

ESCP and ITP Check List



MORSE MCVEY

Minor Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCPs) should contain a drawing that clearly shows the site layout and, where appropriate, the approximate locations of BMPs and other matters listed below. Where these drawings are to scale, the scale should be at 1:500 or larger. A narrative should accompany the drawing that describes how erosion control and soil and water management will be achieved on site, including ongoing maintenance of structures. The following background information should be presented on the Minor ESCP drawing(s):

- location of site boundaries and adjoining roads
- approximate grades and indications of direction(s) of fall
- approximate location of trees and other vegetation, showing items for removal or retention (consistent with any other plans attached to the application)
- location of site access, proposed roads and other impervious areas (e.g. parking areas and site facilities)
- existing and proposed drainage patterns with stormwater discharge points
- north point and scale

On the drawing and/or in a separate commentary, Minor ESCPs should explain how the various soil conservation measures will be carried out on site, including:

- timing of works
- locations of lands where a protective ground cover will, as far as is practicable, be maintained
- access protection measures
- nature and extent of earthworks, including the amount of any cut and fill
- where applicable, the diversion of runoff from upslope lands around the disturbed areas
- location of all soil and other material stockpiles including topsoil storage, protection and reuse methodology
- location and type of proposed erosion and sediment control measures
- site rehabilitation proposals, including schedules
- frequency and nature of any maintenance program
- any other site-specific soil or water conservation structures

Major ESCPs should be based on an assessment of:

- (i) the physical constraints and opportunities to development at the particular site, including those for soil, landform type and gradient, and hydrology;
- (ii) appropriate measures to overcome those constraints and take advantage of opportunities, including options for:
 - staging of works
 - mitigation/control of on site soil erosion
 - movement of water onto, through, and off the site
 - rehabilitation/maintenance of the works area; and
- (iii) the way that works will modify the landscape and surface and subsurface drainage patterns (adding new, or modifying existing constraints). In this regard, Major ESCPs should result from a consideration of layout options, each of which harmonise with the overall planning strategy and with each assessed for economy, aesthetics, function, and ESD criteria.

Major ESCP drawings require:

- all the data listed for Minor ESCPs
- the location of lots, public open space, schools, shopping/community centres
- the location of land designated or zoned for special uses
- the existing and proposed site contours (recommended interval is 0.5 m on gradients of less than 15 percent, 1 metre on gradients of 15 to 30 percent and 2 metres for slopes > 30 percent)
- the location of proposed stormwater drainage systems
- the location and general diagrammatic representations of all necessary erosion and sediment control BMPs (often supported with a standard drawing)
- the location and basic details of any other facilities proposed to be included as part of the development or works, such as:
 - constructed wetlands
 - gross pollutant traps
 - trash racks or trash collection/separator units
 - "water sensitive" stormwater treatment measures, such as bioretention systems, vegetated swales and infiltration measures

In a separate commentary, Major ESCPs should:

- outline the constraints, opportunities and assumptions that underpin the Major ESCP
- explain clearly any work's phases/stages
- outline clearly how the various erosion and sediment control measures will be carried out on site, referring to the ESCP drawing(s) and any appended standard drawings
- list engineering details with supporting design calculations for all necessary erosion and sediment control structural works, including sediment basins, earth banks high flow/spillways, outlet structures, etc.

Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs) should be presented as an element of all Major ESCPs. ITPs are documents that detail the inspection, testing and acceptance requirements for specific activities such as those associated with land development. They help with the management and overall control of the work's program. ITPs should:

- relate to specific works at particular locations
- reflect the needs of individual organisations
- reflect the requirements nominated in specific contracts.

Within this context, they should identify:

- the activity to be undertaken
- the standard or specification compliance that is being sought
- the relevant acceptance criteria the method of inspection and/or test and the frequency at which it is to be performed
- who is responsible for carrying out the inspection and/or test
- what documentation is to be produced as a record of the inspection and/or test
- any "witness" or "hold points" required during the works