

SINKHOLES, SETTLING, CLEANOUTS

Settling and sinkholes can form after sewer work due to materials varying in density, moisture, compaction, and many other factors; this is normal and can occur within the first few years.

When construction occurs, many ground disturbances take place. Lawn settling is not the fault of the builder, developer, or the contractor; it is a common consequence of modern construction.

Clean outs are a vital part of the sewer system. They provide access for cleaning and inspection of your sewer system. The clean out caps must remain accessible, and in working shape.

If there are any questions, please don't hesitate to call us for advice at (585) 784-5280.



**Town of Brighton
Sewer District**

1941 Elmwood Avenue
Rochester, NY, 14610
<http://www.townofbrighton.org>
(585) 784-5280

Caring For Your Lawn After Construction

**Town of Brighton
Sewer District**



DURING CONSTRUCTION

Repairing or installing an underground pipe system involves a variety of work and construction equipment. Digging of holes, and the removal of established trees, shrubs, lawn can be common.

During construction on your property you can expect the following:

- Large construction equipment on and/or near lawn
- Open trench with soil and dirt surrounding the area
- Orange construction fencing
- Removal of trees and landscaping in the immediate work area
- Blacktop removal and replacement

LAWN CARE AFTER CONSTRUCTION

The Town of Brighton Sewer District will restore the dig site area as closely as possible to the original condition.

We use a seed mix that is appropriate for our climate which includes the following species of grass: Kentucky Bluegrass, Creeping Red Fescue, and Perennial Ryegrass.

The following tips will help ensure that you receive a healthy and full lawn restoration.

WATERING SEEDS

THIS IS THE MOST CRITICAL STEP!!

It is best to water a lawn in the early morning or in the evening. Sunshine during the day will evaporate the majority of the water. However, any water is better than no water!!

It's critical to apply the water gently so as to not wash away the seed or create puddles in your yard. This may require watering several times in smaller intervals depending on the weather conditions.

After these initial waterings, it's important to water often enough (**think daily**) to moisten the top few inches of lawn. **Seeds only get one chance at germination; if they dry out, they die.** Once the root system has been established, deep watering twice a week is all that's needed.

AFTER GERMINATION

As your new lawn becomes established, you may be able to water less *depending on the weather*. If you continue your everyday watering routine, it's possible to overwater and rot the seedlings. If the ground is too wet, you can also inhibit root growth.

When you have a pretty even ground cover of new seedlings, try skipping a day of watering. If the color goes from bright green to dull gray green, it needs water.

You may have to water some quick-to-dry areas with a hose. If the grass doesn't dry out, stretch the intervals between watering until on a schedule of once or twice a week. When you do, water deeply, getting the moisture down 6 to 8 inches.

MOWING

According to the Cornell University Cooperative Extension, "Mow when your grass is dry and 3 to 3-1/2 inches tall. Never cut it shorter than 2 to 2-1/2 inches or remove more than one third of the leaf surface at any one mowing."

The premise behind this mowing tip is that the valuable nutrients in the grass clippings can do your lawn some good, left right where they lie after cutting -- as long as their bulk is kept at a minimum. By following this rule of thumb and cutting only about an inch off the top of your lawn at any one time, the bulk of the grass clippings are kept low.

Cutting a lawn too short can stress it out, especially during periods of hot weather. When it's cut to the proper length it also stimulates growth and increases thickness. Think of your lawn not as a single plant, but as a vast garden of individual ones.