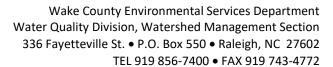




Proj	ect Name	<u> W</u>	allbrook – Lot 8	Watershed	Lower Neuse	Jurisdiction	Rolesville
Date	Received	I <u>4/</u>	1/2024	Date Processing Initiated	4/1/2024	Disturbed Acreage	2.3
S8	&E Permi Numbe		C-121766-2024	S&E Plan Review Fee	\$700.00 PAID	S&E Permit Fee	\$700.00 PENDING
SW Permit Number			/F- <mark>xxxxxx-xxxx</mark>	SW Plan Review Fee	\$ <mark>xx.xx</mark> PAID	SW Permit Fee	\$ <mark>xx.xx</mark> PAID/ <mark>PENDING</mark>
	Financial Responsible Party (FRP):  Wallbrook Landco, LLC/J. Austin  Name  Williams  Name: ARK Consulting/Bryan Fagundus  3 Keel St. Suite 2, Wrightsville Beach,						
	: NC 2					les Blvd., Greenville	e, NC 27858
	: 704-6				ne: <u>252-558-088</u>	38	
Email	ı: awıllı	ams@	csere.com	Em	ail: N/A		
Plan Da	ate/Revis	ion D	ate: 7/1/2024				
Review	Status:	$\boxtimes$	Construction Plan Not A	approved and Incom	mplete (Items 1-4	required to be a co	omplete submittal)
7/15/	2024	$\boxtimes$	Construction Plan Not A	approved and requ	ires additional inf	<u>ormation</u>	
Construc	ction Plar	Revi	ew Comments				
Items marked with an "X" were noted as either insufficient or not provided. Engineer comments are in RED and provide the necessary requirements for construction plan approval.  References for Erosion and Sediment Control: Wake County Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) Article 10  References for Stormwater Management are as follows:  ROLESVILLE: Town of Rolesville Land Development Ordinance Appendix B: Flood Damage Prevention and Stormwater Management, Section 1.2 Stormwater Management effective June 1, 2021.							
			ndell Unified Developmen Julon, NC Code of Ordinan		<u>Chapter 6: Enviro</u>	<u>nmental Protection</u>	<u>, adopted 7/26/10</u> .
<u> </u>			ntrol and Stormwater Join	-	uired to initiate pi	rocessing)	
□ 2.	RESU	ЗМІТТ	s (Required to initiate pro ALS: The first resubmittation Fee and Erosion Contro	l is free, but all sub	•		equire a \$150
□ 3.	Notar	ized <u>V</u>	Vake County Financial Res	sponsibility/Owner	ship Form (Requir	ed to initiate proce	ssing)





		a.	The application must include the owner's notarized written consent for the applicant to submit an erosion and sedimentation control plan and to conduct the anticipated land-disturbing activity if the applicant is not the owner of the land to be disturbed [10-30-2-(B)-(2)-(c)]		
	4.	Othe	Other documents:		
		a.	Engineering Approval: Copy of approval notification for projects in a municipality's zoning jurisdiction		
		b.	401/404 Documentation (Buffer determination letters, PCN application, comments, and approval) Documentation of wetland delineations.		
		c.	NCDOT Approval (Temporary Construction Entrances, Encroachment Agreements)		
		d.	Encroachment agreement(s) completed, signed and notarized for all off-site construction		
$\boxtimes$	5.	Cover letter stating the purpose of the submission, describing site drainage, stormwater management objectives, and how the proposed stormwater management plan will meet the objectives and be implemented RESUBMITTALS: A letter detailing any changes, comments, proposed solutions to review comments, etc.			
	6.	Сору	Copy of the USGS Quad Map with delineated project limits		
	7.	Copy of the Wake County Soil Survey map with delineated project limits from 1970 manuscript			
	8.	One (1) electronic copy of a complete set of construction drawings for 1st resubmission, number (#) copies for final approval.			
$\boxtimes$	9.	One (1) electronic copy of the Municipal Stormwater Design Tool (click here); submit Excel workbook (Site Data Sheet, Drainage Area Sheets, Site Summary Sheet, BMP Sheets, and BMP Summary sheet) -Provide justification for stormwater compliance. Stormwater permit required per Rolesville LDO 1.2.3.B.1. of Appendix B 1.2 Stormwater Management.			
	10.	Drain	Orainage Area Maps with stormwater discharge points and Tc flow paths (existing/post construction/post BMP)		
	11.	Drainage Area Map showing drainage areas to erosion control devices (can delineate on plan sheets)			
$\boxtimes$	12.	Storn	Stormwater and Erosion Control Calculations:		
		a.	Sediment basin design (See website for Wake County Design Criteria)		
		b.	Ditches, swales, and channels: Q10/V10. Tractive force (shear stress), capacity and geometry		
		c.	Dissipaters: Q10 velocities, stone size and dimensions		
		d.	Velocity calculations for stormwater runoff at points of discharge resulting from a 10-year storm after development were not provided or do not comply		
		e.	Support data for all stormwater practice designs, such as inflow/outflow rates, stage/storage data, hydrographs, outlet designs, infiltration rates, water elevations, design output, summary, etc.  -Apply for SWF permit and show that impervious has been allocated to the Lot. Wake County is expecting a revision to Wallbrook Townhomes due to miscalculation of impervious. Show that this does not affect this parcel.		
		f. Other hydraulic and hydrologic computations critical to the plan/designs			



		g.	Signature, Date and Professional Seal: for all Stormwater design management proposals, i.e., calculations, BMP designs, operations/maintenance/budget/as built/inspections/manuals		
	13.	Draft	Draft Stormwater Agreement and draft Maintenance Agreement		
$\boxtimes$	14.	Prop	Proposed Site Plan:		
		a.	Combined Erosion Control, Stormwater and Floodplain Approval Block (Cover Sheet)		
		b.	Location/Vicinity Map		
		c.	North arrow, graphic scale, drafting version date, legend and professional seal		
		d.	Existing and proposed contours: plan and profiles for roadways		
		e.	Boundaries of tract: including project limits		
		f.	Table with impervious calculations - existing and proposed impervious surfaces: roads, well lots, recreation sites, single family residences, etc. (consistent with the Municipal Stormwater Design Tool inputs)		
		g.	Proposed improvements: roads, buildings, parking areas, grassed, landscaped and natural areas		
		h.	Lot lines, lot numbers, road names, and impervious limit on each lot rounded to nearest whole number		
		i.	Utilities: community water and sewer, plan/profiles, easements and sediment controls		
	$\boxtimes$	j.	Stormwater Network: inlets, culverts, swales, ditches, channels and drainage easements -Show stormwater network for permanent stabilization. Skimmer cannot be left indefinitely. Please show permit close out conditions.		
	$\boxtimes$	k.	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROLS: locations and dimensions of gravel entrances, diversion ditches, silt fence, sediment basins, inlet protection, etcPhase 1 & Phase 2 sheets are in reverse orderAdditional measures required around perimeterTemporary diversions in Phase 1 do not match contours-		
		l.	Sediment Basin Dewatering Bags: Provide a dewatering bag and location pad adjacent to all sediment basins for maintenance and closeout. Label the bag and pad with dimensions.		
		stream Culvert Construction Phasing: Provide a detailed construction sequence for installation of culver at streams and show the stream crossing(s) on the erosion control plan sheets. Include all applicable details related to managing the stream flow during the culvert installation (silt bags, pumparound, impervious dikes, etc.).			
		n.	Stream Protection: Design temporary sediment storage during the construction phase of stream culvert installation on all four-corners of the stream crossing (where applicable) and show on the erosion control plan sheets. Provide erosion control blankets on all permanent slopes of culvert at stream crossing.		
		0.	PERMANENT EROSION CONTROLS: locations and dimensions of dissipaters, ditch linings, armoring, level spreaders, retaining walls, etc.		
		p.	DETAILED COMMENTS REGARDING PERMANENT SEDIMENT CONTROLS:		





		q.	Location and requirements for stockpiles (see website for Stockpile Requirements)		
		r.	Wake County Construction Sequence (Provide project specific details as needed)		
		s.	Wake County Construction Details		
		t.	Wake County Stabilization Guidelines		
		u.	Wake County Basin Removal Sequence Wake County must grant permission to convert the sediment basin over to stormwater use prior to completing any related work (construction sequence or note elsewhere on the plan should indicate this).		
		v.	Show all Riparian Buffers (Neuse: [15A NCAC 2B .0714])		
		w.	Delineation of current FEMA boundaries (floodway, non-encroachment areas, flood fringe and future/0.2%)		
		x.	PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES: locations and types of all proposed stormwater management structures (grass swale, wet/dry detention basin, filtering/infiltration basin, bioretention, etc.)		
		y.	DETAILED COMMENTS REGARDING PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:		
		z.	Proposed stormwater easements, access lanes and backwater easements. Provide and label minimum 20 ft. Access easement and 10 ft. Maintenance easement from toe of stormwater pond embankment.		
Stan	dards	and Re	equirements equirements		
			th an "X" note relevant standards to be applied to the proposed development. Notes in RED provide review		
			r any required elements to comply with standard.		
Orai	Ordinance references are shown in brackets.				
	15.	Stormwater Review Required – All residential subdivision development must submit a plan to comply with the applicable municipalities' stormwater ordinance. Office, institutional, commercial or industrial development that disturbs greater than 20,000 square feet is required to comply with the stormwater management regulations. Development and redevelopment that disturb less than 20,000 square feet are not exempt if such activities are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, even though multiple, separate or distinct activities take place at different times on different schedules.  Rolesville [1.2.1.(E)], Wendell [6.5(F)], Zebulon [151.05]			
		Storn	nwater Permit – is required for all development and redevelopment unless exempt pursuant to the Code of		
	16.	Ordinances. A permit may only be issued subsequent to a properly submitted, reviewed and approved stormwater management plan and permit application. <b>Rolesville</b> [1.2.3.(B)(2)], <b>Wendell</b> [6.5(F)(3)], <b>Zebulon</b> [151.21(A)]  Note: A permit may not be required if there are no post-construction requirements (i.e. SCMs).			
			– For projects requiring stormwater treatment for quality and/or quantity control, the applicant must		
	17.	2) as	mply with the NC Stormwater Design Manual Rolesville [1.2.4.(B)(2)], Wendell [6.5(N)(2)], Zebulon [151.07] well as Completion of Improvements and Maintenance, prior to issuance of a certificate of compliance or pancy. Rolesville [1.2.5], Wendell [6.5(O)], Zebulon [151.50 – 151.56]		
			lards Based on Project Density – In accordance with the definitions, projects are identified as Ultra Low-		
Density (15% or less Built-Upon Area, referred to as BUA, and less than one dwelling unit per acre), Low (more than 15% BUA and no more than 24% BUA), and High-Density (24% or more BUA).			ity (15% or less Built-Upon Area, referred to as BUA, and less than one dwelling unit per acre), Low-Density		



		Standards for Ultra-Low and Low-Density Projects:			
		Use of vegetated conveyances to maximum extent practicable			
		Location of development and redevelopment outside Riparian Buffer and Flood Protection Zones			
		Recorded deed restrictions or protective covenants to ensure future development maintains			
		consistency with approved project plans			
		<ul> <li>Permanent SCMs (Stormwater Control Measures) are to be designed in accordance with and as</li> </ul>			
		specified in the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality's Design Manual.			
		<ul> <li>For Low-Density only, no net increase in peak flow leaving the site from the pre- development</li> </ul>			
		conditions for the 1 yr-24hr storm. Runoff volume drawdown time shall be a minimum of 48 hours, but			
		not more than 120 hours.			
		<ul> <li>Residential runoff after development must not exceed the Target Curve Numbers listed in the chart</li> </ul>			
		"Maximum Composite Curve Number, by Soil Group".			
		<ul> <li>Ultra-Low and Low-Density projects may be eligible for target curve number credits.</li> </ul>			
		Wendell Only: Nitrogen export limited to 3.6 pounds per acre per year unless project achieves classification as			
		an LID Project.			
		Rolesville [1.2.4(A)(1-3)], Wendell [6.5(M)(1)], Zebulon [151.35(A-C)]			
		Standards for High-Density Projects:			
		Measures shall control and treat runoff from the first inch of rain. Runoff volume drawdown time shall			
		be a minimum of 48 hours, but not more than 120 hours.			
		Structural measures shall be designed to have a minimum of 85 % average annual removal for Total			
		Suspended Solids (TSS)			
		<ul> <li>Permanent SCMs (Stormwater Control Measures) are to be designed in accordance with and as</li> </ul>			
		specified in the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality's Design Manual.			
		No net increase in peak flow leaving the site from the pre -development conditions for the 1 yr-24hr			
		storm. Runoff volume drawdown time shall be a minimum of 48 hours, but not more than 120 hours.			
		<ul> <li>Location of development and redevelopment outside Riparian Buffer and Flood Protection Zones</li> </ul>			
		Rolesville [1.2.4(A)(4)], Wendell [6.5(M)(4)], Zebulon [151.35(D)]  Low Impact Development (LID) Classification:			
		All development or redevelopment may be submitted for LID classification			
		• Development must mimic the pre-developed hydrologic conditions of the site, as defined as "woods in			
		good condition" for the 2-yr, 24 hr storm, within 10%.			
		Techniques required to achieve LID classification			
		Natural site design			
		Bio-retention systems or on-site infiltration (at least one must be used)			
		At least <b>two</b> other techniques from the list provided in Rolesville [1.2.4.(B)(5)(e)], and <b>Zebulon</b>			
		[151.36(E)(5)]			
		At least one other technique from the list provided in Wendell [6.5(N)(5)(e)]			
		<b>Downstream Impact Analysis</b> – Required analysis using the "10% rule" drainage area evaluation of the 10-year,			
		24-hour peak flow of the pre/post development to determine if the project will have any impacts on flooding or			
	19.	channel degradation downstream of the project site in accordance with <b>Rolesville</b> [1.2.4.(B)(1)] <b>Wendell</b>			
		[6.5(N)(1)], <b>Zebulon</b> [151.36(A)].			
W/al	ke Cou	nty UDO Article 10 - Erosion and Sedimentation Control Requirements			
		Rolesville, Wendell and Zebulon)			
וארו	hiies tt	Notes will, we chart and Lebaton			





$\boxtimes$	20.	Erosion Control: This project will require a Land Disturbance Permit if it involves greater than one acre of disturbance. Note: If the land disturbance is part of a common plan of development that is greater than one acre of disturbance, an Approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and Land Disturbance Permit are required for each individual tract or parcel disturbance within the common plan of development, regardless of land disturbance acreage in each tract/parcel.			
$\boxtimes$	21.	Minimum Standards [Article 10-20-1] — All soil erosion and sedimentation control plans and measures must conform to the minimum applicable standards specified in North Carolina's Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual. Erosion control devices must be installed to prevent any offsite sedimentation for any construction site regardless of the size of the land disturbance.			
	22.	<b>Operation in Lakes or Natural Watercourses [Article 10-20-3]</b> – Land disturbing activity in connection with construction in, on, over, or under a lake of natural watercourse must minimize the extent and duration of disruption of the stream channel. Where relocation of a stream forms an essential part of the proposed activity, the relocation must minimize unnecessary changes in the stream flow characteristics.			
	23.		Standards for High Quality Water (HQW) Zones [Article 10-20-11]  Land-disturbing activities to be conducted in High Quality Water Zones must be designed as follows:		
		a.	Uncovered areas in High Quality Water (HQW) zones must be limited at any time to a maximum total area of 20 acres within the boundaries of the tract.		
		b.	Maximum Peak Rate of Runoff – Erosion and sedimentation control measures, structures, and devices within HQW zones must be planned, designed and constructed to provide protection from the runoff of the 25-year storm.		
		c.	<b>Settling Efficiency</b> – Sediment basins within HQW zones must be designed and constructed so that the basin will have a settling efficiency of at least 70% for the 40 micron (0.04mm) size soil particle transported into the basin by the runoff of that 2-year storm which produces the maximum peak rate of runoff.		
		d.	<b>Grade</b> – The angle for side slopes must be sufficient to restrain accelerated erosion (side slopes no steeper than two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical if a vegetative cover is used for stabilization unless soil conditions permit a steeper slope or where the slopes are stabilized by using mechanical devices, structural devices or other acceptable ditch liners)		
	24.	<b>Senate Bill 1020;</b> "SECTION 3.(h) Additional standards for land-disturbing activities in the water supply watershed":			
		a.	Erosion and sedimentation control measures, structures, and devices shall be planned, designed, and constructed to provide protection from the runoff of the 25-year storm		
		b.	Sediment basins shall be planned, designed, and constructed so that the basin will have a settling efficiency of at least seventy percent (70%) for the 40-micron size soil particle transported into the basin by the runoff of the two-year storm that produces the maximum peak rate of runoff		
		c.	Newly constructed open channels shall be planned, designed, and constructed with side slopes no steeper than two horizontal to one vertical if a vegetative cover is used for stabilization unless soil conditions permit steeper slopes or where the slopes are stabilized by using mechanical devices, structural devices, or other acceptable ditch liners.		
Neu	Neuse Riparian Buffer Rules				



Wake County Environmental Services Department Water Quality Division, Watershed Management Section 336 Fayetteville St. • P.O. Box 550 • Raleigh, NC 27602 TEL 919 856-7400 • FAX 919 743-4772

$\boxtimes$	25.	Due to the location of this project, it should be noted that a rule to protect and maintain existing buffers along watercourses in the Neuse River Basin became effective on July 22, 1997. The <b>Neuse River Riparian Area Protection and Maintenance Rule (15A NCAC 2B .0714)</b> applies to all perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, ponds and estuaries in the Neuse River Basin with forest vegetation on the adjacent land or "riparian area".				
North Carolina General Statute § 113A-61 (c) - Right to Appeal the Decision						
	26.	The applicant has the right to appeal this decision per North Carolina General Statute § 113A-61 (c).				
Add	Additional Suggested Changes/Comments					
	27.					
	ronme sultant	Jeevan Neupane, PE Contact Info:				
Environme Engineer:		ental Janet S Boyer, PE, CFM Contact Info: <u>janet.boyerwake.gov</u> 919-856-7422				