Section 8

Design Standards

8.0 General

All subdivisions shall be designed and laid out so that, in the opinion of the Board, they meet the requirements of public safety including safe vehicular travel, adequate storm drainage, sewage disposal and water supply, utilities, as well as precautions against possible natural disasters. All streets in the subdivision shall be designed to provide for safe vehicular travel, livability and amenity of the subdivision. Subdivisions design shall conform to the rules and accepted principles of correct land use, sound planning and good engineering as defined and set out in the latest edition of the following publications: (1) Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways, Bridges, and Waterways; (2) MassHighway; and (3) AASHTO. All plans shall be prepared in English units rather than metric.

8.1 Storm Water Management.

General Provisions.

- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Storm water Management Policy (DEP SMP). All Subdivision Applications, regardless of whether the project is subject to the Wetlands Protection Act or not, shall design the storm water management system in compliance with the goals and objectives of the DEP SMP to the greatest extent possible given the specific site constraints of each site. The Applicant shall submit a completed and endorsed Storm Water Management Form (SMF) that indicates compliance to the greatest extent possible, with the SMP's nine (9) Storm water Management Standards, as most recently amended. These apply to industrial, commercial, institution and l, residential subdivision and roadway projects, including site preparation, construction, redevelopment, and on-going operation. The applicant shall also provide calculations indicating compliance with each standard. Refer to the DEP SMP and its referenced sources for specific application of these storm water management categories.
- The design shall include the size, quality, and type of pipe; inlets, manholes, storm water treatment and detention areas; and the percent of grade. The applicable design criterion shall be a zero (0) percent increase in the peak rate and volume for the two (2), ten (10) and one hundred (100) year storm.
- All basins and access roads shall be located on a parcel(s) of land to be conveyed and without any liens or encumbrances to the town at no cost.
- The parcel shall be fenced in with an access gate. See appendix for standard fencing detail.
- Access roads shall be twenty (20) feet width.

8.1.1 Runoff Control

The objective of this regulation is to maintain the integrity of the natural drainage pattern in order to provide adequate storm water drainage, prevent flooding and to avoid alteration of existing stream channels.

8.1.2 Copies

Runoff assessment is required. The original and three (3) copies shall be filed with the Definitive Plans. A Massachusetts Registered Professional Civil Engineer shall stamp this assessment.

- a) Procedure (May be modified by the Board to suit the problems and needs of a particular subdivision).
- b) An estimate of the present rate and volume of runoff, as well as an estimate of the rate and volume of runoff that would occur from the proposed subdivision, shall be submitted.
- c) The Board shall review the data and may require that the Definitive Plan contain provisions to maintain the rate and volume of runoff from the entire subdivision at natural or existing levels. If only a Definitive Plan is submitted, the required runoff estimates shall be included, and the Board may require modifications to the Definitive Plan in order to insure that no off-site increase in the rate and volume of runoff will result from the development.
- d) It is also required to provide a drainage analysis on adjacent watersheds, which may affect the drainage on the subject site.
- e) Provide provisions for handling any surface water that drains onto streets next to the proposed subdivision or onto any property not owned by the Applicant.
- f) Where appropriate, the Form M submitted by the Conservation Commission shall include comments advising the Board regarding the approvals that the Conservation Commission will require in connection with the subdivision.
- g) Storm drains, culverts, and related installations, both surface and sub-surface, shall be designed to provide for safe unimpeded flow of natural water courses, drainage of low areas along streets and to intercept water runoff along streets at intervals reasonably related to the extent, surface type and grade of the area drained. Proper connection shall be provided to the existing drainage system and drains shall be extended to adjacent lands to provide for their future continuation. Drainage depending on flow over street or land outside subdivision shall not be approved unless appropriate easements are first obtained. The minimum drainpipe size shall be twelve (12) inch and the design velocity of flow shall be no lower than two point five (2.5) per feet per second and shall be three (3) feet per second where obtainable. Maximum design velocity of flow shall be fifteen (15) feet per second for the 25-year storm event.

8.2 Closed Drainage System

- a) Surface water shall be disposed of at intervals of three hundred (300) feet or less, if directed by the Highway Superintendent. Where ground water conditions require, such as trench excavation in areas with a high water table or highly permeable surface soils over impervious layers, open sub-drains of drains of not less than 6" diameter shall be installed and connected to a subsurface or surface storm drain, culvert or outlet.
- b) Storm drains, culverts, and related installations, both surface and sub-surface, shall be designed to provide for safe unimpeded flow of natural water courses, drainage of low area along streets and to intercept water runoff along streets at intervals reasonably related to the extent, surface type and grade of the area drained. Drainage systems shall be extended and sized to accommodate inadequate existing drainage systems at no cost to the town in the opinion of the Highway Department. Drainage depending on flow over streets or land outside subdivision shall not be approved unless appropriate easements are first obtained. The minimum drainpipe size shall be

twelve (12) inches and the design velocity of flow shall be no lower than two point five (2.5) feet per second and shall be three (3) feet per second where obtainable. Maximum design velocity of flow shall be fifteen (15) feet per second.

- c) Catch basins shall be located at both sides of the roadway and a minimum of two catch basins within the cul-de-sac opposite each other. Catch basin to catch basin connections are prohibited. Catch basins shall be constructed in accordance with construction details in the appendix. Catch basins shall not be located at driveway openings. Catch basins shall be at a minimum of three-hundred (300) foot intervals or less, if so directed by the Highway Superintendent.
- d) Safety grate racks are required for all outlet pipes twelve (12) inch diameter or greater.
- e) Culverts shall be designed to accommodate a one hundred (100) year frequency storm. Underground storm drains; catch basins and related installations shall be designed to accommodate a twenty-five (25) year frequency storm. The one hundred (100) year storm shall also be assessed for its impacts on the proposed subdivision, adjacent and downstream properties.
- f) The design of storm drainage, culverts, ditches, and related installations shall be based on the calculations and requirements developed as per Section 5.4 of these Rules and Regulations, or, if the Planning Board waives that section, shall be based upon the "rational method" as follows: one hundred (100) year design storm for culverts, bridges and storage/retention facilities, and twenty-five (25) year design storm for storm sewers, catch basins, manholes and other related drainage facilities. A Comprehensive Management Plan may be required for proper storm management.
- g) All storm drainpipes shall be laid on a slope so that the minimum design velocity shall be three (3) feet per second. Consideration will be given to flatter slopes if adequate provisions are made for cleaning the pipes. All plans having drains with slopes which will produce pipe velocities less than two point five (2.5) feet per second, flowing full, shall be accompanied by a letter stating the reason for the flat slope. The letter shall have a space for approval by the Planning Board or its Agent or Consultant Engineer, and the drain shall not be constructed until the letter has been approved. The maximum allowable velocity with the pipe flowing full shall be fifteen (15) feet per second.
- h) Drainpipes shall extend through manholes to the point of discharge, with a manhole being required at every change in direction, slope or diameter in the drainpipe, and at every intersection of drainpipes. All catch basins shall discharge into the drain through a manhole.
- All storm drains shall be reinforced concrete of adequate strength Class IV minimum with thirtysix (36) inches of cover. Concrete pipe shall be in conformance with MassHighway Standards as most recently amended.
- j) Driveway or access ways shall be located on the definitive plans. Deviations from locations as shown on the approved plans will require the written approval of the Highway Superintendent. Placement of said driveways/access ways shall be a minimum of 10 feet from any aboveground utility and at least 40 feet from the intersections of curb lines at any corner where streets intersect.

8.3 Detention Basins

Runoff analysis shall be based on NRCS (SCS) methodology presented in TR-55 or Tr-20. Pre- and postdevelopment runoff for two (2), ten (10), twenty-five (25) and one hundred (100) year twenty-four (24) hour, Type III storm events shall be compared. a) Detention basins shall be designed in accordance with the standard detail. At a minimum they shall include cross sections, soil types, depth to maximum ground water, final slopes and elevations. A planting and maintenance schedule is required for the side slopes, including but not limited to grasses and shrubs indigenous to the area, and approved by Conservation Commission.

b) The bottom elevation of detention basins shall be at least two feet above the maximum groundwater level. A licensed soil evaluator must conduct an evaluation in each detention basin to determine the percolation rate and the seasonal high groundwater level in accordance with the 310CMR shall conduct test holes through the use of Department of Environmental Protection (Title V) methods. A minimum of one test per 5,000 square feet of overall detention basin area is required. The Planning Board may require monitoring wells. The Board of Health or its agent or the Board's Agent shall witness the test holes at the bottom of the basins. The detention basins shall have one (1) foot of freeboard for every three (3) feet of depth between the one hundred (100) year storm elevation and the emergency spillway.

c) The Plan shall indicate the watercourse of the detention basin discharge to a natural watercourse or wetland area.

d) No drainage outfall shall be discharged at an elevation below the high water line of a wetland, stream or water body.

e) The drainage basin material shall be the same as shown on the construction detail sheet.

f) A French drain system shall be installed around the bottom of the basin to adjust seasonal storm water volume. Inlet structures shall be installed above the floor and connected to the French drain system to allow percolation into frost-free sub-layers during frost, ice and heavy snow conditions.

8.4 Retention Basin

- a) Retention basin(s) must have a percolation rate of less than or equal to five (5) minutes per inch as determined by a percolation test. A retention basin(s) is not allowed unless this standard is met.
- b) Retention basins shall provide one hundred and fifty (150) percent of the required storage volume for the one hundred (100) -year storm events. At least two (2) permeability tests shall be conducted within each retention basin to estimate the infiltration rate. (one test per 5,000 square feet of overall retention basin area is required).
- c) Test holes shall be conducted by a licensed soil evaluator in each retention basin to determine the percolation rate and the seasonal high groundwater level in accordance with 310CMR: Department of Environmental Protection (Title V) methods witnessed by the Board of Health or the Board's Agent. A minimum of one test per 5,000 square feet of overall detention/retention basin area is required. The Board may require monitoring wells.
- d) The bottom elevation of retention basins shall be at least four feet above the maximum groundwater level

- e) There shall be two wicks installed in the basin. One wick shall be installed is twelve (12) inches above the bottom of the basin. One wick shall be installed twelve (12) inches below the one hundred (100) -storm water elevations.
- f) The drainage basin material shall be the same as shown on the construction detail sheet.
- g) A French drain system shall be installed around the bottom of the basin to adjust seasonal storm water volume. Inlet structures shall be installed above the floor and connected to the French drain system to allow percolation into frost-free sub-layers during frost, ice and heavy snow conditions.

8.5 Standards of Access Adequacy

Streets within a subdivision shall be considered to provide adequate access if, and only if, they comply with the standards established in the Board's Subdivision Rules and Regulations. Ways providing access to streets within a subdivision shall be considered to provide adequate access where, prior to construction on any lots, the applicant (developer/builder) ensures that such access will be in compliance with the Subdivision Regulations for right of way width, pavement width, maximum grade, and sight distance requirements applicable to ways within a subdivision.

8.6 Obligations

The Board shall require, as a condition of its approval of a subdivision plan, that the developer construct access ways to a width as required in these regulations, and that applicant make physical improvements within such way or compensate the Town for the cost of such improvements in order to meet the standards specified above.

8.7 Waivers

The Board may waive strict compliance with these access regulations. The Board may consult with the other town departments, including but not limited to, Highway Superintendent, Police Chief, Fire Chief, and any other Boards or entities to determine, that the way in fact will be otherwise sufficient to serve the needs of potential users of land abutting on or served by the ways in question.

8.8 Principles

All developers in the design, layout, engineering and construction of the proposed subdivision shall observe the following principles in the design, layout, engineering and construction of the proposed subdivision:

- a) The subdivision shall be designed, laid out and constructed to blend into the landscape to obviate the need for fencing and screening in order to minimize the change in the natural drainage pattern and the existing vegetative cover, groundwater or surface contours present and not create excessive slopes or walls.
- b) Only that area upon which construction is actively being undertaken shall be exposed during development.
- c) Land exposed during development shall be left in such a condition only as long as construction is being undertaken on that portion of the subdivision.

- d) Permanent final vegetation shall be installed as soon as construction is completed and growing conditions permit.
- e) If construction is delayed or halted for longer than two months, all cleared areas shall be provided with temporary vegetation. If weather conditions prevent the establishment of such vegetation, then hay or straw mulch may be used.
- f) As required in Section 1.5, topsoil moved during the course of construction shall be regraded throughout the subdivision upon completion of construction or if construction is halted for more than one (1) year. No topsoil shall be removed from the subdivision site.
- g) Natural features, ledge outcrops, large trees, water courses, scenic points, historic resources and similar community assets that add value and attractiveness to the subdivision and the town shall be protected and preserved.
- h) The proposed storm water management plan shall be prepared in compliance with DEP Stormwater Management Policy and Town of Raynham Stormwater Management Bylaw each, as most recently amended

8.9 Streets

Location and Horizontal Alignment

a) All streets shall conform to topography, and where possible, straight segments of over three hundred (300) feet, which discourage speeding, shall be avoided in minor streets. Collector and arterial streets shall facilitate safe movements of traffic by providing ample sight distances by avoiding steep horizontal and vertical curves particularly at approaches to intersections.

b) Proposed streets shall conform as far as practical to the recommendations of the Town's Master Plan or study plans, if any, as most recently adopted in whole or part by the Board.

c) The Board may require projection of streets or provision for access to adjoining property, which is not yet subdivided.

- d) Reserve strips prohibiting access to streets or adjoining property shall not ordinarily be permitted.
- e) The minimum centerline radii of curved streets shall be not less than the following:

Major Collector	300
Streets	feet
Minor Collector	250
Streets	feet
Minor Street	175
	feet

f) Streets shall be laid so as to intersect as nearly as possible at right angles. No street shall intersect any other street as less than sixty (60) degrees, although in some cases the Planning Board may accept a lesser angle in the direction of travel.

g) Street jogs with centerline offsets of less than two hundred fifty (250) feet shall be prohibited.

h) Property lines at street intersections shall be rounded or cut back to provide for a right of way radius less than twenty (20) feet at intersections of minor streets with other minor streets, and twenty-five (25) feet or greater at all other intersections.

i) Median islands may be required.

Width

j) The minimum width of street rights-of-way shall be not less than the following:

Street Classification	Right of Way width	Right of Way width with Bikeway/Pedestrian Path
Major Collector Street	60 feet	80 feet
Non-Residential Collector Streets	100 feet	120 feet
Minor Collector Street	50 feet	80 feet
Minor Street	50 feet	70 feet

k) The Board may also accept other rights of way in the design of boulevards, parkways, or double roadways.

1) The minimum width for the roadway (pavement) shall be not less than the following:

Street Type	Travel Lanes	Shoulder & Parking	Minimum pavement
			width
Non-Residential	12 foot- two lane	8 foot- two parking lane	40 feet
Collector	minimum	minimum	
Major Collector	13 foot- two lane	No on-street parking	26 feet
	minimum		
Minor Collector	12 foot- two lane	No on-street parking	24 feet
Street	minimum		
Minor Street	11foot- two lane	No on-street parking	22 feet
	minimum		

m) The minimum width of pavement for driveway entrances within the rights-of-way to industrial lots shall be thirty (30) feet, flaring to forty (40) feet at the curb line.

n) The minimum width of pavement for driveway entrances within the rights-of-way to residential lots shall be twelve (12) feet, flaring to sixteen (16) feet at the curb line. Driveway aprons shall be constructed in accordance with driveway detail in the appendix.

o) The minimum width of pavement for sidewalks, where required, shall be five (5) feet or shall conform to ADA requirements, whichever is greater.

p) In all instances the design of streets and the location and construction of pavement, sidewalks, curbs and utilities shall conform to the applicable cross-section (see Appendix).

q) All proposed streets shall have adequate site distance in accordance with ASHTO standards.

8.10 Grade

- a) Grades of streets shall be not less than 1% or greater than 8% for minor and minor collector street, not less than 1% nor greater than 6% for major collector streets unless otherwise approved by the Planning Board.
- b) On any street where the grade exceeds six (6) percent on the approach to an intersection, a leveling area with a slope of less than three (3) percent shall be provided for a distance of not less than fifty (50) feet measured from the nearest exterior line of the intersecting street.
- c) Vertical curves are required whenever the algebraic difference in grade between centerline tangents is one (1) or more. For minor and collector streets the minimum length of vertical curve shall be twenty-five (25) feet per 1% change of grade. Vertical curves for arterial streets shall be in accordance with the most current design standards outlined by AASHTO in A Policy on Design of Urban Highways and Arterials Streets.
- d) All roadway pavements on minor or collector streets shall be crowned from the centerline of the roadway of no less than 3/8 inch per foot.
- e) All side slopes resulting from grading of streets and sidewalks shall not exceed one (1) foot vertical to three (3) feet horizontal in fill, one (1) foot to two (2) feet in cut, or one (1) foot to one (1) foot in ledge.
- f) For all streets where side slopes are less than or equal to one (1) foot vertical to three (3) feet horizontal for a distance of fifteen (15) feet and/or where hazardous features or appurtenances are present and cannot be removed or redesigned. The developer shall be required to install a guardrail (See Appendix).

8.11 Dead-end Streets

- a) The length of permanent dead-end streets shall not exceed thirteen hundred and fifty (1350) feet. In non-residential subdivisions the Board may require a special double roadway or parkway street.
- b) Dead-end streets shall be provided at the closed end with a turnaround having a property line diameter of at least one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet.
- c) If a dead-end street is of a temporary nature, a temporary turnaround shall be provided if the street is greater than one hundred fifty (150) feet in length from the nearest street intersection. Temporary turnaround easements shall be provided, and they shall conform to the dimension requirements of permanent turnarounds. Temporary turnarounds must meet specifications of permanent turnarounds, including bonding. Temporary turnarounds shall be removed after the turnarounds no longer needed. The temporary turnaround easement shall revert back to the fifty (50) foot layout and the land be combined with the adjacent lots to in order to create a uniform right of way.

8.12 Driveway Opening/Curb-cuts

Driveway openings shall be located on definitive plans. All aboveground utilities including street trees shall be minimum of ten (10) feet from the driveway. Before or after acceptance, any change including

but not limited to the width, location, profile, for the driveway openings from the definitive plan shall require a curb-cut permit from the Highway Superintendent. Driveway openings shall be shown on the house and roadway as-built plan.

8.13 Easements

- a) Where utilities cross lots or are centered on rear or side lot lines, easements shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet. Additional easements may be required for transformer locations. When a subdivision roadway traverses by a water course, drainage way, channel or stream, the Board shall require a storm water easement, the easement shall include: grading for the drainage right-of-way of adequate width and proper side slope as determined by the Board to conform substantially to the lines of such water course, drainage way, channel or stream and to provide for construction or other necessary purposes. In no case shall the width be less than twenty (20) feet or the side slope steeper than two (2) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical. Easements for completion of the roadway and all associated infrastructure prior to the road being accepted shall be granted to the town and the appropriate water district prior to endorsement.
- b) No easement shall be encroached upon with any structure or infrastructure, such as but not limited to: irrigation systems, sheds, buildings, stairs, children's play equipment, pavement, fences, and driveways. The Highway Superintendent shall approve landscaping schemes other than grass.
- c) Access easements or parcels to acquire adjacent property shall be provided, if required, by the Board, for use by emergency vehicles and for the benefit of the Town. They shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet and constructed to H 20 load factor.
- d) Wherever possible, easements along rear lot lines shall be continuous to the street at the end of the lots to connect with the adjoining lots in the shortest direct line. (All easements are required to have a declaration of Easements with rights running to the Town of Raynham [see Form L]).
- e) All easement corners shall be delineated with iron pipes prior to lot release and then permanently delineated with concrete bounds prior to street acceptance.
- f) All easements shall be submitted to the Board and shall be reviewed and approved prior to endorsement of the definitive plan. Any change to any easement prior to town acceptance shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Board and such cost shall be borne by the developer/applicant.
- g) Easement acceptance is described in town acceptance process section.
- h) All easements shall be shown on proposed house lots, lot layouts, lot grading plans and house-asbuilt plans.

8.14 Water Supply

- a) The Board shall not approve a Definitive Plan unless provision is made for adequate supply of water to each of the lots in the subdivision.
- b) Where feasible, water mains shall connect to the existing water supplying agency or district system; and extension to adjacent undeveloped land shall be required to be drawn on the

Definitive Plan. Water mains shall be laid out to form a continuous loop with the existing or proposed system to avoid dead-ended pipes.

c) The minimum water main diameter shall be in accordance with water supplying agency district requirements. Adequate water flow and pressure tests shall be required for purposes of proper fire protection, etc., documentation of flow and pressure tests shall be required. Written confirmation prior to approval, from the water-supplying agency or district that or adequate water supply for domestic purposes and fire protection is available, is required.

8.15 Open Spaces

- a) Before approval of a 10 lot or larger definitive plan the Board may require the plan to show a park or parks suitably located for playground or recreation purposes or providing light and air. In calculating the amount of land that shall be set aside as park land or open space, the following rates shall be applied: in Residential A and Residential B Districts 0.06 acre per dwelling unit. In no case shall the amount of land be more than ten (10) percent of the total area of the subdivision. The Board may by appropriate endorsement on the plan require that no building be erected upon such land for a period of up to three (3) years. Within this time period the Town may, if it desires, purchase such land for just compensation to the owner thereof.
- b) If the Board requires the developer to set aside land for parks or open space, it shall determine that such land is suitable for the intended purpose with respect to soils, topography, drainage or other characteristics which could restrict the use of the site.

8.16 Protection of Natural Features

In order to enhance and maintain property values and to protect existing natural characteristics within the subdivision, major site features as identified in the contents of the Definitive Plan shall be preserved to the approval of the Planning Board and/or the Conservation Commission. If it shall be the natural order of things to remove or damage said features in order to provide for the elements of the subdivision, the Applicant shall take every means possible to replace and restore the land to its original definition based on reasonable Planning Board and/or Conservation Commission stipulations. Where feasible, the layout of lots and the location of buildings shall be accomplished with due regard given to preserving the major site features so identified and located in the Definitive Plan.

8.17 Erosion Control

The purpose of this section of these Rules and Regulations is to eliminate or reduce the harmful impacts of soil erosion and sedimentation on the public health, safety and welfare and the environment by prohibiting increases in sediment-laden runoff from land disturbing activities and by prohibiting stream bank erosion along bodies of water. This section sets forth activities with potential for such impacts and requiring review and approval as part of the Subdivision Control process for activities above thresholds of jurisdiction under this section. By implementing the controls in this section such erosion and sediment will be controlled to protect water quality, flood storage, stream flow, wildlife habitat, aquatic resources and public safety.

a. No person shall clear, cut, or do any land-disturbing activity on an area of land shown on a Definitive Plan subject to approval pursuant to these Rules and Regulations unless such land disturbance has been specifically approved by the Board in accordance with this Section. In order to obtain such appeal, the Applicant shall submit, together with the Definitive Plan:

- 1. A description, phasing and sequencing of construction activities, which specifies the expected date of soil stabilization and completion.
- 2. Temporary and permanent soil erosion and sediment control measures.
- 3. Temporary and permanent seeding and other vegetative controls.

b. The applicant shall have an engineer prepare detailed erosion and sediment control plans for approval by the Board, which may include:

c. Detailed location, elevation, and cross-section of any dam or basin with drainage calculations to justify basin sizing.

- 1. Plan view of any dam or basin.
- 2. Spillway and outlet control designs showing calculations and profiles.
- 3. Emergency spillway and outlet control designs showing calculations, profiles, and cross-sections.
- 4. Runoff calculations for peak runoff during a one hundred (100) year storm.
- 5. Notes and construction specifications.
- 6. Type of device.
- 7. Drainage area to any device.
- 8. Volume of storage required.
- 9. Outlet length or pipes sizes.
- 10. Storage depth below an outlet or clean-out elevation.
- 11. Embankment height, slope, cross-sections, and elevations.

d. If required by the Board, a portable safety fence may be required surrounding any basin or trap, not lless than forty-two (42) inches in height with openings not more than three (3) inches in diameter, firmly anchored at spacing no greater than eight (8) feet. Detailed plans should be submitted where appropriate.

- 1. Vegetative stabilization measures shall be employed. All perimeter dikes and slopes, basin or trap embankments will be stabilized with sod, hydro seed, and straw mulch anchored on disturbed slopes greater than fifteen (15) percent, within seven (7) calendar days of disturbance. All other disturbed areas will be stabilized with sod, hydro seed, and straw mulch, anchored on slopes greater than fifteen (15) percent, within fourteen (14) calendar days after disturbing activities have ceased.
- 2. The applicant shall submit a plan depicting where topsoil will be stripped from areas to be disturbed and stockpiled in an approved area and stabilized with temporary vegetative cover if left more than twenty-one (21) calendar days. Perimeter sediment controls will be installed around stockpiled topsoil.
- 3. During the months of October through March, when seeding and sodding may be impractical, anchored mulch shall be applied as approved by the Board.