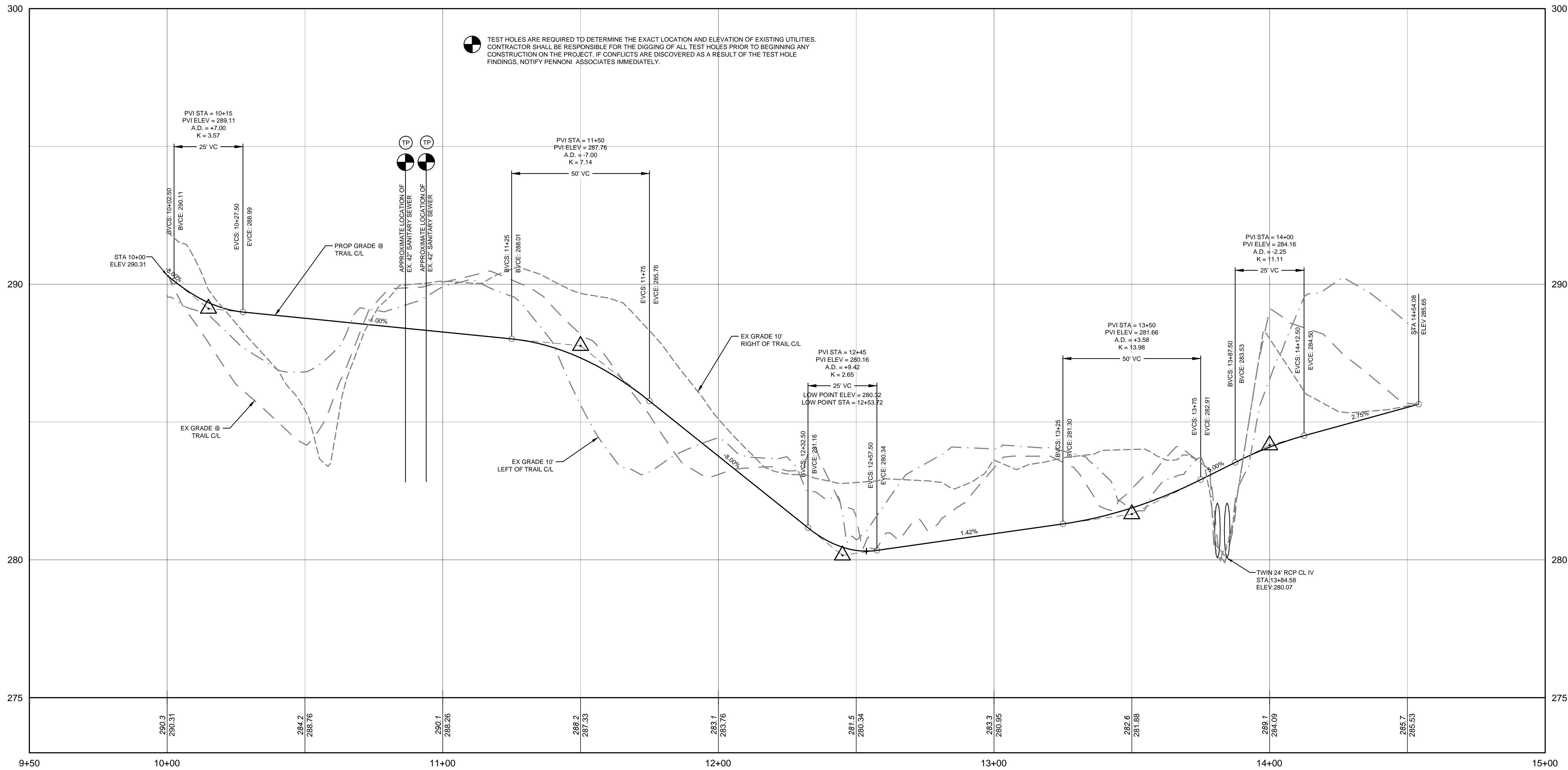
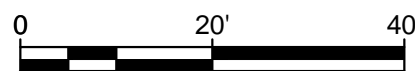


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PICKETT RD TRAIL
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 20'
VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 2'



PICKETT ROAD TRAIL UNDERPASS

FAIRFAX STATION, VIRGINIA

TRAIL PROFILE

NOVA PARKS
5400 OX ROAD
FAIRFAX STATION, VA 22039

ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR AND OWNER MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK

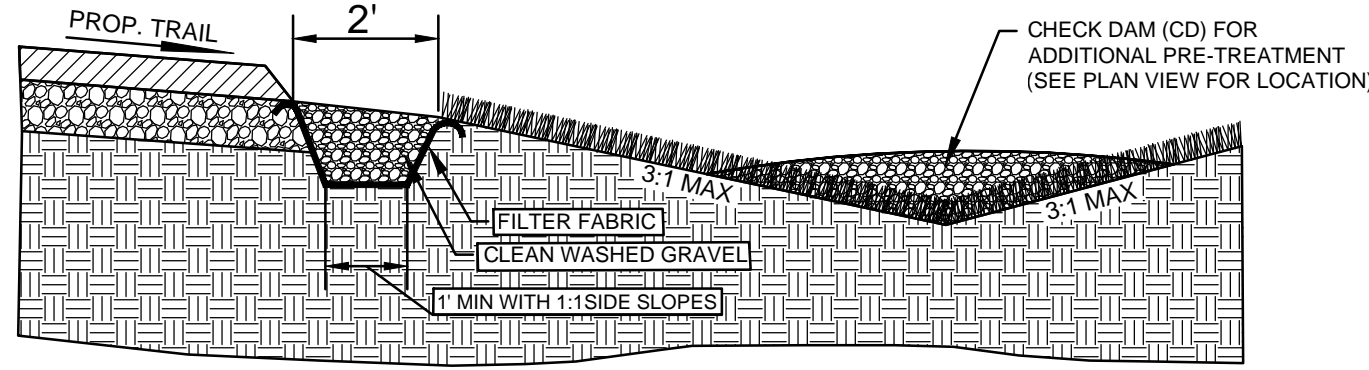


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208 Church Street, SE
Leesburg, VA 20175
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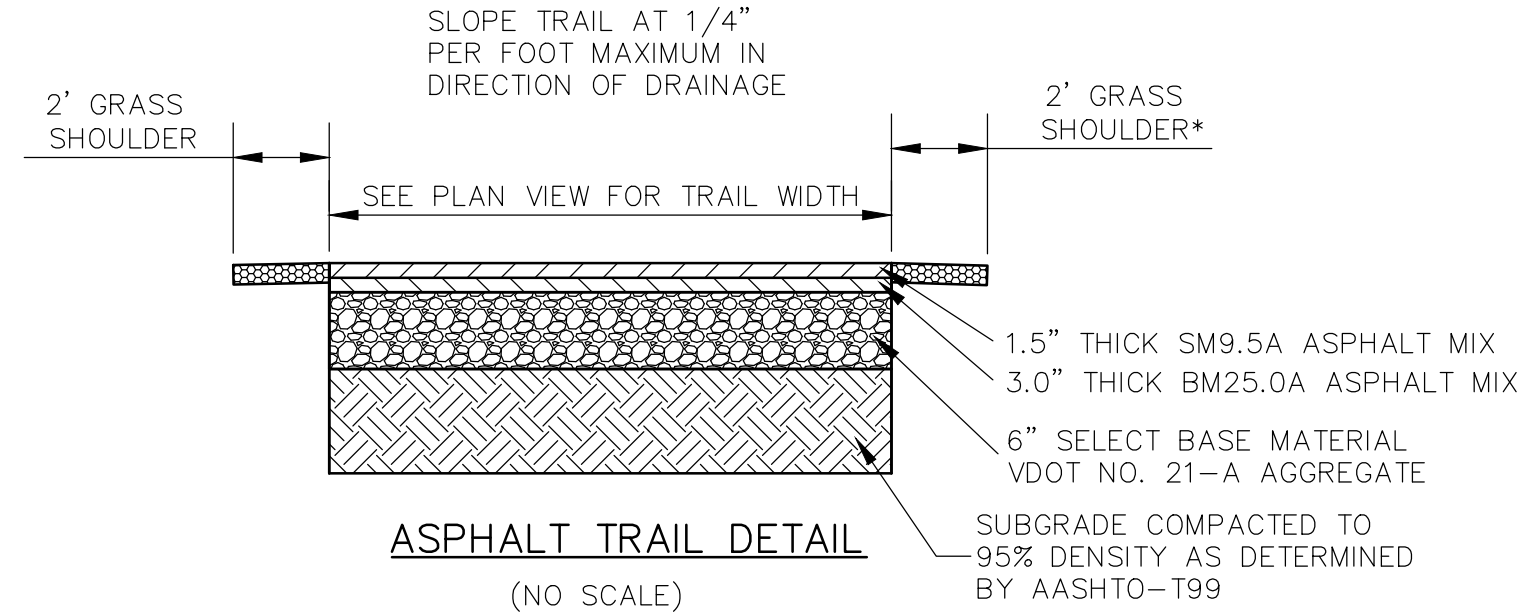
PROJECT	NVRP1401
DATE	2/19/2016
DRAWING SCALE	H: 1"=20', V: 1"=2'
DRAWN BY	JUD
APPROVED BY	FDA

CS3501

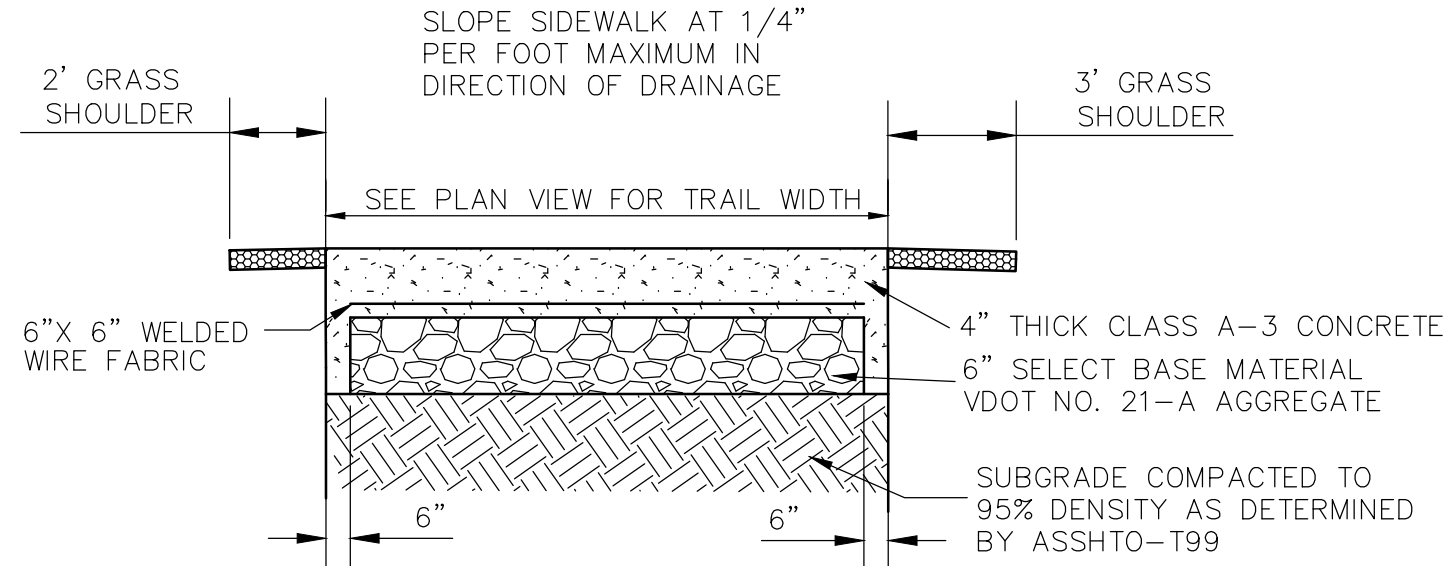
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PRETREATMENT - GRAVEL DIAPHRAGM
(NOT TO SCALE)



ASPHALT TRAIL DETAIL
(NO SCALE)



CONCRETE TRAIL DETAIL
(NO SCALE)



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PICKETT ROAD TRAIL UNDERPASS
FAIRFAX STATION, VIRGINIA

SITE DETAILS

NOVA PARKS
5400 OX ROAD
FAIRFAX STATION, VA 22039

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY

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PROJECT	NVRP1401
DATE	2/19/2016
DRAWING SCALE	NTS
DRAWN BY	EVD
APPROVED BY	FDA

CS6001

Land Cover	Drainage Area (ac)	C Factor	C x A
Grass	8	0.35	2.80
Pavement	6.95	0.90	6.26
Total	14.95		9.06
		Weighted C =	0.61



9-C.10.0. BIORETENTION PRACTICES: O&M CHECKLIST

Inspection Date _____
 Project _____ Site Plan/Permit Number _____
 Location _____ Date BMP Placed in Service _____
 Date of Last Inspection _____ Inspector _____
 Owner/Owner's Representative _____
 As-Built Plans available: Y / N
 Facility Type: Level 1 _____ Level 2 _____

<p>Facility Location:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Surface</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Underground</p>	<p>Hydraulic Configuration:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On-line facility</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Off-line facility</p>
<p>Filtration Media:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No filtration (e.g., dry well, permeable pavement, infiltration facility, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sand</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bioretention Soil</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Peat</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>	<p>Type of Pre-Treatment Facility:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment forebay (above ground)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation chamber</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Plunge pool</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stone diaphragm</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grass filter strip</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Grass channel</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____</p>

Ideally, bioretention facilities should be inspected and cleaned up annually, preferably during the Spring. During the first 6 months following construction of a bioretention facility, the site should be inspected at least twice after storm events that exceed 1/2-inch of rainfall. Watering is needed once a week during the first 2 months following installation, and then as needed during the first growing season (April-October), depending upon rainfall. If vegetation needs to be replaced, one-time spot fertilization may be needed, preferably using an organic rather than a chemical fertilizer. Each facility should have a customized routine maintenance schedule addressing issues such as the following: grass mowing, weeding, trash removal, mulch raking and maintenance, erosion repair, reinforcement plantings, tree and shrub pruning, and sediment removal.

Element of BMP	Potential Problem	Problem?	Y / N	Investigate?	Y / N	How to fix problem	Who Will Address Problem	Comments
		Repaired?	Y / N					
Contributing Drainage Area	Adequate vegetation					Supplement as necessary	Owner or professional	
	There is excessive trash and debris					Remove immediately	Owner or professional	
	There is evidence of erosion and / or bare or exposed soil					Stabilize immediately	Owner or professional	
	There are excessive landscape waste or yard clippings					Remove immediately and recycle or compost	Owner or professional	
	Oil, grease or other unauthorized substances are entering the facility					Identify and control the source of this pollution. It may be necessary to erect fences, signs, etc	Owner or professional	
Pre-Treatment	There is adequate access to the pre-					Establish adequate access	Professional and, perhaps,	

9-C-28

Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, Chapter 9

Element of BMP	Potential Problem	Problem? Investigate? Y / N	Y / N Required?	How to fix problem	Who Will Address Problem	Comments
Pre-Treatment (continued)	treatment facility Excessive trash, debris, or sediment.			Remove immediately	the locality Owner or professional	
	There is evidence of clogging (standing water, noticeable odors, water stains, algae or floating aquatic vegetation, or oil/grass)			Identify and eliminate the source of the problem. If necessary, remove and clean or replace the clogged material.	Professional	
	There is evidence of erosion and / or exposed soil			Stabilize immediately	Owner or professional	
	There is dead vegetation or exposed soil in the grass filter			Restabilize and revegetate as necessary	Owner or professional	
Inlets	Check for sediment build-up at curb cuts, gravel diaphragms or pavement edges that prevent flow from getting into the bed, and check for bypassing			Remove sediment and correct any other problems that block inflow.	Owner or professional	
	There is excessive trash, debris, or sediment.			Remove immediately	Owner or professional	
	There is evidence of erosion at or around the inlet			Repair erosion damage and reseed or otherwise restabilize with vegetation	Owner or professional	
Side Slopes (Annually, after major storms)	Remove woody vegetation from points of inflow and directly above underdrains. (Trees and shrubs may be located closer to the perimeter.)				Owner or professional	
	Identify the source of erosion damage and prevent it from recurring. Repair erosion damage and reseed or otherwise restabilize with vegetation				Owner or professional	
	There is evidence of rill or gully erosion or bare soil			Remove immediately	Owner or professional	
	There is excess sediment accumulation				Owner or professional	
Vegetation (monthly)	Side slopes support nuisance animals.			Animal burrows must be backfilled and compacted. Burrowing animals should be humanely removed from the area.	Professional	
	Plant composition is consistent with the approved plans and any stakes or wires are in good condition.			Determine if existing plant materials are at least consistent with general Bioretention design criteria and replace inconsistent species.	Professional	
	There should be 75-90% cover (munch plus vegetation), and the mulch cover should be 2-3 inches deep.			Supplement vegetation and mulch as needed.		

9-C-29

Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, Chapter 9

Element of BMP	Potential Problem	Problem? Y / N	Investigate? Y / N	Repaired? Y / N	How to fix problem	Who Will Address Problem	Comments
	There is evidence of hydrocarbons or other deleterious materials, resulting in unsatisfactory plant growth or mortality.				Replace contaminated mulch. If problem persists, test soils for hydrocarbons and other toxic substances. If excess levels are found, the soils, plants and mulch may all need to be replaced in accordance with the approved construction plans.	Professional	
Vegetation (monthly) (continued)	Invasive species or weeds make up at least 10% of the facility's vegetation				Remove invasive species and excessive weeds immediately and replace vegetation as needed.	Owner or professional	
	The grass is too high				Mow within a week. Grass species should be selected that have dense cover, are relatively slow growing, and require the least mowing and chemical inputs. Grass should be from 6-10 inches high.	Owner or professional	
	Vegetation is diseased, dying or dead				Remove and replace. Increase watering, but avoid using chemical fertilizers, unless absolutely necessary.	Professional	
	Winter-killed or salt-killed vegetation is present.				Replace with hardier species.	Owner or professional	
	The filter media is too low, too compacted, or the composition is inconsistent with design specifications				Raise the level, loosen and amend or replace the media, as needed, to be consistent with the state design criteria for Bioretention (85-88% and 8-12% soil fines 3-5% organic matter in form of leaf compost). Other remediation options are described in the maintenance section of the state design criteria for Bioretention	Professional	
	The mulch is older than 3 years or is otherwise in poor condition				The mulch must be replaced every 2-3 years	Professional	
Filter Media (Annually)	There is evidence that chemicals, fertilizers, and/or oil/grease are present				Remove undesirable chemicals from media and facility immediately, and replace mulch or media as needed	Professional	
	There is excessive trash, debris, or sediment.				Remove trash and debris immediately. Check plant health and, without damaging plants, manually remove the sediment, especially if the depth exceeds 20% of the facility's design depth.	Owner or professional	
	There is evidence of concentrated flows, erosion or exposed soil				Identify the source of erosion damage and prevent it from recurring. Repair the erosion damage and reseed or otherwise restabilize with vegetation.	Professional	

9-C-30

Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, Chapter 9

Element of BMP	Potential Problem	Problem? Investigate? Y / N	Y / N Resolved? Y / N	How to fix problem	Who Will Address Problem	Comments
	The filter bed is clogged and/or filled inappropriately			Redistribute the soil substrate and remove sediment within 2 weeks.	Professional	
Filter Media <i>(Annually)</i> (continued)	The topsoil is in poor condition (e.g., the pH level is not 6-7, the composition is inappropriate, etc.)			Ensure a 3-inch surface depth of topsoil consistent with the state design criteria for Bioretention (loamy sand or sandy loam texture, with less than 5% clay content, and organic matter content of at least 2%). If the pH is less than 6.5, spread limestone.	Professional	
	The perforated pipe is not conveying water as designed			Determine if the pipe is clogged with debris or if woody roots have pierced the pipe. Immediately clean out or replace the pipe, as necessary.	Professional	
Underdrain/ Proper Drainage	The underlying soil interface is clogged (there is evidence on the surface of soil crusting, standing water, the facility does not dewater between storms, or water ponds on the surface of basin for more than 48 hours after an event).			Measure the draw-down rate of the observation well for three days following a storm event in excess of 1/2 inches in depth. After three days, if there is standing water on top but not in the underdrain, this indicates a clogged soil layer. If standing water is both on the surface and in the underdrain, then the underdrain is probably clogged. This should be promptly investigated and remedied to restore proper filtration. Grading changes may be needed or underdrain repairs made. The filter media may need to be raked, excavated and cleaned or replaced to correct the problem. Holes that are not consistent with the design and allow water to flow directly through a planter to the ground must be plugged.	Professional	
Planters	The planter is unable to receive or detain stormwater prior to infiltration. Water does not drain from the reservoir within 3-4 hours of after a storm event. The planter has structural deficiencies, including rot, cracks, and failure, or the planter is unable to contain the filter media or vegetation			Identify and correct sources of clogging. Topsoil and sand/peat layer may need to be amended with sand or replaced all together.	Owner or professional	
	Outlets are obstructed or erosion and soil exposure is evident below the outlet.			Make needed repairs immediately.	Owner or professional	
Outlet/ Overflow Spillway				Remove obstructions and stabilize eroded or exposed areas.	Owner or Professional	

9-C-31

Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, Chapter 9

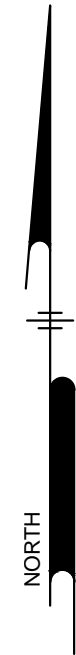
Element of BMP	Potential Problem	Problem? Investigator?	Y / N Researched?	How to fix problem	Who Will Address Problem	Comments
Outlet/ Overflow Spillway (continued) Observation Well	There is excessive trash, debris, or sediment at the outlet			Remove immediately, and keep the contributing area free of trash and debris	Owner or professional	
	Any grates present are in good condition			Repair or replace as necessary	Owner or professional	
	The observation well still capped?			Repair, as necessary.	Professional	
	Access to the Infiltration facility or its components is adequate			Establish adequate access. Remove woody vegetation and debris that may block access. Ensure that hardware can be opened and operated.	Professional and, perhaps, the locality	
Overall	There is evidence of standing water			Fill in low spots and stabilize; correct flow problems causing ponding.	Owner or professional	
	Mosquito proliferation			Eliminate stagnant pools and establish vegetation; treat for mosquitoes as needed. If sprays are considered, then a mosquito larvicide, such as Bacillus thuringiensis or Altoside formulations can be applied only if absolutely necessary.	Owner or professional	
	Complaints from local residents			Correct real problems	Owner or professional	
	Encroachment on the bioretention area or easement by buildings or other structures			Inform involved property owners of BMP's status ; clearly mark the boundaries of the receiving pervious area, as needed	Owner or professional (and perhaps the locality)	

9-C-32

Table 9.7. Suggested Annual Maintenance Activities for Bioretention

Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
• Mowing of grass filter strips and bioretention turf cover	At least 4 times a year
• Spot weeding, erosion repair, trash removal, and mulch raking	Twice during growing season
• Add reinforcement planting to maintain desired the vegetation density	As needed
• Remove invasive plants using recommended control methods	
• Stabilize the contributing drainage area to prevent erosion	Annually
• Spring inspection and cleanup	
• Supplement mulch to maintain a 3 inch layer	
• Prune trees and shrubs	
• Remove sediment in pre-treatment cells and inflow points	Once every 2 to 3 years
• Replace the mulch layer	Every 3 years

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PICKETT ROAD TRAIL UNDERPASS
FAIRFAX STATION, VIRGINIA

**PHASE 1 EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**

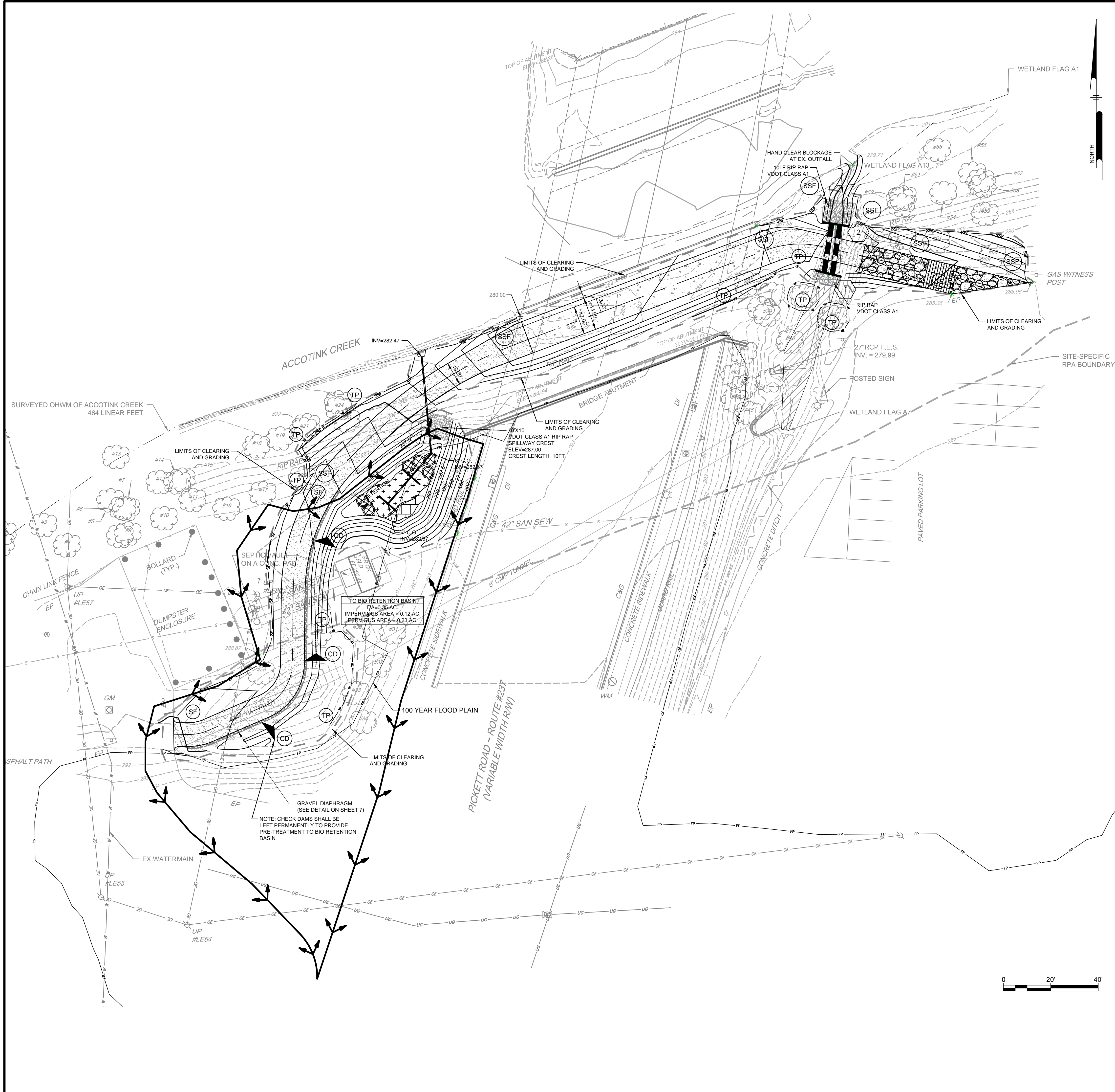
NOVA PARKS
5400 OX ROAD
FAIRFAX STATION, VA 22039

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY

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FROM ALL CLAIMS, DAMAGES, LOSSES AND EXPENSES
ARISING OUT OF OR RESULTING THEREFROM.

PROJECT **NVRP1401**
DATE 2/19/2016
DRAWING SCALE 1"=20'
DRAWN BY JUC
APPROVED BY FDA

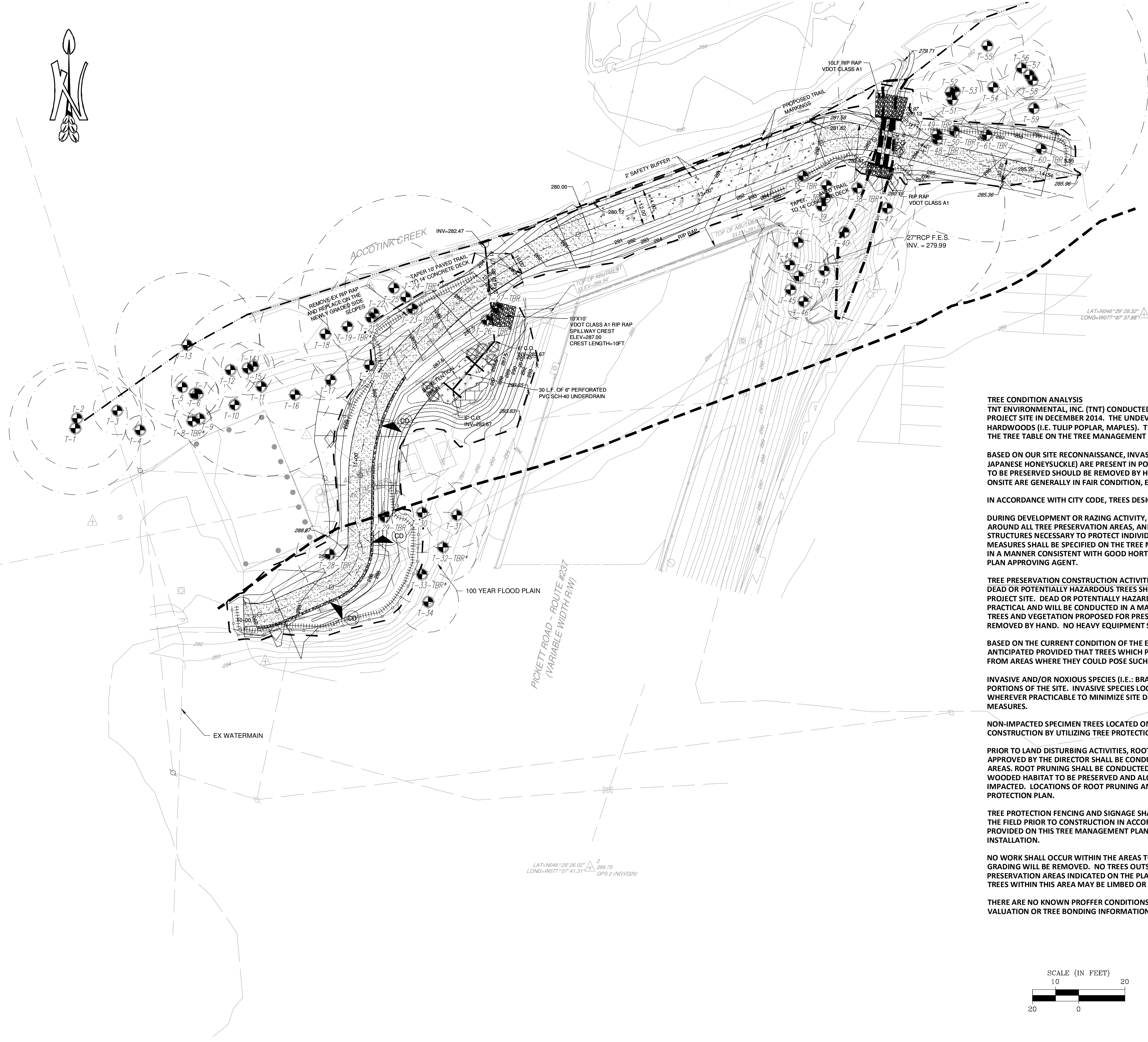
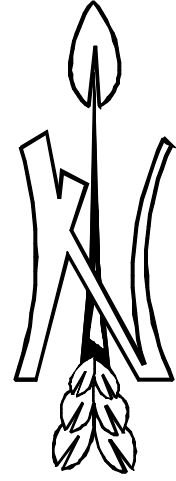
CS8001



MINIMUM CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS NARRATIVE

Pennoni

PENNONI ASSOCIATES INC.
208 Church Street, SE
Leesburg, VA 20175
T 703.777.3616 F 703.777.3725



LEGEND

- CRITICAL ROOT ZONE (CRZ)
- TREE LOCATION
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING
- ROOT PRUNING

TREE CONDITION ANALYSIS
TNT ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (TNT) CONDUCTED A SITE RECONNAISSANCE TO EVALUATE THE WOODED HABITAT ON THE PROJECT SITE IN DECEMBER 2014. THE UNDEVELOPED PORTIONS OF THE SITE ARE COMPRISED PRIMARILY OF UPLAND HARDWOODS (I.E. TULIP POPLAR, MAPLES). THE SPECIES OF TREES ASSESSED NEAR THE LIMITS OF CLEARING ARE LISTED IN THE TREE TABLE ON THE TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

BASED ON OUR SITE RECONNAISSANCE, INVASIVE AND/OR NOXIOUS SPECIES (I.E.: BRADFORD PEAR, ENGLISH IVY AND JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE) ARE PRESENT IN PORTIONS OF THE PROJECT SITE. INVASIVE SPECIES LOCATED WITHIN THE AREAS TO BE PRESERVED SHOULD BE REMOVED BY HAND WHEREVER PRACTICABLE TO MINIMIZE SITE DISTURBANCE. THE TREES ONSITE ARE GENERALLY IN FAIR CONDITION, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE TMP (I.E.: POOR OR DEAD).

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY CODE, TREES DESIGNATED FOR PRESERVATION SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION.

DURING DEVELOPMENT OR RAZING ACTIVITY, THE BUILDER SHALL INSTALL EFFECTIVE DRIPLINE PROTECTION AROUND ALL TREE PRESERVATION AREAS, AND SHALL FURTHER INSTALL TREE WELLS, RETAINING WALLS OR OTHER STRUCTURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL TREES DESIGNATED FOR PRESERVATION. SUCH PROTECTIVE MEASURES SHALL BE SPECIFIED ON THE TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND SHALL BE DESIGNED AND INSTALLED IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH GOOD HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES AND SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE SITE PLAN APPROVING AGENT.

TREE PRESERVATION CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
DEAD OR POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS TREES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON THEIR DISCOVERY IF THEY ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE. DEAD OR POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS TREES WILL BE REMOVED BY HAND (I.E.: CHAINSAW) WHEREVER PRACTICAL AND WILL BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER THAT INCURS THE LEAST AMOUNT OF DAMAGE TO SURROUNDING TREES AND VEGETATION PROPOSED FOR PRESERVATION. FELLED TREES SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE AND BRUSH SHOULD BE REMOVED BY HAND. NO HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED WITHIN TREE PRESERVATION AREAS.

BASED ON THE CURRENT CONDITION OF THE EXISTING WOODED AREAS, NO ADVERSE HUMAN HEALTH RISKS ARE ANTICIPATED PROVIDED THAT TREES WHICH POSE A HAZARD TO HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY ARE PROPERLY REMOVED FROM AREAS WHERE THEY COULD POSE SUCH A RISK.

INVASIVE AND/OR NOXIOUS SPECIES (I.E.: BRADFORD PEAR, ENGLISH IVY AND JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE) ARE PRESENT IN PORTIONS OF THE SITE. INVASIVE SPECIES LOCATED WITHIN THE AREAS TO BE PRESERVED SHOULD BE REMOVED BY HAND WHEREVER PRACTICABLE TO MINIMIZE SITE DISTURBANCE. SEE THE PREVIOUS SHEET FOR SPECIES-SPECIFIC CONTROL MEASURES.

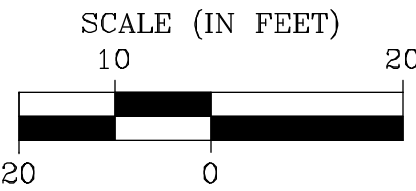
NON-IMPACTED SPECIMEN TREES LOCATED ON AND OFF-SITE SHALL BE PROTECTED THROUGHOUT ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION BY UTILIZING TREE PROTECTION FENCING.

PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, ROOT PRUNING WITH A VIBRATORY PLOW, TRENCHER OR OTHER DEVICE APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR SHALL BE CONDUCTED ALONG THE LIMITS OF CLEARING ADJACENT TO TREE PRESERVATION AREAS. ROOT PRUNING SHALL BE CONDUCTED ALONG THE PROPOSED LIMITS OF CLEARING AND GRADING ADJACENT TO THE WOODED HABITAT TO BE PRESERVED AND ALONG PROPERTY BOUNDARIES WHERE THE CRZ OF OFF-SITE TREES WILL BE IMPACTED. LOCATIONS OF ROOT PRUNING AND TREE PROTECTION FENCING ARE SHOWN ON THE TREE PRESERVATION & PROTECTION PLAN.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND SIGNAGE SHALL BE PLACED SUBSEQUENT TO THE STAKING OF THE LIMITS OF CLEARING IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT FAIRFAX CITY CODE. REFER TO THE CITY DETAILS PROVIDED ON THIS TREE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND INSTALLATION.

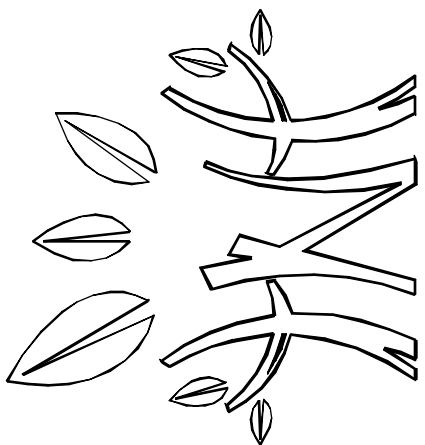
NO WORK SHALL OCCUR WITHIN THE AREAS TO BE PROTECTED. ONSITE TREES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CLEARING AND GRADING WILL BE REMOVED. NO TREES OUTSIDE THIS AREA SHALL BE REMOVED UNLESS INDICATED ON THE PLAN. TREES IN PRESERVATION AREAS INDICATED ON THE PLAN TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE REMOVED BY HAND. DEAD OR HAZARDOUS TREES WITHIN THIS AREA MAY BE LIMBED OR TOPPED, RATHER THAN REMOVING THE ENTIRE TREE AND LEFT AS SNAGS.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN PROFFER CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD REQUIRE A TREE INVENTORY, TREE CONDITION, TREE VALUATION OR TREE BONDING INFORMATION.



Avinash M. Sareen
Certified Arborist
Certification # MA-4727A

ENVIRONMENTAL



13996 Parkeast Circle, Suite 101
Chantilly, VA 20151
PH: 703-466-5123 WWW.TNTENVIRONMENTALINC.COM

PICKETT ROAD
TRAIL

TREE MANAGEMENT
PLAN

REVISIONS	
DATE	COMMENTS
2-16-16	COUNTY COMMENTS (LAD)

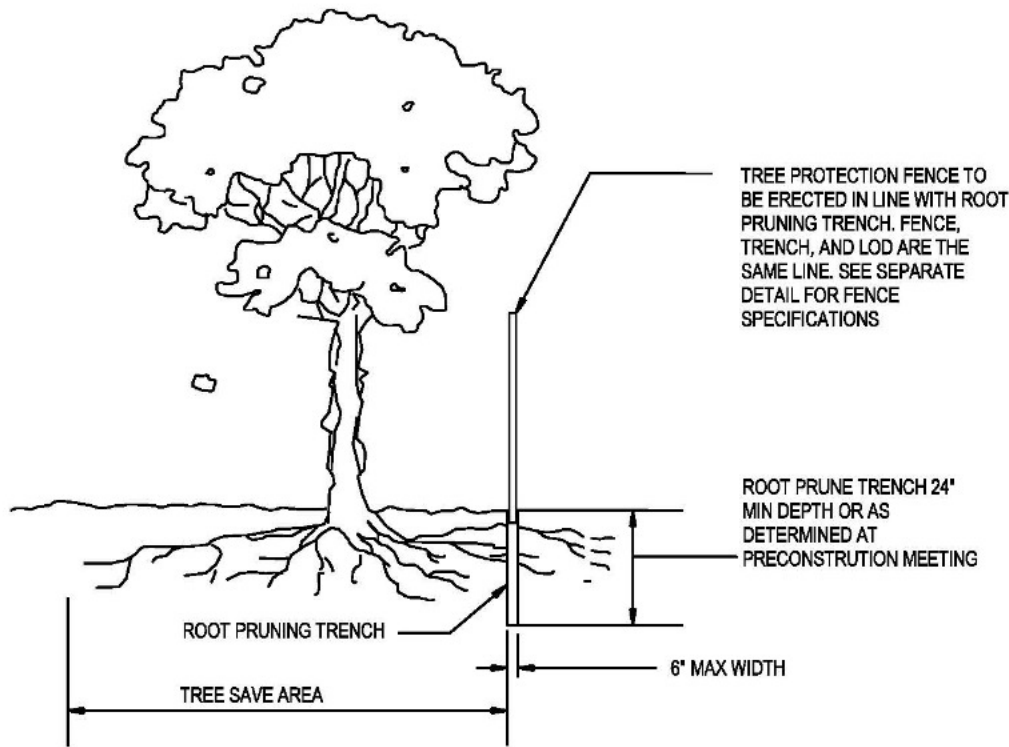
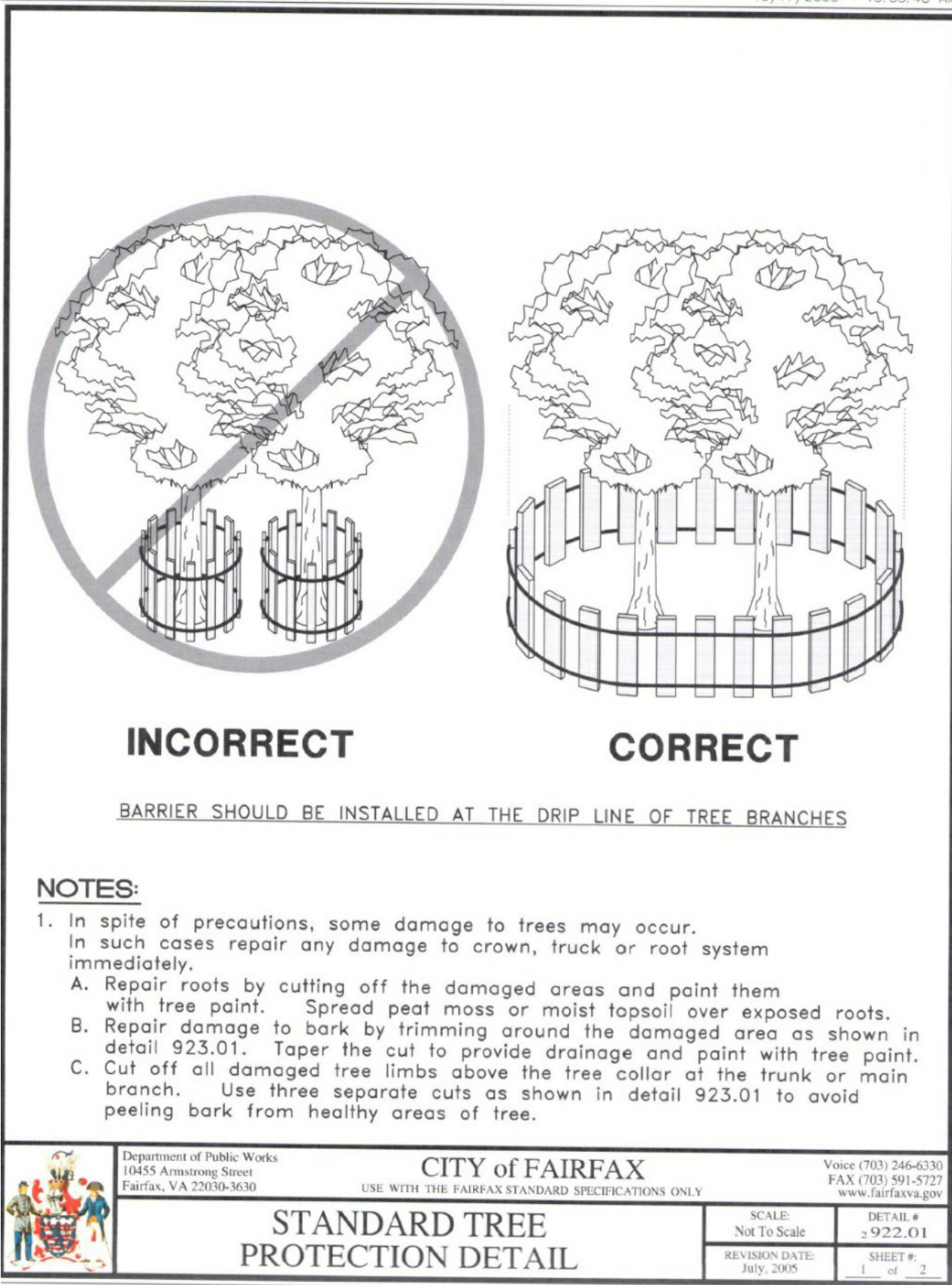
SHEET 1 OF 2

SCALE: 1"=20"

PROJECT DATE: 11/9/15	
DRAFT: LAD	CHECK: AMS
FILE NUMBER: 242	

Tree Number	Common Name	Scientific Name	Size (inches DBH)	Critical Root Zone (feet)	Condition	Remove?	Notes & Recommendations
1	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	28.7	28.7	Good		Remove Poison Ivy
2	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	21.8	21.8	Fair		Double trunk, leaning over creek
3	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	10.4	10.4	Poor		Prune Dead limbs, Remove Poison Ivy, girdling roots
4	Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	6.3	6.3	Fair		Rot at base, Remove/treat vines around tree
5	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	18.4	18.4	Good		Cut/remove Poison Ivy and Grape vines
6	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	10.2	10.2	Fair/Good		Prune dead limbs and leaning
7	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	9.1	9.1	Fair/Good		Prune dead limbs and leaning
8	Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	8.0	8.0	Fair/Good	x*	Some wounds on the trunk, invasive species
9	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	5.0	5.0	Fair		Remove vines and prune dead limbs
10	Eastern Redcedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	12.3	12.3	Fair/Poor		Prune Dead limbs, some bark dead at the base, remove vines
11	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	39.0	39.0	Good		Triple trunk, remove vines, prune dead limbs
12	Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	11.8	11.8	Fair		Multi-trunks, some splitting in the crotch. Prune dead limbs.
13	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	31.3	31.3	Fair		Double trunk, leaning, prune dead limbs, remove vines
14	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	11.5	11.5	Fair		Leaning, prune dead limbs, remove vines
15	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	7.0	7.0	Fair		Leaning. Prune dead limbs. some rot
16	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	15.4	15.4	Fair		Triple trunk, remove vines
17	Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	8.2	8.2	Fair		Prune dead limbs, remove vines
18	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	28.4	28.4	Good		Prune dead limbs, remove vines
19	Dead	-	14.5	14.5	Dead	x*	dead tree
20	Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	9.4	9.4	Poor	x	Dead crown, lots of vines
21	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	19.0	19.0	Good		Prune dead limbs, remove vines
22	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	20.7	20.7	Good		Prune dead limbs, remove vines
23	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	49.2	49.2	Fair	x	Multi-trunk, minor damage at the base, some dead limbs
24	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	8.8	8.8	Fair	x*	Prune dead limbs, remove vines
25	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	21.2	21.2	Fair/Poor		Double trunk, Prune dead limbs, leaning
26	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	17.0	17.0	Fair	x	Double trunk, some dead limbs and vines
27	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	12.0	12.0	Fair/Poor	x	Some dead limbs, vines
28	Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	14.3	14.3	Fair	x	Some cut back, water sprouts, invasive species
29	White Pine	<i>Pinus alba</i>	12.6	12.6	Good	x	
30	White Pine	<i>Pinus alba</i>	17.3	17.3	Good		Prune dead limbs
31	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	14.0	14.0	Fair		Girdled roots
32	White Pine	<i>Pinus alba</i>	15.2	15.2	Poor	x*	No needles
33	White Pine	<i>Pinus alba</i>	13.1	13.1	Poor	x*	No needles
34	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	13.1	13.1	Fair		Root girdling, shallow roots, Prune dead limbs
35	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	23.2	23.2	Fair/Poor	x	Double trunk, splitting base, some dead limbs, root girdling
36	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	39.0	39.0	Fair/Poor		Rooted in rock, Prune dead limbs, some dead crown
37	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	33.7	33.7	Fair		Multi-trunk, rooted in rocks. Prune dead limbs
38	Dead	-	16.5	16.5	Dead	x*	Dead
39	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	7.0	7.0	Poor		Prune dead limbs, rooted in rock
40	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	5.3	5.3	Fair		Leaning, rooted in rocks
41	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	32.2	32.2	Fair		Multi-trunk, Prune dead limbs, remove vines, rooted in rock
42	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	15.8	15.8	Fair		Prune dead limbs, remove vines, rooted in rock
43	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	16.6	16.6	Fair/Poor		Prune dead limbs, remove vines. Splitting in crotch
44	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	13.7	13.7	Fair/Poor		Prune dead limbs, rooted in rock
45	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	12.4	12.4	Poor		Remove vines, Prune dead limbs, rooted in rock
46	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.1	8.1	Poor		Prune dead limbs, remove vines
47	American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	51.0	51.0	Good		Double trunk, Remove vines, rooted in rock
48	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8.4	8.4	Fair	x	Girdled roots, rooted in rock, some vines
49	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	7.8	7.8	Fair	x	Some dead limbs, some vines
50	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	10.2	10.2	Fair	x	Multi-trunk, lots of vines, rooted in rock
51	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	23.7	23.7	Poor		Multi-trunk, cavities. Prune dead limbs and remove vines
52	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	13.0	13.0	Fair		Leaning, rooted in rocks, remove/treat multiflora rose around tree
53	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	12.1	12.1	Fair		Leaning, rooted in rocks, remove/treat multiflora rose around tree
54	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	67.0	67.0	Fair/Good		Multi-trunk, Prune dead limbs, rooted in rock
55	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	15.6	15.6	Fair/Poor		Multi-trunk, leaning, Prune dead limbs
56	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	13.2	13.2	Fair/Good		Prune dead limbs and minor lean
57	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	10.7	10.7	Poor		Hollow sounding, Prune dead limbs, remove vines
58	Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	8.1	8.1	Fair/Poor		Prune dead limbs
59	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	10.2	10.2	Good		Prune dead limbs
60	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	21.4	21.4	Fair/Poor	x	Many dead limbs, shallow roots and girdled roots
61	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubra</i>	12.0	12.0	Poor	x	Multi-trunk, split base, some vines and dead limbs

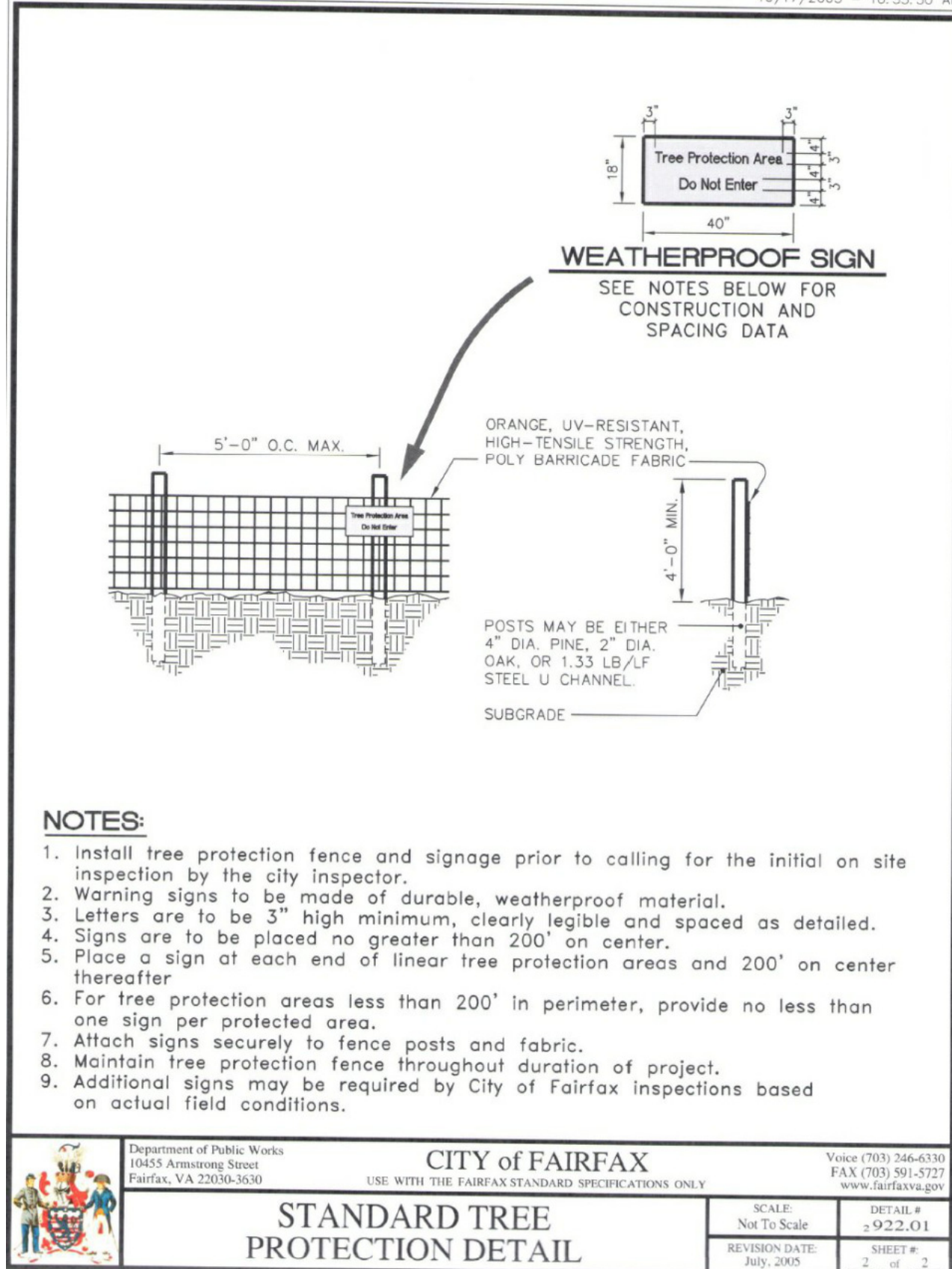
- NOTE:
1. SHARED TREES SHALL NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM AFFECTED ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS.
 - *2. *TREES NOTED FOR REMOVAL WITHIN THE SAVE AREAS SHALL BE DONE SO BY HAND WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAVY MACHINERY.
 3. OFFSITE TREES WERE ASSESSED FROM THE SUBJECT PROPERTY SO NOT TO TRESPASS ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTY. DBH MEASUREMENTS ARE APPROXIMATE.
 4. TREES RATED AS "POOR" IN CONDITION AND NOT LOCATED NEAR THE PROPOSED TRAIL HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED FOR REMOVAL DUE TO THEIR DISTANCE FROM TARGETS AND DUE TO THEIR LOCATION WITHIN THE RPA/RIPARIAN BUFFER OF ACCOTINK CREEK.



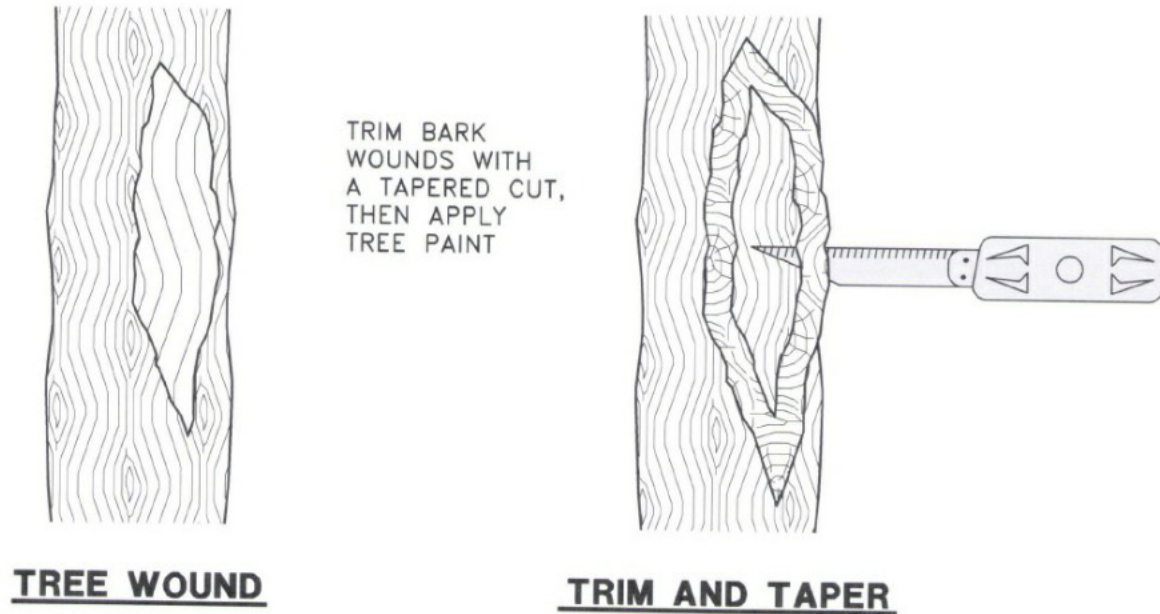
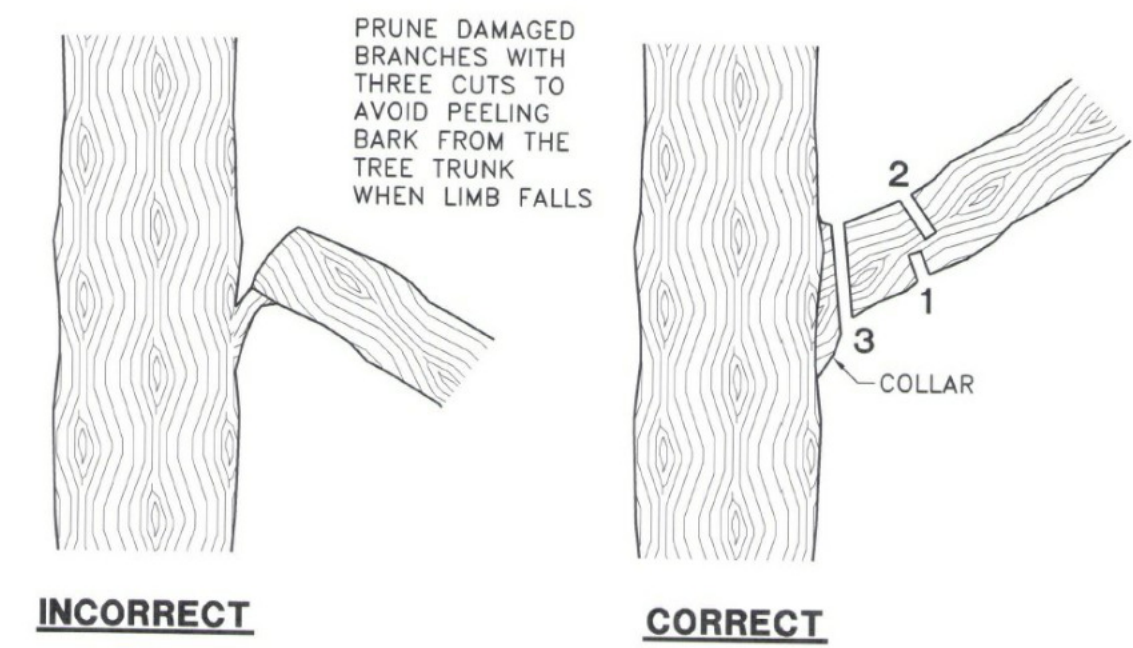
- NOTES:
1. RETENTION AREAS WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS AND PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING.
 2. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREAS MUST BE STAKED AT THE PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO TRENCHING.
 3. EXACT LOCATION OF TRENCH SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD IN COORDINATION WITH THE FOREST CONSERVATION (FC) INSPECTOR.
 4. TRENCH SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY BACKFILLED WITH EXCAVATED SOIL OR OTHER ORGANIC SOIL AS SPECIFIED PER PLAN OR BY THE FC INSPECTOR.
 5. ROOTS SHALL BE CLEANLY CUT USING VIBRATORY KNIFE OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE EQUIPMENT.
 6. ALL PRUNING MUST BE EXECUTED WITH LOD SHOWN ON PLANS OR AS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE FC INSPECTOR.

ROOT PRUNING DETAIL

NTS



- NOTES:
1. Install tree protection fence and signage prior to calling for the initial on site inspection by the city inspector.
 2. Warning signs to be made of durable, weatherproof material.
 3. Letters are to be 3" high minimum, clearly legible and spaced as detailed.
 4. Signs are to be placed no greater than 200' on center.
 5. Place a sign at each end of linear tree protection areas and 200' on center thereafter
 6. For tree protection areas less than 200' in perimeter, provide no less than one sign per protected area.
 7. Attach signs securely to fence posts and fabric.
 8. Maintain tree protection fence throughout duration of project.
 9. Additional signs may be required by City of Fairfax inspections based on actual field conditions.



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PICKETT ROAD
TRAIL

TREE MANAGEMENT
PLAN

REVISIONS
DATE COMMENTS
2-16-16 COUNTY COMMENTS (LAD)

SHEET 2 OF 2

SCALE: NTS

PROJECT DATE: 11/9/15

DRAFT: LAD CHECK: AMS

FILE NUMBER: 242