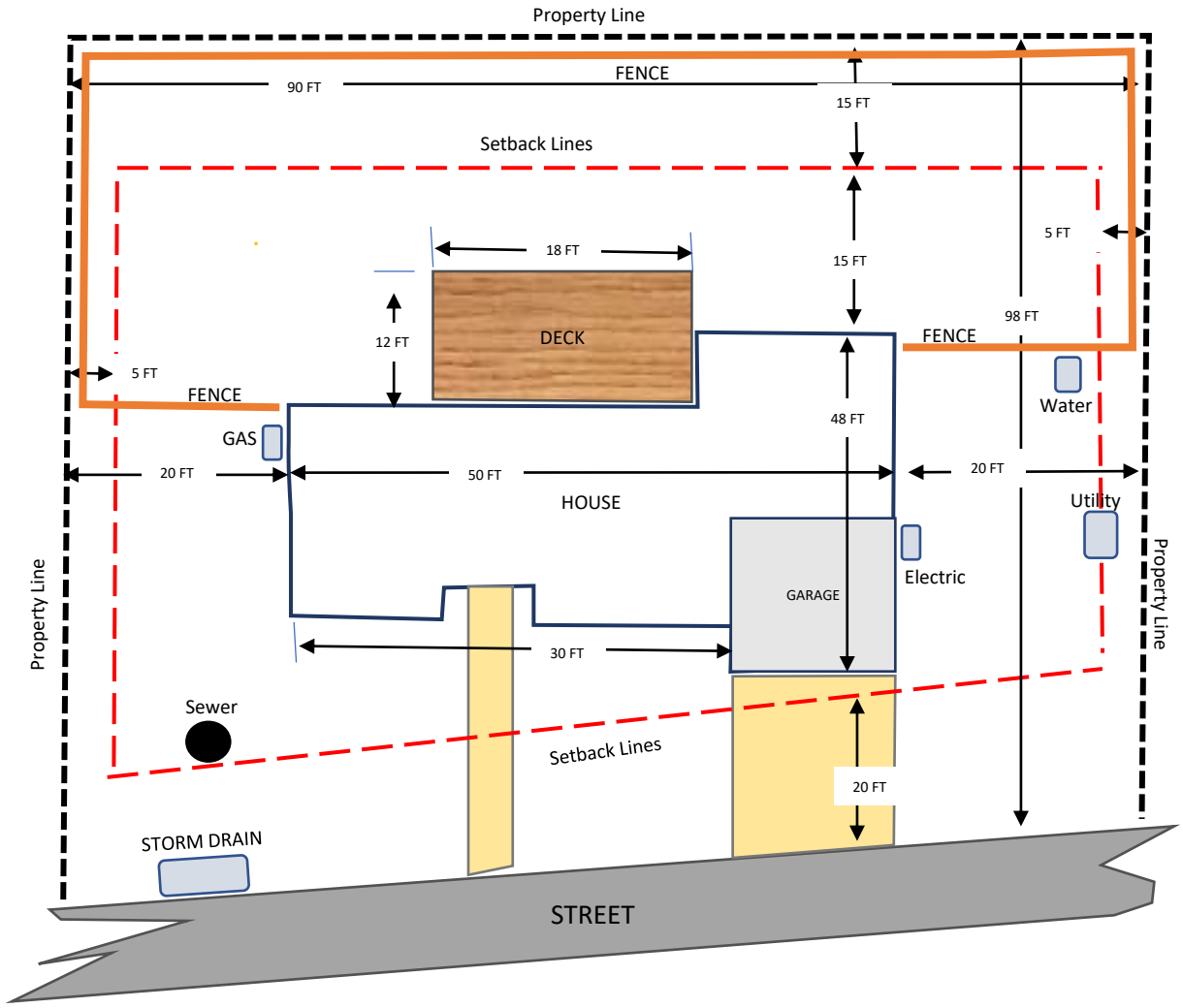
SAMPLE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW COMMITTEE DRAWINGS

The first and most basic drawing required is a simple **Lot Plan or diagram** showing the measurements of your lot and location of the house on the lot. Partial drawings are acceptable if improvements or changes only affect a portion (front, back, side) of the lot provided they contain all appropriate detail and dimensions.

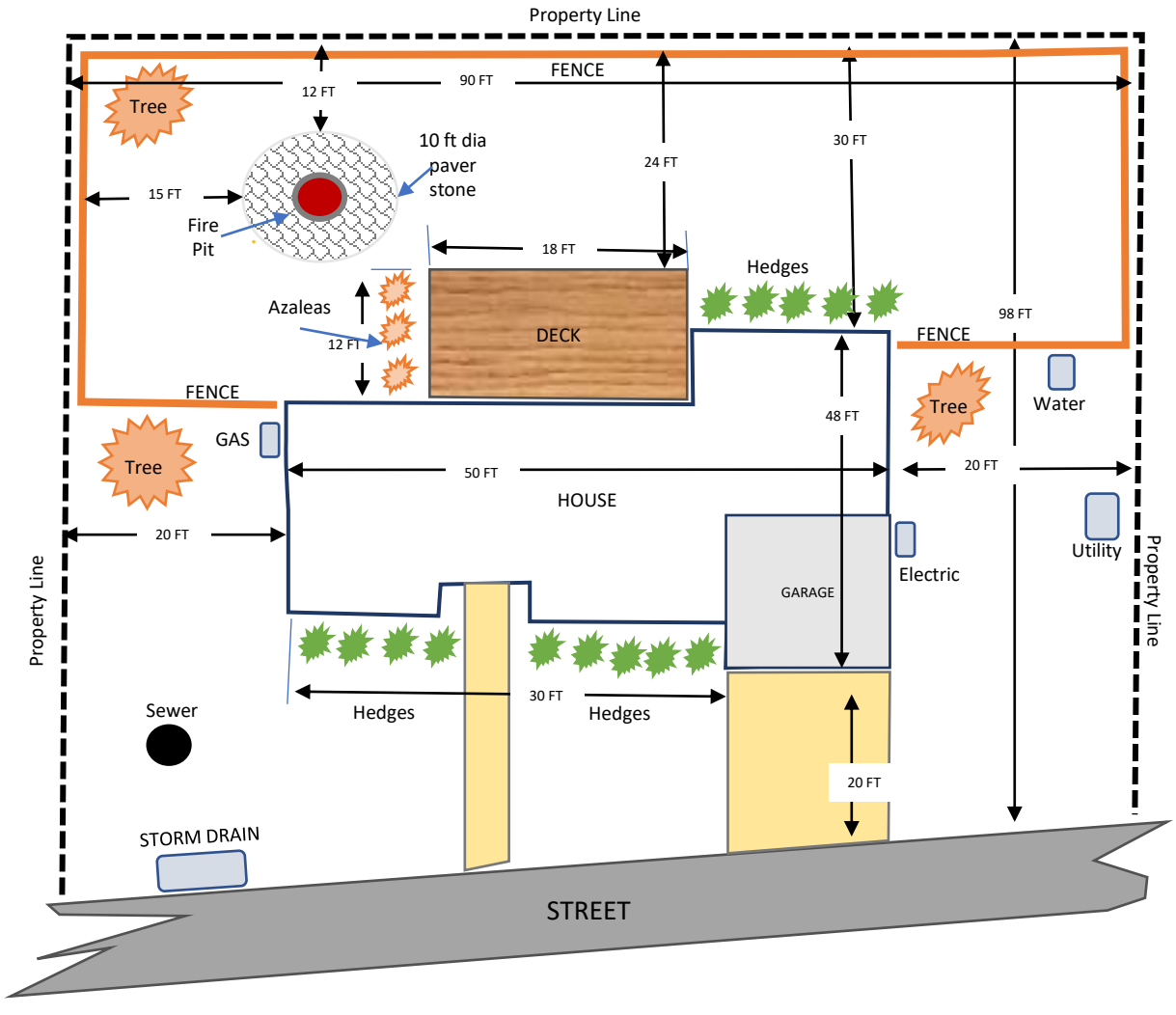


Lot Diagram

A basic lot diagram provides for identification of:

- The lot size and property boundary lines
- House location on the lot
- Setback lines showing lot construction area
- Location of installed utilities
- Fencing (if installed)
- Location of infrastructure (gas/ water/ cable/ sewer/ electric/ etc
- Size and location of post house installed improvements (deck/ pergola/ pools/ playhouse/ etc)

The **Lot Plan** can become a **Landscape Plan** by simply adding locations of softscape (plants, trees, shrubs) and hardscape (rock beds, borders, sidewalks, driveways, flagstones). A separate drawing is not required. Partial drawings are acceptable provided they contain all appropriate detail and dimensions.

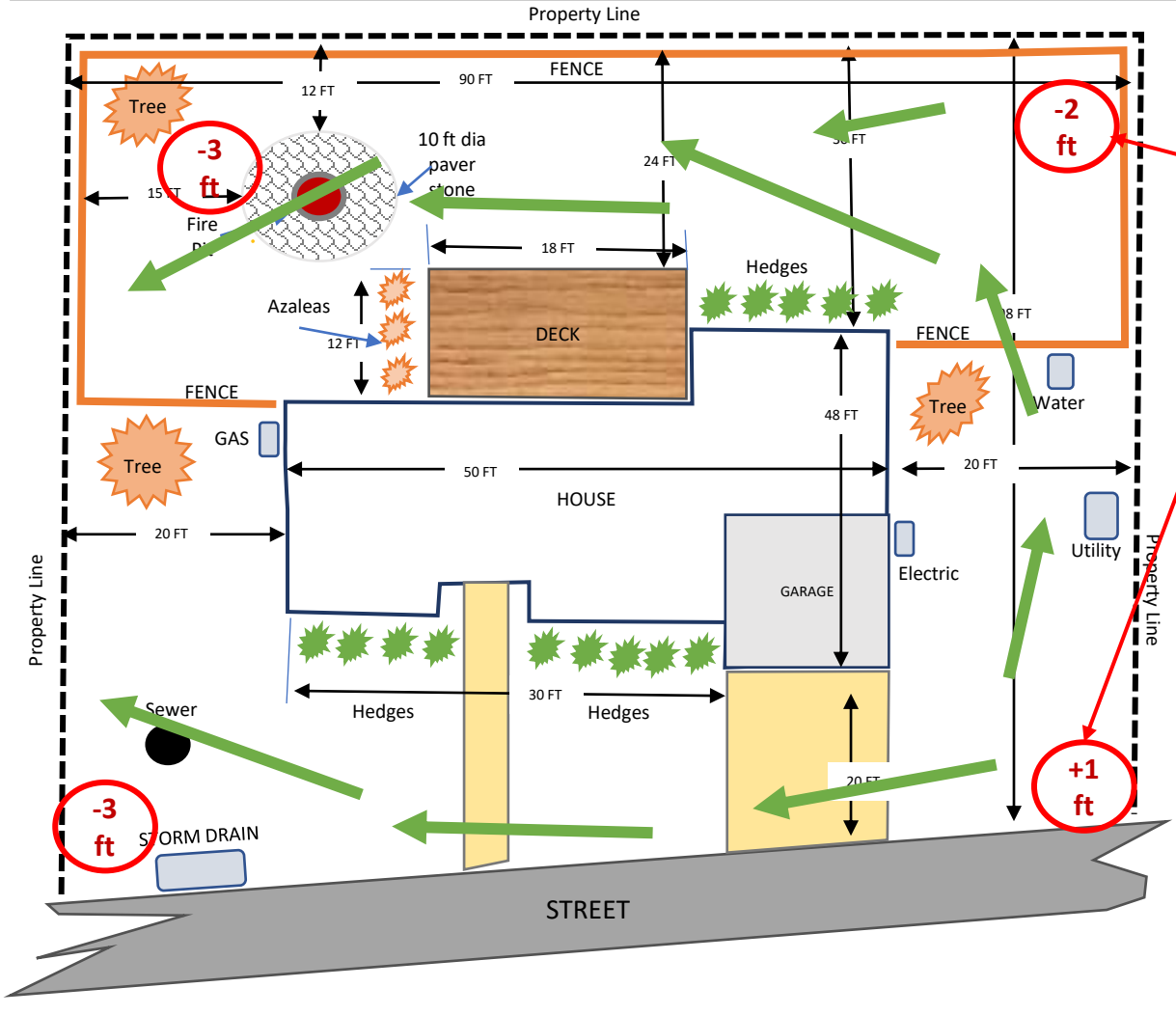


Landscape Plan

A basic landscape plan shows location of:

- HARDSCAPES: Driveways, sidewalks, streets, paver stones, landscape timber, etc (typically things that serve to redirect water rather than absorb it.
- SOFTSCAPES: Location of all types of plants, trees, hedges, vines.

The **Lot Plan or Landscape Plan** can become a simple **Drainage Plan** by simply adding flow direction arrows showing where the water goes when it rains and lot corner relative to the house floor. Partial drawings are acceptable provided all necessary information is given relative to the change.

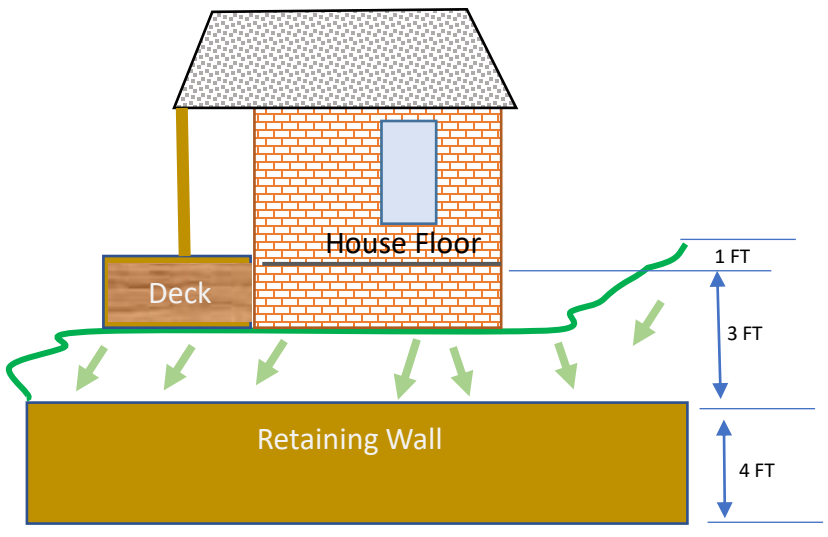


Lot Corner Elevations relative to the house floor required by ARC Guidelines

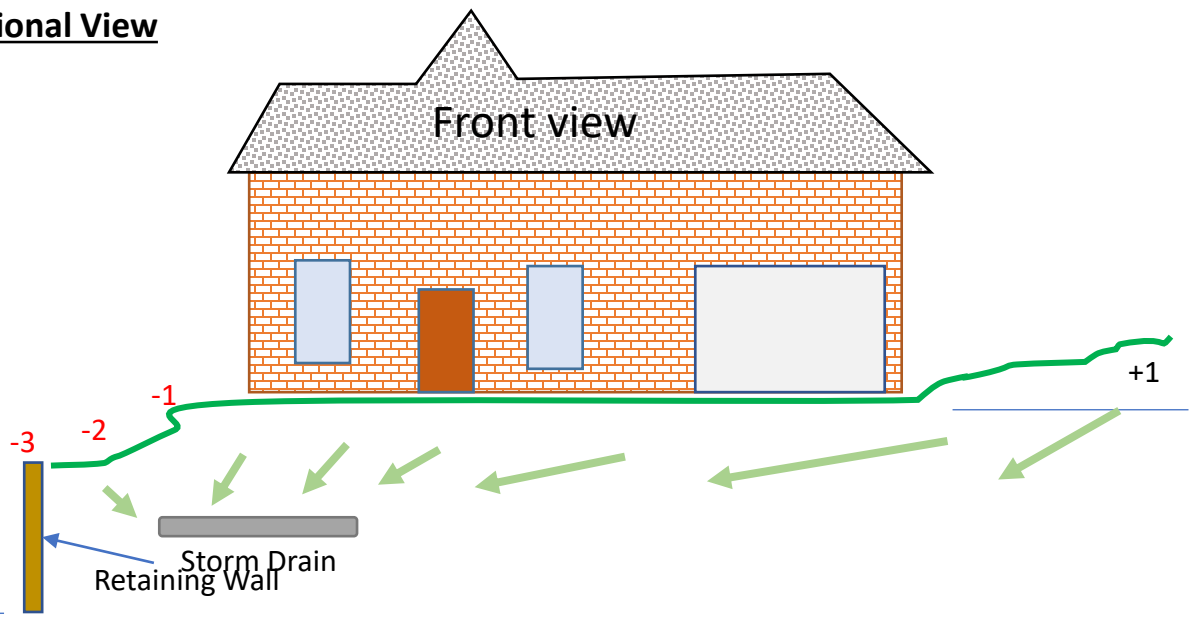
Aerial View

Elevational View

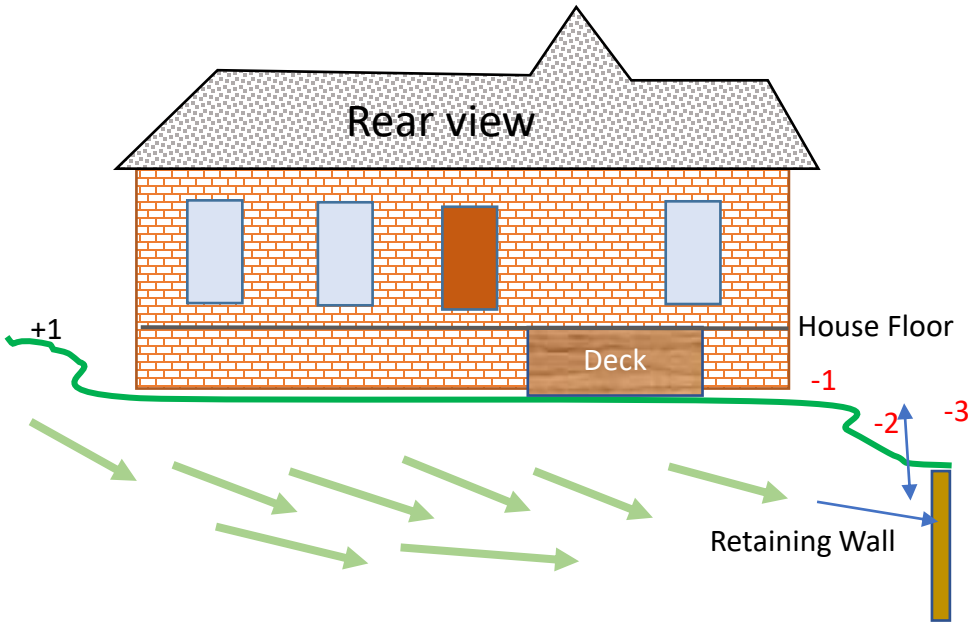
Left Side View



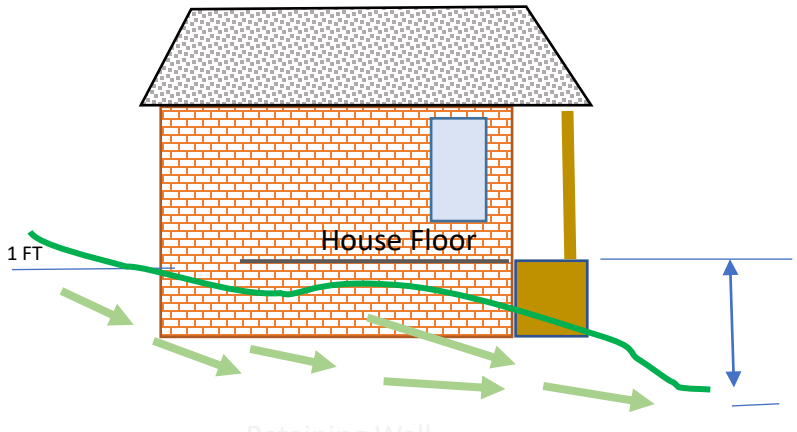
Front view



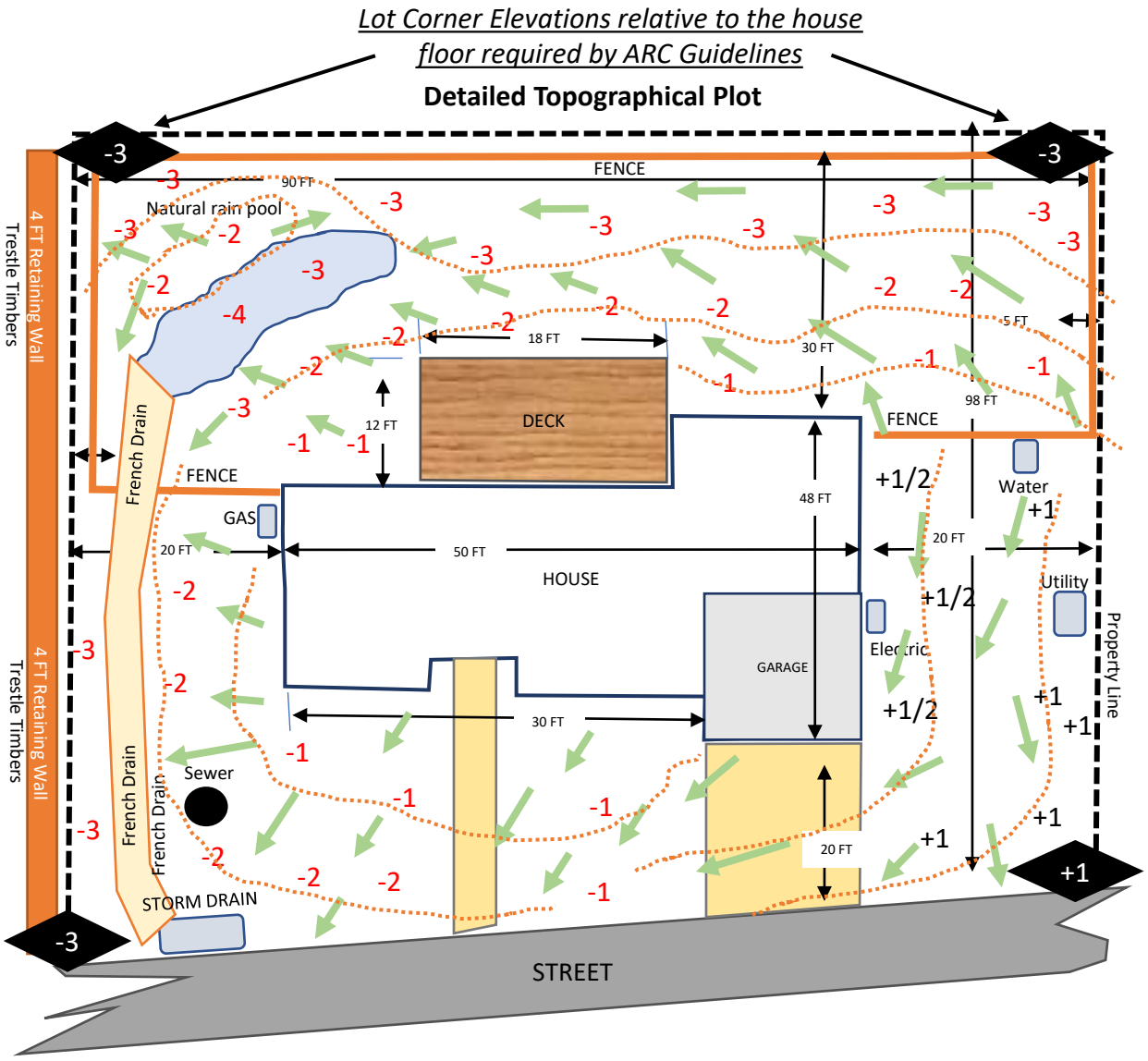
Rear view



Right Side View



The **Drainage Plan** should provide significantly more detail than the simple plan in some cases due to the complexity of the building or landscape work being undertaken. Examples would be: Complete re-grade of a lot to re-sod, level the lot, improve drainage, adding significant hardscape, adding a pool, installing a major French Drain, new or re-build of a retaining wall.



Lot Drainage Diagram

A basic lot drainage diagram provides for identification of:

- Where the water goes when it rains
- Location of sewer and storm drains connections
- Natural creeks, ditches, ponds within the property lines
- Location of any water flow control devices installed such as retaining walls, French drains, collection basins, flow control pumps, etc.

- Topographical:
  1. This is typically an arial view showing topography lay lines along a distinct height profile.
  2. Shows land height as positive or negative numbers compared to reference (house floor)
  3. Shows water (land) motion with series of flow arrows.

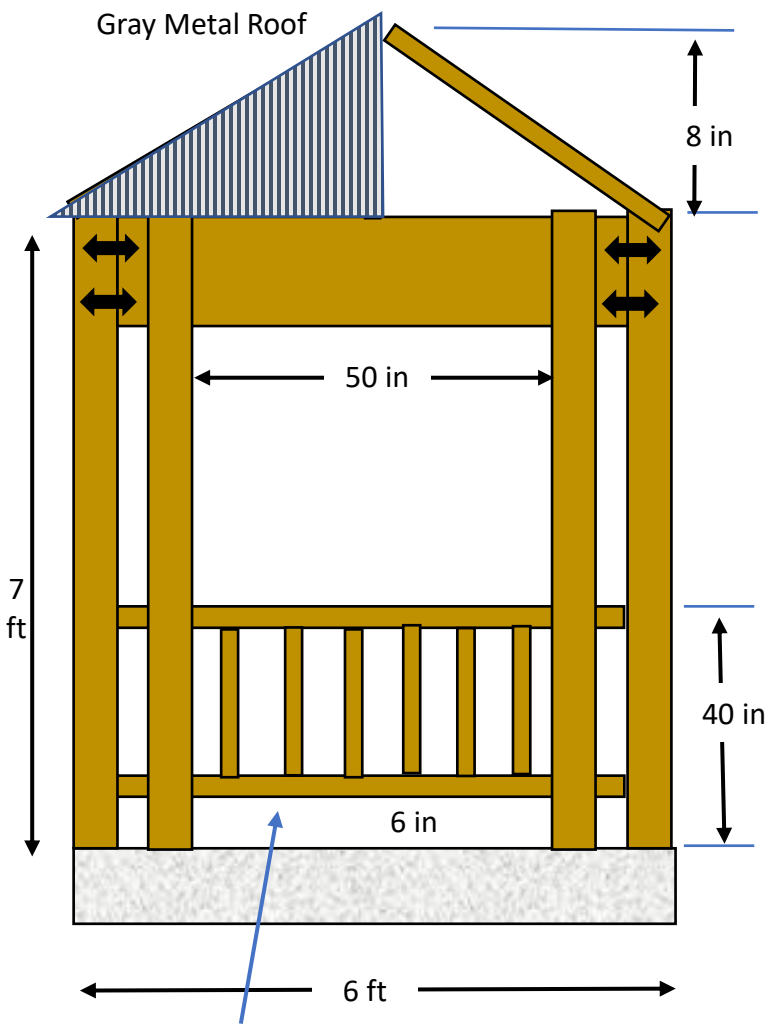
3 FT

Standard Construction Diagrams

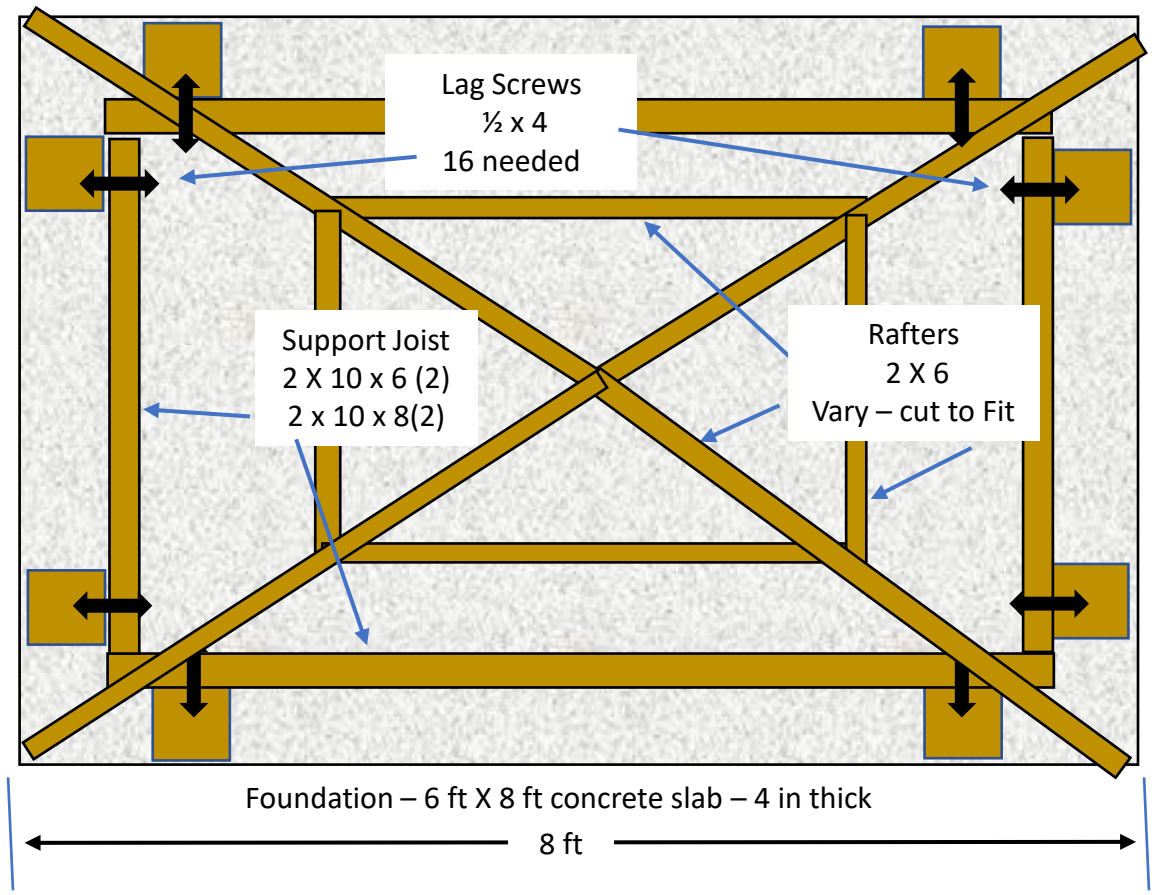
A basic diagram providing for how something is assembled including:

- An aerial or overhead view showing relation of all the parts
- A frontal elevation view
- A side elevation view
- Details of specific parts or fittings
- List of materials used in construction
- Description of finishes

Side View



Overhead View

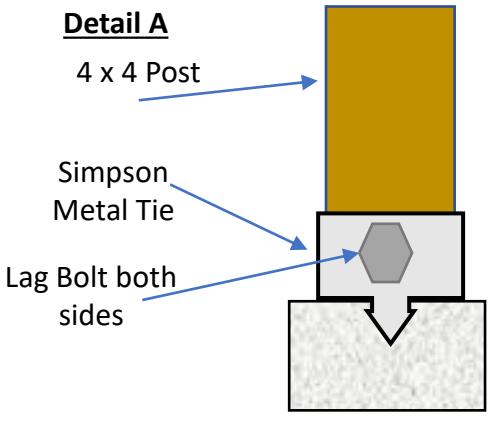


Lattice Rail
2 x 4 top/ bottom
2 x 2 rails (12))
All nail construction

General Notes

1. All finish construction to be per std MS building code.
2. All rater to joist joints to be metal bracket joined and nailed per std practice
3. Side joist shall be double lag bolted to upright 4 x 4.
4. All uprights to be Simpson tie bolted to foundation (See detail A)
5. All wood finish shall be Clear Cedar Stain

Detail A



Front/Rear View