

TOWN OF ASHLAND CITY Planning Commission Meeting May 01, 2023 5:30 PM Agenda

Chairwoman: Nicole Binkley

Committee Members: Gerald Greer, Vivian Foston, JT Smith, Steven Stratton, Mike Stuart, Jerome Terrell

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. March 06, 2023 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes

PUBLIC FORUM

ATTORNEY-CLIENT MEETING

NEW BUSINESS

2. Preliminary Site Plan: Hwy 12 S

3. Rezone Request: 108 Duke Street

4. Rezone Request: 109 Elizabeth Street

5. Accessory Use Regulations Discussion

OTHER

ADJOURNMENT

Those with disabilities who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of the meeting, should contact the ADA Coordinator at 615-792-6455, M-F 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM. The town will make reasonable accommodations for those persons.



TOWN OF ASHLAND CITY Planning Commission Meeting March 06, 2023 5:30 PM Minutes

CALL TO ORDER

Chairwoman Binkley called the meeting to order at 5:46 p.m.

ROLL CALL

PRESENT

Chairwoman Nicole Binkley

Committee Member Gerald Greer

Committee Member Vivian Foston

Committee Member JT Smith

Committee Member Mike Stuart

Committee Member Jerome Terrell

ABSENT

Committee Member Steven Stratton

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

A motion was made by Committee Member Stuart, Seconded by Committee Member Greer, to approve the agenda. All approved by voice vote.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

February 6, 2023 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
 A motion was made by Committee Member Stuart, Seconded by Committee Member Greer, to approve the February 6, 2023 Planning Commission Meeting Minutes. All approved by voice vote.

PUBLIC FORUM

None.

OLD BUSINESS

2. Trash Discusson

A motion was made by Committee Member Greer, Seconded by Committee Member Stuart to defer this discussion to the next meeting. All approved by voice vote.

NEW BUSINESS

3. Preliminary Site Plan: Valley Point Homes

Mr. Jimmy Brooks spoke on behalf of the Valley Point Homes preliminary site plan. Mr. Gregory stated his recommendations. A motion was made by Committee Member Stuart, Seconded by Committee Member Smith, to deny the site plan. Voting Yea: Chairwoman Binkley, Committee Member Greer, Committee Member Foston, Committee Member Smith, Committee Member Stuart, Committee Member Terrell.

OTHER

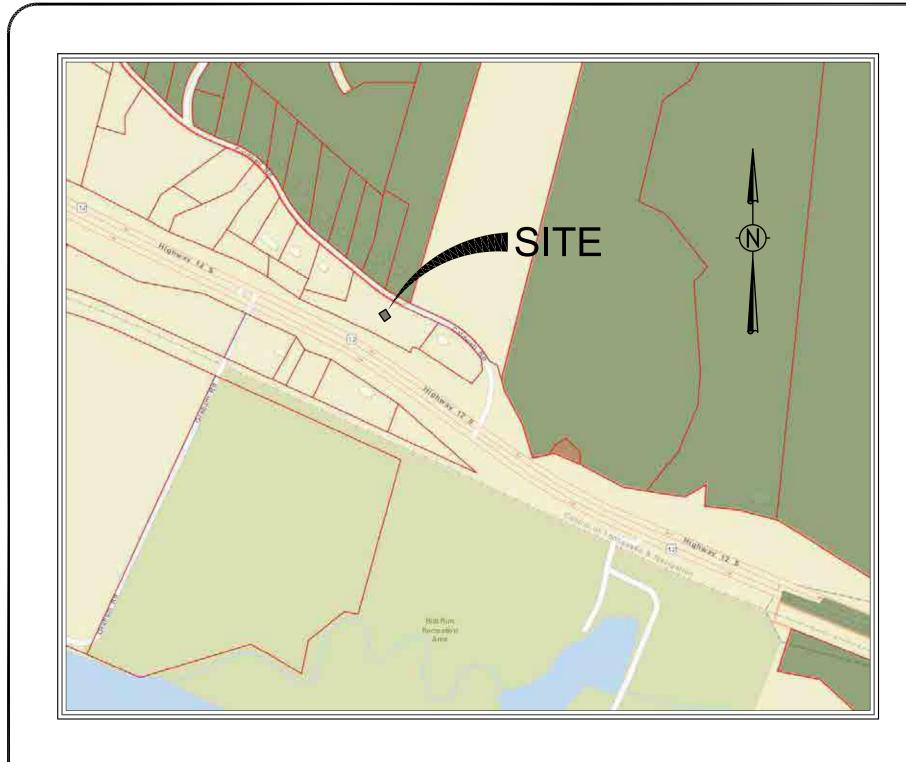
None.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made by Committee Member Stuart, Seconded by Committee Member Greer, to adjourn the meeting. All approved by voice vote and the meeting adjourned at 6:16 p.m.

CHAIRWOMAN NICOLE BINKLEY

CITY RECORDER ALICIA MARTIN. CMFO



VALLEY POINT HOMES CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR

JIMMY BROOKS

SITE CONSTRUCTION NOTES

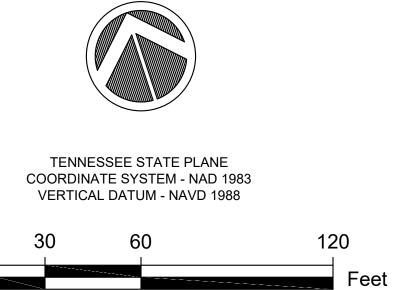
- 1. The necessary permits for the work shown on these site development plans will be obtained by the contractor prior to commencement of any work on this project. The contractor shall give all necessary notices and obtain all permits and pay all fees involved in securing said permits. He shall also comply with all city, county and state building laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the construction of the project.
- 2. The contractor shall be responsible for and shall bear all expenses of field staking necessary for site and building layout. All layout shall be performed in accordance with the site layout
- 3. The location of existing piping and underground utilities, such as water and gas lines, electrical and telephone conduits, etc., as shown on this portion of the plans have been determined from the best available information by actual surveys, or taken from the records and drawings of the existing utilities. However, the civil engineer does not assume responsibility that, during construction, the possibility of utilities other than
- those shown may be encountered or that actual location of those shown may vary somewhat from the location designated on this portion of the plans. In areas where it is necessary that the exact locations of underground lines be known, the contractor shall, at this own expense, furnish all labor and tools to either verify and substantiate or definitively establish the location of the lines.
- 4. The contractor must understand that the work is entirely at his risk until same is accepted and he will be held responsible for its safety by the owner. Therefore, the contractor shall furnish and install all necessary temporary works for the protection of the work, including barricades, warning signs, and lights.
- 5. The site development portion of this project will be subject to the inspection and final approval of the local planning, codes, water and sewer departments (and/or utility districts), engineering/public works departments and fire marshal's office.
- 6. If, during the construction of the site development portion of this project, a question of intent or clarity arises from either the plans or specifications, the contractor will immediately bring the

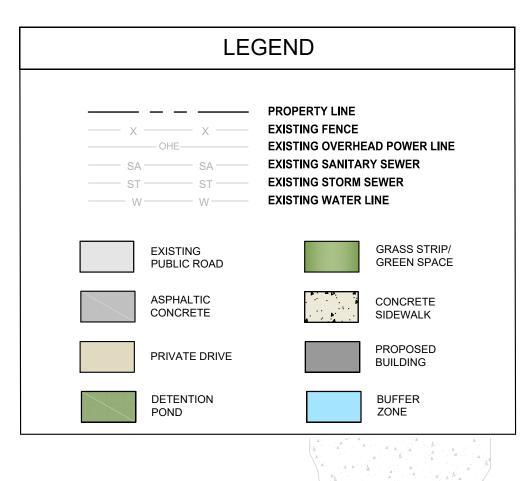
matter to the attention of the civil engineer or owner's representative for resolution before the affected work items are initiated or pursued further.

- The contractor will exercise extreme caution in the use of equipment in and around overhead and/or underground power lines. If at any time in the pursuit of this work the contractor must work in close proximity of the above-noted lines, the electric and/or telephone companies shall be contacted prior to such work and the proper safety measures taken. The contractor should make a thorough examination of the overhead lines in the project area prior to the initiation of construction.
- The contractor shall be responsible for any damage done to the premises or adjacent premises, or injuries to the public during the construction of the work, caused by himself, his subcontractors, or the carelessness of any of his employees.
- . Any offsite work to be coordinated by contractor with subject property owner prior to the work beginning.

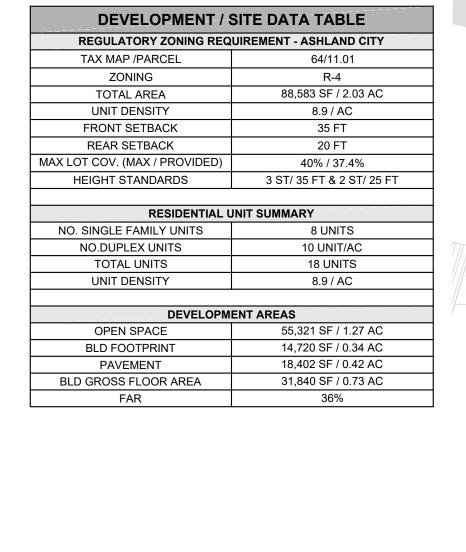
—DETENTION

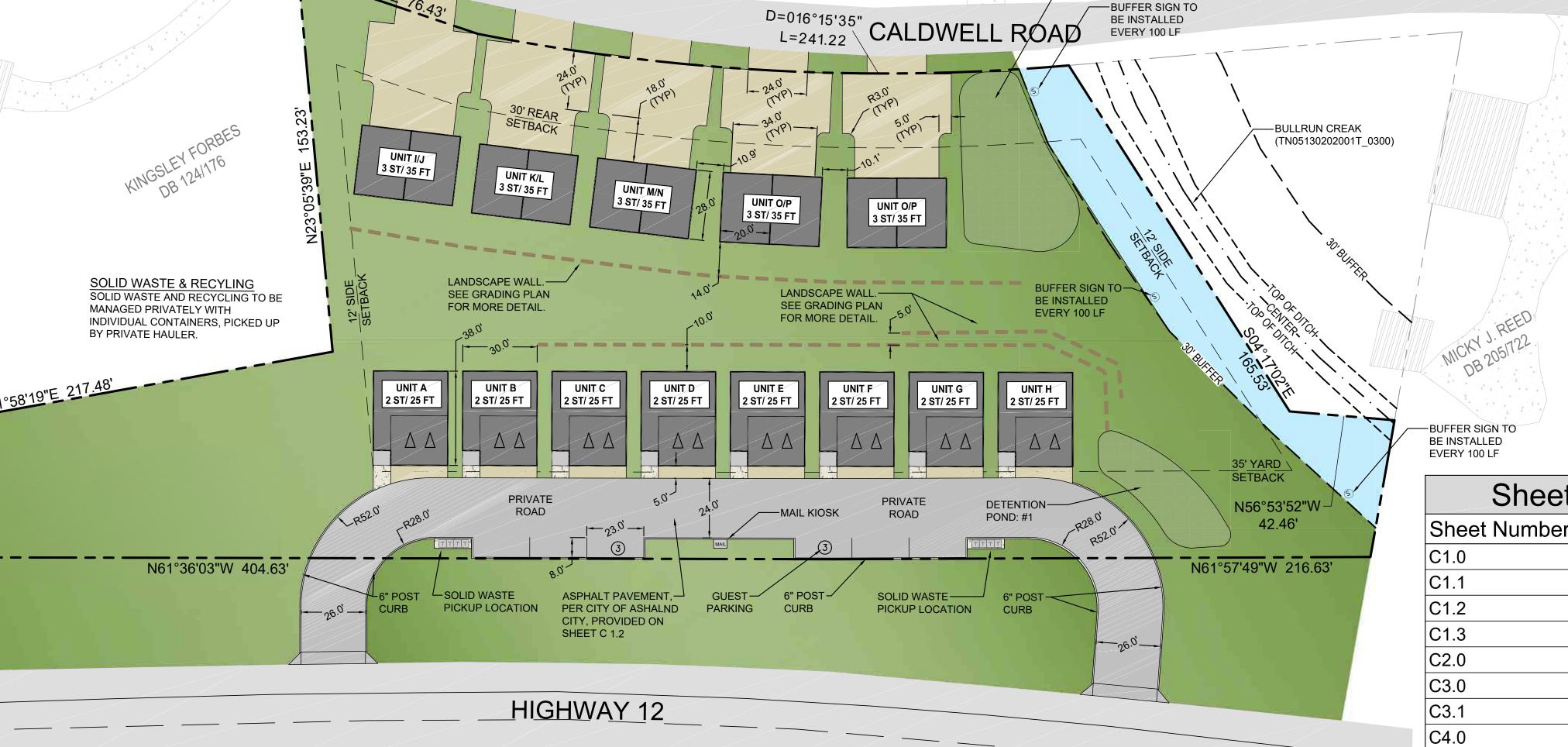
POND: #2



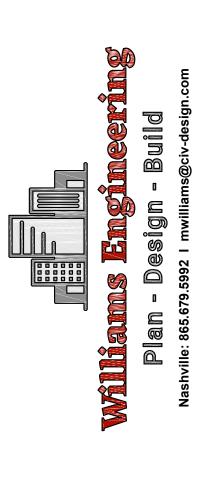


GRAPHIC SCALE





-BUFFER SIGN TO BE INSTALLED EVERY 100 LF								
Sheet	List Table							
Sheet Number	Sheet Title							
C1.0	SITE PLAN							
C1.1	LANDSCAPE PLAN							
C1.2	FIRE PLAN							
C1.3	SITE DETAILS							
C2.0	EXISTING CONDITIONS							
C3.0	EROSION CONTROL							
C3.1	EPSC DETAILS							
C4.0	GRADING & DRAINAGE							
C5.0	UTILITY PLAN							
C5.1	WATER DETAILS							
C5.2	SEWER DETAILS							





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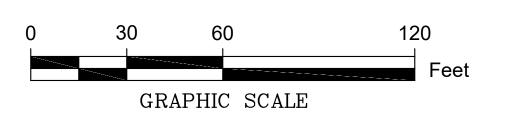
CALDWELL ROAD

REVISIONS DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 3/31/2023 SCALE: 1"=30' JOB #: 20230210-1

SITE PLAN

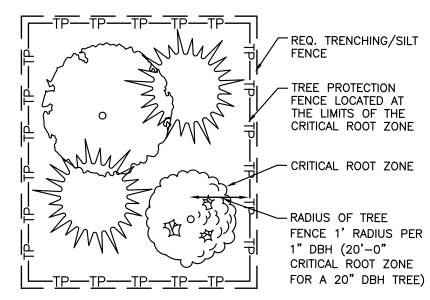


TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM - NAD 1983 VERTICAL DATUM - NAVD 1988



NOTE: EXISTING TREES NOT LOCATED WITHIN LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE WITHIN 50' OF GRADING SHALL BE PROTECTED PER STANDARD DETAIL BELOW.

TREE PROTECTION STANDARD DETAIL



ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A GRADING OR LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING ORDER UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IS COMPLETED. NO DISTURBANCE IS PERMITTED IN A TREE PRESERVATION AREA. ANY REQUIRED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE PLACED OUTSIDE OF ANY TREE PROTECTION FENCING.

(12) 24" WIDE, 24"-TALL SHRUBS

LANDSCAPE CALCULATIONS

TREE REQUIREMENTS: 3.140 SEC F

35 CALIPER INCHES OF PROPOSED TREES PER ACRE

REQUIRED = 35 INCHES x 2.03 AC = 71 CALIBER INCHES

PROVIDED = (36) 2" CALIBER TREES = 72 CALIBER INCHES

STREET FRONT: 3.140 SEC G

ONE SHURB (24" WIDE, 24 INCHES HIGH) PER 2 LF OF PARKING/ DRIVE

REQUIRED = 280 LF / 2 = 140 SHURBS

PROVIDED = 147 SHURBS

-(7) 2" CALIBER TREES

(9) 2" CALIBER TREES

L₍₂₂₎ 24" WIDE, 24" TALL SHRUBS

HIGHWAY 12

99999

LANDSCAPE NOTES

- LANDSCAPE PLAN BY REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO GRADING
- 75% OF REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE NATIVE TO SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.
- CALIPER INCHES IN SIZE. NO PROPOSED CANOPY TREE PLANTED AT A SIZE LESS THAN 2 CALIPER INCHES WILL BE ACCEPTAED AS A
- REQUIRED TREE. A MINIMUM OF 20% AND MAXIMUM OF 50% OF





50% OF REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE MINIMUM 2

REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE UNDERSTORY AND/ ORORNAMENTAL TREES.

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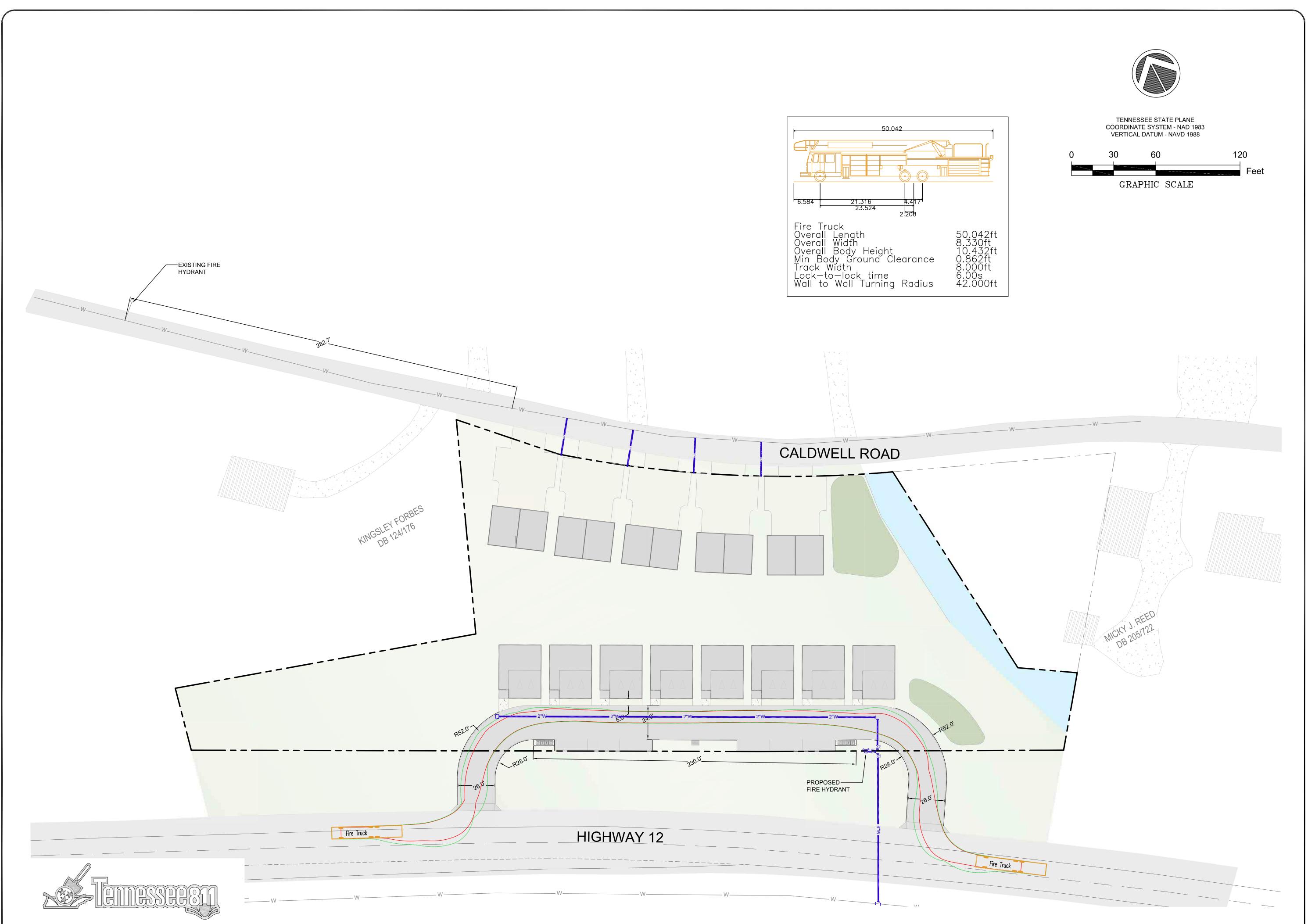
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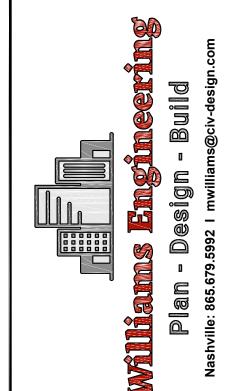
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REVISIONS DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 3/31/2023 SCALE: 1"=30' JOB #: 20230210-1

LANDSCAPE PLAN







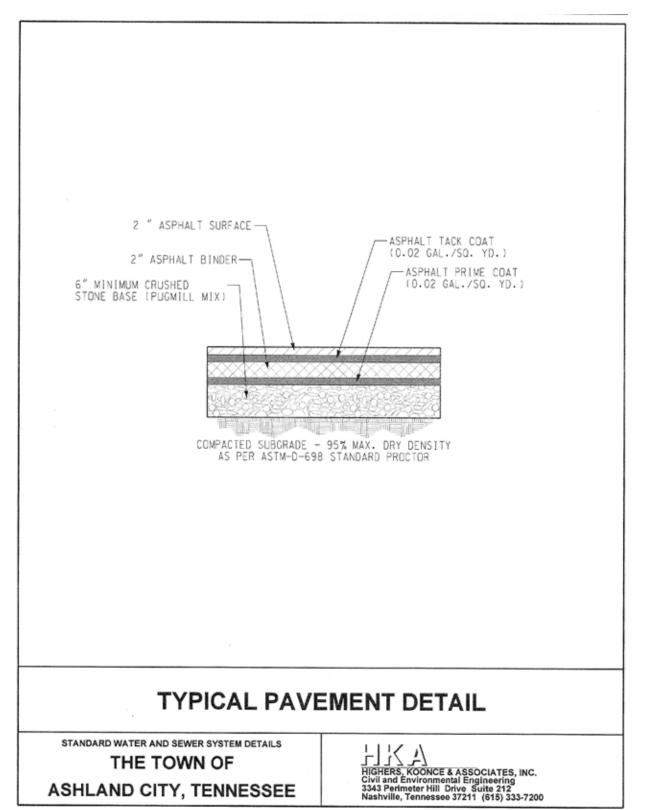
Y POINT HOMES

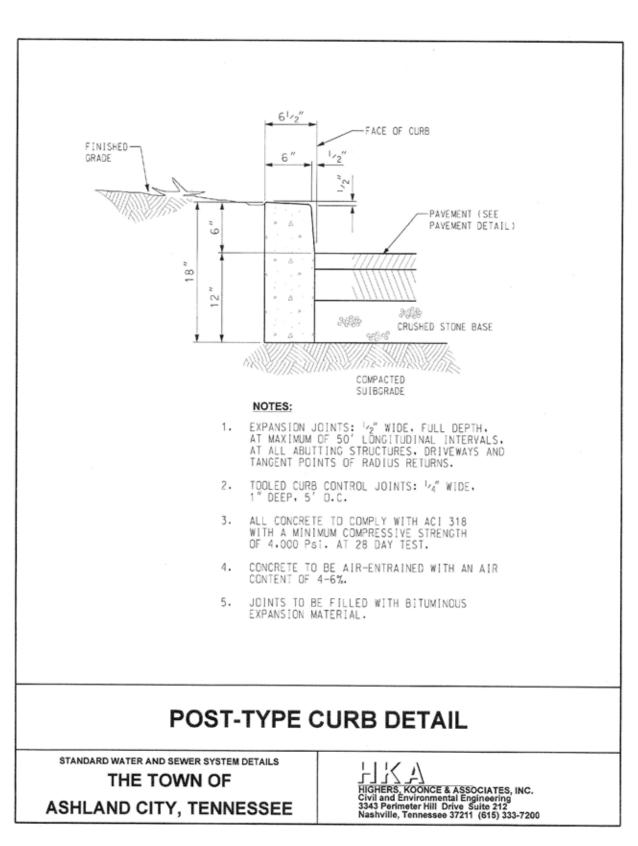
0 CALDWELL ROAD ASHLAND CITY, TN 37015

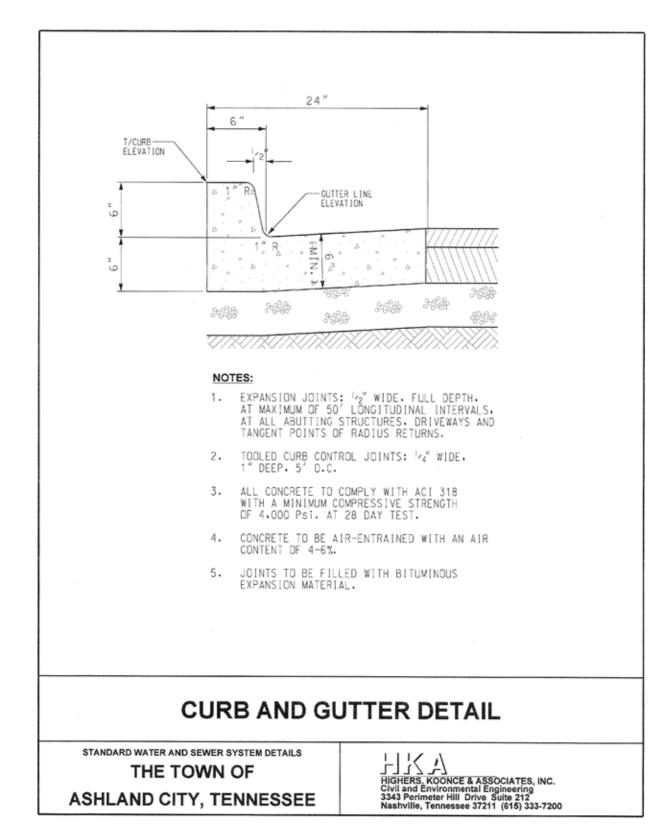
FIRE PLAN

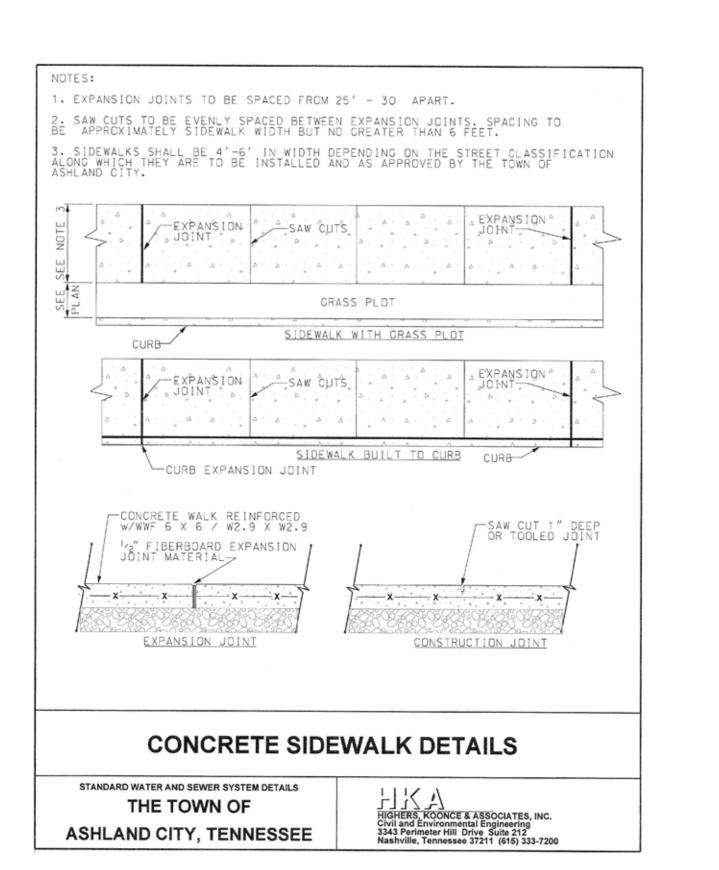
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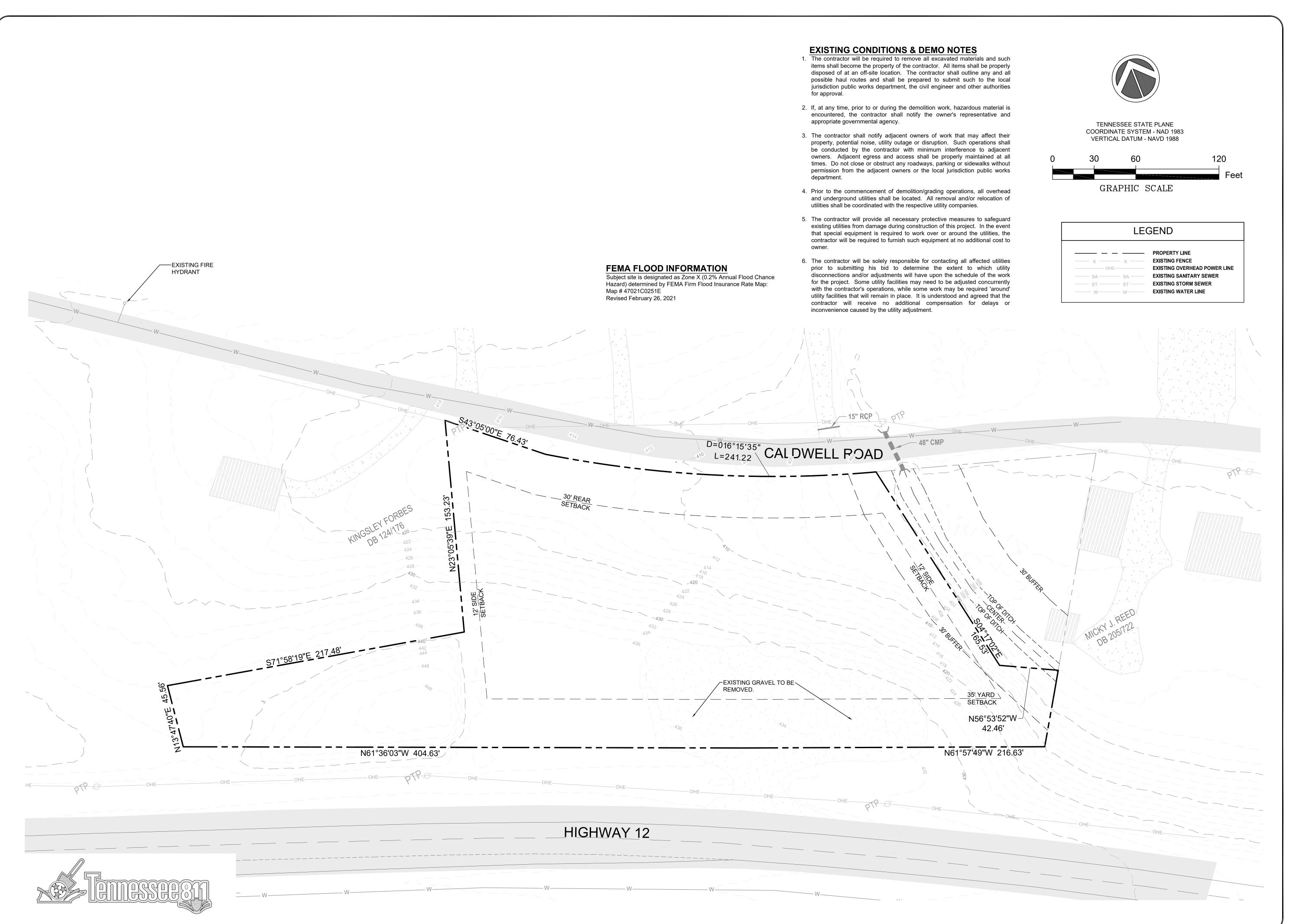
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SITE DETAILS

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REVISIONS

DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 3/31/2023 SCALE: 1"=30'

JOB #: 20230210-1

EXISTING CONDITIONS

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FROM A VARIETY OF SIGN VENDORS. PLEASE MAKE CERTAIN THE COMPANY IS USING THE METRO APPROVED ARTWORK AND THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:

- 12" X 18" WHITE 0.063
- ALUMINUM • BLACK AND KELLEY GREEN
- SINGLE SIDED • SIGN TO BE MOUNTED TO POST AT TOP AND BOTTOM WITH

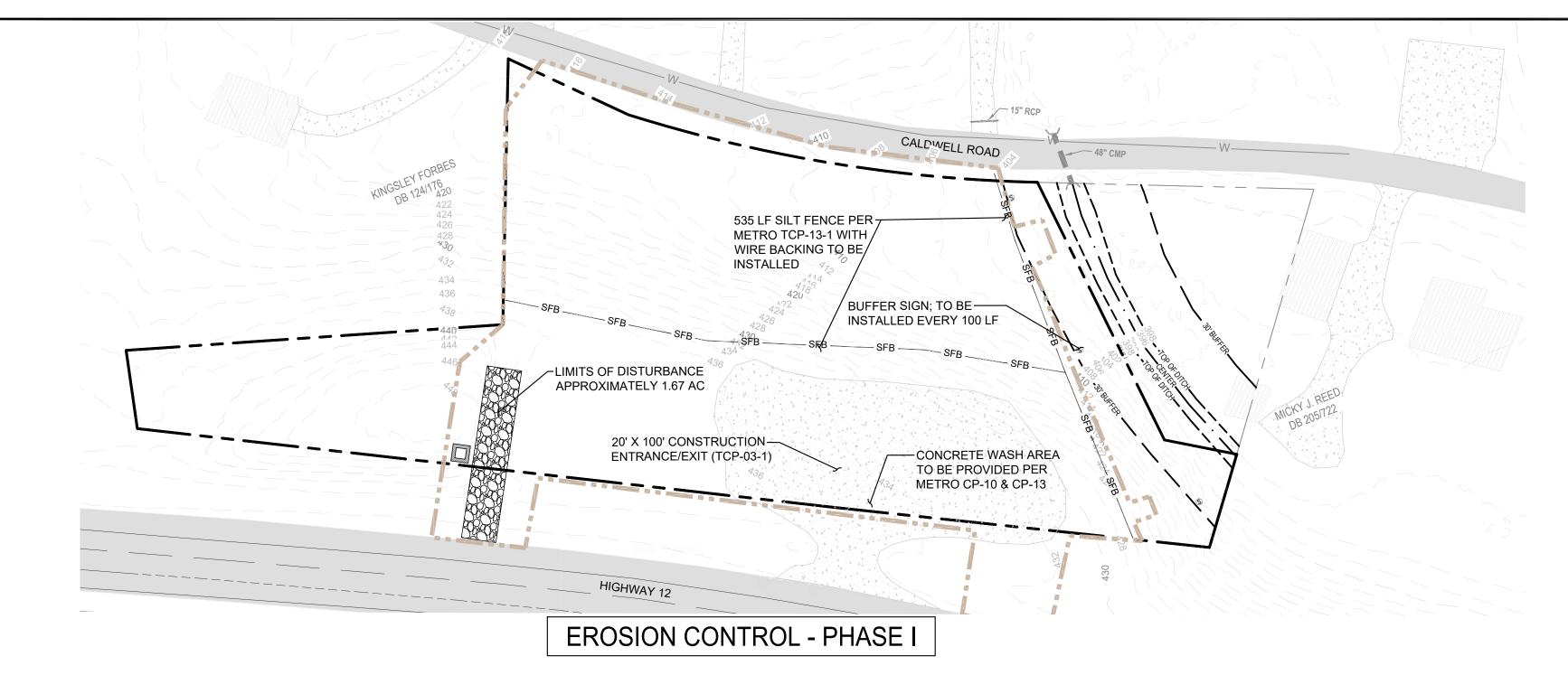
POST DESCRIPTION: – 6' GALVANIZED U-CHANNEL OR 4'X4' PRESSURE TREATED LUMBER POST

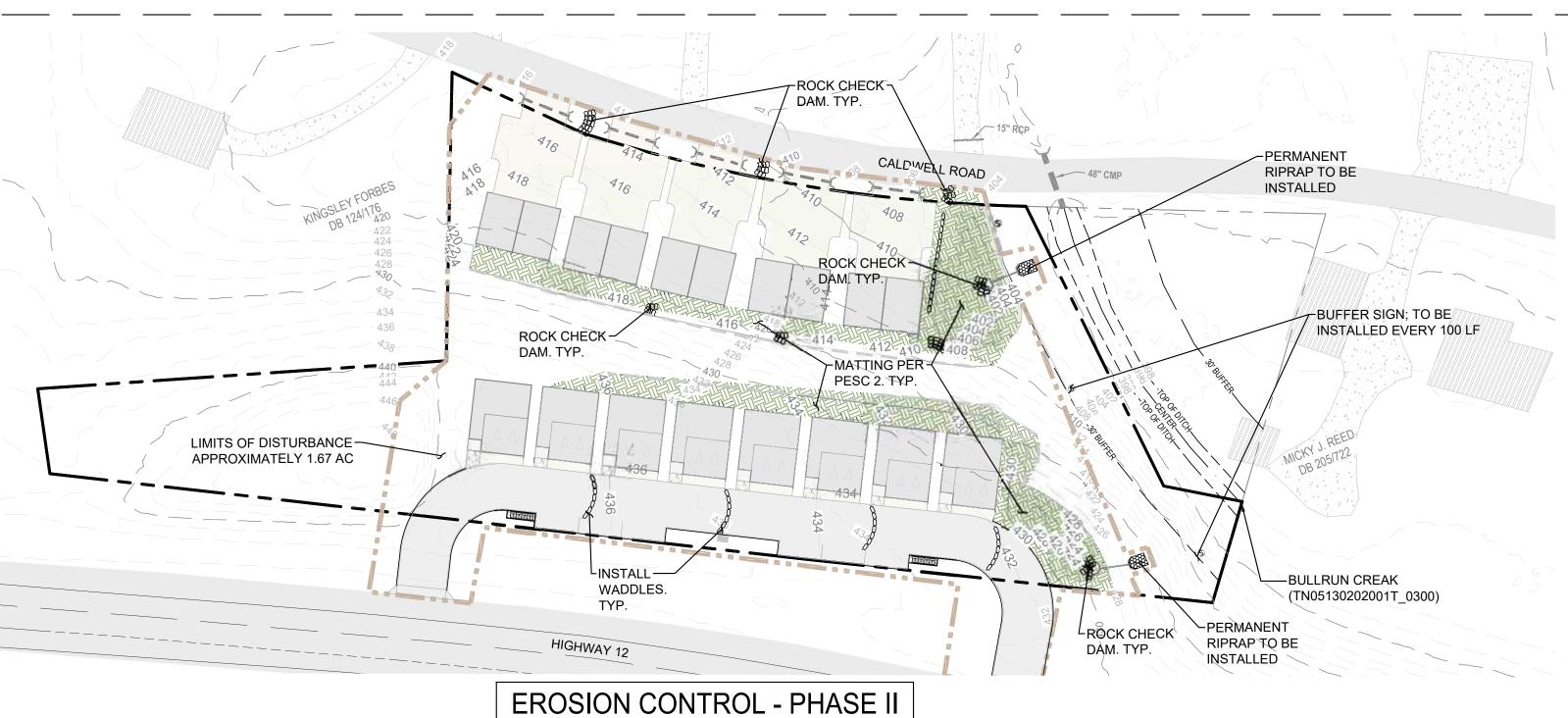
STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE.

- 2' BELOW GRADE - 4' ABOVE GRADE
- IF SIGN VENDOR DOES NOT HAVE THE APPROVED ARTWORK, PLEASE HAVE THEM CONTACT REBECCA DOHN @ 615-880-2420 OR REBECCA.DOHN@NASHVILLE.GOV.



NOTE: **BUFFER SIGNS ARE REQUIRED** (1 PER 100 LF).





TEMPORARY COVER SEEDING MIXTURES

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SEEDING DATES	GRASS SEED	PERCENTAGES
	Italian Rye	33%
January 1 to May 1	Korean Lespedeza	33%
	Summer Oats	34%
May 1 to July 15	Sudan- Sorghum	100%
May 1 to July 15	StarrMillet	100%
	Balboa Rye	67%
July 15 to January 1	Italian Rye	33%

SOURCE: TDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

SEEDING DATES	GRASS SEED	PERCENTAGES
	Kentucky 31 Fescue	80%
February 1 to July 1	Korean Lespedeza	15%
	English Rye	5%
	Kentucky 31 Fescue	55%
	English Rye	20%
June 1 to August 15	Korean Lespedeza	15%
	German Millet	10%
A 1145 A 145	Bermudagrass (hulled)	70%
April 15 to August 15	Annual Lespedeza	30%
	Kentucky 31 Fescue	70%
August 1 to December 1	English Rye	20%
	White Clover	10%
	Kentucky 31 Fescue	70%
February 1 to December 1	Crown Vetch	25%
	English Rye	5%

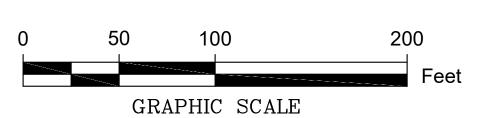
SOURCE: TDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:



Tennessee Construction General Permit Certification Stamp Metropolitan Government of Nashville Davidson County Department of Water & Sewerage Services **Tennessee Construction General Permit Notice of Coverage (NOC) Certification:** Please fill out and sign/date one of the following two statements: 1. The project associated with these submitted plans is covered under Tennessee Construction General Permit TN______. The Total Disturbed Area is: _____1.67____acres. Check all that apply: This site discharges into waters identified by TDEC as: Bull Run Creek ☐ Impaired for siltation ☐ Impaired for habitat alteration ☐ Exceptional (TN05130202001T_0300) Please attach a copy of the Notice of Coverage under the Construction General Permit. NOTE: A project will not be scheduled for a Pre-Construction Meeting until the State **Construction General Permit NOC letter is submitted.** 2. I hereby certify that this project does not require coverage under a Tennessee Construction General Permit. The Total Disturbed Area is: _____acres. Check all that apply: This site discharges into waters identified by TDEC as: ☐ Impaired for siltation ☐ Impaired for habitat alteration ☐ Exceptional Circle one: Developer Project Engineer Other



TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM - NAD 1983 VERTICAL DATUM - NAVD 1988



Erosion Prevention & Sediment Controls

- All control measures must be properly installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, tdec and local standards.
- 2. Contractors shall verify location, depth, and size of existing utilities prior to beginning construction, and shlal be responsible for making the necessary arrangements with the governing utility company for utilites requiring relocation.
- 3. Bmp capacity [sediment traps, silt fences, sedimentation ponds, and other sediment control] shall not be reduced by more than 50% at any given time. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the contractor must replace or modify the control for relevant site situations.
- 4. Where permanent or temporary vegetation cover is used as a control measure, the timing of the planting is critical. Planning for planting of vegetation cover during winter or dry months should be avoided.
- 5. If sediment escapes the permitted area, off-site accumulations of sediment that have not reached a stream must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts. The contractor shall not initiate remediation/restoration of a stream without consulting the division first. The noi general permit does not authorize access to private property. Arrangements concerning removal of sediment on adjoining property must be settled by the contractor and adjoining landowner.
- 6. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to storm water shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events or before being carried off of the site by wind or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges. After use, materials used for epsc should be removed or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharge.
- 7. Erodible material storage areas (including overburden and stockpiles of soil) and borrow pits are considered part of the site and should be addressed with appropriate bmp's
- 8. Pre-construction vegetative ground cover shall not be destroyed, removed, or disturbed more than 15 days prior to grading or earth moving unless the area is stabilized. Contractor shall sequence events to minimize the exposure time of graded or denuded areas. Clearing and grubbing shall be held to the minimum necessary for grading and equipment operation. Existing vegetation at the site should be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.
- 9. Epsc measures must be in place and functional before moving operations begin and must be constructed and maintained throughout the construction period. Temporary measures may be removed at the beginning of the workaday, but must be replaced at the end of the
- 10. The following records shall be maintained on or near site: the dates when major grading activities occur; the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease or a portion of the site; the dates when stabilization measures are initiated; inspection records and rainfall records. Contractor shall maintain a rain gauge and daily rainfall records at the site, or use a reference site for a record of daily amount of precipitation.
- 11. A copy of the swppp shall be retained on-site and should be accessible to the director and the public. Once site is inactive or does not have an onsite location adequate to store the swppp, the location of the swppp, along with a contact phone number, shall be posted on-site. If the swppp is located off-site, reasonable local access to the plan, during normal working hours, must be provided.
- 12. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized. A stabilized construction access (a point of entrance/exit to a construction site) shall be constructed as needed to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.
- 13. Inspections must be performed at least twice every calendar week. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart. Where sites or portions of construction sites have been temporarily stabilized, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions or due to extreme drought, such inspection has to be conducted once per month until thawing or precipitation results in runoff or construction activities resumes. Inspection requirement do not apply to definable areas that have been finally stabilized, as designed by the engineer. Written notification of the intent to change the inspection frequency and the justification for such request must be submitted to the local environmental field office, or the division's nashville central office for projects of tdot or tva. Should the division discover that monthly inspection of the division discover that monthly inspections of the site are not appropriate due to insufficient stabilization measures or otherwise, twice weekly inspections shall resume. The division may inspect the site to confirm or deny the notification to conduct monthly inspections.
- 14. Inspectors performing the required twice weekly inspections must have an active certification and a record of certification must be kept on site. Based on the results of the inspection, any inadequate control measures or control measures in despair shall be replaced or modified, or repaired as necessary, before the next rain event, but in no case more than 7 days after the need identified.
- 15. Outfall points shall be inspected to determine whether epsc measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.
- 16. Contractor shall provide an area for concrete wash down and equipment fueling in accordance with Metro CP-10 and CP-13, respectively. Contractor to coordinate exact location with NPDES department during preconstruction meeting. Control of other site wastes such as discarded building materials, chemicals, litter, and sanitary wastes that may cause adverse impacts to water quality is also required by the Grading Permittee
- 17. Exposed areas to be stabilized with 14 days after construction activities in the areas that have temporarily or permanently ceased. Areas with a slope of 3:1 or steeper shall be stabilized within 7 days.
- 18. All slopes 3:1 or steeper to be stabilized with erosion control blankets or matting.





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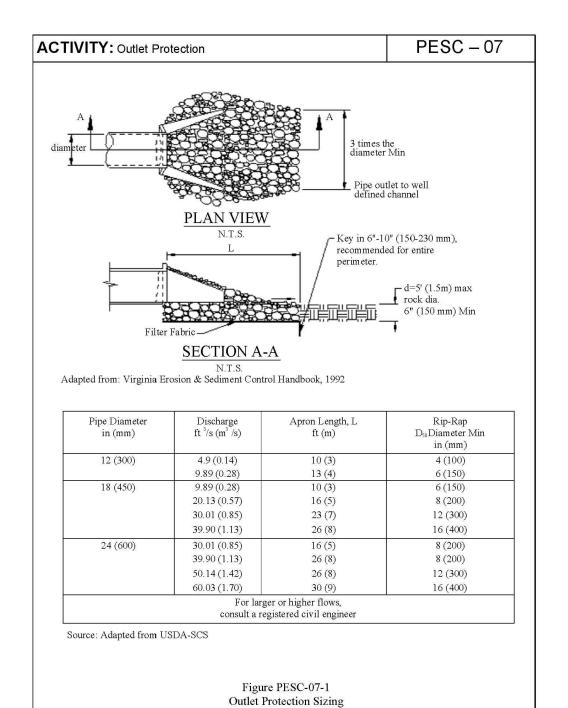
DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 3/31/2023

JOB #: 20230210-1

SCALE: 1"=50'

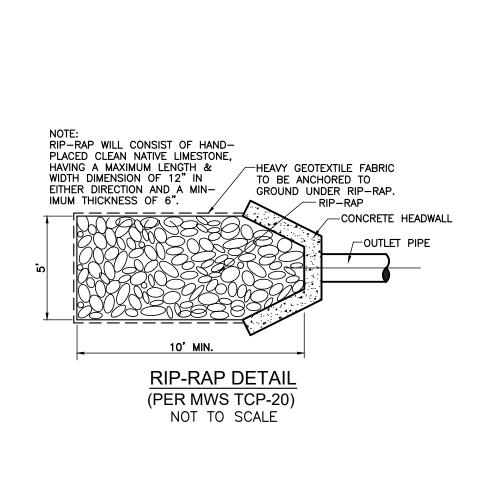
CONTROL

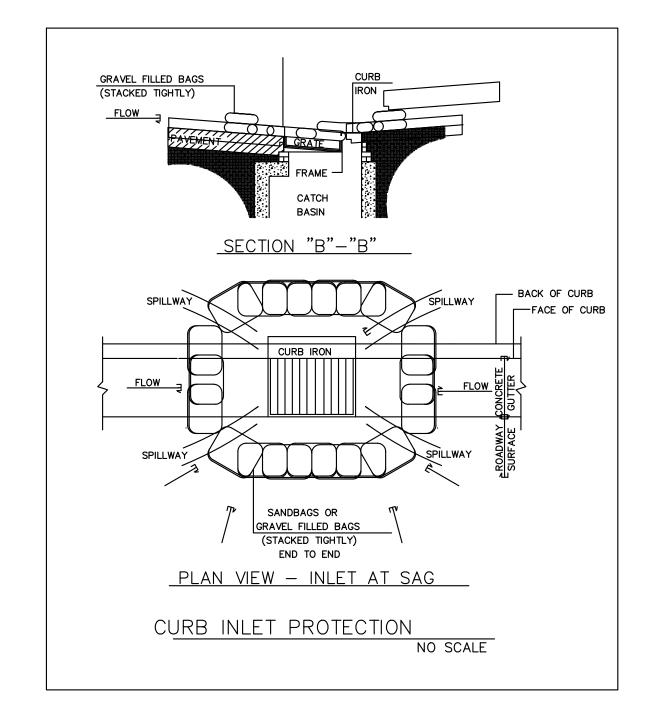
EROSION

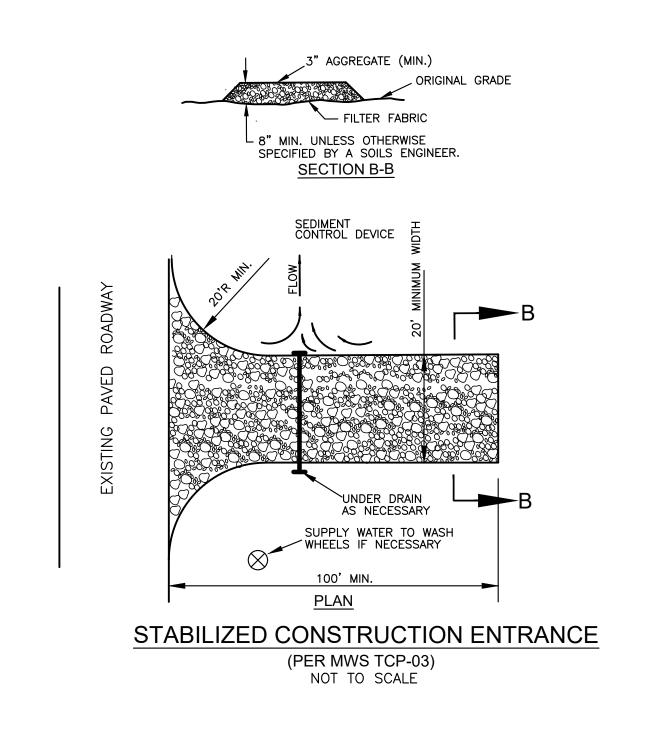


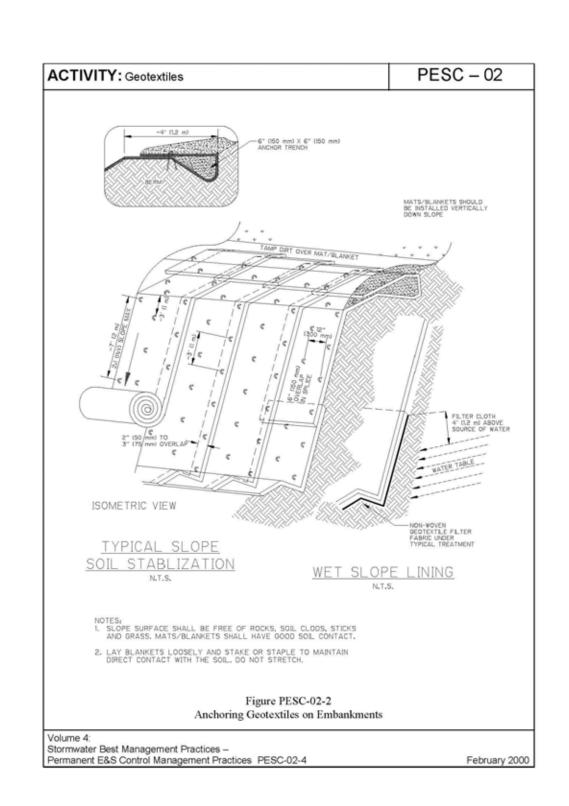
Stormwater Best Management Practices –

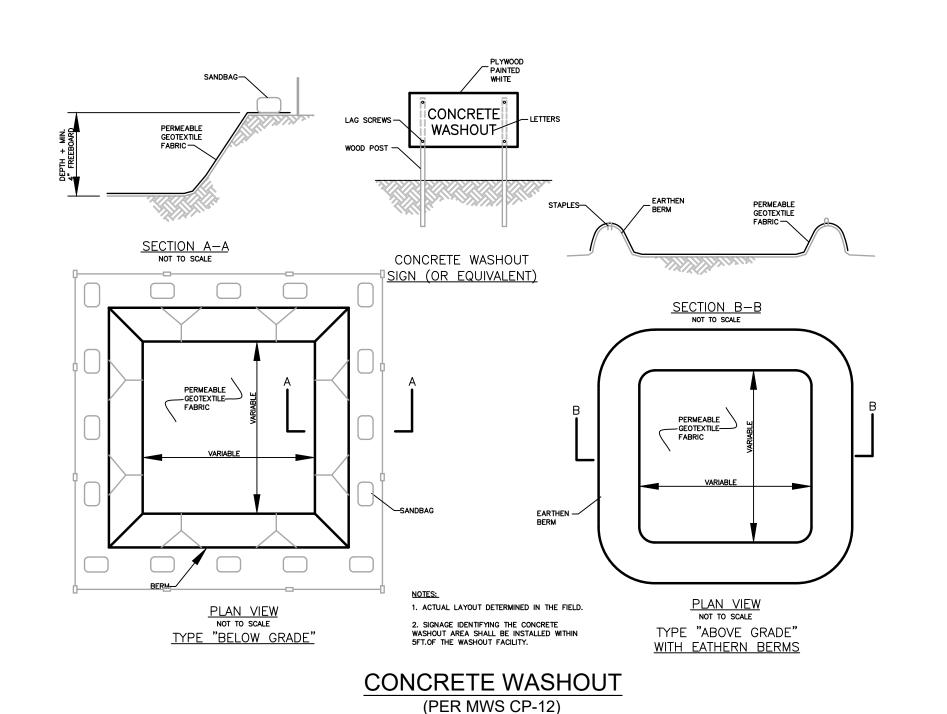
Permanent EP&SC



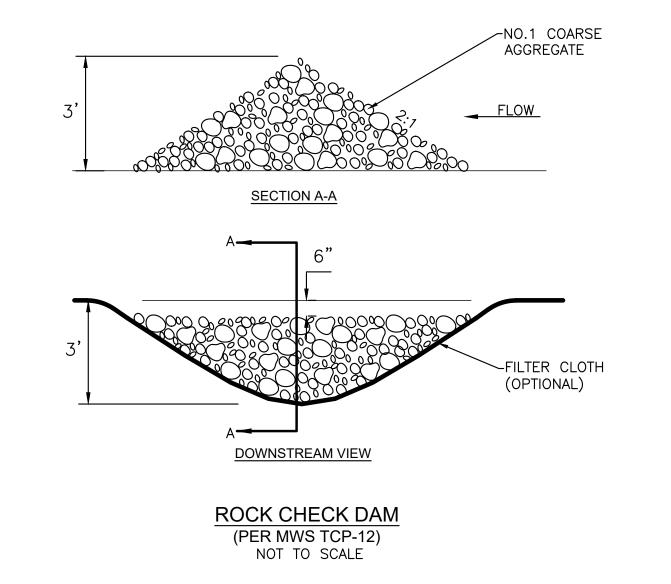


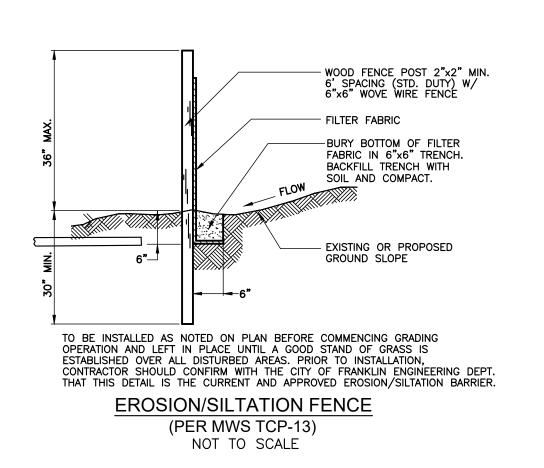






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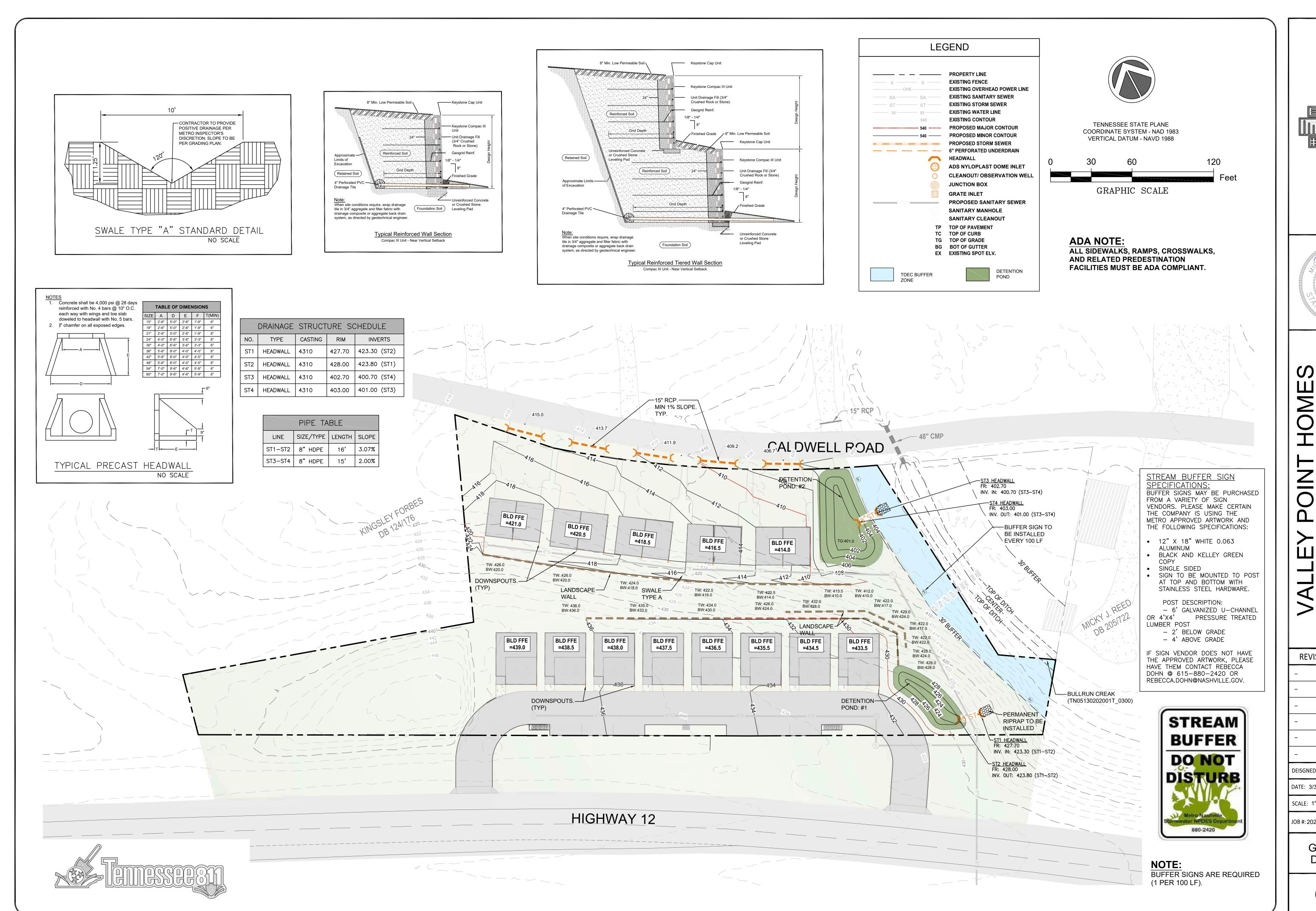
DATE: 3/31/2023

JOB #: 20230210-1

EPSC DETAILS

SCALE: N/A

ITEM # 2.



Williams Engine
Plan - Design - Build
Nashville: 865.679.5992 I mwilliams@civ-design.com



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REVISIONS DATE

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DEISGNED BY: MLW

DATE: 3/31/2023

DATE: 3/31/2023 SCALE: 1"=30'

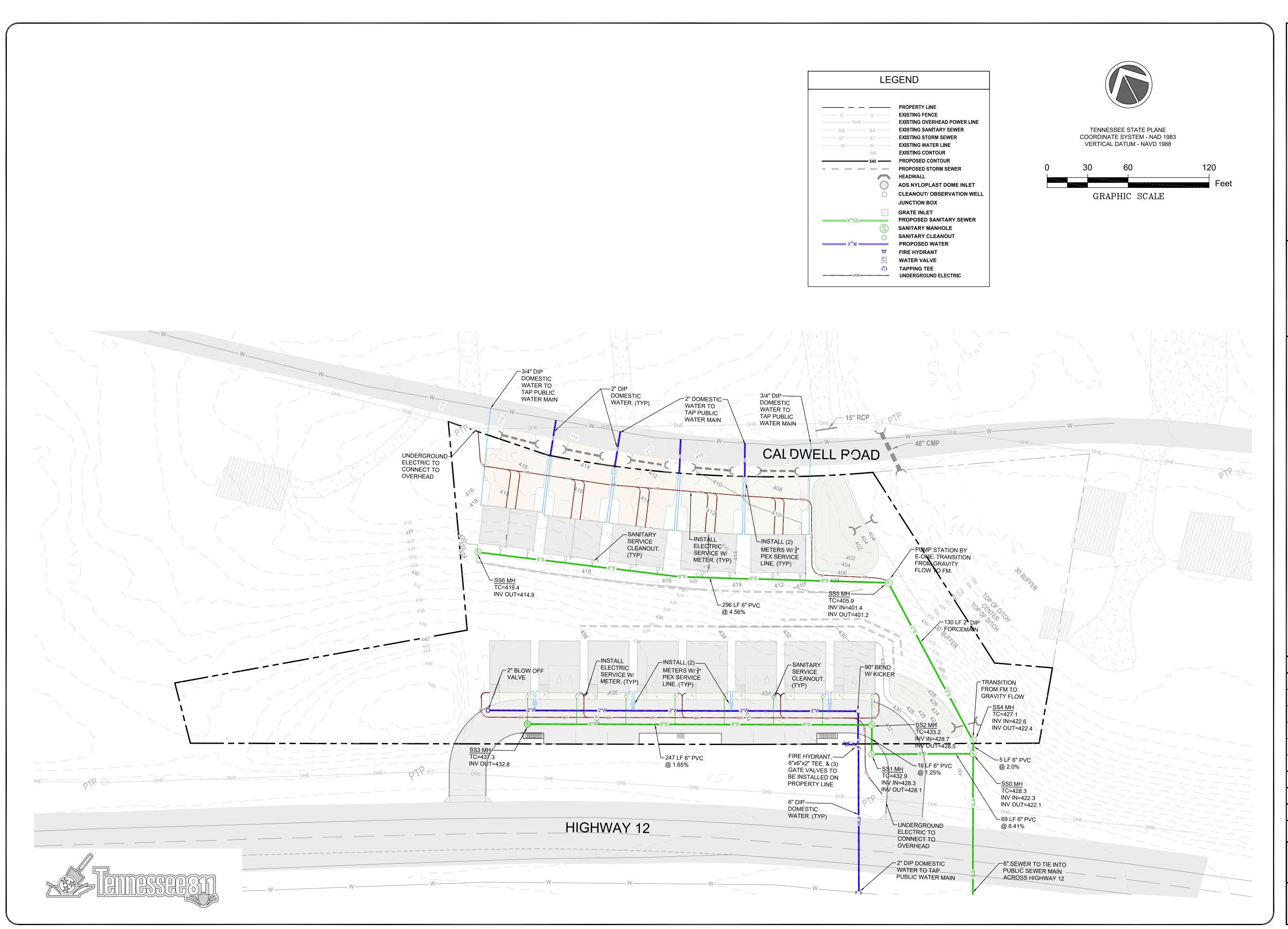
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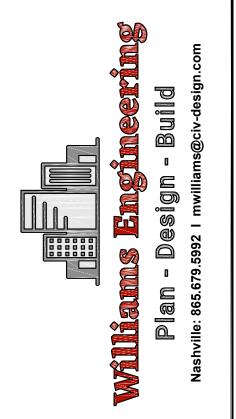
GRADING &

DRAINAGE

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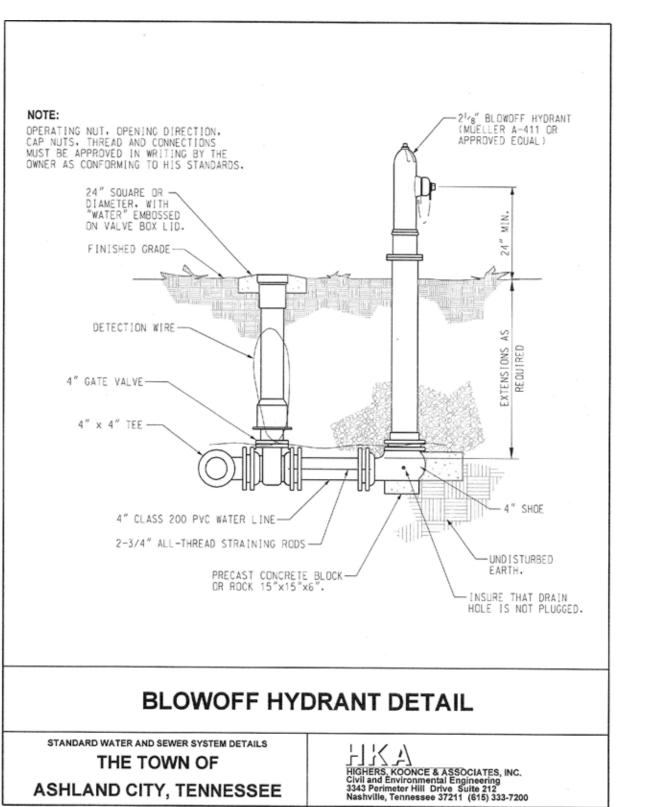
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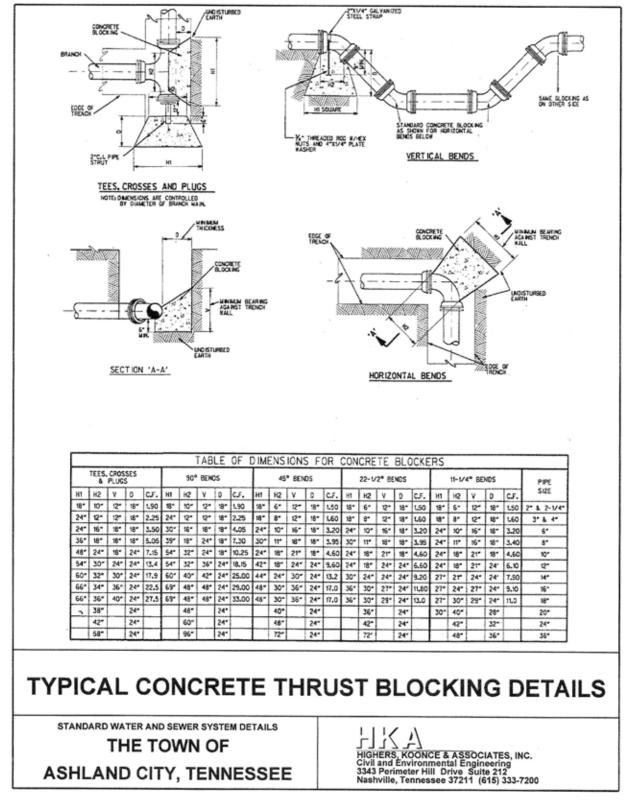
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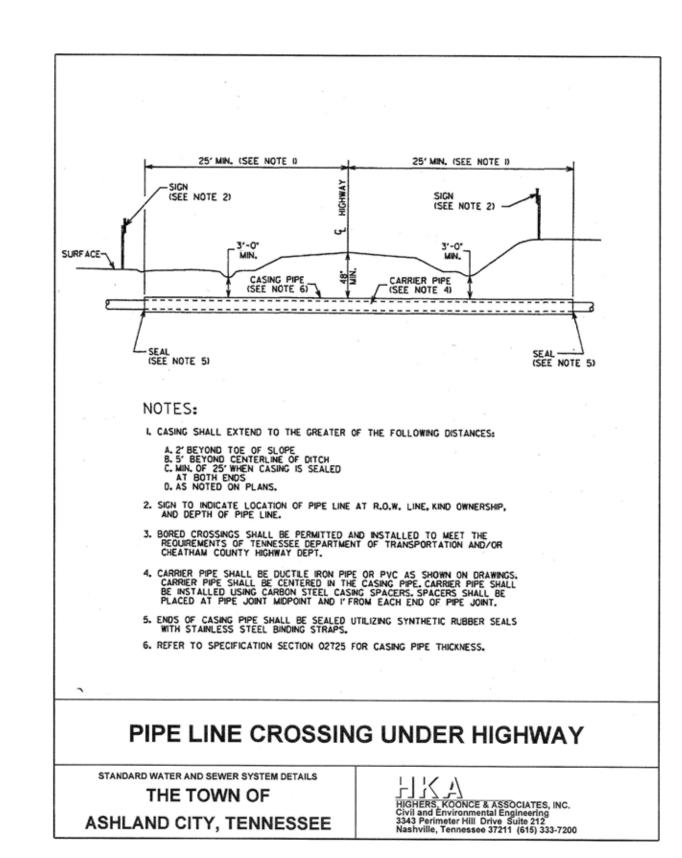
REVISIONS DATE DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 3/31/2023 SCALE: 1"=30' JOB #: 20230210-1

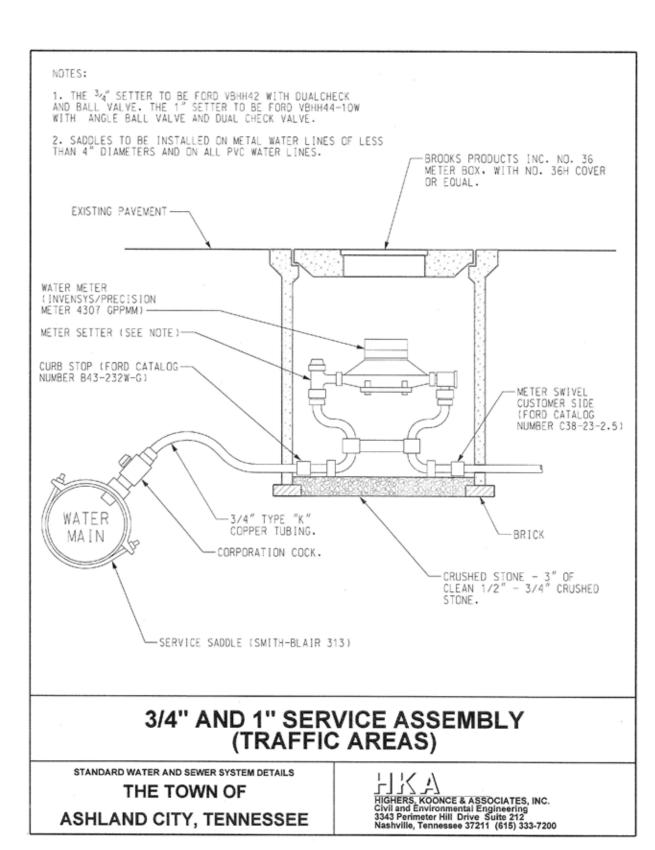
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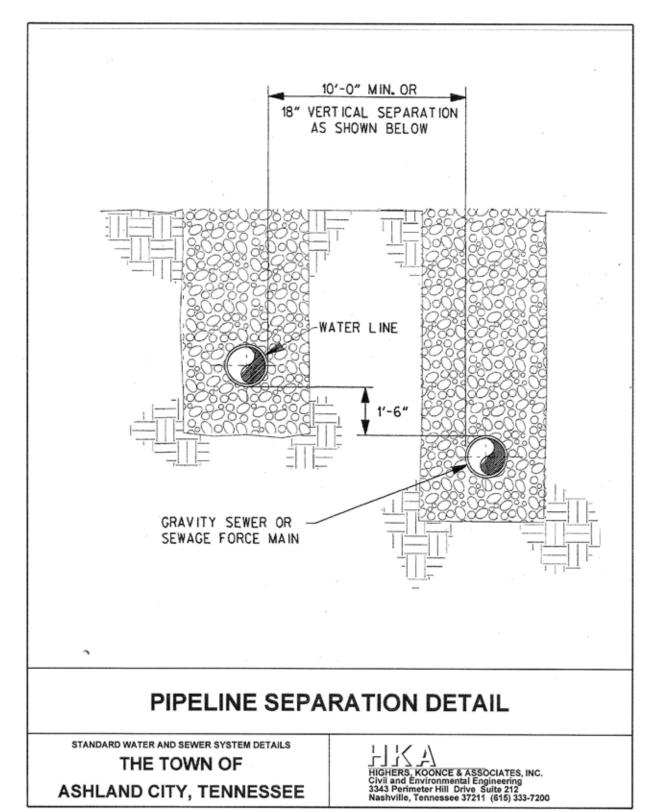
UTILITY PLAN

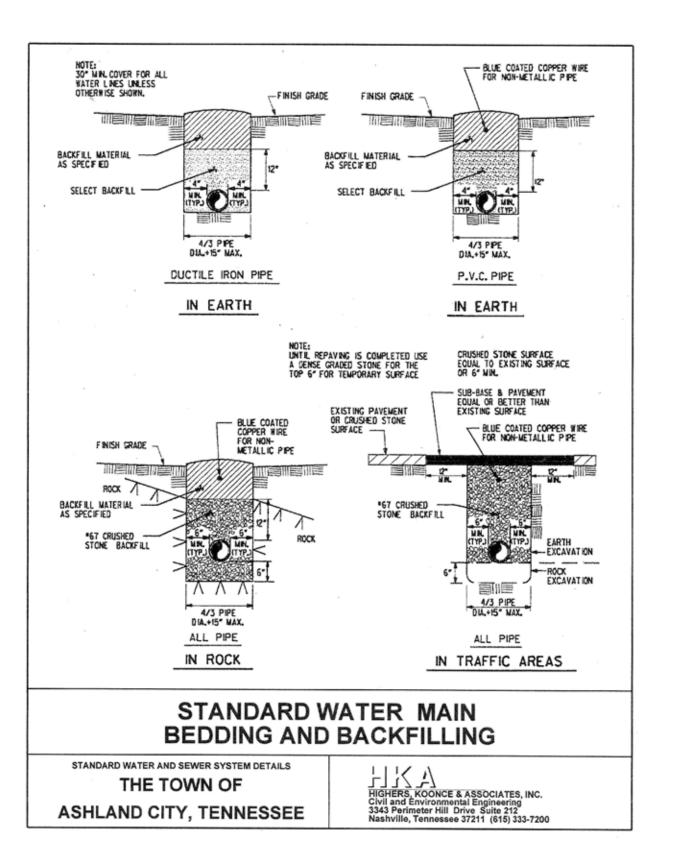












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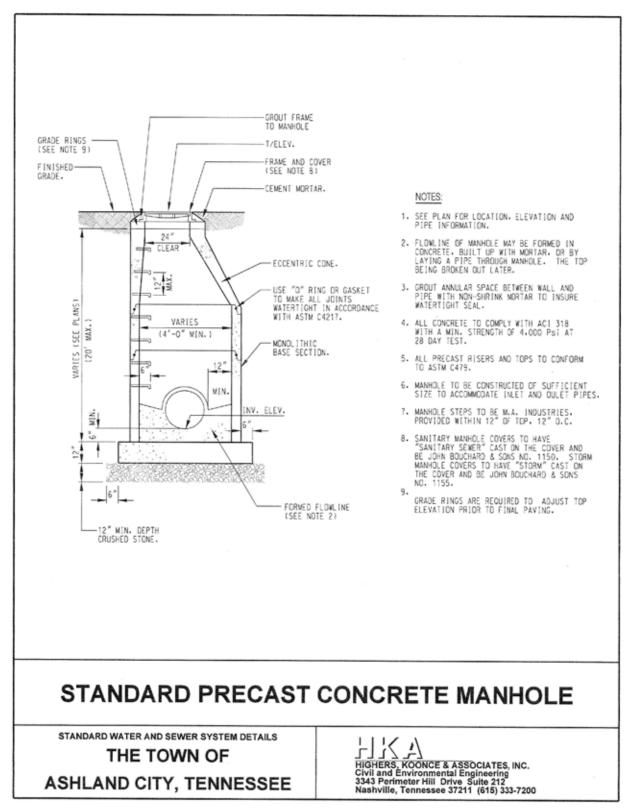
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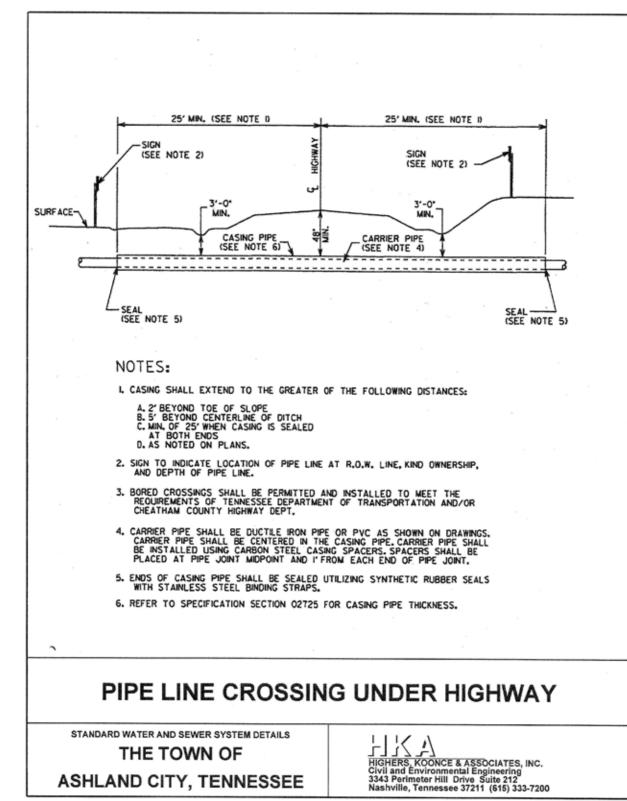
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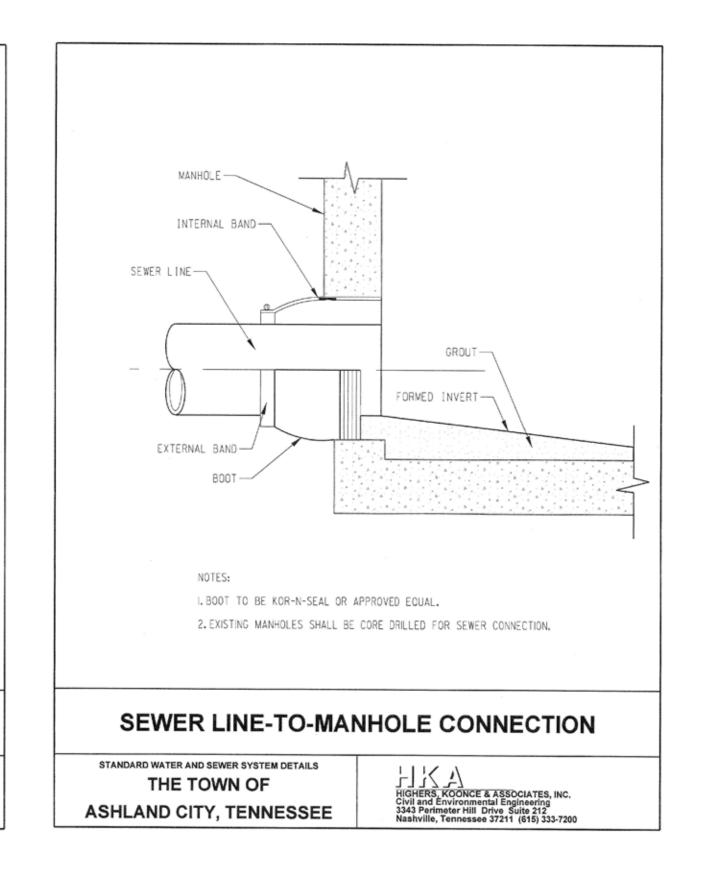
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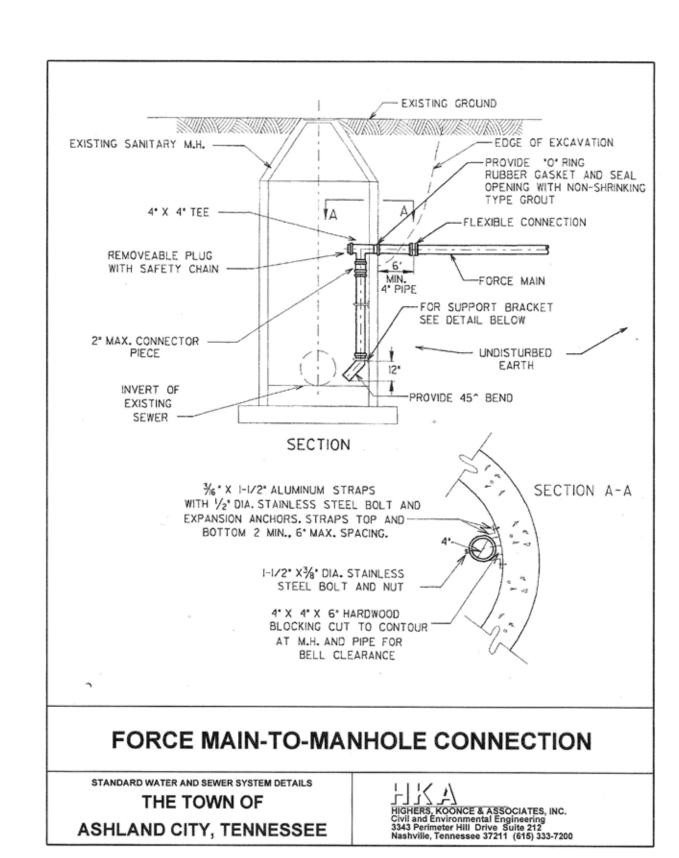
WATER DETAILS

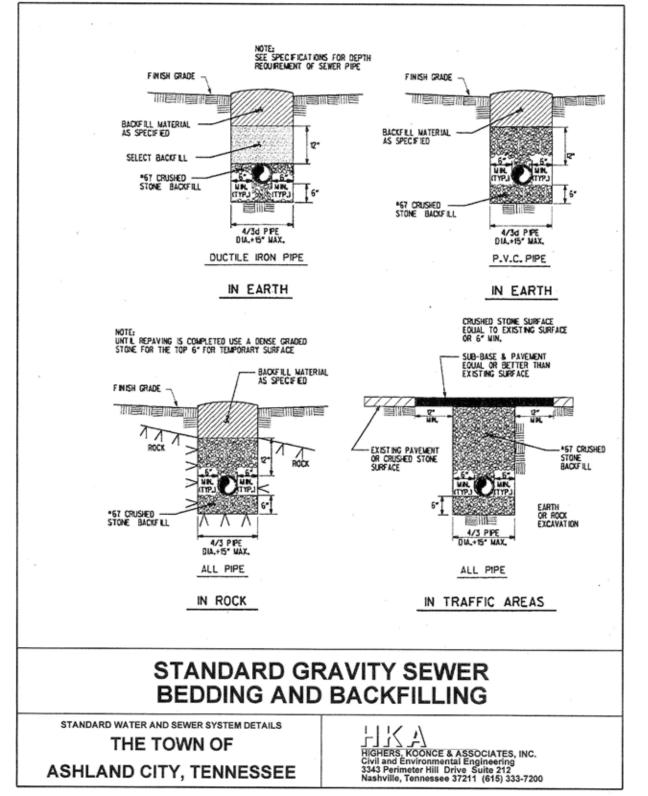
C5.1

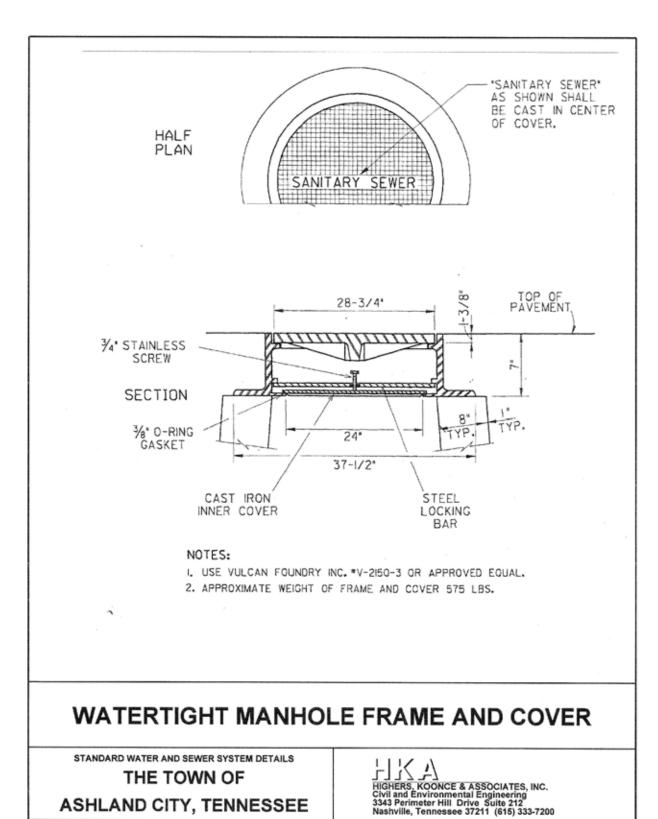


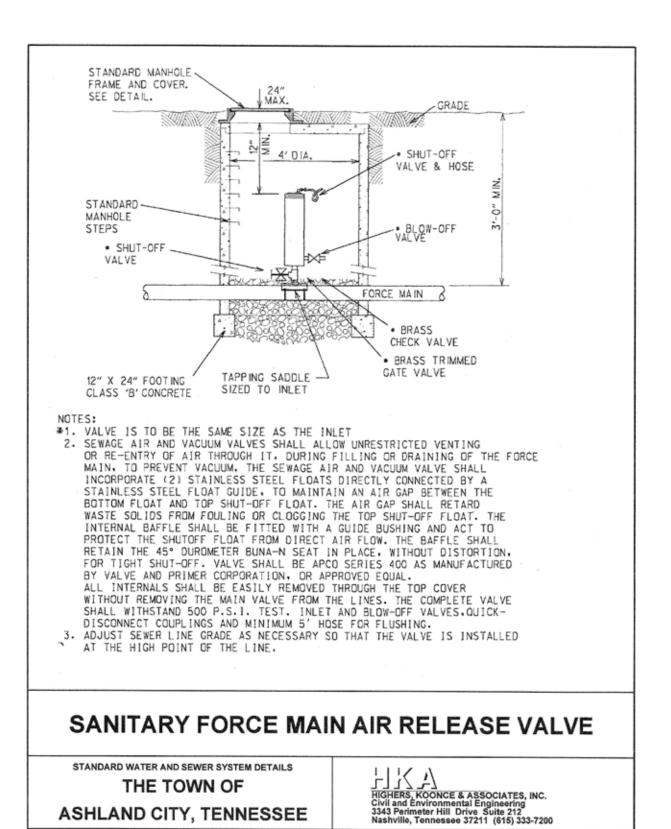














Z

CITY,

LAND

ASH

CALDWELL ROAD

0

HOME ROOKS 0

BF JIMM

REVISIONS DATE DEISGNED BY: MLW

DATE: 3/31/2023

SCALE: N/A JOB #: 20230210-1

SEWER DETAILS

C5.2

HYDROLOGY REPORT Valley Point Homes

0 Caldwell Rd Ashaland City, TN 37015 Tax Map / Parcel: 64/11.01



Prepared By:



807 18th Ave South, Floor 10 Nashville, TN 37203 P: 865-679-59952

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- I. Project Narrative & Detention Summary
- II. Pre-Developed & Post-Developed Map
- III. Detention Hydrographs Report
- IV. USDA Soil Report

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I. Project Narrative & Detention Summary

The proposed building site is located at 0 Caldwell Rd Ashland City, TN 37015 where (18) units are to be constructed.

Pre Development

The total disturbed area of the site is 1.61 AC, in which 0.32 AC of existing gravel is present. The existing storm outfall point is located at the south east corner of the site. Per USDA web soil survey, the site is predominately comprised of Type B Soil. In existing conditions Time of Concentration was found to be a minimum of 5 minutes and this can be seen on the existing drainage map.

Post Development

In post developed conditions, additional impervious area has been added to the site. In order to prevent an increase in storm runoff per storm intensity, Post-Developed peak flows must be less than that in Pre-Developed conditions. Two detention ponds have been provided to mitigate runoff. Detention Pond #1 is located at the southeast corner of the site, and Detention Pond #2 is located at the northeast corner of the site. A Pre vs Post storm map has been provided in this document, along with a hydrograph report to show Pre-Developed flow is less than Post-Developed flow. A 5 minute Time of concentration was used as a conservative value for Post Developed conditions. In consideration of the said values, Post Developed flow rates are less than existing conditions for the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, & 100-yr storm frequencies as seen in the hydrograph report. In conclusion, stormwater has been mitigated for the subject proposed construction based on the Metro Stormwater manual.

Valley Point Homes								
SUMMARY – PRE-DEVELOPED VS POST-DEVELOPED DETENTION								
	2-YR	5-YR	10-YR	25-YR	50-YR	100-YR		
Pre-Developed Flow (cfs)	3.36	5.58	7.15	9.24	10.81	12.37		
Pre-Developed Flow (cfs)	3.19	4.03	4.58	5.24	5.70	6.14		

II. Pre-Developed & Post-Developed Map

AND CITY,

DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 6/10/2021

SCALE: PER SCALE

JOB #: 20230210-1 PRE-DEVELOPED

POST-DEVELOPED MAPS

DET

ITEM # 2.

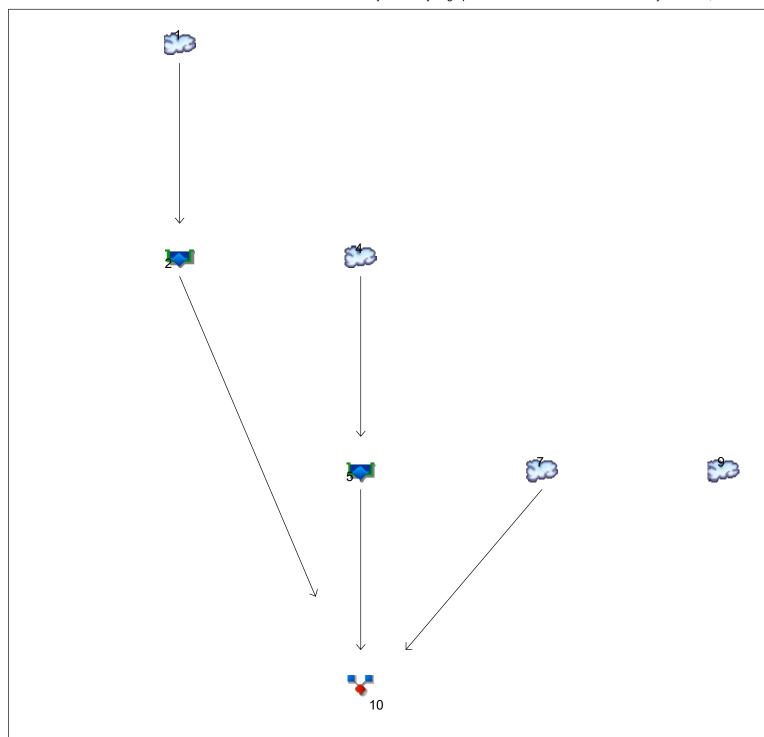
III. Detention Hydrographs Report

Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

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Legend

<u>Hyd.</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	SCS Runoff	To Det #1
2	Reservoir	After Det #1
4	SCS Runoff	To Det #2
5	Reservoir	After Det #2
7	SCS Runoff	Det Bypass
9	SCS Runoff	Pre-Developed
10	Combine	Post-Developed

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Page 10 Hydrograph Return Period Recap Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

	Hydrograph							Hydrograph			
О.	type (origin)	hyd(s)	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr	Description
l	SCS Runoff			2.009		2.727	3.196	3.791	4.231	4.664	To Det #1
!	Reservoir	1		1.531		1.772	1.933	2.073	2.175	2.275	After Det #1
ļ	SCS Runoff			1.663		2.729	3.487	4.478	5.224	5.965	To Det #2
	Reservoir	4		1.046		1.364	1.569	1.819	1.973	2.079	After Det #2
	SCS Runoff			0.712		1.075	1.317	1.626	1.855	2.080	Det Bypass
ı	SCS Runoff			3.355		5.580	7.152	9.236	10.81	12.37	Pre-Developed
0	Combine	2, 5, 7,		3.192		4.032	4.584	5.240	5.700	6.136	Post-Developed

Hydrograph Summary Report

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Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

Hydrograph type (origin) 1 SCS Runoff	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak	Hyd.	Inflow	Maximum	Total	Hydrograph	
1 SCS Runoff		(11111)	(min)	volume (cuft)	hyd(s)	elevation (ft)	strge used (cuft)	Description	
	2.009	2	716	4,432				To Det #1	
2 Reservoir	1.531	2	720	4,432	1	427.99	363	After Det #1	
4 SCS Runoff	1.663	2	718	3,326				To Det #2	
5 Reservoir	1.046	2	722	3,324	4	402.11	547	After Det #2	
7 SCS Runoff	0.712	2	716	1,442				Det Bypass	
9 SCS Runoff	3.355	2	718	6,709				Pre-Developed	
10 Combine	3.192	2	718	9,198	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- Page 24 - sh	 nalnd City_H	ydrograp	hsgpw	Return F	Period: 2 Y	 ear	Tuesday, (02 / 21 / 2023	ITEM#2

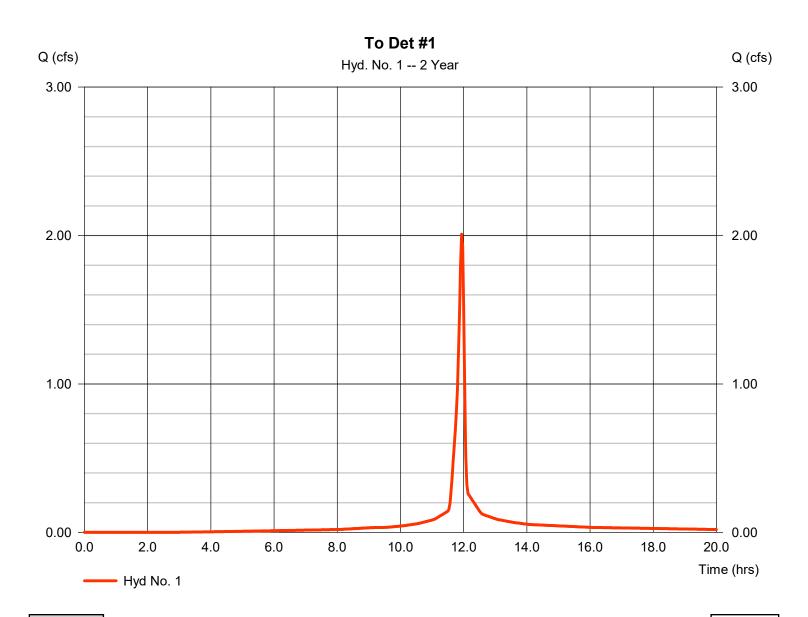
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 2.009 cfsStorm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 4,432 cuft Drainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 3.39 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$



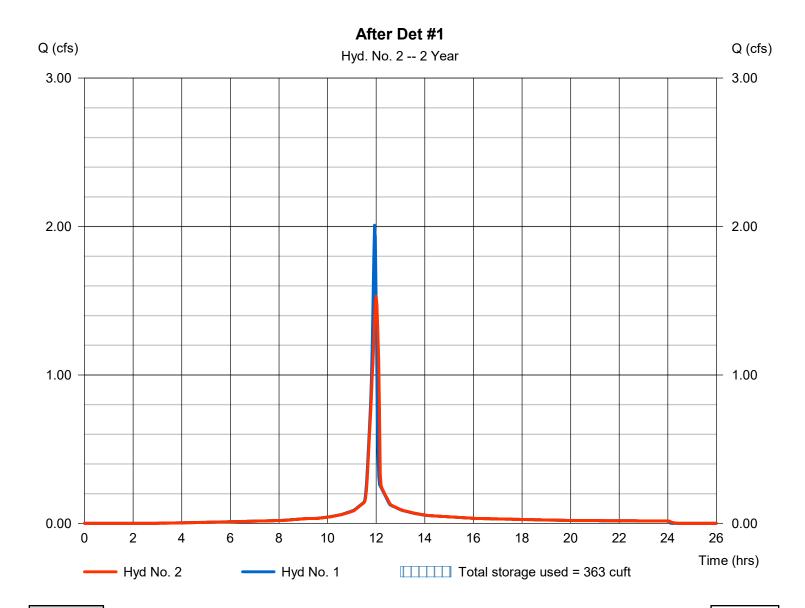
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.531 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 12.00 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 4,432 cuft Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 1 - To Det #1 = 427.99 ft= Det Pond #1 = 363 cuft Reservoir name Max. Storage

Storage Indication method used.



Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Pond No. 1 - Det Pond #1

Pond Data

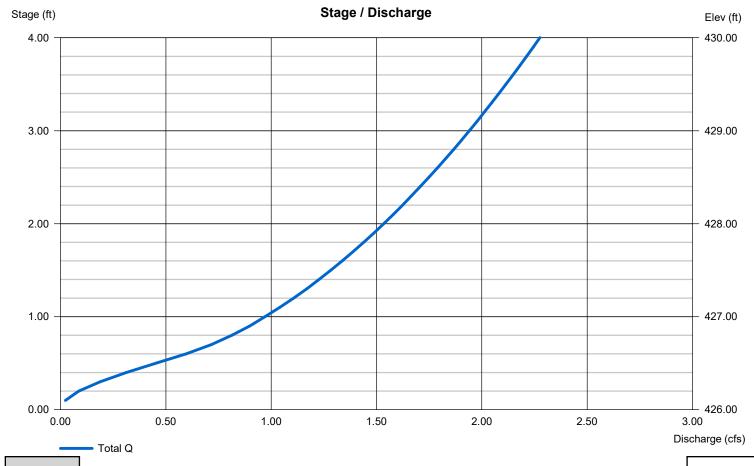
Contours -User-defined contour areas. Conic method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 426.00 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total storage (cuft)
0.00	426.00	50	0	0
1.00	427.00	165	102	102
2.00	428.00	375	263	365
3.00	429.00	680	520	885
4.00	430.00	1,030	849	1,734

Culvert / Orifice Structures Weir Structures [A] [B] [C] [PrfRsr] [A] [B] [C] [D] = 8.008.00 0.00 Rise (in) Inactive Inactive Crest Len (ft) Inactive Inactive Inactive = 8.008.00 0.00 0.00 Crest El. (ft) = 457.50 456.10 457.75 0.00 Span (in) No. Barrels 0 Weir Coeff. 3.33 = 1 = 3.333.33 3.33 Invert El. (ft) = 426.00 426.00 0.00 0.00 Weir Type = 1 Rect Ciplti = 15.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 Yes Length (ft) Multi-Stage = Yes No No = 2.00 2.00 0.00 Slope (%) n/a N-Value = .013 .013 .013 n/a Orifice Coeff. 0.60 0.60 0.60 = 0.000 (by Wet area) = 0.60Exfil.(in/hr) TW Elev. (ft) Multi-Stage = n/aYes No No = 0.00

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s).



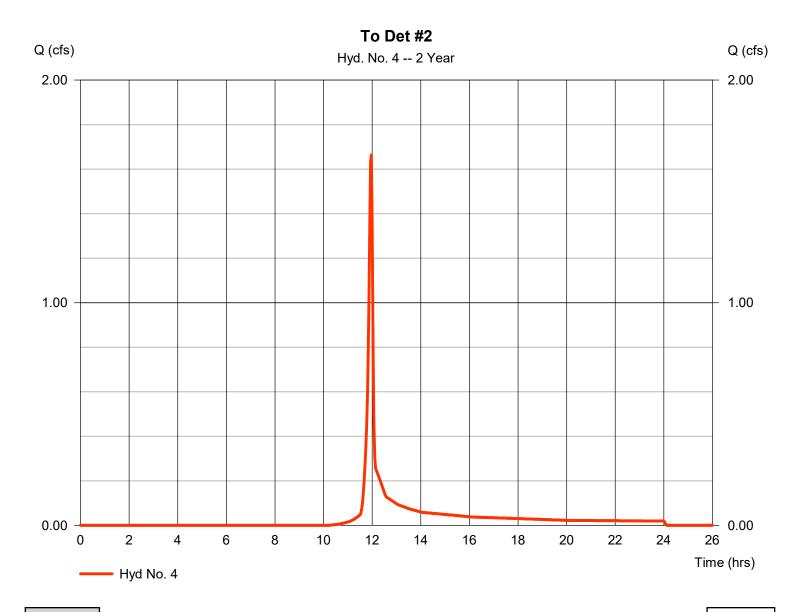
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 1.663 cfsStorm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 3,326 cuft= 76* Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 3.39 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.580 \times 69) + (0.180 \times 98)] / 0.760$



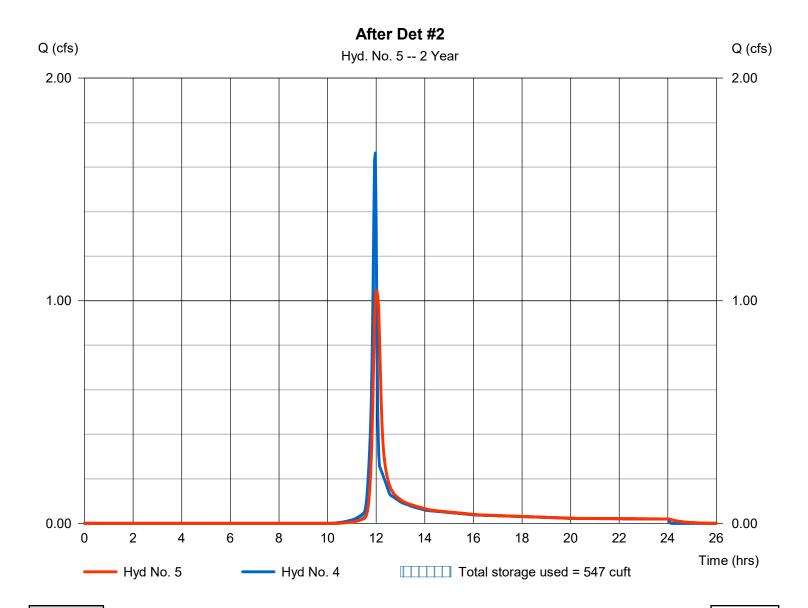
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.046 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 3,324 cuft = 4 - To Det #2 Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 402.11 ft= Det Pond #2 = 547 cuft Reservoir name Max. Storage

Storage Indication method used.



Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Pond No. 2 - Det Pond #2

Pond Data

Orifice Coeff. Multi-Stage

= n/a

Yes

No

No

Contours -User-defined contour areas. Conic method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 401.00 ft

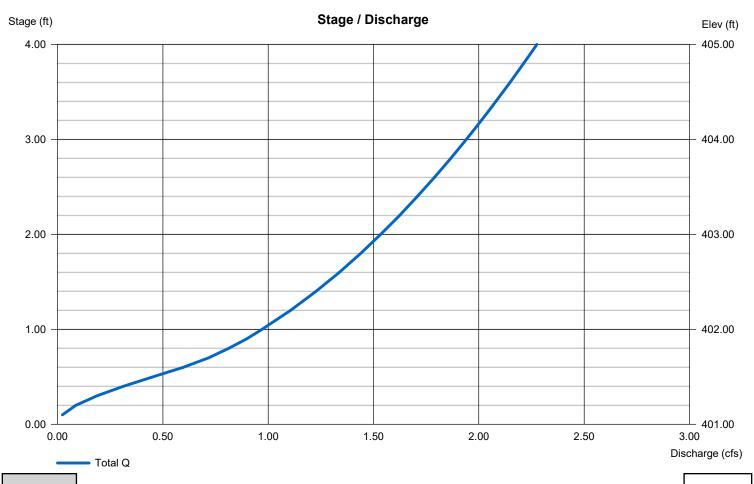
Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total storage (cuft)
0.00	401.00	280	0	0
1.00	402.00	610	434	434
3.00	404.00	1,475	2,022	2,457
4.00	405.00	1,990	1,726	4,182

Culvert / Orifice Structures Weir Structures [C] [PrfRsr] [A] [B] [C] [D] [A] [B] Rise (in) = 8.00 8.00 Inactive Inactive Crest Len (ft) Inactive Inactive Inactive 0.00 Span (in) = 8.00 8.00 0.00 0.00 Crest El. (ft) = 457.50 456.10 457.75 0.00 No. Barrels = 1 0 0 Weir Coeff. = 3.333.33 3.33 3.33 1 = 401.00 401.00 0.00 0.00 Rect Ciplti Invert El. (ft) Weir Type = 1 = 25.001.00 0.00 0.00 Length (ft) Multi-Stage = Yes Yes No No = 2.002.00 0.00 n/a Slope (%) N-Value = .013 .013 .013 n/a 0.60 0.60 = 0.000 (by Wet area) = 0.600.60 Exfil.(in/hr)

TW Elev. (ft)

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s).



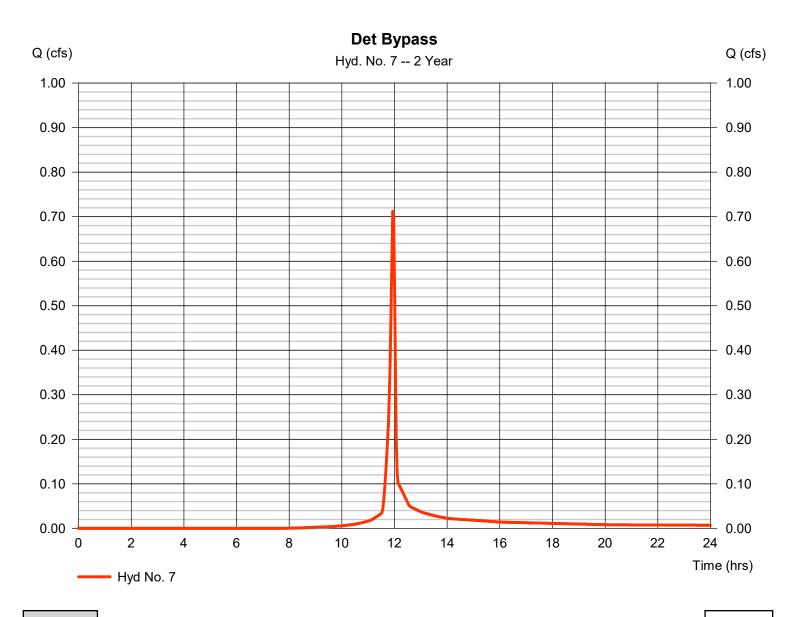
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 0.712 cfsStorm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 1,442 cuft Drainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 3.39 inStorm duration = 484 = 24 hrs Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.120 x 98) + (0.110 x 69)] / 0.230



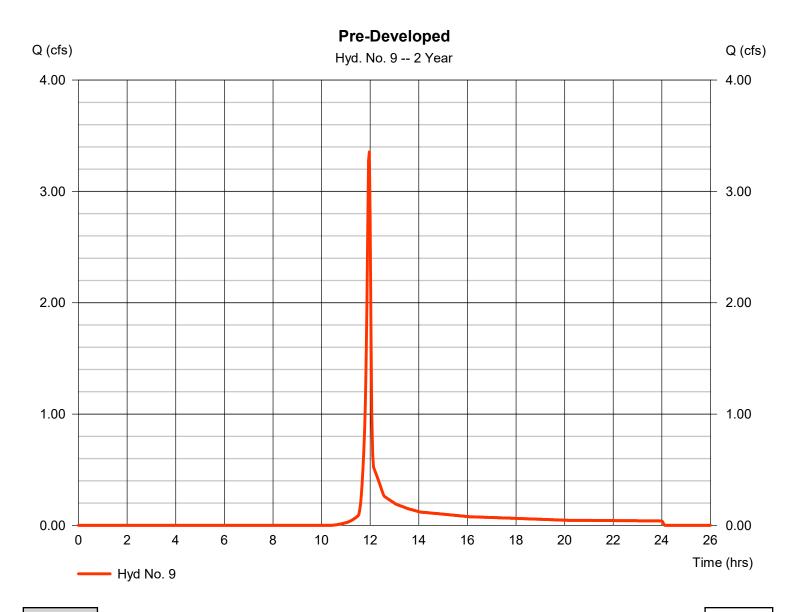
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 3.355 cfsStorm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 6,709 cuft= 75* Drainage area = 1.610 acCurve number Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 3.39 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(1.290 x 69) + (0.320 x 98)] / 1.610

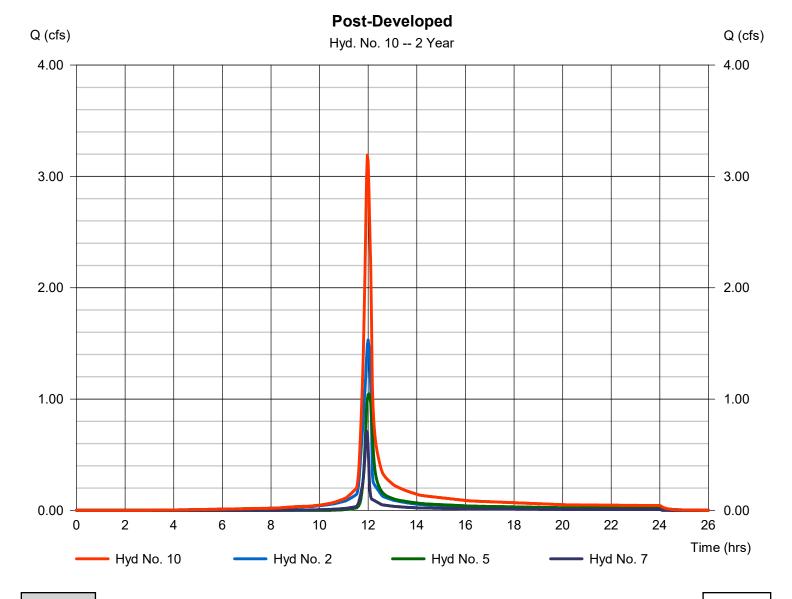


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type = Combine Peak discharge = 3.192 cfsStorm frequency = 2 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 9,198 cuft= 2, 5, 7Contrib. drain. area Inflow hyds. = 0.230 ac



Hydrograph Summary Report

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Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

	Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by A						diodeske Civil 3De by Adiod	65K, IIIC. VZUZ		
Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description	
1	SCS Runoff	2.727	2	716	6,144				To Det #1	
2	Reservoir	1.772	2	720	6,143	1	428.56	655	After Det #1	
4	SCS Runoff	2.729	2	718	5,508				To Det #2	
5	Reservoir	1.364	2	722	5,507	4	402.65	1,095	After Det #2	
7	SCS Runoff	1.075	2	716	2,205				Det Bypass	
9	SCS Runoff	5.580	2	718	11,234				Pre-Developed	
10	Combine	4.032	2	718	13,855	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- Pa	age 34 - shaln	d City_Hy	/drograp	hs .apw	Return F	Period: 5 Ye	ear	Tuesday 0	2 / 21 / 2023	ITEM # 2.

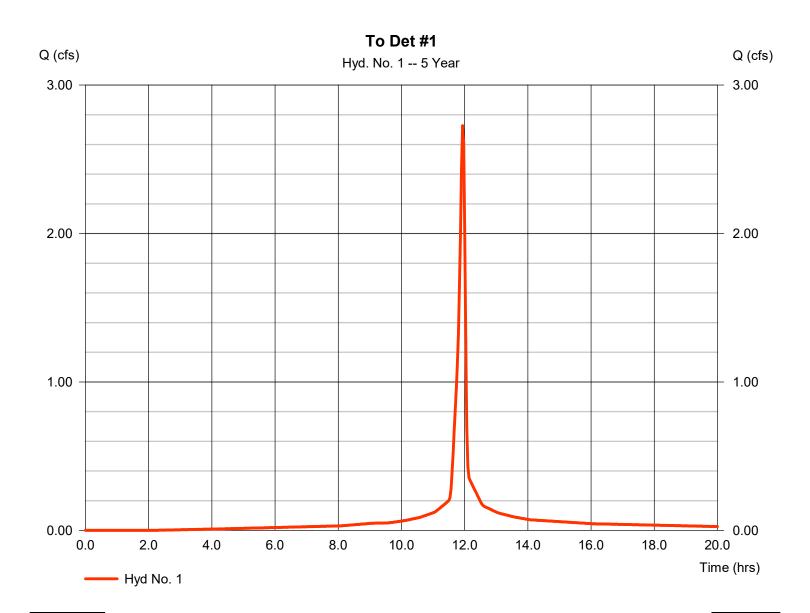
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 2.727 cfsStorm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 6,144 cuft Drainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 4.50 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$



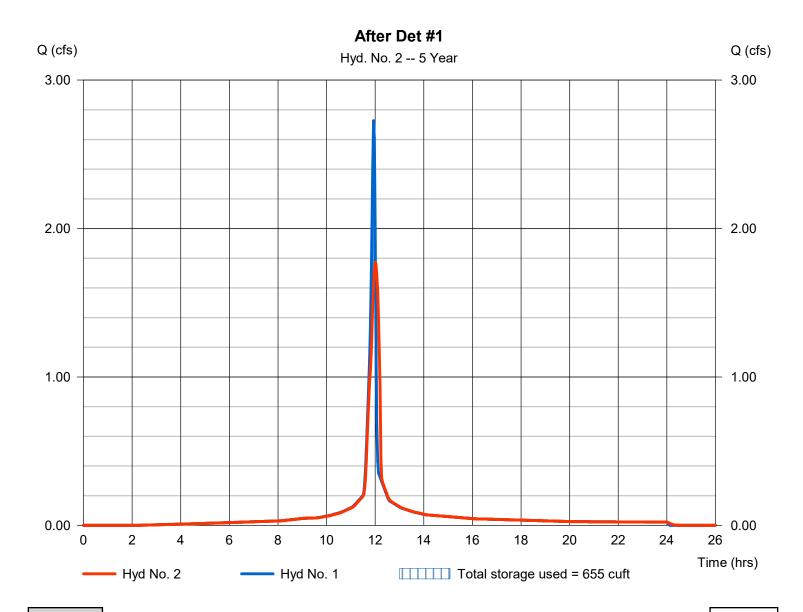
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.772 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 12.00 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 6,143 cuft = 1 - To Det #1 Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 428.56 ft= Det Pond #1 = 655 cuft Reservoir name Max. Storage

Storage Indication method used.



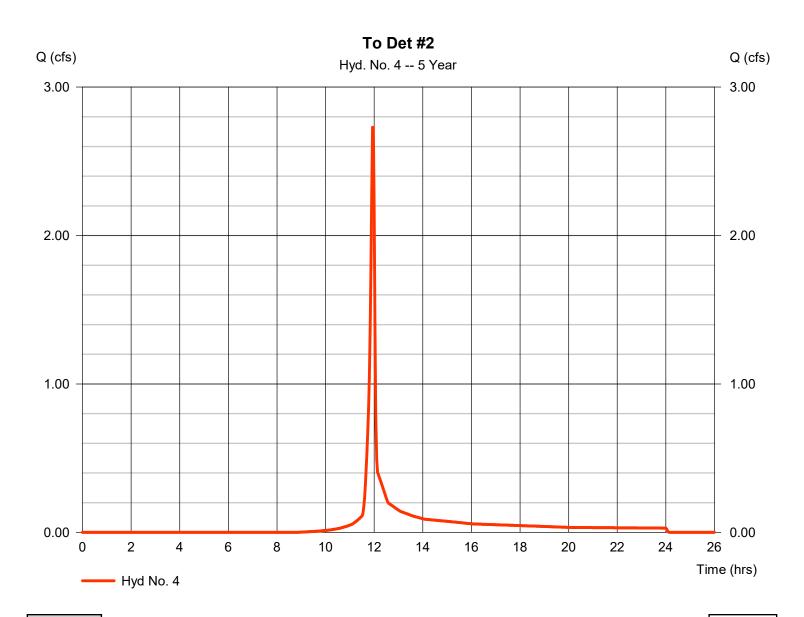
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 2.729 cfsStorm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 5,508 cuft= 76* Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 4.50 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.580 x 69) + (0.180 x 98)] / 0.760

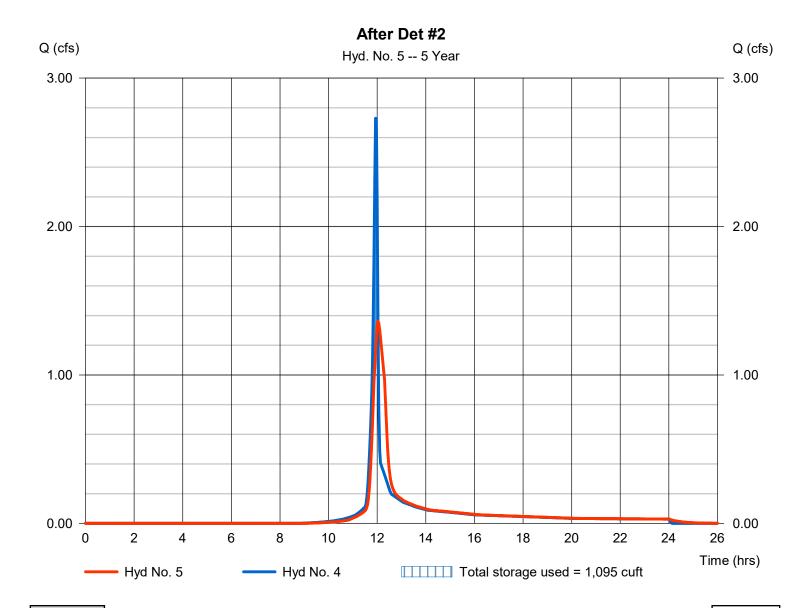


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.364 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 5,507 cuft= 4 - To Det #2 Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. $= 402.65 \, \text{ft}$ = Det Pond #2 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 1,095 cuft



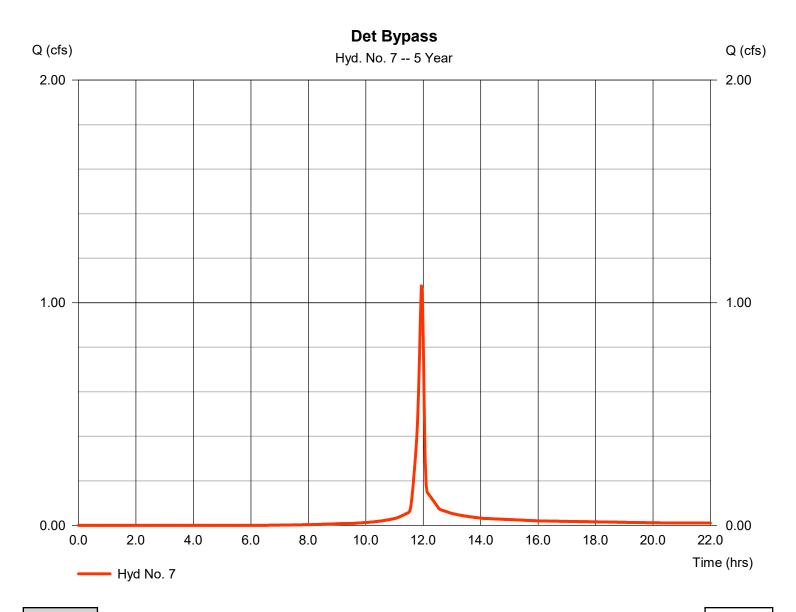
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 1.075 cfsStorm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 2,205 cuftDrainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 4.50 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.120 \times 98) + (0.110 \times 69)] / 0.230$



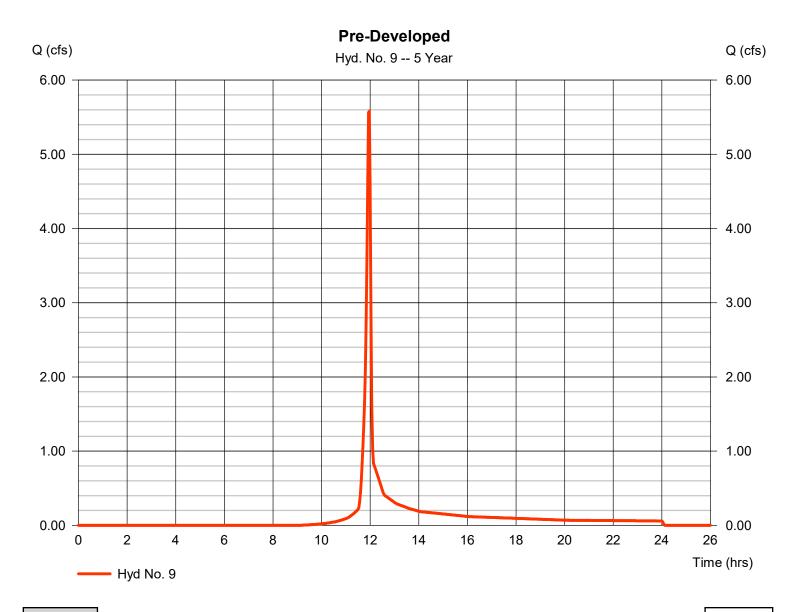
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 5.580 cfsStorm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 11,234 cuft = 1.610 ac Drainage area Curve number = 75* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ft $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ Tc method = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 4.50 in= Type II Distribution Storm duration = 484 = 24 hrs Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(1.290 x 69) + (0.320 x 98)] / 1.610

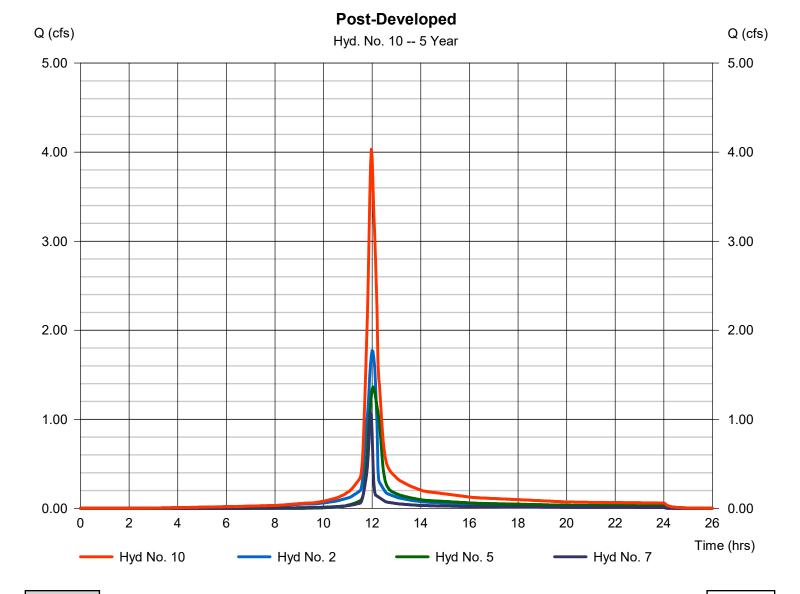


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type = Combine Peak discharge = 4.032 cfsStorm frequency = 5 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 13,855 cuft = 2, 5, 7Contrib. drain. area Inflow hyds. = 0.230 ac



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Hydrograph Summary Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

_		_		• •		riyuran	ow mydrographs	Extension for At	esk, Inc. v2023	
Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description	
1	SCS Runoff	3.196	2	716	7,275				To Det #1	
2	Reservoir	1.933	2	722	7,275	1	428.98	873	After Det #1	
4	SCS Runoff	3.487	2	716	7,051				To Det #2	
5	Reservoir	1.569	2	722	7,049	4	403.08	1,524	After Det #2	
7	SCS Runoff	1.317	2	716	2,725				Det Bypass	
9	SCS Runoff	7.152	2	716	14,449				Pre-Developed	
10	Combine	4.584	2	718	17,049	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- Page 42 - shaInd City_Hydrographsgpw					Return F	Period: 10 \	ear	Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023		ITEM # 2.

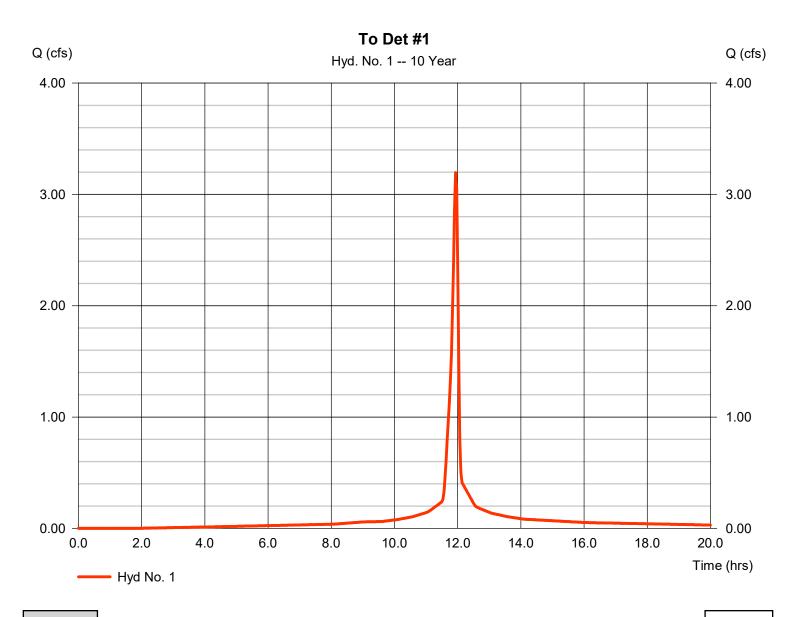
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 3.196 cfsStorm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 7,275 cuftDrainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method Time of conc. (Tc) $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Total precip. = 5.23 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$

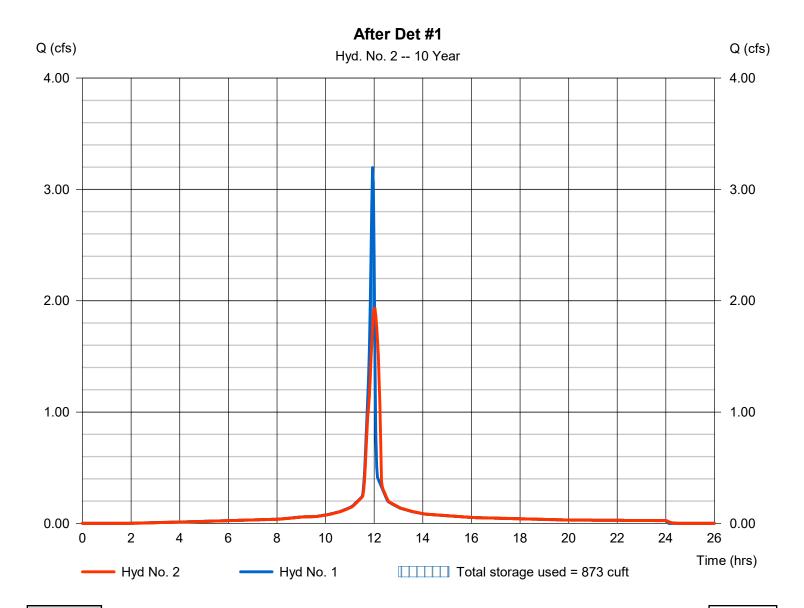


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.933 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 7,275 cuftMax. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 1 - To Det #1 = 428.98 ft= Det Pond #1 = 873 cuft Reservoir name Max. Storage



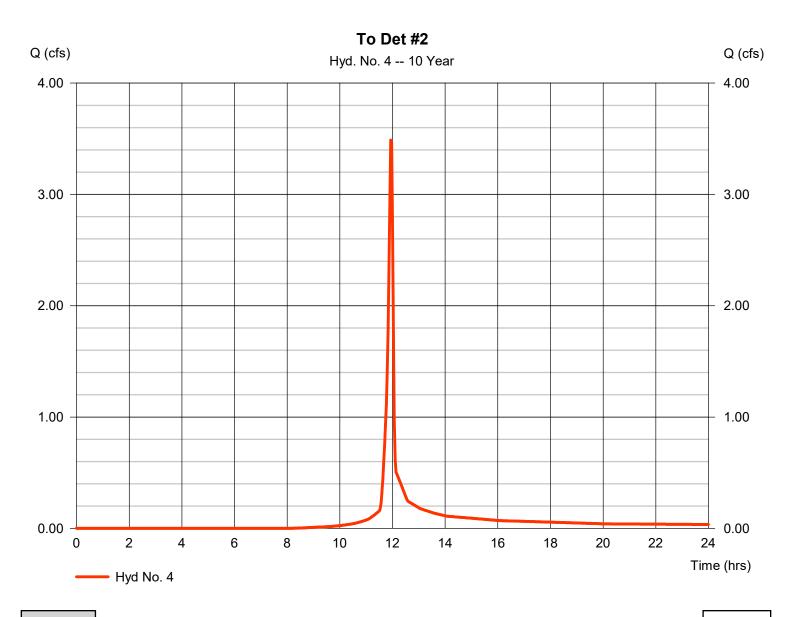
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 3.487 cfsStorm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 7,051 cuft= 76* Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number = 0 ftBasin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length Tc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 5.23 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.580 x 69) + (0.180 x 98)] / 0.760

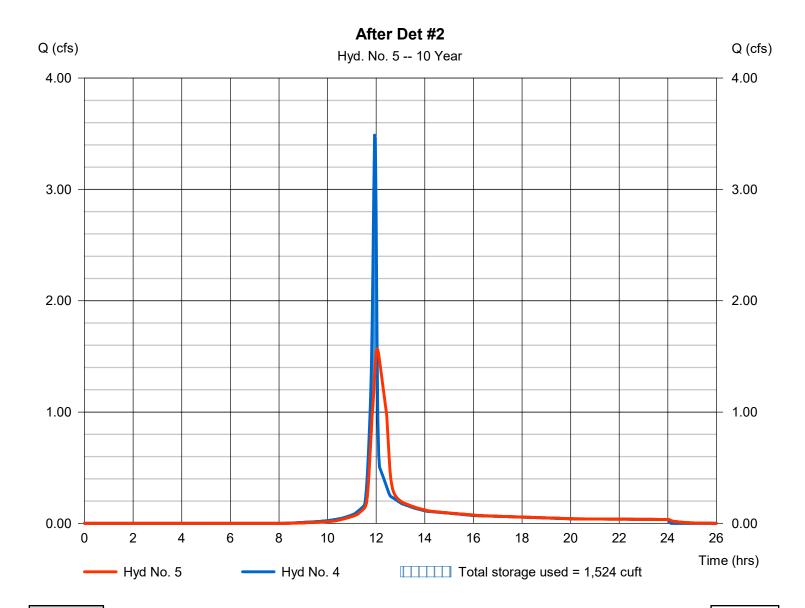


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.569 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 7,049 cuftMax. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 4 - To Det #2 = 403.08 ft= Det Pond #2 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 1,524 cuft



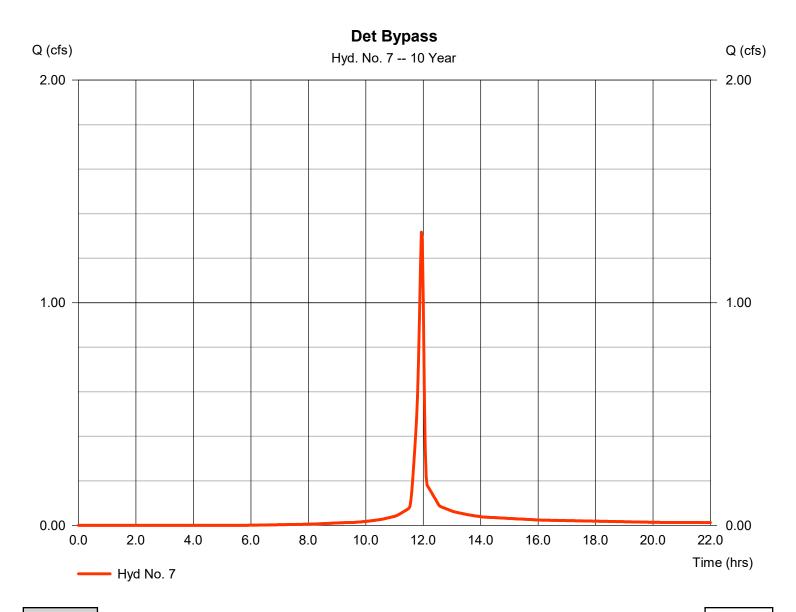
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 1.317 cfsStorm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 2,725 cuftDrainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 5.23 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.120 x 98) + (0.110 x 69)] / 0.230



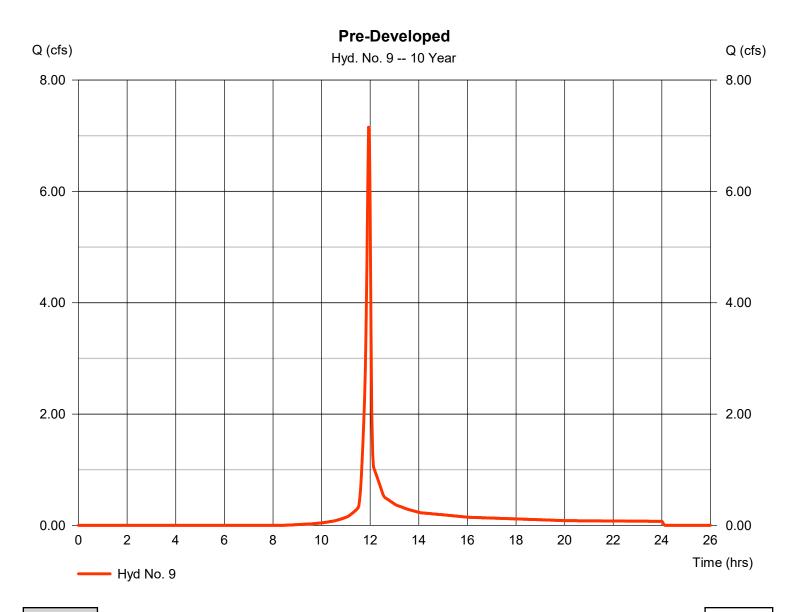
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 7.152 cfsStorm frequency = 10 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 14,449 cuft = 1.610 ac = 75* Drainage area Curve number = 0 ftBasin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length Tc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 5.23 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(1.290 x 69) + (0.320 x 98)] / 1.610



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= 4.584 cfs

 $= 11.97 \, hrs$

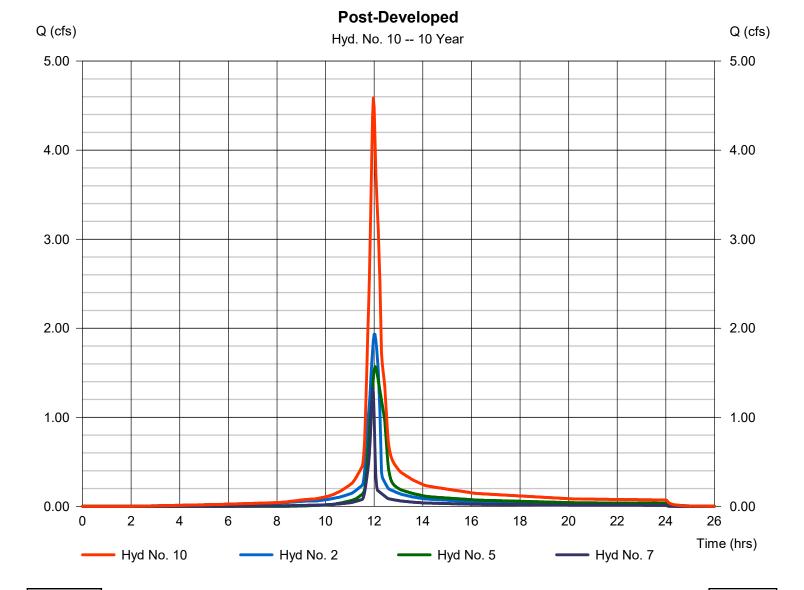
= 0.230 ac

= 17,049 cuft

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type= CombinePeak dischargeStorm frequency= 10 yrsTime to peakTime interval= 2 minHyd. volumeInflow hyds.= 2, 5, 7Contrib. drain. area



Hydrograph Summary Report

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Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description	
1	SCS Runoff	3.791	2	716	8,720				To Det #1	
2	Reservoir	2.073	2	722	8,720	1	429.38	1,205	After Det #1	
4	SCS Runoff	4.478	2	716	9,100				To Det #2	
5	Reservoir	1.819	2	722	9,098	4	403.68	2,130	After Det #2	
7	SCS Runoff	1.626	2	716	3,402				Det Bypass	
9	SCS Runoff	9.236	2	716	18,732				Pre-Developed	
10	Combine	5.240	2	718	21,220	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- P	- Page 50 - shalnd City_Hydrographsgpw					Period: 25 \	│ ∕ear	Tuesdav. (02 / 21 / 2023	ITEM # 2

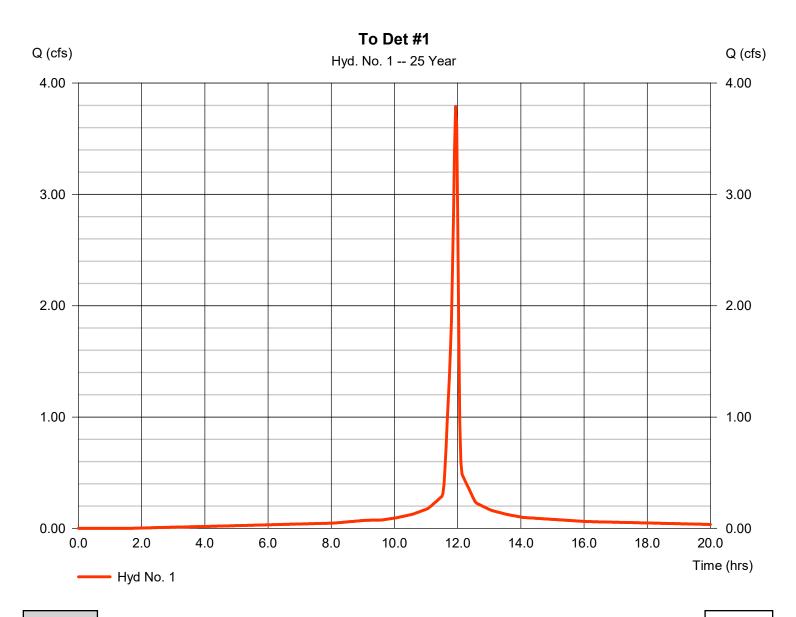
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 3.791 cfsStorm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 8,720 cuft Drainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method Time of conc. (Tc) $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.16 inStorm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$

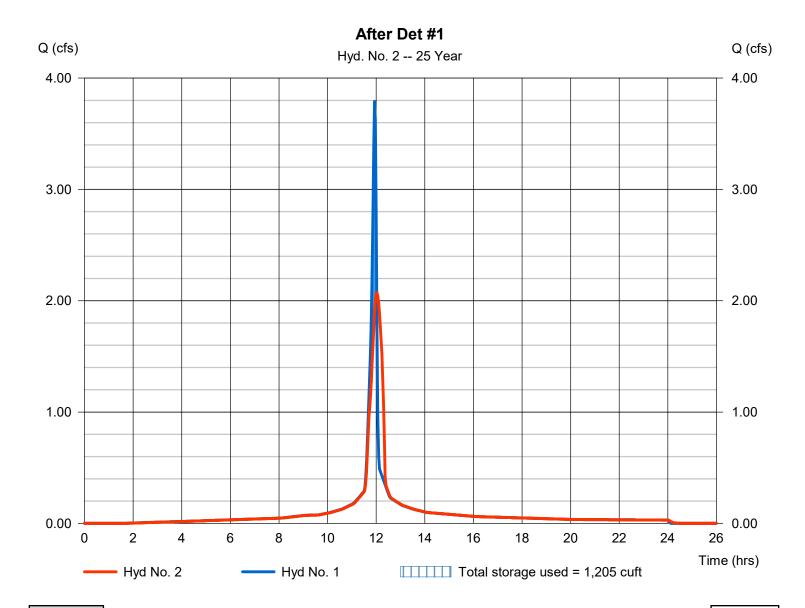


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 2.073 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 8,720 cuft Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 1 - To Det #1 = 429.38 ft= Det Pond #1 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 1,205 cuft



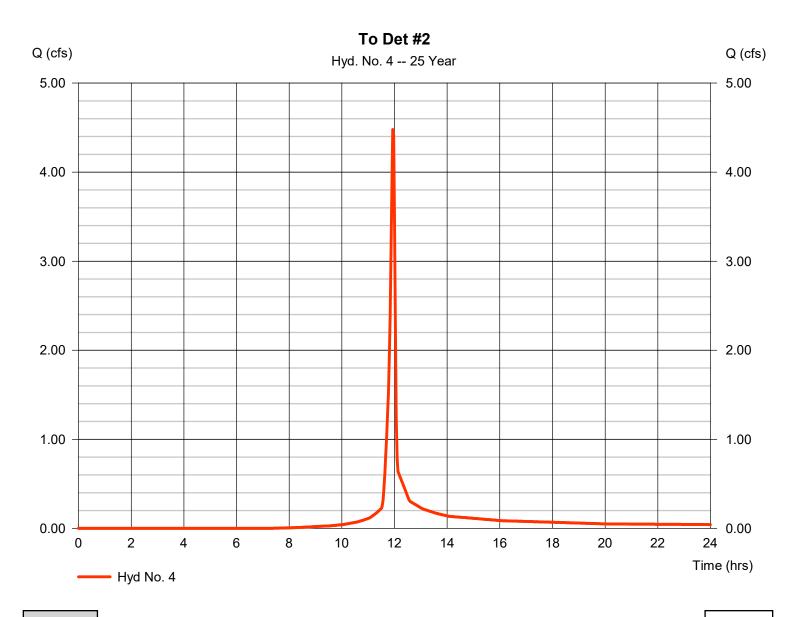
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 4.478 cfsStorm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 9,100 cuft= 76* Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.16 inStorm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.580 x 69) + (0.180 x 98)] / 0.760

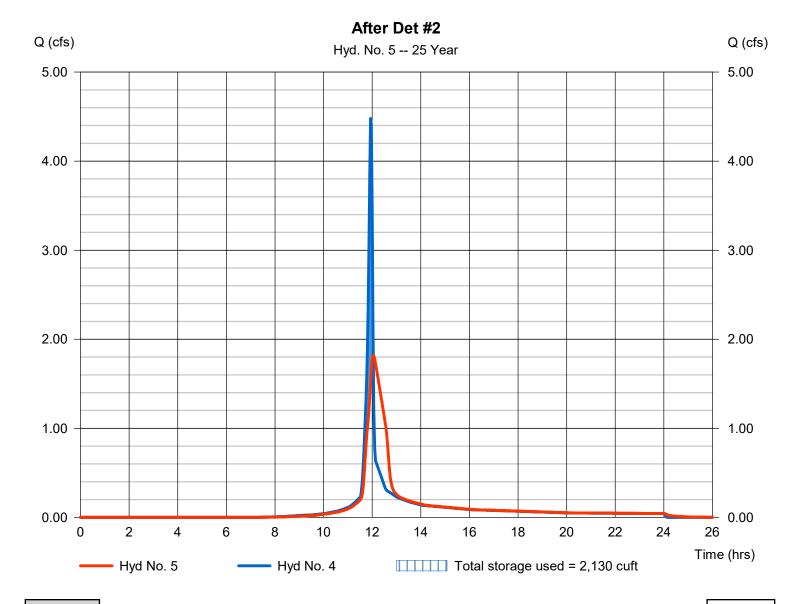


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.819 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 9,098 cuft Inflow hyd. No. = 4 - To Det #2 Max. Elevation = 403.68 ft= Det Pond #2 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 2,130 cuft



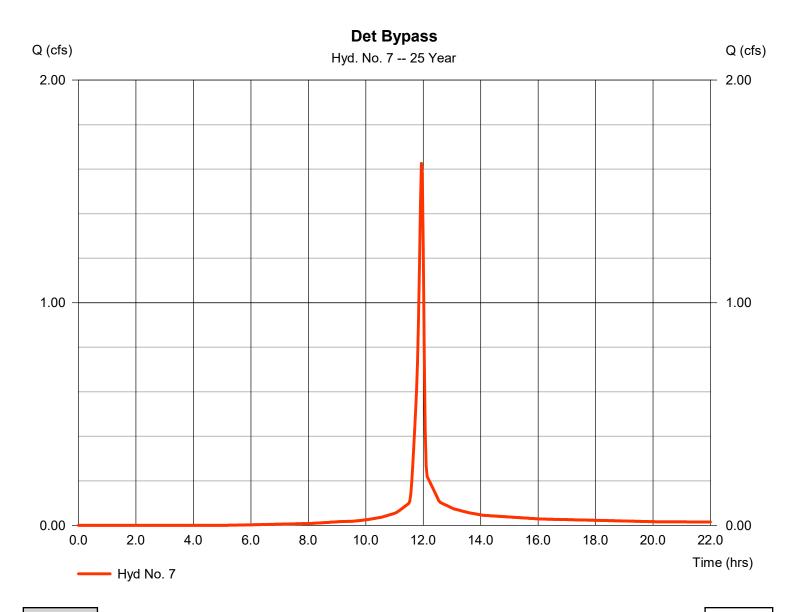
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 1.626 cfsStorm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 3,402 cuftDrainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* = 0.0 % Basin Slope Hydraulic length = 0 ft $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ Tc method = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = Type II = 6.16 inDistribution Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.120 \times 98) + (0.110 \times 69)] / 0.230$



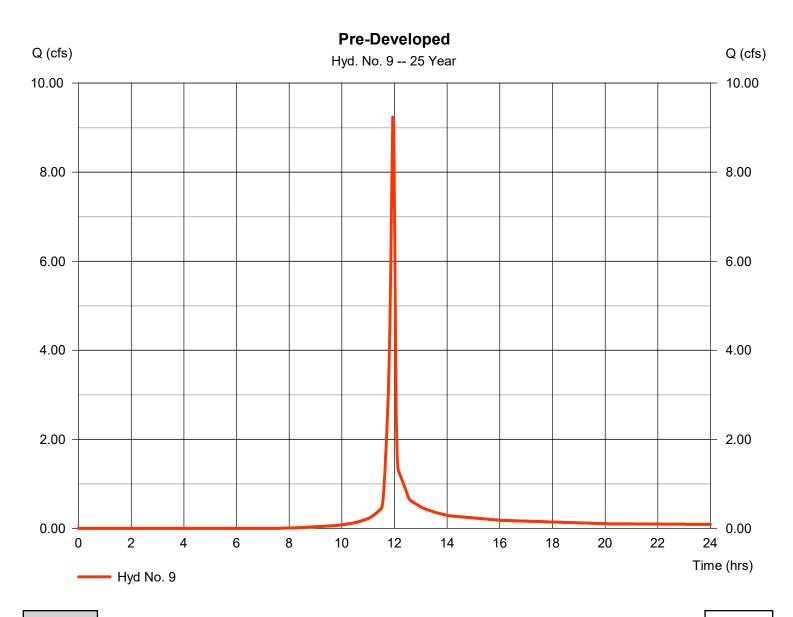
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 9.236 cfsStorm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 18,732 cuft Drainage area = 1.610 acCurve number = 75* = 0 ftBasin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length Tc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.16 inStorm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(1.290 x 69) + (0.320 x 98)] / 1.610

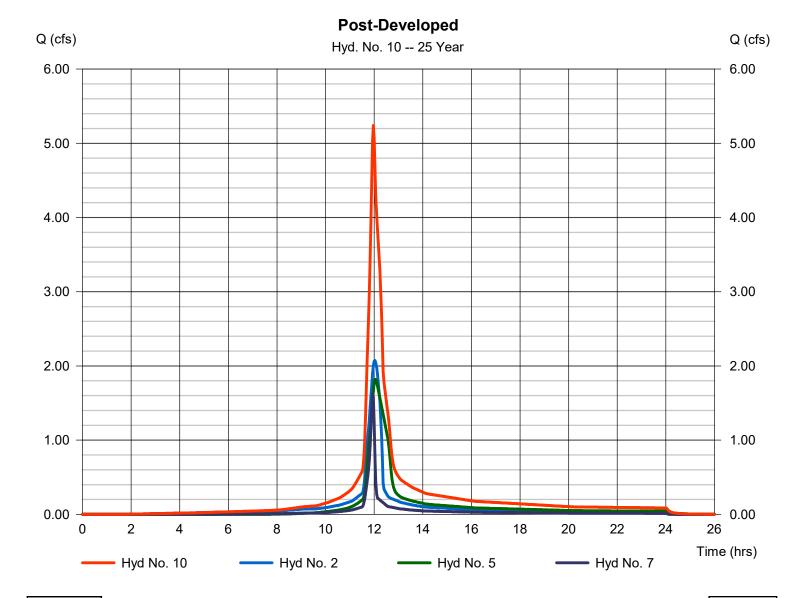


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type = Combine Peak discharge = 5.240 cfsStorm frequency = 25 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 21,220 cuft= 2, 5, 7 Contrib. drain. area Inflow hyds. = 0.230 ac



Hydrograph Summary Report

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Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description	
1	SCS Runoff	4.231	2	716	9,794				To Det #1	
2	Reservoir	2.175	2	722	9,794	1	429.68	1,466	After Det #1	
4	SCS Runoff	5.224	2	716	10,666				To Det #2	
5	Reservoir	1.973	2	724	10,665	4	404.09	2,615	After Det #2	
7	SCS Runoff	1.855	2	716	3,912				Det Bypass	
9	SCS Runoff	10.81	2	716	22,012				Pre-Developed	
10	Combine	5.700	2	718	24,370	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- P	- Page 58 - shaInd City_Hydrographsgpw					Period: 50 \	│ ∕ear	Tuesdav. ()2 / 21 / 2023	ITEM # 2

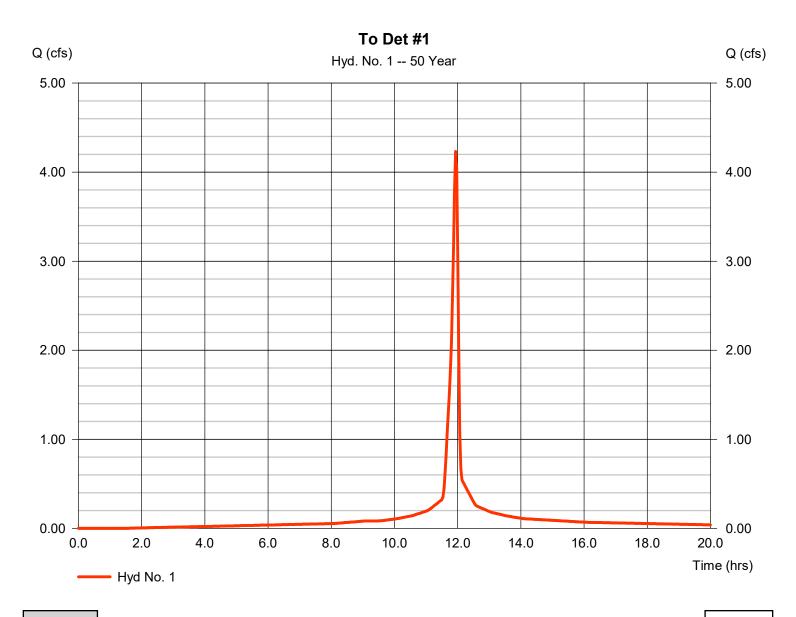
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 4.231 cfsStorm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 9,794 cuft Drainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.85 inStorm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$

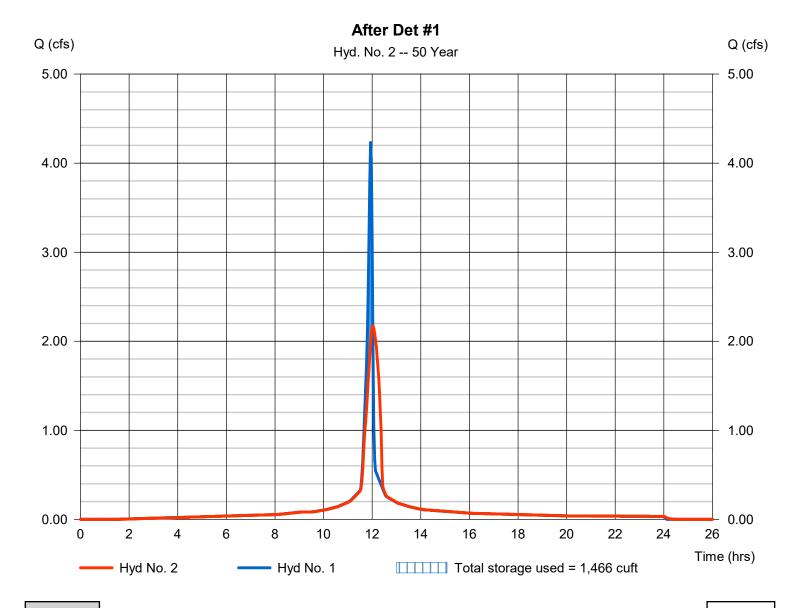


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 2.175 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 12.03 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 9,794 cuft Inflow hyd. No. = 1 - To Det #1 Max. Elevation = 429.68 ft= Det Pond #1 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 1,466 cuft



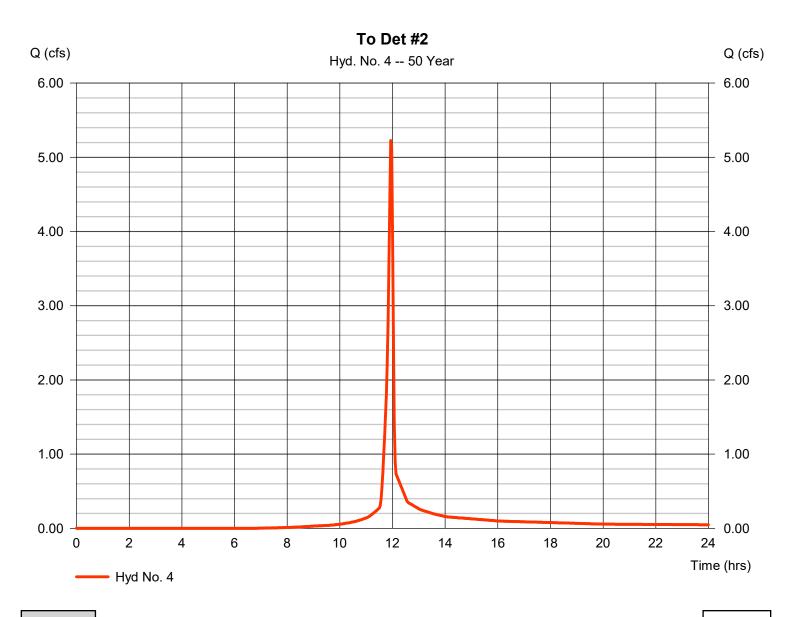
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 5.224 cfsStorm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 10.666 cuft Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number = 76* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.85 inStorm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.580 x 69) + (0.180 x 98)] / 0.760

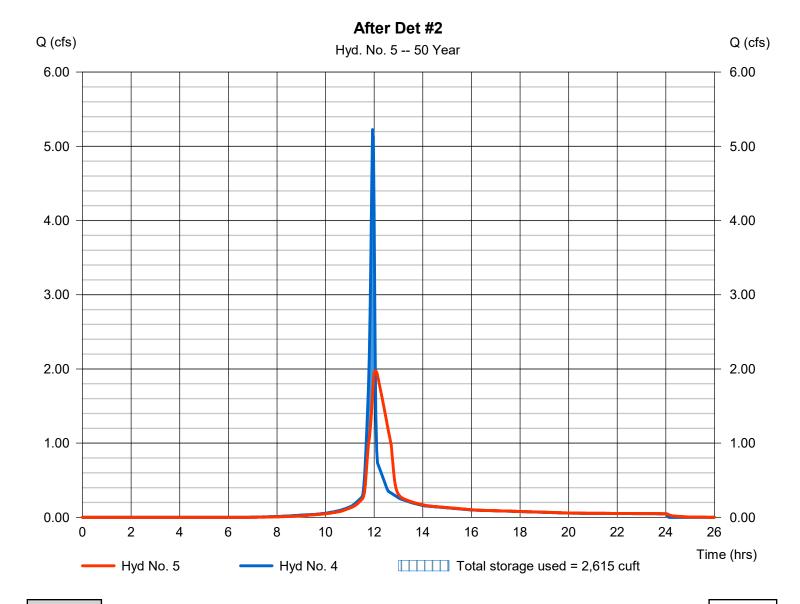


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Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 1.973 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak = 12.07 hrsTime interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 10,665 cuft Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 4 - To Det #2 = 404.09 ft= Det Pond #2 = 2,615 cuft Reservoir name Max. Storage



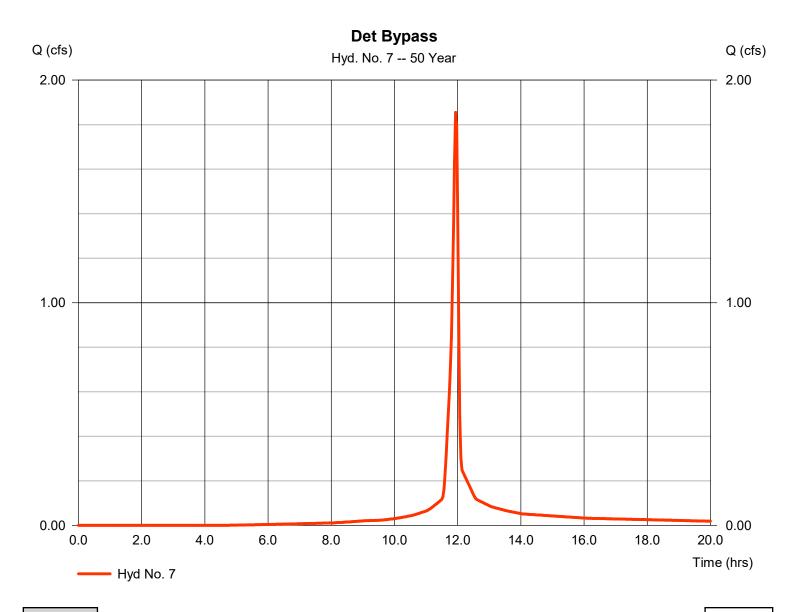
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 1.855 cfsStorm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 3,912 cuft Drainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* = 0.0 % Basin Slope Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 6.85 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs Shape factor = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.120 x 98) + (0.110 x 69)] / 0.230



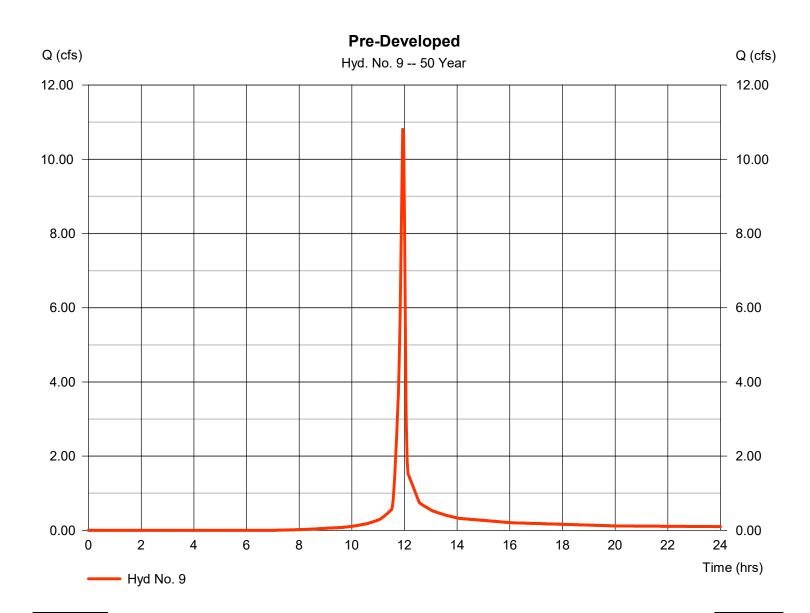
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Peak discharge Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff = 10.81 cfsStorm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 22.012 cuft = 75* Drainage area = 1.610 acCurve number = 0 ftBasin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length Tc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. Distribution = Type II = 6.85 inShape factor Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(1.290 \times 69) + (0.320 \times 98)] / 1.610$

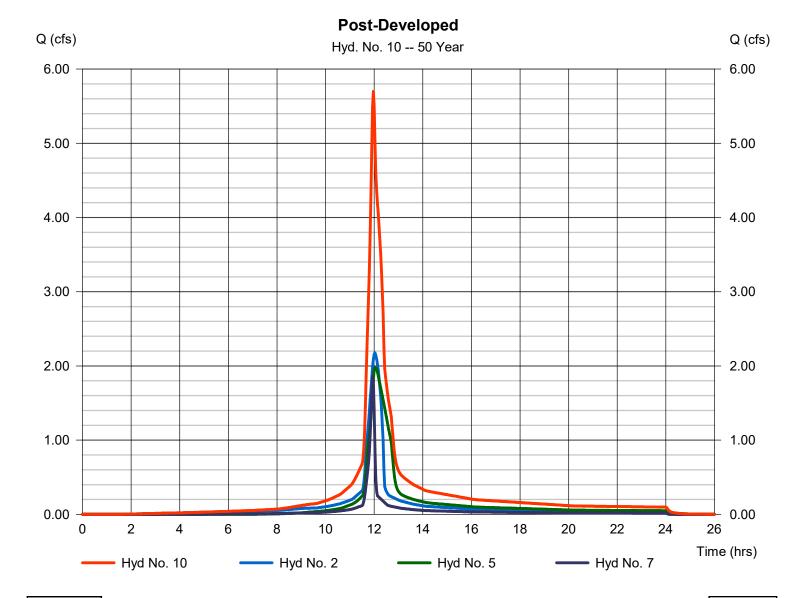


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type = Combine Peak discharge = 5.700 cfsStorm frequency = 50 yrsTime to peak $= 11.97 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 24,370 cuft= 2, 5, 7 Contrib. drain. area Inflow hyds. = 0.230 ac



Hydrograph Summary Report

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Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

		•		• •		Hydraf	low Hydrographs	s Extension for A	utodesk® Civil 3D® by Autod	ril 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v20
Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description	
1	SCS Runoff	4.664	2	716	10,854				To Det #1	
2	Reservoir	2.275	2	722	10,853	1	430.00	1,732	After Det #1	
4	SCS Runoff	5.965	2	716	12,239				To Det #2	
5	Reservoir	2.079	2	724	12,237	4	404.40	3,139	After Det #2	
7	SCS Runoff	2.080	2	716	4,418				Det Bypass	
9	SCS Runoff	12.37	2	716	25,311				Pre-Developed	
10	Combine	6.136	2	718	27,509	2, 5, 7,			Post-Developed	
- Pa	- Page 66 - shalnd City_Hydrographsgpw					Period: 100	Year	Tuesday, (Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023	

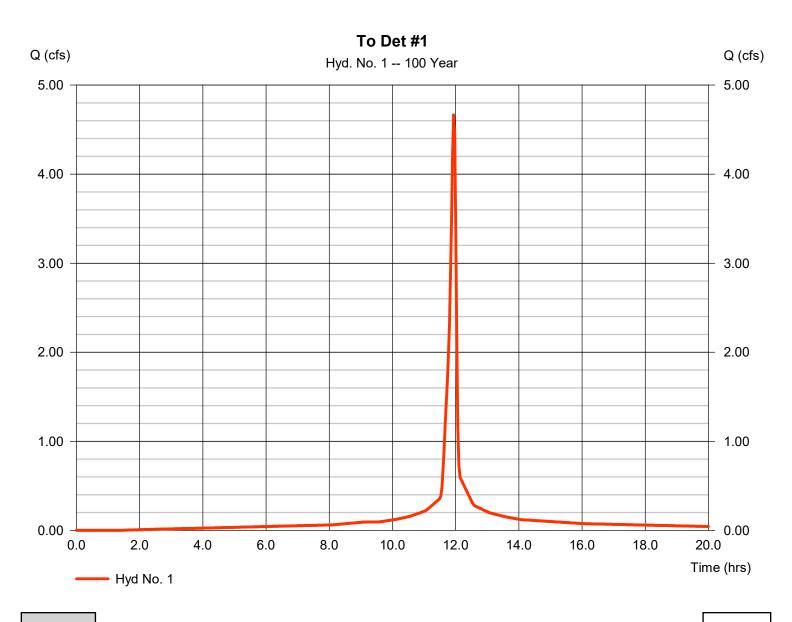
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 1

To Det #1

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 4.664 cfsStorm frequency = 100 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 10.854 cuft Drainage area = 0.460 acCurve number = 95* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 7.53 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = $[(0.410 \times 98) + (0.050 \times 69)] / 0.460$

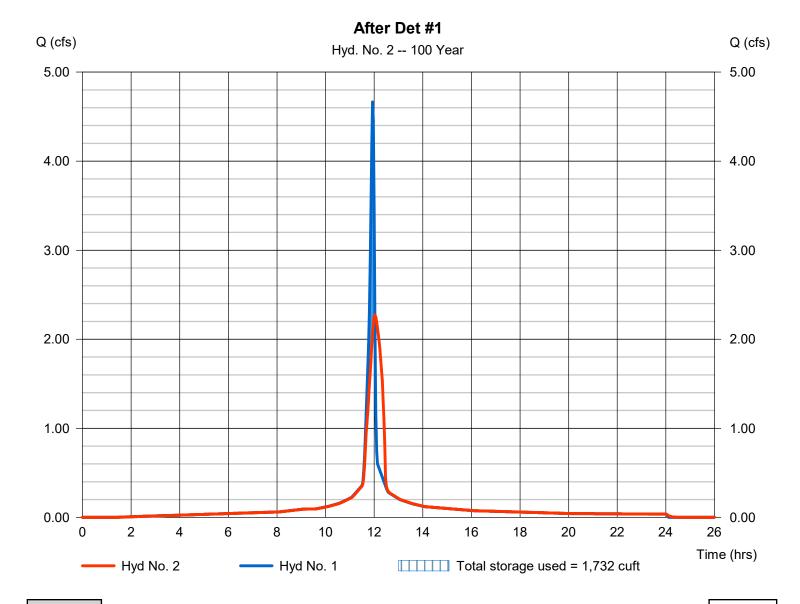


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Hyd. No. 2

After Det #1

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 2.275 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency = 100 yrsTime to peak = 12.03 hrsTime interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 10,853 cuft Max. Elevation Inflow hyd. No. = 1 - To Det #1 = 430.00 ft= Det Pond #1 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 1,732 cuft



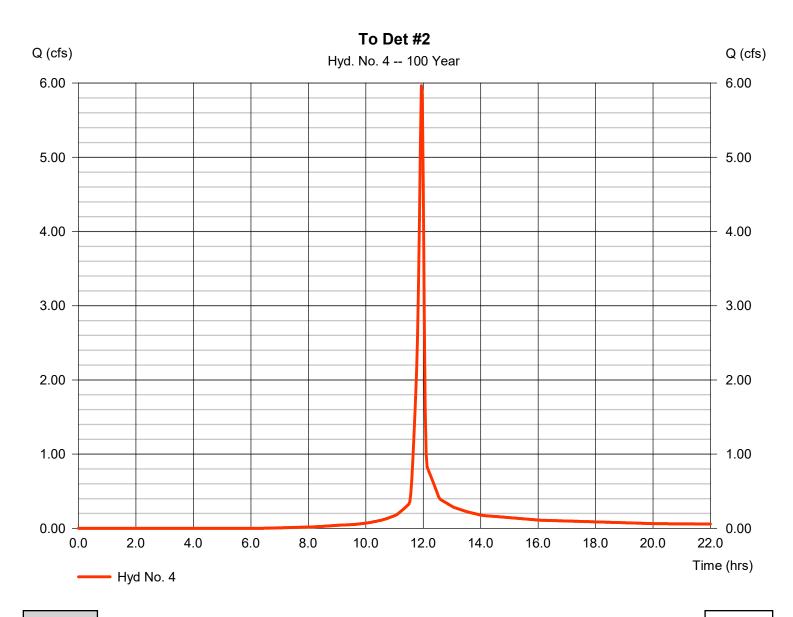
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 4

To Det #2

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 5.965 cfsStorm frequency = 100 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 12.239 cuft Drainage area = 0.760 acCurve number = 76* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 7.53 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.580 x 69) + (0.180 x 98)] / 0.760

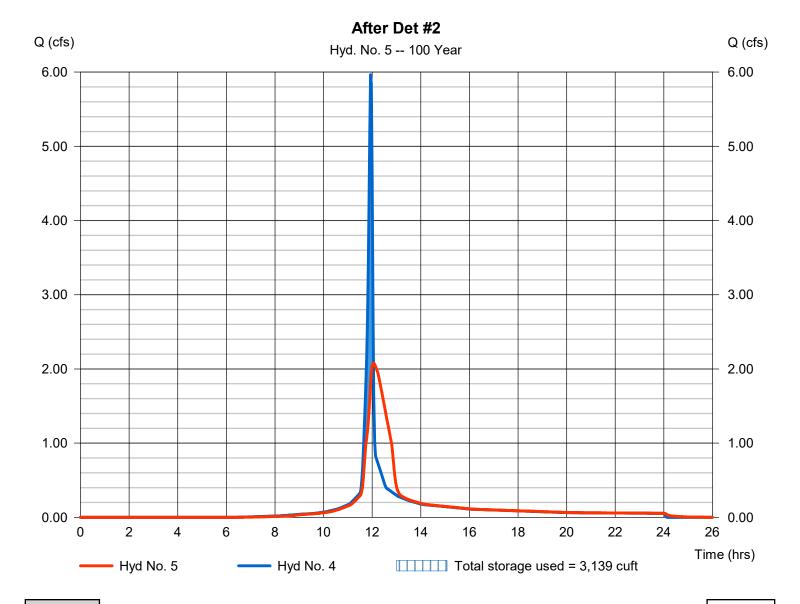


Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 5

After Det #2

Hydrograph type Peak discharge = 2.079 cfs= Reservoir Storm frequency Time to peak = 12.07 hrs= 100 yrsTime interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 12,237 cuft Inflow hyd. No. = 4 - To Det #2 Max. Elevation = 404.40 ft= Det Pond #2 Reservoir name Max. Storage = 3,139 cuft



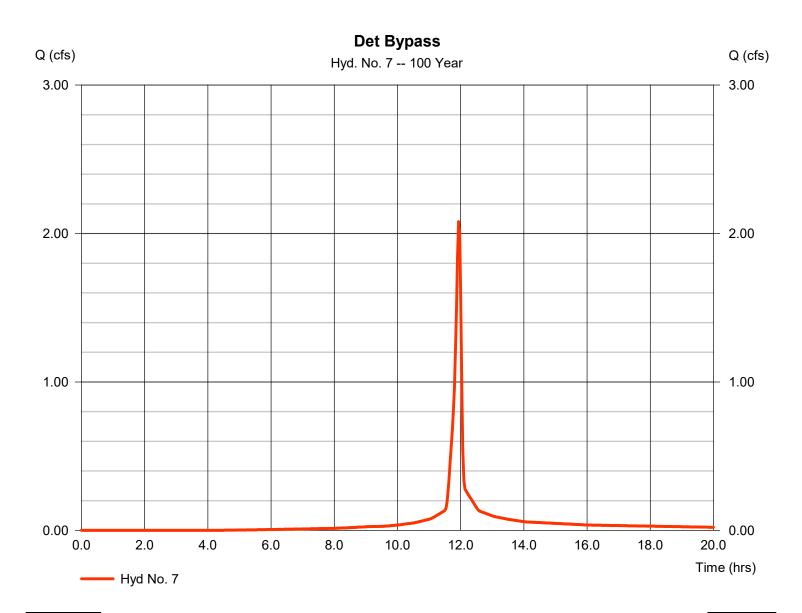
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 7

Det Bypass

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff Peak discharge = 2.080 cfsStorm frequency = 100 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 4,418 cuft Drainage area = 0.230 acCurve number = 84* Basin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length = 0 ftTc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 7.53 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(0.120 x 98) + (0.110 x 69)] / 0.230



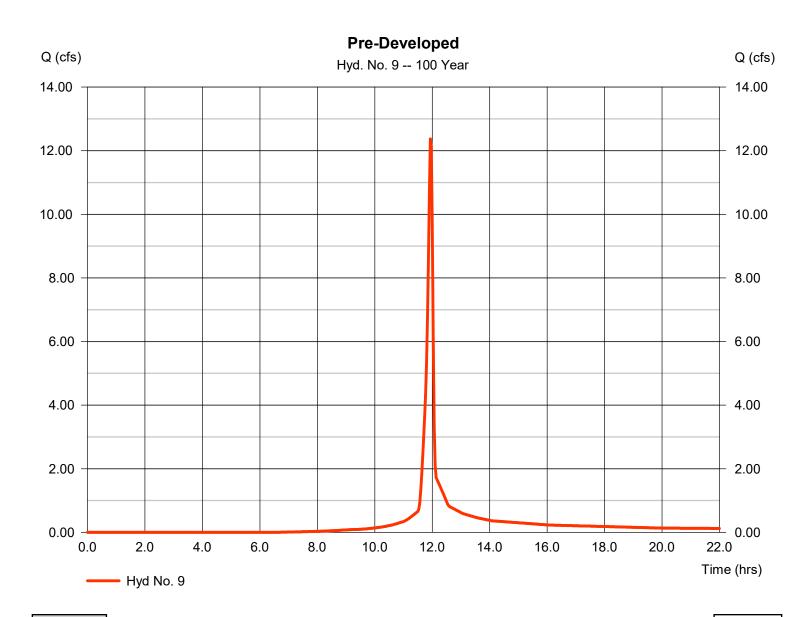
Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 9

Pre-Developed

Peak discharge Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff = 12.37 cfsStorm frequency = 100 yrsTime to peak $= 11.93 \, hrs$ Time interval = 2 min Hyd. volume = 25.311 cuft = 75* Drainage area = 1.610 acCurve number = 0 ftBasin Slope = 0.0 % Hydraulic length Tc method $= 5.00 \, \text{min}$ = User Time of conc. (Tc) Total precip. = 7.53 inDistribution = Type II Storm duration = 24 hrs = 484 Shape factor

^{*} Composite (Area/CN) = [(1.290 x 69) + (0.320 x 98)] / 1.610



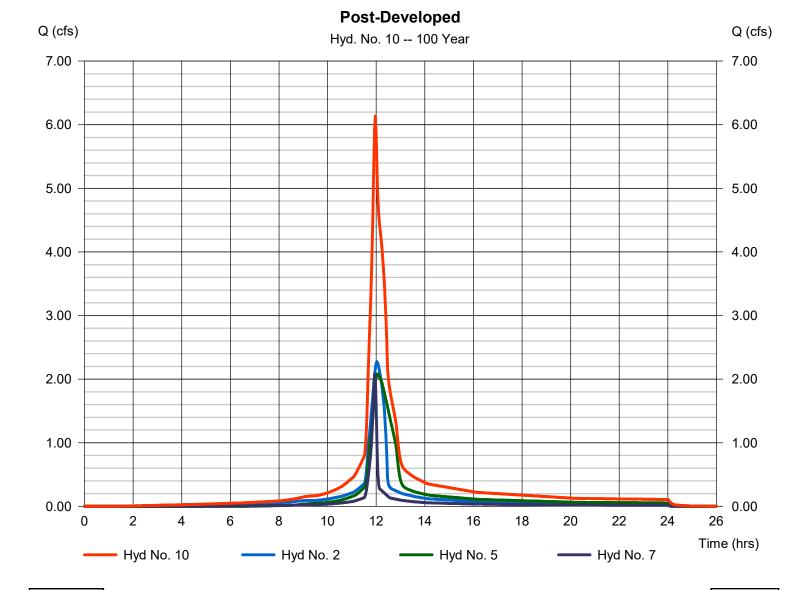
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

Tuesday, 02 / 21 / 2023

Hyd. No. 10

Post-Developed

Hydrograph type = Combine Storm frequency = 100 yrs Time interval = 2 min Inflow hyds. = 2, 5, 7 Peak discharge = 6.136 cfs
Time to peak = 11.97 hrs
Hyd. volume = 27,509 cuft
Contrib. drain. area = 0.230 ac



Hydraflow Rainfall Report

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2023

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Return Period	Intensity-Duration-Frequency Equation Coefficients (FHA)					
(Yrs)	В	D	E	(N/A)		
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			
2	21.3913	5.8000	0.6332			
3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			
5	48.6847	10.2000	0.7544			
10	66.7072	12.5000	0.7892			
25	65.3872	11.5000	0.7499			
50	79.9547	12.2000	0.7718			
100	170.7963	18.2000	0.9117			

File name: Nashville_Rainfall Intensity.IDF

Intensity = B / (Tc + D)^E

Return	Intensity Values (in/hr)											
Period (Yrs)	5 min	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	4.74	3.73	3.13	2.73	2.44	2.22	2.04	1.90	1.78	1.68	1.59	1.51
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	6.25	5.04	4.27	3.72	3.32	3.00	2.75	2.54	2.36	2.21	2.08	1.97
10	6.97	5.72	4.88	4.28	3.82	3.46	3.17	2.93	2.73	2.55	2.40	2.27
25	7.99	6.55	5.60	4.92	4.40	4.00	3.67	3.40	3.17	2.98	2.81	2.66
50	8.90	7.31	6.25	5.48	4.90	4.45	4.08	3.78	3.52	3.30	3.11	2.94
100	9.72	8.13	7.01	6.17	5.51	4.99	4.56	4.20	3.90	3.64	3.41	3.21

Tc = time in minutes. Values may exceed 60.

e name: Z:\Projects\2607 Whites Creek Pike\1-Civil Engineering\Stormwater\Hydrographs\MWS Precipitation Data.pcp

		Rainfall Precipitation Table (in)							
	Storm Distribution	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
	SCS 24-hour	0.00	3.39	0.00	4.50	5.23	6.16	6.85	7.53
	SCS 6-Hr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Huff-1st	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Huff-2nd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Huff-3rd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Huff-4th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Daga 74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
_	Page 74 -	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ITEM # 2.

IV. USDA Soil Report



NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Cheatham County, Tennessee



- Page 76 -

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2 053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

ITEM # 2.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soll Resource Report Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

ဖ

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Spoil Area Stony Spot

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Very Stony Spot

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Wet Spot Other

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Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes



Major Roads

00

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Cheatham County, Tennessee Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 15, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 21, 2021—Mar 30. 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
En	Ennis gravelly silt loam, occasionally flooded	0.1	3.7%
HaC	Hawthorne gravelly silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	1.8	54.3%
HsF Hawthorne-Sulphura association, 20 to 60 percent slopes		1.4	42.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	,	3.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

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landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Cheatham County, Tennessee

En—Ennis gravelly silt loam, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kpd9 Elevation: 900 to 1,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F

Frost-free period: 180 to 205 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ennis and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ennis

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly silt loam H2 - 7 to 60 inches: gravelly silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F122XY034TN - Well Drained Gravelly Alluvium

Hydric soil rating: No

HaC—Hawthorne gravelly silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: kpdf Elevation: 900 to 1,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 55 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F

Frost-free period: 185 to 205 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hawthorne and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hawthorne

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Parent material: Gravelly residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 6 to 33 inches: very channery silt loam

Cr - 33 to 43 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F122XY020TN - Cherty Limestone Escarpment

Hydric soil rating: No

HsF—Hawthorne-Sulphura association, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v5c6

Elevation: 360 to 930 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 48 to 55 inches Mean annual air temperature: 57 to 61 degrees F

Frost-free period: 185 to 205 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hawthorne and similar soils: 53 percent Sulphura and similar soils: 32 percent Minor components: 15 percent

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Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hawthorne

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Gravelly residuum weathered from limestone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: gravelly silt loam

Bw - 6 to 33 inches: very gravelly silt loam

Cr - 33 to 43 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F122XY020TN - Cherty Limestone Escarpment

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sulphura

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Channery residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly silt loam

Bw - 10 to 22 inches: very channery silt loam

R - 22 to 32 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately

low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

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Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F122XY020TN - Cherty Limestone Escarpment

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sengtown

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Minvale

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

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VALLEY POINT HOMES CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

FOR JIMMY BROOKS

SITE CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. The necessary permits for the work shown on these site development plans will be obtained by the contractor prior to commencement of any work on this project. The contractor shall give all necessary notices and obtain all permits and pay all fees involved in securing said permits. He shall also comply with all city, county and state building laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the construction of the project.
- The contractor shall be responsible for and shall bear all expenses of field staking necessary for site and building layout. All layout shall be performed in accordance with the site layout plan.
- 3. The location of existing piping and underground utilities, such as water and gas lines, electrical and telephone conduits, etc., as shown on this portion of the plans have been determined from the best available information by actual surveys, or taken from the records and drawings of the existing utilities. However, the civil engineer does not assume responsibility that, during construction, the possibility of utilities other than

those shown may be encountered or that actual location of those shown may vary somewhat from the location designated on this portion of the plans. In areas where it is necessary that the exact locations of underground lines be known, the contractor shall, at this own expense, furnish all labor and tools to either verify and substantiate or definitively establish the location of the lines.

- 4. The contractor must understand that the work is entirely at his risk until same is accepted and he will be held responsible for its safety by the owner. Therefore, the contractor shall furnish and install all necessary temporary works for the protection of the work, including barricades, warning signs, and lights.
- The site development portion of this project will be subject to the inspection and final approval of the local planning, codes, water and sewer departments (and/or utility districts), engineering/public works departments and fire marshal's office.
- 6. If, during the construction of the site development portion of this project, a question of intent or clarity arises from either the plans or specifications, the contractor will immediately bring the

matter to the attention of the civil engineer or owner's representative for resolution before the affected work items are initiated or pursued further.

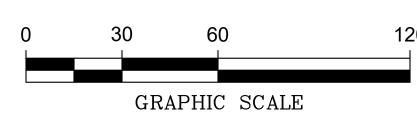
- 7. The contractor will exercise extreme caution in the use of equipment in and around overhead and/or underground power lines. If at any time in the pursuit of this work the contractor must work in close proximity of the above-noted lines, the electric and/or telephone companies shall be contacted prior to such work and the proper safety measures taken. The contractor should make a thorough examination of the overhead lines in the project area prior to the initiation of construction.
- 8. The contractor shall be responsible for any damage done to the premises or adjacent premises, or injuries to the public during the construction of the work, caused by himself, his subcontractors, or the carelessness of any of his employees.
- Any offsite work to be coordinated by contractor with subject property owner prior to the work beginning.

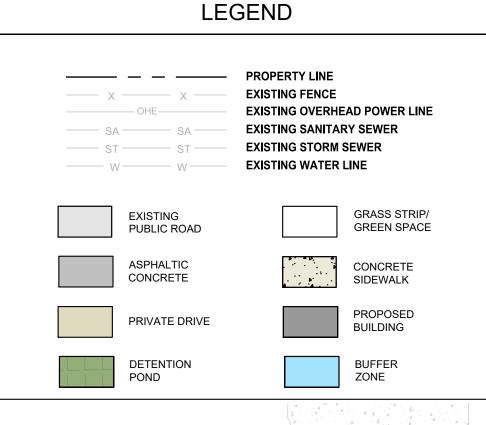
35' FRONT YARD SETBACK —

TO INCLUDE 6' GRASS STRIP IN FRONT OF PROPERTY



TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM - NAD 1983 VERTICAL DATUM - NAVD 1988

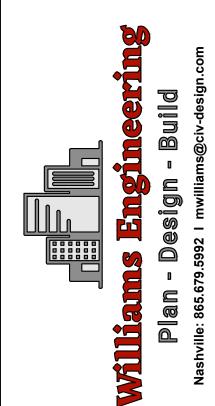




D=016°15'35" CALDWELL ROAD L=241.22 -BULLRUN CREAK UNIT I/J (TN05130202001T 0300) UNIT K/L UNIT M/N UNIT O/P UNIT Q/R **DEVELOPMENT / SITE DATA TABLE** LANDSCAPE WALL.-BUFFER SIGN TO-**REGULATORY ZONING REQUIREMENT - ASHLAND CITY** SEE GRADING PLAN LANDSCAPE WALL.-BE INSTALLED TAX MAP /PARCEL FOR MORE DETAIL. SEE GRADING PLAN EVERY 100 LF ZONING FOR MORE DETAIL. 88,583 SF / 2.03 AC TOTAL AREA **UNIT DENSITY** 8.9 / AC FRONT SETBACK REAR SETBACK MAX LOT COV. (MAX / PROVIDED) 40% / 19.7% HEIGHT STANDARDS UNIT A UNIT C UNIT G UNIT H RESIDENTIAL UNIT SUMMARY NO. SINGLE FAMILY UNITS NO.DUPLEX UNITS 10 UNIT/AC TOTAL UNITS **UNIT DENSITY** 8.9 / AC 30' YARD SETBACK **DEVELOPMENT AREAS** 43,455 SF / 1.00 AC OPEN SPACE DETENTION. 13,439 SF / 0.31 AC STREAM/ BUFFER POND: #1 **BLD FOOTPRINT** 17,440 SF / 0.40 AC **PAVEMENT** 14,249 SF / 0.33 AC 31,800 SF / 0.73 AC BLD GROSS FLOOR AREA N61°36'03"W 404.63' N61°57'49"W 216.63' MAIL KIOSK ---

HIGHWAY 12

	Sheet List Table			
	Sheet Number	Sheet Title		
	C1.0	SITE PLAN		
	C2.0	EXISTING CONDITIONS		
	C3.0	EROSION CONTROL		
_	C3.1	EPSC DETAILS		
	C4.0	GRADING & DRAINAGE		
	C5.0	UTILITY PLAN		





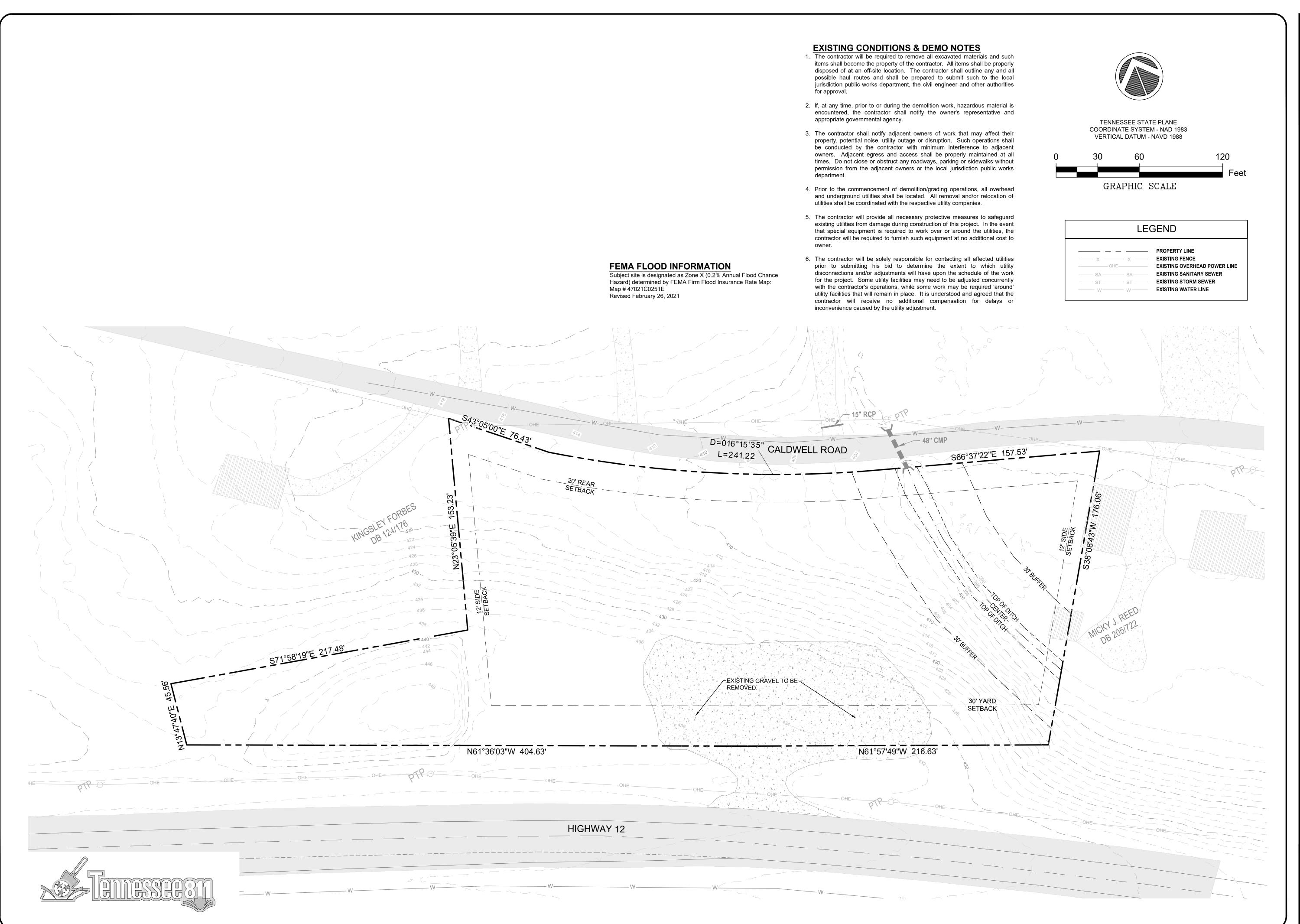
FOR FOR IMY BROOKS

O CALDWELL RC

ASH

SITE PLAN

C10





37015

Z

AND CITY,

ROOKS BF

REVISIONS DEISGNED BY: MLW

DATE: 2/23/2023 SCALE: 1"=30'

JOB #: 20230210-1

EXISTING CONDITIONS

C2.0

FROM A VARIETY OF SIGN
VENDORS. PLEASE MAKE CERTAIN
THE COMPANY IS USING THE
METRO APPROVED ARTWORK AND
THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:

- 12" X 18" WHITE 0.063
- ALUMINUM

 BLACK AND KELLEY GREEN
- SINGLE SIDED
 SIGN TO BE MOUNTED TO POST AT TOP AND BOTTOM WITH
- STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE.

 POST DESCRIPTION:

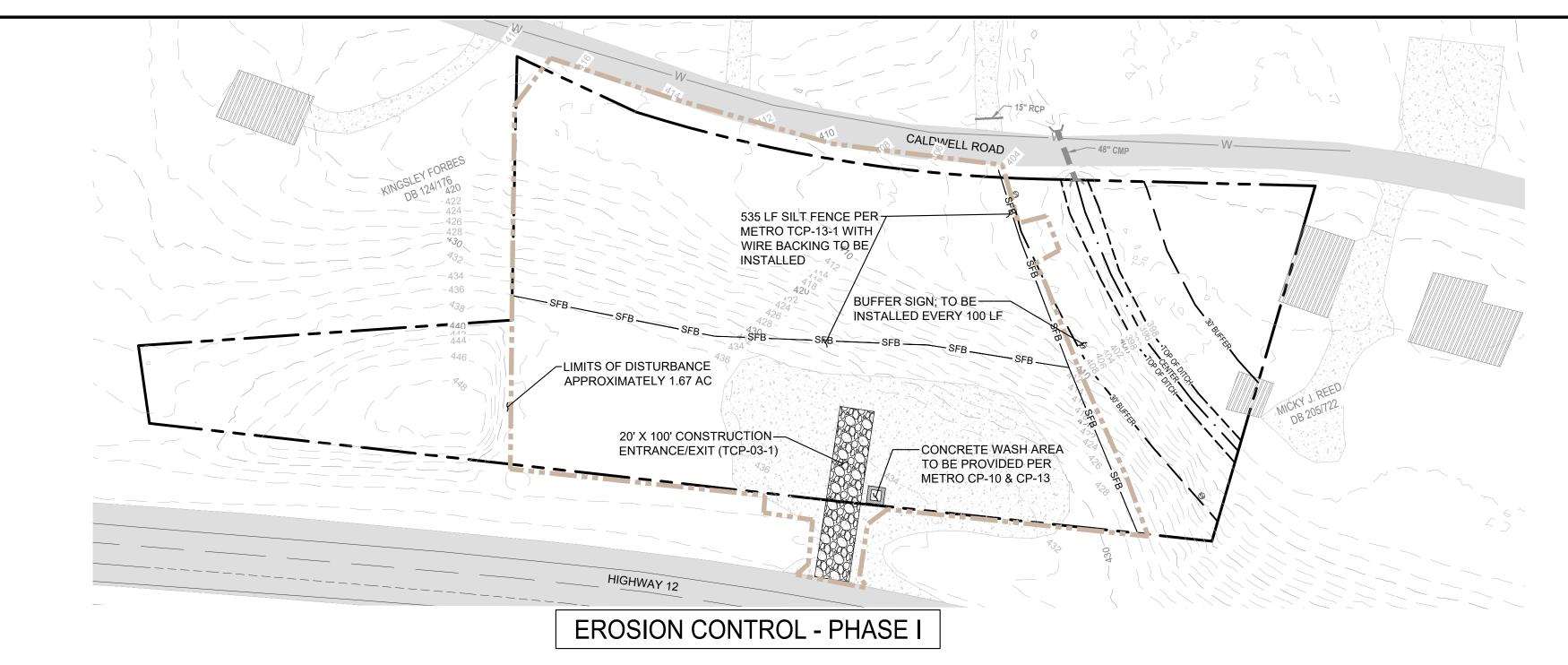
 6' GALVANIZED U-CHANNEL
 OR 4'X4' PRESSURE TREATED
- 2' BELOW GRADE4' ABOVE GRADE

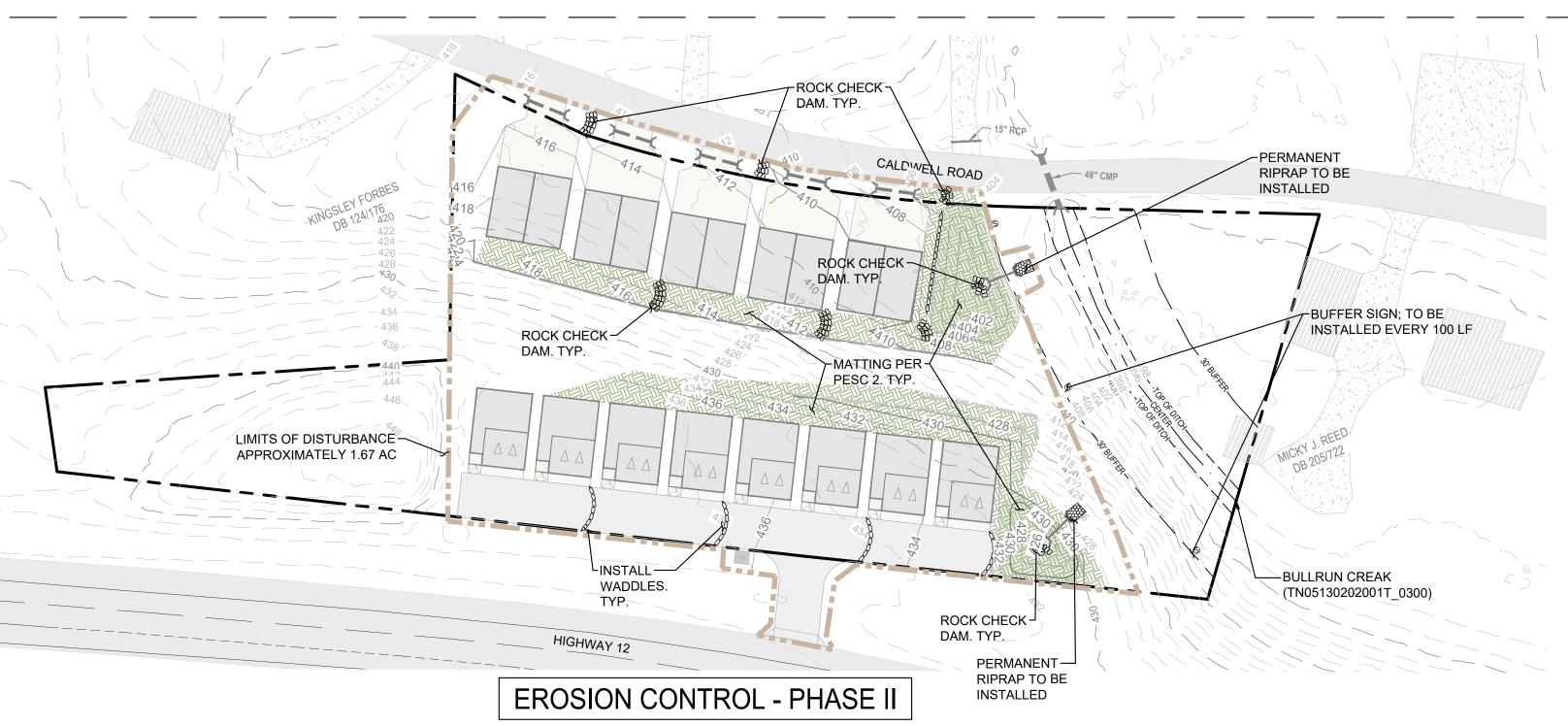
LUMBER POST

IF SIGN VENDOR DOES NOT HAVE THE APPROVED ARTWORK, PLEASE HAVE THEM CONTACT REBECCA DOHN @ 615-880-2420 OR REBECCA.DOHN@NASHVILLE.GOV.



NOTE:
BUFFER SIGNS ARE REQUIRED
(1 PER 100 LF).





TEMPORARY COVER SEEDING MIXTURES

I LIVII	ONAIN OUVER OLLDING MINIONED				
SEEDING DATES	GRASS SEED	PERCENTAGES			
	Italian Rye	33%			
January 1 to May 1	Korean Lespedeza	33%			
	Summer Oats	34%			
May 1 to July 15	Sudan- Sorghum	100%			
May 1 to July 15	StarrMillet	100%			
	Balboa Rye	67%			
July 15 to January 1	Italian Rye	33%			

SOURCE: TDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

SEEDING DATES **GRASS SEED** PERCENTAGES Kentucky 31 Fescue 15% Korean Lespedeza February 1 to July 1 5% **English Rye** 55% Kentucky 31 Fescue 20% English Rye June 1 to August 15 Korean Lespedeza 15% German Millet 10% 70% Bermudagrass (hulled) April 15 to August 15 30% Annual Lespedeza 70% Kentucky 31 Fescue 20% **English Rye** August 1 to December 1

PERMANENT COVER SEEDING MIXTURES

SOURCE: TDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

White Clover

Kentucky 31 Fescue

Crown Vetch

February 1 to December 1

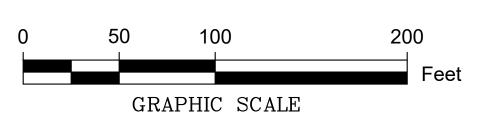
10%

25%



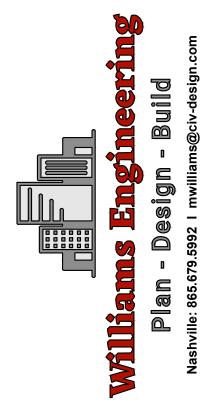


TENNESSEE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM - NAD 1983 VERTICAL DATUM - NAVD 1988



Erosion Prevention & Sediment Controls

- 1. All control measures must be properly installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, tdec and local standards.
- 2. Contractors shall verify location, depth, and size of existing utilities prior to beginning construction, and shlal be responsible for making the necessary arrangements with the governing utility company for utilities requiring relocation.
- 3. Bmp capacity [sediment traps, silt fences, sedimentation ponds, and other sediment control] shall not be reduced by more than 50% at any given time. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, the contractor must replace or modify the control for relevant site situations.
- 4. Where permanent or temporary vegetation cover is used as a control measure, the timing of the planting is critical. Planning for planting of vegetation cover during winter or dry months should be avoided.
- 5. If sediment escapes the permitted area, off-site accumulations of sediment that have not reached a stream must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts. The contractor shall not initiate remediation/restoration of a stream without consulting the division first. The noi general permit does not authorize access to private property. Arrangements concerning removal of sediment on adjoining property must be settled by the contractor and adjoining landowner.
- 6. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to storm water shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events or before being carried off of the site by wind or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges. After use, materials used for epsc should be removed or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharge.
- 7. Erodible material storage areas (including overburden and stockpiles of soil) and borrow pits are considered part of the site and should be addressed with appropriate bmp's
- 8. Pre-construction vegetative ground cover shall not be destroyed, removed, or disturbed more than 15 days prior to grading or earth moving unless the area is stabilized. Contractor shall sequence events to minimize the exposure time of graded or denuded areas. Clearing and grubbing shall be held to the minimum necessary for grading and equipment operation. Existing vegetation at the site should be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.
- 9. Epsc measures must be in place and functional before moving operations begin and must be constructed and maintained throughout the construction period. Temporary measures may be removed at the beginning of the workaday, but must be replaced at the end of the workaday.
- 10. The following records shall be maintained on or near site: the dates when major grading activities occur; the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease or a portion of the site; the dates when stabilization measures are initiated; inspection records and rainfall records. Contractor shall maintain a rain gauge and daily rainfall records at the site, or use a reference site for a record of daily amount of precipitation.
- 11. A copy of the swppp shall be retained on-site and should be accessible to the director and the public. Once site is inactive or does not have an onsite location adequate to store the swppp, the location of the swppp, along with a contact phone number, shall be posted on-site. If the swppp is located off-site, reasonable local access to the plan, during normal working hours, must be provided.
- 12. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized. A stabilized construction access (a point of entrance/exit to a construction site) shall be constructed as needed to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.
- 13. Inspections must be performed at least twice every calendar week. Inspections shall be performed at least 72 hours apart. Where sites or portions of construction sites have been temporarily stabilized, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions or due to extreme drought, such inspection has to be conducted once per month until thawing or precipitation results in runoff or construction activities resumes. Inspection requirement do not apply to definable areas that have been finally stabilized, as designed by the engineer. Written notification of the intent to change the inspection frequency and the justification for such request must be submitted to the local environmental field office, or the division's nashville central office for projects of tdot or tva. Should the division discover that monthly inspections of the site are not appropriate due to insufficient stabilization measures or otherwise, twice weekly inspections shall resume. The division may inspect the site to confirm or deny the notification to conduct monthly inspections.
- 14. Inspectors performing the required twice weekly inspections must have an active certification and a record of certification must be kept on site. Based on the results of the inspection, any inadequate control measures or control measures in despair shall be replaced or modified, or repaired as necessary, before the next rain event, but in no case more than 7 days after the need identified.
- 15. Outfall points shall be inspected to determine whether epsc measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations shall be inspected. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.
- 16. Contractor shall provide an area for concrete wash down and equipment fueling in accordance with Metro CP-10 and CP-13, respectively. Contractor to coordinate exact location with NPDES department during preconstruction meeting. Control of other site wastes such as discarded building materials, chemicals, litter, and sanitary wastes that may cause adverse impacts to water quality is also required by the Grading Permittee
- 17. Exposed areas to be stabilized with 14 days after construction activities in the areas that have temporarily or permanently ceased. Areas with a slope of 3:1 or steeper shall be stabilized within 7 days.
- 18. All slopes 3:1 or steeper to be stabilized with erosion control blankets or matting.





POINT HOME

CITY

ASH

ROAD

CALDWE

0

DEISGNED BY: MLW

DATE: 2/23/2023

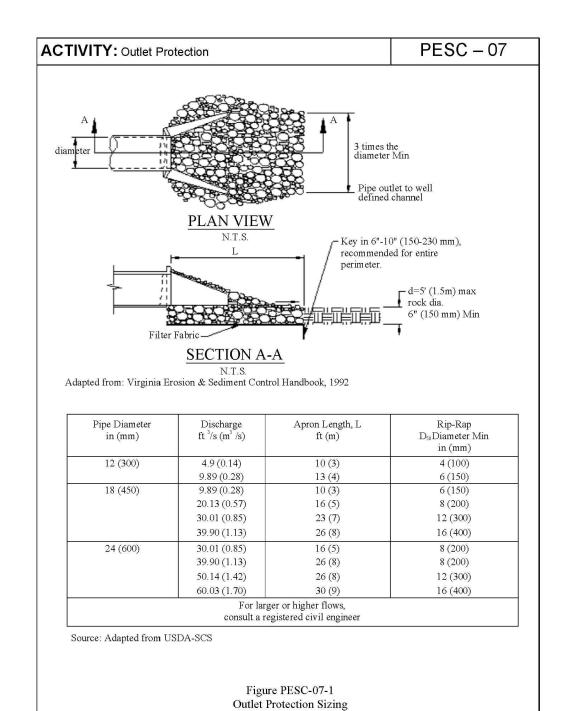
SCALE: 1"=50'

JOB #: 20230210-1

CONTROL

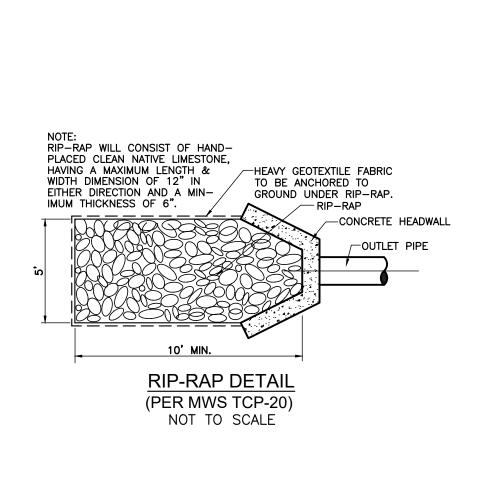
EROSION

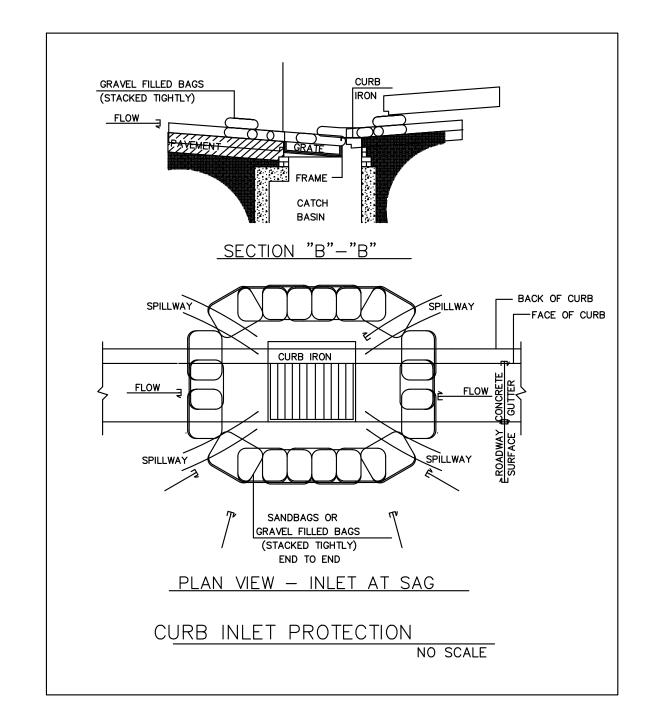
C3.0

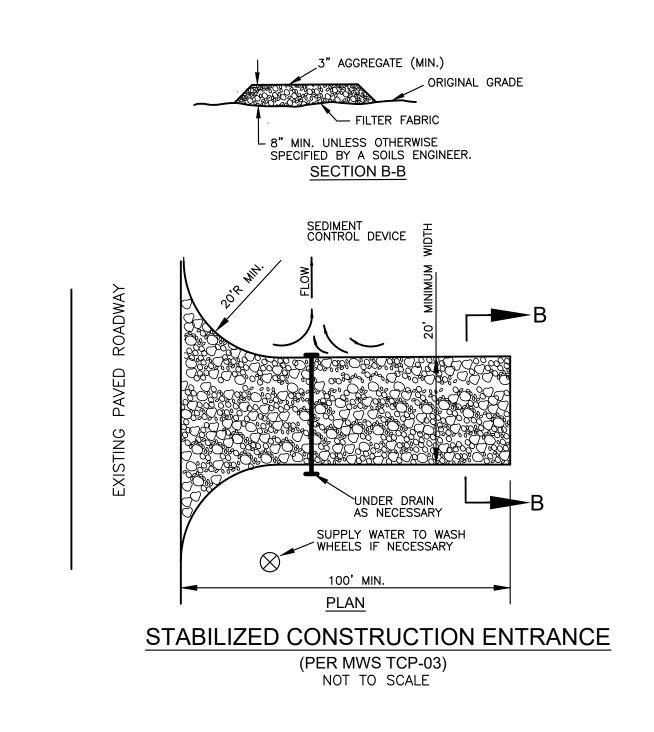


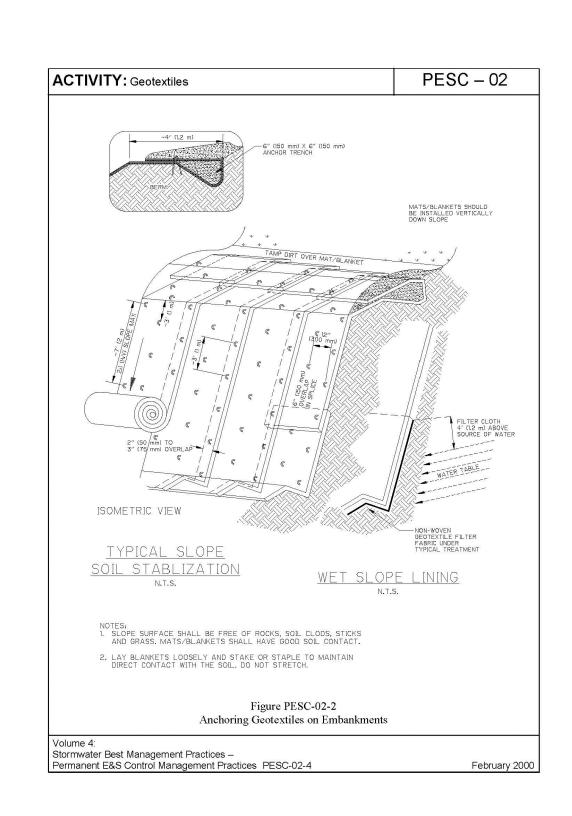
Stormwater Best Management Practices –

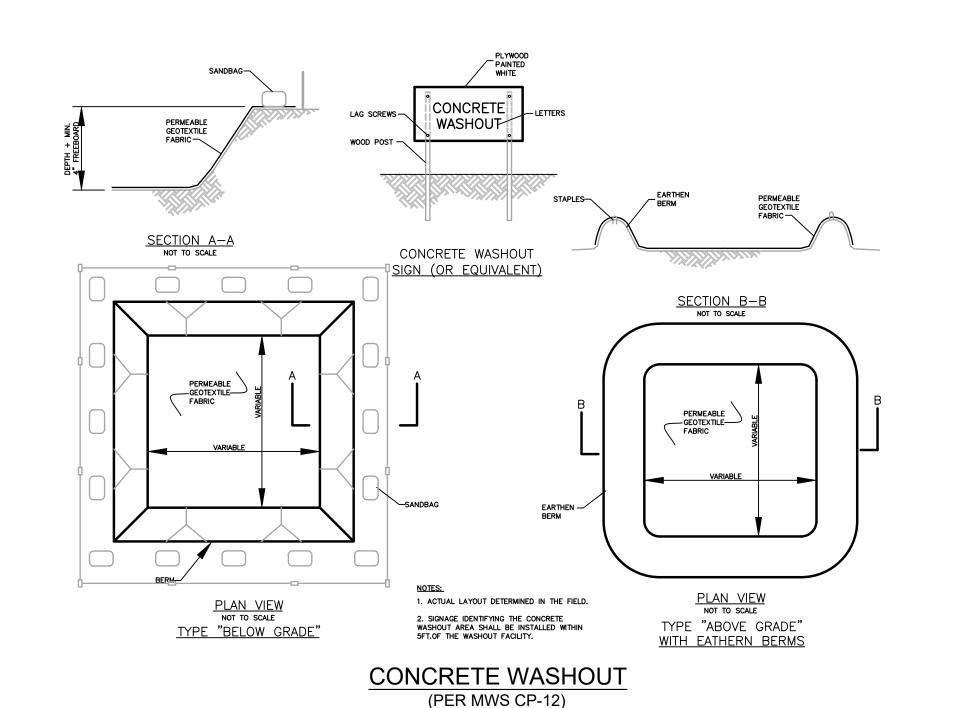
Permanent EP&SC



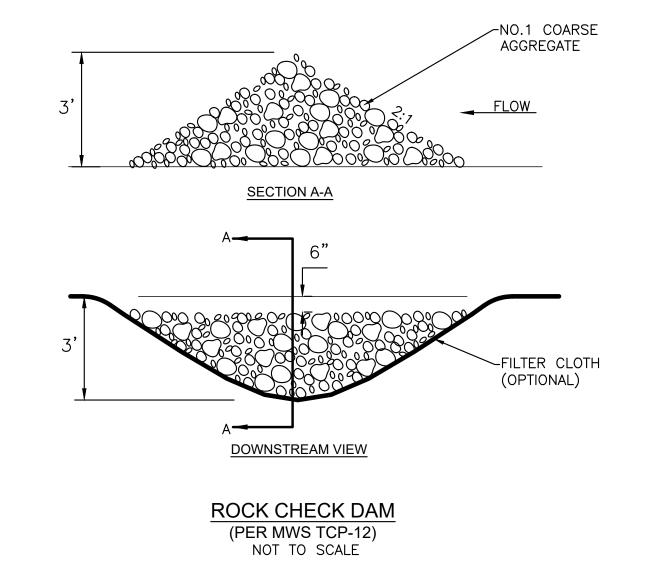


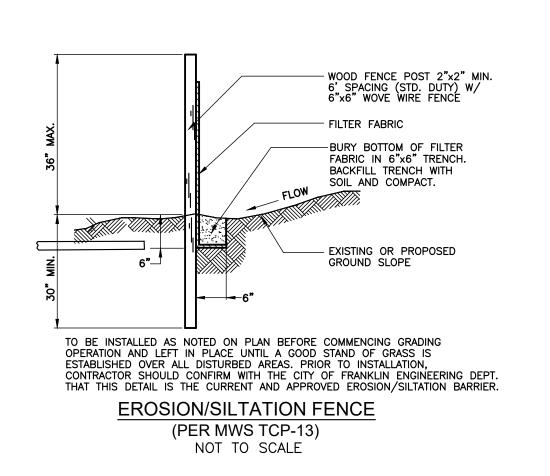






NOT TO SCALE





- Page 97 -



37015

Z

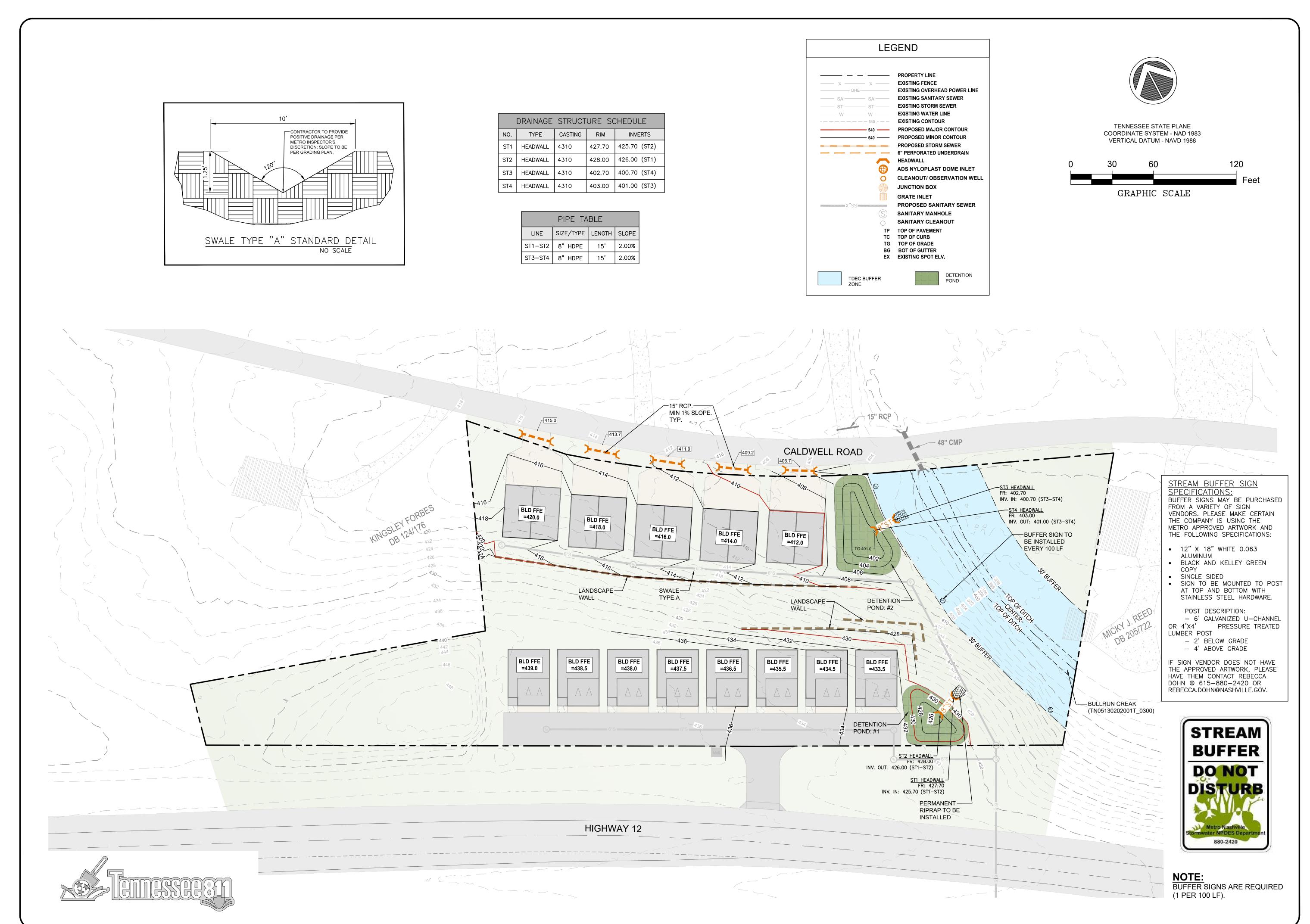
CITY,

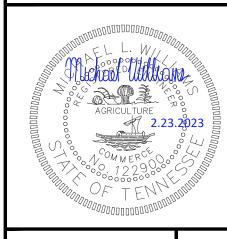
BROOK 0

LAND ASH CALDWELL ROAD JIMM 0

JOB #: 20230210-1

EPSC DETAILS





BROOKS

TN 37015

LAND CITY,

ASH

CALDWELL ROAD

REVISIONS DATE

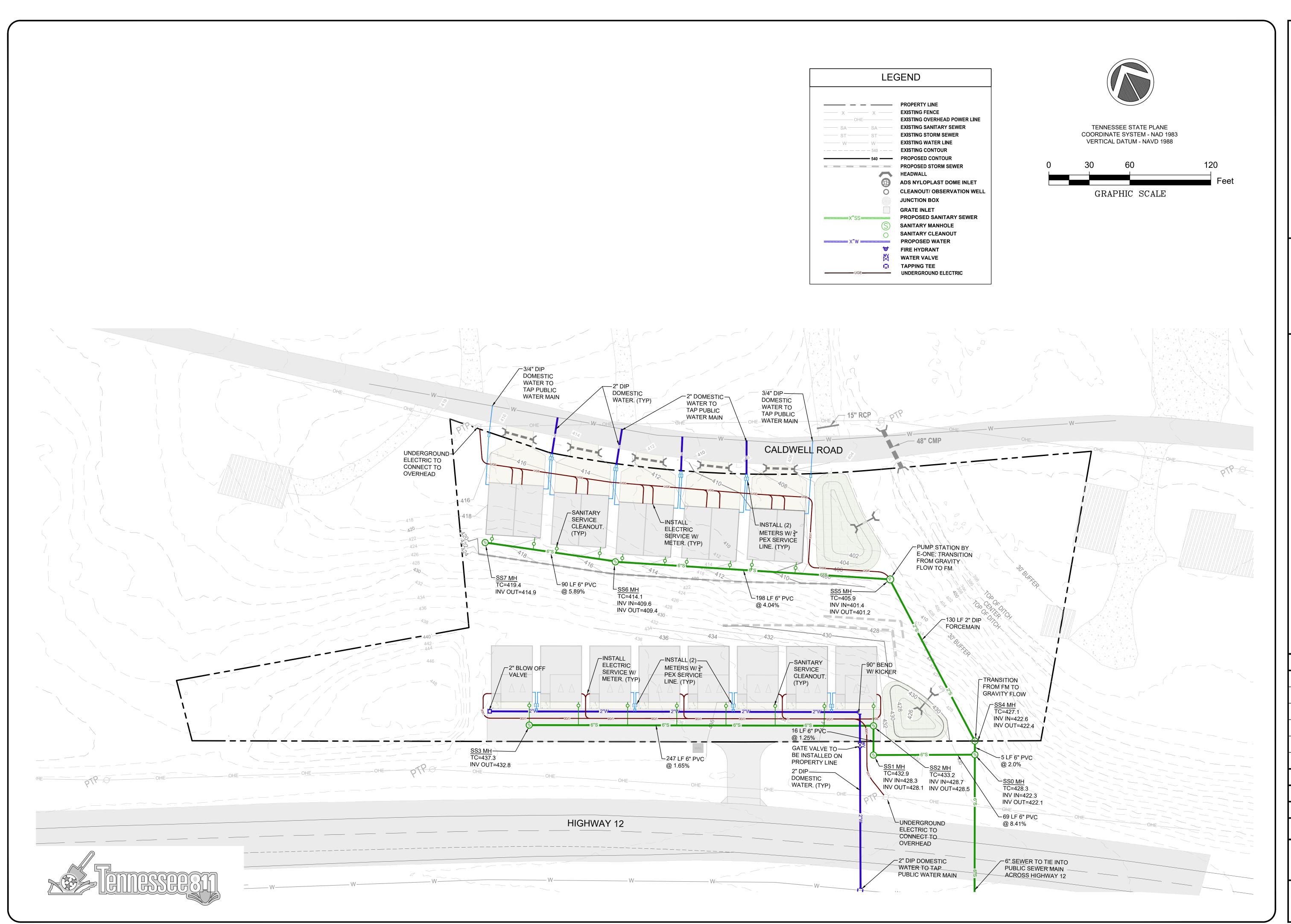
DEISGNED BY: MLW DATE: 2/23/2023

SCALE: 1"=30'

JOB #: 20230210-1 **GRADING &**

DRAINAGE

C4.0



Williams Engineering
Plan - Design - Build
Nashville: 865.679.5992 I mwilliams@civ-design.com



37015

AND CITY,

IMMY BROOKS

JIMMY BF

0 CALDWELL ROAD ASHI

UTILITY PLAN

C5.0

STAFF REPORT ASHLAND CITY PLANNING COMMISSION March 6, 2023

RESPONSE

Michael Williams, P.E. Date:2023/03/28

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. February 6, 2023 meeting minutes

PUBLIC FORUM

OLD BUSINESS

2. Trash Discussion

NEW BUSINESS

- 3. Preliminary Site Plan: Valley Point Homes
- ➤ Solid Waste and recycling to be managed privately with individual containers; container locations provided on site plan C1.0.
- ▶ (6) guest parking spaces have been provided on sheet C1.0.

Analysis – This is a proposal for an 18 unit multi-family development on Highway 12 and Caldwell Road. The preliminary site plan notes 8 units (8 structures) fronting Highway 12 with 10 units (5 structures) fronting Caldwell Road. The property is zoned R4-PUD. The following issues need to be addressed in order for this proposal to meet site plan requirements:

- Parking on Caldwell Road has cars backing into Caldwell Road? Roughly 25' from front of buildings to edge of right-of-way?
 Driveways along Caldwell Road have been redesigned to allow parked vehicles to turn around prior to exiting onto Caldwell Road.
- Sidewalks
 Sidewalk variance has been applied for.
- Pavement cross section detail
 Pavement cross section provided on sheet C1.2.
- Show all existing and proposed fire hydrants
 Existing & proposed fire hydrants are shown on sheets C1.1 (Fire Plan) and C5.0 (Utility Plan).
 There is an existing fire hydrant approximately 283' northwest on Caldwell Road. A proposed
 fire hydrant is to be installed near the southeast entrance of Highway 12.

- Page 100 -

- Show proposed landscaping with separate landscape plan sheet meeting landscape requirements
 Landscape plan provided as sheet C1.1 for Ashland City Site Plan Approval. Landscape plan by registered landscape architect to be provided prior to Grading Permit approval.
- Show building height/number of stories
 Building height and stories are provided as text on units on sheet C1.0.

Staff has noted several potentially problematic issues with this proposal. Several need to be resolved to the satisfaction of the various departments prior to seeking approval of the Final Master Plan. Staff considers the parking along Caldwell Road to perhaps be the most serious. Sidewalks are asked for/required. The planning commission should consider the area and assess whether it makes sense to require installation of sidewalks. A waiver of this requirement may be in order. Other minor, technical issues can be resolved prior to presentation of the final master plan.

Comments/corrections by the city's consulting engineer should also be included with this review and any approval.

Recommendation – Staff can recommend approval of this proposal if satisfactory solutions can be developed that addresses the above noted issues.

- Page 101 -



CSR Engineering Inc.

2010 Hwy. 49E Pleasant View, TN 37146 Phone: (615) 212-2389 Fax: (615) 246-3815

www.csrengineers.com

February 25, 2023

Allen Nicholson Town of Ashland City 233 TN Waltz Pkwy Ashland City, TN 37015

RESPONSE

Michael Williams, P.E. Date:2023/03/29

REFERENCE: Valley Point Homes (Plans

Review) Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Our comments on the subject project plans and stormwater calculations are provided below:

- Provide revised drainage calculation submittal
 - Table summarizing runoff needs revision mislabeled pre vs post headings, also reveal the unrouted post condition runoff then the routed/detained post development flows, also show the undetained bypass flows
 - Show Pipe/ditch calcs (loading vs. capacity and all basic results....velocities, slopes, sizes etc)
 - Calc report should reveal all details on the pond outlet structures to compare details in calcs to outlet details in plans.

Stormwater comments above will be addressed for grading permit submittal following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan. These items will be provided prior to issuance of grading permit.

Plans related comments

Plans need to have all site details added that match the drainage intent.....curbs and drainage
details that ensure water makes it to the ponds.....the buildings likely require downspout
connection to prevent bypass of runoff straight to the stream instead of the ponds.
 Downspouts and curbs shown on plans.

- Page 102 - ITEM # 2.

- Contours should be reflected to include the landscaping walls (add top of wall and bottom of wall elevations and correct the proposed contours to match)
 Contours have been revised and Top of Wall and Bot of Wall spot elevations have been provided on sheet C4.0.
- Even if pipes/ditches are designed for lower year events, all flows up to the 100 year must be confirmed to make it to the ponds.....otherwise the site runoff is incorrect if ditches overflow and send water to the ditch undetained in the 100 year event......check and provide clarity of results in drainage report.
 Stormwater quantity and volumetric calculations to be addressed following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan.
- No increased flows allowed onto the public ROWs, ensure all water is appriately captured and detained onsite.... to the pond and not bypassed as noted in drainage calcs
 Stormwater quantity and volumetric calculations to be addressed for grading permit submittal following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan.
- Revise drainage at end of ditch to ensure water is directed into the pond and not into the pump station or directed into the stream.
 Drainage ditch has been revised on grading sheet C4.0.
- Ensure EPSC plans reveal what items are temporary and should be removed vs items that may
 be permanent and part of the drainage plans that should remain.
 EPSC Plans to be revised to submit for grading permit following Ashland City Planning approval
 of Site Plan.
- Show on plan view where different curb types are utilized/planned Curbs have been denoted on plans. Post Curb detail per Ashland City is provided on sheet C1.2.
- Roadway/driveway details need revision and clarification
 - Clarify the roadway materials as details Is the southern driveway a public or private roadway? Private roadways have the same specification requirements as public and there must be adequate turnaround (the current layout does not meet functional roadway dimension criteria, if you were using a multifamily approach, these units still do not have the functional geometry of a parking lot and private drive aisles per town regulations) need to take a standard approach and revise these traffic routing layouts to match city regulations.

Asphalt paving provided called out per city of Ashland City on sheet C1.0. Standard Detail provided on sheet C1.2. Road is Private, and has been labeled. Road design has been revised per additional discussion since comments have been made. Thank you for help for clarification.

Add signage and pavement marking details
 Parking stripping has been added for guest parking on sheet C1.0.

- Page 103 - | ITEM # 2.

 Add driveway length and width dimensions, radii of connections (typical driveway if all equal) that reveal parking is sufficient to remain off sidewalks.

Driveway have been revised per discussion. Dimensions and radii have been added. A sidewalk Variance is to be submitted for.

• Show on plan view where all sidewalk ramps are needed and provide/reference to ramps and other ADA details (where are city required public sidewalks???).

A sidewalk variance has been submitted for.

 Add a bold note that all sidewalks, ramps, crosswalks and related pedestrian facilities must be ADA compliant

ADA note is provided under graphic scale on sheet C4.0.

Public works will provide further comments but there are several issues with drainage related
to sewer/water details that must be clarified at a minimum.....cleanouts need to be revealed
and shouldn't be in drainage ditches.....confirm tie in locations and invert details....reveal
separation of private work from any city installed tap (details for crossing the state
ROW????).....profiles of sewer and water installations.....water and sewer details and plans
callouts (meters, valves, etc).

Stormwater and Utility comments to be addressed for grading permit submittal following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan. These items will be provided prior to issuance of grading permit.

Provide elevations for buildings (various types shown on plan views) need to understand where
roof drainage goes and how parking is accommodated.
 Roof plans to be provided for grading permit resubmittal following Ashland City Planning
approval of Site Plan.

Reveal lighting plan and photometrics
 Light and Photometric Plan to be provided following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan.
 These items will be provided prior to issuance of grading permit.

Add landscaping plan that meets the Town regulations
 Landscape Plan to be provided following Ashland City Planning approval of Site Plan. These items will be provided prior to issuance of grading permit.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, all plans must be confirmed to match the final approved set supplied to the city (any plans changes due to water, sewer, TDOT permitting must be submitted back to the Planning/Codes office for records and verification vs. original submittals).

Respectfully,

Jason Lee Reynolds, P.E. Project Manager



Ashland City Fire, Building & Life Safety Department

101 Court Street
Ashland City TN 37015
Fire & Life Safety: (615) 792-4531 – Building Codes (615) 792-6455

Application for Reclassification of Property Under the Zoning Ordinance

Application Fee: \$100.00

Application is hereby made to the Noby the City Planning Commission, 18 Residential		•	
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (A	uttach Map):	Мар <u>055</u> F	Parcel_003.00
REASON FOR RECLASSIFICATION Surrounded by commercial except 1 sides		rezone to C2	
Address: 108 Duke St Ashland City TN			

NOTE:

- 1. All applications for rezoning must be turned into City Hall no later than thirty (30) days prior to the upcoming planning commission meeting, if they are to be entertained at said meeting.
- 2. An accurate graphic plat prepared and stamped by a registered design professional and a legal description of property to be rezoned must be submitted to the Building Official prior to consideration by the City Commissioners. In certain circumstances (i.e. large annexation requests having irregular boundaries) these legal descriptions must be submitted prior to planning commission consideration.
- 3. The applicant will submit the names and addresses of all owners of adjacent property within 1,000 feet. The applicant must also submit a map showing the property within 200 feet of said property.

3-16-73

Applicant Signature

Date

P MLS Tax Suite®

LOCATION

Property Address

108 Duke St Ashland City, TN 37015-1514

Subdivision

County

Land Use

Cheatham County, TN

PROPERTY SUMMARY

Property Type

Residential

Improvement Type

Household Units Single Family

Square Feet

1110

GENERAL PARCEL INFORMATION

Parcel (D/Tax (D Special int

055F D 003.00 000

Alternate Parcel (D

Land Map

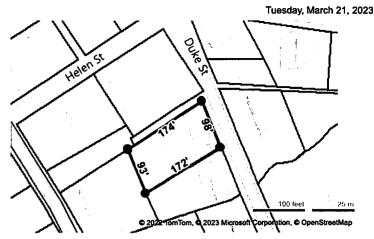
055F

District/Ward

01 703/2

2020 Census Trct/Blk Assessor Roil Year

2022



CURRENT OWNER

Williams Garvis Katherine

Mailing Address

108 Duke St Ashland City, TN 37015-1514

SCHOOL ZONE INFORMATION

Ashland City Elementary School

0.3 mi

Elementary: K to 4

Distance

Cheatham Middle School

2.6 mi

Primary Middle: 5 to 8

Distance

Cheatham County Central

3.0 mi

High: 9 to 12

Distance

SALES HISTORY THROUGH 03/02/2023

Date **Amount**

Buyer/Owners

Seller

Instrument

No. Parcels

Book/Page Or Document#

134/354

Jurisdiction

Ashland City

Total Taxes

\$1,091.21

\$1,073.36

\$1,063.97

\$1,063,97

\$912.77

\$828.92 \$791.45

\$730.16

\$703.90

\$703.90

Cheatham

TAX ASSESSMENT

Appraisal

7/20/1968

Appraisal Year

Appraised Land

Appraised Improvements Total Tax Appraisal

Williams Garvis & Katherine

Amount 2022

\$17,000 \$125,800

\$142,800

Assessment Assessment Year

Assessed Land

Assessed Improvements

Total Assessment

\$35,700

Amount

2022

SSD Taxes

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

Exempt Amount Exempt Reason

TAXES

Tax Year City Taxes \$207.06 2022 2021 \$189.21 2020 \$179.82 2019 \$179.82 \$153,11 2018 2017 \$113.27 2016 \$113.27 2015 \$100.64

MORTGAGE HISTORY

No mortgages were found for this parcel.

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS: BUILDING

Building # 1

2014

2012

Туре Year Built Single Family 1964

\$100.64

\$100.64

Condition Effective Year

Baths

County Taxes

\$884.15

\$884.15

\$884.15

\$884.15

\$759.66

\$715.65

\$678.18

\$629.52

\$603.26

\$603.26

Average 1995

Units Stories Rooms

- Page 106 -

1,110

ITEM # 3.

Rate

0.58

2.4766

Building Square Feet (Living Space)

Base 1110

Building Square Feet (Other)

Open Porch Finished 40

Utility Unfinished 300

- CONSTRUCTION

Quality Shape

Average

Roof Framing

Gable/Hip

Partitions

Rectangular Design

Roof Cover Deck Cabinet Millwork Composition Shingle Average

Cooling Package

Common Wall

Floor Finish

Carpet Combination

Foundation

Continuous Footing

Interior Finish

Drywall

Floor System Exterior Wall

Wood W/ Sub Floor Common Brick

Air Conditioning **Heat Type**

Heat Pakage

Structural Framing

Bathroom Tite

Floor-1/2 Wall

Fireplace

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS: LOT

Plumbing Fixtures

-OTHER

Occupancy

Occupied

Building Data Source

Inspection

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS: EXTRA FEATURES

Feature

Size or Description

Year Built

Condition

Detached Garage Finished

26X40

1978

AVERAGE AVERAGE

Driveway

1500

1964

100X200X100X190 IRR

Land Use Block/Lot

Household Units

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS: UTILITIES/AREA

Lot Dimensions Lot Square Feet

Latitude/Longitude

36.269854*/-87.058465*

Public - Natural Gas

Acreage

Urban Paved

Gas Source Electric Source

Public

Road Type Topography

Level

Water Source

Public

District Trend

Stable

Sewer Source

Public

Special School District 1 Special School District 2

Zoning Code Owner Type

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Subdivision

Plat Book/Page

Block/Lot

01 District/Ward

Description

Zone Code

х

FEMA FLOOD ZONES

Flood Risk

Minimal

BFE

Description

FIRM Panel ID

FIRM Panel Eff. Date

02/26/2021

Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FiRMs as above the 500-year flood 47021C0170E level.

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Town of Ashland City Building & Codes Department

233 Tennessee Waltz Parkway Suite 103 Ashland City TN 37015 (615) 792-6455

Application for Reclassification of Property Under the Zoning Ordinance

Application Fee: \$100.00

	or and City Council, which first must be reviewed eclassify the property described below now in a strict.
Description of Property (Attach Map):	Map <u>55 F</u> Parcel <u>014.0</u> 0
Reason for Reclassification Request: _	Residential to Commercial
Address: 109 Elizabeth St	reet Ashland City, TN. 37015

NOTE:

- 1. All applications for rezoning must be turned into City Hall no later than thirty (30) days prior to the upcoming planning commission meeting if they are to be entertained at said meeting.
- 2. An accurate graphic plat prepared and stamped by a registered design professional and a legal description of property to be rezoned must be submitted to the Building Official prior to consideration by the Town Planning Commissioners. In certain circumstances (i.e. large annexation requests having irregular boundaries) these legal descriptions must be submitted prior to planning commission consideration.
- 3. The applicant will submit the names and addresses of all owners of adjacent property within 1,000 feet. The applicant must also submit a map showing the property within 200 feet of said property.

Send application and other documents to anicholson@ashlandcitytn.gov

Applicant Date

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Wright & Associates Land Surveyors

1329 Hwy. 12 N. - Ashland City, TN. 37015 Wk.-615-238-4123 - Hm.- 615-792-4291

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Steven W. Stratton January 20, 2022

Lot 1

A Lot located on Elizabeth Street in Ashland City, Cheatham County, Tennessee being all of Parcel 014.00 and a portion of Parcel 012.00 of Map 055F Group A of the Property Assessor's office of said county. Being all of the property as shown in Record Book 589 – Pg. 478 and all of the Portion called "First Tract" of Record Book 504 – Pg. 2024, of the Property Assessor and Register of Deeds offices of said county. All Parcels and Records referenced in the following description are from the Property Assessor and Register of Deeds offices of said county.

Beginning at an Iron Rod (old) on the east margin, 20 ft. from and perpendicular to the centerline, of Elizabeth Street, said Iron Rod (old) is located 618 ft. ± south along the centerline of Elizabeth Street from the centerline of Main Street (Tenn. Hwy. 12). Said Iron Rod (old) is the southwest corner of Lot 1 and the northwest corner of Lot 2 (also described at this time) as shown on a Plat of this Survey and proceeding:

- 1) With the east margin of Elizabeth Street, N 05°34'13" E 105.00 ft. to an Iron Rod (new) being the southwest corner of Parcel 015.00 of Map 055F-A belonging to Jorge A. Madrid as shown in Record Book 423 Pg. 534, thence;
- 2) With the south line of Madrid, S 79°04'42" E passing an Iron Rod (old) online at 151.75 ft. and continuing in all 213.64 ft. to an Iron Rod (old) in a rip-rap embankment in the west line of Parcel 001.02 of said map belonging to Work Force Essentials, Inc. as shown in Record Book 508 Pg. 2954, thence;
- 3) With the west line of Work Force Essentials, Inc., S 06°40'29" W 42.88 ft. to an Iron Rod (old) being a corner of Parcel 001.00 of said map belonging to WHS Properties, LLC as shown in Record Book 441 Pg. 461, thence;
- 4) With the west line of WHS Properties, LLC, S 06°40'29" W 62.06 ft., to an Iron Rod (old), thence:
- 5) Continuing with WHS Properties, LLC, N 79°27'24" W 23.63 ft. to an Iron Rod (old), thence;
- 6) N 79°00'06" W passing an Iron Rod (old) online at 38.2 ft. and continuing in all 188.00 ft., to the Point of Beginning containing 0.511 Acres, 22,260 Sq. Ft., according to a Survey by Marvin T. Wright, R.L.S. # 2094 of Tennessee.

TEXT_PARCEL LEADERLINES // PARCELS "S"-55-C N 2.16AC 1.01 211.82 .76 52 24'M 501 15 12 1001 1.9 ACC .91 .10.17 150' 188 90.22 16.01 109 Elizabeth Street 90 ft

Steven Stratton 615.339-4954



CHEATHAM COUNTY, TENNESSEE



Fwd: Receipt #R00179691

Allen Nicholson <anicholson@ashlandcitytn.gov> Mon 4/10/2023 2:17 PM

To: Alicia Martin <ayoung@ashlandcitytn.gov>

Allen Nicholson

Building & Codes Director Town of Ashland City 233 TN Waltz Pkwy, Suite 103 Ashland City, TN 37015 (615)792-4211 x 5244

Image

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From: No-Reply <No-Reply@ashlandcitytn.gov> Sent: Monday, April 10, 2023 2:07:54 PM

To: Allen Nicholson <anicholson@ashlandcitytn.gov>

Subject: Receipt #R00179691

The Town of Ashland City would like to thank you for your payment!

Town of Ashland City Water & Sewer PO Box 36 Ashland City, TN 37015 (615)792-4211

DATE: 4/10/2023 2:06 PM

OPER: MJ

TKBY: Margie Jarrell

TERM: 2

REC#: R00179691

CODES 32610 CODES BUILDING PERMITS/INSPECTION

STRATTONS INC REZONE 100.00

Paid By:STRATTONS INC 6-110 GEN CHECK 100.00 REF:1849

