



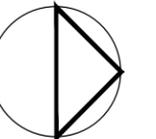
BRUCE HOWARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Landscape Architects, Site Planners & Innovative Sustainable Designers

PROJECT: PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1520 Stillwater Drive Miami Beach, FL 33141

DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED SITE TREE DISPOSITION

DATE: 01-29-2025



NORTH

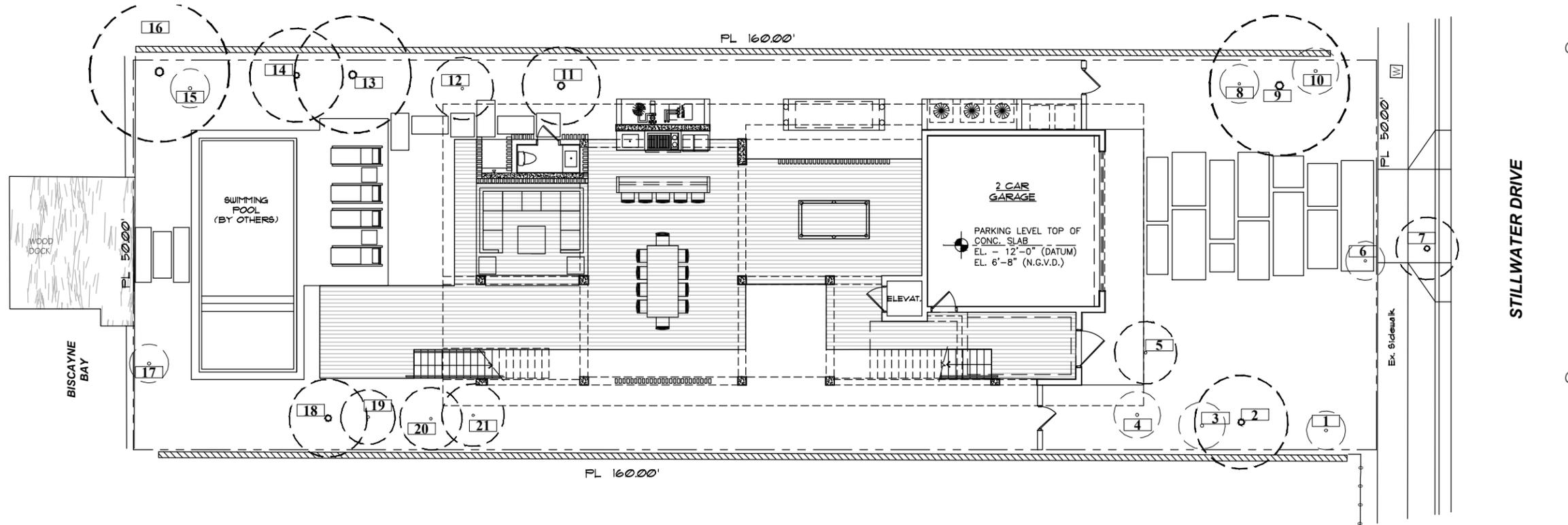
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET # LE-1

11285 SW 211 St. - Ste 301 Cutler Bay, Florida 33189

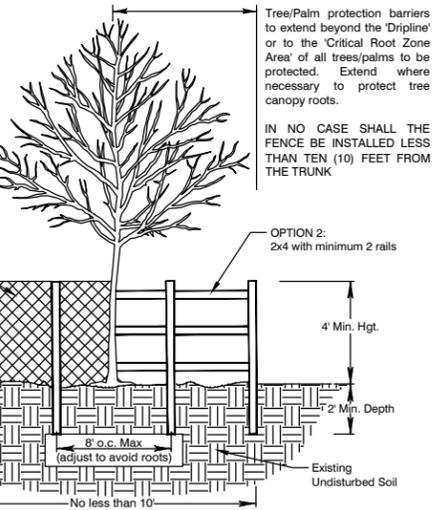
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TREE/PALM PROTECTION FENCES shall be constructed prior to ANY construction activity (including grubbing) for all trees/palms that are listed as 'to remain, be protected or be relocated'

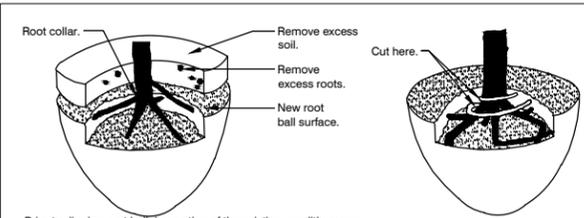
NO Activity or Disturbance should occur within the fenced areas, including vehicle use, storage of materials, dumping of liquids or materials, grade changes, grubbing, and mechanical trenching for irrigation, electrical, lighting, etc.



PROTECTION DETAIL NOTE: Contractor to install 'Tree/Palm Protection Fence Barriers' around all existing trees or palms at the start of the project. Barriers to remain in place throughout the duration of the project and should NOT be removed or dropped for ANY REASON without authorization from the City of Miami Beach Urban Forestry Division + Planning + Zoning Department

1 Tree Protection Barrier Detail

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



Prior to digging root ball, inspection of the existing conditions are to be done. Trees planted too deeply in soil need to have their root ball extracted from excess soil and root overgrowth. Remove excess soil and roots as illustrated.

ROOT PRUNING PRIOR TO TRANSPLANTING:

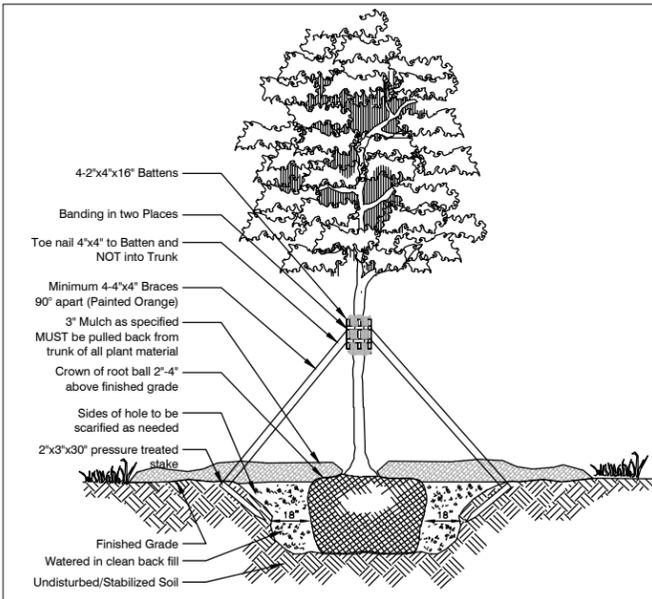
Dig a minimum two-foot deep trench (deeper as needed to accommodate actual root ball size) around the tree at least one foot larger than the size of the root ball (or as much intact viable root material as practical). Carefully prune the roots extending from the ball as you dig down. Dig down a maximum of 50% of the root ball to keep the tree balanced and upright. Water tree as needed to promote healthy growth and keep tree from going into shock. In approx. 1-3 months, new leaf growth should be apparent and feeder roots should appear. The tree is now ready for transplanting.

TRANSPLANTING:

Prior to moving the plant, prepare and dig the hole for the plant in the new location. Also soak the root ball of the plant before moving so that the soil will remain together during the digging process. Carefully dig the soil away from the root ball, and then wrap the whole ball in untreated natural burlap. Be very careful not to use synthetic burlap because it will not rot away and will eventually restrict the growth of the roots. Lash the burlap together securely to hold the roots firmly in place. Carefully move the plant while keeping the root ball intact. Make sure the plant is set at the same depth in the new hole and fill in around the root ball with topsoil. Mulch lightly with three to four inches of mulch, keeping the mulch off of the trunk or stems of the plant, and be sure to provide adequate water.

3 Tree Root Prune and Transplant Detail

SCALE: N.T.S.



2 Tree Relocation Support and Planting Hole Detail

SCALE: N.T.S.

RELOCATION NOTES:

- 1. Tree canopy to only be pruned to remove dead branches and to provide space for lifting straps to be used without damaging tree.
2. Root pruning - Root pruning of palms can be done the same day as they are to be relocated unless otherwise noted. For trees, root prune to be for 2 months.
NOTE: If due to time of year, spring flush of new leaves starts prior to relocation, time frame to be extended for a minimum 1 extra month to allow new growth to harden.
3. New irrigation zone to be created on existing system to allow bubbler/drip rings to be installed around tree to be relocated. Once root prune has begun, tree is to be watered daily. This is to continue for a minimum of 3 months AFTER trees have been relocated.
4. Tree is to be lifted with straps and tree crane ONLY. Drilling a hole and pinning tree is NOT an acceptable relocation method.
5. After relocation, braces for trees to be installed as noted in detail #2.
6. Size of transplant hole as noted in detail #2 is to be 12"-18" wider than root ball size (see 7. below) and edges to be scarified per ANSI A300-Part 6 Planting and Transplanting.
7. Root Ball size for trees to be relocated to have 8" for every inch of DBH per ANSI A-300-Part 6 Planting and Transplanting. Root ball size to be as shown: Tree #7: 6' diameter
8. Certified Arborist to perform or supervise relocation process.
9. Tree MUST survive or be replaced with same size tree.

EXISTING TREE LEGEND

Table with columns: TREE #, COMMON NAME, SCIENTIFIC NAME, DBH (INCHES), HEIGHT (FEET), SPREAD (FEET), STATUS. Lists 21 trees with their respective details and status (e.g., Remove - Not a Tree - No Mitigation, Relocate).

TREE MITIGATION:

There is NO tree DBH to be replaced with this permit.

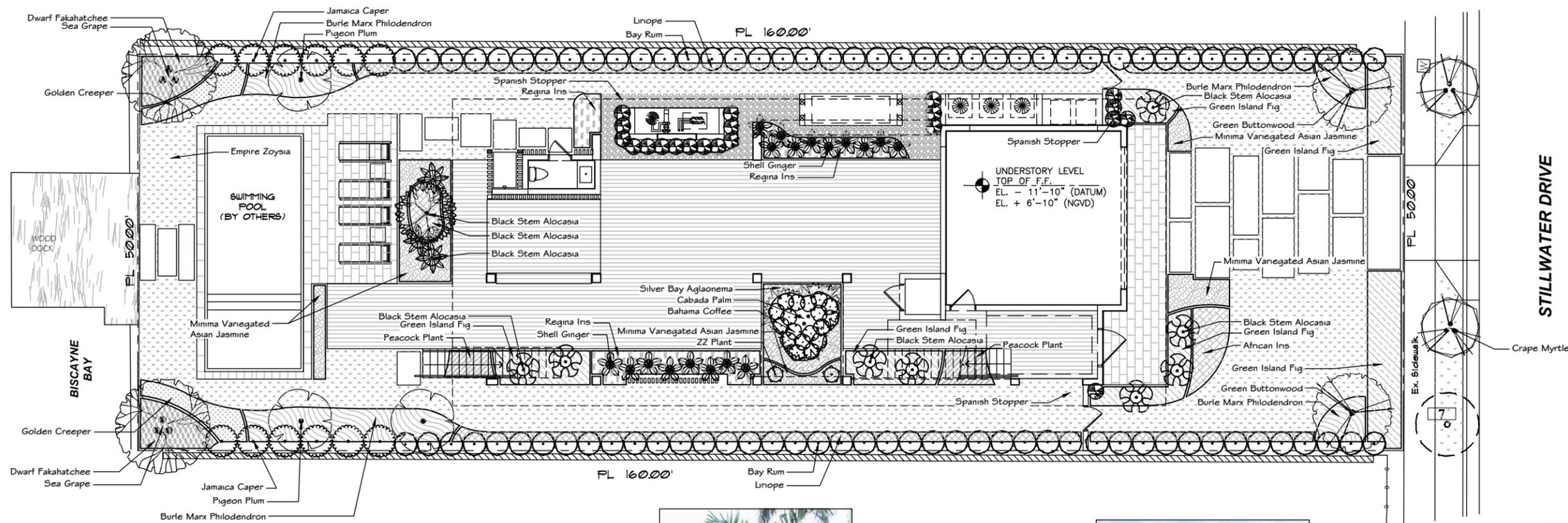
Palms #: 2, 8, 13, 16, & 18 to be mitigated per City of Miami Beach Code 46-61.(1)(c) with 1 tree per palm removed. Replacing 5 Palms = 5 Trees with 2" DBH and 12' min. height at time of planting

TOTAL of 5 Trees to Mitigate.

- Adding 5 Trees:
2 Green Buttonwood w/ 2" dbh / 6' spr. / 12' hgt. = 2 trees
3 Pigeon Plum w/ 2" dbh / 6' spr. / 12' hgt. = 3 trees
TOTAL = 5 trees

NOTE: Palms #: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, & 21 do not meet the minimum standard set forth in City of Miami Beach code 46-56. Definitions a Palm must be both 16' in height and have a DBH of 6". As these trees do not have the proper DBH or Height they are listed as to be removed without any mitigation. Palms listed with Zero (0) DBH do not have any trunk at a height of 4.5' and as such do not have a DBH to depose.





STILLWATER DRIVE



Crape Myrtle



Sea Grape



Minima Variegated Asian Jasmine



ZZ Plant



Cabada Palm



Silver Bay Aglaonema



Lignum Vitae



Spanish Stopper



Green Buttonwood



Dwarf Fakahatchee



Golden Creeper



Peacock Plant



Shell Ginger



Bahama Coffee



Bird Of Paradise



Burle Marx Philodendron



Green Island Fig



Pigeon Plum



Jamaica Caper



Bay Rum



Linope



Regina Ins



Black Stem Alocasia

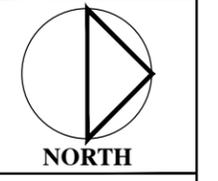


African Ins



Minima Variegated Asian Jasmine

DATE: 01-29-2025



SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

SHEET #  
**LP-2**

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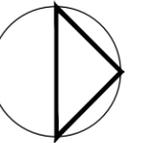
BRUCE HOWARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Landscape Architects, Site Planners & Innovative Sustainable Designers

PROJECT: PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1520 Stillwater Drive Miami Beach, FL 33141

DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED SITE HARDSCAPE PLAN

DATE: 01-29-2025

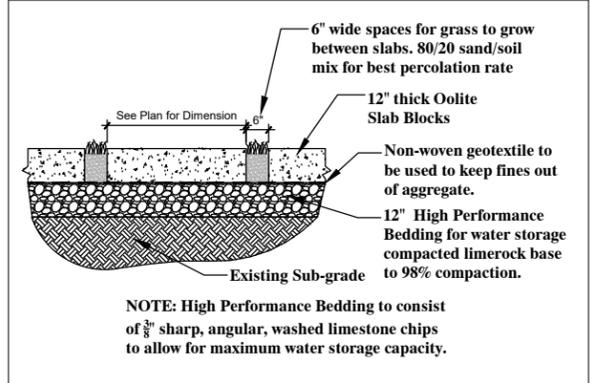
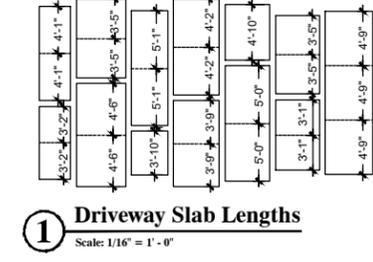
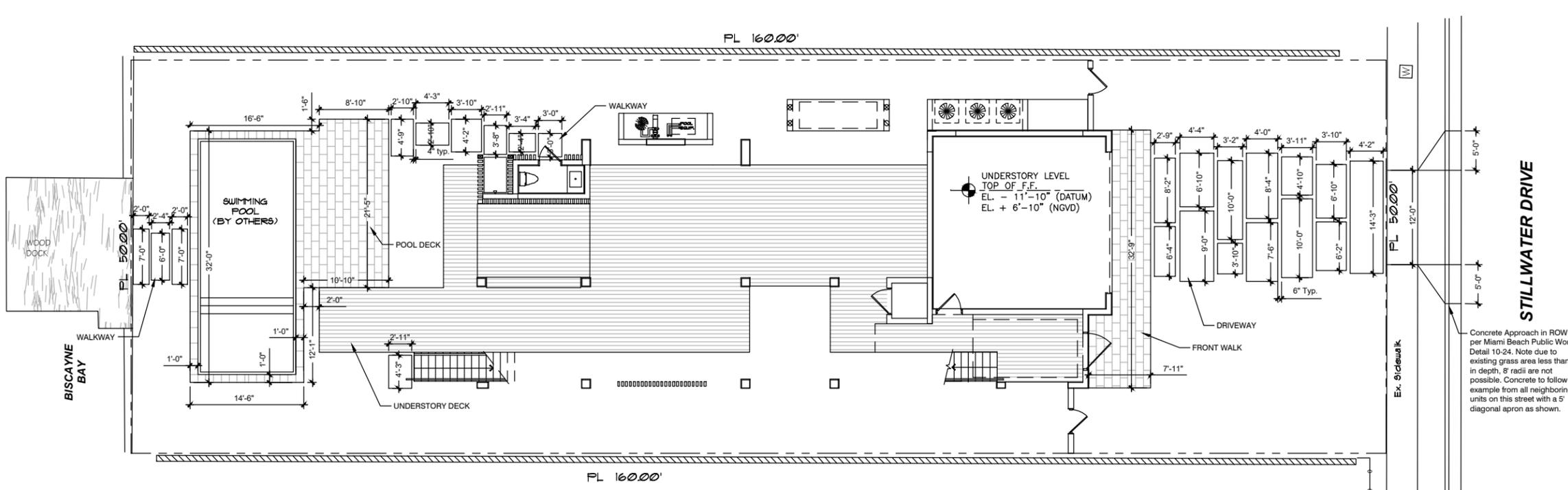


NORTH

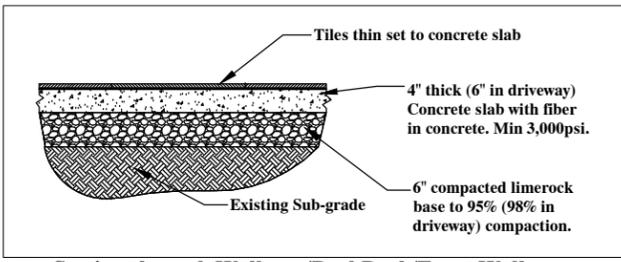
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SHEET # LH-1

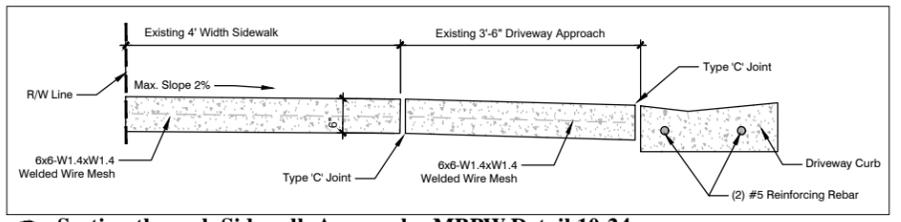
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2 Section through Driveway Scale: N.T.S.



3 Section through Walkway/Pool Deck/Front Walk Scale: N.T.S.



4 Section through Sidewalk-Approach - MBPW Detail 10-24 Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"



MATERIAL SAMPLES



UNDERSTORY DECK - Porcelain tile 'Aged Wood' Look



DRIVEWAY - Oolite Slabs

Hardscape Materials Schedule table with columns: PATTERN, QTY., SPECIFICATIONS. Includes rows for Driveway, Pool Deck & Front Walk, Walkway, and Understory Deck.

HARDSCAPE NOTES: \* Paver quantities are actual amounts and do not allow for cuts or broken pieces. Contractors to do their own 'take-off' and quantifying of material. \* Paving contractor to meet with Landscape Architect on site to review all paving conditions and patterns, prior to ordering material.

- General Sediment and Erosion Control Notes (Per MBPW - SES14)
1. The contractor is responsible for following the best erosion and sediment control practices as outlined in the plans, specification, applicable permit(s), and the prevention, correction, control, and abatement of erosion and water pollution in accordance with chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code.
2. Erosion and sediment control barriers shall be placed where there is potential for downstream water quality degradation.
3. The site contractor is responsible for removing the temporary erosion and sediment control devices after completion of construction and only when areas have been stabilized.
4. The site contractor is responsible for the maintenance of BMPs to make sure they are functioning as designed at all times.
5. The BMP structures shall be inspected after each rain and repairs made as needed. Sediment deposits should be removed after each rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
6. Correctly installed silt fences will be used along the limits of construction to minimize offsite siltation migration.
7. Sod shall be placed in areas which may require immediate erosion protection to ensure water quality standards are maintained and where no active construction is occurring.
8. The contractor shall pay for any water quality control violations from any agency that results in fines being assessed to the owner because of the contractor's failure to eliminate turbid runoff from leaving the site and raising background levels of turbidity above existing background levels.

- Inlet Protection
9. Wire mesh shall be laid over the top drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. Hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with 1/2 inch opening shall be used. If more than one strip of mesh is necessary the strips shall be overlapped.
10. FDOT NO. 1 coarse aggregate shall be placed over the wire mesh as indicated on detail. The depth of stone shall be at least 12 inches over the entire inlet opening. The stone shall extend beyond the inlet opening at least 18 inches on all sides.
11. If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the inlet, cleaned and replaced.
12. The filter barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated around the inlet and width of a bale to a minimum depth of four inches. After the bales are stacked, the excavated soil shall be backfilled and compacted against the filter barrier.
13. Bale shall be either wire-bound or string-tied with the bindings oriented around the sides rather than over and under the bales.
14. Bales shall be placed lengthwise in single row surrounding the inlet with the ends of adjacent bales pressed together.
15. Each bale shall be securely anchored and held in place by at least two stakes or rebars driven through the bale.
16. Loose straw should be wedged between bales to prevent water from entering between bales.

- Turbidity Barriers
17. Floating turbidity barriers will be placed at all outfall locations connected to the work area during active construction. If seagrasses are present barriers will not be placed over them. The floating turbidity barriers shall be installed in a manner to prevent manatee entanglement.
18. Turbidity barriers to be marked with site contractor's company name using permanent markings no smaller than 3 inches in height on the top of the barrier.