PLANS PREPARED BY:

PLANS PREPARED FOR:

KIMLEY-HORN & ASSOCIATES 500 EAST 96TH STREET, SUITE 300 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46240 CONTACT: JOHN MCWHORTER PHONE: (317) 912-4129 EMAIL: john.mcwhorter@kimley-horn.com

GRAND COMMUNITIES, LLC FISCHER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY 6602 E. 75TH STREET, STE. 400 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46250 CONTACT: PAUL MUNOZ PHONE: (614) 348-6227 EMAIL: pmunoz@fischerhomes.com INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS LATEST EDITION TO BE USED WITH THESE PLANS UNLESS ALTERNATE SPECIFICATIONS ARE SHOWN WITHIN.

THESE PLANS MEET THE MOST CURRENT ADA STANDARDS.

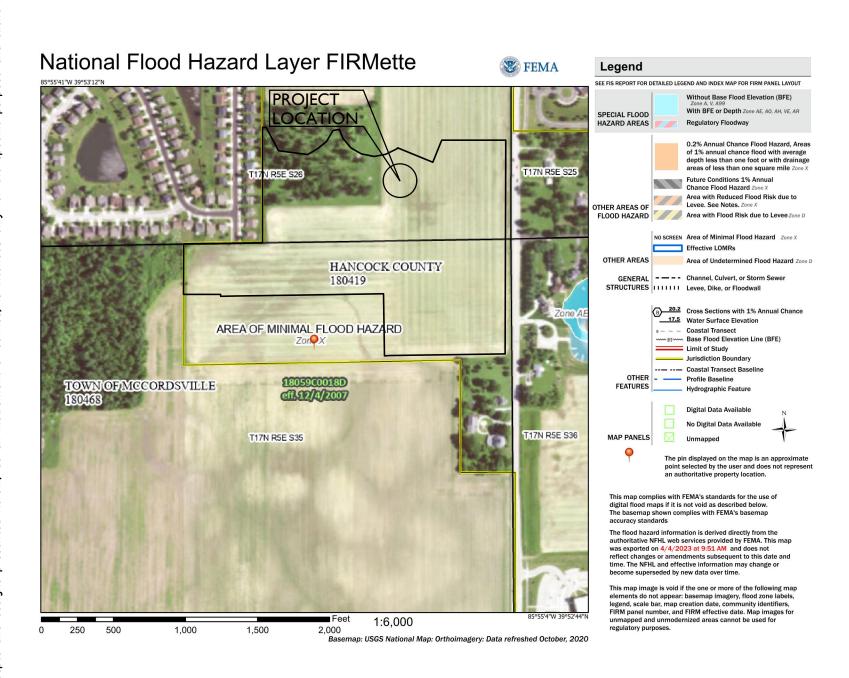
ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION DATE: JUNE 2024
ANTICIPATED COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION DATE: JUNE 2025

# HAMPTON WALK

# AMENITY AREA MCCORDSVILLE, INDIANA

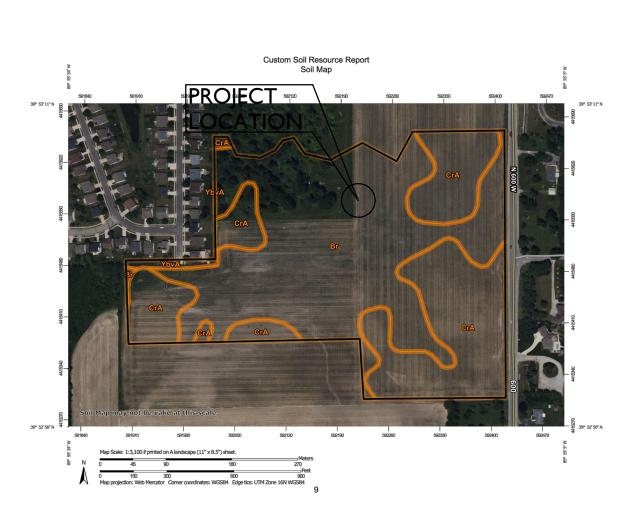
UTIL	UTILITY AND GOVERNING AGENCY CONTACTS								
SERVICE / JURISDICTION	COMPANY / DEPT.	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL	CONTACT				
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CIVIL ENGINEER	KIMLEY-HORN & ASSOCIATES, INC.	500 E. 96TH ST., STE 300, INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46240	317-912-4129	john.mcwhorter@kimley-horn.com	JOHN MCWHORTER			



# Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
	Brookston silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.6	58.4%
A	Crosby silt loam, New Castle Till Plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13.6	40.5%
vA	Brookston silty clay loam-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.4	1.1%



LOCATION MAP  (NOT TO SCALE)	
HAMPTON WALK SECTION 1	C.A.#1C-6 2500 2501 2502
36	
POOL & CABANA AREA	
	PLAYGROUND
C.A.#3-1	
HAMPTON WALK SECTION 3	BLOCK "A"

Sheet	List Table
Sheet Number	Sheet Title
C100	COVER SHEET
C200	AMENITY AREA PLAN
C300	EROSION CONTROL PLAN
C301	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
C302	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
L100	LANDSCAPE PLAN
L101	LANDSCAPE DETAILS
A200	CABANA ELEVATIONS
A201	CABANA RENDERING
* 1 - 10	MCCORDSVILLE SPECS AND DETAILS

S NOTED	-				
BY: JSM	BY: JSW K M K M K M K M K M K M K M K M K M K				
: PCW	© 2023 KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC PCW 500 FAST 96TH STRFFT SUITE 300				
	INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46240				
зу: ВАН	BY: BAH PHONE: 317-912-4129				
	EMAIL: Brett.Huff@Kimley-horn.com WWW KIMI FY-HORN.COM	Š Š	REVISIONS	DATE	ВУ

SCALE:

SCALE:

AS No.

DESIGNED BY:

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

GRAND

OVER SHEE

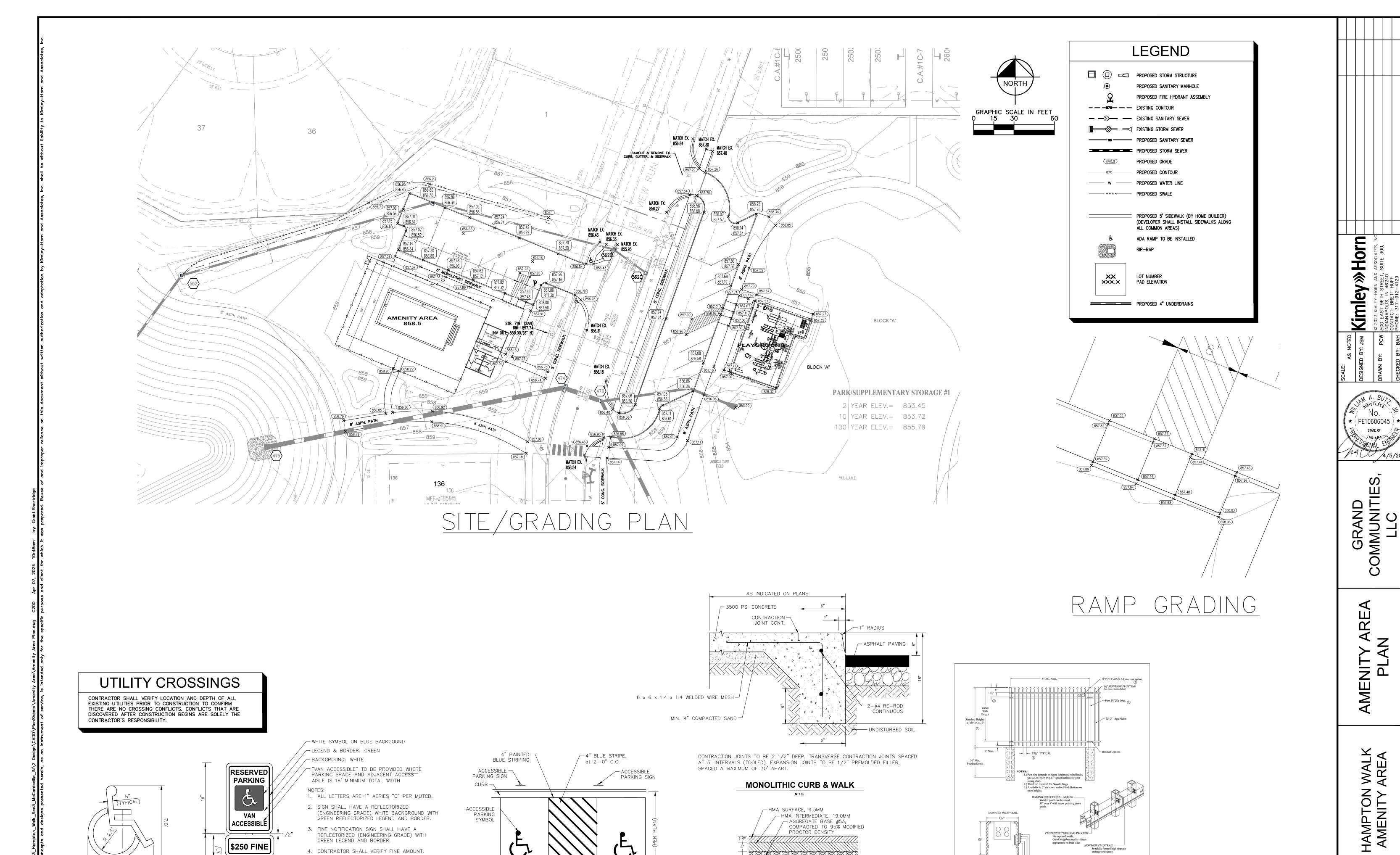
HAMPTON WALK AMENITY AREA

ORIGINAL ISSUE:
4/5/2024

KHA PROJECT NO.
170227003

SHEET NUMBER

C100



STANDARD

(PER PLAN)

NOTE: REFER TO PLAN FOR DETAILED LAYOUT AND DIMENSIONS

ACCESSIBLE PAVEMENT MARKINGS

N.T.S.

4. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY FINE AMOUNT.

5. ONE(1) SIGN REQUIRED FOR EACH PARKING

6. INSTALLED HEIGHT OF SIGN SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 24-23 OF THE

DEVICES (MUTCD).

LOCAL LAWS.

FINISH GRADE

ACCESSIBLE PARKING SYMBOL

N.T.S.

<u>SIGNAGE</u>

MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL

7. ALL ACCESSIBLE FEATURES TO BE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH A.D.A STANDARDS AND

Indiana Utilities Protection Service

E-COAT COATING SYSTEM

Base Material -Uniform Zine Coating ———— (Hot Dip)

Zinc Phosphate Coating —

Acrylic Topcoat ----

Epoxy Primer —

COMMERCIAL STRENGTH WELDED STEEL PANEL

 DR: CI
 SH . 1 of 1
 SCALE: DO NOT SCALE

 CK: ME
 Date 6/28/10
 REV: e

FENCE DETAIL

N.T.S.

SUBGRADE TREATMENT

PARKING LOT PAVEMENT MATERIAL

C200

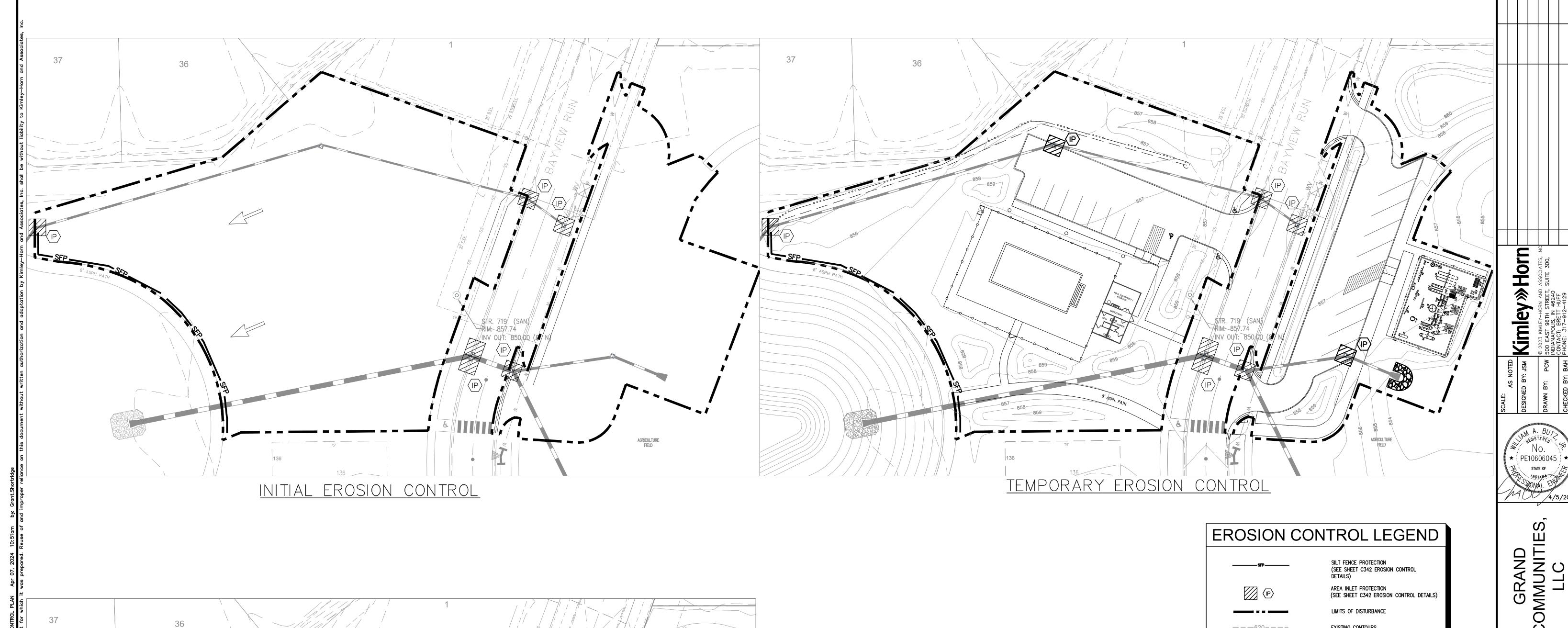
ORIGINAL ISSUE:

4/5/2024

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170227003

SHEET NUMBER





STABILIZATION TYPE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	ост.	NOV.	DEC.
PERMANENT SEEDING			● <sup>A</sup>			*	*		-			
DORMANT SEEDING	В		-								В	
TEMPORARY SEEDING			<u>C</u>			_	D		-			
SODDING			**						-			
AUU OUNIO	F											_
MULCHING												

C SPRING OATS 100 LBS/ACRE

D WHEAT OR CEREAL RYE

150 LBS/ACRE

- A KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 90 LBS/ACRE MIXED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS 30 LBS/ACRE
- B KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 135 E SOD LBS/ACRE MIXED WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS 45 LBS/ACRE + 2 F STRAW MULCH 2 TONS/ACRE TONS STRAW MULCH/ACRE
- \* IRRIGATION NEEDED DURING JUNE AND JULY AFTER APPLYING SOD. PHOSPHORUS CONTAINING FERTILIZER SHALL NOT BE APPLIED UNLESS SOIL TEST DEEMS IT

NECESSARY.

# (SEE SHEET C342 EROSION CONTROL AREA INLET PROTECTION (SEE SHEET C342 EROSION CONTROL DETAILS) LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXISTING CONTOURS **———620———** <del>-----</del>620-----PROPOSED CONTOURS EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERN PERMANENT SEEDING

NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY DEPTHS OF ALL EXISTING ONSITE UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION TO CONFIRM THERE IS NOT ANY CONFLICTS WITH OTHER UTILITIES, STORM SEWERS OR STREETS. CONFLICTS AFTER CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ARE SOLELY THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

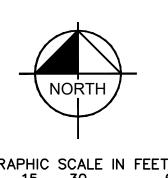
ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF THE DESIGNED FACILITIES DO NOT PERFORM AS PROPOSED, THE TOWN, AS THE MS4 AUTHORITY, MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL MEASURES.

CONTACT PERSON FOR EROSION
CONTROL & SEDIMENT PRACTICES
GRAND COMMUNITIES, LLC.
6602 E. 75TH STREET, SUITE 400
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46250
TELEPHONE, (752) 513, 6536 TELEPHONE: (765) 513-6535
CONTACT: PAUL MUNOZ
EMAIL: pmunoz@fischerhomes.com

(SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS)

Indiana Utilities Protection Service

ACRES OF DISTURBANCE 1.48 ACRES



PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL

THIS SHEET IS TO BE USED

4/5/2024 KHA PROJECT NO. 170227003 SHEET NUMBER

ORIGINAL ISSUE:

HAMPTON WALK AMENITY AREA



Geotextile fabric drop inlet protection is a temporary sediment control measure consisting of a temporary geotextile fabric barrier placed around a storm drain drop inlet.

### Purpose

To capture sediment at the entrance to a storm drain inlet, allowing full use of the storm drain system during the construction period.

Note: This measure is not recommended for paved surfaces due to inability to entrench the fabric and lack of an anchoring system.

### **Specifications**

Note: Alternative support systems may be substituted for hardwood posts

**Contributing Drainage Area** One acre maximum

Effective Life

Six months (maximum).

Capacity

Runoff from a two-year frequency, 24-hour storm event entering a storm drain without bypass flow

### Geotextile Structure

- Height 12 to 18 inches, measured from top of storm drain inlet. Post spacing – 36-inch maximum spacing between posts.
- Frame support bracing to strengthen integrity of the structure. (Structure must withstand 1½-foot head of water and sediment without collapsing or undercutting.)

October 2007

### SITE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

### **Concrete Washout**



designated locations within a construction site that are either a prefabricated unit or a designed measure that s constructed to contain concrete washout. Concrete washout systems are typically used to contain washout water when chutes and hoppers are rinsed following

Concrete washout areas are

Concrete washout systems are implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants that are associated with concrete washout waste through consolidation of solids and retention of liquids. Uncured concrete and associated liquids are highly alkaline which may leach into the soil and contaminate ground water or discharge to a waterbody or wetland which can elevate the pH and be harmful to aquatic life. Performing concrete washout in designated areas and into specifically designed systems reduces the impact concrete washout will have on the environment.

# **Specifications**

- Site Management
- Complete construction/installation of the system and have washout locations operational prior to concrete delivery
- Do not wash out concrete trucks or equipment into storm drains, wetlands, streams, rivers, creeks, ditches, or streets.
- Never wash out into a storm sewer drainage system. These systems are typically connected to a natural conveyance system.
- Where necessary, provide stable ingress and egress (see **Temporary Con-**
- struction Ingress/Egress Pad on page 17).
- It is recommended that washout systems be restricted to washing concrete from mixer and pump trucks and not used to dispose of excess concrete or

**CONCRETE WASHOUT** 

October 2007

- Inspect daily and after each storm event.
- Inspect the integrity of the overall structure including, where applicable, the
- Inspect the system for leaks, spills, and tracking of soil by equipment.

Once concrete wastes harden, remove and dispose of the material.

- Inspect the polyethylene lining for failure, including tears and punctures.
- Excess concrete should be removed when the washout system reaches 50 percent of the design capacity. Use of the system should be discontinued until appropriate measures can be initiated to clean the structure. Prefabricated systems should also utilize this criterion, unless the manufacturer has alternate specifications.
- Upon removal of the solids, inspect the structure. Repair the structure as needed or construct a new system
- Dispose of all concrete in a legal manner. Reuse the material on site, recycle, or haul the material to an approved construction/demolition landfill site. Recycling of material is encouraged. The waste material can be used for multiple applications including but not limited to roadbeds and building. The availability for recycling should be checked locally.
- The plastic liner should be replaced after every cleaning; the removal of material will usually damage the lining.
- The concrete washout system should be repaired or enlarged as necessary to maintain capacity for concrete waste.
- Concrete washout systems are designed to promote evaporation. However, if the liquids do not evaporate and the system is near capacity it may be necessary to vacuum or remove the liquids and dispose of them in an acceptable method. Disposal may be allowed at the local sanitary sewer authority provided their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits allow for acceptance of this material. Another option would be to utilize a secondary containment system or basin for further dewatering.
- Prefabricated units are often pumped and the company supplying the unit provides this service.
- Inspect construction activities on a regular basis to ensure suppliers, contractors, and others are utilizing designated washout areas. If concrete waste is being disposed of improperly, identify the violators and take appropriate

October 2007

### **GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION**

### Materials

- Support posts
- 2 x 2 inch or 2 x 4 inch hardwood posts.
- Three feet length, minimum. • 1 x 2 inch or 1 x 3 inch hardwood cross bracing lumber.
- Lathe.
- Staples or nails. Geotextile fabric

### Table 1. Geotextile Fabric Specifications

Physical Property	Woven	Non-Woven
Filtering Efficiency	85%	85%
UV Resistance (Inhibitors and stabilizers to ensure six month minimum life at temperatures of 0° to 120° F)	70%	85%
Tensile Strength at 20% Elongation:		
Standard Strength	30 lbs./linear inch	50 lbs./linear inch
Extra Strength	50 lbs./linear inch	70 lbs./linear inch
Slurry Flow Rate	0.3 gal./min./sq. ft.	4.5 gal./min./sq. ft.
Water Flow Rate	15 gal./min./sq. ft.	220 gal./min./sq. ft

### Installation

### (see Exhibits 1 and 2)

- 1. Dig an eight-inch deep, four-inch wide trench around the perimeter of the
- 2. If using pre-assembled geotextile fabric and posts, drive the posts into the soil, tightly stretching the geotextile fabric between posts as each is driven. (Posts must be placed on the inlet side of the anchor trench with the geotextile fabric on the side of the trench farthest from the inlet.)
- Note: If assembling the geotextile fabric and posts on-site, drive the posts into the soil and then secure the geotextile fabric to the posts by placing a piece of lathe over the fabric and fastening it to the post (stretching the fabric between posts as it is fastened).

Chapter 7 October 2007

# **CONCRETE WASHOUT**

residual loads due to potential to exceed the design capacity of the washout system. Small amounts of excess or residual concrete (not washout water) may be disposed of in areas that will not result in flow to an area that is to be

- Install systems at strategic locations that are convenient and in close proximity to work areas and in sufficient number to accommodate the demand for
- Install signage identifying the location of concrete washout systems.

# Location

- Locate concrete washout systems at least 50 feet from any creeks, wetlands, ditches, karst features, or storm drains/manmade conveyance systems.
- To the extent practical, locate concrete washout systems in relatively flat areas that have established vegetative cover and do not receive runoff from adjacent land areas.
- Locate in areas that provide easy access for concrete trucks and other construction equipment.
- Locate away from other construction traffic to reduce the potential for damage to the system.

### **General Design Considerations**

- The structure or system shall be designed to contain the anticipated washout water associated with construction activities.
- The system shall be designed, to the extent practical, to eliminate runoff
- from entering the washout system.
- Runoff from a rainstorm or snowmelt should not carry wastes away from the washout location. • Washout will not impact future land uses (i.e., open spaces, landscaped ar-
- eas, home sites, parks). • Washout systems/containment measures may also be utilized on smaller individual building sites. The design and size of the system can be adjusted to accommodate the expected capacity.

# **Prefabricated Washout Systems/Containers**

• Self-contained sturdy containment systems that are delivered to a site and located at strategic locations for concrete disposal.

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# **CONCRETE WASHOUT**

October 2007

- When concrete washout systems are no longer required, the concrete washout systems shall be closed. Dispose of all hardened concrete and other materials used to construct the system.
- Holes, depressions and other land disturbances associated with the system should be backfilled, graded, and stabilized.

Chapter 7

# GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION

- 3. Use the wrap join method when joining posts (see **Silt Fence** on page 215). 4. Place the bottom 12 inches of geotextile fabric into the eight-inch deep trench, laying the remaining four inches in the bottom of the trench and extending away from the inlet.
- 5. Backfill the trench with soil material and compact it in place.
- 6. Brace the posts by nailing braces into each corner post or utilize rigid panels to support fabric.
- Note: In situations where storm water may bypass the structure,
- Set the top of the geotextile fabric filter at least six inches lower than the ground elevation on the down-slope side of the storm
- Build a temporary dike, compacted to six inches higher than the fabric, on the down-slope side of the storm drain inlet, AND/OR
- Use in conjunction with excavated drop inlet protection (see Excavated Drop Inlet Protection on page 145).

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**CONCRETE WASHOUT** 

 Inspect daily. Inspect geotextile fabric and make needed repairs immediately.

Avoid damaging or undercutting fabric during sediment removal.

• Remove sediment from pool area to provide storage for the next storm event.

Chapter 7

• When contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove sediment, properly dispose of all construction material, grade area to the elevation of the storm drain inlet top, then stabilize immediately.

These systems are manufactured to resist damage from construction equip-

• Manufacturer or supplier provides the containers. The project site manager

• Units are often available with or without ramps. Units with ramps lend them-

These units are designed and installed on site. They tend to be less reliable than

prefabricated systems and are often prone to failure. Concrete washout systems

can be constructed above or below grade. It is not uncommon to have a system

that is partly below grade with an additional containment structure above grade.

• Washout systems shall utilize a pit or bermed area designed and maintained

at a capacity to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout

• The volume of the system must also be designed to contain runoff that drains

◆ A washout system installed below grade should be a minimum of ten

feet wide by ten feet long, but sized to contain all liquid and waste

The size of the pit may be limited by the size of polyethylene

available. The polyethylene lining should be of adequate size to

◆ Include a minimum 12-inch freeboard to reasonably ensure that the

• Line the pit with ten millimeter polyethylene lining to control seepage.

◆ The bottom of excavated pit should be above the seasonal high water

• A system designed and built above grade should be a minimum of

ten feet wide by ten feet long, but sized to contain all liquid and waste

that is expected to be generated between scheduled cleanout periods.

The size of the containment system may be limited by the size of

that is expected to be generated between scheduled cleanout periods.

to the system and rainfall that enters the system for a two-year

extend over the entire excavation.

structure will not overtop during a rain event.

maintains the system or the supplier provides complete service that includes

ment and protect against leaks or spills.

selves to accommodate pump trucks.

Maintain according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

maintenance and disposal.

Designed and Installed Units

frequency, 24-hour storm event.

Below Grade System

Above Grade System

### **GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION**

# Exhibit 1

Chapter 7

**CONCRETE WASHOUT** 

Washout Procedures

chance for waste to flow off site.

manager for the project.

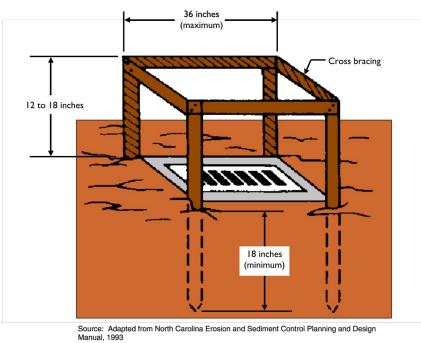
be used at the target plant.

installed systems).

Orange safety fencing or equivalent.

Materials

Signage.



polyethylene available. The polyethylene lining should be of

adequate size to extend over the berm or containment system.

sandbags, or other acceptable barriers that will maintain its shape

◆ The system design may utilize an earthen berm, straw bales,

♦ Include a minimum four-inch freeboard as part of the design.

• Do not leave excess mud in the chutes or hopper after the pour. Every effort

left in the chutes and hopper, the quicker and easier the cleanout. Small

that will not result in flow to an area that is to be protected.

• Remove as much mud as possible when washing out.

should be made to empty the chutes and hopper at the pour. The less material

amounts of excess concrete (not washout water) may be disposed of in areas

• At the washout location, scrape as much material from the chutes as possible

before washing them. Use non-water cleaning methods to minimize the

• Stop washing out in an area if you observe water running off the designated

• Do not back flush equipment at the project site. Back flushing should be

area or if the containment system is leaking or overflowing and ineffective.

restricted to the plant as it generates large volumes of waste that more than

likely will exceed the capacity of most washout systems. If an emergency

• Do not use additives with wash water. Do not use solvents or acids that may

• Minimum of ten millimeter polyethylene sheeting that is free of holes, tears,

• Straw bales, sandbags (bags should be ultraviolet-stabilized geotextile

construct a containment system (above grade systems).

fabric), soil material, or other appropriate materials that can be used to

and other defects. The sheeting selected should be of an appropriate size to

fit the washout system without seams or overlap of the lining (designed and

and integrity and support the polyethylene lining.

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- Metal pins or staples at a minimum of six inches in length, sandbags, or
- Non-collapsing and non-water holding cover for use during rain events

### Installation

**CONCRETE WASHOUT** 

### Prefabricated Washout Systems/Containers

Install and locate according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

# **Designed and Installed Systems**

- A base shall be constructed and prepared that is free of rocks and other
- equipment and other traffic. Place a non-collapsing, non-water holding cover over the washout facility prior to a predicted rainfall event to prevent accumulation of water and
- Install signage that identifies concrete washout areas.
- Construction Ingress/Egress Pad on page 17) or alternative approach pad for concrete washout systems.

### October 2007 Chapter 7

# INSERT (BASKET) CURB INLET PROTECTION

# **TEMPORARY CURB & PAVED AREA INLET PROTECTION Insert (Basket) Curb Inlet Protection**

Insert (basket) curb inlet protection is a temporary sediment control measure consisting of a metal frame or basket that is used to support a geotextile fabric. The system is installed under the storm sewer grate.





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Chapter 7

To minimize sediment from entering the storm sewer system while allowing runoff to enter the storm sewer system in the event of excessive storm events. This measure traps sediment associated with small storm events below the grade of the paved area. This measure does not place an obstruction in the street to trap sediment and is especially conducive to stages of construction when the public has access to the project site.

Note: This measure should be used in conjunction with other sediment

### control measures. **Specifications**

### Contributing Drainage Area: One-quarter acre maximum.

October 2007

Capacity Runoff from a two-year frequency, 24-hour storm event entering a storm drain without bypass flow.

- At curb inlets on paved roads and parking lots.
- Down grade from construction activities (e.g., individual home sites).
- Metal frame or basket with a top width and length such that the frame fits into the inlet. (The frame is supported by the structural integrity of the storm
- The metal frame or geotextile should be designed with a bypass to allow storm water to flow into the storm sewer system during excessive storm events.
- The system should be designed for ease of maintenance. Geotextile fabric.

Table 1. Geotextile Fabric Specifications							
Physical Property	Woven	Non-Woven					
Filtering Efficiency	85%	85%					
UV Resistance (Inhibitors and stabilizers to ensure six month mini- mum life at temperatures of 0° F to 120° F)	70%	85%					
Tensile Strength at 20% Elongation: Standard Strength Extra Strength	30 lbs./linear inch 50 lbs./linear inch	50 lbs./linear inch 70 lbs./linear inch					
Slurry Flow Rate	0.3 gal./min./sq. ft.	4.5 gal./min./sq. ft.					
Water Flow Rate	15 gal./min./sq. ft.	220 gal./min./sq. ft.					

# Installation

- 1. Remove the storm sewer grate and place the frame into the grate opening.
- 2. Place geotextile fabric into the frame and secure according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

# INSERT (BASKET) CURB INLET PROTECTION

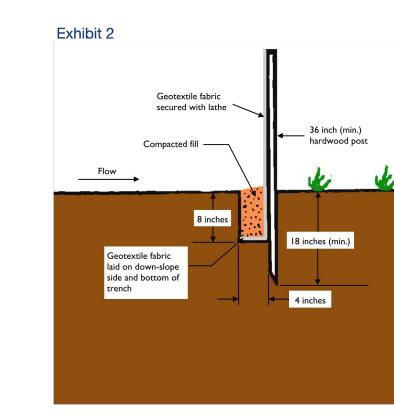
# Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment and debris after each storm event. Deposit sediment in an area where it will not re-enter the paved area or storm drains.
- When the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove inlet pro-

October 2007

3. Replace the storm sewer grate.

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**GEOTEXTILE FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION** 

Chapter 7

alternative fastener to secure polyethylene lining to the containment system.

- Utilize and follow the design in the storm water pollution prevention plan to install the system.
- Dependent upon the type of system, either excavate the pit or install the containment system.
- debris that may cause tears or punctures in the polyethylene lining. • Install the polyethylene lining. For excavated systems, the lining should extend over the entire excavation. The lining for bermed systems should be installed over the pooling area with enough material to extend the lining over
- the berm or containment system. The lining should be secured with pins, staples, or other fasteners. • Place flags, safety fencing, or equivalent to provide a barrier to construction
- possible overflow of the system (optional).
- Post signs directing contractors and suppliers to designated locations. • Where necessary, provide stable ingress and egress (see **Temporary**

- Inspect daily.
- Replace or clean geotextile fabric as needed.

ORIGINAL ISSUE: 05/25/2023 KHA PROJECT NO 170227003

SHEET NUMBER

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### Silt Fence



A **silt fence** is a temporary barrier of entrenched geotextile fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and installed on the contour to intercept and treat sediment-laden storm water runoff from small, unvegetated drainage areas.

To trap sediment from small, disturbed areas by reducing the velocity of sheet flow. Silt fences capture sediment by ponding water to allow deposition, not by

Note: Silt fence is not recommended for use as a diversion and should not be used across a stream, channel, ditch, swale, or anywhere that concentrated flow is anticipated.

### **Specifications**

### Drainage Area

Limited to one-quarter acre per 100 linear feet of fence.

### • Further restricted by slope steepness (see Table 1).

### Effective Life Six months (maximum).

### Location

TOP OF DAM-

BOTTOM OF DAM-

MAINTENANCE:

#1 STONE

SECTION B-B

SECTION A-A

INSPECT THE STRUCTURE AFTER EACH STORM EVENT, REMOVING SEDIMENT AND MAKING NEEDED REPAIRS IMMEDIATELY.

WHEN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZES, REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ANY UNSTABLE SEDIMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, AND RE-STABILIZE.

ROCK DONUT DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

- Installed parallel to the slope contour.
- Minimum of 10 feet beyond the toe of the slope to provide a broad, shallow sediment pool.
- Accessible for maintenance (removal of sediment and silt fence repair).

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-STORM SEWER PIPE

# SILT FENCE

### Spacing

1.	Slope	Steepness	Restrictions

Percen	Maximum Distance	
< 2%	< 50:1	100 feet
2% – 5%	50:1 to 20:1	75 feet
5% – 10%¹	20:1 to 10:1	50 feet
10% – 20%1	10:1 to 5:1	25 feet
> 20%1	> 5:1	15 feet

<sup>1</sup> Consider other alternatives. Note: Multiple rows of silt fence are not recommended on the same slope.

## Trench

in the silt fence.

- Depth eight inches minimum.
- Width four inches minimum.
- After installing fence, backfill with soil material and compact (to bury and anchor the lower portion of the fence fabric).
- Note: An alternative to trenching is to use mechanical equipment to plow

## Materials and Silt Fence Specifications

• Fabric – woven or non-woven geotextile fabric meeting specified minimums outlined in Table 2.

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SILT FENCE

### Table 2. Geotextile Fabric Specifications for Silt Fence (minimum)

Physical Property	Woven Geotextile Fabric	Non-Woven Geotextile Fabric
Filtering efficiency	85%	85%
Textile strength at 20% elongation Standard strength Extra strength	30 lbs. per linear inch 50 lbs. per linear inch	50 lbs. per linear inch 70 lbs. per linear inch
Slurry flow rate	0.3 gal./min./square feet	4.5 gal./min./square feet
Water flow rate	15 gal./min./square feet	220 gal./min./square feet
UV resistance	70%	85%
Poet enacing	7 foot	5 foot

### Note: Silt fences can be purchased commercially.

- Height a minimum of 18 inches above ground level (30 inches maximum).
- Reinforcement fabric securely fastened to posts with wood lathe.
- Support Posts 2 x 2 inch hardwood posts. Steel fence posts may be substituted for
- hardwood posts (steel posts should have projections for fastening fabric). Spacing
- Eight feet maximum if fence is supported by wire mesh fencing. Six feet maximum for extra-strength fabric without wire backing.

### Installation

### Prefabricated silt fence (see Exhibits 1, 2, and 3)

- 1. Lay out the location of the fence so that it is parallel to the contour of the slope and at least 10 feet beyond the toe of the slope to provide a sediment storage area. Turn the ends of the fence up slope such that the point of contact between the ground and the bottom of the fence end terminates at a higher elevation than the top of the fence at its lowest point (see Exhibit 1).
- 2. Excavate an eight-inch deep by four-inch wide trench along the entire length of the fence line (see Exhibit 2). Installation by plowing is also acceptable.
- 3. Install the silt fence with the filter fabric located on the up-slope side of the

excavated trench and the support posts on the down-slope side of the trench.

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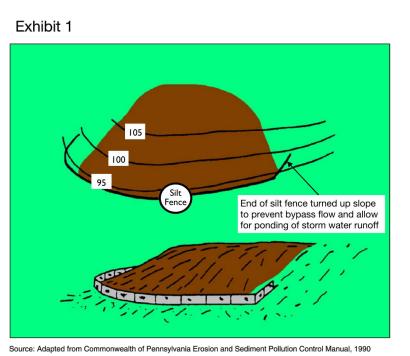
Exhibit 3

SILT FENCE

# SILT FENCE

# SILT FENCE

October 2007



# Exhibit 2 Geotextile fabric 🔍 Secured with lathe 36 inch (min.) Compacted fill ——— Geotextile fabric laid on down-slope side and bottom of trench 4 inches

SILT FENCE

4. Drive the support posts at least 18 inches into the ground, tightly stretching

5. Lay the lower four inches of filter fabric on the bottom of the trench and

Note: If the silt fence is being constructed on-site, attach the filter

• Inspect within 24 hours of a rain event and at least once every seven calendar

• If fence fabric tears, starts to decompose, or in any way becomes ineffective,

• Remove deposited sediment when it is causing the filter fabric to bulge or

ment deposits, grade the site to blend with the surrounding area, and

when it reaches one-half the height of the fence at its lowest point. When contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove the fence and sedi-

replace the affected portion immediately. Note: All repairs should meet

fabric to the support posts (refer to Tables 1 and 2 for spacing and geotextile specifications) and attach wooden lathe to secure

the fabric to the posts. Allow for at least 12 inches of fabric

below ground level. Complete the silt fence installation, following

extend it toward the up-slope side of the trench.

steps 1 through 6 above.

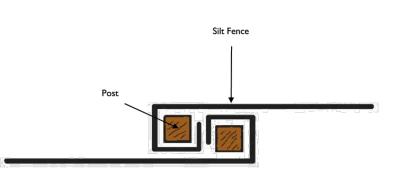
specifications as outlined within this measure.

6. Backfill the trench with soil material and compact it in place.

the fabric between the posts as each is driven into the soil. A minimum of 12

inches of the filter fabric should extend into the trench. (If it is necessary to

join the ends of two fences, use the wrap joint method shown in Exhibit 3.)



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### Chapter 7 219



# October 2007

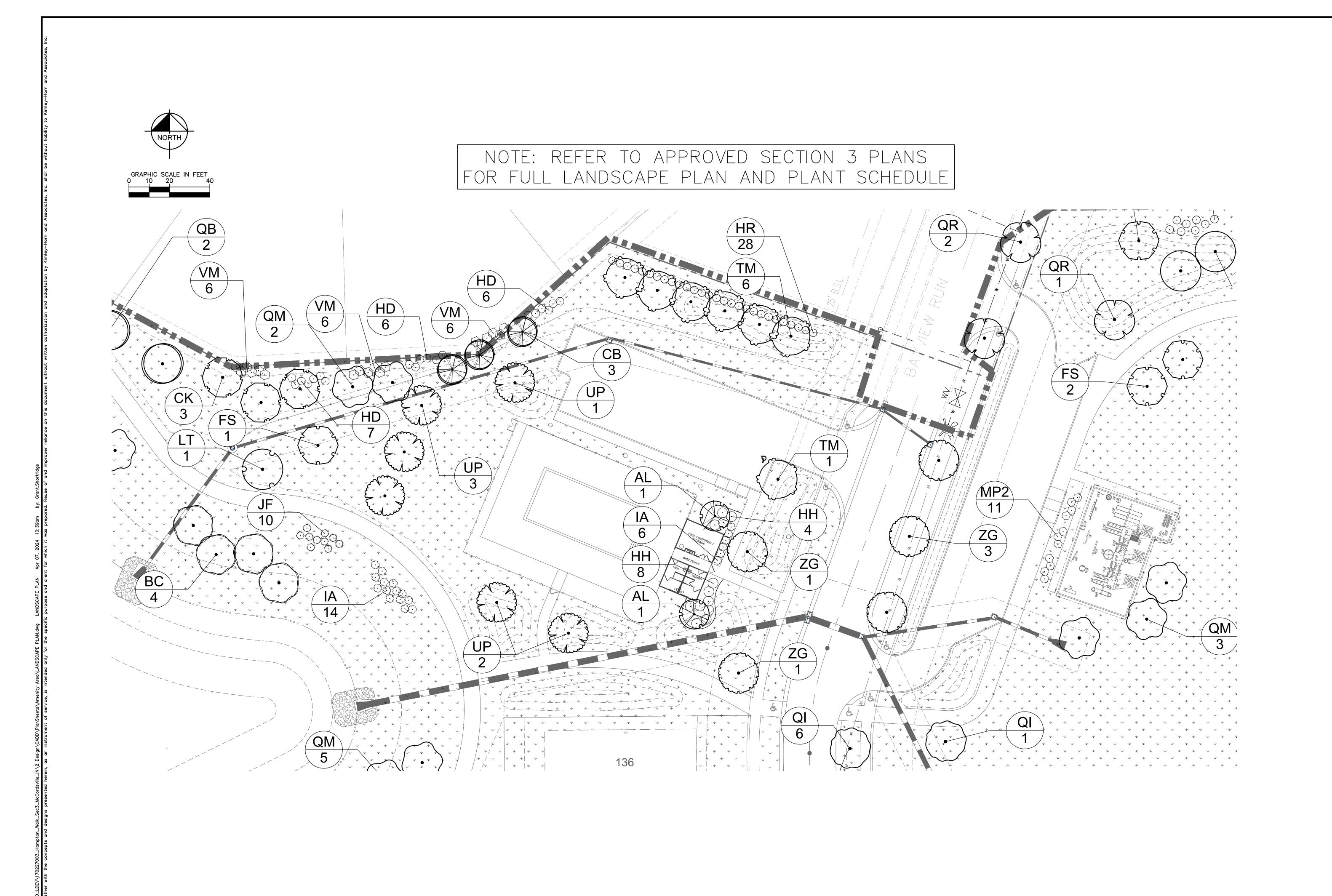
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GRAND COMMUNITI LLC ANDSCAPE

> HAMPTON WALK AMENITY AREA

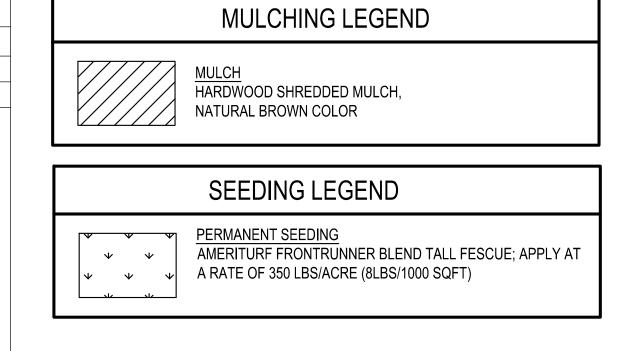
ORIGINAL ISSUE:
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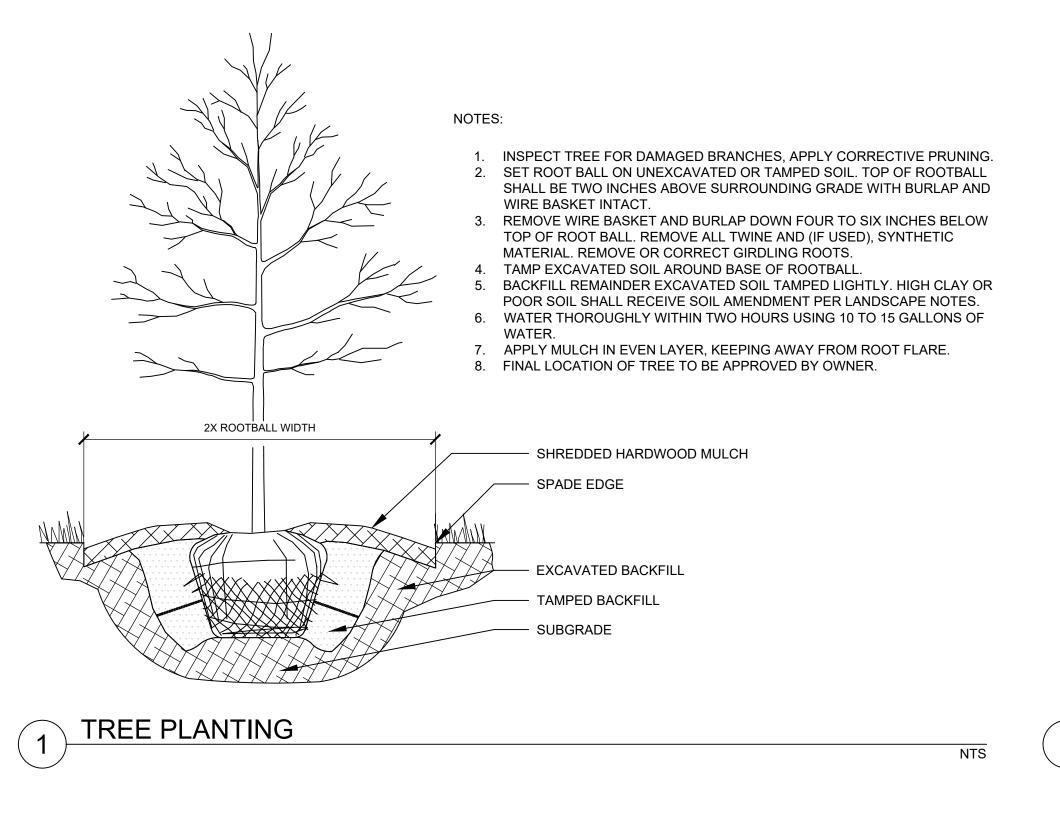
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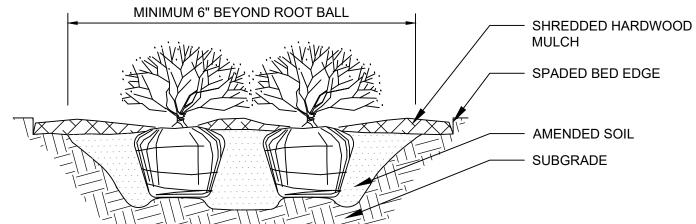
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ORDINANCE CHART				
ZONING: PUD				
REQUIREMENT	REQUIRED			
YARD LANDSCAPING				
<ul> <li>All homes shall be landscaped with a minimum of 1 deciduous tree, 2 ornamental trees, and 12 shrubs planted along the front foundation of the primary building</li> <li>All homes on corner lots shall also include a minimum of 1 deciduous tree, 1 ornamental trees, and 12 shrubs planted along the foundation of the side elevation of the stucture</li> <li>All homes shall have sod installed in the front yard, and the rest of the yard shall be seed and blanket; corner lots shall have sod in both front yards</li> <li>*Yard landscaping to be specified in a future submittal after primary structure is designed and selected</li> </ul>	64 standard lot front yards  • 64 (1) = 64 deciduous trees  • 64 (2) = 128 ornamental trees  • 64 (8) = 512 shrubs  10 corner lot side yards  • 10 (1) = 10 deciduous trees  • 10 (1) = 10 ornamental trees  • 10 (8) = 80 shrubs  Total: 74 deciduous trees  138 ornamental trees  592 shrubs			
STREET TREES	1			
• 1 tree per 50 LF	• 1 tree per 50 LF required			



NOTE: REFER TO APPROVED SECTION 3 PLANS FOR FULL LANDSCAPE PLAN AND PLANT SCHEDULE





- SET ROOT BALL OR CONTAINER ON UNEXCAVATED OR TAMPED SOIL. TOP OF ROOTBALL (CONTAINER) SHALL BE ONE INCH ABOVE SURROUNDING GRADE. FOR LARGER SHRUBS WITHIN PLANTING BED DIG A DEEPER PIT ONLY FOR THOSE SHRUBS.
- REMOVE BURLAP FROM TOP HALF THE LENGTH OF ROOTBALL. TWINE AND (IF USED) SYNTHETIC MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM PLANTING BED. FOR CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS, REMOVE CONTAINER AND LOOSEN ROOTS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. REMOVE OR CORRECT GIRDLING ROOTS.
- 5. PLUMB AND BACKFILL WITH AMENDED SOIL PER LANDSCAPE NOTES. WATER THOROUGHLY WITHIN
- 6. APPLY MULCH IN EVEN LAYER, KEEPING AWAY FROM ROOT FLARE. MULCH LIMITS FOR SHRUBS EXTEND TO ALL LIMITS OF PLANTING BED, SEE PLANS FOR BED LAYOUTS.

SHRUB PLANTING

# LANDSCAPE NOTES

- 1. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING MATERIALS AND PLANTS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COST TO REPAIR UTILITIES, ADJACENT LANDSCAPE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PROPERTY THAT IS DAMAGED BY THE CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUBCONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS DURING INSTALLATION OR DURING THE SPECIFIED MAINTENANCE PERIOD. CALL FOR UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION AND PLANTING.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY IN PLAN VS. FIELD CONDITIONS IMMEDIATELY TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, PRIOR TO CONTINUING WITH THAT PORTION OF WORK.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REPAIR OF ANY OF THEIR TRENCHES OR EXCAVATIONS THAT SETTLE.
- 4. ALL NURSERY STOCK SHALL BE WELL BRANCHED, HEALTHY, FULL, PRE-INOCULATED AND FERTILIZED. DECIDUOUS TREES SHALL BE FREE OF FRESH SCARS. TRUNKS WILL BE WRAPPED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT SUN SCALD AND INSECT DAMAGE. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE THE WRAP AT THE PROPER TIME AS A PART OF THIS CONTRACT.
- 5. ALL NURSERY STOCK SHALL BE GUARANTEED, BY THE CONTRACTOR, FOR ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION.
- 6. PLANTING AREA SOIL SHALL BE TOPSOIL FOR ALL TREE, SHRUB, ORNAMENTAL GRASS, PERENNIAL, AND ANNUAL BEDS. AMENDED SOIL SHALL BE PROVIDED AND GRADED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR UP TO A 6" DEPTH BELOW FINISHED GRADE IN TURF AREAS AND A 12" DEPTH IN PLANTING AREAS.
- 7. PLANTING AREA TOPSOIL SHALL BE AMENDED WITH 25% SPHAGNUM PEATMOSS, 5% HUMUS AND 65% PULVERIZED SOIL. AMENDED TURF AREA SOIL SHALL BE STANDARD TOPSOIL. TOPSOIL SHALL CONFORM TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FREE OF HEAVY CLAY, ROCKS, AND DIRT CLODS OVER 1 INCH IN DIAMETER, AS WELL AS CONTAIN 3%-5% OF ORGANIC MATTER.
- 8. SEED/SOD LIMIT LINES ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR SHALL SEED/SOD ALL AREAS WHICH ARE DISTURBED BY GRADING WITH THE SPECIFIED SEED/SOD MIXES.

- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE INDIVIDUAL TREE AND SHRUB LOCATIONS AND OUTLINE HERBACEOUS PLANTING AREAS, SHALL ADJUST LOCATIONS WHEN REQUESTED, AND SHALL OBTAIN PROJECT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S ACCEPTANCE PRIOR TO PLANTING.
- 10. ALL PLANT ID TAGS SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER INSTALLATION.
- 11. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH AT A 3" DEPTH TO ALL TREES, SHRUB, PERENNIAL, AND GROUNDCOVER AREAS. TREES PLACED IN AREA COVERED BY TURF SHALL RECEIVE A 4 FT WIDE MAXIMUM TREE RING WITH 3" DEPTH SHREDDED HARDWOOD MULCH. A SPADED BED EDGE SHALL SEPARATE MULCH BEDS FROM TURF OR SEEDED AREAS. A SPADED EDGE IS NOT REQUIRED ALONG CURBED EDGES.
- 12. WEED FABRIC SHALL BE APPLIED UNDER MULCH.
- 13. MULCH SHALL NOT BE HELD IN PLACE BY PLASTIC NET, OR SPRAYING OF ANY BINDER MATERIAL OR ASPHALT EMULSION.
- 14. DO NOT DISTURB THE EXISTING PAVING, LIGHTING, OR LANDSCAPING THAT EXISTS ADJACENT TO THE SITE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLAN.
- 15. PLANT QUANTITIES SHOWN ARE FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE OWNER AND JURISDICTIONAL REVIEW AGENCIES. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING ALL PLANT QUANTITIES AS
- 16. THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE MAY REJECT ANY PLANT MATERIALS THAT ARE DISEASED, DEFORMED, OR OTHERWISE NOT EXHIBITING SUPERIOR QUALITY.
- 17. WEEDING, LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE, AND WATERING TO BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY DURING CONSTRUCTION. ALL PLANT MATERIALS REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS LIVING VEGETATION AND SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPLACED BY LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR DURING WARRANTY PERIOD IF THE PLANT MATERIAL HAS DIED PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE. PLANTING AREAS SHALL BE KEPT FREE OF TRASH, LITTER, AND WEEDS AT ALL

- 18. THE CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF ALL REQUIRED LANDSCAPING AFTER WARRANTY PERIOD EXPIRES SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY ON WHICH SAID MATERIALS ARE REQUIRED.
- 19. WITHIN THE TREE PRESERVATION AREA, NO TREES WITH A DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT ("DBH") IN EXCESS OF SIX INCHES (6") OR EVERGREENS EIGHT FEET (8') OR MORE IN HEIGHT (THE "PROTECTED TREES") SHALL BE REMOVED UNLESS THE TREE IS DAMAGED, DISEASED, DEAD, CLASSIFIED AS AN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES, IS REQUIRED TO BE REMOVED IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF ANY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY, OR IS REQUIRED TO BE REMOVED TO ACCOMMODATE ROAD EXTENSIONS, UTILITY EXTENSIONS, UTILITY ACCESS, DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS, OR OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FENCING). IF A PROTECTED TREE IS DAMAGED OR OTHERWISE REMOVED BY THE OWNER OF THE REAL ESTATE, EXCEPT AS PERMITTED TO BE REMOVED AS LISTED ABOVE, THEN THE OWNER OF THE REAL ESTATE SHALL REESTABLISH THE PROTECTED TREE WITH A TREE OR TREES OF COMBINED EQUAL OR GREATER DBH SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF SPACE FOR THEIR HEALTHY GROWTH.

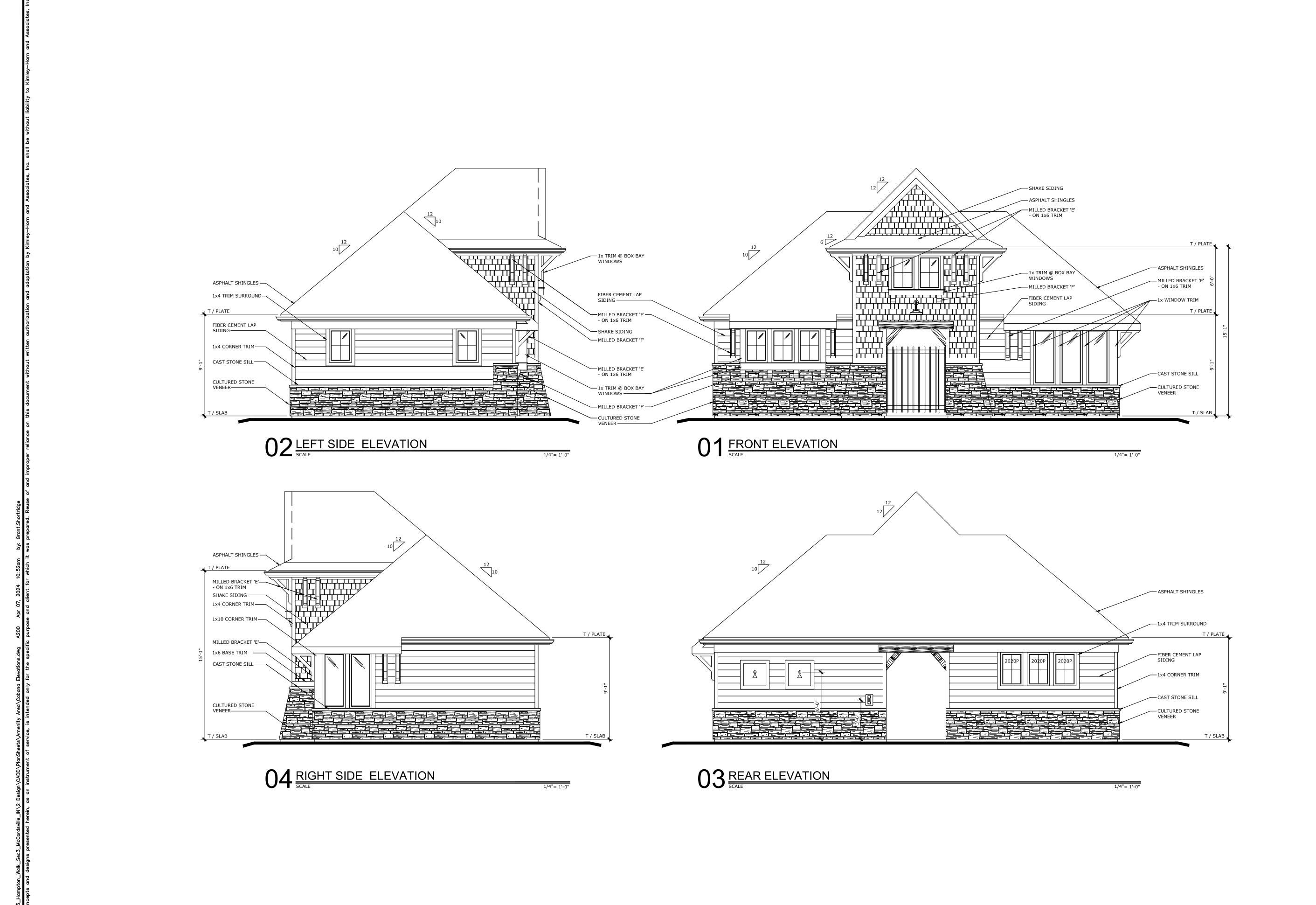
Indiana Utilities Protection Service

**Kimley** » Horn GRAND OMMUNITI LLC

HAMPTON AMENITY /

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SCALE:

AS NOTED

AS NOTED

BESIGNED BY: JSM

GESIGNED BY: JSM

DESIGNED BY: JSM

GESIGNED BY: JSM

DESIGNED BY: JSM

OCOUTACT: BRETT HUFF

CHECKED BY: BAH

PHONE: 317-912-4129

GRAND COMMUNITIES, LLC

> CABANA RENDERING

HAMPTON WALK AMENITY AREA

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