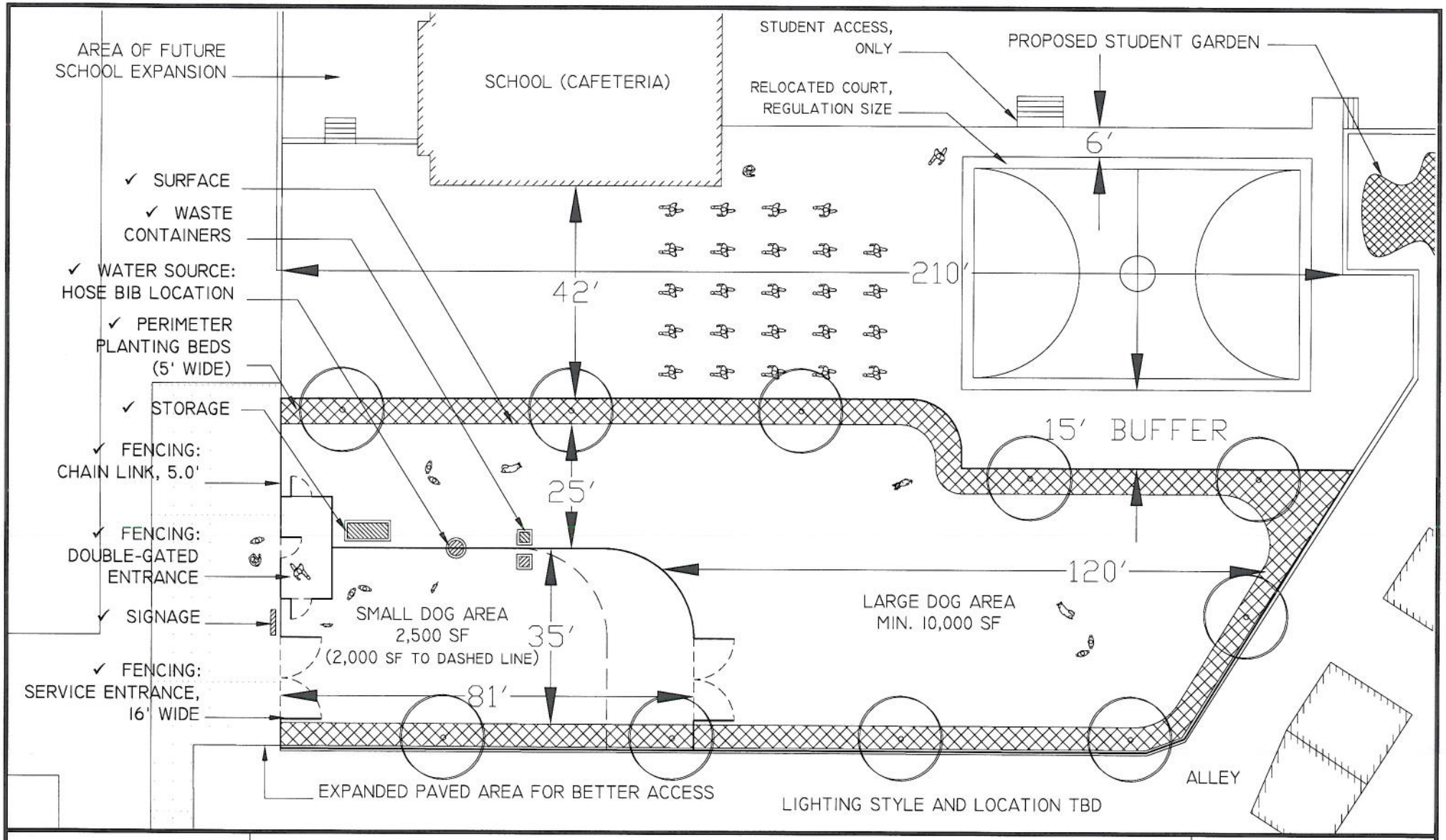
Kingsman Fields Dog Park & Basketball Courts

J.2.1
Conceptual Design



KINGSMAN FIELD DOG PARK
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN "I" (12,500 SF)

14TH STREET AND TENNESSEE AVENUE, NE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DC PARKS & RECREATION
PREPARED BY SHERRY FREAR
FEBRUARY 6, 2009

Kingsman Fields Dog Park & Basketball Courts

J.2.2
Aerial Image of Site

0 55 110 220 Feet

KINGSMAN FIELD PROPOSED DOG PARK
D STREET, AT 13/14TH STREETS, NE
WASHINGTON, DC

DC PARKS AND RECREATION

Kingsman Fields Dog Park & Basketball Courts

J.2.3

Department of Parks and Recreation Specification for Design and Construction of Basketball Courts

DPR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BASKETBALL COURTS

1. General

The asphalt paving shall be constructed Full-Depth on prepared sub-grade. A Full-Depth asphalt pavement is one in which asphalt mixtures are employed for all courses above the sub-grade or improved sub-grade. Normally, more than one course is needed to achieve required surface smoothness, the surface course being of finer texture than the base course. In addition to conventional asphalt surface construction, proprietary products, in color, are available and should be used in multiple layers to give very close surface tolerances.

The renovation of the exiting courts shall be milled to a minimum depth of 2" and shall be toped by 2" crushed stone dust. After brush cleaned by the specified method, install 3 1/2" min. asphalt pavement. This Provides a completely new pavement, provides opportunity to correct court slope and grade, eliminates all shrinkage and non upheaval or depression cracks. DPR utilizes the standard developed and approved by ASBA and all work shall be done in accordance with American Sports Builders Association (A.S.B.A.) guide specifications.

1.1 Sub-grade Preparation, As Necessary

The sub-grade soil must support construction equipment without deformation as well as serve as the foundation for the pavement structure. Therefore, it is most important that it is properly prepared. Low-quality soils must be improved by adding suitable admixtures.
Asphalt can be used to stabilize granular soils. Local areas that are highly susceptible to frost heaving and frost boils should be removed and replaced with better materials or reworked to make uniform the upper portion of the sub-grade. To prevent growth of weeds, the sub-grade should be treated with a soil sterilant.

1.2 Drainage, As Necessary

Proper drainage is of the utmost importance in the construction of a good court. In sandy or gravelly soil, under drainage may not be required, but in heavy clay soils it is desirable to dig a ditch entirely around the court, with such bottom slope and outlet as will prevent accumulation of water. The ditch should be two to three feet in depth, with a perforated pipe, or open clay tile at the bottom, and should then be backfilled with porous fill to within a few inches of the surface.

1.3 Slope

The finished court surface should slope 1" in 10 ft., o.83% on a true plane from end to end, corner to corner, or side to side. End to end slope is preferable for a playing surface and for construction. The 12" difference in elevation from one end to the other (8" in the in-bounds area) is not noticeable by the players. The surface should not slope away in two directions from the net.

1.4 Perimeter Edging

Perimeter edging is not constructed on all courts. But for many courts, it is needed to prevent shoulder material erosion that will result in edge failures. Erosion can be prevented by construction of perimeter edging with top elevation 1/2'" below finished grade level. The court's surface course should be tapered from 6" away from the edging to meet it. Perimeter edging can be constructed of brick, Portland cement concrete, or steel.

1.5 Composition of Mix

Conventional mix-design procedures, which have been used for many years, are available and are suited for designing asphalt paving mixtures. Aggregates and asphalts are selected and proportioned to obtain properties desired in the finished pavement. The asphalt mixture, when placed and compacted, shall provide an adequate pavement structure that is watertight, have a suitable surface texture, and require little or no maintenance.

The highest quality court bases are built with asphalt concrete or approved equal.

The playing surface may be either a hot sand asphalt mixture is required or approved equal is acceptable or for the truest surface, a proprietary surfacing.

1.6 Proprietary Surfacing

Proprietary surfacing consists of multi-layer construction that provides a high type, weather-resistant surface. Layout is important, with an asphalt base and good drainage needed for sound foundation.

Successive application of factory-compounded products, containing the proper balance of emulsified asphalt binder, selected mineral fillers and selected coloring may be applied by squeegee to obtain a smooth, nonskid texture, and complete sealing action. Where color fastness is desired, special proprietary products shall be used in the final application.

1.7 Playing Lines

After the finish course has cured twenty-four to forty-eight (24 to 48) hours, playing lines shall be accurately located, as per standard basketball court layout and detail to be provided by DPR, marked and painted. Twenty-four (24) hours drying time shall be allowed before recreational use.

Upshur Dog Park

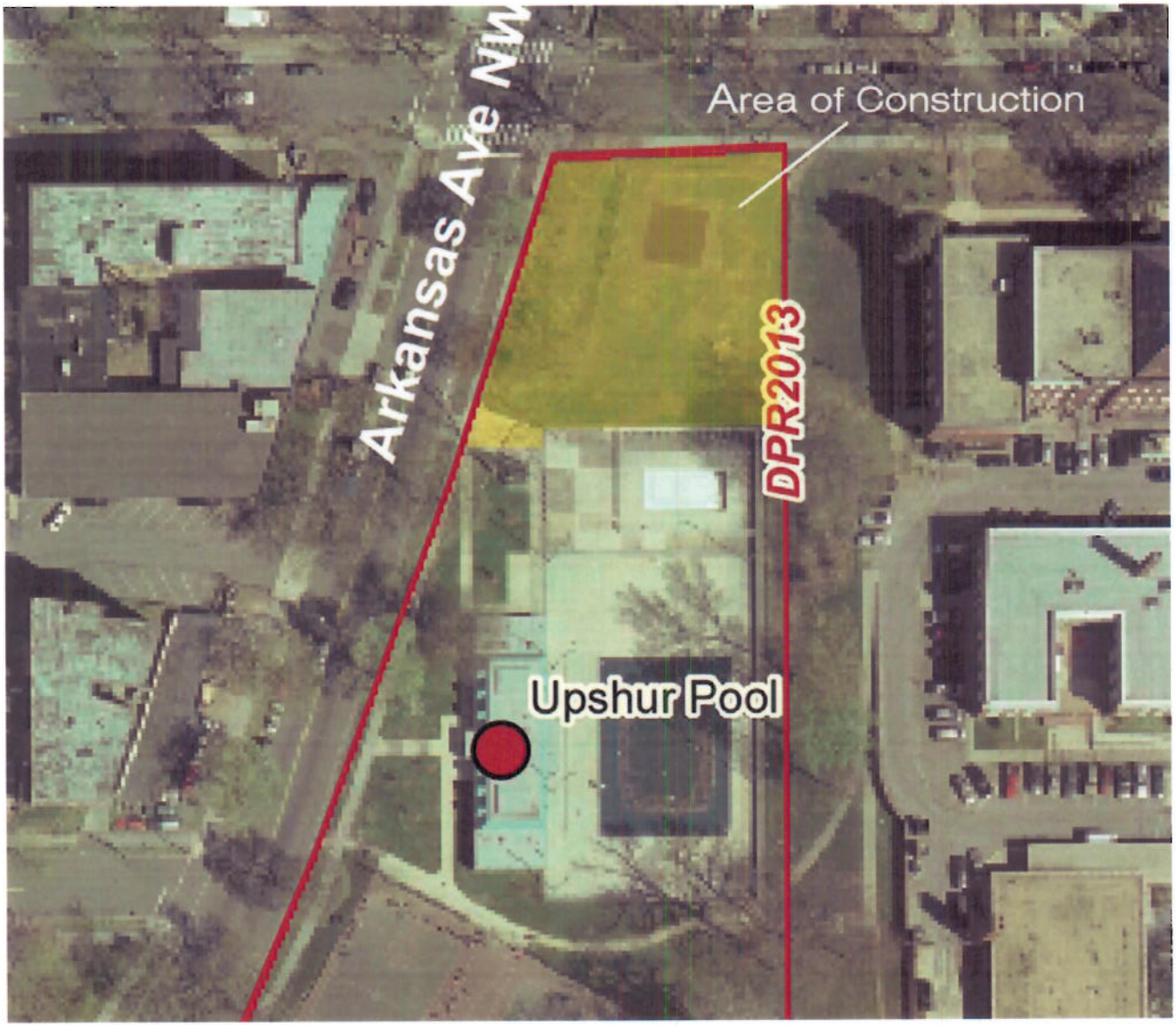
J.3.1
Conceptual Design
(Note: Planting has changed since this drawing)

Upshur Dog Park
Corner of Allison and Arkansas, NW
Friends of 16th Street Heights Parks
Application approved 02/2009

DC Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Planning and Capital Projects

Upshur Dog Park

J.3.2
Aerial Image of Site


Area of Construction
Arkansas Ave NW
DPR2013
Upshur Pool

Upshur Dog Park

J.3.3
Design Drawing – Title Page

Upshur Dog Park

4300 Arkansas Avenue

DC Department of Parks and Recreation

Planning & Capital Projects

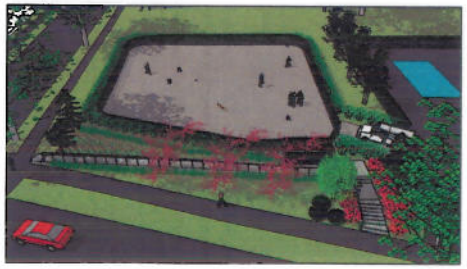
1480 Girard Street, NW Washington, DC 20009

Sponsoring Organization: Friends of 16th Street Heights Park

Existing Conditions

Vicinity Map

Graphic Illustration # 1



Graphic Illustration # 2

Index of Drawings

UPSHUR DOG PARK
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
4300 ARKANSAS AVENUE, NW

TITLE PAGE

DC DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PLANNING & CAPITAL PROJECTS
JULY, 2009
BRENT SISCO, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

L-1

ATTACHMENT F

Upshur Dog Park

J.3.4
Design Drawing – Existing Conditions

DC DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PLANNING & CAPITAL PROJECTS
JULY, 2009
BRENT SISCO, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

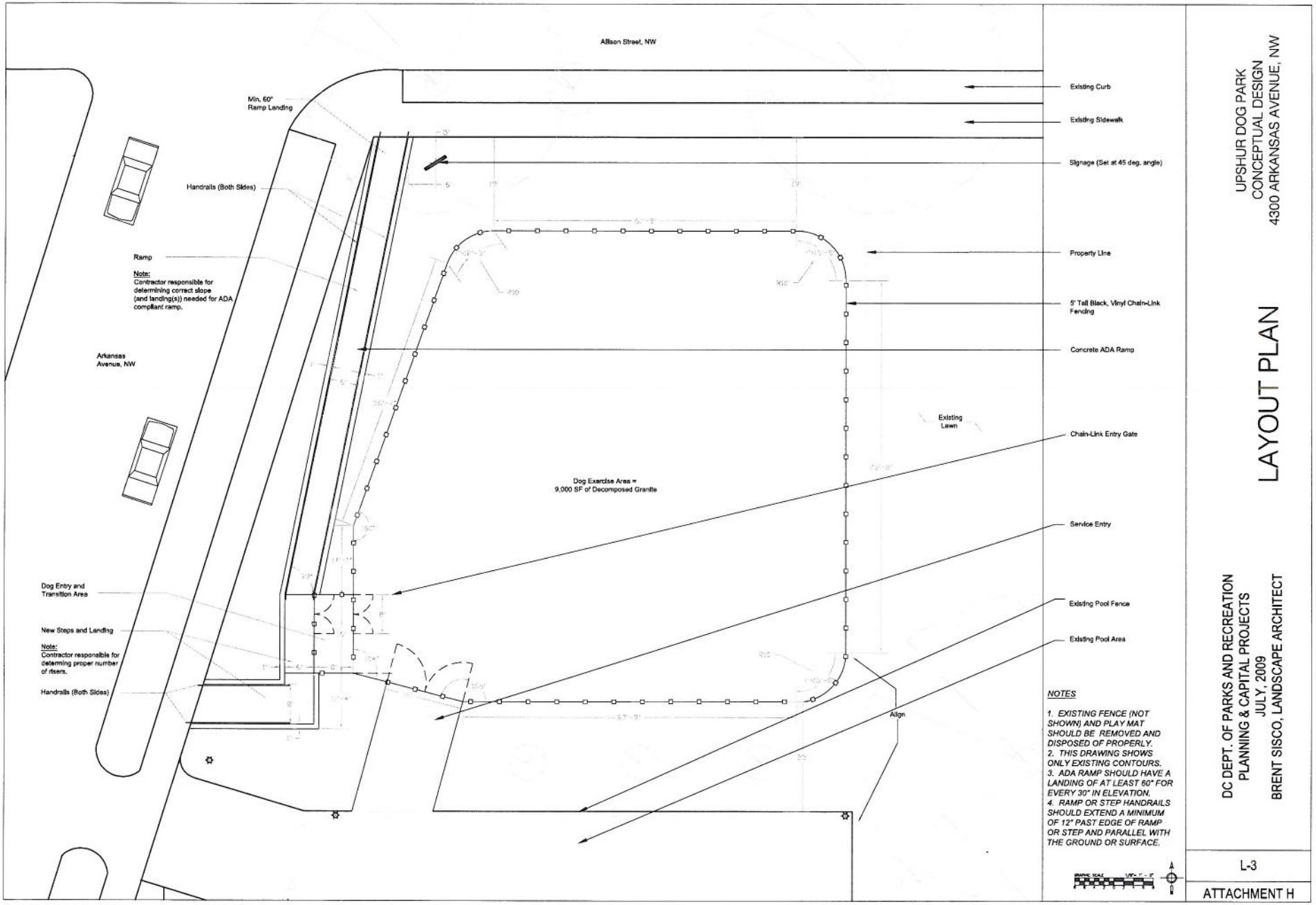
UPSHUR DOG PARK
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
4300 ARKANSAS AVENUE, NW

L-2

ATTACHMENT G

Upshur Dog Park

J.3.5
Design Drawing – Layout Plan



NOTES

1. EXISTING FENCE (NOT SHOWN) AND PLAY MAT SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
2. THIS DRAWING SHOWS ONLY EXISTING CONTOURS.
3. ADA RAMP SHOULD HAVE A LANDING OF AT LEAST 60" FOR EVERY 30" IN ELEVATION.
4. RAMP OR STEP HANDRAILS SHOULD EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 12" PAST EDGE OF RAMP OR STEP AND PARALLEL WITH THE GROUND OR SURFACE.

GRAPHIC SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

UPSHUR DOG PARK
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
4300 ARKANSAS AVENUE, NW

LAYOUT PLAN

DC DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PLANNING & CAPITAL PROJECTS
JULY, 2009
BRENT SISCO, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

L-3

ATTACHMENT H

Upshur Dog Park

J.3.6
Design Drawing – Planting Plan

DC DEPT. OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PLANNING & CAPITAL PROJECTS
JULY, 2009
BRENT SISCO, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

PLANTING PLAN

UPSHUR DOG PARK
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN
4300 ARKANSAS AVENUE, NW

L-4

ATTACHMENT I