BLUEBIRD GAP FARM
ENTE RANCE ROAD RELOCATION
AND PARKING LOT MODIFICATIONS

CITY OF HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
Project # 12-002

VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1000'
YEAR: 2013
DESCRIPTION: SITE PLAN 2013-012
REVISED PER COMMENTS 11/5/2013
SITE PLAN 2013-012
permanent sediment controls shall be installed as necessary to prevent sediment from entering storm drainage systems. These control measures shall be left in place until the end of the expected usable life of the barrier and the barrier still be necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly. Sediment deposits shall be removed after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one-half the height of the barrier. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required shall be chiseled to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

3.2 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

- A sediment filter or an excavated impounding area shall be provided at all inlet points to storm drains to trap sediment generated from adjacent areas or the ditch itself, mainly by ponding of the stormwater runoff. Field experience has shown it to perform more effectively than silt fence or structure used to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or other causes shall be removed and the area stabilized when the remaining drainage area has been properly stabilized. A sediment barrier shall be provided at all inlet points to storm drains and traps when the design capacity has been reduced by 50% of its original capacity.

3.3 CRITICAL AREAS

3.3.1 TRASH REMOVAL

3.3.2 ROCK CHECK DAM

- A rock check dam shall be used to reduce the velocity of concentrated stormwater flows, thereby reducing erosion of the silt fence or ditch. This practice also improves the aesthetics of the area. The size of the check dam is based on the characteristics of the ditch and the storm event. Sediment deposits should be removed immediately after each storm event. Any required repairs shall be made immediately. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged silt fence resulting from run-on or run-off. If silt fence is not reinforced prior to the end of the expected useful life and the barrier shall be necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly. Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one-half the height of the barrier. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required shall be chiseled to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

3.4 STRIP PLANTING

3.4.1 PERMANENT SEEDING

3.4.2 TOPSOILING - Topsoiling shall be utilized to provide a suitable growth medium for final stabilization with vegetation.

3.5 TREE PROTECTION

- Tree protection shall be utilized to ensure the survival of desirable trees and shrubs. Tree protection includes protection for erosion and sediment control, watershed protection, landscape beautification, dust and pollution control, noise reduction, shade and other environmental benefits. Adequate protection of the land is being converted from forest to non-forest uses.

3.6 STOCKPLACING - Topsoil shall be stockpiled in such a manner that natural drainage is not disturbed and off-site sediment damage shall result. Stable or protect stockpiles in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. The side slopes of the stockpile shall not exceed 1H:1V. Perimeter controls must be placed around the stockpile immediately; seeding of stockpiles shall be completed within 7 days of the formation of the stockpile, in accordance with Std. and Spec. 3.31 (Temporary Seeding) if it is to remain dormant for longer than 30 days (refer to minimum standards #1 and #4).

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

permanent stabilization shall be achieved with seeding or sodding as shown on the Landscape and Phase 2 Erosion Control plan sheets of the project for all vegetated areas. Concrete paved, and other impervious surfaces will stabilize the remainder of the site.

MAINTENANCE

Between the time the erosion control plan is implemented and final site stabilization is achieved, all disturbed areas and erosion controls must be inspected not less than once every seven (7) calendar days and within forty-eight (48) hours following a runoff producing rainfall event.

Examples of particular items to be evaluated during site inspections are listed below. This list is not intended to be comprehensive. During each inspection, each inspector must evaluate overall erosion control system performance, as well as the effectiveness of system components, additional steps should be considered as appropriate to the circumstances for:

1. Locations where vehicles enter and exit the site must be evaluated for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. If sites are developed in accordance with the criteria stated in the proposed construction plan, off-site sediment erosion control practices may not be necessary.

2. Sediment barriers must be inspected and, if necessary, they must be erected or cleared in order to provide additional capacity. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or other causes shall be removed and the area stabilized when the design capacity has been reduced by 50% of its original capacity.

3. Inspections will evaluate disturbed areas and areas used for storing materials that are exposed to rainfall for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. If necessary, the materials must be covered or original covers must be repaired or supplemented. Also, protective berm construction must be reviewed to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

4. Remove accumulated sediment at inlet points.

5. Every six months, remove accumulated sediment at inlet points.

For Needed BMP Maintenance Practices

- Re-grade eroded bank slopes and stabilizes.
- Eliminate stagnant water to prevent mosquito breeding habitat.
- Repair inlet, outlets, trash racks and dambombs.
- Implement mechanical and maintenance controls to minimize algae growth.
- Aquatec control.
- Coarse wire maintenance.
- Graffit removal.
- Fence repair.
- Control of weeds.
Erosion and Sediment Control Minimum Standards:

A. No more than 500 linear feet of trench may be opened at one time.

B. Surface runoff from disturbed areas that is comprised of flow from drainage areas greater than 50% of the total drainage area shall be controlled by sediment basins, percolation areas, or similar measures to ensure that the water produced by the disturbed area will not adversely affect flow of streams or rivers or cause erosion of the stream or river bed.

C. Natural or man-made channels shall be designed to prevent excessive velocities and ensure that sediment-laden water is not introduced into receiving bodies of water.

D. No stream, ditch, or channel excavations shall be made without preliminary evaluation of the potential for erosion and sedimentation due to the proposed activity.

E. Restabilization shall be accomplished in accordance with these regulations.

F. If the applicant chooses an option that includes stormwater detention, he or she shall provide a detention system that is designed to reduce peak runoff and to prevent flooding of adjacent areas.

G. Outfall from a detention facility shall be discharged to a receiving channel, pipe, or storm sewer system. For those sites where runoff is discharged directly into an adequate natural or man-made receiving facility, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that the facility is not overtopped.

H. The applicant shall demonstrate that the total drainage area to the point of discharge does not cause an increase in the volume of water, peak discharge rate, or sediment discharge rate as compared to the existing condition as established by current ecological criteria.

I. In applying these stormwater management criteria, individual lots or development areas shall not be considered in the determination of floodplains or other areas of potential flooding.

J. In applying these stormwater management criteria, the property shall not be adversely affected by stormwater from offsite sources.

K. Individually designed stormwater management systems shall be subject to review and approval by the plan approving authority.

L. Approved stormwater plans shall contain the following:
   1. A. The applicant shall demonstrate that the total drainage area to the point of discharge does not cause an increase in the volume of water, peak discharge rate, or sediment discharge rate as compared to the existing condition as established by current ecological criteria.
   2. B. Stormwater management systems shall be designed to reduce peak runoff and to prevent flooding of adjacent areas.
   3. C. Stormwater management systems shall be designed to prevent excessive velocities and ensure that sediment-laden water is not introduced into receiving bodies of water.

M. General erosion and sediment control notes:

TABLE 6-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Erosion and Sediment Control Measures</th>
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</table>
| A. | | With the exception of temporary erosion control measures, all other measures are to be installed in accordance with the following:
| B. | | At least 90% of the total area must be covered by vegetation.
| C. | | The use of temporary erosion control measures is encouraged in areas where permanent vegetation is not practical.
| D. | | In areas where permanent vegetation is not practical, temporary erosion control measures shall be used.
| E. | | These measures shall be maintained until permanent vegetation is established.

NOTE: Contact the City of Virginia at 811 at least forty-eight (48) hours before ground penetration or excavation.