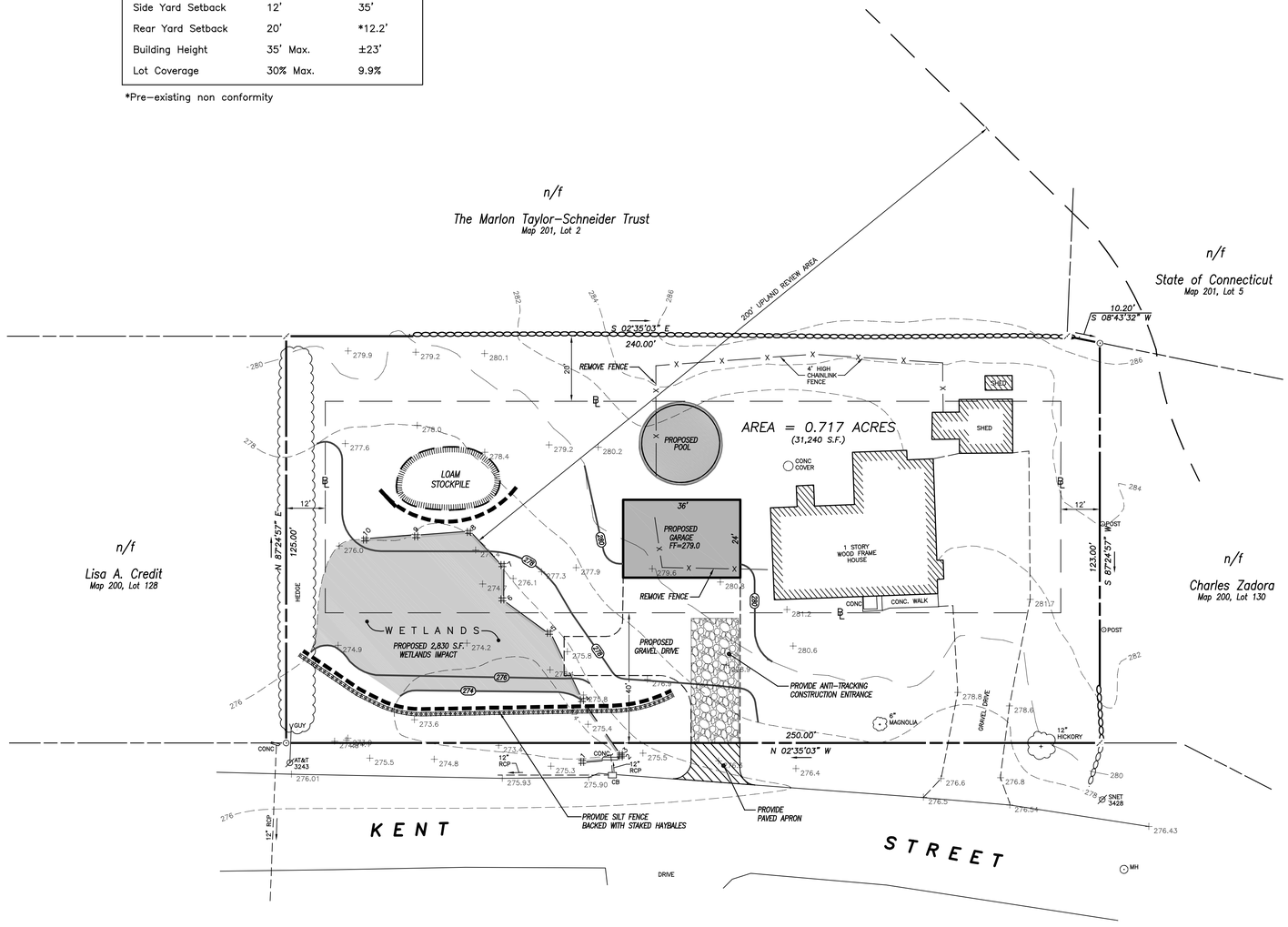
NAD 83

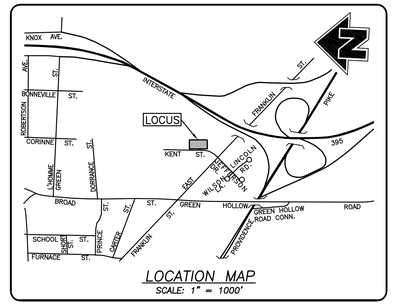
20 10 0 20

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

TABLE OF ZONING REQUIREMENTS		
ZONE = MD		
	REQUIRED	PROVIDED
Lot Area	20,000 s.f.	31,240 s.f.
Front Yard Setback	40'	50'
Side Yard Setback	12'	35'
Rear Yard Setback	20'	*12.2'
Building Height	35' Max.	±23'
Lot Coverage	30% Max.	9.9%

*Pre-existing non conformity





NOTES:

1. This survey has been prepared pursuant to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Sections 20-300b-1 through 20-300b-20 and the "Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1996, Amended October 26, 2018;
   - This survey conforms to a Class "A-2" horizontal accuracy.
   - Field surveyed topographic features conform to a Class "T-2", "V-2" vertical accuracy.
   - LIDAR topographic features conform to a Class "T-D" vertical accuracy.
   - Survey Type: Improvement Location Survey.
   - Boundary Determination Category: Resurvey
2. Zone = MD.
3. Owner of record: Lewis H. Merchant & Tina M. Merchant.
   18 Kent Street, Killingly, CT 06239
   See Volume 373, Page 241
4. Parcel is shown as Lot #129 on Assessors Map #200.
5. Parcel lies within Flood Hazard Zone 'X' (areas of minimal flooding) as shown on FIRM Map # 09015C Panel 0242F Effective Date: 9/7/2023.
6. Elevations shown are based on North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Contours shown are taken from Connecticut statewide LIDAR and supplemented with actual field survey. Contour interval = 2'.
7. Wetlands shown were delineated in the field by Joseph Theroux, Certified Soil Scientist, on 5/10/2023.
8. North orientation, bearings and coordinate values shown are based on North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and are taken from GPS observations using the "Superior" statewide GPS network and RTK correction system.
9. Before any construction is to commence contact "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" at 1-800-922-4455 or 811.

MAP REFERENCE:

1. "Franklin Villa – Situated in – Danielson, Conn. – Owned by – The Urquhart-Swift Land Co. – Providence, RI. – Scale: 1" = 40' – Date: September 1919 – Prepared by: W.L. Anthony".

DATE	DESCRIPTION
REVISIONS	

LEGEND

F.F.	FINISHED FLOOR
⊙	IRON PIN FOUND
⌀	UTILITY POLE
CB	CATCH BASIN
MH	MANHOLE
100	EXISTING CONTOURS
100	PROPOSED CONTOURS
IW	INLAND WETLANDS FLAG
BL	BUILDING SETBACK LINE
	STONE WALL
	SILT FENCE

APPROVED BY THE TOWN OF
KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN DATE

ANY CHANGES TO THESE PLANS WITHIN 200' OF WETLANDS OR WATERCOURSES MUST BE RESUBMITTED TO THE KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES COMMISSION FOR ITS APPROVAL.

THE APPLICANT WILL CONTACT THE KILLINGLY INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES COMMISSION'S AGENT AFTER ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE INSTALLED, PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION OR EXCAVATION ON THE PROPERTY.

NORMAND E. THIBEAULT, JR., P.E. DATE
LIC #PEN 0022834

TO MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THIS MAP IS SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT AS NOTED HEREON,

GREG A. GLAUDE, L.S. LIC. NO. 70191 DATE

NO CERTIFICATION IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED UNLESS THIS MAP BEARS THE ORIGINAL SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF THE LAND SURVEYOR.

IMPROVEMENT LOCATION SURVEY
SHOWING PROPOSED BUILDING ADDITION
PREPARED FOR

LEWIS H. MERCHANT
TINA M. MERCHANT

18 KENT STREET
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

Killingly Engineering Associates
Civil Engineering & Surveying
114 Westcott Road
P.O. Box 421
Killingly, Connecticut 06241
(860) 779-7299
www.killinglyengineering.com

DATE: 12/29/2023	DRAWN: RGS
SCALE: 1" = 20'	DESIGN: NET
SHEET: 1 OF 1	CHK BY: GG
DWG. No: CLIENT FILE	JOB No: 23062

K:\23062\Drawings\23062 Site.dwg Feb 02, 2024 - 9:29 AM

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE:

PRINCIPLES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The primary function of erosion and sediment controls is to absorb erosional energies and reduce runoff velocities that force the detachment and transport of soil and/or encourage the deposition of eroded soil particles before they reach any sensitive area.

KEEP LAND DISTURBANCE TO A MINIMUM

The more land that is in vegetative cover, the more surface water will infiltrate into the soil, thus minimizing stormwater runoff and potential erosion. Keeping land disturbance to a minimum not only involves minimizing the extent of exposure at any one time, but also the duration of exposure. Phasing, sequencing and construction scheduling are interrelated. Phasing divides a large project into distinct sections where construction work over a specific area occurs over distinct periods of time and each phase is not dependent upon a subsequent phase in order to be functional. A sequence is the order in which construction activities are to occur during any particular phase. A sequence should be developed on the premise of "first things first" and "last things last" with proper attention given to the inclusion of adequate erosion and sediment control measures. A construction schedule is a sequence with time lines applied to it and should address the potential overlap of actions in a sequence which may be in conflict with each other.

- Limit areas of clearing and grading. Protect natural vegetation from construction equipment with fencing, tree armoring, and retaining walls or tree wells.
- Route traffic patterns within the site to avoid existing or newly planted vegetation.
- Phase construction so that areas which are actively being developed at any one time are minimized and only that area under construction is exposed. Clear only those areas essential for construction.
- Sequence the construction of storm drainage systems so that they are operational as soon as possible during construction. Ensure all outlets are stable before outletting storm drainage flow into them.
- Schedule construction so that final grading and stabilization is completed as soon as possible.

SLOW THE FLOW

Detachment and transport of eroded soil must be kept to a minimum by absorbing and reducing the erosive energy of water. The erosive energy of water increases as the volume and velocity of runoff increases. The volume and velocity of runoff increases during development as a result of reduced infiltration rates caused by the removal of existing vegetation, removal of topsoil, compaction of soil and the construction of impervious surfaces.

- Use diversions, stone dikes, silt fences and similar measures to break flow lines and dissipate storm water energy.
- Avoid diverting one drainage system into another without calculating the potential for downstream flooding or erosion.

KEEP CLEAN RUNOFF SEPARATED

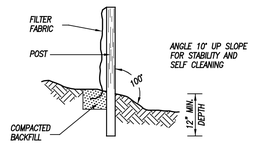
Clean runoff should be kept separated from sediment laden water and should not be directed over disturbed areas without additional controls. Additionally, prevent the mixing of clean off-site generated runoff with sediment laden runoff generated on-site until after adequate filtration of on-site waters has occurred.

- Segregate construction waters from clean water.
- Divert site runoff to keep it isolated from wetlands, watercourses and drainage ways that flow through or near the development until the sediment in that runoff is trapped or detained.

REDUCE ON SITE POTENTIAL INTERNALLY AND INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS

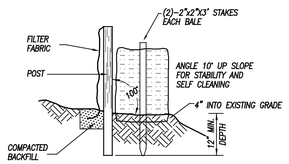
While it may seem less complicated to collect all waters to one point of discharge for treatment and just install a perimeter control, it can be more effective to apply internal controls to many small sub-drainage basins within the site. By reducing sediment loading from within the site, the chance of perimeter control failure and the potential off-site damage that it can cause is reduced. It is generally more expensive to correct off-site damage than it is to install proper internal controls.

- Control erosion and sedimentation in the smallest drainage area possible. It is easier to control erosion than to contend with sediment after it has been carried downstream and deposited in unwanted areas.
- Direct runoff from small disturbed areas to adjoining undisturbed vegetated areas to reduce the potential for concentrated flows and increase settlement and filtering of sediments.
- Concentrated runoff from development should be safely conveyed to stable outlets using rip rapped channels, waterways, diversions, storm drains or similar measures.
- Determine the need for sediment basins. Sediment basins are required on larger developments where major grading is planned and where it is impossible or impractical to control erosion at the source. Sediment basins are needed on large and small sites when sensitive areas such as wetlands, watercourses, and streets would be impacted by off-site sediment deposition. Do not locate sediment basins in wetlands or permanent or intermittent watercourses. Sediment basins should be located to intercept runoff prior to its entry into the wetland or watercourse.



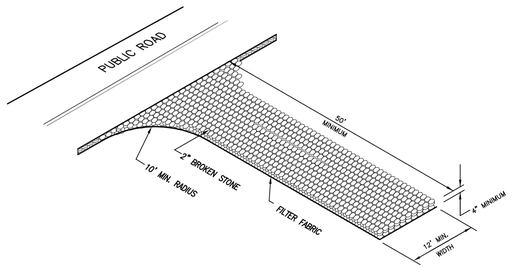
SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE



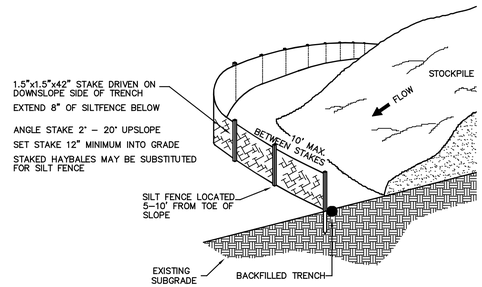
SILT FENCE – BACKED WITH HAYBALES

NOT TO SCALE



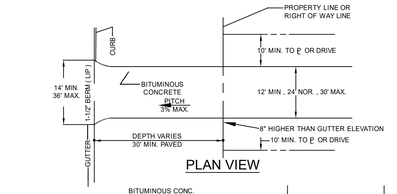
ANTI-TRACKING PAD

NOT TO SCALE



SILT FENCE @ TOE OF SLOPE APPLICATION

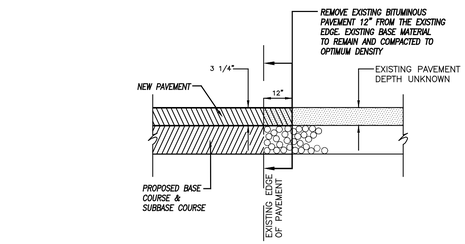
NOT TO SCALE



1. THE ABOVE DETAIL IS ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY AND DOES NOT APPLY TO EVERY SITUATION. REVIEW YOUR DRIVEWAY PERMIT FOR YOUR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

2. DRIVEWAYS IN EXCESS OF 10% GRADE, AND ALL COMMON (SHARED) DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PAVED WITH BITUMINOUS CONCRETE.

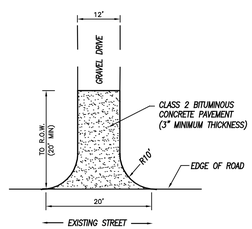
TOWN OF KILLINGLY
STANDARD DRIVEWAY
DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



1. SAW CUT PAVEMENT WITH POWER DRIVEN SAW 12" FROM THE EXISTING EDGE. SAW CUT TO BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE EXISTING SURFACE.
2. REMOVE ENTIRE WIDTH OF PAVEMENT.
3. CLEAN JOINT WITH COMPRESSED AIR HAVING A MINIMUM RATED CAPACITY OF 90 PSI.
4. APPLY TACK COAT TO THE SAW CUT EDGE AND MATCH THIS EDGE WITH THE PROPOSED EDGE.

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION FOR MATCHING EXISTING AND PROPOSED PAVEMENT

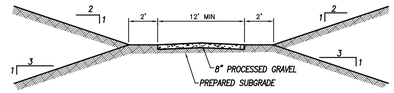
NOT TO SCALE



PAVED APRON

SINGLE DRIVE

NOT TO SCALE



GRAVEL DRIVE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

DATE	DESCRIPTION

REVISIONS

DETAIL SHEET

PREPARED FOR

TINA & LEWIS MERCHANT

18 KENT STREET
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

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NORMAND THIBEAULT, JR., P.E. No. 22834 DATE

DATE: DATE	DRAWN: DRAWN
SCALE: SCALE	DESIGN: DSG
SHEET: SHEETNO	CHK BY: CHKBY
DWG. No: DWGNO	JOB No: JOBNO