application or building permit applications. 23. Stormwater management for Lots 4 \$ 5 is provided by use of Environmental Site Design by use of Alternative

Surfaces - Permeable surfaces, \$ Micro Scale Practices - Drywell.

These areas designate a private sewage easement of at least 10,000 square feet as required by the Maryland Department of the Environment for individual sewage disposal. (COMAR 26.04.03) Improvements of any nature in this area are restricted until public sewage is available. These easements shall become null and void upon connection to a public sewage system. The County Health Officer shall have the authority to grant variances for encroachments into the private sewage easement, Recordation of a modified sewage easement shall not be necessary.

25. The lots shown hereon comply with the minimum lot area and ownership width as required by the Maryland Department of the Environment.

26. Existing wells, septic systems, and sewage disposal areas within 100' of the property and those wells within 200' down gradient of existing or proposed septic systems or sewage disposal areas have been shown. 27. All wells shall be drilled prior to final plat recordation. It is the developer's responsibility to schedule the well

drilling prior to final plat submission. It will not be considered "government delay" if the well drilling holds up Health Department signature of the record plat. 28. Any changes to a private sewage area shall require a revised percolation certification plan. 29. There are existing dwellings and structures located on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A", Lot I and

Lot 3 (formerly Lot 2) to remain. New buildings, extensions or additions to the existing dwellings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with the Zoning Regulations. 30. Existing utilities are based on field surveys and/or plans of public record.

II. A Floodplain Study was approved as part of the F II-022 plan submission. 32. Sight Distance study for this project was prepared by LDE, Inc., April 2010 and approved by the Department of Planning \$ Zoning October 2010 under F 11-022. 33. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest Standards and Specifications of Howard County Design Manual

Vol. IV and current MSHA Standards & Specifications if applicable, 34. The property is listed in the Historic Sites Inventory as HO-171 known as 'Hedge Row' or 'Left Over'. The subdivision proposal was presented to the Historic District Commission on 3/4/10 and received advisory approval. 35. The Public 100 year Floodplain, Drainage \$ Utility easement will be owned and maintained by the owner of Buildable

Preservation Parcel "A". In accordance with Section 16.115.b.2.ii of the subdivision regulations, the owner grants Howard County a perpetual easement for right of entry. Refer to Plats 21590-21592. 36. A Letter of Exemption Application was filed under F 11-022 with the Maryland Department of the Environment for the repair work to the existing driveway stone wall extensions located within the 100 year floodplain and wetland

37. The owner certifies that to the best of his knowledge, there are no cemetery sites or burial grounds on the property to be subdivided. 38. Upon building permit review the septic systems for all proposed structures and/or existing structure expansions shall

be re-evaluated to determine sufficient system capacity. 39. This project is subject to WP-10-172 from the Howard County Subdivision and Land Development Regulations. On October 12, 2010, the Planning Director approved the request to waive Subsections 16.120(b)(4)(iii)(b), 16.132(a)(1)(iv) and 16.144(b) of the Howard County Code. Waiver approval allows environmental features to be located on lots less than 10 acres in size, waives the requirement that the developer provide road improvements and waives the requirement that a sketch plan or preliminary sketch plan be submitted for the subdivision referenced Walver approval is subject to the following conditions: Petitioner shall redesignate Lot 2 of Hedgerow Farm, Lots 1 - 3 as "Buildable Preservation Parcel "A". Buildable

Preservation Parcel "A" shall have an area sufficient to maintain the base density of the proposed subdivision given the two cluster lots proposed and to support Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" (minimum 10 Acres). Petitioner shall designate the remaining area of the subdivision not needed to support Buildable Lots I and 2 and Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" as Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B". At the time of the resubdivision of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" into two additional cluster lots located to the east side of Lot 3 (future lots 4 \$ 5 as depicted on waiver exhibit "Percolation Certification Plat, Hedgerow Farm, Lots 4 \$ 5"), the remaining area of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" shall be placed into a non-buildable preservation parcel and shall be designated as "Non-Buildable Preservation

Petitioner shall identify any and all areas of existing forest conservation easements which will no longer qualify toward satisfying the forest conservation obligations of Thaler Estates, Plat Nos. 14436 - 14437, (F 00-059). Any forest conservation deficit shall be corrected by the addition of new forest conservation easements or augmentation of existing Petitioner shall obtain all Federal, State and local permits required for activities in regulated areas.

40. The Environmental Concept Plan (ECP 11-020) review was based on ECP checklist requirements. Zoning Regulations and Subdivision and Land Development Regulations have been evaluated and approved under this final plan submission Proposed activities within the environmental buffers were determined essential or necessary disturbance per Subsection 16.116.c of the

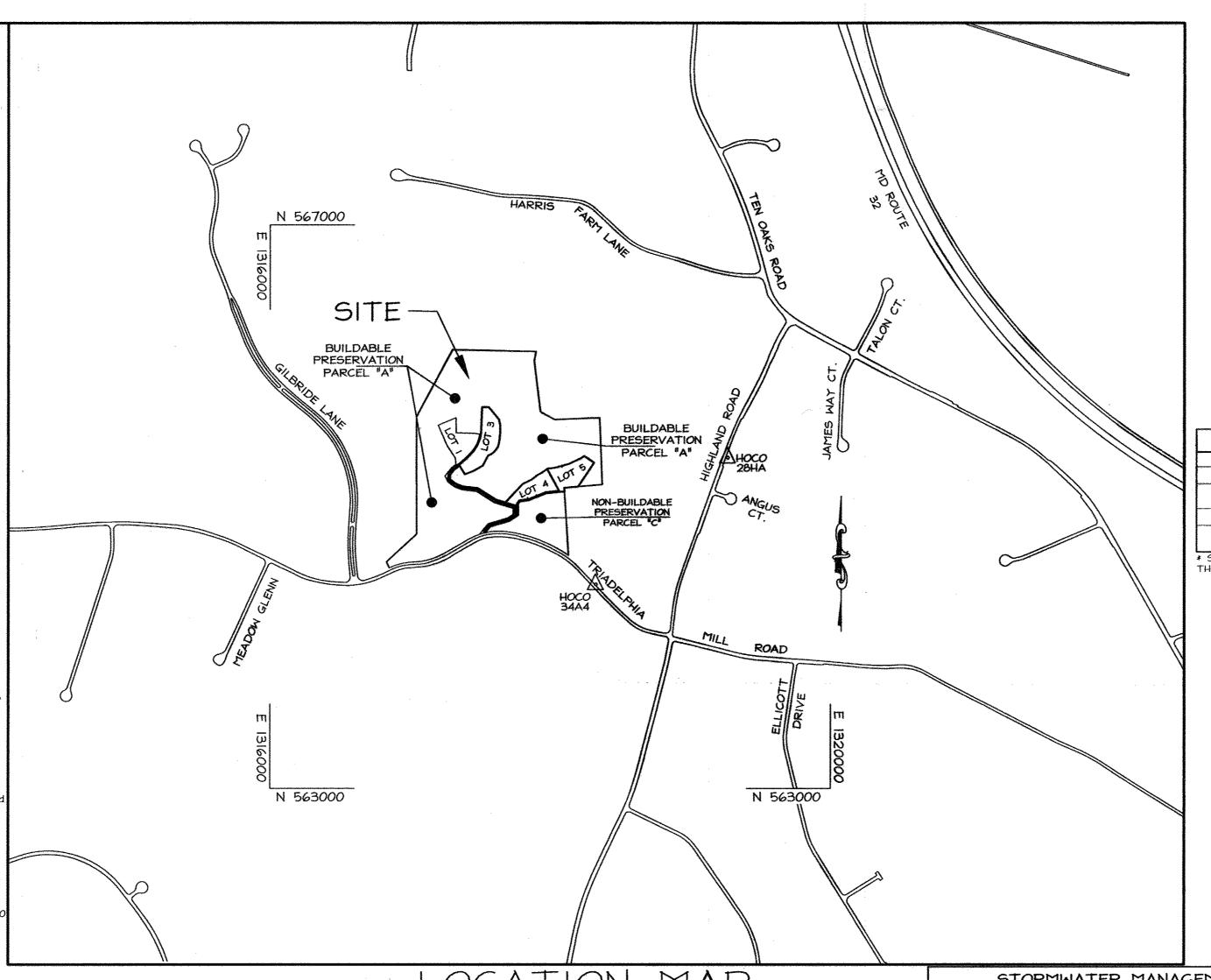
Subdivision and Land Development Regulations. 11. Under ECP 10-015, On July 8, 2010, the Development Engineering Division approved the request to waive Design Manual, Volume III, Section 2.6.B which requires that a 16' wide shared use driveway be provided and Section 4.3.1.a.2 which requires that when a residential driveway crosses a floodplain, a public access place must be provided; based on:

the justification provided by LDE in their letter 2. a letter dated 12/15/09 from the Howard County Department of Fire and Rescue Services approving with conditional use of the existing driveway for access to the proposed three lots the granting of the requested waivers will not impact the County's infrastructure systems

42. Trash and recycling collection will be at Triadelphia Mill Road within 5' of the county roadway for collection.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO: 19184, EXPIRATION DATE: 6/30/13."





SUPPLEMENTAL PLANS

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (A-2) DRYWELL (M-5, 13550 TRIADELPHIA MILL RD N/A 13520 TRIADELPHIA MILL RD 13510 TRIADELPHIA MILL RD NO LEGEND

100' STREAM BANK BUFFER

100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT

PRIVATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

EXISTING FOREST CONSERVATION

PRIVATE ACCESS, DRAINAGE

NON-TIDAL WETLANDS

25' WETLAND BUFFER

UTILITY EASEMENT

CREDIT EASEMENT

--- EXISTING 2' CONTOURS

EXISTING WELL

EX. STREAM

EX. TREELINE

SOIL BOUNDARY

- PROPOSED 10' CONTOURS

PROPOSED 2' CONTOURS

PROPOSED PRIMARY WELL SITE

EXISTING PRIVATE SEWAGE

BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE

ENVIRONMENTAL SETBACK

DISPOSAL EASEMENT

PROPOSED ALTERNATE WELL SITE

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL EASEMENT

EASEMENT

----520--- EXISTING 10' CONTOURS

----ESB----

HEDGEROW FARM

LOTS 3-5, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "A" AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "C"

A Resubdivision of Lot 2 \$ Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" and Forest Conservation Easements on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" Hedgerow Farm, Plat # 21591 \$ 21592

> Tax Map 28 Grid 20 Parcel 64 5th Election District - Howard County, Maryland Zoned RR-DEO

GENERAL NOTES (con't)

43. Under ECP 11-020, On March 11, 2011, the Development Engineering Division approved the request to waive Design Manual, Volume III, Section 2.6.B which requires that a 16' wide shared use driveway be provided and Section 4.3.1.a.2 which requires that when a residential driveway crosses a floodplain, a public access place must be provided; based on:

the justification provided by LDE in their letter an email dated March 10, 2011 from the Howard County Department of Fire \$ Rescue Services approving the waiver and,

3. the granting of the requested waivers will not impact the county's infrastructure systems. 44. Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" is encumbered by an easement agreement with HEDGEROW FARM Homeowners Association Inc. and Howard County, Maryland. This agreement prohibits further subdivision of this parcel, outlines the maintenance responsibilities of their owners and

enumerates the uses permitted on the parcel. Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" will be owned by HEDGEROW FARM, LLC. (Liber 13246, folio 369) 45. This project is subject to MP-11-141 from the Howard County Subdivision and Land Development Regulations. On June 21, 2011, the Planning Director approved the request to waive Subsections 16.116(a)(2)(iii), 16.120(b)(4)(iii)(b), 16.1201(e) of the Howard County Code. Waiver of these regulations will: a) allow grading, removal of vegetative cover and trees, and paving within the 100' streambank buffer for the proposed Lot 4 well box, dry well roof leader, retaining wall, and minor grading and the use-in-common driveway to serve Lots 4 and 5; b) allow environmental features and buffers on lots less than 10 acres in size for Lots 4 and 5 and to reduce the 35' environmental setback from the 100' stream buffer on Lot 4; and, c) allow establishment of forest conservation easements at truncated easement corners less than 35' wide for proposed Forest conservation Easement Area Numbers 8B(1), 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, and 10C, respectively.

Approval is subject to the following conditions: 1. Petitioner shall submit a forest conservation plan as part of the final plan application for the resubdivision of F-11-022. The forest conservation plan shall reflect abandonment and augmentation of existing forest conservation easements and addition of proposed forest conservation easements. The plan shall include the addition of signage to forest conservation area perimeters resulting from augmentation and addition. Posting of forest conservation surety will be required prior to subdivision recordation.

2. Approval of the waiver of subsections 16.116(a)(2)(iii) authorizes encroachments by the limit of disturbance into the 100° streambank buffer to construct the use-in-common driveway for Lots 4 and 5 and the well box, dry well roof leader, retaining wall, and minor grading on Lot 4 as depicted on the waiver petition exhibit dated May 2011. No additional activities within the 100' streambank buffer are authorized by approval of 3. Petitioner shall submit, as part of the final plan application, a Lot 4 house orientation and location analysis to minimize proposed impacts within

the 35' environmental setback. Impacts shall be no greater than those depicted on the waiver exhibit Upon approval of the study by the Department of Planning and Zoning, the 35' environmental setback will be reduced to allow for construction of the house depicted in the approved analysis The reduced setback shall be recorded on the plat submitted as part of the final plan. 4. Petitioner shall submit, as part of the final plan application and forest conservation plan, a plan for mitigating impacts to vegetative cover and

trees resulting from activities proposed within the 100' streambank buffer. The forest conservation surety for the proposed subdivision shall

include posting of surety for the required mitigation, A private range of address sign shall be fabricated and installed by Howard County Bureau of Highways at the developers/owners expense. Contact Howard County Traffic Division at 410-313-2430 for details and cost estimate.

Standard stamped disc set on a 3' deep column of concrete located on the Northeast side of Highland Road just north of Angus Ct, 14.2' off edge of paving, 29.01 from G&E Pole #334368

NAD 83 Coordinates: N565347,937, E1319266.269

2. Howard County Control Station 34A4 NAVD 29 Elevation = 561.105' NAD 83 Coordinates: N564468.943, El318257.375

Howard County Control Station 28HA

NAVD 29 Elevation = 588.7081

Standard stamped disc set on a 3' deep column of concrete located on the South side of Triadelphia Mill Rd, 7.4' from the edge of pavement, 57.2' east from C&P pole and 22' west from a post from a gas pipeline right of way.

DENSITY SUMMARY

BENCHMARKS:

Gross Area: 33,1836 Ac ± Area of 100 Year Floodplain: 2.8081 Ac ±

Area of Steep Slopes: 1.0437 Ac ± Net Area of Property: 29,3318 Ac ±

By Right Density: 33.1836 Ac / 4.25 = 7.8 or 7 Units (FII-022 \$

ECP II-020) 6. The Owner Proposes: 4 Cluster Lots and

| Buildable Preservaation Parcel I Non-Buildable Preservation Parcel

MINIMUM LOT SIZE TABULATION GROSS AREA PIPESTEM MINIMUM LOT SIZE LENGTH 982'± 0.0408 AC/ 0.9183 AC/ 40,001 SF 41,778 SF 1.777 SF 0.0953 AC/ 4,151 SF 6621+ 25.4202 AC/ 0.2105 AC/ 25.2097 AC/ 11191±

ADC Map 4933-6C VICINITY MAP

SCALE: I"=2000'

SEE NOTE #52, THIS SHEET. ALL PIPESTEMS MEET SECTION 16.120(b)(6)(ii)(a) OF

	INDEX OF SHEETS
No.	Description
1	Supplemental Plan – Cover Sheet
2	Supplemental, Grading & Landscape Plan
3	Supplemental, Grading & Landscape Plan
4	Supplemental Plan – Use-In-Common Driveway Details
5	Supplemental Plan – Stormwater Management Plan & Details
6	Forest Conservation Plan
7	Forest Conservation Plan - Notes & Details
8	Forest Conservation Mitigation Plan - Lots 4 \$ 5
9	Forest Conservation Mitigation Plan – Forest Conservation Esmt. #11

GENERAL NOTES (con't)

47. The Articles of Incorporation for the HEDGEROW FARM Home Owners Association, Inc., Identification No: D 13897244 has been accepted and approved by the State Department of Assessment and Taxation

48. The purpose of Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" is the preservation of the remaining property residue which will house the pool, barns and pastures of the historic properties, known as "Left Out", "Left Over" or "Hedgerow". The purpose of Non-Buildable Preservation Parcel "C" is the preservation of the remaining environmental features located within the project.

49. The Environmental Concept Plan (ECP10-015 \$ ECP11-020) review was based on ECP checklist requirements. Zoning Regulations and Subdivision and Land Development Regulations have been evaluated

and approved under this final plan submission. 50. Proposed activities within the environmental buffers were determined essential or necessary disturbance

per Subsection 16.116.c of the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations as part of the approval of 51. Non-Buildable Preservation Parcel "C" is encumbered by an easement agreement with HEDGEROW FARM Home Owners Association, Inc. and Howard County, Maryland, This gareement prohibits further subdivis of this parcel, outlines the maintenance responsibilities of their owners and enumerates the uses

permitted on the parcel. Non-Buildable Preservation Parcel "C" will be owned by HEDGEROW FARM, LLC. In accordance with Section 105.E.I.c of the Howard County Zoning Regulations, the Health Department supports the recommendation to increase the maximum lot size of Lot 3 (previously approved as Lot 2/ F 11-022) to a maximum of 60,000 square feet. (the 60,000 square feet maximum lot size does not include the pipestem).

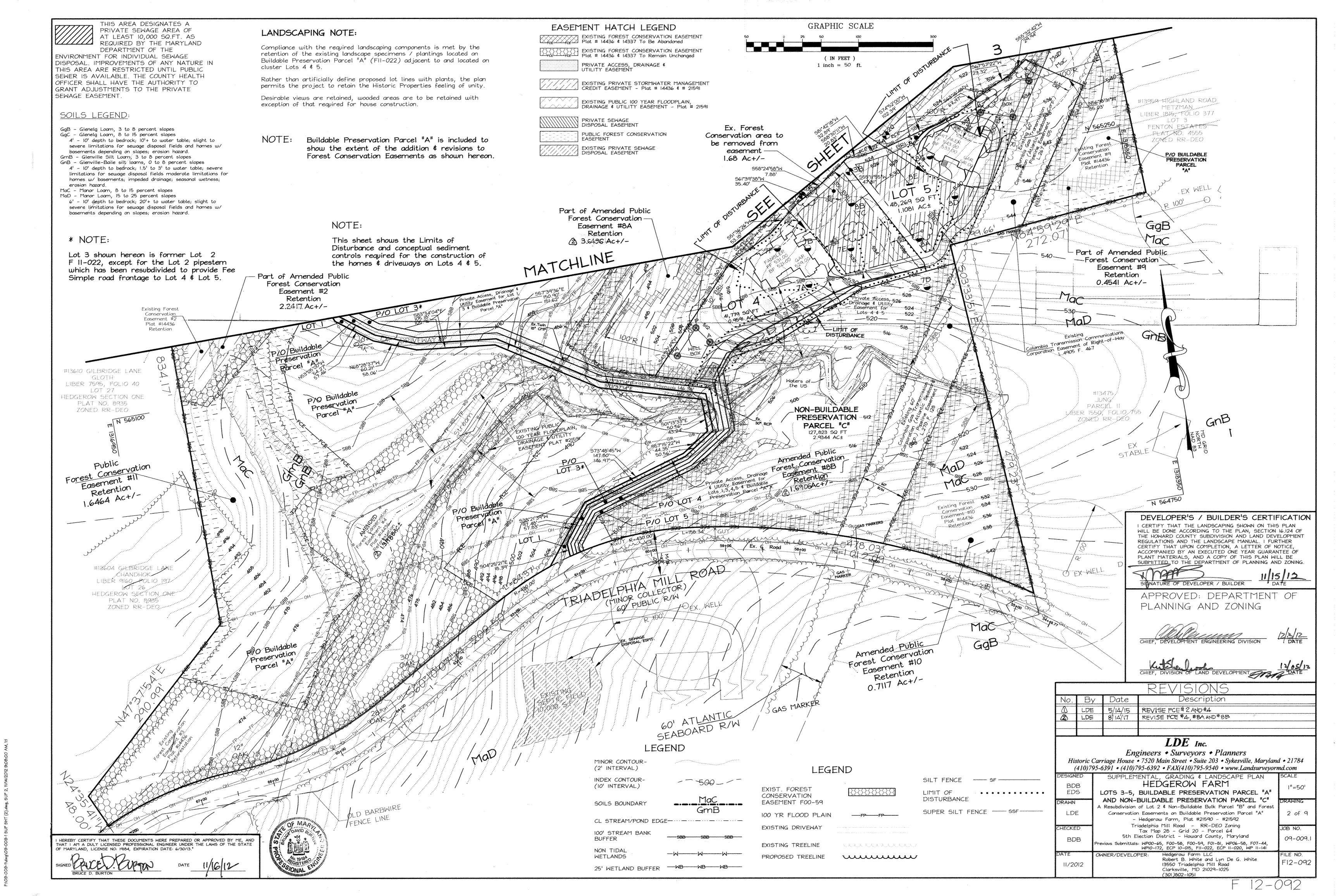
DEVELOPER'S / BUILDER'S CERTIFICATION I CERTIFY THAT THE LANDSCAPING SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT UPON COMPLETION, A LETTER OF NOTICE, ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXECUTED ONE YEAR GUARANTEE OF PLANT MATERIALS, AND A COPY OF THIS PLAN WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING. SIGNATURE OF DEVELOPER / BUILDER APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

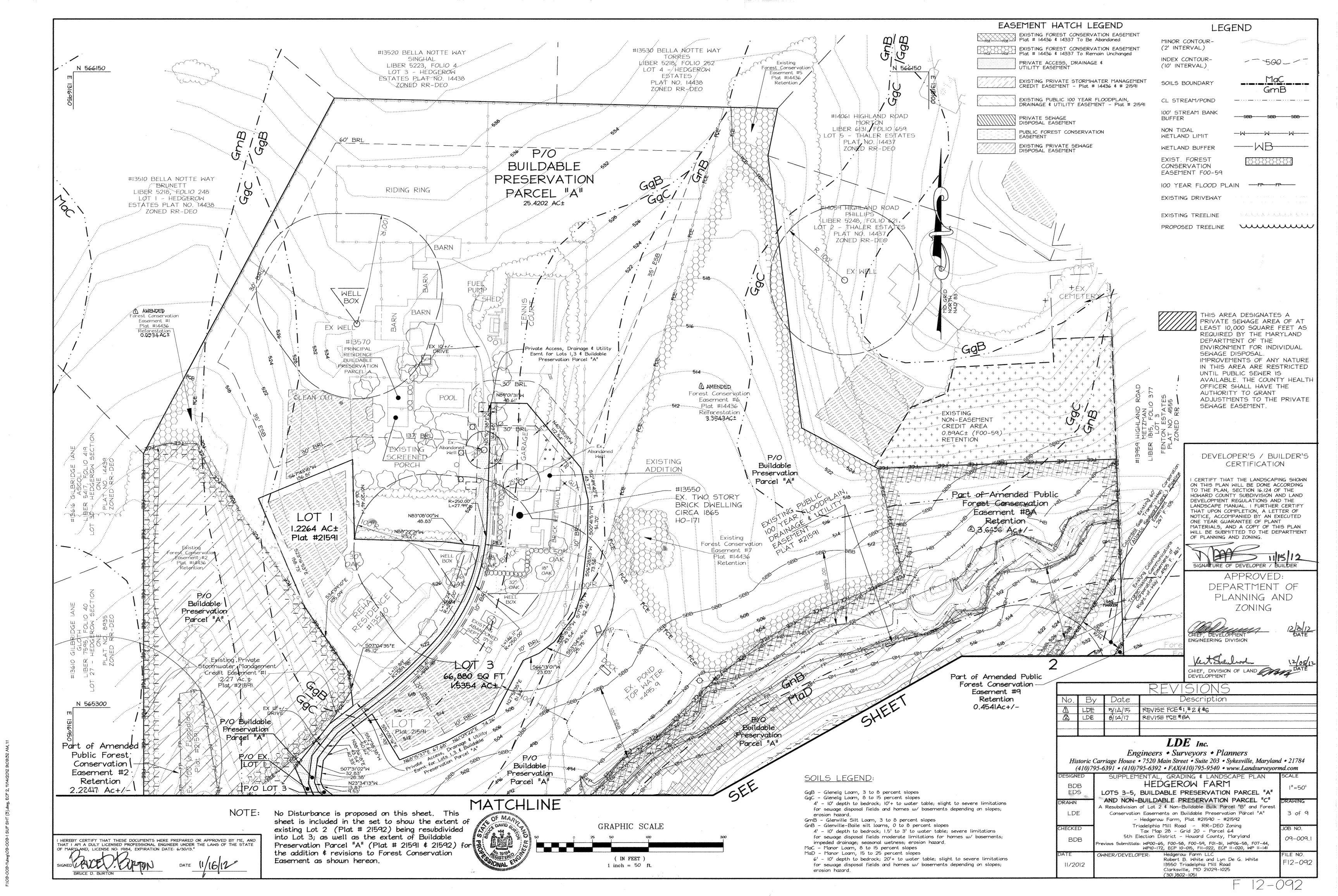
Description Date 5/14/15 @ LDE 8/14/17 REVISE GENERAL NOTE#20

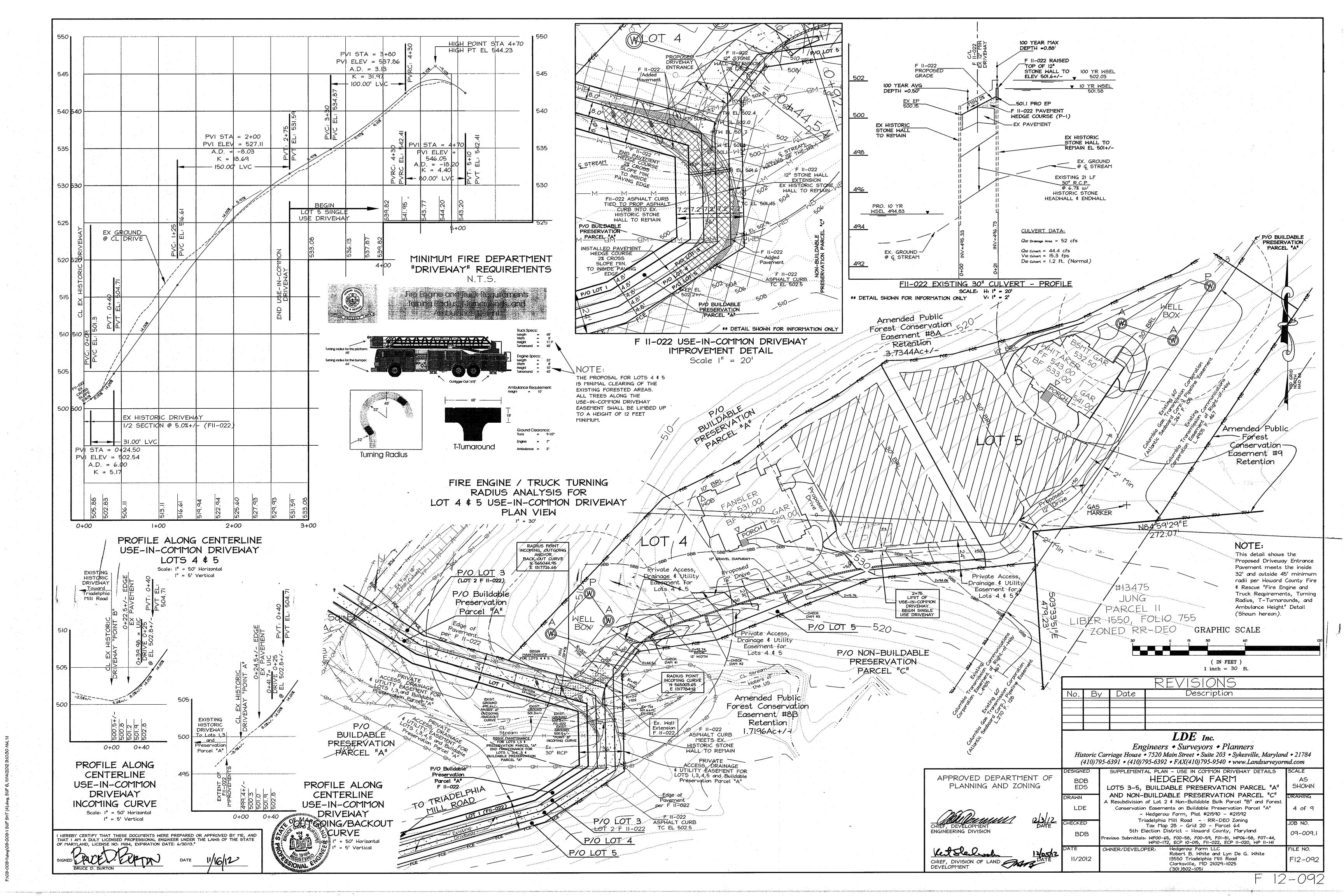
LDE Inc. Engineers • Surveyors • Planners Historic Carriage House • 7520 Main Street • Suite 203 • Sykesville, Maryland • 21784 (410)795-6391 * (410)795-6392 * FAX(410)795-9540 * www.Landsurveyormd.com

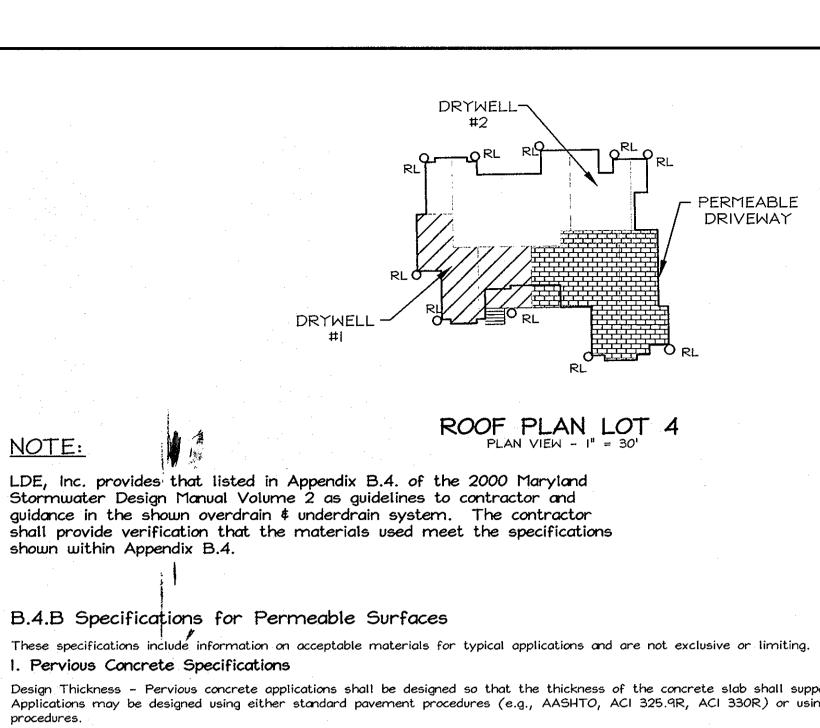
SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN - COVER SHEET HEDGEROW FARM LOTS 3-5, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "A" AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "C" Resubdivision of Lot 2 \$ Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" and Forest LDE Conservation Easements on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" - Hedgerow Farm, Plat #21590 - #21592 Triadelphia Mill Road - RR-DEO Zoning CHECKED JOB NO. Tax Map 28 - Grid 20 - Parcel 64 5th Election District - Howard County, Maryland 09-009.1 Previous Submittals: WP00-65, F00-58, F00-59, F01-81, WP06-58, F07-44, WP10-172, ECP 10-015, F11-022, ECP 11-020, WP 11-141 Hedaerow Farm LLC Robert B. White and Lyn De G. White

DRAWN PERCOLATION TEST PASSED PERCOLATION TEST FAILED SLOPES 25% OR GREATER 11/2012 F12-092 13550 Triadelphia Mill Road OVERHEAD UTILITY LINES Clarksville, MD 21029-1025 (301)802-1051









1. Pervious Concrete Specifications Design Thickness - Pervious concrete applications shall be designed so that the thickness of the concrete slab shall support the traffic and vehicle types that will be carried. Applications may be designed using either standard pavement procedures (e.g., AASHTO, ACI 325.9R, ACI 330R) or using structural values derived from flexible pavement design

Mix & Installation - Traditional Portland cements (ASTM C 150, C 1157) may be used in pervious concrete applications. Phosphorus admixtures may also be used. Materials should be tested (e.g., trial batching) prior to construction so that critical properties (e.g., settling time, rate of strength development, porosity, permeability) can be determined.

Aggregate - Pervious concrete contains a limited fine aggregate content. Commonly used gradations include ASTM C 33 No. 67 (3/4 in. to No. 4), No. 8 (3/8 in. to No. 16) and No. 89 (3/8 in. to No. 50) sieves. Single-sized aggregate (up to I inch) may also be used.

Water Content - Water-to-cement ratios between 0.27 and 0.30 are used routinely with proper inclusion of chemical admixtures. Water quality should meet ACI 30a. As a general rule, potable water should be used although recycled concrete production water meeting ASTM C 94 or AASHTO M 157 may also be used.

Admixtures - Chemical admixtures (e.g., retarders or hydration-stabilizers) are used to obtain special properties in pervious concrete. Use of admixtures should meet ASTM

Base Course - The base course shall be AASHTO No. 3 or 4 course aggregate with an assumed open pore space of 30% (a = 0.30).

C 494 (chemical admixtures) and ASTM C 260 (air entraining admixtures) and closely follow manufacturer s recommendations.

2. Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements (PICP)

Paver Blocks - Blocks should be either 3 in. or 4 in. thick, and meet ASTM C 936 or CSA A231.2 requirements. Applications should have 20% or more (40% preferred) of the surface area open. Installation should follow manufacturers instructions, except that infill and base course materials and dimensions specified in this Appendix shall be followed.

Infill Materials and Leveling Course - Openings shall be filled with ASTM C-33 graded sand or sandy loam. PICP blocks shall be placed on a one-inch thick leveling course of ASTM

Base Course - The base course shall be AASHTO No. 3 or 4 course aggregate with an assumed open pore space of 30% (n = 0.30).

3. Overdrain / Underdrain

Drains should meet the following criteria:

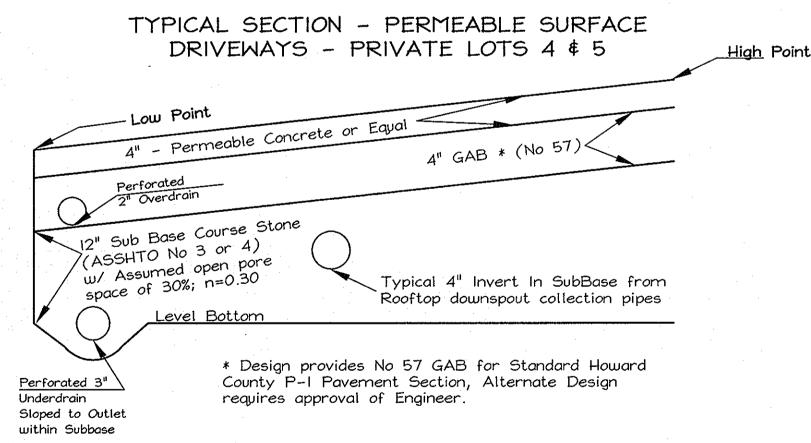
Pipe- Should be 2" \$ 3" diameter, perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTMF 758, Type PS 28, or AASHTO-M-278) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is rigid pipe (e.g., PVC, HDPE or SDR35). Perforations - perforations should be 3/8" diameter located 6" on center with a minimum of four holes per row for 3" pipe \$ minimum of three holes per row for 2" pipe . Pipe

shall be wrapped with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized hardware cloth. Gravel - The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least 3" thick above and below the underdrain. The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope.

Rigid, non-perforated observation wells must be provided (one per every 1,0000 square feet) to provide a clean-out port and monitor performance.

4. Miscellaneous

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized

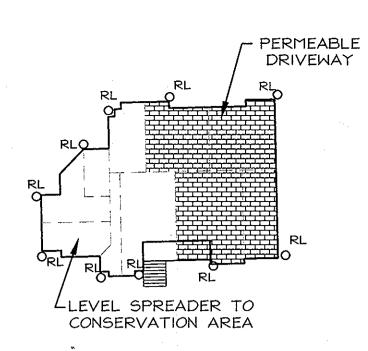


Use-In-Common Driveway CL Profile Greater than 5% 1" - Permeable Concrete or Equal Sub Base Course Stone ASSHTO No 3 or 4) / Assumed open pore space of 30%; n=0.30 Perforated 3" Underdrain Level Bottom to Outlet * Design provides No 57 GAB for Standard Howard County P-I Pavement Section, Alternate Desir DF MAR Typical Permeable Perforated 3" requires approval of Engineer. Surface Subbase Underdrain to "Step Down" due to Driveway Slope TYPICAL SECTION PERMEABLE SURFACE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO: 19184, EXPIRATION DATE: 6/30/13.*

PRIVATE LOT 5

ER MANAGEMENT DESIGN SHOWN HAN PROVIDES COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN AS REQUIRED BY 5/5/10. FINAL DESIGN OF ALL STORMWATER CONTROLS AND FEATURES SHALL BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE.



ROOF PLAN LOT 5 MAINTENANCE CRITERIA FOR PERMEABLE SURFACES

ON THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT.

1. PAVEMENTS SHOULD BE USED WHEN REGULAR MAINTENANCE CAN BE PERFORMED TO ENSURE LONG TERM PERFORMANCE. 2. MAINTENANCE TO INCLUDE, SWEPT AND VACUMING TO REMOVE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION TO ENSURE SURFACE POROSITY. SWEEPING SHOULD BE COMPLETED TWICE ANNUALLY WITH A COMMERCIAL CLEANING UNIT: DO NOT USE COMPRESSED AIR OR WASHING SYSTEMS. 3. DRAINAGE PIPES, INLETS, STONE EDGES AND ANY OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN OR DRAINING TO THE SUBBASE SHOULD BE CLEANED REGULARLY. 4. AVOID TRUCKS FROM TRACKING AND SPILLING MATERIALS WHICH CAN BE GROUND INTO THE PERMEABLE 5. DEICERS SHOULD BE USED IN MODERATION. DEICERS SHALL BE NON TOXIC AND ORGANIC. PLOWING SHALL BE DONE CAREFULLY WITH BLADES SET I" HIGHER THAN NORMAL. SNOW PILE SHALL NOT BE PLACED

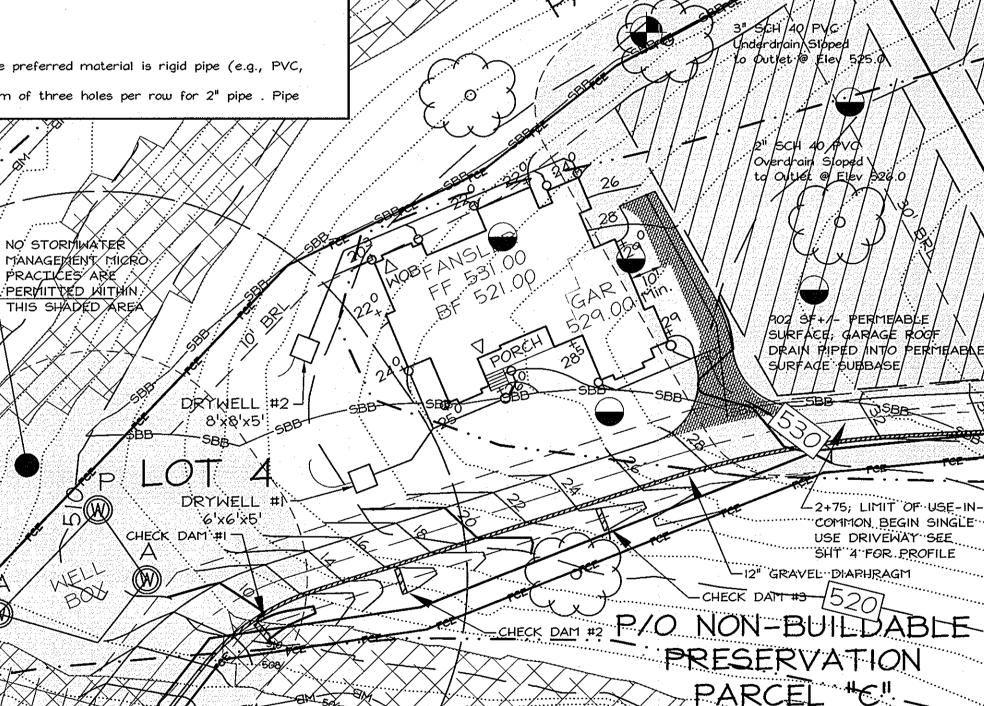
CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA FOR PERMEABLE SURFACES

1. Final grading for installation should not take place until surrounding site is stabilized. If this can not be accomplished, runoff from disturbed areas shall be diverted around proposed pavement location.

2. Sub soils shall not be compacted. Construction should be performed with lightweight, wide tracked equipment to minimize compaction. Excavated materials should be placed in a contained area.

to the specifications (AppendixB.4)

4. Subbase aggregate shall be clean and free of fines. The subbase shall be placed in lifts and lightly rolled according



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

PERMEABLE DRIVEWAY SURFACE & DRY WELLS

	LOT 4	LOT 5	USE-IN-COMMON DRIVEWAY
1. Site Area	40,008 SF	44,115 SF	17,150 SF
2. Developable Area(s)	#I 3276 SF / #2 2I50 SF	#1 4610 SF / #2 1690 SF	17,150 SF
3. Target RCN	55	55	56
4. Total Measured Impervious	278I SF	3124 SF	6090 SF
5. Calculated RCN	63.6	63.6	74.3
6. Practice applied for RCN reduction ESDv Provided	Permeable Surface 902 SF	Permeable Surface 1224 SF	
7. Required ESD Volume	54.3 cu.ft.	52.3 cu.ft.	960 cu.ft.
8. Provided ESD Volume	55 cu.ft.	55 cu.ft.	960 cu.ft.
9. Other Micro-Scale Practices Used	Dry Well Design	Level Spreader	Swale w/ Check Dams

Table B.3.3 Open Channel Systems and Filter Strip Materials Specifications

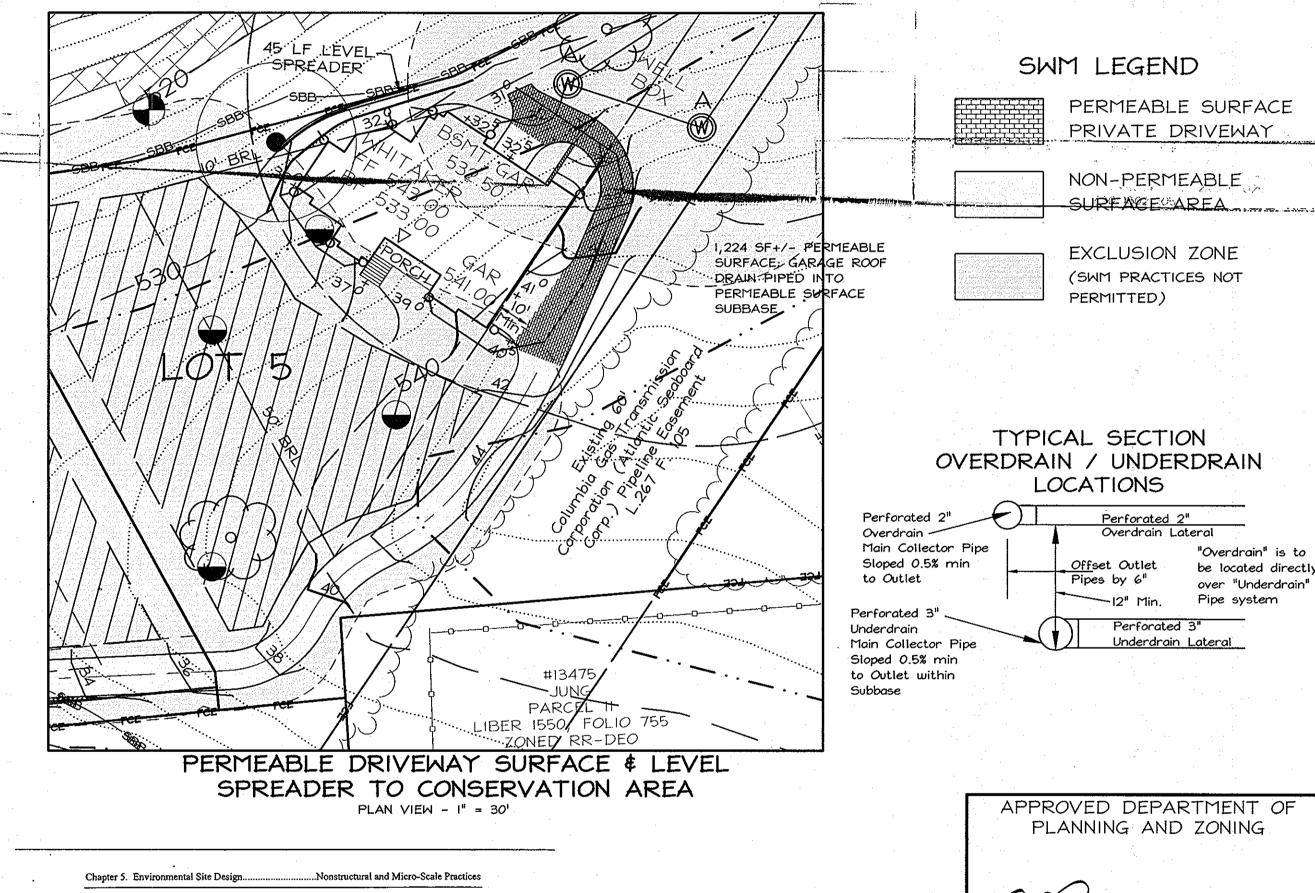
Material	Specification	Size	Notes
dry swale soil	USCS; ML, SM, SC	n/a	soil with a higher percent organic content is preferred
dry swale sand	ASTM C-33 fine aggregate concrete sand	0.02" to 0.04"	
check dam (pressure treated)	AWPA Standard C6	6" by 6" or 8" by 8"	do not coat with creosote; embed at least 3' into side slopes
check dam (natural wood)	Black Locust, Red Mulberry, Cedars, Cataipa, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Walnut	6" to 12" diameter; notch as necessary	do not use the following, as these species have a predisposition toward rot: Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm, Hackberry, hemlock, Hickories, Maples Red and Black Oak, Pines, Poplar, Spruce, Sweetgum, Willow
filter strip sand/gravel pervious berm	sand: per dry swale sand gravel; AASHTO M-43	sand: 0.02" to 0.04" gravel: ½" to 1"	mix with approximately 25% loam soil to support grass cover crop; sand (35-60%), silt (30-55%), and gravel (10-25%) see Bioretention planting soil notes for more detail.
pea gravel diaphragm and curtain drain	ASTM D 448	varies (No. 6) or (1/8" to 3/8")	use clean bank-run gravel
underdrain gravel	AASHTO M-43	0.25" to 0.75"	
underdrain	F 758 Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel pipes; not necessary underneath pipes
geotextile	Class "C" - apparent opening size (ASTM-D- 4751), grab tensile strength (ASTM-D- 4632), puncture resistance (ASTM-D- 4833)	n/a	
rip rap	per county criteria; if none given, use MSHA Standards and Specs Section 905	size per county DOT requirements based on 10-year design flows	

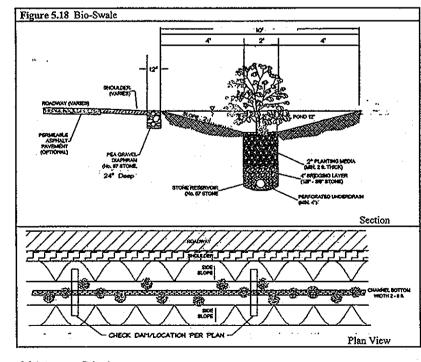
Material	Specification	Size	Notes
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific
Planting soil [2' to 4' deep]	loamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%)	n/a	USDA soil types loamy sand or sandy loam; clay content < 5%
I2 [#] Deep	or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%) & compost (40%)		
Organic content	Min. 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974)		
Mulch	shredded hardwood		aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood chips
Pea gravel diaphragm	pea gravel: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")	
Curtain drain	ornamental stone: washed cobbles	stone: 2" to 5"	
Geotextile	·	n/a	PE Type I nonwoven
Gravel (underdrains and infiltration berms)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 57 OR NO. 6 AGGREGATE (3/8" to 3/4")	
Underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 306 % id schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	Slotted or perforated pipe; 3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes. Perforated pipe shall be wrapped with 1/4-inch galvanized hardware cloth
Poured in place concrete (if required)	MSHA Mix No. 3; f. = 3500 psi @ 28 days, normal weight, air-entrained; reinforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or pre-cast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings sealed and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Maryland - design to include meeting ACI Code 350.R/89; vertical loading [H-10 or H-20]; allowable horizontal loading (based on soil pressures); and analysis of potential cracking
Sand	AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C-33	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone (AASHTO) #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sand substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sand

Per Howard County SWM Seminar Example Packet - April 2010;

"MDE has indicated that ... For residential detached developments with small amounts of impervious areas the impervious areas should be treated at the source using ESD practices. If the ESD practices address the calculated Pe for the site impervious area and the ESDv, then the remaining grass areas of the site shall be considered adequate and no further treatment will be required."

No additional management required for Septic Area portion of site.





The following items should be addressed to ensure proper maintenance and long-term performance of swales:

- > For grassed swales, regular mowing (at least bi-annually) is critical in order to reduce competition from weeds and irrigation may be needed during dry weather to establish vegetation. Sparsely vegetated areas need to be re-seeded to maintain dense coverage.
- > If water does not drain within 48 hours, the bottom soil should be tilled and revegetated. Inspections should be performed once a year to assess slope integrity, vegetative health, soil stability, compaction, erosion, ponding, and sedimentation. Periodic removal of sediment, litter, or obstructions should be done as needed. Eroded side slopes and the swale bottom

should be repaired and stabilized where needed.

No. By Date Description LDE Inc. Engineers • Surveyors • Planners Historic Carriage House • 7520 Main Street • Suite 203 • Sykesville, Maryland • 21784 (410)795-6391 + (410)795-6392 + FAX(410)795-9540 + www.Landsurveyormd.com SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN & DETAILS SCALE

ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND

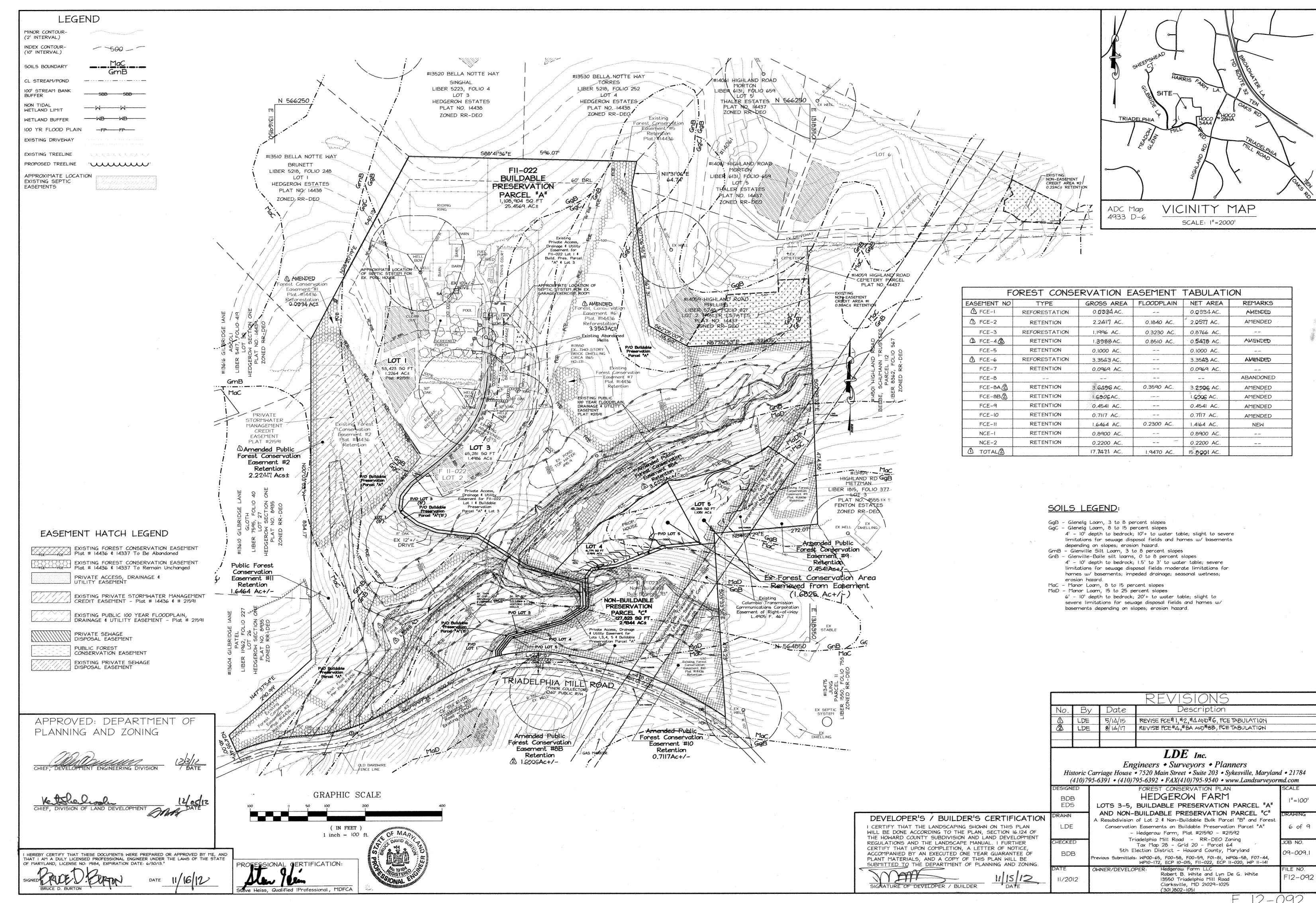
Veitslew

DEVELOPMENT

HEDGEROW FARM LOTS 3-5, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "A" SHOWN AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "C" Resubdivision of Lot 2 \$ Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" and Forest Conservation Easements on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" - Hedgerow Farm, Plat #21590 - #21592 Triadelphia Mill Road - RR-DEO Zoning CHECKED JOB NO. Tax Map 28 - Grid 20 - Parcel 64 5th Election District - Howard County, Maryland 09-009.1 revious Submittals: WP00-65, F00-58, F00-59, F01-81, WP06-58, F07-44, WP10-172, ECP 10-015, F11-022, ECP 11-020, WP 11-141 Hedgerow Farm LLC Robert B. White and Lyn De G. White OWNER/DEVELOPER: 11/2012 13550 Triadelphia Mill Road F12-092

(301)802-1051

Clarksville, MD 21029-1025



PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES REFORESTATION & AFFORESTATION PLANTING

SITE PREPARATION FOR PLANTING

Soils disturbance should be limited to the planting field for each plant. Planting field is a new term that reflects a change in recommended planting specifications. Research has shown that root systems of trees planted in the traditional holes with amended soils are likely to remain confined to the amended soil area. Such trees have lower survival rates. A planting field of radius $= 5 \times 4$ diameter of the root ball is recommended.

On steep slopes or erodible soils, soil disturbance should be limited to the planting field whose radius is equal to 2.5 diameter of the root ball.

Soils should be treated by incorporating natural mulch within the top 12 inches or by amendments as determined by a soils analysis. Soil amendments, by definition, include modifications of soils to improve such structural characteristics as bulk density or porosity. On development sites, the common use of fill materials may increase the need for such amendments. Natural amendments such as organic mulch or leaf mold compost are

When fill material is used at the planting site, it should be clean fill topped with 12 Inches of native soil. Stockpiling of native top soils must be done in such a way that the height of the pile does not damage the seed bank.

Planting Period

Planting windows are the time during the year when, depending on the size stock being used, planting windows differ. Recommended planting windows are shown in Exhibit H-1.

Planting should occur within 24 hours of delivery to the site. Plant materials left unplanted for more than 24 hours should be protected from direct sun and weather and kept moist. Bare root stock unplanted for more than 24 hours should be heeled in as shown in Exhibit H-2. Nursery stock should be planted within 2 weeks. On-site or local transplanted materials should be stored in tree banks if unplanted for more than 24 hours, following the example in Exhibit H-3.

On Site Inspection

Planting stock should be inspected prior to planting. Plants not conforming to standard nurseryman specifications for size, form, vigor, roots, trunk wounds, insects and disease

PLANT MATERIAL SIZE AND DENSITY

Nursery grown plant materials greater than 1" caliper should meet or exceed the requirements of American Association of Nurserymen specifications, i.e. should be typical of the species and variety, have a normal habit of growth, be first quality, sound, vigorous, well-branched, have healthy, well furnished root systems, and be free of disease, insect pests and mechanical injuries.

Planting stock less than 1" caliper should meet the following standards:

- Seedlings/whips: hardwoods: 1/4" to 1/2" caliper with roots no less than 8" long conifers: 1/8" to 1/4" caliper with roots not less than 8" long and top height of 6" or more
- 1/8" or larger caliper with 8" root system

The following densities are required for reforestation and afforestation plant materials:

- 100 2" caliper trees/acre (20' x 20' spacing)
- 200 1" caliper trees/acre (15' x 15' spacing) 350 hardwood seedlings or whips/acre with tree shelters (11' x 11' spacing)
- 700 seedlings/acre (8' x 8' spacing)

The spacings identified above are not meant to imply that trees must be planted in a grid

PLANT INSTALLATION

Seedlings/Whips

Small stock, such as seedlings and whips, and ball and burlap stock up to 2" caliper, can be planted by manual methods of planting using shovels, planting or dibble bars, and mattocks (See Exhibit H-4). For large areas, planting machines are occasionally used but have the drawback of creating linear, plantation-type forests.

Extreme care should be taken to insure retained moisture of the roots. When planting seedlings and whips, a moist carrying container should be used to prevent desiccation (See Exhibit H-5). For greater protection, seedlings may be planted with tree shelters.

Areas planted with seedlings or whips should be mulched after planting as shown in

Container Grown Stock

Successful planting of container grown stock requires careful site preparation and inspection of the plant material root system. Caution when using plants grown in a soil medium differing from the soil on the planting site. The plant should be removed from the container and the roots gently loosened from the soil. If the roots encircle the root ball. substitution is strongly recommended. J-shaped or kinked root systems should also be noted, and the plants replaced if necessary. Roots may not be trimmed on-site, due to the increased chances of soil borne diseases. (See Exhibit H-7.)

Balled and Burlapped Trees

Balled and buriapped trees greater than 2° caliper) and usually planted using tree spades. This technique is particularly when suited for transplanting on-site or with local plant materials. For trees larger than 6" caliper, specialized equipment is recommended.

Balled and burlapped trees must be handled with care while planting. Trees should not be picked up by the truck or dropped; both these practices may separate the trunk from the root ball. Prior to planting, root balls should be kept moist. (See Exhibit H-7.)

The planting field should be prepared and native stockpiled soils should be used to backfill the planting field. Rake soils evenly over the planting field and cover with 2 to 4 inches of mulch. Use watering to settle soil backfilled around trees. Amendments are not recommended in the planting field; studies have shown that roots will be encouraged to stay within the amended soils.

Staking of larger trees is not recommended except in areas of high winds. Staking may be used for trees larger than 8 feet in height. Movement is necessary to strengthen th trunk of the planted tree. When stakes are used, the post-construction period management plan should specify their removal after the first growing season (See Exhibit

GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PLANTED AREAS

A watering plan should only be implemented to compensate for deficient rainfall patterns Trees can die from too much water as well as too little. Newly planted trees may need water as much as once a week for the entire first growing season. The next two years, in contrast, may require watering only a few times a year (one a month during July and August). After that, trees should only need water in severe droughts. Bare root transplants, if sufficiently watered during planting, may not need water for almost 2-4 weeks after growth begins. Balled and burlap material may require more frequent

Soil and Watering: Soil texture influences the downward flow of water. Soils with more day tend to retain more water and can be watered less often; soils with more sand drain more quickly and need to be watered more often. For examples of on-site evaluation recommendations. If the soil was well prepared before planting, there should be few drainage problems. Restricted downward penetration indicates the soil may have been compacted during construction and not aerated before planting, or there may be a day

How to Water. The best way to water is deeply and slowly using a regular hose, a soaker hose, or drip irrigation. For larger trees, start by watering the root ball thoroughly. The watered area shall be enlarged to include the whole root zone as the tree becomes more established. Mulching around the base of newly transplanted trees prevents roots from drying too quickly while still providing air movement to the roots.

Fertilizing is the chemical modification of soils to correct for a specific nutrient deficiency. These deficiencies are most effectively identified in a laboratory soils analysis. Nothing should be added to the soil without first testing to determine any nutrient needs.

What Nutrients to Apoly: Trees depend on three major nutrients, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium and a host of other minor ones (or micronutrients) such as calcium, magnesium and iron. In most soils, most of the micronutrients are available in abundance. Of the major nutrients, nitrogen is usually the limiting one.

When to Fertilize: Even when soils are deficient in nitrogen, fertilizing within the first growing season after planting is not recommended. Too much nitrogen may cause a spurt of canopy growth which the roots cannot support. It is, therefore, best to wait until after the end of the first growing season, either in the late fall or early spring.

What Type of Fertilizer: Organic fertilizers are preferred to synthetic fertilizers. Bone meal or seaweed based products are available commercially. Organic fertilizers have a slowrelease effect that can supply nutrients to the plant as needed while minimizing the risk of excess nutrients entering the forest system and the water supply. Some synthetic fertilizers can mimic this slow-release action and may be appropriate for use.

Control of Competing Vegetation

Unfortunately, good sites for reforestation and afforestation are generally good sites for unwanted vegetation as well. Unwanted vegetation growing near newly planted trees can take over the site. The need to control this problem depends on the ability of the planted material to withstand the intrusion. Smaller trees may need more care, although some seedlings survive with the overgrowth and will shade it out as the trees grow. As a preventative measure, consider the potential for growth of invasive species while choosing a reforestation or afforestation area.

Mulch is one of the best weed deterrents. Spread a 2" to 4" layer of mulch over the root area of the newly planted trees avoiding direct contact with the trunk, a prime spot for fungal growth. (Mulch also helps maintain the soil moisture level and may provide a buffer for any equipment such as mowers that may be used to maintain the area.) Mulching and manual control of competing vegetation is more compatible with the long term forest health than the use of herbicides.

Protection: Pests, Diseases and Mechanical injury.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is one of the most effective and safest approaches for maintaining a healthy forest. IPM basics include proper species selection for the site, good pruning, mulching and fertilizing practices, regular monitoring, and proper timing of necessary sprays. Good cultural practices will minimize the amount of spraying. Professional IPM programs have reduced pesticide use by 90%. Some aspects of a full IPM program include:

- 1) Elimination of some low vegetation before planting to help control the rodent
- population which thrives in brushy environments. Use of tree shelters to protect the trunks of seedlings or whips from anima damage. The shelters act as mini-greenhouses to speed growth. (These trees need more water than those planted without tree shelters, however.)
- Mulching around the trees to minimize trunk damage from mowers. Wounds
- provide an entry way for pests.

 Pruning dead and diseased branches with a clean cut to prevent shment or spreading of disease.

Sunscald is a problem for thin barked young trees. Tree wrap was commonly used to protect trees from sunscald but is no longer recommended due to the increased opportunities for insect infestation and disease. An alternative to wrapping is to allow small non-competitive branches, commonly pruned during or before planting, to grow on the sunny side of the trunk to help shade the trunk.

APPENDIX G SOIL AND FOREST PROTECTION TECHNIQUES FOR FOREST RETENTION AREAS

SOIL PROTECTION ZONE

The soil protection zone is that area which must be protected from construction activity and other stresses (e.g. flooding) to protect a forest retention stand from construction damage. Protecting trees from construction damage means protecting sufficient roots to provide the trees with adequate water and nutrient uptake for the existing leaf area and to maintain the physical stability of the tree. Trees in forest stands become interdependent on each other for physical support during high winds. Removal of adjacent trees and destruction of roots can cause windthrow long after the completion of construction.

The extent of a tree's root system can be quite large. The ratio of root expansion to crown spread can be 2:1 for large open grown specimen trees and can be significantly larger (up to 5:1) for trees growing in the interior of forest stands. The increase of root expansion in forest stands stems from adjacent trees restricting the crown spread of a tree while its roots can constantly grow through the soil medium.

The minimum requirement for root protection varies from species to species and from soil type to soil type. The soil protection zone changes with the proximity of other trees, the amount of past human influence (agriculture or construction) in the vicinity of the tree and changes in soil type or ground water. For open grown trees, protecting the soil within the dripline of the tree is adequate to save the tree in most cases. For trees that have been part of forest communities, however, the soil protection zone must reflect a more complex relationship between crown spread and root growth.

Calculating the Soil Protection Zone

A workable set of criteria for determining the limit of the soil protection zone is needed. In general, the soil protection zone is easier to define as a relationship to tree height. The following guidelines will protect most of the trees, most of the time, from construction

- 1) Specimen trees: the limit of the soil protection zone shall be the area within the drip line of the tree.
- ?) Clusters of trees: i.e., groups of trees which are open grown, but growing close enough so that the individual crowns have grown together. For trees on the exterior of the group, the limit of the soil protection zone shall be the
- distance from the trunk of 40 percent of the height of tree or the limit of the drip line, whichever is greater.

limit of the drip line. For interior trees, the soil protection zone shall be a

Forest stands: trees with a continuous canopy and an undisturbed ground plane. The limit of the soil protection zone for an individual tree shall be a distance from the trunk of 40 percent of the height of the tree or the limit of the drip line, whichever is greater.

Modifications to the Soil Protection Zone

When disturbance of the soil protection zone is unavoidable, tree survival remains probable provided:

- Disturbance does not exceed 20 percent of the original soil protection zone
- 2) A protected area of equal size and contiguous to the remaining soil protection zone is added back so that the finals soil protection zone area is
- 3) The new limit of the soil protection zone is no closer to the center of any tree to be protected than 20 percent of the tree's height.

All reductions to the original soil protection zone shall be deducted from the

Reduction to the Soil Protection Zone for Individual Trees

The soil protection zone for a specific tree may be reduced if it can be demonstrated that a smaller area will have no less impact on the tree's health than the size of the soil protection zone which would have resulted using the standard calculation. Requests for such reductions should include the following information:

- 1) The extent of the rooting system with root diameters 1" or greater; as determined by a field root survey.
- 2) The exact species of the tree and the qualified professional's estimation of this species' ability to withstand construction damage.
- 3) The soil texture and the existing bulk density of the soil as measured in grams per cubic centimeter.
- 4) An estimate of soil moisture conditions before and after construction
- 5) A list of construction impact mitigation practices to be performed before, during, and after construction.

Upon determination that the request does not pose any significant threat to the tree, reductions of the allowable soil protection zone may be made up to the following maximum

40 percent 15" - 25" db 30 percent

25" db or larger 20 percent Requirements for the Soil Protection Zone

Unless specifically approved by the forest conservation plan, no construction activity shall be permitted within the soil protection zone. This includes:

- Grading cut or fill. Removal of existing ground plane vegetation or organic leaf layers.
- Roads or parking. Walks, patios or decks.
- Foundations, walls, or building footprints.
- Underground utilities. Temporary stormwater or sediment control structures. Storage or stock piling of construction supplies and equipment, including
- machinery, construction trailers, fill, topsoil, trash, etc. Disposal of construction waste, including concrete truck wash off, paints, solvents, contaminated runoff, oils, fuels, or any other substances which are harmful to plants or animals.

The following activities are permitted within the soil protection zone:

- Removal of tree limbs which are outside of the soil protection zone and Removal of dead or dying trees within the soil protection zone.
- Forest thinning or tree removal which is consistent with recognized forestry Removal of trees on the edges of tree groups or forest stands whose trunks are within the soil protection zone of other trees, but which do not have
- sufficient soil protection zones of their own to allow them to survive. Note that trees which have a remaining soil protection zone of less than 50 percent of the limit required by these specifications must be removed. Removal of vines or other herbaceous plants which threaten the ecological balance of the remaining plants in the soil protection zone.
- Below ground utilities that can be placed by the use of a tunneling machine. Fences which do not require continuous footings or which have posts no closer than 6'-0" o.c. and which can be manually installed.
- Walks and paths that meet the following requirements:
 They are constructed of materials that can be installed using equipment with a maximum weight of 1/2 ton. They are no wider than 6'-0".
- They are placed no closer than 6' from the base of the trunk of any tree over 12" D.B.H. Are constructed without filling greater than 6". Removal of any existing walks, walls, roads, or other structures as required.

hese items should be removed without the use of heavy equipment.

Construction Adjacent to Soil Protection Zone

Prior to the start of any construction (including cleaning) adjacent to the soil protection zone, a fence must be erected along the boundary round all soil protection zones. This fence shall have 8-1/2" x 11" orange signs which shall read "Tree Preservation Area" in 1" high lettering posted every 50'. The fence shall be one of the following:

- 3 strands of barbed wire spaced 18" apart 4' high. 4' high wood and wire "snow fencing"
- 4' high chain link fence. 4' high welded wire fence.
- All fencing shall be attached to "U" Channel metal posts set 10" o.c. max. No fencing or wire shall be attached to any tree.

Prior to the start of any grading, all sediment control devices shall be in place to prevent any silt or sediment from entering the soil protection zone. A synthetic filter fabric silt fence of a type acceptable to the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service shall be installed on the uphill side of all soil protection zones. This fence shall be cleaned and maintained or a regular basis through the construction period. All drainage devices, inlets, or swales required to maintain existing surface and subsurface groundwater conditions within the soil protection zone must also be installed and operational prior to grading.

Management of the Soil Protection Zone

Forest retention stands, smaller tree stands, and individual trees that the Forest Conservation Plan specifies must be protected and require careful management during

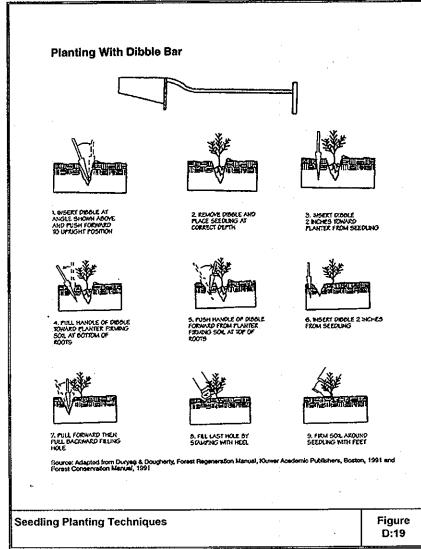
Specimen trees and groups of trees are nearly always growing on soils previously influenced by human activity. If the soils under these trees are already compacted, they

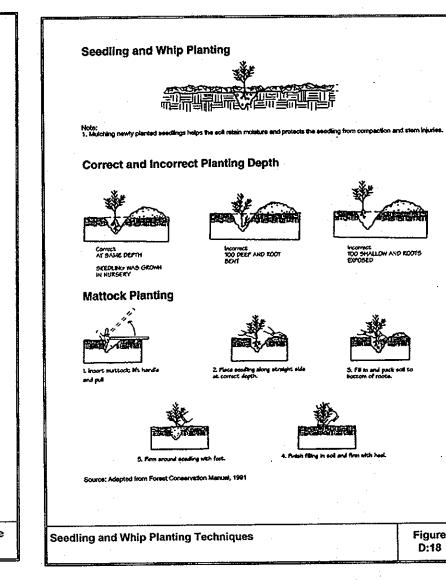
should be core aerated prior to construction and again after construction. Light spring and fall low nitrogen fertilizations will also help these trees adjust to the new environment. Very old trees (30" or larger D.B.H.) should be manually impated several times during the first two summers following grading in their vicinity. Each group of trees must also be monitored for disease and insect problems during and after construction. Trees in construction zones are more susceptible to attack by pests than trees in undisturbed

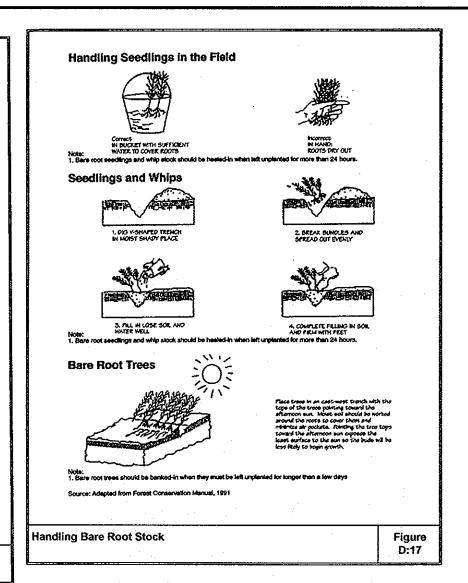
Landscape practices under trees are as critical to tree survival as how much construction occurs around them. The following management practices must occur in the soil protection

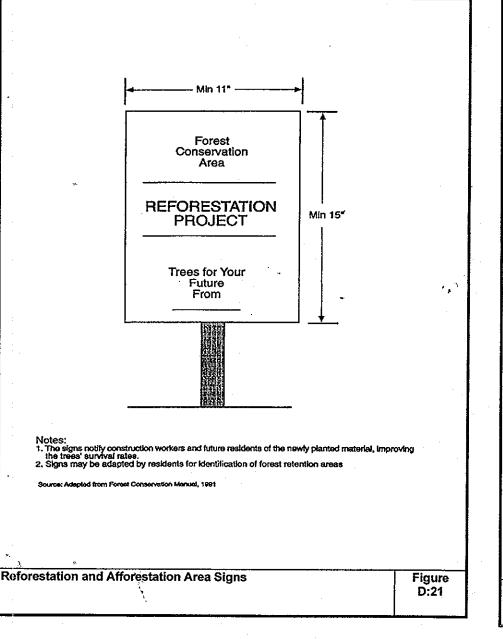
- Bare soil: prior to construction, core aerate. Hand scarify with a steel rake to a depth of 1" max. Top dress with 1" - 2" shredded bark mulch. Mown lawn: prior to construction, core aerate. Keep grass mowed during
- Unmown grass: leave undisturbed during construction. After construction, mow grass and core aerate. ■ Landscape shrubs and/or groundcovers: leave undisturbed during construction. Hand scanify and mulch any area with bare soil. Leave any paved areas, walks, drives, etc. in place within the dripline until other
- Natural occurring ground plane growth: leave undisturbed except for invasive vines or small trees which could affect growth habits of specimen

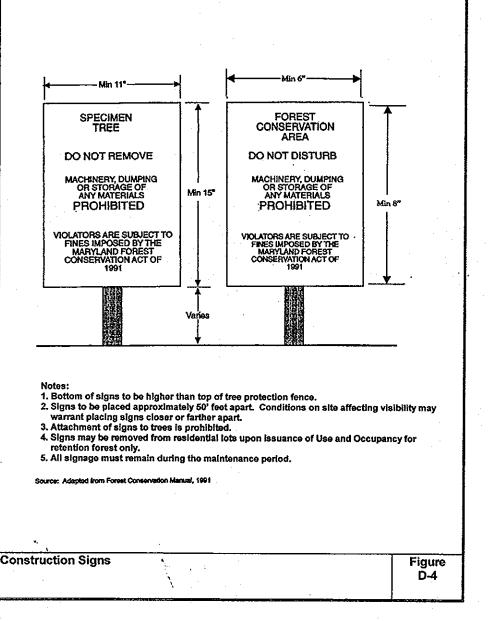
construction is nearly completed. Fill voids from removed objects with light











LDE Inc. Engineers • Surveyors • Planners Historic Carriage House * 7520 Main Street * Suite 203 * Sykesville, Maryland * 21784 (410)795-6391 + (410)795-6392 + FAX(410)795-9540 + www.Landsurvevormd.com FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN - NOTES & DETAILS APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF HEDGEROW FARM PLANNING AND ZONING BDB EDS LOTS 3-5, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "A"

By Date

ESSIONAL GERTIFICATION: ve Heiss, Qualified Professional, MDFCA

ENGINEERING DIVISION CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND

AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "C" DRAWN Resubdivision of Lot 2 \$ Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" and Forest Conservation Easements on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" - Hedgerow Farm, Plat #21590 - #21592 Triadelphia Mill Road - RR-DEO Zoning HECKED JOB NO. Tax Map 28 - Grid 20 - Parcel 64 5th Election District - Howard County, Maryland 09-009.1 revious Submittals: WP00-65, F00-58, F00-59, F01-81, WP06-58, F07-44, WPI0-172, ECP 10-015, FII-022, ECP 11-020, WP 11-141 Hedgerow Farm LLC Robert B. White and Lyn De G. White 13550 Triadelphia Mill Road 11/2012 Clarksville, MD 21029-1025 (301)802-1051

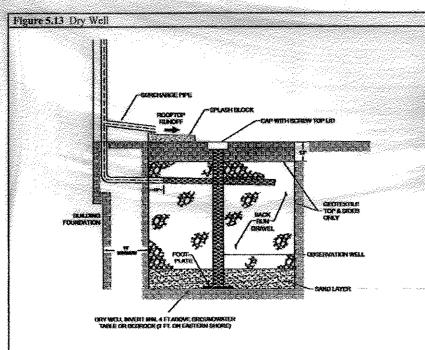
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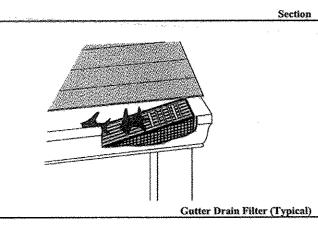
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME. AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO: 19184, EXPIRATION DATE: 6/30/13."

△ LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	QUANT.	COMMON NAME/BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	REMARKS
\otimes	3.	BALD CYPRESS/TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	21/2"-3" CAL	B¢B
\oplus	ව	AMERICAN HOLLY/ILEX OPACA	4'-5' HT.	ВЕВ
	3	EASTERN REDBUD/CERCIS CANADENSIS	21/2"-3"CAL.	BEB
0	5	DOGWOOD CHEROKEE BRAVE CORNUSTLORIDA BRAVE	13/4" CAL.	BÉB
9	10	COMMON WITCH HAZEL/ HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA	3'-4'HT.	BÈB
	3	BOTTLEBRUSH BUCKEYE/AESCULUS PARVIFLORA	4'-5' HT.	BFB
Ø	14	ARROWWOOD VIBURNUM/ VIBURNUM DENTATUM	3'-4' HT.	B&B
0	5	SPIKE WINTER HAZEL/CORYLOPSIS SPICATA	3'-A'HT.	5GAL,
9	14	HYDRANGEA'LIMELIGHT/HYDRANGEA PANINCULATA	2'-3'HT.	5 GAL.
•	20	COMMON SWEETSHRUB/ CALYCATHUS FLORIDUS	2'-3' HT	5 GAL.

THE LANDSCAPE SURETY OF \$9810.00 FOR THE 12 SHADE TREES, 8 FLOWERING TREES AND 66 SHRUBS WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE SURETY POSTED FOR FOREST CONSERVATION.





- o Dry wells shall be located down gradient of building structures and shall be setback at least 10 feet from buildings, 50 feet from confined water supply wells, 100 feet from unconfined water supply wells, and 25 feet from septic systems.
- O Dry wells shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from fill slopes of 15% and 200 feet from fill slopes of 25%.
- > Observation Wells: An observation well consisting of an anchored, 4 to 6-inch diameter perforated pipe shall be required. The top of the observation well shall be at least six inches > Underground Distribution Pipe: This pipe (4 to 6 inch diameter) will be perforated to fill
- the trench along its entire length > Landscaping: A minimum one-foot of soil cover shall be provided from the top of the trench to the ground surface elevation. The soil should be stabilized with a dense cover of

vegetation. In areas where frost heave is a concern, soil cover may need to be as much as

four feet. In these cases, a geotechnical engineer should be consulted.

- The following items should be addressed during construction of projects with dry wells:
- > Erosion and Sediment Control: Final grading for proposed dry wells should not take place until the surrounding site is completely stabilized. If this cannot be accomplished, runoff from disturbed areas shall be diverted.
- > Soil Compaction: Excavation should be conducted in dry conditions with equipment located outside of the practice to minimize bottom and sidewall compaction. Construction of a dry well shall be performed with lightweight, wide-tracked equipment to minimize disturbance and compaction. Excavated materials shall be placed in a contained area.
- > Underground Chamber: A subsurface prefabricated chamber may be used.
- > Dry Well Bottom: The bottom shall be as level as possible to minimize pooled water in small areas that may reduce overall infiltration and longevity.
- > Filter Cloth: Filter cloth shall not be installed on the bottom of the well. Non-woven filter cloth should be used to line the top and sides of the dry well to prevent the pore space between the stones from being blocked by the surrounding native material.
- > Gravel Media: The aggregate shall be composed of an 18 to 48-inch layer of clean washed, open graded material with 40% porosity (e.g., ASTM D448 4,5, or 6 stone or equal).

- > Regular inspections shall be made during the following stages of construction:
- During excavation to subgrade.
 During placement of backfill and perforated inlet pipe and observation well. During placement of geotextiles and all filter media.
- During construction of the appurtenant conveyance.
 Upon completion of final grading and establishment of permanent stabilization.

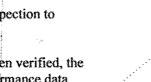
The following items should be addressed to ensure proper maintenance and long-term performance of dry wells:

- > Privately owned practices shall have a maintenance plan and shall be protected by easement, deed restriction, ordinance, or other legal measures preventing its neglect, adverse
- alteration, and removal. > Dry wells shall be inspected and cleaned annually. This includes pipes, gutters, downspouts,
- > Ponding, standing water, or algal growth on the top of a dry well may indicate failure due to sedimentation in the gravel media. If water ponds for more than 48 hours after a major storm or more than six inches of sediment has accumulated, the gravel media should be excavated and replaced.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWENED AND MAINTAIN STORMWATER INFILTRATION TRENCHES (I-1), DRY WELLS (M-5)

- 1. The Owner shall inspect the monitoring wells and structures on a quarterly basis and after every heavy storm event.
- 2. The Owner shall record the water levels and sediment build up in the monitoring wells over a period of several days to insure trench drainage.
- 3. The Owner shall maintain a log book to determine the rate at which the facility drains.
- 4. When the facility becomes clogged so that it does not drain down within a seventy-two (72) hour time period, corrective action shall be taken.
- 5. The maintenance log book shall be available to Howard County for inspection to insure compliance with operation and maintenance criteria.
- 6. Once the performance characteristics of the infiltration facility have been verified, the monitoring schedule can be reduced to an annual basis unless the performance data indicates that a more frequent schedule is required.

NOTE: ISSUANCE.



15

19

22 23 24

27

28

31

Chestnut Oak

White Oak

White Oak

White Oak

Chestnut Oak

Black Oak

White Oak

White Oak

White Oak

36 Chestnut Oak

39 | Scarlett Oak

27"

19"

19"

28"

18"

13"

24"

27"

16"

23"

Fair

Fair

Fair

Fair

Good

Fair

Chestnut Oak

72 Chestnut Oak

* 76 | Chestnut Oak |

79 Chestnut Oak

80 Chestnut Oak

75

19"

20"

30"

18"

30"

14"

15"

Good

Good

Good

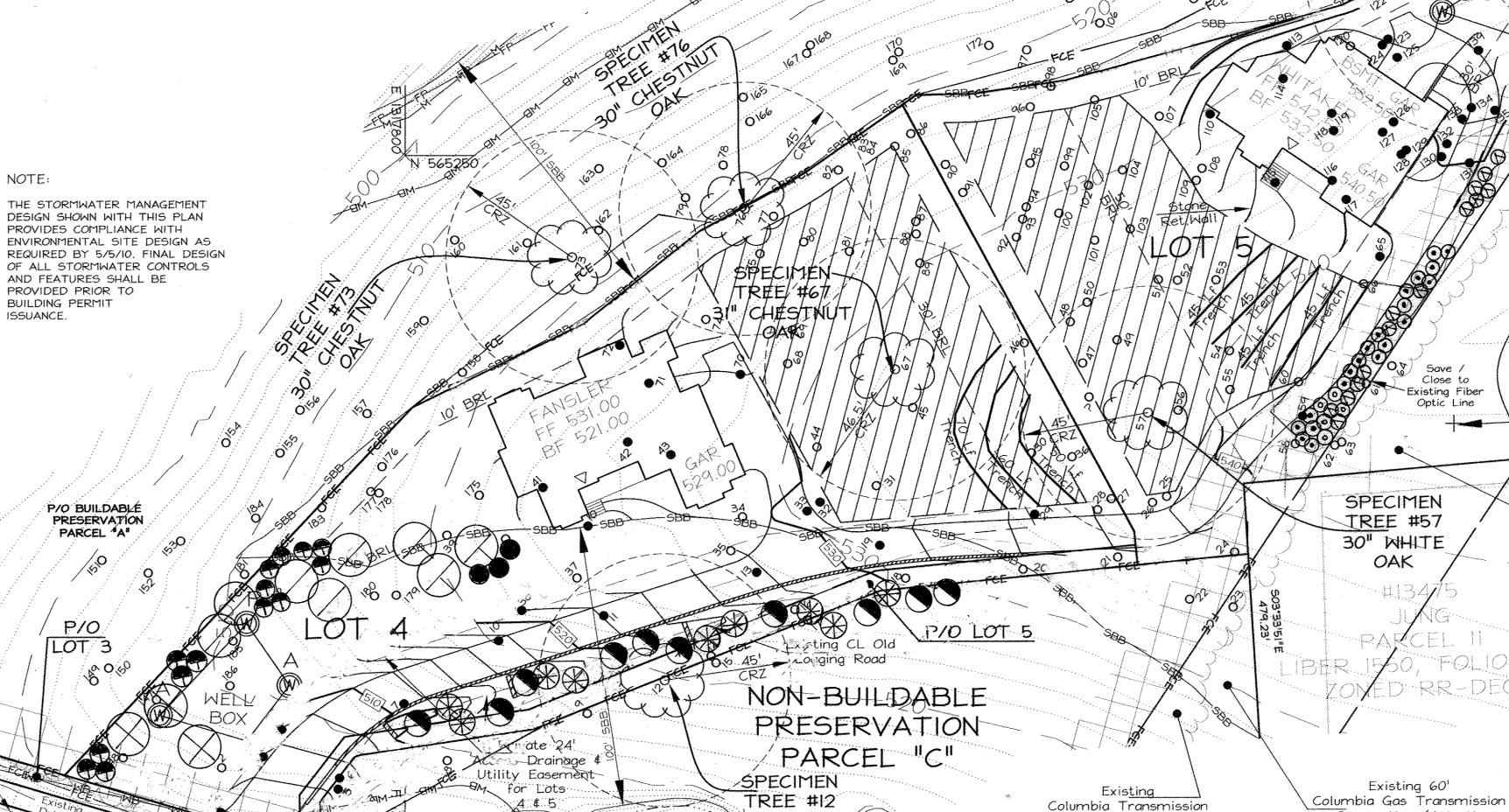
Good

Excellent

Good

Good

Good



BO" TULIP

POPLAR.

Part of Amended Public,

Forest/Conservation

Easement #8 B

@ Retention (1,6306Ac+/-)

	·									LOT4	&5-TREE	IDENTIFIC	CATION			
).	Tree Type	Dia @ Breast Height	Condition	Termina and the second	Γree No.	Tree Type	Dia @ Breast Height	Condition	-	Tree No.	Tree Type	Dia @ Breast Height	Condition	Tree No	. Tree Type	Dia @ Breast H

	White Oak	28"	Fair		41	White Oak	24"	Good	· -	81	Chestnut Oak	18"	Good	121	Black Oak	25'
	Chestnut Oak	29°	Good		42	White Oak	25"	Good		82	Chestnut Oak	22"	Good	122	Scarlett Oak	22"
	Chestnut Oak	26"	Fair		43	White Oak	22"	Fair		83	Chestnut Oak	27"	Good	123	Chestnut Oak	9"
	White Oak	7"	Excellent		44	White Oak	21"	Fair		84	Chestnut Oak	24"	Excellent	124	Scarlett Oak	15"
	Scarlett Oak	21"	Fair		45	DT Chestnut Oak	42"	Good		85	Chestnut Oak	24"	Good	125	Red Maple	17"
	Red Maple	6'	Good		46	White Oak	15"	Good		86	Chestnut Oak	25'	Good	126	Chestnut Oak	19"
	Scarlett Oak	17"	Good		47	White Oak	15"	Good		87	Chestnut Oak	14"	Good	127	Chestnut Oak	13"
	Tulip Poplar	9"	Good		48	White Oak	14"	Good		88	Chestnut Oak	22"	Good	128	Black Oak	19"
	White Oak	27'	Fair		49	Chestnut Oak	17"	Good		89	Chestnut Oak	19"	Excellent	129	Chestnut Oak	10"
	Scarlett Oak	17"	Poor		50	Chestnut Oak	9"	Good		90	Chestnut Oak	16"	Excellent	130	Chestnut Oak	14"
	Scarlett Oak	13"	Fair		51	White Oak	26"	Fair		91	Chestnut Oak	23"	Poor	131	Chestnut Oak	19"
	Tulip Poplar	3O'	Excellent	ж.	52	Chestnut Oak	10 ¹¹	Good		92	Chestnut Oak	18"	Good	132	Chestnut Oak	15"
	White Oak	9"	Good		53	White Oak	20"	Good		93	Chestnut Oak	19"	Good	133	Chestnut Oak	10"
	White Oak	10"	Good		54	White Oak	25"	Good		94	Chestnut Oak	18"	Good	134	Chestnut Oak	13"
	White Oak	8"	Good		55	Scarlett Oak	17".	Good		95	Chestnut Oak	23"	Excellent	135	Chestnut Oak	15"
	White Oak	24"	Good		56	Chestnut Oak	12"	Excellent		96	Chestnut Oak	17"	Good	136	Chestnut Oak	20"
	White Oak	23"	Good		* 57	White Oak	30"	Good		97	Chestnut Oak	20"	Good	137	Chestnut Oak	23"
	White Oak	26"	Fair		58	Scarlett Oak	18"	Fair		98	Chestnut Oak	20"	Good	138	White Oak	14"
	Chestnut Oak	10"	Good		59	Scarlett Oak	11"	Good		99	Chestnut Oak	26"	Good	139	Chestnut Oak	16"
	Chestnut Oak	14"	Good		60	Black Oak	14 ⁿ	Good		100	Chestnut Oak	28 ^r	Fair	140	Chestnut Oak	22"
	White Oak	27"	Good		61	Pin Oak	14"	Good		101	Chestnut Oak	17"	Excellent	141	Tulip Poplar	12"
	White Oak	21"	Good		62	Pin Oak	11"	Good		102	Chestnut Oak	17"	Good	142	Chestnut Oak	13"
	Chestnut Oak	24"	Good		63	Pin Oak	23"	Good		103	Chestnut Oak	11"	Excellent	* 143	Chestnut Oak	41"
	Chestnut Oak	15"	Good		64	Pin Oak	19 ⁿ	Good		104	Chestnut Oak	20"	Good	144	Red Maple	20"
	Chestnut Oak	12"	Good		<i>6</i> 5	Scarlett Oak	22"	Fair		105	Chestnut Oak	21"	Good	*145	Chestnut Oak	43"
	Chestnut Oak	21"	Good		66	Black Gum	9"	Good		106	Chestnut Oak	25"	Fair	146	Black Oak	19"
	Chestnut Oak	11"	Good		* 67	Chestnut Oak	31"	Good	, 3	107	Chestnut Oak	22"	Good	147	White Oak	25"
	Chestnut Oak	21"	Good		68	DT Chestnut Oak	52"	Good		108	Black Oak	12"	Good	148	Scarlett Oak	17"
٦	White Oak	22"	Good	ΙΓ	69	Chestnut Oak	24"	Good		109	White Oak	27"	Fair	149	Scarlett Oak	29"

110 DT Chestnut Oak

113

114

115

117

118

119

Scarlett Oak

White Oak

Chestnut Oak

Chestnut Oak

Chestnut Oak

Black Oak

Chestnut Oak

Black Oak

116 Chestnut Oak

120 Chestnut Oak

48"

16"

22"

Excellent

Good

Good

Good

Fair

Good

Excellent

P/O LOT 4

Tree No.	Tree Type	Dia@	Condition		Tree No.	Tree Type	Dia @	Condition	
	Control and the state of the	Breast Height					Breast Height	<u> </u>	a. J. audandan da
121	Black Oak	25'	Fair		161	Chestnut Oak	26"	Good	الم
122	Scarlett Oak	22"	Good		162	Chestnut Oak	12"	Good	
123	Chestnut Oak	9"	Good		163	Chestnut Oak	19"	Fair	
124	Scarlett Oak	15"	Good		164	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good	
125	Red Maple	17"	Good		165	Chestnut Oak	13"	Good	
126	Chestnut Oak	19"	Excellent		166	Chestnut Oak	24"	Good	
127	Chestnut Oak	13"	Excellent		167	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good	
128	Black Oak	19"	Good		168	Chestnut Oak	23"	Fair	
129	Chestnut Oak	10"	Good		169	Chestnut Oak	18"	Good	
130	Chestnut Oak	14"	Excellent		170	Chestnut Oak	25"	Good	
131	Chestnut Oak	19"	Good		171	Chestnut Oak	29"	Good	
132	Chestnut Oak	15"	Excellent		172	Chestnut Oak	26"	Good	
133	Chestnut Oak	10"	Good		173	Chestnut Oak	25'	Fair	
134	Chestnut Oak	13"	Good		174	Chestnut Oak	29"	Fair	
135	Chestnut Oak	15"	Excellent		175	Scarlett Oak	20"	Good	
136	Chestnut Oak	20"	Good		176	Chestnut Oak	9"	Good	_
137	Chestnut Oak	23"	Excellent		177	Chestnut Oak	25'	Good	-
138	White Oak	14"	Good		178	Black Gum	10"	Good	
139	Chestnut Oak	16"	Good		179	Black Gum	9"	Good	<u> </u>
140	Chestnut Oak	22"	Good		180	Scarlett Oak	29"	Fair	
141	Tulip Poplar	12"	Good		181	White Oak	12"	Good	
142	Chestnut Oak	13"	Good		182	Chestnut Oak	16"	Good	
* 143	Chestnut Oak	41"	Fair		1 <i>8</i> 3	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good	
144	Red Maple	20"	Good		184	Scarlett Oak	19"	Good	
*145	Chestnut Oak	43"	Good		185	White Oak	25'	Poor	
146	Black Oak	19"	Good		186	Scarlett Oak	16"	Good	D
147	White Oak	25"	Good	ħ.	IOTE	•	-		
148	Scarlett Oak	17"	Good	1	OTE	** ***********************************			
149	Scarlett Oak	29"	Fair	¥	ra	oresents Sp	ecimen Tr	e e	-
150	Chestnut Oak	6,	Good	T C	,	presents Do		8	DI
				<u>.</u>		ノ こうしょくう エノし	U L/ 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. 4	1

29"

17"

17"

25"

18"

18"

19"

Good

Good

Good

Good

Good

Fair

Good

151 Scarlett Oak

153 Chestnut Oak

154 Chestnut Oak

156 | Chestnut Oak

157 Chestnut Oak

158 Chestnut Oak

159 Chestnut Oak

160 Chestnut Oak

White Oak

Red Oak

152

155

Good	164	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good							
Good	165	Chestnut Oak	13"	Good	ľ						
cellent	166	Chestnut Oak	24"	Good							
cellent	167	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good					~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		
Good	168	Chestnut Oak	23"	Fair	PRO	ESS	Olc	VAL GERT	IFICATION:		
Good	169	Chestnut Oak	1 <i>8</i> "	Good		IT		Q / /			
cellent	170	Chestnut Oak	25"	Good		M_{\bullet}		160			
Good	171	Chestnut Oak	29"	Good					MEDEC		
cellent	172	Chestnut Oak	26'	Good	Steve Heiss, Qualified Professional, MDFC						
Good	173	Chestnut Oak	25"	Fair					DEV		
Good	174	Chestnut Oak	29"	Fair					RLV		
cellent	175	Scarlett Oak	20"	Good	No.	B	/	Date			
Good	176	Chestnut Oak	9"	Good		1 17		10/0014	PHILE PIN		
cellent	177	Chestnut Oak	25'	Good		LD		10/2014	REVISE PLAN		
Good	178	Black Gum	1 <i>0</i> "	Good	<u> </u>	LDE		8/14/17	REVISE FCE +		
Good	179	Black Gum	9"	Good				**************************************			
Good	180	Scarlett Oak	29"	Fair							
Good	181	White Oak	12"	Good	ĺ				LI		
Good	182	Chestnut Oak	16"	Good				3779			
Fair	183	Chestnut Oak	28"	Good	l				gineers 🔸 Si		
Good	184	Scarlett Oak	19"	Good	His	toric (Cari	riage House	 7520 Main St 		
Good	185	White Oak	25"	Poor	(410)7	95-0	5391 • (410)	795-6392 • FA		
Good	186	Scarlett Oak	16'	Good	DESIGN	ED	F	OREST CO	NSERVATION I		
Good	NIOTE				BD				HEDGE		
Good	NULL				FD	1	,	OT6 3 E	BUIL DARLE		

Communications Corporation

Easement of Right-of-Way

L.4905 F. 467

TREE IDENTIFICATION \$

SPECIMEN TREE LOCATION - PLAN VIEW

PLAN VIEW - I" = 301

Part of Amended Public

Forest Conservation

Easement #8 A

⁽²⁾ Retention (3.64% Ac+/-)

P/O BUILDABLE

PRESERVATION

PARCEL "A"

SPECIMEN TREE #143 41" CHESTNUT SPECIMEN

TREE #143

43" CHESTNUT

8/14/17 REVISE FCE #84 AND #88 LDE LDE Inc. Engineers • Surveyors • Planners Historic Carriage House • 7520 Main Street • Suite 203 • Sykesville, Maryland • 21784 (410)795-6391 • (410)795-6392 • FAX(410)795-9540 • www.Landsurveyormd.com

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 30 ft.

EDS DT represents Double Trunk CHECKED

11/2012

Corporation (Atlantic

Seaboard Corp.) Pipeline

Easement

L.270 F. 128

FOREST CONSERVATION MITIGATION PLAN - LOTS 4 \$5 SCALE HEDGEROW FARM LOTS 3-5, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "A" SHOWN AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "C" Resubdivision of Lot 2 \$ Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel "B" and Forest Conservation Easements on Buildable Preservation Parcel "A" 8 of 9 - Hedgerow Farm, Plat #21590 - #21592 Triadelphia Mill Road - RR-DEO Zoning JOB NO. Tax Map 28 - Grid 20 - Parcel 64 5th Election District - Howard County, Maryland 09-009.1 revious Submittals: WP00-65, F00-58, F00-59, F01-81, WP06-58, F07-44, WP10-172, ECP 10-015, F11-022, ECP 11-020, WP 11-141 OWNER/DEVELOPER: Hedgerow Farm LLC

(301)802-1051

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, ANI THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO: 19184, EXPIRATION DATE: 6/30/13."



F12-092

P/O BUILDABLE PRESERVATION

PARCEL "A"

Amended Public

Forest Conservation

Easement #9 0.4541 Acs± Retention

Existing Forest

Sconservation

Easement #9

Retention

Columbia Transmission Communications Corporation Easement of Right-of-Way L.4905 F. 467

LEGEND

150 Minor EXISTING TREES TO

EXISTING SPECIMEN

TREE TO BE SAVED W/

EXISTING SPECIMEN

Minor EXISTING TREES TO BE Tree REMOVED

APPROVED:

DEPARTMENT OF

PLANNING AND

ZONING

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND

ENGINEERING DIVISION

DEVELOPMENT

Description

Robert B. White and Lyn De G. White

13550 Triadelphia Mill Road

Clarksville, MD 21029-1025

REVISE PLANTING ON LOT 4 AND LOT 5

CRITICAL ROOT ZONE

Tree BE SAVED

MARKER

N84"59"29"E

272.07

Plat #14436-

