

## **SITE DEMOLITION WORK**

**Demolition Bid Price** shall include all necessary work as detailed on the Demolition Plans and as required to construct and install all new work as detailed on the New Work Site Plan and Site Grading Plan Sheets.

**Demolition Work to include but not limited to the following items:**

Existing Concrete and Asphalt Paving Removal  
Existing Concrete Sidewalk Removal  
Existing Storm Structure Retrofitting  
Existing Meter/Utility Box Adjustments  
Existing Retaining Wall Demolition  
Existing Concrete Stair/Steps Demolition  
Existing Concrete Curb & Gutter Demolition  
Existing Granite Curbing Removal and Stored for Macon-Bibb Public Works pick up  
Existing Chain-link Fence Removal  
Existing Tree(s) Removal  
Existing Driveway Demolition  
Existing Street Markings Eradication, including removal of existing stop signs/posts  
Existing Light Pole/Wiring Demolition/Removal

## **NEW SITE WORK**

**New Work Streetscape Improvements Bid Price** shall include all necessary work as required to complete the construction of all new streetscape improvements as detailed on the New Work Site Plan and Site Grading Plan Sheets. All new construction shall include grading complete with required clearing and grubbing and sub-surface ground proof-rolling preparation for new improvements.

**New Work to include but not limited to the followings items:**

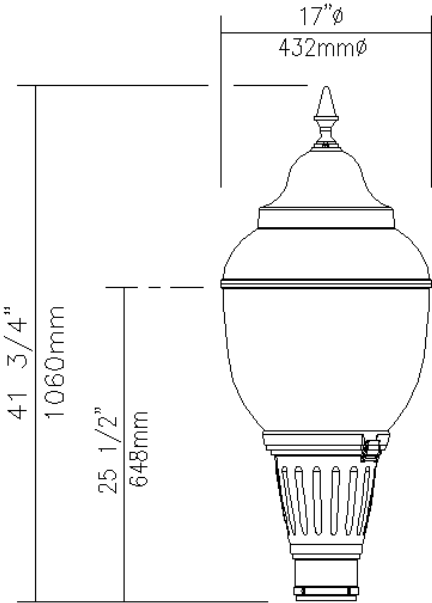
New Concrete and Asphalt Paving Replacement  
New Concrete Sidewalk Installation  
New Storm Drain Structures  
New Storm Drain Pipes  
New Concrete Curb & Gutter  
New Chain-link Fence  
New Driveway Pans  
New Street Markings (Thermoplastic) Including Stop Sign/Posts  
New Light Pole/Power Wiring  
Grading Complete  
Erosion Control BMP's Complete

## **NEW RETAINING WALLS – CONCRETE STAIRS/STEPS/LANDINGS**

New Retaining Wall Bid Price shall include all necessary work as required to complete the construction of all new proposed retaining walls and associated concrete stairs/steps/landings as detailed on the New Work Site Plan and Site Grading Plan Sheets. Contractor Bid Price shall be based upon the reinforced concrete retaining wall detail shown on detail sheets, with Alternate Deduct Bid Price for Modular Retaining Wall, with Contractor responsible for structural design of modular walls.

**New Work to include but not limited to the followings items:**

New Retaining Walls, including required earthwork grading complete  
New Concrete Stairs/Steps/Landings, including required earthwork grading complete



EPA: 2.17 sq ft / weight: 60 lb (27.3 kg)  
Note: 3D image may not represent color or option selected.  
Logos above include link, click to access.

Qty	Luminaire	S56-80W48LED4K-R-GL-LE3-UNIV-CLO-DMG-SFX-FN10-[RCD7-003]-BKTx
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Description of Components:

- Finial:** Decorative cast 356 aluminum, mechanically assembled.
- Hood:** (GL), One-piece, seamless, pressure-molded colorless borosilicate glass globe having internal prisms with smooth external self-cleaning surface, permanently assembled to the globe.
- Access-Mechanism:** A cast A360.1 aluminum technical ring with latch and hinge. The mechanism shall offer tool-free access to the inside of the luminaire. An embedded memory-retentive gasket shall ensure weatherproofness.
- Heat Sink:** Made of cast aluminum optimising the LEDs efficiency and life. Product does not use any cooling device with moving parts (only passive cooling device)
- Globe:** (GL), One-piece, seamless, pressure-molded colorless borosilicate glass globe having internal glare softening prisms with smooth external self-cleaning surface. The globe is permanently sealed onto the access-mechanism.
- Lamp: LED Module (Included),** LED type Philips Lumileds LUXEON R. Composed of 48 high-performance white LEDs. Color temperature of 4000 Kelvin nominal, 70 CRI. Operating lifespan based on TM-21 extrapolation to get results after which 50% of LEDs still emits over 70% (L70) of its original lumen output. Use of metal core board ensures greater heat transfer and longer lifespan of the light engine. The LED circuit board is included with a quick disconnect wiring connection for ease of replacement.
- Optical System:** (LE3), IES type III (asymmetrical). Composed of high-performance optical grade PMMA acrylic refractor lenses to achieve desired distribution optimized to get maximum spacing, target lumens and a superior lighting uniformity.



Optical system is rated IP66. Performance shall be tested per LM-63, LM-79 and TM-15 (IESNA) certifying its photometric performance. Street side indicated.

**Driver:** High power factor of 95%. Electronic driver, operating range 50/60 Hz. **Auto-adjusting universal voltage input from 120 to 277 VAC rated for both application line to line or line to neutral, Class I**, THD of 20% max. Maximum ambient operating temperature from -40F(-40C) to 130F(55C) degrees. Certified in compliance to UL1310 cULus requirement. Dry and damp location. Assembled on a unitized removable tray with Tyco quick disconnect plug resisting to 221F(105C) degrees.

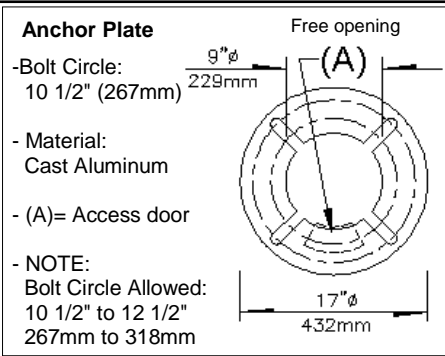
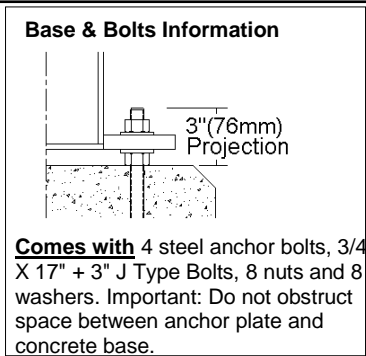
The current supplying the LEDs will be reduced by the driver if the driver experiences internal overheating as a protection to the LEDs and the electrical components. Output is protected from short circuits, voltage overload and current overload. Automatic recovery after correction. Standard built-in driver surge protection of 2.5kV (min).

**Driver Options: (DMG)**, Dimming compatible 0-10 volts. For applicable warranty, certification and operation guide see "*Philips Lumec dimmable luminaire specification document for unapproved device installed by other*". To get document, click on this link: [Specification document](#) or go on web site on this address: [http://www.lumec.com/Lumec3DV2/PdfWebLink/Philips Lumec dimmable luminaire specification document for unapproved device installed by other.pdf](http://www.lumec.com/Lumec3DV2/PdfWebLink/Philips%20Lumec%20dimmable%20luminaire%20specification%20document%20for%20unapproved%20device%20installed%20by%20other.pdf)

**Surge Protector:** Surge protector tested in accordance with ANSI/IEEE C62.45 per ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2 Scenario I Category C High Exposure 10kV/10kA waveforms for Line-Ground, Line-Neutral and Neutral-Ground, and in accordance with U.S. DOE (Department of Energy) MSSLC (Municipal Solid-State Street Lighting Consortium) model specification for LED roadway luminaires electrical immunity requirements for High Test Level 10kV / 10kA.

**Fitter:** Cast aluminum A360.1 c/w 4 set screws 3/8-16 UNC. Fits on a 4"(102mm) outside diameter by 4"(102mm) long tenon.

**Luminaire Options:** Receptacle with 7 pins enabling dimming and with two extra connections for future use (these connections are capped off at the factory requires connections to be made in the field), can be used with a photoelectric cell or a shorting cap. **Cannot be used with twist lock Starsense.** Use of photocell or shorting cap is required to ensure proper illumination.



Qty Pole RTA40F-14-GFII-BKTX

**Description of Components:**

**Pole Shaft:** Shall be made from a mandrel-formed aluminum tapered shaft, 12 fluted round, having a 0.125" (3.2mm) wall thickness, welded to the pole base

**Joint Cover:** One-piece round joint cover made from cast 356 aluminum, mechanically fastened with stainless steel screws.

**Pole Base:** Shall be made from a round fluted cast 356-T6 aluminum base having a 0.375" (9.5mm) wall thickness, complete with a cast-in anchor plate.

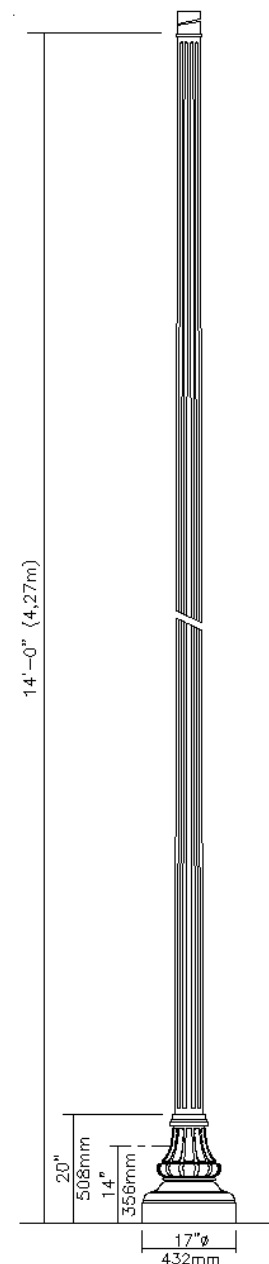
**Maintenance Opening:** The pole shall have a 2 7/8" to 6" wide x 5 1/2" long (73mm x 152mm x 140mm) maintenance opening centered 14" (356mm) from the bottom of the anchor plate, complete with a weatherproof cast 356 aluminum cover and a copper ground lug.

**Pole Options:** (GFI) Duplex receptacle, WR Weather Resistant, 120 volts, ground fault interrupter, **complete with an in-use weatherproof aluminum painted cover.** Possibility of padlock (Padlock not included). **15 amp., NEMA 5-15R.**

**Note:** A tenon will be provided when the luminaire or bracket does not fit directly on pole shaft. Tenon not shown on the drawing.

**IMPORTANT:** Philips Lumec strongly recommends the installation of the complete lighting assembly with all of its accessories upon the anchoring of the pole. This will ensure that the structural integrity of the product is maintained throughout its lifetime.

**Pole Weight:** 44 lbs (20 kg)



Miscellaneous
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**Description of Components:**

**Wiring:** Gauge (#14) TEW/AWM 1015 or 1230 wires, 6" (152mm) minimum exceeding from luminaire.

**Hardware:** All exposed screws shall be complete with Ceramic primer-seal basecoat to reduce seizing of the parts and offers a high resistance to corrosion. All seals and sealing devices are made and/or lined with EPDM and/or silicone and/or rubber.

**Finish:** Color to be **black textured RAL9005TX (BKTX)** and in accordance with the AAMA 2603 standard. Application of polyester powder coat paint (4 mils/100 microns) with  $\pm 1$  mils/24 microns of tolerance. The Thermosetting resins provides a discoloration resistant finish in accordance with the ASTM D2244 standard, as well as luster retention in keeping with the ASTM D523 standard and humidity proof in accordance with the ASTM D2247 standard.

The surface treatment achieves a minimum of 2000 hours for salt spray resistant finish in accordance with testing performed and per ASTM B117 standard.

**Warning: IMPORTANT** 120 volt line needed on site for (GFI).

**LED products manufacturing standard:** The electronic components sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) such as light emitting diodes (LEDs) are assembled in compliance with IEC61340-5-1 and ANSI/ESD S20.20 standards so as to eliminate ESD events that could decrease the useful life of the product.

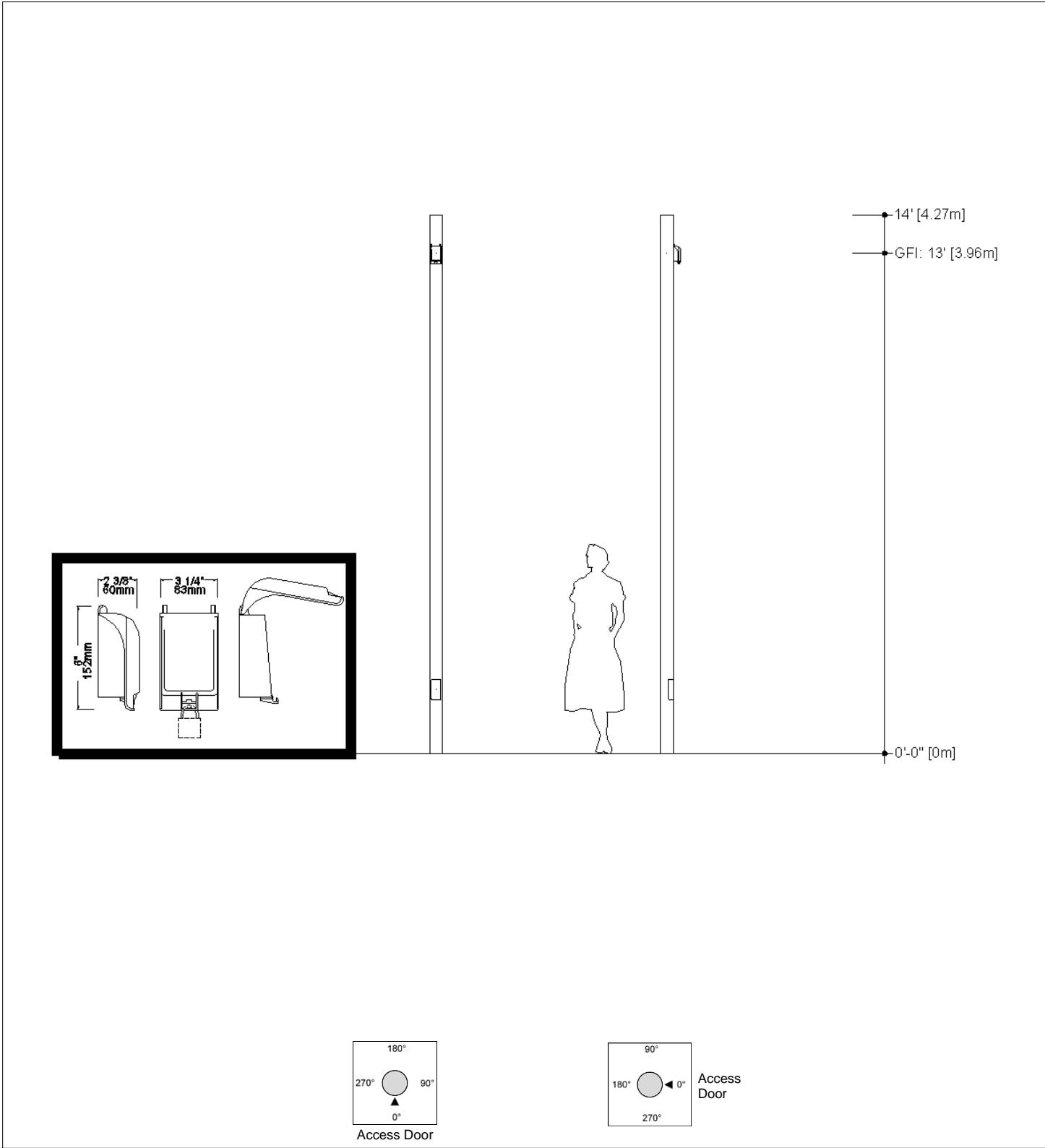
**Quality Control:** The manufacturer must provide a written confirmation of its ISO 9001-2008 and ISO 14001-2004 International Quality Standards Certification.

**Web site information details:** Click on any specific information details you need:

[Paint finish](#) / [Warranties](#) / [ISO 9001-2008 Certification](#) / [ISO 14001-2004 Certification](#) / [CSA Pole Certification](#)

Parametric Options Illustration

(schematic pole shown, for actual pole representation please refer to previous pages)



### LED light engine technical information for S55 S56 S55C1 S56C1 S55C2 S56C2

LED = Philips Lumileds Luxeon R, CRI = 70, CCT = 4000K (+/- 350K)

System (LED + driver) rated life = 100,000 hrs<sup>1</sup>

Lamp	Typical delivered lumens	Typical system wattage <sup>2</sup> (W)	Typical current @ 120 V (A)	Typical current @ 208 V (A)	Typical current @ 240 V (A)	Typical current @ 277 V (A)	LED current (mA)	HID equivalent <sup>3</sup>	Luminaire Efficacy Rating (lm/W)	BUG rating
35W32LED4K-R-LE2	3468	36	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.15	350	70 -100	96.3	B1-U2-G1
35W32LED4K-R-LE3	3439	36	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.15	350	70 -100	95.5	B1-U2-G2
35W32LED4K-R-LE4	3520	36	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.15	350	70 -100	97.8	B1-U2-G1
35W32LED4K-R-LE5	3694	36	0.29	0.17	0.16	0.15	350	70 -100	102.6	B3-U2-G1
55W32LED4K-R-LE2	4916	53	0.40	0.23	0.21	0.19	530	100 - 150	92.8	B1-U3-G1
55W32LED4K-R-LE3	4880	53	0.40	0.23	0.21	0.19	530	100 - 150	92.1	B1-U3-G2
55W32LED4K-R-LE4	4984	53	0.40	0.23	0.21	0.19	530	100 - 150	94.0	B1-U3-G2
55W32LED4K-R-LE5	5232	53	0.40	0.23	0.21	0.19	530	100 - 150	98.7	B3-U3-G1
55W48LED4K-R-LE2	5105	55	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.21	350	100 - 150	92.8	B2-U3-G2
55W48LED4K-R-LE3	5064	55	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.21	350	100 - 150	92.1	B2-U3-G2
55W48LED4K-R-LE4	5172	55	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.21	350	100 - 150	94.0	B1-U3-G2
55W48LED4K-R-LE5	5429	55	0.38	0.22	0.23	0.21	350	100 - 150	98.7	B3-U3-G1
80W48LED4K-R-LE2	7192	79	0.63	0.36	0.34	0.31	530	150 - 175	91.0	B2-U3-G2
80W48LED4K-R-LE3	7132	79	0.63	0.36	0.34	0.31	530	150 - 175	90.3	B2-U3-G2
80W48LED4K-R-LE4	7287	79	0.63	0.36	0.34	0.31	530	150 - 175	92.2	B2-U3-G2
80W48LED4K-R-LE5	7649	79	0.63	0.36	0.34	0.31	530	150 - 175	96.8	B3-U3-G2

<sup>1</sup> L70 = 100,000 hrs (at ambient temperature = 25°C)

<sup>2</sup> System wattage includes the lamp and the LED driver.

<sup>3</sup> Equivalence should always be confirmed by a photometric layout

**Note :** Due to rapid and continuous advances in LED technology, LED luminaire data is subject to change without notice and at the discretion of Philips.



SITE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

REVITALIZATION PROJECT

(STREET SCAPES IMPROVEMENTS)

MACON, GEORGIA 31201


SEPTEMBER 27, 2016

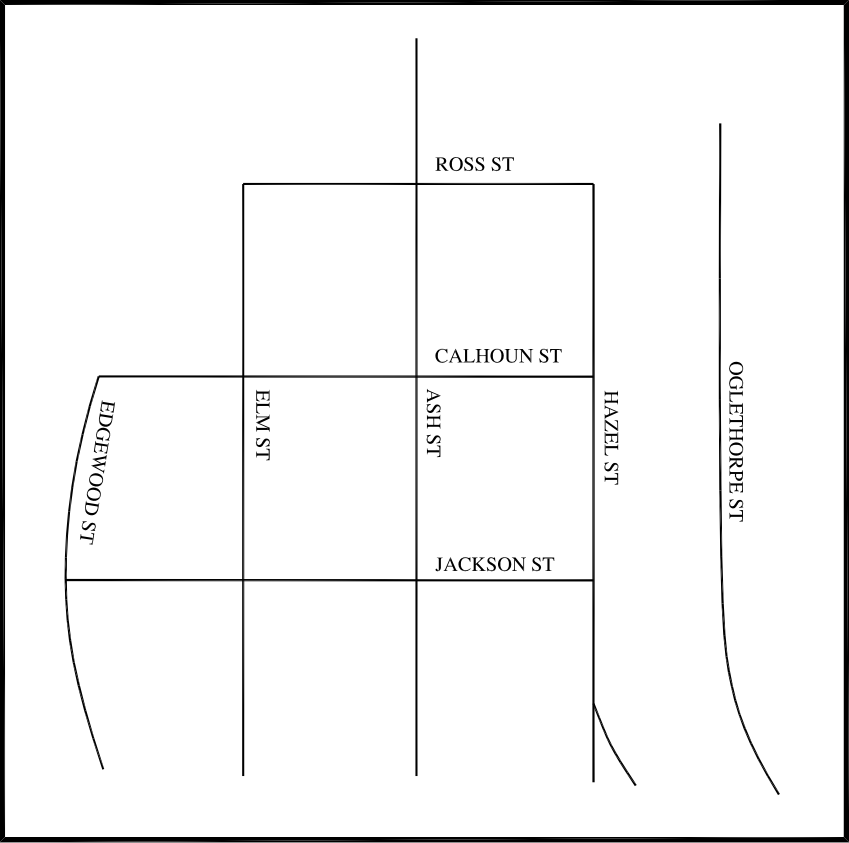
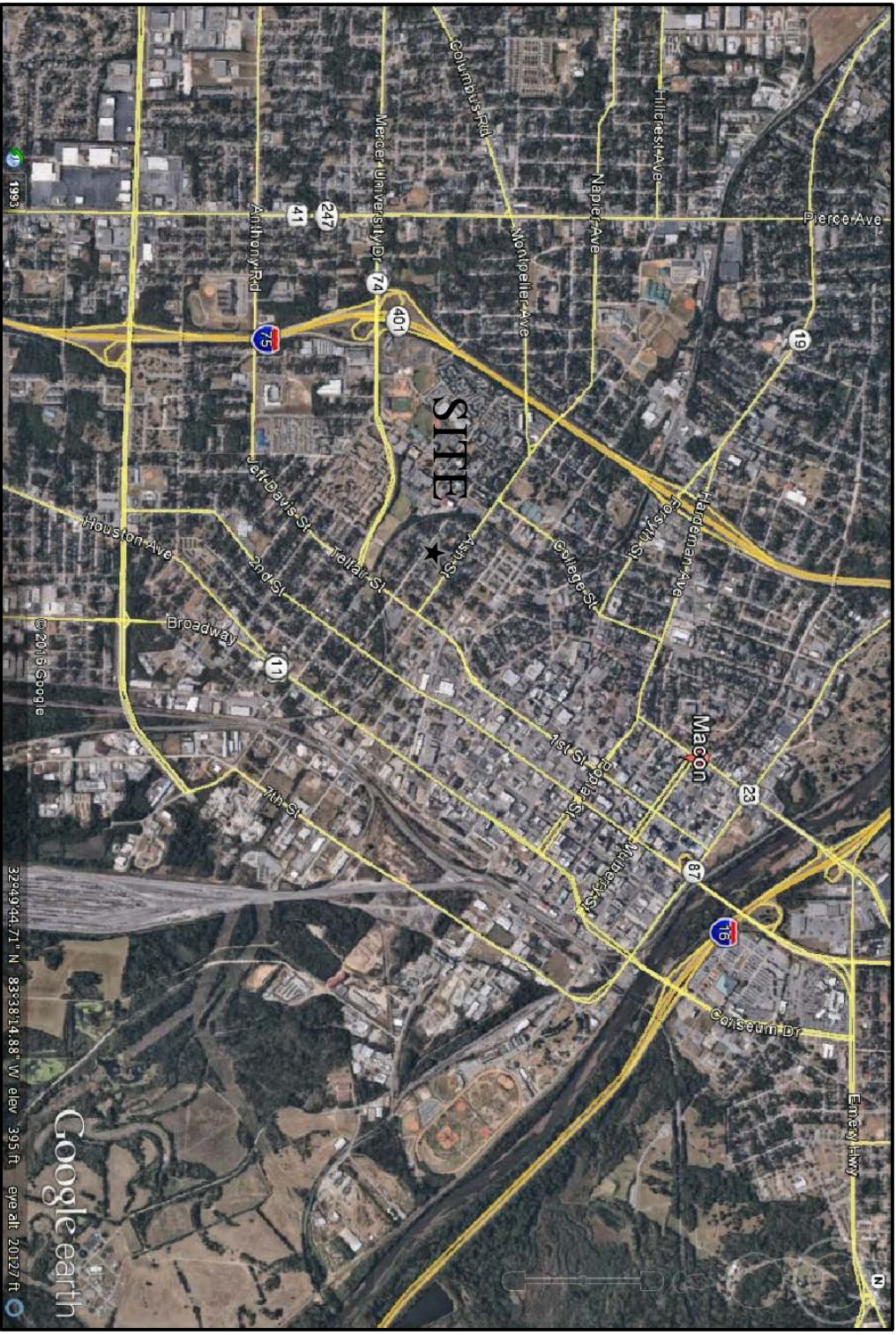
**CALL BEFORE YOU DIG:**

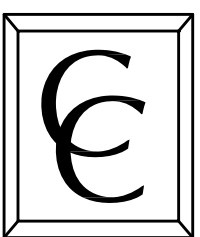
Call 811 or 1-800-4-A-FLD 48 hours before you dig to be in full compliance with Georgia's Call Before You Dig laws. Digging without calling may result in fines, suspension of your excavation, or even arrest.

Before you blast-dig-dig-demolish-ditch-or trench,

To view the complete Georgia Utility Facility Protection Act, visit the Utilities Protection Center web site at: [www.georgia811.com](http://www.georgia811.com)



KEY PLAN		VICINITY MAP		PROJECT OVERVIEW			
				<p>The Proposed Street Scapes Improvements Project for the Beall's Hill's Residential Neighborhood Community will include the following Street Scapes/Designated Road Number and is provided with detailed maps on the Civil Site Plans:</p> <p><b>Oglethorpe Street - Street Number 1</b> Limits defined between Telfair Street and Columbus Street</p> <p><b>Hazel Street (Street Number 2)</b> Limits defined between Telfair Street and Ross Street</p> <p><b>Ash Street (Street Number 3)</b> Limits defined between Telfair Street and Mercer University New Campus Entrance</p> <p><b>Elm Street (Street Number 4)</b> Limits defined between Telfair Street and Ross Street</p> <p><b>Edgewood Street (Street Number 5)</b> Limits defined between Telfair Street and Calhoun Street</p> <p><b>Ross Street (Street Number 6)</b> Limits defined between Hazel Street and Elm Street</p> <p><b>Calhoun Street (Street Number 7)</b> Limits defined between Hazel Street and Edgewood Street</p> <p><b>Jackson Street (Street Number 8)</b> Limits defined between Hazel Street and Edgewood Street</p>			
OWNER/PRIMARY PERMITTEE		24-HOUR CONTACT		DEVELOPMENT DATA			
HISTORIC HILL & HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ETHEL GARLINGTON P.O. BOX 13358 MACON, GEORGIA 31201		MR. BILL CAUSEY MACON, GEORGIA 31201 PHONE: (478) 737-7265 (CELL) bcasuey32@gmail.com		TRAFFIC ENGINEERING CONTACT: JAMES H. O'NEAL ADDRESS: 415 HENLOCK STREET MACON, GEORGIA 31201 PHONE: 478-84-5700 FAX: 478-84-8571		WATER MACON WATER AUTHORITY CONTACT: JAMES H. O'NEAL ADDRESS: 750 SECOND STREET P.O. BOX 108 MACON, GEORGIA 31202-0108 PHONE: 478-84-5700 FAX: 478-241-1239	
ENGINEER		SURVEYOR		FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTACT: WILLE JOHNSON ADDRESS: 171 EMORY HIGHWAY, ROOM 439 MACON, GEORGIA 31216 PHONE: 478-784-8010 FAX: 478-784-8021		ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTACT: JAMES H. O'NEAL ADDRESS: 171 EMORY HIGHWAY, ROOM 439 MACON, GEORGIA 31217 PHONE: 478-784-8010 FAX: 478-784-8021	
LAND LOT/DISTRICT/COUNTY		WEILSTON ASSOCIATES LAND SURVEYORS, LLC 1500 E. 10TH STREET 506 OSIGAN BOULEVARD SUITE 2 WARNER ROBINS, GA. 31088 (478) 971-3382		BIBB COUNTY ENGINEER CONTACT: DAVE FORSTON ADDRESS: 780 THIRD STREET MACON, GEORGIA 31201-3282 PHONE: 478-821-6660		PLANNING AND ZONING CONTACT: RANDY DOWEN ADDRESS: 87TH FLOOR, SUITE 100 100 W. BROAD STREET MACON, GEORGIA 31201 PHONE: 478-751-7448	
FLOOD ZONE INFORMATION		PER FEMA FLOOD MAP, PANEL, THIS PROJECT DOES NOT CONTAIN A FLOODPLAIN (ZONE X) PANEL NUMBER: 1302100154F EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 2, 2007		ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATIONS			
STATE WATERS STATEMENT		THERE ARE NOT STATE WATERS AND WETLANDS LOCATED WITHIN 200 FEET OF THE PROJECT SITE.		INDEX TO DRAWINGS			
NPDES CERTIFICATIONS		(1) I CERTIFY THAT THE PERMITTEE'S EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN PROVIDES FOR AN APPROPRIATE AND COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REQUIRED BY THE GEORGIA WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT AND DOCUMENT MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA. * (MANUAL) PUBLISHED BY THE STATE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION AS OF JANUARY 1 OF THE YEAR IN WHICH THE LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY WAS PERMITTED. PROVIDES FOR THE SAMPLING OF THE RECEIVING WATERS(S) OR THE SAMPLING OF THE STORM WATER OUTFALLS, AND THAT THE DESIGNED SYSTEM OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND SAMPLING METHODS IS EXPECTED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THE GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. GAR 100001. (2) I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED AFTER A SITE VISIT TO THE LOCATIONS DESCRIBED HEREIN BY MYSELF OR MY AUTHORIZED AGENT, UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION. *		COVER SHEET GENERAL NOTES OVERALL KEY PLAN OVERALL EXISTING CONDITION - KEY PLAN OGLETHORPE STREET - SITE PLAN OGLETHORPE STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN OGLETHORPE STREET - GRADING PLAN HAZEL STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN HAZEL STREET - SITE PLAN HAZEL STREET - GRADING PLAN ASH STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN ASH STREET - SITE PLAN ASH STREET - GRADING PLAN ELM STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN ELM STREET - SITE PLAN ELM STREET - GRADING PLAN EDGEWOOD STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN EDGEWOOD STREET - SITE PLAN EDGEWOOD STREET - GRADING PLAN ROSS STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN ROSS STREET - SITE PLAN ROSS STREET - GRADING PLAN CALHOUN STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN CALHOUN STREET - SITE PLAN CALHOUN STREET - GRADING PLAN JACKSON STREET - DEMOLITION PLAN JACKSON STREET - SITE PLAN JACKSON STREET - GRADING PLAN EROSION CONTROL DETAILS CONSTRUCTION DETAILS			



Cunningham & Co. Engineers

CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT

435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

OFFICE 478.742.3616  
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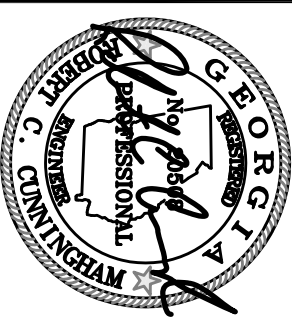
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

REVISIONS


C-1.0

COVER SHEET





GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES:

Street Scope Improvements will require site demolition work, which are reflected on the Demolition Plans for each street section. General Demolition items include but are not limited to the following:

CURB & GUTTER DEMOLITION:

- 1. Removal of existing curb and gutter, some including concrete and some including granite header curb.
- 2. All existing granite curbing shall be carefully removed and stockpiled in pre-determined place, for Macon-Bibb County Public Works to pick up.
- 3. Contractor shall saw cut neat line between existing road paving and edge of existing concrete gutter as required for concrete curb and gutter removal.
- 4. Contractor shall remove existing road paving 18-hrches parallel with face of granite curb as required for granite curb demolition and partial road paving demolition as required to install new 24-hrches concrete curb and gutter shown on New Work Site Plan Drawings. Contractor shall note that the existing road paving surface material consists of concrete and asphalt.

ROAD PAVING DEMOLITION:

- 1. Remove portions of existing road paving (asphalt and/or concrete) as required to install new landscaped islands and sidewalks.
- 2. Demolition of road paving shall be saw cut with neat line along edge where proposed 24-inch concrete curb and gutter is proposed to be installed, as shown on New Site Plan Drawings.
- 3. Remove and replace portions of deteriorated and broken road paving sections (asphalt and/or concrete) and replace with new repair of like kind.

SIDEWALK DEMOLITION:

- 1. Existing sidewalks as shown on demolition plans and/or as shown on New Work Site Plans, where new concrete sidewalks are proposed to replace existing sidewalk sections.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to relocate and/or re-align existing Utility Boxes/Manholes/Valves/Manhole Tops, etc. that are located within the sidewalk demolition limits.

RETAINING WALLS - STAIRSTEPS - LANDINGS DEMOLITION:

- 1. Contractor shall coordinate with Project Manager, Bill Causey, prior to demolition work, regarding removal of existing retaining walls, stairs/steps, and landings. Contractor shall provide a written plan for removal of existing retaining walls and stairs/steps and landings. The plan shall include a written agreement from the retaining wall's private residential owners of the retaining walls have provided approval for removal and replacement of these items.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to field verify existing site conditions regarding demolition of these items.
- 3. Contractor shall coordinate with Utility Companies regarding any and all existing utility temporary disconnection of utilities and/or relocation/lowering of existing utilities as required for demolition work.

FENCE DEMOLITION:

- 1. Contractor shall coordinate with Project Manager, Bill Causey, prior to demolition of private residential fencing, as required for new sidewalk installation.
- 2. Contractor shall replace demolition fence with new fence of same material.
- 3. Coordinate with Bill Causey regarding new final alignment of new fence replacement, if required to be in different location. Project Manager shall confirm that the private residential owners of the existing fencing have provided approval for removal and replacement of these items.

TREE REMOVAL DEMOLITION:

- 1. Contractor shall coordinate with Project Manager, Bill Causey, prior to beginning work, regarding removal of existing trees required for New Street Scope Improvements. Project Manager shall confirm that the residential owner is in agreement with the proposed tree(s) removal.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to demo/remove existing tree(s) safely without causing damage to property and shall include removal of tree stump(s).

SITE CLEARING & GRUBBING & GRADING:

- 1. Contractor shall be responsible to clear and grub all existing ground surface areas associated with the new street scope improvements.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to provided associated site grading with uniform grade slopes as required for preparation for installation of new sidewalks, as shown on New Work Site and Grading Plans.

EROSION CONTROL BMPs:

- 1. Contractor shall be responsible to install lined silt fencing, Type "C" or equivalent equal and drain inlet box inlet.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to control and eliminate mud and dirt onto the public roadways.
- 3. Contractor shall be responsible to provide seed and mulch ground cover over all disturbed exposed soils, which will not receive impervious surfaces.

STREET MARKING STRIPING ERADICATION:

- 1. Contractor shall be responsible to eradicate existing roadway-street painted lines and markings including stop bars, crosswalks, and other markings. Contractor shall be responsible to provide uniform grade slopes for the new street scope improvements. Traffic Engineering prior to removal of existing street markings regarding to the timeline for eradication of street markings during the course of this project.

STOP SIGNS REMOVAL:

- 1. Contractor shall remove existing stop signs with sign posts and turn over to Macon-Bibb County Public Works. See New Work Site Plans for new stop sign locations.
- 2. Location shall be responsible to relocate any and all existing signposts to avoid conflicts with new sidewalk installation layout.

STORM DRAIN STRUCTURES DEMOLITION:

- 1. Contractor shall remove and/or retrofit existing curb inlet/drain inlets, as required for new sidewalk/streetscape improvements.
- 2. Contractor shall coordinate with Project Manager, Bill Causey, regarding all existing storm drain box/drainage/inlet, to confirm if inlet will be relocated into a new manhole box with manhole top flush with finished surface or if blind junction box installed with new concrete top is acceptable.
- 3. NOTE: Existing Cast Iron Curb Inlet Top, located at the intersection corner of Elm Street and Jackson Street, shall be removed and relocated for the proposed curb inlet retrofit located at the intersection corner of Elm Street and Ross Street, as noted and detailed on the Demolition and New Work Site Plans.

GENERAL NEW SITE WORK NOTES:

Streetscape Improvements New Site Work Requirements are shown on the Site Plan and Site Grading Plan Sheets and include, but are not limited, to the following:

NEW CONCRETE SIDEWALKS:

- 1. Contractor shall install new concrete sidewalks (typically 5-foot wide by 4-inches thick) alongside existing streets.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to provide sidewalk "turn-outs/offsets" around existing power poles and/or guy wires, where applicable to maintain 5-foot wide sidewalk path.
- 3. Contractor shall provide re-adjustment/retrofit of existing utility meter boxes, valves, manhole pit tops, etc. where new sidewalks are proposed in order to ensure that these utility tops are "flush" with the finished impervious surfaces.
- 4. Contractor shall coordinate with Utility Companies and Project Manager, Bill Causey, specific to each respective utility.
- 4. Contractor shall be responsible to provide earthwork grading as required to install new sidewalks on uniform grade slopes acceptable for pedestrian traffic.

NEW STREET INTERSECTIONS - ADA RAMPS/SIDEWALK C&G:

- 1. Contractor shall provide new construction improvements at each street intersection as shown on Site Plan and Site Grading Plan Sheets.
- 2. Contractor shall construct new ADA Sidewalk Ramps with finished cross-sloping for each proposed crosswalk.
- 3. Proposed cross-walks shall be 6-foot wide for all sight (8) main street crossings and shall be 5-foot wide for each "Street Lane" (ie, Ross Street Lane, Calhoun Street Lane, Jackson Street Lane).
- 4. Contractor shall construct new concrete sidewalks/pedestrian walkway at each street intersection and ensure storm water street flows positively into the roadway, with no ponding of water within the new sidewalk ramp/sidewalks.
- 5. Connected to each new 24-inch concrete curb and gutter for each respective street intersection/improvements as shown on the Site Plan Sheets. Contractor shall be responsible to provide ADA Ramps to conform to GOOT ADA Ramp Details, including four (4) types.
- 6. Contractor shall provide 6" to 30" raised concrete header curbs along the backside of proposed concrete sidewalks, where high ground/grades about back edge of new sidewalk. In lieu of providing small relating walls.
- 7. Contractor shall be responsible to provide earthwork grading as required to construct new sidewalk improvement at each respective street intersection.
- 8. 10-foot street odds to proposed at all new improved street intersection/turn-outs.

NEW CROSS-WALKS - STRIPING - SIGNS:

- 1. Contractor shall install new pedestrian crosswalks, 24-inch white stop bars, new 36"x36" stop signs with concrete anchored posts and 5-inch double yellow line street markings at each street intersection.
- 2. Cross-walks shall be 6-foot wide at all "Main Street" Intersections (Streets 1-13).
- 3. Cross-walks shall be 5-foot wide at all "Street Lane" Intersections (ie, Ross Street Lane, Calhoun Street Lane, Jackson Street Lane).
- 4. All improvements for all Street Markings shall be thermoplastic material in conformance with GOOT Standards.
- 5. Dedicat Alternate Price for all Street Markings shall be painted material.

NEW ON-STREET PARKING / LANDSCAPE ISLANDS:

- 1. New on-street parking and landscaped islands are proposed for all streets, except for Edgewood Street, Ross Street and Jackson Street. See the Demolition and New Work Site Plans for details.
- 2. All vehicle parking spaces shall be 7-foot wide by 20-foot long, and shall be provided with 4-inch white painted parking striping as shown on the Site Plan Sheets.

NEW STREET PAVING REPLACEMENT SECTIONS:

- 1. Contractor shall install new asphalt paving to replace specified demolition asphalt paved areas as shown on Site Plan Sheets. New asphalt paving replacement sections shall be prepared with new excavated sub-grade, 8% compacted base, 4" compacted sub-grade, and 4" compacted AC-10.5 base.
- 2. Contractor shall install new concrete paving to replace specified demolition concrete paved areas as shown on Site Plan Sheets. New concrete paved replacement sections shall be prepared with over-excavation of sub-grade, 8% compacted sub-grade, and shall include 6-inches of compacted GABC, with 6-inches fiber-mesh reinforced concrete at 4,000 PSI.

NEW RETAINING WALL - STAIRS - LANDINGS:

- 1. Contractor shall coordinate with Project Manager, Bill Causey, prior to beginning work, regarding removal of existing retaining walls, stairs/steps, and landings. Contractor shall provide a written plan for removal of existing retaining walls and stairs/steps and landings. The plan shall include a written agreement from the retaining wall's private residential owners of the retaining walls have provided approval for removal and replacement of these items.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to field verify existing site conditions regarding demolition of these items.
- 5. Prices for demo/new wall installation shall include required clearing/tree removal/earthwork grading.

NEW RESIDENTIAL FENCE:

- 1. Contractor shall install new residential chain link fence to replace required demolition fence. Contractor shall be responsible to replace with new fencing to match existing fencing height and material.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to field verify existing wall heights and lengths as well as location and size of existing fence.
- 2. confirm the new fence location is acceptable with property owner.

UTILITY METER BOXES - VALVES - MANHOLES:

- 1. Contractor shall relocate/retail existing utility meter boxes-valves-manhole tops, etc. to be flush with new finished surfaces for streetscape improvements.
- 2. Contractor shall relocate/retail existing utility meter boxes-valves-manhole tops, etc. to avoid conflict with new 24-inch concrete curb and gutter.
- 3. Contractor shall re-align existing manhole frame and cover to be flush with the existing pavement surface, located near the intersection corner of Ash and Calhoun Street Lane, as shown on Demolition and New Work Site Plan Sheets.

NEW STORM DRAIN INLETS - RCP STORM PIPES:

- 1. Contractor shall provide new storm drain curb inlets and RCP storm pipes as shown on the New Work Site Grading Plan Sheets.
- 2. Contractor shall be responsible to set drain boxes, rim and throat elevations based upon field conditions to ensure surface storm water run-off drains into each respective inlet.
- 3. Contractor shall be responsible to adjust inventations of new storm drain inlet boxes based on field conditions, as required to install new RCP storm pipe from new drainage structure into existing retrofit drainage structure, with a minimum of 1 percent pipe slope.
- 4. Contractor shall provide Macon Standard Curb Inlets where possible for all new storm drainage structures. GOOT Standard Curb Inlets shall be used where necessary.
- 5. Contractor shall be responsible to include base that all required work associated with new storm inlets and retrofitting of existing storm structures, specific to any additional roadway paving demolition and new pavement/curb & gutter replacements, resulting from drainage structure retrofit and/or new drain box installations.

EARTHWORK GRADING:

- 1. Contractor shall be responsible to provide earthwork grading at all street intersections where existing ground is elevated as required to install new sidewalks. Grading shall be performed to result in uniform grade slopes. The same is required for the new street scope improvements where existing ground requires grading for uniform sidewalk slopes to match street slopes.

EROSION CONTROL - BMPs:

- 1. Contractor shall provide and install silt fencing, Type "C", along downhill side of where earthwork grading is required for streetscape improvements.
- 2. Contractor shall provide seed and mulch over all disturbed areas that do not receive impervious cover.
- 3. Contractor shall provide drain line protections for all drain inlets located downstream of the earth grading operations.
- 4. Contractor shall be responsible to provide uniform grade slopes for the new street scope improvements.
- 5. Contractor shall be responsible to avoid mud and sediment entering into the public roadway.

TRAFFIC CONTROLS:

- 1. Contractor shall provide uniform traffic controls in accordance with Macon-Bibb Traffic Engineering Standards and Specification Requirements.

TREE NOTE:

Prior to any tree pruning/removal required for street scope improvements, contractor shall confirm with Project Manager.

LANDSCAPE NOTES:

Landscape Construction for Beall's Hill Improvement Project  
Landscape construction for this project will include the installation of street trees and the seeding of all disturbed areas throughout the project.  
Street Trees: The installation of seventy five (75) - 2 1/2" Caliper hardwood trees throughout the project area. Tree varieties will be mixed based on availability. The mixture shall consist of Oak, Elm, Maple and Sycamore as examples. Tree locations will be flagged close to the time for installation. Gator bags shall be included for each tree.  
Grassing: All disturbed areas throughout the project will be seeded and mulched. Grass seed shall be an equal mixture of winter rye grass and unimiled Bermuda. Seed shall be installed at a rate of 2 lbs per 1000 square feet. All seed areas will be mulched with wheat straw to cover.  
Fertilizer: Contractor shall install fertilizer as needed to insure grass coverage.  
Water: Contractor will be responsible for watering grass and trees for a period of four (4) weeks from the time of installation completion for the entire project.

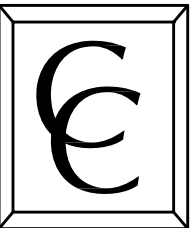
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DATE:	9-27-16
PROJ. NO.:	1604
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GENERAL SITE NOTES

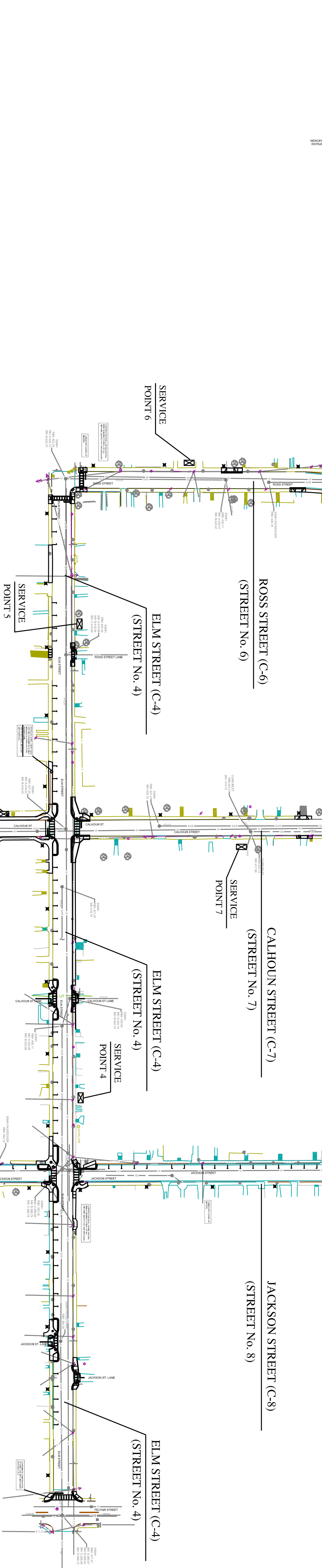
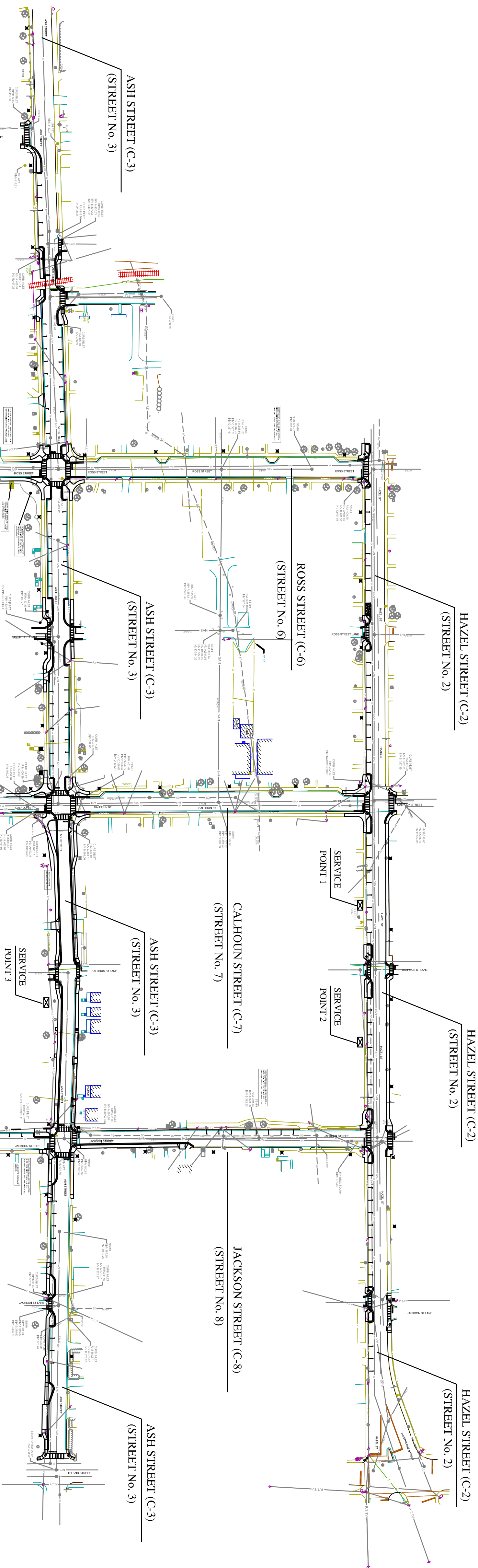
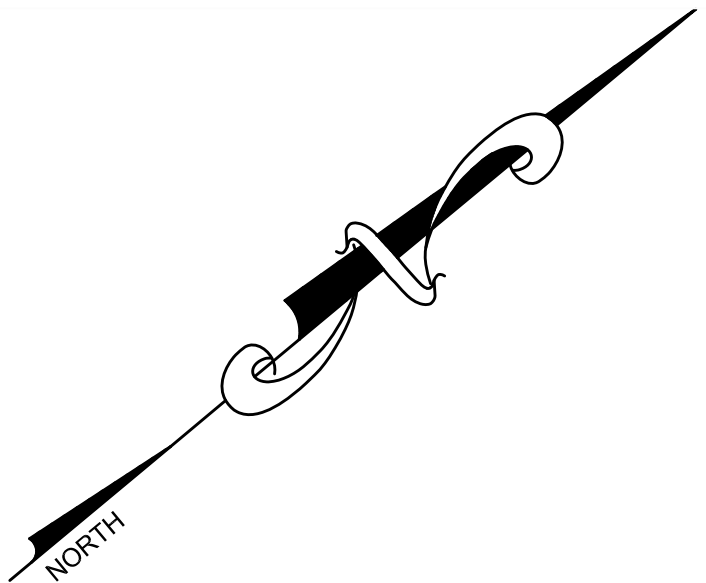
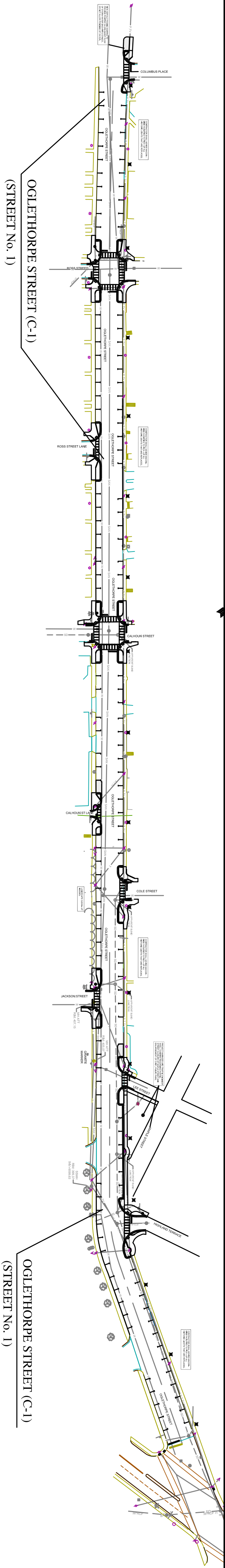
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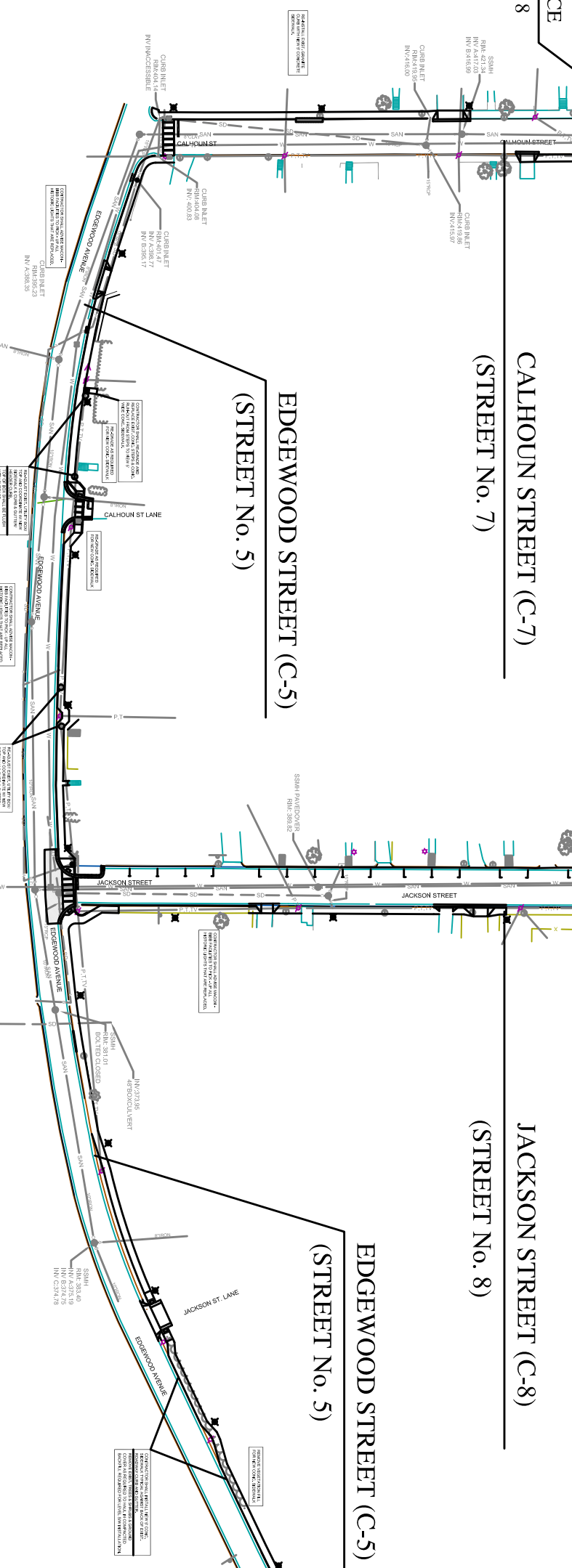
**Cunningham & Co. Engineers**  
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD





SHEET No.	STREET NAME	STREET No.	NEW PARKING SPACES
C-1	OGLETHORPE ST.	STREET No. 1	137 SPACES
C-2	HAZEL ST.	STREET No. 2	49 SPACES
C-3	ASH ST.	STREET No. 3	81 SPACES (BIKE)
C-4	ELM ST.	STREET No. 4	41 SPACES
C-5	EDGEWOOD ST.	STREET No. 5	0 SPACES
C-6	ROSS ST.	STREET No. 6	0 SPACES
C-7	CALHOUN ST.	STREET No. 7	0 SPACES
C-8	JACKSON ST.	STREET No. 8	38 SPACES



LANDSCAPE NOTES:

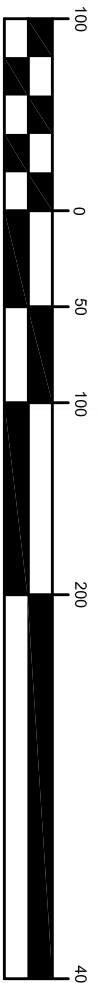
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ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598), GEORGIA  
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, GSWMC  
CERTIFICATION NO. 0000002977  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



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GRAPHIC SCALE



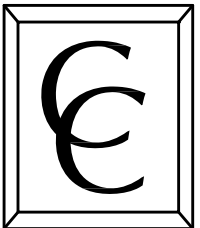
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OVERALL  
KEY PLAN



DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

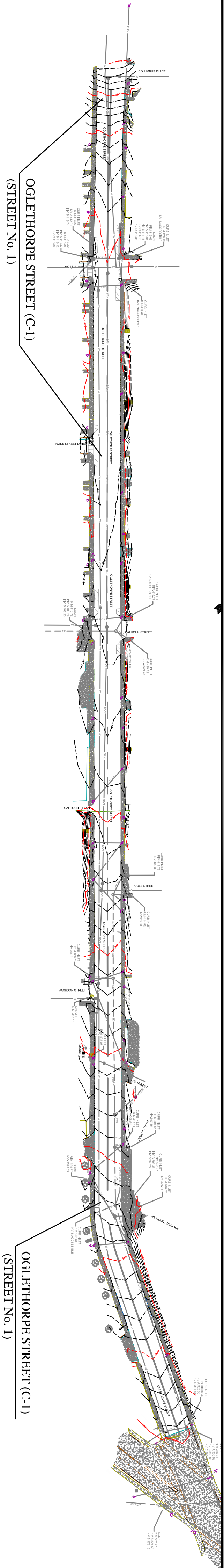
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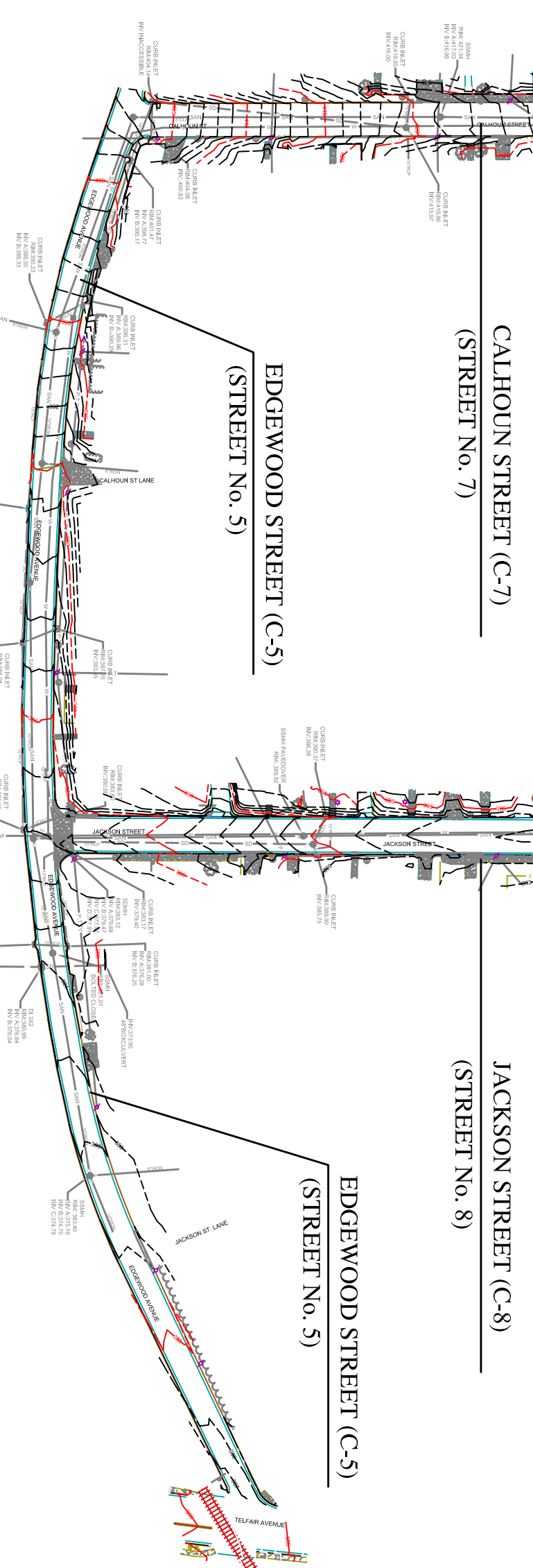
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD





SHEET No.	STREET NAME	STREET No.
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C-2	HAZEL ST.	STREET No. 2
C-3	ASH ST.	STREET No. 3
C-4	ELM ST.	STREET No. 4
C-5	EDGEWOOD ST.	STREET No. 5
C-6	ROSS ST.	STREET No. 6
C-7	CALHOUN ST.	STREET No. 7
C-8	JACKSON ST.	STREET No. 8



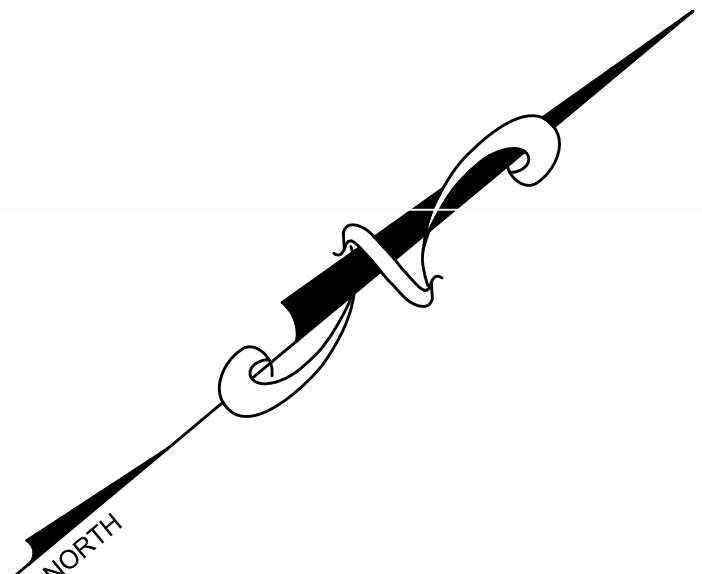
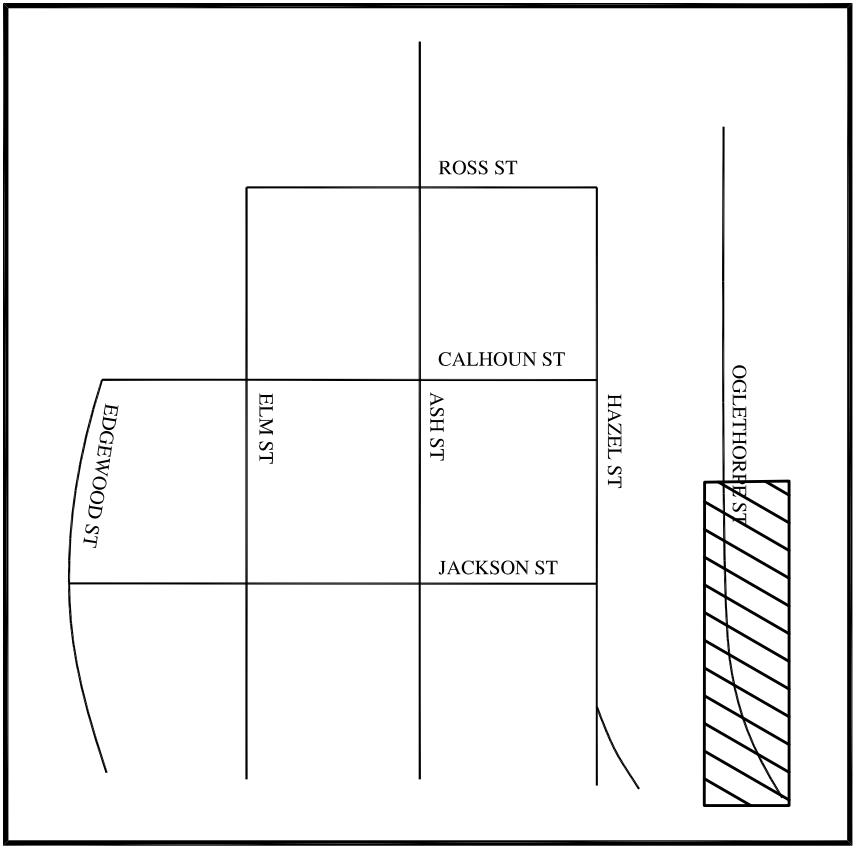
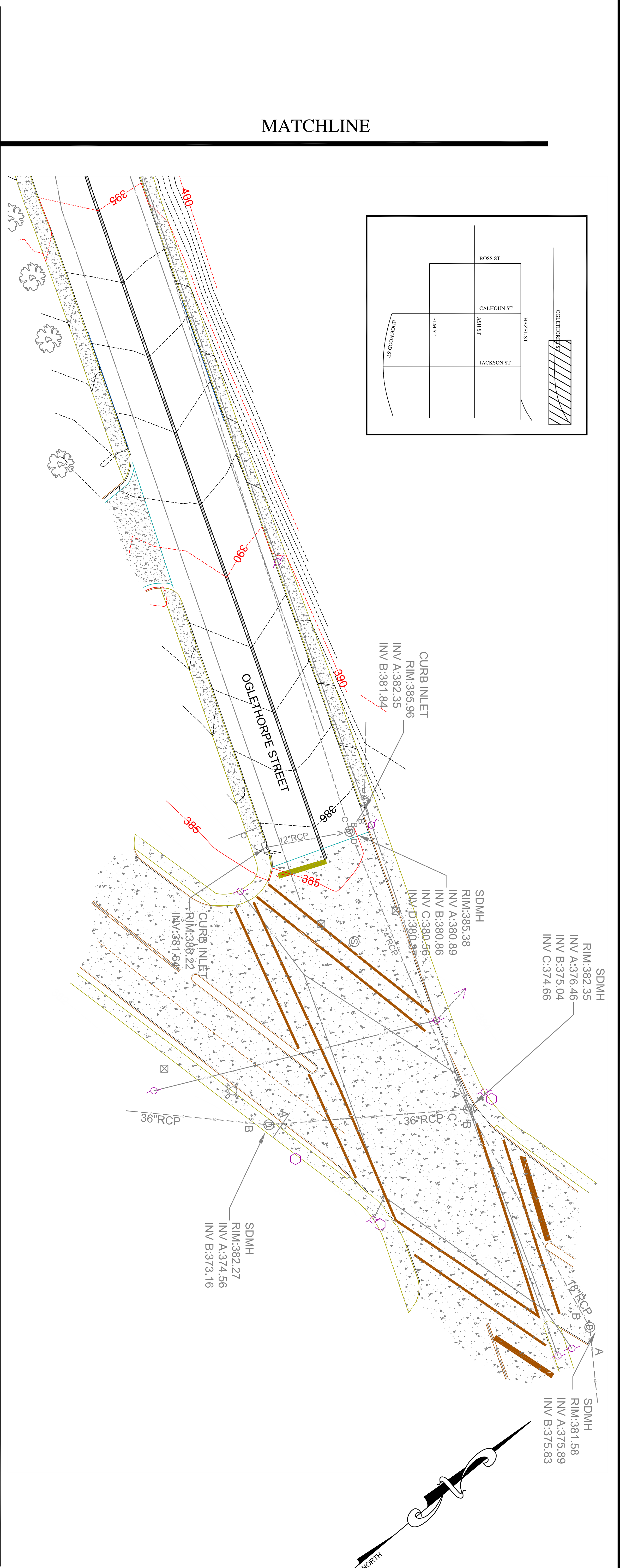
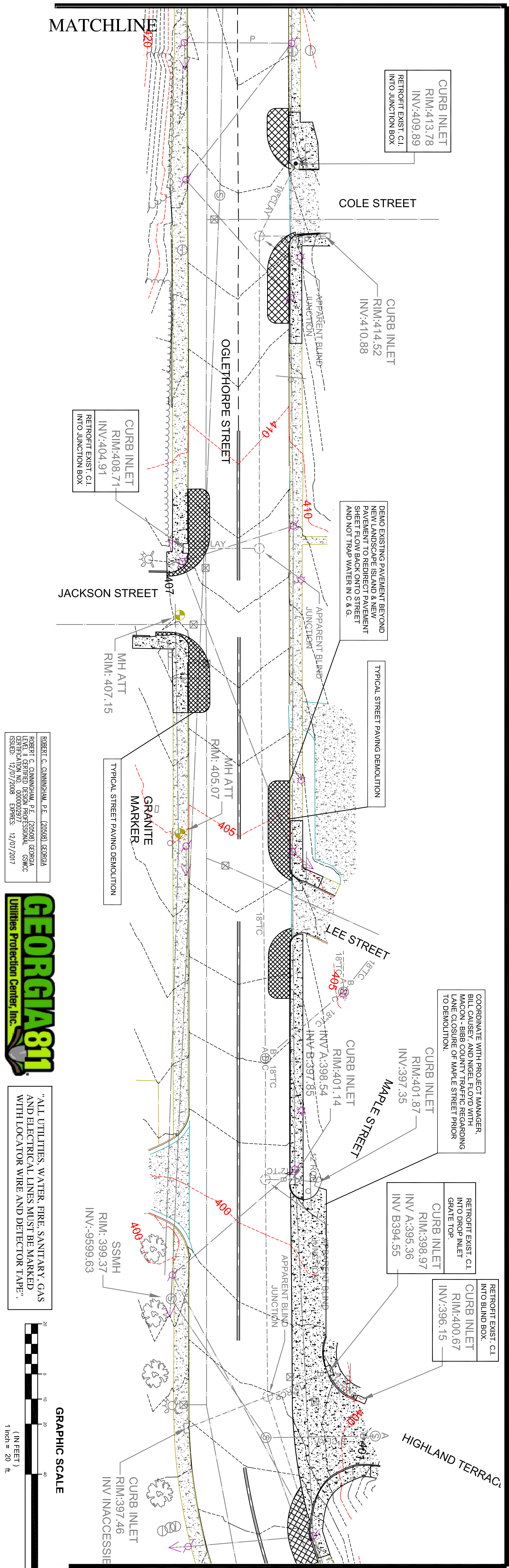
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20568) GEORGIA  
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, GSWC  
CERTIFICATION NO. 0000029177  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

**GEORGIA811**  
Utilities Protection Center, Inc.

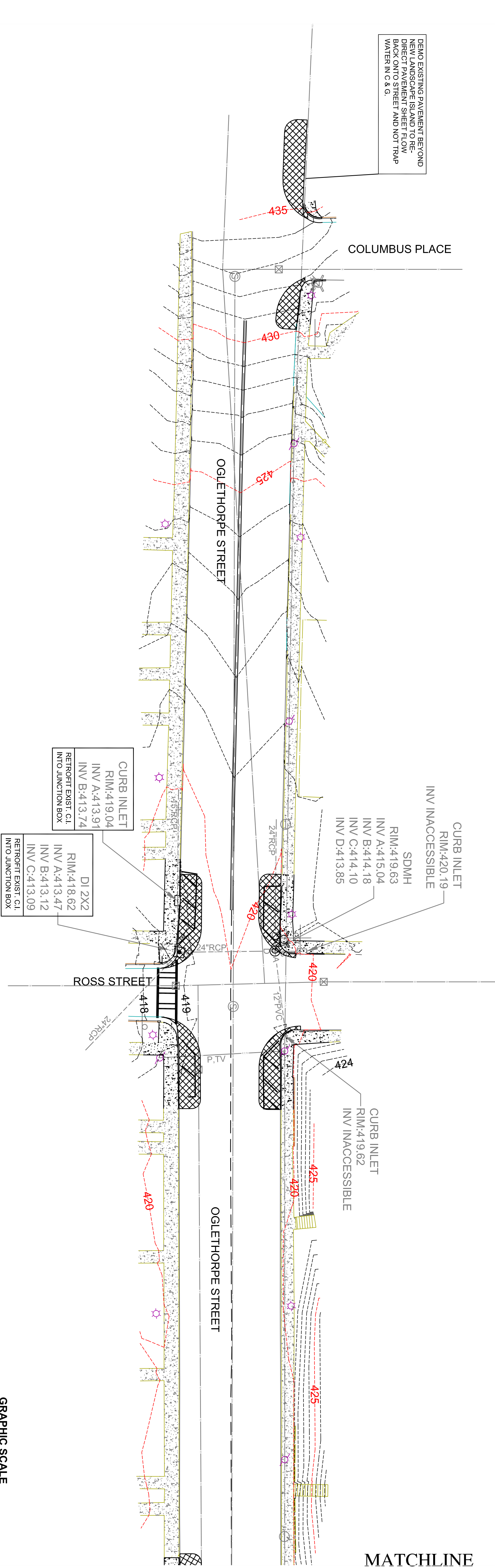
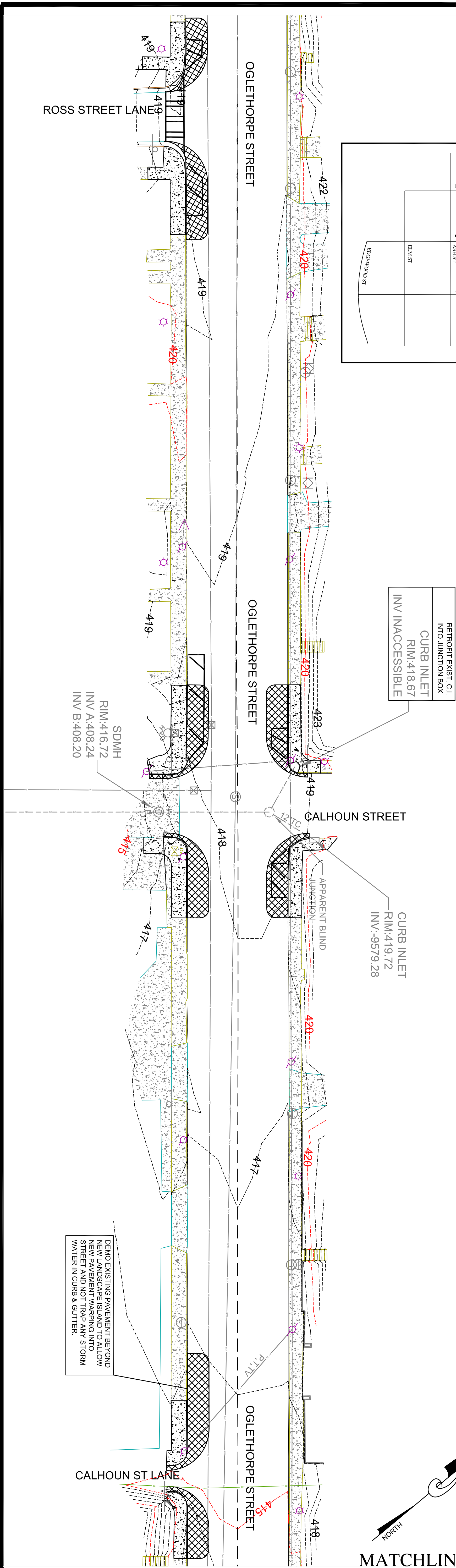
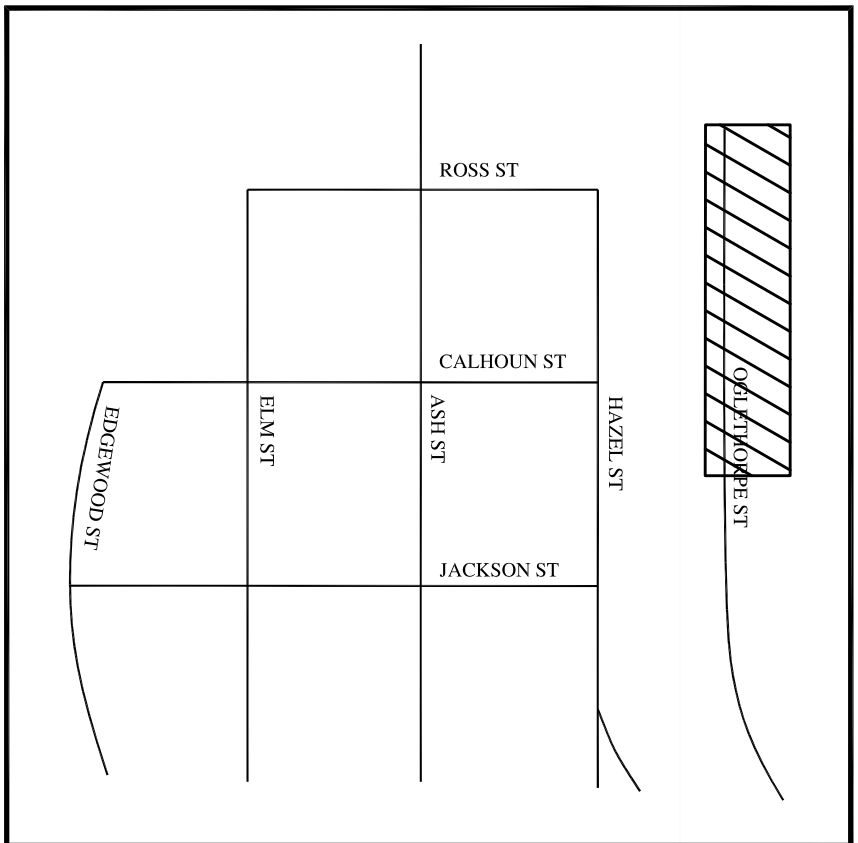
"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
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**GRAPHIC SCALE**  
1 inch = 100 ft.





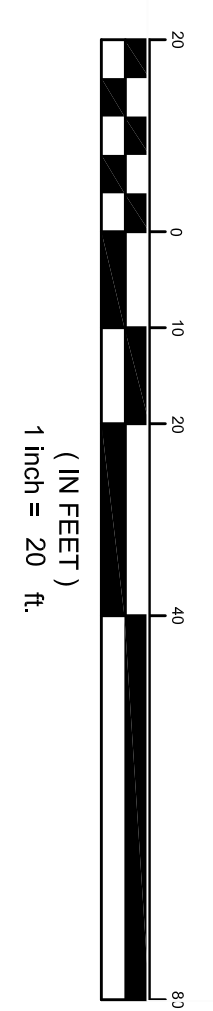




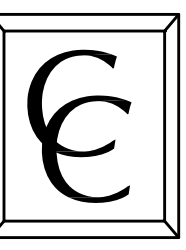
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ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GSMMC CERTIFICATION NO. 0000002977 ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
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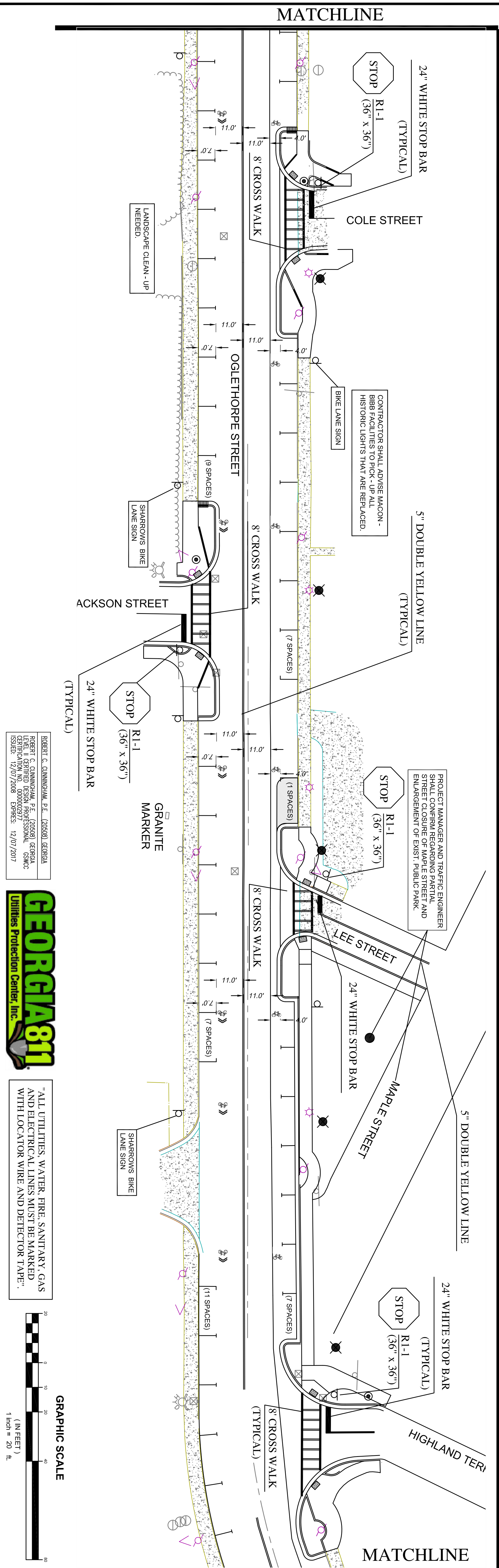
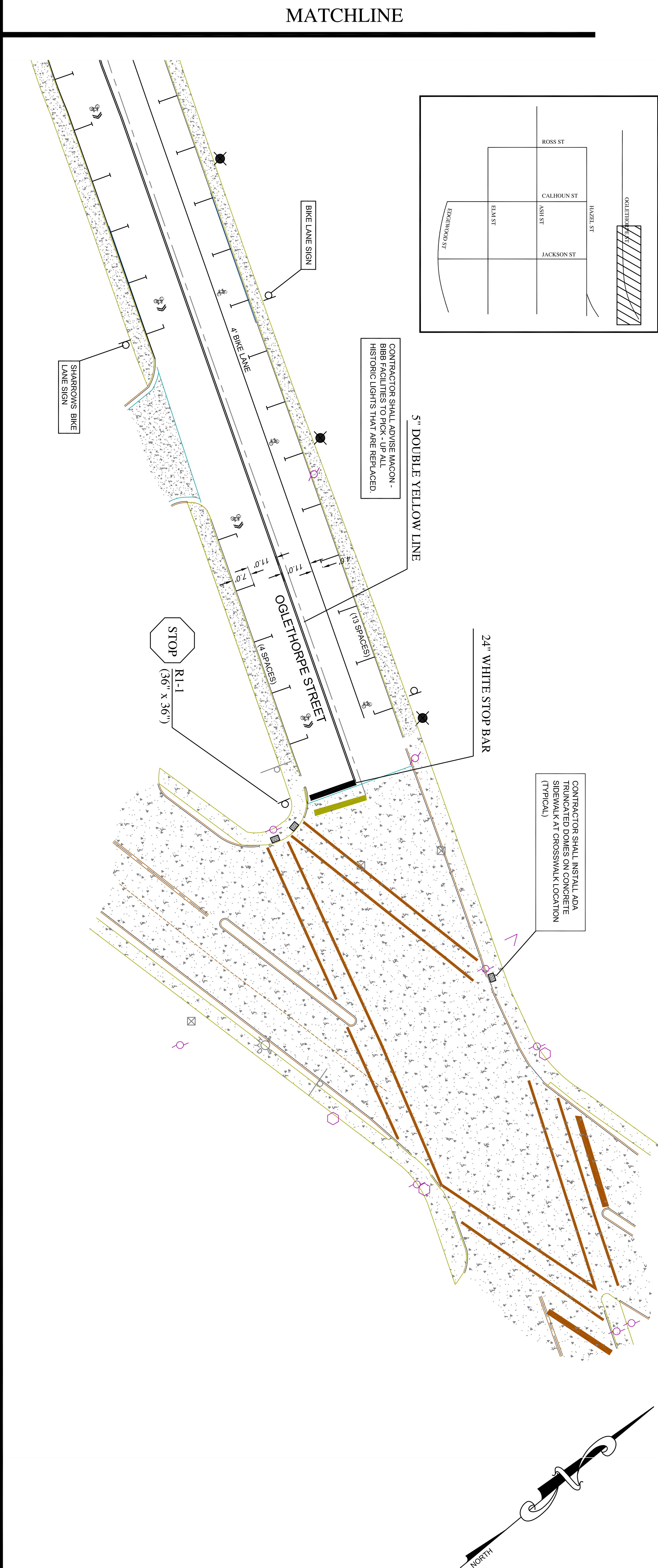


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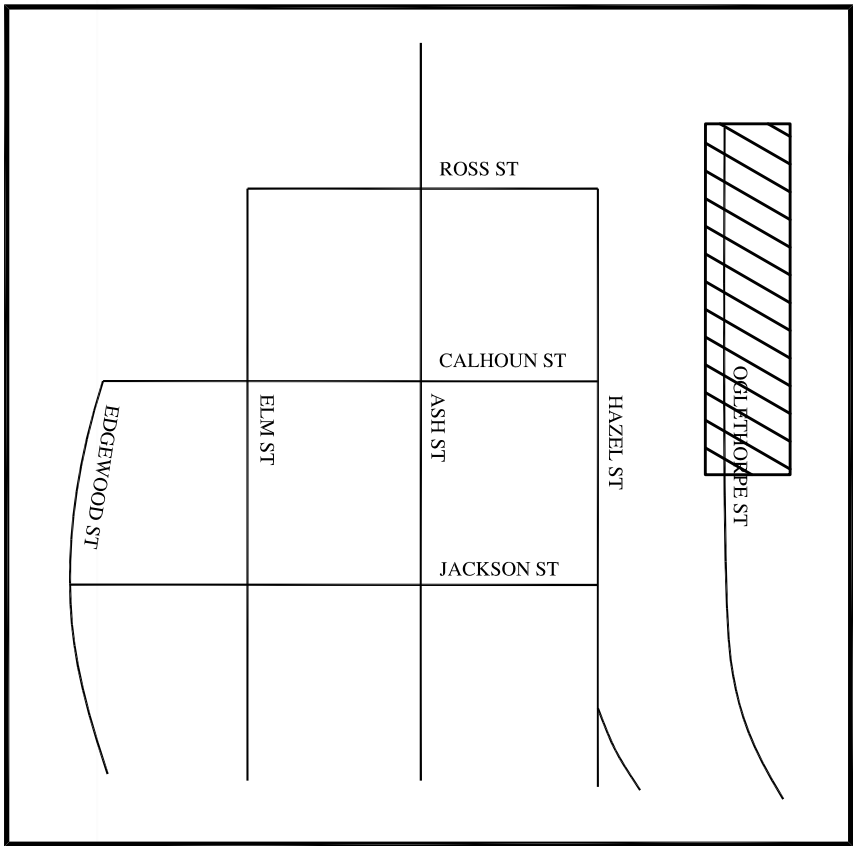
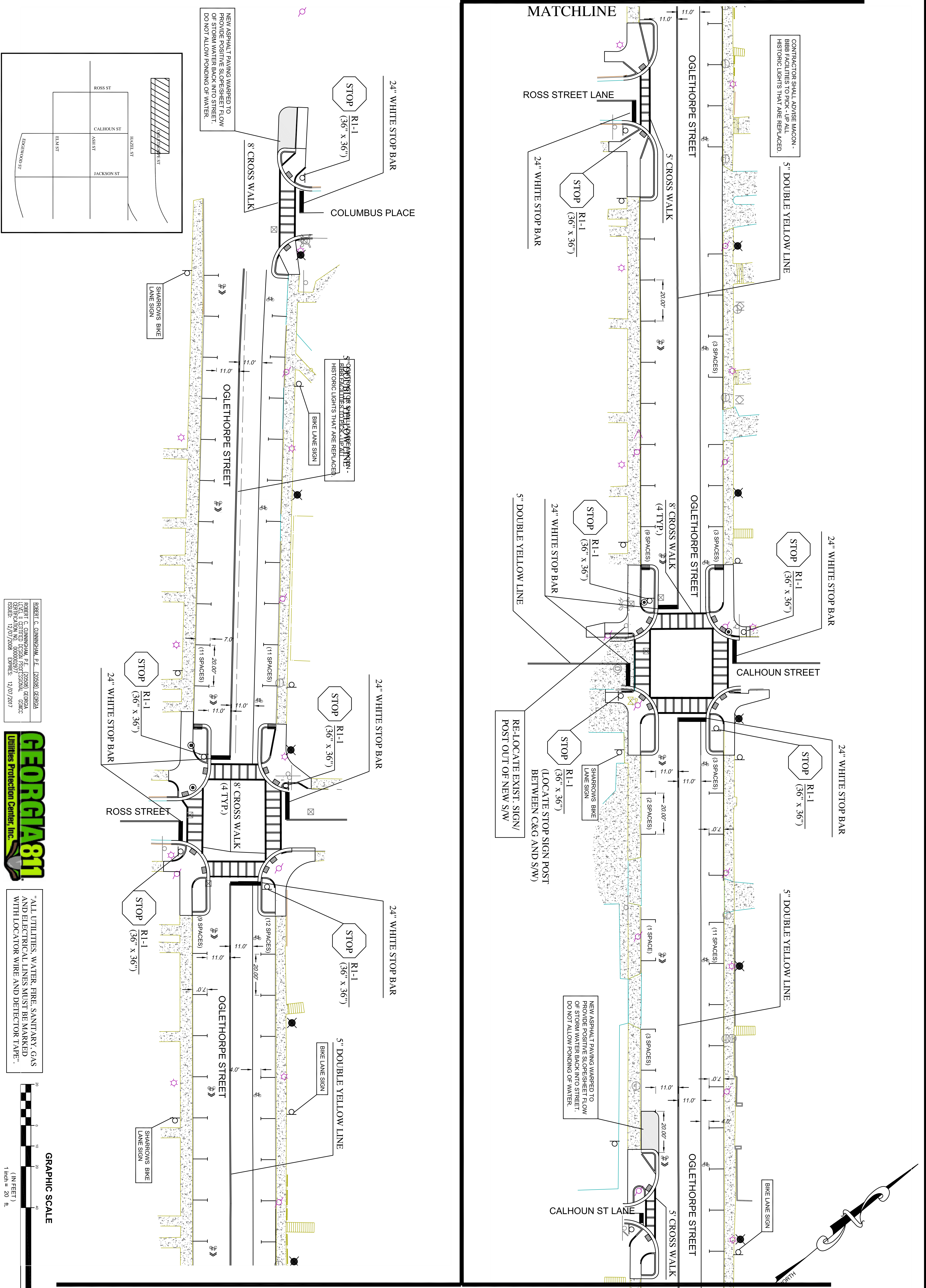
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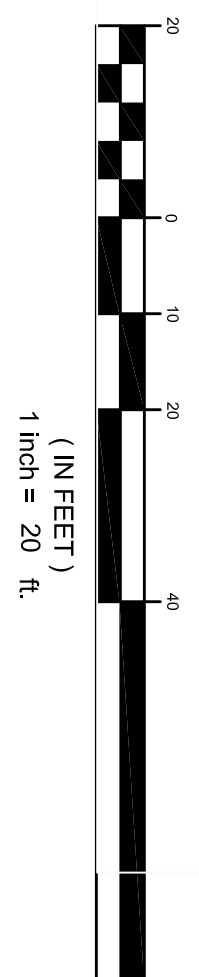




ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20068) GEORGIA  
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20068) GEORGIA  
CUNNINGHAM & CO. ENGINEERS, INC.  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EPRINTS: 12/07/2017



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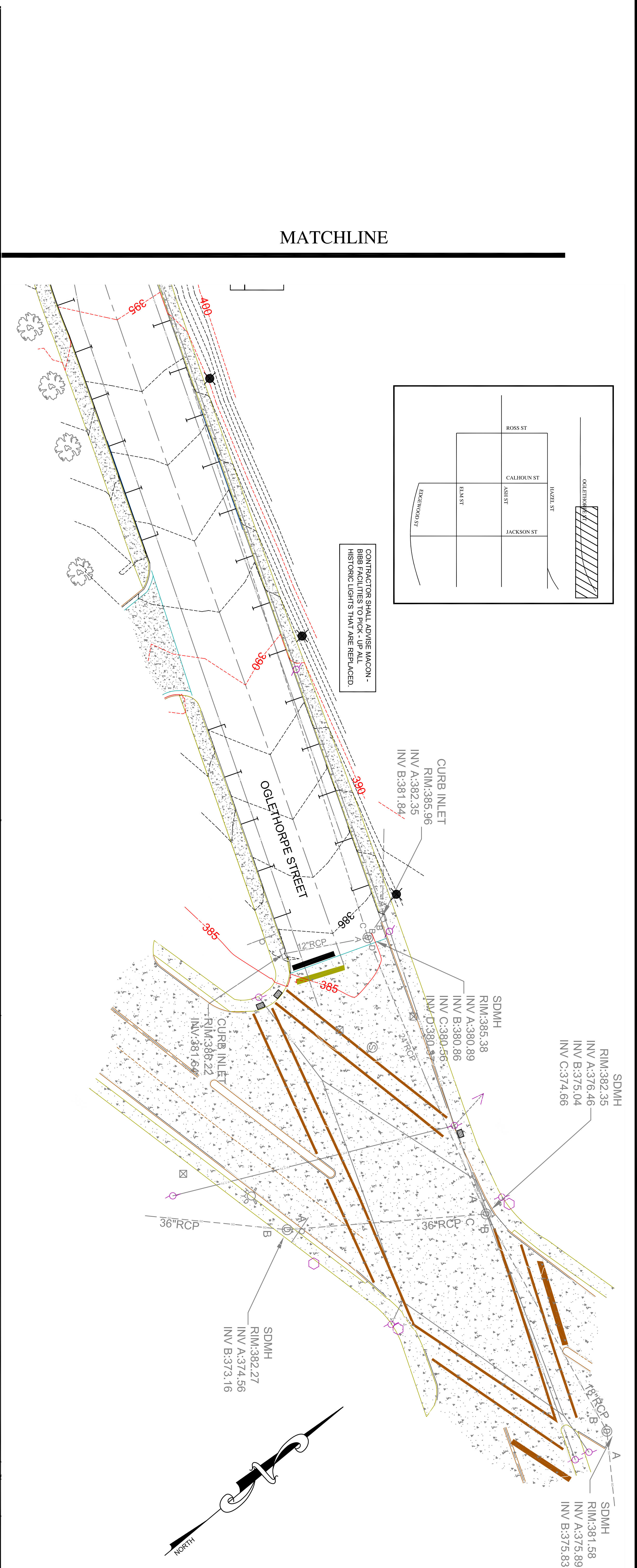
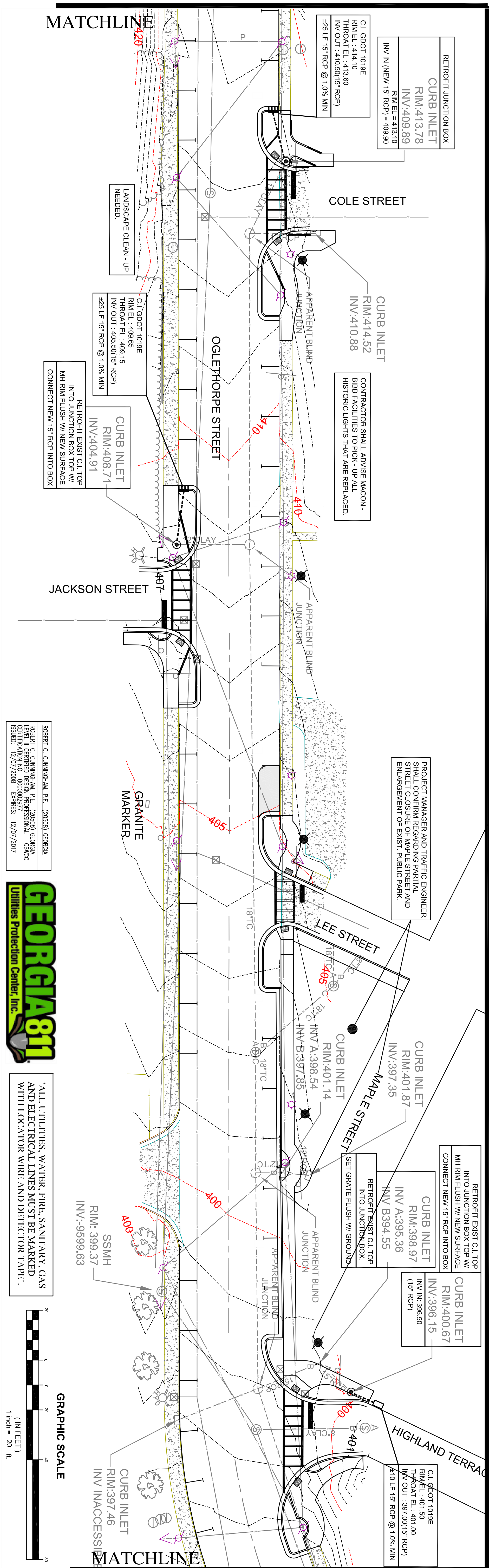
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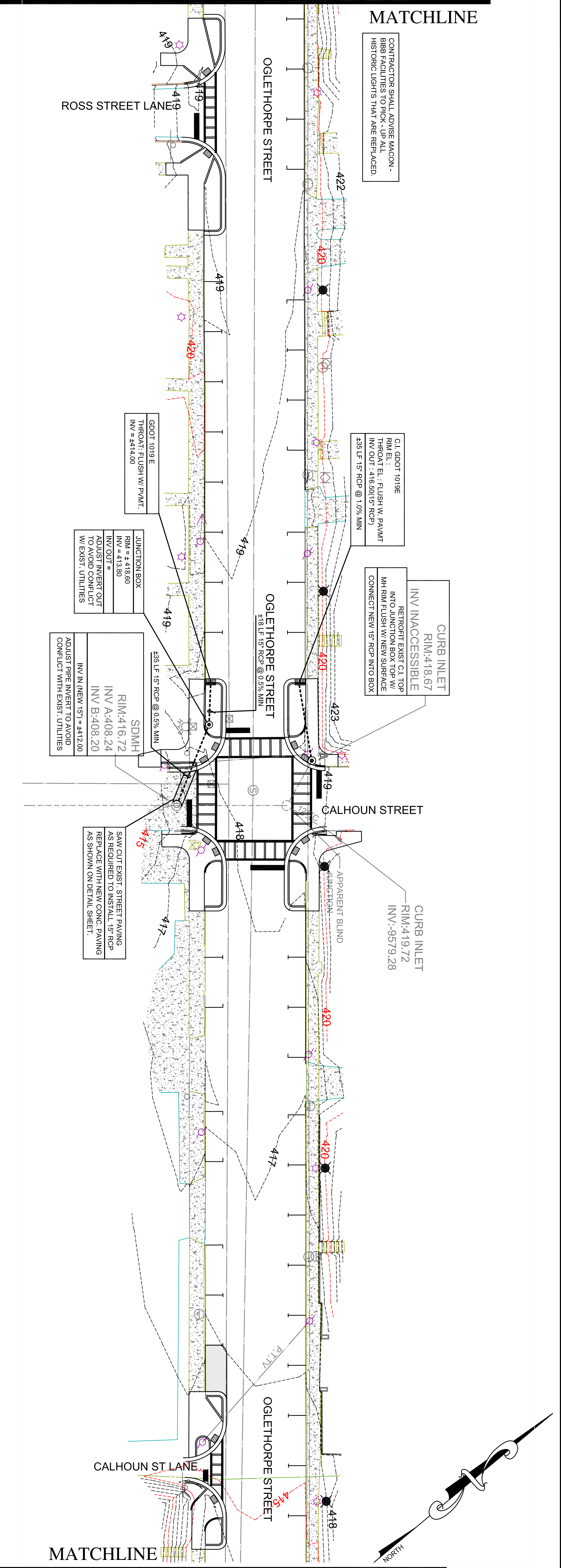
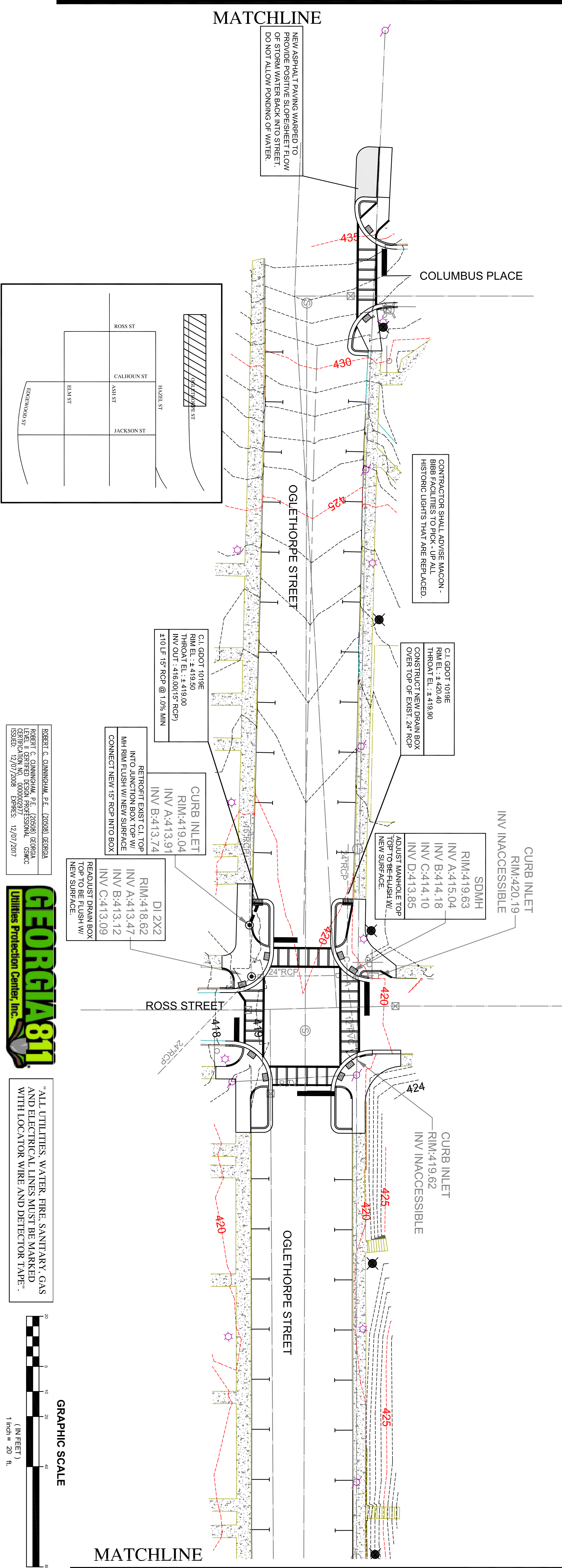
SITE  
PLAN

DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
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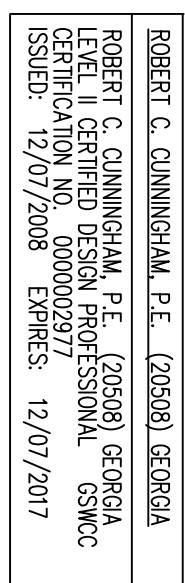
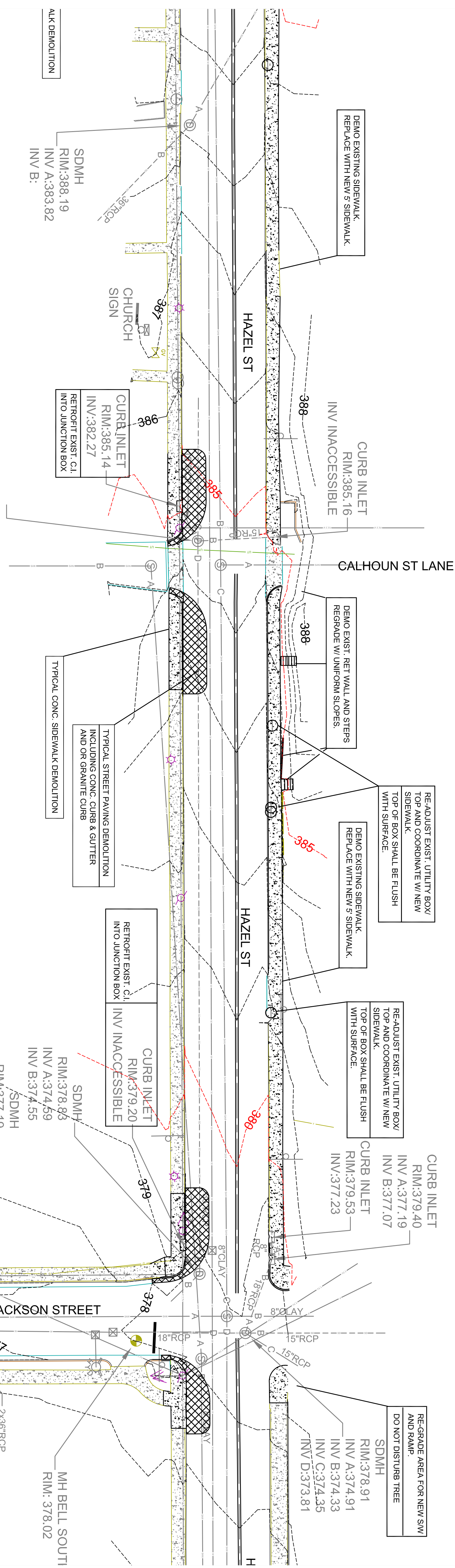
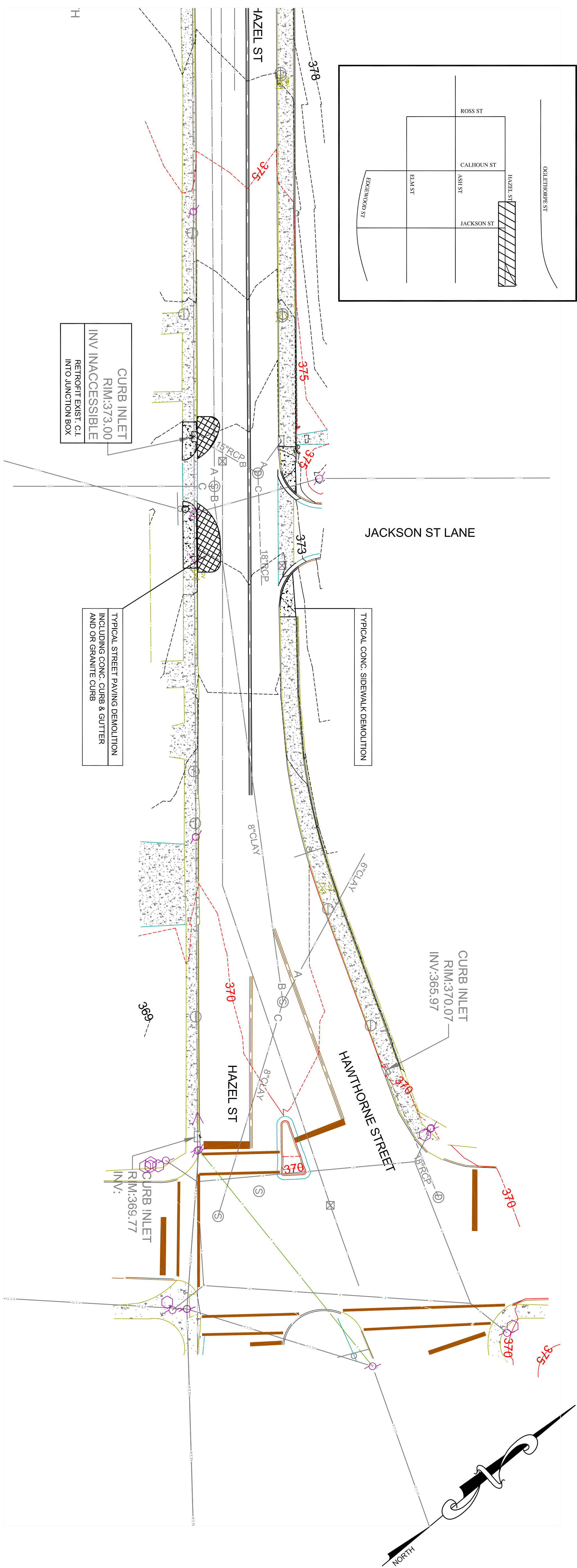
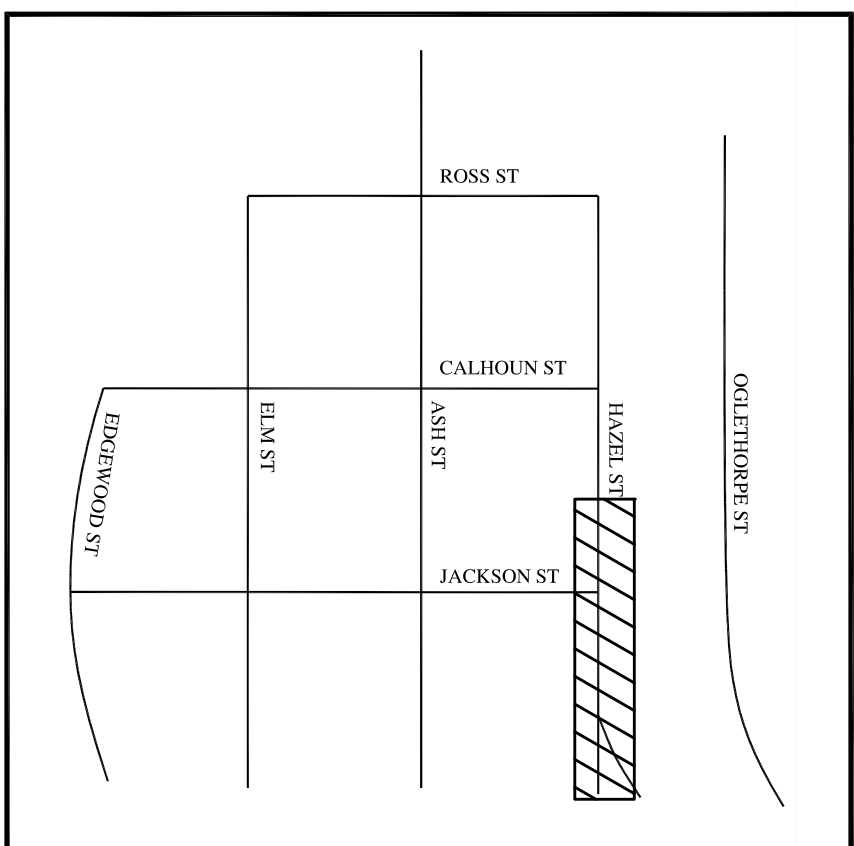




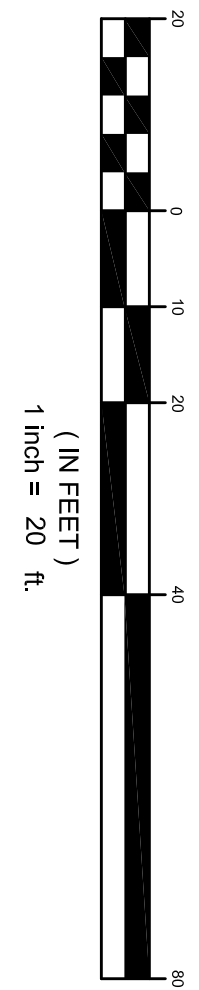




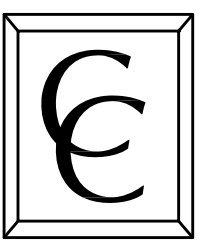




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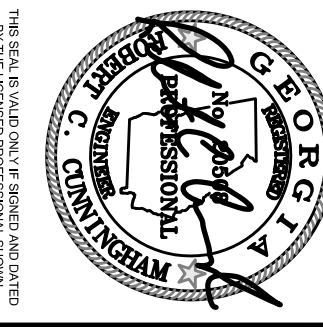
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MACON, GEORGIA 31201

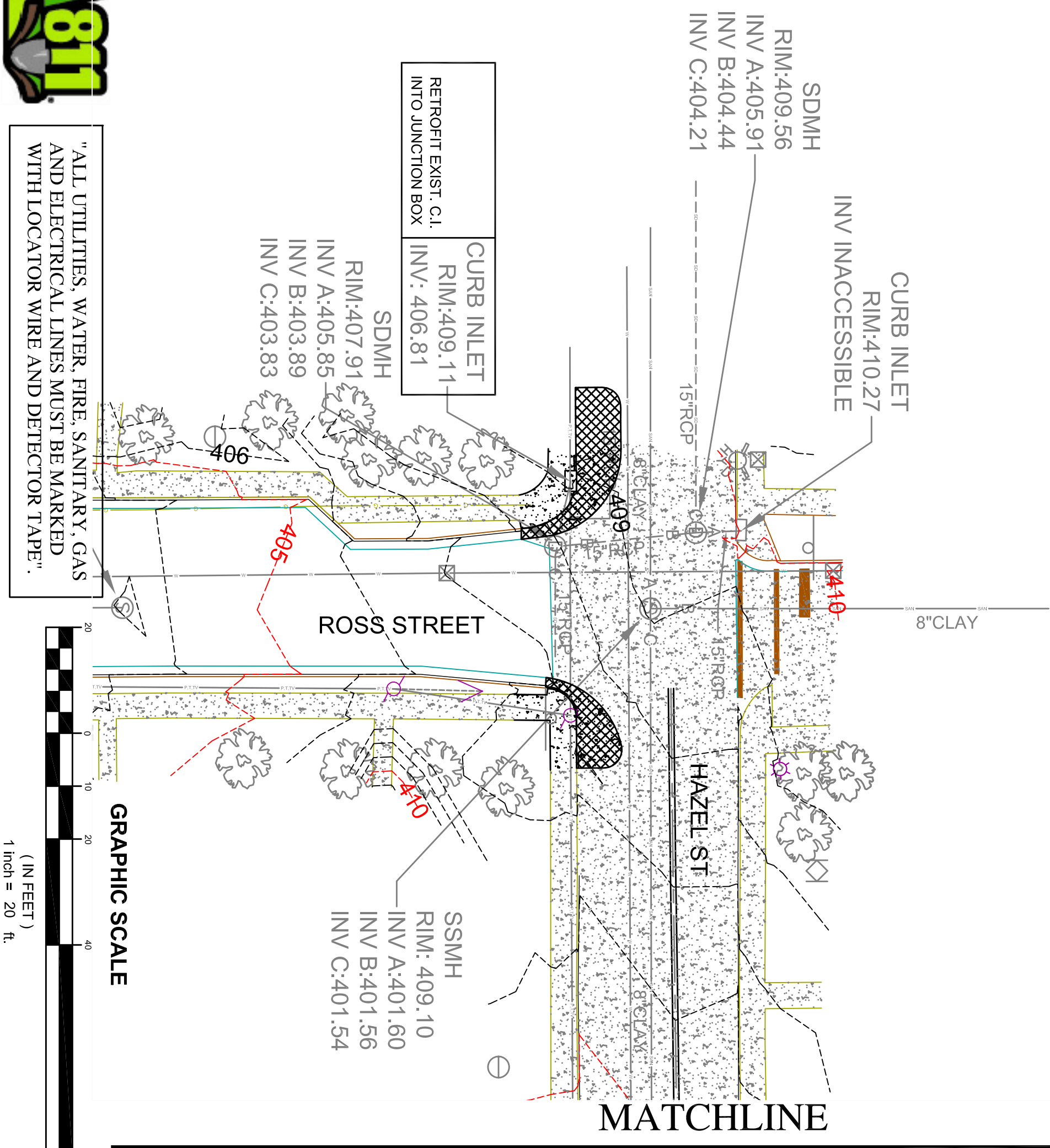
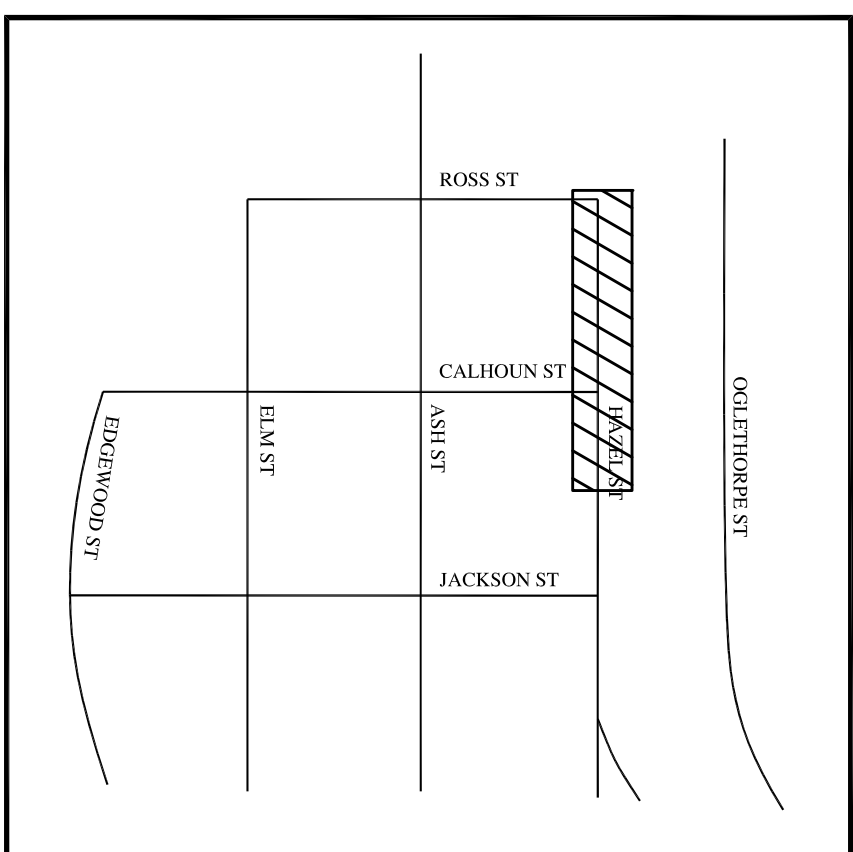
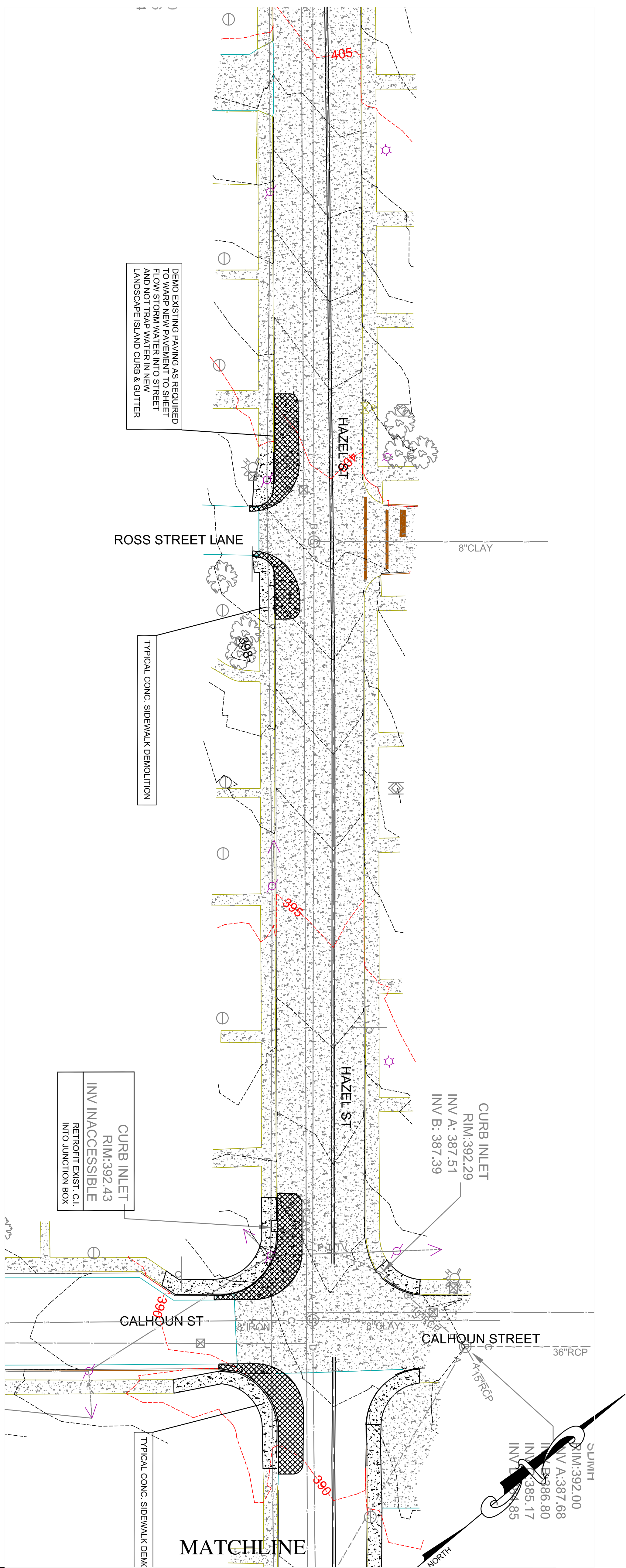
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD





## MATCHLINE



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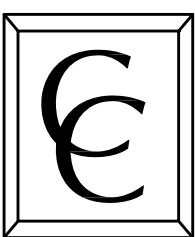


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(IN FEET)  
1 inch = 20 ft.

### GRAPHIC SCALE

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# Cunningham & Co. Engineers

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MACON, GEORGIA 31201

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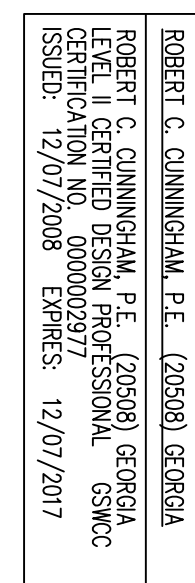
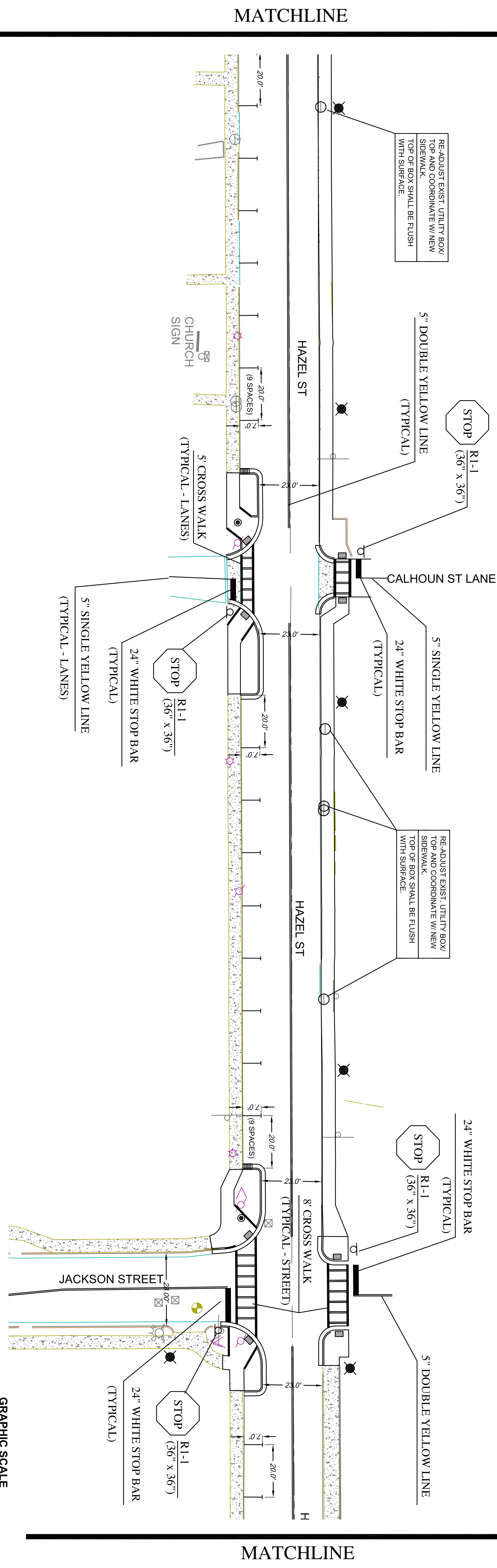
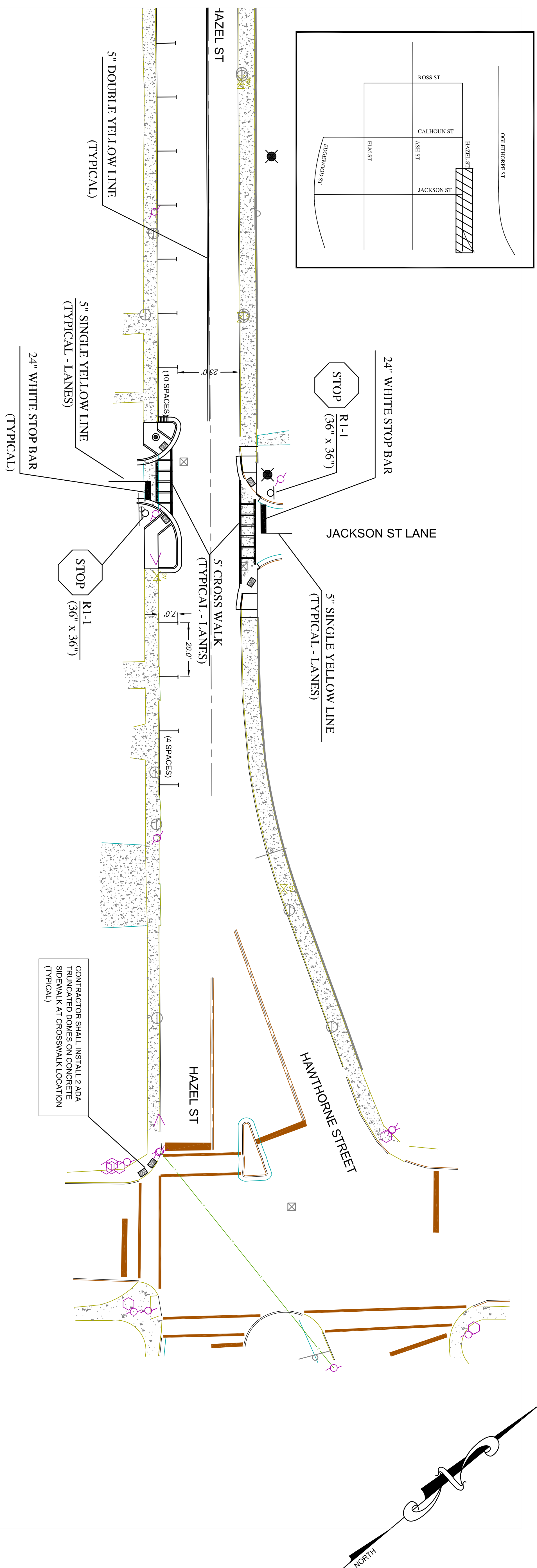
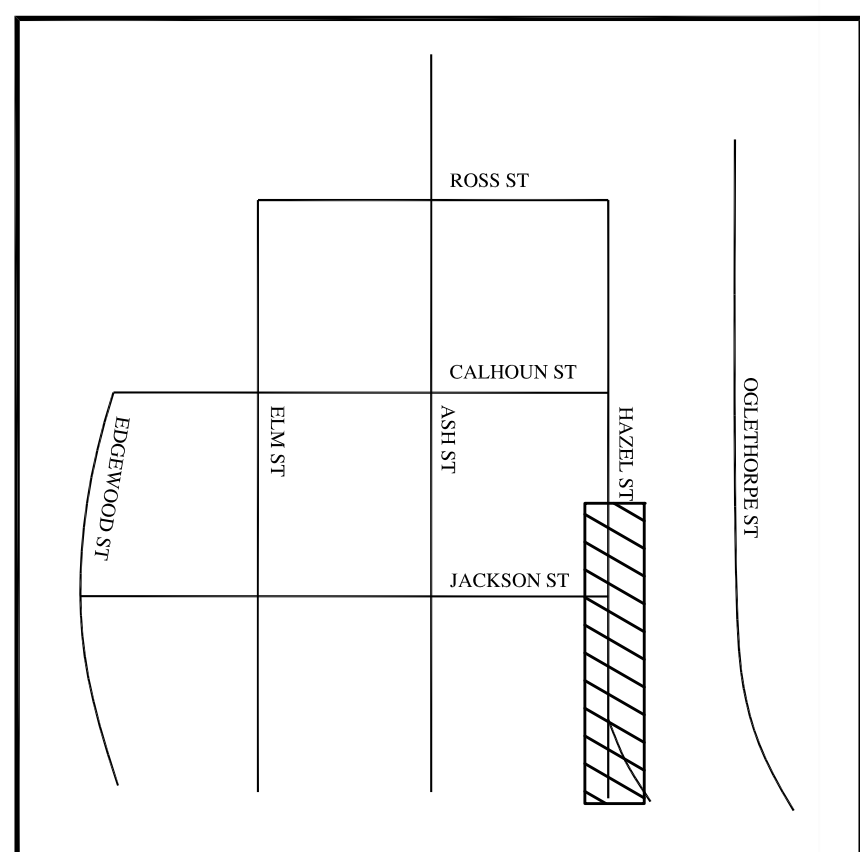
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
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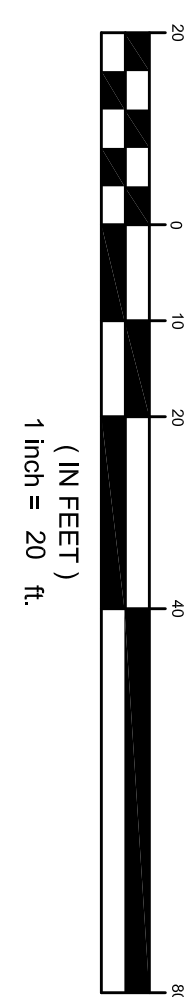
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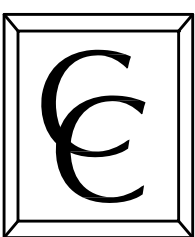




"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE".



REVISIONS	



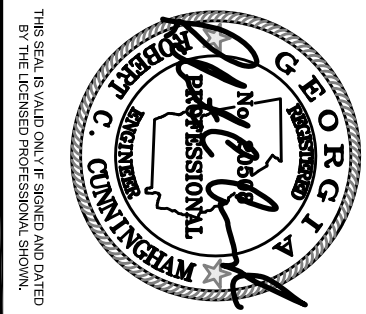
# Cunningham & Co. Engineers

CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT

435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

OFFICE 478.742.3616  
FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

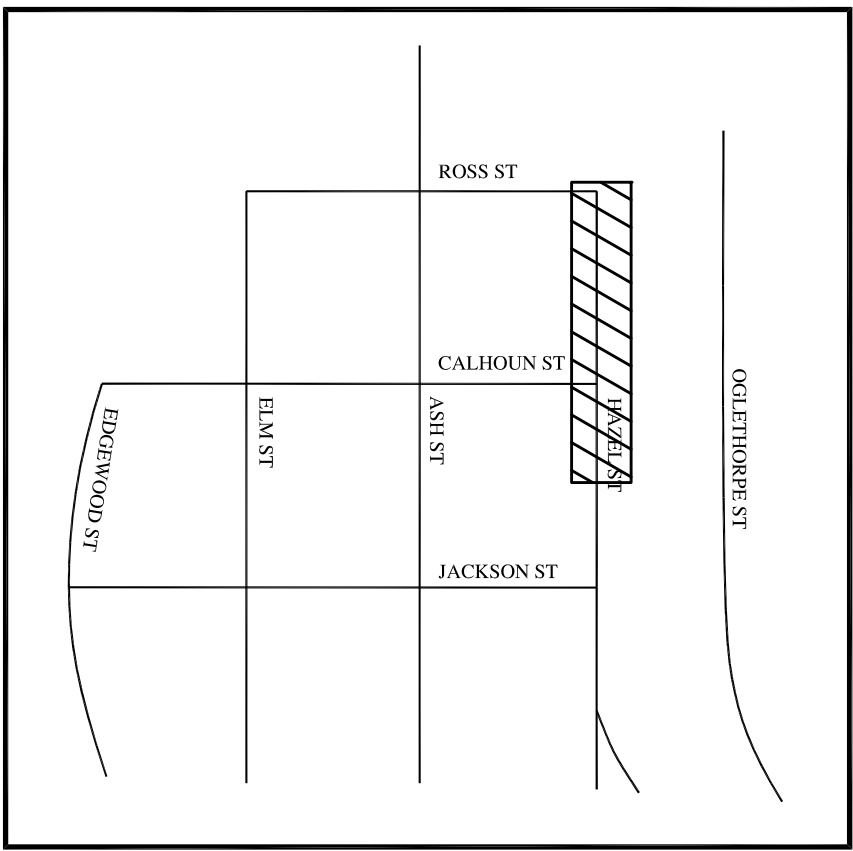
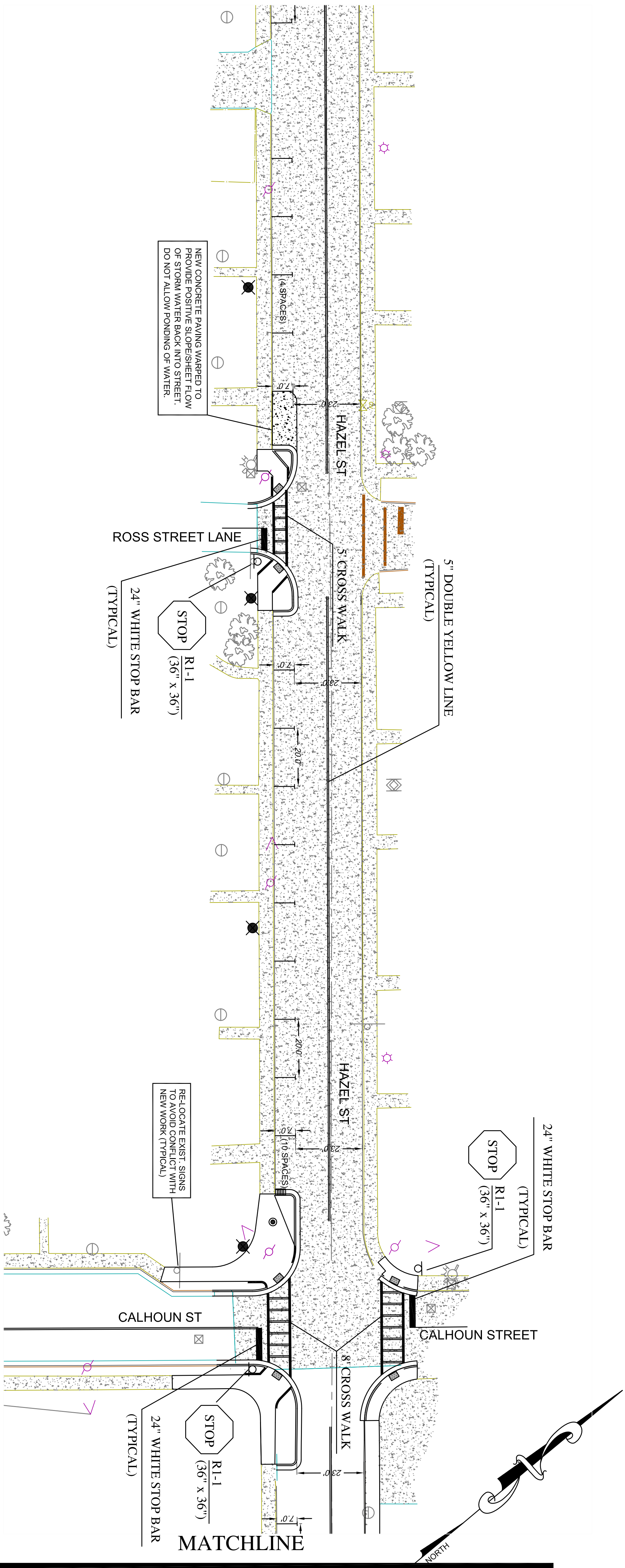


# SITE PLAN

C-2.20



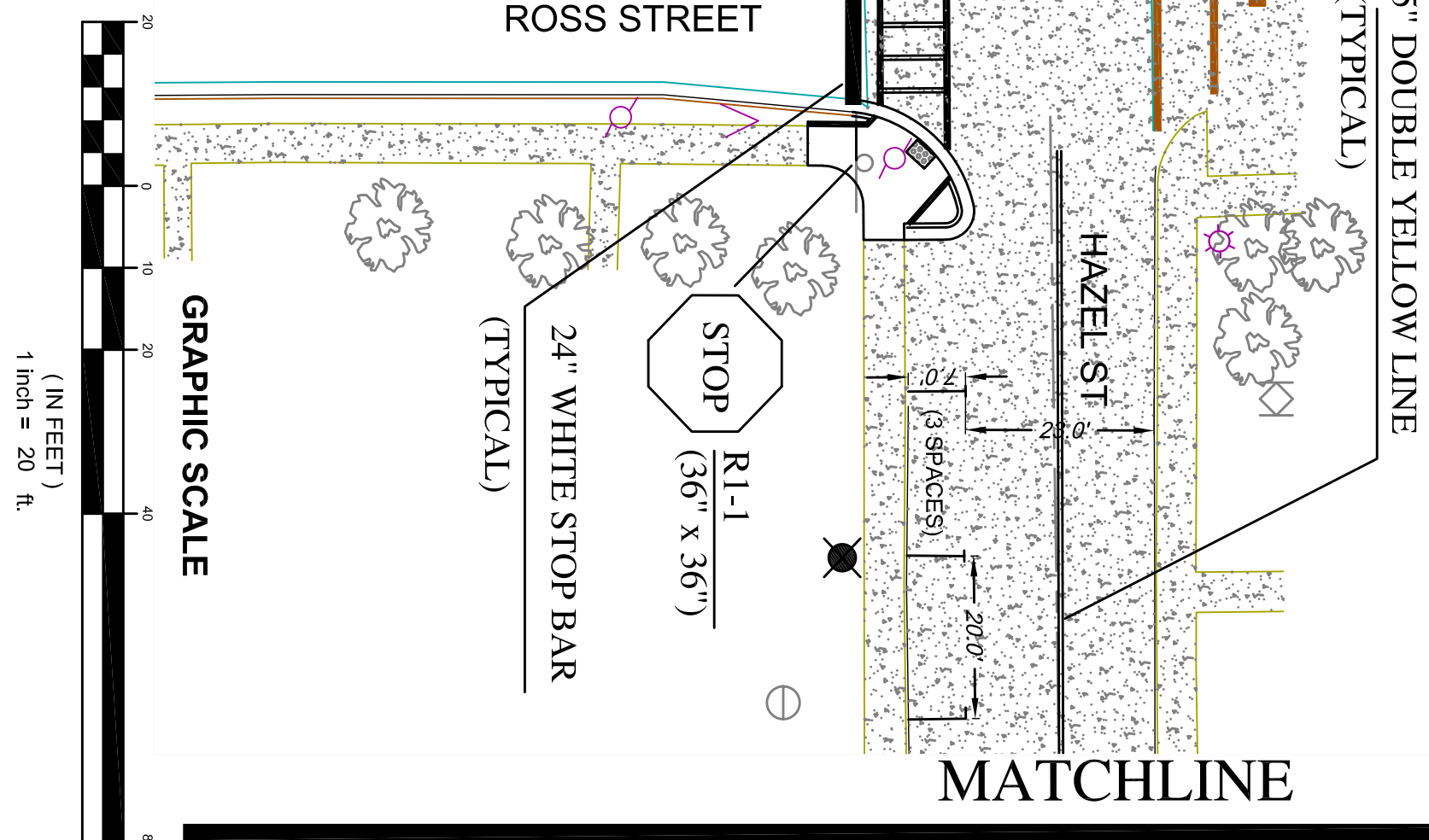
MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20088) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED  
WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."



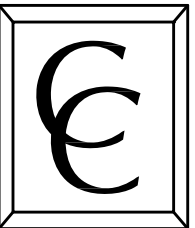
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SITE  
PLAN



DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

REVISIONS



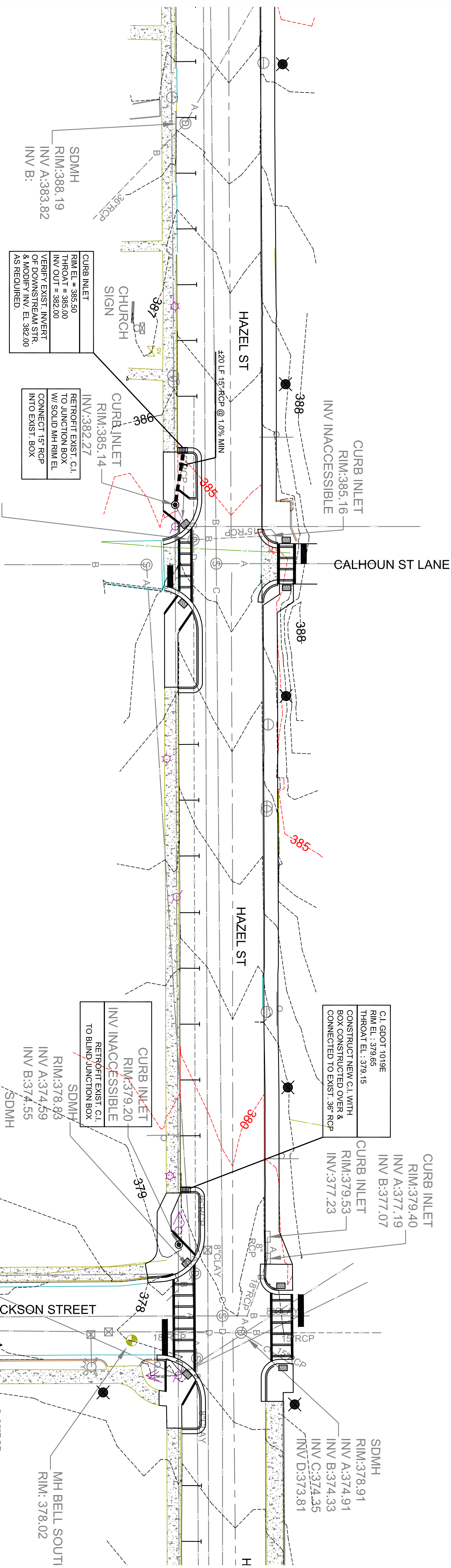
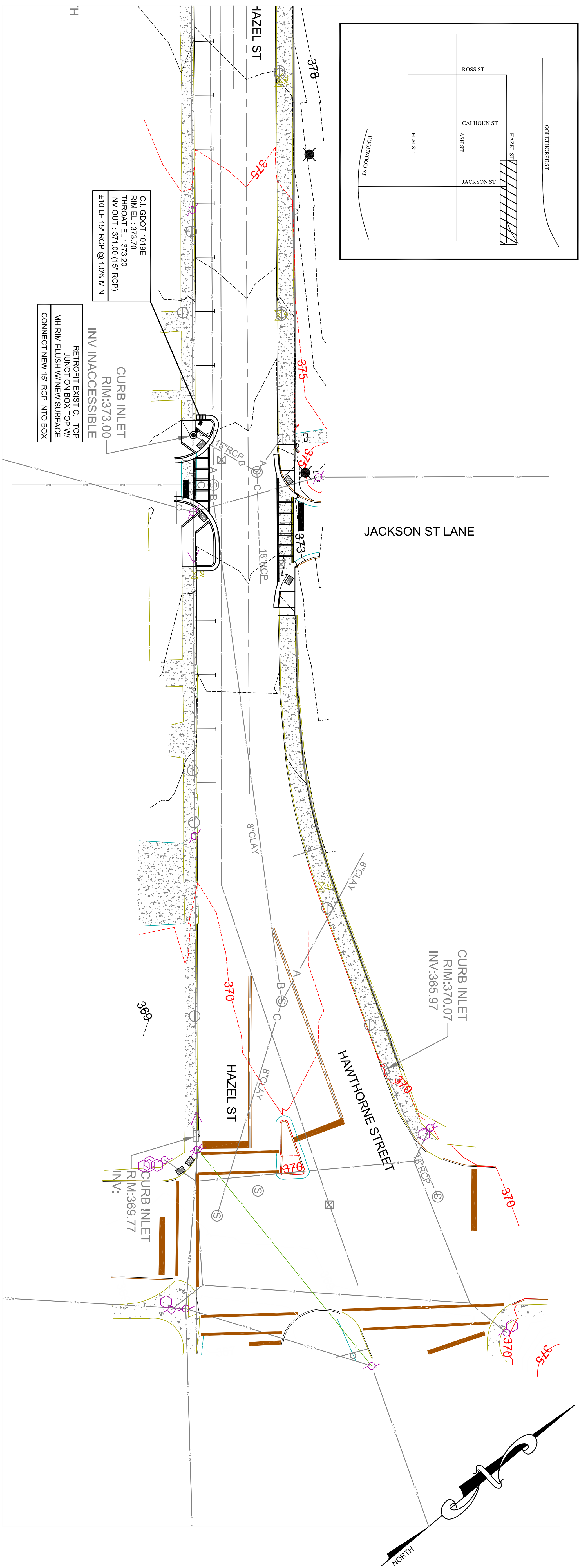
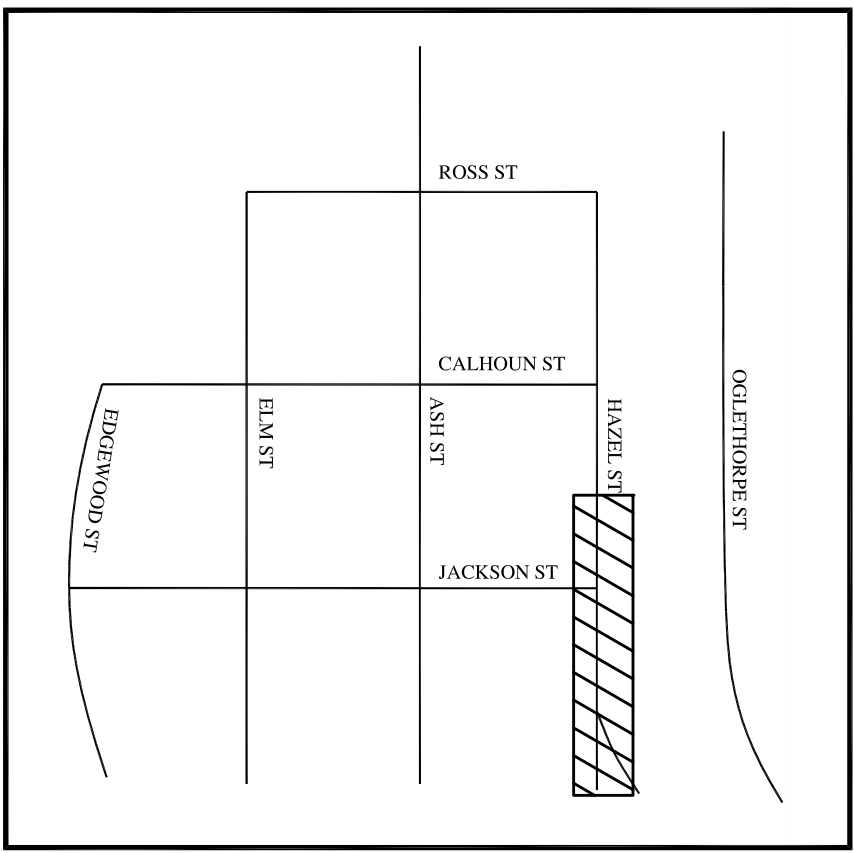
Cunningham & Co. Engineers  
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435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201  
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



MATCHLINE

MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

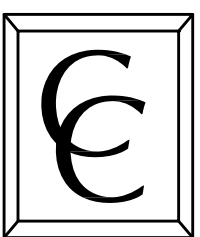


"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED  
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MATCHLINE

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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

C-2.30

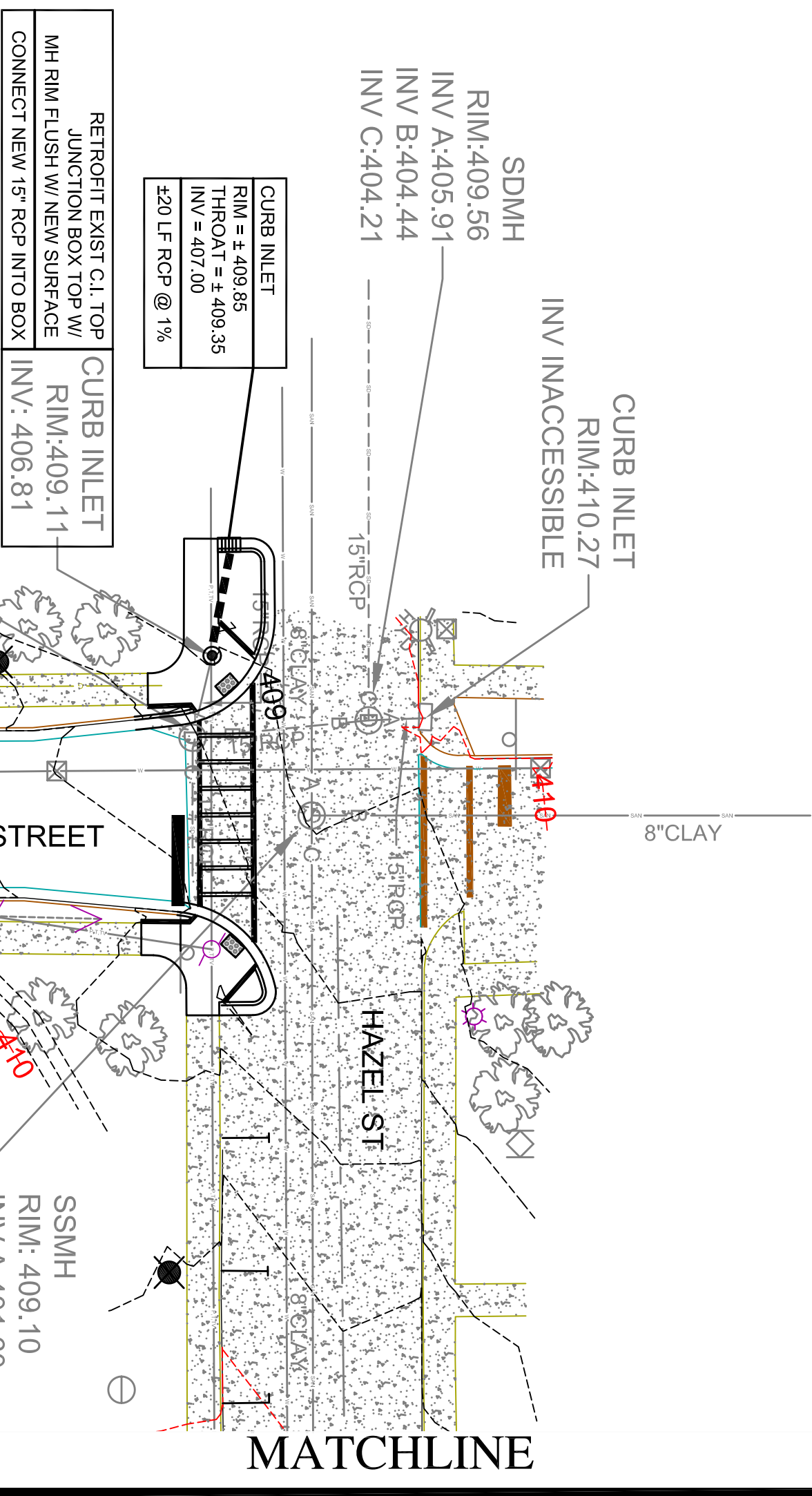
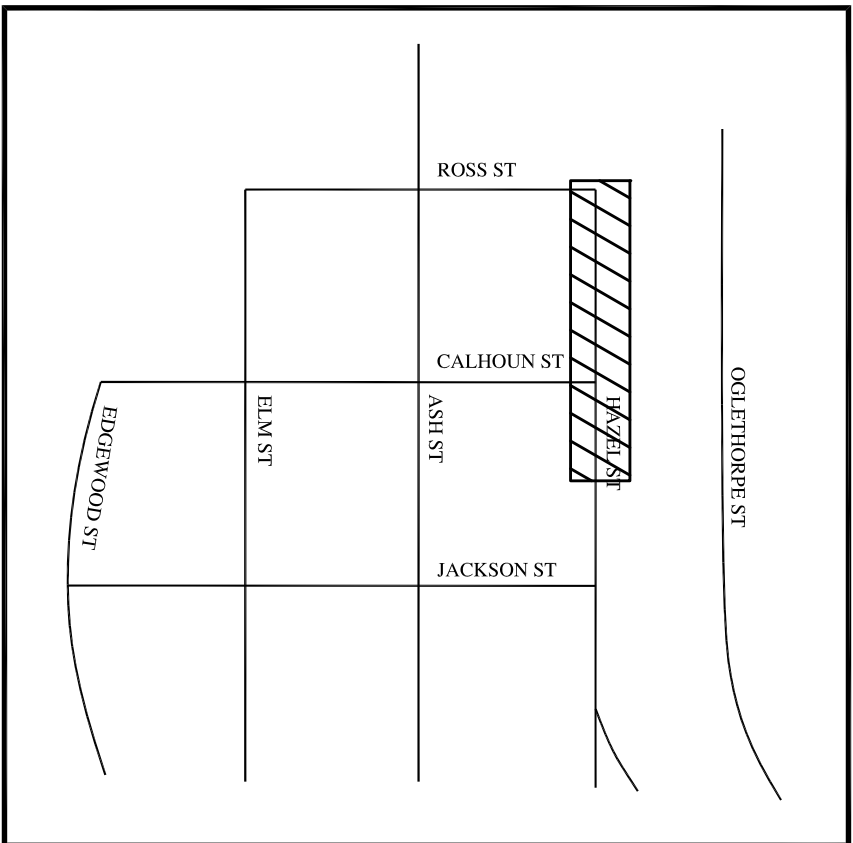
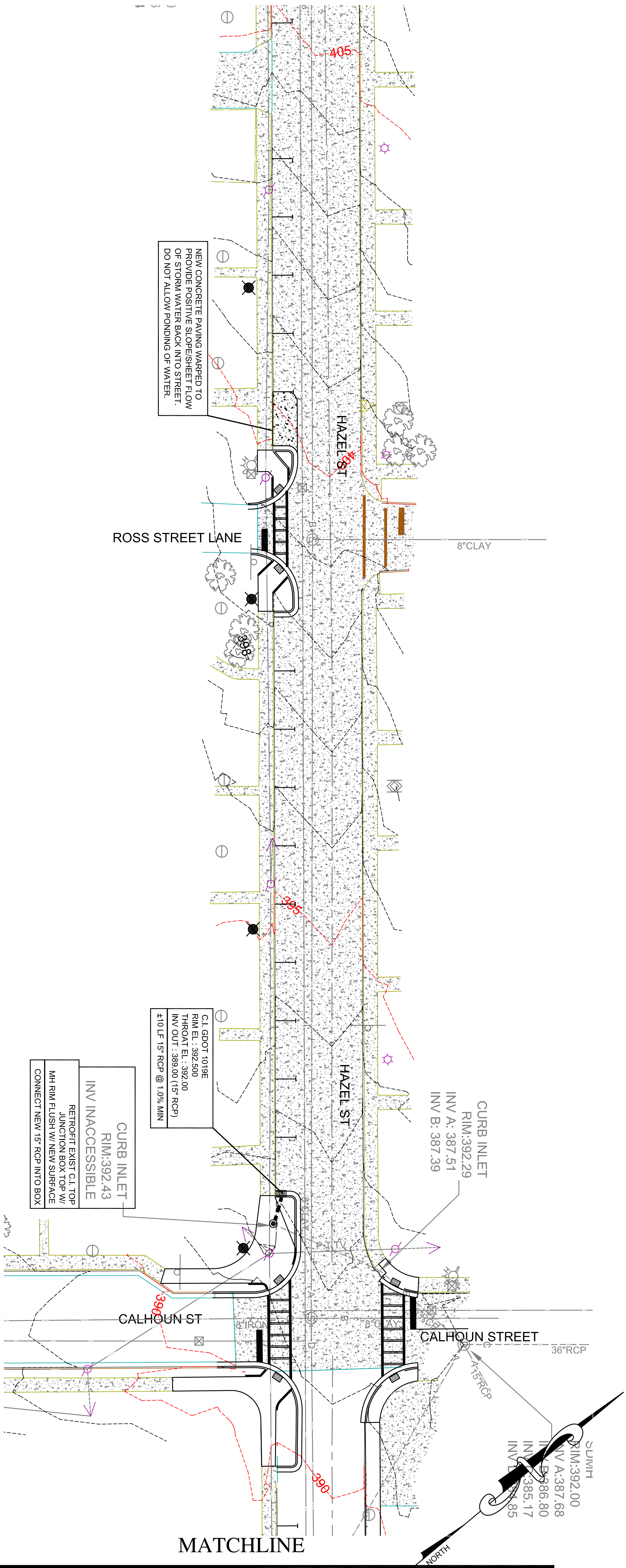
GRADING  
PLAN



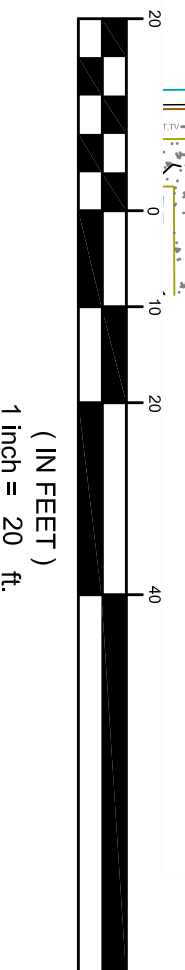
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PROJ NO: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC



MATCHLINE



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20098) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

**GEORGIA 811**  
Utilities Protection Center, Inc.

C-2.31

GRADING  
PLAN

REVISIONS	
DATE:	9-27-16
PROJ. NO.:	1604
DRAWN BY:	RCC



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MACON, GEORGIA 31201

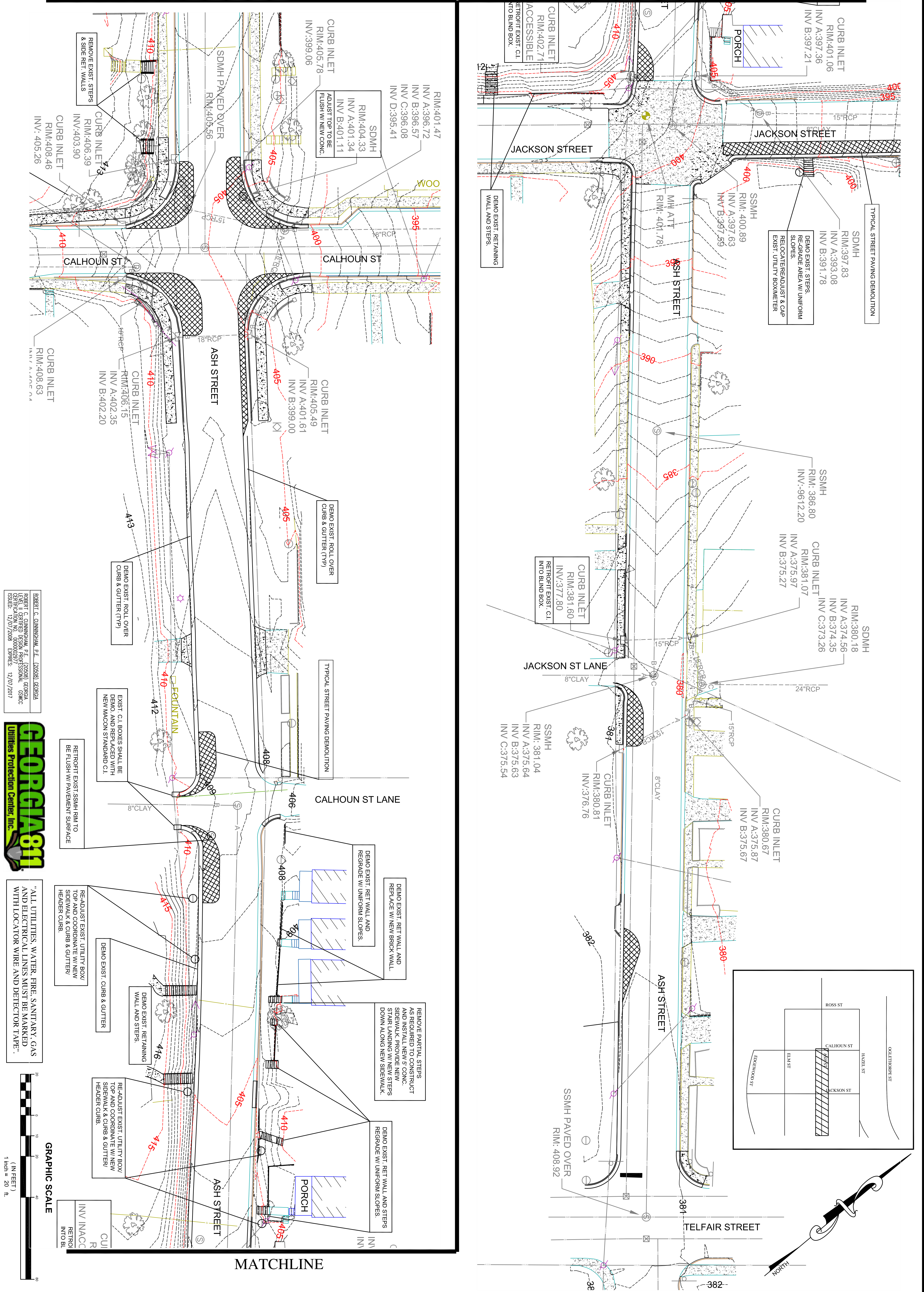
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



MATCHLINE

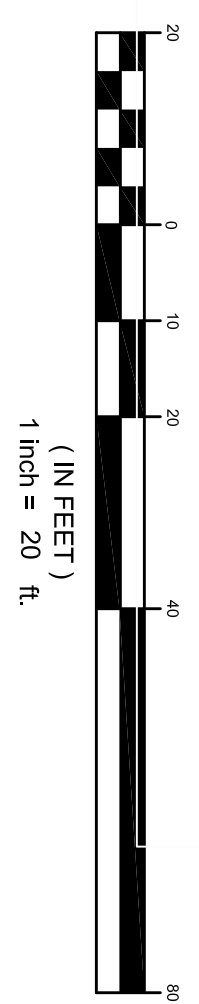
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ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20080) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."

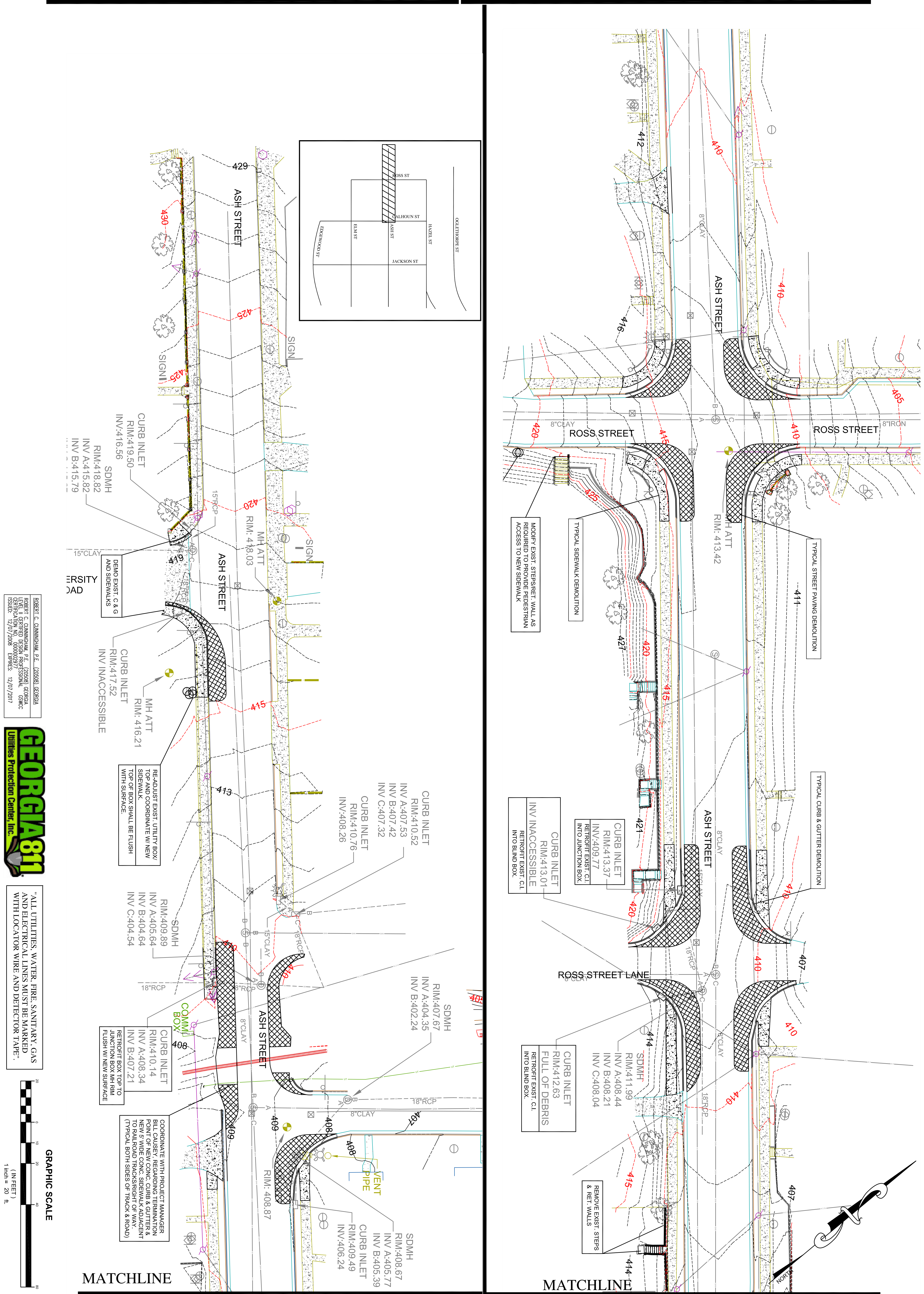


C-3.10	DEMOLITION PLAN		REVISIONS			<b>Cunningham &amp; Co. Engineers</b> CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT 435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201 MACON, GEORGIA 31201 OFFICE 478.742.3616 FAX 478.742.3569	BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECT MACON, GEORGIA FOR BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD
			DATE: 8-15-16 PROJ. NO.: 1604 DRAWN BY: RCC				



MATCHLINE

MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20088) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



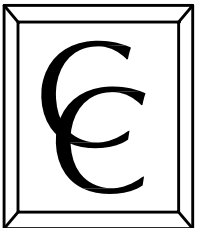
"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
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MATCHLINE

MATCHLINE

REVISIONS



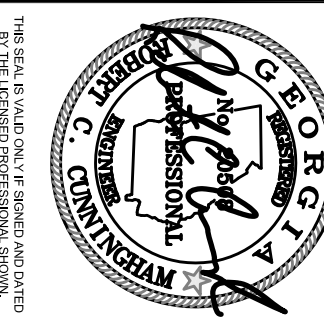
Cunningham & Co. Engineers

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435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201  
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

C-3.11

DEMOLITION  
PLAN



DATE: 8-15-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

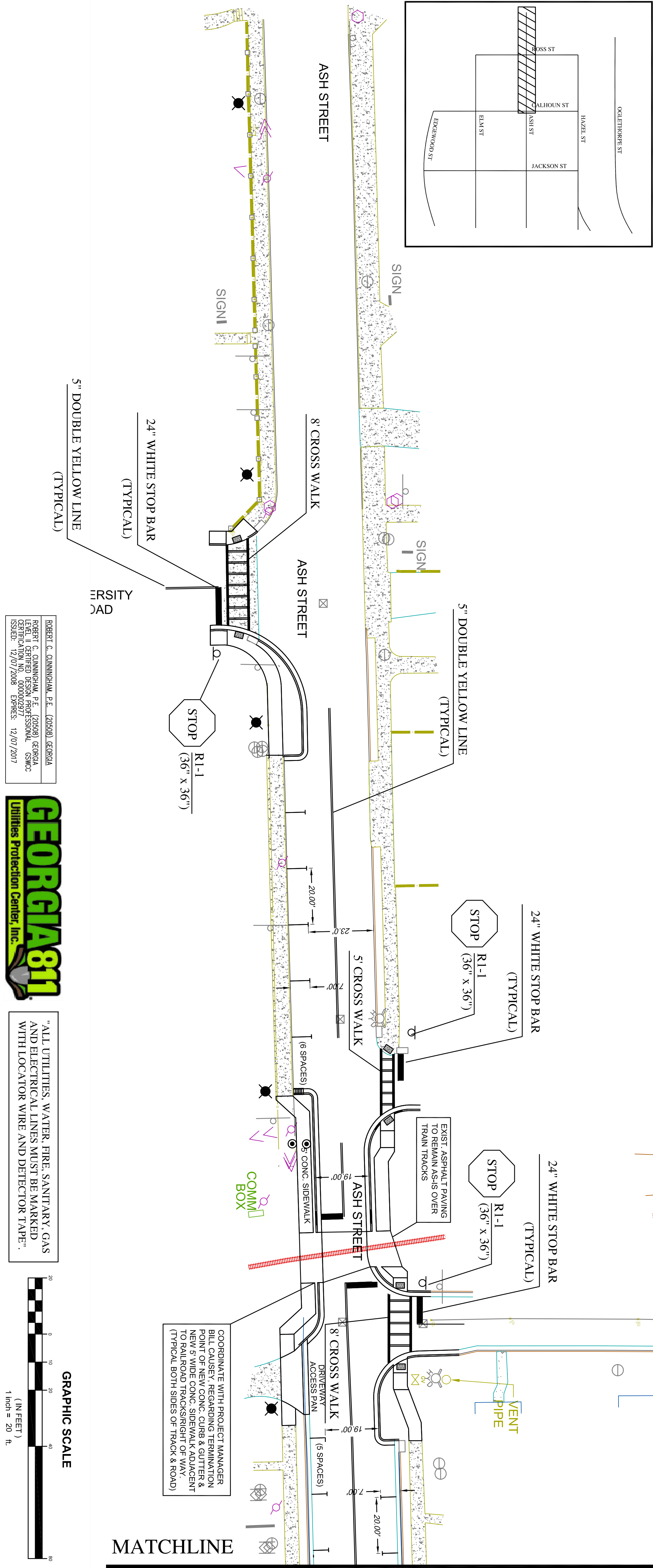
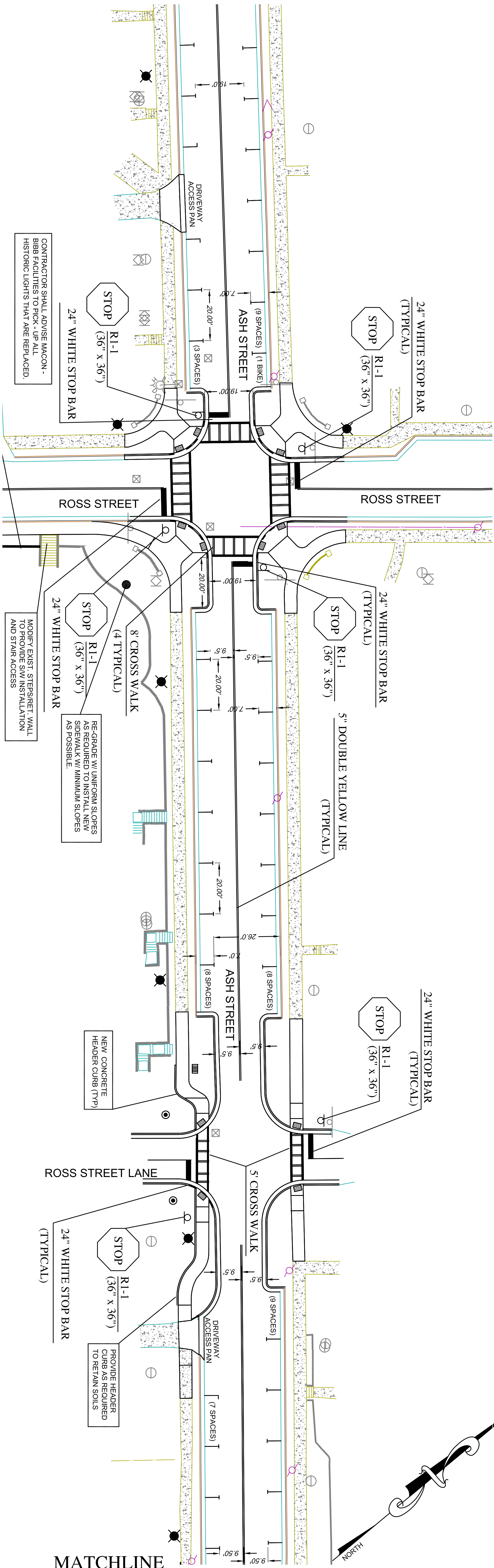






MATCHLINE

MATCHLINE



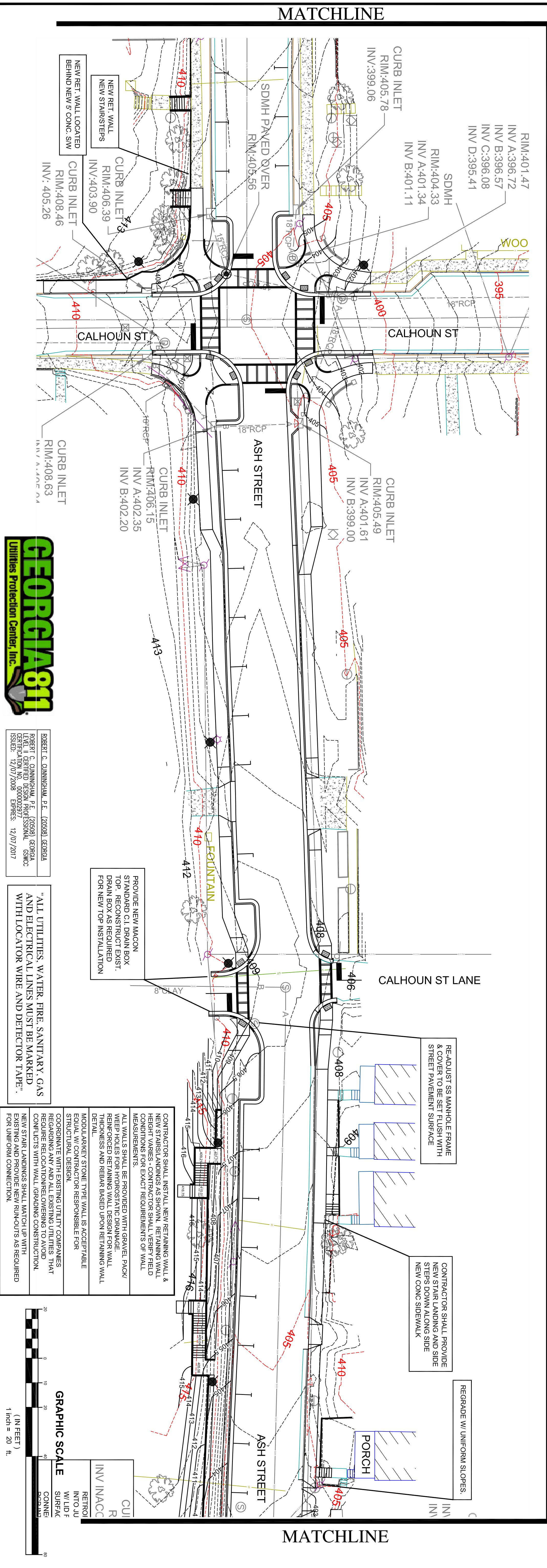
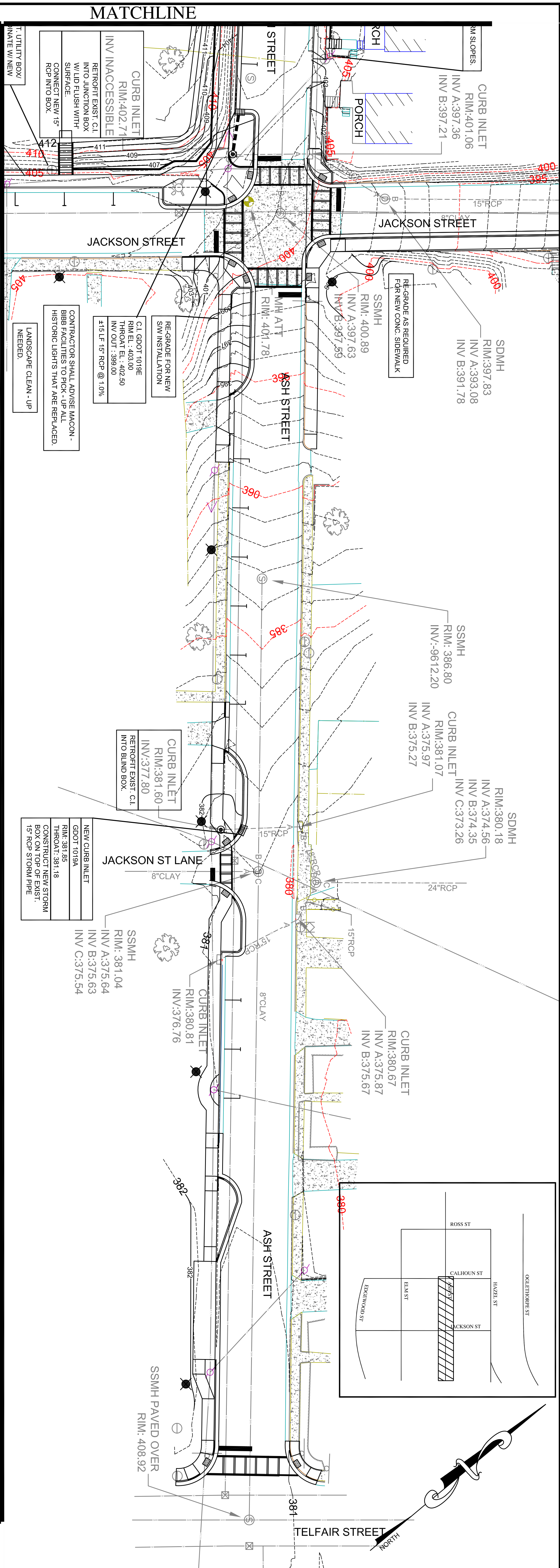
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (2008) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
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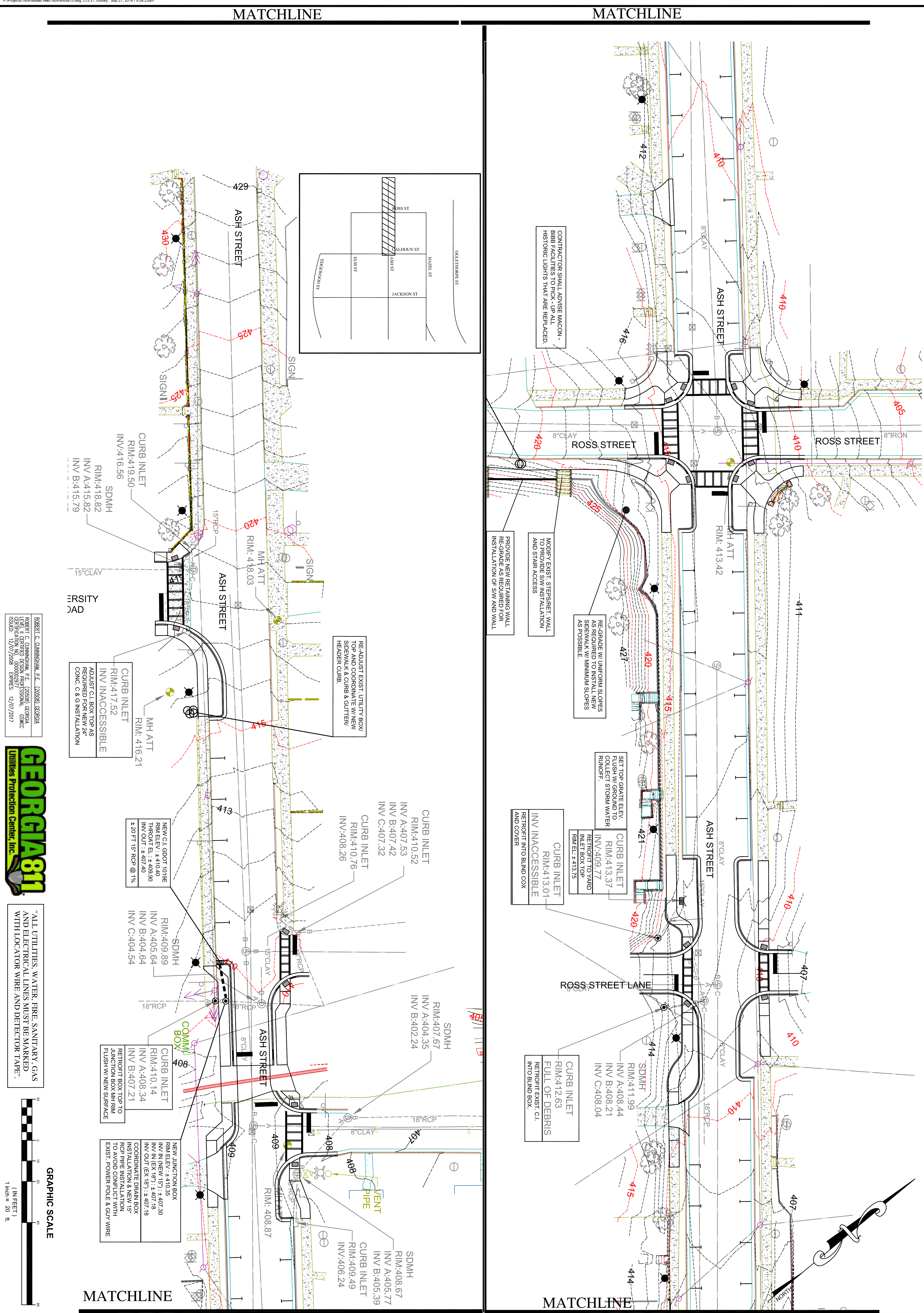




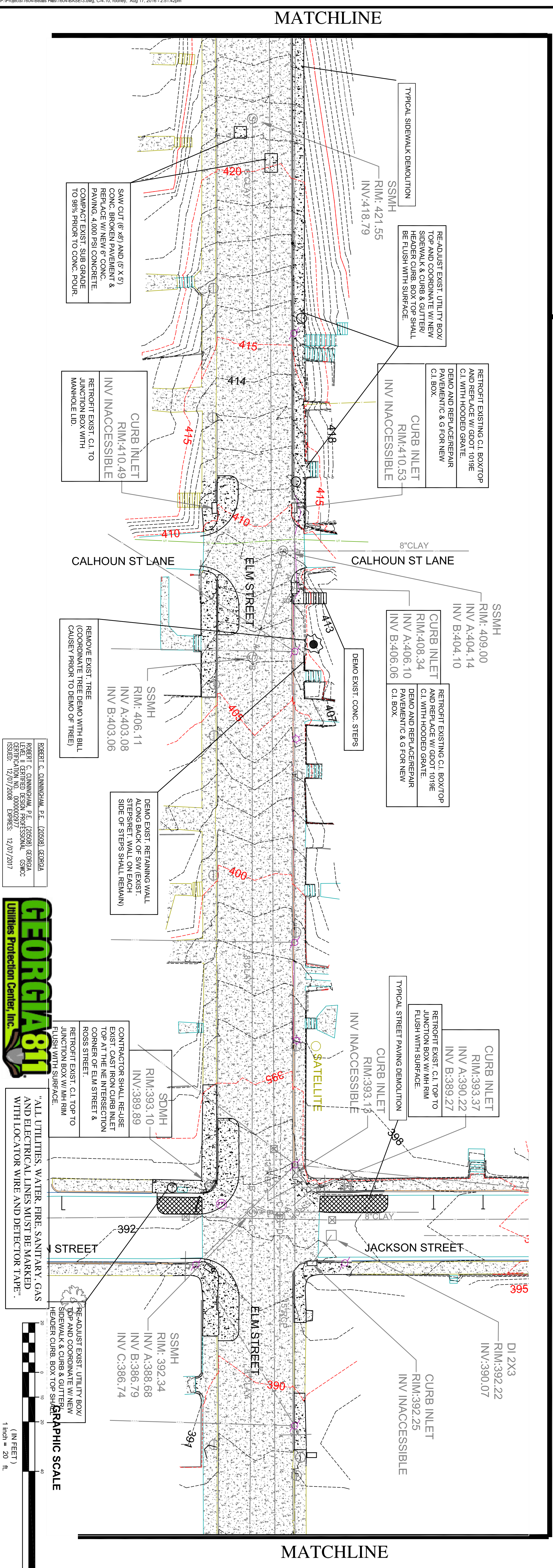
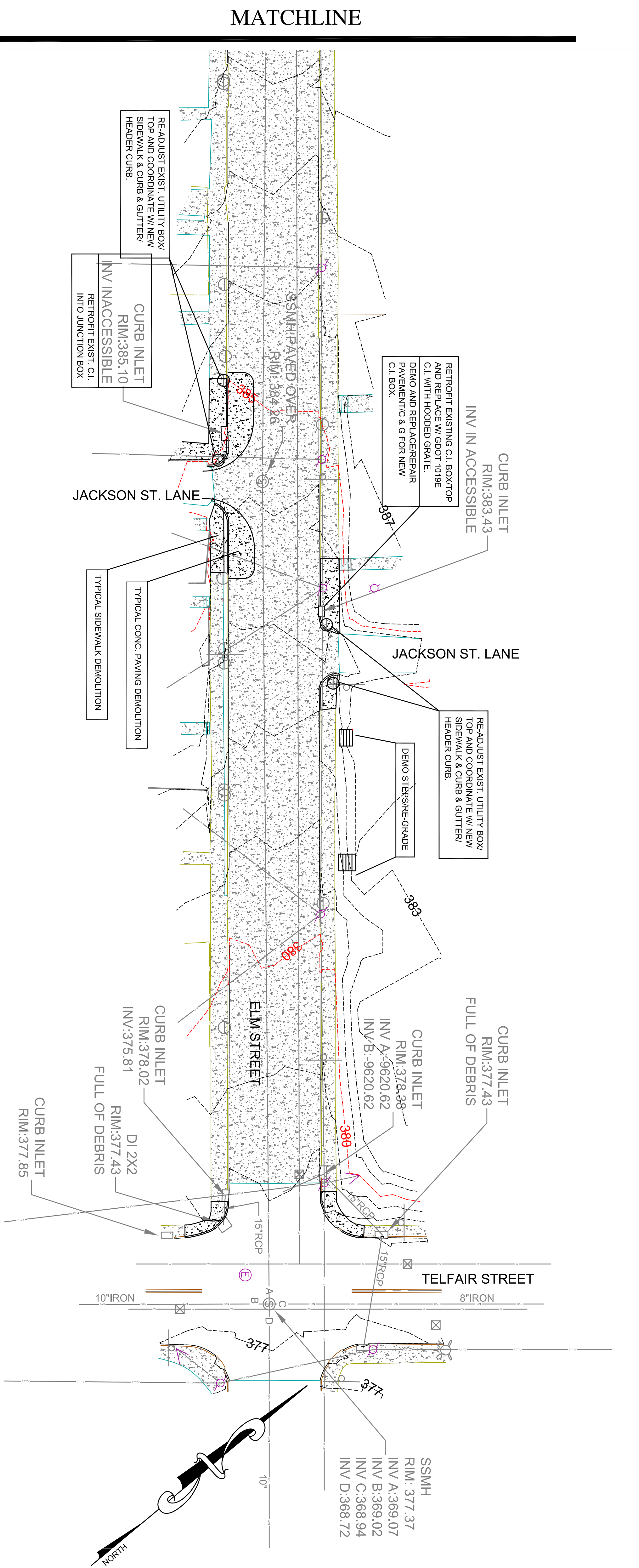
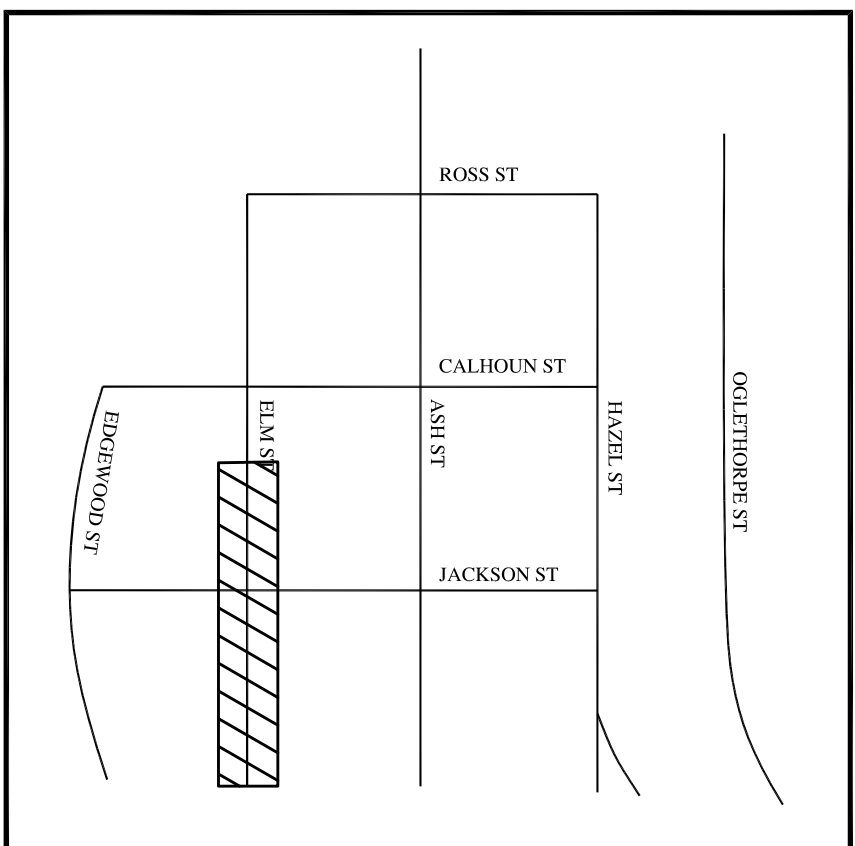


## MATCHLINE

## MATCHLINE





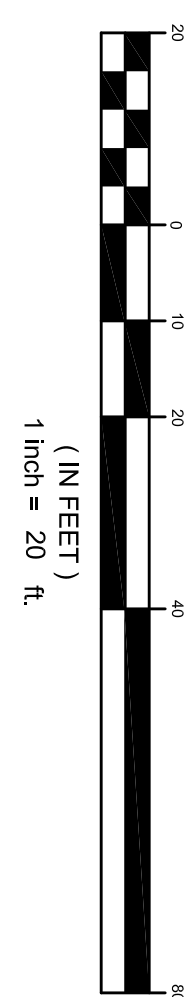
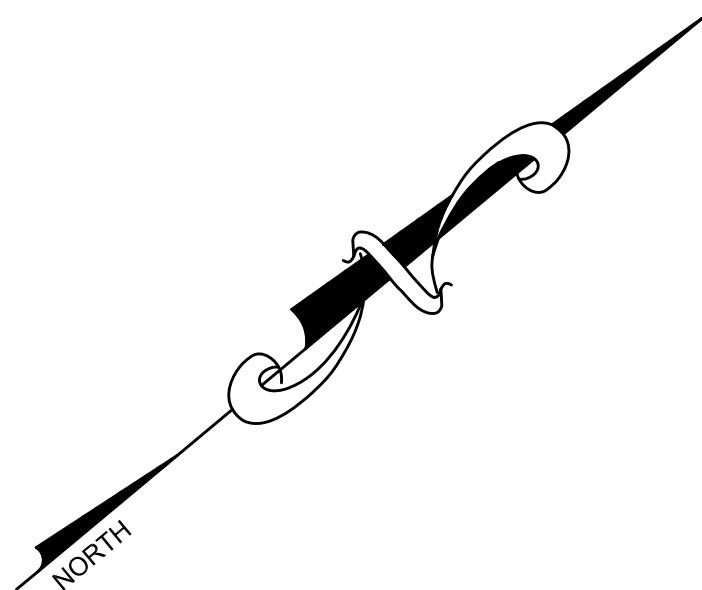
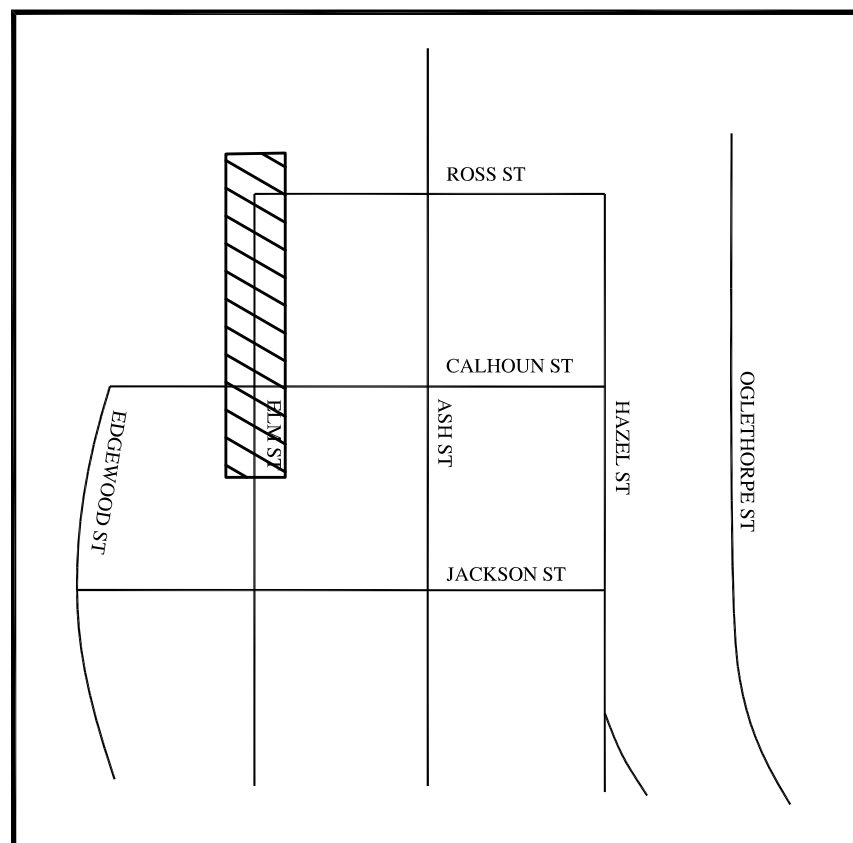
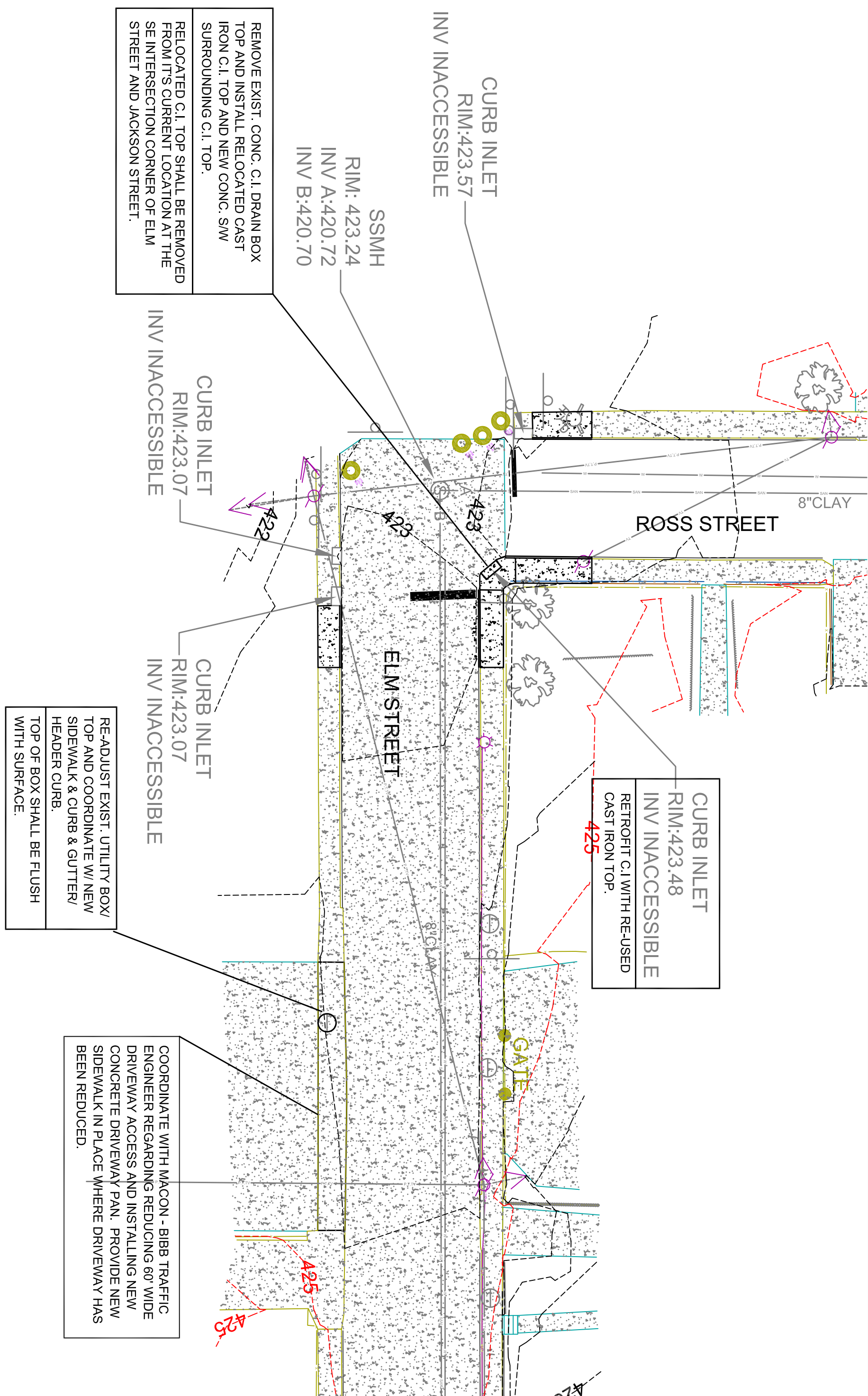
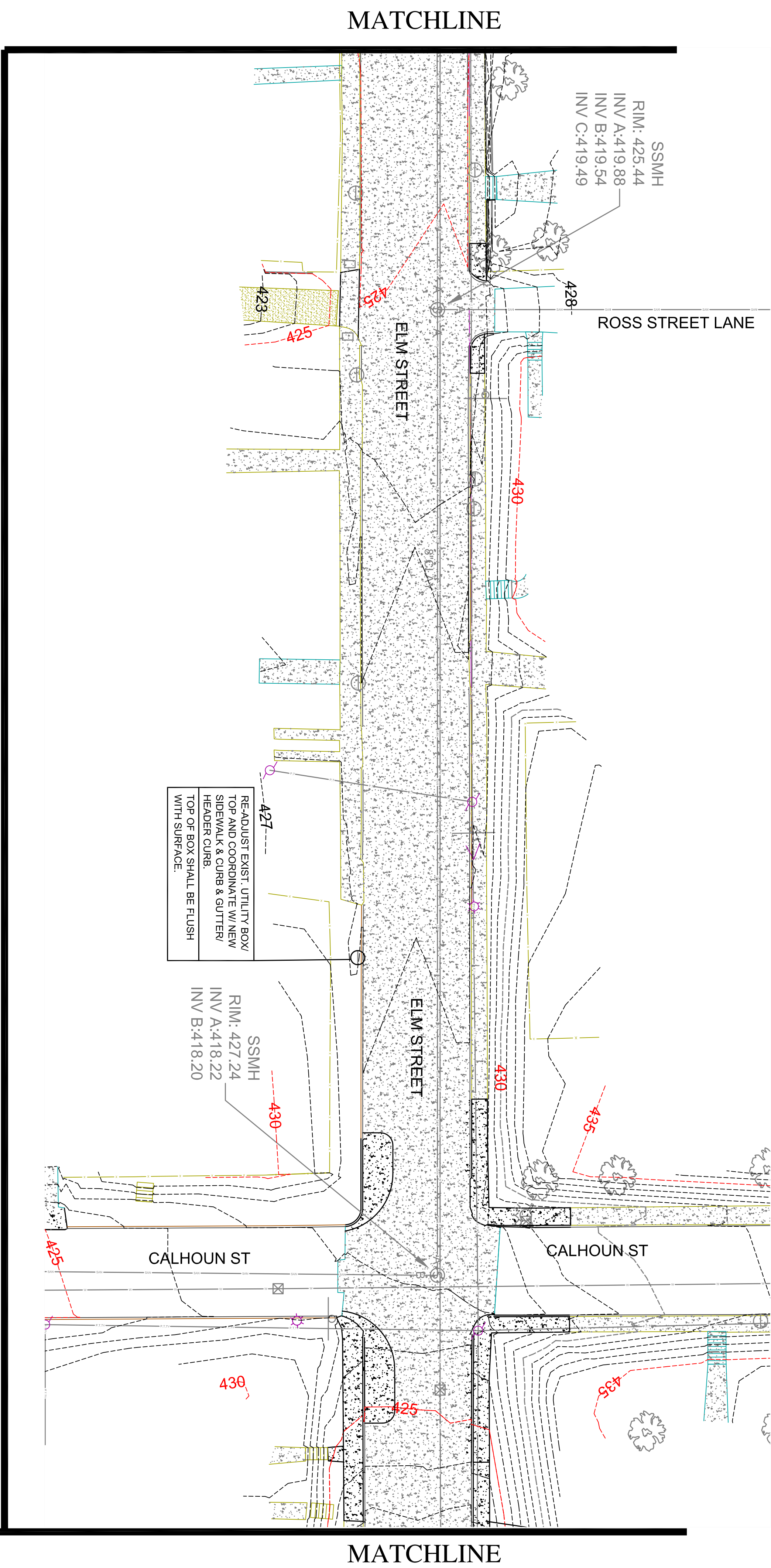


REVISIONS


**Cunningham & Co. Engineers**  
 CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
 435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
 MACON, GEORGIA 31201  
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 FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

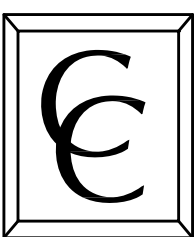




## GRAPHIC SCALE

"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE".

REVISIONS	



# Cunningham & Co. Engineers

CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

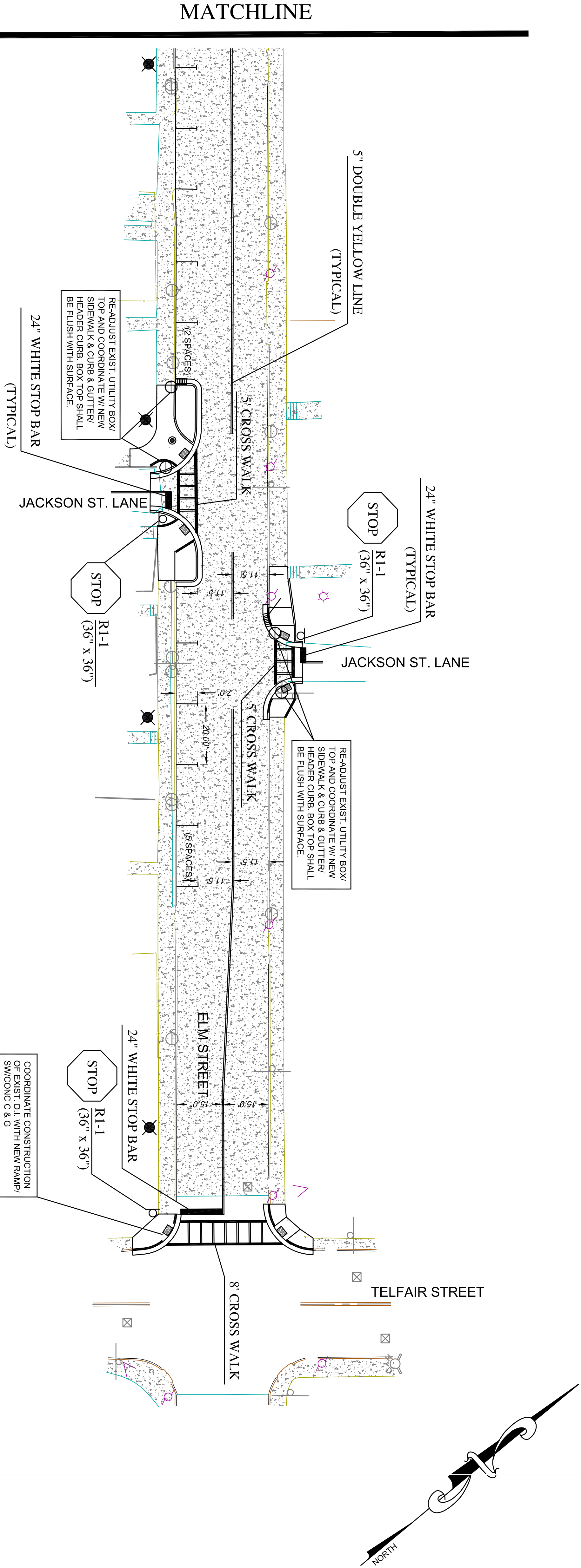
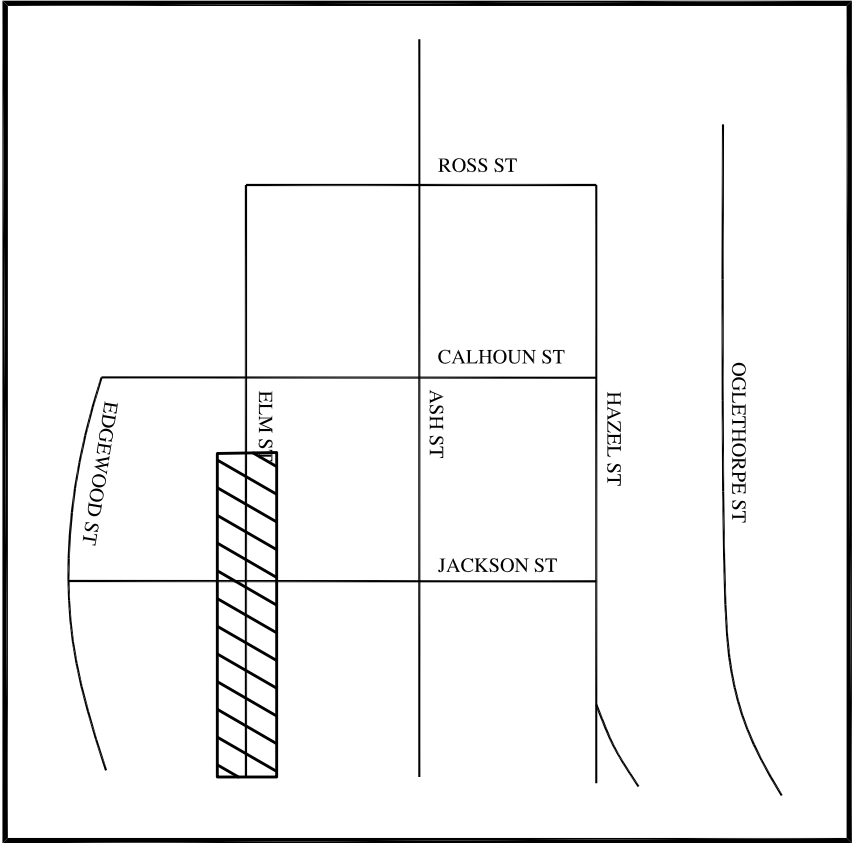
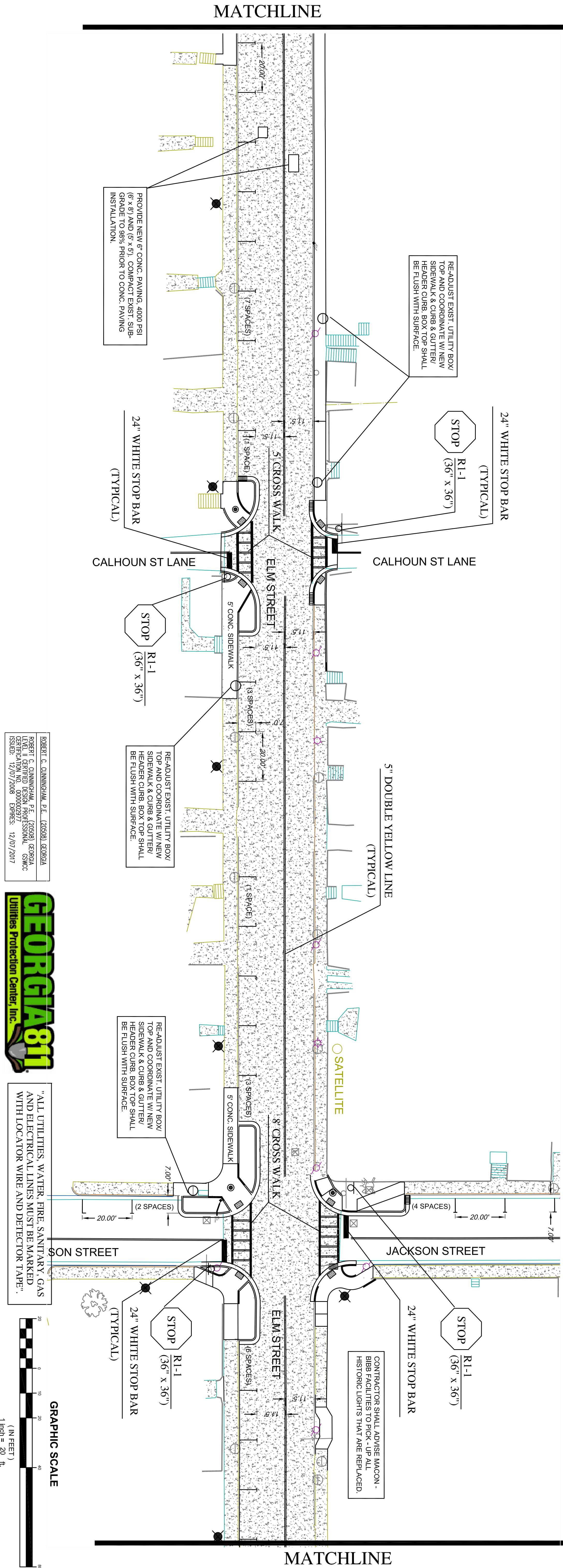


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BY THE LICENSED PROFESSIONAL SECTION.

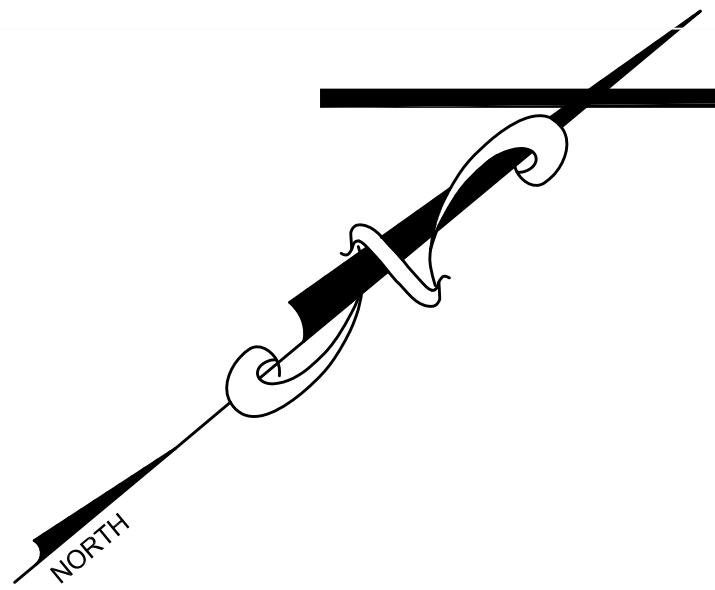
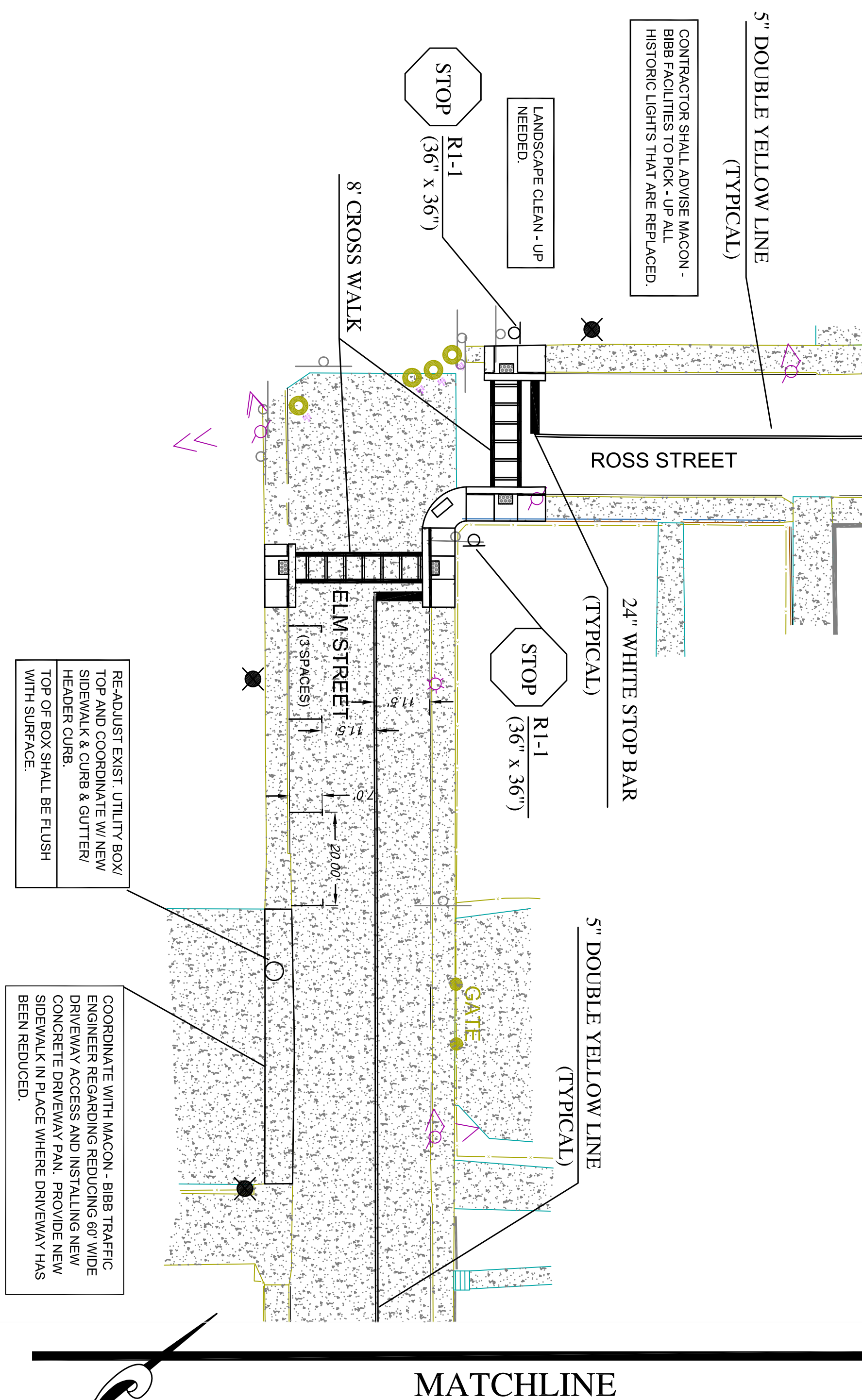
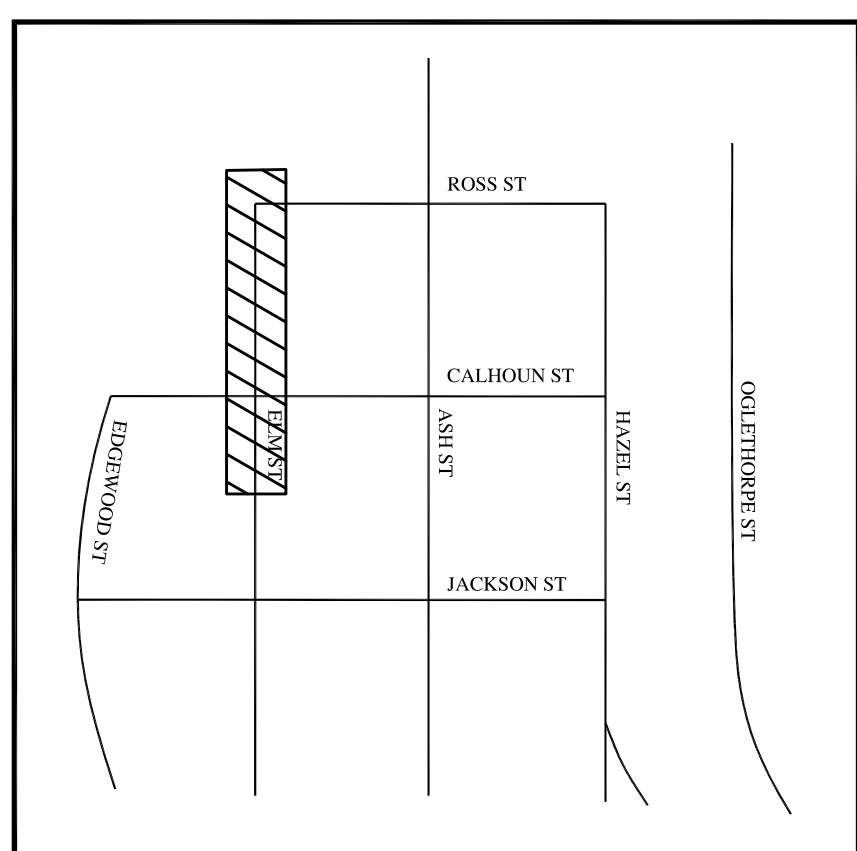
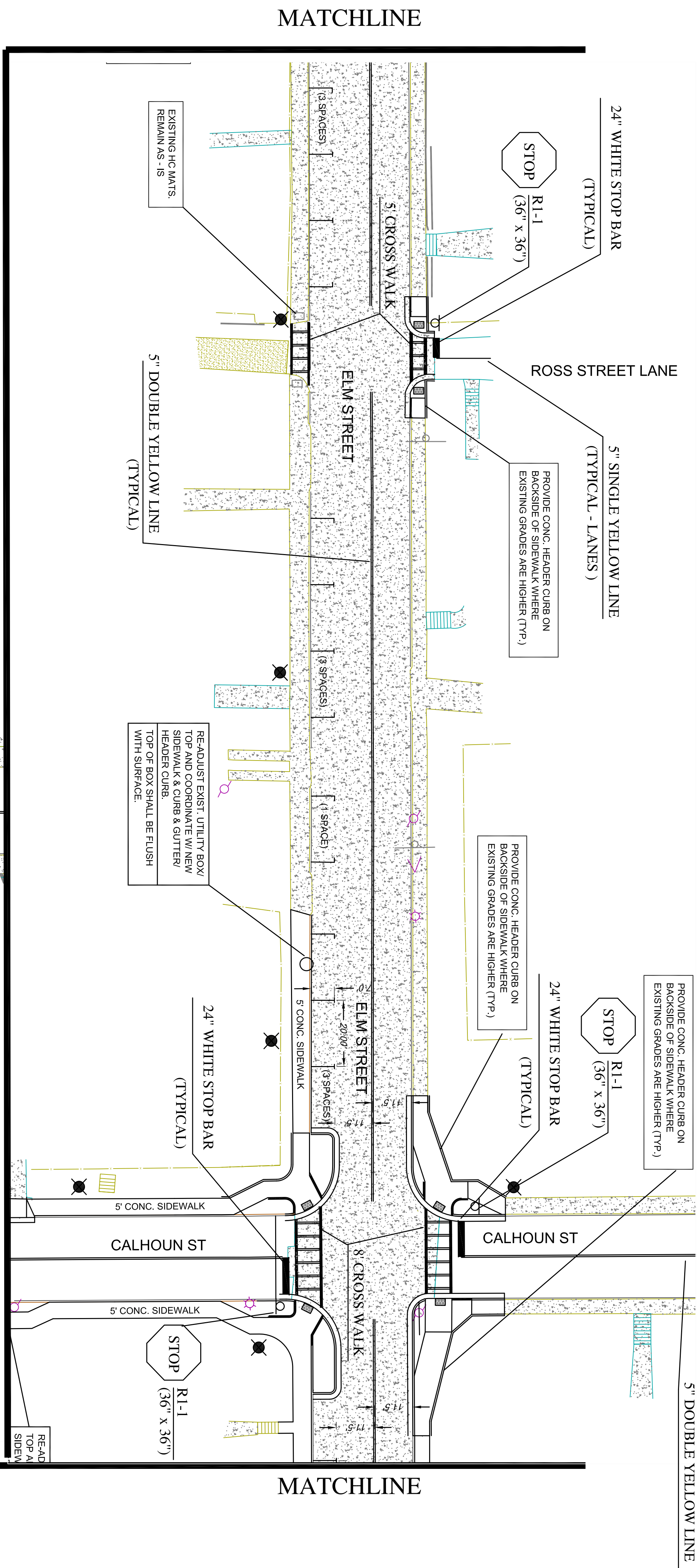
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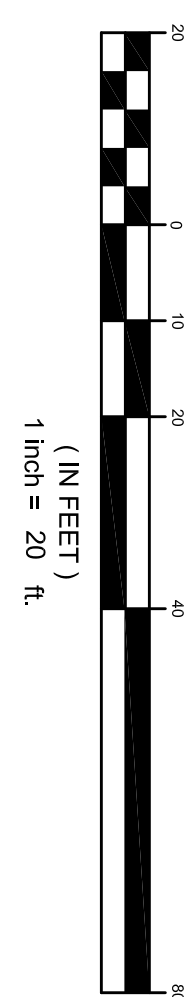




## MATCHLINE

## MATCHLINE

## GRAPHIC SCALE



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE".



**GEORGIA 811**  
Utilities Protection Center, Inc.

ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GSWCC CERTIFICATION NO. 000002977 ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

## C-4.21

## PLAN



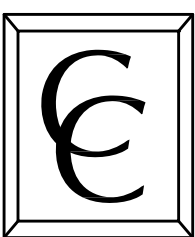
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DATE:	9-27-16
PROJ NO:	1604
DRAWN BY:	RCC

DRAWN BY: RCC

DRAWN BY: RCC

## REVISIONS



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435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

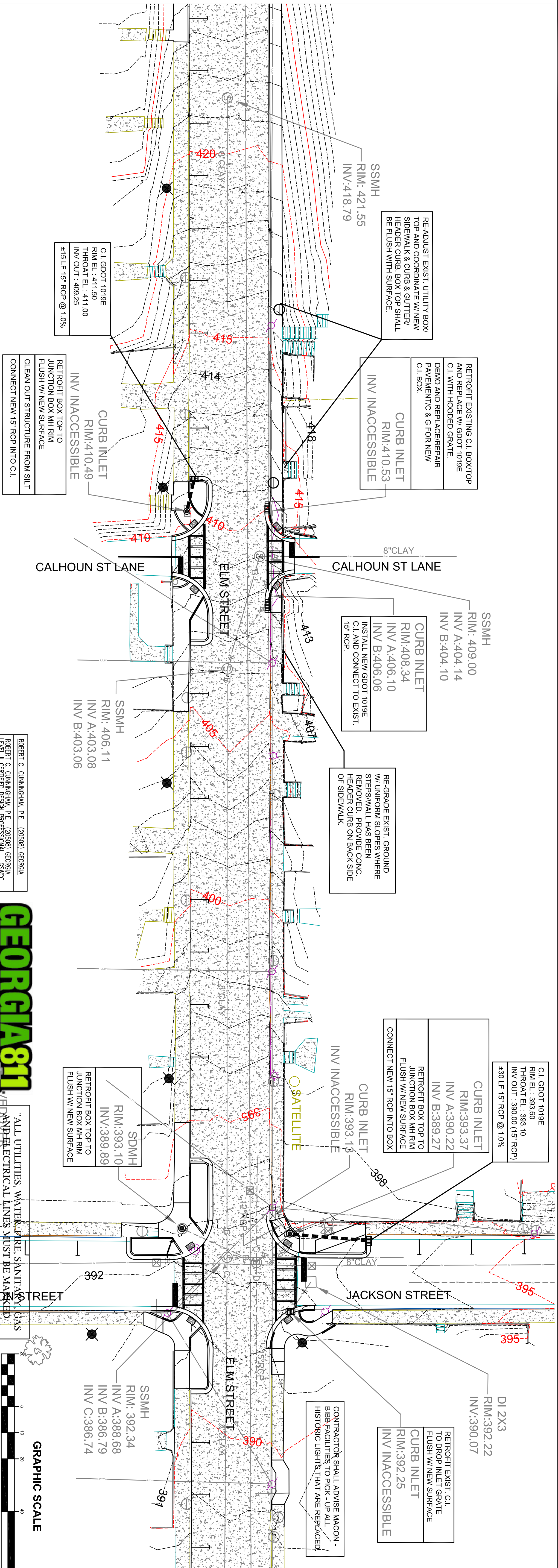
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA

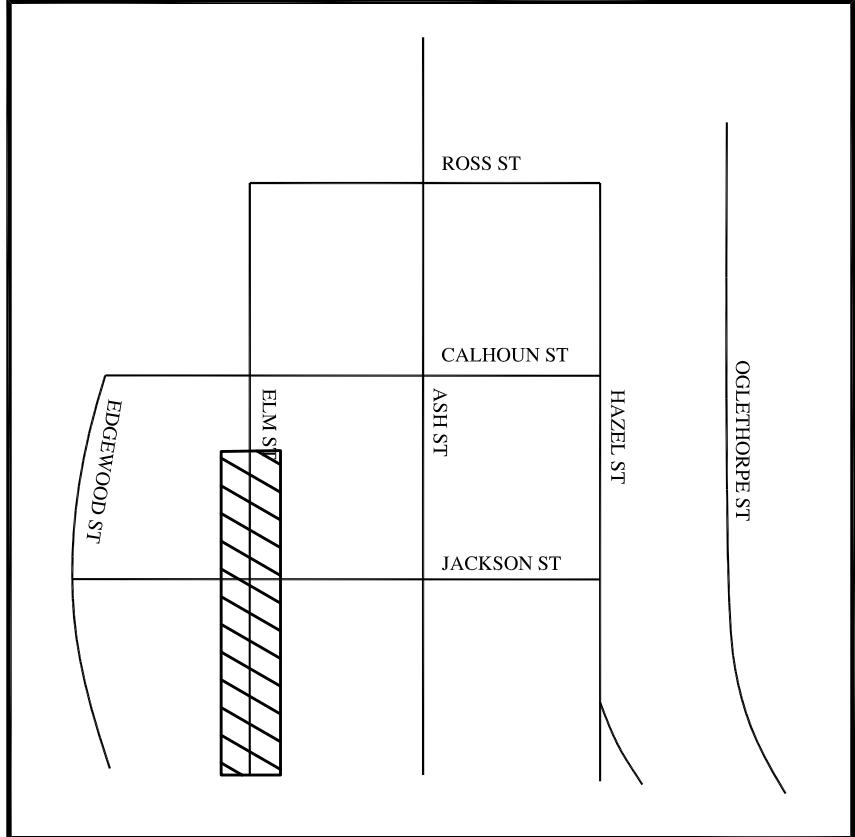
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



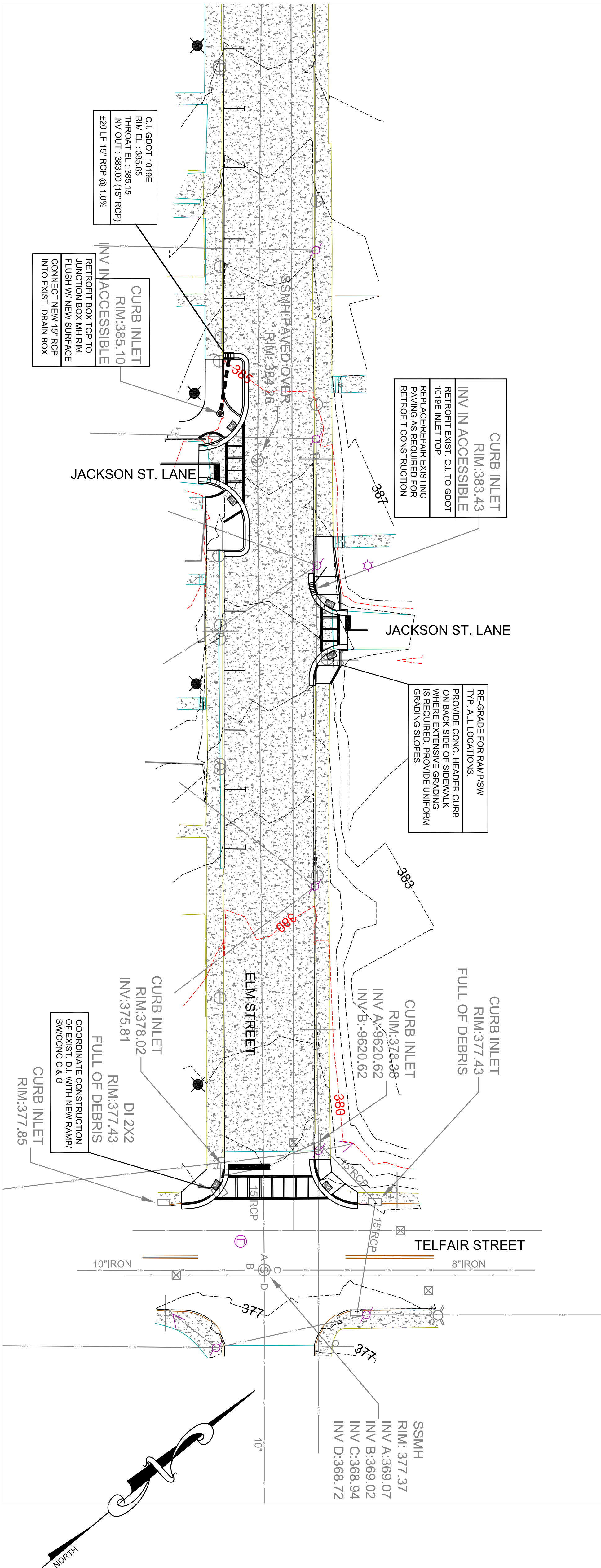
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MATCHLINE



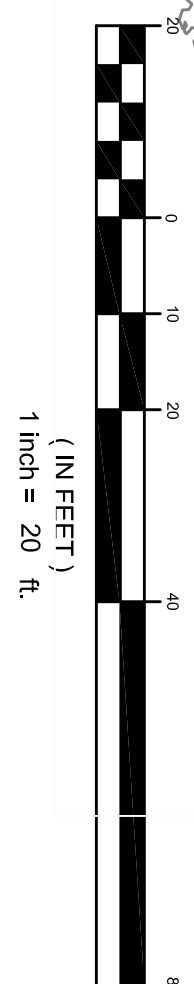
MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20088) GEORGIA  
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/01/2017



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED  
WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."

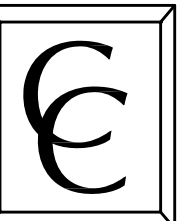


C-4.30

GRADING  
PLAN

DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

REVISIONS



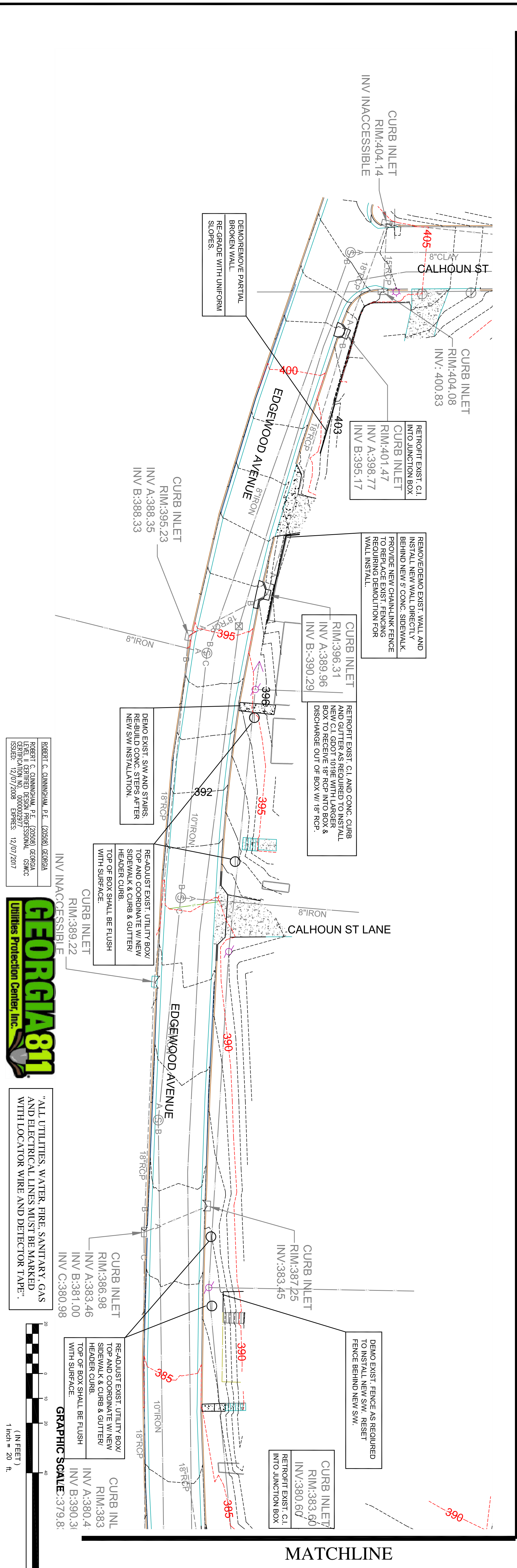
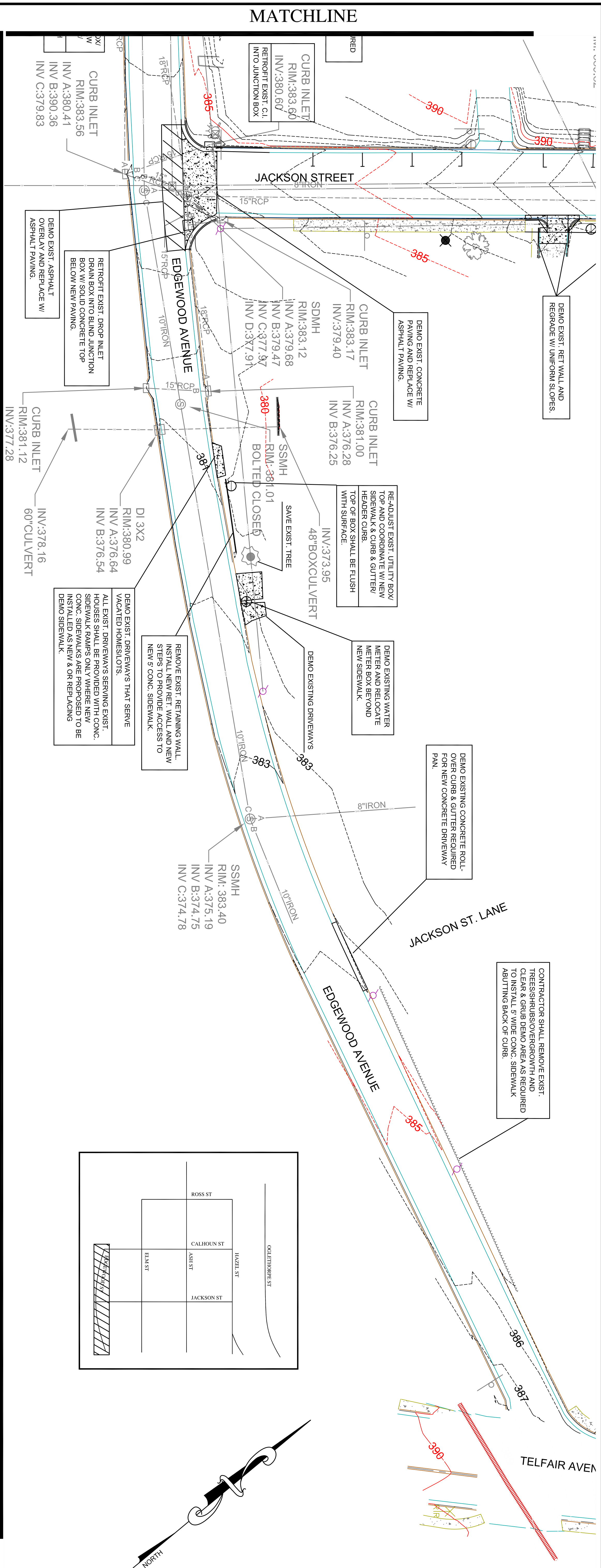
Cunningham & Co. Engineers  
CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201  
OFFICE 478.742.3616  
FAX 478.742.3569

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

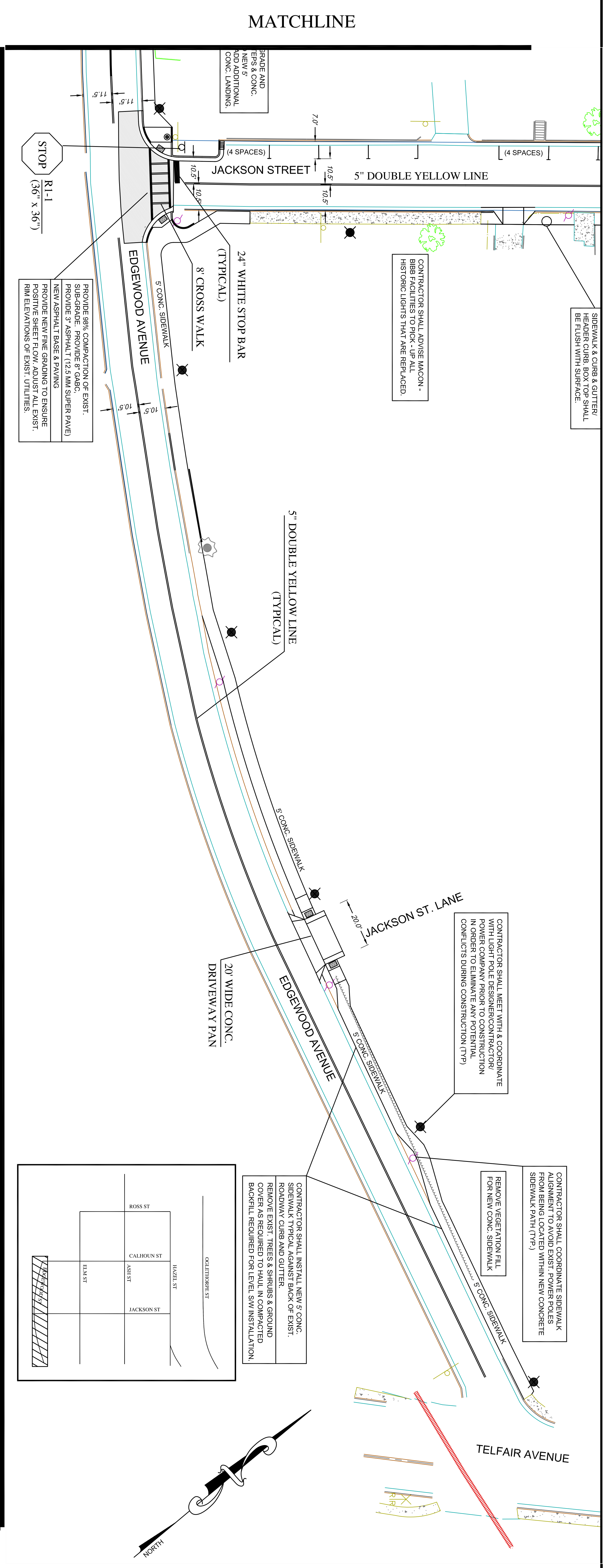




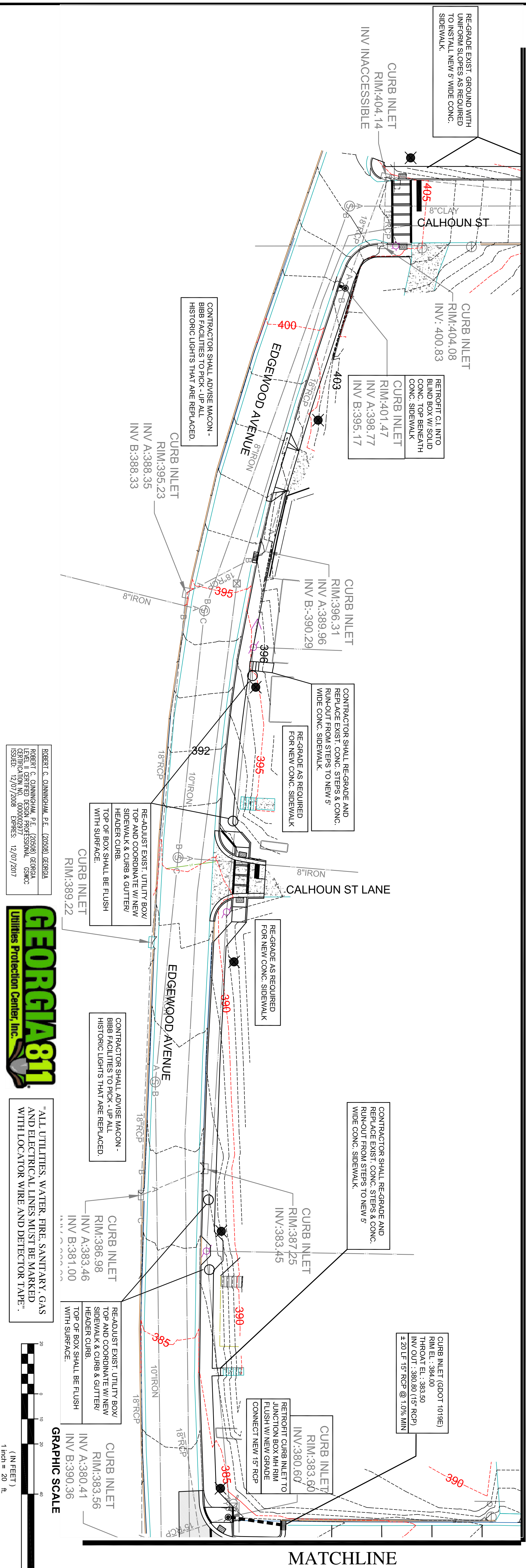
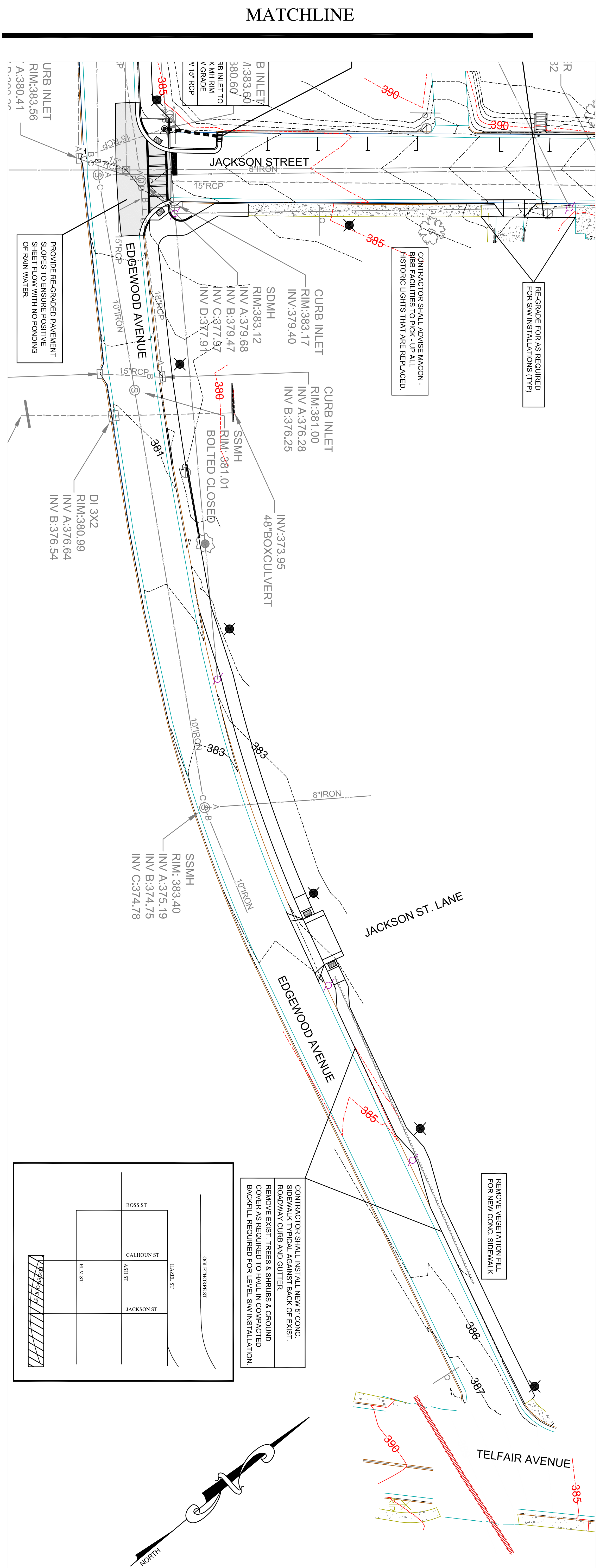




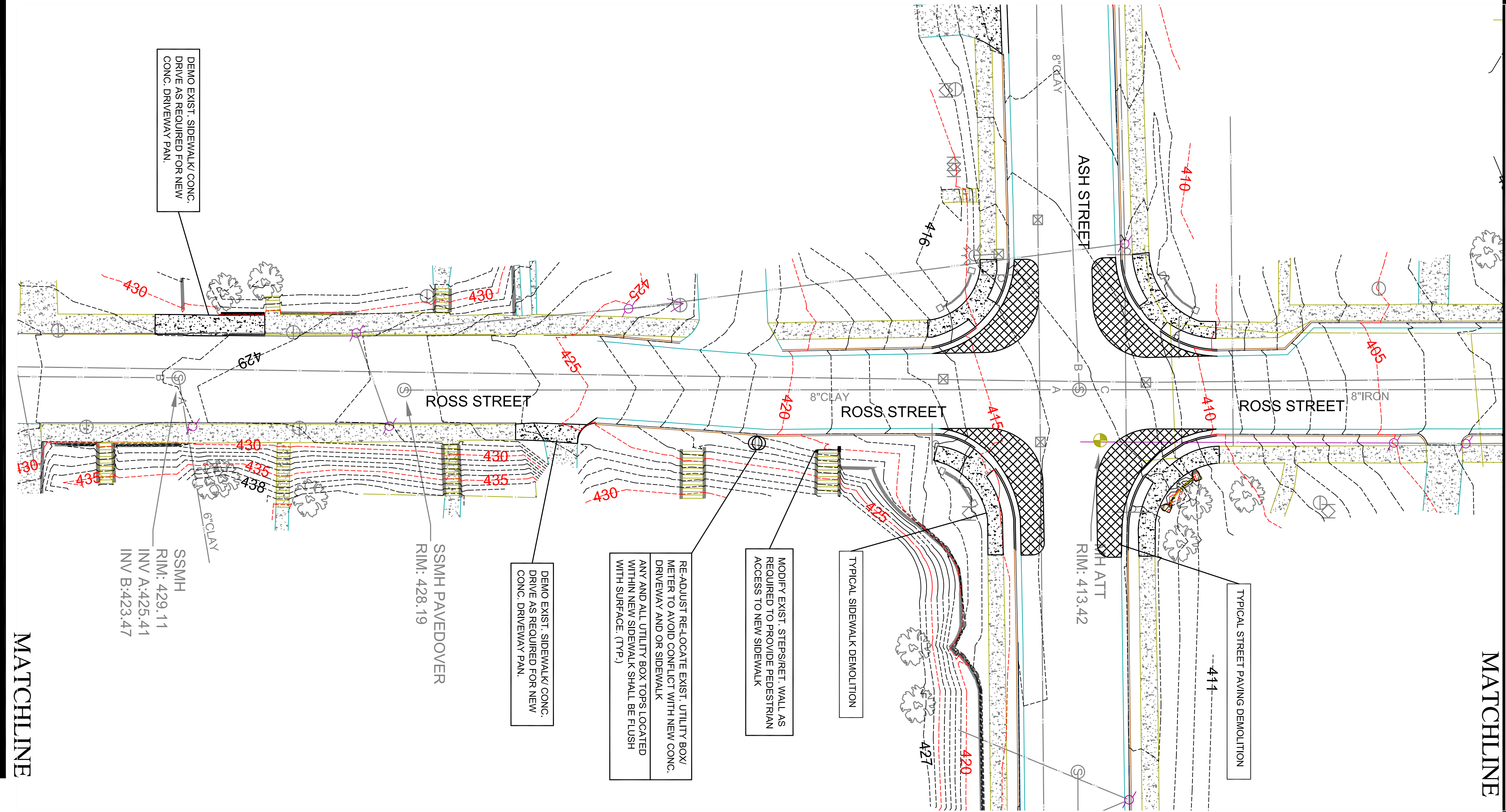
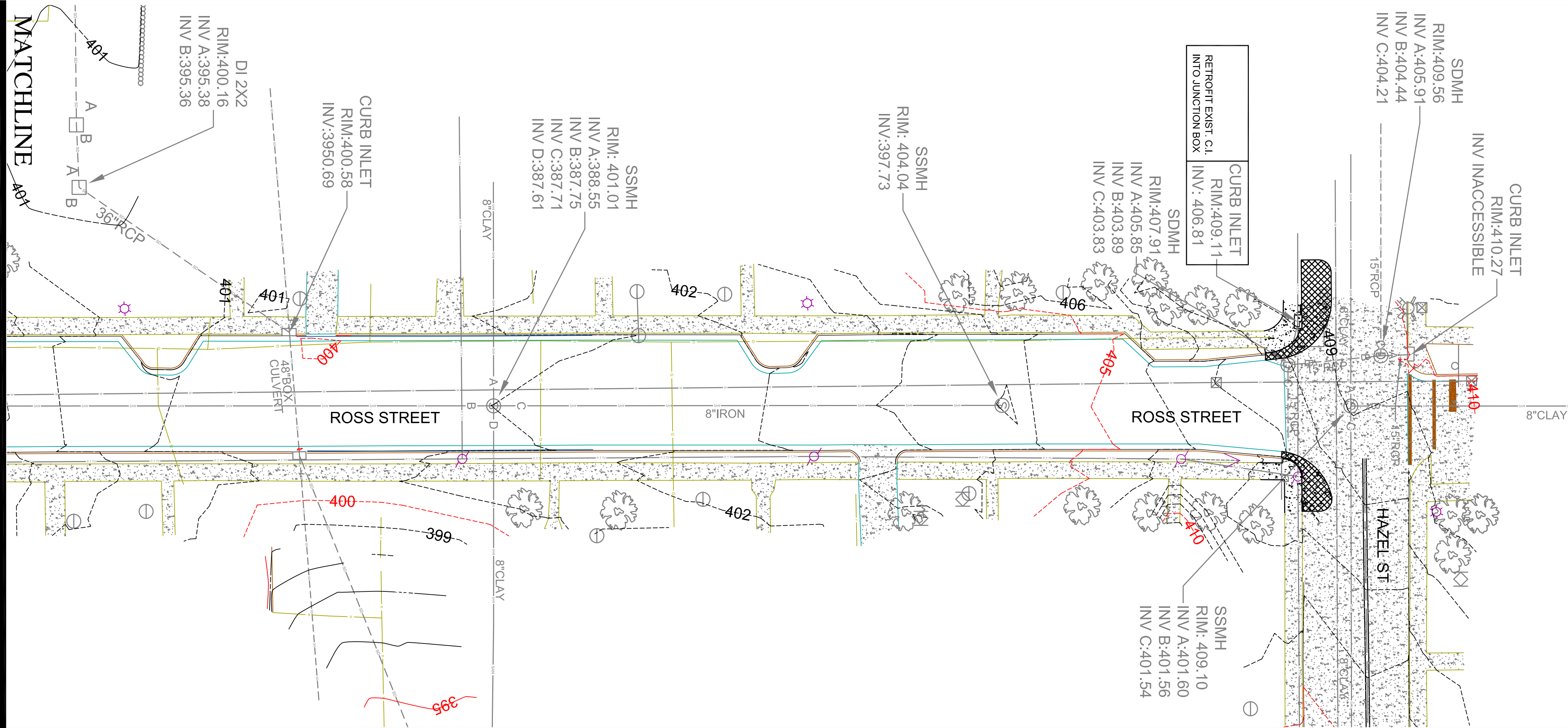












**GRAPHIC SCALE**

1 inch = 20 ft.

**GEORGIA 811**  
Utilities Protection Center, Inc.

ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE.

**REVISIONS**

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	8-15-16	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
2	10-04-16	REVISED FOR FIELD CHANGES
3	12-07-16	REVISED FOR FIELD CHANGES

**PROJECT LOCATION**

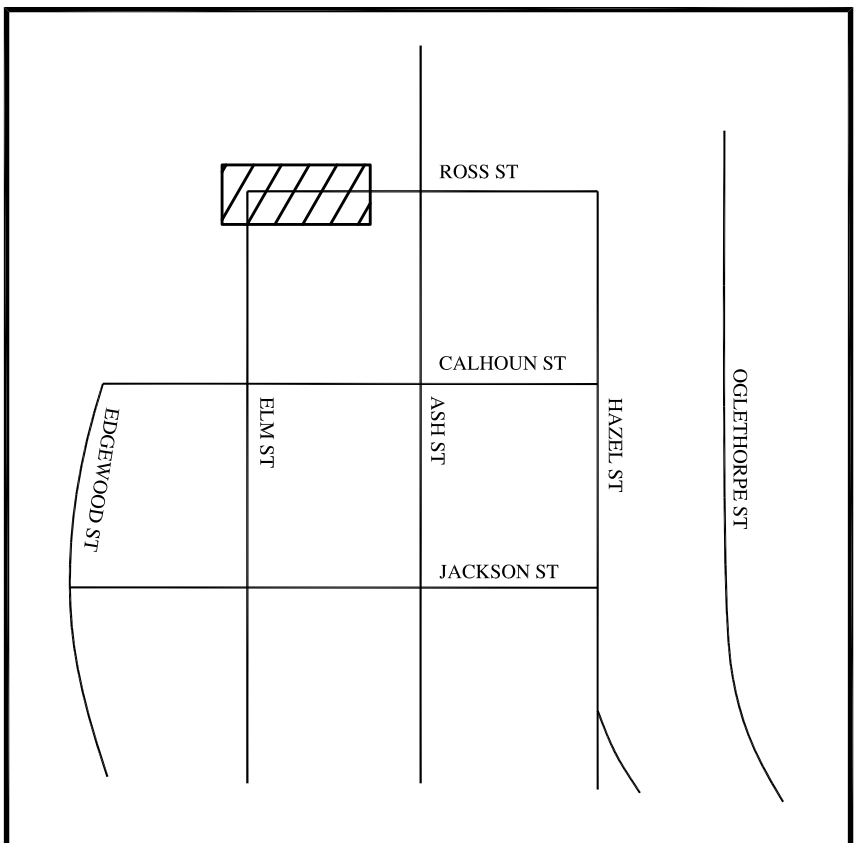
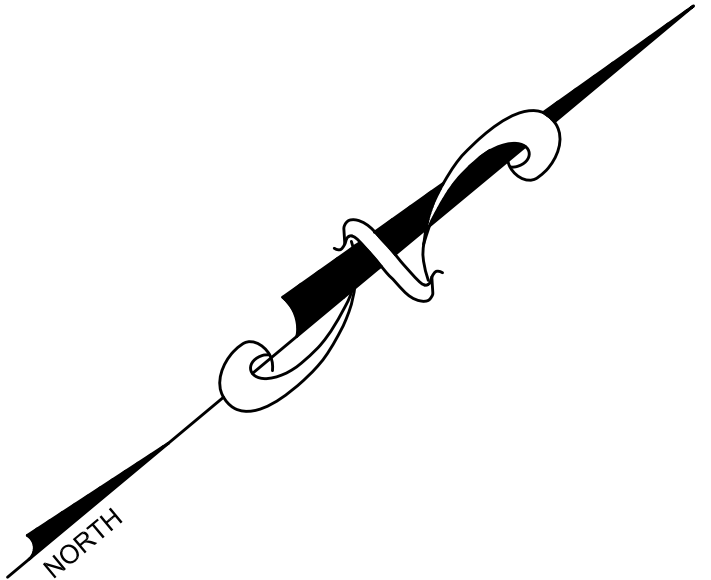
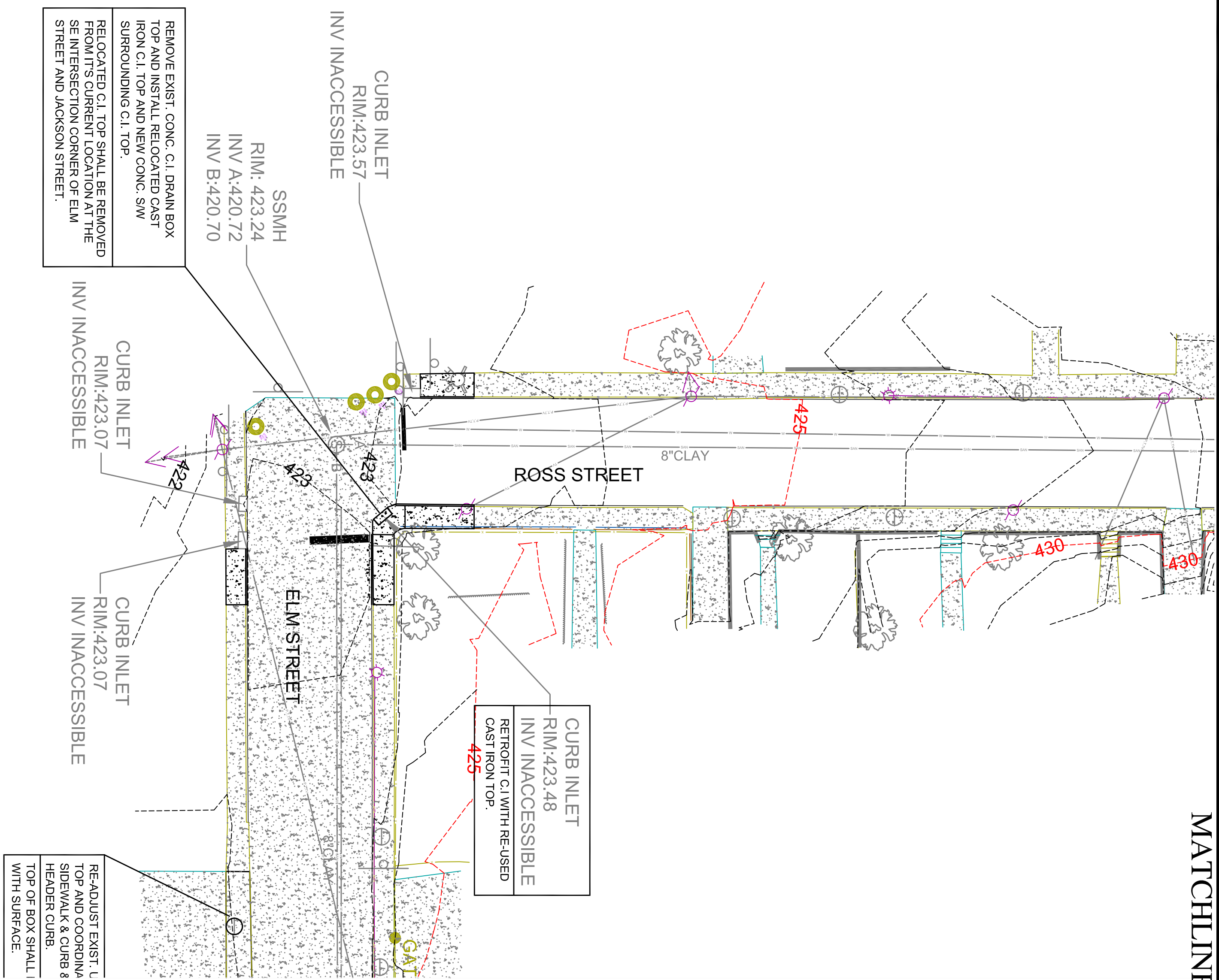
**PROJECT INFORMATION**

PROJECT NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC  
DATE: 8-15-16

**CLIENT**

BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA

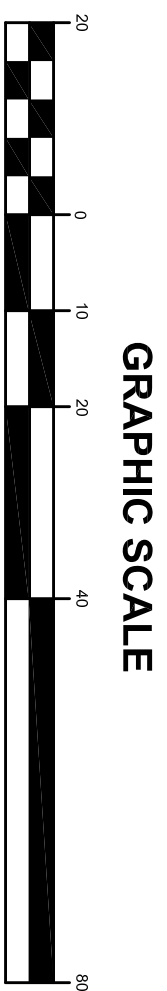




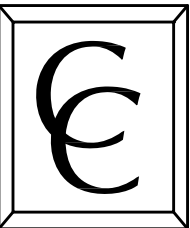
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GSWCC CERTIFICATION NO. 000002977 ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



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REVISIONS	



# Cunningham & Co. Engineers

CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT

435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201  
MACON, GEORGIA 31201

OFFICE 478.742.3616  
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REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



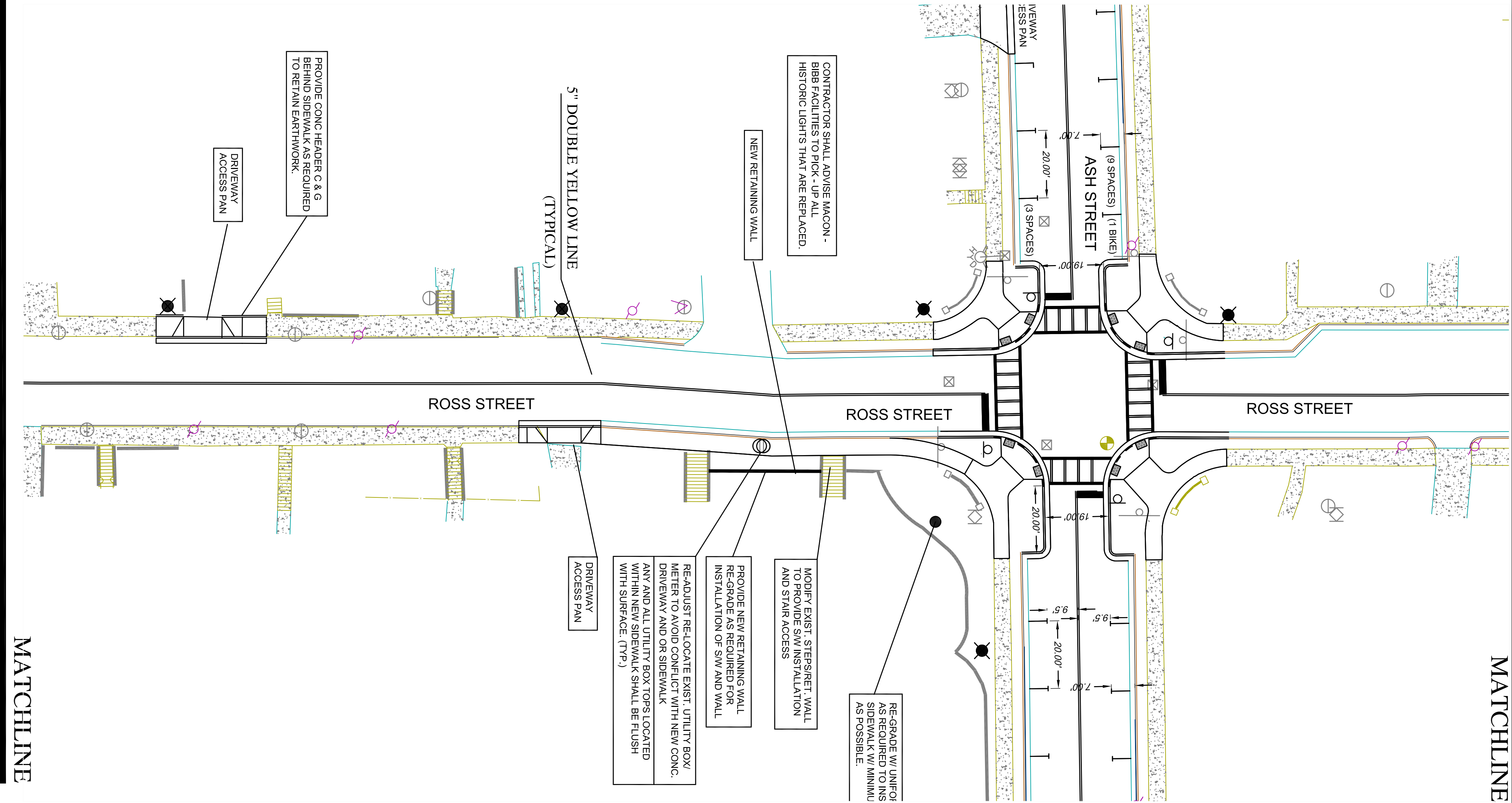
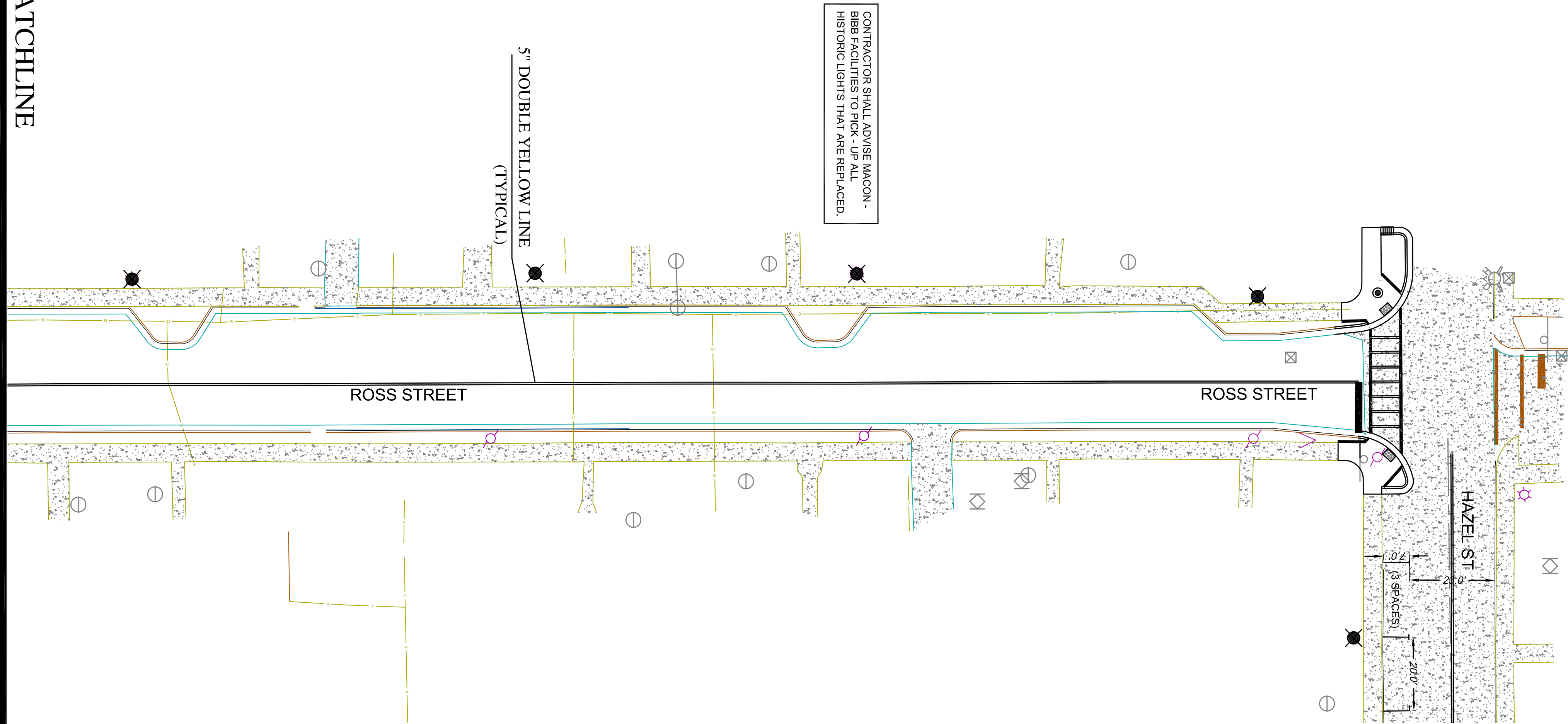
**THIS SEAL IS VALID ONLY IF SIGNED AND DATED**

# DEMOLITION PLAN

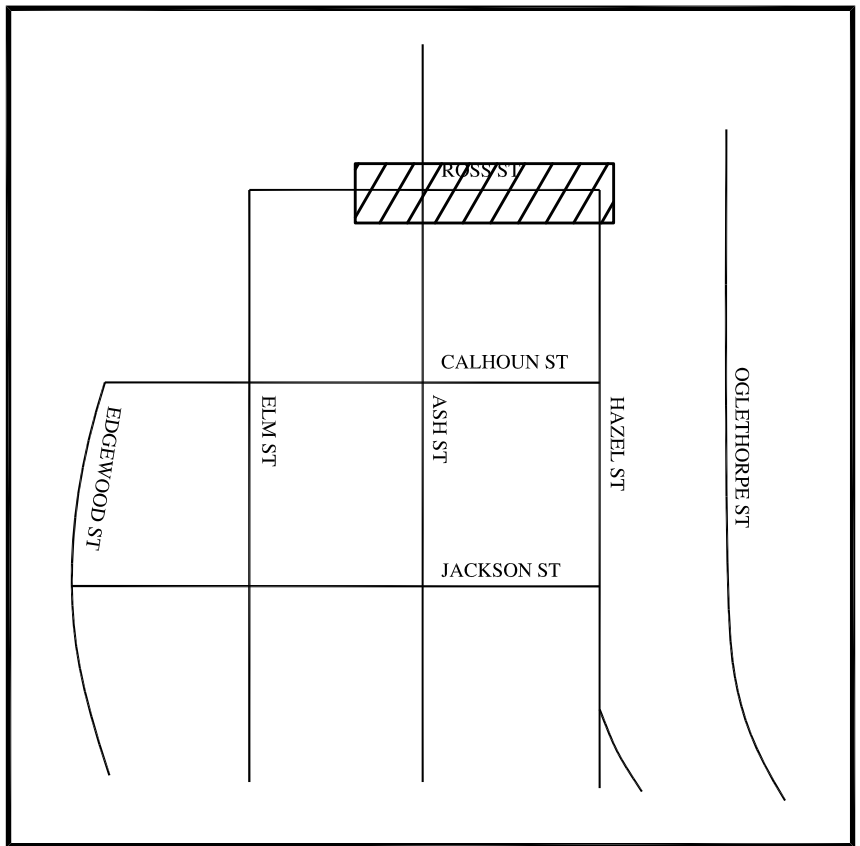
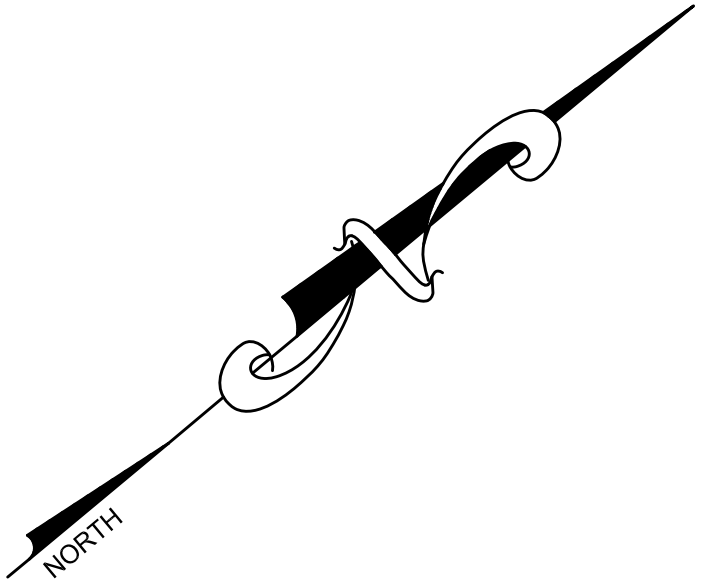
C-6.11



MATCHLINE



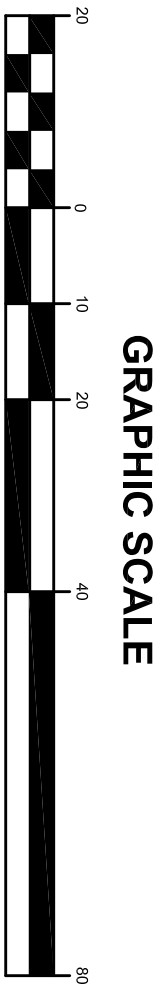
MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598) GEORGIA  
LEVEL 1 CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, GSWC  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

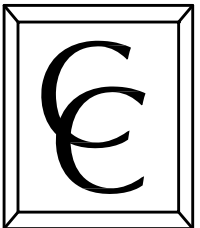


"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."



GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)  
1 inch = 20 ft.



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REVISIONS	

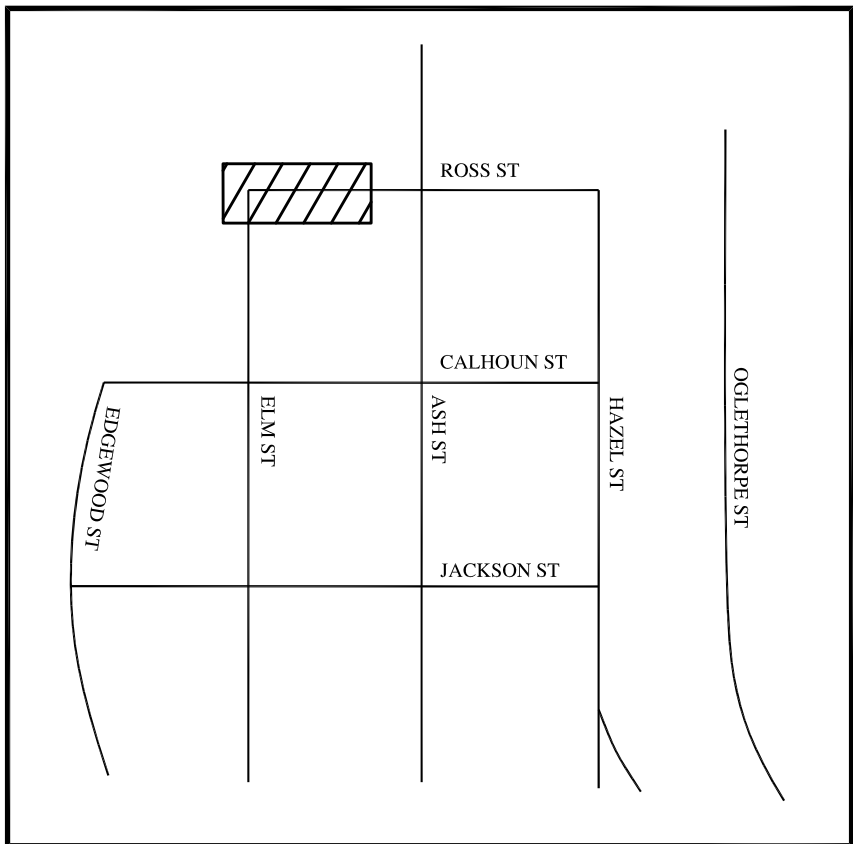
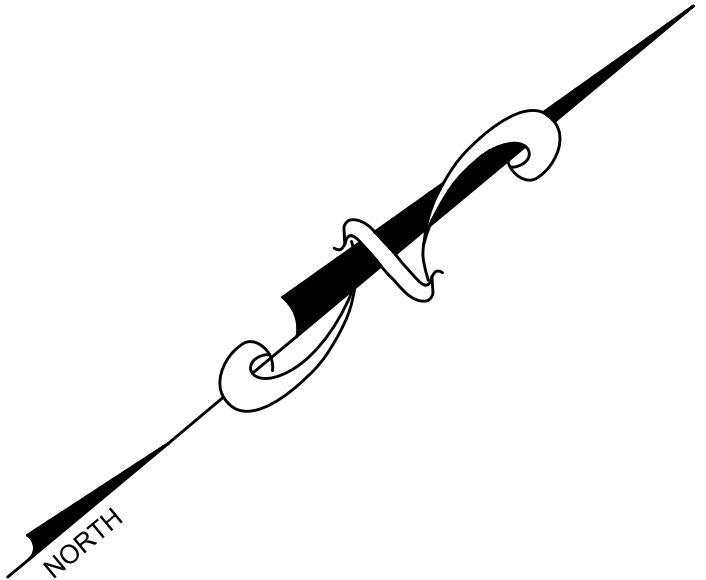
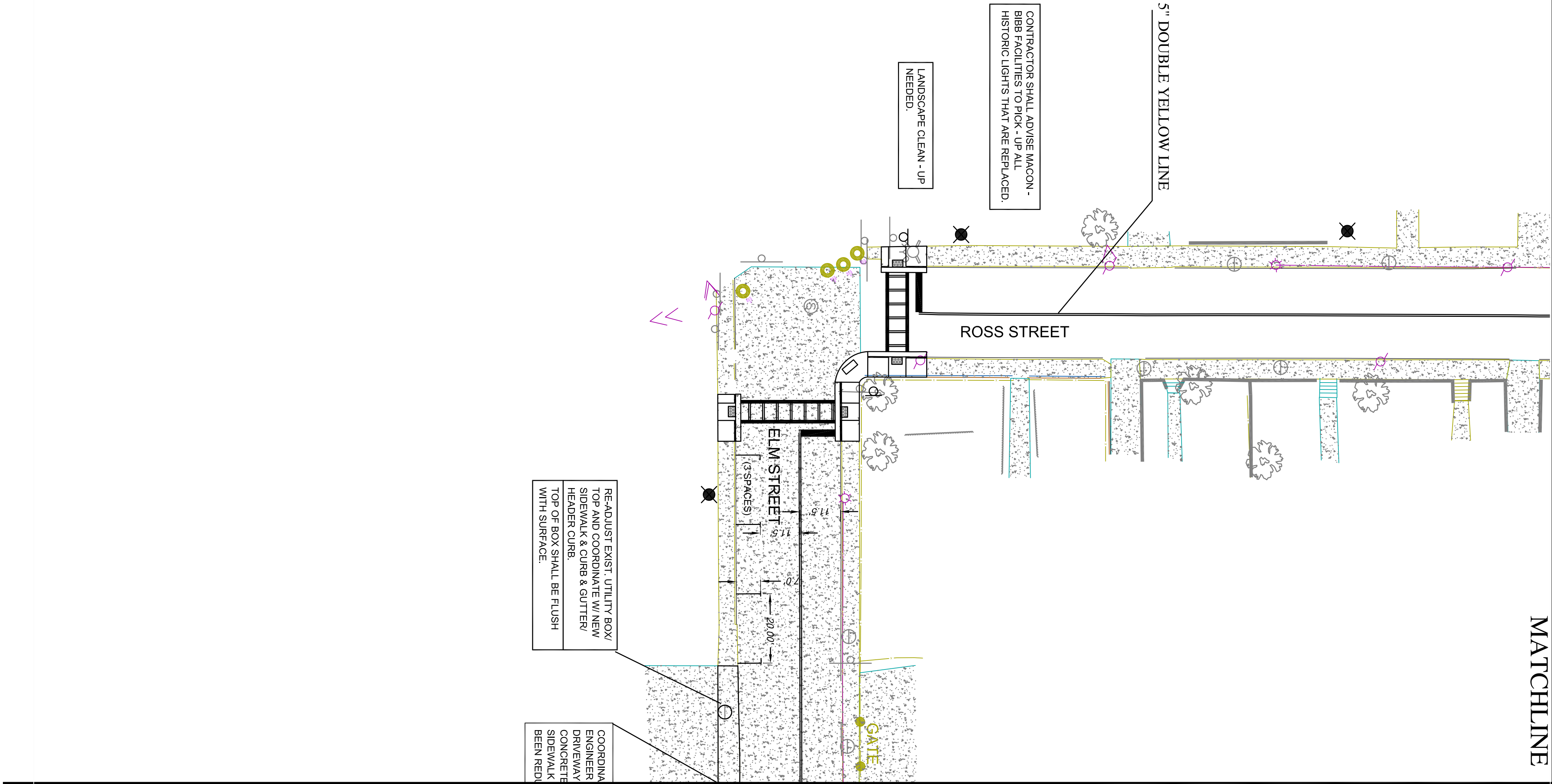
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PROJ. NO.: 1604  
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SITE  
PLAN

C-6-20

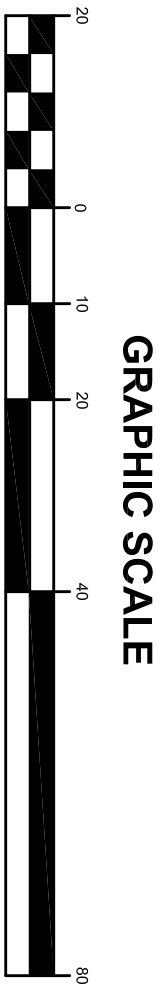




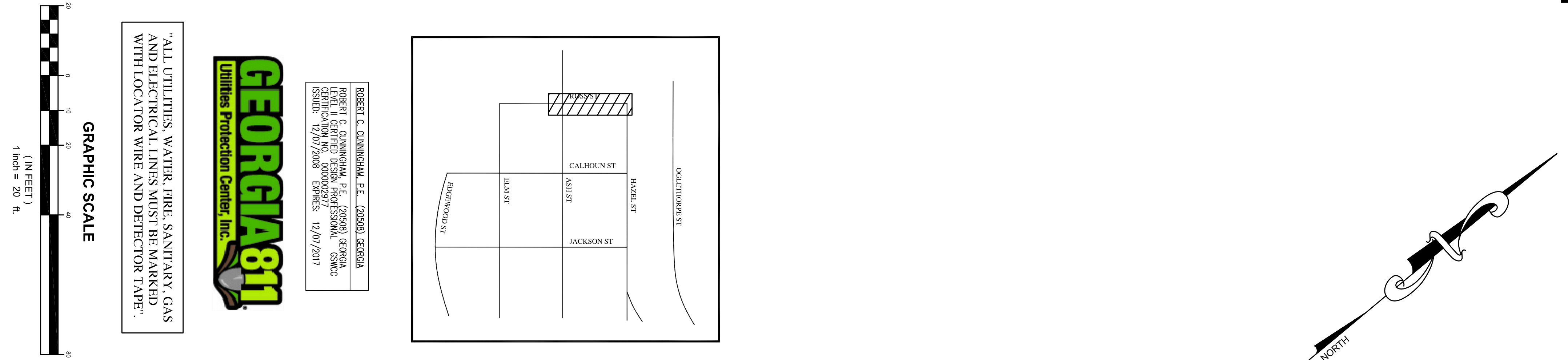
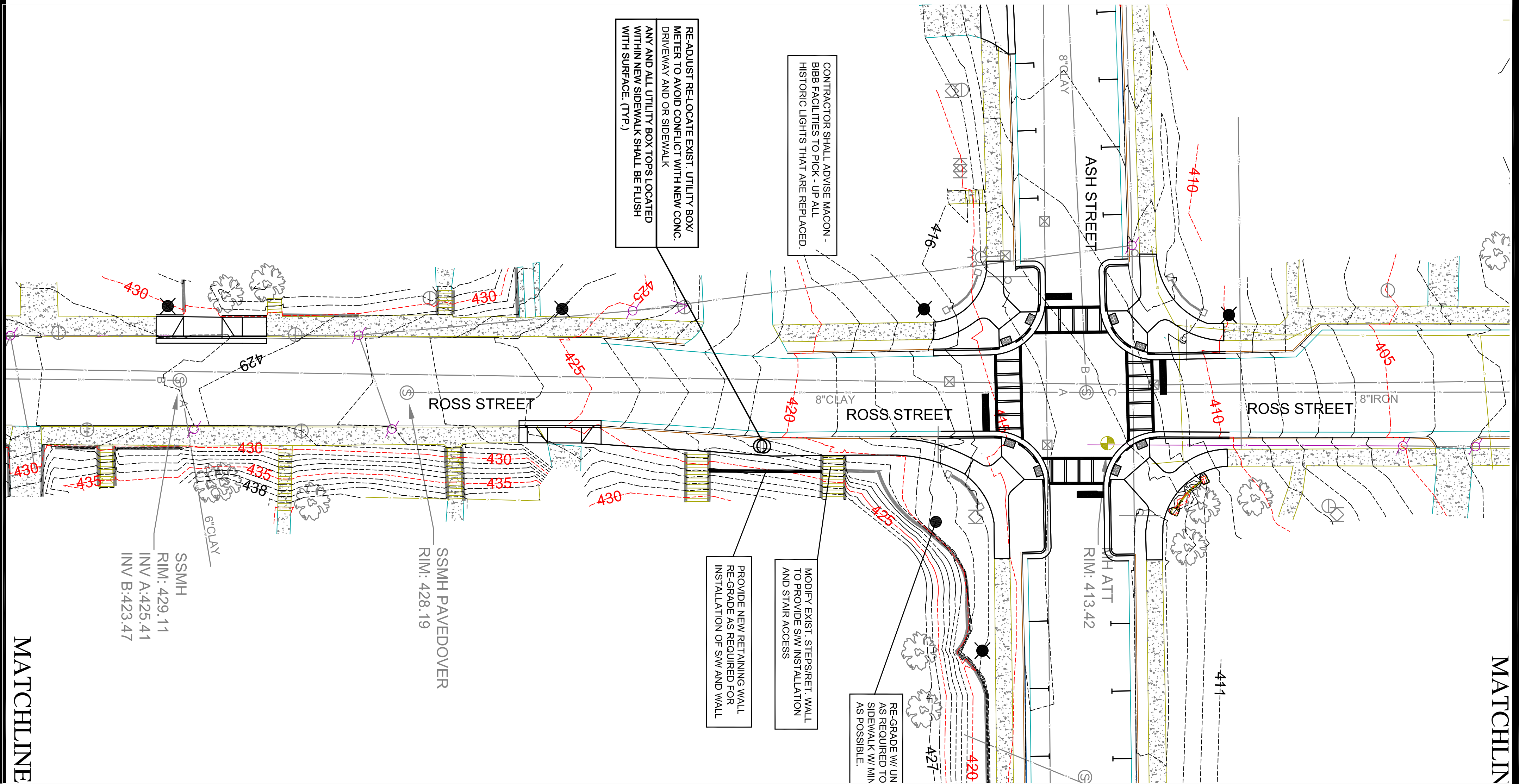
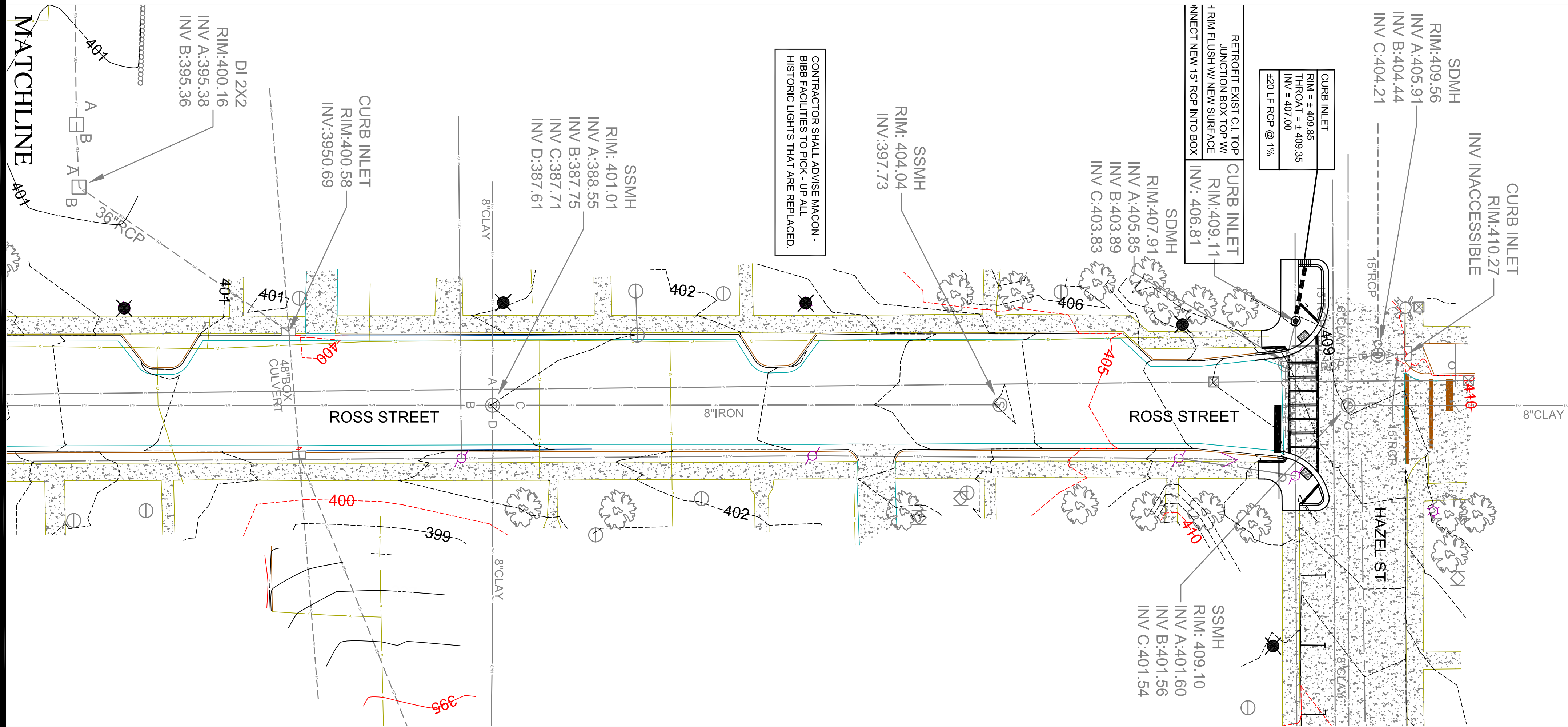
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598) GEORGIA  
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ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



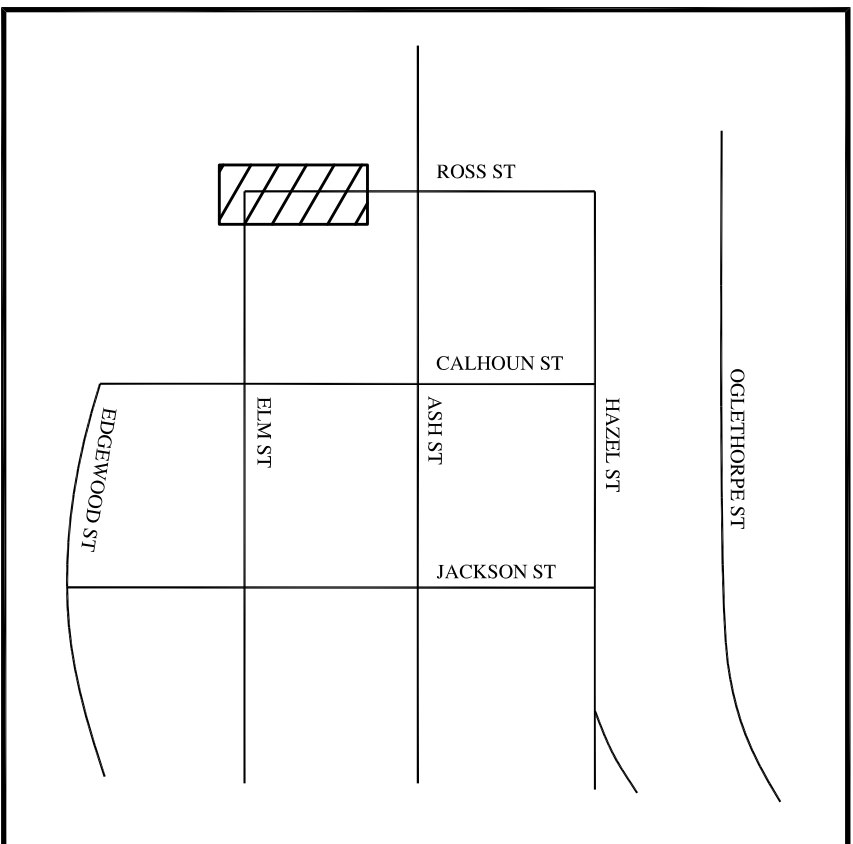
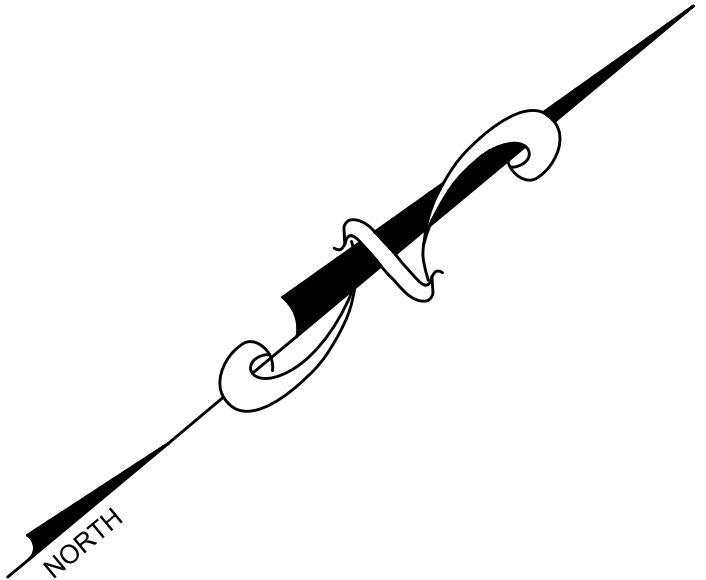
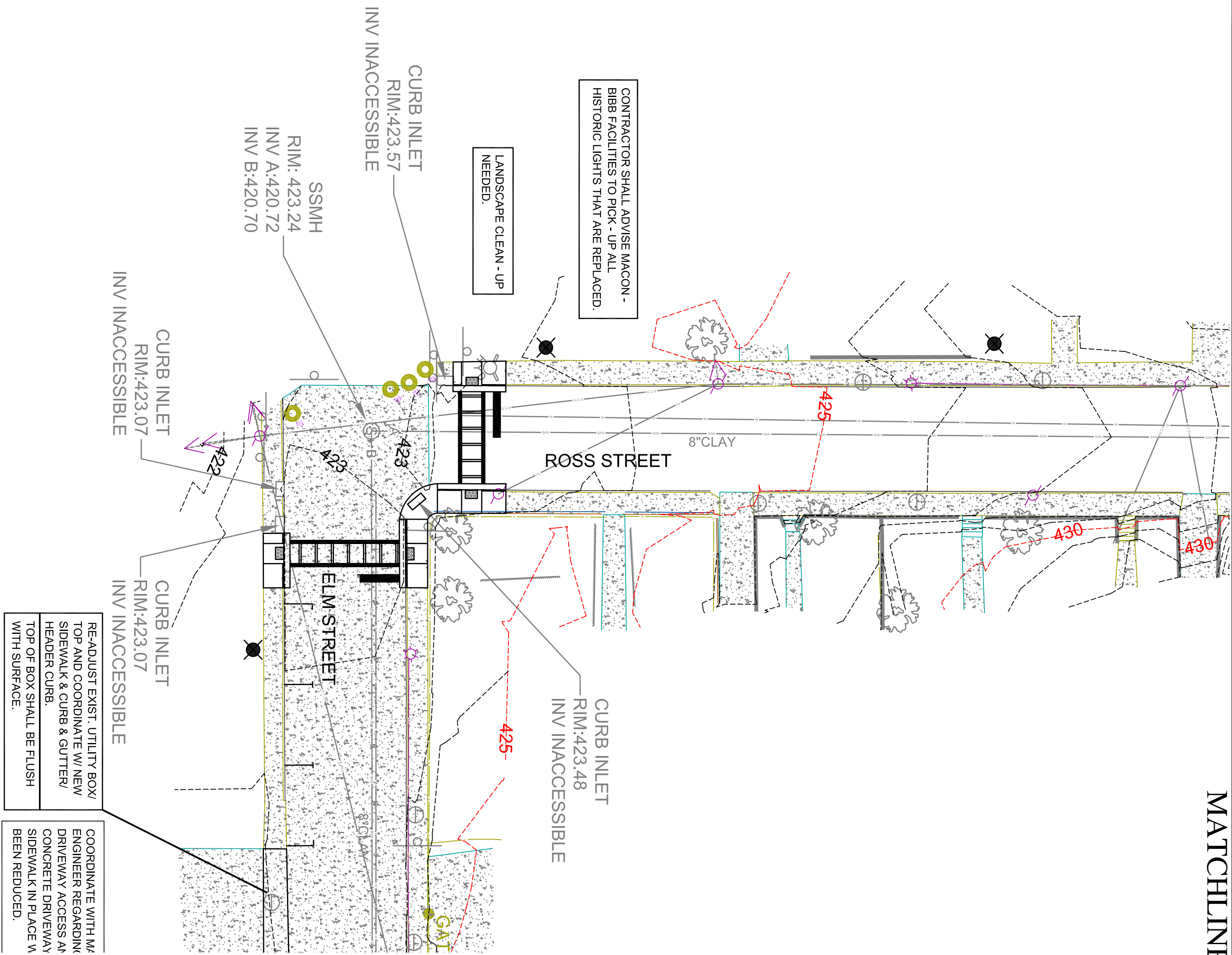
"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE".







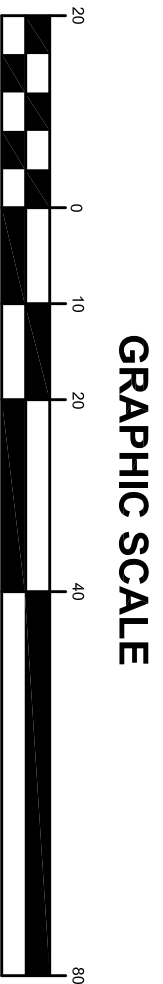




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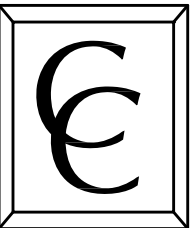


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DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ NO: 1604  
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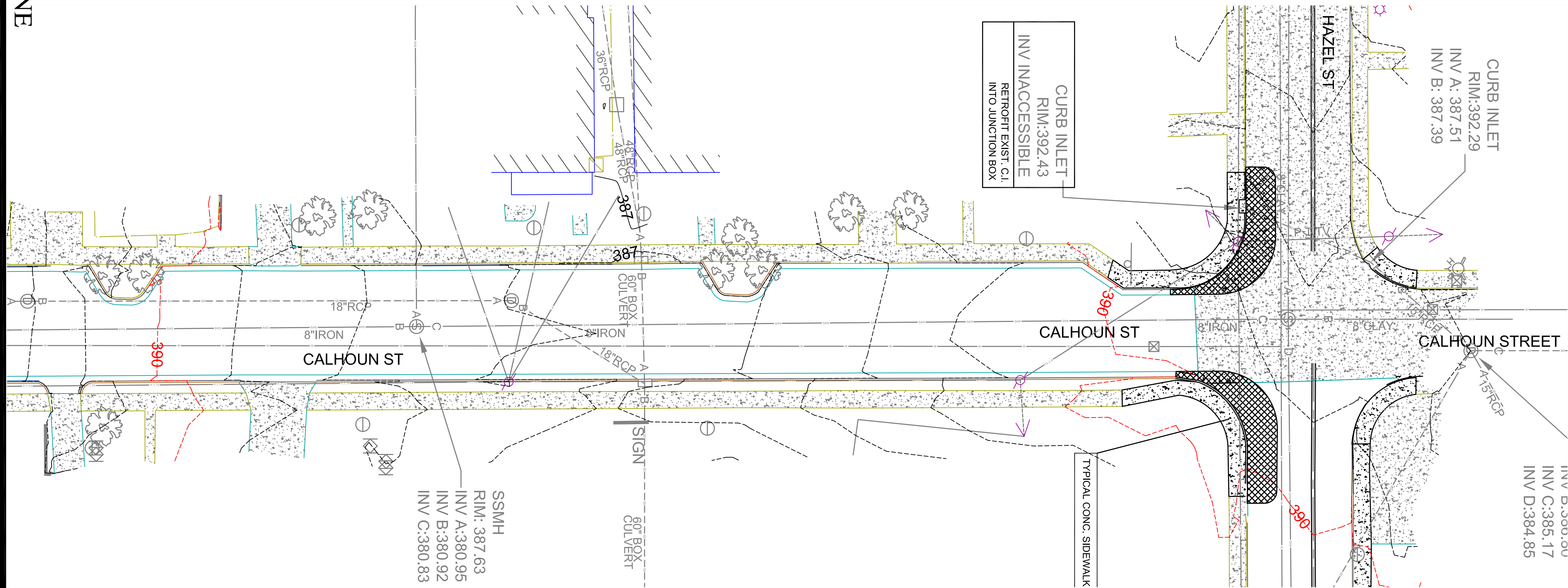


GRADING  
PLAN

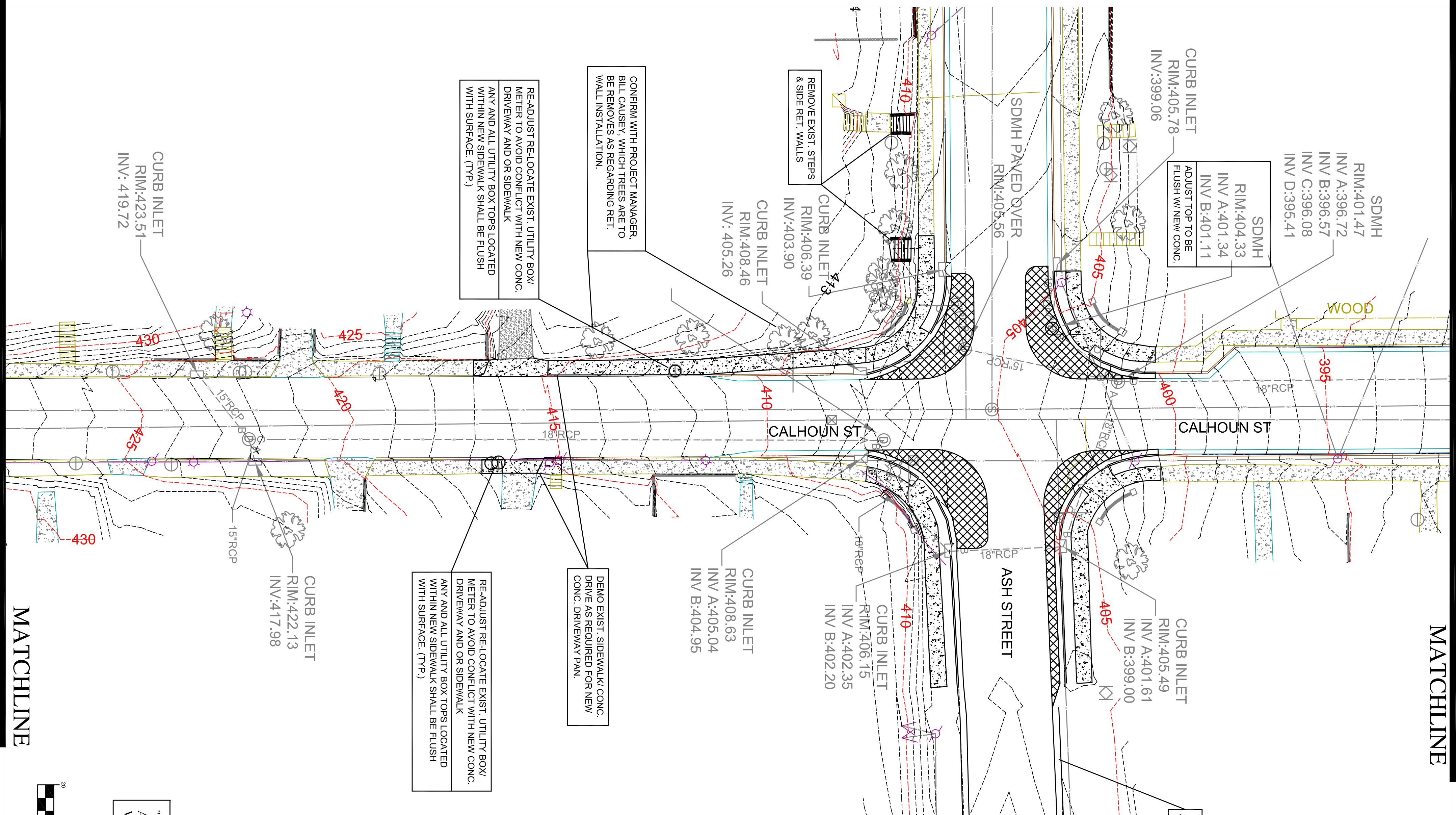
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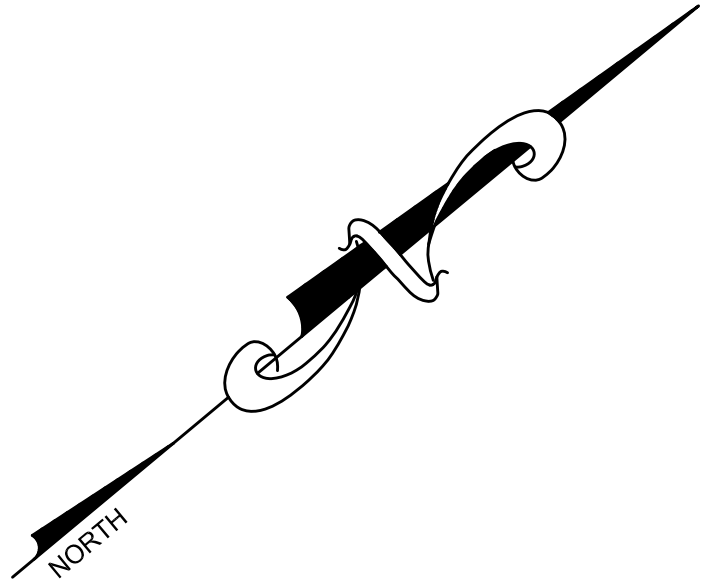
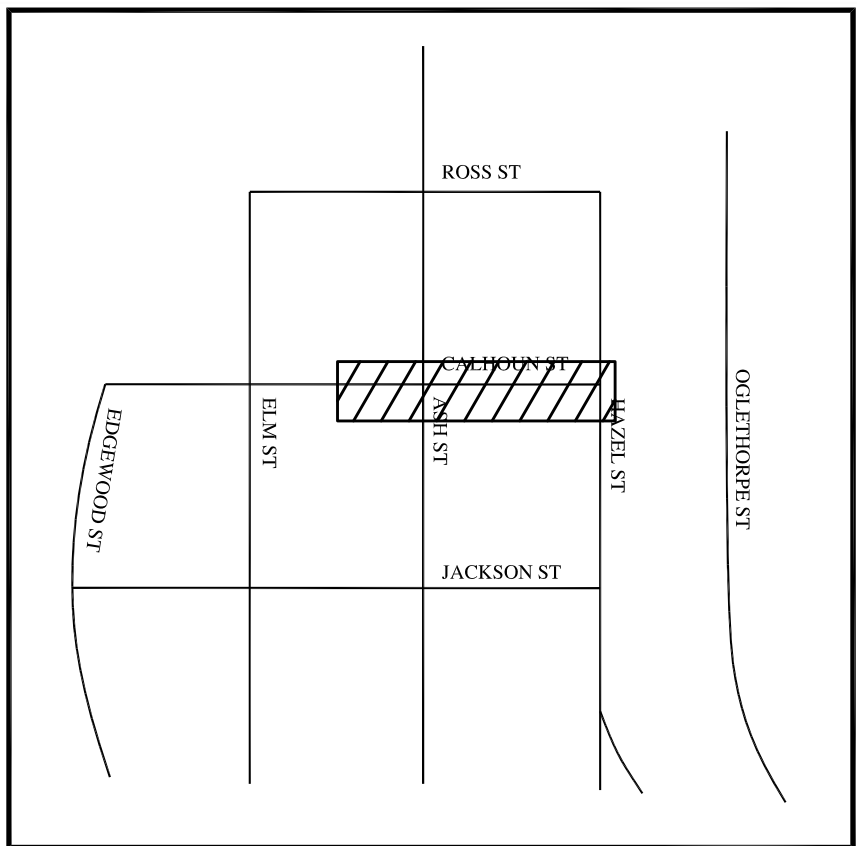
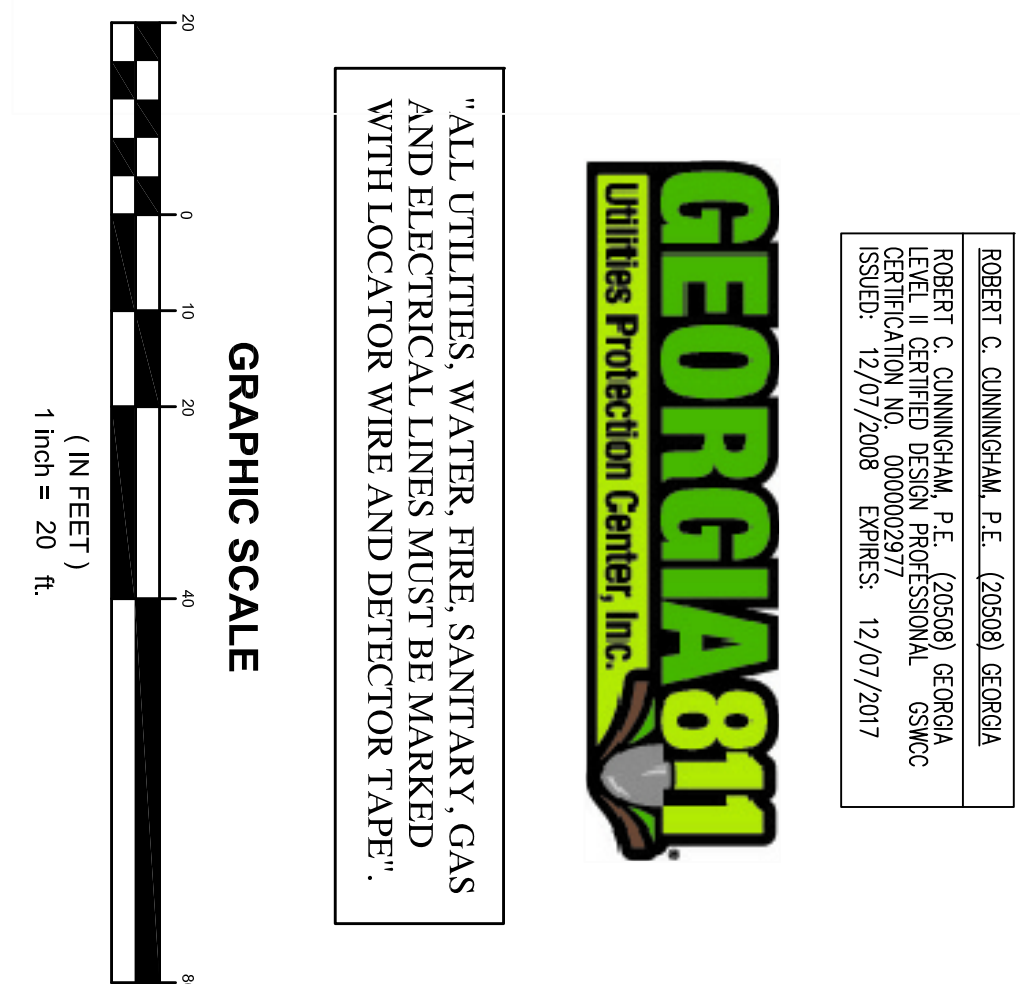
MATCHLINE



MATCHLINE



MATCHLINE

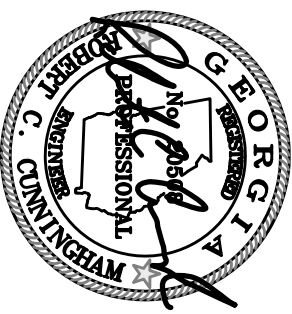






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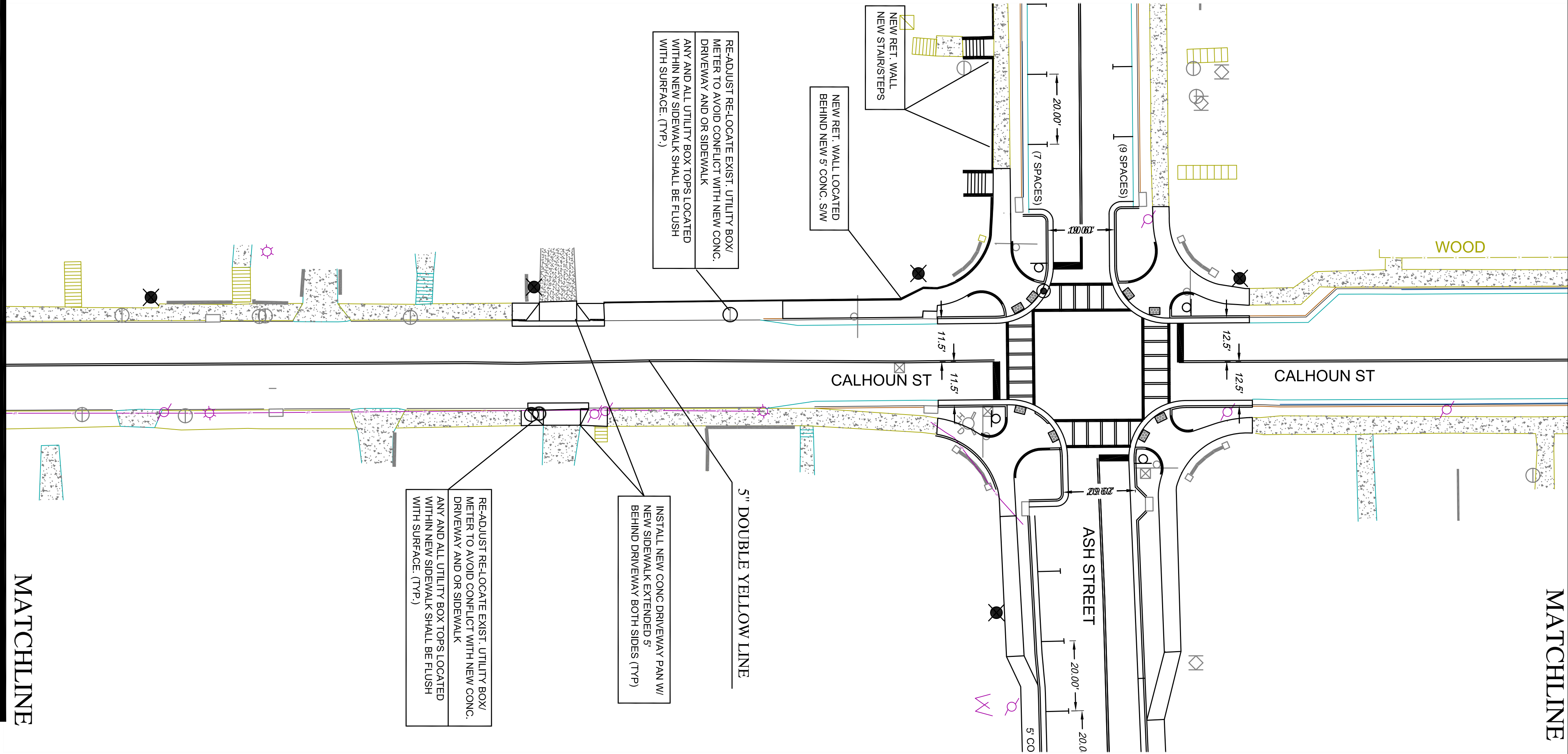
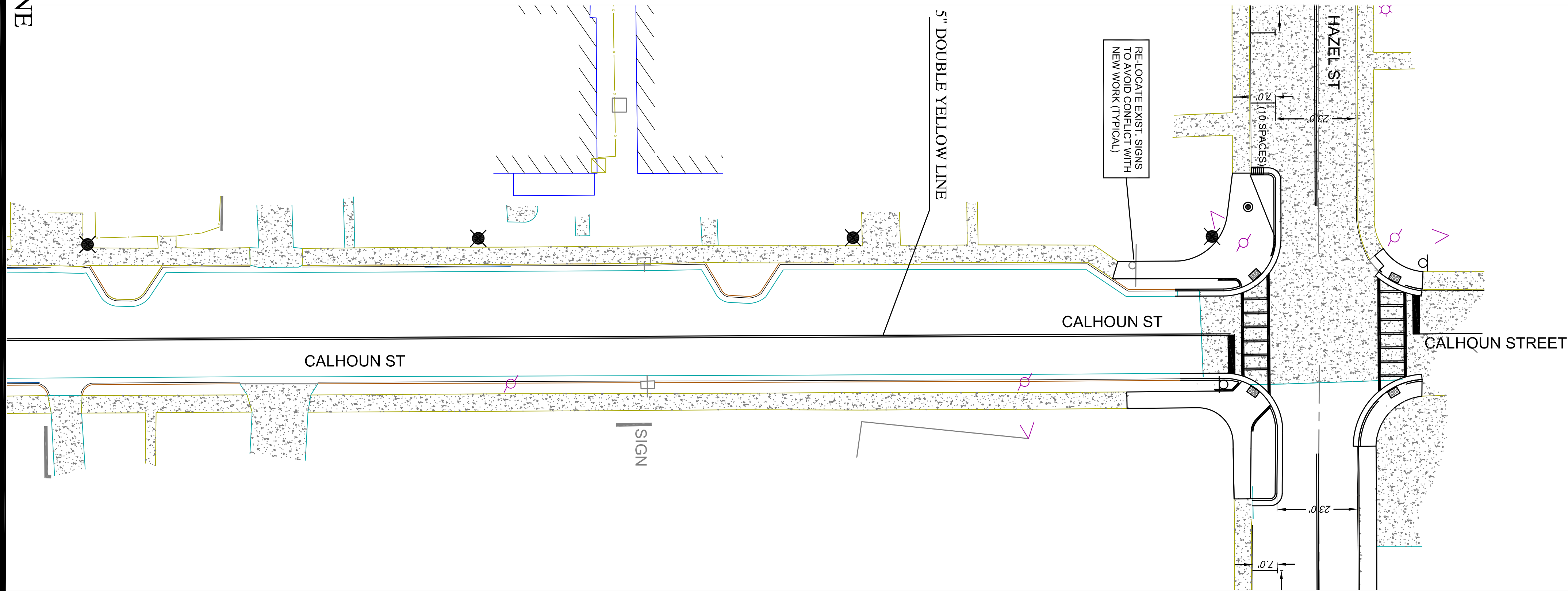


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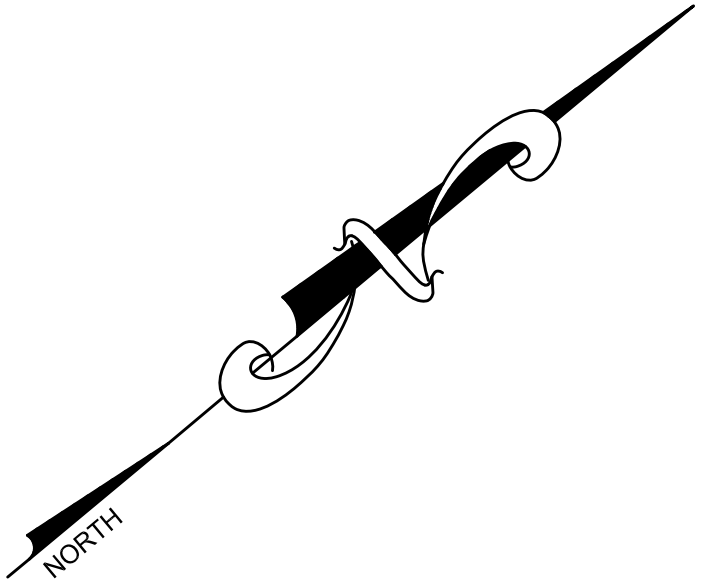
## PLAN



MATCHLINE



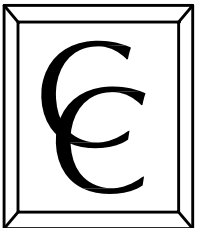
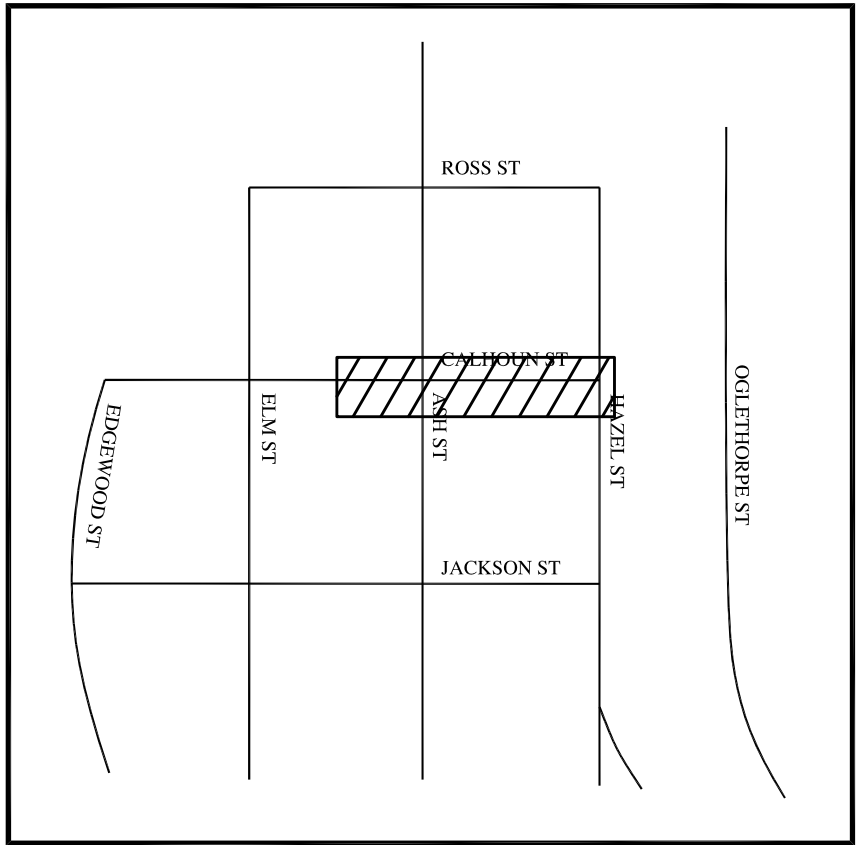
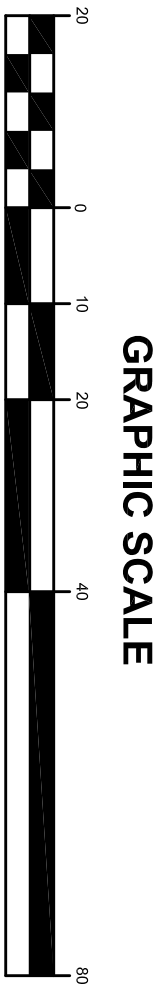
MATCHLINE



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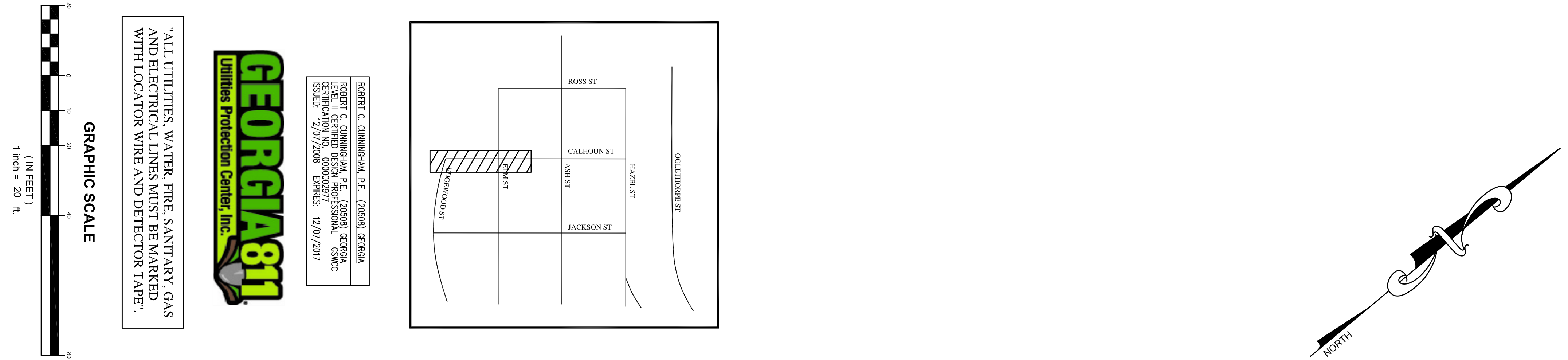
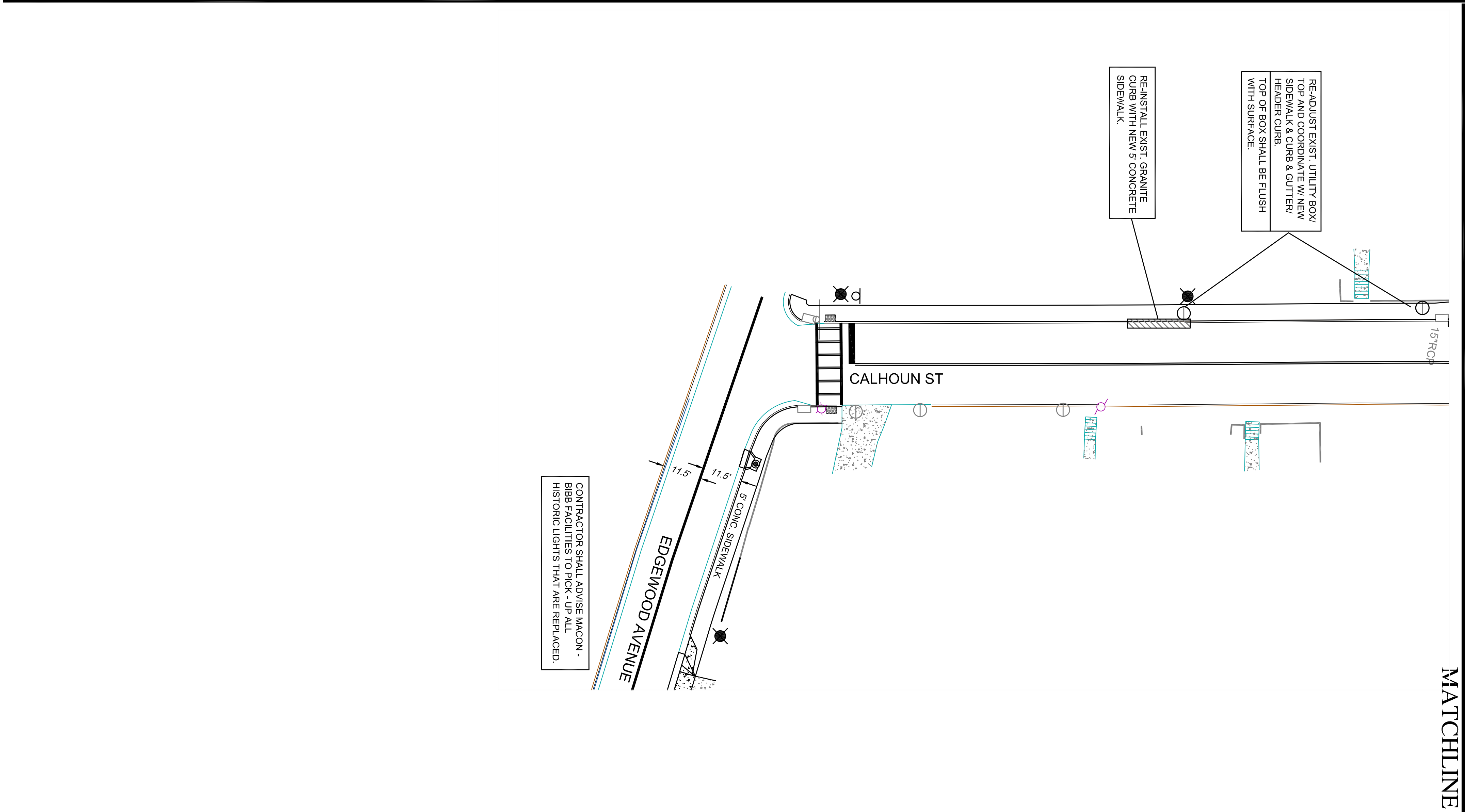
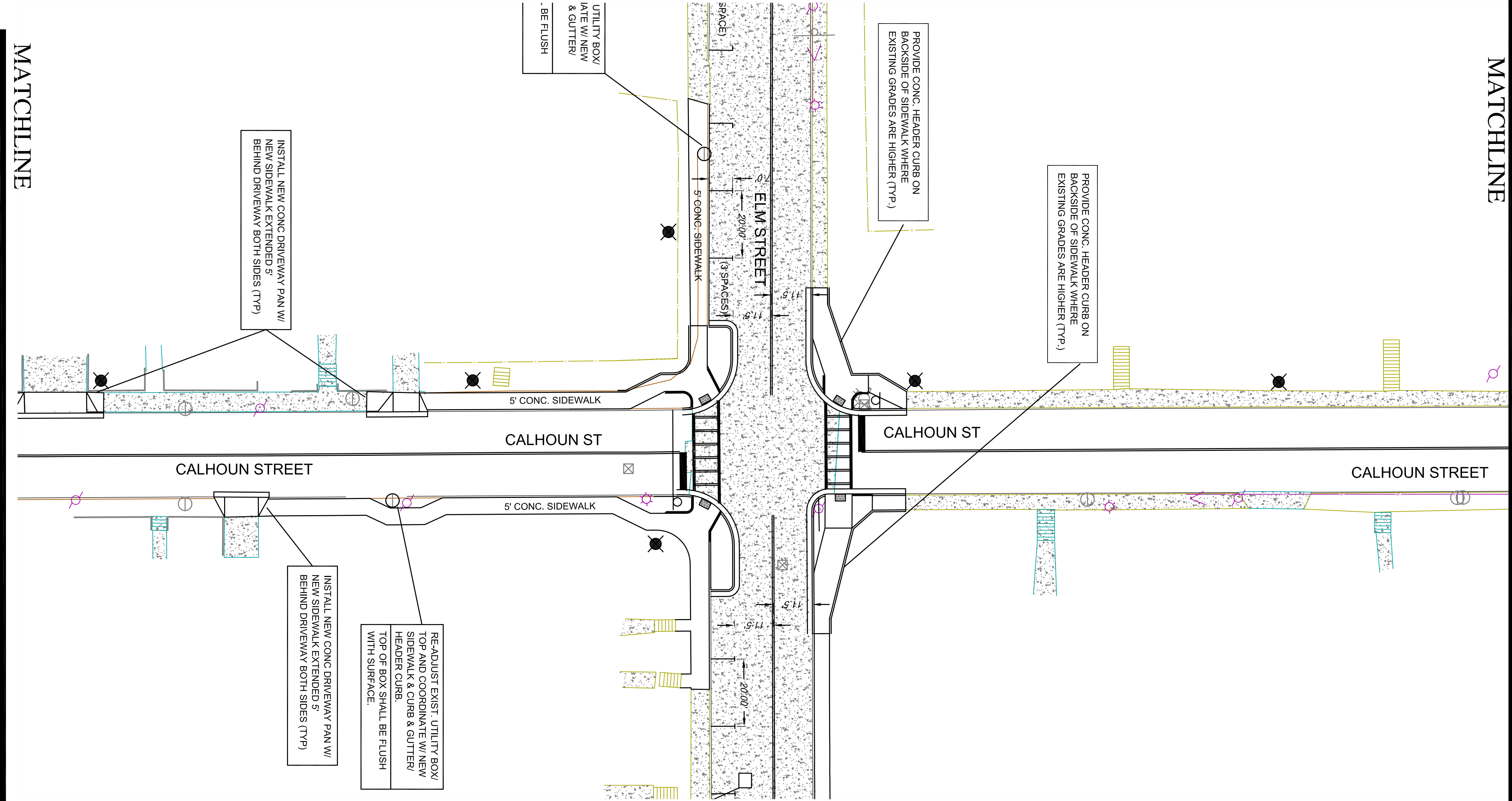
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PROJ NO.: 1604  
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SITE  
PLAN

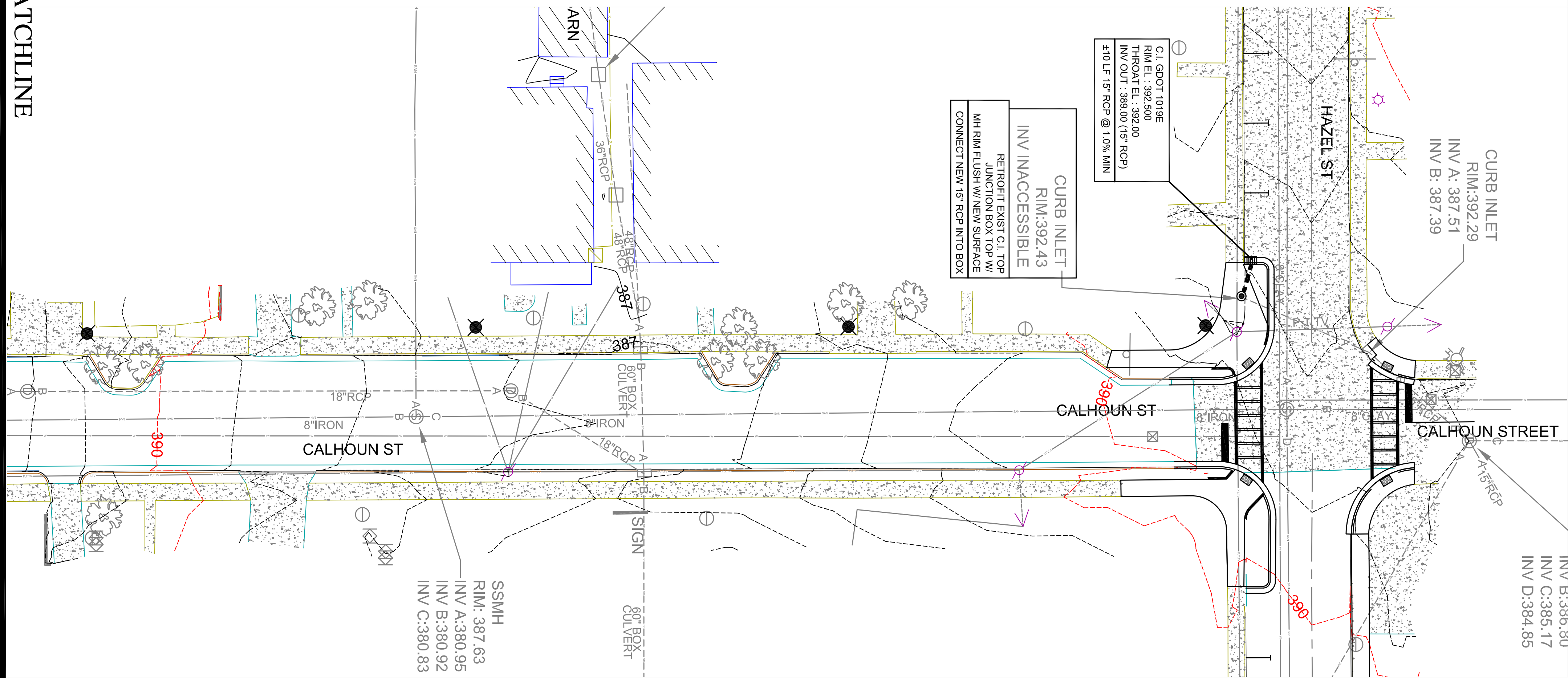
C-7.20



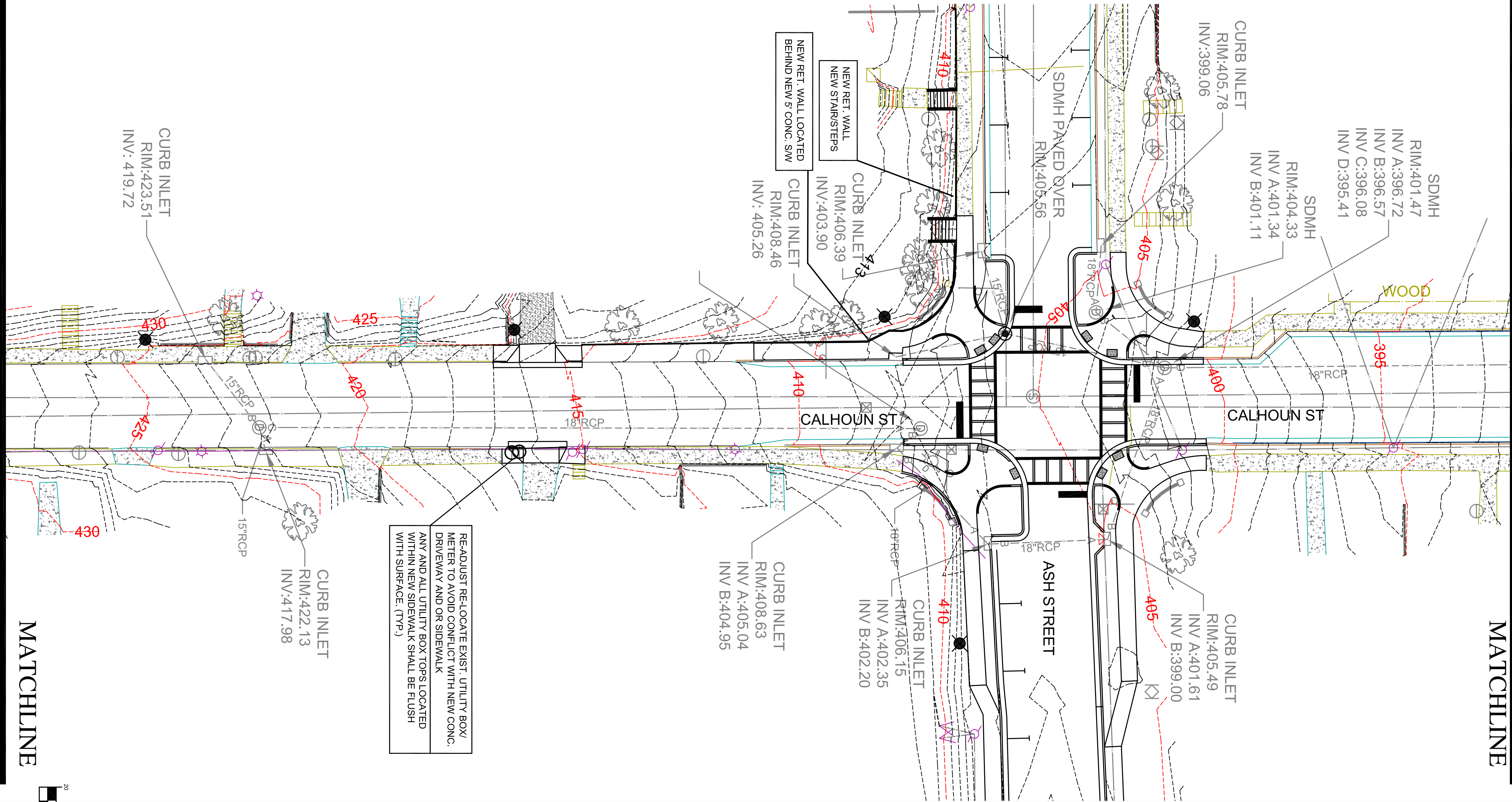




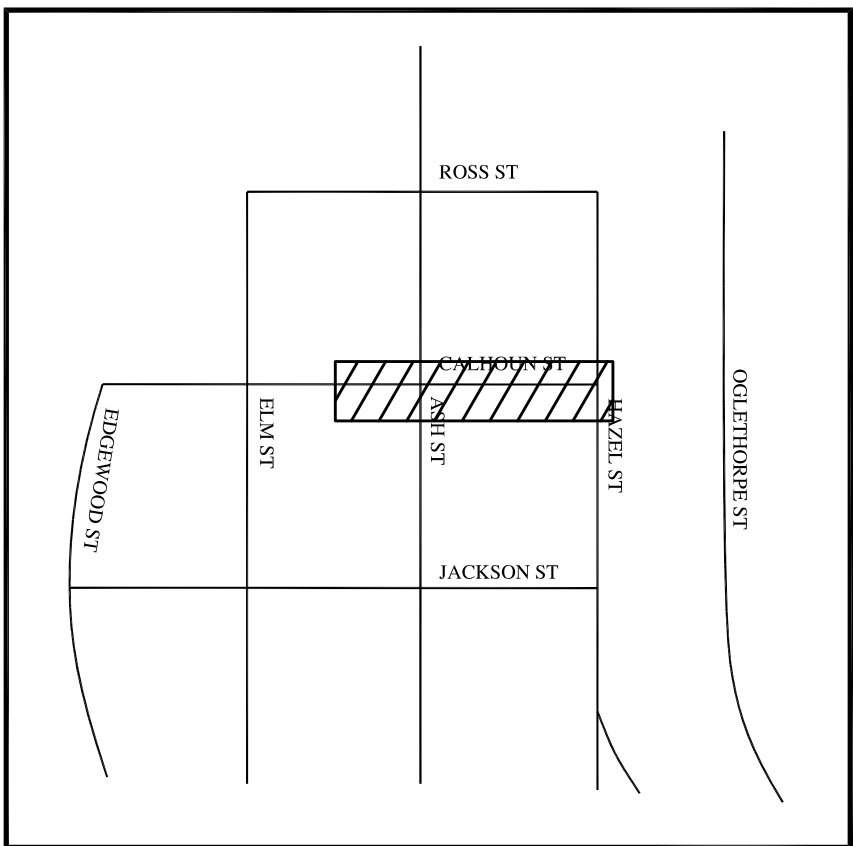
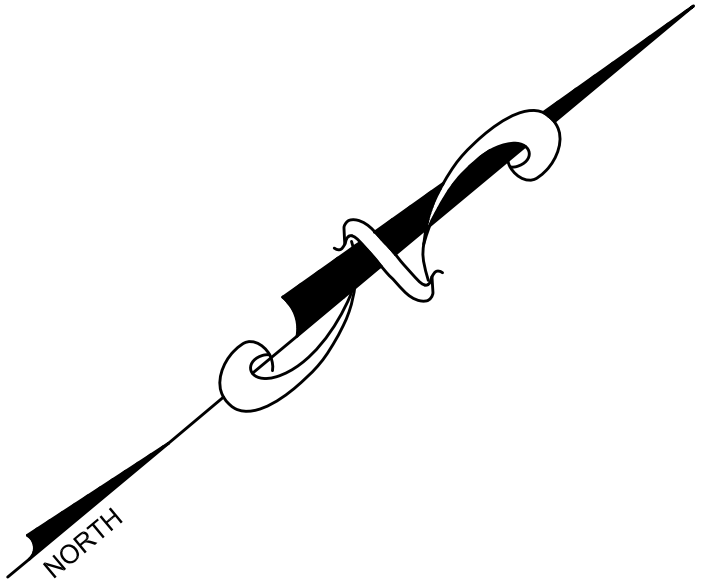
MATCHLINE



MATCHLINE



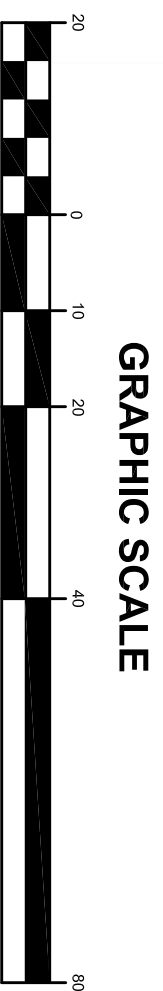
MATCHLINE



ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598) GEORGIA  
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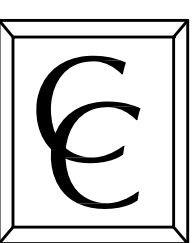
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GRADING  
PLAN



DATE: 9-27-16  
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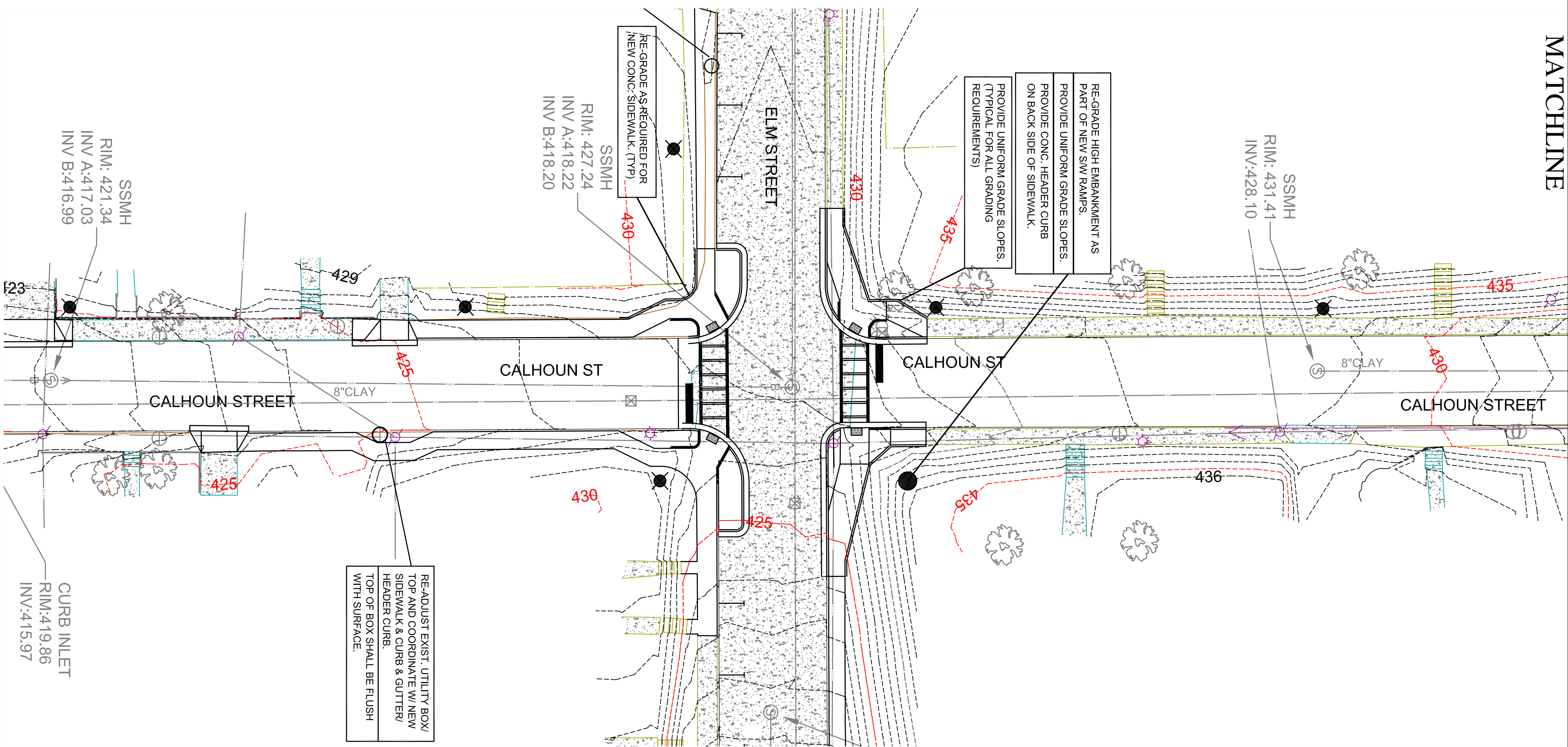


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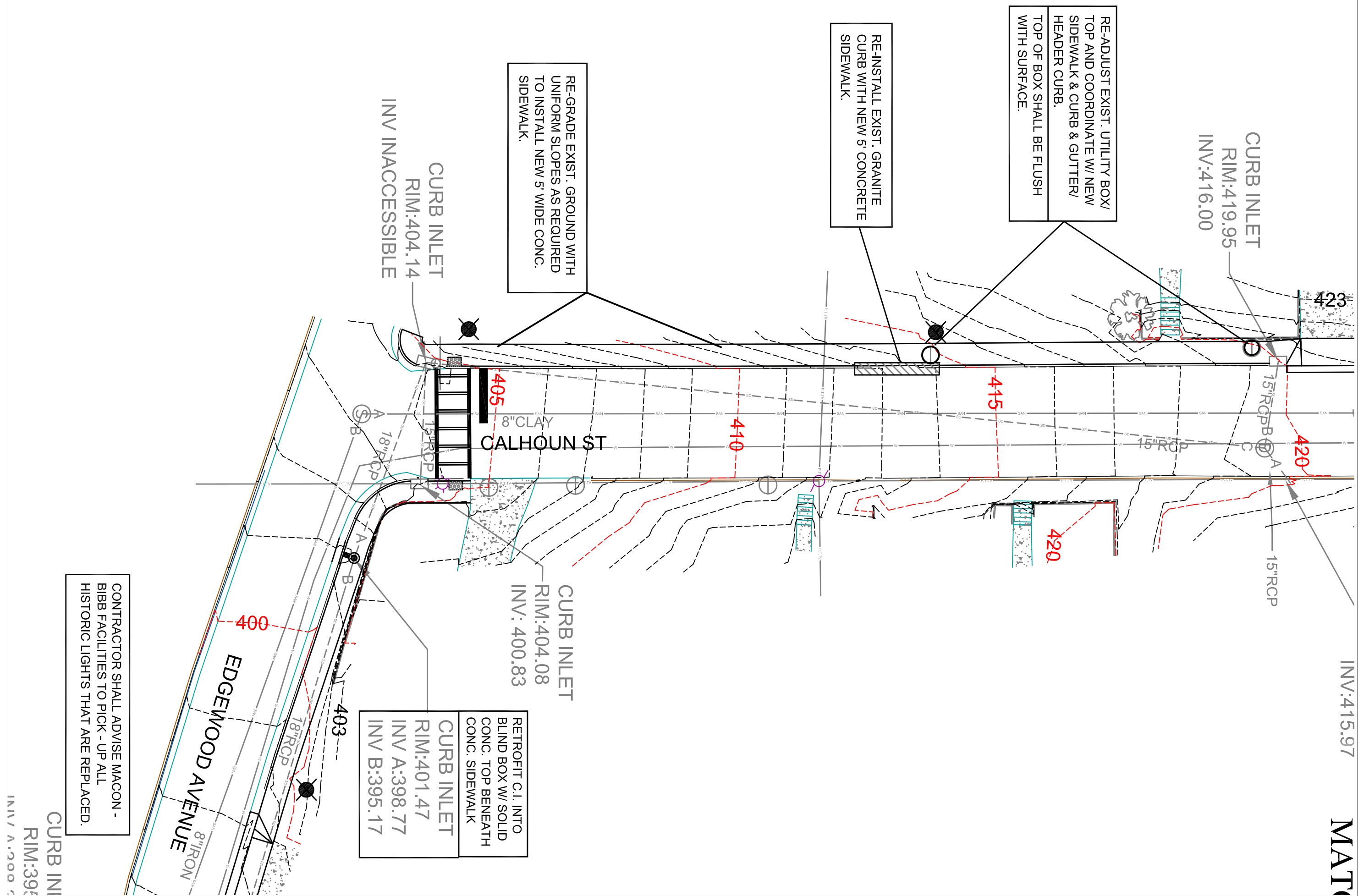
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
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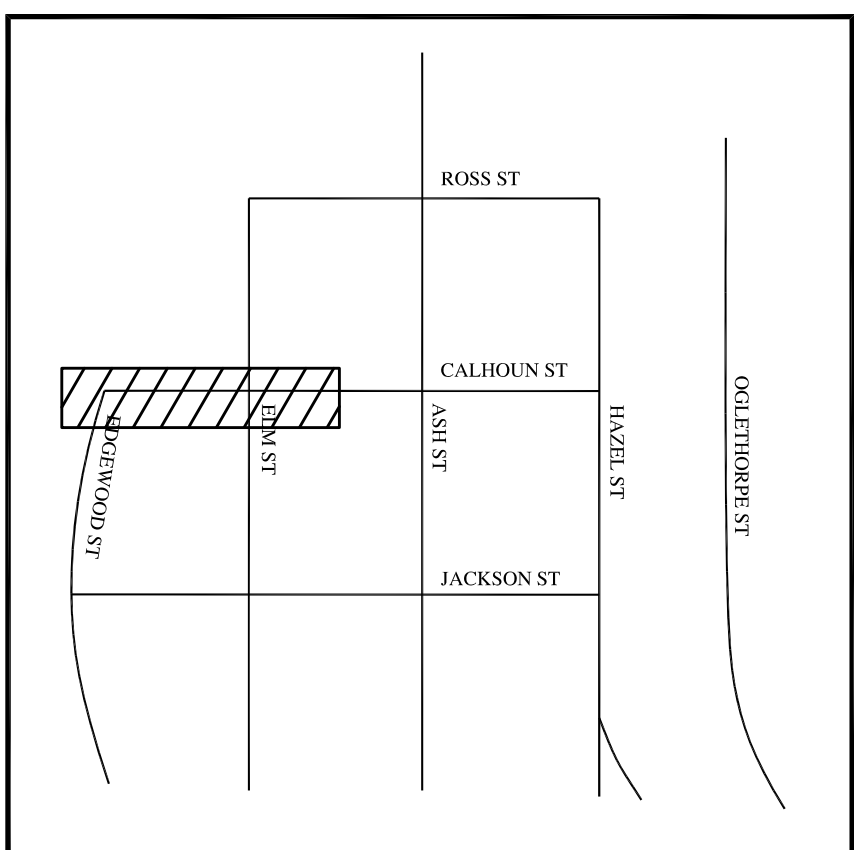
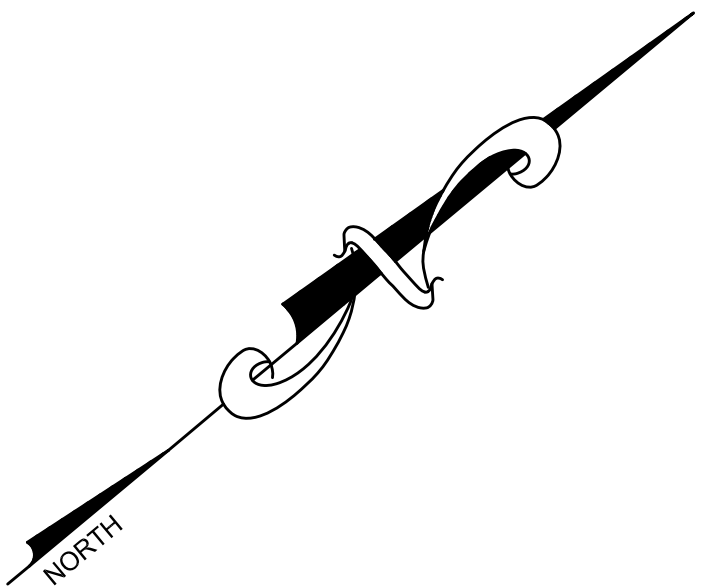
## MATCHLINE



# MATCHLINE



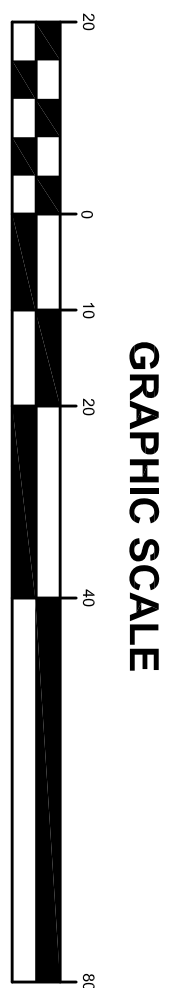
## MATCHLINE



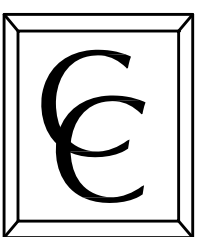
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA  
ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA  
LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GSWC  
CERTIFICATION NO. 0000002977  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



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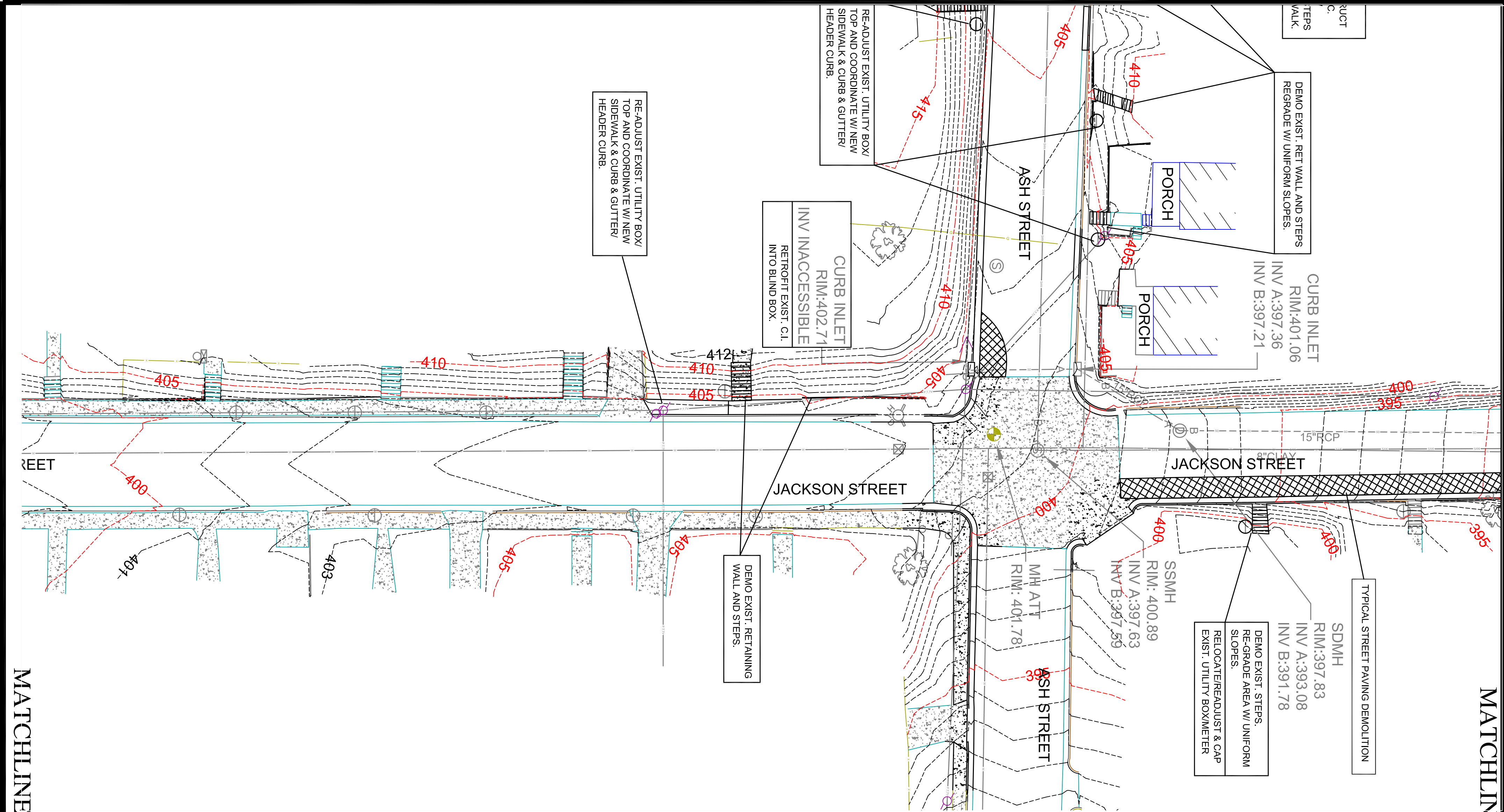
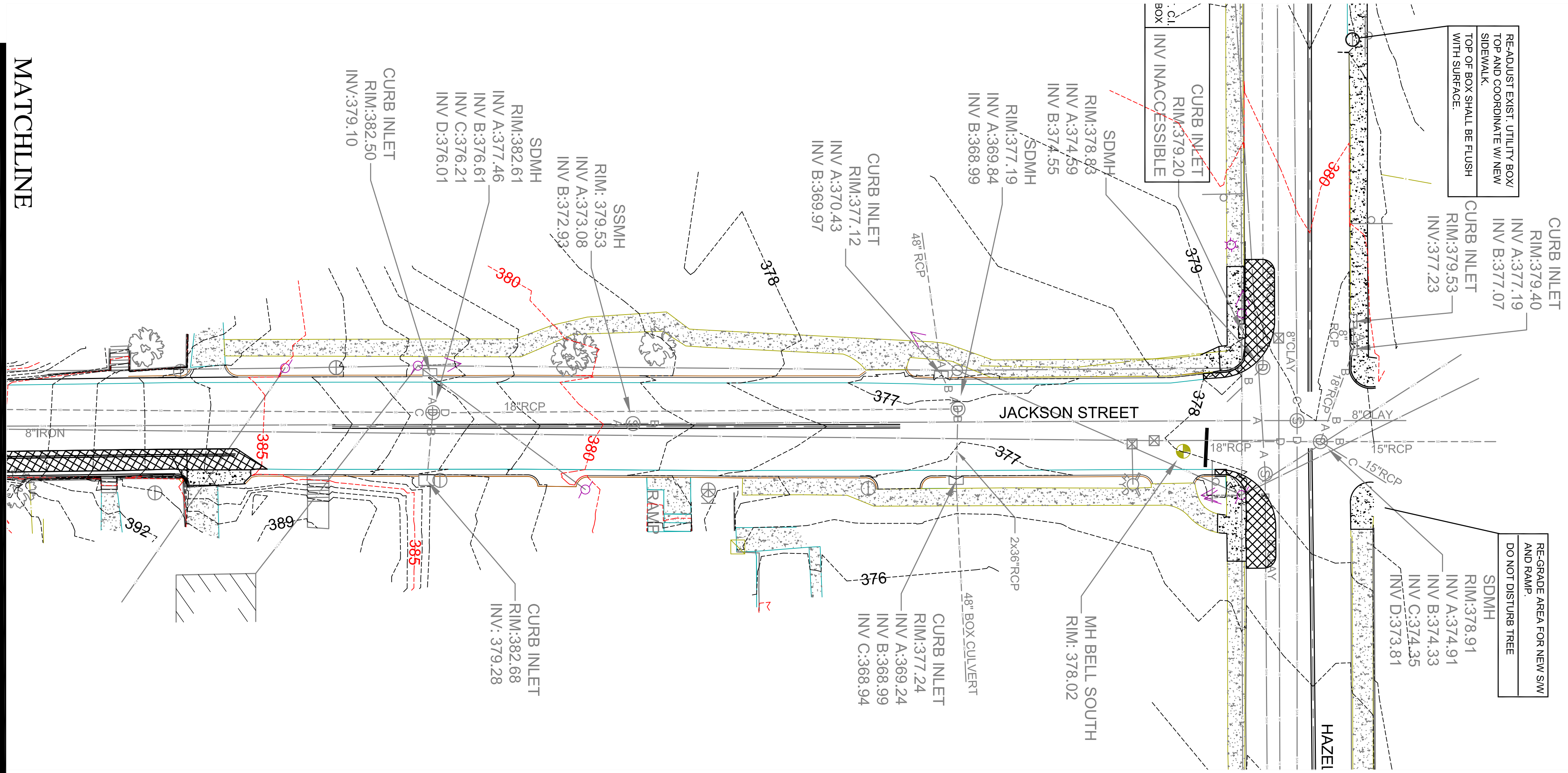
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



# GRADING PLAN

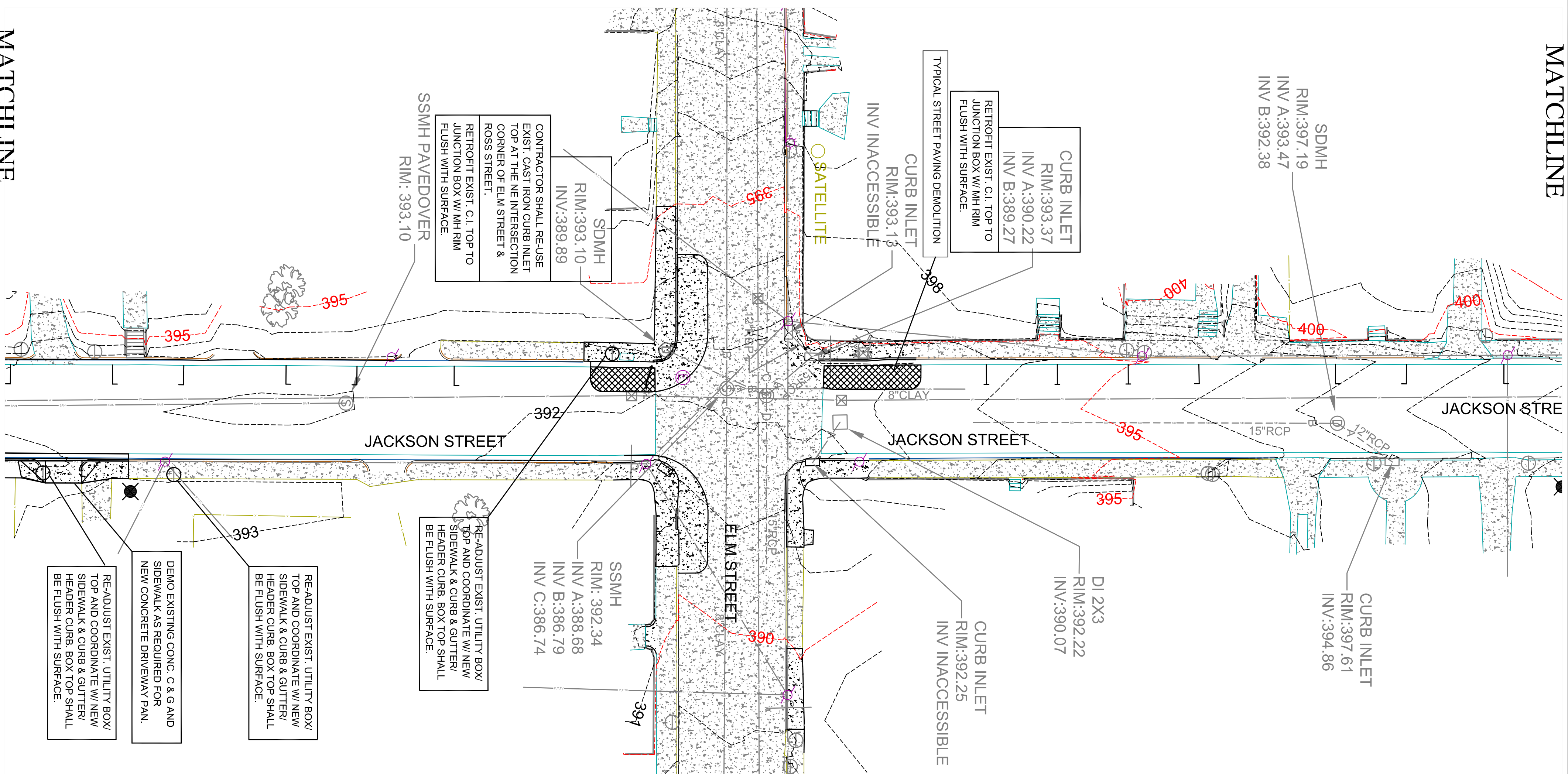
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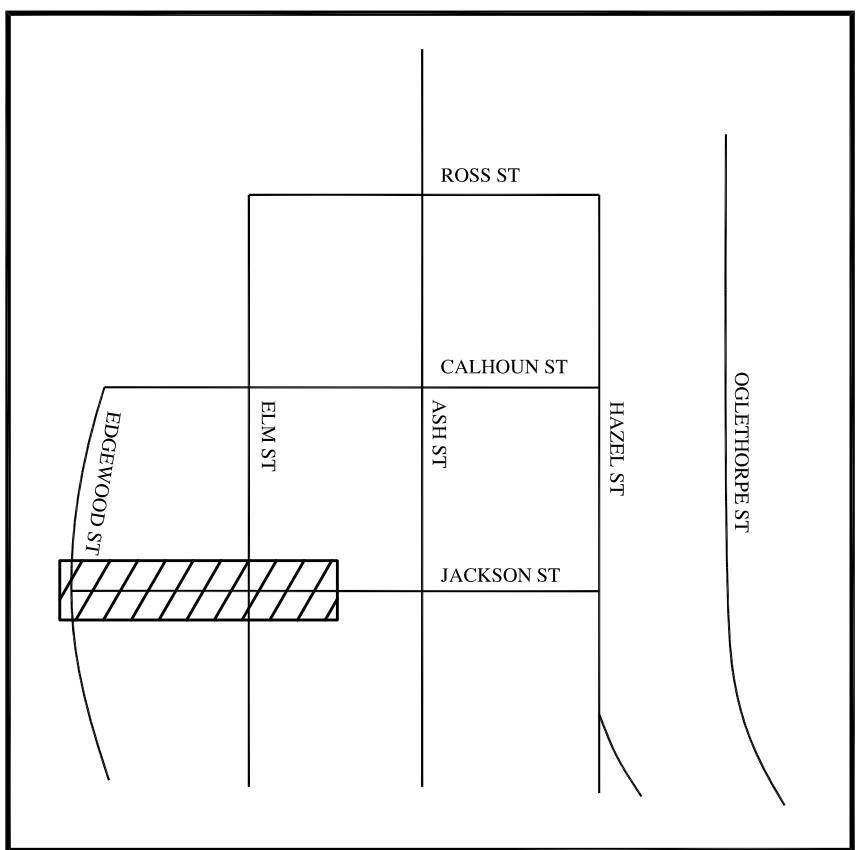
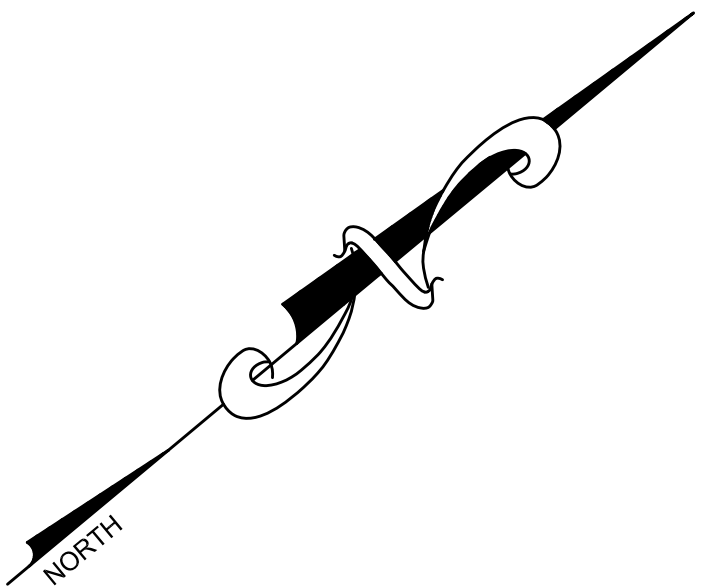
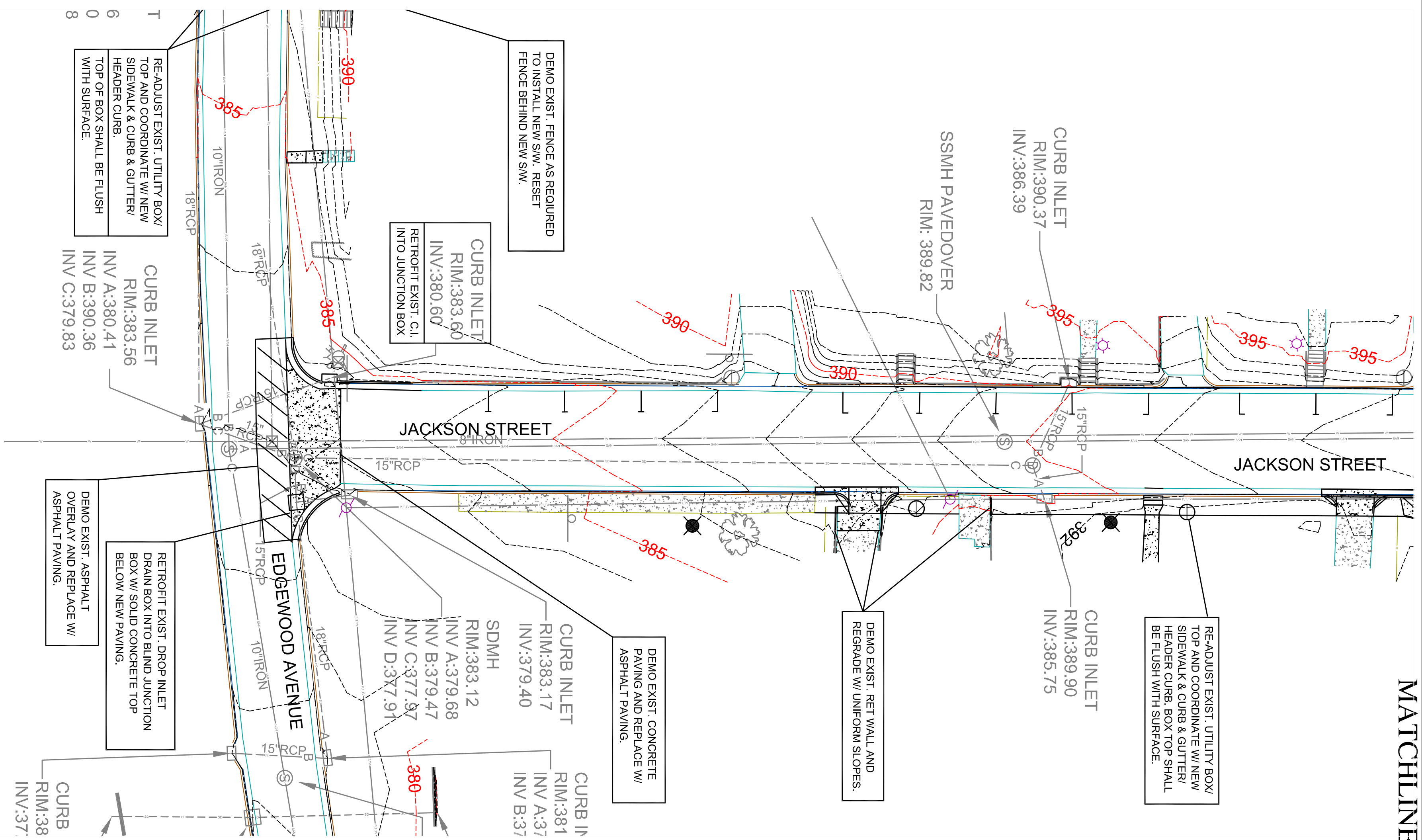


## MATCHLINE



## MATCHLINE

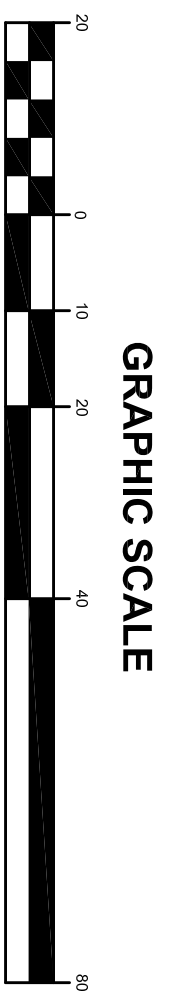
## MATCHLINE



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ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20508) GEORGIA LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL GSWCC CERTIFICATION NO. 0000002977 ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

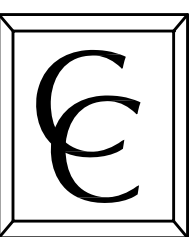


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## GRAPHIC SCALE

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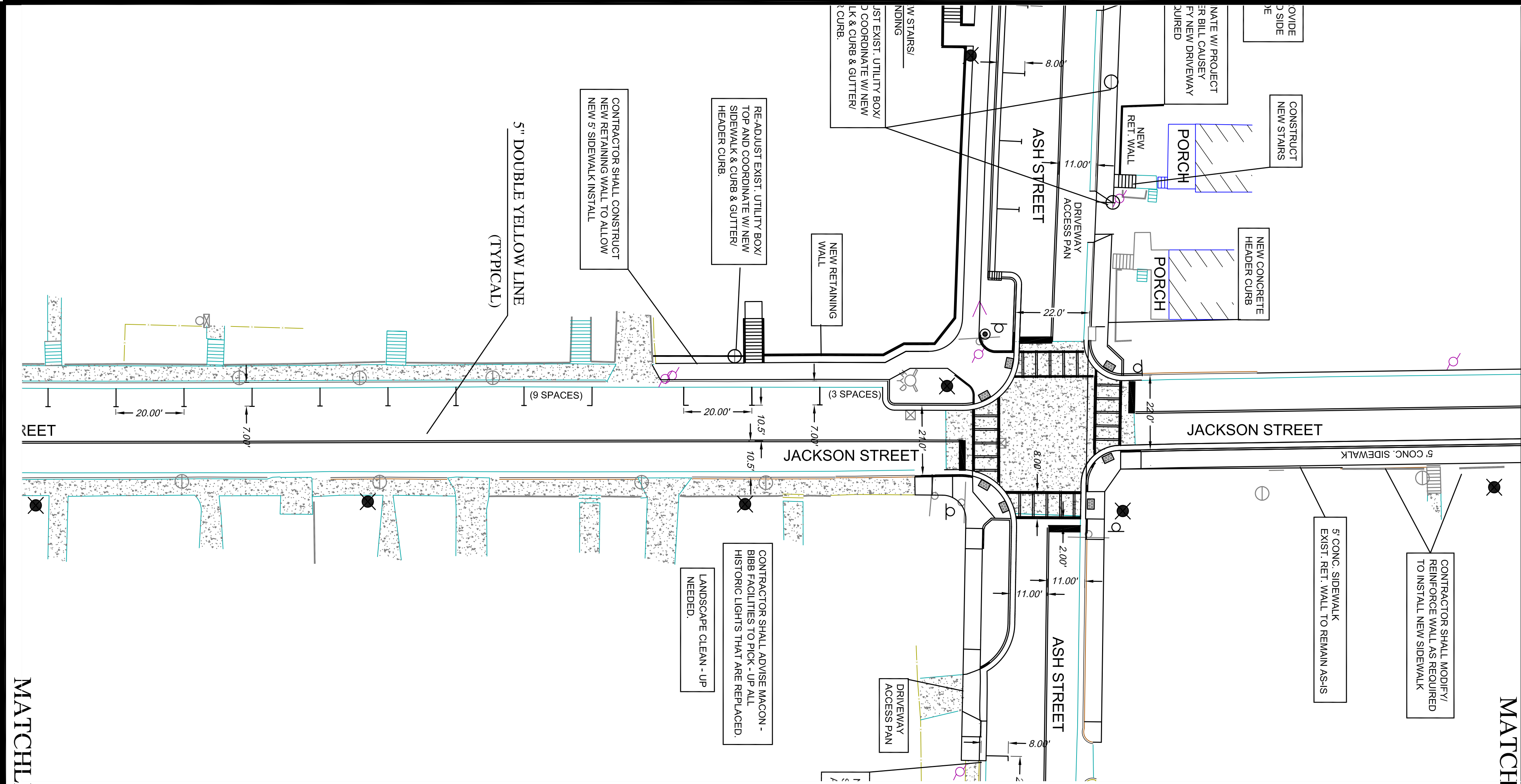
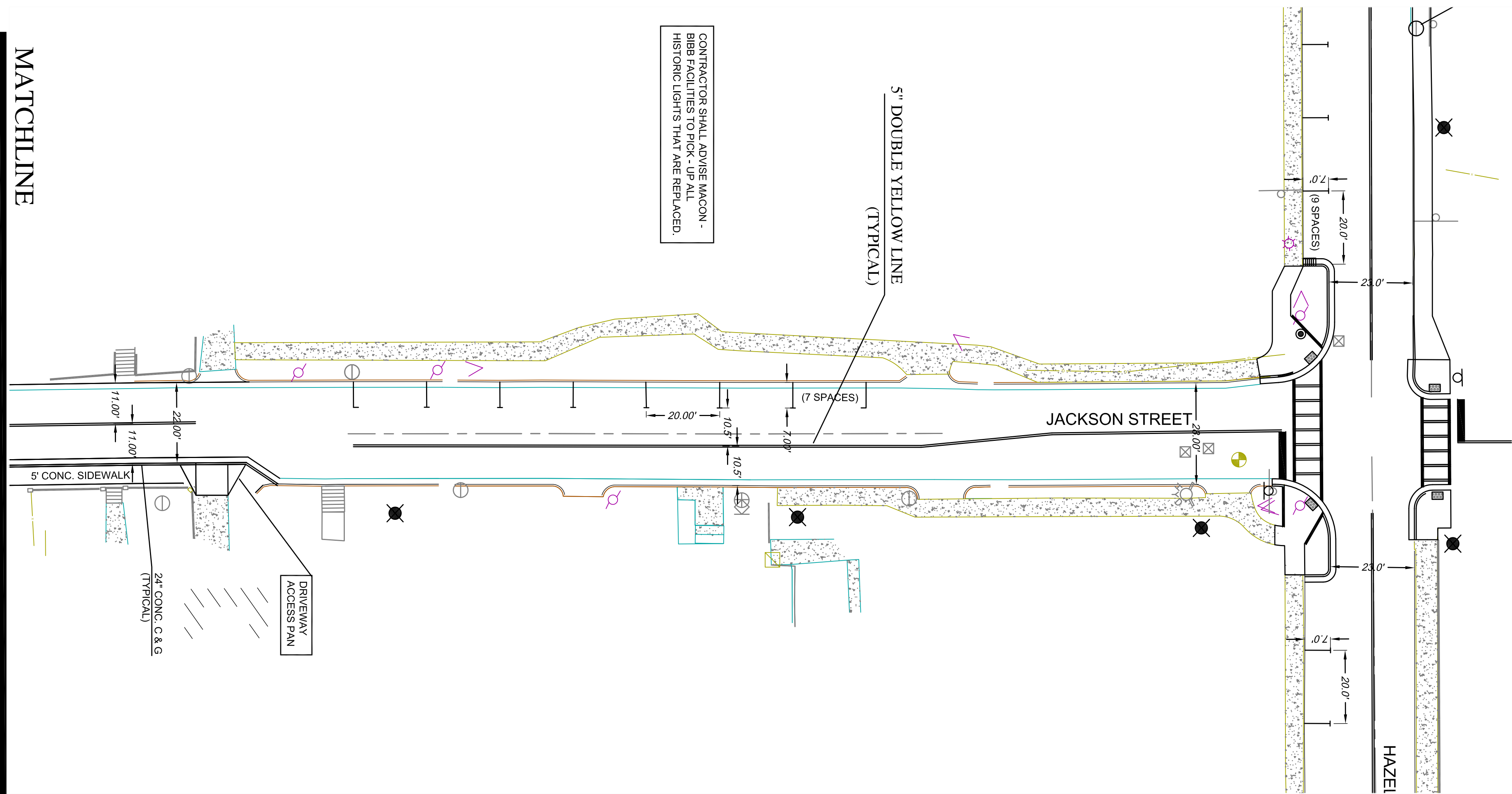
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## DEMOLITION PLAN

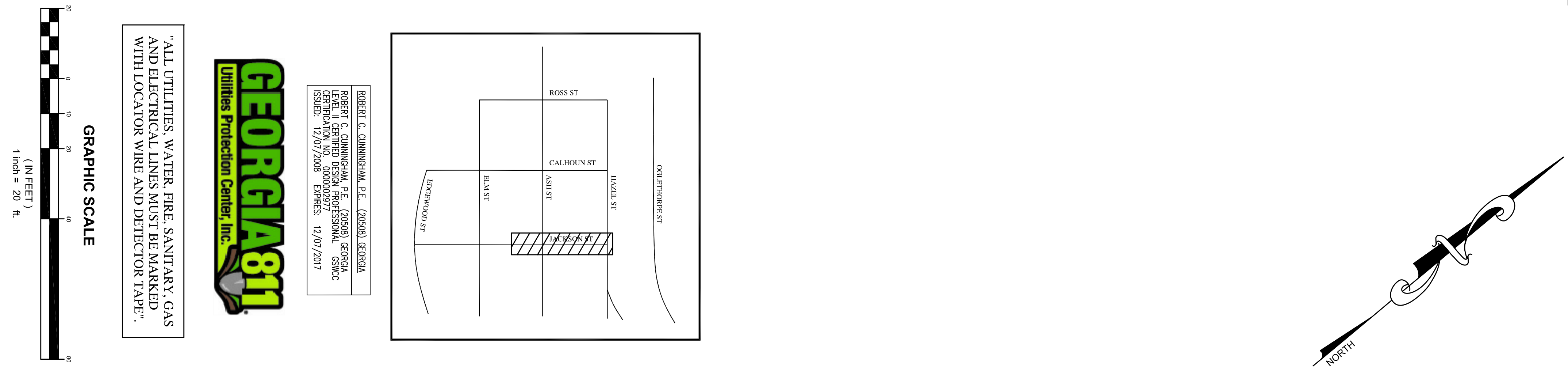
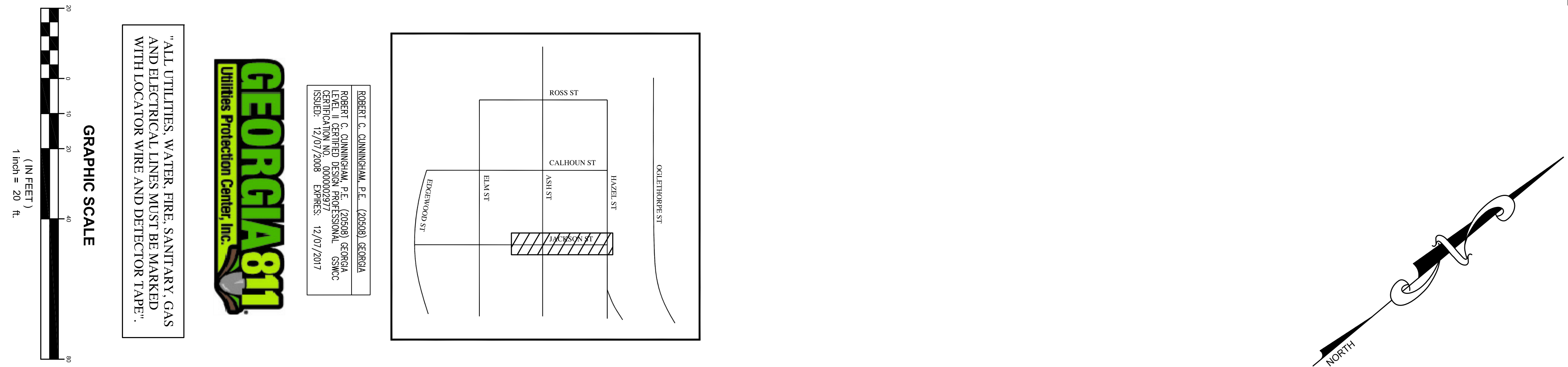
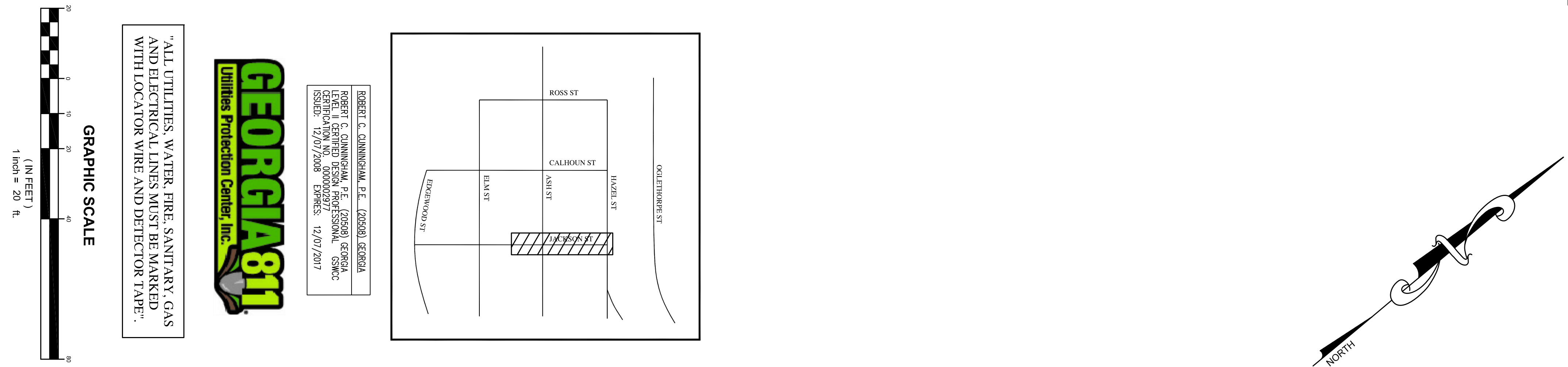
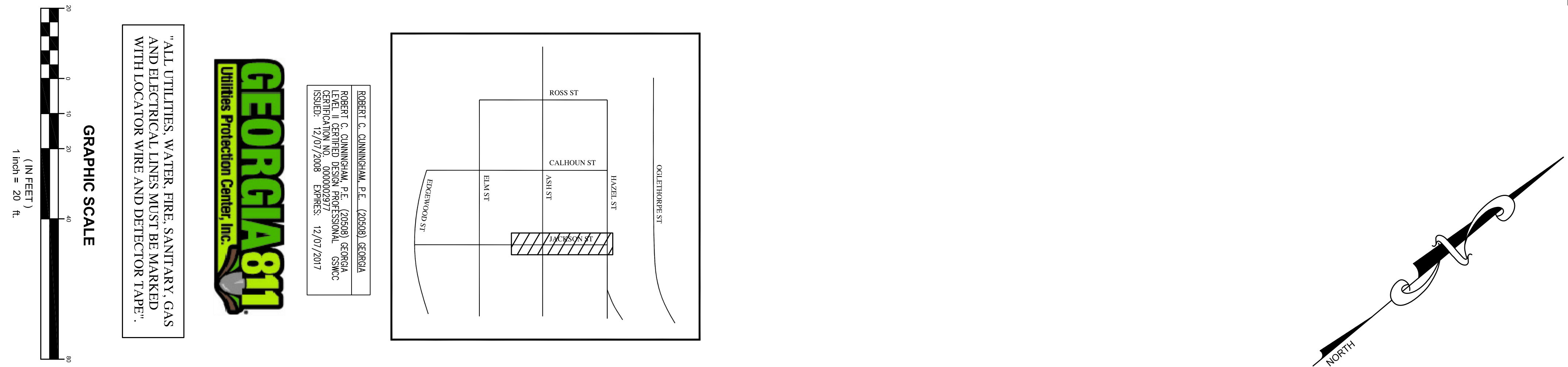
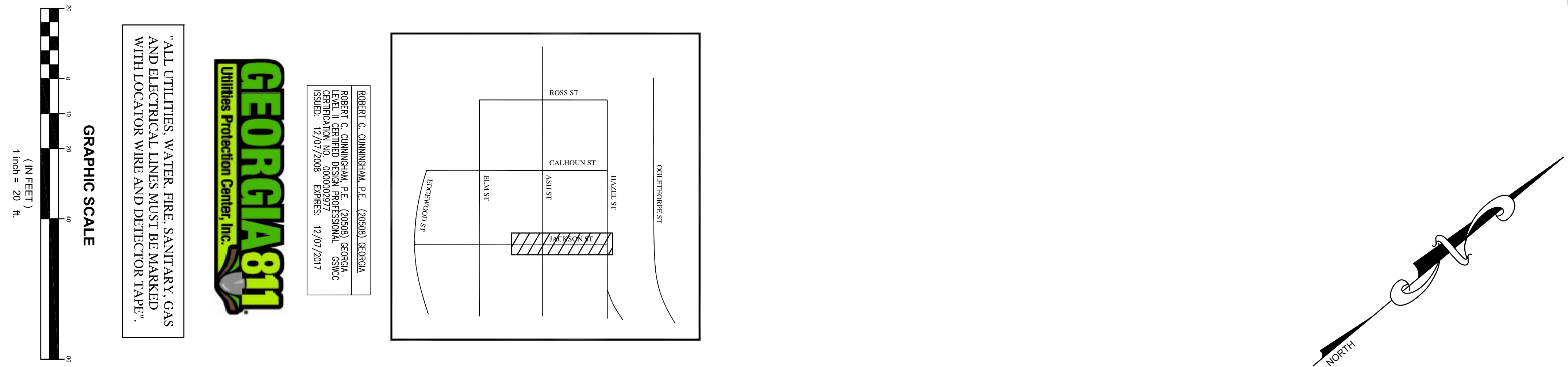
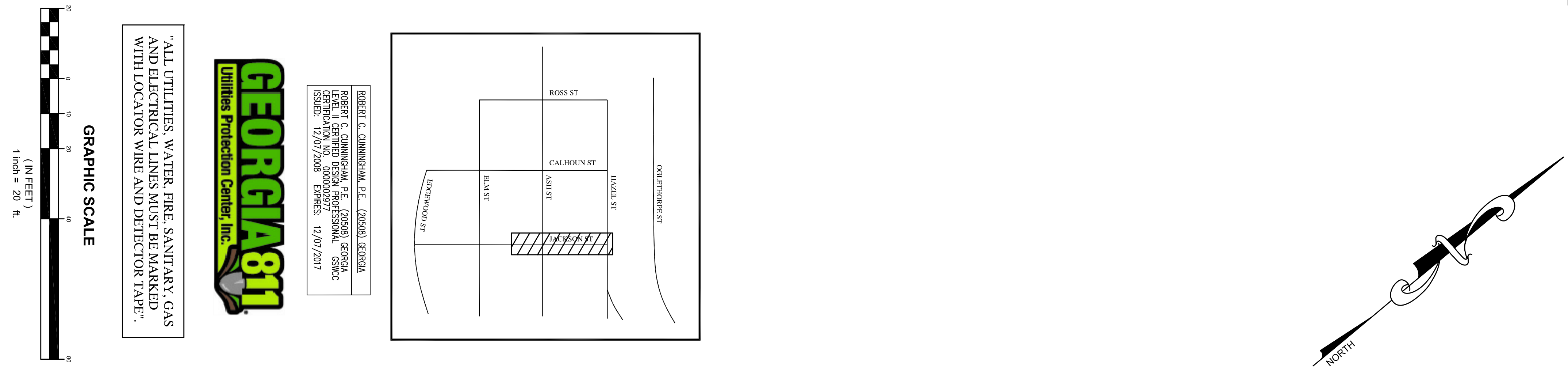
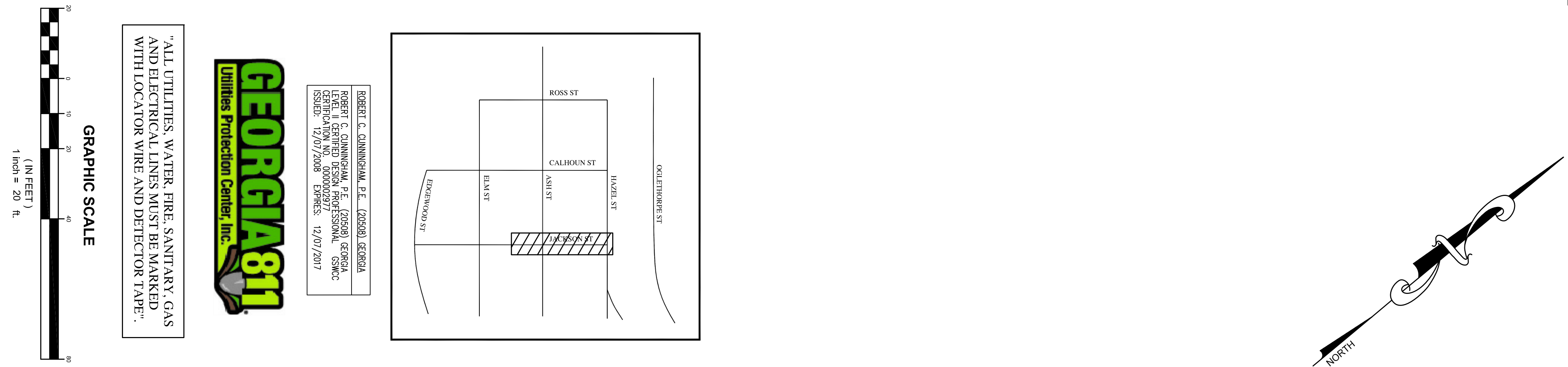
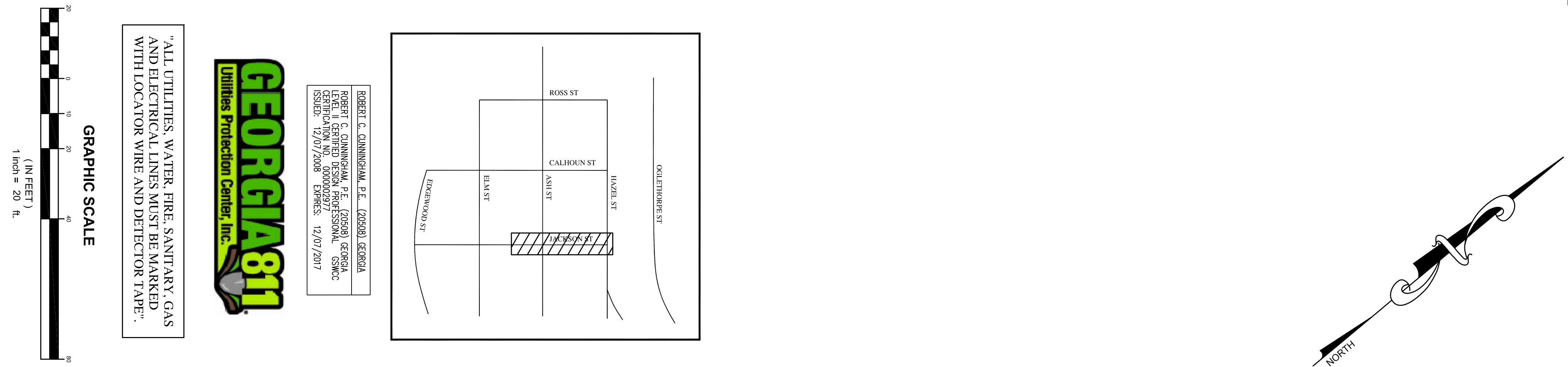
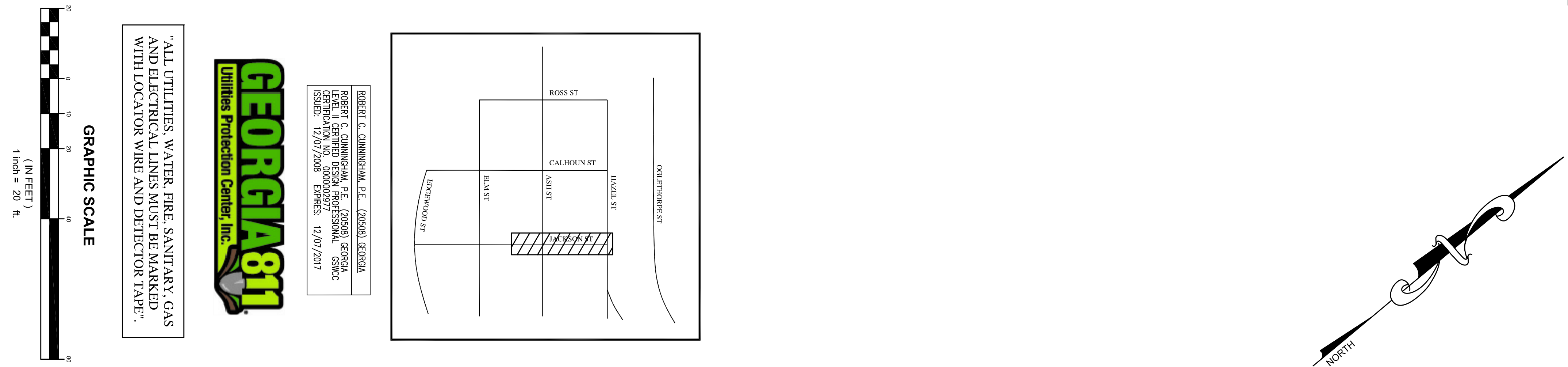
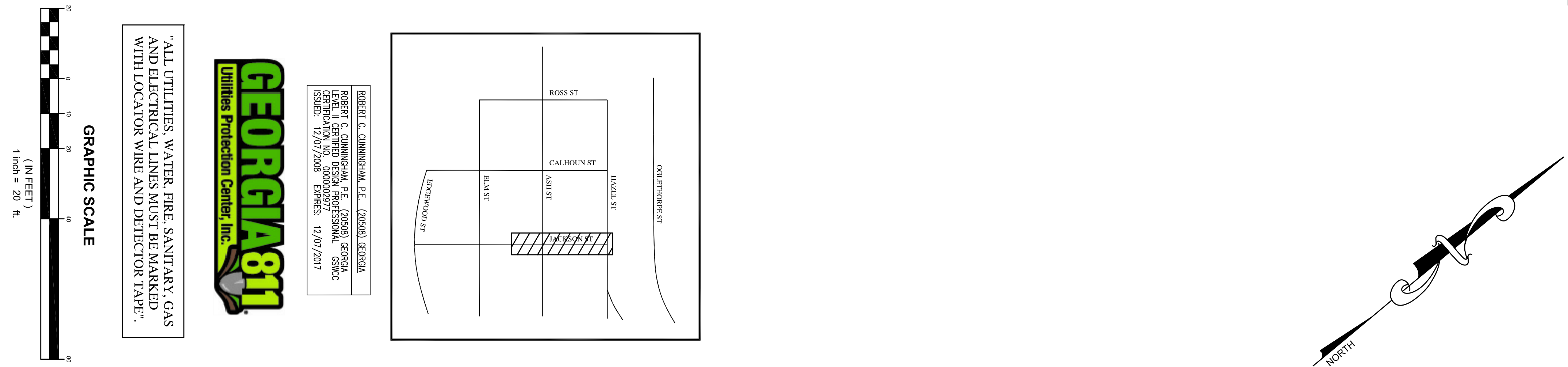
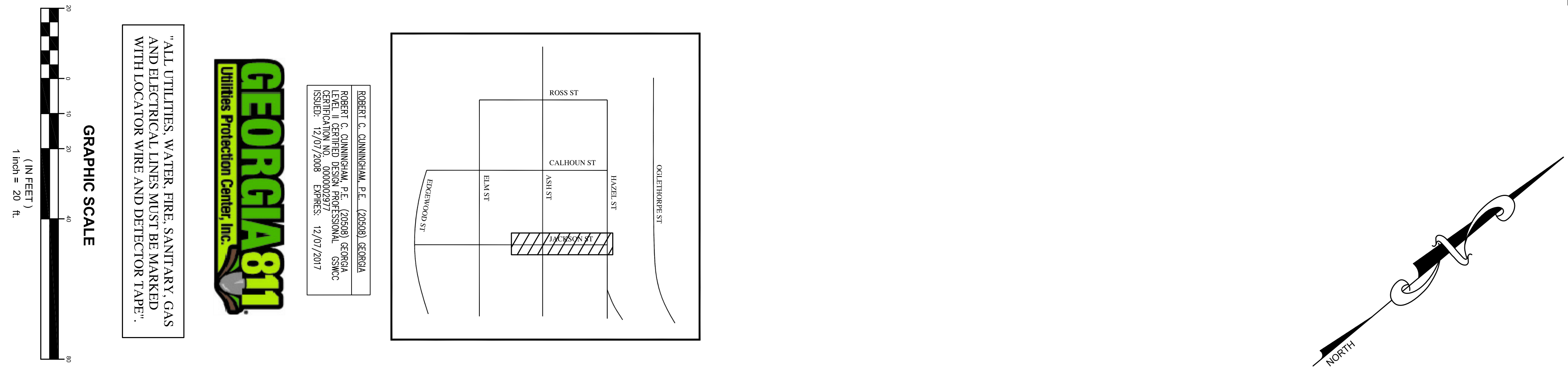
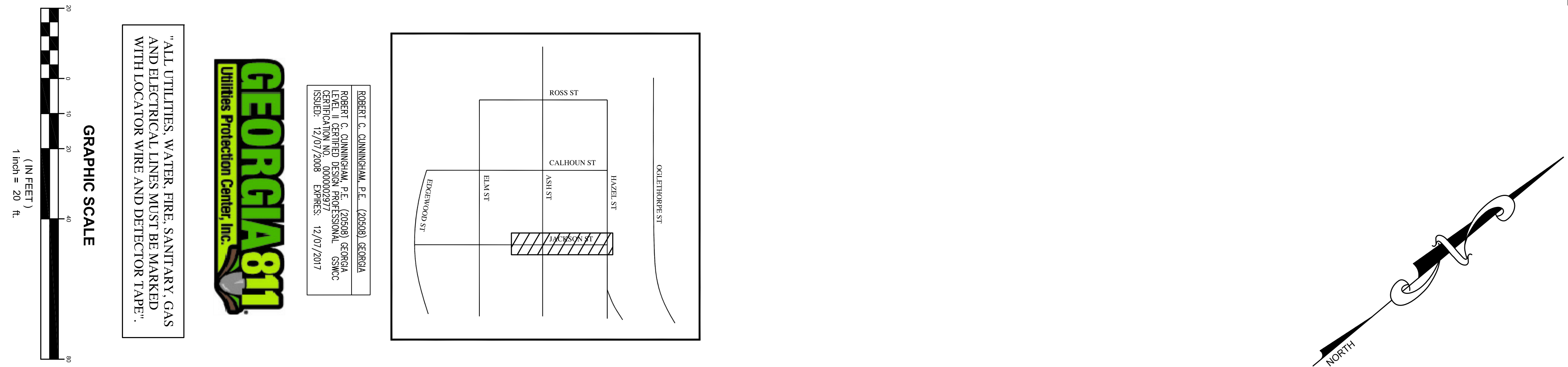
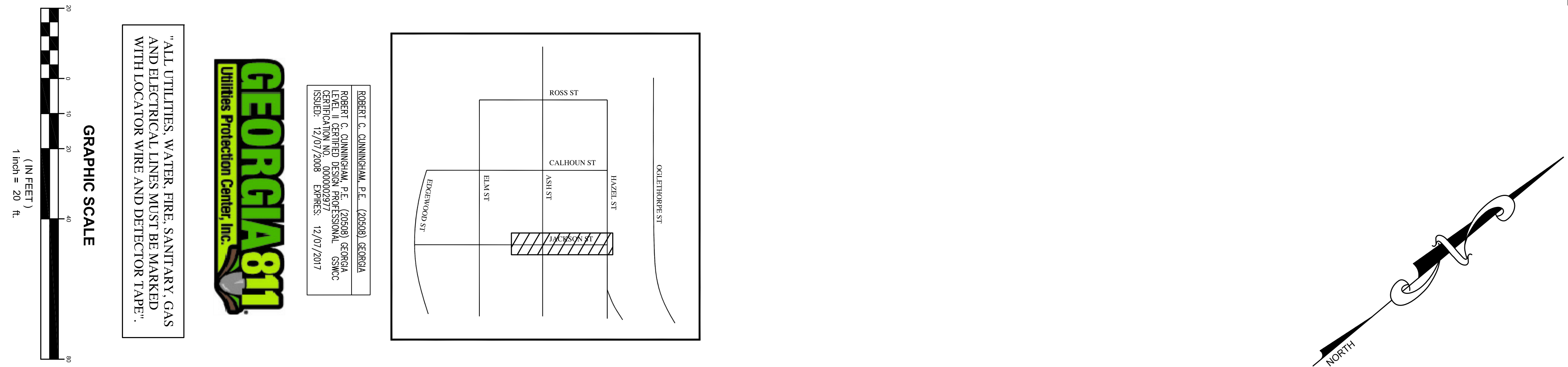
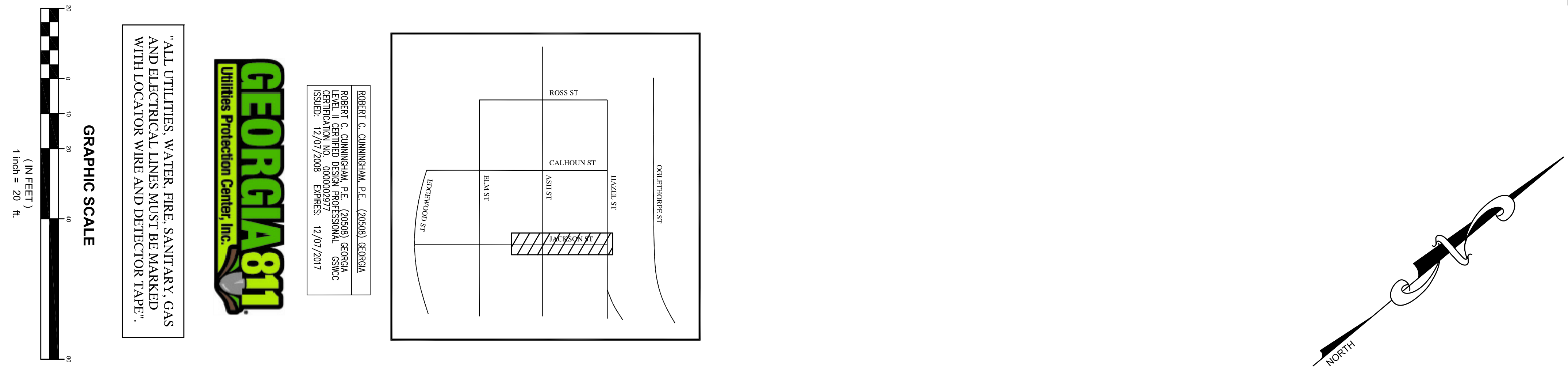
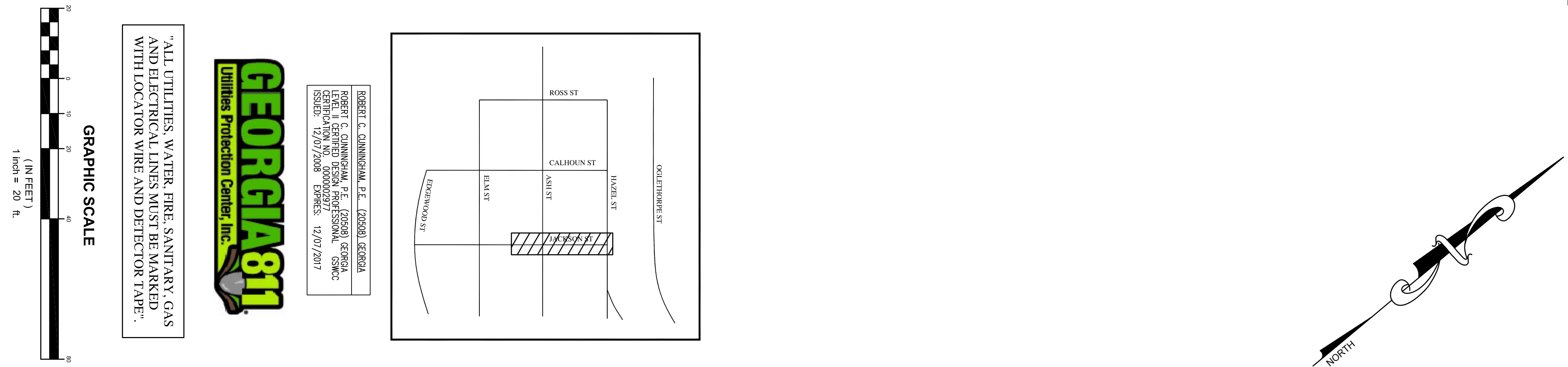
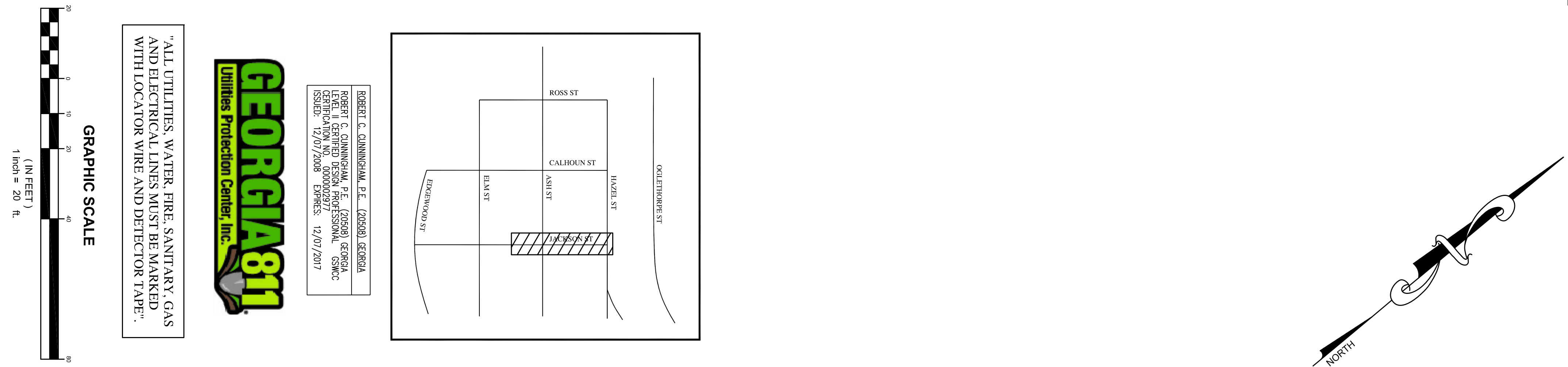
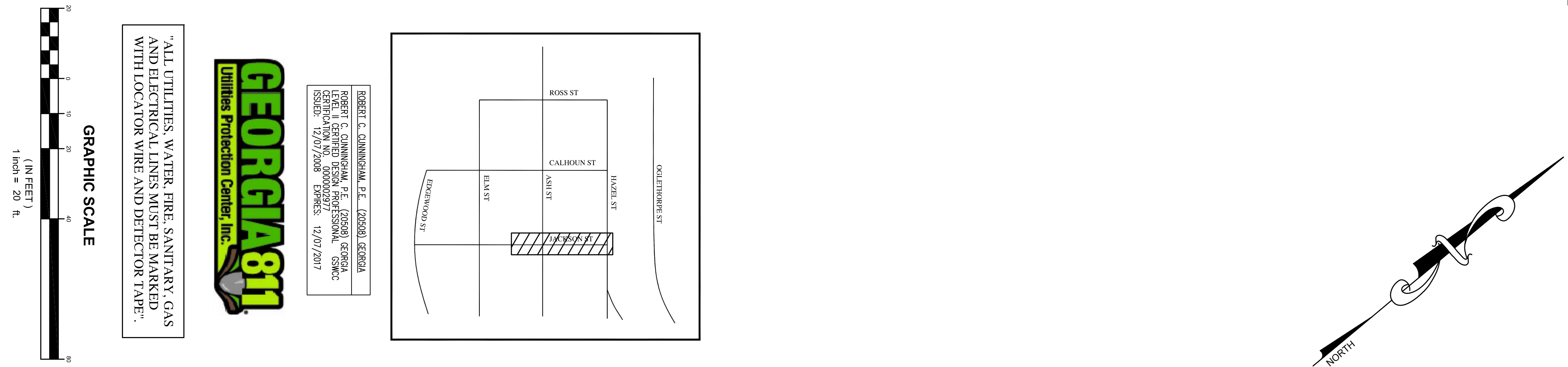
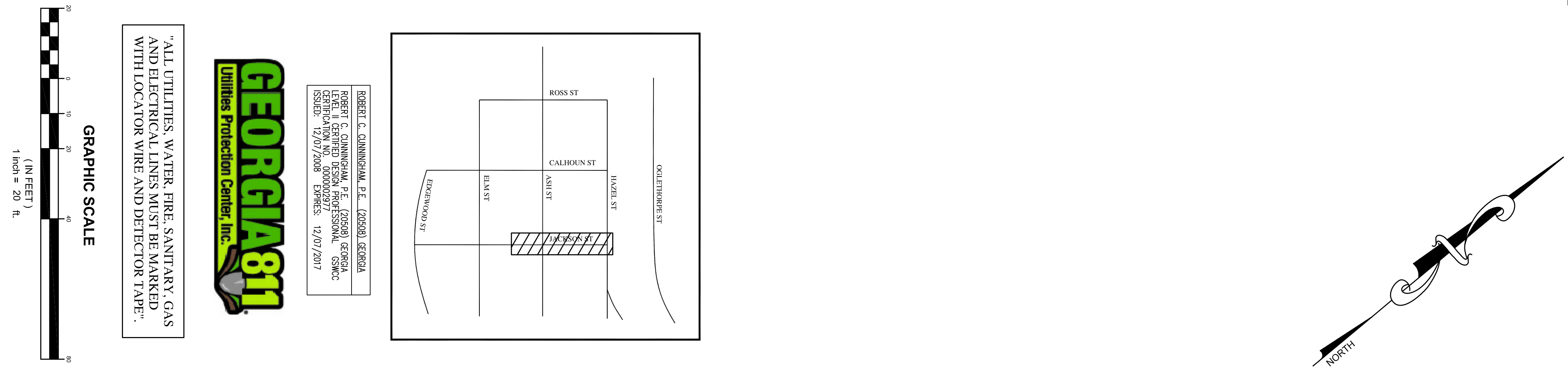
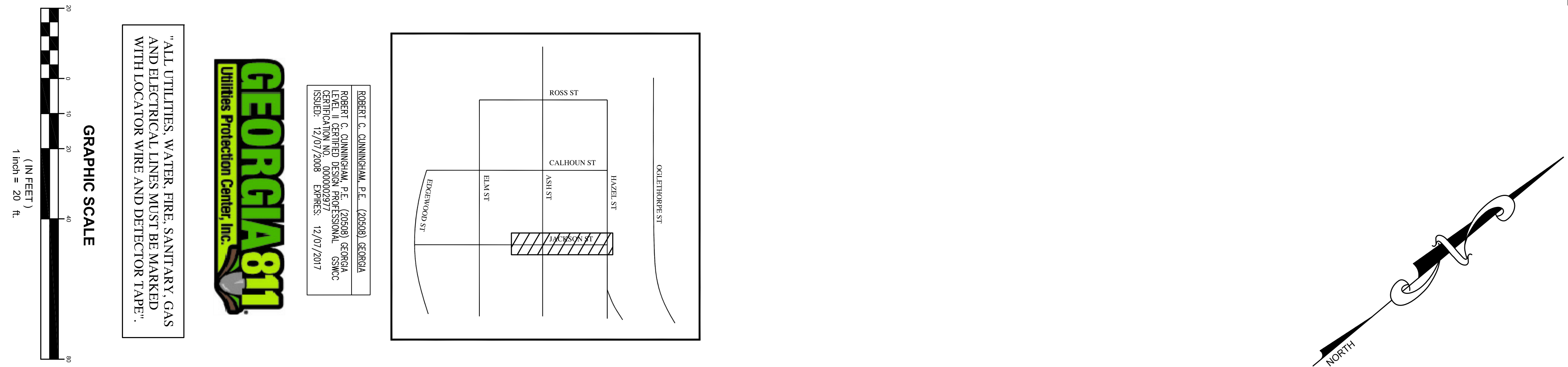
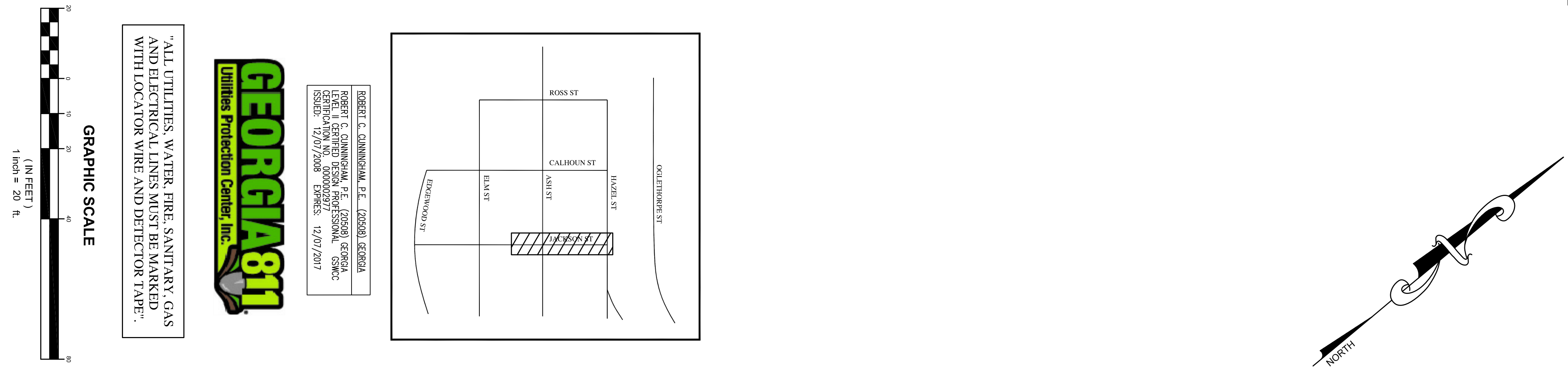
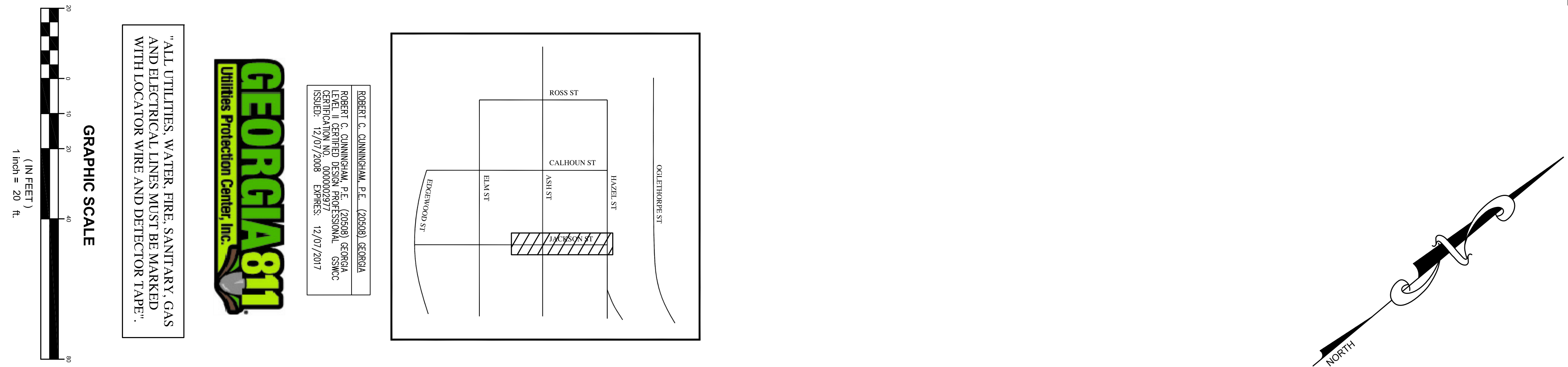
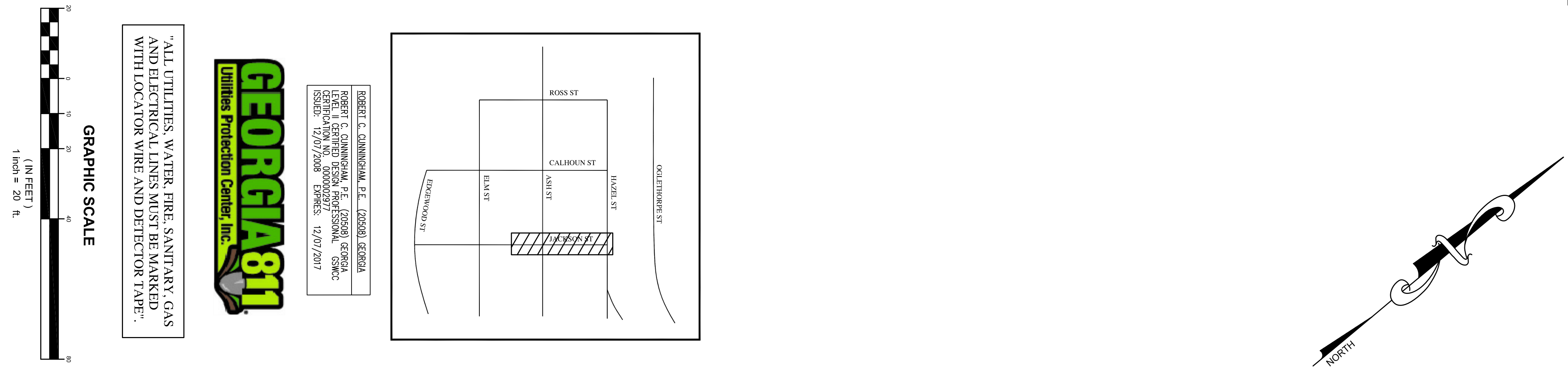
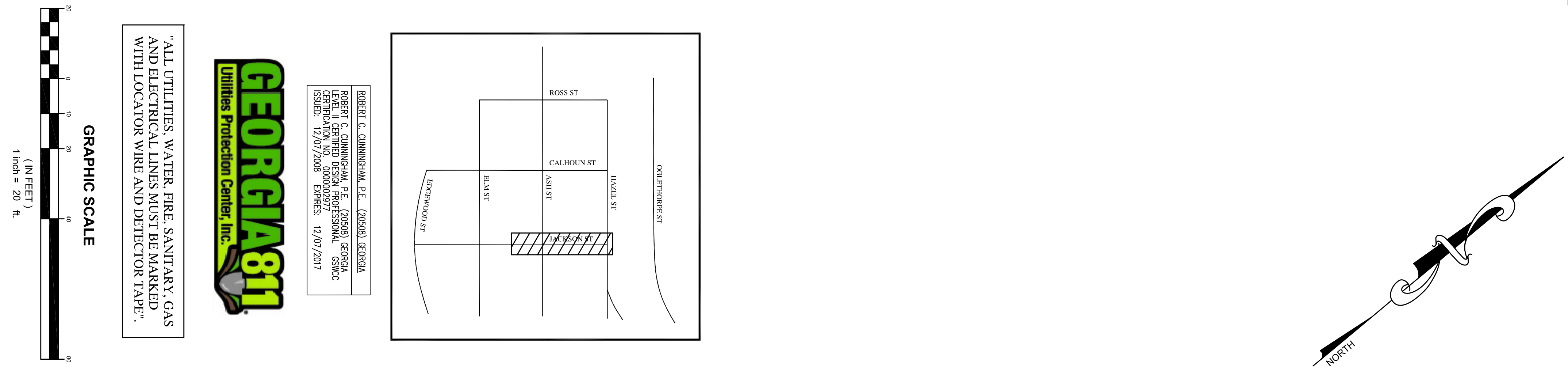
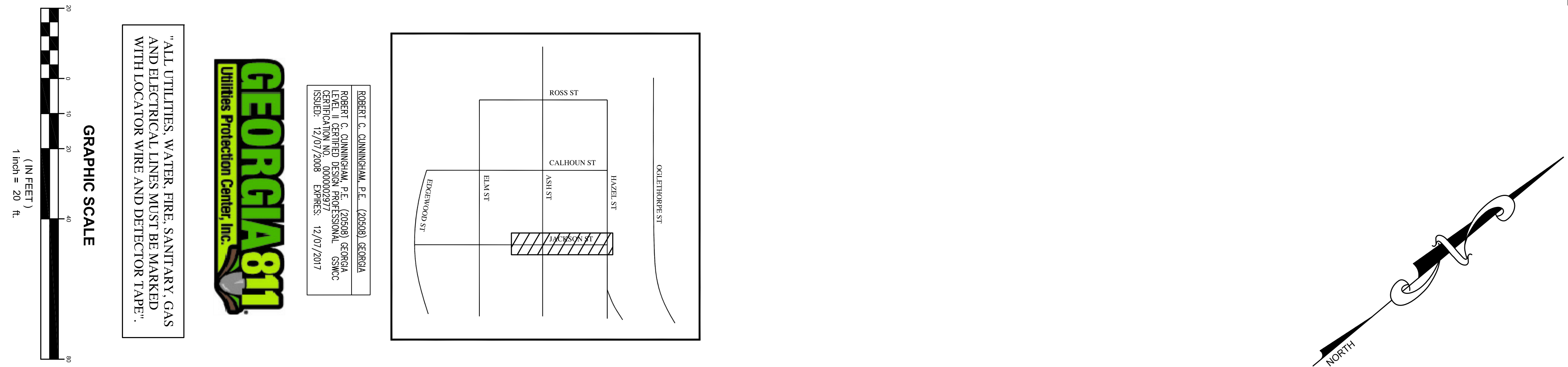
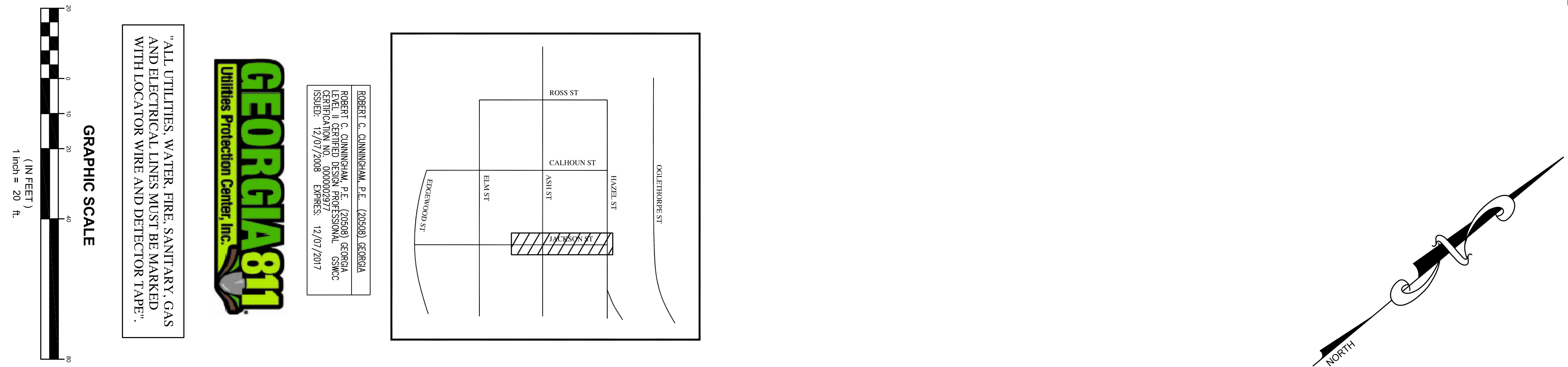
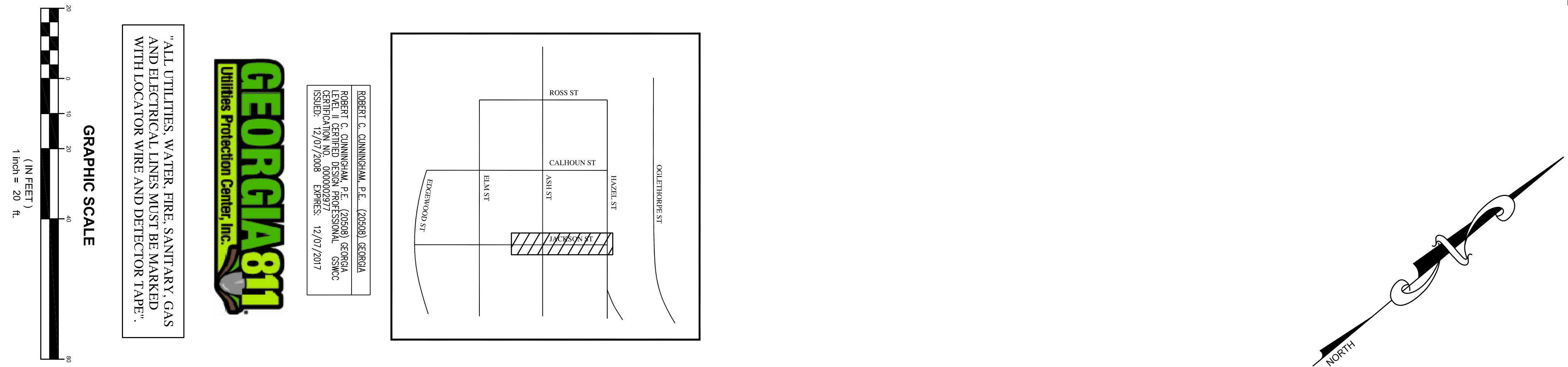
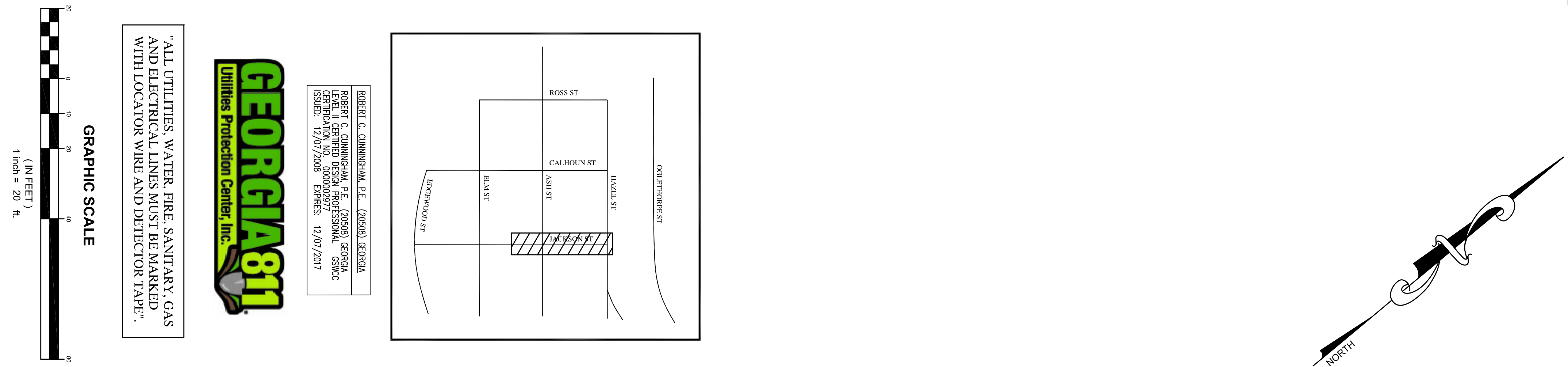
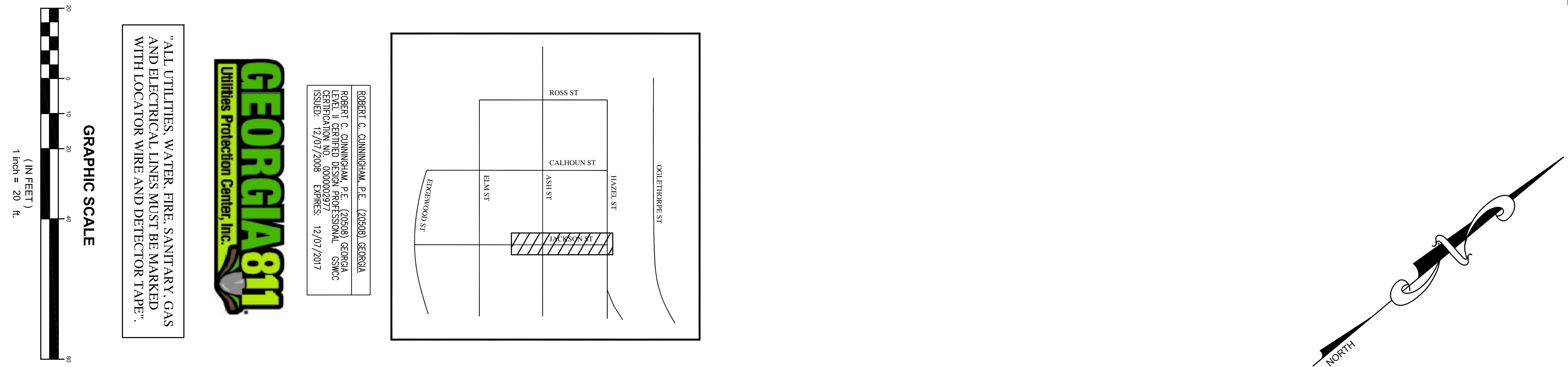
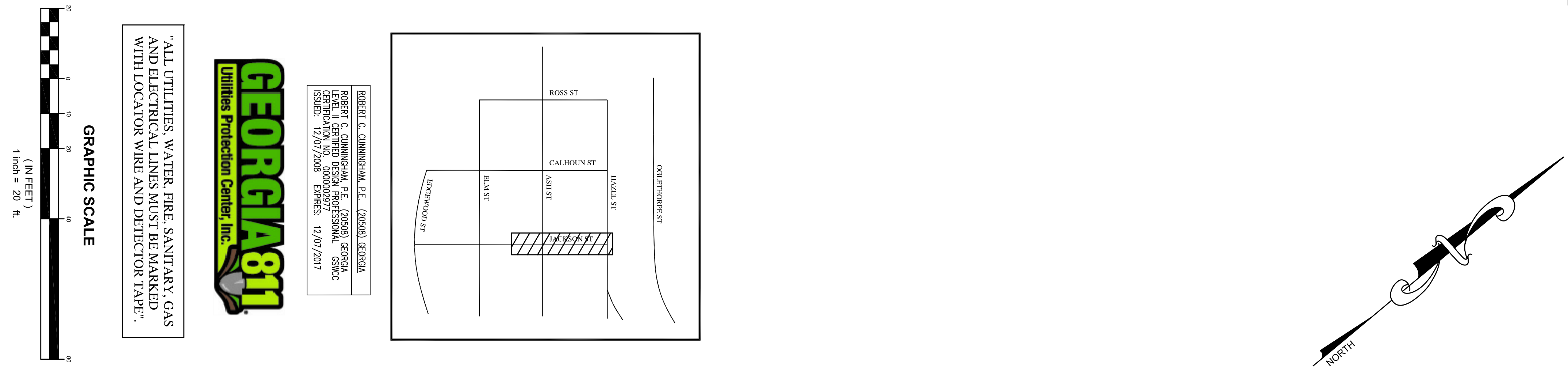
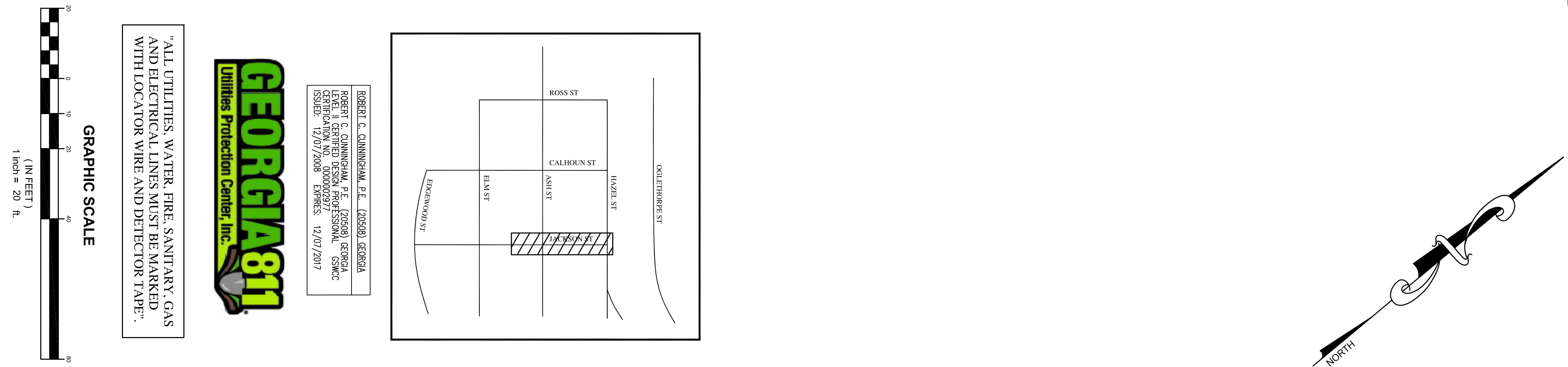
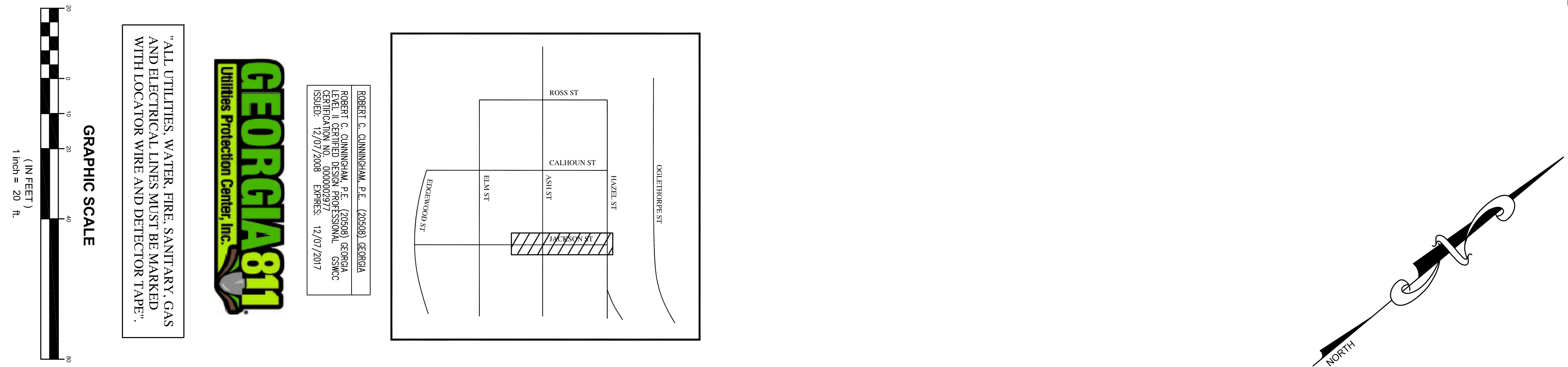
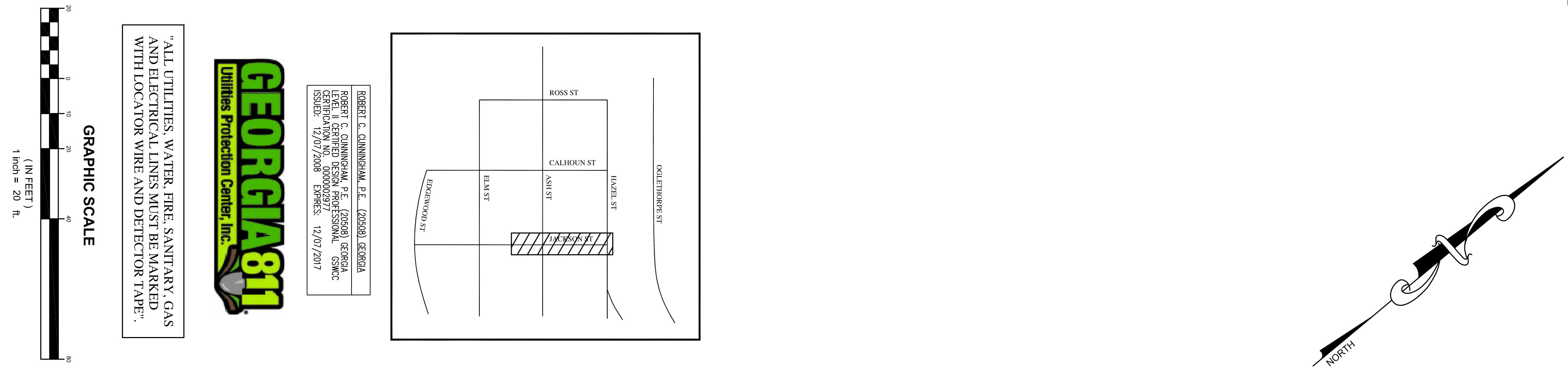
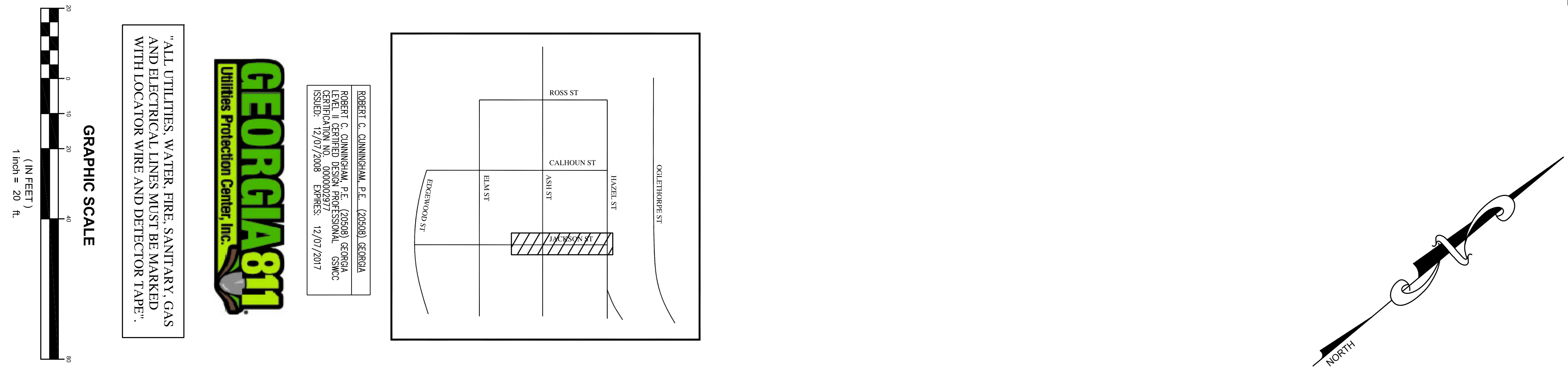
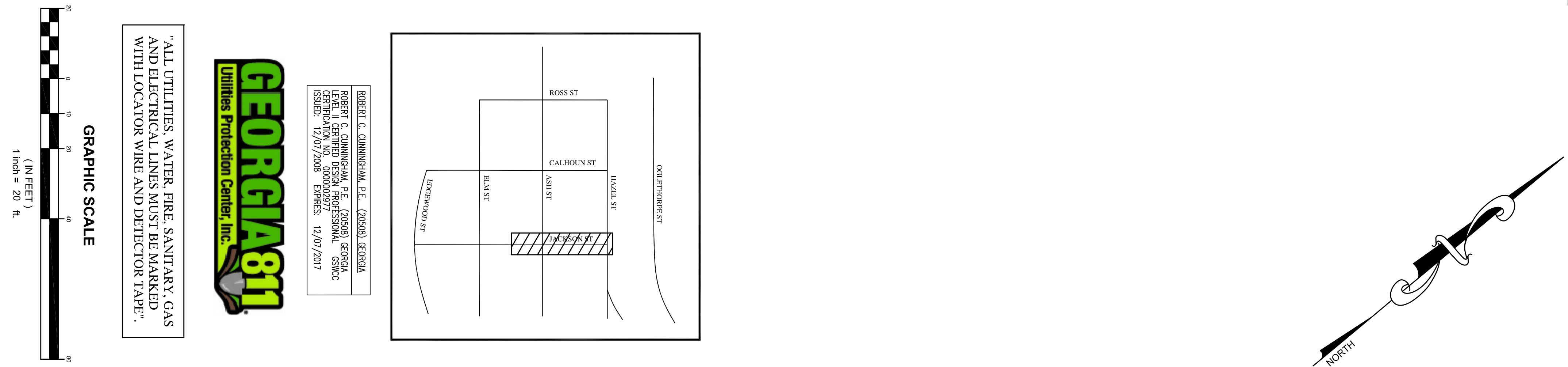
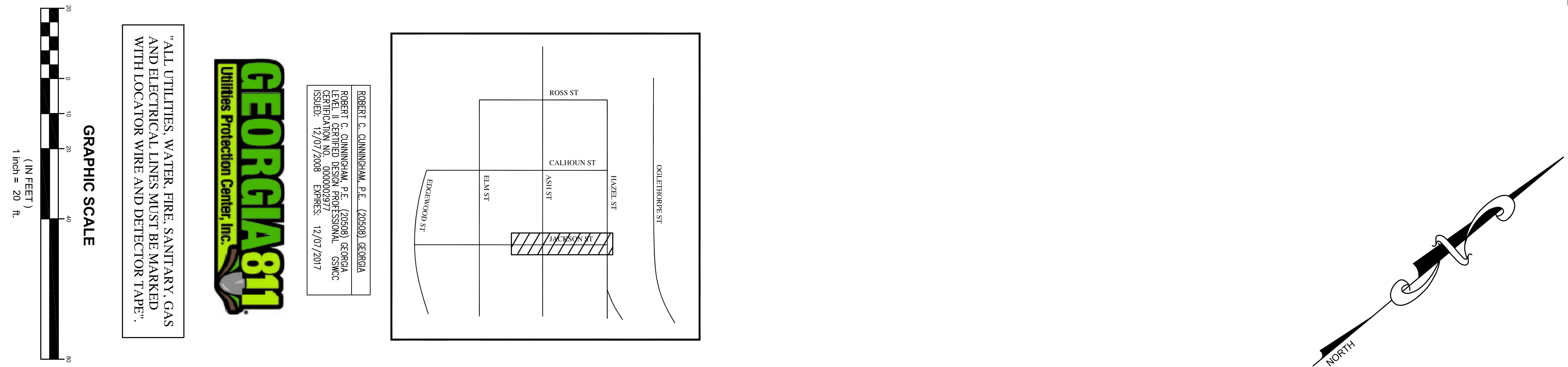
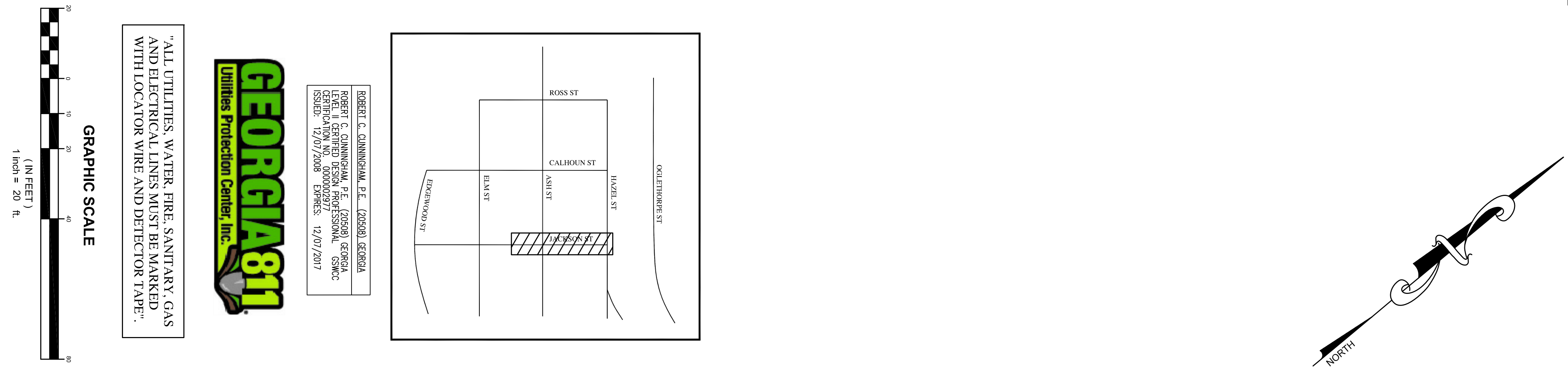
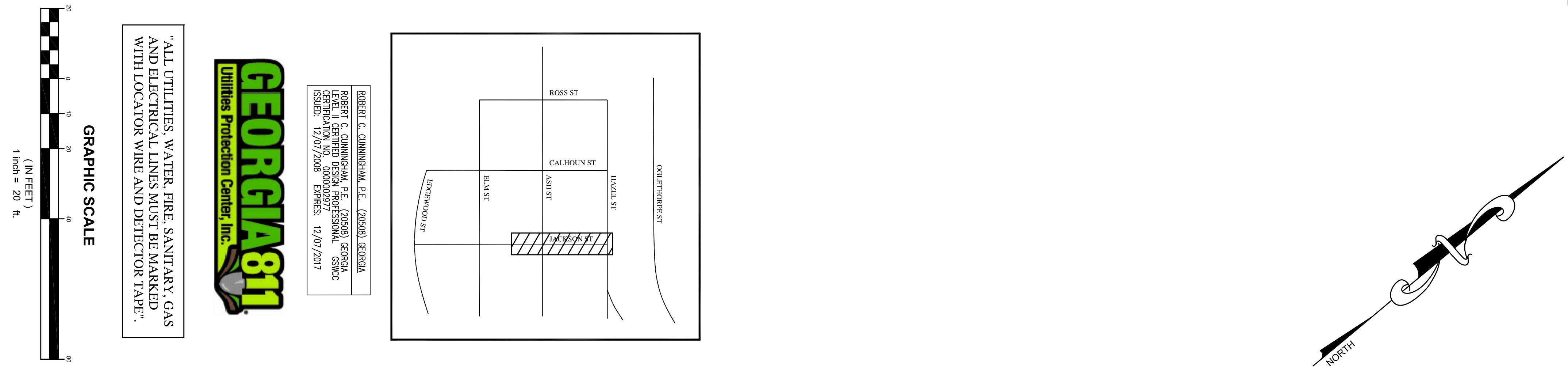
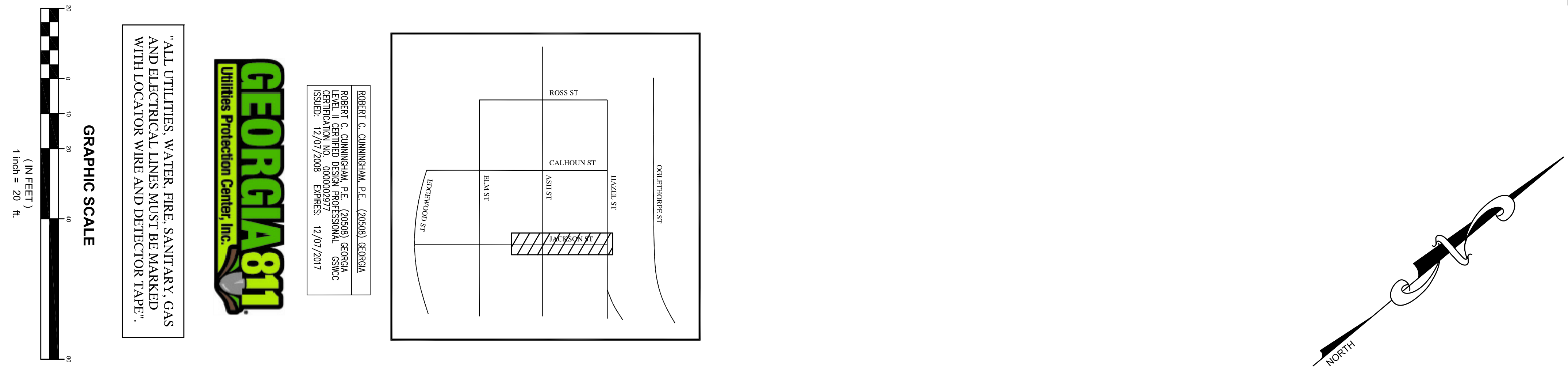
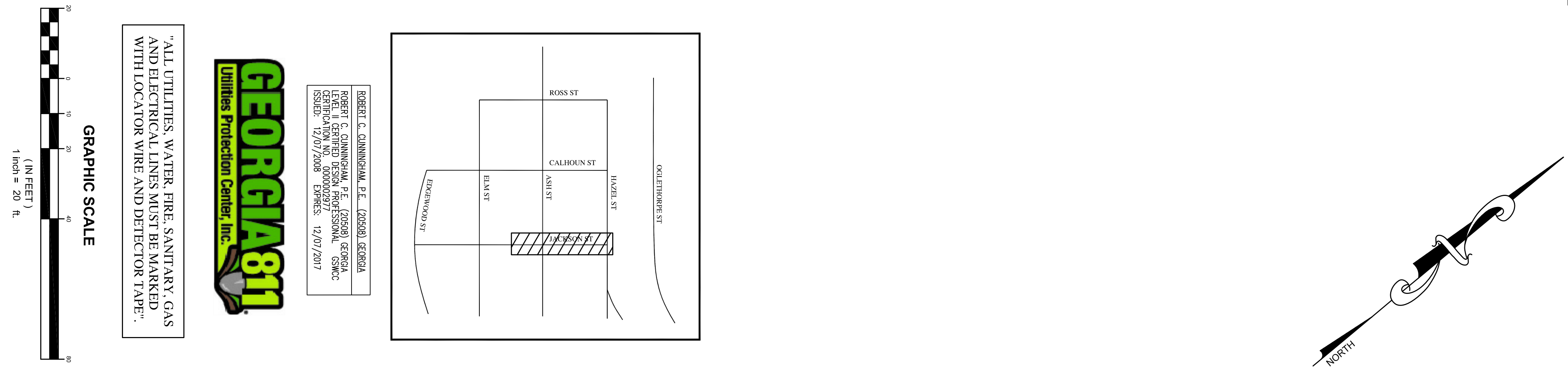
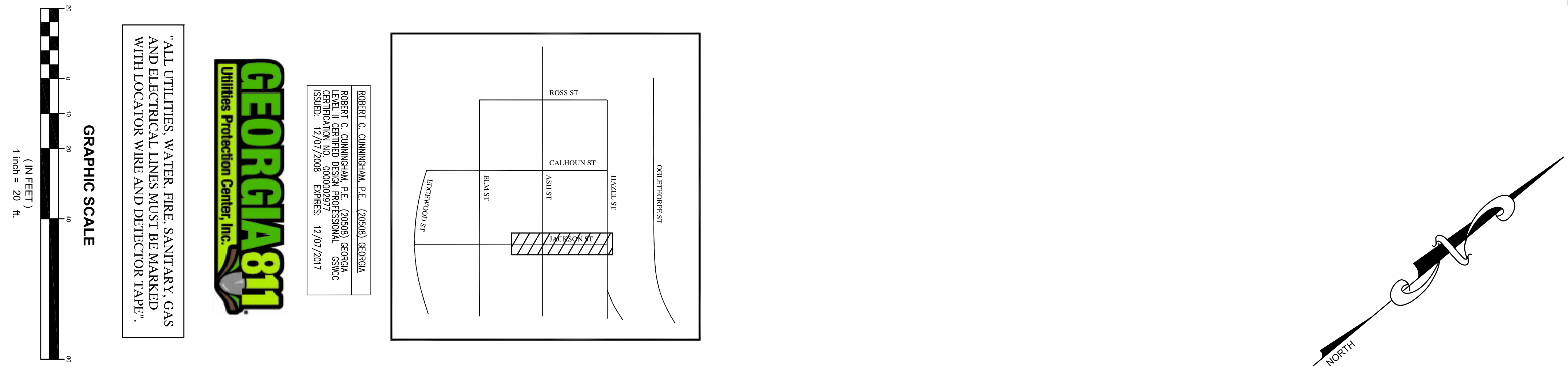
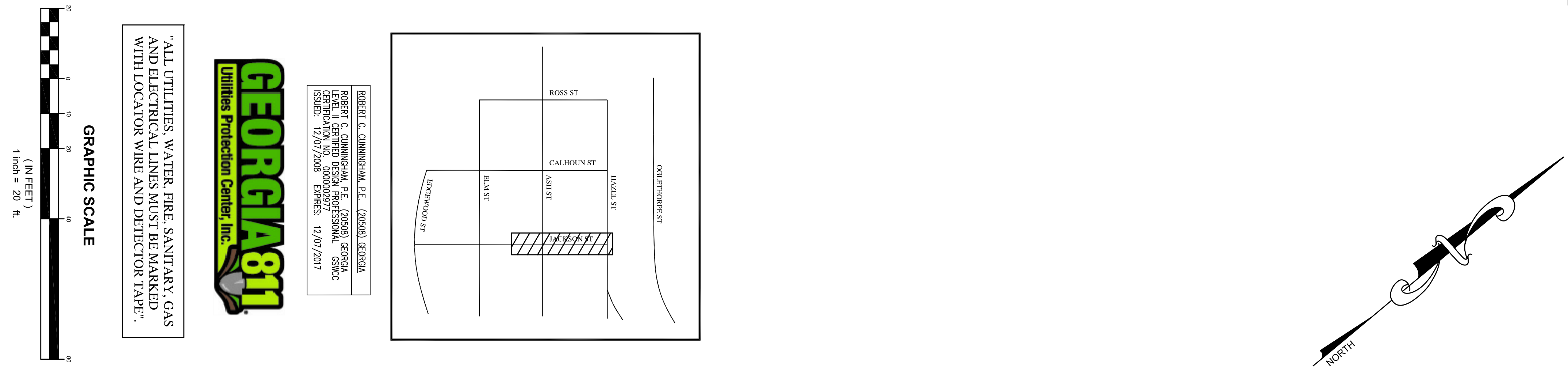
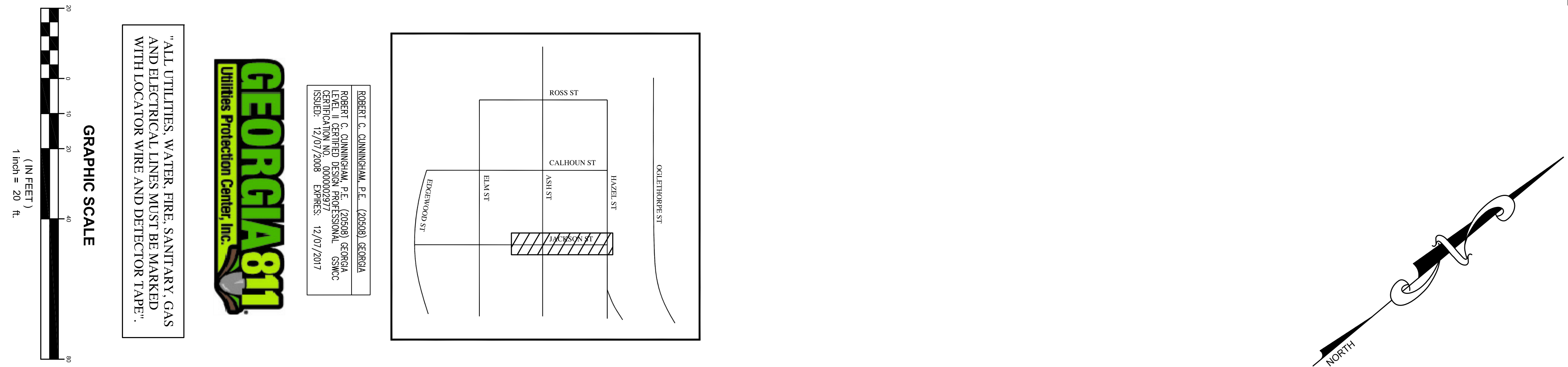
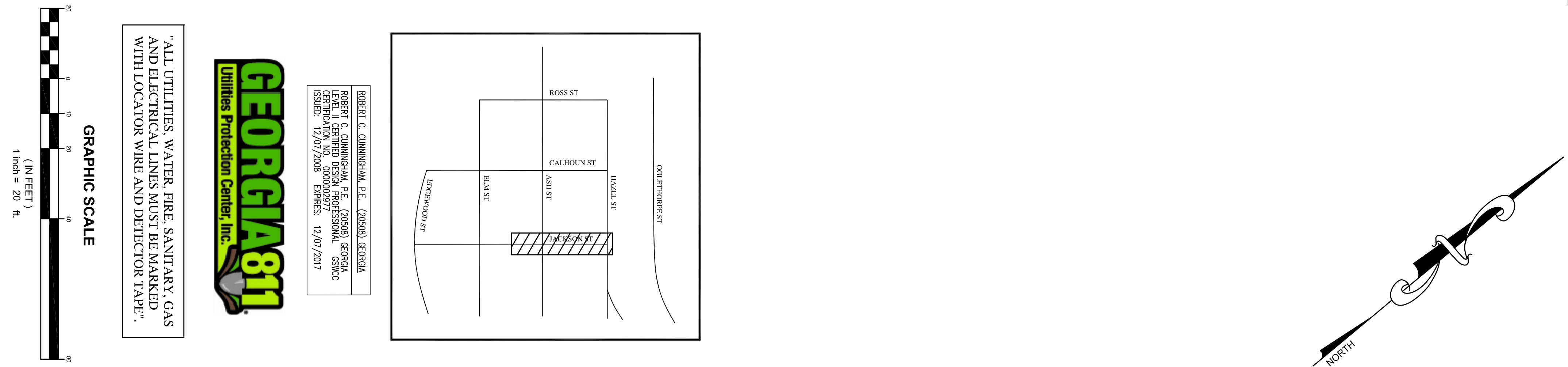
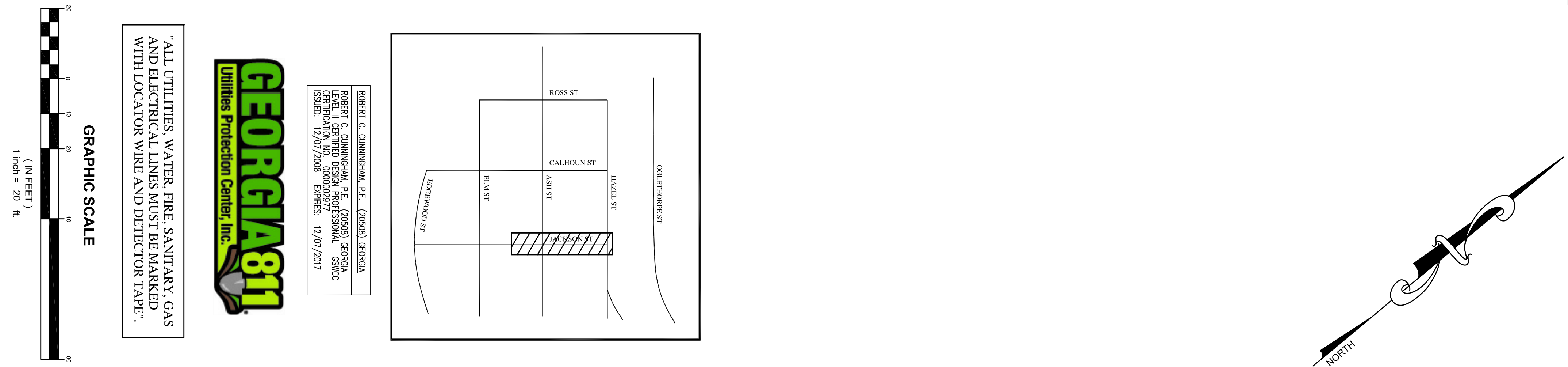
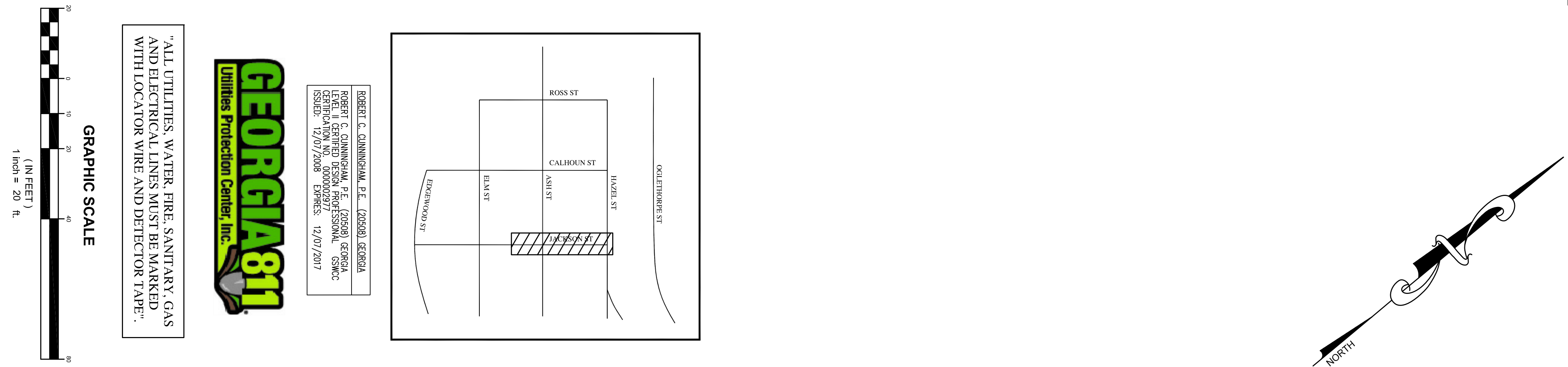
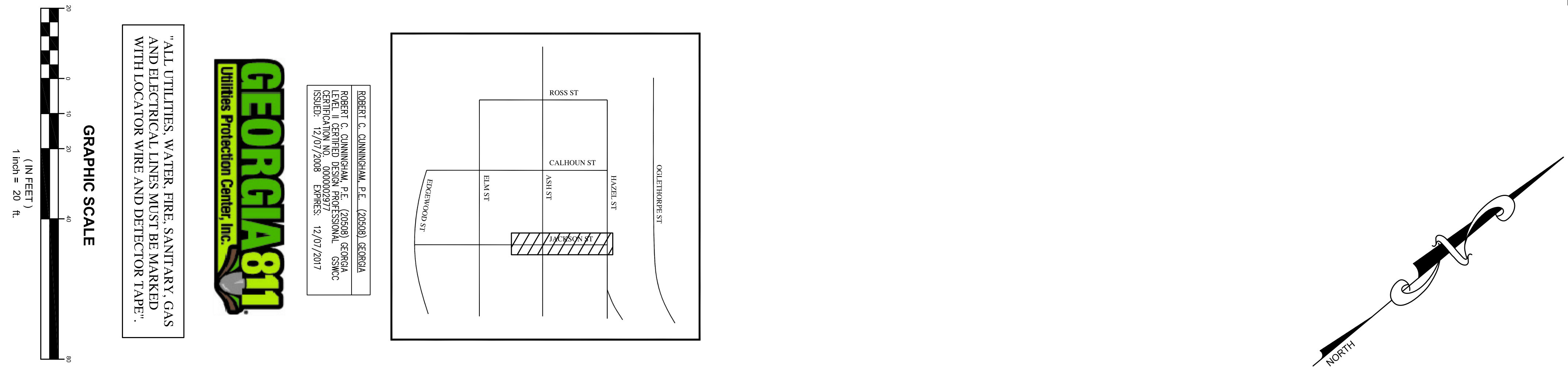
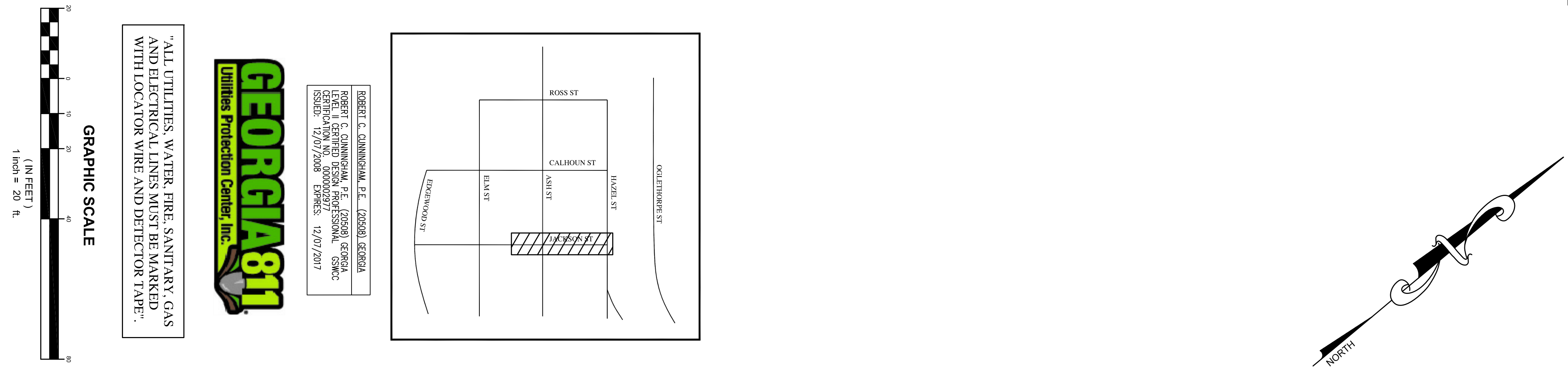
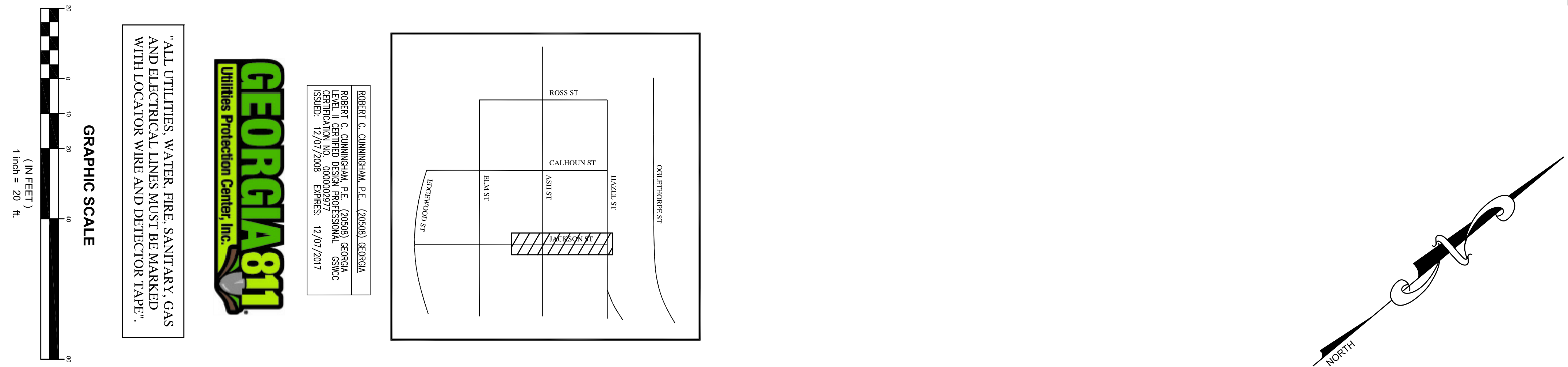
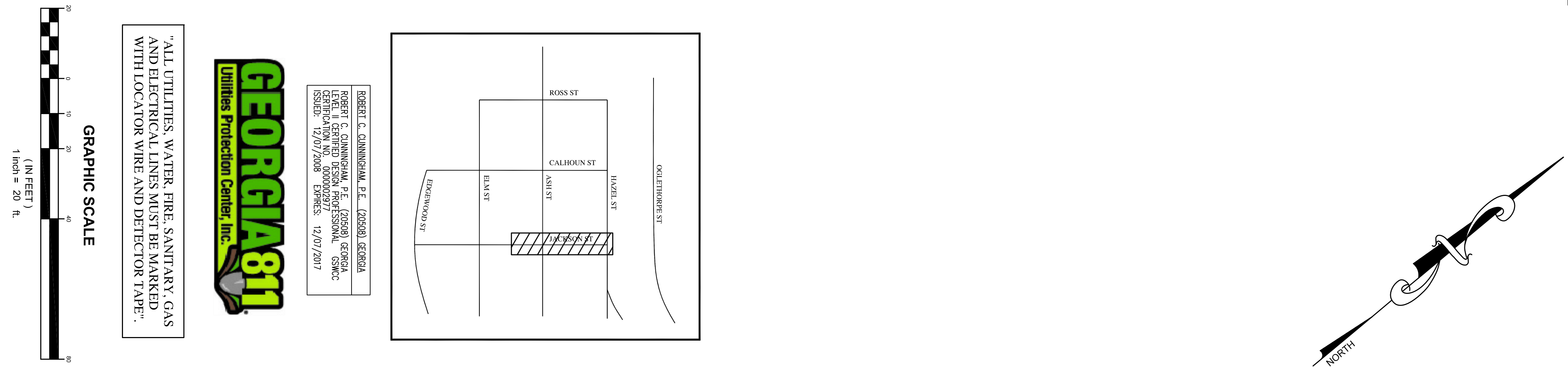
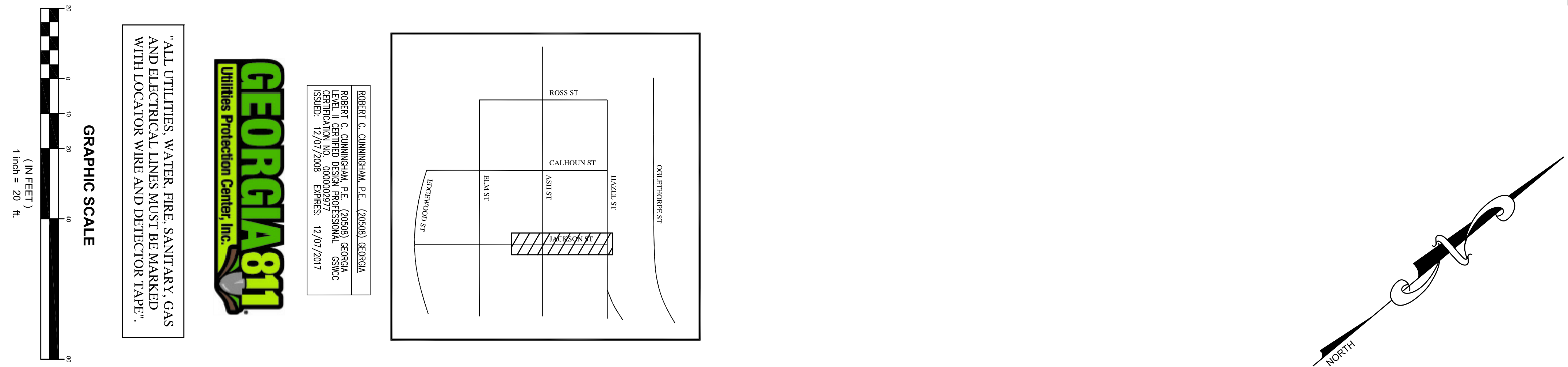
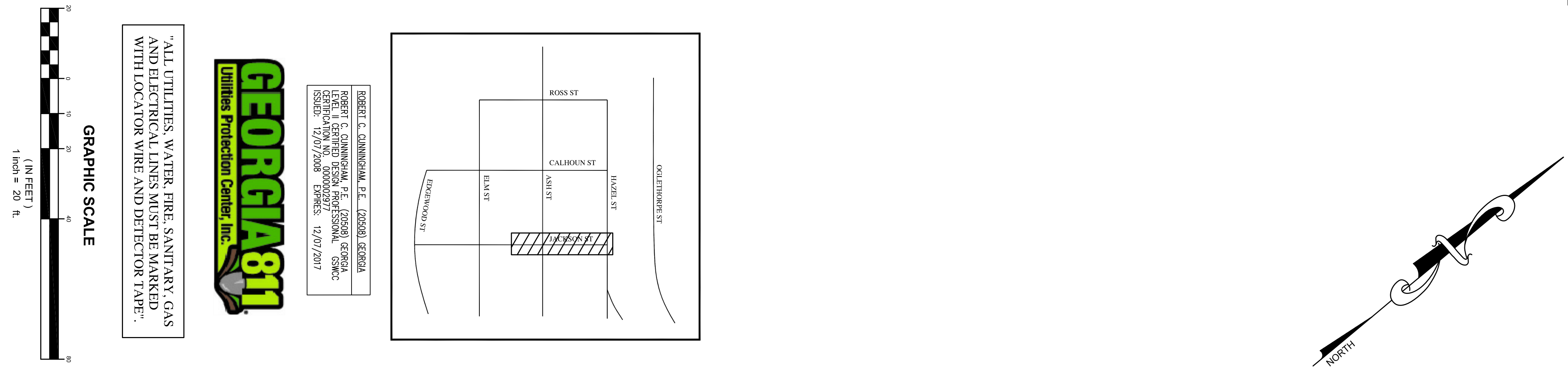
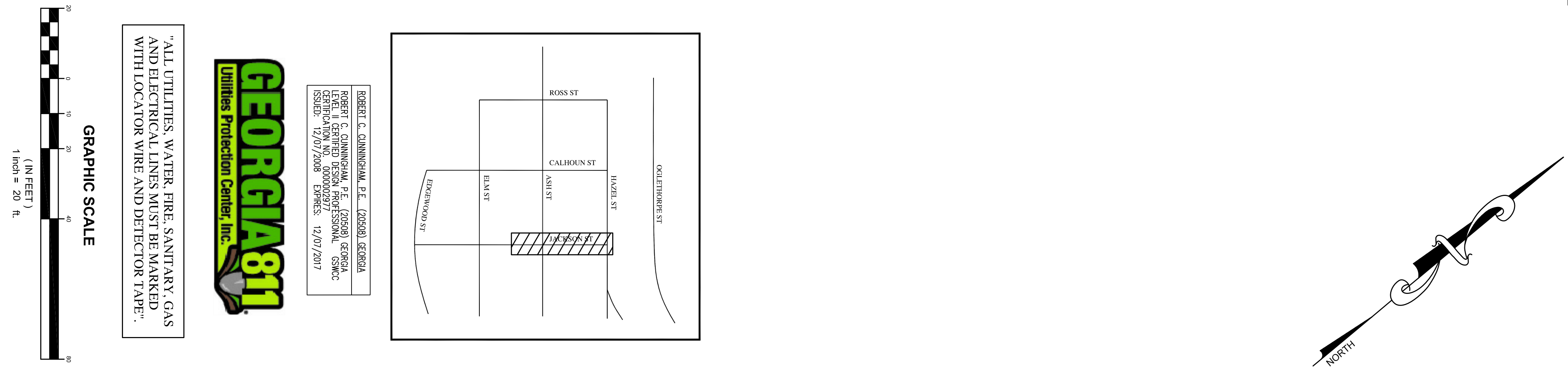
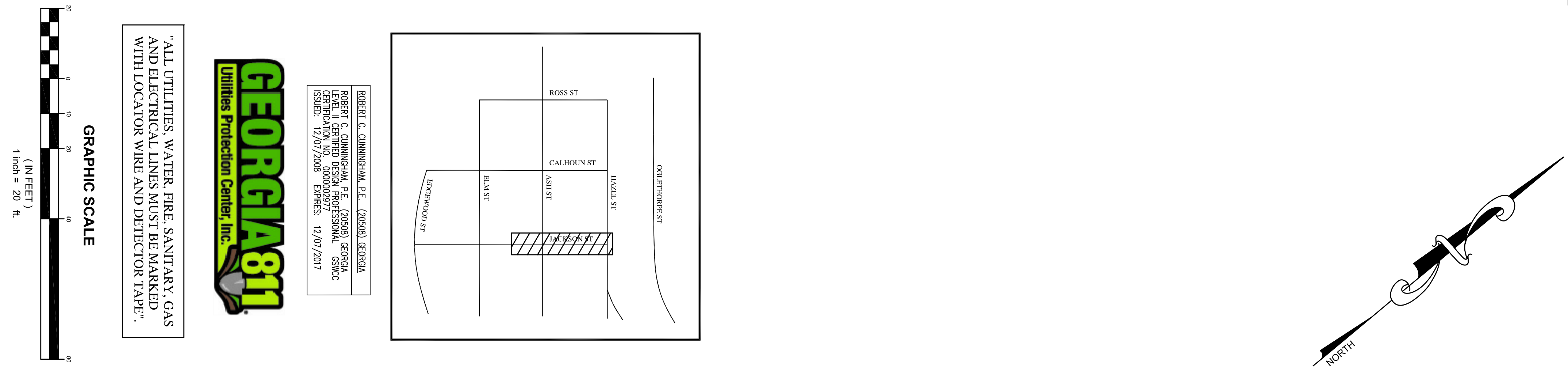
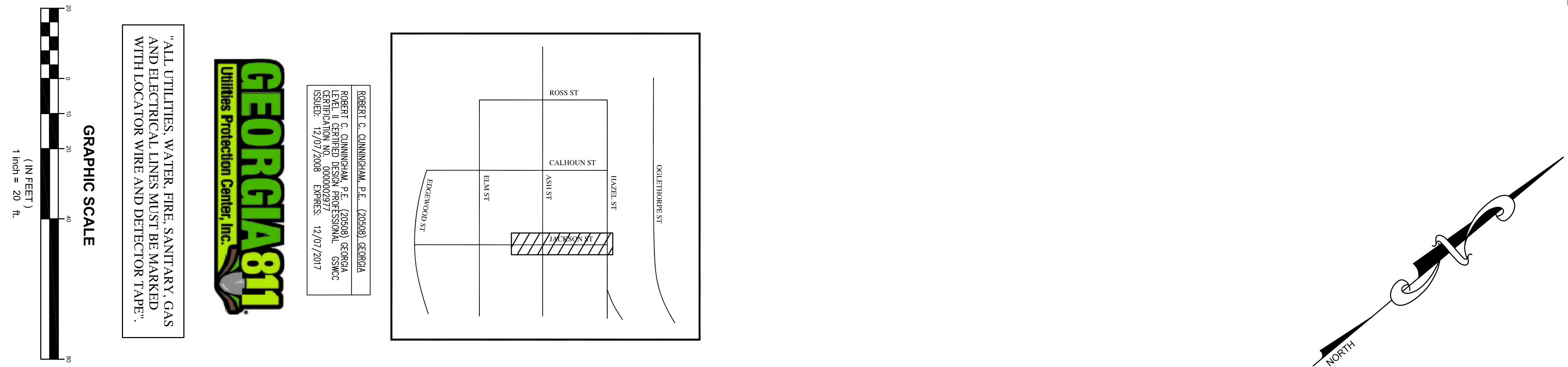
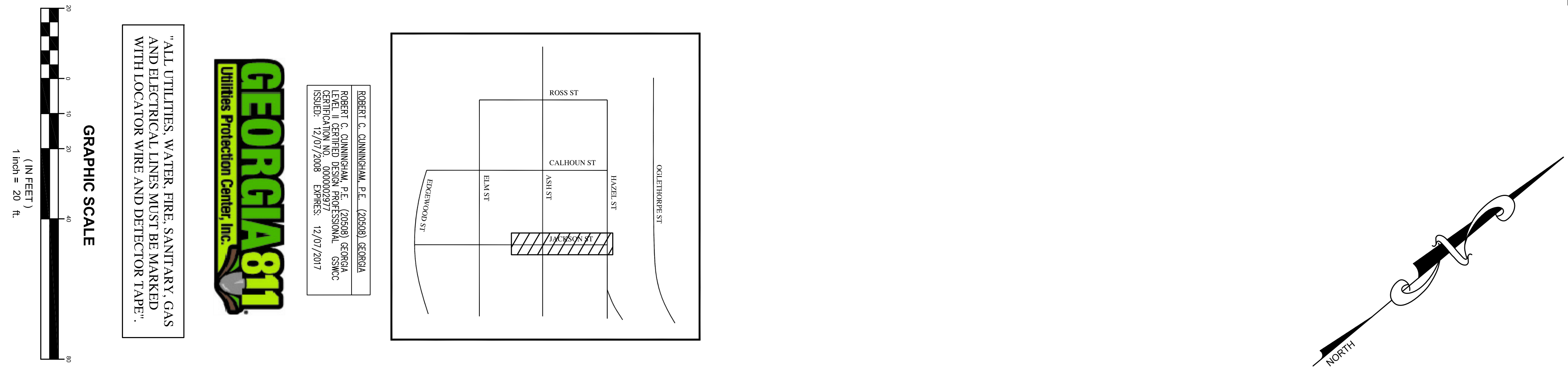
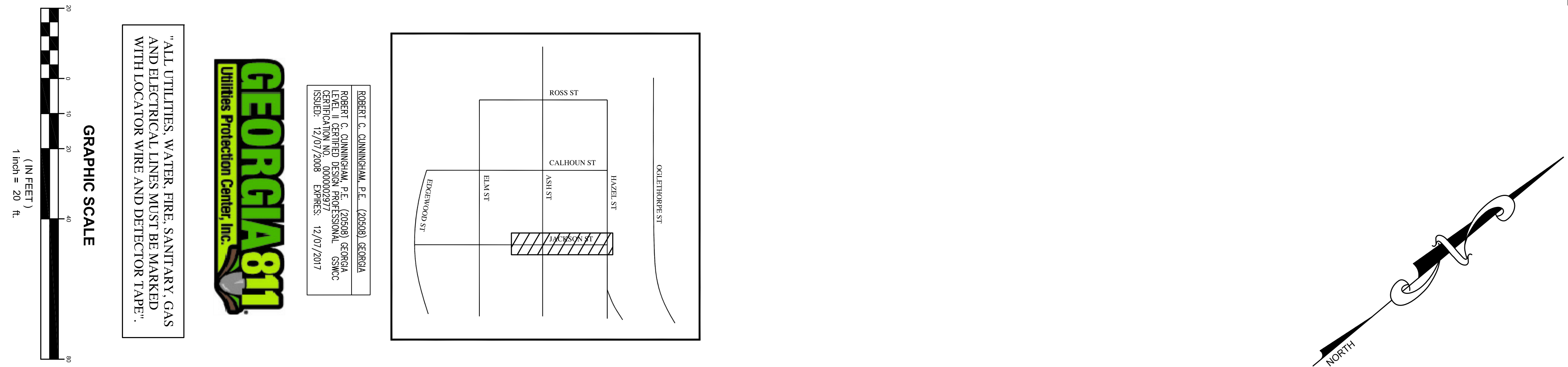
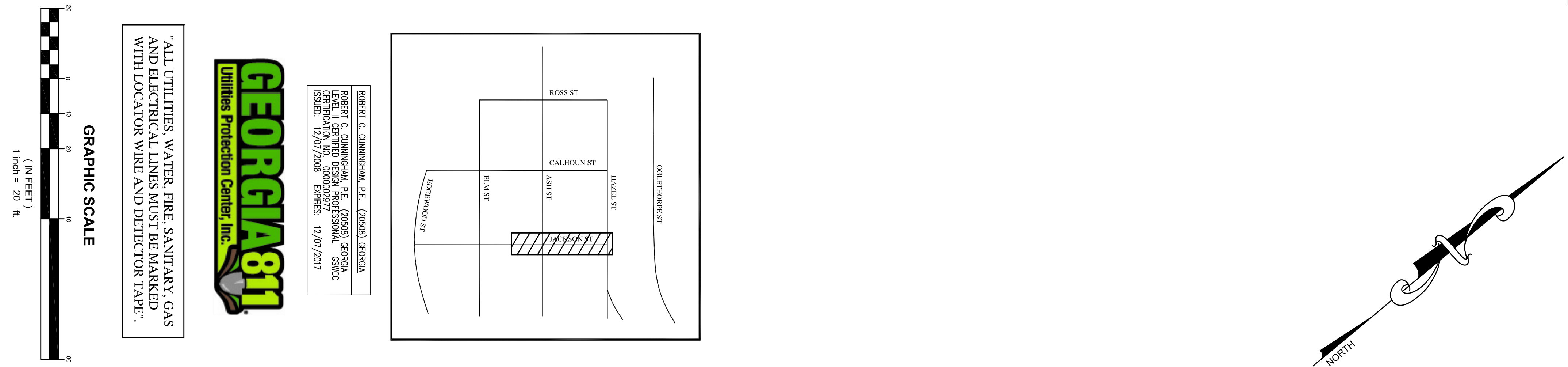
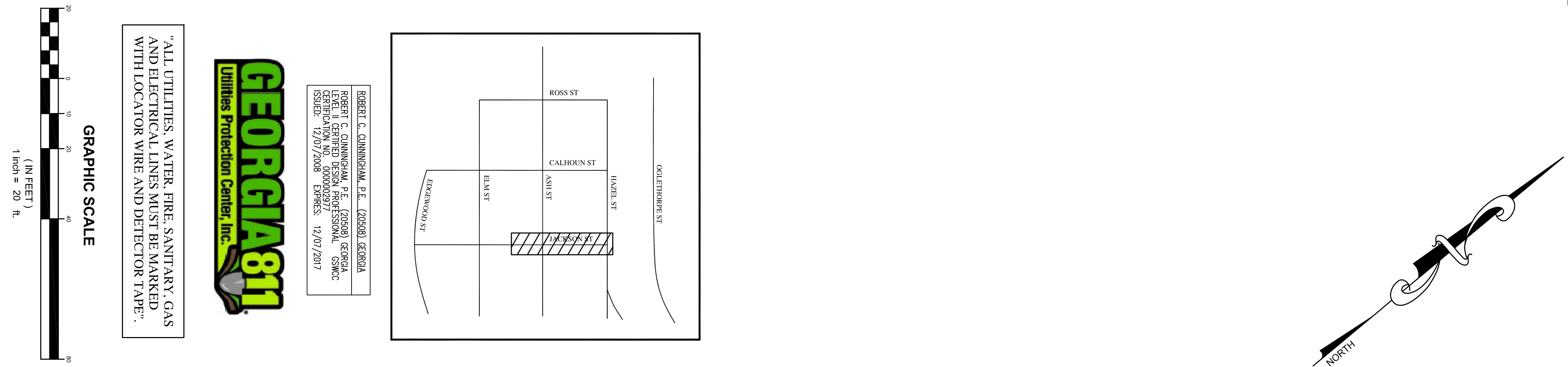
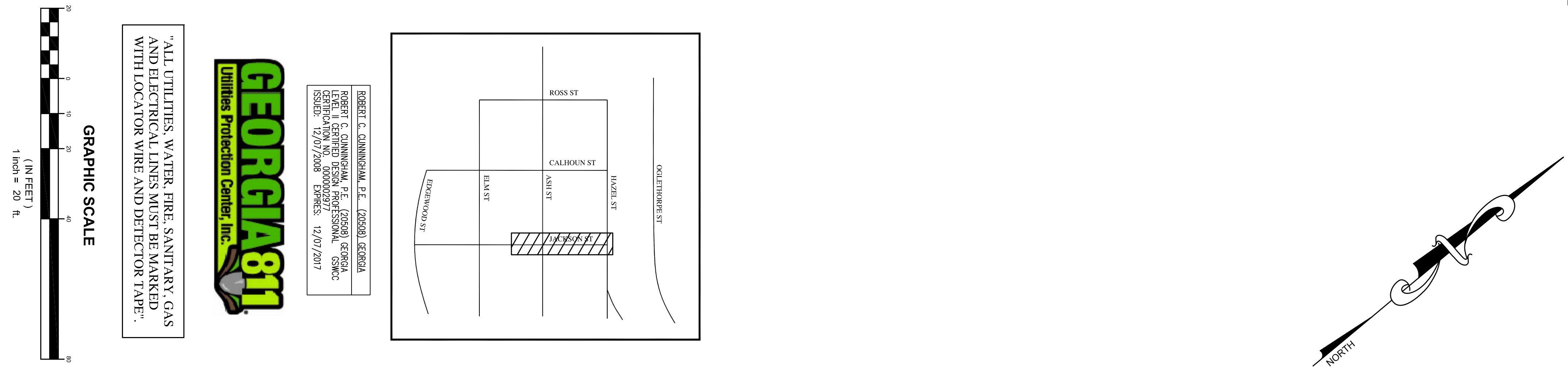
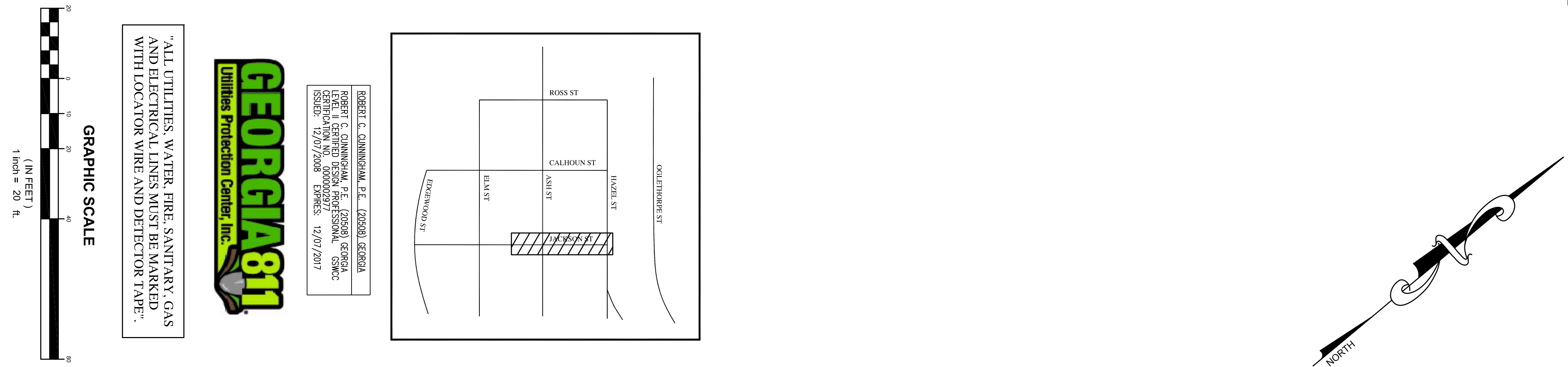
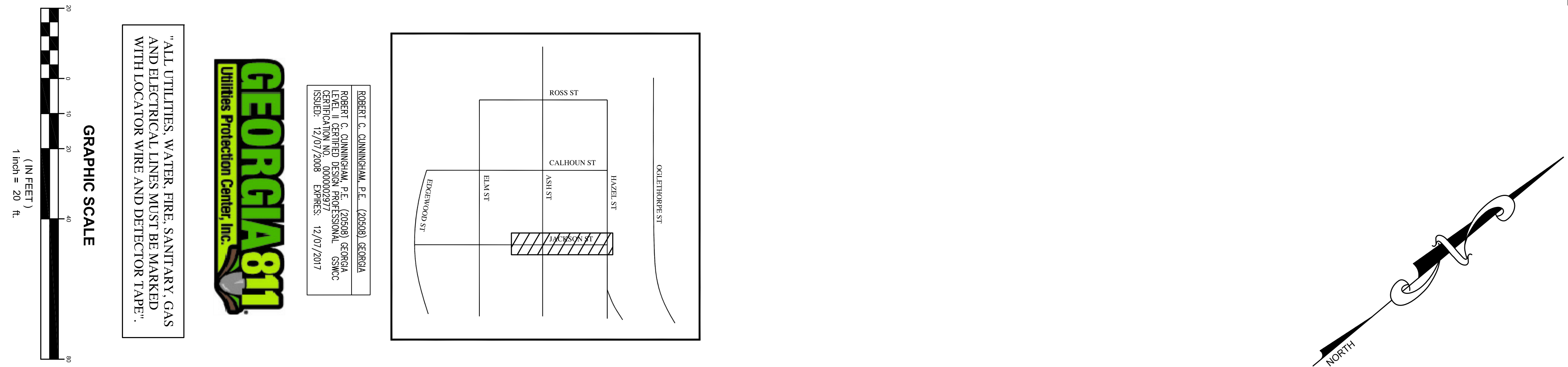
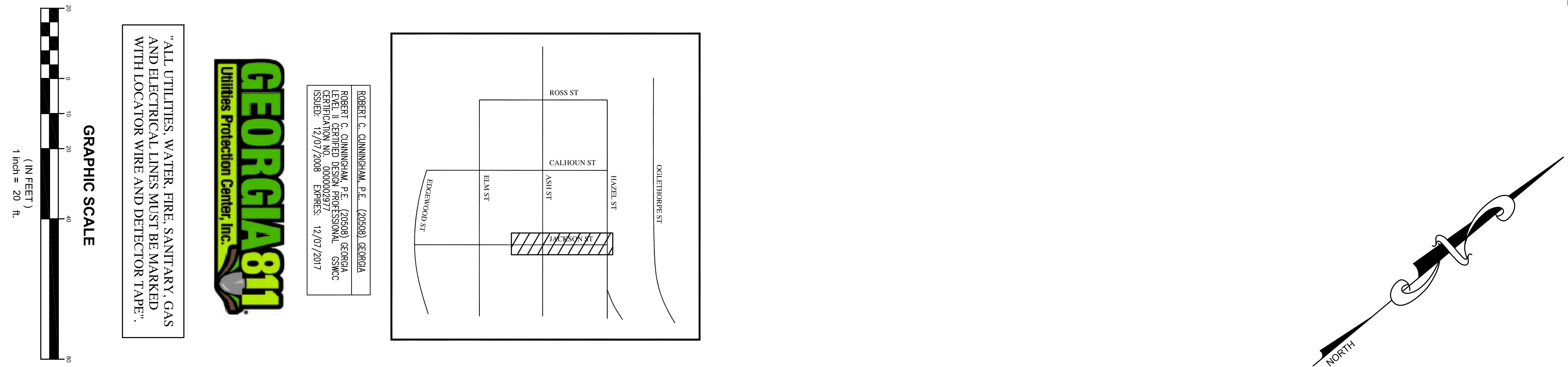
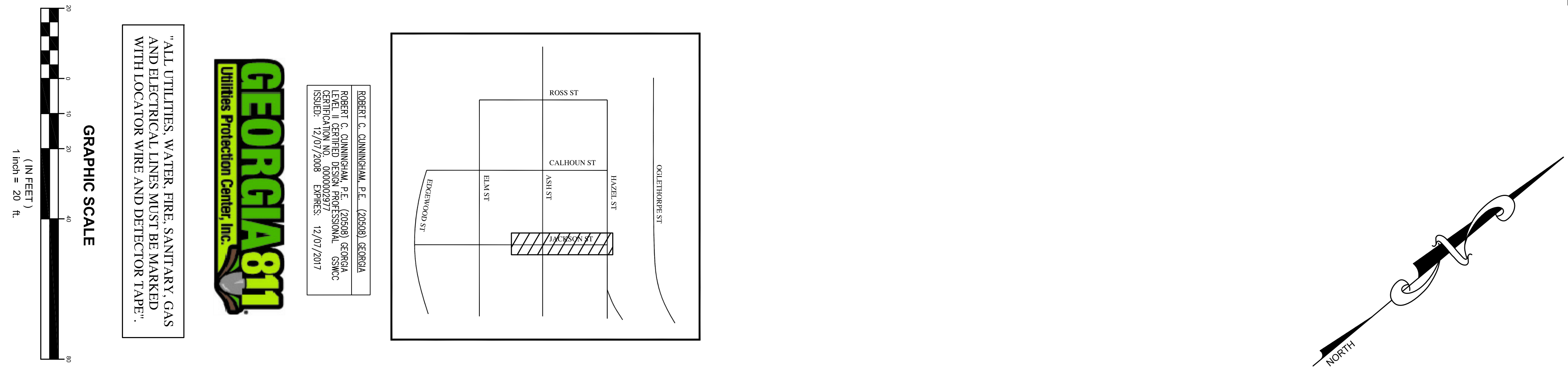
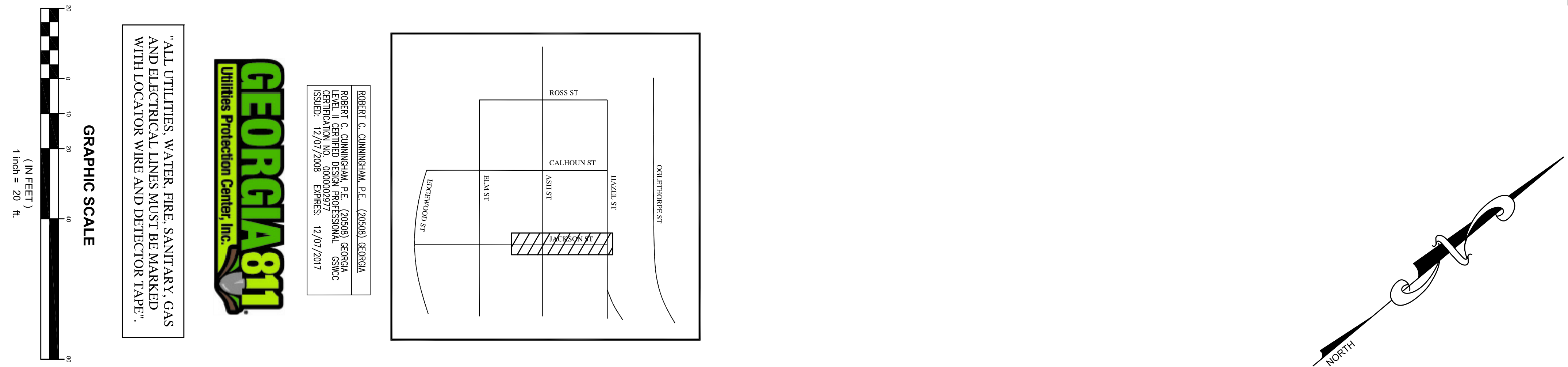
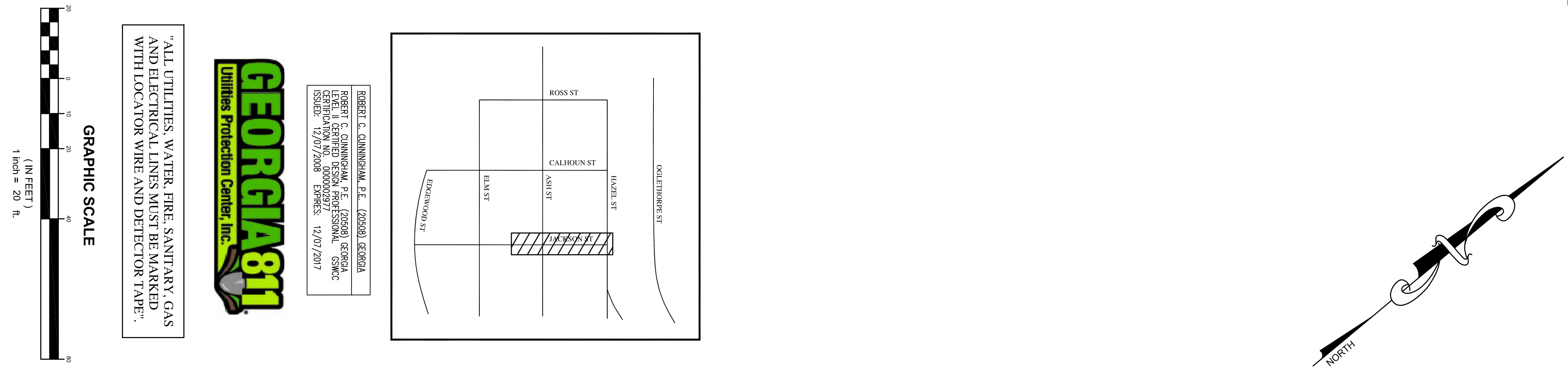
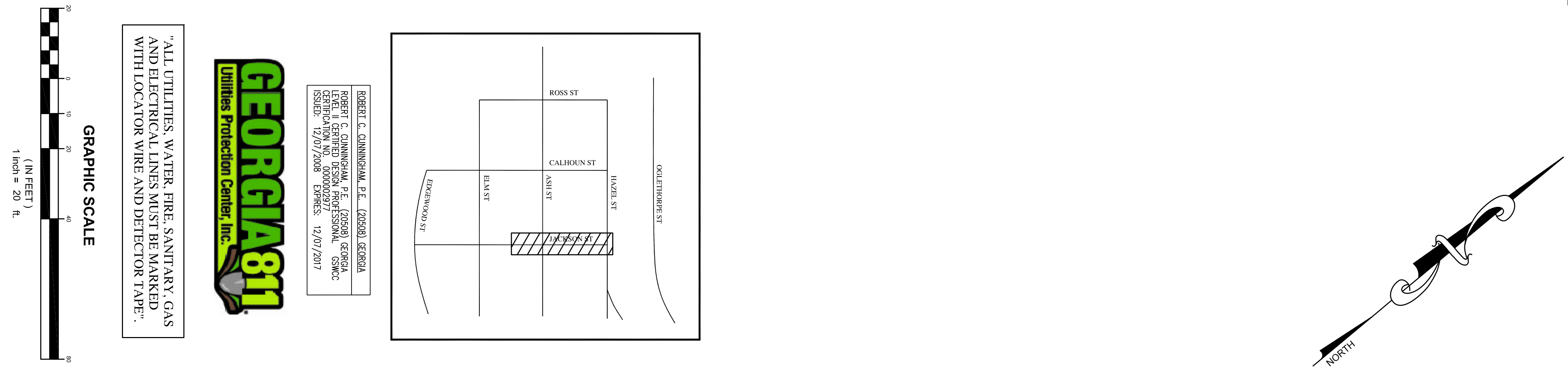
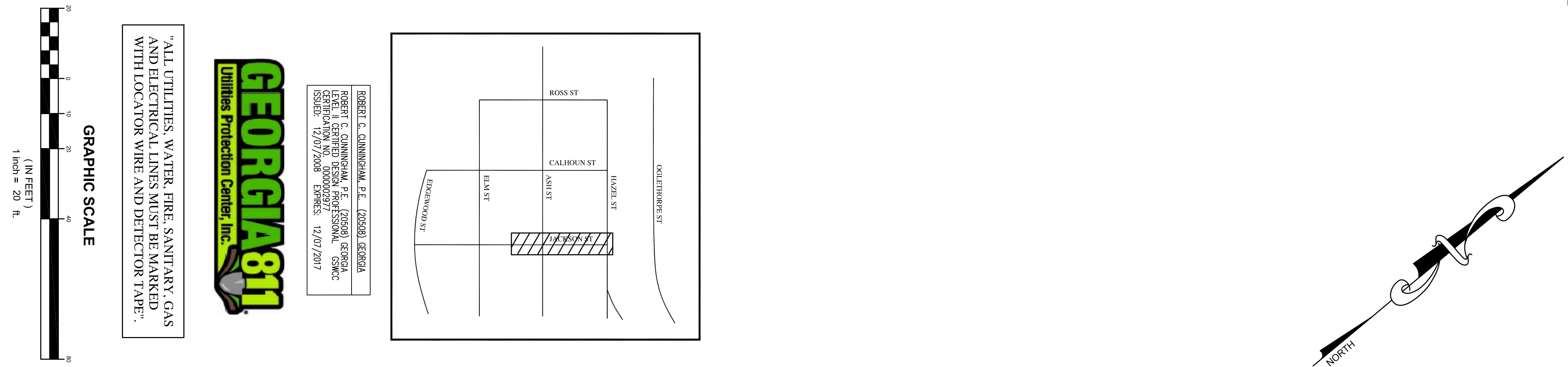
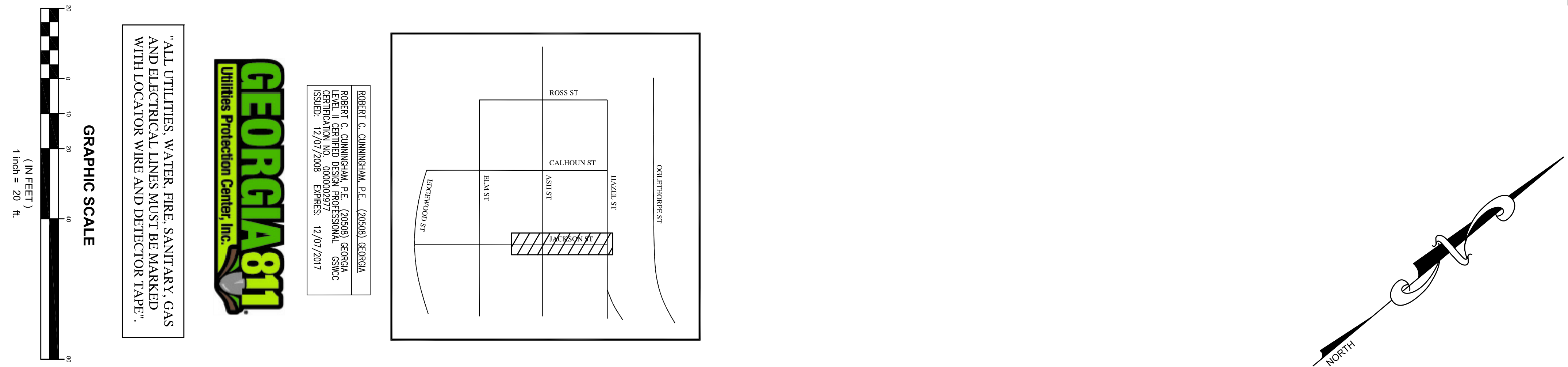
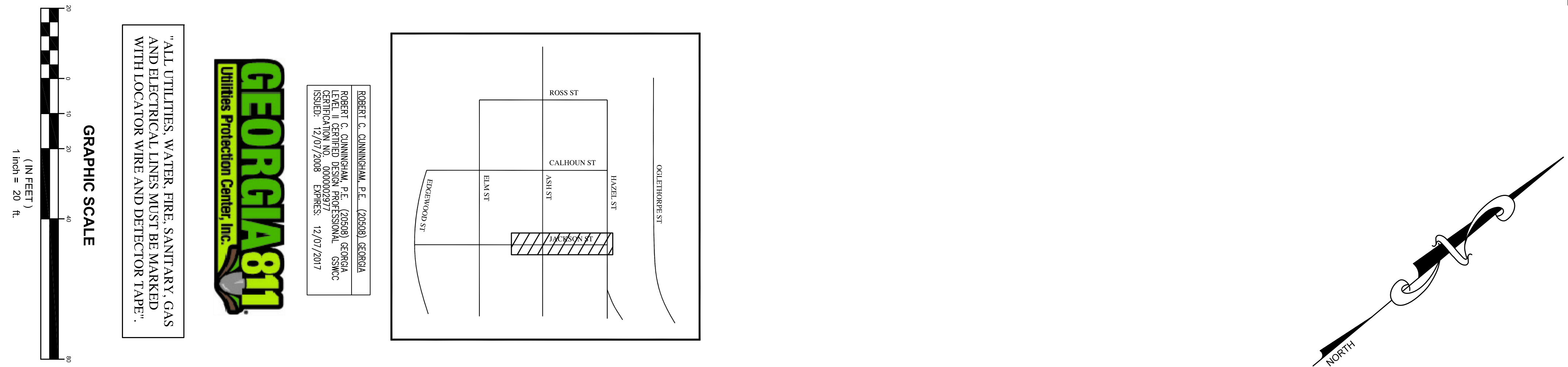
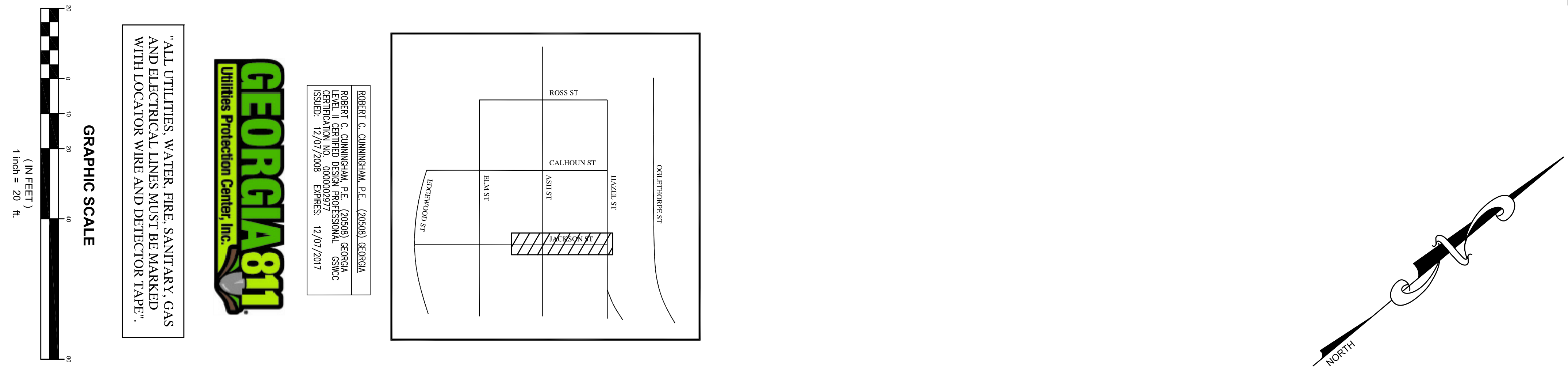
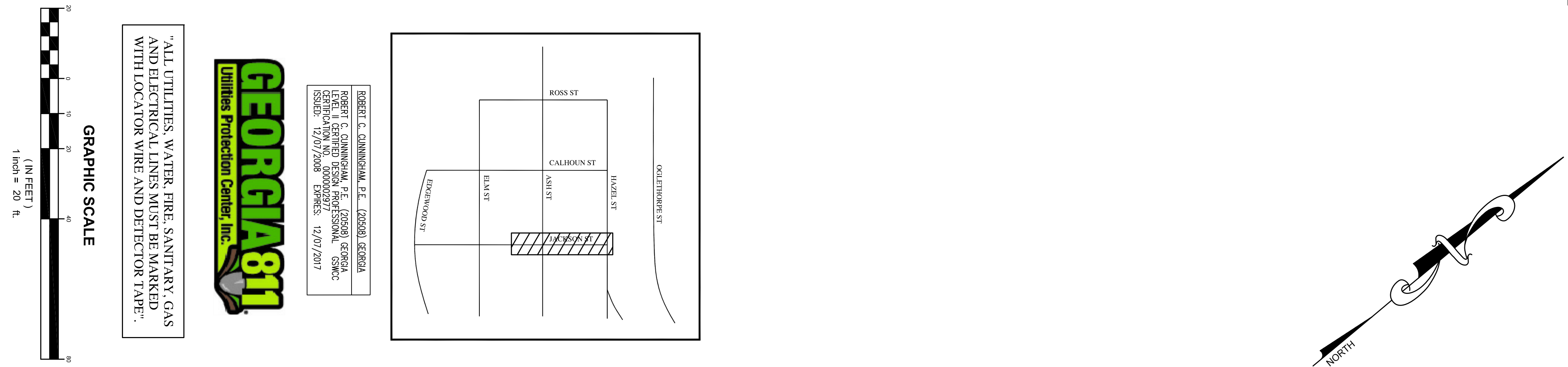
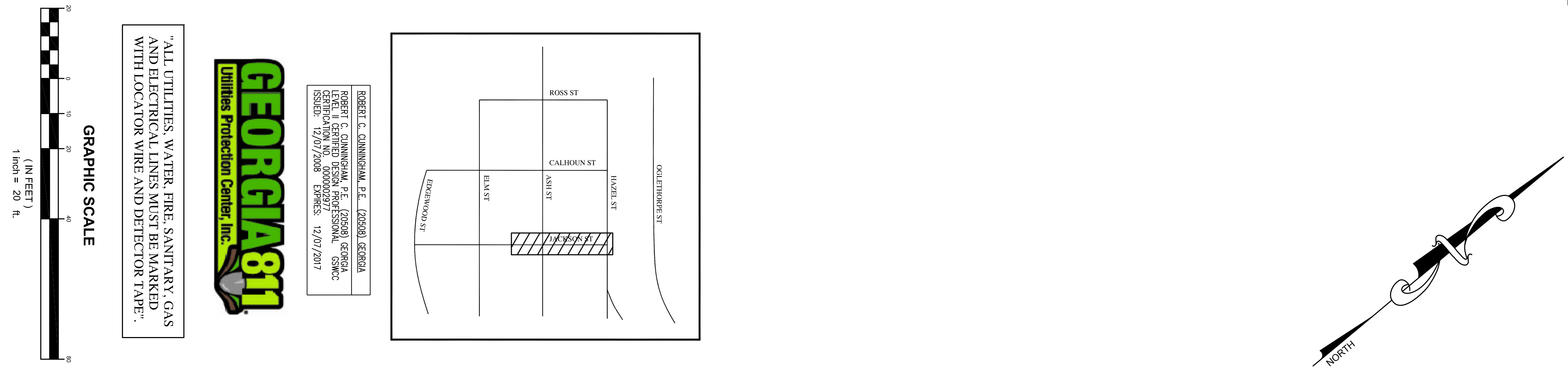
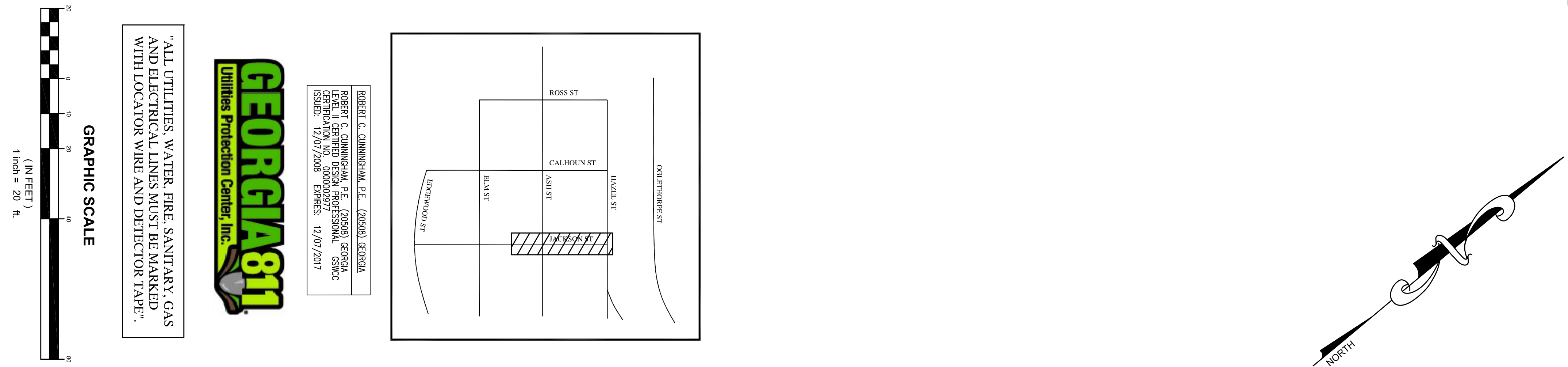
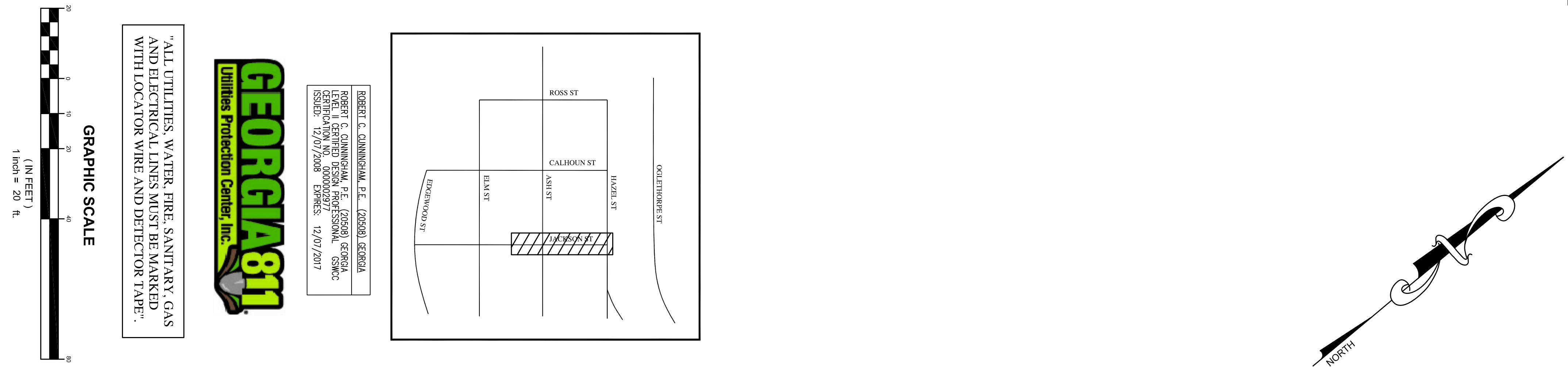
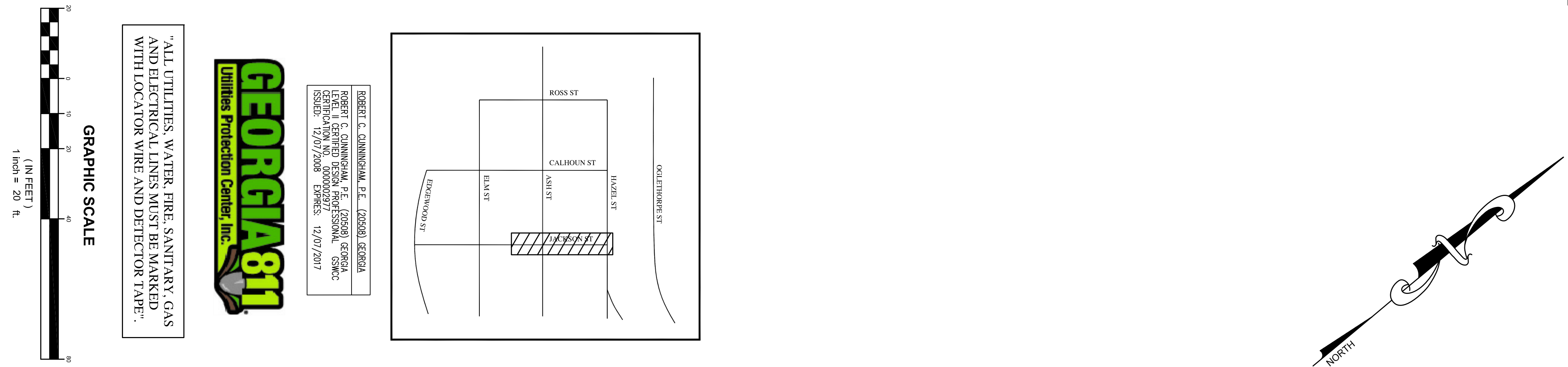
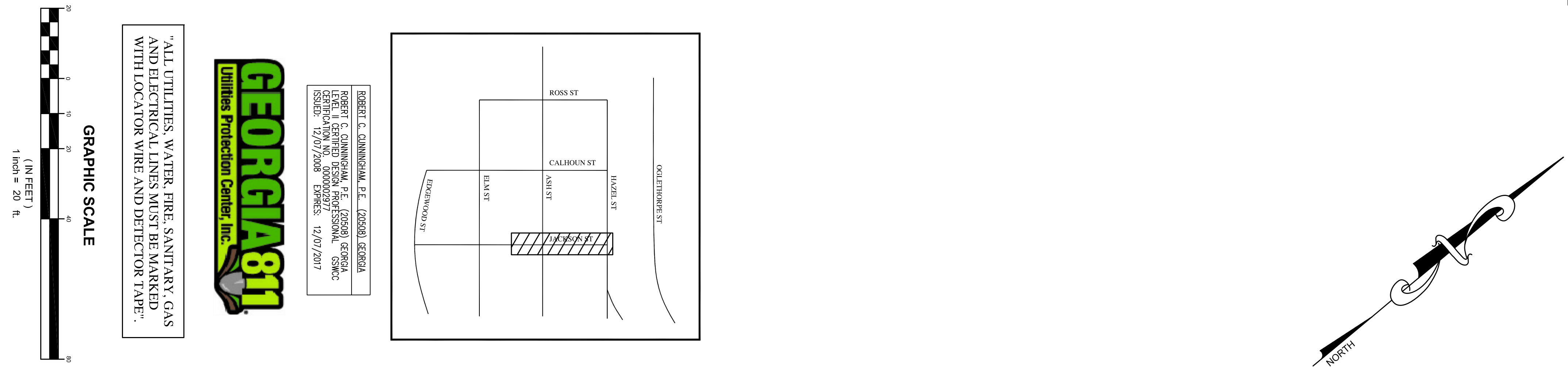
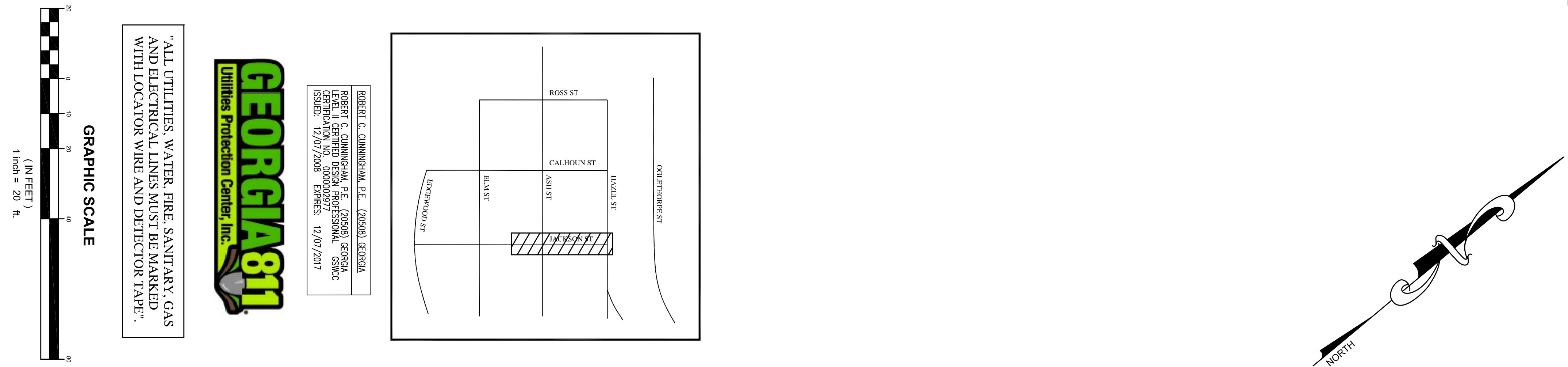
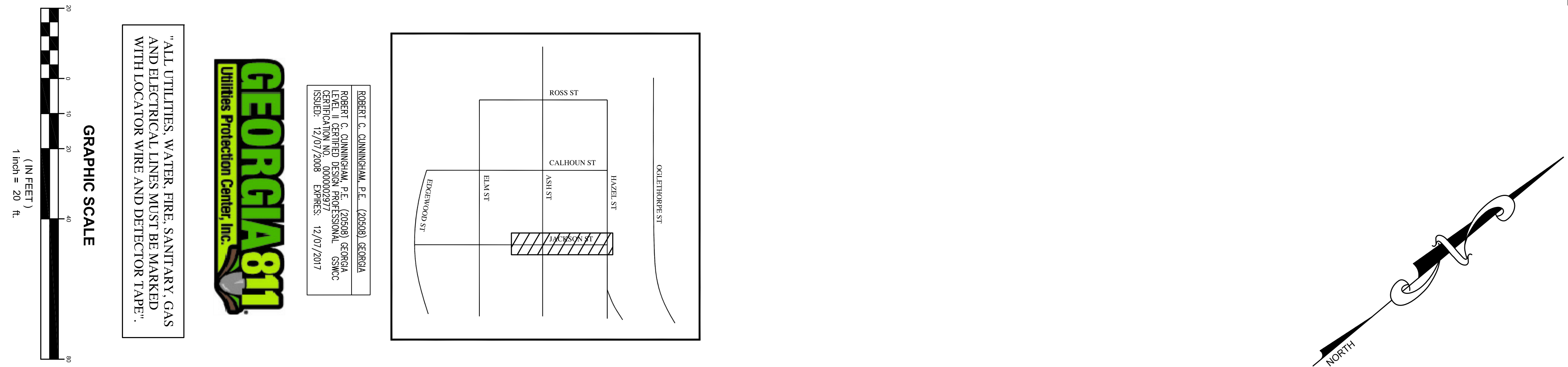
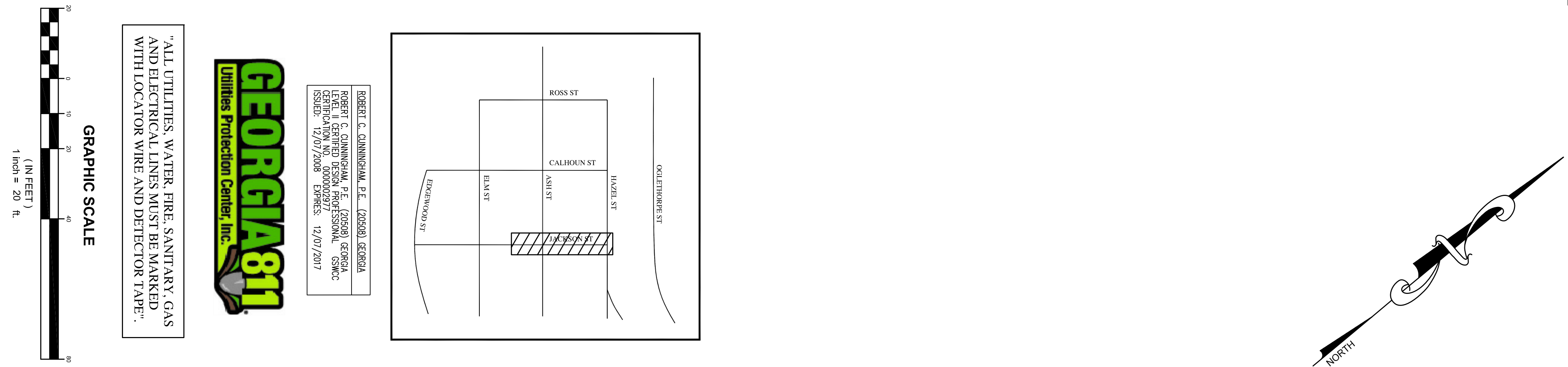
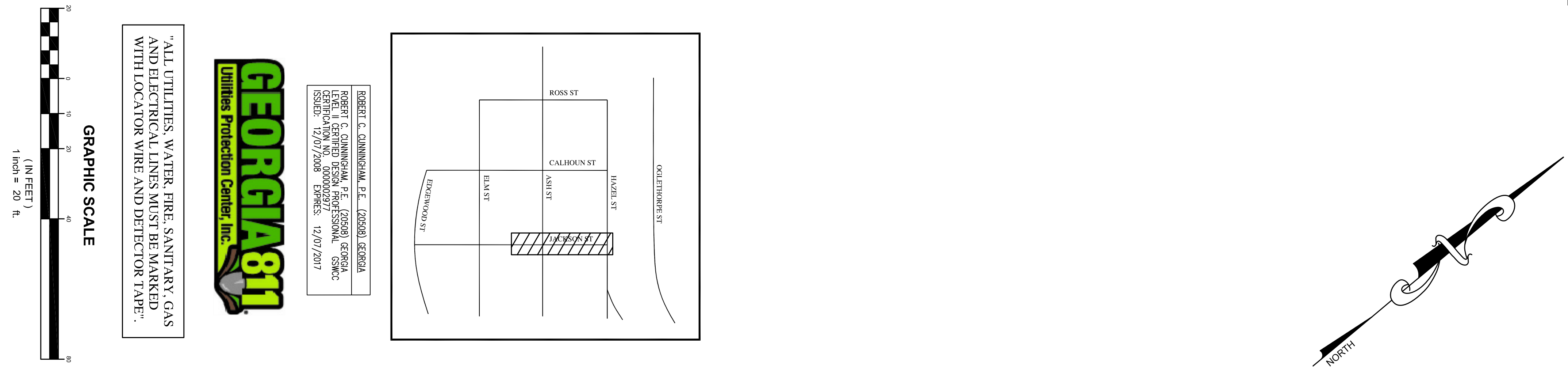
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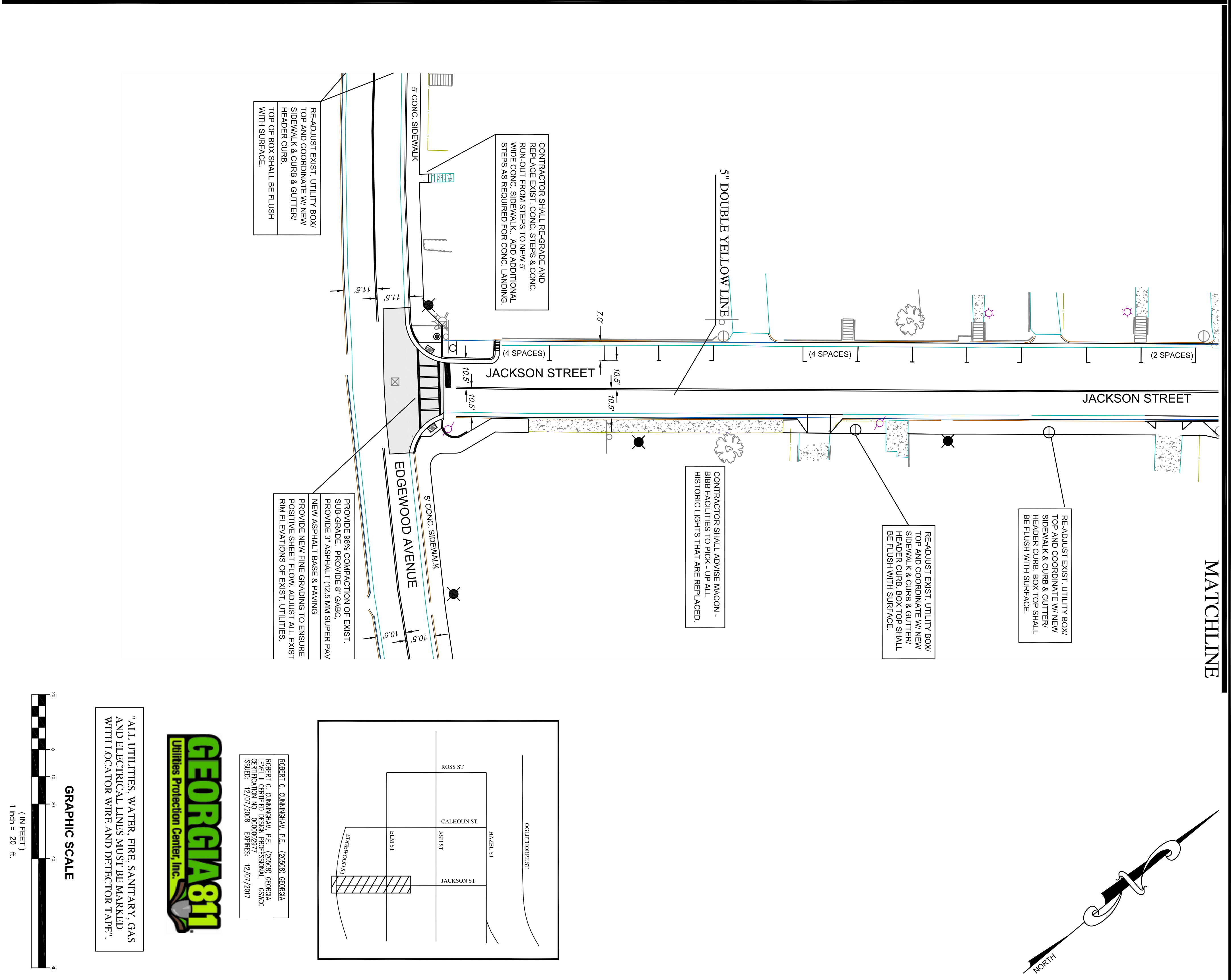
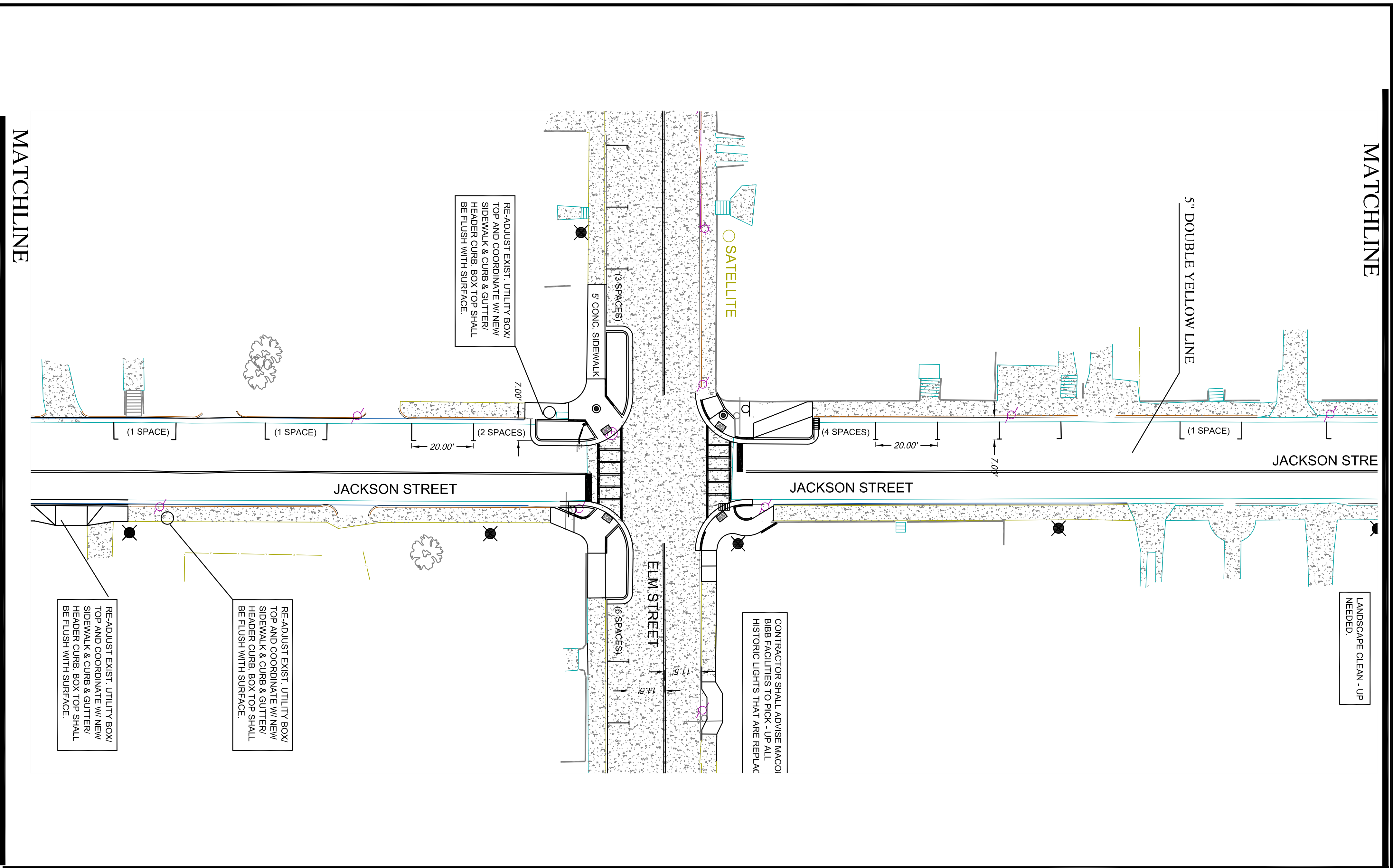
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MATCHLINE

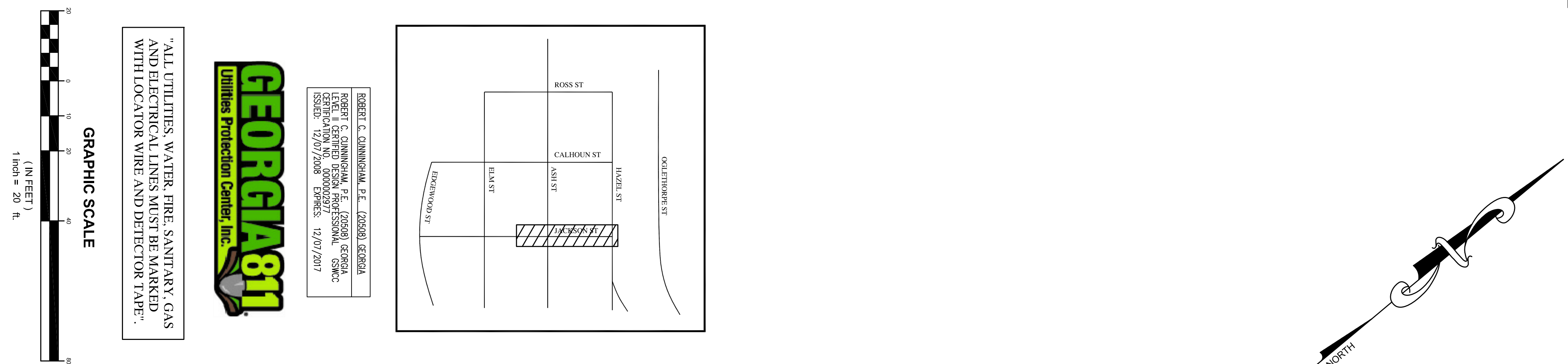
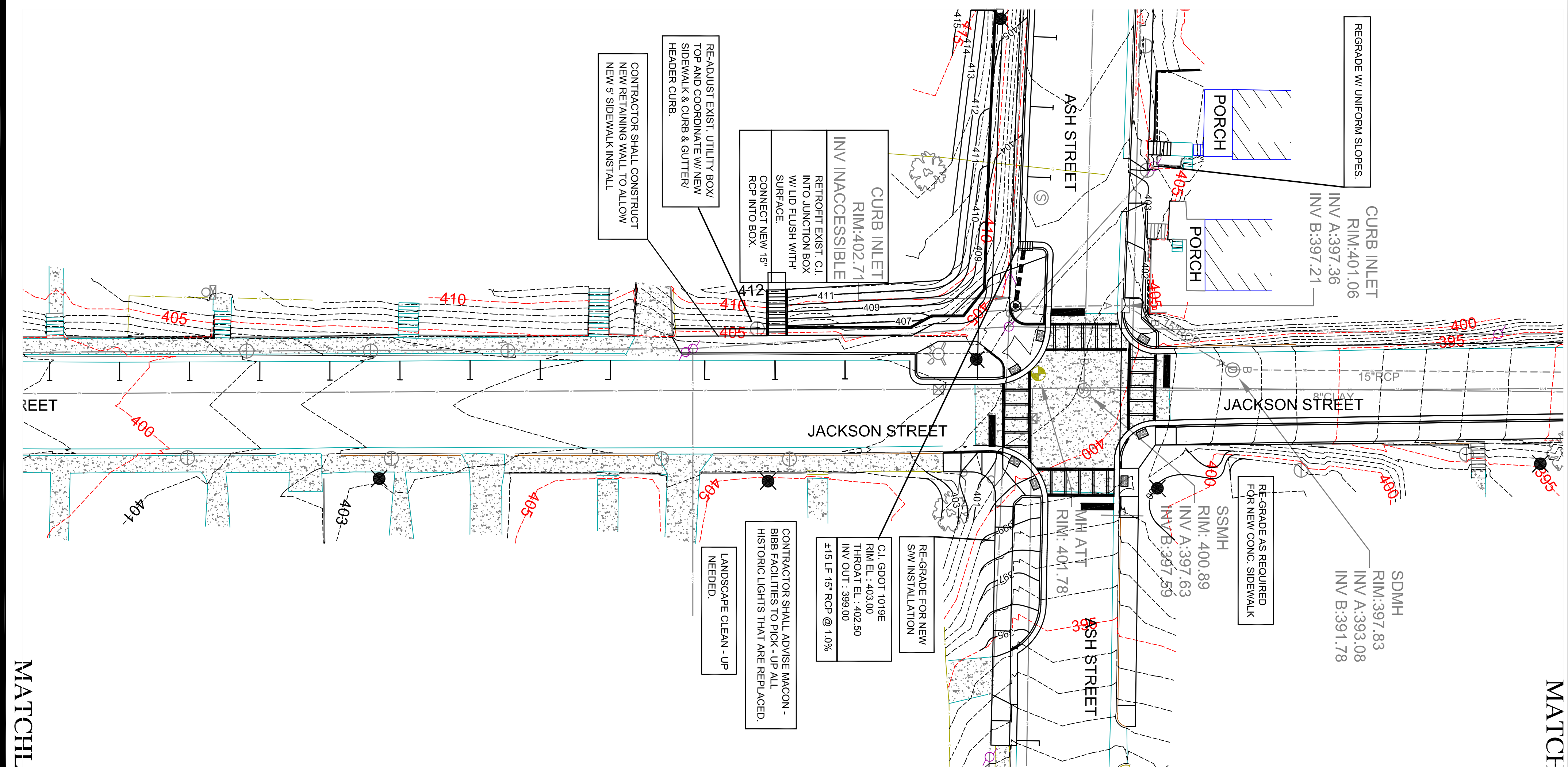
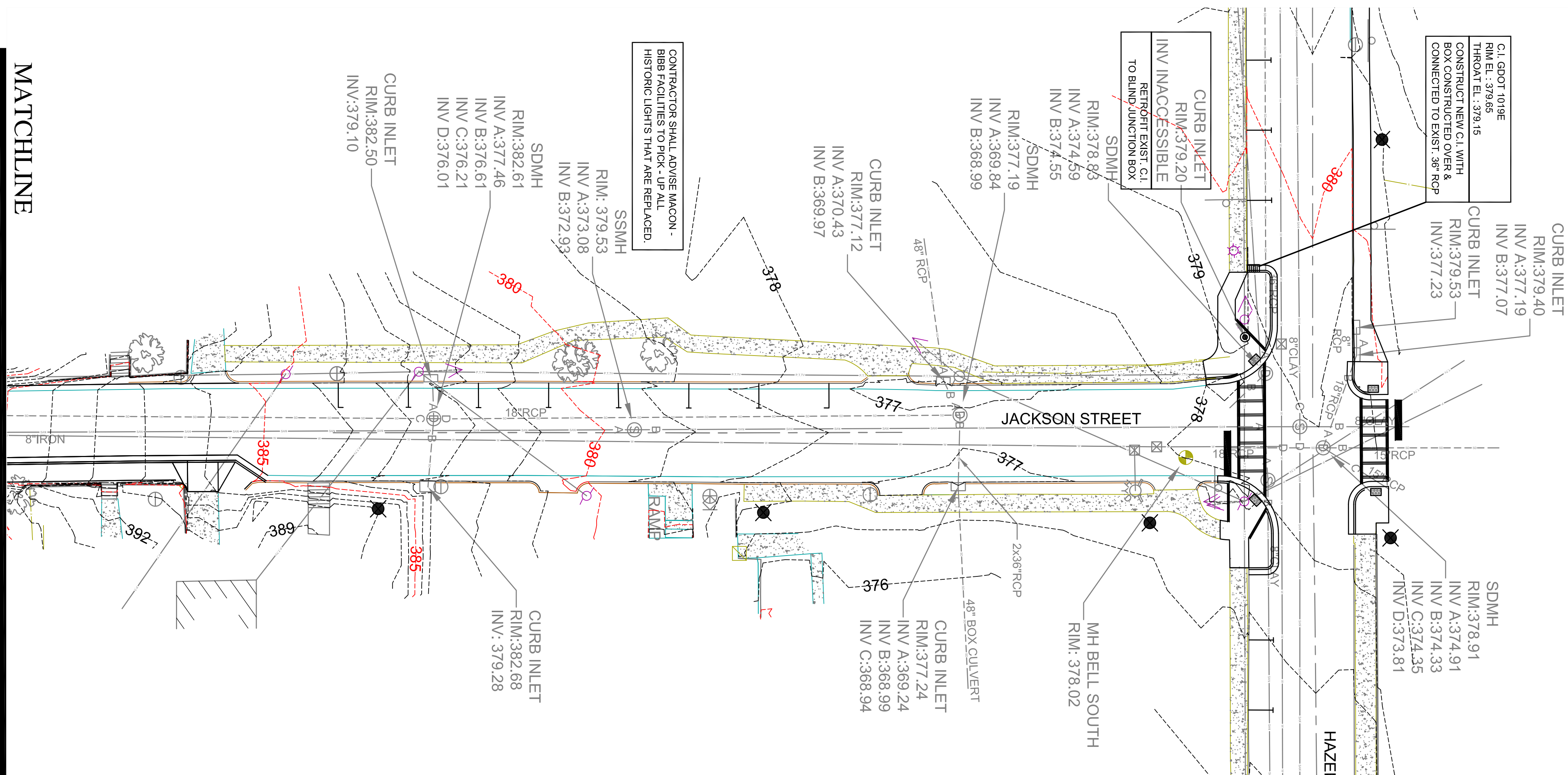






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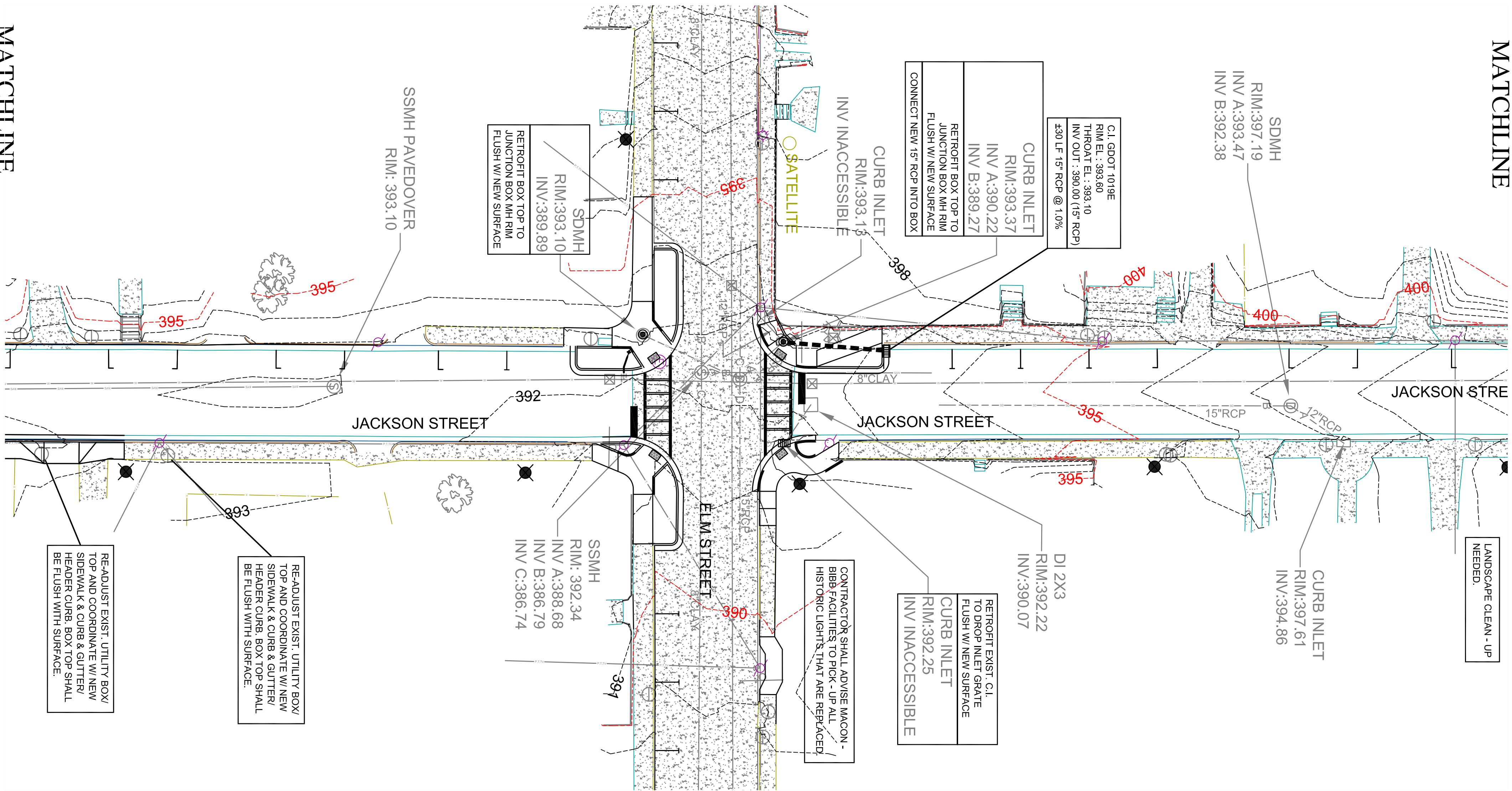


<b>GRADING PLAN</b>  <b>C-8.30</b>		DATE: 9-27-16	REVISIONS		<b>Cunningham &amp; Co. Engineers</b> CIVIL ENGINEERING - CONSULTING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT 435 SECOND STREET, SUITE 201 MACON, GEORGIA 31201 OFFICE 478.742.3616 FAX 478.742.3569	<b>BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROJECT MACON, GEORGIA FOR BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD</b>



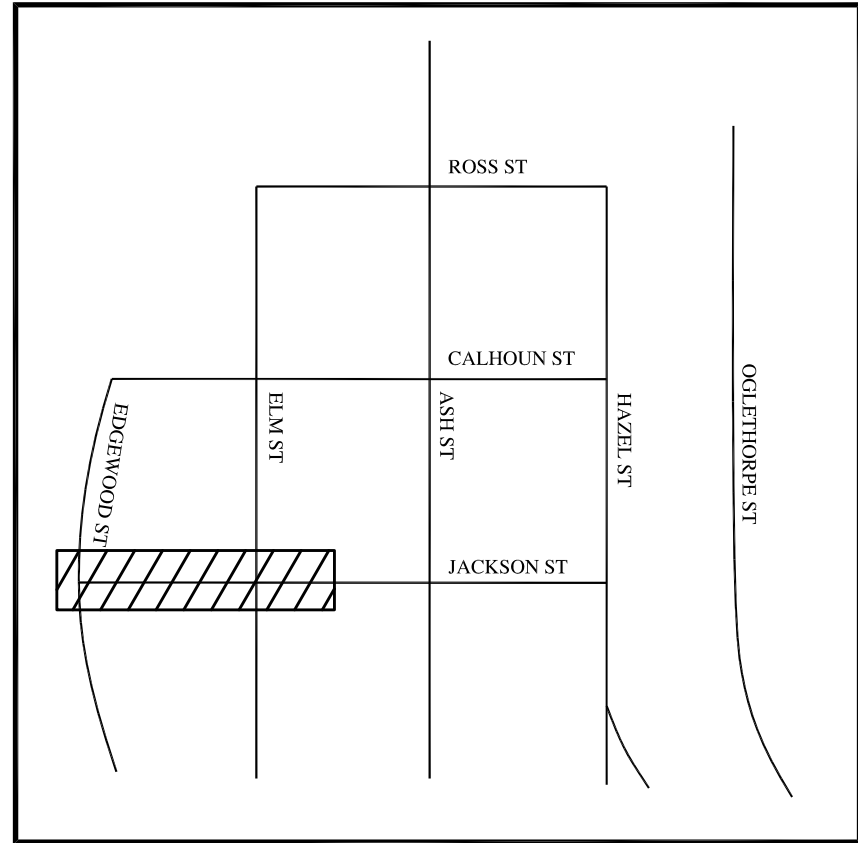
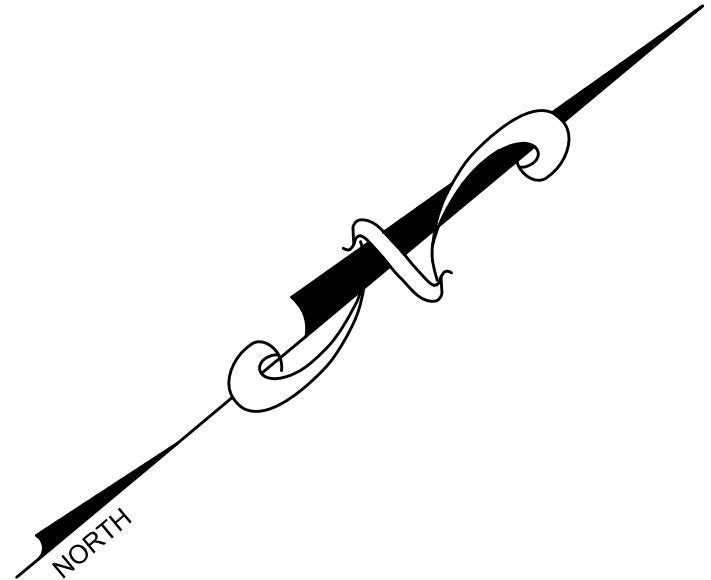
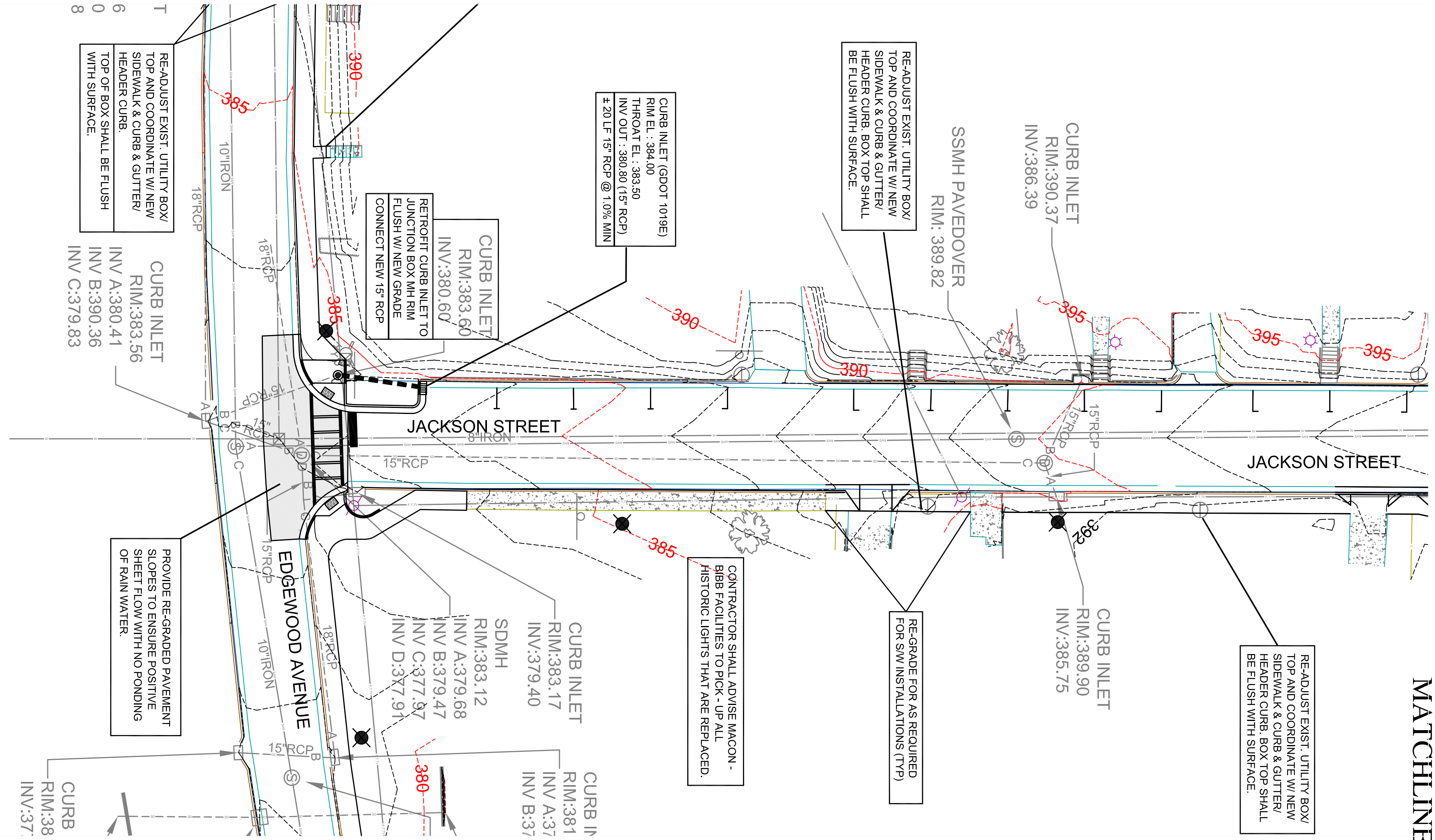
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LANDSCAPE CLEAN - UP  
NEEDED.



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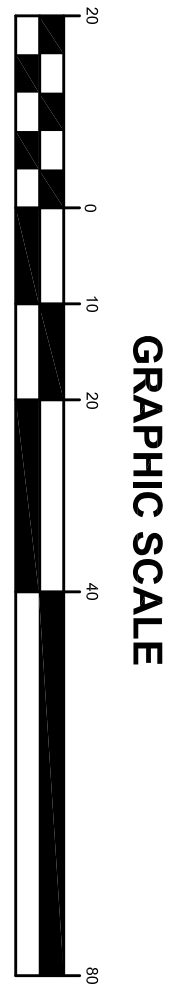
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ROBERT C. CUNNINGHAM, P.E. (20598) GEORGIA  
LEVEL 1 CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, GSWC  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



"ALL UTILITIES, WATER, FIRE, SANITARY, GAS  
AND ELECTRICAL LINES MUST BE MARKED  
WITH LOCATOR WIRE AND DETECTOR TAPE."



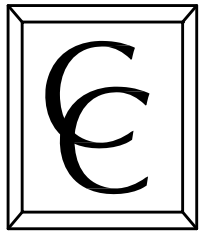
C-8.31

GRADING  
PLAN



DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJ. NO.: 1604  
DRAWN BY: RCC

REVISIONS



**Cunningham & Co. Engineers**  
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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



## Ds1 (With Mulching Only)

### REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be employed instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. If an area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. **Refer to Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding), Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Seeding), and Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding).**

### SPECIFICATIONS MULCHING WITHOUT SEEDING

This standard applies to grades or cleared areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

#### Site Preparation

1. Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
2. Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.
3. Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

#### Mulching Materials

- Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:
1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
  2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
  3. Cutback asphalt (slow curing) shall be applied at 1200 gallons per acre (or 1/4 gallon per sq. yd.).
  4. Polyethylene film shall be secured over berms or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and reused.

## Ds2 (With Mulching Only)

### REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Temporary grassing, instead of mulch, can be applied to rough graded areas that will be exposed for less than six months. If an area is expected to be undisturbed for longer than six months, permanent perennial vegetation shall be used. If optimum planting conditions for temporary grassing is lacking, mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, anchored, and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface. Refer to specification **Ds1-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).**

#### CONDITIONS

Temporary vegetative measures should be coordinated with permanent measures to assure economical and effective stabilization. Most types of temporary vegetation are ideal to use as companion crops until the permanent vegetation is established. Note: Some species of temporary vegetation are not appropriate for companion crop plantings because of their potential to out-compete the desired species (e.g. annual ryegrass). Contact NRCs or the local SWCD for more information.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

##### Grading and Shaping

Excessive water run-off shall be reduced by properly designed and installed erosion control practices such as closed drains, ditches, dikes, diversions, sediment barriers and others. No shaping or grading is required if slopes can be stabilized by hand-seeded vegetation or if hydraulic seeding equipment is to be used.

##### Seeded Preparation

When a hydraulic seeder is used, seeded preparation is not required. When using conventional or handseeded, seeded preparation is not required if the soil material is loose and not sealed by rainfall. When soil has been sealed by rainfall or consists of smooth cut slopes, the soil shall be pitted, trenched or otherwise scarified to provide a place for seed to lodge and germinate.

#### Applying Mulch

When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.

1. Dry straw or hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanical equipment. It shall be covered with perennial vegetation. 20-30 pounds of nitrogen per acre in addition to the normal amount shall be applied to offset the uptake of nitrogen caused by the decomposition of the organic mulches.
3. Cutback asphalt shall be applied uniformly. Care should be taken in areas of pedestrian traffic due to problems of "tracking in" or damage to shoes, clothing, etc.
4. Apply polyethylene film on exposed areas.

#### Anchoring Mulch

1. Straw or hay mulch can be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight to within a special "harrower disk." Disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but to press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw or hay mulch shall be anchored immediately after application. Straw or hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored with emulsified asphalt (Grade AE-5 or SS-1). The asphalt emulsion shall be sprayed onto the mulch as it is ejected from the machine. Use 100 gallons of emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch. Tradders and binders can be substituted for emulsified asphalt. Please refer to specification 1.7 for details. Polyethylene film shall be secured over berms or stockpiled soil by one inch shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
2. Netting of the appropriate size shall be used to anchor wood waste. Coverings of the netting shall not be larger than the average size of the wood waste chips.
3. Polyethylene film shall be anchor trenched at the top as well as incrementally as needed.

## Du Disturbed Areas

### METHOD AND MATERIALS

#### A. TEMPORARY METHODS

**Mulches:** See standard Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Synthetic tests may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to standard Tb - Tradders and Binders.

Reels such as Curasal or Terrack should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

**Vegetative Cover:** See standard Ds2- Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding).

**Spray-on Adhesives:** These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to standard Tb - Tradders and Binders.

**Tillage:** This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure which should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plovws spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plovws are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

**Irrigation:** This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

**Barriers:** Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion.

Calcium Chloride. Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need treatment.

#### B. PERMANENT METHODS.

**Permanent Vegetation:** See standard Ds3- Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation). Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

**Topsoiling:** This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See standard Tb - Topsoiling.

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See standard Ct - Construction Road Stabilization.

## Co Construction Exit

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

It is recommended that the entrance area be excavated to a depth of 3 inches and be cleared of all vegetation and roots.

#### Diversion Ridge

On sites where the grade toward the paved area is greater than 2%, a diversion ridge 6 to 8 inches high with 3:1 side slopes shall be constructed across the foundation approximately 15 feet above the road.

#### Geotextile

The geotextile underlayment must be placed the full length and width of the entrance. Geotextile selection shall be based on ASTM M288-96 specification:

1. For subgrades with a CBR greater than or equal to 3 or shear strength greater than 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section ASTM M288-96 Section 7.3, Separation Requirements.
2. For subgrades with a CBR between 1 and 3 or shear strength between 30 and 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section ASTM M288-96 Section 7.4, Stabilization Requirements.

### MAINTENANCE

The exit shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1.5-3.5 inch stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or removal of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

## Pm Polyacrylamides

### PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Anionic PAM is available in emulsions, powders, and gel bars or logs. It is required that other Best Management Practices be used in combination with anionic PAM. The use of seed and mulch for additional erosion protection beyond the life of the anionic PAM is recommended. Repeat application if disturbance occurs to target area. The following are additional recommendations relating to design which may enhance the use of or avoid problems with the practice:

1. Use sedobars when applying anionic PAM near natural waterbodies.
2. Consider that decreased performance can occur due to ultra-violet light and time after mixing into the concentrated seed.
3. Do not concentrate seed. If seed is applied with anionic PAM.
5. Never add water to PAM, add PAM slowly to water. If water is added to PAM, "gels" can form which can dry dispersers. This creates incomplete dissolving of the PAM and therefore increases the risk of under-application.
6. NOT ALL POLYMERS ARE PAM.

#### CRITERIA

- Application rates shall conform to manufacturer's guidelines for application.
1. Only the anionic form of PAM shall be used. Cationic PAM is toxic and shall NOT be used.
  2. PAM and PAM mixtures shall be environmentally benign, harmless to fish, wildlife, and plants.
  3. Anionic PAM, in pure form, shall have less than or equal to 0.05% acrylamide monomer by weight, as established by the Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.
  4. To be shall be less than or equal to 0.05% of acrylamide monomer. **the maximum application rate of PAM in this section shall not exceed 200 pounds/acre/year.** Do not use to apply PAM. Excessive application of PAM can lower infiltration rate or suspended solids in water, rather than promoting settling.
  5. Users of anionic PAM shall obtain and follow all Material Safety Data Sheet requirements and manufacturer's recommendations.
  6. Additives such as fertilizers, solubility promoters or inhibitors, etc. to PAM shall be non-toxic.
  7. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide written application methods for PAM and PAM mixtures. The application method shall insure uniform coverage to the target and avoid drift to non-target areas including waters of the state. The manufacturer or supplier shall also provide written instructions to insure proper safety, storage, and mixing of the product.
  8. Gel bars or logs of anionic PAM mixtures may be used in diked systems. This application shall meet the same testing requirement as anionic PAM emulsions and powders.
  9. To prevent exceeding the acrylamide monomer limit in the event of a spill, the anionic PAM in pure form shall not exceed 200 pounds/batch at 0.05% acrylamide monomer (AMM) or 400 pounds/batch at 0.025% AMM.

### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance will consist of reapplying anionic PAM to disturbed areas including high use traffic areas which interfere in the performance of this practice.

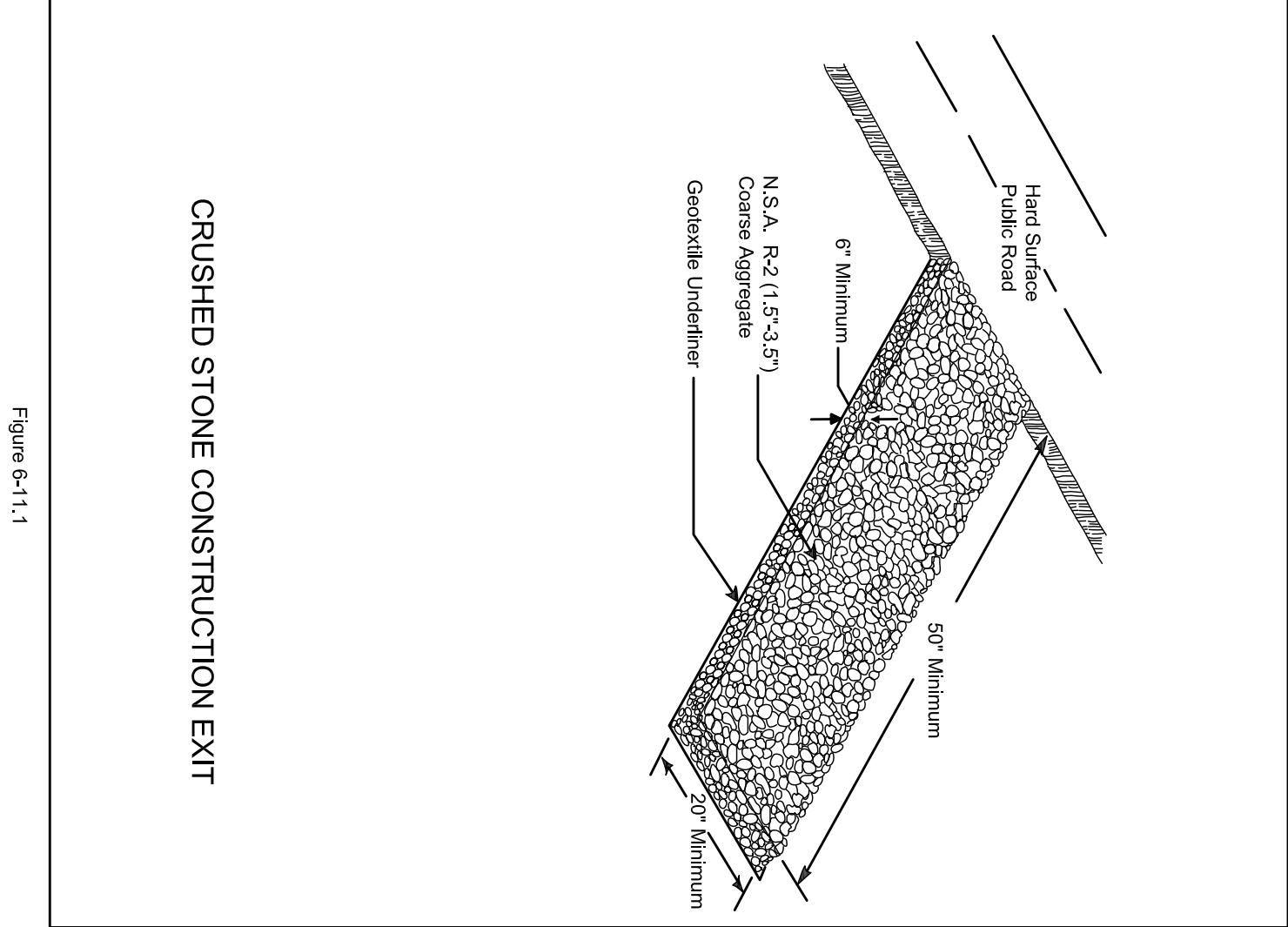
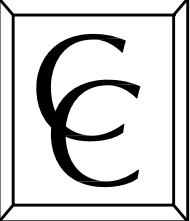


Figure 6-11.1

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#### REVISIONS

DATE:	9-27-16
BY:	1604
DESIGNED BY:	ROD



ESPCP-BMP  
DETAILS

C-9.0



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ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017



Ds3

Disturbed Area Stabilization  
(With Permanent Vegetation)

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas at final grade. **Final Stabilization**  
means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, at least 70% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of rip rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles.) have been employed. Permanent  
vegetation shall consist of: planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; a crop of perennial coverage by perennial vegetation shall be achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Until this standard is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS

Permanent perennial vegetation is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, dams, and other denuded areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. Use conventional planting methods where possible.
2. When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
3. No-fill planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-fill into stands of ryegrass is an excellent procedure.
4. Block sod provides immediate cover. It is especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification **D54-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding)**
5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.
6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

Wildlife Plantings

Conveniently available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

*Mass Bark Trees*  
Beech, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Sawtooth Oak and Sweetgum.  
All trees that produce nuts or fruits are favored by many game species. Hickory provides nuts used mainly by squirrels and bear .

*Shrubs and Small Trees*  
Bayberry, Brier, Lespedeza, Catabpa, Dogwood, Hackberry or Native Blueberry, Mountain Laurel, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sunk, Wax Myrtle, Wild Plum and Blackberry. Plant in patches without tall trees to develop stable shrub communities.  
All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlife, except for lespedeza which produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

*Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover*  
Bahigraass, Bermudagrass, Grass-legume mixtures, Partridge Pea, Annual lespedeza, Orchardgrass (for mountains), Browntop Millet (for temporary cover), and Native grapes.  
Provides herbaceous cover in clearings for a game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die out after a few years.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Grading and Shaping

Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical banks shall be sloped to enable plant establishment. When conventional seedling and fertilizing are to be done, grade and shape where feasible and practical, so that equipment can be used safely and efficiently during seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and maintenance of the vegetation. Concentrations of water that will cause excessive soil erosion shall be diverted to a safe outlet. Diversions and other treatment practices shall conform with the appropriate standards and specifications.

Lime and Fertilizer Rates and Analysis

Agricultural lime is required at the rate of one to two tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Graded areas require lime application. If lime is applied within six months of planting permanent perennial vegetation, additional lime is not required. Agricultural lime shall be within the specifications of the Georgia Department of Agriculture.  
Lime spread by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone." Ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 90 percent of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, and not less than 25 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve and not less than 70 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Agricultural lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment  
shall be "finely ground limestone." Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 98 percent of the material will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and not less than 70 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve. It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Rainwoods MLRAs. (See Figure 6-4.1)  
Agricultural lime is generally not required where only trees are planted. Initial fertilization, nitrogen, copper, zinc, phosphorus, and maintenance fertilizer requirements for each species or combination of species are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Planting

Hydraulic Seeding

Mix the seed (inoculated if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry uniformly over the area to be treated. Apply within one hour after the mixture is made. Conventional Seeding  
Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a culti-packer,seeder, a"lift" rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the area to be treated. Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a culti-packer or other suitable equipment.

No-Till Seeding

No-till seeding is permissible into annual cover crops when planting is done following maturity of the cover crop or if the herbicide cover crop stand is sparse enough to allow adequate growth of the seedling. No-till seeding shall be done with appropriate no-till seeding equipment. The seed must be uniformly distributed and planted at the proper depth.

Individual Plants

Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots. Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly above the ground surface. Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching

Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:  
1. One ton of dry hay or good quality straw shall be spread at a rate of 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre. Dry straw shall be applied at a rate of 2 to 2 1/2 tons per acre. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.  
3. One thousand pounds of wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.  
4. Sericea lespedeza hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.  
5. Pine straw or pine bark shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity  
6. When used where ornamental or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.  
7. Bluntinuous treated roving may be applied on planted areas on slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bluntinuous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.  
Wood cellulose and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting factors. They shall be evenly dispersed when agitated in water. The fibers shall contain a dye to allow visual meeting and aid in uniform application during seeding.

Applying Mulch

Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by blow-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface. Wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch shall be applied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.

Anchoring Mulch

Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:  
1. Emulsified asphalt can be (a) sprayed uniformly onto the mulch as it is ejected from the blower machine or (b) sprayed on the mulch immediately following mulch application when straw or hay is spread by methods other than special blower equipment. The combination of asphalt emulsion and water shall consist of a homogeneous mixture satisfactory for spraying. The mixture shall consist of 100 gallons of grade 55-1n or CS-1n emulsified asphalt and 100 gallons of water per ton of mulch.  
Care shall be taken at all times to protect state waters, the public, adjacent property, pavements, curbs, sidewalks, and all other structures from asphalt discoloration.  
2. Hay and straw mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "packer" bag or disk harrow with the disks set slightly may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and should be set to press the mulch from the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.  
3. Synthetic rockifiers or binders approved by GDOT shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic rockifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. Refer to **"Tackifiers and Binders."**  
4. Rye or rye-cane can be included with fall and winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to onehalf bushel per acre.  
5. Plastic mesh or netting with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

Bedding Material

Mulch is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare areas on lawns.

Material Depth

Grass straw, 4" to 6"  
Grass Hay, 4" to 6"  
Pine needles 3" to 5"  
Wood waste 4" to 6"

Irrigation

Irrigation will be applied at a rate that will not cause runoff.

Topdressing

Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species. Recommended rates of application are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization

Second year fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Lime Maintenance Application

Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years or as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements if desired.

Use and Management

Mow Sericea lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature. Mow between November and March. Bermudagrass, Bahigraass and Tall Fescue may be mowed as desired. Maintain at least 6 inches of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is beneficial after establishment. Exclude traffic until the plants are well established. Because of the quail nesting season, mowing should not take place between May and September.

Table 6-5.1. Fertilizer Requirements

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	TOP DRESSING RATE
1 Cool season grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/2/ 30
2 Cool season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/
3 Ground covers	First Maintenance	10-10-10 10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1100 lbs./ac.	— — —
4 Pine seedlings	First	20-10-5	—	—
5 Shrub Lespedeza	First Maintenance	0-10-10 0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. 4/	—
6 Temporary cover crops seeded alone	First	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
7 Warm season grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 26/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
8 Warm season grasses and legumes	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac./6/

1/ Apply in spring following seeding.  
2/ Apply in spring applications when high rates are used.  
3/ Apply in 3 split applications.  
4/ Apply when plants are pruned.  
5/ Apply to grass species only.  
6/ Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.

Table 6-5.3. Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
Cherokee Rose	Rosa laevigata	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower. Not for restricted spaces.
Memorial Rose	Rosa wendlandiana	2 ft.	5 ft.	Rampant grower.
St. Johnswort	Hypericum calycinum	8-12 in.	3 ft.	Semi-shade.
Ashberry	Spiraea bumalda	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun.
Waterier Spiraea	Spiraea van贞geli	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun.

Table 6-5.4. Trees for Erosion Control

SITE	SOIL MATERIAL	COMMON SOILS	PLANTING TREE SPECIES 1/	SPACING	PLANTING DATES 2/
Bayou areas, graded areas, and spoil material	Sandy	Lake land, Tifton	Loblolly pine (Pinus palustris)	2/	M-L P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Loamy	Ockegunwig, Tifton	Loblolly pine	2/	M-L P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
	Clay	Cecil, Faceville	Loblolly pine	2/	M-L P 12/1-3/15 C 12/1-3/1
			Slash pine (Pinus virginiana)		
			Willows 4/ (Salix species)	2 ft x 2 ft	ALL 11/15-3/15

1/ Other trees and shrubs listed on Table 6-5.3 may be interplanted with the pines for improved wildlife benefits.  
2/ Types of Planting Tree Spacing No. of Trees Per Acre

Trees alone 4 ft. x 4 ft. 2722  
Trees in combination with grasses and/or other plants 6 ft. x 6 ft. 1210

3/M-L represents the Mountains, Blue Ridge, and Ridges and Valleys MLRAs

P represents the Southern Piedmont MLRA

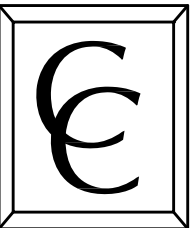
C represents the Southern Coastal Plain, Sand Hills, Black Lands, and Atlantic Coast Rainwoods MLRAs (See Figure 6-4.1).

4/Fertilization of companion crop is ample for this species



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LEVEL II CERTIFIED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL (CSCDC)  
ISSUED: 12/07/2008 EXPIRES: 12/07/2017

ESPCP-BMP DETAILS



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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA  
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

C-9.1



Disturbed Area Stabilization  
(With Permanent Vegetation)  
Continued from previous page...

Table 6-5.2 - Permanent Cover

PLANTS, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR PERMANENT COVER																
Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per Acre	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks	
BAHIA, PENSACOLA (Paspalum notatum)	alone or with temporary cover 60 lbs. 1.4 lb.	P	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	168,000 seed per pound. Low growing. Sod forming. Slow to establish. Plant with a companion crop. Will spread into bermuda pastures and lawns. Mix with Sericea lespedeza or weeping lovegrass.	
with other perennials	30 lbs. 0.7 lb.		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
BAHIA, MILKINGTON (Paspalum notatum)	alone or with temporary cover 60 lbs. 1.4 lb.	M-L													Same as above.	
with other perennials	30 lbs. 0.7 lb.		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
BERNALDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon)	Hilled seed 10 lbs. 0.2 lb.	P													1,787,000 seed per pound. Quick cover. Low growing and sod forming. Full sun. Good for athletic fields.	
with other perennials	6 lbs. 0.1 lb.	C														

Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per 1000 sq. ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks
BERNALDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon)	10 lbs.	P	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Plant with winter annuals.
with temporary cover	0.2 lb.														
with other perennials	6 lbs.		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Plant with tall fescue.
BERNALDA SPRIGS (Cynodon dactylon)	40 out. ft. or seed plugs 3'x3'	M-L													A cubic foot contains 200,000 seedlings. 125 cubic feet or approximately 800 sprigs.
Casual, Common, Midland or TIF 44, or TIF 44		P													Same as above.
Casual, Common, or TIF 44		C													
TIF 78		C	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Southern Coastal Plain only.
DENTIPED (Eranthis cicutifolius)	Black seed only	P													Drought tolerant. Full sun or partial shade. Effective adjacent to concrete and in concentrated flow areas. Irrigation is needed until fully established. Do not plant near pastures. Vitrinarily as far north as Athens and Atlanta.

Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per 1000 sq. ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks
FROMA, TECH (Conoclinium)	15 lbs.	M-L	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	100,000 seed per pound. Dense growth. Drought tolerant and fire resistant. Attractive rose, pink, and white blossoms spring to the fall. Mix with 30 pounds of tall fescue or 15 pounds of type incense seed with M. Adiantum and L. nodatum.
with winter annuals or cool season grasses	0.3 lb.														
ESCAL, TALL (Festuca arundinacea)	50 lbs.	M-L													227,000 seed per pound. Use alone only on better sites. Not for droughty soils. Mix with perennial lespedeza or crimson clover. Apply topdressing in spring following fall plantings. Use for heavy use areas or athletic fields.
alone	1.1 lbs.														
with other perennials	30 lbs.		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
KUDZU (Pueraria thunbergiana)	3' - 7' apart	ALL													Spreads and vigorous growth. Excellent in gully erosion control. Will climb. Good livestock forage.

Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per 1000 sq. ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks
LESPEDeza, SERICEA (Lespedeza cuneata)	60 lbs.	M-L	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	350,000 seed per pound. Widely adapted. Low maintenance. Mix with weeping lovegrass, common bermuda, bahia, or tall fescue. Takes 2 to 3 years to become fully established. Excellent on highway shoulders. Seed with EL. Incidental.
scarified	1.4 lbs.														
unscarified	1.7 lb.	M-L													Mix with tall fescue or winter annuals.
seed-bearing hay	3 tons	M-L													Cut when seed is mature, but before it matures. Add tall fescue or winter annuals.
unscarified	1380.	M-L													

Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per 1000 sq. ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks
LESPEDeza, AMORPHOSA (Lespedeza virginica DC.)	60 lbs.	M-L	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	300,000 seed per pound. Widely adapted. 181,224 trunks. Adapted to urban areas. Spreading-type growth has bronze coloration. Mix with weeping lovegrass. Common bermuda, bahia, tall fescue or winter annuals. Do not mix with Sericea lespedeza. Slow to develop solid stands. Include seed with T. nodatum.
scarified	1.4 lb.														
unscarified	1.7 lb.	M-L													
LESPEDeza, SHRUB (Lespedeza thunbergii)	3'x3'	M-L	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Provides wildlife food and cover.
plants															
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula)	4 lbs.	M-L													1,500,000 seed per pound. Good for erosion control. Grows well with Sericea lespedeza on roadbanks.
alone	0.1 lb.														
with other perennials	2 lbs.														

Species	Broadcast Rates 1/-, PLS 2/ Per 1000 sq. ft.	Resource Area 3/	Planting Dates by Resource Areas (Solid lines indicate optimum dates, dotted lines indicate permissible but marginal dates.)												Remarks
MADEIRA, CANE (Panicum hemionum)	2'x3' spacing	ALL	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	For very wet sites. May clog drains. Dig sprigs from local sources. Use along interdrains and shorelines.
RAICORASS, ATLANTIC (Panicum amarum var. amarulum)	20 lbs.	P	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Grows well on coastal sand dunes, borrow areas, and gravel pits. Provides winter cover for wildlife. Mix with Sericea lespedeza except on sand dunes.
RED CANARY GRASS (Phalaris arundinacea)	50 lbs.	M-L													Grows similar to tall fescue.
alone	1.1 lb.														
with other perennials	30 lbs.		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
SUPERGRASS, AZTEC (Themis maximiliani)	10 lbs.	M-L													227,000 seed per pound. Mix with weeping lovegrass or other low-growing grasses or legumes.
	0.2 lb.														

Table 6-5.3. Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
Abelia	Abelia grandiflora	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Also a prostrate form. 2 feet high. Sun, semi-shade. Semi-evergreen.
Carolina Yellow Jessamine	Gelsemium sempervirens	low	3 ft.	White flowers. Red like flowers. Heavy one of best vines. Evergreen.
Carpet Blue	Allycea repens	2-4 in.	3 ft.	Native to Georgia. Needs good drainage, partial shade. Blue or white flowers. Evergreen.
Bashberry	Cotoneaster	2-4 ft.	5 ft.	White flowers. Red fruit. Sun, Evergreen.
Ground Cover	Cotoneaster	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	White flowers. Red fruit. Sun, Evergreen.
Rock	Cotoneaster	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	Semi-evergreen. Sun.
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	low	3 ft.	Red in fall. Vine. Deciduous. Native to Georgia.
Dagily	Hemerocallis spp.	2-3 ft.	2 ft.	Many flower colors. Full sun. Very hardy.
English Ivy	Hedera helix	low	3 ft.	Shade only. Climbs.
Compacta	lex cuneata	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Sun, semi-shade.
Holly	lex cornuta	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi-shade.
Dwarf Burford Holly	lex burfordii	5-8 ft.	8 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi-shade.
Dwarf Yaupon	lex vomitoria	3-4 ft.	5 ft.	Very durable. Sun, semi-shade.
Nana	Nana			

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6-53

Table 6-5.3. Durable Shrubs and Ground Covers for Permanent Cover

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Height	Plant Spacing	Comments
Reperders	lex cuneata	2-3 ft.	5 ft.	Sun, semi-shade.
Holly	Reperders	2-3 ft.	5 ft.	Excellent for slopes.
Andorra	Juniperus	2-3 ft.	5 ft.	Sun.
Andorra	Juniperus	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	More compact than andorra.
Juniper	Juniperus	8-10 in.	4 ft.	
Blue Chip	Juniperus	4-6 in.	3 ft.	Very low. Sun.
Juniper	Juniperus	6-8 ft.	6 ft.	Needs room.
Prize	Juniperus	8-10 in.	4 ft.	Faithful appearance.
Juniper	Juniperus	1-2 ft.	5 ft.	Full sun. Needs good drainage. Good winter color.
Shore Juniper	Juniperus	2-3 ft.	5 ft.	Emerald Sea or Blue Pacific cultivars are good.
Large	Juniperus	8-10 in.	3 ft.	Spreads by runners.
Creeping	Juniperus	10-12 in.	1 ft.	Spreads by runners.
Big Leaf	Juniperus	12-15 in.	4 ft.	Like flowers in spring.
Female	Juniperus	5-6 in.	4 ft.	Like flowers in spring.
Female	Juniperus	5-6 in.	4 ft.	Like flowers in spring.

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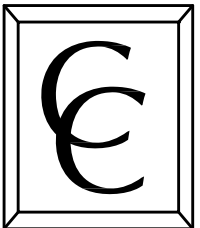
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**Disturbed Area  
Stabilization (With  
Sodding)**

## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

## Soil Preparation

Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clod larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils. Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee a stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants. Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or Table 6-6.1.

**Table 6-6.1. Fertilizer Requirements for Soil Surface Application Fertilizer**

Fertilizer Type	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./sq ft)	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

Agricultural lime should be applied based on soil tests  
or at a rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre.

## Installation

Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod (See Figure 6-6.2)

On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil. Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation. Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

## MATERIALS

Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.

1. Sod should be machine cut and contain  $3/4"$  (+ or -  $1/4"$ ) of soil, not including shanks or hatches.
2. Sod should be cut to the desired size within + or - 5%. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
3. Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
4. Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather. Irrigation is not available.
5. The sod type should be shown on the plans or installed according to Table 6-6.2. See Figure 6-4.1 for your Resource Area.

**Mb** Matting and Blankets

## PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

One must be taken to choose the type of blanket or matting which is most appropriate for the specific needs of a project. Two general types of blankets and mats are discussed within this specification. Due to the abundance of erosion control matting and blanket products available, all of the advantages, disadvantages, and specifications of all manufactured products will not be discussed in this manual. Manufacturer's instructions and recommendations, as well as a site visit by designer and plan reviewer is highly recommended to determine a product's appropriateness.

### Temporary Erosion Control Blankets

This includes temporary blankets (called erosion control blankets - ECB) consisting of a plastic netting which covers and is interwoven with a natural organic or manmade mulch, or a blue mesh which is typically homogeneous in design and can act alone as a soil stabilization blanket. Temporary blankets at a minimum shall be used to stabilize concentrated flow areas with a velocity less than 5 ft/sec and slopes 2.5:1 or steeper with a height of 10 feet or greater. Because temporary blankets will deteriorate in a short period of time, they provide no enduring reduction in erosion protection.

Benefits of using erosion control blankets include the following:

## Materials

All blanket and matting materials shall be on the Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List (QPL # 62 for blankets, QPL # 49 for matting). All blankets shall be non toxic to vegetation and to the germination of seed and shall not be injurious to the unprotected skin of humans. At a minimum, the plastic netting shall be interwoven with the mulching material/fiber to maximize strength and provide for ease of handling.

### Temporary Blankets

machine produced temporary combination blankets shall have a consistent thickness with the organic material evenly distributed over the entire blanket area. All combination blankets shall have a minimum width of 48 inches. Machine produced combination blankets include the following:

- a. Straw blankets are combination blankets that consist of weed-free straw from agricultural crops formed into a blanket. Blankets with a top side of photodegradable plastic mesh with a maximum mesh size of 5/16 inch x 5/16 inch and sewn to the straw with biodegradable thread is appropriate for slopes. The blanket shall have a minimum thickness of 3/8 inch and minimum dry weight of 0.5 pounds per square yard.

**b. Excelsior blankets** are combination blankets that consist of curled wood excelsior (80% of fibers are six inches or longer) formed into a blanket. The blanket shall have clear markings indicating the top side of the blanket and be snapper resistant. Blankets shall have photodegradable plastic mesh having a maximum mesh size of  $1/2 \times 3$  inches. The blanket shall have a minimum thickness of  $1/4$  of an inch and a minimum dry weight of 0.8 pounds per square yard. Slopes require excelsior matting with top side of the blanket covered in the plastic mesh, and for waterways, both sides of the blanket require plastic mesh.

Table 6-2.2. Sod Planting Requirements			
Grass	Varieties	Resource Area	Growing Season
Bermudagrass	Common Talley Tifton Tifton Tifton	M-L-PC PC PC PC PC	Warm Weather Weather Weather Weather
Bargrass	Pensacola	PC	Warm Weather
Centipede	-	PC	Warm Weather
St. Augustine	Common Bibleblue Raleigh	C	Warm Weather
Zoysia	Emerald Maver	PC	Warm Weather
Tall Fescue	Kentucky	M-L-P	Cool Weather

## MAINTENANCE

Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2"-3" or as specified (See Figure 6-6-2). Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4-6 years. Fertilize grasses in accordance with soil tests or Table 6-6-3.

---

Type of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lb/acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lb/acre)
Cool season grasses	First season	6-12-12	150	50-100
Warm season grasses	Second season	6-12-12	150	50
	First season	6-12-12	400	50-100
	Second season	6-12-12	400	50

# SODDED WATERWAYS

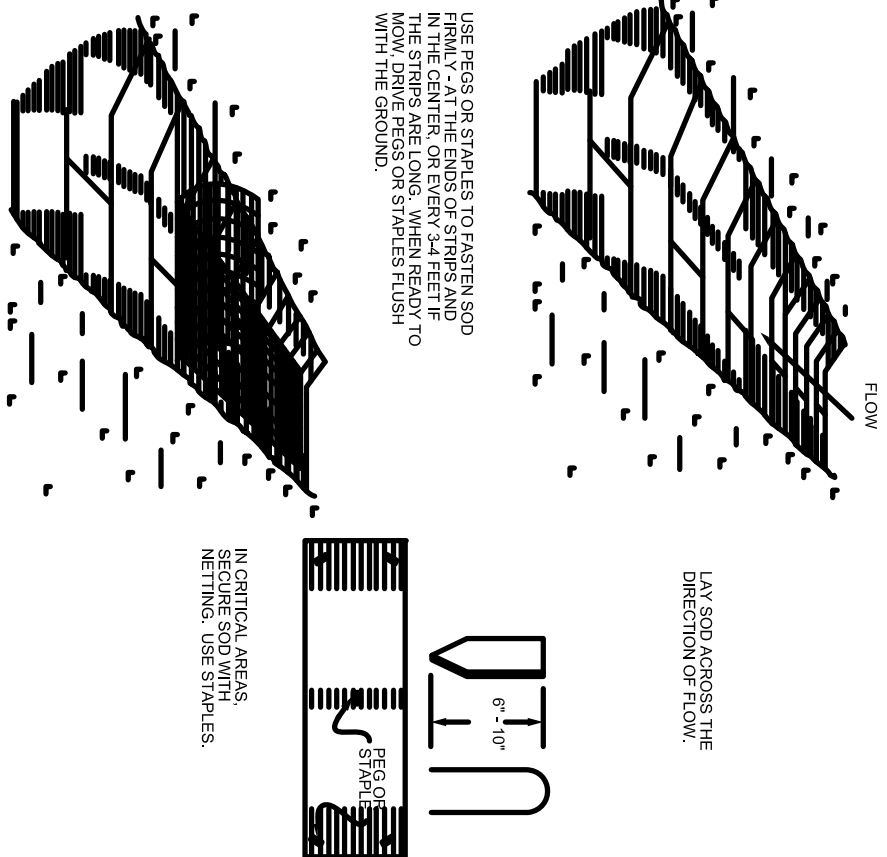
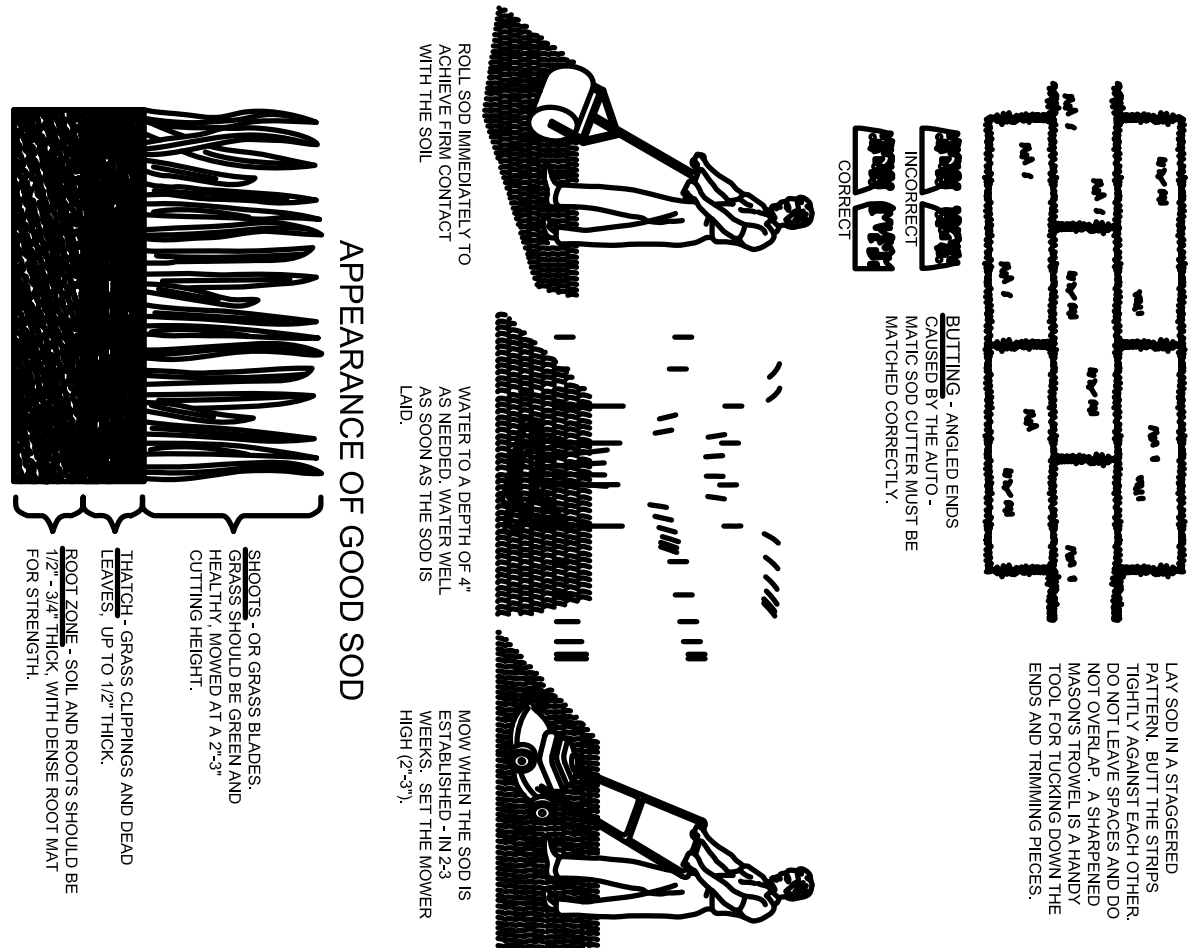


Figure 6-6.

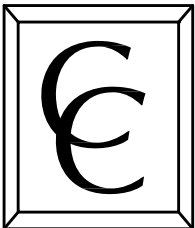
# SODDING



Source: Va. DSW/C

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## ESPCP-BMF DETAILS

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## Cd Check Dam

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

The following types of check dams are used for this standard:

#### Stone Check Dams

Stone check dams should be constructed of graded size 2-10 inch stone. (See Figure 6-10.2) Mechanical or hand placement shall be required to insure complete coverage of entire width of ditch or swale and that center of dam is lower than edges.

#### Haybale Check Dams

Staked and embedded hay-bales may be used as temporary check dams in concentrated flow areas while vegetation is becoming established. They should not be used where the drainage area exceeds one acre. Haybales should be embedded a minimum of 4 inches. (See Figure 6-10.3)

### MAINTENANCE

Periodic inspection and required maintenance must be provided. Sediment shall be removed when it reaches a depth of one-half the original dam height or before. If the area is to be mowed, check dams shall be removed once final stabilization has occurred. Otherwise, check dams may remain in place permanently. After removal, the area beneath the dam shall be seeded and mulched immediately.

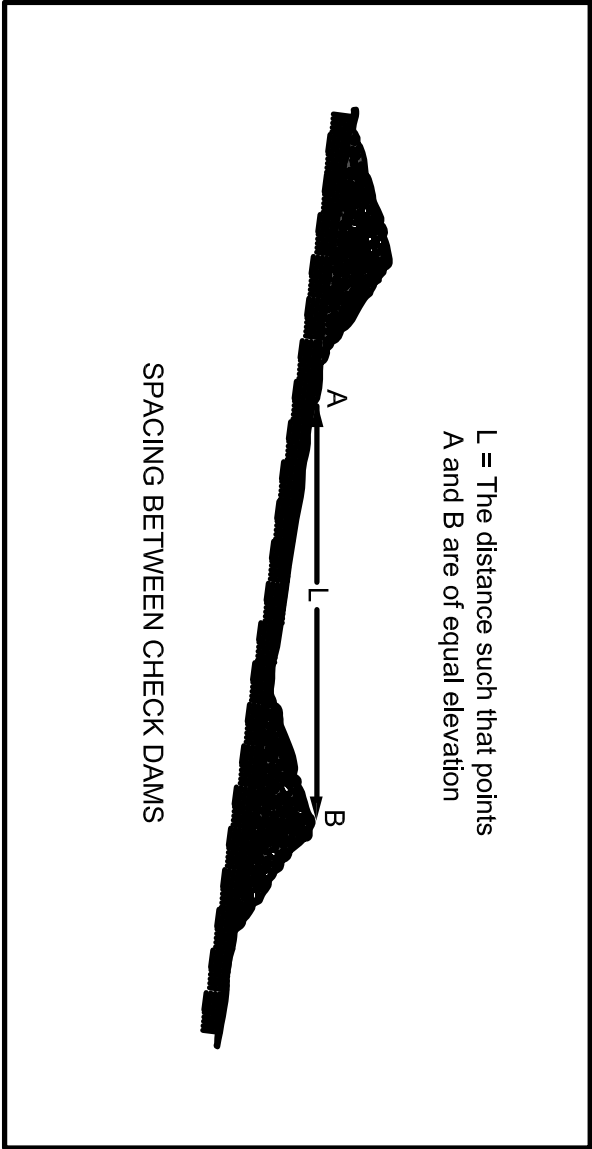


Figure 6-10.1

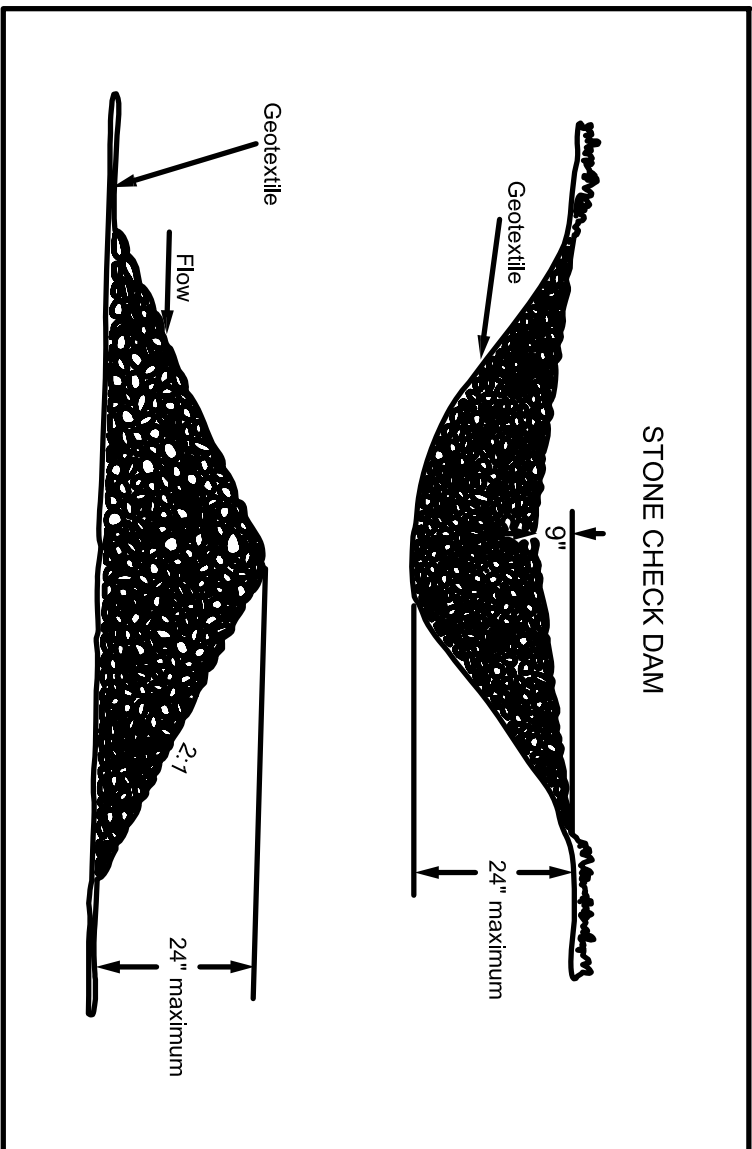


Figure 6-10.2

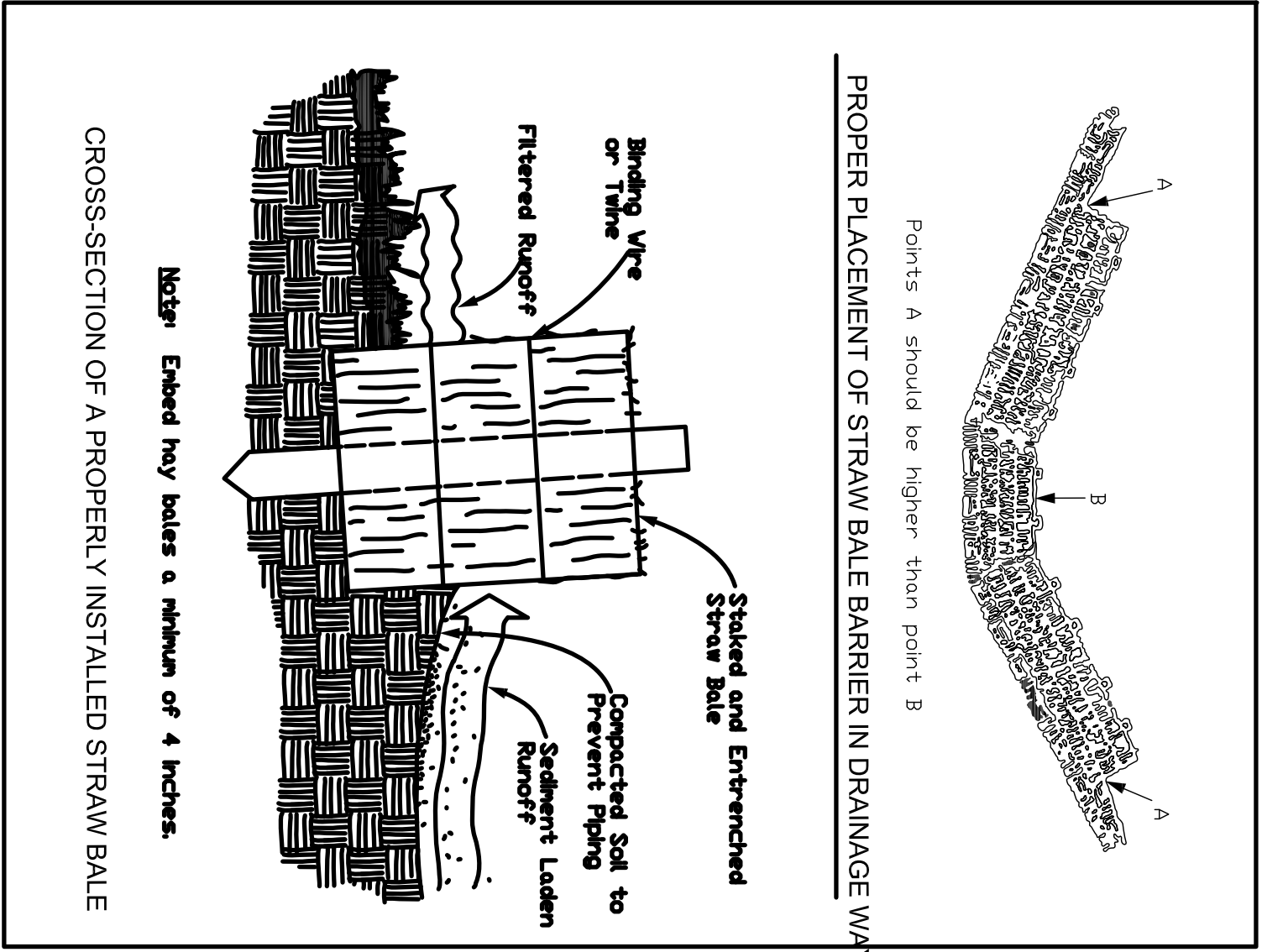


Figure 6-10.3

## Ch Channel Stabilization

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- Where needed, all trees, brush, stumps and other objectionable materials shall be removed so they will not interfere with the construction or proper functioning of the channel.
- Where possible, trees will be left standing, and stumps will not be removed.
- Excavation shall be at the locations and grades shown on the drawings. The lining shall not compromise the capacity of the channel, e.g., the emergency spillway shall be over-excavated so that the lining will be flush with the slope.




- The geotextile shall be placed on a smooth graded surface. The geotextile shall be placed in such a manner that it will not excessively stretch or tear upon placement of the overlying materials. Care should be taken to place the geotextile in intimate contact with the soil such that no void spaces exist between the underlying soil and the geotextile.
- Construction plans will specifically detail the location and handling of spoils. Spoil material resulting from clearing, grubbing and channel excavation shall be disposed of in a manner which will:
  - not cause an increase in flood stage,
  - minimize overbank wash,
  - not cause an adverse effect on the environmental integrity of the area,
  - provide for the free flow of water between the channel and flood plain unless the valley routing and water surface profile are based on continuous dikes being installed,
  - leave the right-of-way in the best condition feasible, and
  - improve the aesthetic appearance of the site to the extent feasible.

- Channel linings shall be established or installed immediately after construction or as soon as weather conditions permit.
- Structures shall be installed according to lines and grades shown on the plan. The foundation for structures shall be cleared of all undesirable materials prior to the installation of the structures.
- Materials used in construction shall be of permanency commensurate with the design frequency and life expectancy of the facility.
- Earthfill, when used as a part of the structures, shall be placed according to the installation requirements for sediment basin embankments.

- Construction operations shall be carried out in such a manner that erosion and air and water pollution will be minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement shall be complied with.
- Vegetation shall be established on all disturbed areas immediately after construction. If weather conditions cause a delay in establishing vegetation, the area shall be mulched in accordance with the standard for mulching. Refer to specification D51 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only). Seeding, fertilizing and mulching shall conform to the standard for permanent vegetative cover. Refer to specification D53-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation).

- All temporary access roads or travelways shall be appropriately closed to exclude traffic.
13. Trees and other fallen natural vegetation not causing a deterrent to stream flow should be left for the purpose of habitat.

### SYMBOLS

- Channel Stabilization - Vegetation 
- Channel Stabilization - Rip-Rap 
- Channel Stabilization - Concrete 

## Sd-1 Sediment Barrier

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

#### Sandbags - SD1-5

(If approved by local issuing authority)  
Should be installed so that flow under or between bags is minimal. Anchoring with steel rods may be required if structure height exceeds two bags.

#### Hay or Straw Bales - SD1-Hb

(If approved by local issuing authority)  
Bales will be placed in a single row, lengthwise, on the contour and embedded in the soil to a depth of 4 inches. Bales must be securely anchored in place by stakes or bars driven through the bales or by other acceptable means to prevent displacement. See Figures 6-20.1 and 6-20.2 for installation requirements.

#### Brush Barrier - SD1-Bb

(Only during timber clearing operations)  
Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be piled in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern. Brush should be wind-rowed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. Construction equipment may be utilized to satisfy this requirement. The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 5 feet and should be no wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet. If a greater filtering capacity is required, a commercially available filter fabric may be placed on the side of the brush barrier receiving the sediment-laden runoff. The lower edge of the fabric must be buried in a 6-inch deep trench immediately uphill from the barrier. The upper edge must be stapled, tied or otherwise fastened to the brush barrier. Edges of adjacent fabric pieces must overlap each other. See Figure 6-20.3.

#### Silt Fence

The manufacturer shall have either an approved color mark yarn in the fabric or label the fabricated silt fence with both the manufacturer and fabric name every 100 feet. The temporary silt fence shall be installed according to this specification, as shown on the plans or as directed by the engineer. For installation of the fabric, see Figures 6-20.4, 6-20.5, and 6-20.6 respectively. Post installation shall start at the center of the lowpoint (if applicable) with remaining posts spaced 6 feet apart for Type A and B silt fences and 4 feet apart for Type C silt fence. While Type A and B silt fences can be used with both wood and steel posts, only steel posts shall be used with Type C silt fence. For post size requirements, see Table 6-20.3. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-20.4. Along stream buffers and other sensitive areas, two rows of Type C silt fence or one row of Type C silt fence backed by haybales shall be used.

### MAINTENANCE

Sediment shall be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier. Filter fabric shall be replaced whenever it has deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately six months). Temporary sediment barriers shall remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized. All sediment accumulated at the barrier shall be removed and properly disposed of before the barrier is removed.

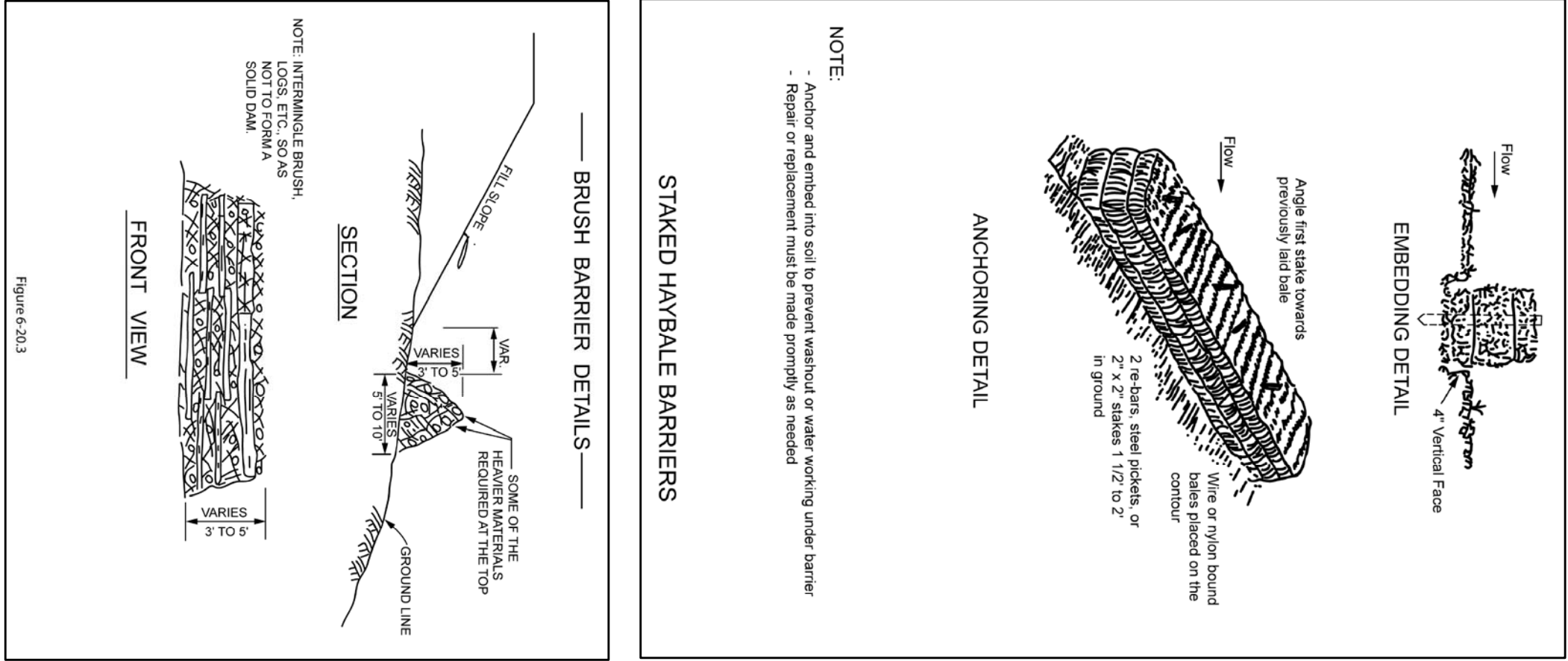
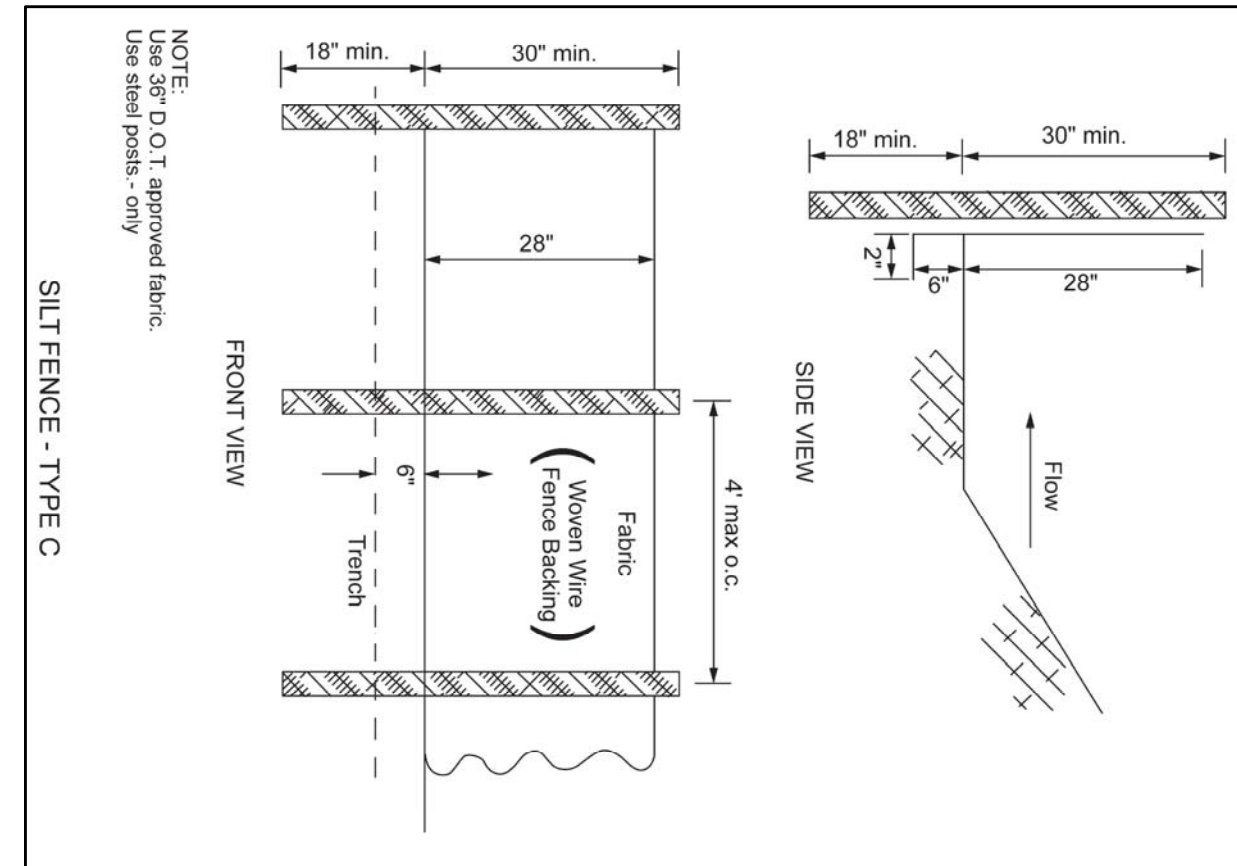
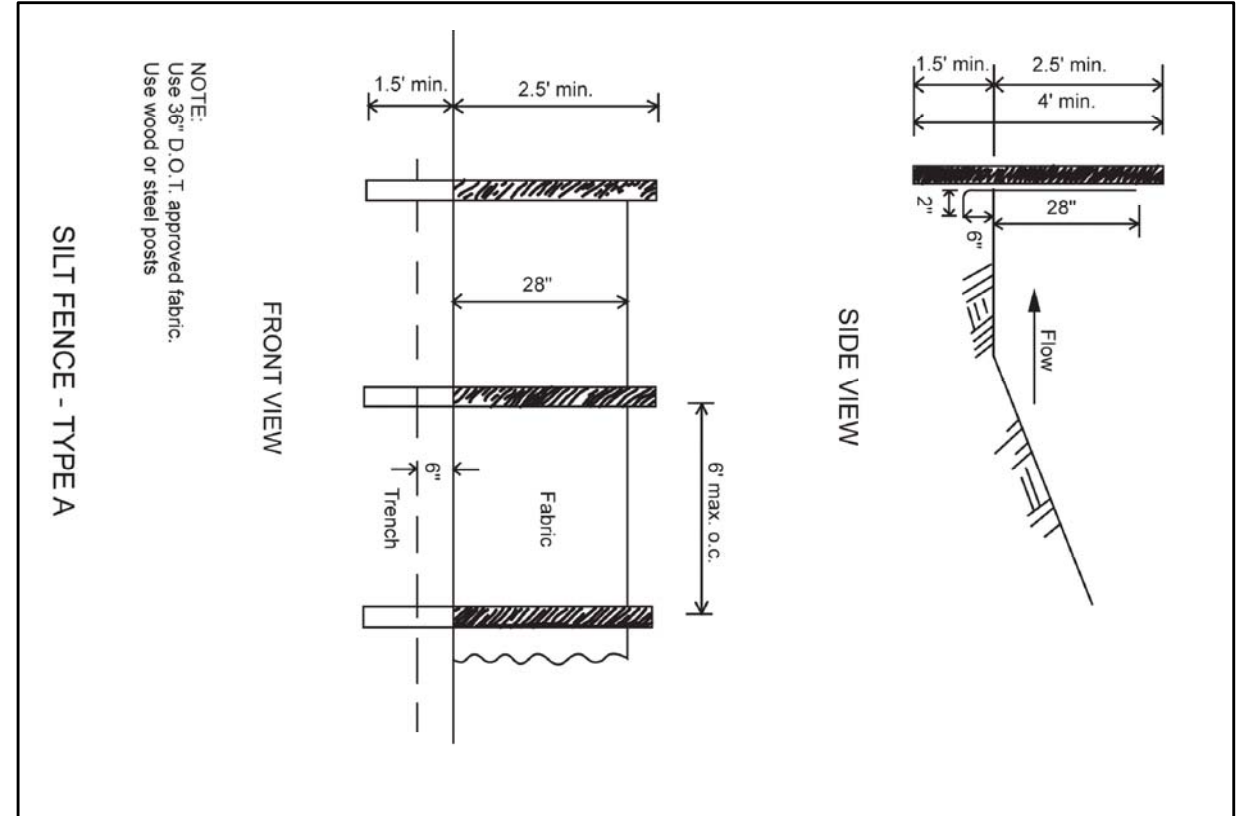
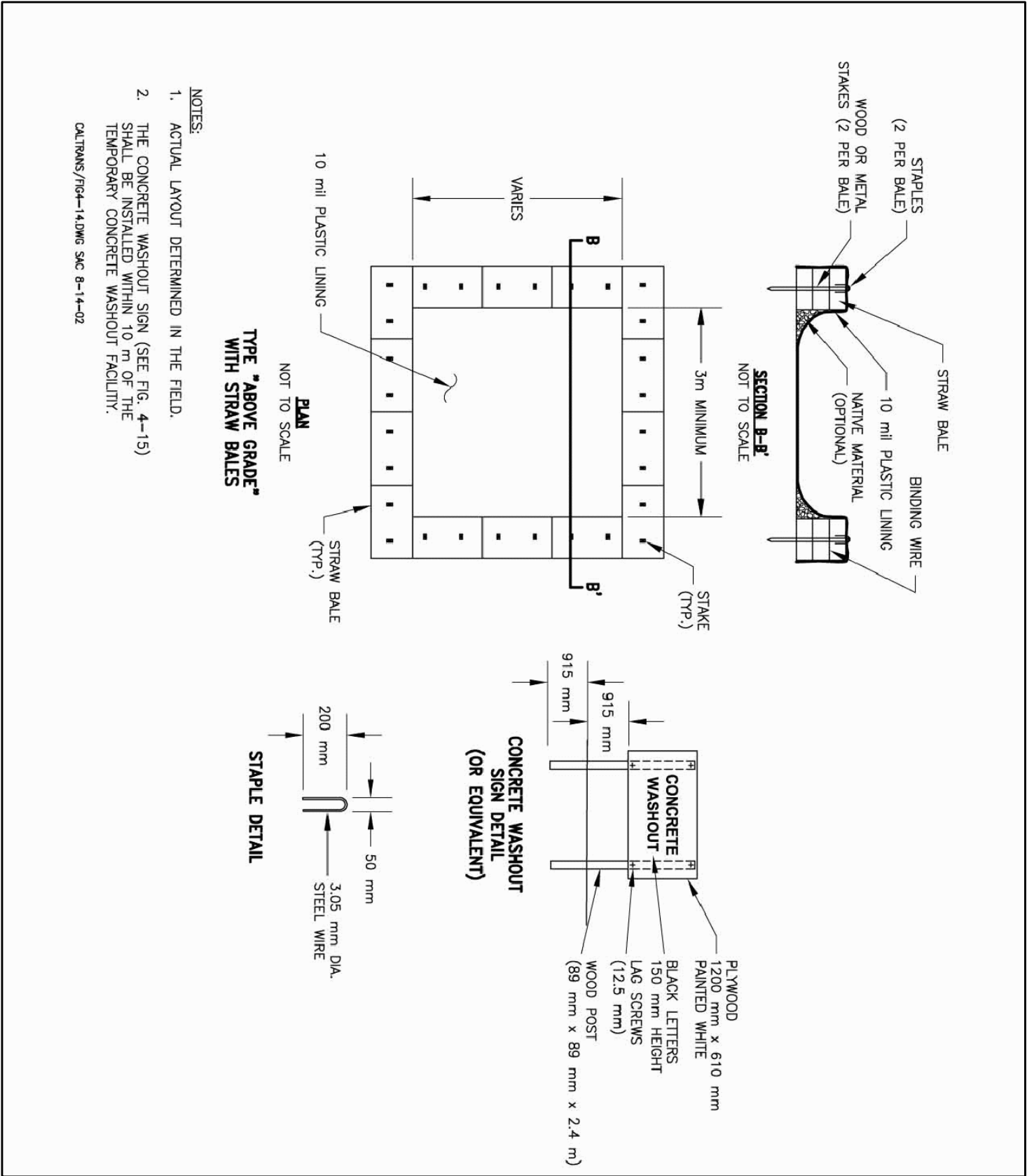


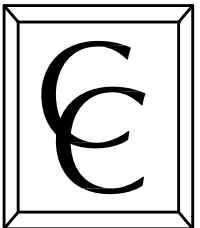
Figure 6-20.1



## Concrete Washout Area



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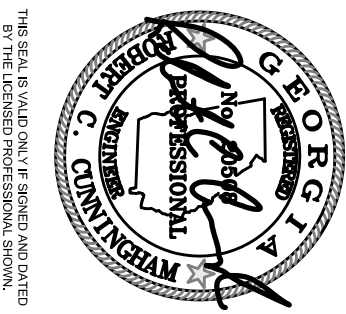
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DATE: 9-27-16  
PROJECT NO.: 1604  
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### REVISIONS



## Sd-2) Inlet Sediment Trap

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Sediment traps may be constructed on natural ground surface, on an excavated surface, or on machine compacted fill provided they have a non-erodible outlet.

#### Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame (Sd-2)

This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians. As shown in Figure 6-21.1, Type C silt fence supported by steel posts shall be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and secured driven into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep. The fabric shall be entrenched 12 inches and backfilled with crushed stone or compacted soil. Fabric and wire ends must be overlapped a minimum of 18 inches or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

#### Baffle Box (Sd-2)

For inlets receiving runoff with a higher volume or velocity, a baffle box inlet sediment trap should be used. As shown in Figure 6-21.2, the baffle box shall be constructed of 2" x 4" boards spaced a maximum of 1 inch apart or plywood with weep holes 2 inches in diameter. The weep holes shall be placed approximately 6 inches on center vertically and horizontally. Gravel shall be placed outside the box, all around the inlet, to a depth of 2 to 4 inches. The entire box is wrapped in Type C filter fabric that shall be entrenched 12 inches and backfilled.

#### Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Protection (Sd-2B)

This method of inlet protection is applicable where heavy flows are expected and where an overflow capacity is necessary. To prevent excessive ponding around the structure. As shown in Figure 6-21.3, one block is placed on each side of the structure on its side in the bottom row to allow pool drainage. The foundation should be excavated at least 2 inches below the crest of the storm drain. The bottom row of blocks are placed against the edge of the storm drain for lateral support and to avoid westouts when overflow occurs. If needed, lateral support may be given to subsequent rows by placing 2" x 4" wood studs through block openings. Hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with 1/2 inch openings shall be fitted over all block openings to hold gravel in place. Clean gravel should be placed 2 inches below the top of the block on a 2:1 slope or flatter and smoothed to an even grade. DOT #57 washed stone is recommended

## St Storm Drain Outlet Protection

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and riprap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the riprap thickness.
2. The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.
3. Geotextile must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the riprap and placing another piece of filter fabric over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of 1 ft. If the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter fabric.
4. Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter.
5. The minimum thickness of the riprap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter.
6. Construct the apron on zero grade with no overfall at the end. Make the top of the riprap at the downstream and level with the existing area or slightly below it.
7. Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron.
8. Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation.
9. Stone quality - Select stone for riprap from field stone or quarry stone. The stone should be hard, angular, and highly weather-resistant. The specific gravity of the individual stones should be at least 2.5.
10. Filter - Install a filter to prevent soil movement through the openings in the riprap. The filter should consist of a graded gravel layer or a synthetic filter cloth. See Appendix C, p. C-1.

### MAINTENANCE

Inspect riprap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

#### Gravel Drop Inlet Protection (Sd-2)

This method of inlet protection is applicable where heavy concentrated flows are expected. As shown in Figure 6-21.4, stone and gravel are used to trap sediment. The slope toward the inlet shall be no steeper than 3:1. A minimum 1 foot wide level stone area shall be left between the structure and around the inlet to prevent gravel from entering the inlet. On the slope toward the inlet, the stone should be placed in a minimum of 3 rows with a minimum of 3 inches between rows. The stone should be 3/4 inch to 3/4 inch gravel (#57 washed stone) should be used at a minimum thickness of 1 foot.

#### Sod Inlet Protection (Sd-2)

This method of inlet protection is applicable only at the time of permanent seeding, to protect the inlet from sediment and much material until permanent vegetation has become established. As shown in Figure 6-21.6, the sod shall be placed to form a turf mat covering the soil for a distance of 4 feet from each side of the inlet structure. Sod strips shall be staggered so that adjacent strip ends are not aligned.

#### Excavated Inlet Sediment Trap

The sediment trap shall be placed immediately around the inlet. The excavation shall be constructed immediately outside of the sediment trap and provide a minimum depth of 1.5 feet for sediment storage.

#### Curb Inlet Protection (Sd-2)

Once pavement has been installed, a curb inlet filter shall be installed on the existing runoff from disturbed areas. **This method of inlet protection shall be removed if a safety hazard is created.** One method of curb inlet protection uses "pipe-in-bank" - brick concrete blocks wrapped in filter fabric. See Figure 6-21.5. Another method uses gravel bags constructed by wrapping DOT #57 stone with filter fabric, wire, plastic mesh, or equivalent material. A gap of approximately 4 inches shall be left between the inlet filter and the inlet to allow for overflow and prevent hazardous ponding in the roadway. Proper installation and maintenance are crucial due to possible ponding in the roadway, resulting in a hazardous condition. Several other methods are available to prevent the entry of sediment into storm drain inlets. Figure 6-21.7 shows of one of these alternative methods.

### MAINTENANCE

The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed from the trap and the area around the trap immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Sod inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in **D-54 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding)**. **Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet.** It shall be removed from the sediment trap and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet, again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

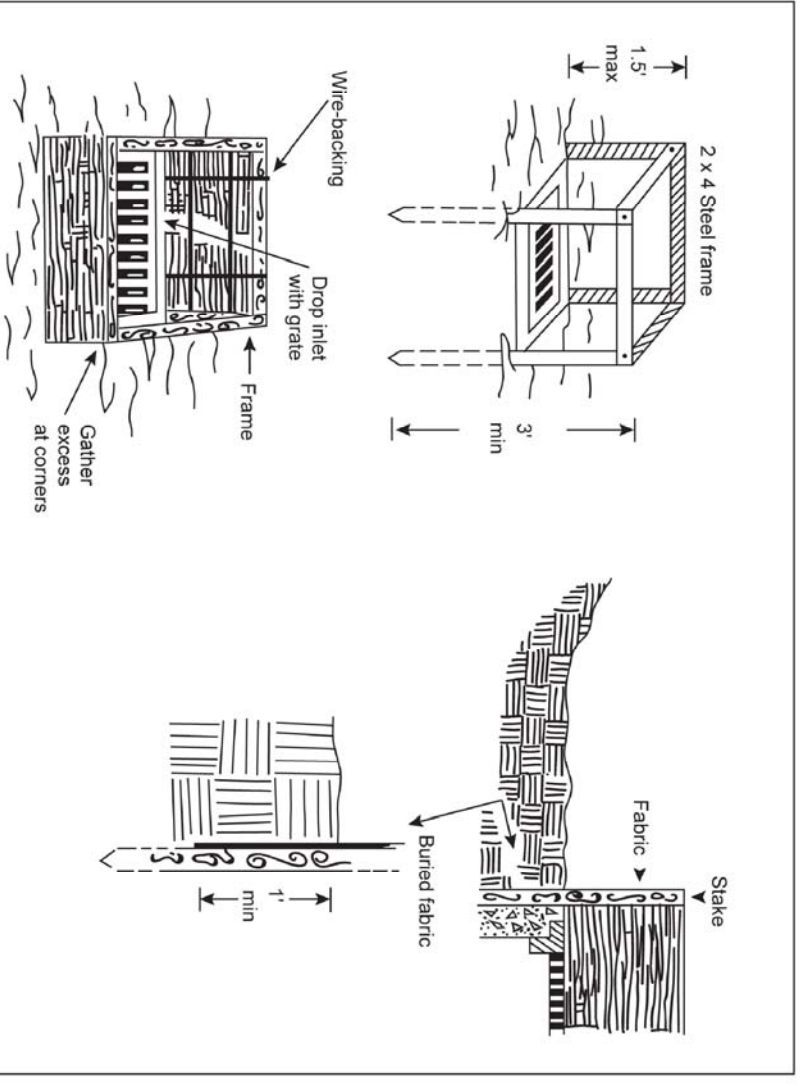


Figure 6-21.1 - Fabric and Supporting Frame For Inlet Protection

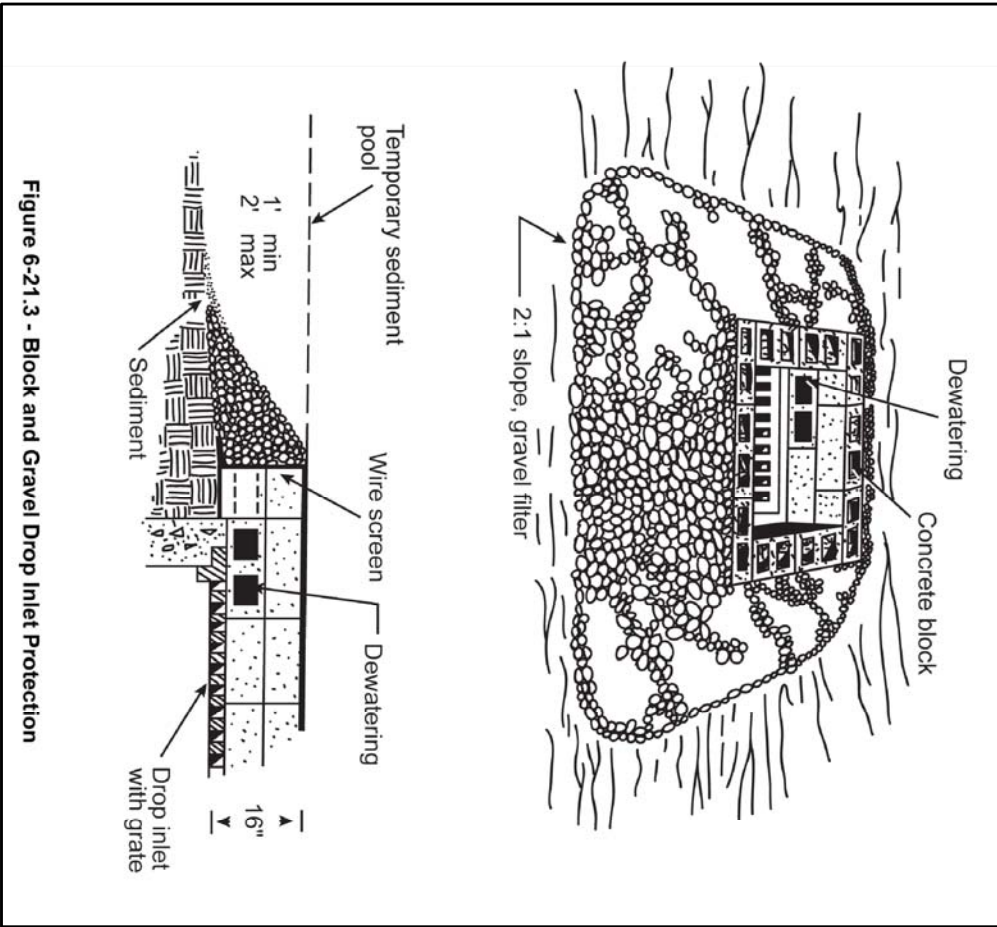


Figure 6-21.3 - Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Protection

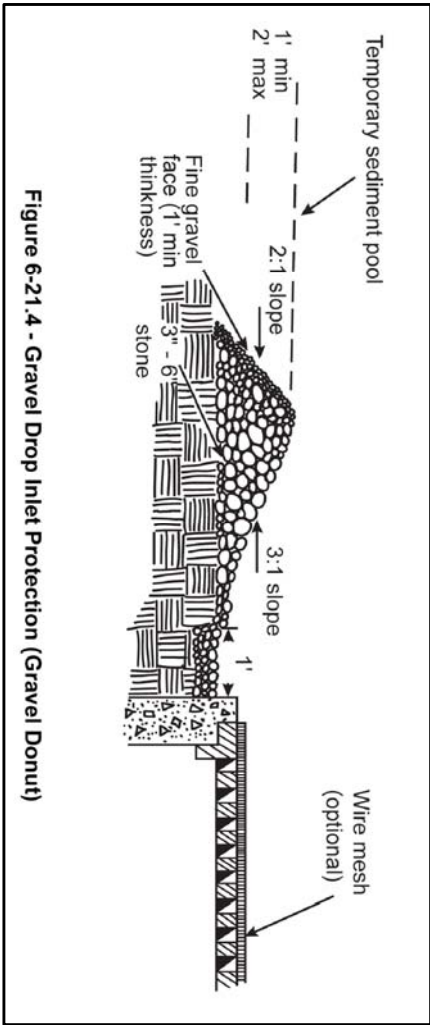
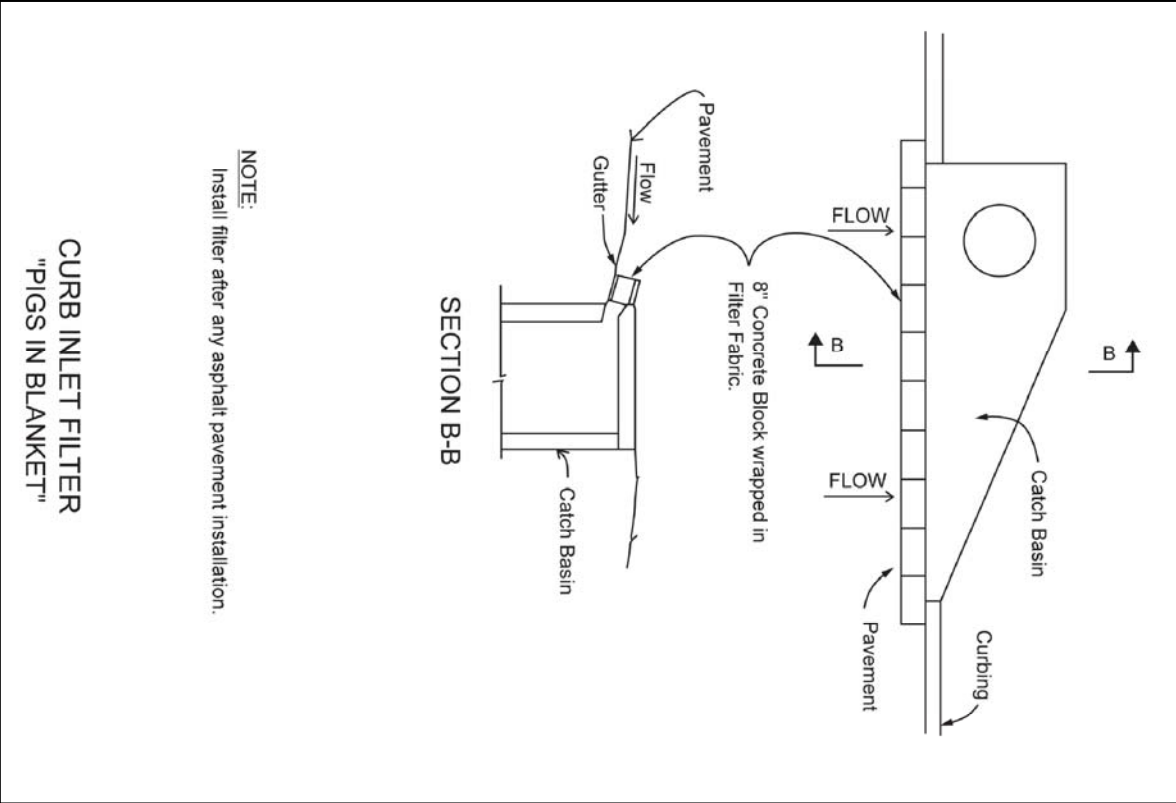
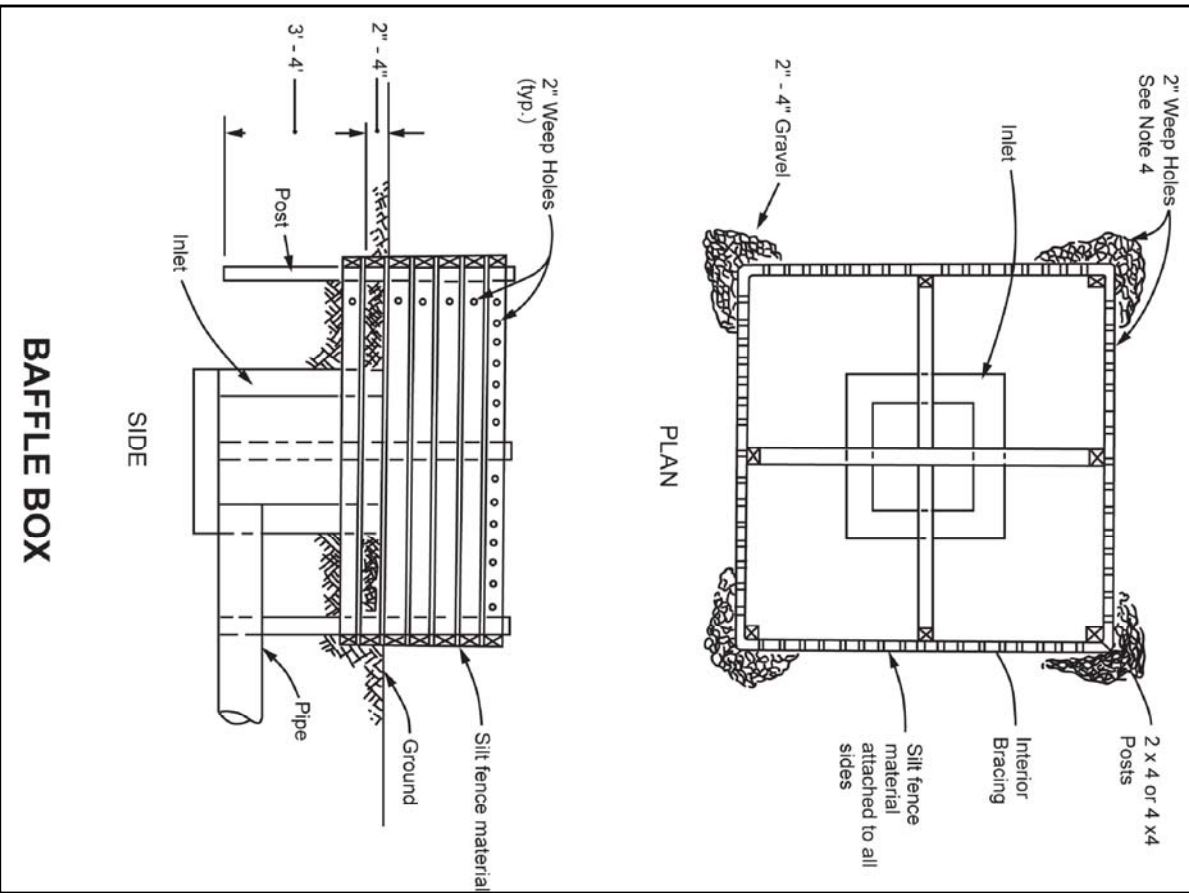


Figure 6-21.4 - Gravel Drop Inlet Protection (Gravel Dropmat)

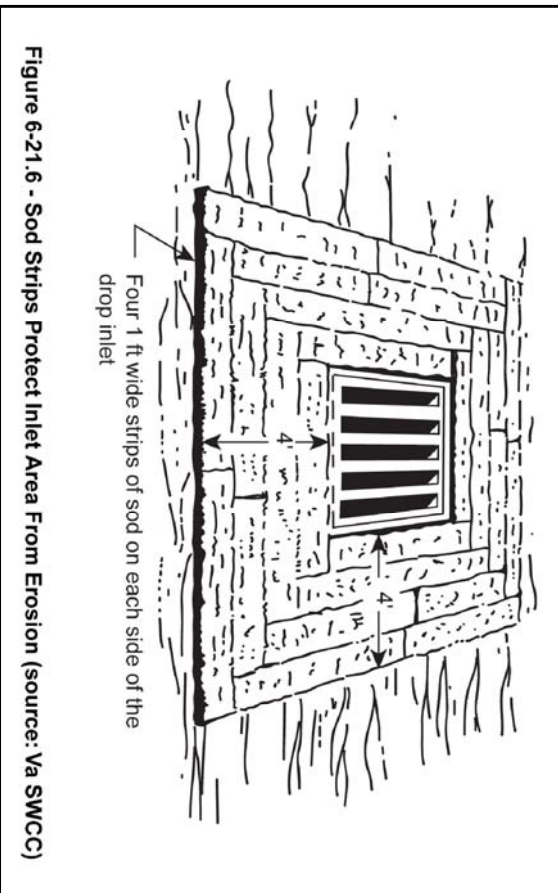


Figure 6-21.6 - Sod Strips Protect Inlet Area From Erosion (Source: VA SWCC)

## Tp Topsoiling

### CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

**Materials** - Topsoil should be friable and heavy, free of debris, objectionable weeds and stones and contain no toxic substance that may be harmful to plant growth. A pH range of 5.0-7.5 is acceptable. Soluble salts should not exceed 500 ppm.

**Testing** - Field exploration should be made to determine whether the quantity and quality of surface soil justifies striping.

**Striping** - Striping should be confined to the immediate construction area. A 4 to 6 inch striping depth is common, but may vary depending on the particular soil.

**Topsoil pH** - If pH value is less than 6.0, lime shall be applied and incorporated with the topsoil to adjust the pH to 6.5 or higher. Topsoils containing soluble salts greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.

**Stockpiles** - The location of topsoil stockpiles should not obstruct natural drainage or cause off-site environmental damage.

**Stabilization** - Stockpiles shall be contained by sediment barriers to prevent sedimentation on adjacent areas. Stockpiles shall be stabilized in accordance with specifications **D-51** and **D-52 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching)** and **(With Temporary Grassing)**, respectively, or **Pm - Polyacrylamide** or **Tb - Tricifiers and Binders**.

#### Site Preparation (Where topsoil is to be added)

**Topsolling** - When topsolling, maintain needed erosion control practices such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, dikes, level spreaders, waterways, sediment basins, etc. Grading - Grades on the areas to be topsolled which have been previously established shall be maintained. Lining - Silt tests should be used to determine the pH of the soil. Where the pH of the subsoil is 5.0 or less or composed of heavy clay, agricultural limestone shall be spread at the rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedure.

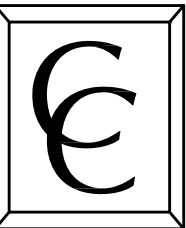
**Bonding** - Use one of the following methods to insure bonding of topsoil and subsoil:

1. Tilling - After the areas to be topsolled have been brought to grade, and immediately prior to dumping and spreading the topsoil, the subgrade shall be loosened by discing or scarifying to a depth of at least 3 inches to permit bonding of the topsoil to the subsoil.
2. Tracking - Passing a bulldozer over the entire surface area of the slope to leave horizontal depressions.

#### Applying Topsoil

1. Topsoil should be handled only when it is dry enough to work without damaging soil structure.
  2. A uniform application of 3 inches (unsettled) is recommended, but may be adjusted at the discretion of the engineer or landscape architect.
- Table 6-26.1, Cubic Yards of Topsoil Required For Application To Various Depths

Table 6-26.1, Cubic Yards Of Topsoil Required For Application To Various Depths			
Depth (Inches)	Per 1,000 Square Feet	Per Acre	
1	3.1	134	
2	6.2	268	
3	9.3	403	
4	12.4	537	
5	15.5	672	
6	18.6	806	



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BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD  
REVITALIZATION PROJECT  
MACON, GEORGIA

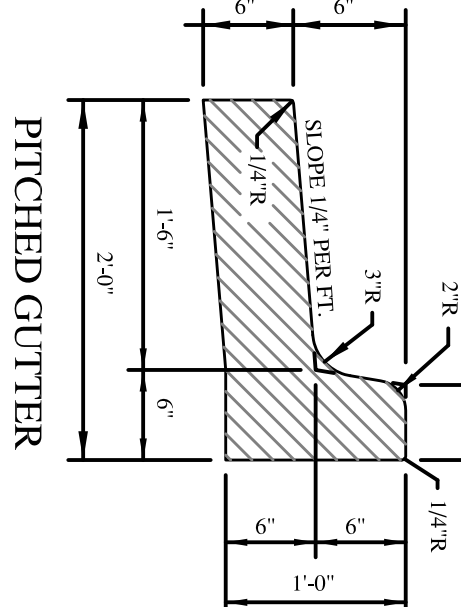
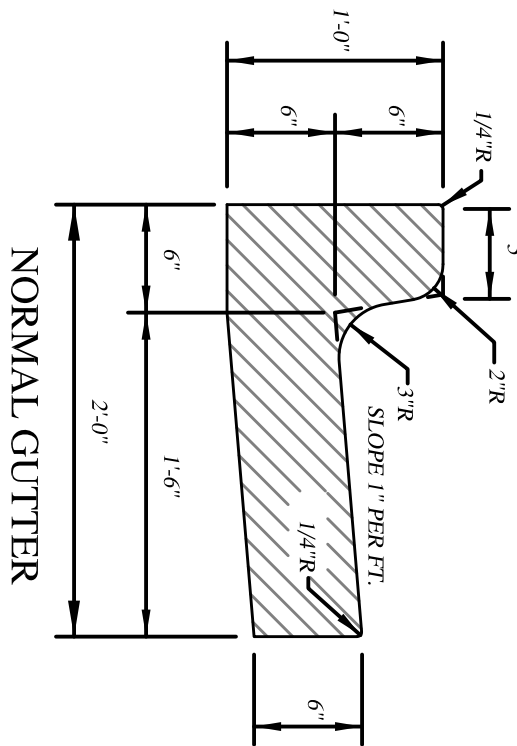
FOR  
BEALL'S HILL NEIGHBORHOOD



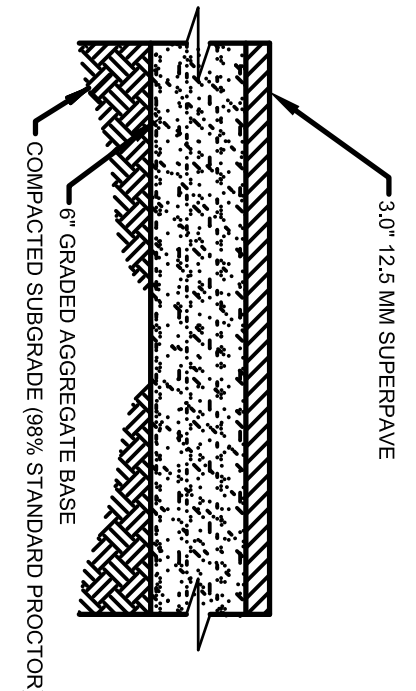
ESPCP-BMP  
DETAILS

C-9.5



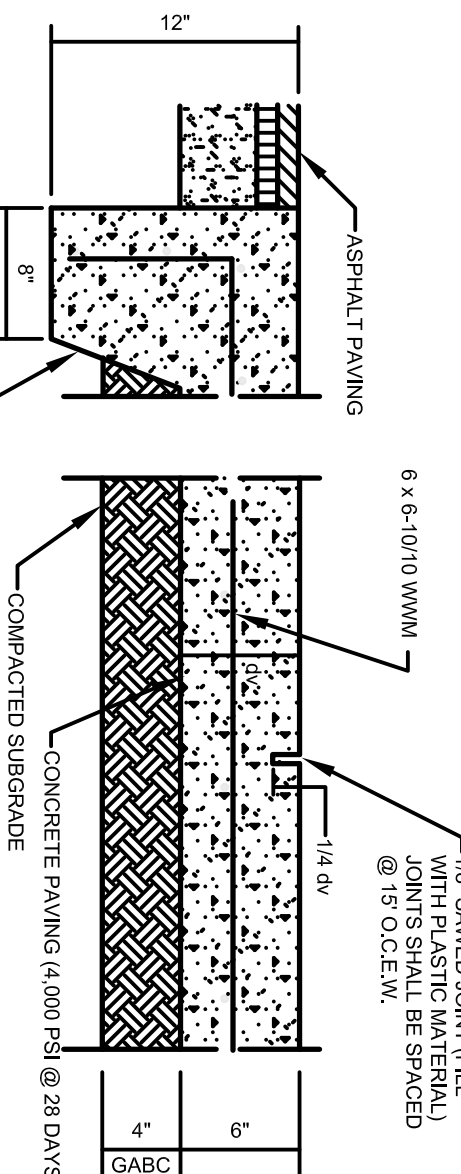


24" CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER  
N.T.S.



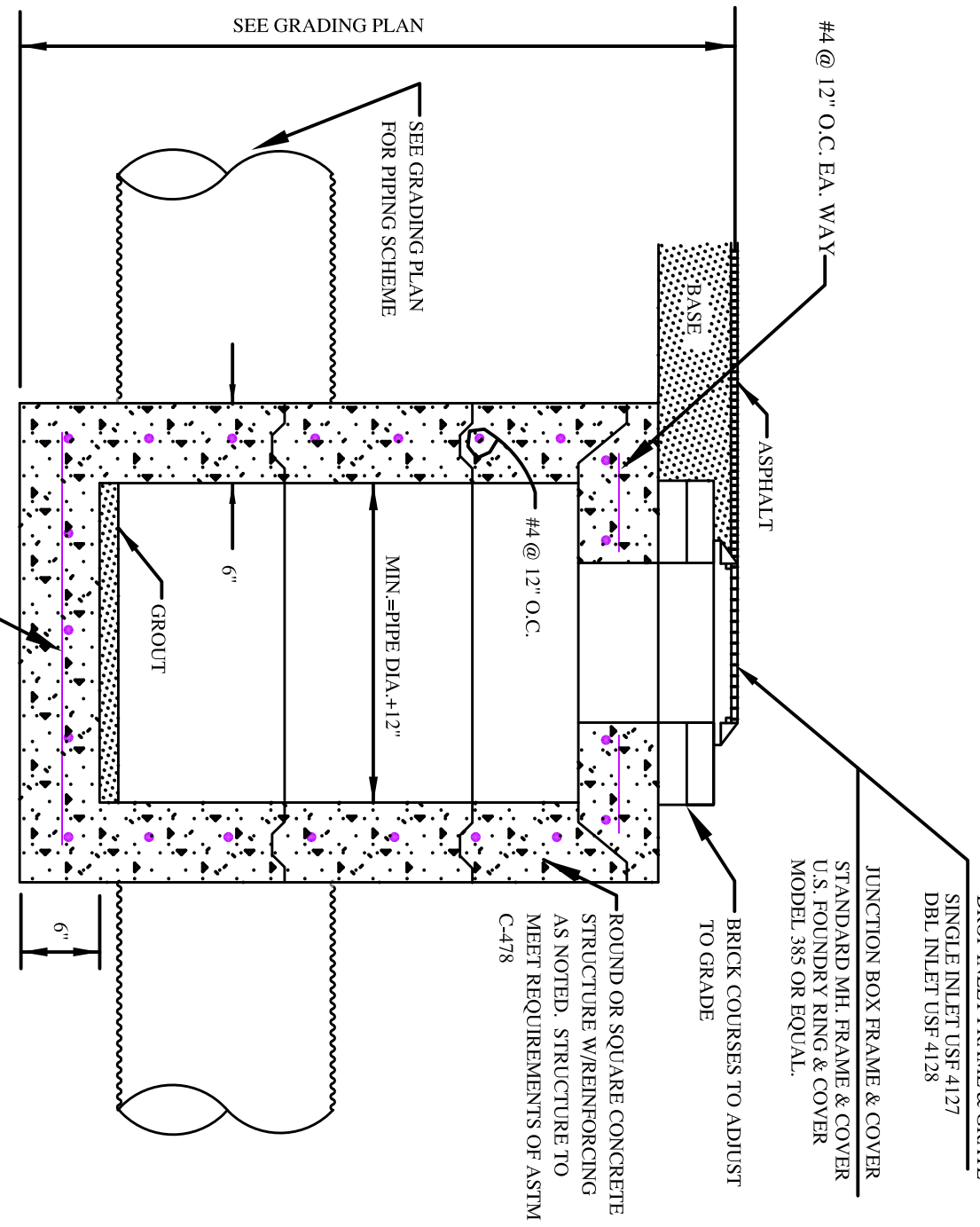
TYPICAL ASPHALT PAVING DETAIL  
N.T.S.

NOTE: EXIST ASPHALT REPLACEMENT SHALL BE SAME AS NEW ASPHALT PAVING DETAIL.

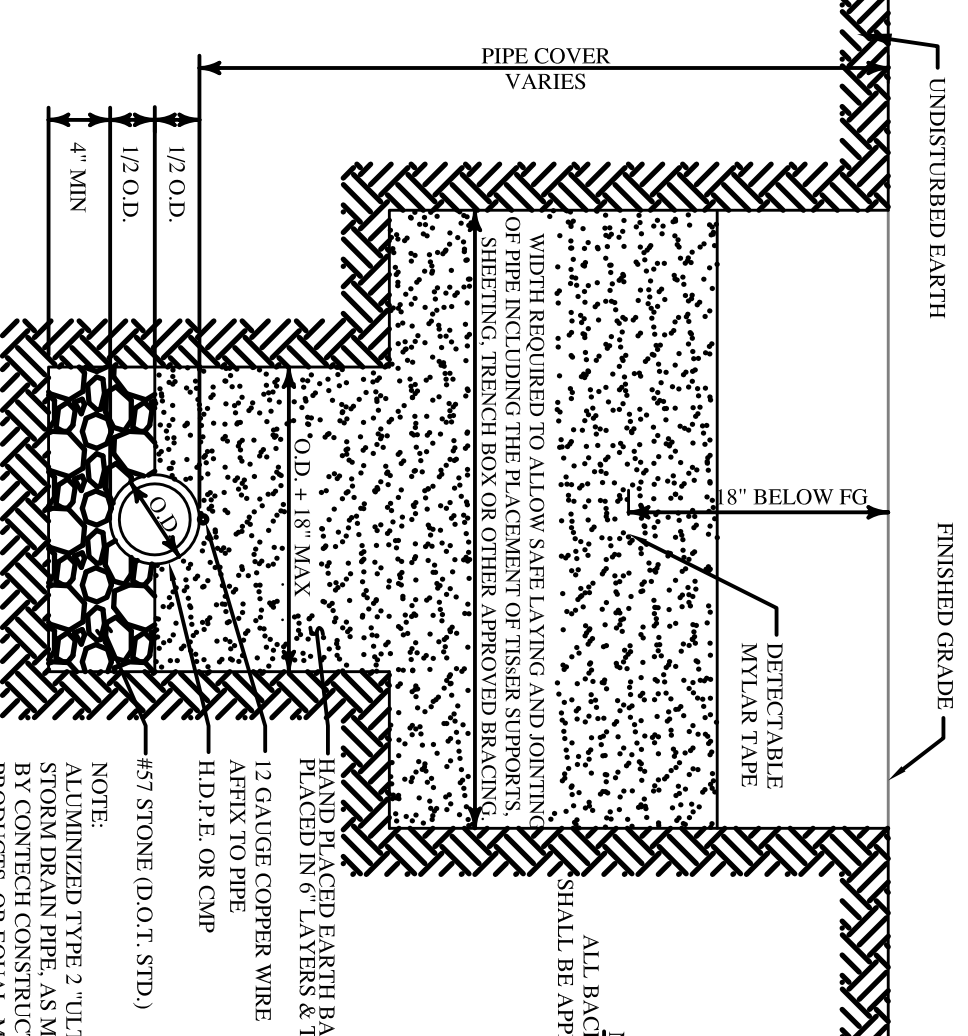


TYPICAL CONCRETE PAVING  
N.T.S.

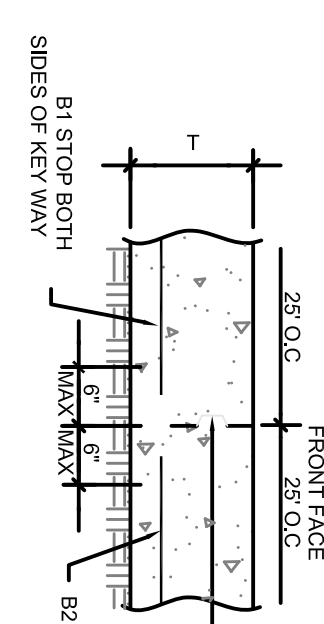
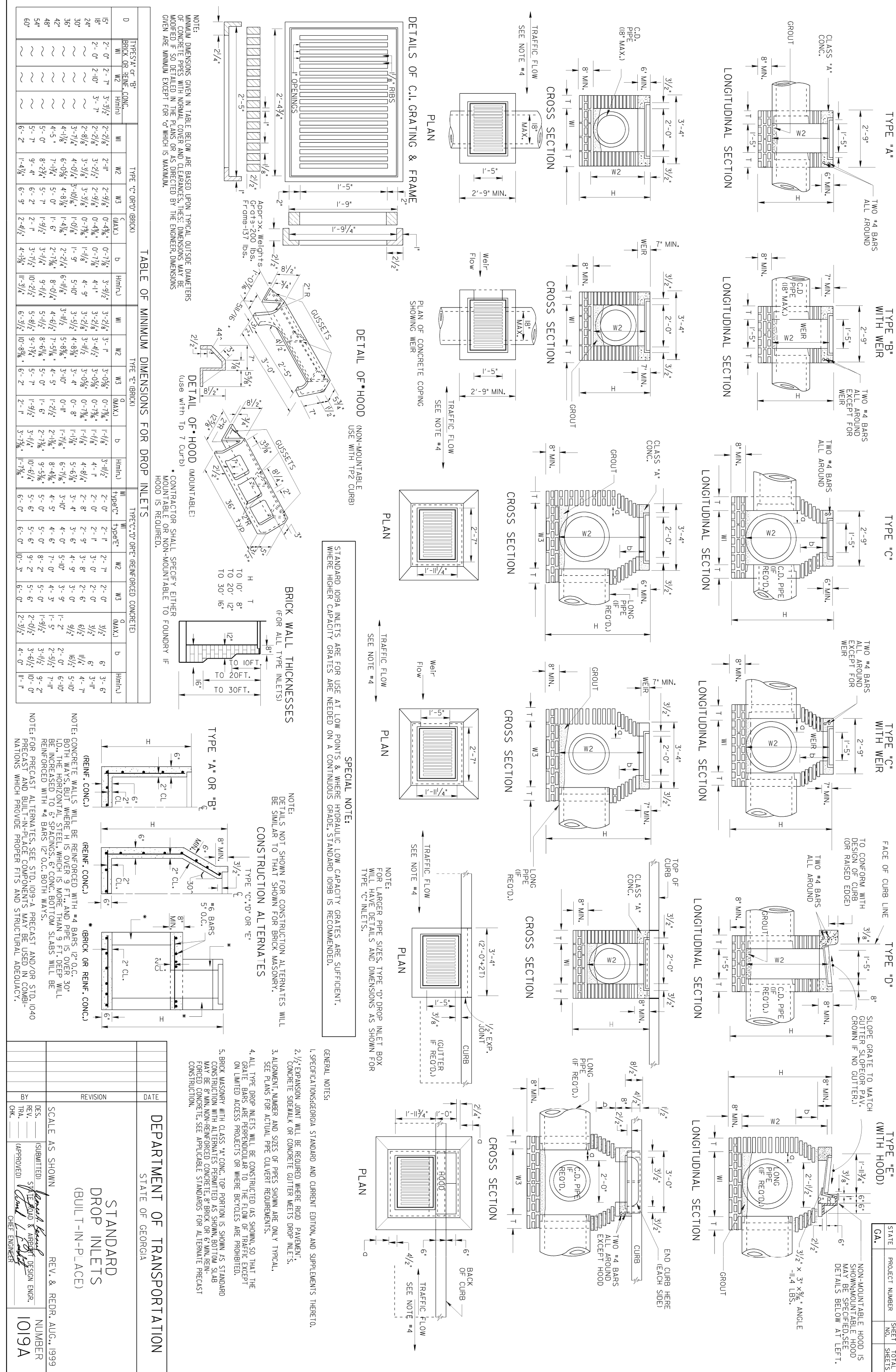
NOTE: EXIST CONCRETE REPLACEMENT SHALL BE SAME AS NEW CONCRETE PAVING DETAIL.



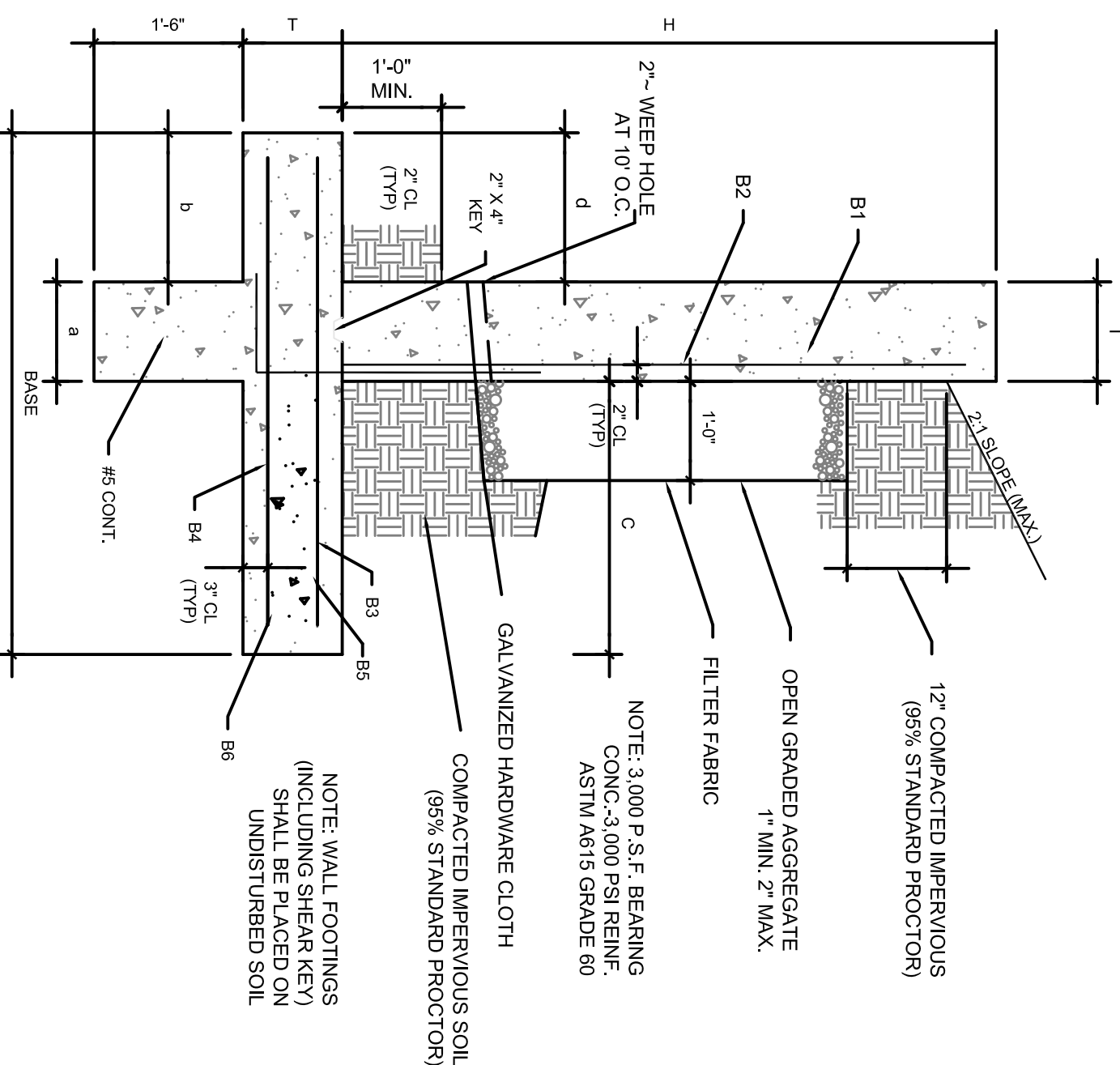
DROP INLET / JUNCTION BOX  
N.T.S.



SECTION - STORM DRAIN BEDDING  
N.T.S.



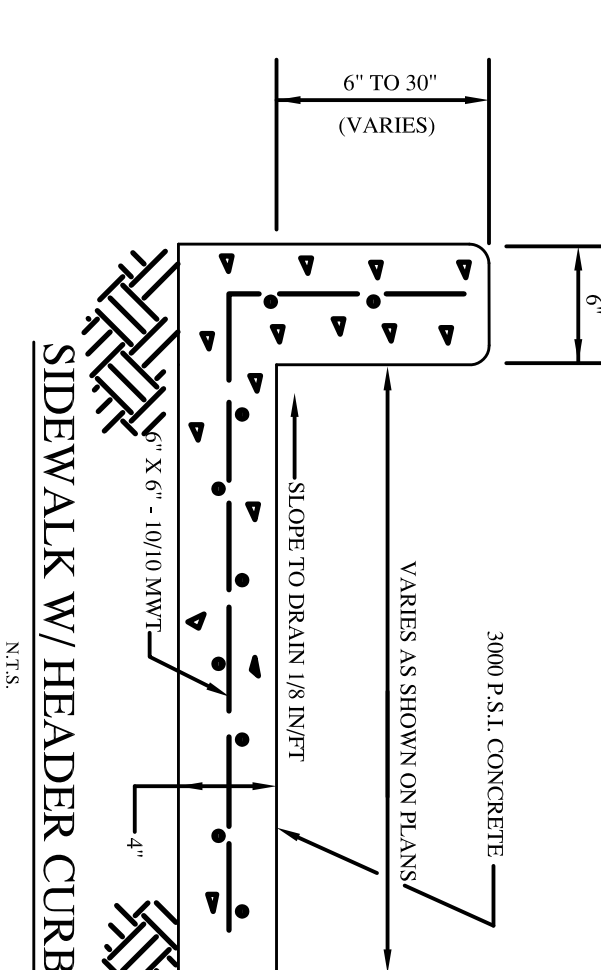
SECTION



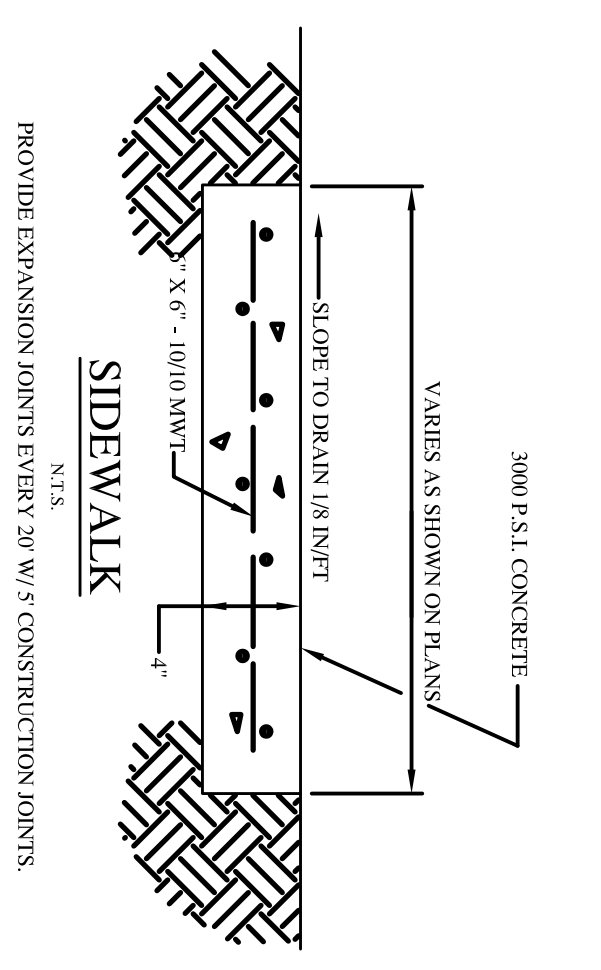
RETAINING WALL DETAIL

DIMENSIONS									
H	a	b	c	d	T	BASE	B1	B2	B3
2'-3"			1'-0"	8"	1'-0"	2'-8"	#5@16"	#5@16"	#5@24"
3'-5"			1'-0"	1'-0"	1'-0"	4'-0"	#5@16"	#5@16"	#5@24"
5'-7"			2'-0"	1'-6"	1'-0"	5'-3"	#5@12"	#5@12"	#5@24"
7'-9"			3'-8"	2'-5"	1'-0"	6'-8"	#5@10"	#5@10"	#5@24"
9'-11"			4'-2"	2'-5"	1'-4"	8'-0"	#5@12"	#5@12"	#5@24"
11'-13"			4'-0"	3'-0"	1'-8"	9'-8"	#5@10"	#5@10"	#5@24"
13'-15"	1'-6"	3'-6"	5'-10"	3'-8"	1'-5"	11'-5"	#5@12"	#5@12"	#5@24"

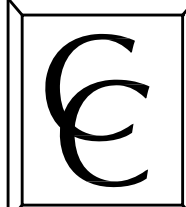
BAR SIZE & SPACING



SIDEWALK W/ HEADER CURB  
N.T.S.



SIDEWALK  
N.T.S.



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