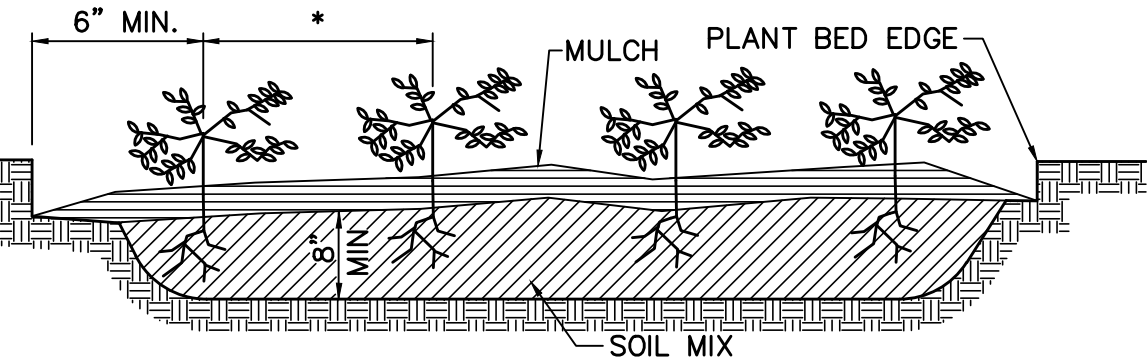


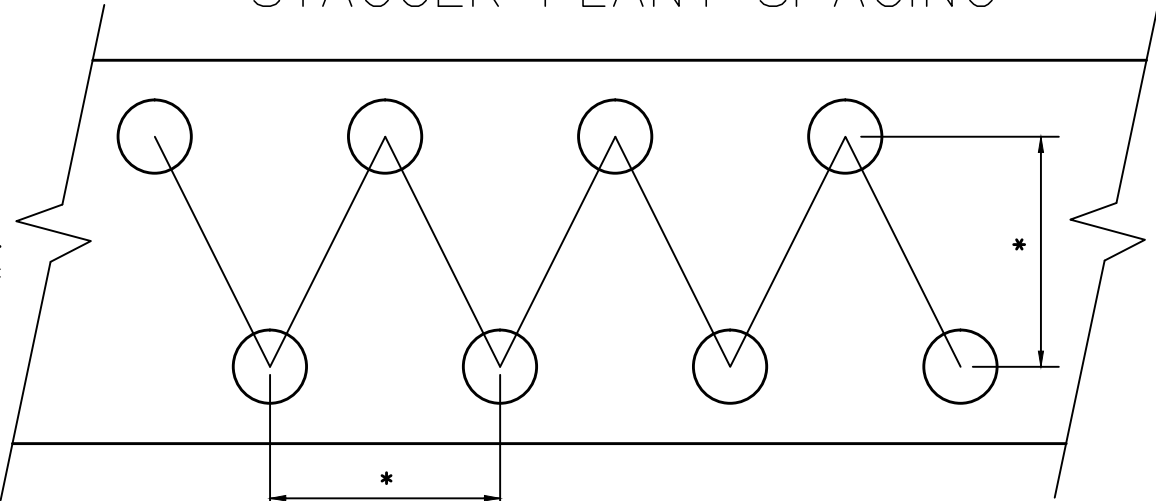
SITE LANDSCAPE PLANT SCHEDULE

KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SPACING	FORM	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
TREES							
CC	CERCIS CANADENSIS	REDBUD	2.5" CAL.	SHOWN	B&B	3	AS REQUIRED BY THE WARD 7 ARBORIST
HERBACEOUS PLANT MATERIAL							
GC-1	CHRYSANTHEMUM LATIFOLIUM	NORTHERN SEA OATS	1 GAL.	18" O.C.	CONT.	50	STABILIZATION
GC-1	RUDBECKIA FULGIDA 'GOLDSTRUM'	BLACK EYED SUSAN	1 GAL.	18" O.C.	CONT.	50	STABILIZATION
GC-1	ECHINACEA PURPUREA 'WHITE SWAN'	WHITE CONEFLOWER	1 GAL.	18" O.C.	CONT.	35	STABILIZATION
SOD	MD CERTIFIED TURFGRASS	TALL FESCUE/KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	SQUARE FEET			130	

* DIMENSION AS NOTED IN PLANT LIST



STAGGER PLANT SPACING



PERENNIAL AND GROUND COVER PLANTING DETAIL

LEGEND

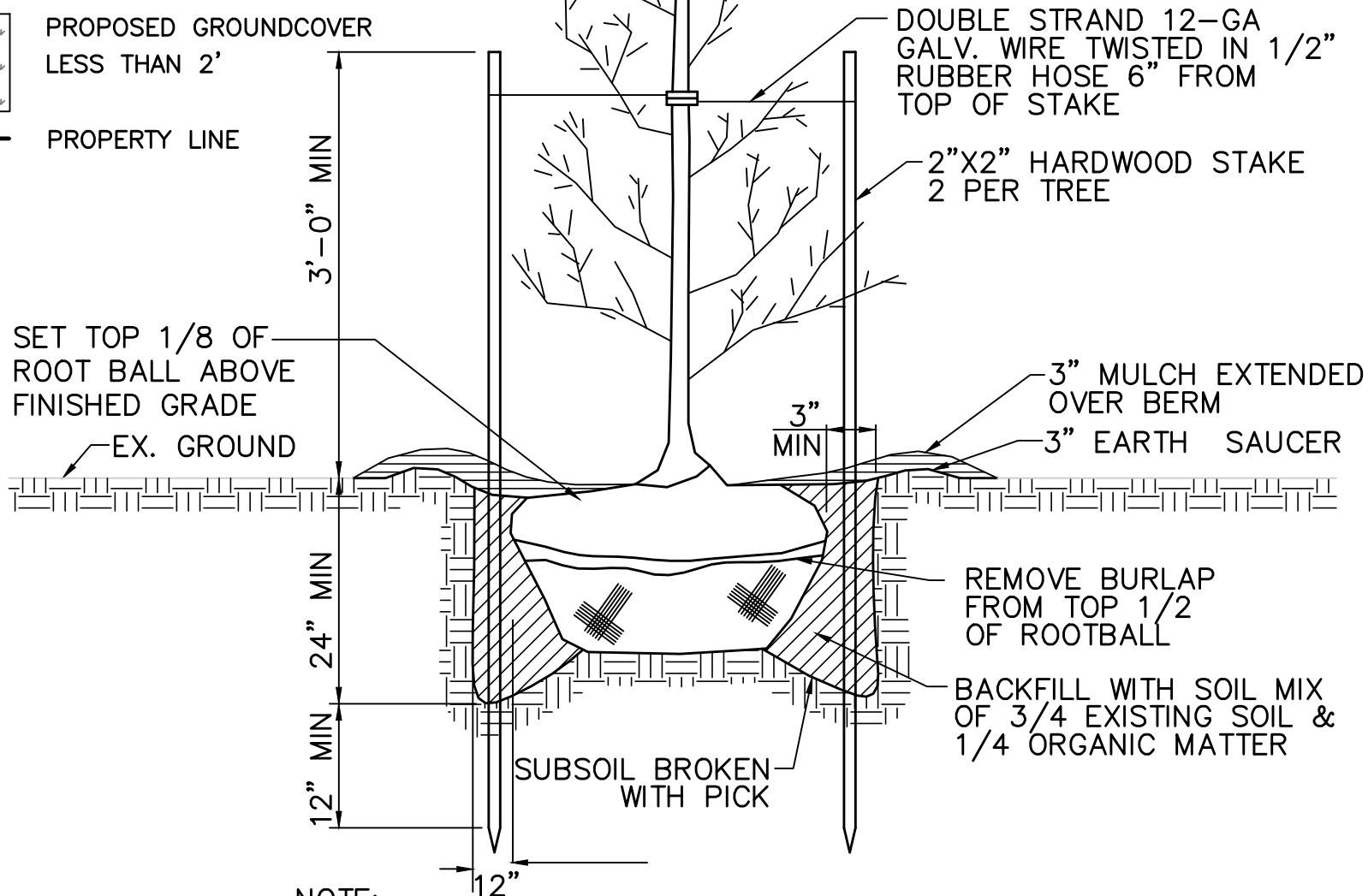
- PROPOSED TREE
- CC PLANT TYPE

PROPOSED PLANT MATERIAL GREATER THAN 2', 18" O.C.

PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVING

PROPOSED GROUNDCOVER LESS THAN 2'

PROPERTY LINE



NOTE:

THIS DETAIL FOR EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES UNDER 12' IN HEIGHT.

PLANTING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

LANDSCAPE AREA MANAGEMENT

- SOIL IN THE LANDSCAPE AREA IS TO BE REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF 24" FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
- SCARIFY GROUND AT 24" DEPTH AND REPLACE WITH TOPSOIL TO FINISHED GRADE PRIOR TO INSTALLING PLANT MATERIAL.

PLANTING MANAGEMENT

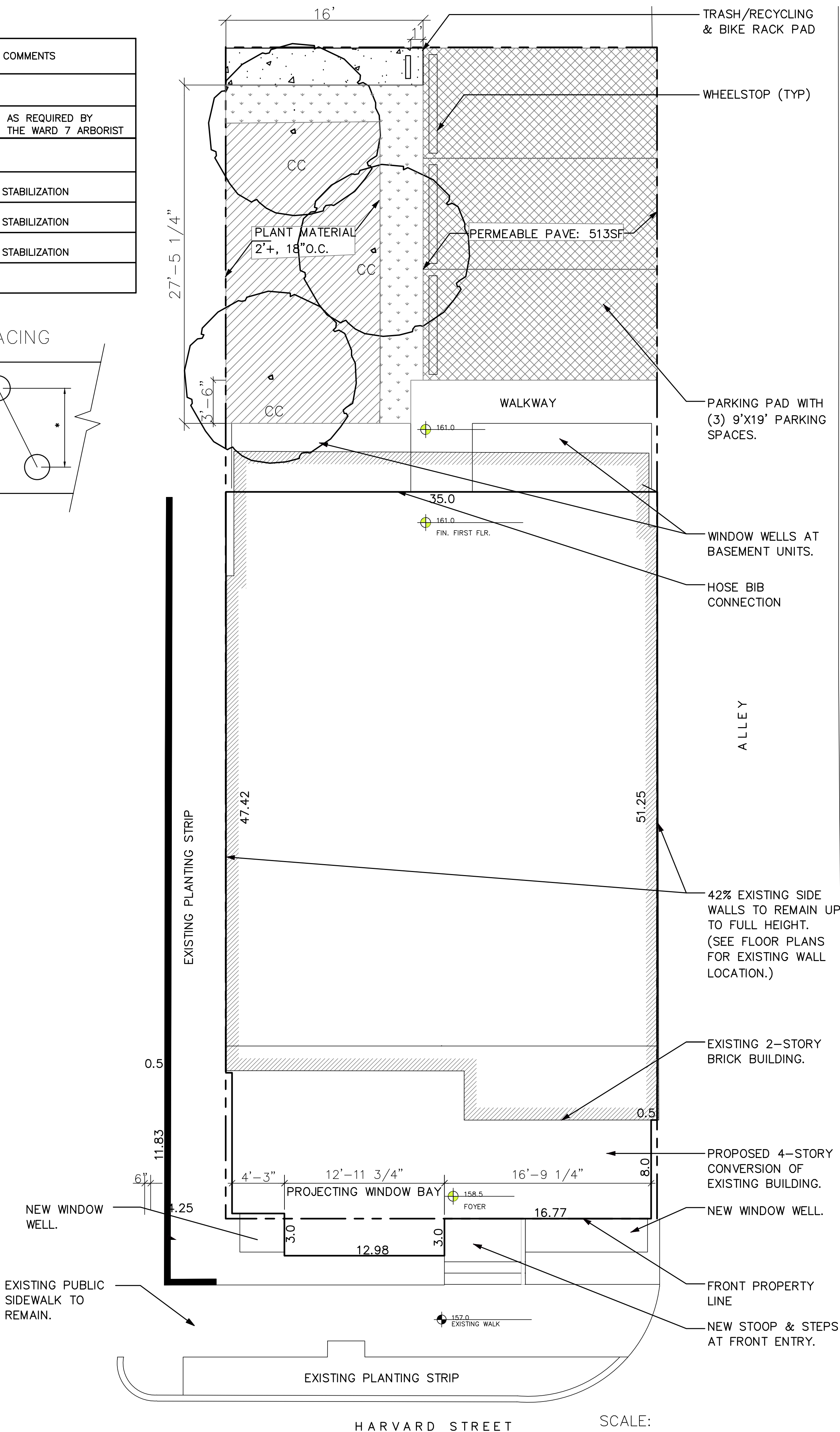
- ALL PLANT MATERIAL IS TO BE WATERED AND MAINTAINED FOR A ONE YEAR ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT

- ALL PERMEABLE SURFACES ARE TO BE MAINTAINED AND VACUUMED PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIFE OF PRODUCT.

NOTE:

NO IRRIGATION IS PROPOSED FOR THE PROJECT. PLANT MATERIALS WILL BE WATERED THROUGH HOSE BIB CONNECTIONS ON EXTERIOR OF BUILDING.



Green Area Ratio Scoresheet			
Address	1012 HARVARD STREET,NW	Ward	1
Other / BZA Order		Lot	814
Lot size (enter this value first) *	3,325	Square	C-2-A
		multiplier	SCORE
			0.305
Landscape Elements			
		Square Feet	Total
A	Landscaped areas (select one of the following for each area)		
1	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of less than 24"	enter sq ft	0.3
2	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of 24" or greater	enter sq ft	0.6
3	Bioretention facilities	enter sq ft	0.4
B	Plantings (credit for plants in landscaped areas from Section A)		
1	Groundcovers, or other plants less than 2' tall at maturity	enter sq ft	0.2
2	Plants, not including grasses, 2' or taller at maturity - calculated at 9 sq ft per plant (typically planted no closer than 18" on center)	enter number of plants	1215
3	Tree canopy for all new trees 2.5" to 6" diameter or equivalent - calculated at 50 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	150
4	Tree canopy for new trees 6" diameter or larger or equivalent - calculated at 250 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	0
5	Tree canopy for preservation of existing tree 6" to 12" diameter or larger or equivalent - calculated at 250 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	0
6	Tree canopy for preservation of existing tree 12" to 18" diameter or larger or equivalent - calculated at 600 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	0
7	Tree canopy for preservation of all existing trees 18" to 24" diameter or equivalent - calculated at 1300 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	0
8	Tree canopy for preservation of all existing trees 24" diameter or larger or equivalent - calculated at 2000 sq ft per tree	enter number of trees	0
9	Vegetated wall, plantings on a vertical surface	enter sq ft	0
C	Vegetated or "green" roofs		
1	Over at least 2" and less than 8" of growth medium	enter sq ft	0.6
2	Over at least 8" of growth medium	enter sq ft	0.8
D	Permeable Paving***		
1	Permeable paving over at least 6" and less than 24" of soil or gravel	enter sq ft	0
2	Permeable paving over at least 24" of soil or gravel	enter sq ft	513
E	Other		
1	Enhanced tree growth systems***	enter sq ft	0
2	Renewable energy generation	enter sq ft	0
3	Approved water features	enter sq ft	0
H	Bonuses		
1	Native plant species	enter sq ft	304
2	Landscaping in food cultivation	enter sq ft	0
3	Harvested stormwater irrigation	enter sq ft	0
sub-total of sq ft =		2,443	
Green Area Ratio numerator =		1,013	
Total square footage of all permeable paving and enhanced tree growth		257	
*** Permeable paving and structural soil together may not qualify for more than one third of the Green Area Ratio score.			

NORTON LAND DESIGN
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE + ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
17830 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, SUITE 101
P.240.342.2329 F.240.342.2632
ASHTON, MD 20861
WWW.NORTONLANDDESIGN.COM

STATEMENT BY CERTIFIED LANDSCAPE EXPERT

This is to certify that I have examined all required GAR plan submittals prior to submission. I further certify that all aspects of the submittal, including landscape elements within the Lot and the listed GAR score, meet the specifications required under Chapter 34 of Title 11 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

MICHAEL NORTON, PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Name and Title (please type)

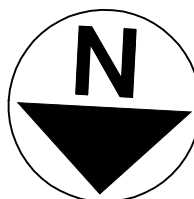
17830 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE, SUITE 101, ASHTON, MD 20861
Address

Date July 10, 2015 Phone No: 240-342-2329

Certified Landscape Expert Signature:

MARYLAND
Certifying Organization

3310
Certification Number



LANDSCAPE AREA MANAGEMENT

1. SOIL IN THE LANDSCAPE AREA IS TO BE REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF 24" FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
2. SCARIFY GROUND AT 24" DEPTH AND REPLACE WITH TOPSOIL TO FINISHED GRADE PRIOR TO INSTALLING PLANT MATERIAL.

LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE PLAN GUIDELINES

Recommended maintenance activities are listed for each landscape element. Maintenance activities should be done by a qualified individual. The maintenance professional should exercise proper judgment in regards to personal safety.

SOILS AND AMENDMENTS

Soil maintenance plans should provide guidance for: soil amendment application rate, schedule of work, and material source.

Decompaction

- Decompact topsoil by tilling or subsoiling and incorporating compost throughout the depth of compacted soil. Do not till soils underneath existing trees; instead consider practices such as mulching under the canopy or air tilling to ameliorate compaction.

Rate and application schedule

- Mulch – Apply yearly or as necessary to replace decomposed mulch.
- Compost – Apply compost yearly at a depth of 1–2 inches. Coarse textured sand and clay soils require greater compost addition than loamy soils. The organic matter content of the chosen compost will influence the depth applied.
- Fertilizer – Apply fertilizer only after incorporating compost into topsoil and conducting a soil test. This will avoid over-application of nutrients, as compost itself will increase the nutrient content.

Material source

- Compost should be well-decomposed material, stable, free of weeds, contaminants and foul odors. Compost may be derived from yard waste (decomposed leaves, grass clippings, branches) or food waste.
- Mulch can be derived from organic sources such as shredded bark, or leaf mulch.

PROPERTY OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

The landscape maintenance plan must be issued to the property owner prior to the Certified Landscape Expert completing the Landscape Checklist. This plan serves as guidance for the property owner to ensure all GAR-related features are maintained. The property owner and all subsequent owners are obliged to maintain the GAR score at or above the minimum level set in the regulations. Should the GAR score fall below the minimum required, other GAR environmental performance features can be substituted to achieve an appropriate score; this process does not require plan resubmittal.

PLANTING MANAGEMENT

NEW AND EXISTING PLANTINGS

All Plantings

- Provide supplemental watering if rainfall is less than 1 inch per week during the first two growing seasons.
- Conduct weeding as necessary to reduce competition between weeds and plantings for nutrients, soil moisture, and sunlight.
- Replace mulch every 2–3 years, or as necessary to recommended depth (see below).
- Monitor the plantings for disease or stress and modify cultural practice as necessary. Employ an integrated pest management (IPM) approach if possible.
- Remove dead plant material and replant in the next appropriate growing season.

Trees and Shrubs

- For trees, install slow leak watering bags or tree buckets during the first two growing seasons. Water as necessary to supplement precipitation if less than 1 inch per week. Remove watering bags or tree buckets after plants have established.
- Inspect trees for signs of dead, diseased, or crossing branches and prune accordingly. Remove hazard limbs from established trees. Never remove more than 20% of the tree canopy during pruning activities in any year.
- Spread mulch at a maximum 3-inch depth and ensure mulch is not against the trunk of the tree.
- Maintain tree health by limiting all grade changes and other soil disturbance underneath the tree's Critical Root Zone.

Perennials and Groundcovers

- In the early spring, deadhead top-growth from perennials and warm-season grasses.
- Periodically divide perennials as necessary to encourage rejuvenated growth.
- Spread mulch at a maximum 2-inch depth.

Turfgrass

- Apply lime and fertilizer only as soil test results indicate.
- To reduce weed germination, maintain turfgrass at an increased height. Never mow more than one third of the grass height. Maintaining grass clippings in-place after mowing reduces fertilizer requirements.
- Regularly monitor and over-seed bare spots to prevent weed establishment.
- In late fall, core aerate and top-dress with organic matter.

EXISTING TREE PRESERVATION

TREE PRESERVATION

- The property owner must replace dead trees with an equivalent landscape element to meet the minimum-required GAR score for the site.
- Where appropriate, spread 3 inches of organic mulch over the soil surface out to the drip line of preserved tree. If preserved trees are clustered, mulch the entire planting area. Mulch should never be more than 4 inches deep or applied to the tree trunk.
- Apply slow-decomposing organic mulches, such as shredded bark, compost, leaf mulch, or wood chips. Grass clippings and sawdust are not recommended as mulches because they decompose rapidly.
- As needed, prune dead, diseased, broken or crossing branches. Elevate lower branches to provide clearance for pedestrian and vehicular below. Never prune more than 20% of a tree canopy per year.
- Existing trees whose roots have been pruned during construction should be watered at least once a week during the first growing season after construction.
- Water trees deeply and slowly to encourage deeper root growth. Soaker hoses and drip irrigation work best for deep watering of trees.
- Consult with a qualified professional for tree pruning, fertilization, and hazard condition management.

SOIL SPECIFICATION

In the design phase, send samples of existing soil to a reputable agronomic soil testing laboratory to test a full range of soil quality parameters. For imported topsoil, perform testing prior to delivery and again prior to planting.

Soil Depth and Volume

Soil depth is measured by the depth of uncompacted topsoil. Topsoil shall be placed over material of suitable drainage that is clear of contaminants and debris. Recommended topsoil depth varies by plant type:

- Turfgrass, 6–12 inches
- Perennials, groundcover, and ornamental grasses, 12–18 inches
- Shrubs, 18–24 inches
- Trees, 24–36 inches

Trees in containers require irrigation to account for limited soil volumes and canopy intercept of precipitation. Under ideal circumstances, ground surface soil volumes for canopy trees (35-foot mature canopy) will provide at least 1,500 cubic feet for individual specimens and 1,000 cubic feet per tree in shared soil pits; this standard is compatible with the DDOE 2013 Stormwater Management Guidebook and may allow trees to be credited for stormwater retention value.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT SPECIFICATION (TOPSOIL)

Table 5 Topsoil Physical and Chemical Parameters

Topsoil characteristic	Test Method	Required Standard
Texture class		Loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam
% Sand (0.05 mm–2.00 mm)	Hydrometer	< 70%
% Silt (0.002 mm–0.05 mm)	Hydrometer	< 70%
% Clay (< 0.002 mm)	Hydrometer	< 30%
% Organic matter (by weight)	Loss of Ignition	Lawn areas (4%–6%); Planting beds (5–7%)
pH		6.0–7.2, specific plantings may require alternate values
Macronutrients & micronutrients		Determined by professional soil scientist

Soil Source

The topsoil and subgrade may be from a naturally occurring soil or soil that has been mixed to achieve the requirements of the plant selections.

Debris Content

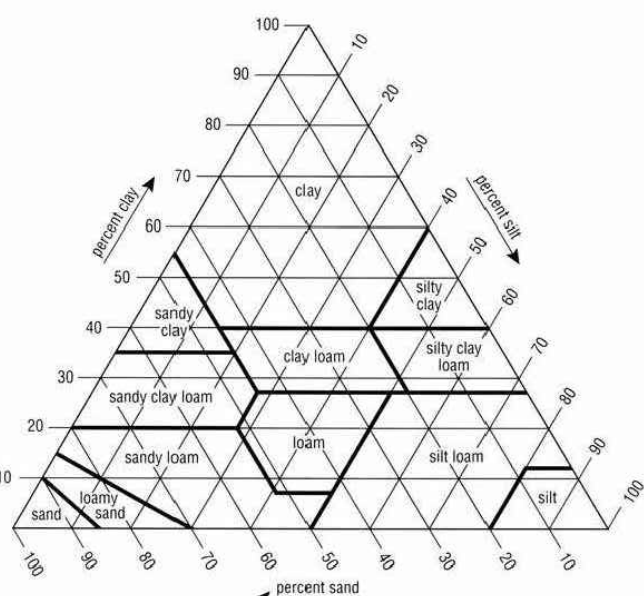
Particles and stone greater than 1 inch in the longest dimension should not be allowed. This includes fragments of brick, concrete, wood, glass, metal, stone, and plastic. The total volume less than 1 inch long should not be more than 5% of the soil volume. Stones ranging from 0.5–1 inch (1.25 to 2.5 cm) should not exceed 5% of the soil volume, and gravel ¼ to ½ inches (0.6–1.25 cm) should not exceed 5% of the soil volume.

Contaminants Prohibited

The soil shall have no herbicides, heavy metals, biological toxins, or hydrocarbons that will impact plant growth.

Texture

Topsoil texture can be variable and include: loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, sandy loam, clay loam. The percent composition must fall within this range: sand (< 70 %), silt (< 70%), and clay (<30%). Particle size is determined according to USDA Classification: sand (< 0.002mm), silt 0.002mm–0.05 mm, sand [0.05 mm–2 mm).



Soil texture triangle (source: USDA NRCS)

Organic Matter

Organic matter should be a minimum of 4% in lawn soils and 5% in planting beds. Percentage organic matter is measured by weight. Incorporate compost to raise organic matter content.

Soil pH

Soil pH determines the availability of nutrients in the soil. The exact pH range is dependent on the plant species to be planted and should be tested and adjusted based on species prior to installation. The ideal pH for most landscape plants falls in the range of 6.0–7.0, however other plants prefer a pH outside this range. A pH of 6.5–7.2 is beneficial to microbial activity that converts nitrogen, phosphorous, and sulfur into forms most available to plants.

Nutrient Recommendations

Have a soil scientist provide recommendations for macronutrients and micronutrients.

Subgrade Preparation

Using a backhoe or similar device, scarify and loosen the subgrade. Remove from the area all debris or stones that are one inch or greater.

Percolation

After preparing the subgrade, conduct a percolation test. Water should readily drain from the soil. Percolation rates of 1–2 inches per hour are preferred if irrigation will be installed. A drainage system should be installed if the native subsoil has a drainage rate less than 1 inch per hour.

Handling, Storage, and Spreading Topsoil

Material shall not be handled or hauled when it is wet, as after a heavy rainfall or if frozen. Soil shall be handled only when the moisture content is less than at field capacity. The Landscape Expert or a professional soil scientist shall be consulted to determine if the soil is too wet to handle. Stockpiles shall be covered during wet weather.

Spread topsoil in no greater than 12-inch lifts, using the lightest possible equipment. Compact the topsoil to the proper soil density so that it is suitable for root growth and plant stability.

Soil Density and Compaction

Soil density must be high enough to avoid settlement and low enough to encourage root growth. Using a rod penetrometer, soil and subsoil shall be less than 260 pounds per square inch (psi) throughout the depth of credited soil. Compaction completely inhibits root growth at 300 psi. A rod cone penetrometer should be used to measure compaction when soil moisture is at field capacity, after the soil is wetted but drained. The penetrometer shall be inserted at a rate of 72 inches per minute (1.2 inches/second), according to ASAE Soil Testing Specifications.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT SPECIFICATION (AMENDMENTS)

Compost

Compost shall be derived from plant material and provided by a member of the U.S. Composting Seal of Testing Assurance (STA) program. See www.compostingcouncil.org for a list of local providers.

Alternative specifications and/or certifications, such as those administered by the Maryland Department of Agriculture or other agencies, may be substituted, as authorized by DDOE. In all cases, compost material must meet standards for chemical contamination and pathogen limits pertaining to source materials, as well as reasonable limits on phosphorus and nitrogen coner to avoid excessive leaching of nutrients.

The compost shall be the result of the biological degradation and transformation of plant-derived materials under conditions that promote anaerobic decomposition. The material shall be well composted, free of viable weed seeds, and stable with regard to oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide generation. The compost shall have a moisture content that has no visible free water or dust produced when handling the material. It shall meet the following criteria, as reported by the U.S. Composting Council Seal of Testing Assurance Compost Technical Data Sheet provided by the vendor:

- 100% of the material must pass through a 1/2-inch screen
- The pH of the material shall be between 6 and 8
- Manufactured inert material (plastic, concrete, ceramics, metal, etc.) shall be less than 1.0 by weight
- The organic matter content shall be between 35% and 65%
- Soluble salt content shall be less than 6.0 mmhos/cm
- Maturity must be greater than 80%
- Stability shall be 7 or less
- Carbon/nitrogen ratio shall be less than 25:1
- Trace metal test result = "pass"
- The compost must have a dry bulk density ranging from 40 to 50 lb/ft³

Compost Application Rate

To achieve a minimum 5% organic matter content, apply compost at the rate specified below.

Add 1.75 inches of compost per 8 inches of existing topsoil and incorporate by rototilling or mixing prior to respraying stockpiled topsoil. Scarify the subgrade down to a 4-inch depth. Using 35% to 60% organic matter in compost, this will provide a topsoil organic matter rate of 5%. The amended soil and subsoil together provide 12 inches of amended topsoil. For deeper soils, such as planting beds, mix compost and topsoil at the same rate.

The DDOE 2013 Stormwater Management Guidebook, Appendix J, describes compost application rates for impervious cover disconnections and grass swales.

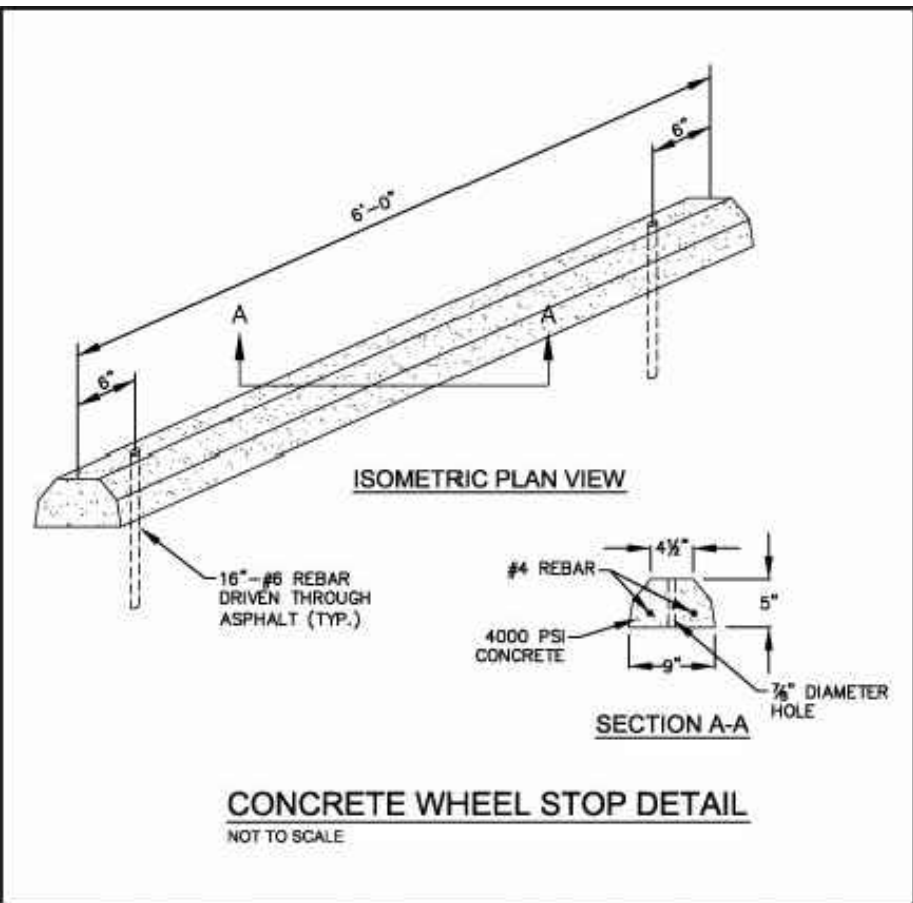
Additional Amendments

Limestone – dolomitic limestone containing no less than 50% total carbonates and 25% total magnesium with a neutralizing value of at least 100%.

Acidulant – commercial grade sulfur, ferrous sulfate, and aluminum sulfate for horticultural use.

Fertilizer – granular or pelleted slow-release fertilizer consisting of 50% water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in a composition recommended by the soil testing laboratory.

VEHICLE DETERENTS

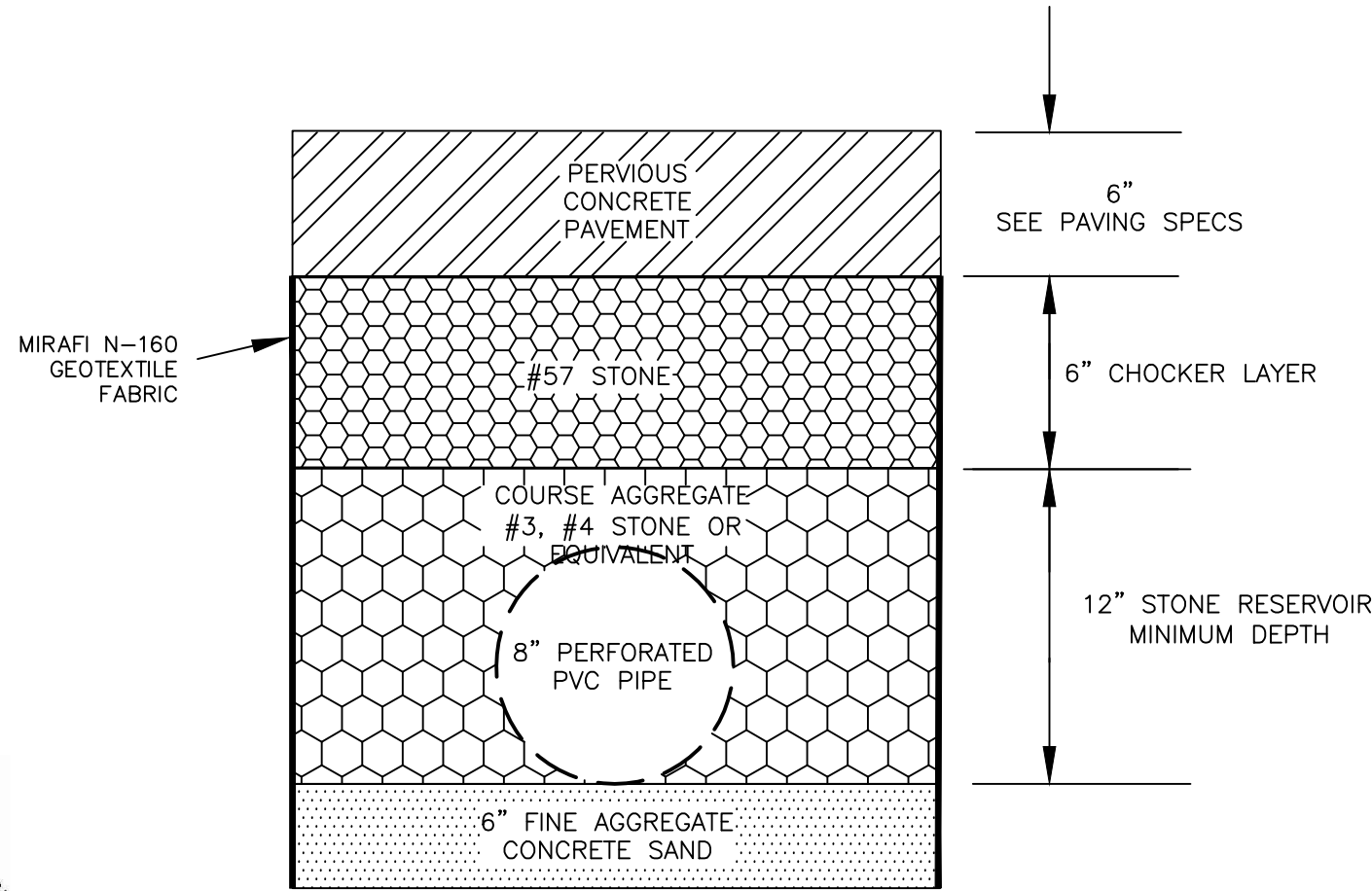


- WHEEL STOPS TO BE LOCATED AT END OF EACH PARKING SPACE WHERE THERE IS NO CURB & GUTTER TO RESTRICT IMPACTS TO VEGETATED AREAS.

SAND SPECIFICATIONS

WASHED ASTM C33 FINE AGGREGATE CONCRETE SAND IS UTILIZED FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. IN ADDITION TO THE ASTM C33 SPECIFICATION, SAND MUST MEET ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- SAND MUST MEET GRADATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ASTM C–33 FINE AGGREGATE CONCRETE SAND. AASHTO M–6 GRADATION IS ALSO ACCEPTABLE.
- SAND MUST BE SILICA BASED. NO LIMESTONE-BASED PRODUCTS MAY BE USED. IF THE MATERIAL IS WHITE OR GRAY IN COLOR, IT IS PROBABLY NOT ACCEPTABLE.
- SAND MUST BE CLEAN. NATURAL, UNWASHED SAND DEPOSITS MAY NOT BE USED. LIKEWISE, SAND THAT HAS BECOME CONTAMINATED BY IMPROPER STORAGE OR INSTALLATION PRACTICES WILL BE REJECTED.
- MANUFACTURED SAND OR STONE DUST IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE.



*PERVIOUS PAVEMENT DETAIL (TYP)

NOT TO SCALE

- NOTE: REFER TO DDOT STD. DETAIL 621.01

PERVIOUS CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS

DESIGN THICKNESS – PERVIOUS CONCRETE APPLICATIONS SHALL BE DESIGNED SO THAT THE THICKNESS OF THE CONCRETE SLAB SHALL SUPPORT THE TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE TYPES THAT WILL BE CARRIED. APPLICATIONS MAY BE DESIGNED USING EITHER STANDARD PAVEMENT PROCEDURES (e.g., AASHTO, ACI 325.R, ACI 330R) OR USING STRUCTURAL VALUES DERIVED FROM FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT DESIGN PROCEDURES.

MIX & INSTALLATION – TRADITIONAL PORTLAND CEMENTS (ASTM C 150, C 1157) MAY BE USED IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE APPLICATIONS. PHOSPHORUS ADMIXTURES MAY ALSO BE USED. MATERIALS SHOULD BE TESTED (e.g., TRIAL BATCHING) PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION SO THAT CRITICAL PROPERTIES (e.g., SETTLING TIME, RATE OF STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT, POROSITY, PERMEABILITY) CAN BE DETERMINED.

AGGREGATE – PERVIOUS CONCRETE CONTAINS A LIMITED FINE AGGREGATE CONTENT. COMMONLY USED GRADATIONS INCLUDE ASTM C 33 NO. 67 (3/4 IN. TO NO. 4), NO. 8 (3/8 IN. TO NO. 16) AND NO. 89 (3/8 IN. TO NO. 50) SIEVES. SINGLE-SIZED AGGREGATE (UP TO 1 INCH) MAY ALSO BE USED.

WATER CONTENT – WATER-TO-CEMENT RATIOS BETWEEN 0.27 AND 0.30 ARE USED ROUTINELY WITH PROPER INCLUSION OF CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES. WATER QUALITY SHOULD MEET ACI 304. AS A GENERAL RULE, POTABLE WATER SHOULD BE USED ALTHOUGH RECYCLED CONCRETE PRODUCTION WATER MEETING ASTM C 94 OR AASHTO M 157 MAY ALSO BE USED.

ADMIXTURES – CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES (e.g., RETARDERS OR HYDRATION) ARE USED TO OBTAIN SPECIAL PROPERTIES IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE. USE OF ADMIXTURES SHOULD MEET ASTM C 494 (CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES) AND ASTM C 260 (AIR ENTRAINING ADMIXTURES) AND CLOSELY FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

RESERVOIR LAYER – THE BASE COURSE SHALL BE AASHTO NO. 3 OR 4 COURSE AGGREGATE (3/4–2" STONE) WITH AN ASSUMED OPEN PORE SPACE OF 30% (n=0.30).

PARKING AREAS MUST HAVE AN OVER-DRAIN INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN.

ENGINEERS MUST USE THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN THEIR SITE SPECIFIC DESIGNS. IN THE CASE OF POROUS CONCRETE USE THE NATIONAL READY MIX CONCRETE ASSOCIATION (NRMA) RECOMMENDATIONS.

POROUS CONCRETE TO BE INSTALLED BY A NRMA CERTIFIED INSTALLER.

POROUS CONCRETE MUST NOT BE FLOATED OR TROWELED, A STEEL ROLLER SHOULD BE USED FOR COMPACTION AND FINISHING. CONTROL JOINTS SHOULD BE CUT A MINIMUM OF EVERY TWENTY FEET USING A SPECIAL ROLLER JOINT TOOL.

EASMENTS AND COVENANTS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL COMMERCIAL USES AND FOR PARKING LOTS.

SIGNS, AT LEAST EIGHTEEN INCHES BY TWENTY FOUR INCHES WITH LETTERING AT LEAST TWO INCHES HIGH SHALL BE PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE TO PARKING AREAS AND IN OTHER LOCATIONS AS DETERMINED. THE SIGNS SHALL READ, "THIS PARKING LOT IS MADE OF POROUS PAVEMENT TO REDUCE STORM WATER RUNOFF. DO NOT USE ABRASIVES ON THE SURFACE OR RESURFACE OR SEAL."

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ALL SEDIMENT DEPOSITS IN THE EXCAVATED AREA WILL BE FULLY REMOVED PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT SUB-BASE, BASE, AND SURFACE MATERIALS.
- THE NATIVE SOILS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT SYSTEM AREA SHALL BE SCARIFIED AND TILED TO A DEPTH OF THREE TO FOUR INCHES PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF FILTER LAYER OR GEOTEXTILE FABRIC.

PERVIOUS CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS:

- UNDERDRAIN – THE UNDERDRAIN SHALL BE PERFORATED SCHEDULE 40 PVC WITH 3/8–INCH PERFORATIONS AT 6 INCHES ON CENTER AND INCLUDE FLOW CONTROL.
- OBSERVATION WELL – THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE SHALL CONTAIN OBSERVATION WELLS THAT EXTEND VERTICALLY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE RESERVOIR LYER AND UPWARDS FLUSH WITH TEH SURFACE. THE OBSERVATION WELL IS COMPOSED OF ANCHORED 4 TO 6-INCH DIAMETER PVC PIPE.

STATEMENT BY CERTIFIED LANDSCAPE EXPERT

This is to certify that I have examined all required GAR plan submittals prior to submission. I further certify that all aspects of the submittal, including landscape elements within the Lot and the listed GAR score, meet the specifications required under Chapter 34 of Title 11 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

MICHAEL NORTON, PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Name and Title (please type)

17830 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE, SUITE 101, ASHTON, MD 20861
Address

Date July 10, 2015 Phone No: 240–342–2329

Certified Landscape Expert Signature:

MARYLAND
Certifying Organization

3310
Certification Number

REVISION									
DATE									

SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN	MAN
DATE	OCTOBER, 2014
SHEET	L–1.2
FILE NO.	15–022