On-site stormwater management
**Landscaping Plan**

Scale: $1\" = 10'-0\"$
architectural elements

(a) Paint existing brick entrance. Install new entry door
(b) New metal entry canopy
(c) New outdoor deck with trellis above
(d) New patio doors in existing window opening - lower existing masonry sill,
(e) New energy efficient replacement windows throughout, typ.
(f) New shed dormer w/ roof-mounted photovoltaic panels
(g) New skylights
(h) Remove upper level of wall to open up stair
HOW HIGH POINT DRAINAGE WORKS TO RECHARGE OUR GROUNDWATER AND PROTECT THE CREEK

**Houses** use different strategies to collect, infiltrate, and cleanse rainwater:
- splashblocks
- rocks
- furrows or channels
- stormwater pop-ups
- planted depressions (raingardens)
- yard drains

**Streets** slope to one side and cut in curb direct rainwater into planted and grass swales.

**Swales** collect, absorb, and filter rainwater from streets and houses into the ground before going into the city storm drain.

**Conveyance Furrows** direct water away from the house via a path of gravel and crushed rock.

**Stormwater Pop-ups** release water into the yard.

**Swales** are designed with crossing points.

**City storm drain** to carry bigger rainstorms to the large pond which slowly releases cleaner stormwater to Longfellow Creek.

**Porous concrete sidewalks** allow water to pass through into the ground.

**Yard Drains** direct rainwater to swales or a pipe.

**Slotted Pipes** enable water to seep into the ground while moving away from the house and into the rain garden.

**Filter soil mix**

**Slotted pipe** (underdrain)

**Rocky soil** holds water until it seeps into the pipe.

**Splash blocks** slow and direct water away from the house and should be kept clean of leaves.
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District

• Reduce impervious surface
• Disconnect downspout
• Install rain garden & pervious pavers