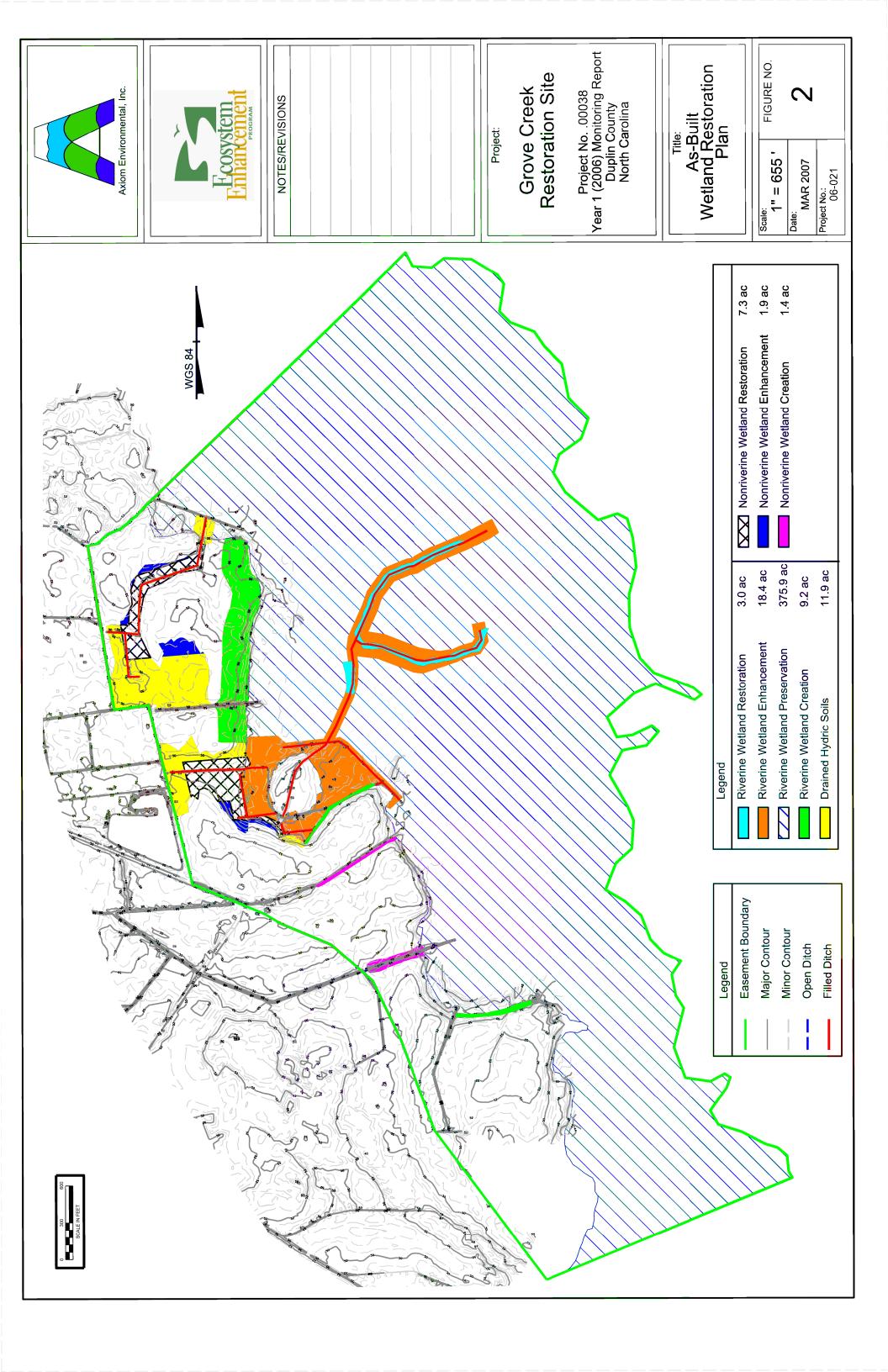
According to the January 2004 Mitigation Plan, the primary goals of the project include 1) maximizing the area returned to historic wetland function; 2) expand, enhance, and preserve 549 acres of the Northeast Cape Fear River riparian ecosystem; 3) protect the Site with a conservation easement in perpetuity; 4) provide valuable habitat to a diverse assemblage of flora and fauna; 5) serve as a wildlife corridor along the Northeast Cape Fear river; and 6) provide numerous wetland values including water storage, pollutant removal, aquatic/wildlife habitat, recreation, and education.

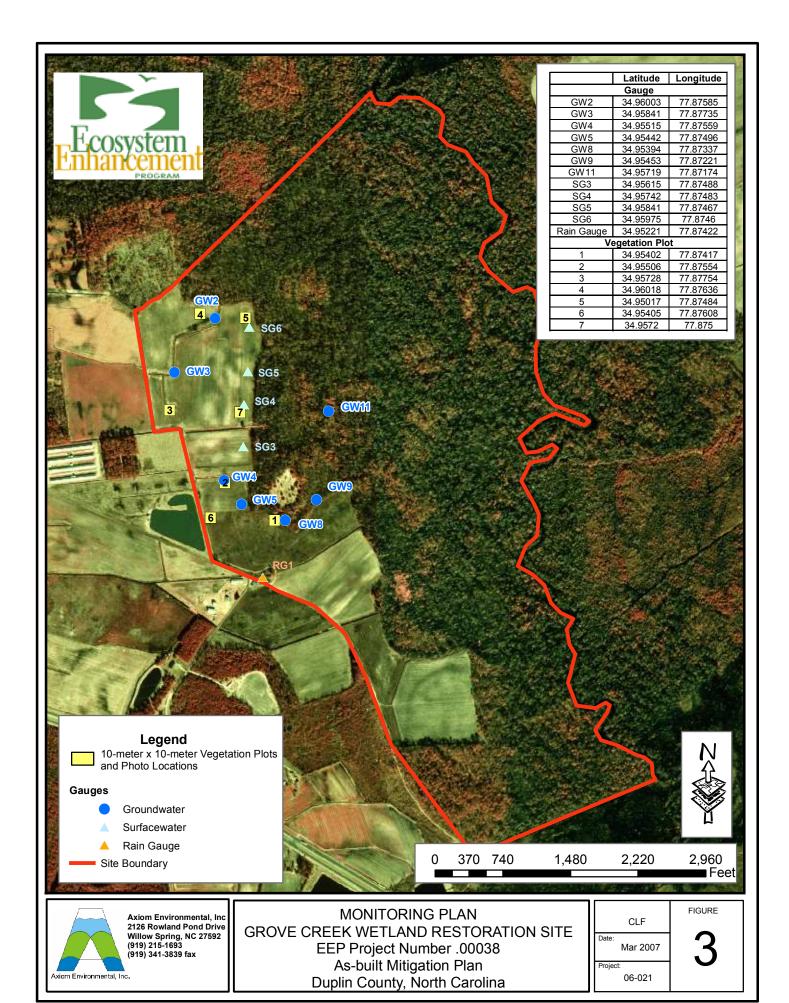
In order to demonstrate successful mitigation, hydrologic and vegetative monitoring must be conducted for five years or until success criteria are achieved. Success criteria are based on federal guidelines for wetland mitigation. These guidelines stipulate criteria for both hydrologic conditions and vegetation survival. The following report details the results of hydrologic and vegetative monitoring for the 2006 (year 1) growing season at the Grove Creek Mitigation Site.

#### 2.0 MITIGATION PLAN

Vegetation and hydrology will be monitored at the Site for five years or until success criteria have been achieved. The mitigation plan is outline in Figure 3.







#### 2.1 Hydrologic Success Criteria

Success criteria for wetland hydrology at Grove Creek require inundation or saturation within 12 inches of the ground surface for a consecutive period of 12.5 percent of the growing season. The soil survey for Duplin County does not contain growing season data; therefore, due to its close proximity the Sampson County soil survey was used. The estimate growing season begins March 18 and ends November 4 (239 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 Monitoring

Seven groundwater monitoring gauges, four surfacewater monitoring gauges, and one rain gauge will be maintained and monitored throughout the growing season for each monitoring year.

#### 2.3 Vegetation Success Criteria

Wetland vegetation success criteria at Grove Creek will 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 and species listed within appropriate Schafale and Weakley (1980) communities.

According to the 2004 *Groove Creek Mitigation Plan*, seedlings were to be planted at a minimum density of 680 stems per acre and included:

- 1. water oak (*Quercus nigra*)
- 2. willow oak (*Quercus phellos*)
- 3. laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*)
- 4. swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*)
- 5. green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)
- 6. river birch (Betula nigra)
- 7. bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum* var. *distichum*)
- 8. water tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*)

#### 2.4 Vegetation Monitoring

Seven 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.

#### 3.0 MAINTENENCE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event that vegetation 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. 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). 2004. Grove Creek Mitigation Plan, Duplin County, North Carolina, TIP No. R-2204 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.
- United States. Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1985. Soil Survey of Sampson County, North Carolina. United States Department of Agriculture.

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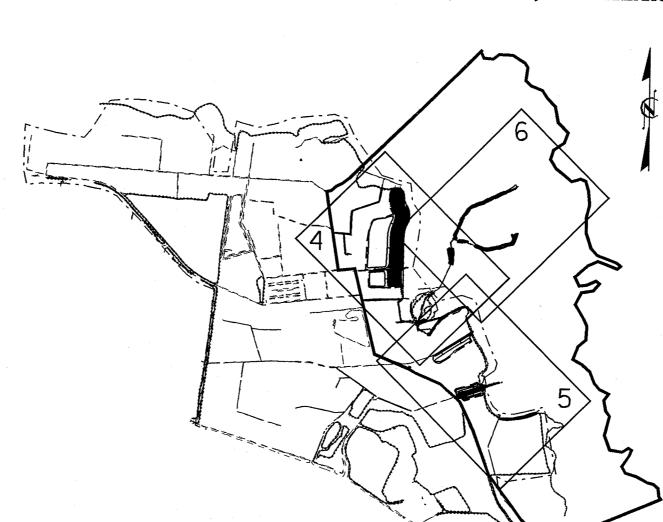
T: 8.1241801

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

# **DUPLIN COUNTY**

LOCATION: EAST OF KENANSVILLE, EAST OF SR 1737

TYPE OF WORK: WETLAND RESTORATION, GRADING, AND DRAINAGE

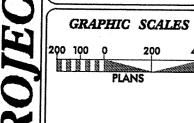


## INDEX OF SHEETS

VICINITY MAP

| SHEET NO.      | SHEET                        |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 .            | TITLE SHEET                  |
| IA             | CONVENTINAL SYMBOLS          |
| 2              | TYPICAL SECTIONS AND DETAILS |
| 3              | SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES        |
| 4-6            | PLAN SHEETS                  |
| 7              | PLANTING PLAN SHEET          |
| X-1 THR11 X-19 | CROSS SECTION                |

NCDOT CONTACT: JAMIE LANCASTER & PHILLIP TODD



DESIGN DATA

PROJECT LENGTH

IS THE OFFICE OF HISMAN 1305 NAVAHO DR., SLITE 303 RALEIGH, NC 27609 (919) 878-5250

2002 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE:

PROJECT ENGINEER

LETTING DATE:

PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER

PROJECT ENGINEER

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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8.1241801 8.1241801

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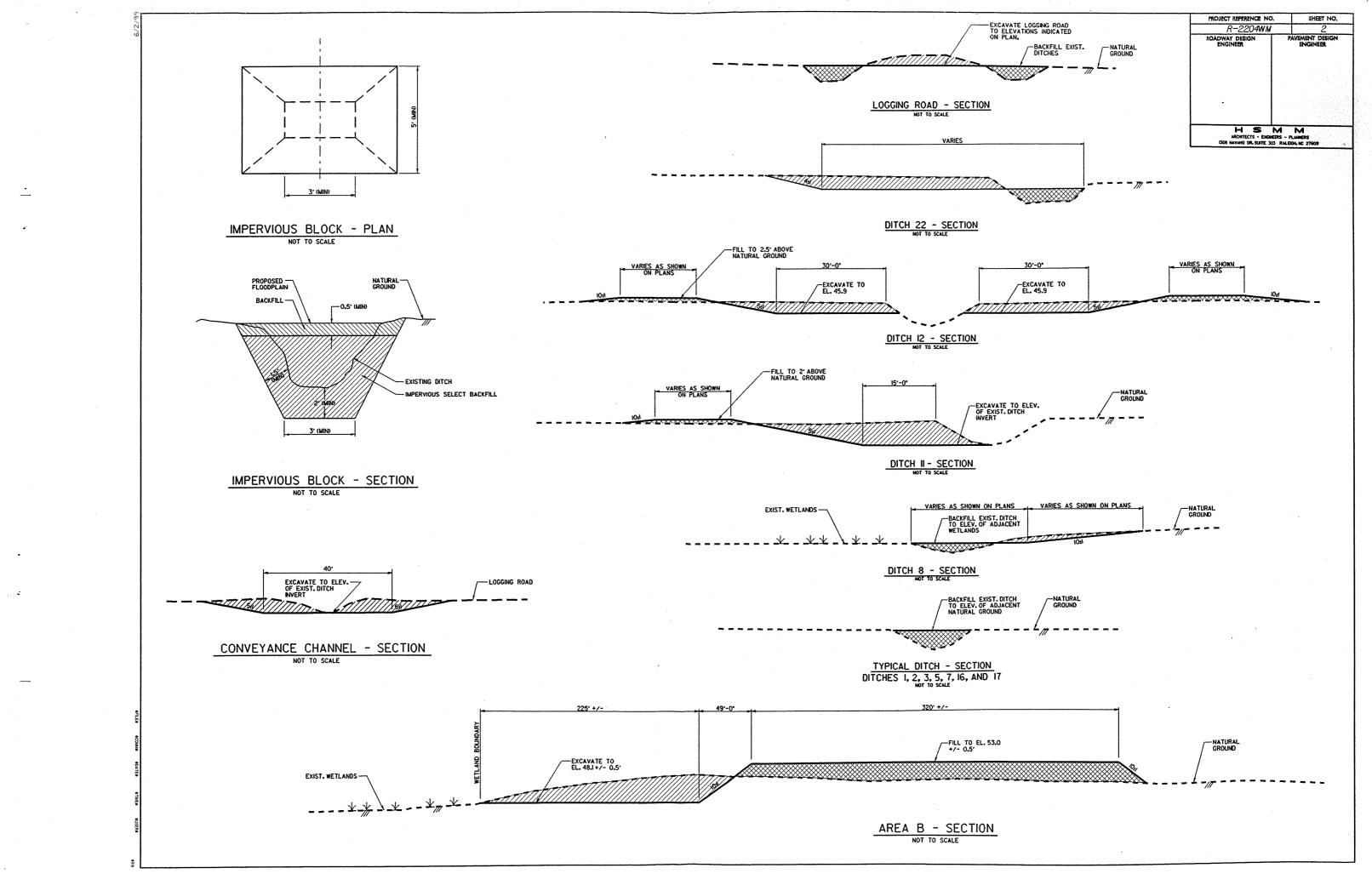
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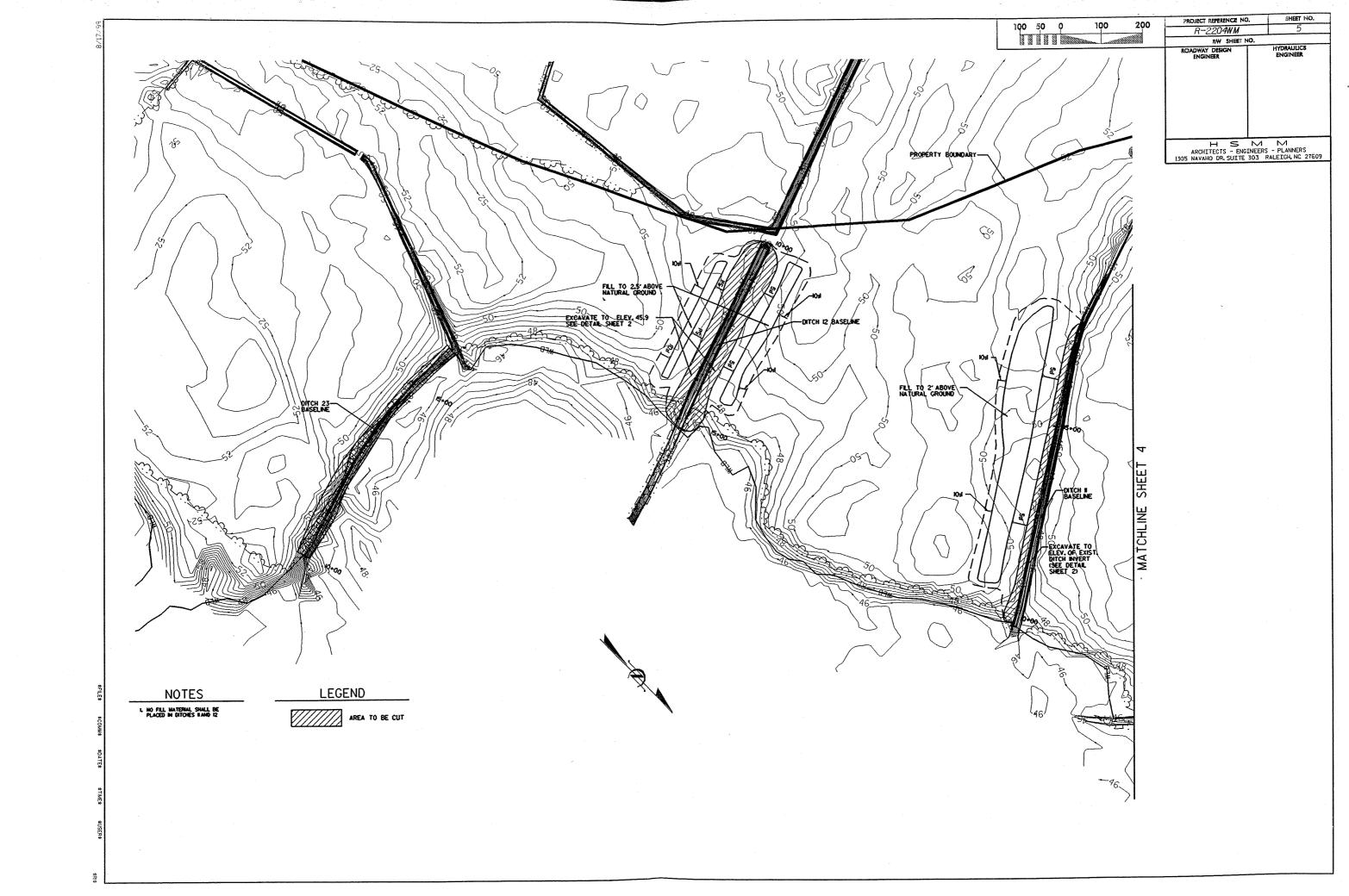
STATE DESIGN ENGINEER

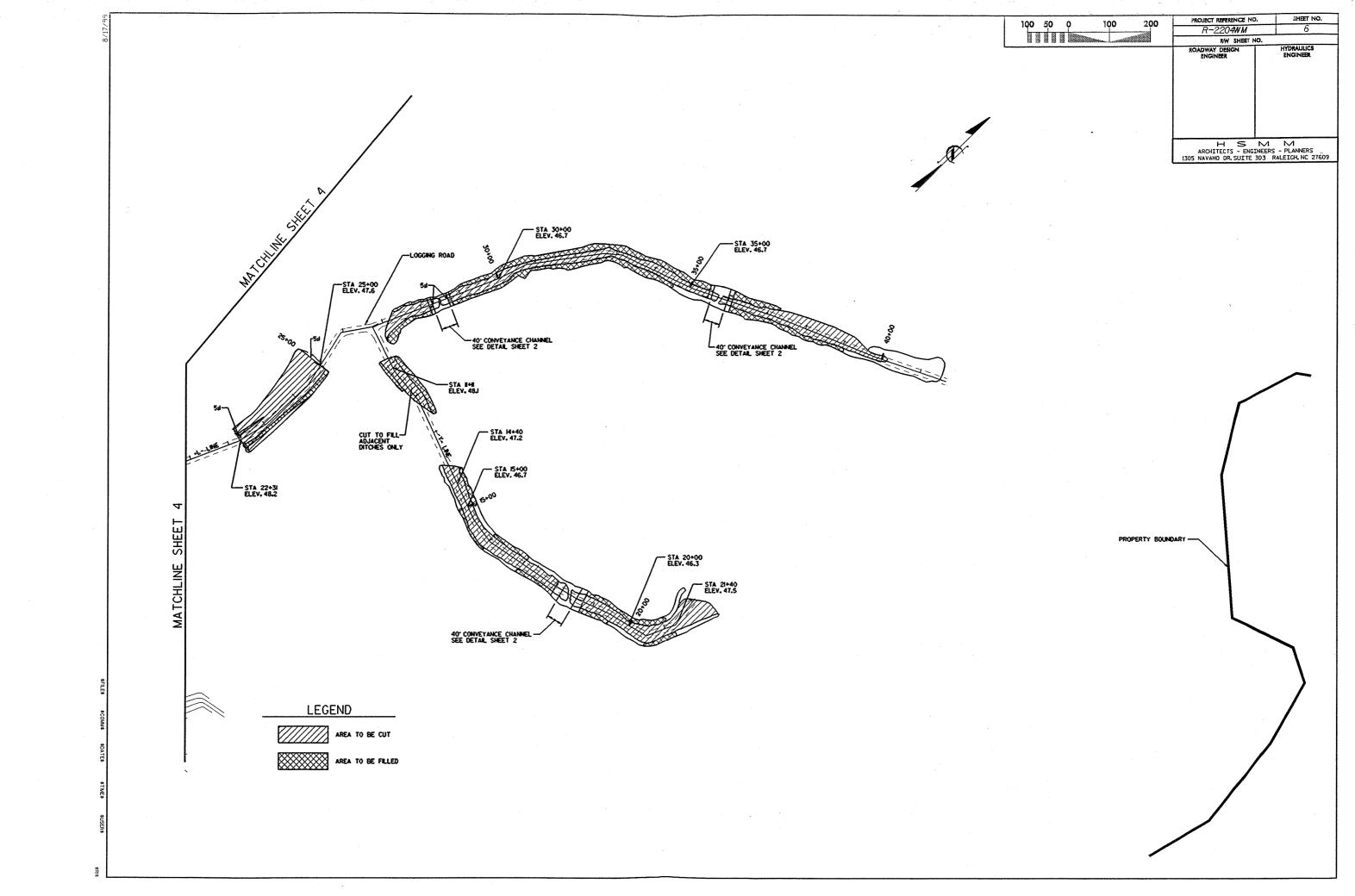
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

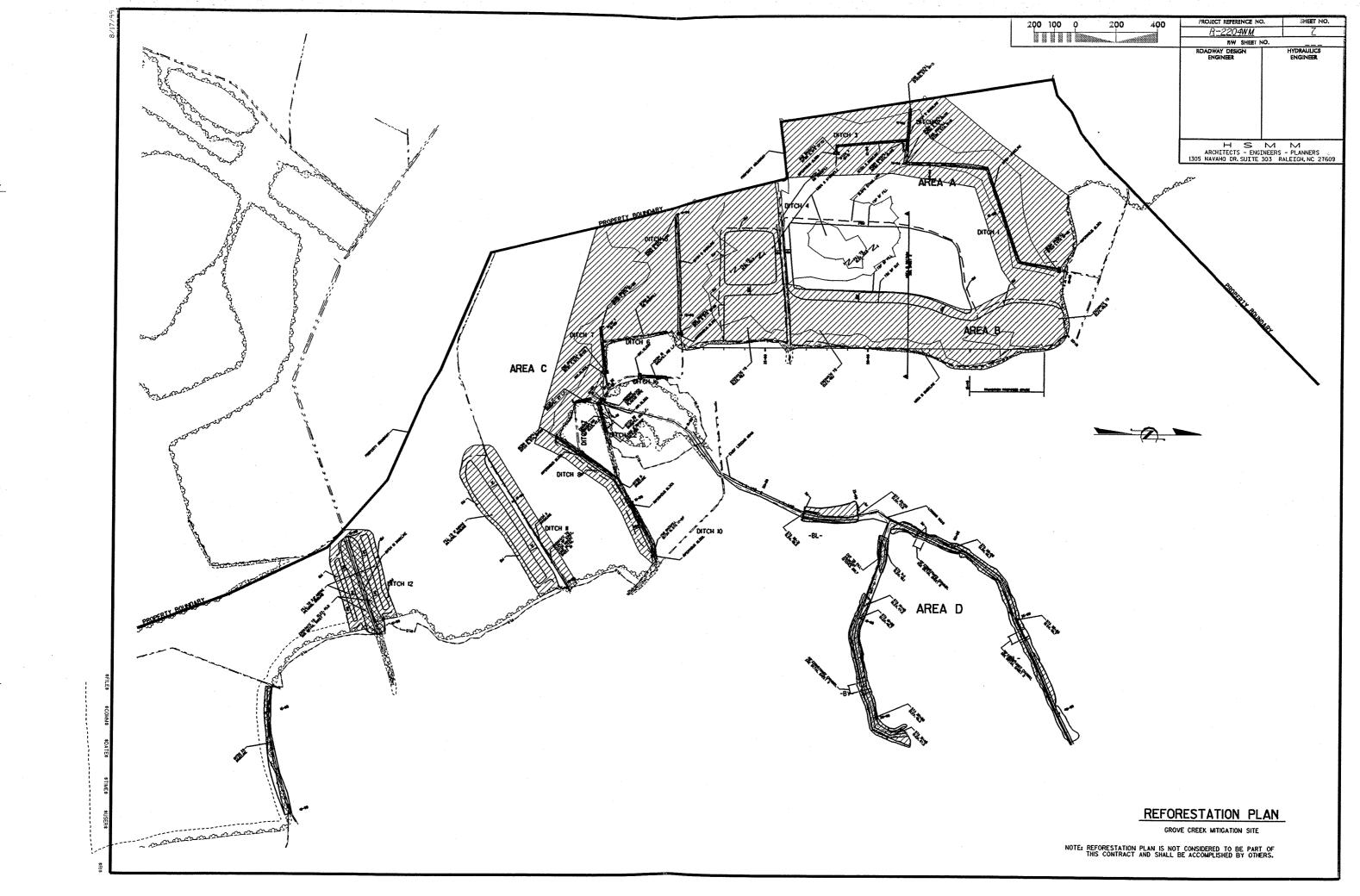
APPROYED
DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

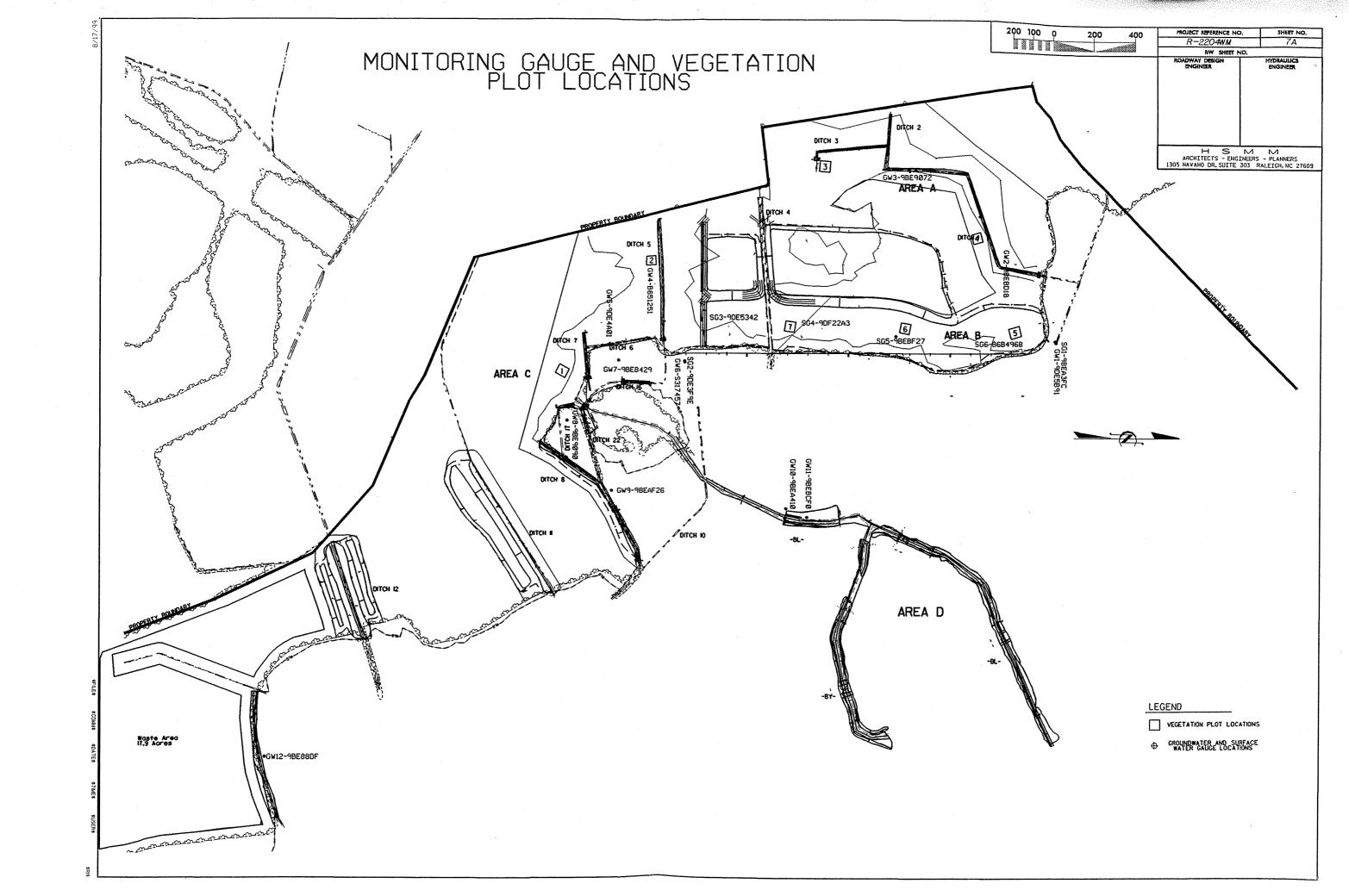
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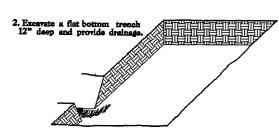


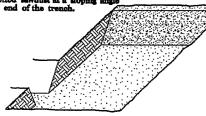


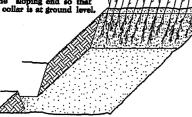
# PLANTING DETAILS

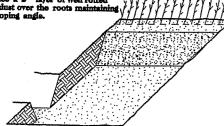
### SEEDLING / LINER BAREROOT PLANTING DETAIL

#### HEALING IN



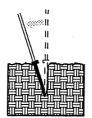




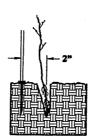


6. Repeat layers of plants and saw as necessary and water thorough

#### DIBBLE PLANTING METHOD USING THE KBC PLANTING BAR













#### PLANTING NOTES:

PLANTING RAG During planting, seedling shall be kept in a moist canvas bag or similar



KBC PLANTING BAR



# GROVE CREEK WETLAND PLANTING

N.C. R-2204WM RF-1

WETLAND TREE REFORESTATION

MIXTURE, TYPE, SIZE, AND FURNISH SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING:

FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA TAXODIUM DISTICHUM BETULA NIGRA QUERCUS MICHAUXII QUERCUS LAURIFOLIA NYSSA AQUATICA LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

GREEN ASH BALDCYPRESS RIVER BIRCH SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK LAUREL OAK WATER TUPELO TULIP POPLAR

BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING BAREROOT SEEDLING

TREE REFORESTATION SHALL BE PLANTED 6' TO 10' ON CENTER, RANDOM SPACING, AVERAGING 8' ON CENTER. APPROXIMATELY 680 PLANTS PER ACRE.

# WETLAND REFORESTATION **DETAIL SHEET**

N.C.D.O.T. - ROADSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT