1210 DRAYTON PARKING IMPROVEMENTS FOR JEFF NOTRICA DATE: SEPTEMBER 6, 2024

CITY OF SAVANNAH, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

SHEET INDEX: DESCRIPTION

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- 2. SITE PLAN 3. GRADING PLAN
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- SHEET C200 SHEET C300 SHEET C400 SHEET C500-C50² SHFFT C600 SHEET C601

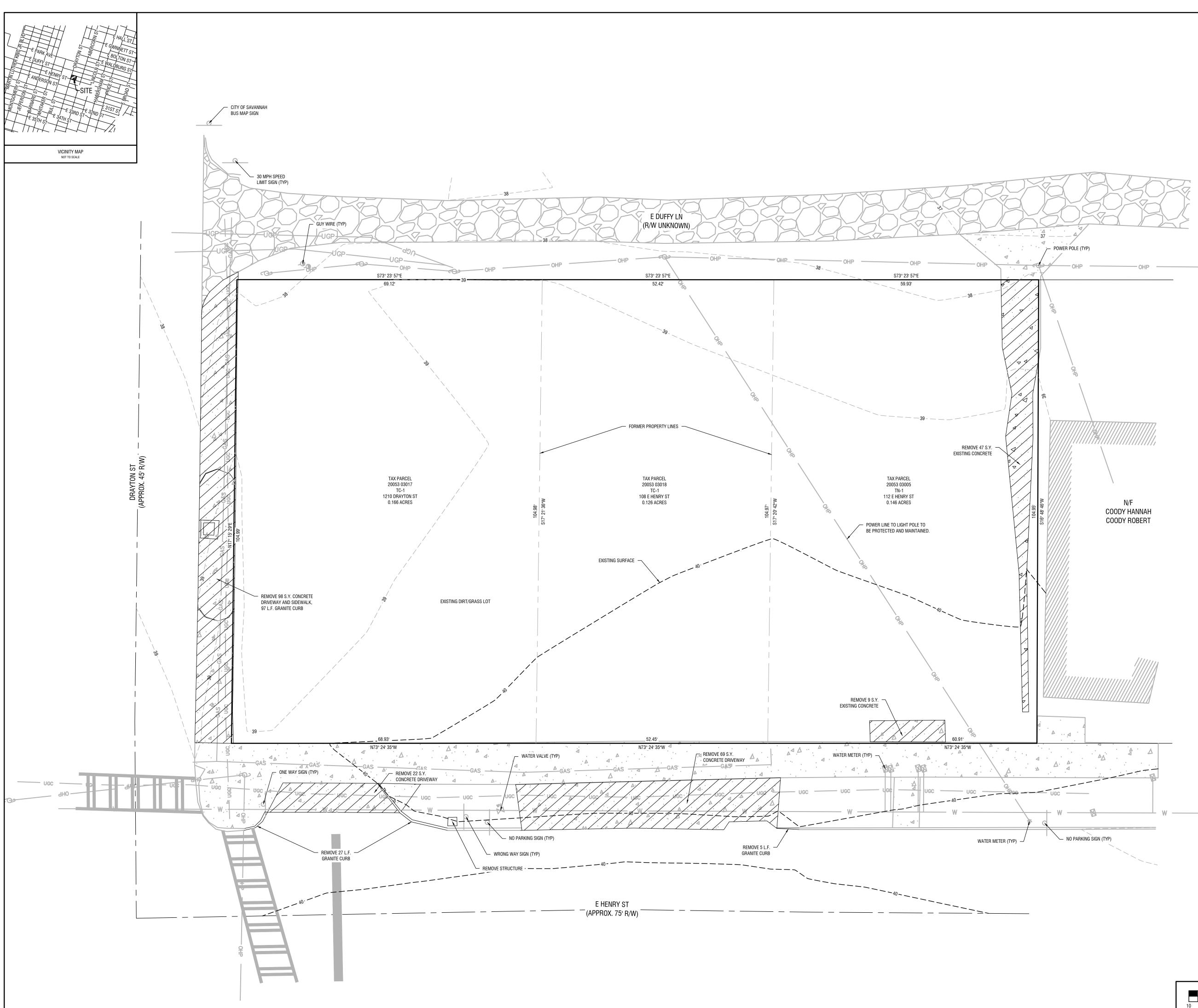
SHEET

SHEET C100

SHEET L100 SHEET L101

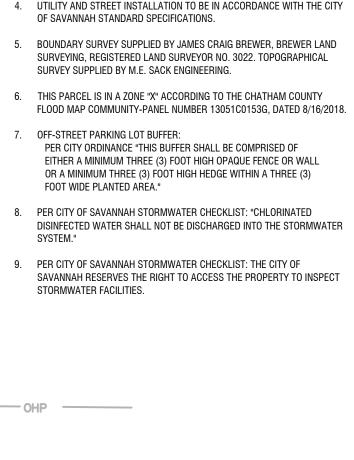
DRA	WING LEGEND	
DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED	EXISTING
SANITARY SEWER		SS
UNDERGROUND WATER LINE	—— w ——	w
FORCE MAIN	FM	
STORM DRAINAGE PIPE		
UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE	T	т
UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE CONDUIT	тс	тс
UNDERGROUND GAS LINE	12"G	
DITCH CENTERLINE	· · · · · ·	· · · ·
SPOT ELEVATION	X=90.00	_ _{X=90.00}
TOP OF CURB ELEVATION	TC=90.00	\
FIRE HYDRANT	×	X
SEWER MANHOLE	S	S
WATER VALVE	wv X	×
TELEPHONE MANHOLE		Ū
LIGHT POLE	\$	¢
SIGN		
WATER METER		
BENCHMARK	\bullet	•
CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND	т	
GUY POLE		-0
IRON PIN FOUND		o
IRON PIN SET	۲	
TELEPHONE PEDESTAL		\bigtriangleup
POWER POLE	С	C
HANDICAP SPACE	Ê	Ê,
SEDIMENT BASIN MARKER W/NOTCH	SM ●	

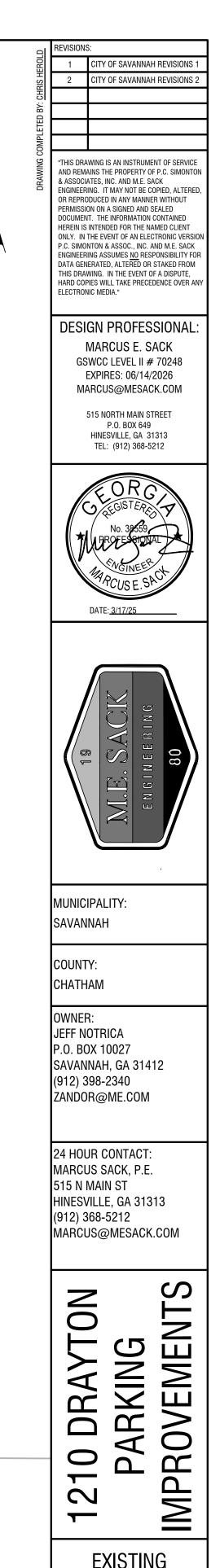




GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. ZONING = TC-1
- 2. TOTAL ACRES DEVELOPED = 0.50 AC.
- 3. TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA = 0.37 AC. 0.37 AC. / 0.50 AC. = 74% IMPERVIOUS
- 4. UTILITY AND STREET INSTALLATION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY
- 6. THIS PARCEL IS IN A ZONE "X" ACCORDING TO THE CHATHAM COUNTY
- 7. OFF-STREET PARKING LOT BUFFER: PER CITY ORDINANCE "THIS BUFFER SHALL BE COMPRISED OF EITHER A MINIMUM THREE (3) FOOT HIGH OPAQUE FENCE OR WALL OR A MINIMUM THREE (3) FOOT HIGH HEDGE WITHIN A THREE (3)
- DISINFECTED WATER SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED INTO THE STORMWATER SYSTEM."





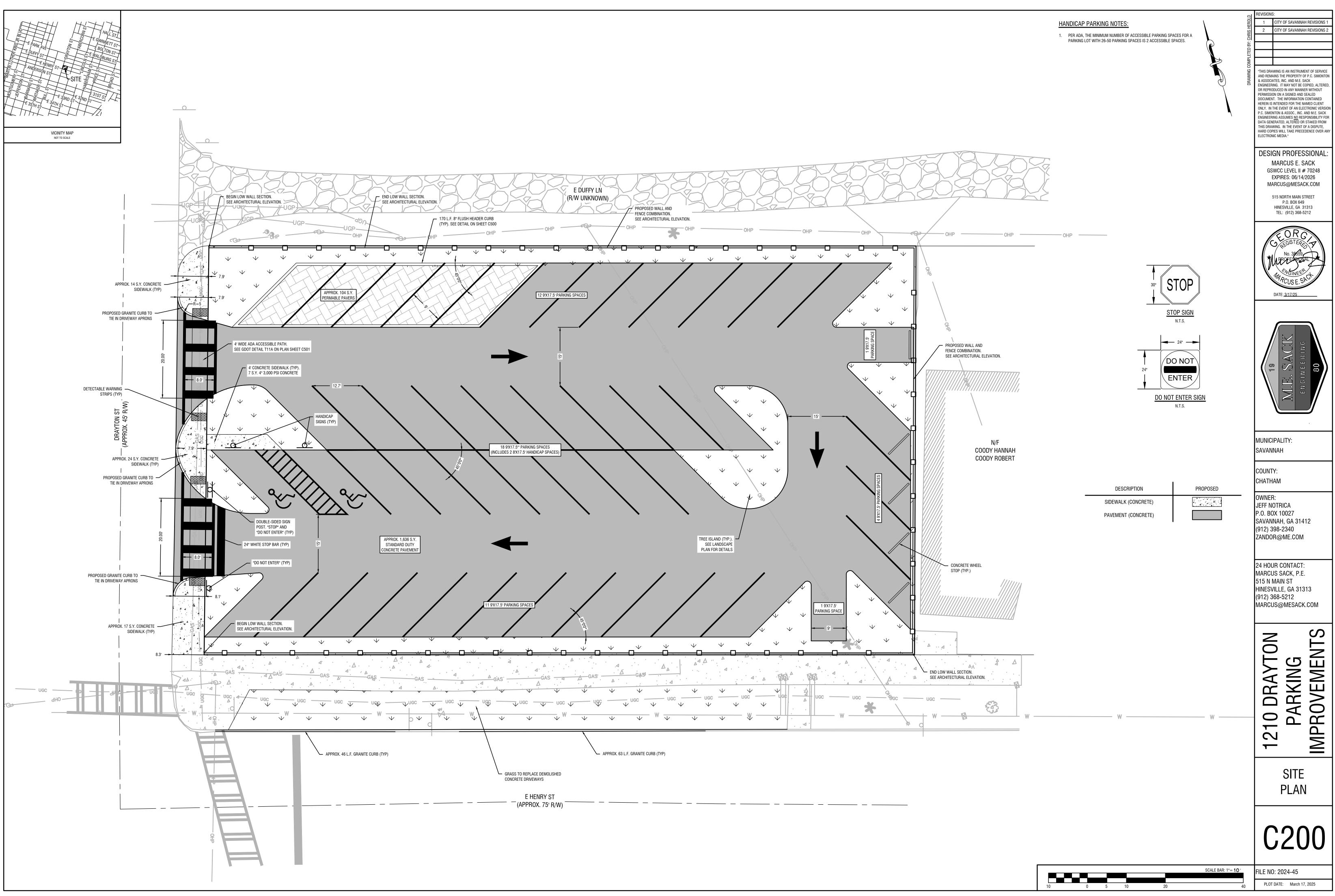
EXISTING **CONDITIONS &** DEMOLITION PLAN

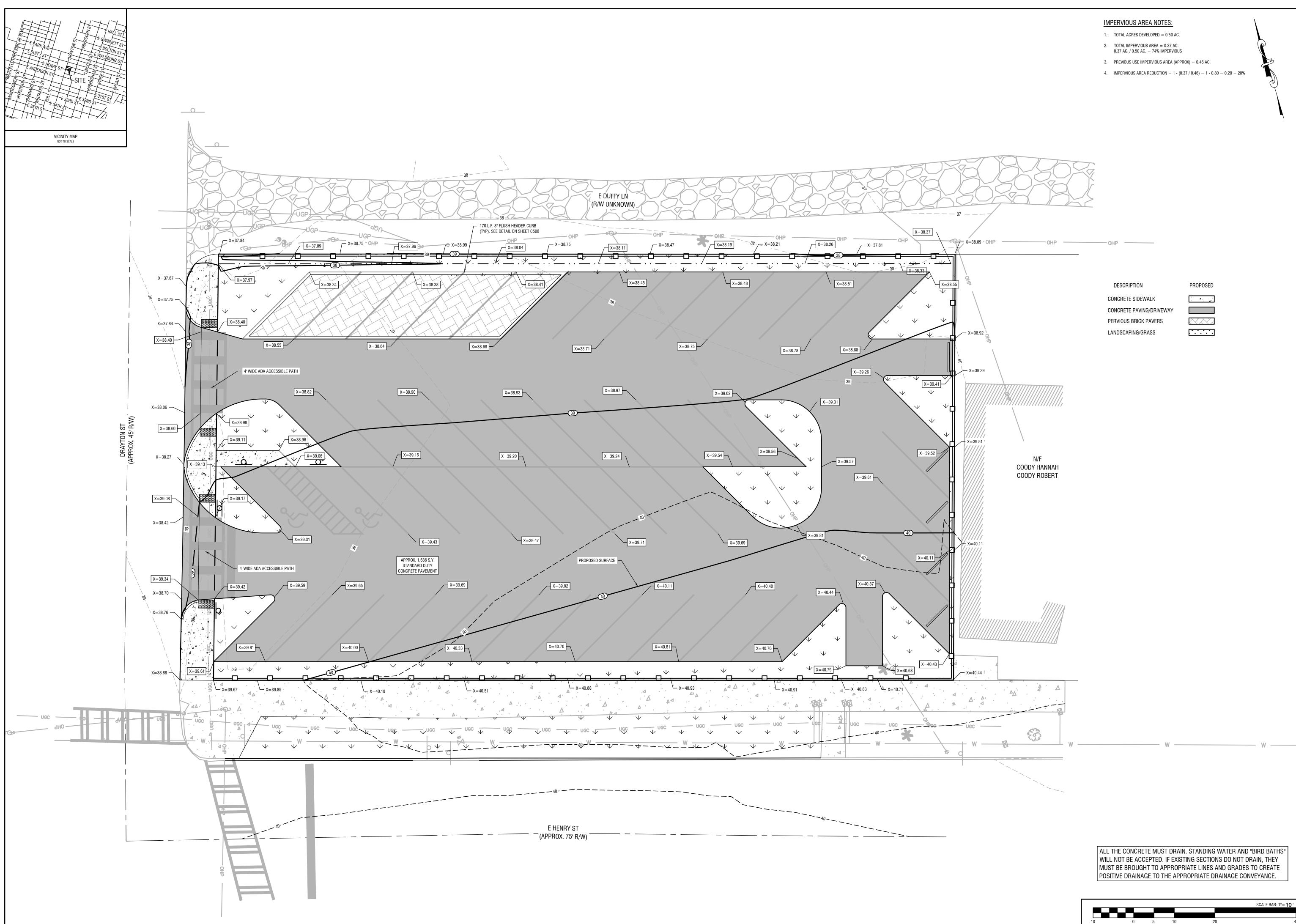


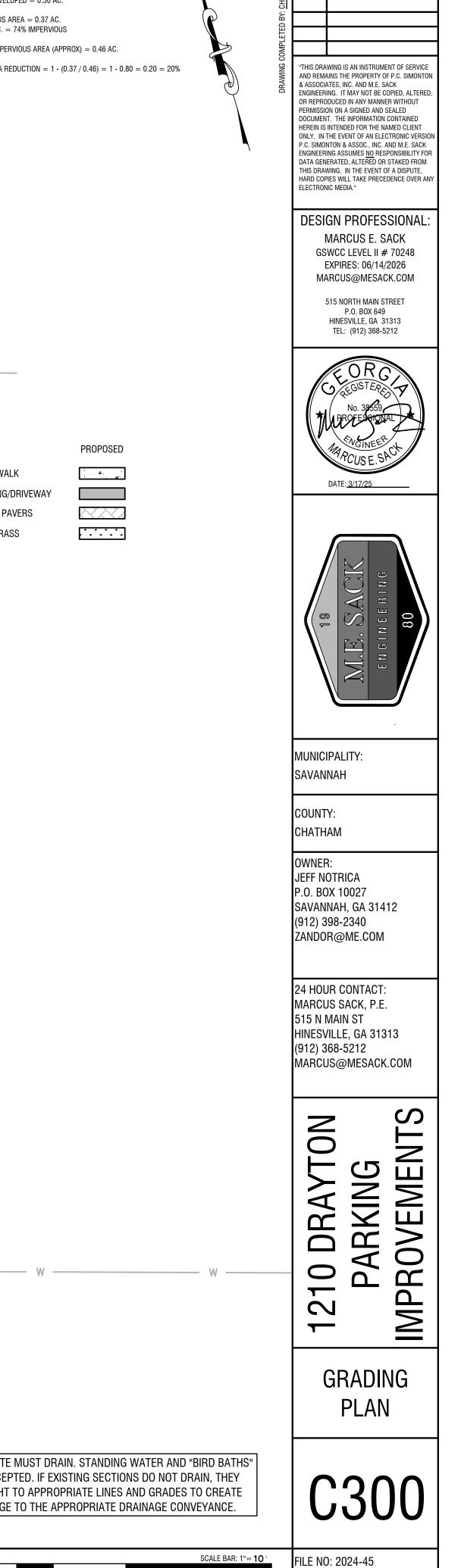
SCALE BAR: 1"= 10 ' 10 5

FILE NO: 2024-45

PLOT DATE: March 17, 2025







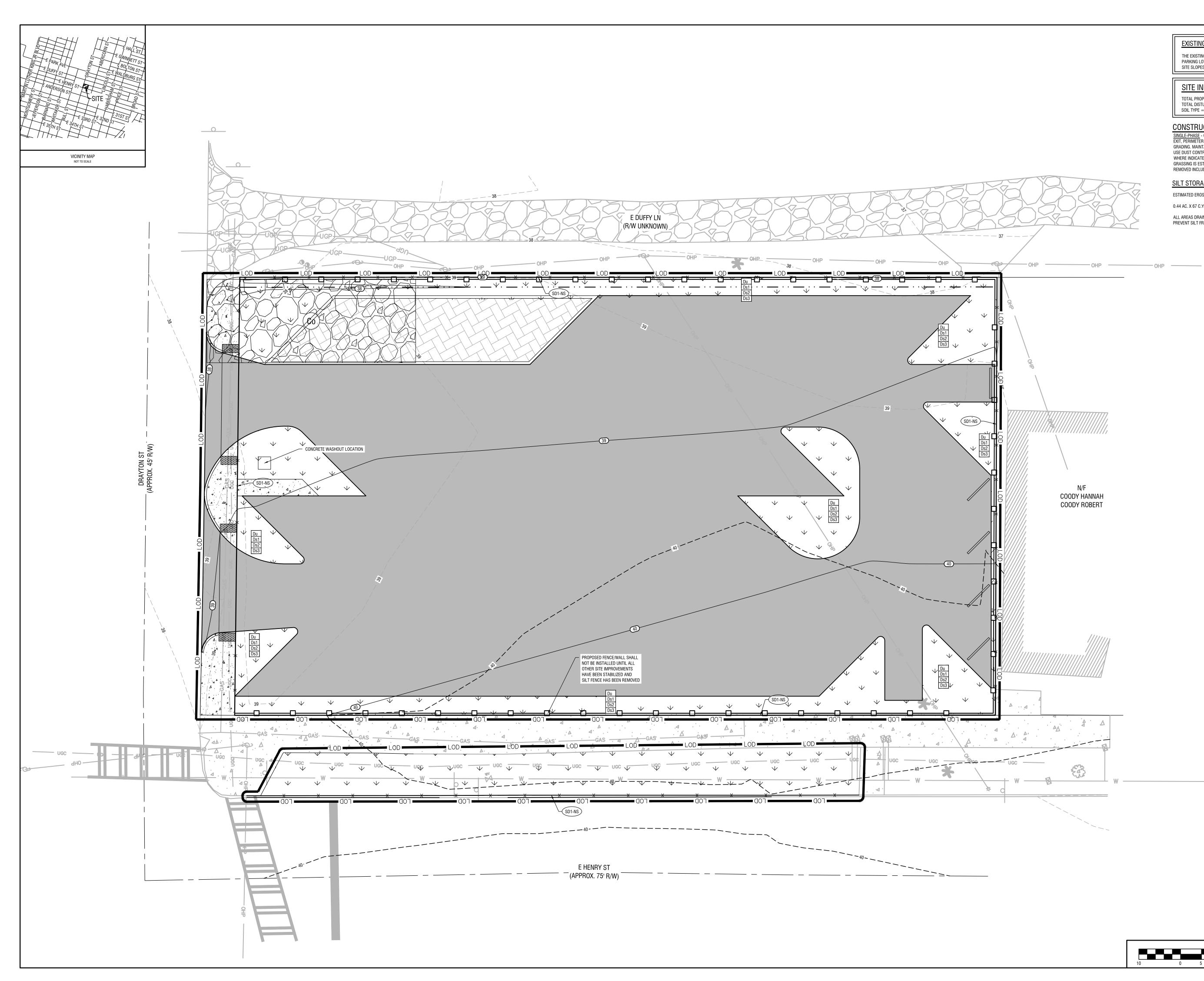
PLOT DATE: March 17, 2025

REVISIONS:

2

1 CITY OF SAVANNAH REVISIONS 1

CITY OF SAVANNAH REVISIONS 2



EXISTING CONDITIONS

THE EXISTING SITE CONSISTS OF AN EXISTING PARKING LOT AND BUILDINGS. THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE SLOPES GENTLY TO THE NORTHWEST.

SITE INFORMATION TOTAL PROPERTY AREA = 0.44 AC TOTAL DISTURBED AREA = 0.44 AC SOIL TYPE = Ur (URBAN LAND)

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

SINGLE-PHASE - CONSISTS OF INSTALLING CONSTRUCTION EXIT, PERIMETER BMPS, DUST CONTROL, GRUBBING, FINE GRADING. MAINTAIN CONSTRUCTION EXIT AND SILT FENCE. USE DUST CONTROL, MULCHING, AND TEMPORARY GRASSING WHERE INDICATED. FINAL GRADING. ONCE PERMANENT GRASSING IS ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY MEASURES CAN BE REMOVED INCLUDING: SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION EXIT.

SILT STORAGE CALCULATION SITE

ESTIMATED EROSION = 0.44 AC.

0.44 AC. X 67 C.Y. = 29 C.Y. STORAGE CAPACITY REQUIRED ALL AREAS DRAINED WILL BE CAPTURED BY SILT FENCE TO PREVENT SILT FROM ESCAPING THE SITE.



ROLD	REVISIONS	S: City of Savannah Revisions	1
CHRIS HE	2	CITY OF SAVANNAH REVISIONS	
TED BY: 0			
DRAWING COMPLETED BY: CHRIS HEROLD	AND REM/ & ASSOCI/ ENGINEER OR REPRC PERMISSIG DOCUMEN HEREIN IS ONLY. IN P.C. SIMOI ENGINEER DATA GEN THIS DRAI HARD COF	WING IS AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICI AINS THE PROPERTY OF P.C. SIMONTO ATES, INC. AND M.E. SACK ING. IT MAY NOT BE COPIED, ALTERE DDUCED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT ON ON A SIGNED AND SEALED IT. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED INTENDED FOR THE NAMED CLIENT THE EVENT OF AN ELECTRONIC VERSI NTON & ASSOC., INC. AND M.E. SACK ING ASSUMES <u>NO</u> RESPONSIBILITY FO IERATED, ALTERED OR STAKED FROM WING. IN THE EVENT OF A DISPUTE, PIES WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER A NIC MEDIA."	DN D, ION DR
	l GS I MA	GN PROFESSIONAL MARCUS E. SACK WCC LEVEL II # 70248 EXPIRES: 06/14/2026 ARCUS@MESACK.COM 515 NORTH MAIN STREET P.O. BOX 649 HINESVILLE, GA 31313 TEL: (912) 368-5212	•
		ATE: 3/17/25	
		M.E. SACK engineering 80	
	MUNIC SAVAN	IPALITY: NAH	
	COUNT CHATH OWNEF	IAM	
	JEFF N P.O. BC SAVAN (912) 3	n. OTRICA DX 10027 INAH, GA 31412 398-2340 IR@ME.COM	
	MARCL 515 N I HINESV (912) 3	JR CONTACT: JS SACK, P.E. MAIN ST /ILLE, GA 31313 368-5212 JS@MESACK.COM	
	10 DRAVTON	PARKING	
	10	Z <u>H</u> EROSION	
		CONTROL PLAN	
	(C400	
		D: 2024-45	

SCALE BAR: 1"= **10** '

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PLOT DATE: March 17, 2025

[
GEORGIA												
	UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM											
FO	FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES											
	GEORGIA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
	STRUCTURAL PRACTICES STRUCTURAL PRACTICES											
CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	CODE	CODE PRACTICE DETAIL MAP SYMBOL DESCRIPTION						
Cd	CHECKDAM		J	A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.	Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING		Sr (MBB)	A temporary bridge or culvert—type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.			
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION		77	Improving, constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.	St	STORMDRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION		(51)	A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.			
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT		Co (LABEL)	A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.	Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING		H-Su-H	A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.			
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION		<u>ر</u> ت کنون	A travelway constructed as part of a construction plan including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on—site vehicle transportation routes.	Тс	TURBIDITY CURTAIN		Tc	A floating or staked barrier installed within the water (it may also be referred to as a floating boom, silt barrier, or silt curtain).			
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL	<u></u>	¢	A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.	Тр	TOPSOILING		(SHOW STRIPING AND STORAGE AREAS)	The practice of stripping off the more fertile soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.			
Di	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below, or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.	Tr	TREE PROTECTION	\odot	DENOTE TREE CENTERS)	To protect desirable trees from injury during construction activity.			
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE			A flexible conduit of heavy-duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.	Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL		<u>++</u>	Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.			
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		Dn2 (ABEL)	A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.								
Fr	Filter Ring	U		A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm drain inlets and pond outlets.		V	EGETAT	IVE F	PRACTICES			
Ga	GABION	Real Providence of the second	- Ale	Rock filter baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.	CODE	PRACTICE		MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION			
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE		GT J (MBEL)	Permanent structures installed to protect channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.	Bf	BUFFER ZONE		J. Br	Strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.			
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER		 	A structure to convert concentrated flow of water into less erosive sheet flow. This should be constructed only on undisturbed soils.	Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (MTH VEGETATION)	Jeres a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Cs	Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded artificially constructed, or re-nourished.			
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM		ſ	A permanent or temporary stone filter dam installed across small streams or drainageways.	Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)		Ds1	Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seedlings may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.			
Re	RETAINING WALL		Re	A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.	Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH TEMP SEEDING)		Ds2	Establishing a temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings on disturbed areas.			
Rt	RETRO FITTING		(LABEL)	A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter. A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving	Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERM SEEDING)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ds3	Establishing a permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on disturbed areas.			
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER		(NDICATE TYPE)	the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales of straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence. An impounding area created by excavating	Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (SODDING)		Ds4	A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodable or critically eroded lands.			
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			around a storm drain drop inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities. A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff	Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS		Du	Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.			
(Sd3)	SEDIMENT BASIN TEMPORARY			across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out. A small temporary pond that drains a disturbed area so that sediment can settle	FI-Co	FLOCCULANTS AND COAGULANTS		FI-Co	Substance formulated to assist in the solids/liquid separation of suspended particles in solution.			
(Sd4)	SEDIMENT TRAP			out. The principle feature distinguishing a temporary sediment trap from a temporary sediment basin is the lack of a pipe or riser.	Sb	STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (USING PERM VEGETATION)		Sb	The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance streambanks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small streambank erosion problems.			
Sk	FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER		(MAREL)	A buoyant device that releases/drains water from the surface of sediment ponds, traps, or basins at a controlled rate of flow. Linear control device constructed as a	Ss	SLOPE STABILIZATION		Ss	A protective covering used to prevent erosion and establish temporary or permanent vegetation on steep slopes, shore lines, or channels.			
Spb	seep berm		(ABEL)	diversion perpendicular to the direction of runoff to enhance dissipation and infiltration, while creating multiple sedimentation chambers with the employment of intermediate dikes.	Тас	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS		Tac	Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.			

Du DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS

PURPOSE A. To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed surfaces. B. To reduce the presence of airborne substances which may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

<u>Temporary Methods</u> 1. Irrigation. This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. 2. Mulching - See Ds1- Disturbed Area Stabilization (with Mulching only) 3. Vegetative Cover - See Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization

Permanent Methods 1. Permanent Vegetation - See Ds3 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (with Permanent Vegetation)

MULCHING RATES FOR PERMANENT COVER

TYPE OF MULCH	RATE PER ACRE	NOTES		
Dry straw	2 Tons	Free of weed seeds		
Dry hay	2.5 Tons	Free of weed seeds Slope less than 3/4:1 Slope greater than 3/4:1 Slope less than 3/4:1 Slope greater than 3/4:1		
Wood Cellulose	500 lbs. 1000 lbs.			
Wood Pulp Fiber	500 lbs. 1000 lbs.			
Sericea Lespedeza Hay	3 Tons	Containing mature seeds		
Pine Straw or Bark	3 inches thick	For bedding Not for seeding		
Bituminous treated roving	See DOT specs.	Use on slopes, in ditches or dry waterways.		

1. Mulching is not required for temporary grassing. 2. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface.

3. Sod does not require mulch.

FERTILIZER REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT	RATE	N Top Dressing Rate	L APPL		
Cool Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6 - 12 - 12 6 - 12 - 12 10 - 12 - 12	1500 lbs/ac 1000 lbs/ac 400 lbs/ac	50 - 100 lbs/ac 1*2* 30	2000		
Cool Season Grasses and Legumes	First Second Maintenance	6 - 12 - 12 0 - 10 - 10 0 - 10 - 10	1500 lbs/ac 1000 lbs/ac 400 lbs/ac	0 - 50 lbs/ac 1* 	2000		
Ground Covers	First Second Maintenance	10 - 10 - 10 10 - 10 - 10 10 - 10 - 10	1500 lbs/ac 1000 lbs/ac 400 lbs/ac	 			
Pine Seedings	First	20 - 10 - 5	one 21-gram pallet per seeding placed in the closing hole				
Shrub Leapedeza	First Maintenance	0 - 10 - 10 0 - 10 - 10	700 lbs/ac 700 lbs/ac 4*				
Temporary Cover Crops Seeded Clone	First	10 - 10 - 10	500 lbs/ac	30 lbs/ac 5*			
Warm Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6 - 12 - 12 6 - 12 - 12 10 - 10 - 12	1500 lbs/ac 800 lbs/ac 400 lbs/ac	50 - 100 lbs/ac 2*6* 50 - 100 lbs/ac 2*6* 30 lbs/ac	2000		
Warm Season Grasses and Legumes	First Second Maintenance	6 - 12 - 12 0 - 10 - 12 0 - 10 - 12	1500 lbs/ac 1000 lbs/ac 400 lbs/ac	50 lbs/ac 6*	2000		

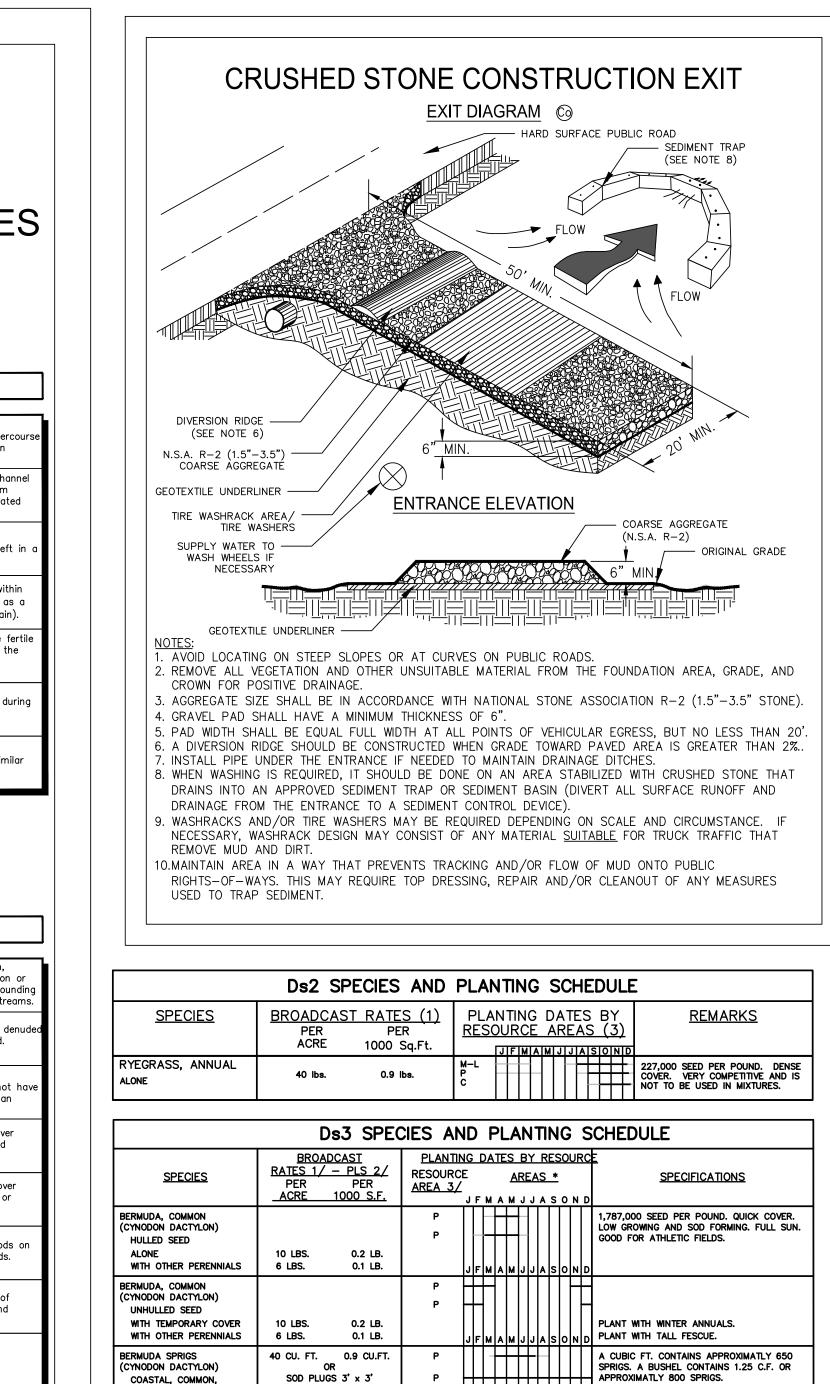
1. Apply in spring following seeding. 2. Apply in split applications when high rates are used.

3. Apply in 3 split applications.

4. Apply when plants are pruned.

5. Apply to grass species only. 6. Apply when plants grow to height of 2 to 4 inches.

GaSWCC (Amended - 2013)



BROADCAST RATES ARE IN PURE LIVE SEED (PLS)
M-L REPRESENTS THE MOUNTAIN, BLUE RIDGE, AND RIDGES AND VALLEYS MLRA'S P REPRESENTS THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT MLRA

SOD PLUGS 3' x 3'

(CYNODON DACTYLON)

COASTAL, COMMON,

COASTAL, COMMON, OR TIFT 44

MIDLAND, OR TIFT 44

C REPRESENTS SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN, SAND HILLS, BLACK LANDS, AND ATLANTIC COAST FLATWOODS MLRA'S (3) DARK LINES INDICATE OPTIMUM DATES, GRAY LINES INDICATE PERMISSIBLE BUT MARGINAL DATES.

SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN ONLY

LIME PLICATION 0 lbs/ac 0 lbs/ac 0 lbs/ac

0 lbs/ac

NOTE: WHEEL STOP TO BE 4500 PSI CONCRETE WITH 2 #4 REBAR REINFORCEMENT. Secure with 1" dia G.I. Pipe @ Ea end DRIVEN INTO GROUND. **–** 4.5"

> CONCRETE WHEEL STOP DETAIL N.T.S.

Ds1 DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (W/MULCHING ONLY) <u>SPECIFICATIONS</u> A. For temporary protection of critical areas without seeding.

This standard applies to grades or cleared areas which may be subjected to erosion for 6 months or less, where seeding may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retardant cover, but which can be stabilized with a mulch cover.

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

Mulching Materials 1. Dry straw or hay - spread at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre. 2. Wood waste, chips, sawdust or bark - spread 2 to 3 inches deep (about 6 to 9 tons per acre). 3. Erosion control matting or netting, such as excelsior, jute, textile and plastic matting and netting applied in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. 4. Polyethylene film - secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection.

Applying and Anchoring Mulch

1. Apply straw or hay mulch uniformly by hand or mechanically. Anchor as appropriate and feasible. It may be pressed into the soil with a disk harrow with the disk set straight or with a special "packer disk." The disk may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. the edges of the disk should be dull enough not to cut the mulch but press it into the soil leaving much of it in an erect position. Straw hay mulch spread with special blower-type equipment may be anchored with emulsified asphalt (Grade AE-5 or SS-1). The asphalt emulsion must be sprayed onto the mulch as it is ejected from the machine. Use 100 gallons of water per 2. Spread wood waste uniformly on slopes that are 3:1 and flatter. No anchoring is needed.

3. Commercial matting and netting. Follow manufacturer's specification included with the material. B. To conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bar

areas on lawns.

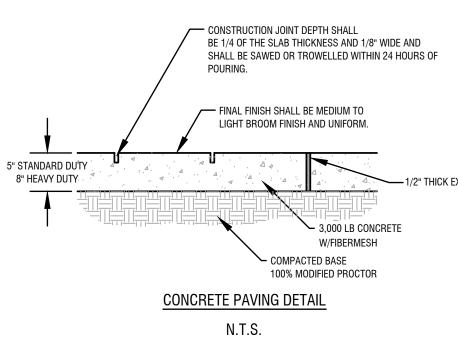
<u>Mulching Materials</u> Use one of the materials given below and apply at thickness indicated.

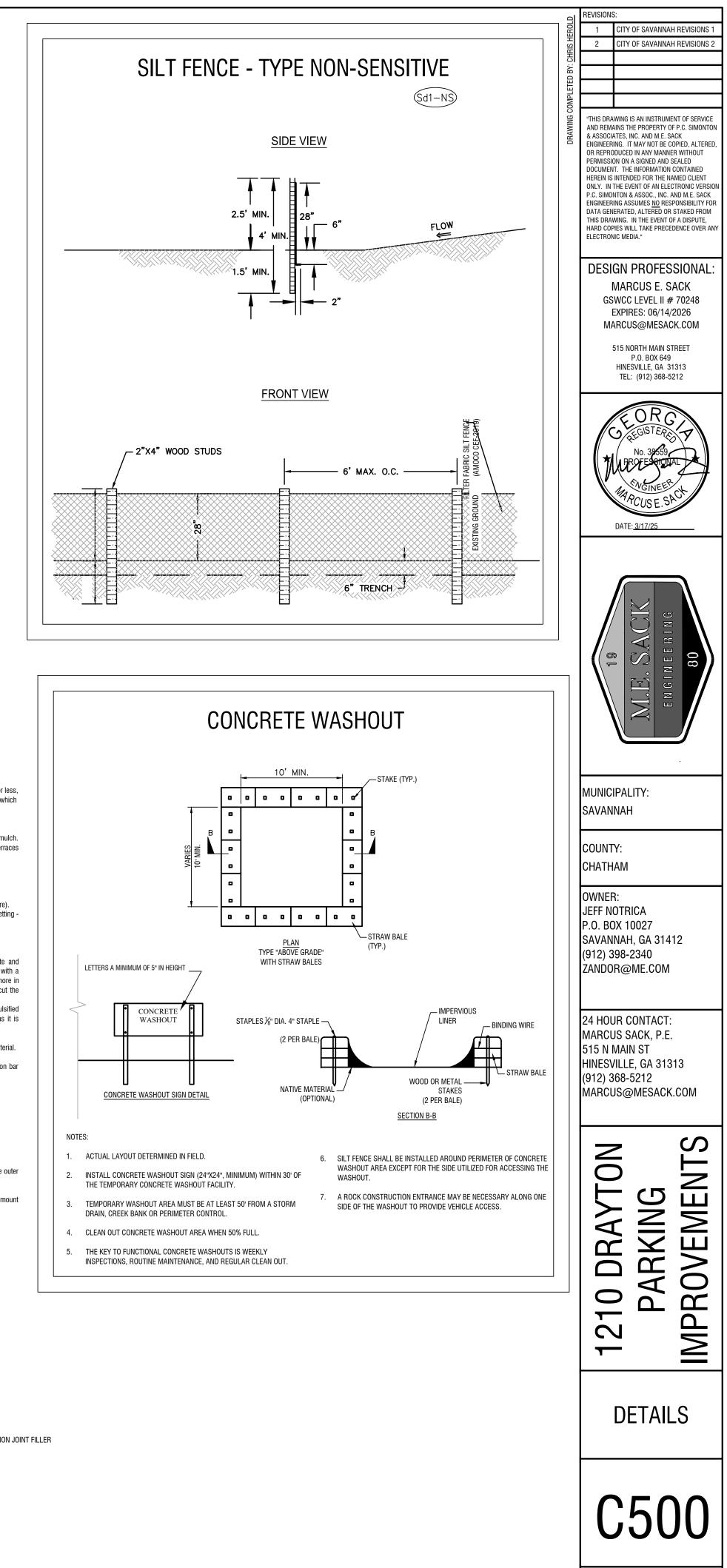
Material	Depth
1. Grain straw or grass hay	6" to 10"
2. Pine needle	4" to 6"
3. Wood waste (sawdust, bark, chips)	4" to 8"
4. Shredded residues (crops, leaves, etc.)	4" to 8"
5. Completely cover area with black polyethyl	ene film and hold in place by placing soil on the outer

When using organic mulches, apply 20-30 pounds of nitrogen in addition to the normal amount

NOTES: CONSTRUCTION JOINTS: 12'-0" O.C. MAX. EXPANSION JOINTS: 20'-0" O.C. MAX

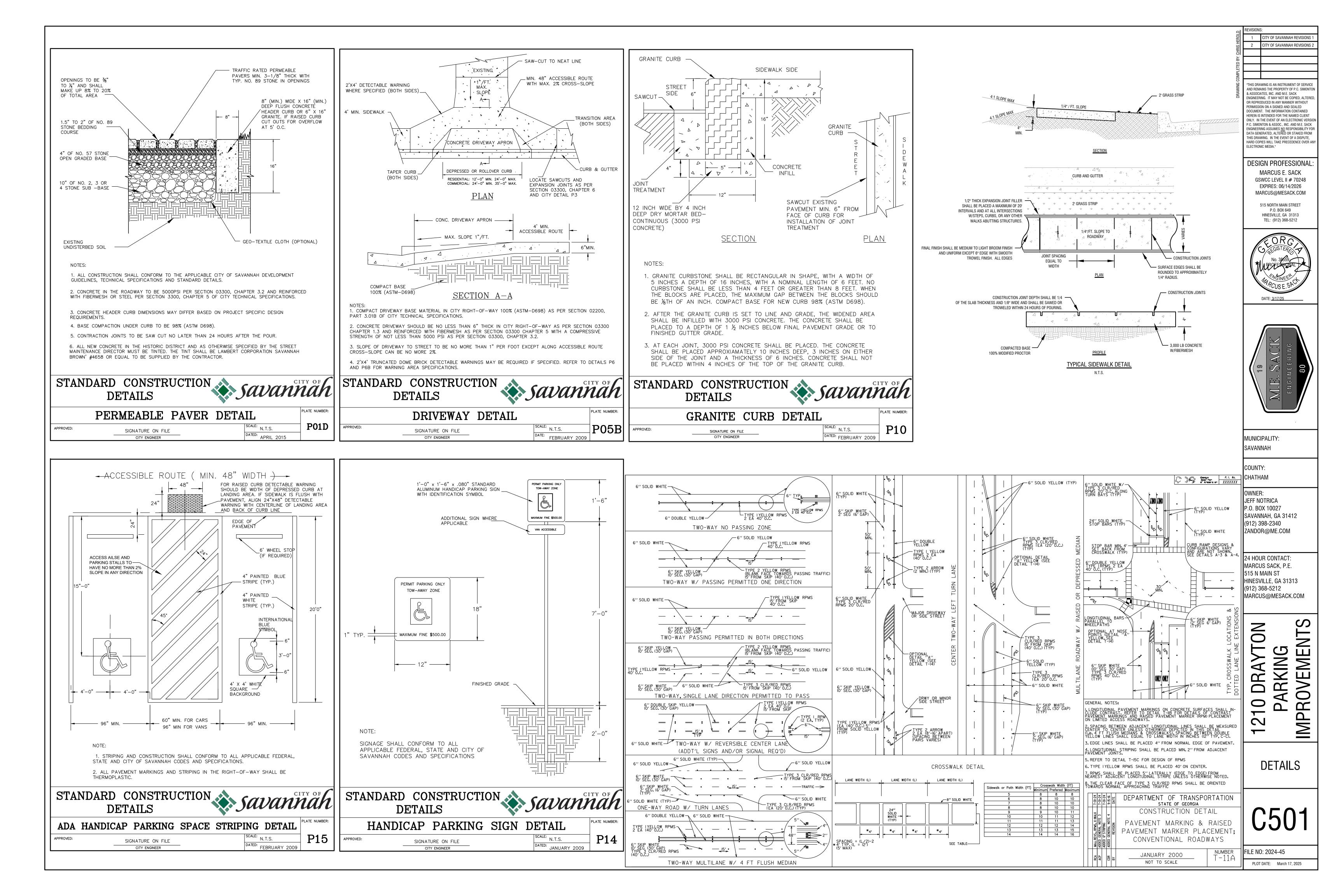
needed for plant growth to offset the tie up of N by decomposition of mulch.

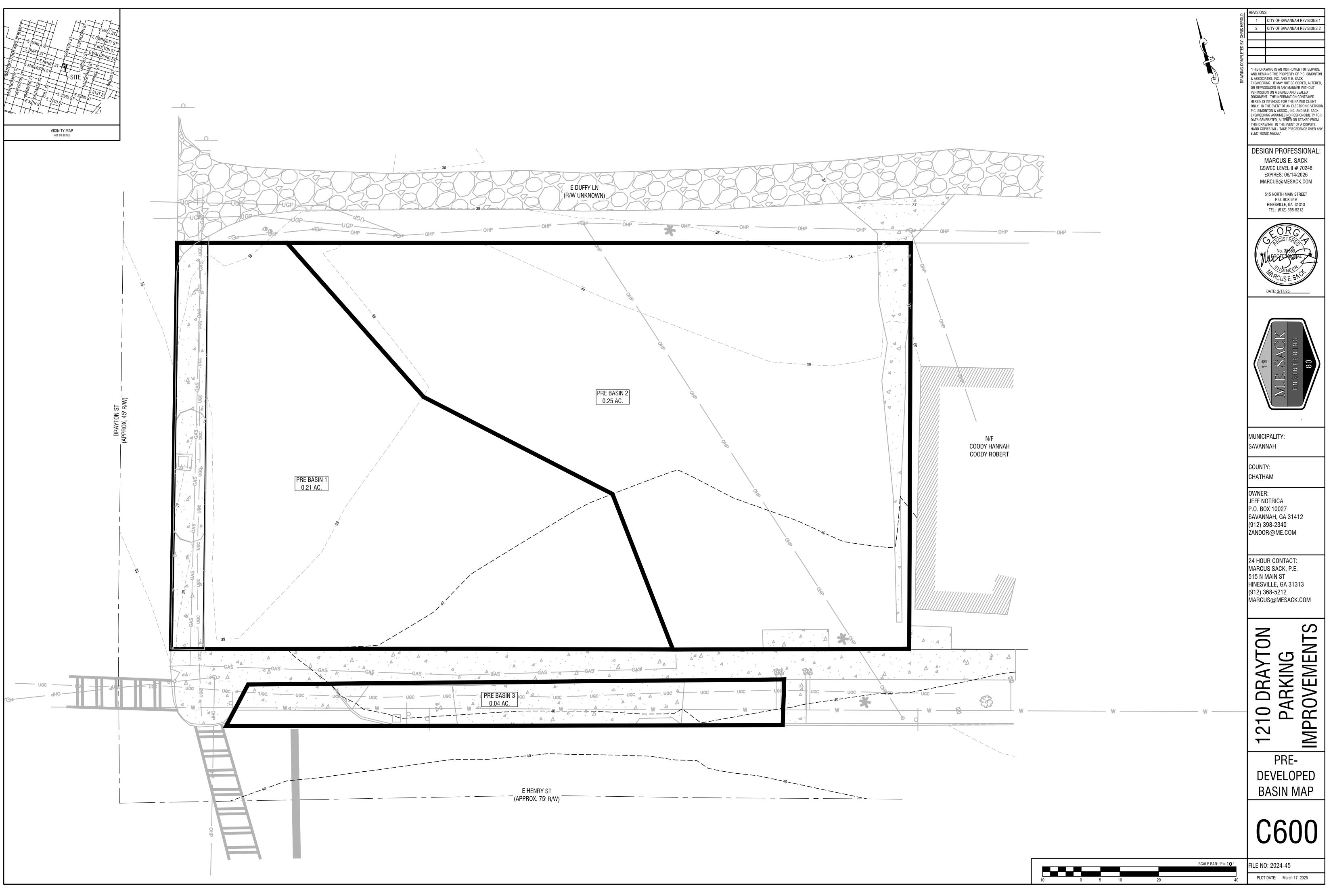


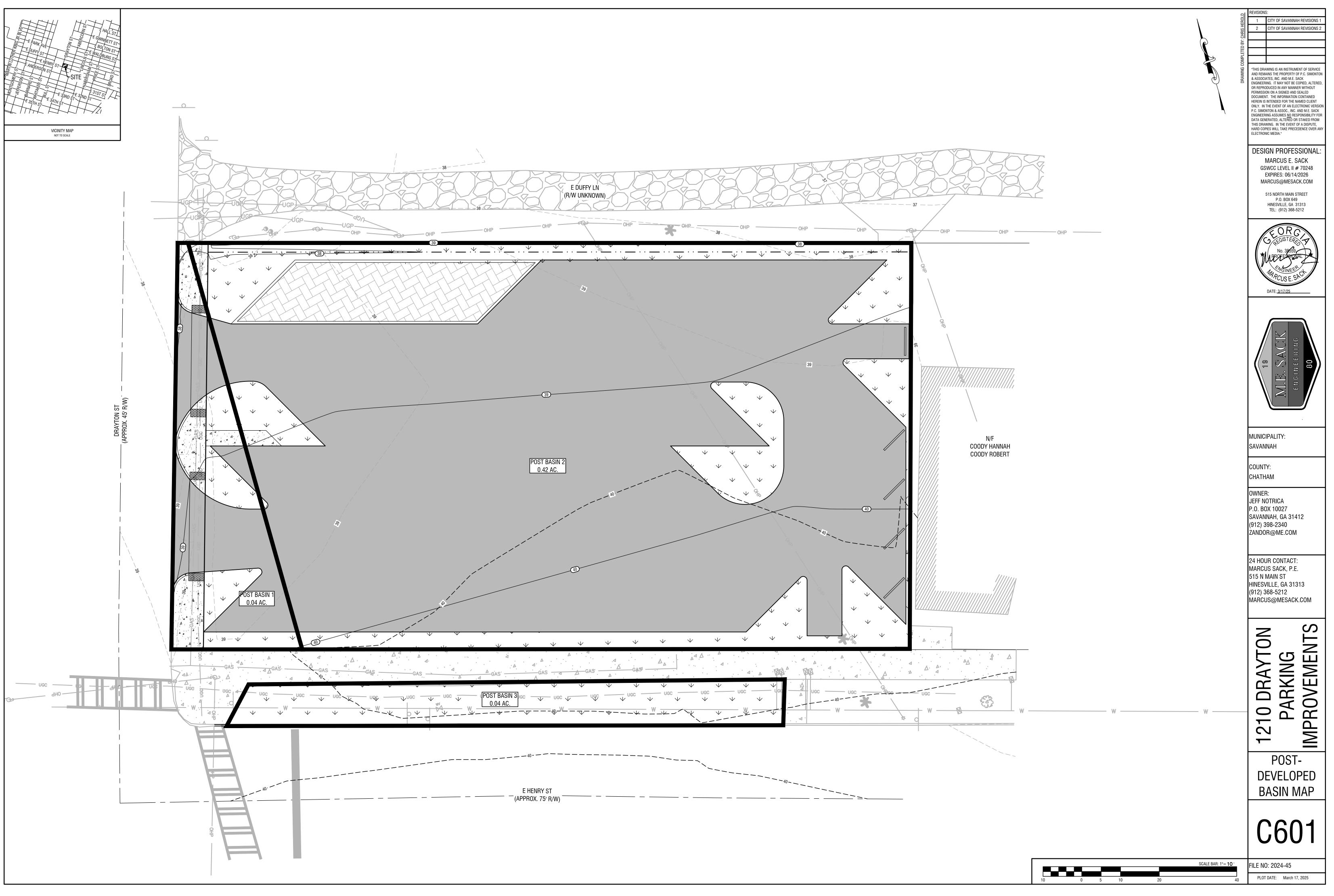


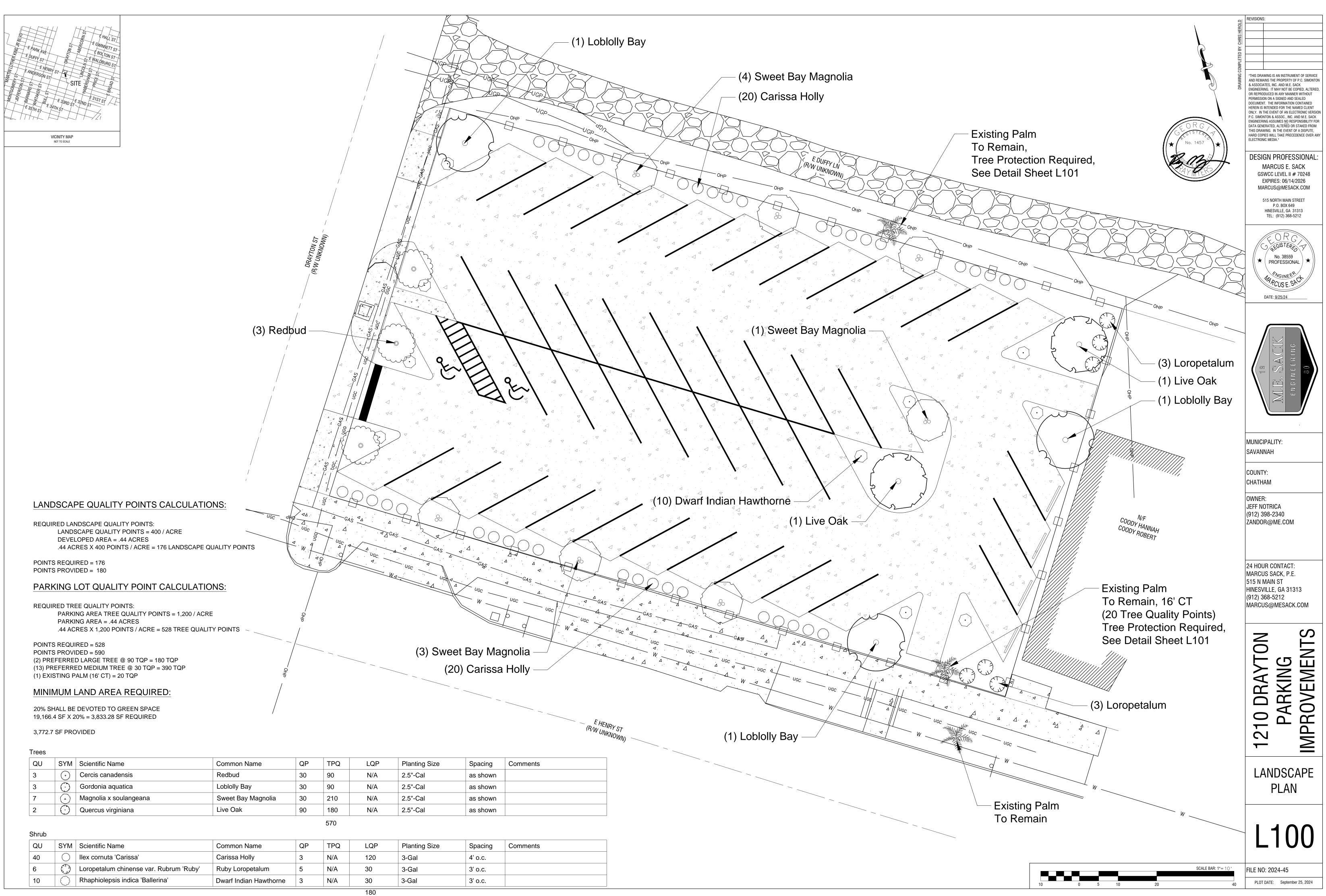
FILE NO: 2024-45 PLOT DATE: March 17, 2025

- 1/2" THICK EXPANSION JOINT FILLER









	QU	SYM	Scientific Name	Common Name	QP	TPQ	LQP	Planting Size
	3	\odot	Cercis canadensis	Redbud	30	90	N/A	2.5"-Cal
-	3	\bigcirc	Gordonia aquatica	Loblolly Bay	30	90	N/A	2.5"-Cal
-	7	٠	Magnolia x soulangeana	Sweet Bay Magnolia	30	210	N/A	2.5"-Cal
	2	Õ	Quercus virginiana	Live Oak	90	180	N/A	2.5"-Cal

