BROCK STREAM ENHANCEMENT

FINAL AS-BUILT & BASELINE MONITORING REPORT

Jones County, North Carolina SCO Project Number 050650601-A EEP Project Number 92333



Prepared for: North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program 1652 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1652



Status of Plan: Final Submission Date: August 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The northern Jones County site is located approximately 12 miles southeast of Kinston, North Carolina. The Mitigation Plan presented here includes the enhancement of an unnamed tributary to Big Chinquapin Branch and restoration of its riparian buffer.

Restoration, enhancement, and preservation of a degraded stream system can provide a more stable condition leading to improvements in the aquatic and terrestrial communities that depend on it. Big Chinquapin Branch is a major tributary to the Trent River and both systems are nutrient sensitive waters (NCDWQ, 1998). The goals of the project were to improve the biological integrity of the stream system, reduce impacts from surrounding nutrient runoff, reduce downstream sedimentation, increase dissolved oxygen, moderate pH levels, and moderate water temperatures of the stream through shading by the surrounding buffer.

In 2005, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) released new mitigation guidance related to stream restoration in the outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina (USACE 2005). The new guidance, developed in cooperation with the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (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 channel on the Brock Restoration 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 coastal headwater streams. The driving factor behind the new 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 Restoration Site is one of the first Ecosystem Enhancement Program projects to fall under the new guidelines.

Using Rosgen classification (Rosgen, 1996), the existing channel before restoration was classified as a G5, which is narrow and deep. The stream system has been enhanced using Stream Enhancement Level II methodology, which involved excavation of a new bankfull bench near the existing channel elevation and vegetating the new riparian zone. The bankfull bench has been constructed entirely on the right bank of the channel to minimize construction costs and avoid disturbing a cemetery located onsite. The restored stream channel is classified as an E5 channel with a sinuosity less than 1.05. Wetlands are expected to form within portions of the newly created floodplain, especially in the more downstream section of the project where backwater from Big Chinquapin Branch will affect the stream. Designing this project presented a number of challenges due to various site constraints including the cemetery along the left side of the channel, a maintenance road for the local drainage district along Big Chinquapin Branch, existing culverts upstream and downstream, and active farming occurring along the edges of the easement.

The constructed project does not deviate from the design except for changes to the planting plan. Sixteen specimen boundary trees were planted along the conservation easement limits. The size of the floodplain and upland buffer plantings was increased from bare roots to tublings since planting occurred in the summer. Due to plant availability, bitternut hickory was replaced with American beech. The plantings exhibited poor survivability due to hot and dry conditions at the time of planting. A portion of the site was replanted in February 2010. The channel and riparian buffer will be monitored for five years.

The Brock Restoration Site is located in an area of intense agricultural land use. The project has reforested the riparian buffer along the restored floodplain. By reforesting a mosaic of vegetative communities, local biological diversity will be increased. The buffer has also intercepted overland flow from a swale draining the agricultural fields on the Brock property. 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 NCDWQ.

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1.0 Project Goals, Background and Attributes

1.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

The Brock Restoration Site is located approximately 12 miles southeast of Kinston, North Carolina and lies in northern Jones County. (Figure 1, Appendix A). The project stream is an Unnamed Tributary (UT) to Big Chinquapin Branch and is located within the Neuse River Basin (NCDWQ Subbasin 03-04-11) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 14-digit Hydrologic Unit Code 03020204010060. The UT is a perennial stream and is located within an easement on property owned by Clare Brock. The project reach begins at a 54-inch corrugated metal pipe under a farm path crossing. The channel flows in a northerly direction along agricultural fields, along the east side of a small cemetery, and terminates at its confluence with Big Chinquapin Branch.

1.2 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The health of a watershed is dependent on the quality of the headwater system(s), individual tributaries, and major channels. High quality tributaries with functioning floodplains and 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). 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. This project will enhance functional elements of the unnamed tributary.

The major project components include the enhancement of the unnamed tributary to Big Chinquapin Branch through the creation of a stable channel and riverine floodplain, and reforestation of the associated riparian buffer. Creation of the floodplain bench will provide stream enhancement II credit at a 1.5:1 ratio by restoration of 2 out of the 3 morphological features.

The restoration of riparian buffers along the restored stream channel will improve water quality. The reestablishment of the 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. Specific project goals to achieve desired ecological function include:

- Improvement of water quality by limiting bank erosion
- Creation of 1850 linear feet of stable stream channel (stream enhancement II)
- Restoration of 6.2 acres of riparian buffer along the project reach
- Improvement of aquatic and terrestrial habitat within the unnamed tributary to Big Chinquapin Branch

• The 40' wide floodplain bench will dissipate the flow and maintain channel stability during moderate to high discharge events

1.3 PROJECT STRUCTURE, RESTORATION, AND APPROACH

1.3.1 Project Structure

The project involved the establishment of a woody riparian buffer and a floodplain on the right bank of an 1850 linear foot reach. Refer to Figures 2a and 2b in Appendix A for a detailed plan view of the project components.

1.3.2 Restoration Type and Approach

The fluvial processes occurring before restoration were causing incision in the stream channel. Continued incision would cause the stream to begin to widen. This trend would have continued if the stream were not enhanced to create more stable conditions. The channel is also a pathway for nutrients from the surrounding agricultural areas to the nutrient sensitive waters of the Trent River. Impacts resulting from sediment and nutrient depositions are predicted to decrease after completion of the project.

The project reach has been designed using Stream Enhancement Level II methodology. Pre-restoration existing shear stress and stream power have been 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 is based on the hydrology of the site, the surrounding vegetative communities, and available supply of species. The plan is modeled after mature, unaltered systems as outlined in the *Natural Communities of North Carolina* (Schafale and Weakley, 1990). A floodplain was created by excavating soil from the right bank, and replacing the topsoil to the excavated area to facilitate riparian vegetation. The newly excavated floodplain was planted with a Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest community. Remaining areas outside the floodplain, excluding the cemetery, were planted as a Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest Coastal Plain Subtype.

Since this project was initiated before 10/2/2007, buffer credit will be sought for the area along the UT to Big Chinquapin Branch from the top of bank to the edges of the conservation easement (averaging 60 feet on each side).

1.4 PROJECT HISTORY, CONTACTS, AND ATTRIBUTE DATA

The 315 acre project watershed 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.

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.

Refer to Tables 2-4 in Appendix A for additional project details.

2.0 Success Criteria

2.1 MORPHOLOGIC PARAMETERS AND CHANNEL STABILITY

Due to the nature of the design, a full geomorphic survey will not be conducted annually to monitor the project. The structural stability of the stream channel will be assessed visually for pattern and profile, and dimensional stability will be assessed through cross-sectional data annually during the 5 year monitoring period.

2.1.1 Dimension

Dimensional characteristics obtained from cross-sectional surveying will be compared year to year. Natural variability is expected, however the system should not experience trends toward excessive increasing bank erosion, channel degradation or aggradation. General maintenance of a stable cross-section and hydrologic access to the floodplain features over the course of the monitoring period will represent success in dimensional stability.

2.1.2 Other

This project involved the establishment of a floodplain bench on the right bank. The pattern and profile were not altered during this project and will not be surveyed during this monitoring effort. These features will be visually assessed each year to monitor stability and to highlight any areas of significant erosion, aggradation or degradation. Also, no formal survey of sediment transport or substrate material distribution will be undertaken.

2.2 VEGETATION

The vegetative success of the riparian buffer will be evaluated based on the species density and survival rates. Vegetation monitoring will be considered successful for stream enhancement purposes if at least 260 woody stems/acre (USACE 2003) at the end of five years. Alternatively vegetation will be considered successful for Neuse Buffer restoration credits if 320 trees/acre are surviving at the end of five years (Neuse Riparian Buffer Protection Rule .0242). In addition, the buffer must be intact within the areas shown for credit on maps 2A and 2B of this report. During monitoring, any encroachments into the conservation easement should be reported to NCEEP and remediated.

2.3 HYDROLOGY

A minimum of two bankfull events must be documented within the standard 5 year monitoring period. In order for the monitoring to be considered complete, the two verification events must occur in separate monitoring years.

3.0 Monitoring Plan Guidelines

3.1 HYDROLOGY

3.1.1 Wetland

Wetlands were not restored as part of this project therefore no groundwater monitoring gauges are present onsite. However, it is possible that wetlands may develop in depressional areas within the floodplain. The overall condition of the floodplain will be visually assessed and noted in subsequent monitoring reports.

3.1.2 Stream

One crest gauge has been installed onsite and is located near station 18+50. Each visit to the site must include documentation of the highest stage for the monitoring interval and a reset of the device. Other indications of bankfull flow including the presence of wrack lines, sediment or flooding will also be recorded and documented photographically. Refer to the As-Built Plan Sheets in Appendix D for location of the crest gauge.

3.2 STREAM CHANNEL STABILITY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

3.2.1 Dimension

Three cross-sections will be surveyed each monitoring year for the entire reach of UT to Big Chinquapin Branch. Permanent cross-section pins were installed at each of the three cross-sections at the left and right banks. Data collected will include, at a minimum, cross-sectional area, bankfull width, bankfull mean depth, bankfull max depth, floodprone width, width to depth ratio, and entrenchment ratio. Stream type will also be determined. Dimensional data will be compared from year to year to ensure project stability. Refer to As-Built Plan Sheets in Appendix D for locations of cross-sections.

3.2.2 Pattern and Profile

The pattern and profile were not altered as part of this project. These features will be visually assessed each year to monitor stability and to highlight any areas of significant erosion, aggradation or degradation.

3.2.3 Bank Stability Assessments

As this project is a stream enhancement project and no bank stability information was collected prior to construction, BEHI and NBS assessments will not be performed.

3.3 VEGETATION

Vegetative sample plots will be quantitatively monitored during September of each monitoring year. Vegetation will be monitored as per the CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, version 4.2 (CVS-EEP 2008). Species composition, density, and survival will be monitored for a minimum of 5 years. Four $100m^2$ plots were established within the project area. In each plot, four plot corners were permanently located with conduit and are included in the monitoring plan sheets. Planted vegetation (Level 1) will be recorded for the baseline monitoring, while both planted vegetation and natural volunteers (Level 2) will be recorded for Monitoring Years 1-5+. Baseline monitoring data is provided in the Appendix C data tables. Refer to the As-Built Plan Sheets in Appendix D for the locations of the Vegetation Plots.

Any vegetative problem areas in the project will be noted and reported in each subsequent monitoring report. Vegetative problem areas include areas that either lack vegetation or include populations of exotic vegetation.

3.4 PHOTO STATIONS

Representative photo reference points have been identified and located using a Global Positioning System. The stations are shown on the As-Built Plan Sheets in Appendix D. Photos will be taken at each location at approximately the same time each year. Vegetation plot photos will be taken during the vegetation monitoring event. Vegetation station photos for the baseline monitoring year are provided in Appendix C.

3.5 WATERSHED

Any changes to land use in the watershed that would cause changes to flow within the project streams will be assessed over the five-year monitoring period.

3.6 MONITORING PLAN VIEW

A plan view of the monitoring scheme is presented in the As-Built Plan Sheets in Appendix D.

4.0 Maintenance and Contingency Plans

Any maintenance needs will be determined during monitoring visits. During the baseline monitoring year upon completion of construction, the contractor must address any issues under their warranty. In subsequent monitoring years, the monitoring firm will determine maintenance needs. Small maintenance tasks that can be completed by hand may be performed by the monitoring firm while any large maintenance items will be coordinated with NCEEP to determine the appropriate course of action.

The monitoring firm will visually assess the site to verify that the stream and wetland are functioning as needed and note any adjustments that may be necessary. It is not anticipated that invasive plant species will be a significant problem onsite. During the monitoring, any invasive species problems will be noted and specific management options will be proposed.

5.1 AS-BUILT/RECORD DRAWINGS

Site grading was complete on June 12th, 2009. The as-built survey was completed by Bateman Civil Survey Company, PC on July 23rd, 2009. The As-Built Plan Sheets are located in Appendix D. Planting was initially completed on June 23rd and the baseline vegetation data collection occurred on July 2, 2009.

5.2 BASELINE DATA (YEAR 0)

5.2.1 Channel Morphology

5.2.1.1. Profile

The profile of the stream was not altered during this project, therefore was not and will not be monitored other than by visual assessment to evaluate stability. At the end of construction, the channel was stable.

5.2.1.2. **Dimension**

This project involved the establishment of a floodplain bench on the right bank. In general, the As-Built survey demonstrates that the project overall was built in accordance to the design specifications. The elevation and width of the bankfull bench are as designed, though the bankfull bench is not as flat as was specified. The graded slope that ties in the bankfull bench to existing ground was designed as 3:1. The As-Built survey shows that this varies over the project area, but it is generally 3:1 or flatter. Baseline surveyed morphological data is presented in Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix B, along with cross-sectional data at the three permanent cross-sections.

5.2.1.3. Pattern

The pattern of the stream was not altered during this project, therefore was not and will not be monitored other than by visual assessment to evaluate stability. At the end of construction, the channel was stable.

5.2.1.4. Substrate

As per NCEEP guidance, substrate sampling is only necessary when constructed riffles have been installed (NCEEP 2008). No changes to the streambed have been made therefore no substrate sampling was undertaken.

5.2.2 Sediment Transport

Analysis was not conducted as the streambed was not altered for this project.

5.2.3 Verification of Plantings

Stantec staff completed the as-built vegetation monitoring on 7/02/09 and, as requested by NCEEP, provided an entire site assessment of viability on 12/03/09. Throughout the project site, it was found that many of the plants had not survived. Stretches with no plants were found in the upland areas. Some plants were found dead although the majority of plants were missing entirely. *Clethra alnifolia* seems to have completely died off as Stantec staff found areas where mulch remained with no plant. This likely occurred due to harsh planting conditions and little maintenance. Most of the floodplain exhibited more than sufficient viable plant density although three wet areas were found with little to no woody vegetation. Most of the livestakes were not alive and had not sprouted any new stems since planting. The replanting plan recommended lower density replanting in uplands and livestakes to account for the minimal percentage found alive.

The site was partially replanted in February 2010. It was determined that the 1 year plant warranty will begin at that time. The floodplain areas were replanted, a portion of the upland areas were replanted, two of the large specimen trees were replaced, however no additional livestakes were installed as recommended. The vegetation data included within the data tables in this report do not include the additional plants.

The July 2009 baseline vegetation monitoring was completed using CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, version 4.2 (CVS-EEP 2008) in four plots, two in the floodplain and two in the uplands. According to the data collected, the average plant density is 637.4 stems/acre with the highest densities in the floodplain. The original planting plan specified 680 stems/acre.

Plot 1 is located in the floodplain near the upstream end of the project and primarily contains green ash and willow oak. This plot has the highest density at 1052 stems/acre. Plot 4 is located in the floodplain near the downstream end of the project and contains a variety of plants including a number of livestakes. At the time of monitoring Plot 4 had 849.8 stems/acre. Plot 2 is located on the right bank upland sideslope near the middle of the site. Plot 2 is primarily made up of American sycamore with a variety of oaks. This plot is at 485.6 stems/acre which is above the success criteria but below the planting specifications. Plot 3 is located on the left bank upland just downstream of the cemetery and includes tulip poplar and swamp chestnut oak. This plot is only at 161.9 stems/acre and does not meet success criteria. Additional vegetation planted during the supplemental planting effort will be added to the data during the next annual monitoring event.

5.2.4 Photo Documentation

Photo stations were established in 16 locations along the project. The location of the stations can be seen on the monitoring plan view map within the record drawings plan set. Baseline station photos were taken on July 2, 2009 during the baseline vegetation monitoring.

5.2.5 Hydrology

Large rain events onsite occurred in the middle of April and first half of May 2009. Bankfull flow is evidenced by the wrack lines of straw observed at the downstream end of the project reach on May 13,

2009 (Photo 17). A crest gauge was monitoring to verify bankfull events.	installed	onsite o	on July	2, 2009.	The g	auge	will b	e used	in future

6.0 References

Lee, Michael T., R. K. Peet, S. D. Roberts, and T. R. Wentworth. 2008. CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Version 4.2 (http://cvs.bio.unc.edu/methods.htm)

NCEEP. 2006. Content, Format and Data Requirements for EEP Monitoring Reports. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program. Raleigh, NC. Version 1.2, November 16, 2005.

NCEEP. 2008. Mitigation Plan Document – Format Data Requirements, and Content Guidelines. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program. Raleigh, NC. Version 2.0, March 27, 2008.

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

United States Army Corps of Engineers – Wilmington District, North Carolina Division of Water Quality, United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region IV, Natural Resources Conservation Service, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. 2003. Stream Mitigation Guidelines.

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7.0 Appendices

Appendix A – General Tables and Figures

Appendix B – Morphological Summary Data and Plots

Appendix C – Vegetation Data

Appendix D – As-Built Plan Sheets



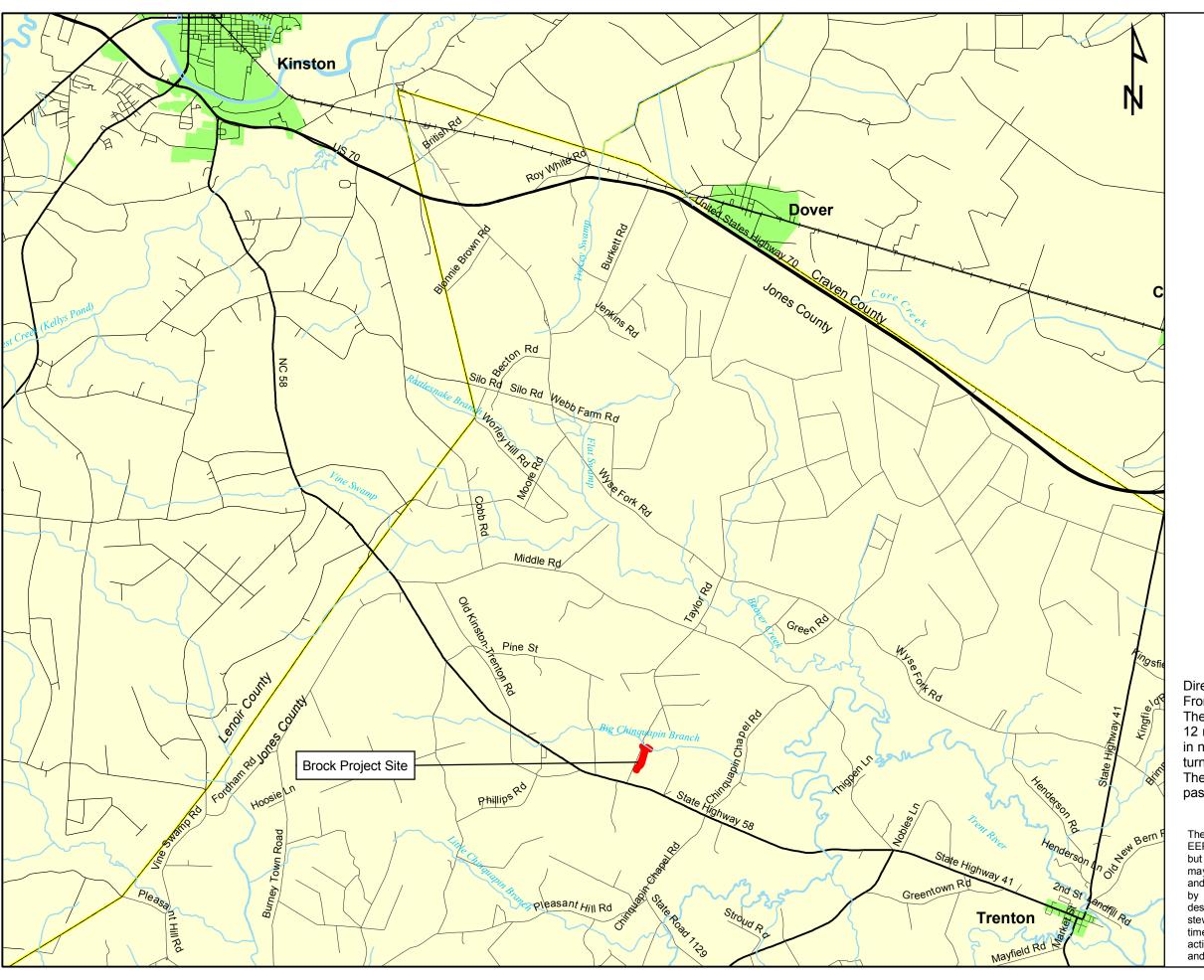


Figure 1-Vicinity Map

Brock Stream Restoration SCO # 050650601 Jones County, NC

As-Built & Baseline Monitoring Plan April 2010

/// Local Roads

/ Major Roads

/ Railroads

Site Boundary

County Boundary

Streams

Municipality



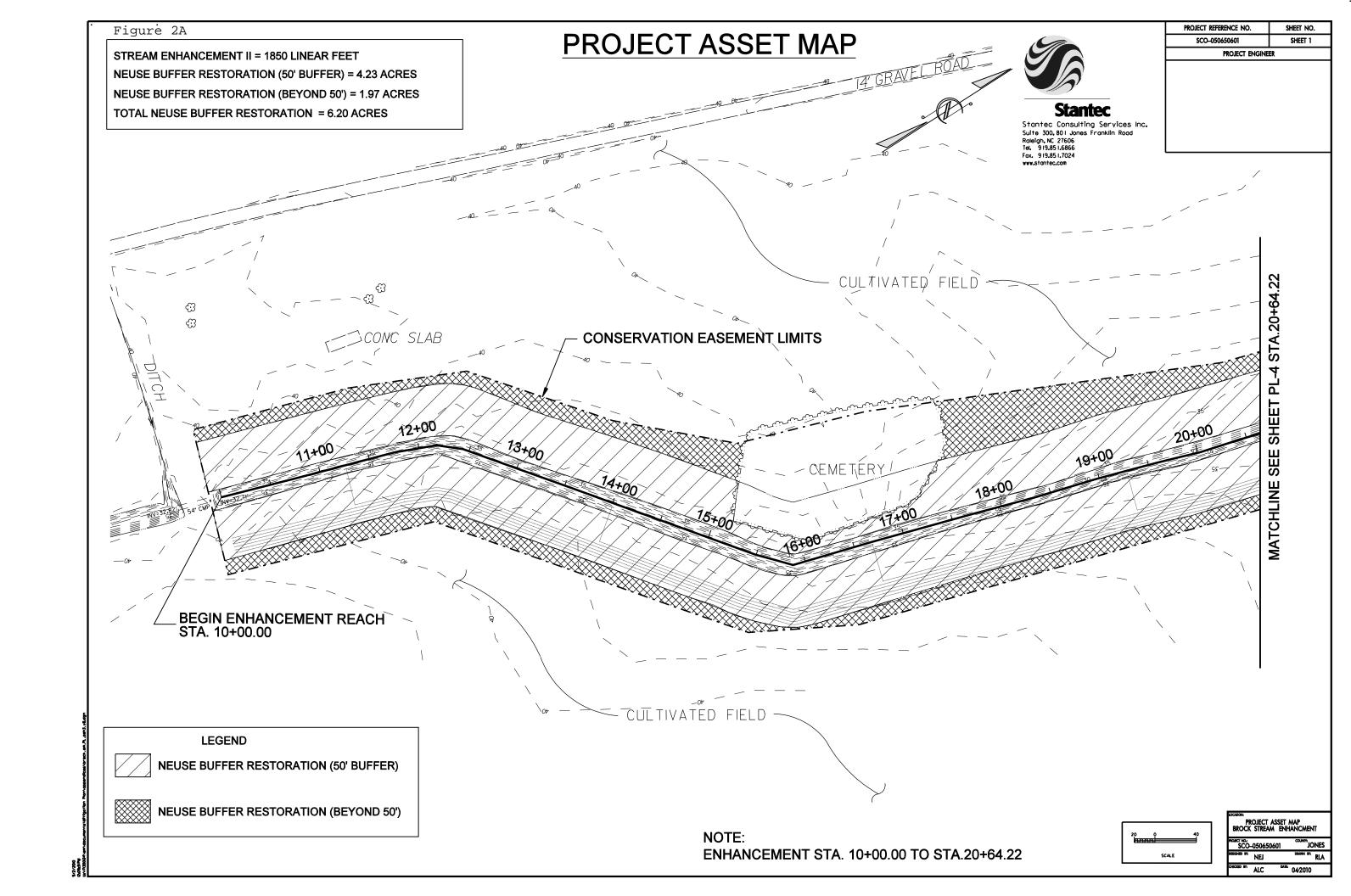
0 0.5 1



3 Miles

Directions to the Brock Stream Restoration Site: From Raleigh, take HWY 70 East to Kinston, NC. The Brock Restoration Site is located approximately 12 miles southeast of Kinston, North Carolina and lies in northern Jones County. From US 70 East in Kinston turn right on NC 58 and travel approximately 12 miles. The site is located on the left approximately three miles past the beginning of the Pine Street loop (SR 1301).

The project site is an environmental restoration site of NCDENR EEP and is encompassed by a recorded conservation easement, but is bordered by land under private ownership. Accessing the site may require traversing areas near or along the easement boundary and therefore access by the general public is not permitted. Access by authorized personnel of state and federal agencies or their designees/contractors involved in the development, oversight and stewardship of the restoration site is permitted within the terms and timeframes of their defined roles. Any intended site visitation or activity by any person outside of these previously sanctioned roles and activities requires prior coordination with EEP.



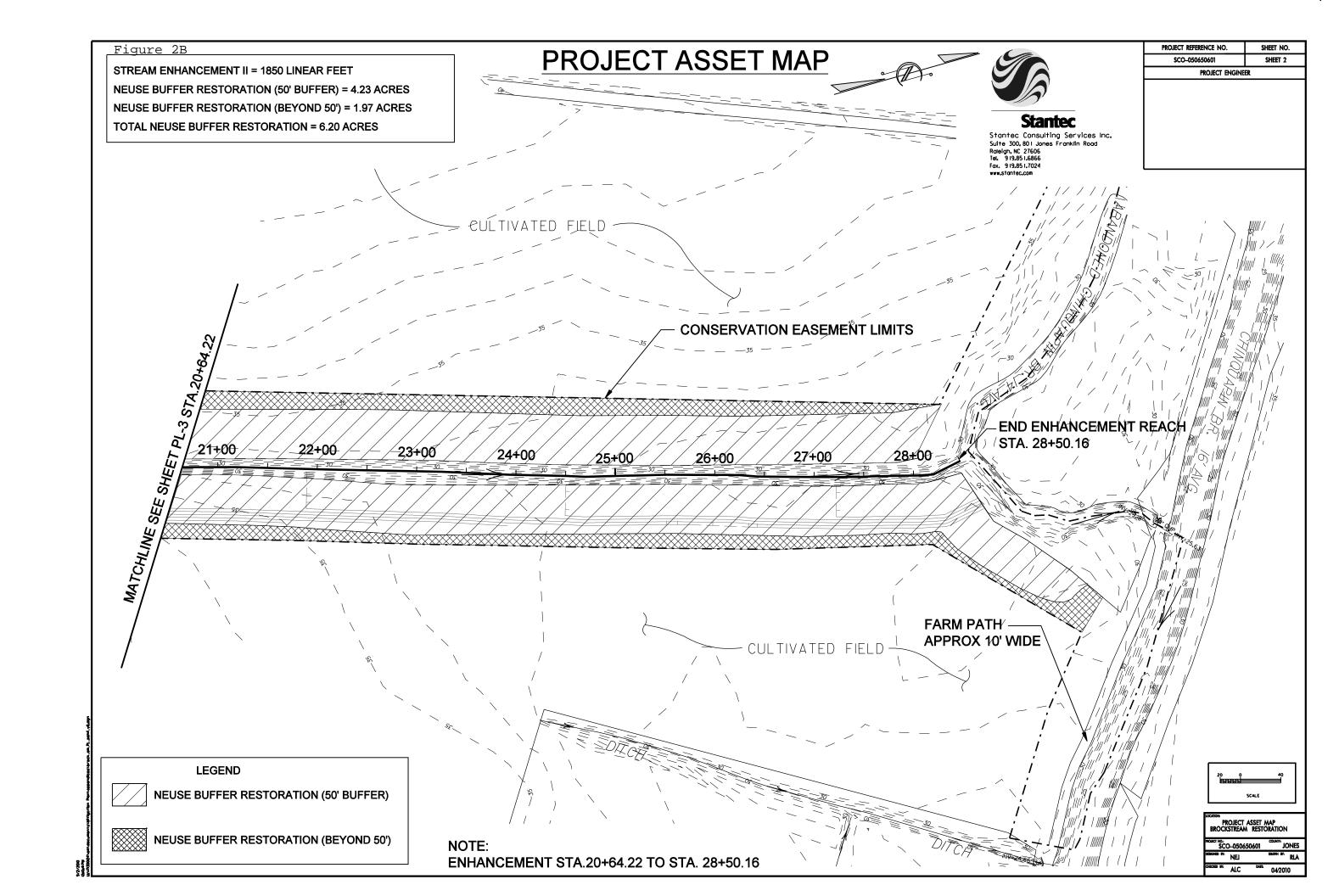


Table 1 - Project Components Brock Stream Restoration SCO Project #050650601									
Project Component Square Feet Online Bamp Contact on Reach ID Square Feet Online Bamp Component Component Square Feet Online Component C									
Reach I	1850	Enhancement II	P3	1850	00+00 - 28+50.16	1.5:1	1233	N/A	
Neuse Buffer	N/A	Restoration	N/A	270,072	N/A	1:1	270,072	N/A	

Component Summations									
	Stream			Non-Riparian Wetland	Upland				
Restoration Level	(lf)	Riparian	Wetland (Ac)	(Ac)	(Ac)	Buffer (Ac)	BMP		
		Riverine	Non-Riverine						
Restoration (0-50')						184,259			
Restoration (50'+)						85,813			
Enhancement									
Enhancement									
Enhancement I									
Enhancement II	1,850								
Creation									
Preservation									
HQ Preservation									
Totals	1,850					270,072			

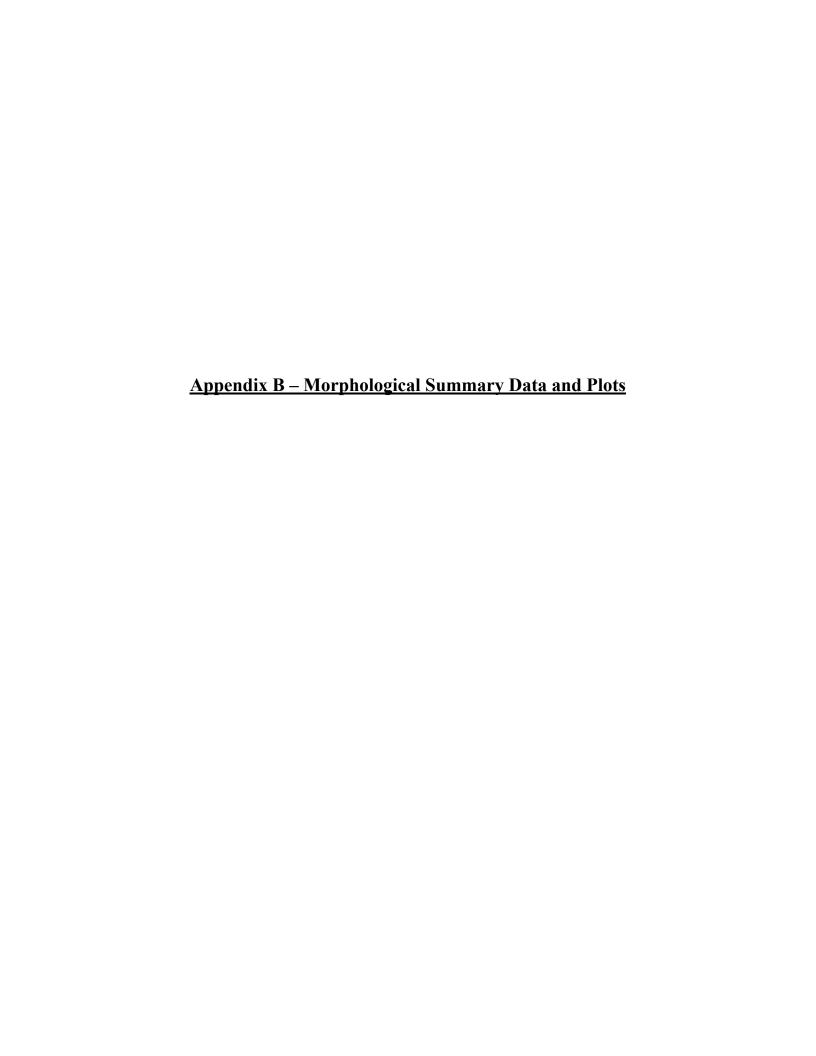
Not Applicable

Table 2 - Project Activity and Reporting History Brock Stream Restoration EEP#92333						
Activity or Report	Data Collection Complete	Completion or Delivery				
Restoration Plan	May, 2006	May, 2006				
Final Design - Construction Plans	NA	April, 2008				
Construction	NA	March-June, 2009				
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project	NA	March-June, 2009				
Permanent seed mix applied to Reach	NA	June, 2009				
Mitigation Plan / As-Built (Year 0 Monitoring - baseline)	September, 2009	April, 2010				
Supplemental Planting	February, 2010	February, 2010				
Year 1 Monitoring	September, 2010	November, 2010				
Year 2 Monitoring	September, 2011	November, 2011				
Year 3 Monitoring	September, 2012	November, 2012				
Year 4 Monitoring	September, 2013	November, 2013				
Year 5 Monitoring	September, 2014	November, 2014				
Year 6 Monitoring	September, 2015	November, 2015				
Year 7 Monitoring	September, 2016	November, 2016				

Table 3 - Project Contact Table Brock Stream Restoration EEP#92333				
Designer Primary Project Design POC	Stantec Consulting, Inc. 801 Jones Franklin Rd. Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27606 Nathan Jean (919) 865-7387			
Construction Contractor Construction Contractor POC	Shamrock Environmental Corporation 6106 Corporate Park Dr. Browns Summit, NC 27214			
Planting Contractor	Carolina Wetland Services 550 E. Westinghouse Blvd. Charlotte, NC 28273			
Planting Contractor POC	Josh Frost 866-527-1177 Seal Brothers Contracting			
Seeding Contractor	PO Box 86 Dobson, NC 27017			
Planting Contractor POC	Mari Seal (336) 786-2263			
Seed Mix Sources	unknown			
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Natives 550 Westinghouse Blvd. Charlotte, NC 28273 (704) 527-1177 Stantec Consulting, Inc. 801 Jones Franklin Rd. Suite 300			
Baseline Monitoring Performers	Raleigh, NC 27606			
Stream Monitoring POC	CW Gaskill (919) 865-7584			
Vegetation Monitoring POC	Amber Coleman (919) 865-7399			
Wetland Monitoring POC	n/a			

Table 4 - Project Attribute Table Brock Stream Restoration EEP#92333				
Project County	Jones			
Physiographic Region	Coastal Plain			
Ecoregion	63h - Carolina Flatwoods			
Project River Basin	Neuse			
USGS HUC for Project (14 Digit)	03020204010060			
NCDWQ Sub-basin for project	03-04-11			
EEP Watershed	N/A			
WRC class	Warm			
% of project easement fenced or demarcated	100%			
Beaver Activity	none observed			

Restoration Component Attribute Table					
·	Reach 1				
Drainage Area (Ac)	315				
Stream Order	First				
Restored Length (lf)	1850				
Perennial or Intermittent	Perennial				
Watershed Type	Rural				
Watershed LULC Distribution	Ag-row crop				
Watershed Impervious cover (%)	<1%				
NCDWQ AU/Index Number	03-04-11				
NCDWQ Classification	C Sw NSW				
303d Listing	No				
Reasons For 303d Listing	N/A				
Total Acreage of Easement	4.75				
Total Vegetated Acreage Within Easement	4.75				
Total Planted Acreage as part of Restoration	4.75				
Rosgen Classification (pre-existing)	G5				
Rosgen Classification (as-built)	E5				
Valley Type	Е				
Valley Slope	< 0.02				
Valley Side Slope Range	< 0.02				
Valley Toe Slope Range	< 0.02				
Cowardin Classification	N/A				
Trout Waters Designation	No				
Species of Concern	No				
Dominant Soil Series and Characteristics					
	Norfolk				
Depth (in)					
Clay (%)					
	0.17				
T	5				

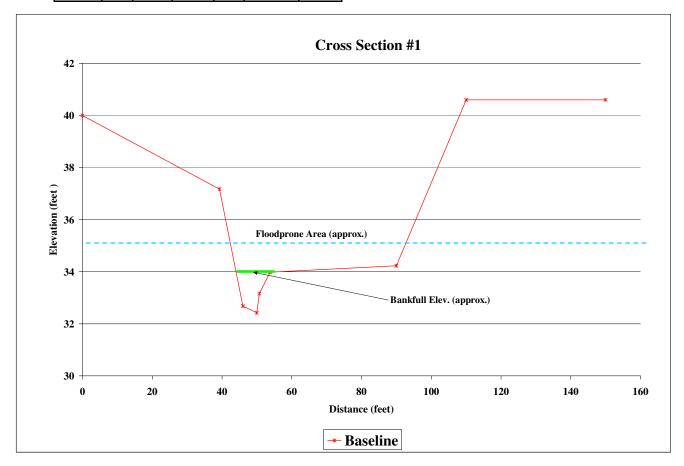


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Danamatan	Cougo	Do	gional Cu		eam Rest		Toject - 1 Existing				I	Dosign		I	Α.	-Built / 1	Dagalina		
Parameter Dimension and Substrate (Riffle)	Gauge	LL	UL		Min		Med	Max	SD	I	Min	Design Mean	Max	Min		Med	Max	SD	
Bankfull Width (ft)		LL	UL	Eq.	IVIIII	Mean 7.0	Med	Max	SD	n	IVIIII	7.0	Max	IVIIII	Mean 7.0	Med	Max	SD	n
Flood Prone Width (ft)					-	13.0	-					42.0			40.0				
BF Mean Depth (ft)					_	13.0						1.4			1.4				
BF Mean Depth (ft) BF Max Depth (ft)					-	2.2	-			-		2.2			2.2				
					_	1											1		
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)						9.9						9.9			9.9				
Width/Depth Ratio					_	4.9						4.9			4.9				
Entrenchment Ratio						1.9						6.0			6.0				
Bank Height Ratio						3.30						1.0			1.0				
d50 (mm)																			
Profile																			
Riffle Length (ft)																			
Riffle Slope (ft)						0.021						0.021			0.021				
Pool Length (ft)						20						20			20			\sqcup	
Pool Max Depth (ft)						3						3			3				
Pool Spacing (ft)						20						20			20			igsquare	
*Pool Volume (ft ²)						15.2						15.2			15.2				
Pattern																			
Channel Beltwidth (ft)						20						20			20				
Radius of Curvature (ft)						N/A						N/A			N/A				
Rc: Bankfull Width (ft/ft)						N/A						N/A			N/A				
Meander Wavelength (ft)						N/A						N/A			N/A				
Meander Width Ratio						2.9						2.9			2.9				
Substrate,, Bed, and Transport Parameters			-	•		_													
Ri% / Ru% / P% / G% / S%																			
SC% / Sa% / G% / C% / B% / Be%																			
d16 / d35 / d50/ d84 / d95 / diP / diSP (mm)																			
Reach Shear Stress (competency) lb/ft ²																			
Max part size (mm) mobilized at bankfull																			
Stream Power (transport capacity)																			
Additional Reach Parameters																			
Drainage Area (sq. miles)							0.49)				0.49				0.49)		
							0.45	7				0.49				0.4	7		
Impervious Cover Estimate (%) Rosgen Classification							G5					E5				E5			
Bankfull Velocity (fps)					-		2.1					2.1				2.1			
					-		20.8					20.8				20.3			
Bankfull Discharge (cfs)							20.8)				20.8				20.8	3		
Valley Length (ft) Channel Thalweg Length (ft)																			
Channel Thalweg Length (ft) Sinuosity							1.05	-				1.05				1 1			
					_		0.003					1.05 0.0031				0.003			
Water Surface Slope (Channel) (ft/ft)							0.003	01				0.0031				0.00.	01		
BF Slope (ft/ft)																			
Bankfull Floodplain Area (Ac)																			
Proportion over wide (%)																			
Entrenchment Class (ER Range)																			
Incision Class (BHR Range)																			
BEHI VL% / L% / M% / H% / VH% / E%																			
Channel Stability or Habitat Metric																			
Biological or Other																			

Table 6.	Morpl	ology		•			_			ensiona EP#92.		meter	s - Cro	ss Sec	tion)						
		C	ross Se				ration	Troje		ross So		2 (Riff	le)			C	ross S	ection	3 (Riff	le)	
Dimension and Substrate (Riffle)	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	My+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	My+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Му+
Bankfull Width (ft)	9.3							8.0							8.2						
Flood Prone Width (ft)	42.0							41.0							40.0						
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.9							1.1							1.0						
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.6							1.5							1.5						
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	8.5							8.5							8.5						
Width/Depth Ratio	10.2							7.5							7.9						
Entrenchment Ratio								5.1							4.9						
Bank Height Ratio	1.0							1.0							1.0						
Based on current/developing bankfull feature																					
Bankfull Width (ft)																					
Flood Prone Width (ft)																					
BF Mean Depth (ft)																					
BF Max Depth (ft)																					
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)																					
Width/Depth Ratio																					
Entrenchment Ratio																					
Bank Height Ratio																					
Cross Sectional Area between end pins (ft ²)																					
d50 (mm)																					

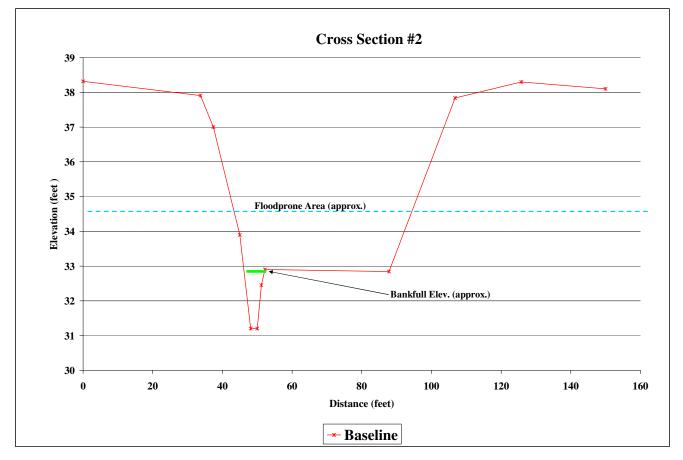
Project Nan Cross Section Feature Date Crew															
	Year 5			Year 4			Year 3			Year 2		Year 1		Baseline Survey	
Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation Notes	Station	Elevation Notes	Station 0 39.3 46 50 50.7 53.8 90 110 150	Elevation 40 37.17 32.68 32.42 33.16 33.98 34.23 40.6	Left Pin

			Summary			
	Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 1	Bench 2005	Bench
Area						8.5
Width						9.3
Mean Depth						0.9
Max Depth						1.6
W/D						10.2



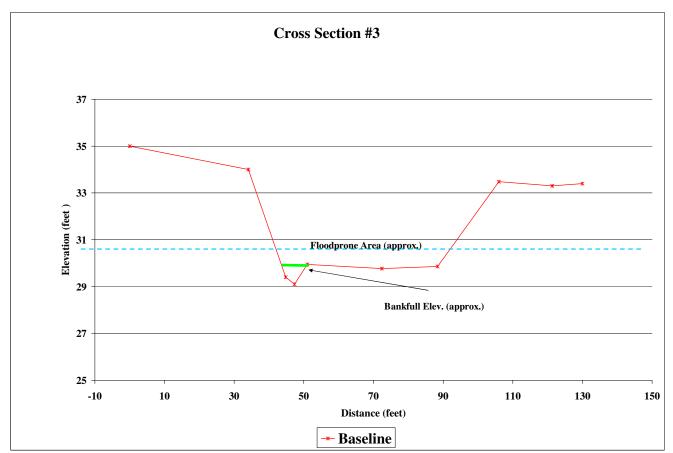
Project Nan Cross Section Feature Date Crew	s Section Cross Section 2 Sta 15+00 are As Built -7/23/2009														
	Year 5			Year 4			Year 3			Year 2		Year 1		Baseline	
Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation Notes	Station	Elevation Notes	Station 0 33.7 4 45 48.1 50 51.2 52.2 87.8 106.8 125.8 150	37.91 37 33.9 31.2 31.2 32.45 32.9 32.84	Left Pin

	Summary											
Area Width Mean Depth Max Depth W/D	Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 1	Bench 8.5 8.0 1.1 1.5 7.5							



Project Nar Cross Secti Feature Date Crew			on 3 Sta 22+0	0												
	Year 5			Year 4			Year 3			Year 2		Year 1			Baseline Survey	
Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station	Elevation Notes	Station	Elevation	Notes	Station 0 34.1 44.8 47.3 51 72.4 88.4 106 121.3 130	Elevation 35 34 29.4 29.1 29.95 29.77 29.86 33.48 33.3	Left Pin

Summary								
Area Width Mean Depth	Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 1	8.5 8.2 1.0			
Max Depth W/D					1.5 7.9			



Stream Monitoring Photos



Photo B1 – Pre-construction stream channel looking downstream near station 14+00 (3/10/09)



Photo B2 – (Photo Station 1) Pre-construction, top of reach looking downstream to permanent cross-section 11+00 (3/10/2009)



Photo B3 – (Photo Station 1) Post-construction, top of reach looking downstream to cross-section 11+00 (marked by PVC pipes) (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo B4 – (Photo Station 4) Stream channel looking downstream at cross-section 15+00 (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo B5 – (Photo Station 10) Stream channel looking downstream at cross-section 23+00 (marked by PVC poles just downstream of Veg Plot 4) (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo B6 – (Photo Station 13) Lower end of stream enhancement looking upstream (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo B7 – (Photo Station 7) – Crest gauge looking downstream (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo B8 – Evidence of bankfull flow (wrack lines of straw and sediment on plants). Lower end of stream enhancement looking upstream (5/13/2009 Year 0)

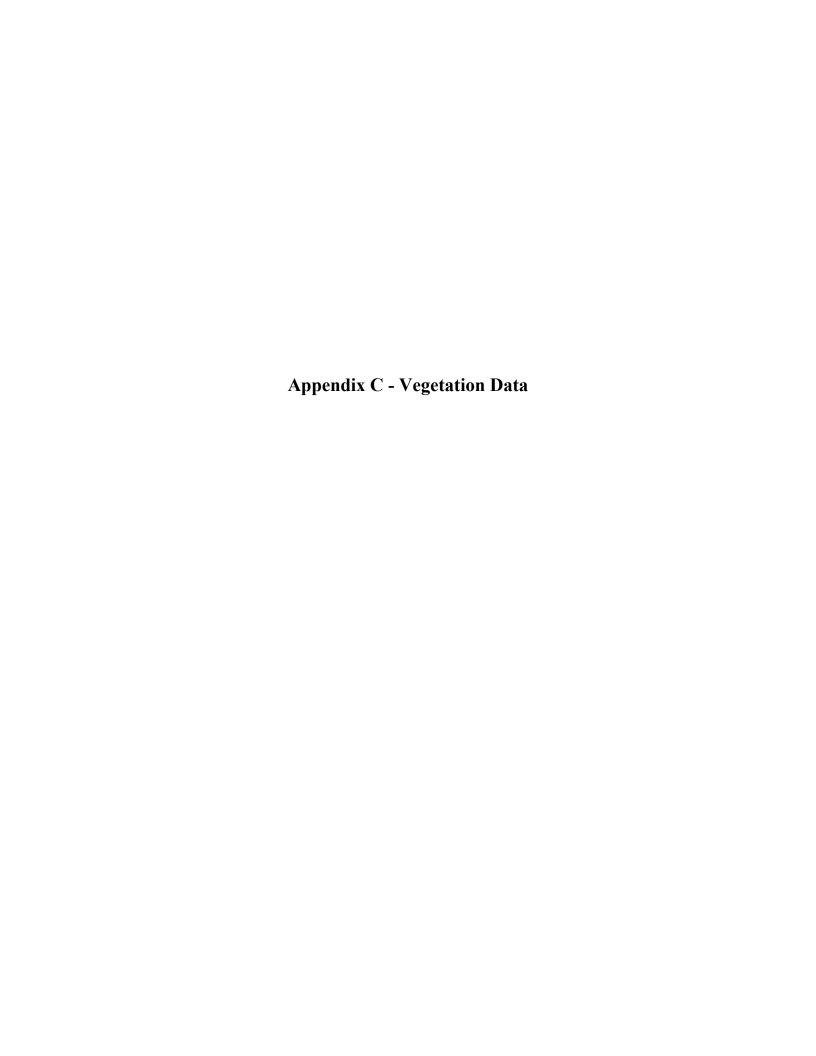


	Table 7 - Stem (Count Totals ar	nd Plante	d by Plo	ot and	Species I	Brock S	tream	Restoration	n EEP	Projec	t Code 9	2333				
							Current	: Plot D	ata (MY0	2009)					Ann	ual Mea	ıns
			92333	-ALC-0	0001	92333	B-ALC-0	002	92333	B-ALC-0	003	92333	3-ALC-	0004	MY0 (2009)		
Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Type	Pw/oLS	P-all	T	Pw/oLS	P-all	T	Pw/oLS	P-all	T	Pw/oLS	P-all	T	Pw/oLS	P-all	T
Clethra alnifolia	coastal sweetpepperbu	Shrub					2	2								2	2
Cornus stricta	swamp dogwood	Shrub Tree										4	. 4	1 4	4	4	4
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	Tree		14	14											14	14
Quercus michauxii	swamp chestnut oak	Tree		1	1		1	1		2	2		3	3		7	7
Quercus nigra	water oak	Tree											4	1 4		4	4
Quercus pagoda	cherrybark oak	Tree					1	1								1	1
Quercus phellos	willow oak	Tree		8	8								2	2 2		10	10
Quercus	oak	Shrub Tree					1	1								1	1
Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree	Tree					1	1		2	2					3	3
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	Tree		3	3		6	6					5	5 5		14	14
Unknown		unknown										3	3	3	3	3	3
		Stem count	0	26	26	0	12	12	. 0	4	4	7	21	21	7	63	63
		size (ares)		1			1			1			1			4	
		size (ACRES)		0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.10	
		Species count	0	4	4	. 0	6	6	0	2	2	2	? 6	6	2	. 11	11
	St	ems per ACRE	0	1052	1052	. 0	485.6	485.6	0	161.9	161.9	283.28	849.8	849.8	70.82	637.4	637.4

CVS Table 1- Vegetation Metadata Brock Stream Restoration - EEP#92333 Report Prepared By Richard Andrews **Date Prepared** 7/7/2009 12:00

database name cvs-eep-entrytool-v2.2.6.mdb

C:\Documents and Settings\randrews\Desktop database location

computer name ANDREWSR file size 33660928

DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS IN THIS DOCUMENT

Description of database file, the report worksheets, and a summary of Metadata

project(s) and project data.

Each project is listed with its PLANTED stems per acre, for each year.

Proj, planted This excludes live stakes.

Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This Proj, total stems

includes live stakes, all planted stems, and all natural/volunteer stems.

List of plots surveyed with location and summary data (live stems, dead

stems, missing, etc.).

Frequency distribution of vigor classes for stems for all plots. Vigor Vigor by Spp Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.

List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and

percent of total stems impacted by each. Damage

Damage values tallied by type for each species. Damage by Spp Damage values tallied by type for each plot. Damage by Plot

A matrix of the count of PLANTED living stems of each species for each

Planted Stems by Plot and Spp plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code 50650601

project Name **Brock Stream Restoration EEP Brock Stream Restoration**

Description Jones County, NC

River Basin length(ft)

Plots

stream-to-edge width (ft)

area (sq m)

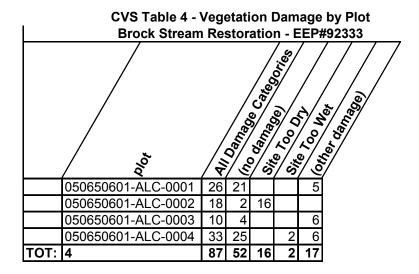
Required Plots (calculated)

Sampled Plots

Neuse

	CVS Table 2	2 - V	'igo	r by	Sp	ecie	es				
	Brock Stream Restoration - EEP#92333										
	Species	4	3	2	1	0	Missing	Unknown			
	Clethra alnifolia				2	10					
	Cornus stricta			1	3	4					
	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	10	4								
	Quercus michauxii	6			1						
	Quercus nigra	2	1	1							
	Quercus pagoda				1	2					
	Quercus phellos	4	4	1	1	2					
	Sambucus canadensis					2					
	Quercus				1						
	Liriodendron tulipifera		2	1							
	Platanus occidentalis	2	4	6	2	1					
	Unknown				3	3					
TOT:	12	24	15	10	14	24					

_	CVS Table 3 - Veg Brock Stream	Res	tora	tion	- ĔI	-	-
	Species	/\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Oplus Out	Sir damage Cateon	Sir 700/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/	(mo) (mo)	Mer damage
	Clethra alnifolia	12		6		6	
	Cornus stricta	8	4			4	
	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14	14				
	Liriodendron tulipifera	3	2	1			
	Platanus occidentalis	15	9	4	1	1	
	Quercus	1		1			
	Quercus michauxii	7	6	1			
	Quercus nigra	4	4				
	Quercus pagoda	3		3			
	Quercus phellos	12	10		1	1	
	Sambucus canadensis	2				2	
	Unknown	6	3			3	
TOT:	12	87	52	16	2	17	



ı	CVS Table 5 - Brock Str								
	Species			Siems	Stoms	020 00	P#9 / 1.000 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	020 000 000	3
	Clethra alnifolia	2	1	2		2			
	Cornus stricta	4	1	4	4				
	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14	1	14				14	
	Liriodendron tulipifera	3	2	1.5		1	2		
	Platanus occidentalis	14	3	4.67	5	6		3	
	Quercus	1	1	1		1			
	Quercus michauxii	7	4	1.75	3	1	2	1	
	Quercus nigra	4	1	4	4				
	Quercus pagoda	1	1	1		1			
	Quercus phellos	10	2	5	2			8	
	Unknown	3	1	3	3				
TOT:	11	63	11		21	12	4	26	

Vegetation Monitoring Plot Photos



Photo C1 – (Photo Station 2) Veg Plot 1 looking downstream (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C2 – (Photo Station 3) Veg Plot 1 looking north across floodplain (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C4 - (Photo Station 5) Veg Plot 2 looking downstream (crest gauge in far left of photo) (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C5 – (Photo Station 6) Veg Plot 2 looking northwest across floodplain (crest gauge in right portion of photo) (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C6 – (Photo Station 8) Veg Plot 3 looking upstream (toward cemetery) (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C7 – (Photo Station 9) Veg Plot 3 looking southeast across floodplain (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C8 – (Photo Station 11) Veg Plot 4 looking downstream (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C9 – (Photo Station 12) Veg Plot 4 looking north across floodplain (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C10 – (Photo Station 14) Upland Buffer planting zone looking toward Big Chinquapin Branch from lower end of stream enhancement reach (7/2/2009 Year 0)

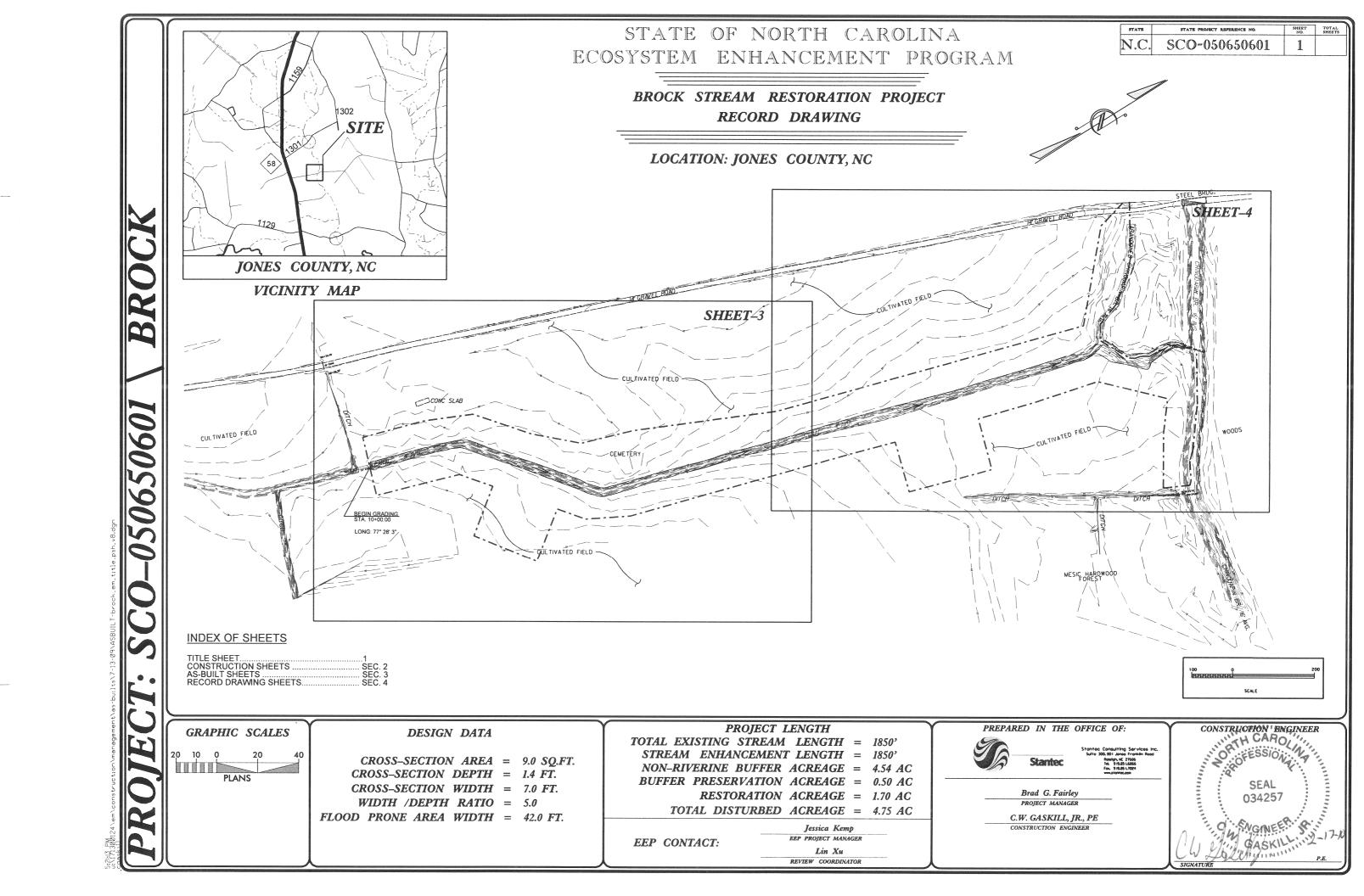


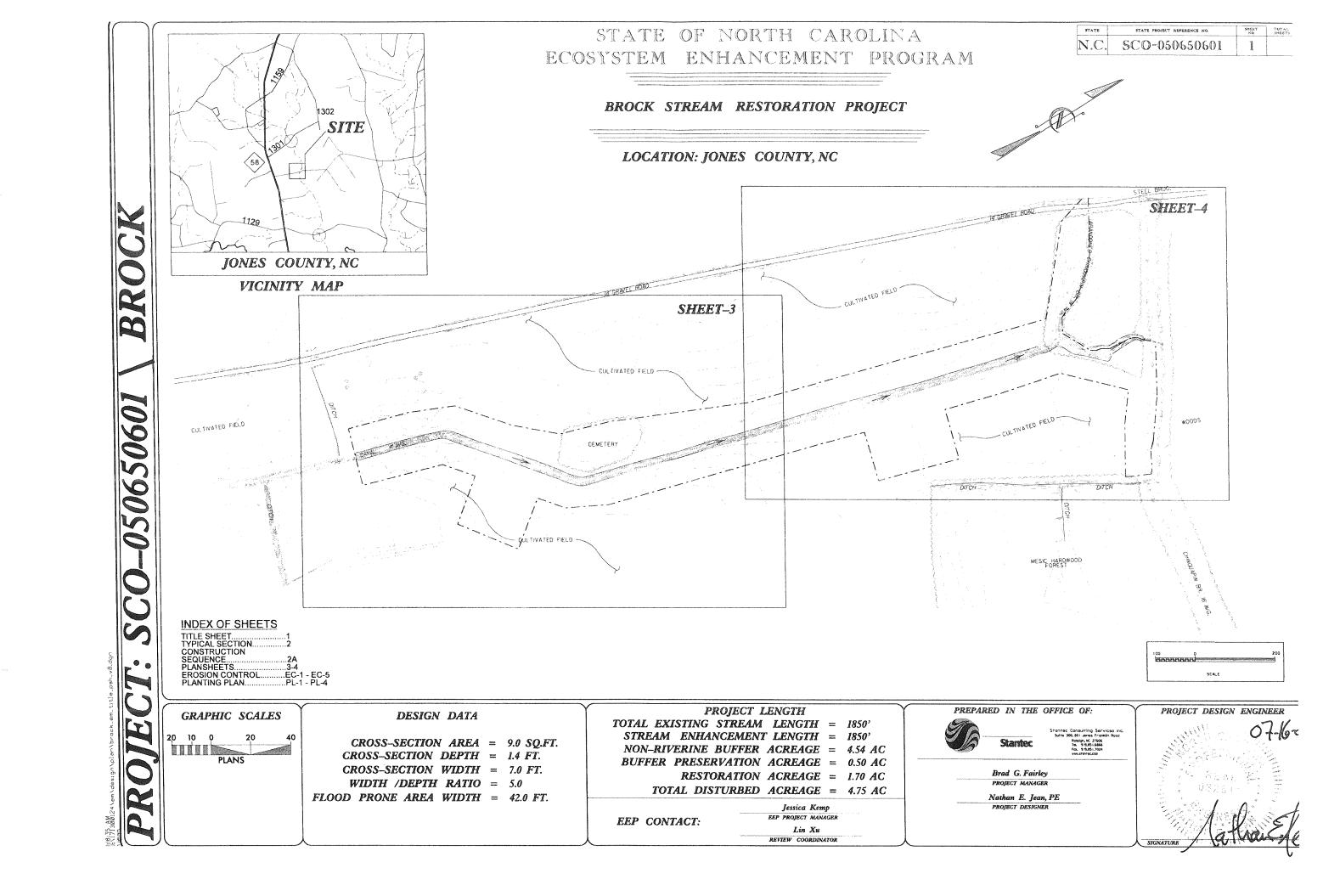
Photo C11 – (Photo Station 15) Upland buffer planting zone along UT near Big Chinquapin Branch, looking southwest (7/2/2009 Year 0)



Photo C12 – (Photo Station 16) Upland Buffer planting zone along Big Chinquapin Branch, looking southeast (7/2/2009 Year 0)





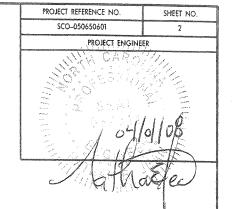


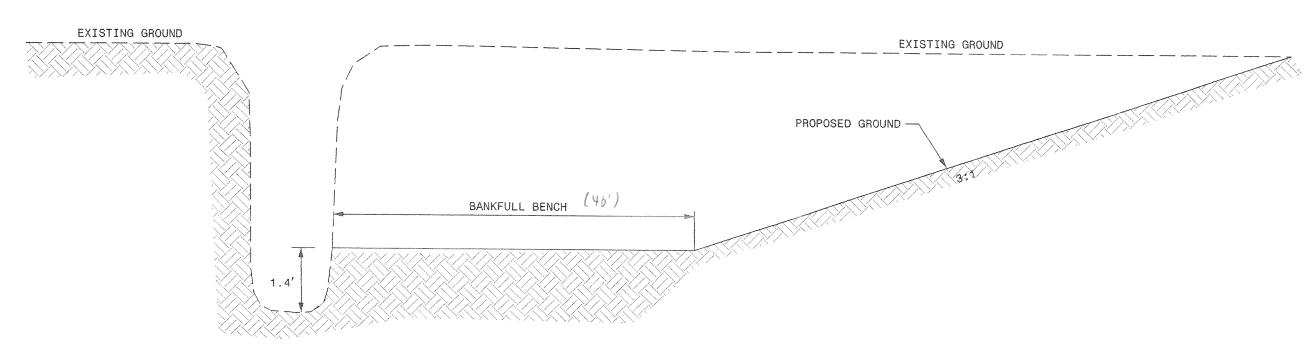
TYPICAL CHANNEL SECTION

SCALE: NTS



Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
Suite 300, 801 Jones Franklin Road
Roleigh, NC 27606
Tel. 919.851.6866
Fox. 919.851.7024
www.stantec.com





~ 5.0' VARING DEPTHS OF CUT

~ 40.0' FLOODPLAIN WIDTH (BANKFULL BENCH) ~ 60.0' FLOODPLAIN SLOPE GRADING LIMITS

SEE SLOPE STAKE LINES ON PLANSHEETS OR E&SC SHEETS

CARON:	RESTORATION FOR BROK STREAM RESTO	CK
2#C7 NO.:	SCO-050650601	COUNTY: JON

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION EVENTS

The Contractor is responsible for the following sequence of construction in accordance with the construction plans and the Special Provisions. Any changes or improvements to the sequence of construction must be approved by the design engineer or by an on-site constructor engineer intern.

I. Initial Site Preparation

- 1. Install construction entrances.
- 2. Prepare staging and stockpiling areas in locations as shown on the construction plans or as approved by the Owner or owner's representative.
- 3. Stake limits of construction as shown on the construction plans or as directed by the Owner or Owner's representative.

 4. Install construction entrance.
- 5. Please note that all heavy equipment shall enter the site on the temporary driveway off NC-58 on Clare Brock's property.

II. Channel Construction

- 1. Note: Project will be constructed from the upstream working in the downstream direction.
- 2. Install all silt fences as shown on plans.
- Improve access road from NC 58 to sta. 10+00. Beginning at sta. 10+00 and working north construct construction access road as shown on plans. Access road does not require gravel, but is the contractor's responsibility to maintain through out the Sequence of Construction.
 Construct the proposed bankfull bench between Stations 10+00 and the end of the project at sta. 28+50. This includes excavation
- of proposed bench as shown on plans. Construct only that portion of the bench that can be completed and stabilized within the same day. Silt fence shall be installed immediatley after (within the same day) the berm is graded for the bankfull bench.

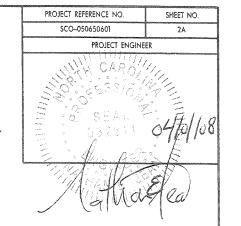
 Construct the proposed bankfull bench to the grade specified. Stockpile and separate all soil suitable for fill or topsoil in the area indicated on the construction plans. Any soil unsuitable for fill shall be disposed of as directed in Special Provisions.
- III. The contractor is responsible for maintaining all erosion control measures:
- 1. Inspect all measures for stability and operation weekly or within 24 hours after any storm event.
 2. Clean out silt traps and sediment basins when half of capacity is reached.

- 3. Remove sediment from behind silt fence when it's height reaches 0.5'.

 4. If any erosion and sedimentation control measure is found to be unstable or not functioning properly, repairs should be done immediately to maintain measures as designed or as directed by the engineer.
- IV. Remove sediment and erosion control devices, any temporary fencing, staking, sensitive area marking materials, trash, etc. from the site as approved by the owner or owner's representative.
- V. Seed and mulch staging, stockpiling, and any bare areas with permanent seed mixture. Deep rip access road from sta. 10+00 to 28+50 prior to seeding. No seeding shall be placed on access road from NC 58 to sta. 10+00.
- VI. Plant project in accordance with the planting plan.
- VII. Site clean up shall occur after all construction processes have been completed. Site clean up shall include pick up of trash and construction materials.



Raleigh, NC 27606 Tel. 919.851.6866 Fox. 919.851.7024



OVERALL SITE LEGEND

CONSERVATION EASEMENT LIMITS

---- SLOPE STAKE LINES

-m-m-m-m-m- TREE LINE

TEMPORARY GRAVEL **CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**

SILT FENCE

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

STREAMBANK PLANTING

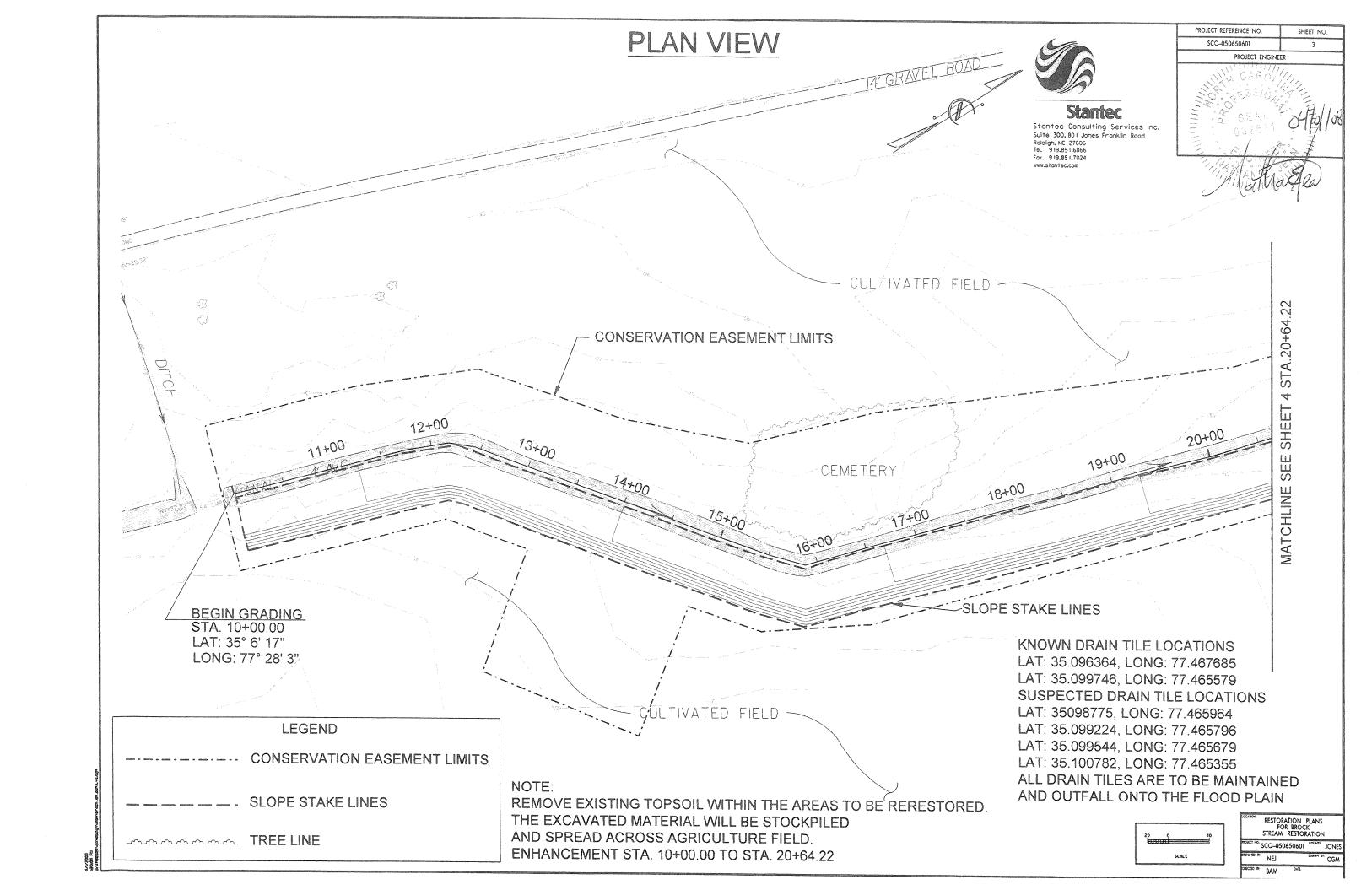
FLOODPLAIN BUFFER PLANTING

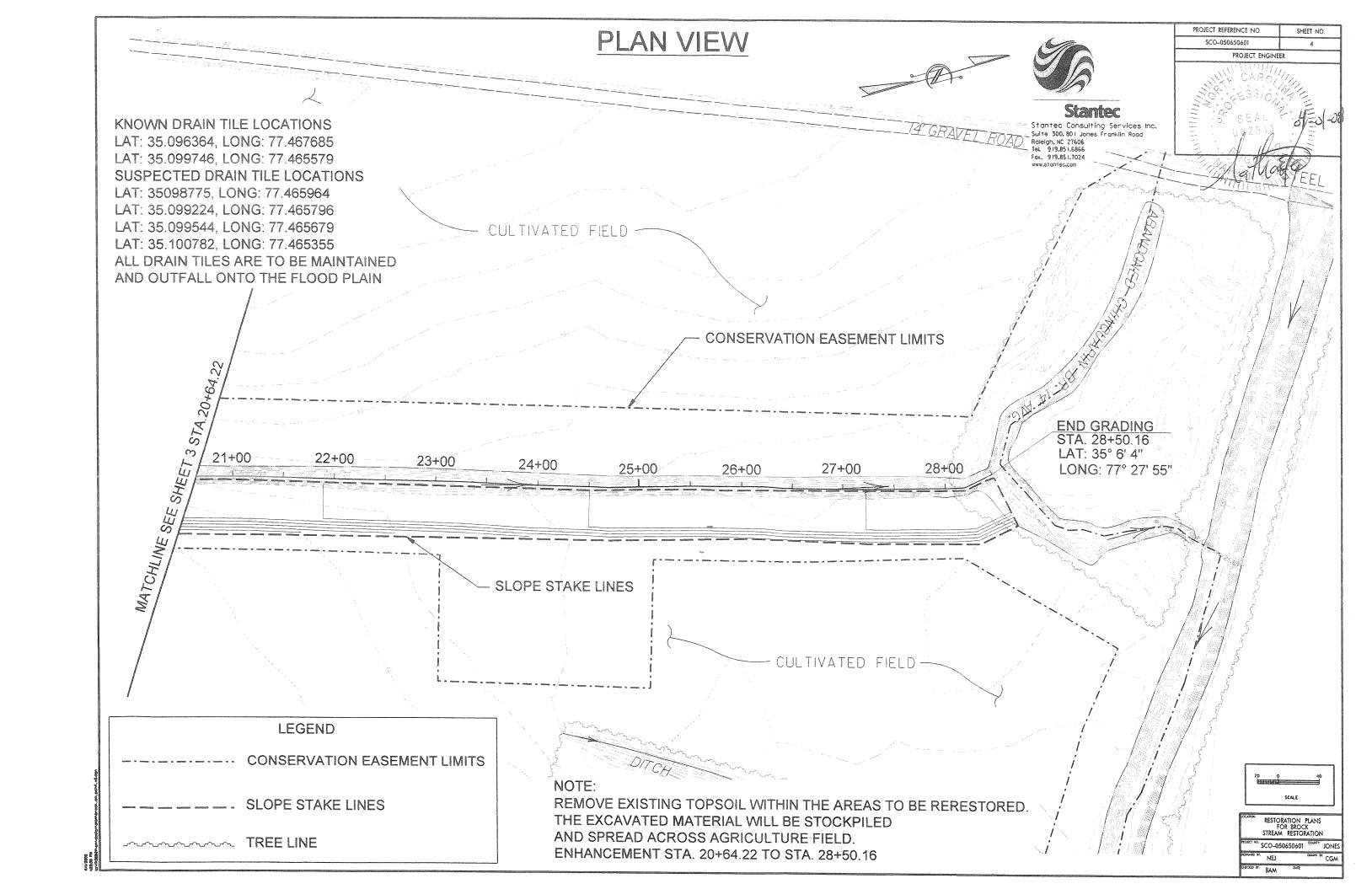
UPLAND BUFFER PLANTING

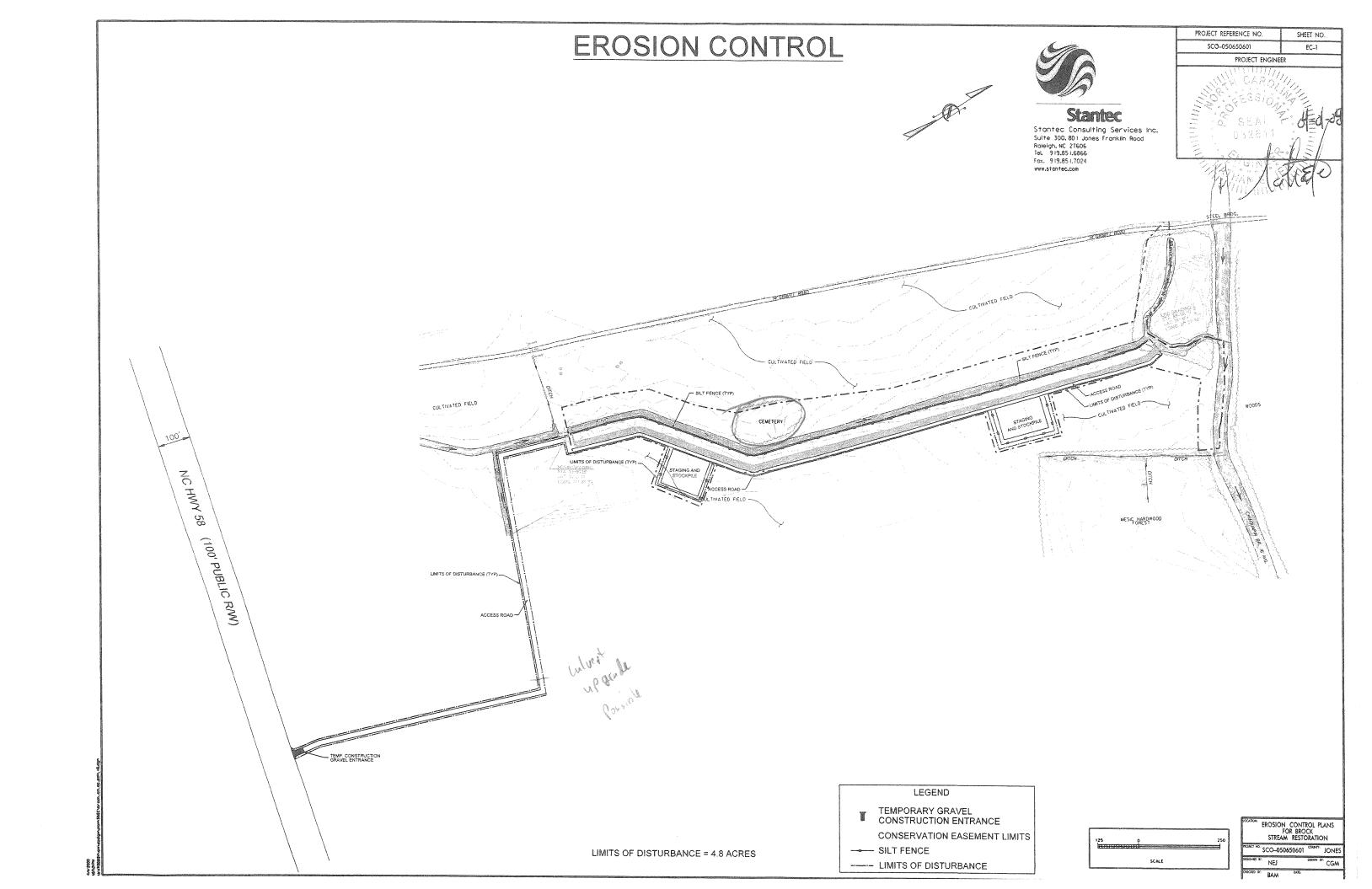
BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD PRESERVATION



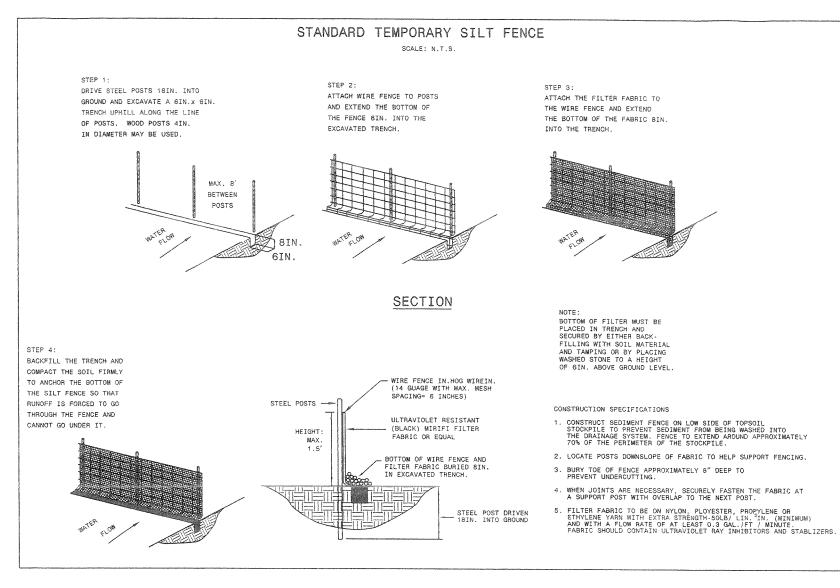
SCO-050650601

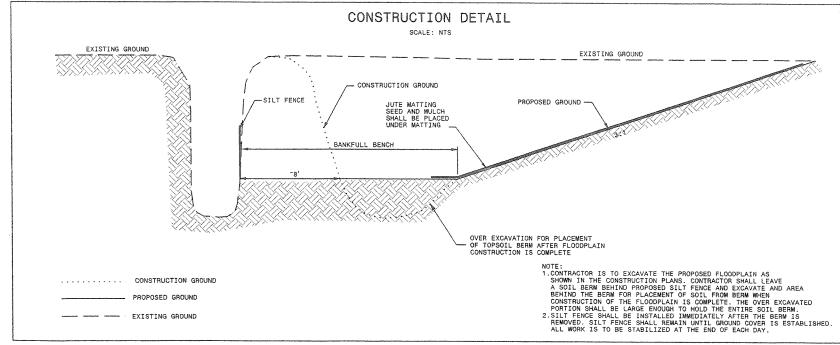






DETAILS







Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Suite 300, 801 Jones Franklin Road Raleigh, NC 27606 Tel. 919.851.6866 Fox. 919.851.7024 www.stontec.com

Temporary Seeding Temporary seeding shall be at the rate of 50 pounds per acre.

The contractor may choose between using foxtail millet or pearl top millet in summer months.

The contractor may choose between using foxtail millet or pearl top millet in summer months.

Rye grain and barley (Hordeum sp.) shall be used during the remainder of the year.

The dates for seeding during summer months are March 1 through August 31 and dates for seeding during the winter months are September 1 through February 28. Temporary seeding shall occur in all disturbed areas within the limits of disturbance. If the disturbed area is at final grade and ready for the final seeding, temporary seeding may be replaced with permanent seeding.

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

SCO-050650601

PROJECT ENGINEER

SHEET NO.

EC-2

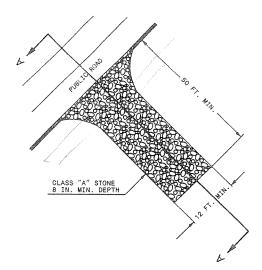
Temporary seeding will be carried out daily immediately following the completion of construction activities. All areas to be seeded shall also be mulched. Straw mulch is to be spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment.

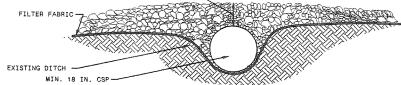
Fertilizer Topdressing

Fertilizer Topdressing Fertilizer used for topdressing shall be 10 * 10 * 10 analysis and shall be applied at the rate of 50 pounds per acre. Upon written approval of the Owner or Owner*s Representative, a different analysis and application rate of fertilizer may be used provided the 10 * 10 * 10 ratio is maintained. Fertilizer application will correspond with the temporary seeding.

TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES: 1. TURNING RADIUS SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE LARGE TRUCKS NOTES:
1. TURNING RADIUS SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE LARGE TRUCKS
SHALL BE PROVIDED.
2. ENTRANCE(S) SHOULD BE LOCATED TO PROVIDE FOR UTILIZATION
BY ALL CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES.
3. MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT
TRACKING OR DIRECT FLOW OF MUD ONTO STREETS.
PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH STONE WILL BE NECESSARY.
4. ANY MATERIAL TRACKED ONTO THE ROADWAY MUST BE
CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY.
5. GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE LOCATED AT
ALL POINTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS UNTIL SITE IS STABILIZED.
FREQUENT CHECKS OF THE DEVICE AND TIMELY MAINTENANCE
MUST BE RROVIDED.
6. FILTER FABRIC TO BE PLACED BENEATH STONE
7. 18" CSP SHALL BE PLACED UNDER CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
WHERE THE COMSTRUCTION ENTRANCE CROSSES OVER THE
EXISTING DITCH. THE PIPE SHALL BE INSTALLED SO THAT IT HAS
POSITIVE DRAINAGE, AND IT SHALL BE KEEP FREE FROM DEBRIS.



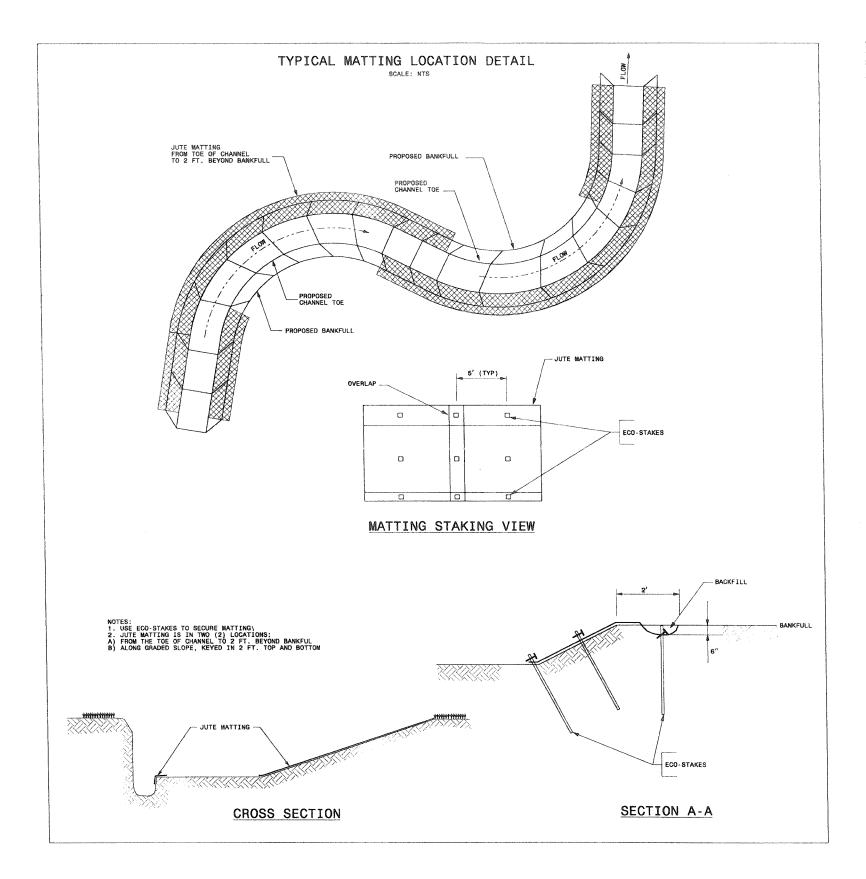


SECTION A-A

EROSION CONTROL PLANS FOR BROCK
STREAM RESTORATION SCO-050650601 count * JONES

NEJ CGM RAM

DETAILS





Stanted

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
Suite 300, 801 Jones Franklin Road
Roleigh, NC 27606
1el. 919.851.7024
vww.stantec.com

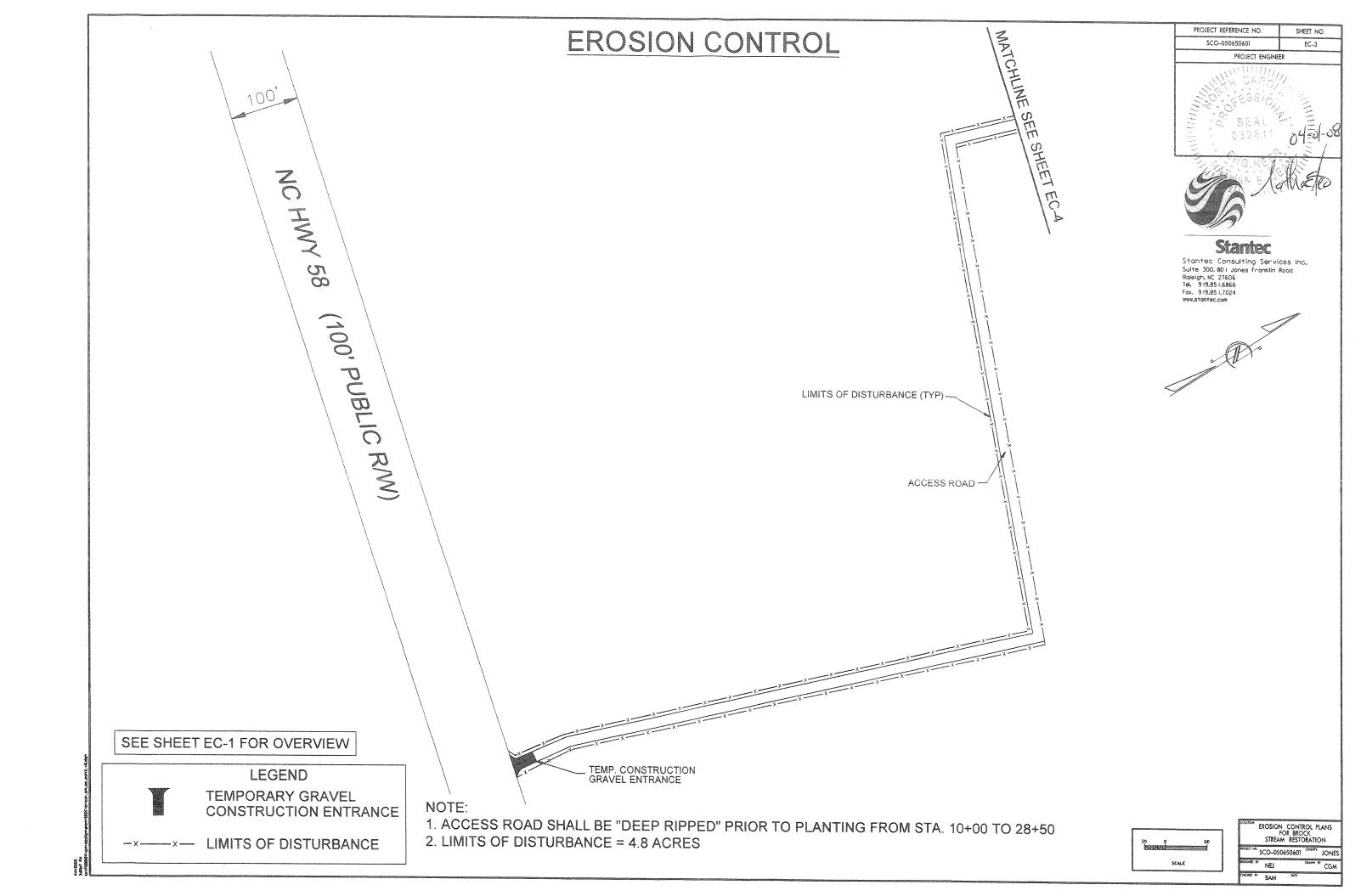
 PROJECT REFERENCE NO.
 SHEET NO.

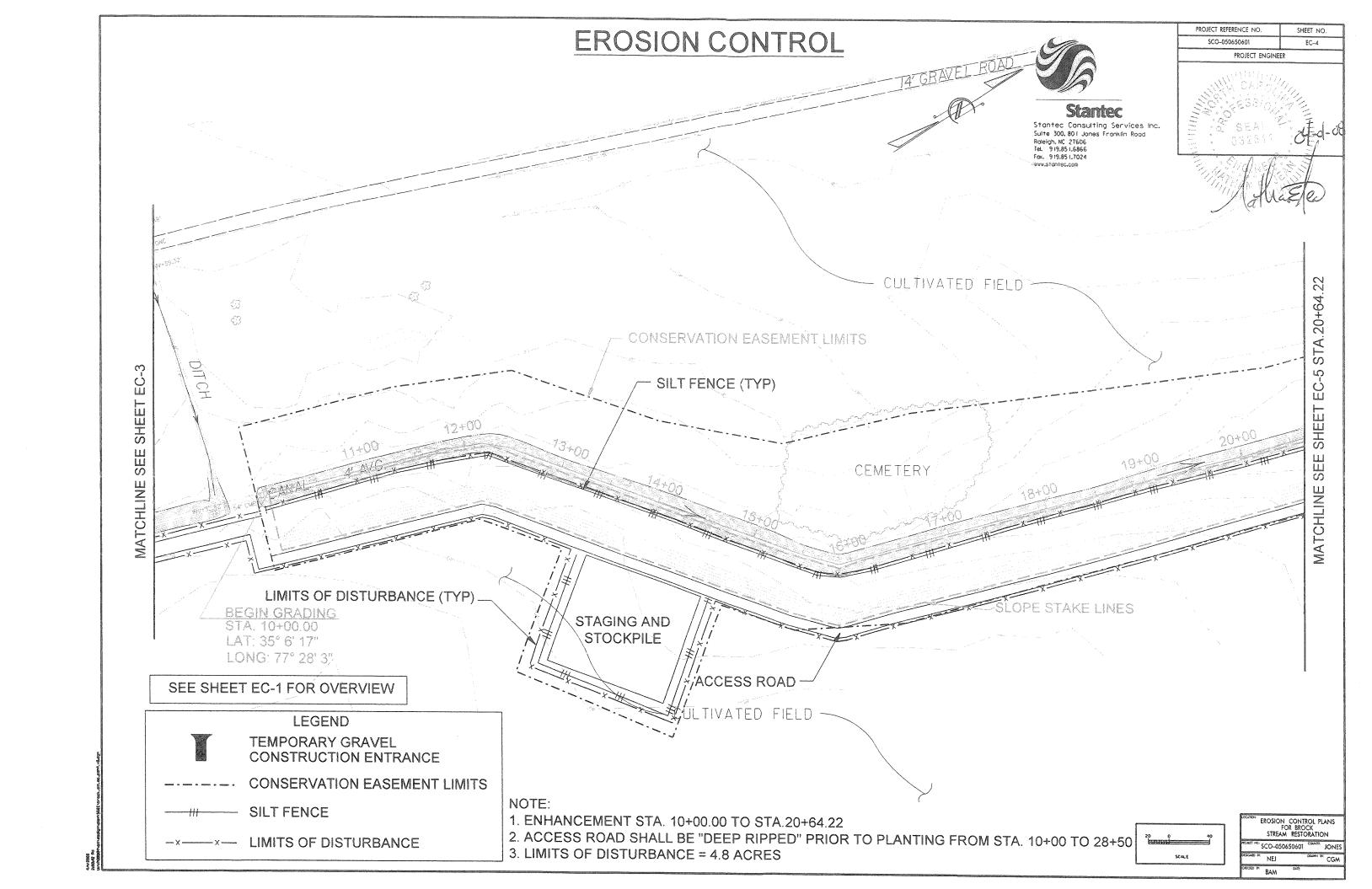
 SCO-050650601
 EC-2A

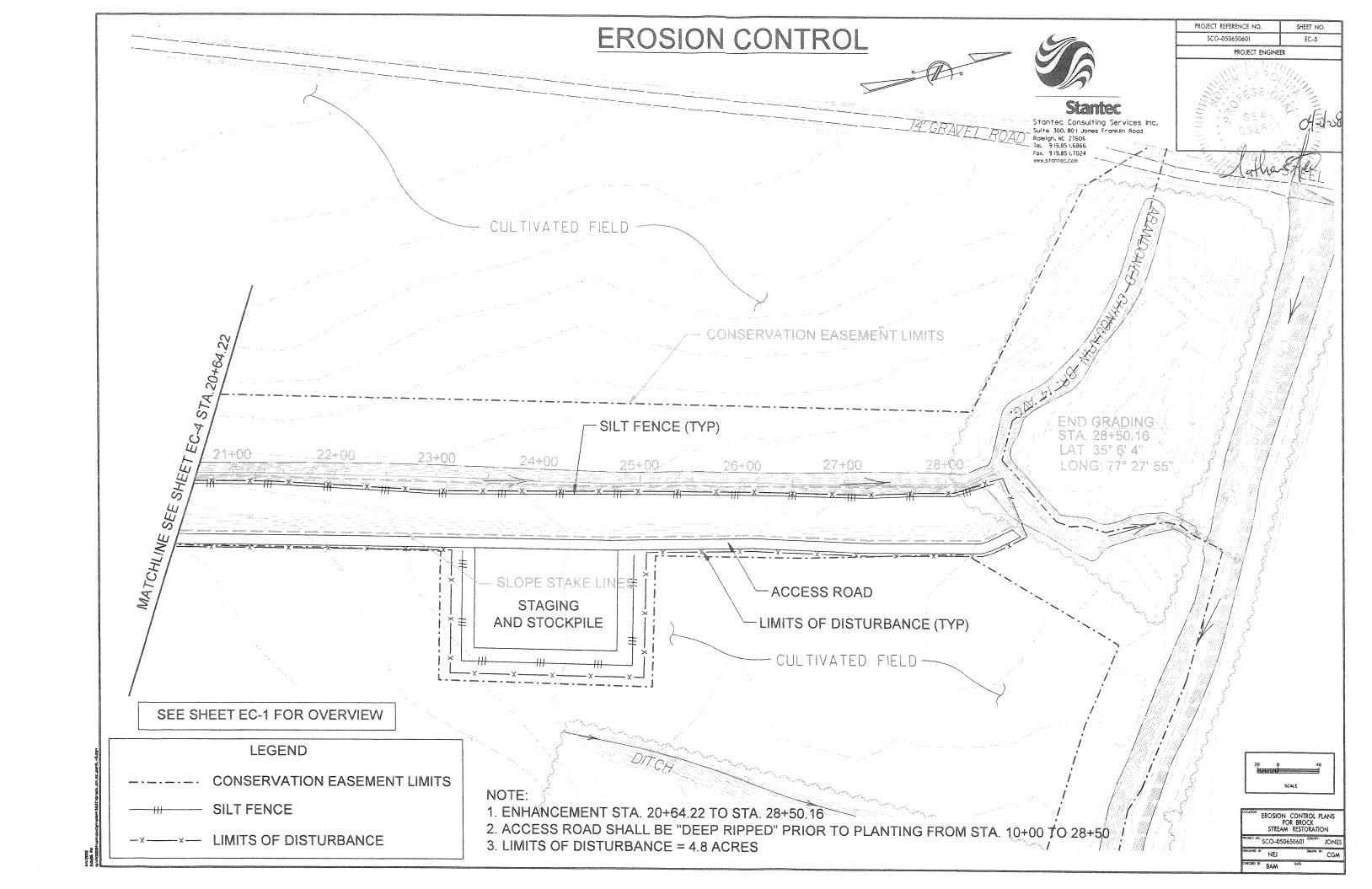
PROJECT ENGINEER

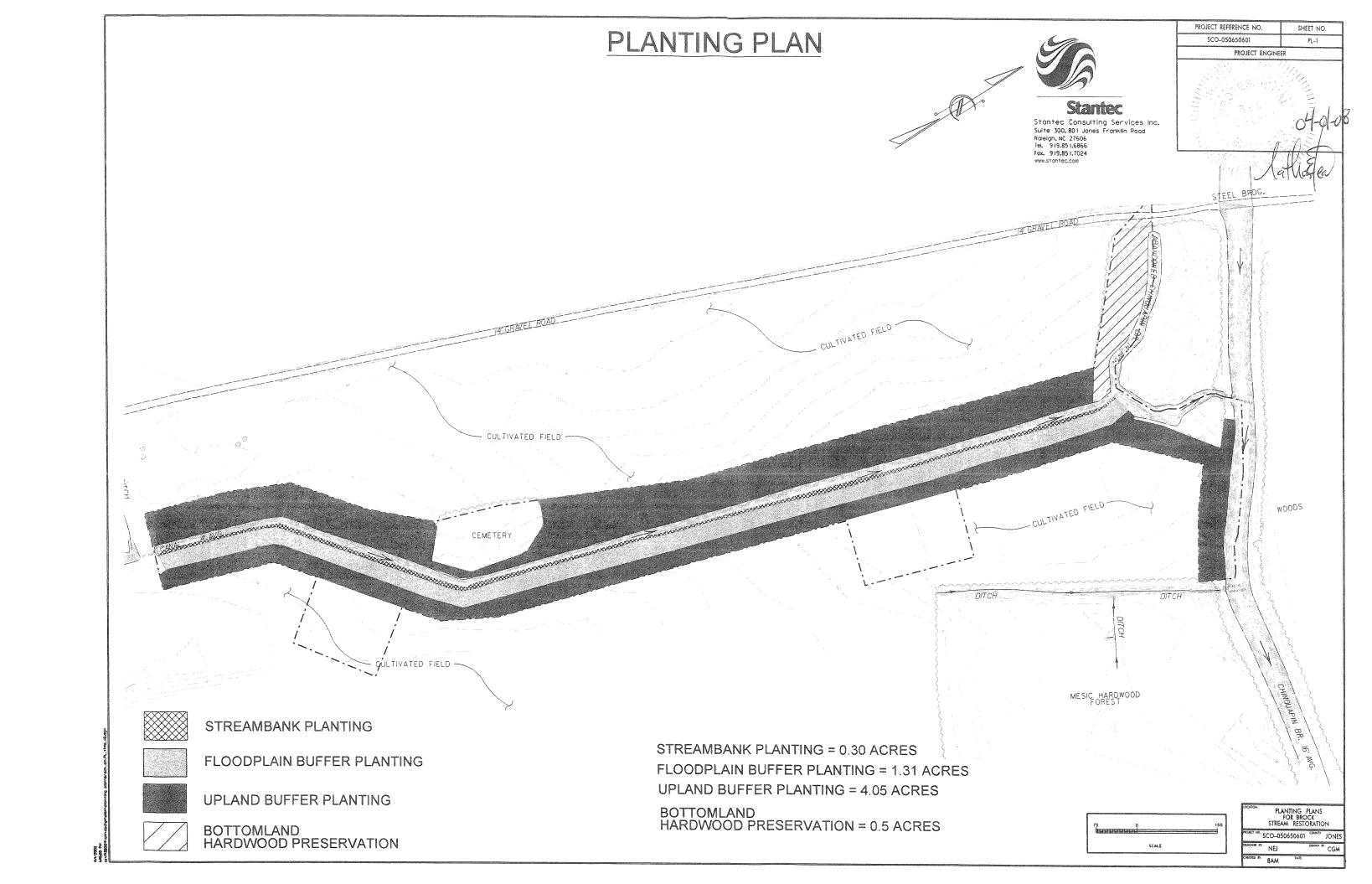
OHAN

PROSCION CONTROL PLANS
FOR BROCK
STREAM RESTORATION
PROSCI NO.: SCO.-050650601 COMPT. JONES
DESCRIPTOR NE. NE. COMPT. JONES
DESCRIPTOR NE. NE. COMPT. CGM.
CHECKER Pt. BAM. DATE









DETAILS

PLANT	LIST FOR TREES AND SHRUBS B	Y ZONE
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SOUTHEAST REGION INDICATOR
	STREAMBANK PLANTING	
SMOOTH ALDER	Alnus serrulata	FACULTATIVE WETLAND +
SWAMP DOGWOOD	Comus stricta	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
/IRGINIA WILLOW	Itea virginica	FACULTATIVE WETLAND +
ELDERBERRY	Sambucus Canadensis	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
GREEN ASH	LANTING- COASTAL PLAIN BOTTO	FACULTATIVE WETLAND
AMERICAN SYCAMORE	Platanus occidentalis	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK	Quercus michauxii	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
WATER OAK	Quercus nigra	FACULTATIVE
WILLOW OAK	Quercus phellos	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
UPLAND BUFFER PLANT	ING- MIXED MESIC HARDWOOD FO	DREST COASTAL PLAIN SUBTYPE
BITTERNUT HICKORY	Carya cordiformis	FACULTATIVE
SWEET PEPPERBUSH	Clethra alnifolia	FACULTATIVE WETLAND
AMERICAN SYCAMORE	Plantanus occidentalis	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -
CHERRYBARK OAK	Quercus alacate var pagodaefolia	FACULTATIVE +
WHITE OAK	Quercus alba	FACULTATIVE UPLAND
SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK	Quercus michauxii	FACULTATIVE WETLAND -

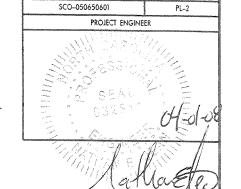
	PERMANENT SEEDING MIX									
COMMON NAME	SPECIES	SEEDING DATA	SEEDING RATE (LBS/ACRE)							
REDTOP	Agrostis alba	APRIL 1 - JULY 1	5							
BIG BLUESTEM	Andopogon geradii	APRIL 15 - JULY 1	5							
INDIAN GRASS	Sorgastrum nutans	APRIL 15 - JULY 1	5							
SWITCHGRASS	Panicum virgatum	APRIL 15 - JULY 1	15							
BROWN TOP MILLET	Pennisetum glaucoma	MAY 1 - JULY 15	10							
TOTAL			40							

TEMPORARY SEEDING
FOXTAIL MILLET OR PEARL TOP MILLET IN SUMMER MONTHS. RYE GRAIN
AND BARLEY SHALL BE USED DURNING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR



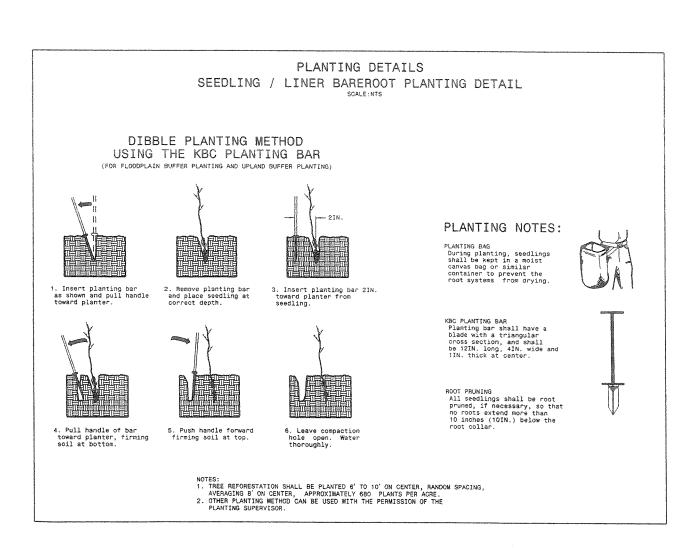
Stantec

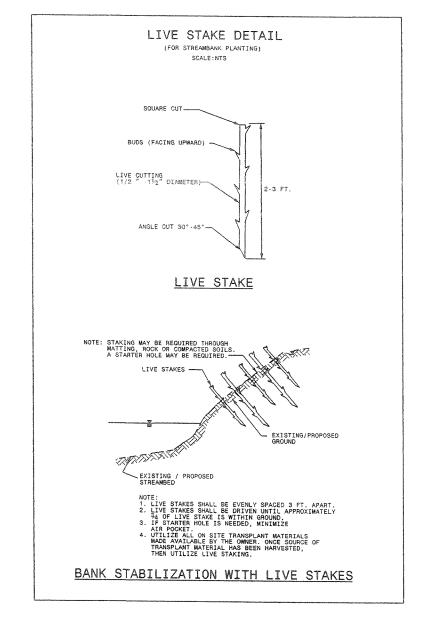
Stantec Consulting Services Inc. Suite 300, 801 Jones Franklin Road Roleigh, NC 27606 Tel. 919.851.6866 Fax. 919.851.7024



SHEET NO.

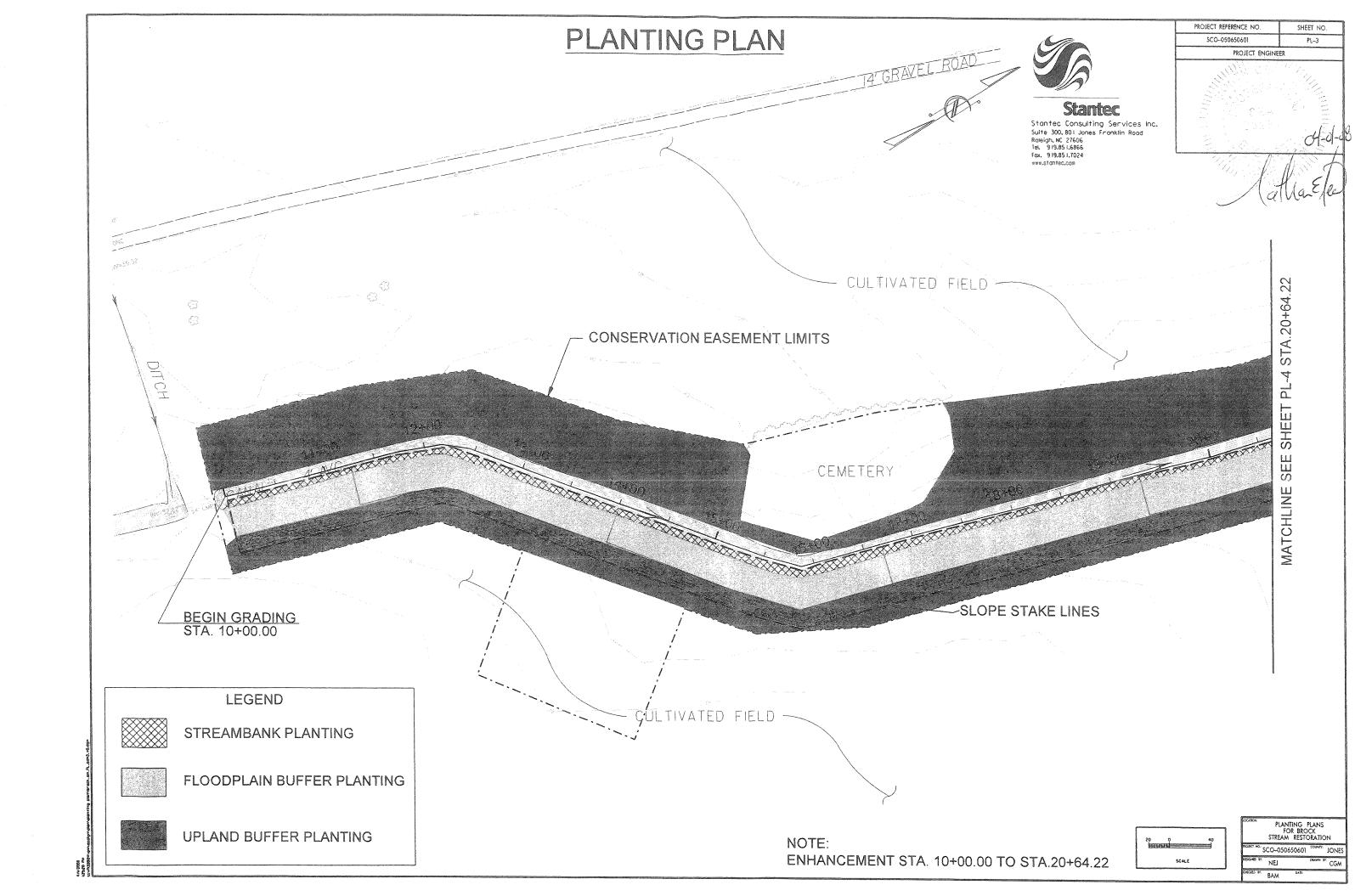
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.

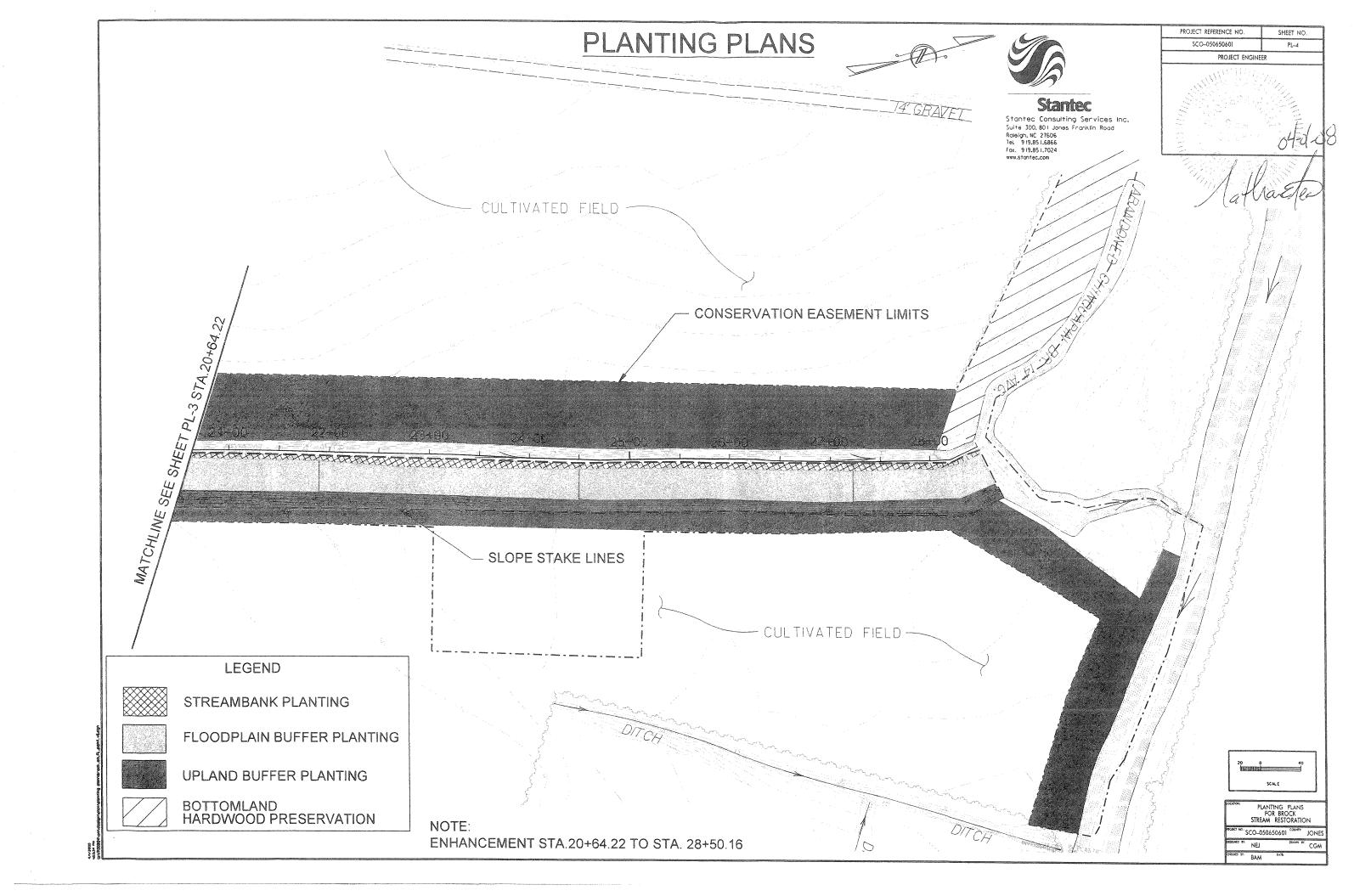


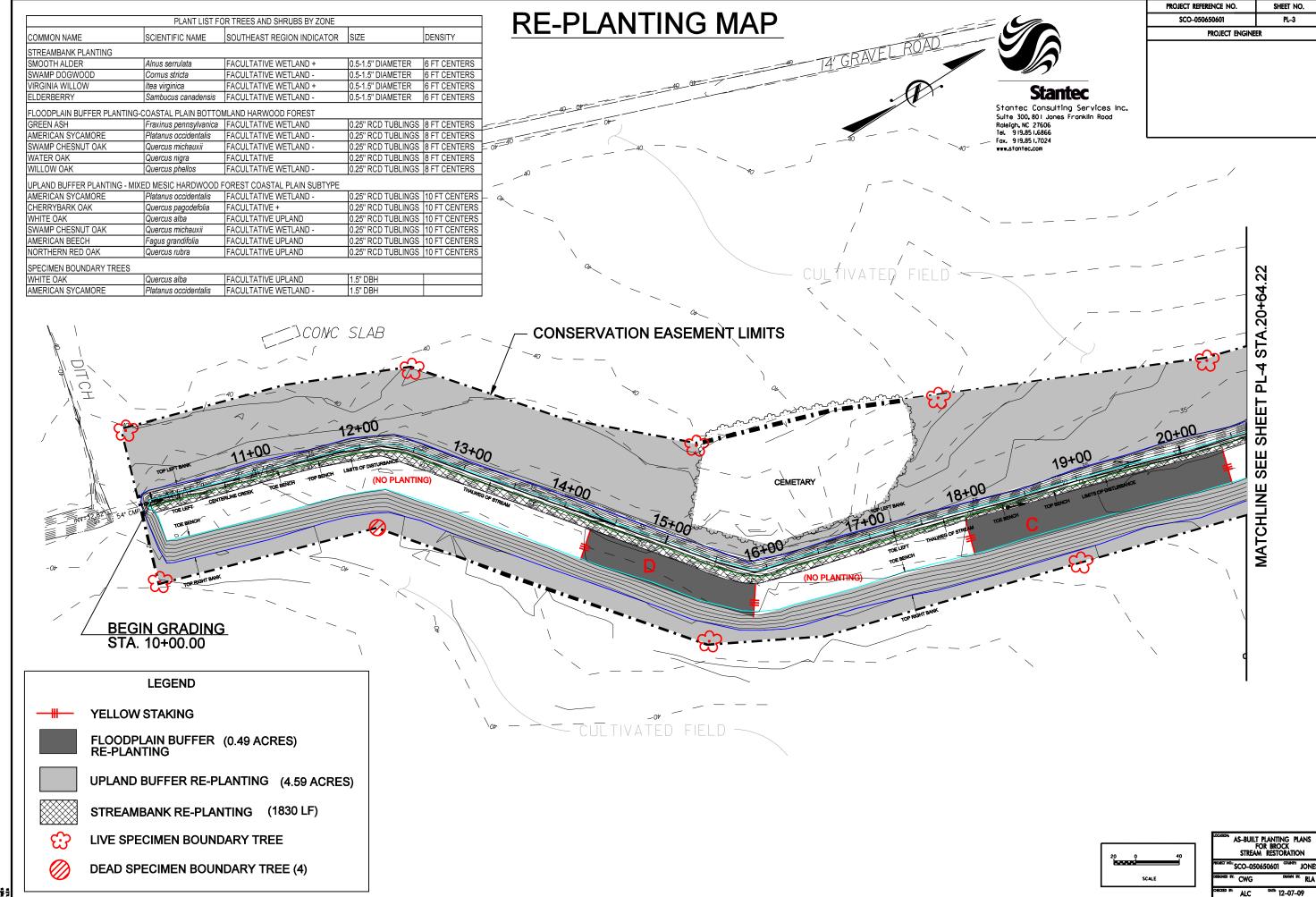


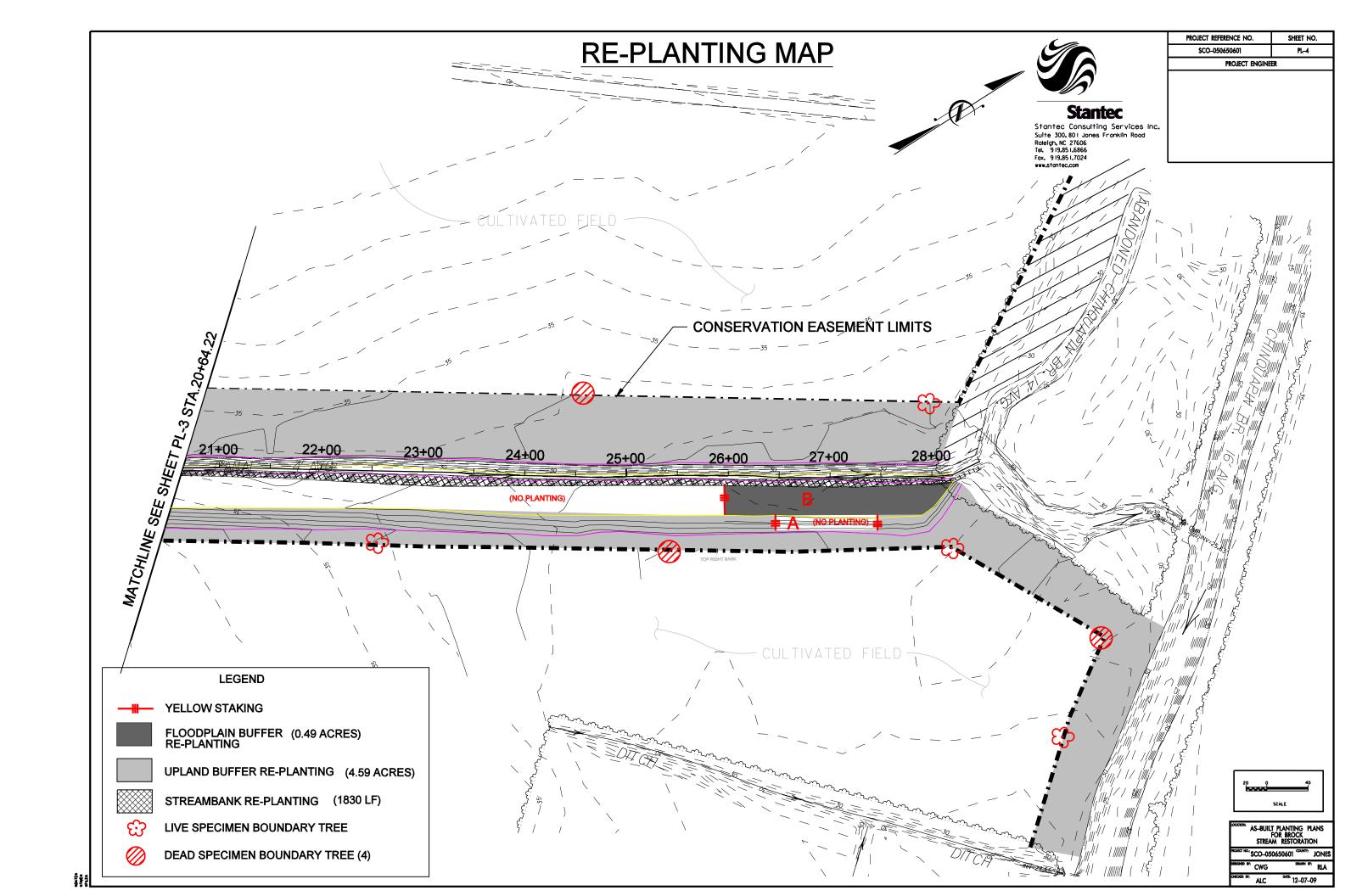
BAM

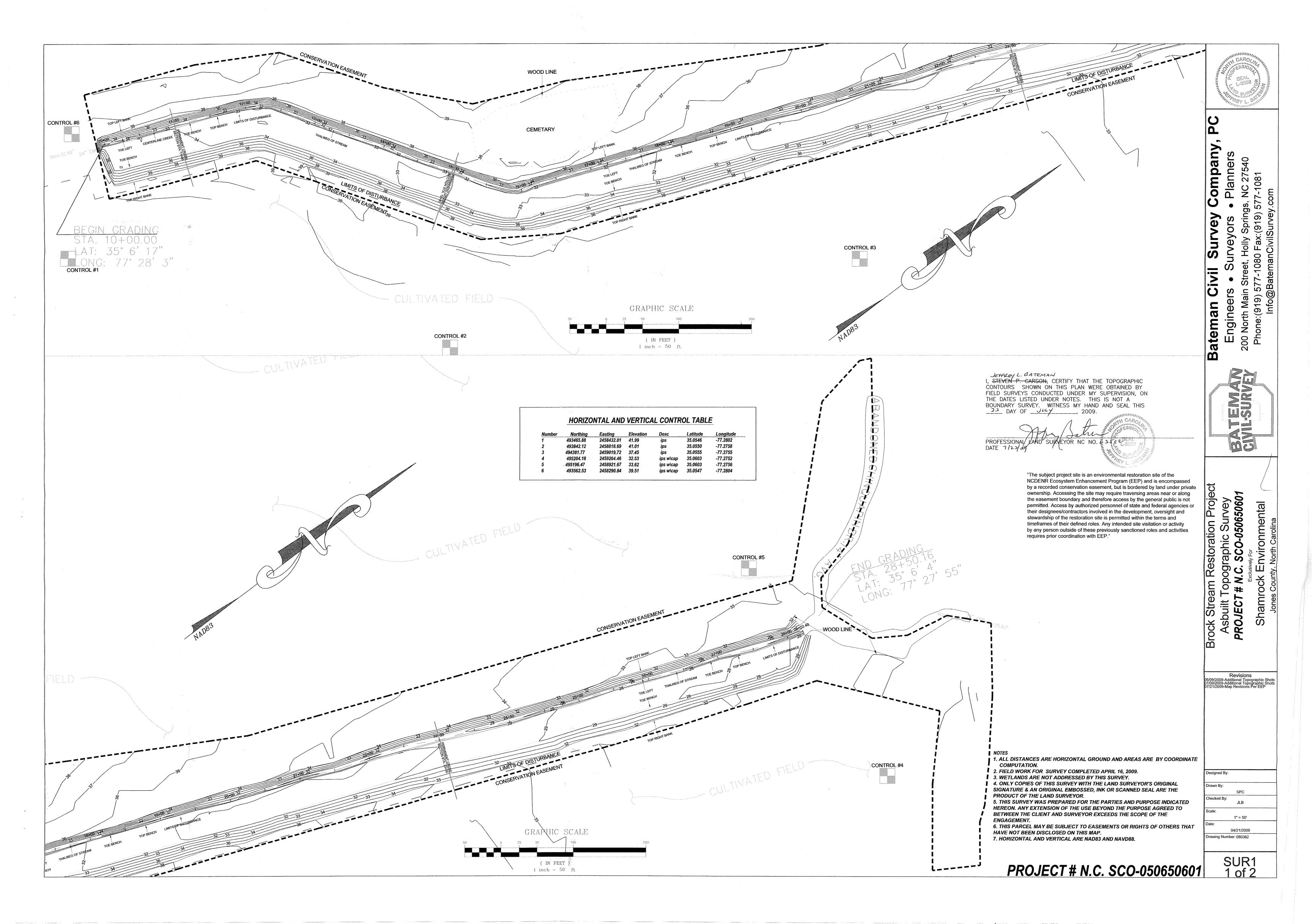
2002A

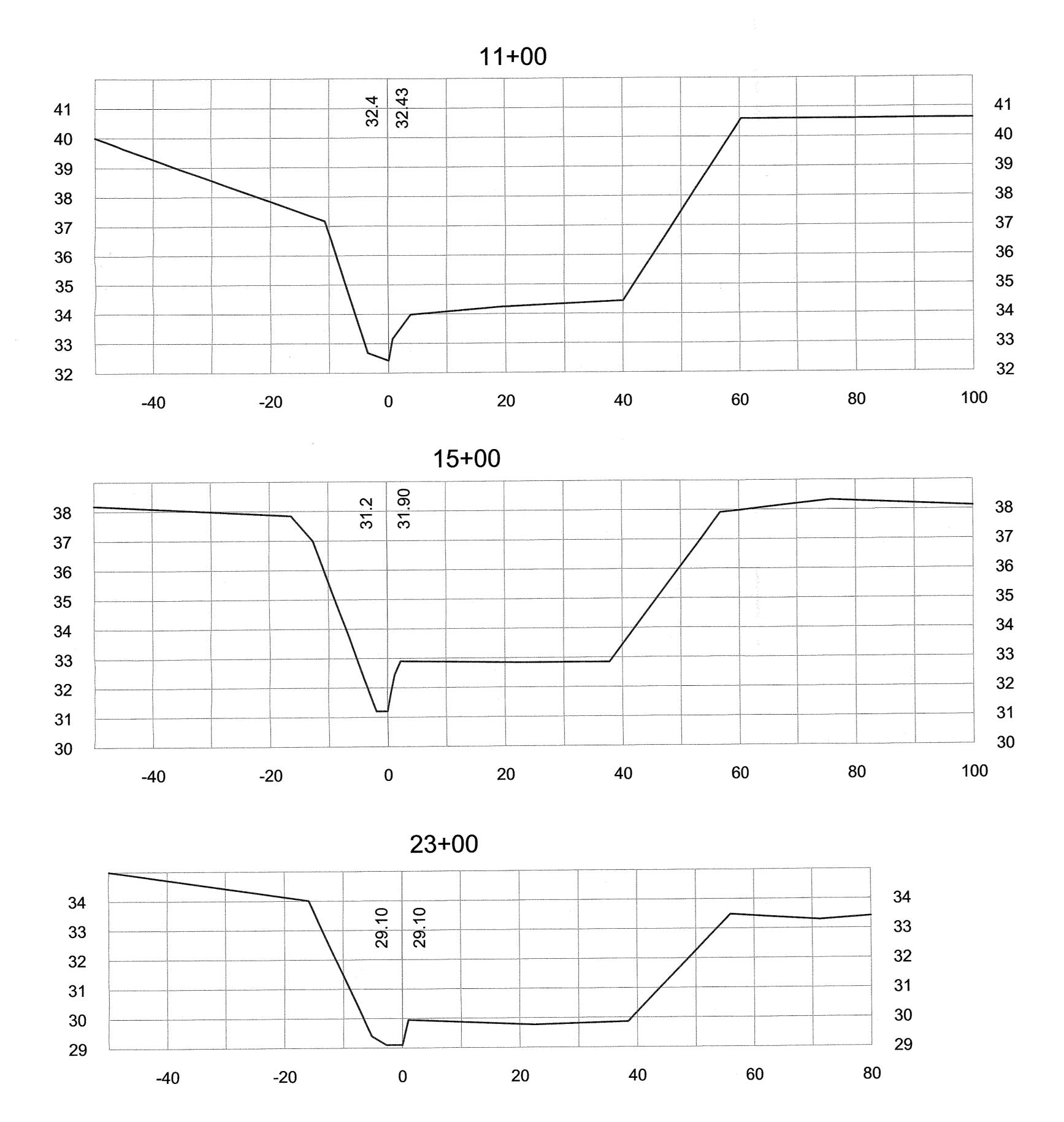












Pnt # Northing Easting 84000 493915.63 2458664.90 84001 493930.52 2458653.05 84002 493944.33 2458639.81 84003 493954.94 2458628.15 84004 493974.03 2458622.98 84005 493974.70 2458622.21 84006 493975.53 2458621.35 84007 493976.43 2458619.64 84008 493982.41 2458610.74 84009 493985.40 24586853 84010 493690.35 2458347.81 84011 493688.10 2458354.69 84012 493687.38 2458358.13 84013 493687.30 2458358.77 84012 493687.38 2458358.13 84013 493687.30 2458358.77 84014 493686.43 2458361.76 84015 493681.71 2458376.16 84016 493674.12 2458395.77 84017 493668.38 2458415.26 84018 493663.01 2458430.43 84019 494691.57 2458960.29 84020 494696.40 2458945.72 84021 494700.82 2458945.72 84022 494706.47 2458913.79 84023 494711.59 2458893.04 34.43 toe toe 40.61 gs gs 33.48 top top 29.86 toe toe 29.95 top top 84024 494711.36 2458892.01 84025 494713.73 2458887.56 84026 494716.64 2458877.26 84027 494713.22 2458890.01 29.20 toe toe 29.39 toe toe 34.01 top top 29.10 gs gs

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Brock Stream Restoration Project etailed Cross Sections & Raw Data Table PROJECT # N.C. SCO-050650601 Shamrock Environmental
Jones County, North Carolina

Revisions
06/09/2009-Additional Topographic Shots
07/09/2009-Additional Topographic Shots
07/21/2009-Map Revisions Per EEP
07/22/2009-Profile Scale Revisions
Per EEP

Designed By: Drawn By: SPC Checked By: JLB

HORZ. 1" = 20' VERT. 1" = 2' 04/21/2009 Drawing Number: 080362

SUR2 2 of 2

GRAPHIC SCALE (IN FEET) 1 inch = 20 ft.

