

SARR ROAD RESIDENIA PUD STARR ROAD CORTLANDVILLE, NEW YORK

SITE

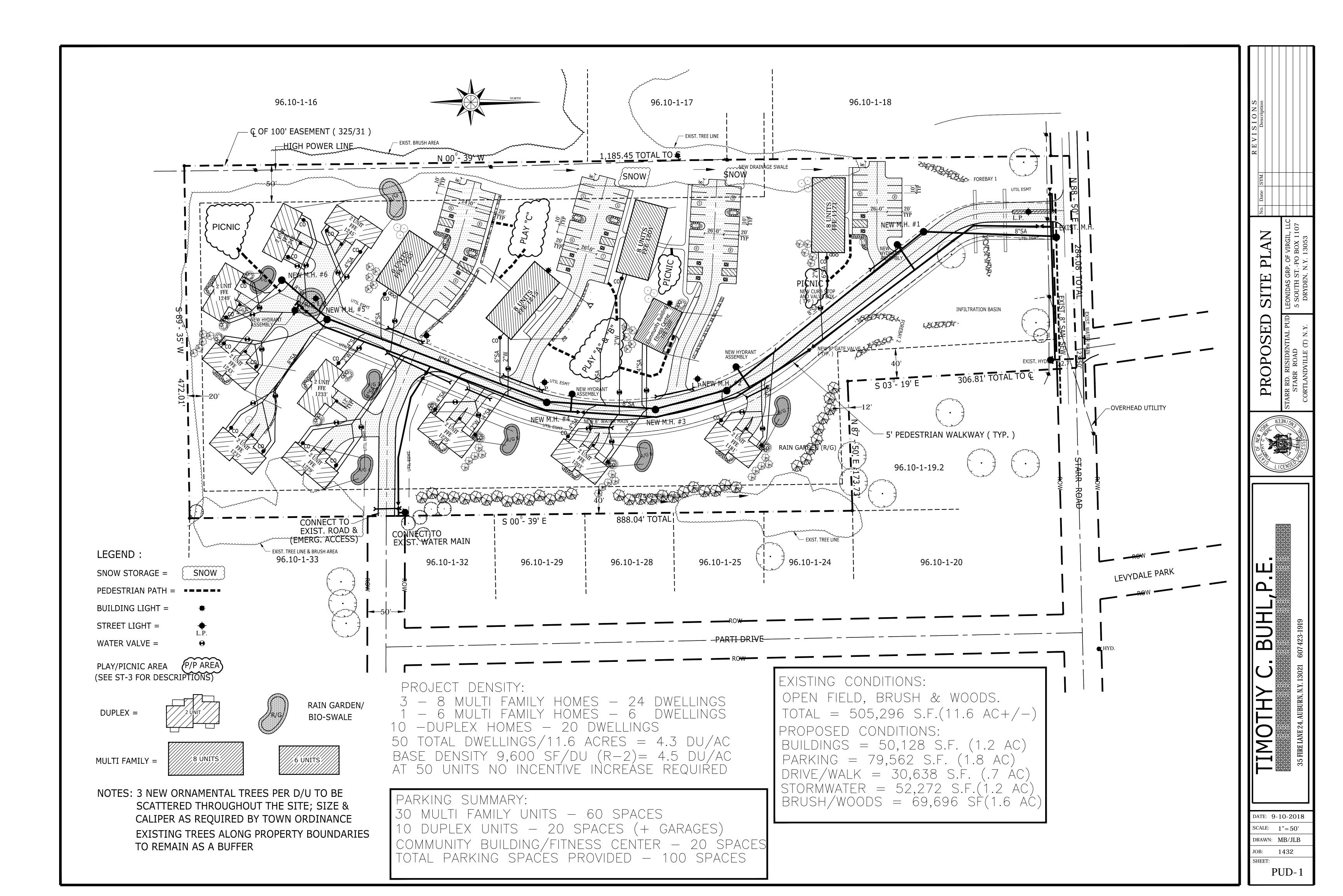
LOCATION MAP ۲ N.T.S.

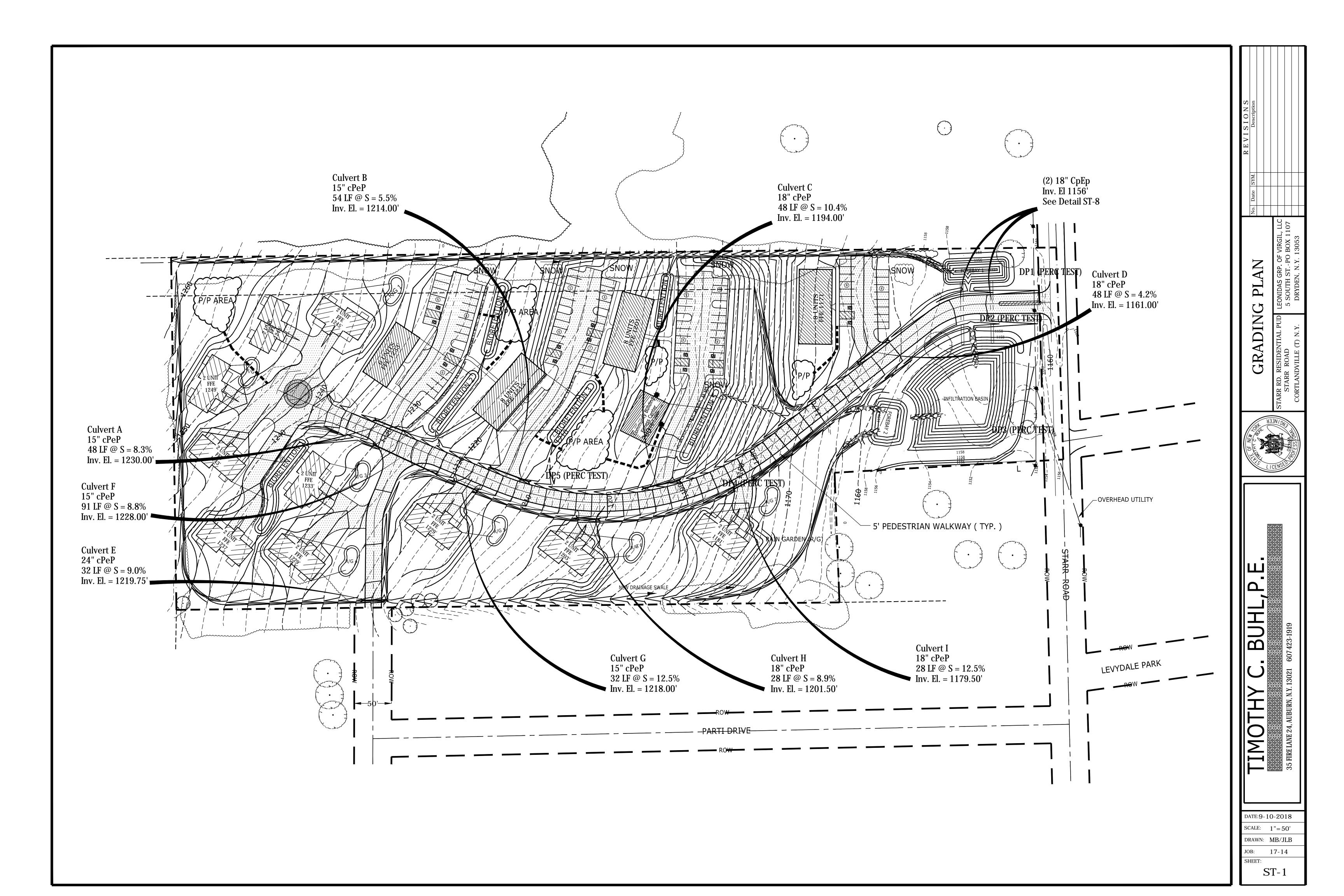
DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, 2018

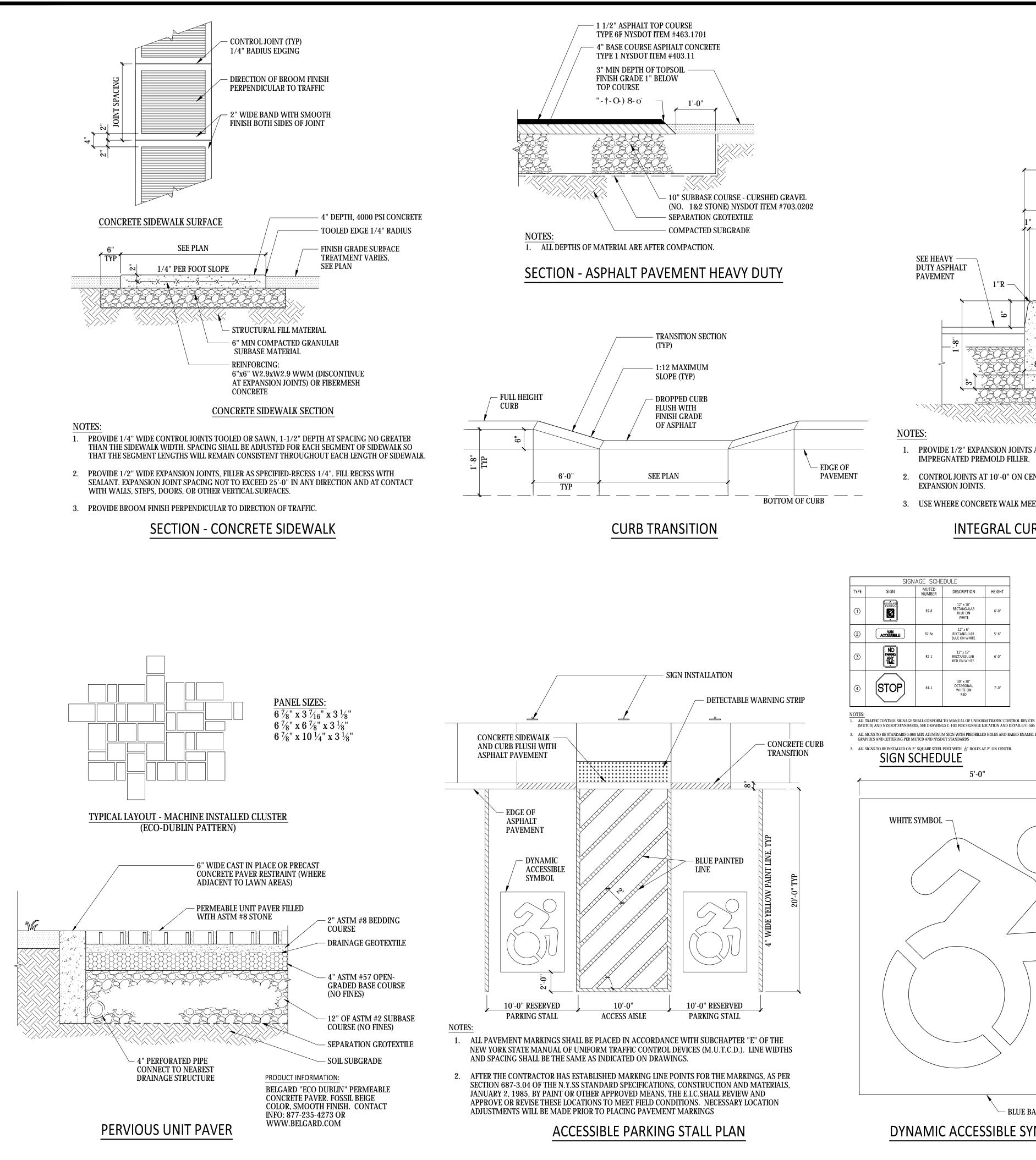
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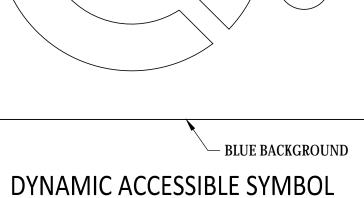
DRAWING INDEX

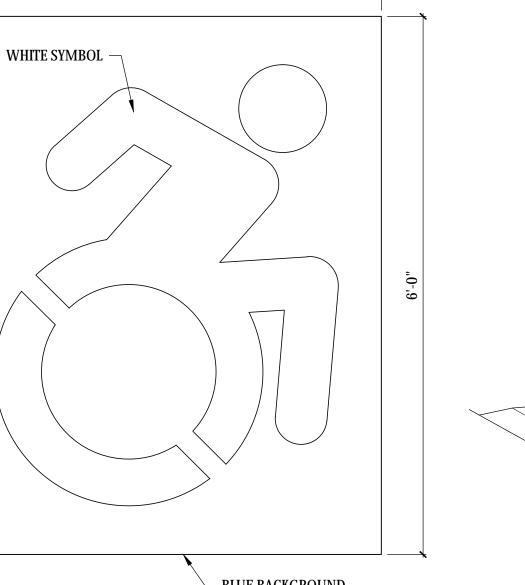
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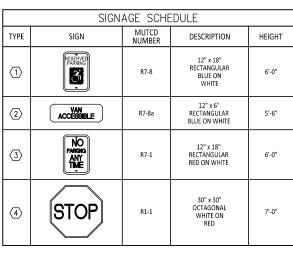




SIGN SCHEDULE

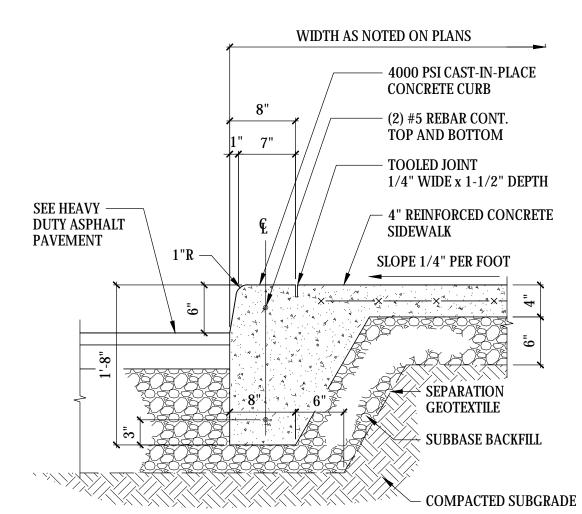
MUTCD) AND NYSDOT STANDARDS, SEE DRAWINGS C-103 FOR SIGNAGE LOCATION AND DETAIL 6/C-505 FOR INSTALLATIO! 2. ALL SIGNS TO BE STANDARD 0.060 MIN ALUMINUM SIGN WITH PREDRILLED HOLES AND BAKED ENAMEL FINISH, SILKSCREEN GRAPHICS AND LETTERING PER MUTCD AND NYSDOT STANDARDS

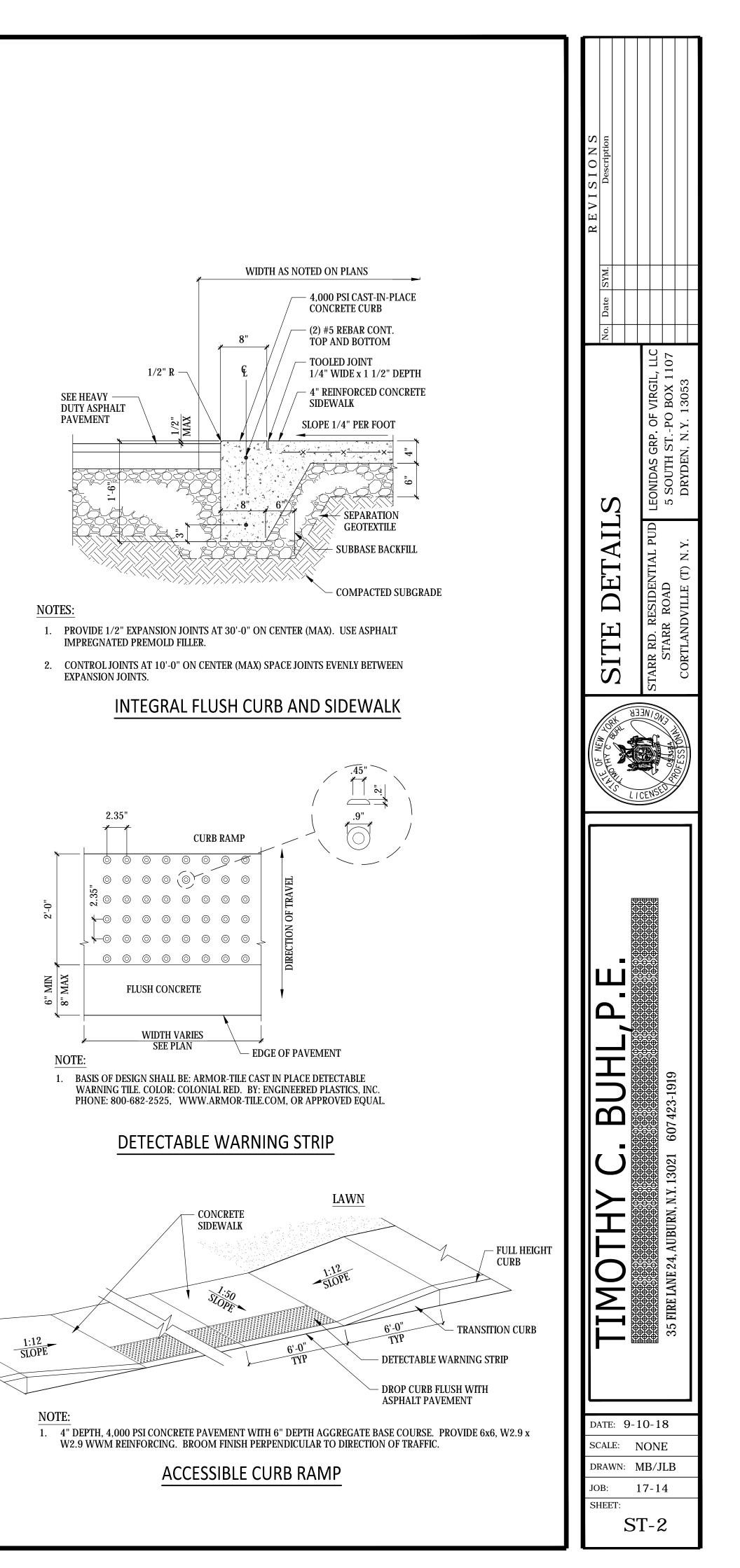
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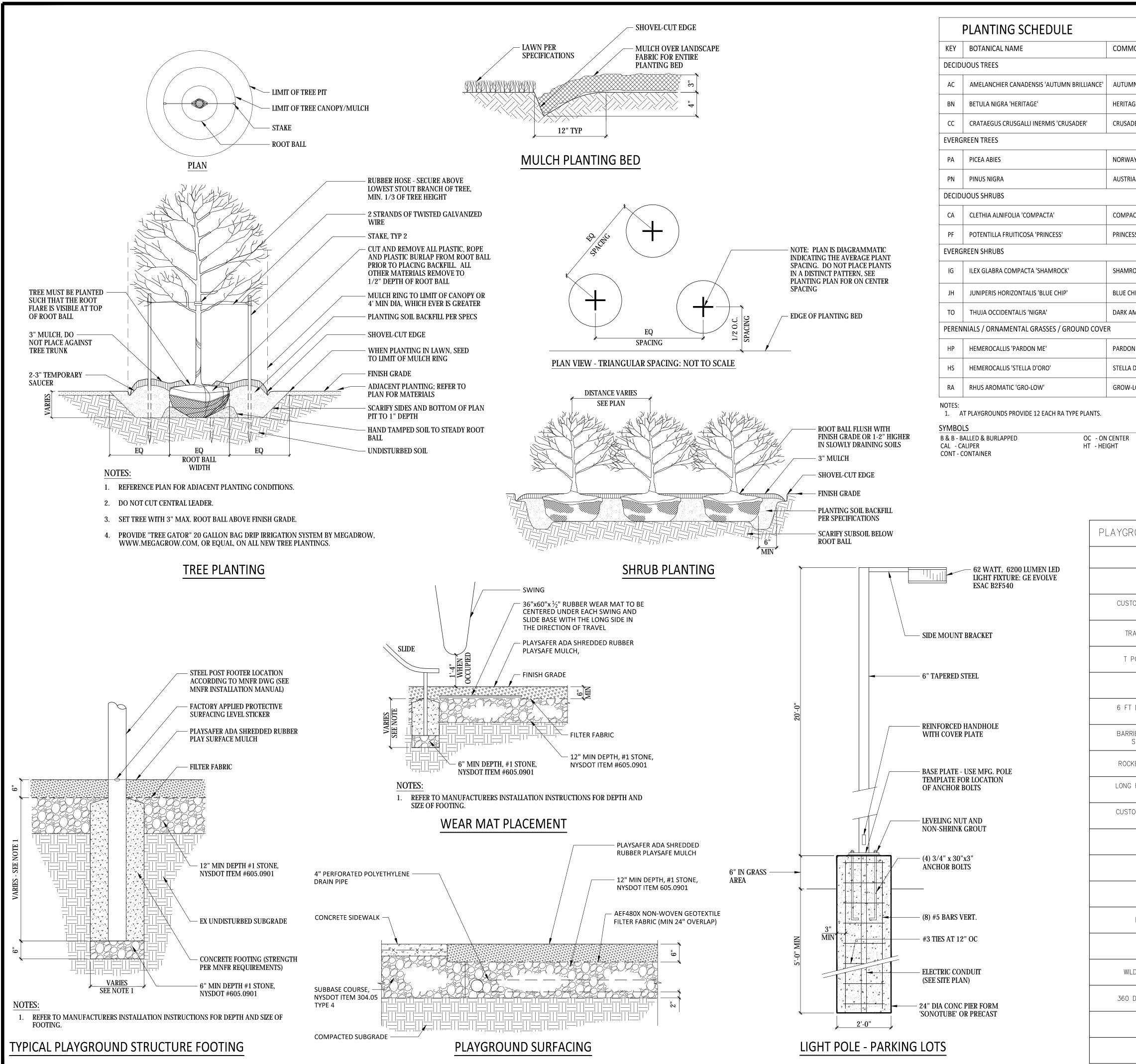


INTEGRAL CURB AND SIDEWALK

- 3. USE WHERE CONCRETE WALK MEETS CONCRETE CURB.
- IMPREGNATED PREMOLD FILLER. 2. CONTROL JOINTS AT 10'-0" ON CENTER (MAX) SPACE JOINTS EVENLY BETWEEN EXPANSION JOINTS.
- NOTES: 1. PROVIDE 1/2" EXPANSION JOINTS AT 30'-0" ON CENTER (MAX). USE ASPHALT







MON NAME	ROOT	SIZE	SPACING	NOTES	QUANTITY
MN BRILLIANCE SERVICEBERRY	B & B	8-10' HT	10'-0" OC	MULTI-STEM	16
AGE RIVER BIRCH	B & B	8-10' HT	AS SHOWN	MULTI-STEM	11
ADER THORNLESS COCKSPUR HAWTHORN	B & B	2 ½-3" CAL	10'-0" OC	THORNLESS VARIETY	25
/AY SPRUCE	B & B	7-8' HT	15'-0" OC	-	46
RIAN PINE	B & B	7-8' HT	15'-0" OC	-	65
PACT SUMMERSWEET CLETHRA	#2 CONT	-	3'-0" OC	DWARF VARIETY	43
ESS POTENTILLA	#2 CONT	-	3'-0" OC	PINK FLOWER VARIETY	62
ROCK COMPACT INKBERRY	B & B	24-30" HT	4'-0" OC	COMPACT FORM	60
CHIP JUNIPER	#2 CONT	-	3'-0" OC	-	141
AMERICAN ARBORVITAE	B & B	6-7' HT	6'-0" OC	-	12
ON ME DAYLILLY	#1 CONT	-	2'-0" OC	RED FLOWER	107
A D'ORO DAYLILLY	#1 CONT	-	2'-0" OC	YELLOW FLOWER	111
V-LOW SUMAC	#2 CONT	18-24" HT	4'-0" OC	-	48



— PLANT QUANTITY — PLANT KEY

ROUND EQUIP SELECTION	TABLE
MODEL NAME	MODEL NUMBER
COZY COCOON	ZZXX0483
TOM MINNOW NAUTICAL THEMED SHIP	350-1516
RANSFER STATION WITH STEP	_
POST SWING W/2 TOT SEATS	ZZXX0290 ZZXX0325
WAVERIDER SEESAW	ZZXX0650
LONG PERMANENT ANGLE LEG BENCH	ZZXX9010
RIER FREE BI-LEVEL STAINLESS STEEL DRINKING FOUNTAIN	GRM45
KBLOCKS STALAGMITE CLIMBER	ZZUN8246
G FREE-STANDING TIMBER TRAIL BRIDGE	ZZUN8479
TOM TREE HOUSE THEMED PLAY STRUCTURE	_
6 FT ROPE BRIDGE	ZZCH6398
THE SKY ARCH	ZZCH8456
CRITTER CROSSING	ZZCH6857
DROP ZONE (48" DECK)	ZZUN7026
8 FT TOWER CLIMBER	ZZCH6839
LDWOOD CLIMBER (48" DECK)	ZZCH6839
DEGREE SLITHER SPIRAL SLIDE	_
VORTEX	ZZCH6810
SINGLE POST SWING	ZZXX0295

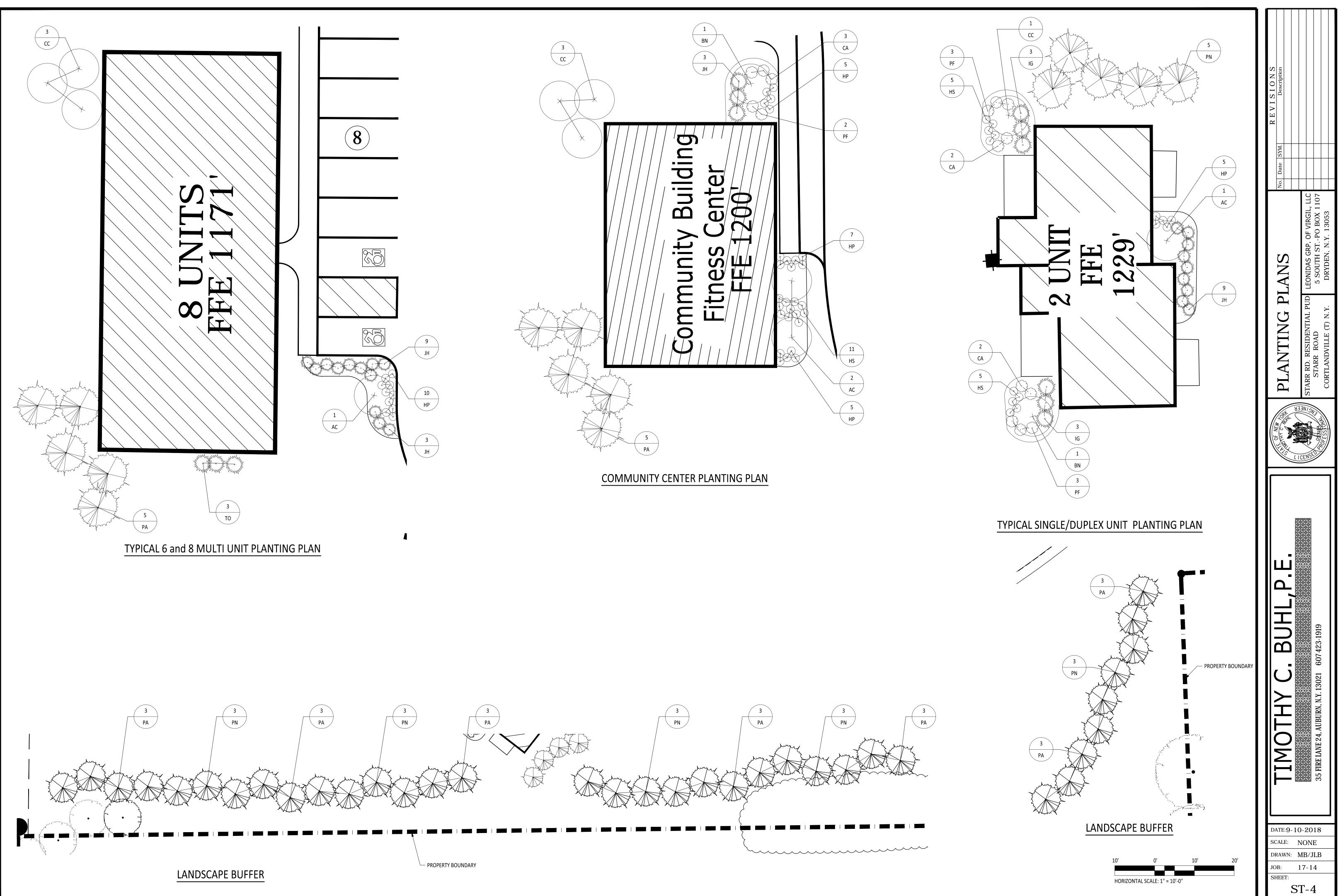
PLAYGROUND NOTES:

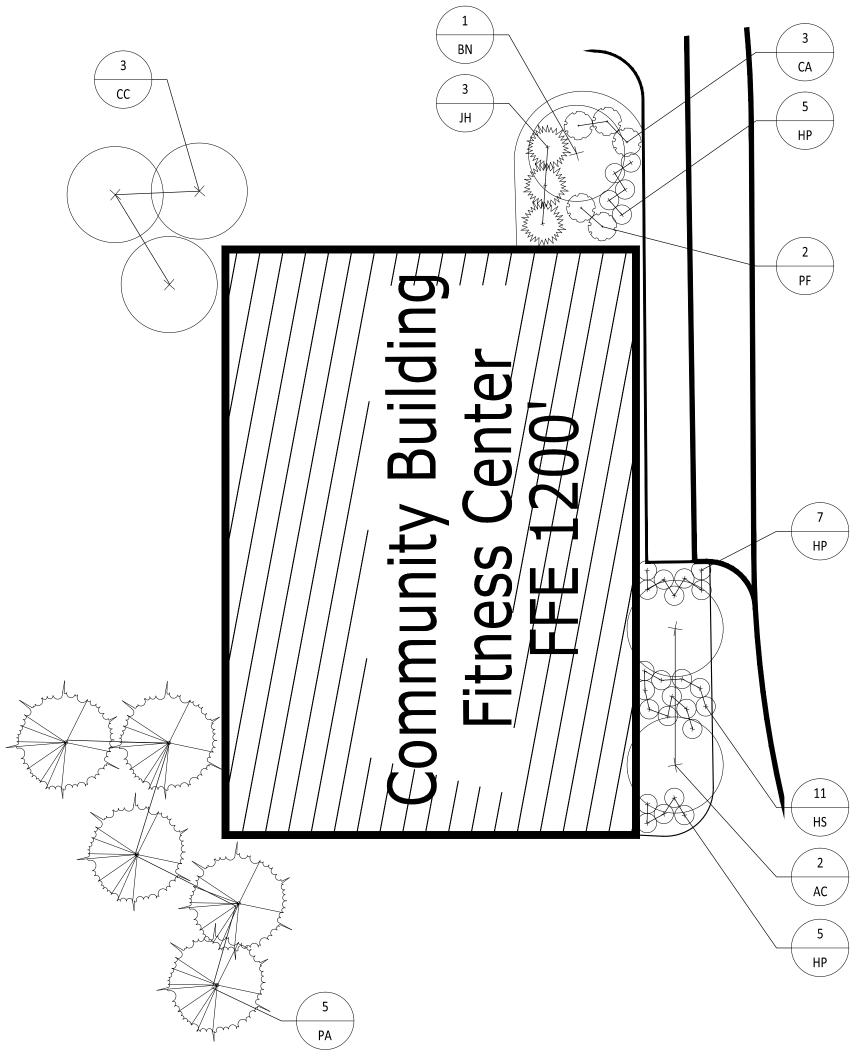
- 1. BASIS OF DESIGN FOR PLAY COMPONENTS: LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES, INC., 601 7TH STREET SOUTH, DELANO, MN 55328, PH: 763-972-3391, www.playlsl.com, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- 2. BASIS OF DESIGN FOR PLAY AREA SAFETY SURFACING: ENGINEERED WOOD FIBER BY ZEAGER BROTHERS, INC., 4000 EAST HARRISBURG PIKE, MIDDLETON, PA 17057, PH: 1-800-346-8524. www.zeager.com, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- 3. INSTALL PLAY COMPONENTS IN ACCORDANCE TO MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTRUCTTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- 4. PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT TO BE INSTALLED IN GROUPS PER AGE-APPROPRIATION AT EACH LOCATION SEE BELOW.

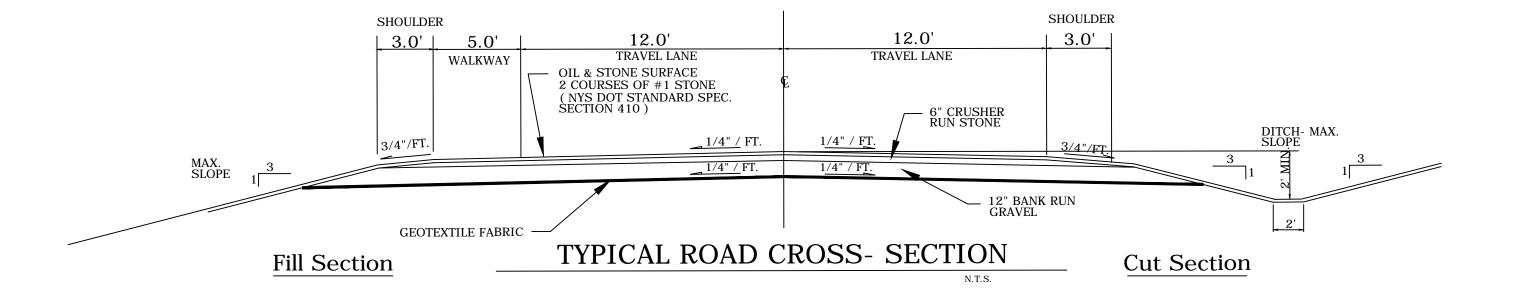
PLAYGROUND/PICNIC PLAN LEGEND:

- PICNIC AREA TWO PICNIC TABLES W/UMBRELLAS, 2 ADERONDACK CHAIRS, FIXED OUTDOOR GRILL, NO PLAY FEATURES.
- 2. PLAY A PREDOMINATELY FOR 6-24 MONTHS; DUAL TODDLER SWING SET, ONE CLIMBING AND ONE CRAWING FEATURE, ONE MINI-SLIDE, ONE DIGI-RIDER PLUS ONE PICNIC TABLE AND UMBRELLA.
- 3. PLAY B PREDOMINATELY FOR 2-5 YEARS; DUAL CHILD SWING SET, MEDIUM SLIDE, ONE NETS COURSE, ONE CLIMBING FEATURE, , PLUS ONE PICNIC TABLE AND UMBRELLA.
- PLAY C PREDOMINATELY FOR 6-12 YEARS; DUAL STANDARD SWING SET, ONE TUBE SLIDE WITH CLIMBING FEATURE, MEDIUM ROPES/NET COURSE, PLUS ONE PICNIC TABLE AND UMBRELLA.
- 5. TABLE AT LEFT IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE THE NUMBER, STYLE AND QUALITY OF THE FEATURES PLANNED; THE DEVELOPER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE SELECTIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS AS NECESSARY.

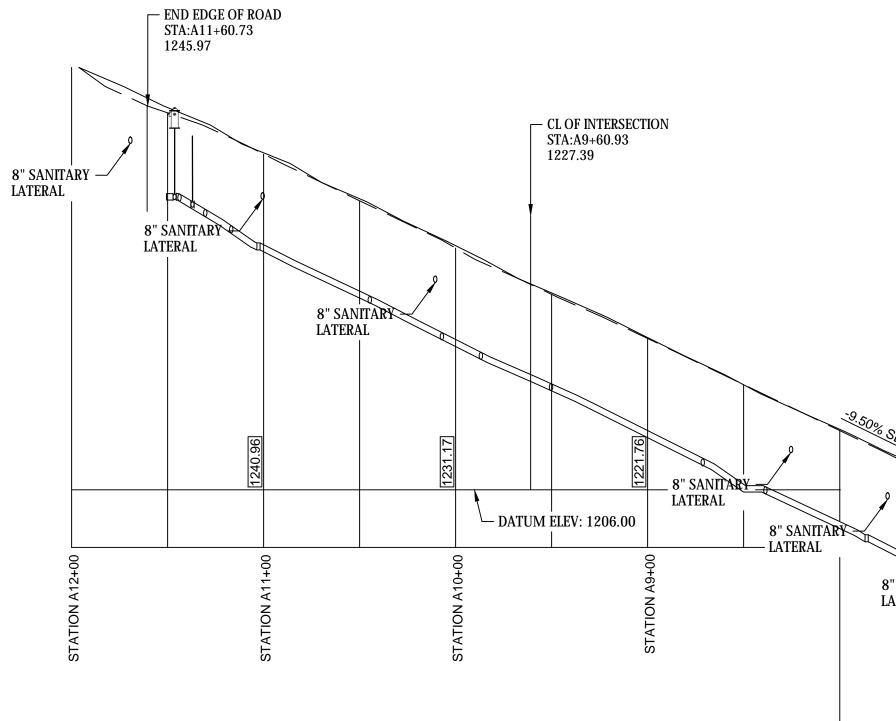
No. Date SYM. R E V I S I O N S		OF VIRGIL, LLC			
ILS			5 SOUTH STPO BOX 1107	DRYDEN, N.Y. 13053	
SITE DETAILS		STARR RD. RESIDENTIAL PUD LEONIDAS GRP.	STARR ROAD	CORTLANDVILLE (T) N.Y.	
C.T. M. C. NEW L.			Co celara C	OFESS OWE)
TIMOTHY C. BUHL, P.E.		<u>₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽₽</u>	35 FIRE LANE 24 AUBURN N.Y. 13021 607 423-1919		



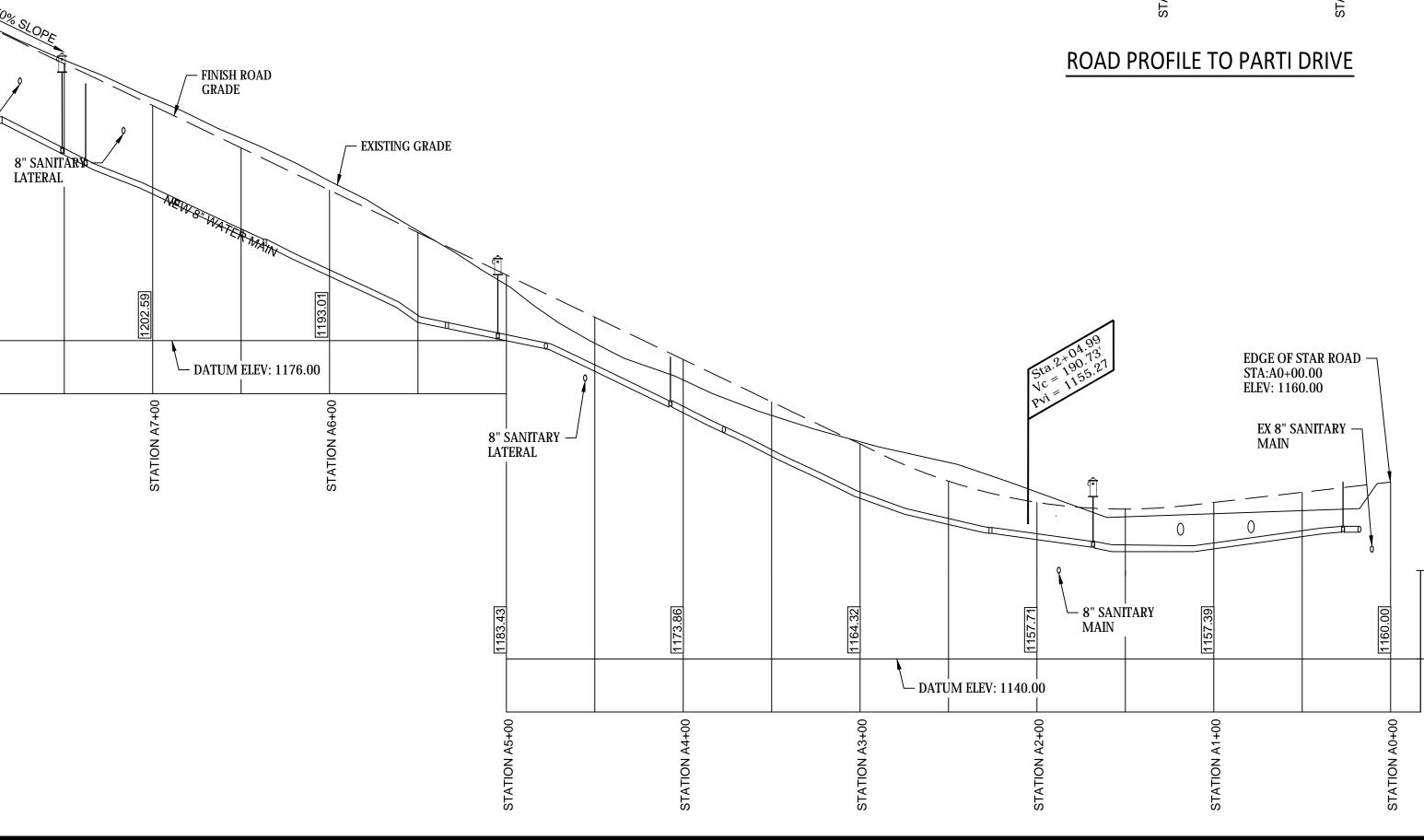


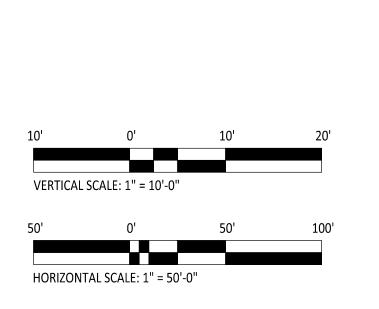


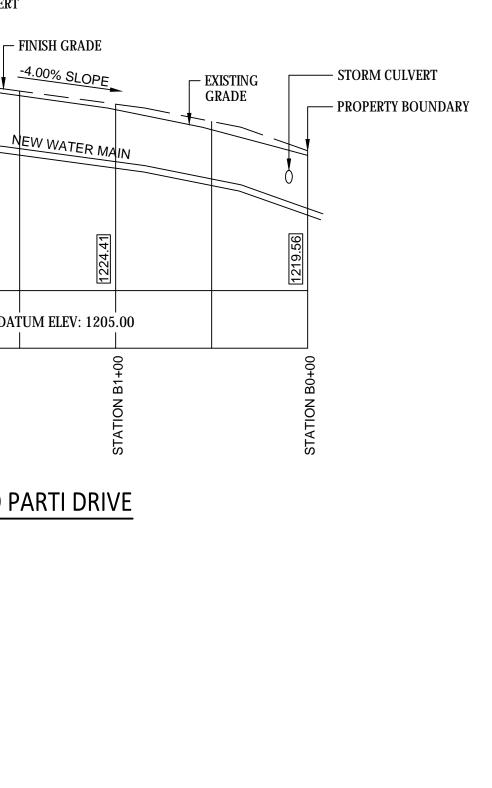


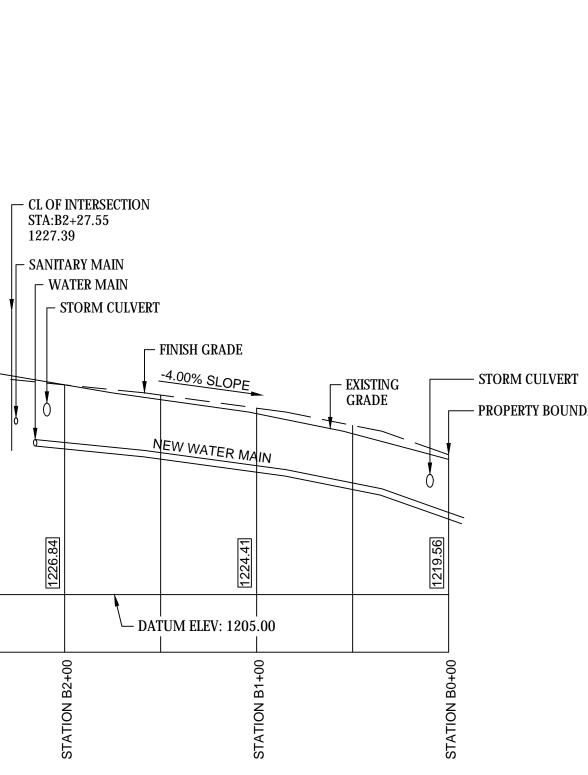


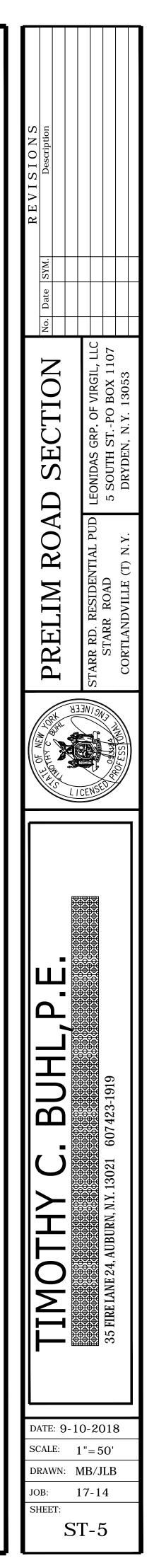
NOTE: ROADWAY, WATER SUPPLY PIPING, & SEWER COLLECTION PIPING ARE ALL TO BE PRIVATELY OWNED, OPERATED, AND MAINTAINED.

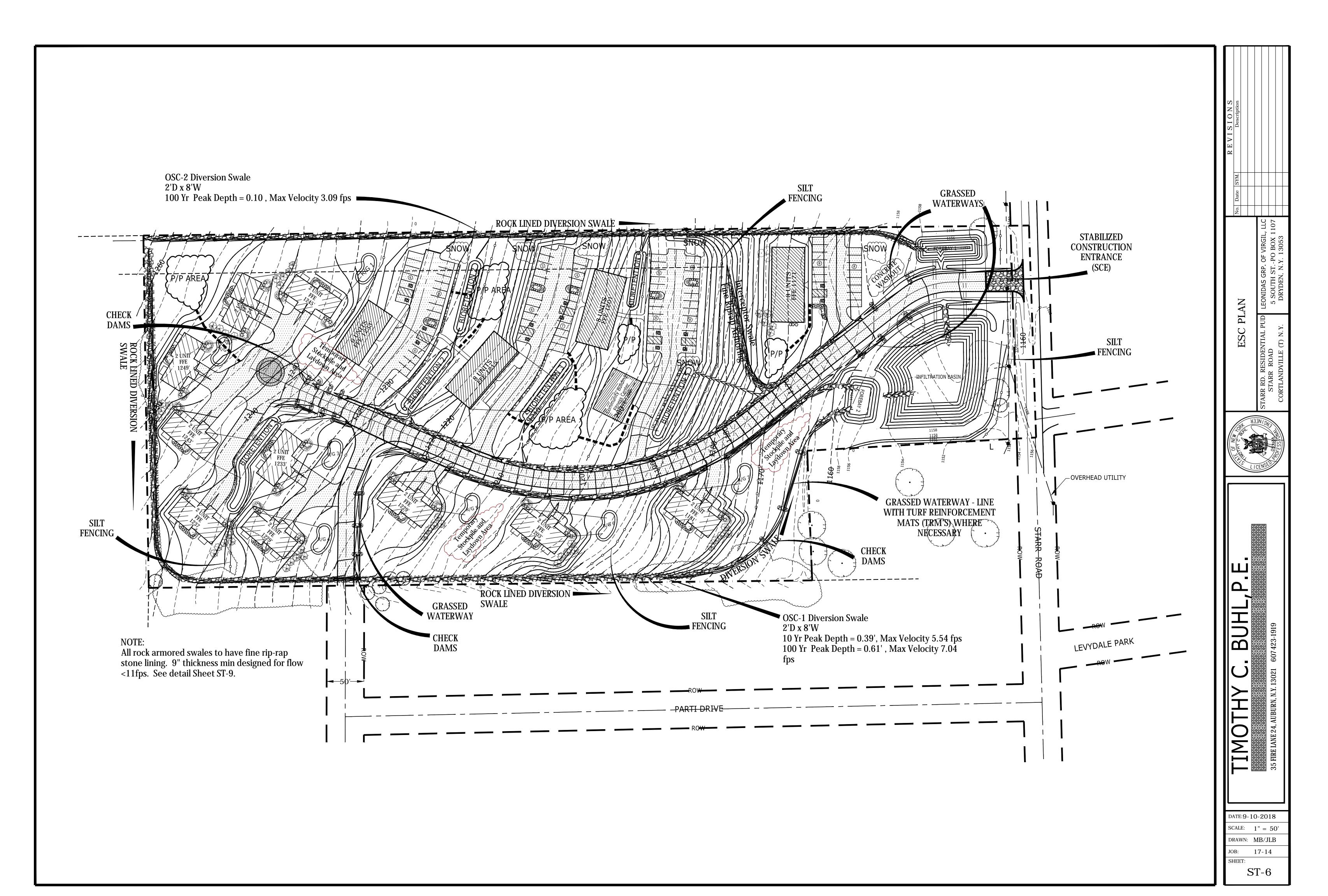












GENERAL NOTES NYS STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDMIMENT CONTROL, NOVEMBER 2016

1. PHYSICALLY MARK LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE ON THE SITE WITH TAPE, SIGNS, OR ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE, SO THAT WORKERS CAN SEE THE AREAS TO BE PROTECTED

2. DIVERT OFF-SITE RUNOFF FROM HIGHLY ERODIBLE SOILS AND STEEP SLOPES TO STABLE AREAS.

3. CLEAR ONLY WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. LARGE PROJECTS SHOULD BE CLEARED AND GRADED AS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES. AREAS EXCEEDING TWO ACRES IN SIZE SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED WITHOUT A SEQUENCING PLAN THAT REQUIRES PRACTICES TO BE INSTALLED AND THE SOIL STABILIZED, AS DISTURBANCE BEYOND THE TWO ACRES CONTINUES. MASS CLEARINGS AND GRADING OF ENTIRE SITE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

4. RESTABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. ON SITES GREATER THAN TWO ACRES IN SIZE, WAITING UNTIL ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE READY FOR SEEDING IS UNACCEPTABLE. FOURTEEN DAYS SHALL BE THE MAXIMUM EXPOSURE PERIOD. MAINTENANCE MUST BE PERFORMED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE CONTINUED STABILIZATION. EXCEPT AS NOTED BELOW, ALL SITES SHALL BE SEEDED AND STABILIZED WITH EROSION CONTROL MATERIALS, SUCH AS STRAW MULCH, JUTE MESH, OR EXCELSIOR, INCLUDING AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN SUSPENDED OR SECTIONS COMPLETED:

A. FOR ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION AREAS SUCH AS BORROW OR STOCKPILE AREAS, ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS AND AREAS WITHIN 50 FT. OF A BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION, A PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL SYSTEM CONSISTING, FOR EXAMPLE, OF SILT FENCING OR HAY BALES, SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED TO CONTAIN SOIL. EXPOSED DISTURBED AREAS ADJACENT TO A CONVEYANCE THAT PROVIDES RAPID OFF-SITE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT, SUCH AS A CUT SLOPE AT AN ENTRANCE, SHALL BE COVERED WITH PLASTIC OR, GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TO PREVENT SOIL LOSS UNTIL IT CAN BE STABILIZED. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES WILL BE MAINTAINED TO CONTROL VEHICLE TRACKING MATERIAL OFF-SITE.

B. ON THE CUT SIDE OF ROADS, DITCHES SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY WITH ROCK RIP-RAP OR OTHER NON-ERODIBLE LINERS (EG. ROLLED EROSION PRODUCTS), OR WHERE APPROPRIATE, VEGETATIVE MEASURES SUCH AS SOD.

C. PERMANENT SEEDING SHOULD OPTIMALLY BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE SPRING FROM MARCH THROUGH MAY, AND IN LATE SUMMER AND EARLY FALL FROM SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 15. DURING THE PEAK SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE FALL AFTER OCTOBER 15, WHEN SEEDING IS FOUND TO BE IMPRACTICABLE, AN APPROPRIATE TEMPORARY MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED. PERMANENT SEEDING MAY BE UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER IF PLANS PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE WATERING. TEMPORARY SEEDING WITH RYE CAN BE UTILIZED THROUGH NOVEMBER.

D. ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 (H:V), OR 33.3%, AS WELL AS PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS, AND EMBANKMENTS SHALL, UPON COMPLETION, BE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH SOD, SEED AND ANCHORED STRAW MULCH, OR OTHER APPROVED STABILIZATION MEASURES. AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL SYSTEM SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE CONTINUED STABILIZATION.

E. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICES SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL PERMANENT STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED IN ALL CONTIRBUTORY DRAINAGE AREAS. SIMILARLY, STABILIZATION SHALL B ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO CONVERTING SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS INTO PERMANENT (POST-CONSTRUCTION) STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

5. IF TEMPORARY WORK ROADS OR HAUL ROADS CROSS STREAM CHANNELS, ADEQUATE WATERWAY OPENINGS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED USING SPANS, CULVERTS, WASHED ROCK BACKFILL, OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE. CLEAN METHODS THAT WILL ENSURE THAT ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND THEIR USE DO NOT RESULT IN TURBIDITY AND SEDIMENT DOWNSTREAM. ALL CROSSING ACTIVITIES AND APPURTENANCES ON STREAMS REGULATED BY ARTICLE 15 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH A PERMIT ISSUED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE ECL.

6. MAKE SURE THAT ALL CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS UNDERSTAND THE ESC PLAN AND SIGN THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT REQUIRED BY NYSDEC GP.

7. DESIGNATE RESPONSIBLITY FOR THE ESC PLAN TO ONE INDIVIDUAL. THIS PERSON SHALL BE NAMED IN THE NOTICE OF INTENT.

8. AN ESC PLAN INSPECTION PROGRAM MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NYSDEC GP, IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHEN ESC MEASURES NEED MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR. PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO INSPECTIONS REQUIRED AFTER RAINFALL. THE INSPECTION PROGRAM SHALL ALSO STATE THE COMPLETION OF IDENTIFIED REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE ITEMS.

9. IF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CONTINUE DURING WINTER, ACCESS POINTS SHOULD BE ENLARGED AND STABILIZED TO PROVIDE FOR SNOW STOCKPILING. IN ADDITION SNOW MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE PREPARED WITH ADEQUATE STORAGE AND CONTROL OF MELTWATER. A MINIMUM 25 FOOT BUFFER SHALL BE MAINTAINED FROM PERIMETER CONTROLS SUCH AS SILT FENCING. KEEP DRAINAGE STRUCTURES OPEN AND FREE OF SNOW AND ICE DAMS. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE FUNCTION OF THESE PRACTICES DURING RUNOFF EVENTS.

> LAND GRADING **SPECIFICATIONS**

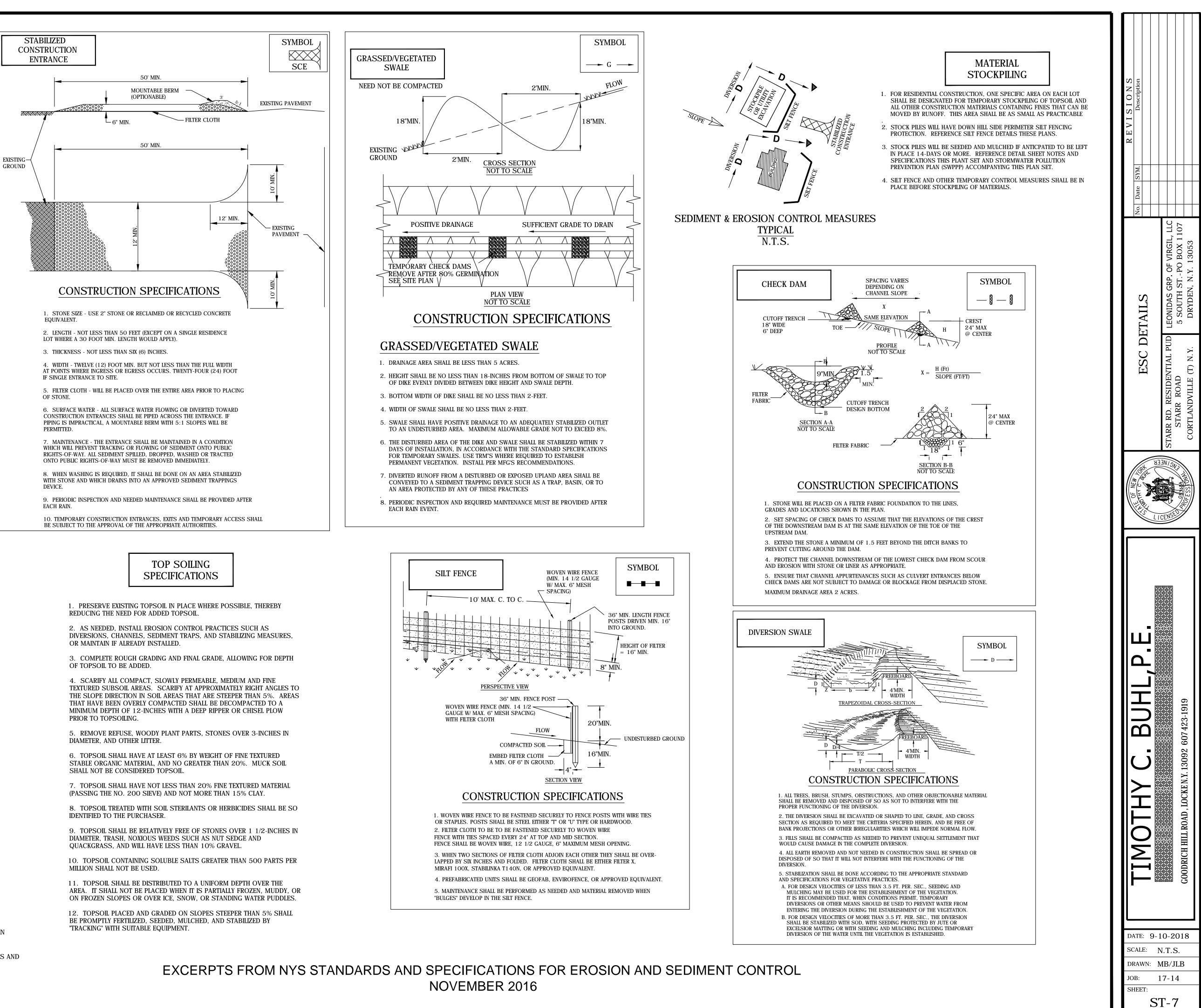
1. ALL FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED AS REQUIRED TO REDUCE EROSION, SLIPPAGE, SETTLEMENT, SUBSIDENCE OR OTHER RELATED PROBLEMS. FILL INTENDED TO SUPPORT BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND CONDUITS, ETC. SHALL BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL REQUIREMENTS OR CODES.

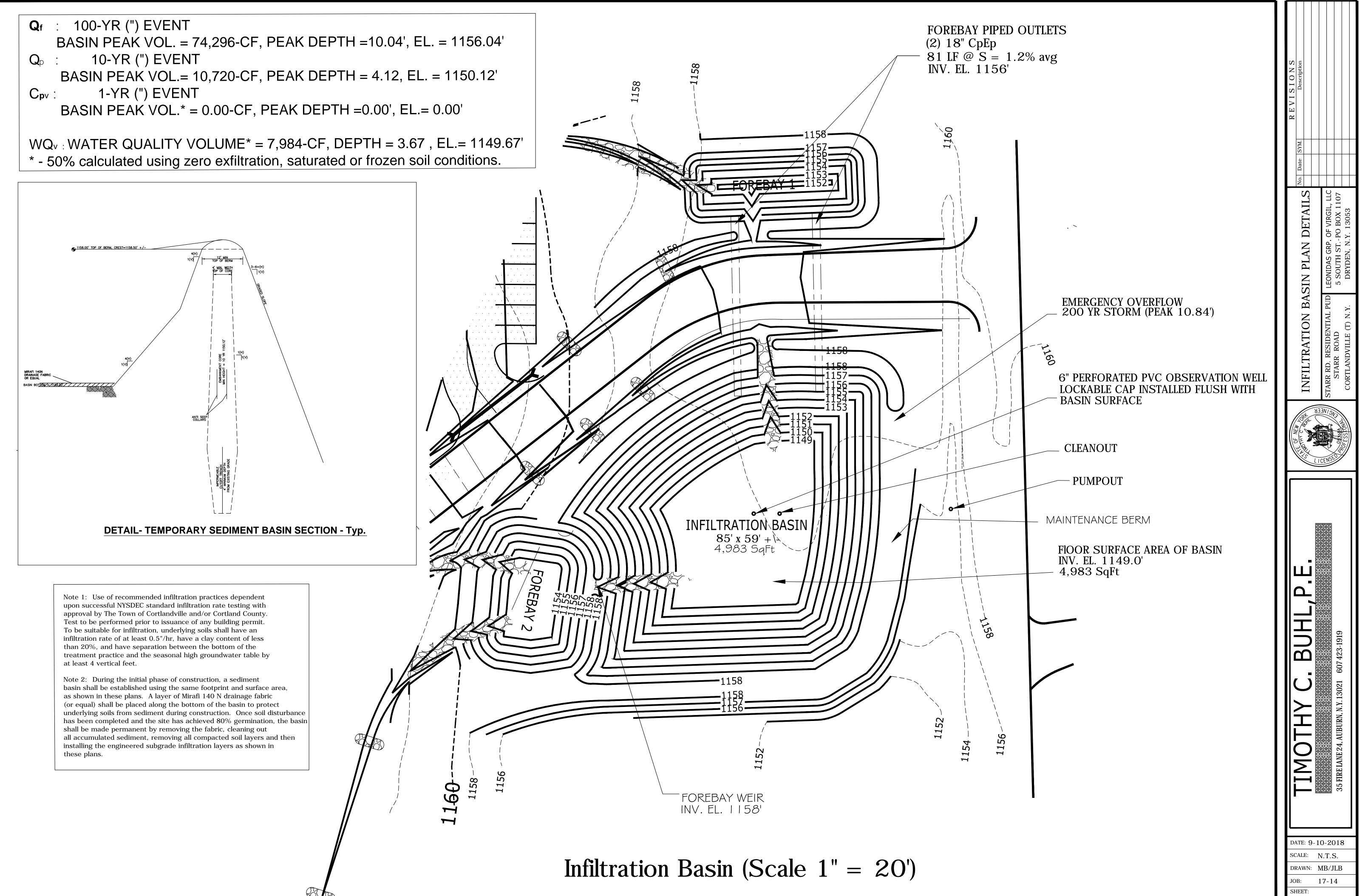
2. ALL FILL TO BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN LAYERS NOT TO EXCEED 9 INCHES IN THICKNESS.

3. FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF FROZEN PARTICLES, BRUSH, ROOTS, SOD, OR OTHER FOREIGN OR OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIALS THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH OR PREVENT CONSTRUCTION OF SATISFACTORY FILLS.

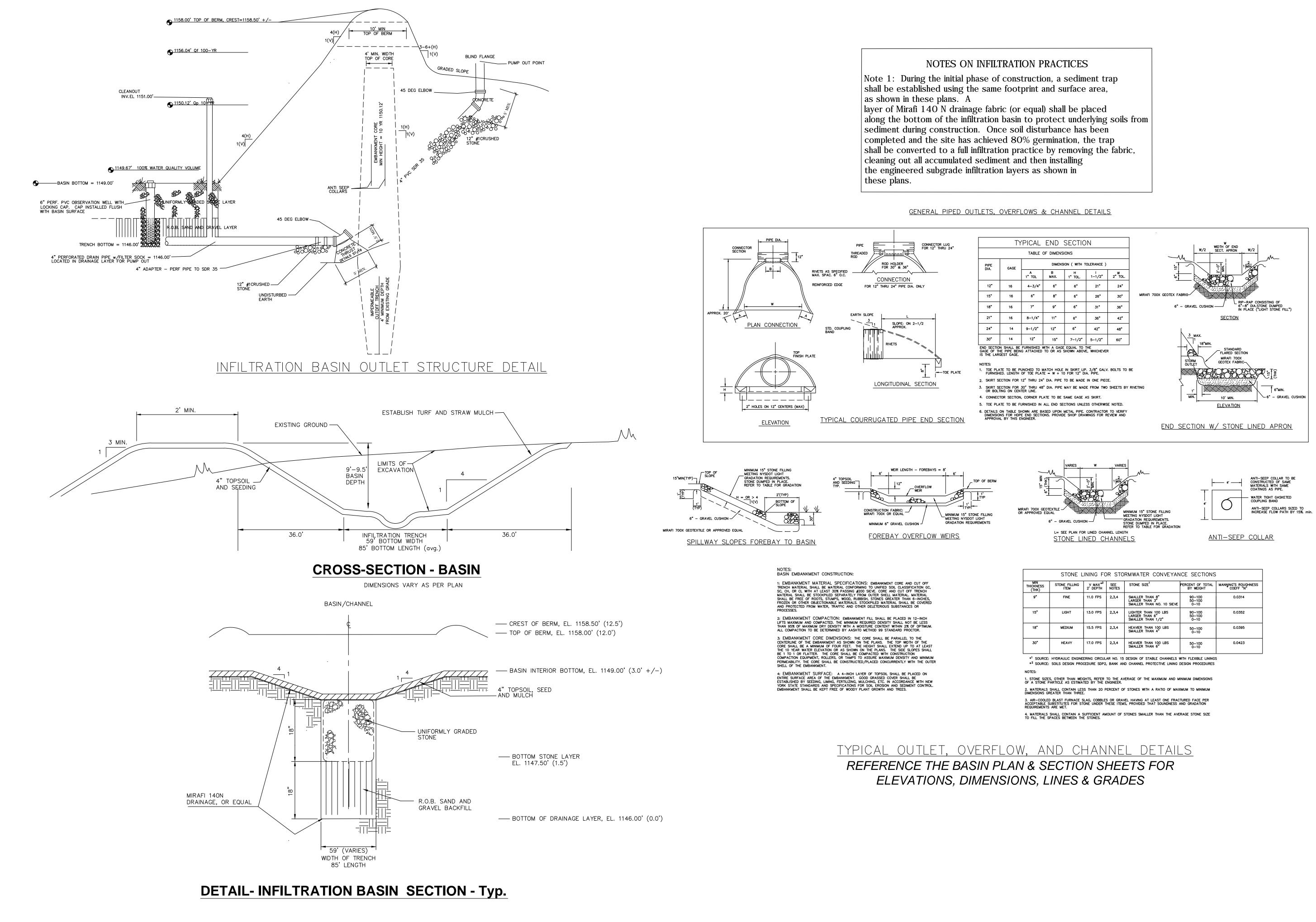
4. SEEPS OR SPRINGS ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION FOR SUBSURFACE DRAIN OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.

5. STOCKPILES, BORROW AREAS AND SPOIL AREAS SHALL BE SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION.



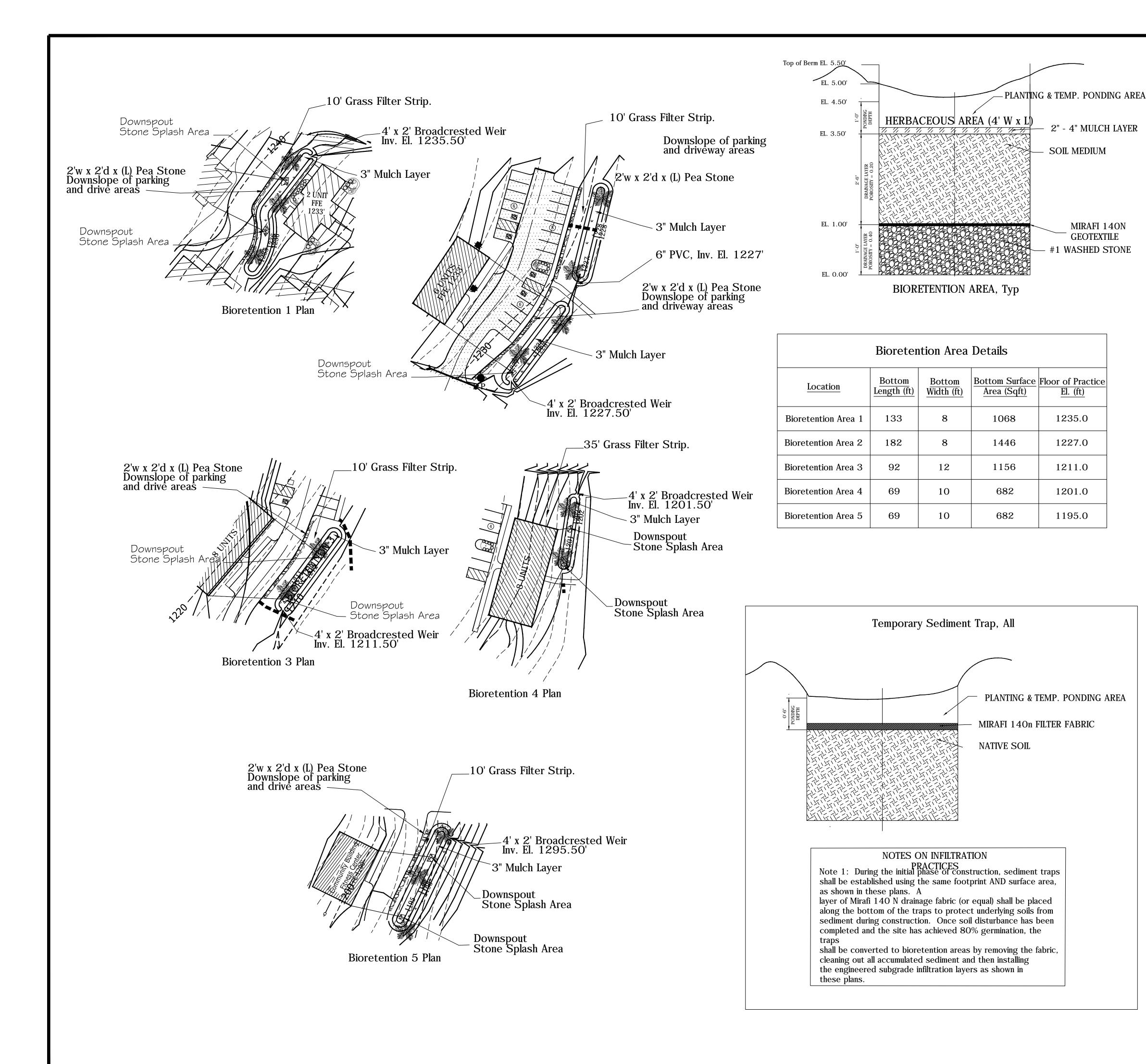


ST-8



9"	FINE	11.0 FPS	2,3,4	SMALLER THAN 8" LARGER THAN 3" SMALLER THAN NO. 10 SIEVE	90-100 50-100 0-10	0.0314
15"	LIGHT	13.0 FPS	2,3,4	LIGHTER THAN 100 LBS LARGER THAN 6" SMALLER THAN 1/2"	90–100 50–100 0–10	0.0352
18"	MEDIUM	15.5 FPS	2,3,4	HEAVIER THAN 100 LBS SMALLER THAN 4"	50-100 0-10	0.0395
30"	HEAVY	17.0 FPS	2,3,4	HEAVIER THAN 100 LBS SMALLER THAN 6"	50-100 0-10	0.0423

REVISIONS	Description					
	No. Date SYM.		FC	17		
	3ASIN SECTION		LEONIDAS GRP. OF VIRGIL, L	5 SOUTH STPO BOX 1107	DRYDEN. N.Y. 13053	
	INFILTRATION BASIN SECTIO		STARR RD. RESIDENTIAL PUD LEONIDAS GRP. OF VIRGIL, LLC	STARR ROAD	CORTLANDVILLE (T) N.Y.	
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	TIMOTHY C. BUHL, P.E.			35 FIRELANE 24 AURURN NY 13021 G07 423-1919		
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Bioretention Sugg USDA Ze	0
SHRUBS	HERBACEOUS PLANTS
Witch Hazel Hamemelis viginiana	Cinnamon Fern Osmunda cinnamomea
Winterberry Ilex verticillata	Cutleaf Coneflower Rudbeckia laciniata
Arrowwood Viburnum dentatum	Woolgrass Scirpus cyperinus
Brook-side Alder Alnus serrulata	New England Aster Aster novae-angliae
Red-Osier Dogwood Cornus stolonifera	Fox Sedge Carex vulpinoidea
Sweet Pepperbush Clethra alrifolia	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed Eupatorium maculatum
	Switch Grass Panicum virgatum
	Great Blue Lobelia Lobelia siphatica
	Wild Bergamot Mondarda fistulosa
	Red Milkweed Ascelpias incarnata

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BIORETENTION SYSTEMS

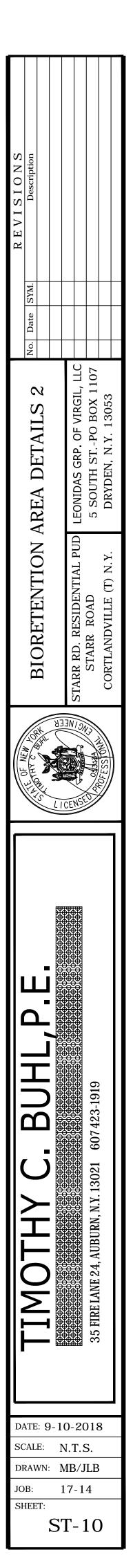
Planting Soil The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the bioretention area that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of noxious weeds.

Planting soil shall be of a sandy loam consistency containing approximately 35-60% sand, 30-55% silt, and 10-25% clay.

Compaction Minimize compaction of both the base of the bioretention area and the required backfill. Place soil in lifts 12" or great. Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention area basin.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE SEQUENCE A. Construction of stabilized construction entrance(s);

- B. Placement of silt fence;
- . Construction of infiltration basin and associated swales as necessary to bring runoff into practice from areas as shown on design plans ST-15.
- Construct bioretention areas and/or rain gardens downslope of anticipated areas of disturbance in a sequence following the construction schedule. For instance. In anticipation of building construction in Subcatchment PSC-6, Bioretention Area 2 must first be constructed to capture and treat runoff generated from that area.
- . Construction of development roadway to gain access to each individual construction area.
- . Construction activities for the development of buildings and associated driveway/parking area:
- a. Construct driveways and individual lot temporary parking; b. Construct general utility services (ie. water and sewer piping, storm piping, etc.)
- c. Construct buildings;
- d. Construct other utility service connections (gas, electric, phone);
- Note: For all Underground I h) hygi Sediment barriers will be utilized as required to bind the down slope side of utility construction and soil stockpiles;
- G. Remove any accumulated sedimentation from bioretention areas, rain gardens, forebays, general infiltration basin and associated swales. Return property to permanent lines and grades; refer to detailed notes on sheets ST-8 and ST-10:
- H. Final Grading Mulching & Seeding Ì Sediment barriers will be maintained down slope from disturbed soil during these operations
- Completion of site stabilization, ie. Vegetative cover, driveway surface. Sediment & Erosion Controls to remain in place until vegetative cover reaches 80% density.



Section 9.5.1 Alternative Stormwater Management Practices Rain Gardens

Description

The rain garden is a stormwater management practice to manage and treat small volumes of stormwater runoff using a conditioned planting soil bed and planting materials to filter runoff stored within a shallow depression. They are most commonly used in residential land use settings. The method is a variation on bioretention and combines physical filtering and adsorption with bio-geochemical processes to remove pollutants. Rain gardens are typically smaller than bioretention and are generally designed as a more passive filter system without an underdrain connected to the stormdrain system, although a gravel filter bed is recommended. Rainwater is directed into the garden from residential roof drains, driveways and other hard surfaces. The runoff temporarily ponds in the garden and seeps into the soil over several days. The system consists of an inflow component, a shallow ponding area over a planted soil bed, a mulch layer, a gravel filter chamber, plant materials consisting of attractive shrubs, grasses and flowers, and an overflow mechanism to convey larger rain events to the storm drain system (see Figure 1) or receiving waters.

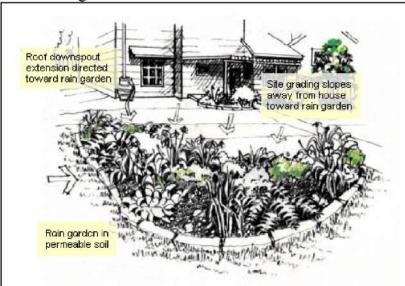


Figure 1: Layout of a typical rain garden

Recommended Application

of the Practice

The rain garden is suitable for townhouse and single family residential applications where it is used to treat small storm runoff from residential rooftops, driveways, and sidewalks. Rain gardens can be utilized in residential redevelopment projects, including townhouse projects, and in some institutional settings such as schoolyard projects. Since rain gardens do not need to be tied directly into the stormdrain system, they can be used to treat areas that may be difficult to otherwise address due to inadequate head or other grading issues. Rain gardens are designed as an "exfilter," allowing rainwater to slowly seep through the soil. They have a prepared soil mix and should be designed with a deeper gravel chamber to improve treatment volume, and to compensate for clays and fines washing into the area. They are typically 150 - 300 square feet for a residential area. Rain gardens can be integrated into a site with a high degree of flexibility and work well in combination with other structural management systems, including porous pavement, infiltration trenches, and swales.

Benefits

Rain gardens can have many benefits when applied to redevelopment and infill projects n urban settings. The most notable include

 Effective pollutant treatment for residential rooftops and driveways, including solids, metals, nutrients and hydrocarbons

- Groundwater recharge augmentation
- Micro-scale habitat
- Aesthetic improvement to turfgrass or otherwise hard urban surfaces (Figure 2) • Ease of maintenance, coupling routine landscaping maintenance with effective
- stormwater management control
- Promotion of watershed education and stewardship



Figure 2: Rain gardens also have aesthetic value.

Feasibility/Limitations

Rain gardens have some limitations, similar to bioretention, that restrict their application. The most notable of these include:

• Steep slopes. Rain gardens require relatively flat slopes to be able to accommodate runoff filtering through the system. Some design modifications can address this constraint through the use of berms and timber or block retaining walls on moderate slopes.

• Compacted and clay soils. Soils compacted by construction and heavy clay soils need more augmentation than sandy soils, though all soils should be prepared to specification. In compacted soils and clay, additional excavation is necessary, along with a gravel bed and, under some circumstances, an underdrain system.

• A single rain garden system should be designed to receive sheet flow runoff or shallow concentrated flow from an impervious area or from a roof drain downspout with a drainage area equal to or less than 1,000 square feet. Because the system works by filtration through a planting media, runoff must enter at the surface. • The rain garden must be sited in a location that allows overflow from the area to sheet flow or be otherwise safely conveyed to the formal drainage system. Rain gardens should be located downgradient and at least 10 feet from basement foundations. • Rain gardens require a modest land area to effectively capture and treat residentialrunoff from storms up to approximately the 1-inch precipitation event. • Rain gardens should not be located in areas with heavy tree cover, as the root systems will make installation difficult and may be damaged by the excavation.

Sizing and Design Guidance

Stormwater quantity reduction in rain gardens occurs via evaporation, transpiration, and infiltration, though only the infiltration capacity of the soil and drainage system is considered for water quality sizing. The storage volume of a rain garden is achieved within the gravel bed, soil medium and ponding area above the bed. The size should be determined using the water quality volume (WQv), where the site area is the impervious area draining to the rain garden. The following sizing criteria should be followed to arrive at the surface area of the rain garden, based on the required WQv: $WQv \le V_{SM} + V_{DL} + (D_P x A_{RG})^{2}$ $V_{SM} = A_{RG} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{D}_{SM} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{n}_{SM}$ VDL(optional) = Arg x DDL x nDLwhere: V_{SM} = volume of the soil media [cubic feet] VDL = volume of the drainage layer [cubic feet] Arg = rain garden surface area [square feet]

 D_{SM} = depth of the soil media, typically 1.0 to 1.5 D_{DL} = depth of the drainage layer, typically .05 to D_P = depth of ponding above surface, maximum 0.5 feet [feet] $n_{\text{SM}} = \text{porosity of the soil media} (\geq 20\%)$ n_{DL} = porosity of the drainage layer ($\geq 40\%$) WQv = Water Quality Volume [cubic feet], as defined in Chapter 4 of the New York Storniwater Management Design Manual

A simple example for sizing rain gardens based upon WQv is presented in Table 1

Given a 1,000 square foot impervious drainage area (e design has been proposed with a 200 square foot surfa inches, a drainage layer depth of 6 inches, and an allow inches. Evaluate if the proposed rain garden design sat
Step 1: Calculate water quality volume using the follow
WQv = (P) (Rv) (A) 12
where: P = 90% rainfall number = 0.9 in
$Rv = 0.05 \pm 0.009 (I) = 0.05 \pm 0.009(100) = 0.95$
I = Percentage impervious area draining to site = 100%
A = Area draining to practice (treatment area) = 1,000 t
WQv = (0.9)(0.95)(1.000) 12 $WQv = 71.25 \text{ ft}^3$
Step 2: Solve for drainage layer and soil media storage
VSM = ARG X DSM X PSM
VDL = ARG X DDL X PDL
where: ARG = proposed rain garden surface area = 200 ft^2
Dsм = depth soil media = 12 inches = 1.0 ft
DoL = depth drainage layer = 6 inches = 0.5 ft
Psм = porosity of soil media = 0.20
PDL = porosity of drainage layer = 0.40
Vsм = 200 ft₂ x 1.0 ft x 0.20 = 40 ft ³
$V_{DL} = 200 \text{ ft}_2 \times 0.5 \text{ ft} \times 0.40 = 40 \text{ ft}^3$
$D_P = ponding depth = 3 inches = 0.25 ft$
$WQV \le V_{SM}+V_{DL}+(D_{P} \times A_{RG}) = 40 \text{ ft}^{3} + 40 \text{ ft}^{3} + (0.25 \text{ ft} \times 2000 \text{ st}^{3})$
WQv = 71.25 ft ³ \leq 130.0 ft ³ , OK Therefore, the proposed design for treating an area of

requirements

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Table 1: Rain Garden Simple Sizing Example

.g., rooftop), a rain garden ce area, a soil layer depth of 12 vable ponding depth of 3 isfies site WQv requirements ing equation: volume (200 ft²)

^r 1,000 ft² satisfies the WQv

Siting Rain gardens should be located within approximately 30 feet of the downspout or impervious area treated. Rooftop conveyance to the rain garden is through roof leaders directed to the area, with stone or splash blocks placed at the point of discharge into the rain garden to prevent erosion. Runoff from driveways and other paved surfaces should be directed to the rain garden at a non-erosive rate through shallow swales, or allowed to sheet flow across short distances (Figure 3).

Sizing The following considerations should be given to design of the rain garden (after PA Stormwater Design Manual, Bannerman 2003 and LID Center):



Figure 3: This rain garden treats road and driveway runoff.

• Ponding depth above the rain garden bed should not exceed 6 inches. The recommended maximum ponding depth of 6 inches provides surface storage of stormwater runoff, but is not too deep to affect plant health, safety, or create an environment of stagnant conditions. On perfectly flat sites, this depth is achieved through excavation of the rain garden and backfilling to the appropriate level; on sloping sites, this depth can be achieved with the use of a berm on the downslope edge, and excavation/backfill to the required level.

• Surface area is dependent upon storage volume requirements but should not exceed a maximum loading ratio of 5:1 (drainage area to infiltration area, where drainage area is assumed to be 100% impervious; to the extent that the drainage area is not 100% impervious, the loading ratio may be modified)

• A length to width ratio of 2:1, with the long axis perpendicular to the slope and flow path is recommended.

Soil The composition of the soil media should consist of 50% sand, 20-30% topsoil with less than 5% clay content, and 20-30% leaf compost. The depth of the amended soil should be approximately 4 inches below the bottom of the deepest root ball. *Construction* Rain gardens should initially be dug out to a 24" depth, then backfilled with a 6 - 10 inch layer of clean washed gravel (approximately 1.5-2.0 inch diameter rock), and filled back to the rain garden bed depth with a certified soil mix.

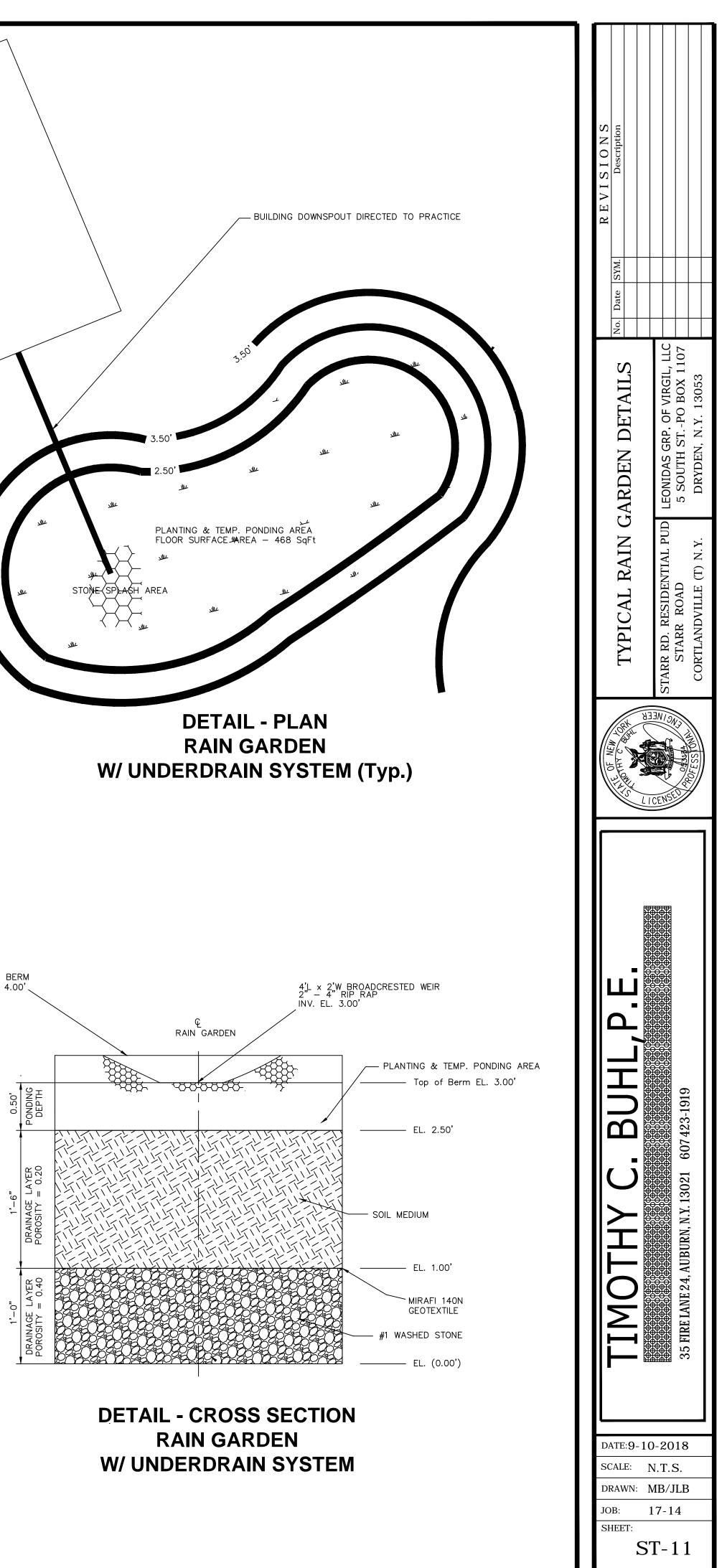
Shrubs	Herbaceous Plants
Witch Hazel	Cinnamon Fern
Hamemelis virginiana	Osmunda cinnamomea
Winterberry	Cutleaf Coneflower
llex verticillata	Rudbeckia laciniata
Arrowwood	Woolgrass
Viburnum dentatum	Scirpus cyperinus
Brook-side Alder	New England Aster
Alnus serrulata	Aster novae-angliae
Red-Osier Dogwood	Fox Sedge
Cornus stolonifera	Carex vulpinoidea
Sweet Pepperbush	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
Clethra alnifolia	Eupatorium maculatum
	Switch Grass
	Panicum virgatum
	Great Blue Lobelia
	Lobelia siphatica
	Wild Bergamot
	Monarda fistulosa
	Red Milkweed
	Asclepias incarnata

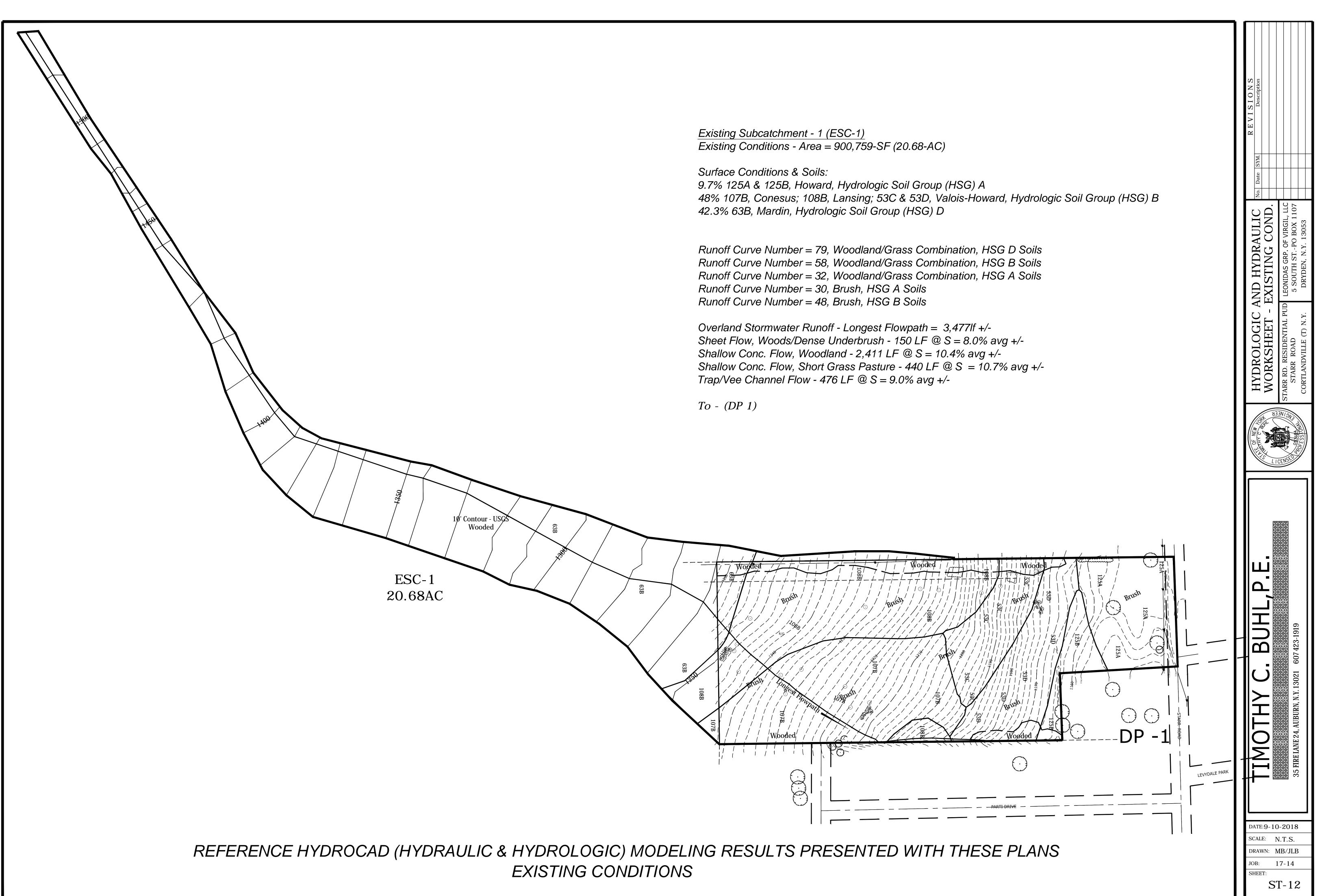
Maintenance

Rain gardens are intended to be relatively low maintenance. Weeding and watering are essential the first year, and can be minimized with the use of a weed free mulch layer. Rain gardens should be treated as a component of the landscaping, with routine maintenance provided by the homeowner or homeowners' association, including the occasional replacement of plants, mulching, weeding and thinning to maintain the desired appearance. Homeowners and landscapers should be educated regarding the purpose of the rain garden, so the desirable aspects of ponded water are recognized and maintained.

COPY OF NYS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL, CHAPTER 9, SECTION 9.5.1, "Alternative Stormwater management Practices, Raingardens"

TOP OF BERM INV. EL. 4.00'





Off-Site Subcatchment - 1 (OSC-1) Proposed Conditions - Area = 383,171SF (8.80-AC)

Surface Conditions & Soils: 100.0% 63B, Mardin, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) D

Runoff Curve Number = 79, Woodland/Grass Combination, HSG D Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 2,768 lf +/-Shallow Conc. Flow, Woodland - 2,350LF @ S = 10.4% avg +/-Trap/Vee Channel Flow - 268LF @ S = 6.0% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)

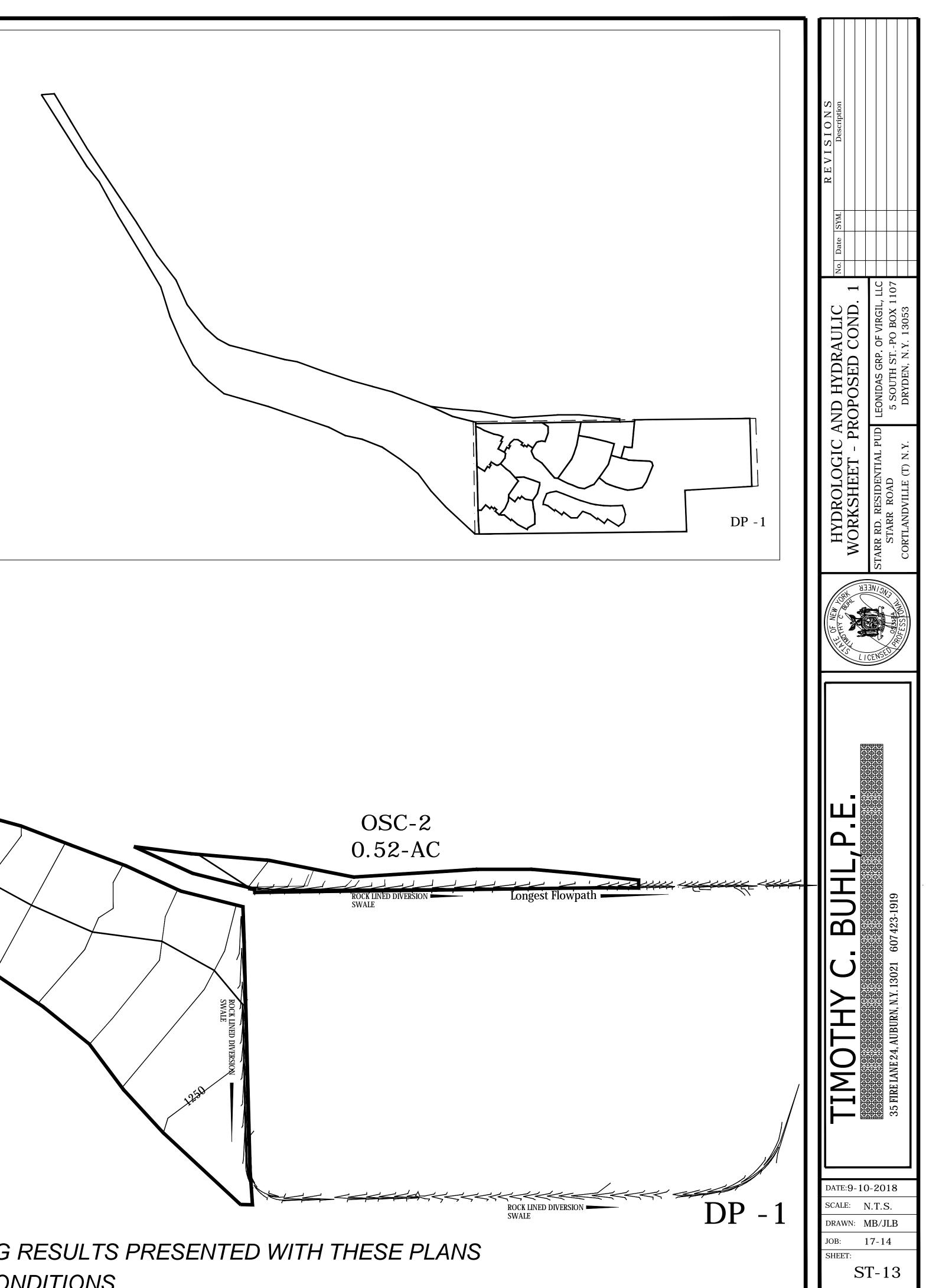
Off-Site Subcatchment - 2 (OSC-2) Proposed Conditions - Area = 22,679 SF (0.52-AC)

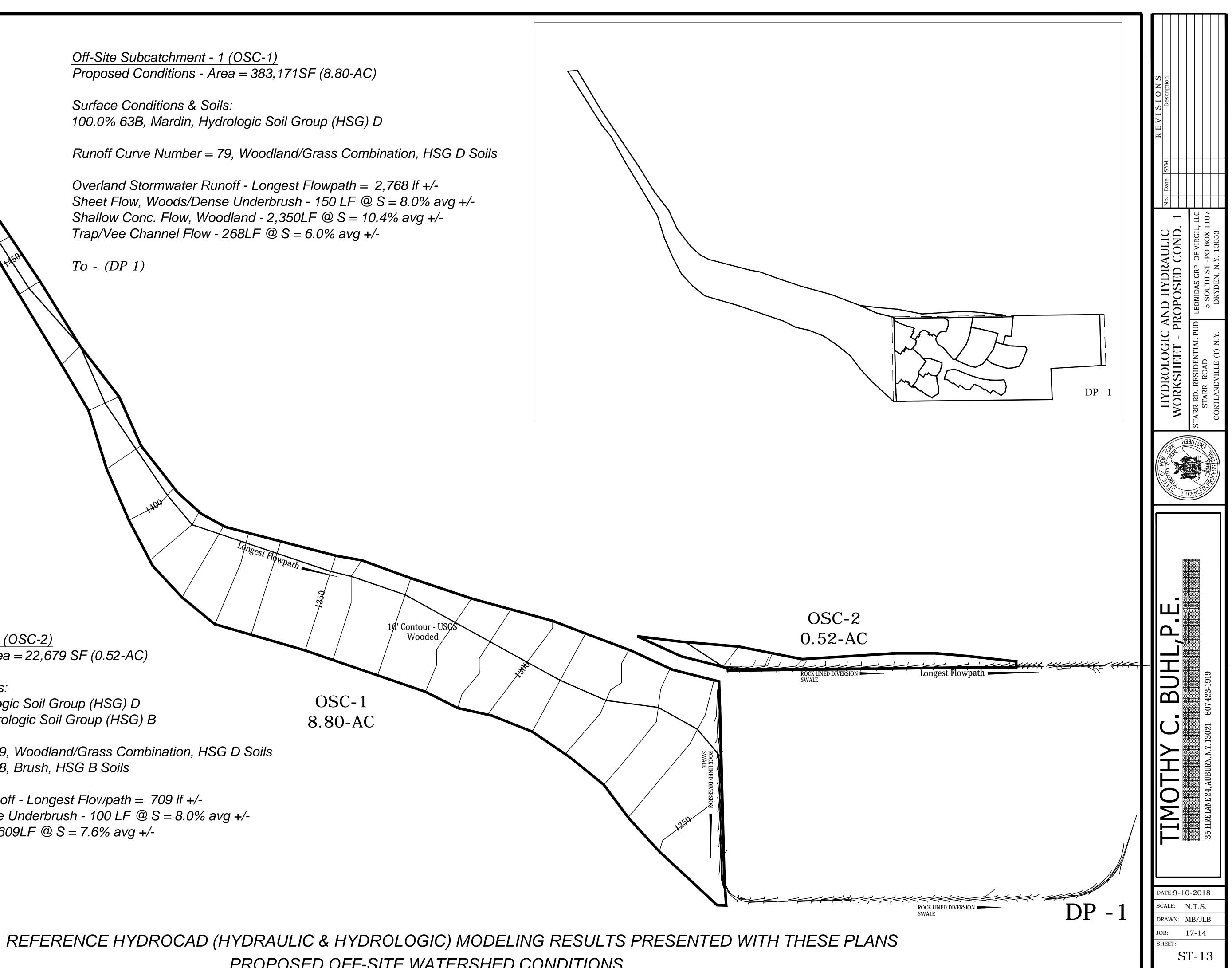
Surface Conditions & Soils: 37% 63B, Mardin, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) D 63% 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 79, Woodland/Grass Combination, HSG D Soils Runoff Curve Number = 48, Brush, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 709 If +/-Sheet Flow, Woods/Dense Underbrush - 100 LF @ S = 8.0% avg +/-Trap/Vee Channel Flow - 609LF @ S = 7.6% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)





PROPOSED OFF-SITE WATERSHED CONDITIONS

DP -1 Proposed Subcatchment - 7 (PSC-7) Proposed Conditions - Area = 11,807 SF (0.27-AC) Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 137 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 60 LF @ S = 8.3% avg +/-Sheet Flow - Smooth Surfaces, 29 LF @ S = 1.0% avg +/-%» Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 11 LF @ S = 20.0% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway 37LF @ S = 8.1% avg +/-To - (DP 1) PSC-2 0.36-AC Proposed Subcatchment - 8 (PSC-8) Proposed Conditions - Area = 31,189 SF (0.72-AC) Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 174 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 77 LF @ S = 18.1% avg +/-Sheet Flow - Smooth Surfaces, 23 LF @ S = 1.0% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Paved 74F @ S = 2.0avg +/-To - (DP 1) Proposed Subcatchment - 9 (PSC-9) Proposed Conditions - Area = 10,873SF (0.25-AC) Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 177 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 100 LF @ S = 6.0% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Paved 29LF @ S = 6.9% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 48 LF @ S = 8.3% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)

Proposed Subcatchment - 1 (PSC-1) Proposed Conditions - Area = 20,935 SF (0.48-AC)

Surface Conditions & Soils: 9% 63B, Mardin, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) D 91% 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 73. Dense Grass. HSG D Soils Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 271 If +/-Sheet Flow - Dense Grass, 100 LF @ S = 9.0% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 171LF @ S = 5.3% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)

Proposed Subcatchment - 2 (PSC-2) Proposed Conditions - Area = 15,616 SF (0.36-AC)

Surface Conditions & Soils: 39% 63B, Mardin, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) D 61% 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 73, Brush, HSG D Soils Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 114 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 100 LF @ S = 9.5% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 14LF @ S = 6% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)

Proposed Subcatchment - 3 (PSC-3) Proposed Conditions - Area = 25,151 SF (0.58-AC)

Surface Conditions & Soils: 0.5% 63B, Mardin, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) D 99.5% 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 80, Grass Cover >75%, HSG D Soils Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 165 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 100 LF @ S = 9.5% avg +/-Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 65LF @ S = 7.7% avg +/-

To - (DP 1)

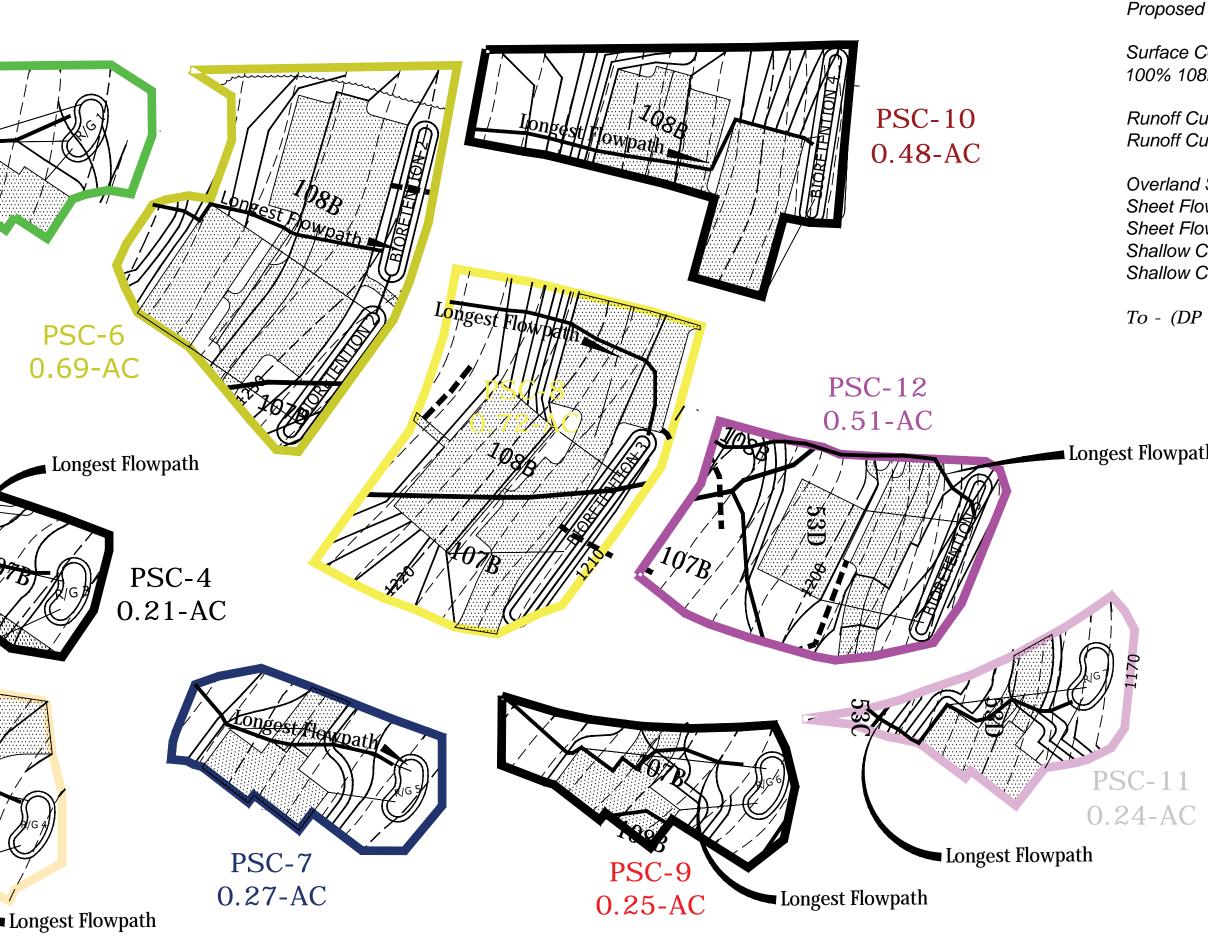
Proposed Subcatchment - 4 (PSC-4) Proposed Conditions - Area = 8,943 SF (0.21-AC)

Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 82 If +/-Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 100 LF @ S = 7.0% avg +/-

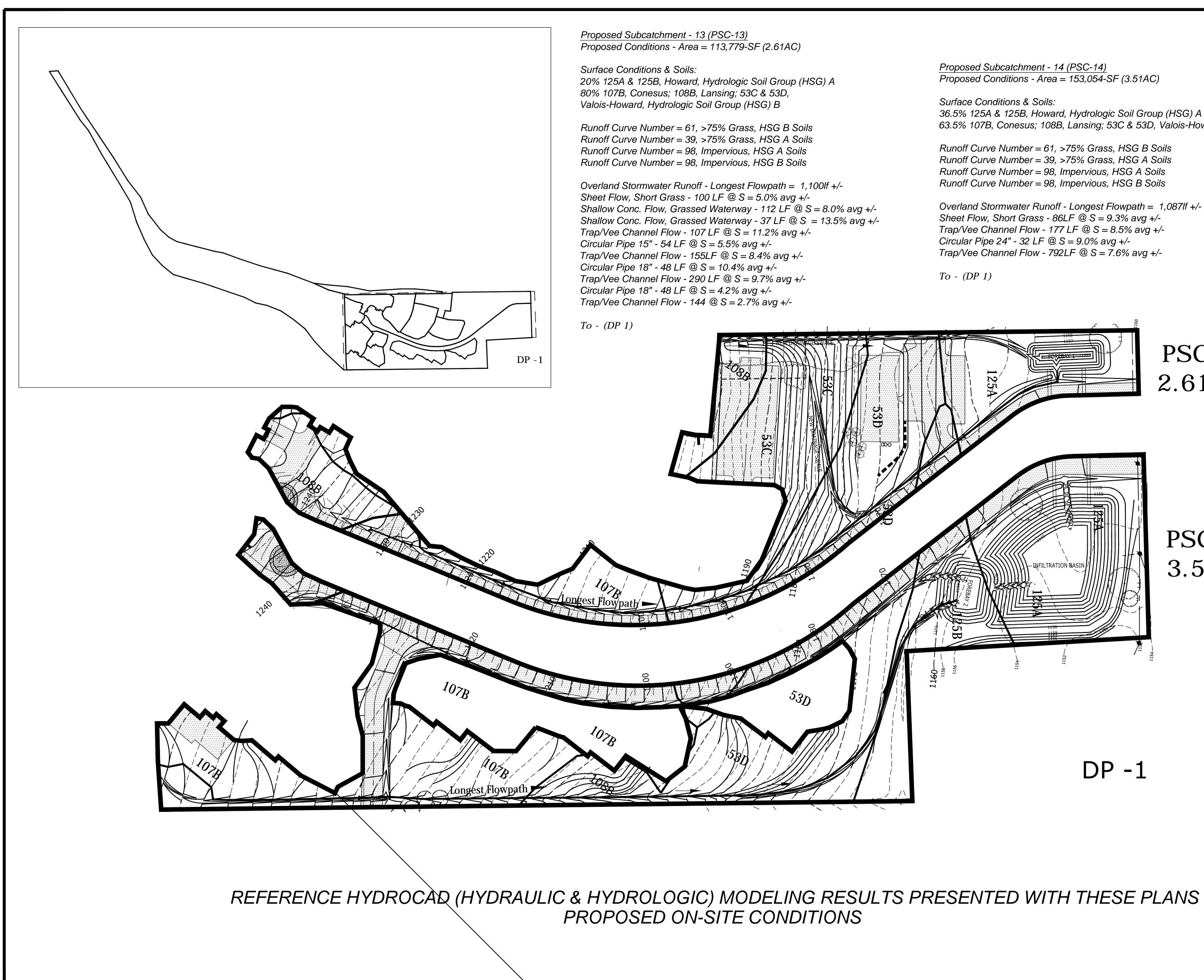
To - (DP 1)



REFERENCE HYDROCAD (HYDRAULIC & HYDROLOGIC) MODELING RESULTS PRESENTED WITH THE **PROPOSED ON-SITE CONDITIONS**

	<u>Proposed Subcatchment - 5 (PSC-5)</u> Proposed Conditions - Area = 12,665 SF (0.29-AC)	
<i></i>	Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B	N E
(HSG) B	Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils	S I O N S Descriptio
vg +/-	Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = $115 \text{ lf }+/-$ Sheet Flow - Short Grass, $51 \text{ LF } @ \text{ S} = 8.8\%$ avg $+/-$ Sheet Flow - Smooth Surfaces, $25 \text{ LF } @ \text{ S} = 1.0\%$ avg $+/-$ Sheet Flow - Short Grass, $24 \text{ LF } @ \text{ S} = 4.0\%$ avg $+/-$ Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, $15 \text{ LF } @ \text{ S} = 5.0\%$ avg. $+/-$	R E V I SYM.
	To - (DP 1)	Date
	<u>Proposed Subcatchment - 6 (PSC-6)</u> Proposed Conditions - Area = 29,924 SF (0.69-AC)	C ID. 2 GIL, LLC 53
	Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B	AULI CON - of VIR -PO BOX
Soils	Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils	D HYDR POSED Eonidas grp south st dryden, n
/-	Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 152 lf +/- Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 90 LF @ S = 12.2% avg +/- Shallow Conc. Flow - Pavement, 62LF @ S = 4.8% avg +/-	PROI
	To - (DP 1)	OGI GET INTIAL
	d Subcatchment - 10 (PSC-10) d Conditions - Area = 20,980SF (0.48-AC)	HYDROLOGI WORKSHEET ARR RD. RESIDENTIAI STARR ROAD CORTLANDVILLE (T) N
	Conditions & Soils: 8B, Lansing; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B	HY WOF STARR RD STAI STAI
	urve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious urve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils	N KINCINEER
Sheet Flo Sheet Flo Shallow (I Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 233 lf +/- ow - Short Grass, 77 LF @ S = 18.1% avg +/- ow - Smooth Surfaces 23 LF @ S = 4.0% avg +/- Conc. Flow - Paved, 54 LF @ S = 3.7% avg +/- Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 79LF @ S = 15.1% avg +/-	THE CONTRACT OF MENT
To - (DF	P 1)	
	<u>Proposed Subcatchment - 11 (PSC-11)</u> Proposed Conditions - Area = 10,429 SF (0.24-AC)	
est Flowpa	Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 53C and D, Valois-Howard; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B th	
be no upu	Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils	
	Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 153 lf +/- Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 94 LF @ S = 10.6% avg +/- Shallow Conc. Flow - Paved, 37 LF @ S = 8.1% avg +/- Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 22LF @ S = 13.6% avg +/-	
.170	To - (DP 1)	
J	<u>Proposed Subcatchment - 12 (PSC-12)</u> Proposed Conditions - Area = 22,163 SF (0.51-AC)	D 07 423-19
SC-11	Surface Conditions & Soils: 100% 53D, Valois-Howard; 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing ; Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B	
24-AC	Runoff Curve Number = 98, Rooftops/Impervious Runoff Curve Number = 61, Grass Cover >75%, HSG B Soils	
	Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 185 lf +/- Sheet Flow - Short Grass, 94 LF @ S = 10.6% avg +/- Shallow Conc. Flow - Paved, 50 LF @ S = 4.0% avg +/- Shallow Conc. Flow - Grassed Waterway, 41LF @ S = 9.7% avg +/-	4, A
	To - (DP 1)	TIMC 35 FIRE LANE 2
H THI	ESE PLANS	DATE:9-10-2018 SCALE: N.T.S.
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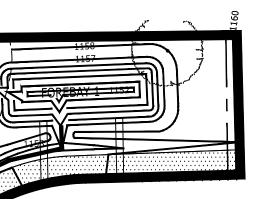


Proposed Conditions - Area = 153,054-SF (3.51AC)

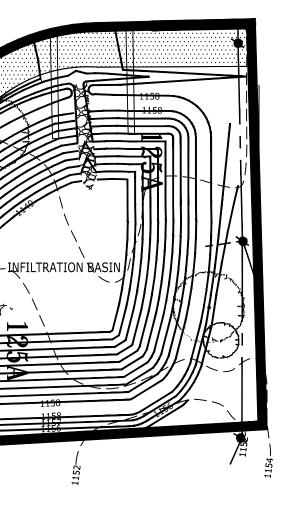
36.5% 125A & 125B, Howard, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) A 63.5% 107B, Conesus; 108B, Lansing; 53C & 53D, Valois-Howard, Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B

Runoff Curve Number = 61, >75% Grass, HSG B Soils Runoff Curve Number = 39, >75% Grass, HSG A Soils Runoff Curve Number = 98, Impervious, HSG A Soils Runoff Curve Number = 98, Impervious, HSG B Soils

Overland Stormwater Runoff - Longest Flowpath = 1,087lf +/-Sheet Flow, Short Grass - 86LF @ S = 9.3% avg +/-Trap/Vee Channel Flow - 177 LF @ S = 8.5% avg +/-Circular Pipe 24" - 32 LF @ S = 9.0% avg +/-Trap/Vee Channel Flow - 792LF @ S = 7.6% avg +/-



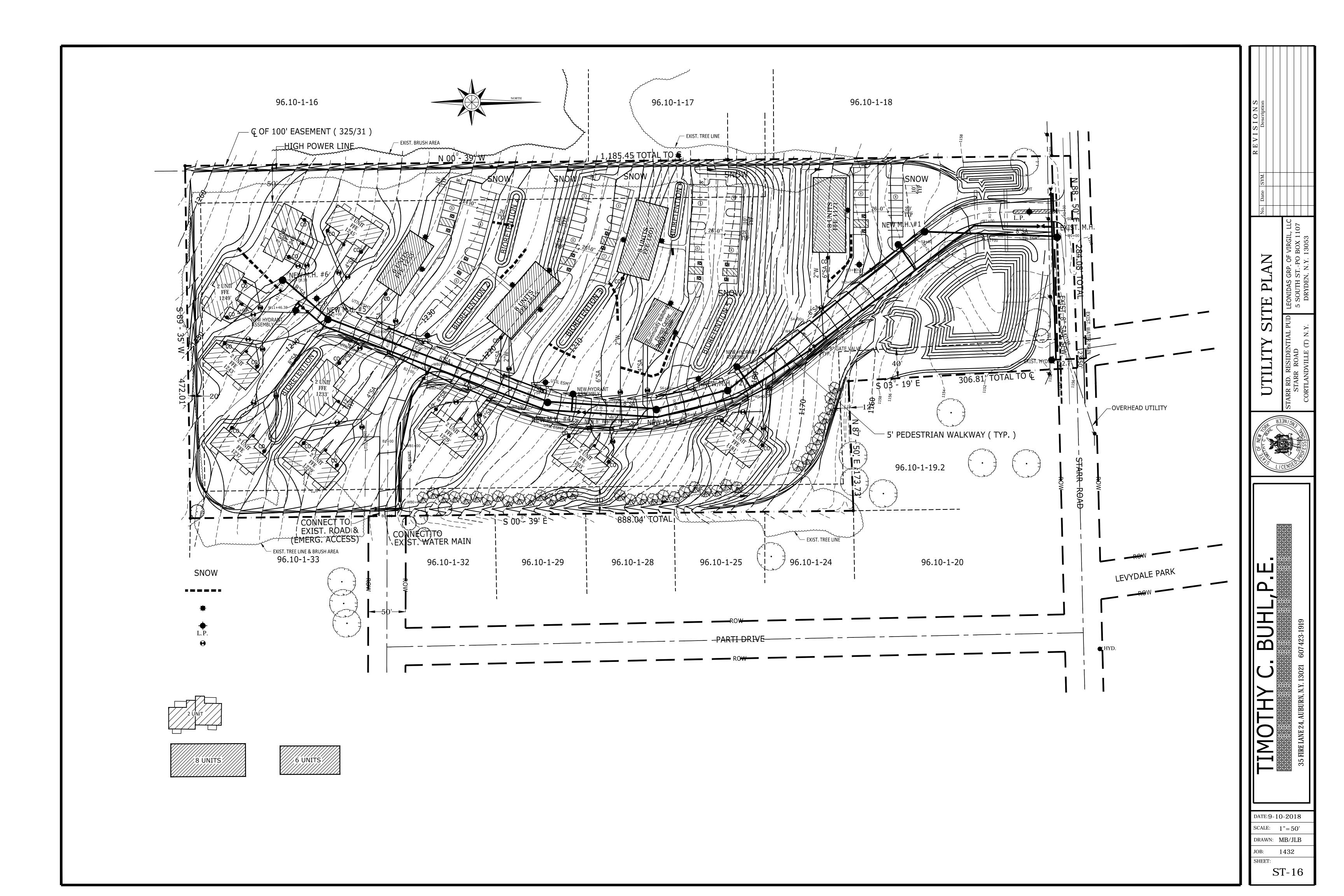
PSC-13 2.61-AC

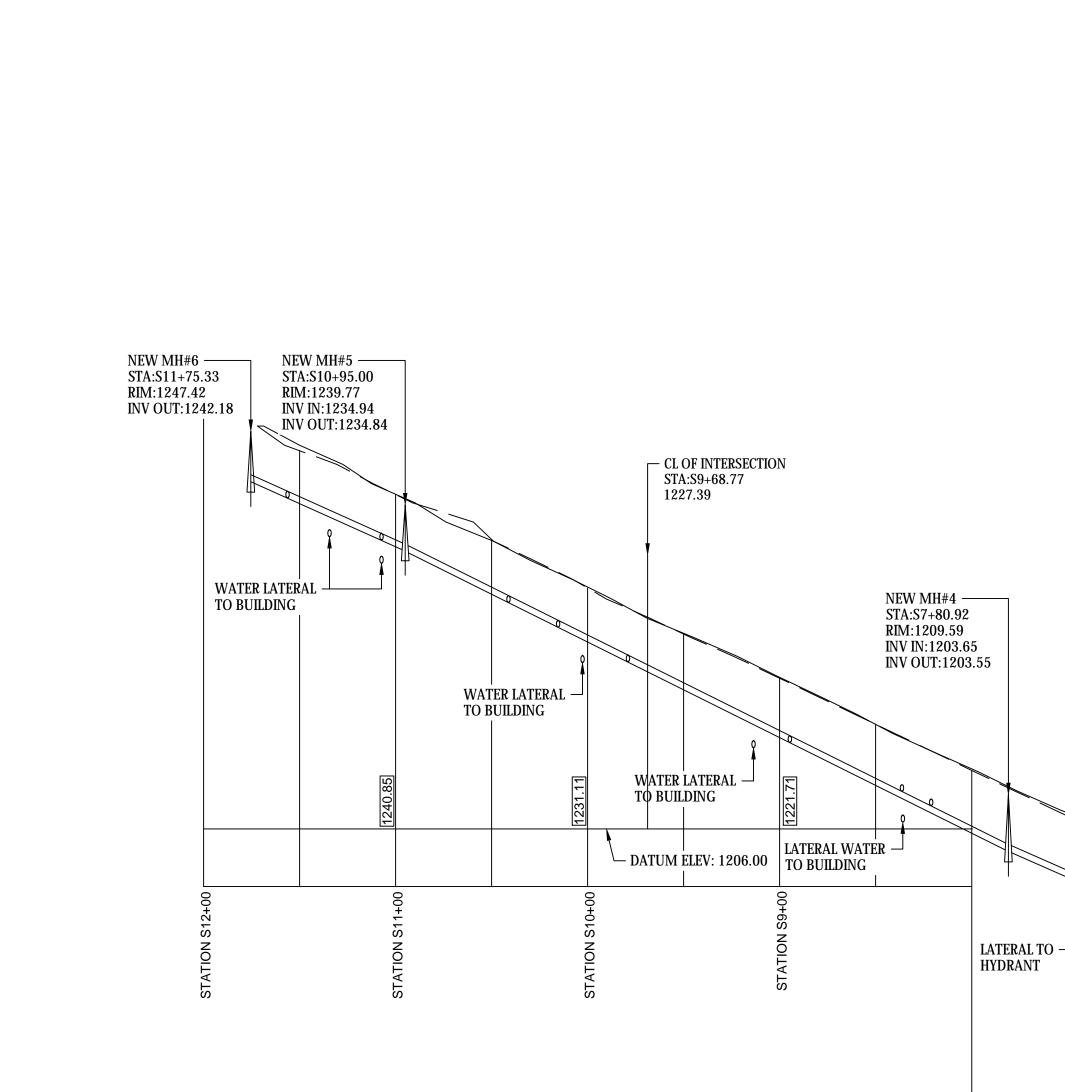


PSC-14 3.51-AC

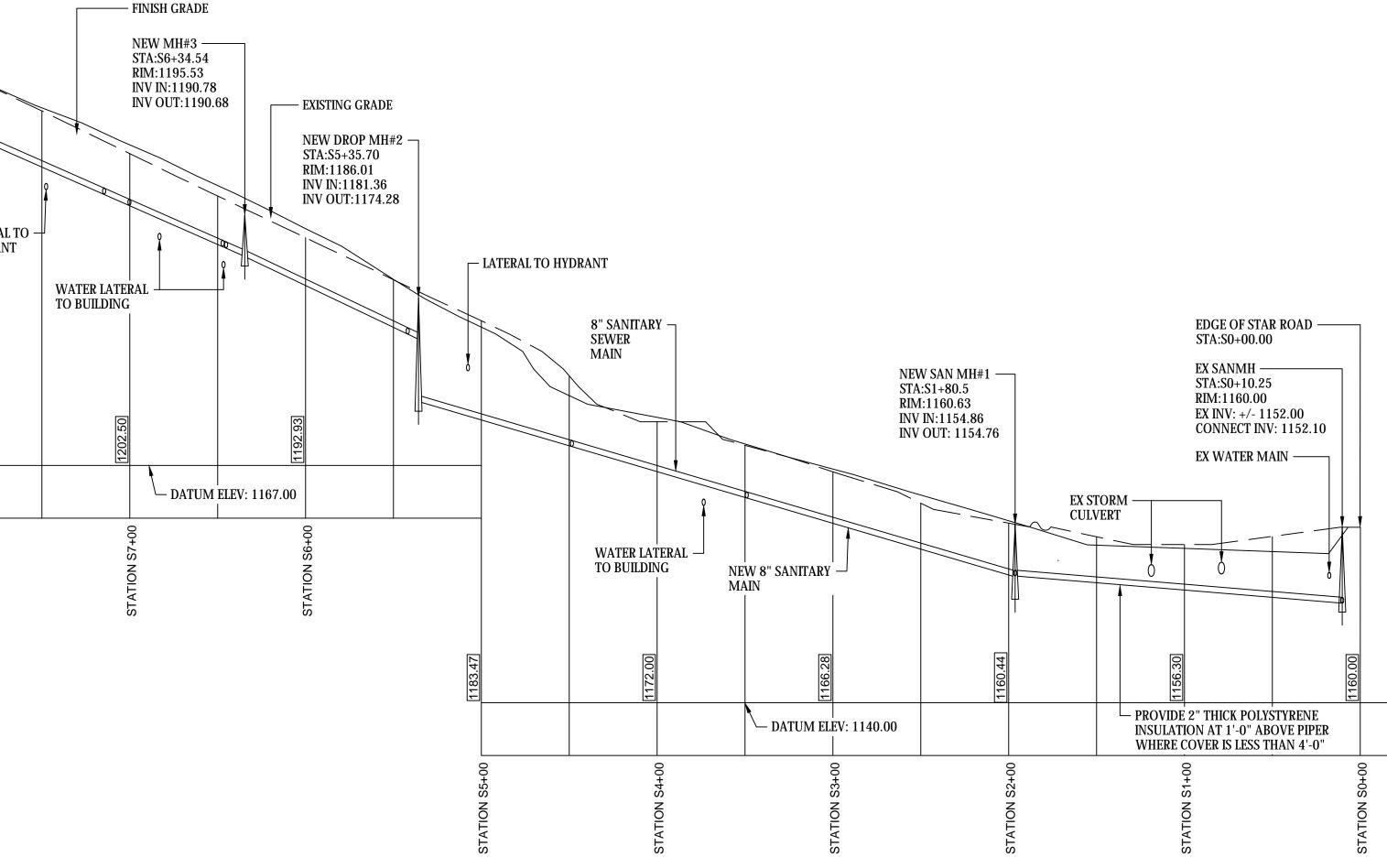
DP -1

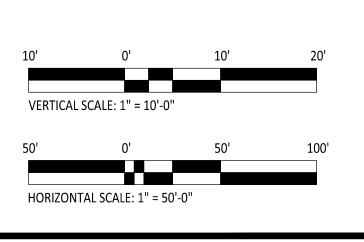
R E V I S I O N S SYM. Description	
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC WORKSHEET - PROPOSED COND. 3	STARR RD. RESIDENTIAL PUDLEONIDAS GRP. OF VIRGIL, LLCSTARR ROAD5 SOUTH STPO BOX 1107CORTLANDVILLE (T) N.Y.DRYDEN, N.Y. 13053
TIMOTHY C. BUHL, P.E.	35 FIRE LANE 24, AUBURN, N.Y. 13021 607 423-1919

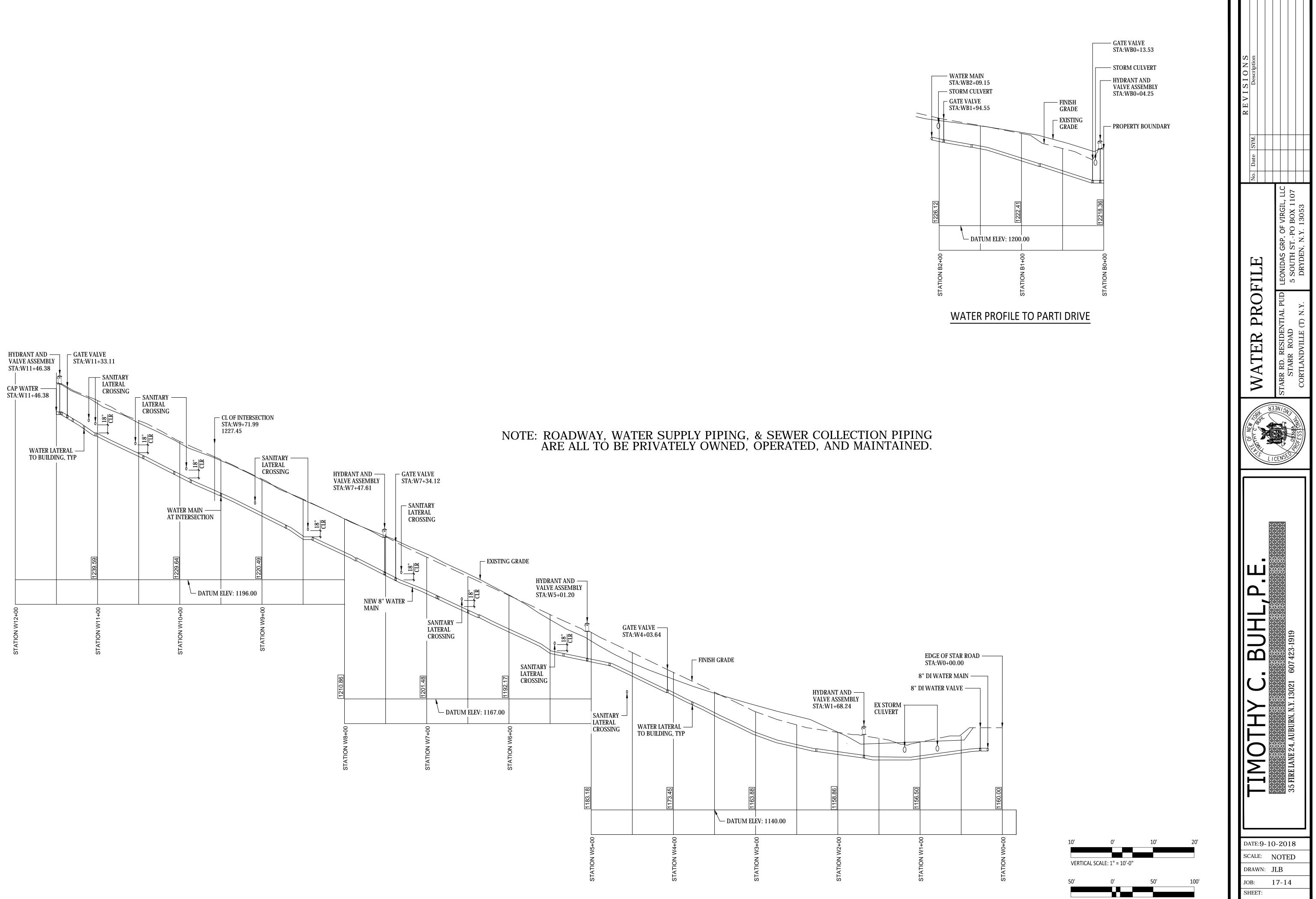


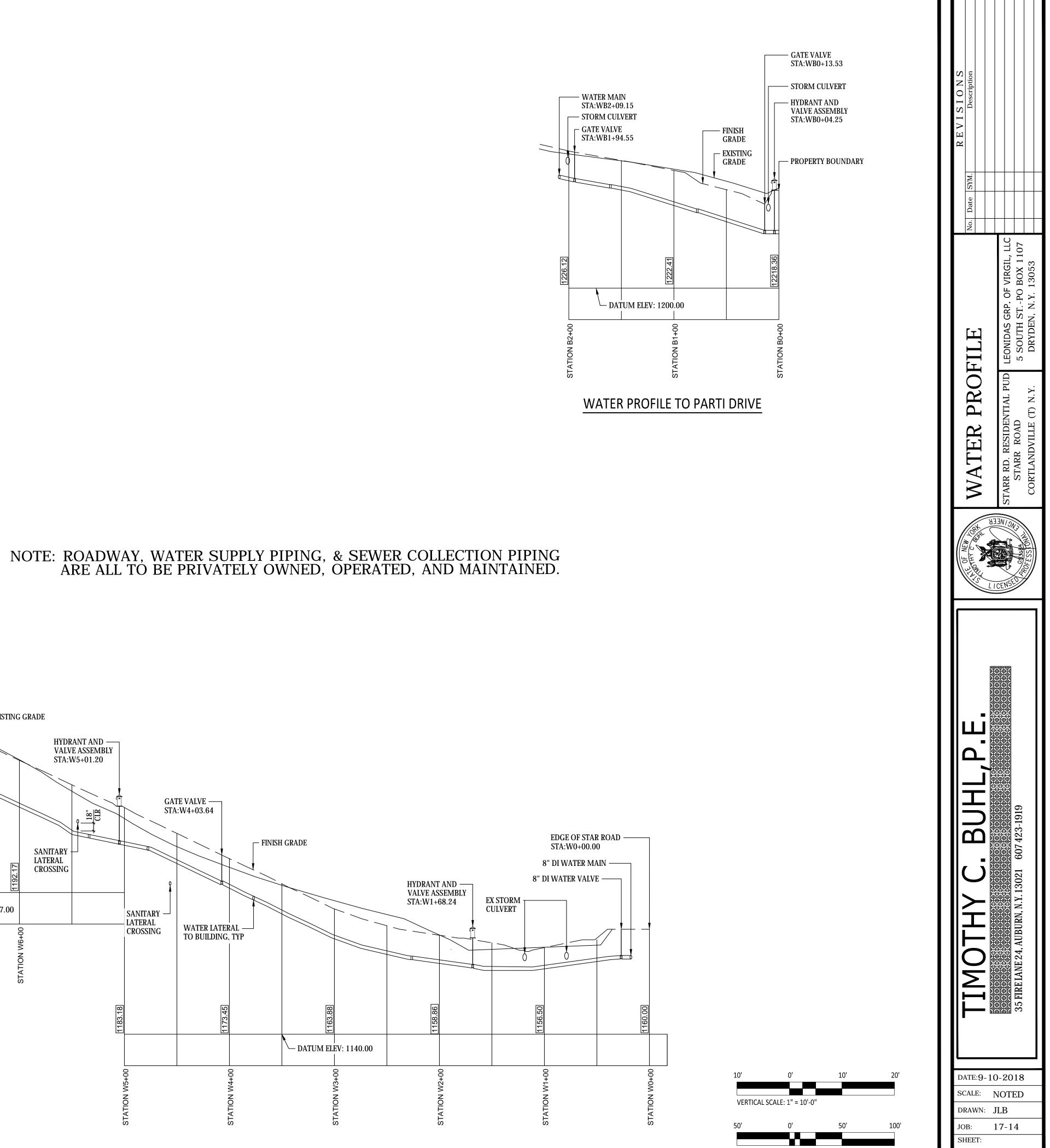


NOTE: ROADWAY, WATER SUPPLY PIPING, & SEWER COLLECTION PIPING ARE ALL TO BE PRIVATELY OWNED, OPERATED, AND MAINTAINED.









HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 50'-0"

ST-18

