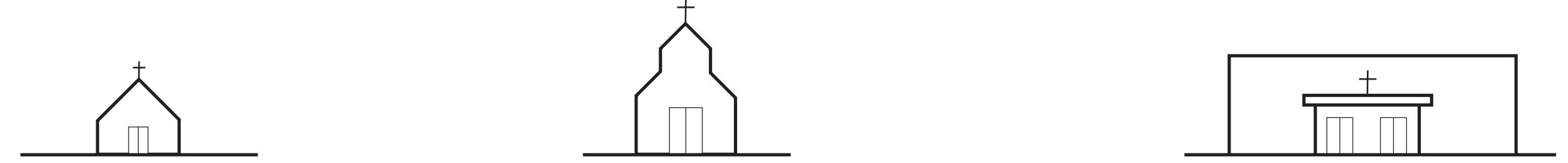


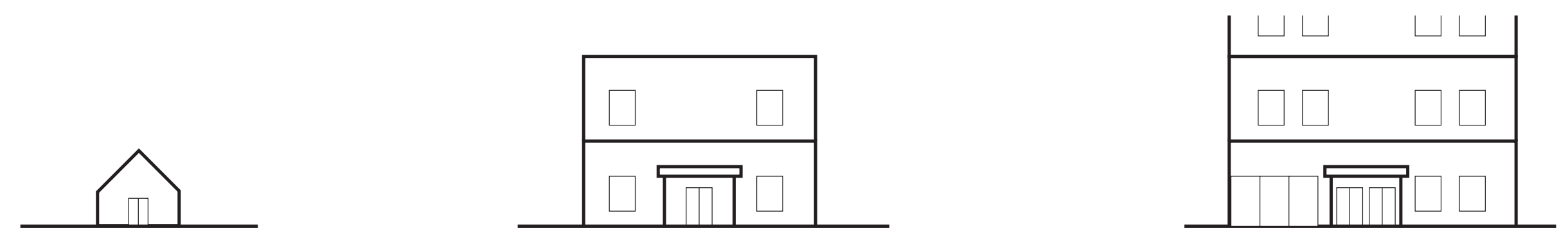
Settled.



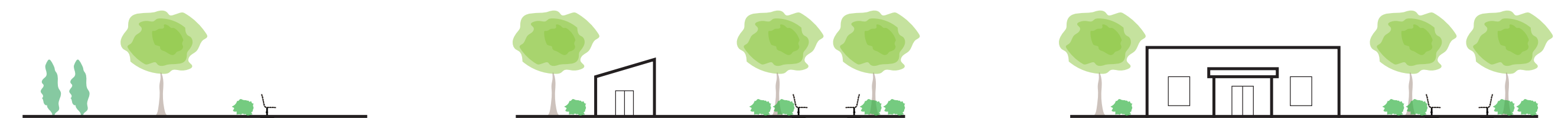
Churches



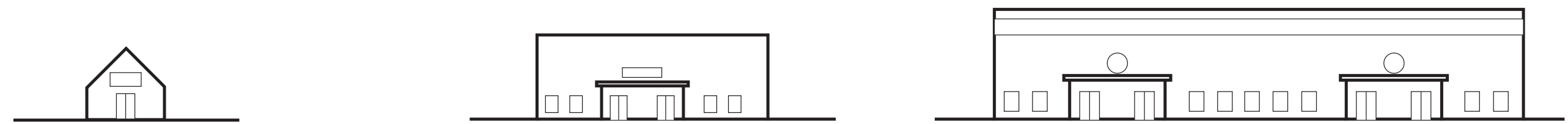
Residential Homes or Apartments



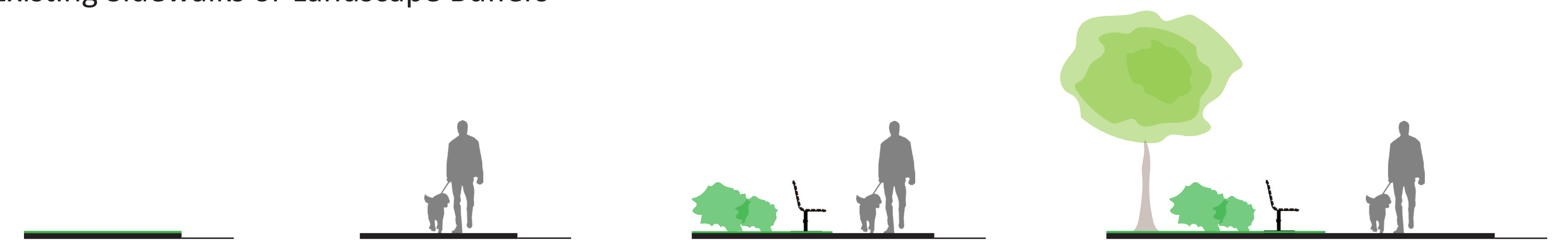
Public Park(s) or Community Centers



Private Businesses



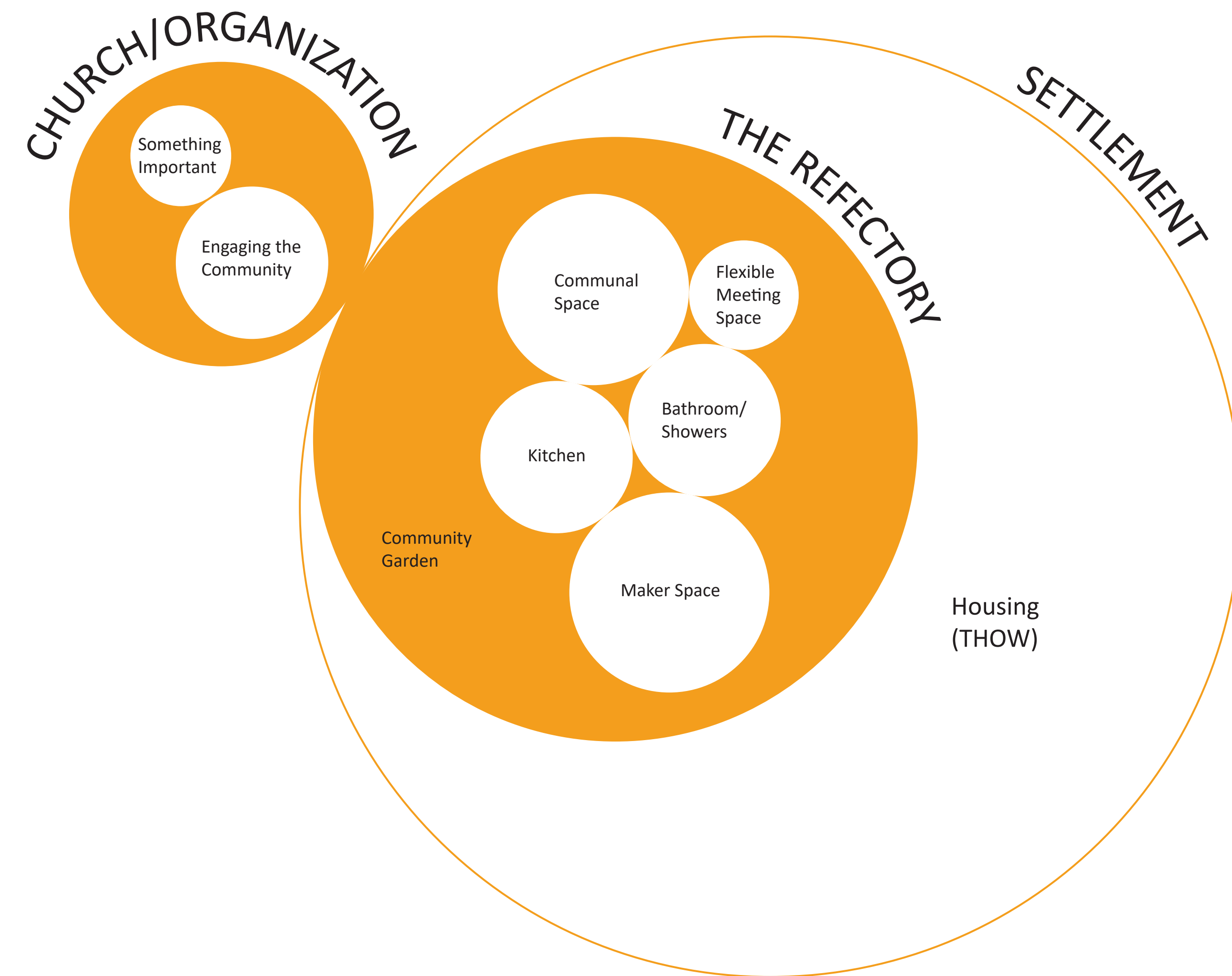
Existing Sidewalks or Landscape Buffers



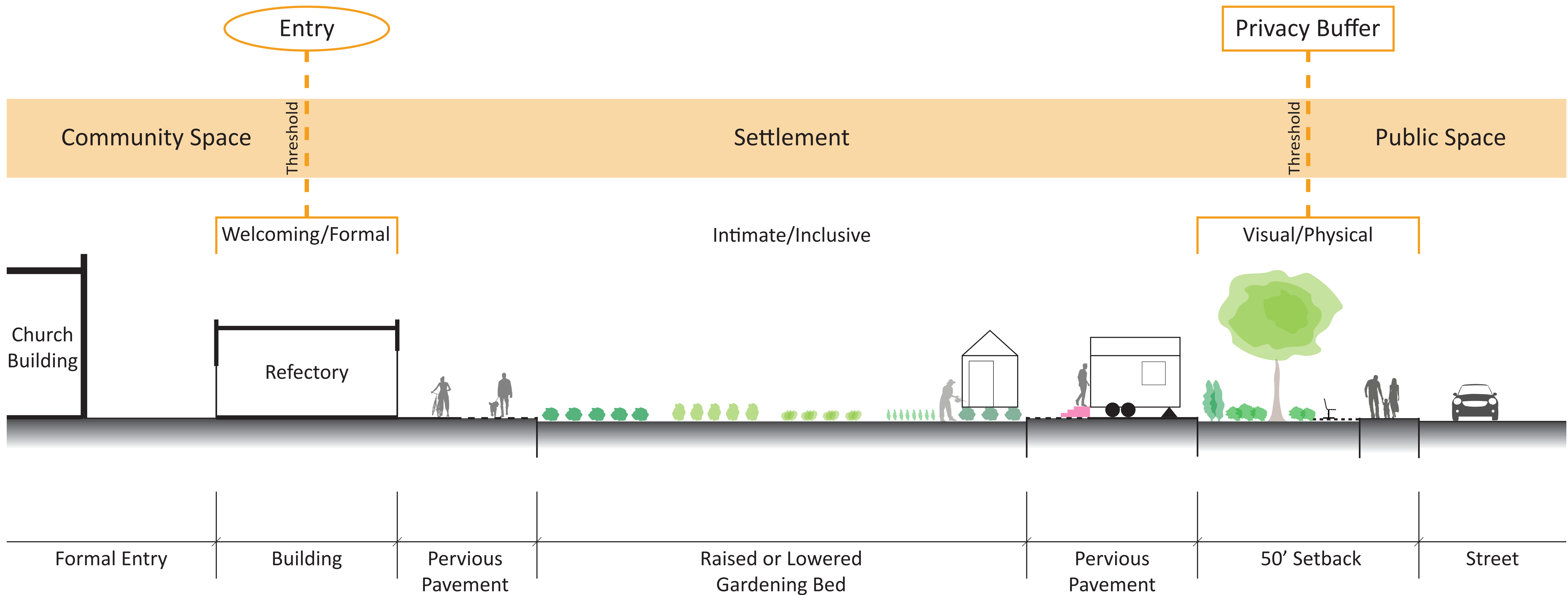
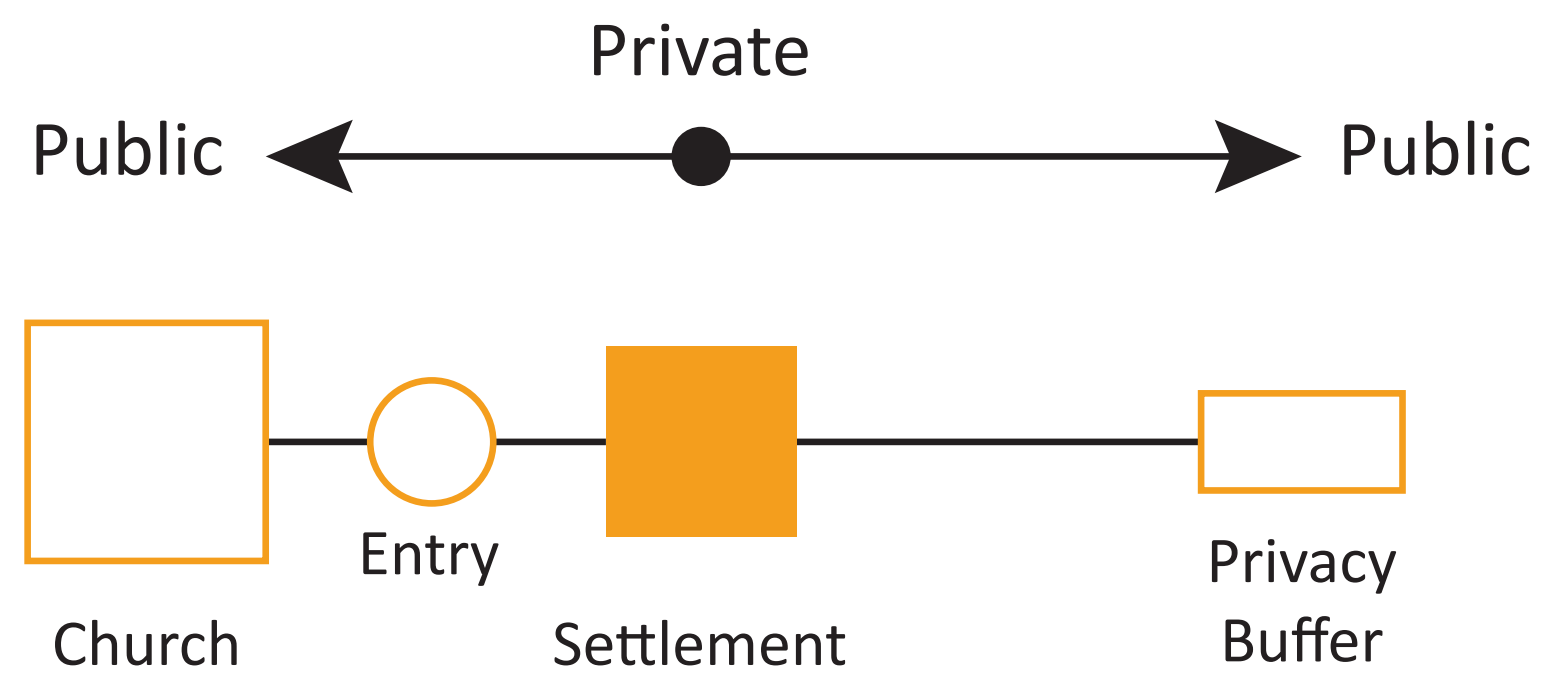
Roads & Streets



Settled.



Settled.



Settled.

Asphalt/Pavement removal:

Step 1: Make a plan

Creating a plan for your site should include how storm water flows across it, the areas you are wanting to cut out, and how you will be recycling the removed materials. A good plan will prevent erosion and messy runoff.

Step 2: Gather all necessary materials

Many hardware stores and home improvement centers rent a variety of tools, i.e. electric jackhammers and concrete cutting saws. If you are unsure of how to use the equipment make sure to get proper handling instructions from an employee.

You should also wear proper protective gear. Earplugs, goggles, good shoes, a dust mask and long sleeves are a must when breaking up pavement.

Step 3: Pavement Removal

When starting the removal process, start at an edge. This allows the pieces to move away from the base and will allow you to break the asphalt/pavement into smaller, more manageable pieces. You can remove this by hand or rent a skid loader and dump truck.

***If the Asphalt/Pavement has steel reinforcements it is recommended to hire a professional. It is very dangerous to handle these materials.**

****Always recycle the materials properly.**

What's next?

Removing pavement from your new site will increase the amount of permeable ground on your property. After removing pavement, digging into the ground and adding compost or leaf mulch will reduce soil compaction, further encouraging water to soak into the ground. The addition of native plants will improve soil permeability as well.

Possible options for your new site terrain are shown in the next few pages.

Native Plants:

Native plants work well for many landscaping and wildlife habitat plantings, because once established they seldom need watering, mulching, protection from frost or continuous mowing. Native plants produce nectar, pollen, and seeds that serve as food for native birds, butterflies, bees, and other wildlife. In contrast, many common horticultural plants do not produce nectar and often require insect pest control to survive. The deep roots of many native plants hold soil and prevent erosion, and they help control storm water by taking up water that might otherwise pour into streets and, eventually, streams.

When selecting the types of landscaping for your new site considering using plants from these categories:

Trees:

Evergreen trees

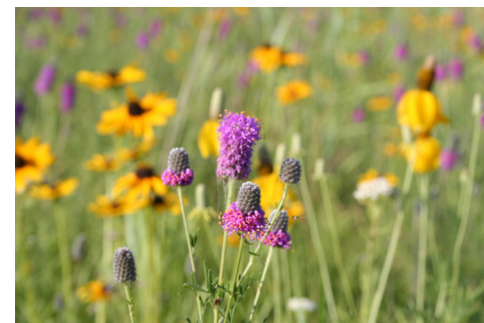


Pagoda dogwood



Perennials:

Prairie Perennial



Woodland Perennial



Native Plants:

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When selecting the types of landscaping for your new site considering using plants from these categories:

Ground Covering:

Pennsylvania Sedge



Fowl Manna Grass



Annual:

Partridge Pea



Gravel/Rock:

The use of gravel and rock can be beneficial to laying a path for both walking and drainage. By using gravel/rock you can create a functional and beautiful landscape.

Uses:

Drainage

Water drains more quickly through gravel than it does through most types of soil, so puddles form less readily on gravel-covered pathways and borders than they do on soil surfaces.

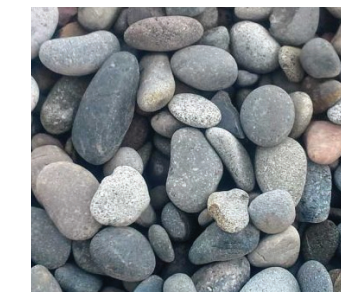
Pathways

Choosing the right gravel size for garden paths or walkways can make a significant difference in how comfortable they are to walk. The smaller or finer gravel is, the softer it is under foot, which is particularly important if you plan to walk on it in bare feet.

Types:

River Rock

River rocks are smoother in texture and larger than pea gravel. Pull together their different hues to create pretty garden borders or dry creek beds. While looking pretty, they can also be used to direct drainage through a property.



Decomposed Granite

Decomposed granite is usually reddish-tan and sandy, and provides landscapes with a soft, rustic look. This affordable option is often used around trees, garden trails and as a landscape ground cover.



Settled.



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