



Barberry Woods – Turning Nature-based Concepts into Reality

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Multiple Benefits – Slow, store and slowly convey water across the landscape

Multi-Layer Benefits

Environmental Education

Project Development Curve

Concept Plan

Concept Plan

BARBERRY WOODS - CONCEPT PLAN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

DUTCH DIALOGUES CHARLESTON:

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COLLOQUIUM SUMMARY

FINAL REPORT

(#) SEE IMAGE BOARD FOR REFERENCE HABITATS IMAGES

DUTCH DIALOGUES CHARLESTON:

BARBERRY WOODS - PLAN ENLARGEMENT & SECTIONS CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

COLLOQUIUM

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Stormwater Design Criteria

 Using the City of Charleston's Stormwater Design Standards Manual (January 2020)

 Flooding reduction goal of reducing overtopping elevation on Hickory Knoll Way.

Stormwater Design Criteria

2598 3.7 Sea Level Rise

2599 The City has adopted a sea level rise strategy to accommodate future sea level rise and storm 2600 surge. The Flood and Sea Level Rise Strategy (City of Charleston 2019b) can be found at:

2601

https://www.charleston-sc.gov/slr

2602To accommodate sea level rise and storm surge, all designs shall use 5.5 feet NAVD88 datum2603tailwater elevation as a boundary condition with roadway elevation no less than 7.5 feet2604NAVD88. If the developer/designer desires to design a lower road elevation, they shall develop2605a hydrologic and hydraulic model, using computational methods or software approved by the2606City's Department of Stormwater Management, that demonstrates the performance of the2607roads during a 1 percent AEP, 24-hour storm event that coincides with a storm surge elevation2608of 5.5 feet NAVD88.

Stormwater Design Criteria

2737 3.9.4 1 Percent Probability of Exceedance Storm Event Analysis

- 2738 Construction, development, and redevelopment activities that disturb 1 acre or more shall
- 2739 include a hydrologic/hydraulic analysis to determine the impacts of the proposed development
- 2740 during the 1 percent AEP, 24-hour storm event.
- 2741 For the 1 percent AEP Storm Event Analysis, the project shall not:
- 2742 Increase the likelihood of dwelling flooding and property damage above current conditions. ٠ 2743 Increase water surface elevations or reduce system capacity in the stormwater system and . 2744 facilities upstream or downstream of the project. An increase or reduction shall be based on a comparison with pre-development conditions (with more stringent requirements 2745 2746 potentially applied in special protection areas). 2747 Increase erosion potential and pollutant loads that would adversely impact the quality of 2748 receiving waters.

No-Rise WSELs Obtained

Table 4A: Upstream Crossings WSEL Analysis (ft)					
Exceedance Probability Storm	50%	10%	4%	2%	1%
U	pstream 7	l'owne Str	reet		
Existing	11.91	12.22	12.45	12.62	12.83
Proposed	11.79	12.03	12.21	12.40	12.61
Diff.	-0.12	-0.19	-0.24	-0.22	-0.22
Do	wnstream	Towne S	treet		
Existing	11.83	12.08	12.29	12.46	12.67
Proposed	11.76	11.96	12.12	12.30	12.53
Diff.	-0.07	-0.12	-0.17	-0.16	-0.14
Upstream Sailfish Road					
Existing	17.12	17.86	18.13	18.28	18.38
Proposed	17.12	17.86	18.12	18.27	18.37
Diff.	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Downstream Sailfish Road					
Existing	16.13	16.50	16.67	16.82	17.03
Proposed	16.02	16.33	16.53	16.75	17.02
Diff.	-0.11	-0.17	-0.14	-0.07	-0.01

Table 4B: Downstream Crossings WSEL Analysis (ft)					
Exceedance Probability Storm	50%	10%	4%	2%	1%
Dov	vnstream	Emmets]	Road		
Existing	10.09	10.44	10.63	10.79	10.96
Proposed	10.09	10.42	10.60	10.77	10.96
Diff.	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.00
Up	stream B	ee Balm R	load		
Existing	8.95	9.50	9.80	10.07	10.34
Proposed	8.94	9.48	9.76	10.02	10.32
Diff.	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	-0.02
Dow	nstream	Bee Balm	Road		
Existing	8.85	9.28	9.50	9.66	9.82
Proposed	8.85	9.27	9.47	9.63	9.80
Diff.	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Upstr	eam Jessy	7 Elizabetl	h Road		
Existing	8.60	8.95	9.13	9.28	9.42
Proposed	8.60	8.92	9.10	9.24	9.39
Diff.	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03
Downs	tream Jes	sy Elizabe	eth Road		
Existing	8.09	8.63	8.87	9.04	9.20
Proposed	8.06	8.59	8.81	8.98	9.15
Diff.	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05
Upstream River Road (1)					
Existing	5.50	5.52	5.52	5.53	5.54
Proposed	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Diff.	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04

(1) Per City SWDSM River Road experiences direct tidal influence (NAVD 5.5ft)

Existing Max Ponding Depth – 10% AEP

Existing Max Ponding Depth – 10% AEP

Proposed Max Ponding Depth – 10% AEP

Hickory Knoll Way – Only Ingress/Egress

Exceedance Probability					
Storm	50%	10%	4%	2%	1%
Existing	16.03	16.41	16.58	16.76	17
Proposed	15.32	15.74	15.91	16.06	16.22
Diff.	-0.71	-0.67	-0.67	-0.7	-0.78

Table 2: WSEL at Hickory Knoll Way (ft)

Table 3: Depth Duration >0.5 ft at Hickory Knoll Way (hr)

Exceedance Probability					
Storm	50%	10%	4%	2%	1%
Existing	14.72	17.67	19.14	20.21	22.99
Proposed	2.47	4.86	6.07	6.82	5.84
Diff.	-12.25	-12.81	-13.07	-13.39	-17.15

Funding Restrictions/ Requirements

- Current Funding Sources
 - City Funds
 - SCOR ARPA Funding \$4.6 Million
 - South Carolina Conservation Bank (SCCB)
 - (Potential) SCOR Revolving
 Loan

- Implications
 - SCOR ARPA Funding Project funds must be utilized by end of 2026.
 - SCCB Used for acquiring property for conservation purposes.

Funding Restrictions/ Requirements

- Estimated Total Project Costs:
 - Strategic Retreat Plan: ~\$19,300,000.00
 - Full Concept Plan: ~\$16,800,000.00
 - 60% Updated Plan: ~\$8,748,00.00
 - 90% Updated Plan: ~\$7,670,000.00
- Total Project Costs include construction, plant materials and property acquisition costs.

Title Search Results

Samuel (Sam) Alston purchased this property on November 11, 1893 from W.M. Williams as shown in Deed recorded in Book A36/Page 76. Mr. Alston died intestate on January 30, 1916. At that time, the known heirs were his wife, Rozina Alston, and 3 daughters: Louisa Alston Brown, Elizabeth Alston Gooden, and Lucille Alston Wright. This information was noted in preambles of subsequent deeds recorded in Book G116/Page 30, in Book J116/Page 70 and in Book W163/Page 584. This information cannot be verified due to the fact that there are no probated Estates in Charleston County for any of the above-referenced parties.

No mortgages, judgments or liens were found. We have enclosed a copy of the current GIS Map and Plat recorded in Book F at Page 179.

WITH NO RECORDED PROBATE INFORMATION FOR SAMUEL (SAM) ALSTON OR ANY OF HIS KNOWN HEIRS, WE RECOMMEND CONDEMNATION.

Perm	ITTI	na

DICKSON

Permit Approach Plan City of Charleston - Barberry Woods Drainage Project January 2021

Regulatory Agency	Potential Permits Required	Anticipated Processing Timelines	Costs/ Fees	Contacts	Notes
USACE Charleston District	Section 404 of the CWA: *Nationwide (NWP) 27 or an *Individual Permit (IP)	NWP 3 to 6 months IP 6- 12 Months	No fees	Charleston District Office 69-A Hagood Avenue Charleston, SC 29403 SAC.RD.Charleston@usace.army.mil	An NWP 27 is for Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities. If the project does not qualify for the NWP 27 , an IP will be required.
chec	Section 401 of the CWA:Water Quality Certification for a *NWP or *IP	NWP 3 to 6 months IP 6- 12 Months	\$100 or \$1000 based on permit	SCDHEC 401 Certification Program managers : Logan Ress and Eliza Thorne	A SCDHEC 401 water Quality certification will be issued with an NWP 27 authorization. SCDHEC will require their own 30-day public notice and internal review for an IP.
FEMA FEMA	*No Rise Certification * Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) *Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)	No-Rise 30-60 days CLOMR 90 to 120 days LOMR 90 to 120 days (after construction)	*No Rise Cert: Local Fees * CLOMR:\$6500 *LOMR: \$8,000	Permit contacts will be determined based on floodplain impacts.	Permit will be determined based on floodplain impacts.
SCDHEC- OCRM	Coastal Zone Consistency (CZC) and NPDES Coverage for Construction Activities	90 days	\$100 / per distrubed acre	Chris Stout; (843) 953-0691	The C2C and NPDES Coverage for Construction Activities will be submitted together.
Charleston County	Site Plan Permit Package (SWWPP and Erosion Control Drawings)	90 days	Refer to SCDHEC permit fee of \$100 / disturbed acres	stormwater@charlestoncounty.org. 843- 202-7639	Erosion Control & Encroachment Drawings with Technical Specifications will be included with the On- Site Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (OS- SWPPP).
City of Charleston	*Site Plan Permit Package (SWWPP and Erosion Control Drawings) *Tree Ordinance	90 days	\$40 fee plus possible plan review fee which is 50% of valuation of project	permits:@charleston-sc.gov.	In additon to the land disturbance permit Removal of trees within an OCRM Critical Line Buffer are regulated as outlined in Section 54-347.1 and 54-348 of the City of Charleston Zoning Ordinance.
South Carolina Department of Transportation	Encroachment Permit	30 Days	No Fees	SCDOT EPPS	The application and site plans will be submitted online through the SCDOT EPPS website. It is recommended to call SCDOT prior to the online submission in order to verify site plan requirements (243-240-1655)

USACE IP - Wetland Mitigation

Required Wetland Mitigation Credit Worksheet						
FACTOR	AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5	AREA 6
Lost Type	Туре А	Type A	Type A	Туре А	Type C	Туре А
Priority Category	Tertiary	Tertiary	Tertiary	Tertiary	Tertiary	Tertiary
Existing Condition	Fully Functional	Fully Functional	Fully Functional	Fully Functional	Very Impaired	Fully Functional
Duration	Over 10 Years					
Dominant Impact	Fill	Fill	Dredge	Fill	Dredge	Fill
Cumulative Impact	1.0 - 2.99 Acres	1.0 - 2.99 Acres	1.0 - 2.99 Acres	< 0.25 Acre	3.0 - 9.99 Acres	< 0.25 Acre
Sum of Factors	11.5	11.5	11	11.1	6.3	11.1
Impacted Area	1.22	.46	.84	0.07	3.62	0.05
R x AA=	14.03	5.29	9.24	0.777	22.806	0.555

2-D Sub-Surface Modeling

- Identify any potential groundwater impacts to surrounding neighborhoods.
- Guide the wetland design to promote infiltration and surface/subsurface interaction.
- Allow the team to more effectively convey how we are slowing, storing and infiltrating water.

Ecological Engineering Design – Groundwater 2-D Modeling

Legend

Figure 3: PS1-Predicted Groundwater Level Change from Existing Conditions

Ecological Engineering Design

ECS Project No. 49-12243 May 13, 2021

PS2-predicted groundwater flooding was predicted to occur at undeveloped areas where seasonal flooding may already be occurring and at areas in the immediate vicinity of existing surface water features. Of the 82 land parcels where ECS was asked to evaluate the potential for 2-year storm event groundwater flooding, flooding was predicted at four of the 82 parcels. Of these four parcels, one parcel (parcel 3120000300 at 2975 Split Hickory Court) appears to contain a residential structure. Flooding is predicted at the northern and eastern margins of this parcel but not at the location of the parcel's structure. It is important to note that surface water flooding was also predicted at the northern margin and adjoining the eastern margin of this parcel. The three remaining parcels where some degree of flooding was predicted (parcels 3131400159, 3120000091, and 3120000263) do not appear to contain structures, based on Charleston land parcel records.

Ecological Engineering Design

Figure 5: Model-Predicted Groundwater Levels Relative to Ground Surface

Table 1: Summary of Predictive Simulation PS1 Impacts to Wetlands.

Wetland Group	PS1 Groundwater Level Change from Existing Conditions ^a (feet)	PS1 Wetland Area where Groundwater Level Exceeds Ground Surface (% change from existing conditions in parentheses)
Wetland 1	-0.56 to -0.99	30.4% (-14.0%)
Wetland 2	-0.83 to -2.02	0.7% (+0.3%)
Wetland 3	-1.55 to -2.01	0.0% (-1.6%)
Wetland 4	-0.70 to -3.24	40.6% (-14.6%)
Wetland 5	-0.15 to -0.72 ^b	40.3% (-17.1%)

^aNegative values indicate a decline in groundwater levels from existing conditions.

Final Design – Flow Schematic Profile

Project Development Curve

Concept Plan

Questions?

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