LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- PROPERTY BOUNDARY LINE
- FRESHWATER WETLANDS (FWW) LIMIT LINE
- FWW TRANSITION AREA LIMIT LINE
- 1970 COASTAL WETLANDS LIMIT LINE
- COASTAL WETLANDS LIMIT LINE
- FLOOD HAZARD AREA DELINEATION

TAX MAP
BLOCK 1098
LOT 127

LOT 124.02

LOT 127.01

SWIMMING RIVER

WETLANDS BOUNDARY LOI 1331-02-0015.3

NEW PARKING AREA, RECONSTRUCTED BULKHEAD AND OTHER SITE IMPROVEMENTS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION PER NJDEP PERMIT# 1331-02-0015.5 LUP200001

50.0' WETLAND TRANSITION AREA BUFFER

50' WETLANDS TRANSITION AREA BUFFER

500 LF OF SILT FENCE

CONTAINMENT AREA, CONSTRUCTED AT FINISH GRADE, NO EXCAVATION SHALL BE DONE TO SITE

(4) 100'x50' CIRC. DEWATERING TUBES, 350 CY EACH

0.5% MIN. SLOPE

20'±

100'

130'

100 LF OF 12" HDPE PIPE, STAKED TO SECURE AS NECESSARY

MHWL, MLWL AT EXISTING BULKHEAD

EXISTING DOCK

END OF EXISTING BULKHEAD

LIMITS OF DREDGING

EXISTING DOCKS AND BOAT RAMP

1,400 CY TO BE DREDGED TO -4.0'

LIMITS OF DREDGING

MHWL

MHWL

MHWL

ICE HOUSE

1 STORY MASONRY BUILDING

LICENSE/LEASE AREA DB 5164-77 DB 5357-294 DB 5968-744

NOTE:
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INFORMATION PROVIDED BY JAMES NICKELS, CH,CFM
URBAN COAST INSTITUTE
MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY

TIDE RANGE CHART

Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)	=	+2.25 Feet
Mean High Water (MHW)	=	+1.96 Feet
Mean Tide Level (MTL)	=	−0.20 Feet
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	=	−0.16 Feet
Mean Low Water (MLW)	=	−1.56 Feet
Mean Low Low Water (MLLW)	=	−1.67 Feet

The above Tide Range Chart was derived from Red Bank, Navesink River ID: 8531833;
Publication Date 07/15/2004
Tidal Epoch 1983–2001.

The above elevations are on NAVD 1988 Datum.

438 W. FRONT STREET
MIDDLETOWN
MONMOUTH COUNTY
BLOCK 1098
LOTS 124.02,126 AND127

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 50 ft.

REV	DATE	BY

NOTE:
UNLESS PRINTED FULL SIZE, THESE DRAWINGS WILL NOT BE TO SCALE.

MONMOUTH COUNTY PARK SYSTEM
BOARD OF PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSIONERS
805 NEWMAN SPRINGS ROAD LINCROFT, NEW JERSEY 07738–1965
PHONE (732) 842–4000 FAX (732) 842–3640

SCOTT JOHNSTON, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
NJPE 24GE05237700

SWIMMING RIVER PARK
DREDGING PLAN
483 WEST FRONT STREET MIDDLETOWN, NJ

DATE	SCALE	PROJECT #	DRAWN	CHECKED
2/22	1"=30'		SJ	AN

SHEET NO. 1 OF 2

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. The Freehold Soil Conservation District shall be notified forty–eight (48) hours in advance of any soil disturbing activity.
2. All Soil Erosion and Sediment Control practices are to be installed prior to soil disturbance, or in their proper sequence, and maintained until permanent protection is established.
3. Any changes to the Certified Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans will require the submission of revised Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans to the District for re–certification. The revised plans must meet all current State Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards.
4. N.J.S.A 4:24–39 et. Seq. requires that no Certificates of Occupancy be issued before the District determines that a project or portion thereof is in full compliance with the Certified Plan and Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey and a Report of Compliance has been issued. Upon written request from the applicant, the District may issue a Report of Compliance with conditions on a lot–by–lot or section–by–section basis, provided that the project or portion thereof is in satisfactory compliance with the sequence of development and temporary measures for soil erosion and sediment control have been implemented, including provisions for stabilization and site work.
5. Any disturbed areas that will be left exposed more than sixty (60) days, and not subject to construction traffic, will immediately receive a temporary seeding. If the season prevents the establishment of temporary cover, the disturbed areas will be mulched with straw, or equivalent material, at a rate of 2 to 2 ½ tons per acre, according to the Standard for Stabilization with Mulch Only.
6. Immediately following initial disturbance or rough grading, all critical areas subject to erosion (i.e. soil stockpiles, steep slopes and roadway embankments) will receive temporary seeding in combination with straw mulch or a suitable equivalent, and a mulch anchor, in accordance with State Standards.
7. A sub–base course will be applied immediately following rough grading and installation of improvements to stabilize streets, roads, driveways, and parking areas. In areas where no utilities are present, the sub–base shall be installed within fifteen (15) days of the preliminary grading.
8. The Standard for Stabilized Construction Access requires the installation of a pad of clean crushed stone at points where traffic will be accessing the construction site. After interior roadways are paved, individual lots require a stabilized construction access consisting of one inch to two inch (1 ' – 2 ') stone for a minimum length of ten feet (10) equal to the lot entrance width. All other access points shall be blocked off.
9. All soil washed, dropped, spilled, or tracked outside the limit of disturbance or onto public right–of–ways will be removed immediately.
10. Permanent vegetation is to be seeded or sodded on all exposed areas within ten (10) days after final grading.
11. At the time that site preparation for permanent vegetative stabilization is going to be accomplished, any soil that will not provide a suitable environment to support adequate vegetative ground cover shall be removed or treated in such a way that it will permanently adjust the soil conditions and render it suitable for vegetative ground cover. If the removal or treatment of the soil will not provide suitable conditions, non–vegetative means of permanent ground stabilization will have to be employed.
12. In accordance with the Standard for Management of High Acid Producing Soils, any soil having a pH of 4 or less or containing iron sulfides shall be ultimately placed or buried with limestone applied at the rate of 10 tons/acre, (or 450 lbs/1,000 sq ft of surface area) and covered with a minimum of 12' of settled soil with a pH of 5 or more, or 24' where trees or shrubs are to be planted.
13. Conduit Outlet Protection must be installed at all required outfalls prior to the drainage system becoming operational.
14. Unfiltered dewatering is not permitted. Necessary precautions must be taken during all dewatering operations to minimize sediment transfer. Any dewatering methods used must be in accordance with the Standard for Dewatering.
15. Should the control of dust at the site be necessary, the site will be sprinkled until the surface is wet, temporary vegetative cover shall be established or mulch shall be applied as required by the Standard for Dust Control.
16. Stockpile and staging locations established in the field shall be placed within the limit of disturbance according to the certified plan. Staging and stockpiles not located within the limit of disturbance will require certification of a revised Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Certification of a new Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan may be required for these activities if an area greater than 5,000 square feet is disturbed.
17. All soil stockpiles are to be temporarily stabilized in accordance with Soil Erosion and Sediment Control note #6.
18. The property owner shall be responsible for any erosion or sedimentation that may occur below stormwater outfalls or offsite as a result of construction of the project.

Freehold Soil Conservation District 4000 Kozloski Road, Freehold, NJ 07728–5033, (732) 683–8500, fax (732) 683–9140, Email: info@freeholdscd.org.

SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS – TEMPORARY

Temporary seed cover shall be the following:
Perennial ryegrass, 1.0 lbs per 1000 sf, 1000 lbs per acre
SEEDING DATES 3/1–5/15, 8/15 –10/1

SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS – PERMANENT

Permanent seed cover shall be the following:

	lbs. per acre	lbs. per 1000sf
Fine Fescue Blend	130	3
Hard Fescue		
Chewings Fescue		
Strong Creeping Red Fescue		
Kentucky Bluegrass	45	0.1
Perenial Ryegrass	20	0.5
plus White Clover	5	0.1

*White Clover can be removed when used to establish lawns

SEEDING DATES 3/1–4/30, 8/15 –10/15

TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

Definition

Establishment of temporary vegetative cover on soils exposed for periods of two to 6 months which are not being graded, not under active construction or not scheduled for permanent seeding within 60 days.

Purpose

To temporarily stabilize the soil and reduce damage from wind and water erosion until permanent stabilization is accomplished.

Water Quality Enhancement

Provides temporary protection against the impacts of wind and rain, slows the over land movement of stormwater runoff, increases infiltration and retains soil and nutrients on site, protecting streams or other stormwater conveyances.

Where Applicable

On exposed soils that have the potential for causing off–site environmental damage.

Methods and Materials

1. Site Preparation

A. Grade as needed and feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and mulch anchoring. All grading should be done in accordance with Standards for Land Grading, pg. 19–1.
B. Install needed erosion control practices or facilities such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, channel stabilization measures, sediment basins, and waterways. See Standards 11 through 42.
C. Immediately prior to seeding, the surface should be scarified 6" to 12" where there has been soil compaction. This practice is permissible only where there is no danger to underground utilities (cables, irrigation systems, etc.).

2. Seedbed Preparation

A. Apply ground limestone and fertilizer according to soil test recommendations such as offered by Rutgers Co–operative Extension. Soil sample mailers are available from the local Rutgers Cooperative Extension offices. Fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre or 11 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10–20–10 or equivalent with 50% water insoluble nitrogen unless a soil test indicates otherwise. Calcium carbonate is the equivalent and standard for measuring the ability of liming
materials to neutralize soil acidity and supply calcium and magnesium to grasses and legumes.
B. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, springtooth harrow, or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing or disking operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonable uniform seedbed is prepared.
C. Inspect seedbed just before seeding. If traffic has left the soil compacted, the area must be retilled in accordance with the above

STANDARD FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

Definition

Establishment of permanent vegetative cover on exposed soils where perennial vegetation is needed for long–term protection.

Purpose

To permanently stabilize the soil, ensuring conservation of soil and water, and to enhance the environment.
Water Quality Enhancement
Slows the over–land movement of stormwater runoff, increases infiltration and retains soil and nutrients on site, protecting streams or other stormwater conveyances.

Where Applicable

On exposed soils that have a potential for causing off–site environmental damage.

Methods and Materials

1. Site Preparation

A. Grade as needed and feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and mulch anchoring. All grading should be done in accordance with Standard for Land Grading.
B. Immediately prior to seeding and topsoil application, the subsoil shall be evaluated for compaction in accordance with the Standard for Land Grading .
C. Topsoil should be handled only when it is dry enough to work without damaging the soil structure. A uniform application to a depth of 5 inches (unsettled) is required on all sites. Topsoil shall be amended with organic matter, as needed, in accordance with the Standard for Topsoiling.
D. Install needed erosion control practices or facilities such as diversions, grade–stabilization structures, channel stabilization measures, sediment basins, and waterways.

2. Seedbed Preparation

A. Uniformly apply ground limestone and fertilizer to topsoil which has been spread and firmed, according to soil test recommendations such as offered by Rutgers Co–operative Extension
Soil sample mailers are available from the local Rutgers Cooperative Extension offices (http://njaes.rutgers.edu/county/). Fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre or
11 pounds per 1,000 square feet of 10–10–10 or equivalent with 50% water insoluble nitrogen unless a soil test indicates otherwise and incorporated into the surface 4 inches. If fertilizer is not incorporated, apply one–half the rate described above during seedbed preparation and repeat another one–half rate application of the same fertilizer within 3 to 5 weeks after seeding.
B. Work lime and fertilizer into the topsoil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, spring–tooth harrow, or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing or disking operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonable uniform seedbed is prepared.
C. High acid producing soil. Soils having a pH of 4 or less or containing iron sulfide shall be covered with a minimum of 12 inches of soil having a pH of 5 or more before initiating seedbed reparation. See Standard for Management of High Acid–Producing Soils for specific requirements.

1.) At no time shall the contractor allow the site to degrade to a situation where dust control erosion of soil becomes prevelent. Mulching or wetting of surface shall be done as preventative measures so that a dust control situation does not occur.

2.) Grassed areas– See Mulching Notes this sheet.

3.) Any exposed area subject to dust erosion shall be stabilized by mulching or, in the case of unavoidable construction disturbance shall be sprinkled with water until surface is wet, at a rate of 300 gallons per acre.

Mulching for temporary and permanent seeding

Mulching is required on all seeding. Mulch will protect against erosion before grass is established and will promote faster and earlier establishment. The existence of vegetation sufficient to control soil erosion shall 4–2
Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey January 2014
be deemed compliance with this mulching requirement.
A. Straw or Hay. Unrotted small grain straw, hay free of seeds, to be applied at the rate of 1–1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet), except that where a crimper is used instead of a liquid mulch–binder (tackifying or adhesive agent), the rate of application is 3 tons per acre. Mulch chopper–blowers must not grind the mulch. Hay mulch is not recommended for establishing fine turf or lawns due to the presence of weed seed.
Application – Spread mulch uniformly by hand or mechanically so that at least 85% of the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand–spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000 square feet sections and distribute 70 to 90 pounds within each section. Anchoring shall be accomplished immediately after placement to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods, depending upon the size of the area, steepness of slopes, and costs.
1. Peg and Twine. Drive 8 to 10 inch wooden pegs to within 2 to 3 inches of the soil surface every 4 feet in all directions. Stakes may be driven before or after applying mulch. Secure mulch to soil surface by stretching twine between pegs in a criss–cross and a square pattern. Secure twine around each peg with two or more round turns.
2. Mulch Nettings – Staple paper, jute, cotton, or plastic nettings to the soil surface. Use a degradable netting in areas to be mowed.
3. Crimper (mulch anchoring coulter tool) – A tractor–drawn implement, somewhat like a disc harrow, especially designed to push or cut some of the broadcast long fiber mulch 3 to 4 inches into the soil so as to anchor it and leave part standing upright. This technique is limited to areas traversable by a tractor, which must operate on the contour of slopes. Straw mulch rate must be 3 tons per acre. No tackifying or adhesive agent is required.
4. Liquid Mulch–Binders – May be used to anchor salt hay, hay or straw mulch.
a. Applications should be heavier at edges where wind may catch the mulch, in valleys, and at crests of banks. The remainder of the area should be uniform in appearance.
b. Use one of the following:

(1) Organic and Vegetable Based Binders – Naturally occurring, powder–based, hydrophilic materials when mixed with water formulates a gel and when applied to mulch under satisfactory curing conditions will form membraned networks of insoluble polymers. The vegetable gel shall be physiologically harmless and not result in a phytotoxic effect or impede growth of turf grass. Use at rates and weather conditions as recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch materials. Many new products are available, some of which may need further evaluation for use in this state.

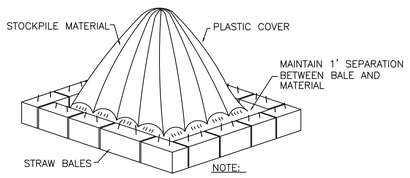
(2) Synthetic Binders – High polymer synthetic emulsion, miscible with water when diluted and, following application of mulch, drying and curing, shall no longer be soluble or dispersible in water. Binder shall be applied at rates recommended by the manufacturer and remain tacky until germination of grass.
Note: All names given above are registered trade names. This does not constitute a recommendation of these products to the exclusion of other products.

B. Wood–fiber or paper–fiber mulch – shall be made from wood, plant fibers or paper containing no growth or germination inhibiting materials, used at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre (or as recommended by the product manufacturer) and may be applied by a hydroseeder. Mulch shall not be mixed in the tank with seed. Use is limited to flatter slopes and during optimum seeding periods in spring and fall.
C. Pelletized mulch – compressed and extruded paper and/or wood fiber product, which may contain co–polymers, tackifiers, fertilizers, and coloring agents. The dry pellets, when applied to a seeded area and watered, form a mulch mat. Pelletized mulch shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Mulch may be applied by hand or mechanical spreader at the rate of 60–75 lbs/1,000 square feet and activated with 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water. This material has been found to be beneficial for use on small lawn or renovation areas, seeded areas where weedseed free mulch is desired, or on sites where straw mulch and tackifier agent are not practical or desirable. Applying the full 0.2 to 0.4 inches of water after spreading pelletized mulch on the seed bed is extremely important for sufficient activation and expansion of the mulch to provide soil coverage.

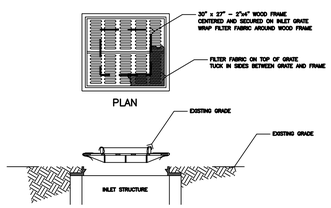
Standard for stabilization with mulch only:
Methods and Materials
1. Site Preparation
A. Grade as needed and feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and mulch anchoring. All grading should be done in accordance with Standards for Land Grading
B. Install needed erosion control practices or facilities such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, channel stabilization measures, sediment basins, and waterways. See Standards 11 through 42.
2. Protective Materials
A. Unrotted small–grain straw, at 2.0 to 2.5 tons per acre, is spread uniformly at 90 to 115 pounds per 1,000 square feet and anchored with a mulch anchoring tool, liquid mulch binders, or netting tie down. Other suitable materials may be used if approved by the Soil Conservation District. The approved rates above have been met when the mulch covers the ground completely upon visual inspection, i.e. the soil cannot be seen below the mulch.
C. Synthetic or organic soil stabilizers may be used under suitable conditions and in quantities as recommended by the manufacturer.
D. Wood–fiber or paper–fiber mulch at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre (or according to the manufacturer's requirements) may be applied by a hydroseeder.
E. Mulch netting, such as paper jute, excelsior, cotton, or plastic, may be used.
F. Woodchips applied uniformly to a minimum depth of 2 inches may be used. Woodchips will not be used on areas where flowing water could wash them into an inlet and plug it.
5–1 Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey January 2014

G. Gravel, crushed stone, or slag at the rate of 9 cubic yards per 1,000 sq. ft. applied uniformly to a minimum depth of 3 inches may be used. Size 2 or 3 (ASTM C–33) is recommended.
3. Mulch Anchoring – should be accomplished immediately after placement of hay

NOTE:
STOCKPILE SHALL BE COVERED ENTIRELY BY AN ANCHORED PLASTIC COVER

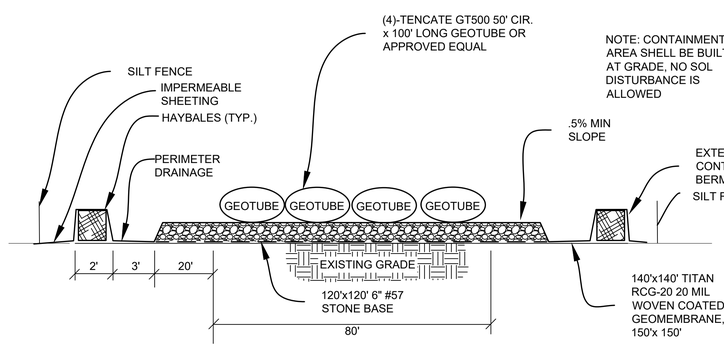


DETAIL 8 TEMPORARY SOIL STOCKPILE
n.t.s.

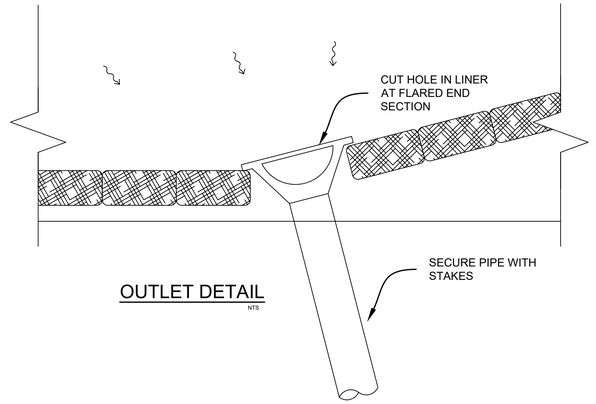


Note: Filter to remain until completion of final grading and establishment of cover. Also, periodic checks must be made after each rainfall to excavate and remove excess sediment from around inlets. Filter fabric shall be Mirafi 140N or approved equal.

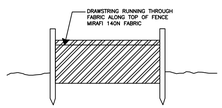
INLET FILTER FLAT GRATE TYPE
n.t.s.



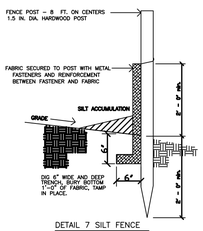
DEWATERING AREA
NTS



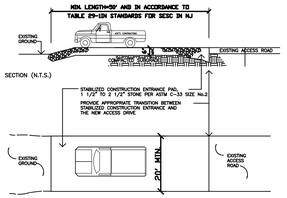
OUTLET DETAIL
NTS



NOTE: ALL SILT FENCES TO BE INSPECTED AND REMEDIAL MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EACH RAINFALL.



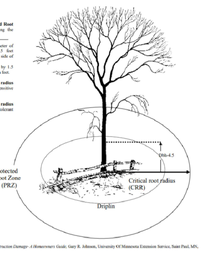
DETAIL 7 SILT FENCE
n.t.s.



Note: Stabilized construction entrance pad shall be completely removed and the subgrade compacted per specifications, prior to installing pavement section; this includes approved fill, Soil Aggregate Subbase Course 1–5, Base Course and Surface Course.

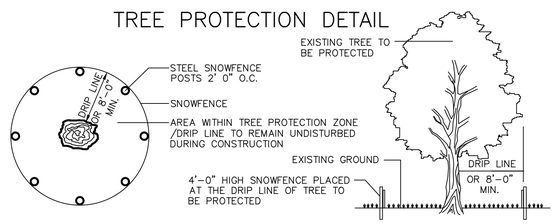
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
n.t.s.

Figure 9-3: Root Protection During Construction Guide



Criteria for protecting remaining trees:
1. General mechanical damage – see Figure 9.3 for correct root zone calculation and placement of tree protection.
2. Box trees within 25 feet of a building site to prevent mechanical injury. Fencing or other barrier should be installed beyond the Critical Root Radius See Figure 9.3. Tree root systems commonly extend well beyond the drip line.
3. Boards will not be nailed to trees during building operations.
4. Feeder roots should not be cut in an area inside the Protected Root Zone (PRZ).
5. Damaged trunks or exposed roots should have damaged bark removed immediately and no paint shall be applied. Exposed roots should be covered with topsoil immediately after excavation is complete. Roots shall be pruned to give a clean, sharp surface amenable to healing. Roots exposed during hot weather should be irrigated to prevent permanent tree injury. Care for serious injury should be prescribed by a professional forester or licensed tree expert.
6. Tree limb removal, where necessory, will be done as natural target pruning to remove the desired branch as close as possible to the branch collar. There should be NO flush cuts. Flush cuts destroy a major defense system of the tree. See Figure 9–1. No tree paint shall be applied. All cuts shall be made at the outside edge of the branch collar (fig. 9–1 and 9–2). Cuts made too far beyond the branch collar may lead to excess sprouting, cracks and rot. Removal of a 'V' crotch should be considered for free standing specimen trees (see Figure 9–2) to avoid future splitting damage.

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL



PLAN VIEW SECTION

NOTES:
1. TREE PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ANY AND ALL TREES TO BE PRESERVED DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE WHATEVER MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN AGAINST UNNECESSARY CUTTING, BREAKING OR SKINNING OF ROOTS, SKINNING AND BRUISING OF BARK. SMOTHERING OF TREES BY STOCKPILING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR EXCAVATED MATERIAL WITHIN DRIP LINE, EXCESS FOOT OR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, OR PARKING OF VEHICLES WITHIN DRIP LINE.
2. 4'–0" HIGH SNOW FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AT THE DRIP LINE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TREE TO BE PRESERVED AND SHALL ENCIRCLE THE ENTIRE TREE.
3. BOARDS OR FENCING SHALL NOT BE NAILED TO TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION.
4. ROOTS EXPOSED AND/OR DAMAGED DURING GRADING AND CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS SHALL BE CUT OFF CLEANLY INSIDE THE EXPOSED OR DAMAGED AREA. THE CUT SURFACES PAINTED WITH AN APPROVED PAINT, AND THE TOPSOIL PLACED OVER THE ROOTS IMMEDIATELY. ANY DAMAGE DONE TO EXISTING TREE CROWNS OR ROOT SYSTEMS SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY. FEEDER ROOTS SHALL NOT BE CUT IN AN AREA INSIDE THE DRIP LINE OF TREE BRANCHES.
5. TREE LIMB REMOVAL, WHERE NECESSARY, WILL BE DONE FLUSH WITH TRUNK OR MAIN LIMB. ALL PRUNING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD NURSERY PRACTICE. AN APPROVED TREE DRESSING OR PAINT SHALL BE APPLIED TO ALL THE CUTS WHERE THE TREE WAS PRUNED. TREES MAY BE PRUNED FOR AESTHETICS, SAFETY REASONS, OR TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF AN EXISTING TREE.
6. TREES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CONTRACT WORK SHALL BE WATERED AS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THEIR HEALTH.
7. UTILITIES WILL BE TUNNELED UNDER TREES TO PREVENT CUTTING OF IMPORTANT FEEDER ROOTS.

DETAIL 9 EXISTING TREE PROTECTION DETAIL
N.T.S.

DETAILS

REV	DATE	BY

NOTE:
UNLESS PRINTED FULL SIZE, THESE DRAWINGS WILL NOT BE TO SCALE.

MONMOUTH COUNTY PARK SYSTEM
BOARD OF PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSIONERS
805 NEWMAN SPRINGS ROAD LINCROFT, NEW JERSEY 07738–1965
PHONE (732) 842–4000 FAX (732) 842–3640

SWIMMING RIVER PARK
DREDGING PLAN DETAILS
MIDDLETOWN, NJ

DATE	SCALE	PROJECT #	DRAWN	CHECKED
2/22	NA		SJ	AN

SHEET NO. 2 OF 2