

Design Drawings

Design drawings should be prepared by a design professional, as defined in the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. Design drawings should be signed and sealed by the appropriate design professionals (landscape architects and/or professional engineers) responsible for the project design and consistent with their areas of expertise, including LID site planning and design elements and structural stormwater BMPs. The following design drawings should be included with a Stormwater Management Plan.

- Existing (Pre-Development) Conditions Plan
 - Location of existing man-made features on or adjacent to the site, such as roads, buildings, driveways, parking areas, other impervious surfaces, drainage systems, utilities, easements, septic systems, etc.
 - Surveyed locations of property boundaries and easements

- Drainage systems and sanitary sewers should include rim and invert elevations of all structures and sizes and connectivity of all pipes
 - Vegetative communities on the site, including locations of tree canopy
 - Site topography (2-foot contours based on aerial or field survey), slopes, drainage patterns, conveyances systems (swales, storm drains, etc.), drainage area boundaries, flow paths, times of concentration
 - Locations of existing stormwater discharges
 - Areas of steep (25% or greater) slopes
 - Perennial and intermittent streams
 - Inland wetlands and watercourses (and associated regulatory setbacks) as defined by a soil scientist in the field and flags located by a licensed land surveyor
 - Locations of vernal pools
 - Locations of 100-year floodplain, floodway, and flood elevations from current FEMA mapping
 - Locations of soil types as identified by USDA NRCS mapping or soil scientist, test pit and soil boring locations, and field infiltration testing locations
 - Areas of site contamination
 - Location, size, type of existing structural stormwater BMPs and conveyance systems
 - Limits of developable area based on site development constraints
 - Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL) for properties fronting coastal, tidal, or navigable waters
- Proposed (Post-Development) Conditions Plan
- Location of proposed man-made features on or adjacent to the site such as roads, buildings, driveways, parking areas, other impervious surfaces, drainage systems, utilities, easements, septic systems, etc.
 - Surveyed locations of property boundaries and easements
 - Drainage systems and sanitary sewers should include rim and invert elevations of all structures and sizes and connectivity of all pipes
 - Vegetative communities on the site, including proposed limits of clearing and disturbance
 - Site topography (2-foot contours based on aerial or field survey), slopes, drainage patterns, conveyances systems (swales, storm drains, etc.), drainage area boundaries, flow paths, times of concentration
 - Locations of proposed stormwater discharges/design points
 - Perennial and intermittent streams
 - Inland wetlands and watercourses (and associated regulatory setbacks) as defined by a soil scientist in the field and flags located by a licensed land surveyor
 - Locations of vernal pools
 - Locations of 100-year floodplain, floodway, and flood elevations from current FEMA mapping

Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual

- Locations and results of on-site soil evaluation (test pits/soil borings and field infiltration testing)
 - Areas of site contamination
 - Development envelope and areas of site preserved in natural condition
 - Location, size, type of proposed structural stormwater BMPs and conveyance systems. Structural BMPs should have rim, invert, and contour elevations and pipe sizes and construction material.
 - Locations of soil erosion and sedimentation controls
 - Locations of non-structural source controls
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- LID Site Planning and Design Opportunities and Constraints Plan
 - Structural Stormwater BMP Design Details and Notes
 - Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL) for properties fronting coastal, tidal, or navigable waters