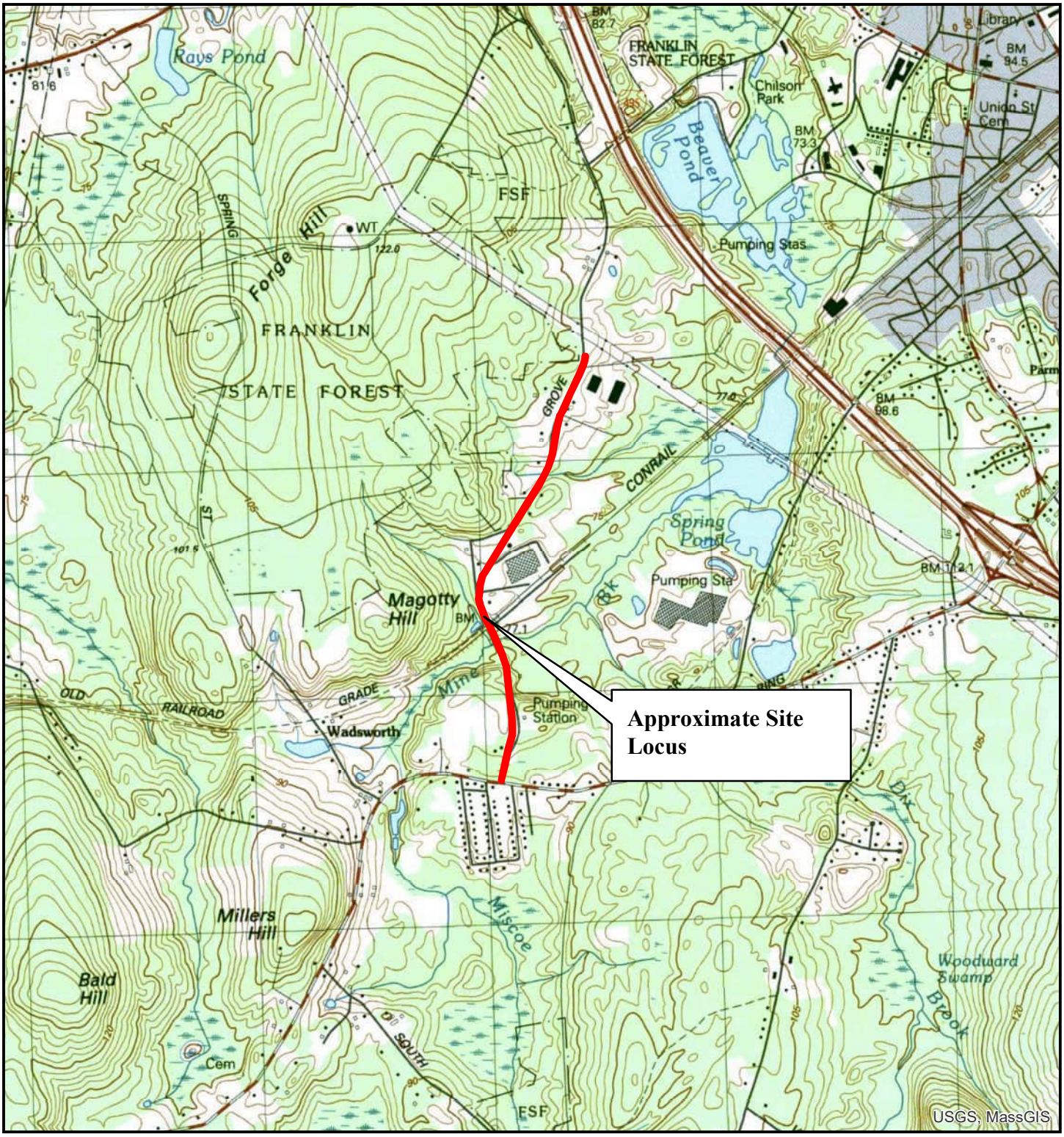
Figures



BETA
IMPROVING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

N
W E
S

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 1
Site Locus
Proposed Roadway Improvements
Franklin, MA

Data Source: MassGIS USGS Topographic Quadrangle Images (2001)

Figure 2
Environmental Resources Map
Proposed Roadway Improvements
Franklin, MA

Wetland Resources Legend

- MassDEP Hydrologic Feature
- Marsh/Bog
- Wooded marsh
- Open Water
- NFHL 100 Year Flood Zone
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- Zone A
- Zone B
- Outstanding Resource Water
- MassDEP IWPA
- MassDEP Zone I
- MassDEP Zone II

Mapped Habitat Legend

- NHESP Potential Vernal Pool
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pool
- NHESP Priority Habitat of Rare Species
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife

N
W
E
S

0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

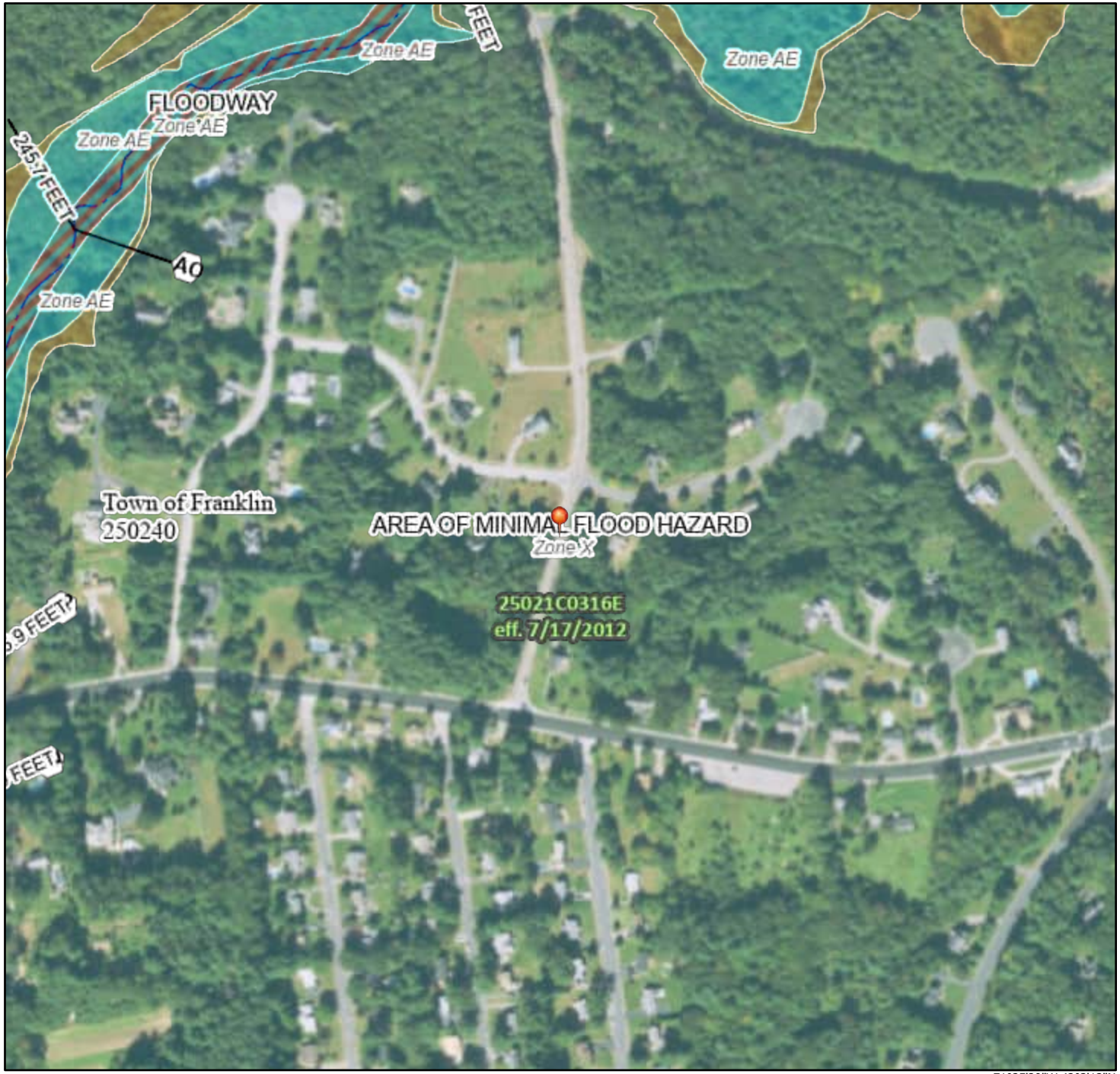
Data Source: MassGIS USGS Color Ortho Imagery (2014), MassDEP Wetlands (1:12000) (2009), NHESP Potential Vernal Pools (2000), NHESP Certified Vernal Pools, NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species (2008), NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Species (2008), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (2009), FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (2014),

BETA
IMPROVING COMMUNITIES TOGETHER

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

71°25'57"W 42°3'39"N



71°25'20"W 42°3'12"N

Feet 1:6,000

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/12/2021 at 4:47 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

71°25'58"W 42°3'51"N

71°25'21"W 42°3'24"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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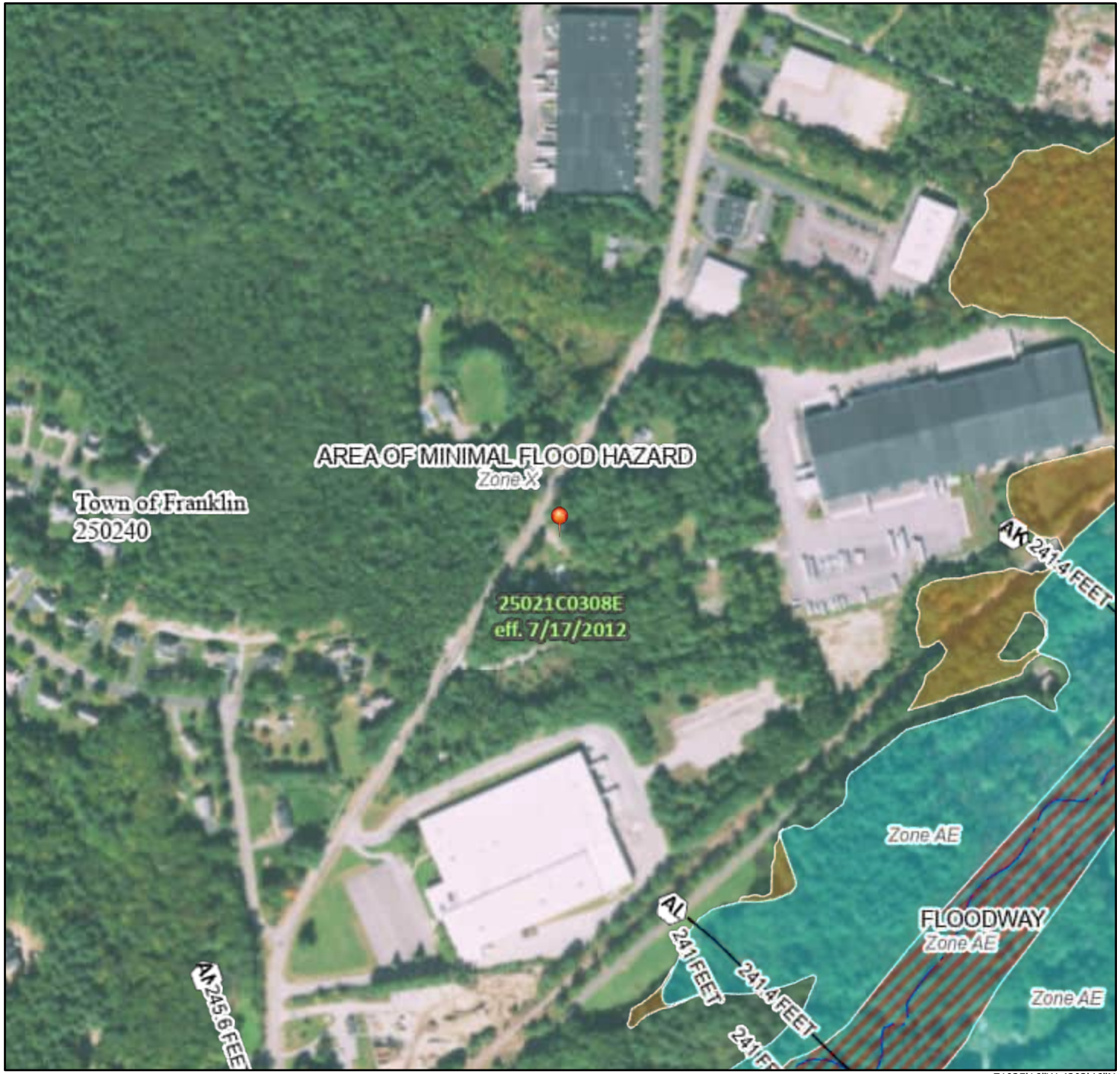
National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

71°25'53"W 42°4'13"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

71°25'16"W 42°3'46"N

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/12/2021 at 4:44 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

71°25'43"W 42°4'36"N

71°25'5"W 42°4'9"N

Feet 1:6,000

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance / Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/12/2021 at 4:42 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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Photographic Documentation

Photo 1

View of the WF1 Series IVW—facing west.

Photo 2

View of the interior of the WF2 Series BVW—facing southeast.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 3

View of the WF3 Series BVW and adjacent public well pump house—facing northeast.

Photo 4

View of Mine Brook, taken from Grove Street—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 5

View of the culvert carrying Mine Brook, taken from the east side of Grove Street—facing west.

Photo 6

View of Mine Brook, taken from Grove Street—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 7

View of the WF6 Series BVW; note the sediment deposition in the foreground—facing west.

Photo 8

View of the unnamed tributary to Mine Brook flowing through a culvert under the Southern New England Trunkline Trail—facing northeast.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 9

View of the unnamed tributary to Mine Brook, north of the Southern New England Trunkline Trail—facing north.

Photo 10

View of cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*) within the WF7 Series IVW—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 11

View of a forested portion of the WF8 Series BVW—facing west.

Photo 12

View of the unnamed perennial stream connecting the WF8 and WF9 Series BVWs at the east side of Grove Street; note the damaged infrastructure—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 13

Typical view of a maintained stormwater basin at the northern end of the Site (157/161 Grove Street)—facing south.

Photo 14

View of an unmaintained stormwater basin (WF11 Series IVW) at the northern end of the Site (157/161 Grove Street)—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 15

View of a small pocket IVW (WF10 Series) formed from roadway stormwater runoff—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

APPENDIX A – Functions and Values Form

Wetland Function-Value Evaluation Form

Total area of wetland_____ Human made?_____ Is wetland part of a wildlife corridor?_____ or a "habitat island"?_____

Adjacent land use Roadway Distance to nearest roadway or other development 10 feet

Dominant wetland systems present_____ Contiguous undeveloped buffer zone present No

Is the wetland a separate hydraulic system?_____ If not, where does the wetland lie in the drainage basin?_____

How many tributaries contribute to the wetland? one Wildlife & vegetation diversity/abundance (see attached list)

Wetland I.D. WF8 Series

Latitude_____ Longitude_____

Prepared by: BETA Date January 2023

Wetland Impact:
Type_____ Area_____

Evaluation based on:
Office X Field X

Corps manual wetland delineation completed? Y_____ N X

Function/Value	Suitability Y / N	Rationale (Reference #)*	Principal Function(s)/Value(s)	Comments
Groundwater Recharge/Discharge	Y	13,15		
Floodflow Alteration	Y	3,5,9,10		Adjacent to road, able to contain flood water runnoff from road to control flooding
Fish and Shellfish Habitat	N			
Sediment/Toxicant Retention	Y	1,2,3,5		Primarily receives water from Grove Street, with high potential for sediment and toxicants. Retains water, no outlet.
Nutrient Removal	Y	3,4,5,9,10		Possibility for sediment retention. Ponding exists in this wetland. Plentiful vegetation to utilize nutrients.
Production Export	Y	7,11		
Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	Y	2,3,15		Herbaceous vegetation present to capture siltation from flood events
Wildlife Habitat	Y	1,6,11,19		Provides habitat for wetland species where little other habitat is present
Recreation	Y	5		Retains ability to provide valuable wildlife habitat
Educational/Scientific Value	Y	5		Retains ability to provide valuable wildlife habitat
Uniqueness/Heritage	Y	1,5, 6		
Visual Quality/Aesthetics	Y	6,8,12		Most of the wetland is visible from the road. Diversity of habitats creates nice backdrop.
ES Endangered Species Habitat	N			
Other	N			

Notes:

* Refer to backup list of numbered considerations.

APPENDIX B – Resource Area Boundary Delineation Report

Resource Area Boundary Delineation
Grove Street
Franklin, Massachusetts

January 4, 2021

On May 13, 2021, BETA Group, Inc. (BETA) conducted resource area boundary delineations along a portion of the Grove Street public right-of-way in Franklin, Massachusetts. This report describes resource areas Subject to Protection under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. Chapter 131 Section 40) (the Act), the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq (1972)), the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (MGL Chapter 21 Section 26-53), and the Town of Franklin Wetlands Protection Bylaw (Chapter 181) (the Bylaw) that exist on the site and methodology used to delineate their boundaries.

Site Description

The Site consists of an approximately 6,500-linear foot portion of the Grove Street public right-of-way in Franklin, Massachusetts, from its intersection with Washington Street to its intersection with Kenwood Circle. Land uses along the Site corridor generally consist of residential and commercial parcels. In addition, the Franklin State Forest abuts portions of the west side of the Site and Town of Franklin public water supply wells exist to the east of the Site (Figure 1 – Site Locus). The Site is bisected by Mine Brook (Figure 2 – Environmental Resources) as well as the Southern New England Trunkline Trail (SNETT), an improved but unpaved multi-use path. Existing improvements at the Site include a two-lane bituminous roadway, guardrails, stormwater management infrastructure, and vegetated roadway shoulders.

According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service – Soil Survey, mapped soils on the Site and in the vicinity of the Site are classified as Udorthents-sandy, Urban land, Merrimac fine sandy loam, Sudbury fine sandy loam, Hinckley loamy sand, Hollis-Rock outcrop-Charlton complex, Carlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, Whitman fine sandy loam, Ridgebury fine sandy loam, Swansea muck, and Scarboro/Birdsall soils. Our field work generally confirmed the soil types within the Site. The *Custom Soil Resource Report for Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* is attached.

State jurisdictional resource areas identified on the Site include Bank (to perennial and intermittent streams), Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW), Land Under Water (LUW), Bordering Land Subject to Flooding (BLSF), and Riverfront Area (RA). The MassGIS database was used as the initial step in identifying critical areas on or within proximity to the Site that would be examined more closely if construction activities are proposed. The table below describes selected environmentally critical categories as determined through MassGIS.

Table 1: Selected MassGIS Environmental Data Layers

Mapped Resource On or Within Proximity to Site	Yes	No
Area of Critical Environmental Concern		✓
NHESP Certified Vernal Pool		✓
NHESP Potential Vernal Pool	✓	
NHESP Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife		✓
NHESP Priority Habitat of Rare Species		✓
Outstanding Resource Waters		✓
FEMA Flood Zones	✓	
Surface Water Protection Area (Zones A and B)		✓

Mapped Resource On or Within Proximity to Site	Yes	No
Interim Wellhead Protection Area		✓
Zone I Wellhead Protection Area	✓	
Zone II Wellhead Protection Area	✓	
Wild and Scenic River		✓
DFW Coldwater Fisheries Resource	✓[1]	

Source: MassGIS

[1]Mine Brook is a tributary to Dix Brook, which is mapped by the DFW as a Coldwater Fishery. The confluence of Mine Brook and Dix Brook is located approximately 1,350 feet northeast of the Site. Miscoe Brook, a tributary to Mine Brook, is also mapped as a Coldwater Fishery; their confluence is located approximately 2,100 feet southwest of the Site.

Jurisdictional Wetland Resource Areas – Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act

A Site inspection was conducted by BETA's Wetland Scientists on May 13, 2021 to identify and delineate the boundary of resource areas on the Site and in the immediate vicinity of the Site. Resource area boundaries were identified and delineated in accordance with methods developed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's *Delineating Bordering Vegetated Wetlands Under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act*, dated 1995, as well as definitions set forth in the Wetland Regulations, 310 CMR 10.00. Five (5) Areas Subject to Protection under the Act exist at the Site and are described below.

Bank (Inland) – 310 CMR 10.54

According to 310 CMR 10.54(2), the definition of a Bank is the portion of the land surface which normally abuts and confines a water body, occurring between a water body and a vegetated bordering wetland and adjacent floodplain, or, in the absence of these, it occurs between a water body and an upland. The upper boundary of a Bank is the first observable break in the slope or the mean annual flood level, whichever is lower.

BETA identified the resource Bank associated to one (1) intermittent stream and three (3) perennial streams in proximity to the Site. The Banks within 100 feet of the Site were delineated in the field with blue flagging as described below in Table 2: Bank Boundary Description.

Table 2: Bank Boundary Description

Flag Series	Stream Type & Location	Description / Notes
B1 & B2 Series *Flags* *B1-100 to B1-102* *&* *B2-100 to B2-102*	Intermittent stream interior to the WF4 Series BVW, north of 352 Grove Street	The southern (*B1 Series*) and northern (*B2 Series*) Banks of an intermittent stream interior to the WF4 Series BVW were delineated based on a coincident first observable break in slope and mean annual flood level. This channel is approximately two (2) feet wide with approximately six (6) inches of standing water at the time of the Site visit; no flow was observed. This stream is not depicted on USGS topographic maps or the USGS StreamStats program.
B3 & B4 Series *Flags* *B3-100 to B3-108* *&* *B4-100 to B4-109*	Mine Brook crossing at Grove Street, north of 352 Grove Street	The southern (*B3 Series*) and northern (*B4 Series*) Banks of Mine Brook, a perennial stream (River), were delineated in the vicinity of the crossing under Grove Street via a stone arch bridge with a span of approximately ten (10) feet. Mine Brook flows easterly and is approximately ten (10) feet wide with eight (8) inches of water near the stone culvert at the time of the Site visit. Bank is coincident with the Mean Annual High Water (MAHW) mark; the

Flag Series	Stream Type & Location	Description / Notes
		MAHW mark/mean annual flood level are upgradient of the first observable break in slope and were delineated as Bank*. The substrate of Mine Brook consists of sand with small stones, and vegetation along the Banks include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*).
B5 Series Flags B5-87 to B5-114	West side of Grove Street, north and south sides of the SNETT	The eastern (*B5 Series*) Bank of an unnamed perennial tributary to Mine Brook was delineated from its confluence with Mine Brook to a point approximately 500 feet north. The tributary flows south through a four (4)-foot-wide stone culvert under the SNETT and is approximately five (5) feet wide with a water depth varying from four (4) to twelve (12) inches at the time of the Site visit. The substrate consists of pebbles and sand, and vegetation along the Bank includes skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) and cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*). Bank was delineated along the mean annual flood level/MAHW where it was observed upgradient of the first observable break in slope*.
B6 & B7 Series Flags B6-100 to B6-103 B7-100 to B7-102	East side of Grove Street, between the WF8 and WF9 Series BVWs	The southern (*B6 Series*) and northern (*B7 Series*) Banks/MAHW of an unnamed perennial stream connecting the WF8 and WF9 BVWs were delineated at the east side of Grove Street. Banks of the stream west of Grove Street were not visible due to water levels within the WF8 BVW. The first observable break in slope is coincident with the mean annual flood level. This easterly flowing channel is approximately four (4) feet wide and had a water depth of three (3) inches the time of the Site visit. Vegetation along the Banks includes oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*).

**Bank was delineated per the Bylaw definition as discussed later in this report.*

Bordering Vegetated Wetlands – 310 CMR 10.55

According to 310 CMR 10.55(2), the definition of BVW are freshwater wetlands which border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes and are areas where the soils are saturated and/or inundated such that they support a predominance of wetland indicator plants. The boundary of BVW is the line within which 50% or more of the vegetation community consists of wetland indicator plants and saturated or inundated conditions exist.

BETA identified seven (7) areas of BVW at the Site. The boundaries of these wetlands were delineated in the field with pink flagging. US Army Corps of Engineers' *Vegetated Wetland Boundary Delineation Field Data Sheets* are attached documenting BETA's observed evidence of hydrology, soils, and hydrophytic vegetation at specific data plots.

Table 3: BVW Boundary Description

Flag Series	Location	Description / Notes
WF2 Series Flags WF2-100 to WF2-106	Northeast of the intersection of Grove Street and Washington Street	The WF2 Series BVW is a scrub shrub wetland located at the toe of a steep slope along the east side of Grove Street. Inundation was observed within the interior of the wetland and water-stained leaves were present at the outer extents. Dominant vegetation within the BVW includes skunk cabbage, jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), and sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*). This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.
WF3 Series Flags WF3-100 to WF3-124	East of Grove Street, adjacent to a public well pump house at 352 Grove Street	The WF3 Series BVW is a red maple swamp with significant ponding present within the interior of the wetland. The wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils as documented on the attached U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Field Data Sheet.
WF4 Series Flags WF4-100 to WF4-104	East of Grove Street, along Mine Brook	This BVW is a forested swamp that borders on Mine Brook. An interior intermittent stream was observed to the south of Mine Brook. Dominant vegetation within the BVW includes red maple and skunk cabbage. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.
WF5 Series Flags WF5-100 to WF5-105	East of Grove Street, north of the WF4 Series BVW and south of the SNETT	The WF5 Series BVW is a forested swamp located north of Mine Brook. The portion of this BVW along Grove Street is separated from the WF4 Series BVW along Grove Street by an upland hummock. Dominant vegetation within the BVW includes red maple. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.
WF6 Series Flags WF6-100 to WF6-128	West of Grove Street, south and north of Mine Brook	The WF6 Series BVW borders on Mine Brook and is bisected by the SNETT. The BVW to the south of the SNETT is a scrub shrub swamp, while the BVW to the north of the trail is a red maple swamp. Sediment accumulation was observed within a ponded portion of the BVW along Grove Street to the south of Mine Brook. The wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils as documented on the attached U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Field Data Sheet.
WF8 Series Flags WF8-100 to WF8-109	Along the frontage of 177 Grove Street	This BVW is a deep marsh that abruptly transitions to the filled side slopes along Grove Street. Fencing is present upgradient of, and within, a portion of this wetland which restricted access for the delineation. The WF8 Series BVW borders on a perennial stream; the associated culvert was submerged on the west side of Grove Street. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed

Flag Series	Location	Description / Notes
		at this location.
WF9 Series Flags WF9-100 to WF9-105	East of Grove Street, north of 176 Grove Street	The WF9 Series BVW is a red maple swamp that borders on an unnamed perennial stream that flows east under Grove Street from the WF8 Series BVW. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.

Land Under Water – 310 CMR 10.56

According to 310 CMR 10.56(2), the definition of LUW is the land beneath any creek, river, stream, pond or lake and may be composed of organic muck or peat, fine sediments, rocks or bedrock. LUW exists between the Bank boundaries below the mean annual low water level of Mine Brook and the two (2) unnamed perennial streams. The boundary of LUW is the mean annual low water level. This boundary was not delineated in the field.

Bordering Land Subject to Flooding – 310 CMR 10.57

According to the FEMA FIRM Numbers 25021C0316E and 25021C0308Edated July 17, 2012, a Zone AE Flood Hazard and Regulatory Floodway associated with Mine Brook are present at the Site. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) associated with the Zone AE Flood Hazard range from 241.4 feet (NAVD88) to 246 feet (NAVD88). Any work performed below the BFE is subject to jurisdiction under the Act.

Riverfront Area – 310 CMR 10.58

According to its definition at 310 CMR 10.58(3), the boundary of RA is the area of land between as River's mean annual high-water (MAHW) line measured horizontally outward from the River and a parallel line located 200 feet away. A River is any natural flowing body of water that empties to any ocean, lake, pond, or other River flowing throughout the year and is shown as perennial on the current USGS or more recent map provided by the Department, has a watershed size of at least one (1) square mile, or has a watershed size of at least 0.50 square miles and a predicted flow rate greater than or equal to 0.01 cubic feet per second at the 99% flow duration using the USGS Stream Stats Method.

Mine Brook (*B3 & B4 Series Banks*), its unnamed tributary (*B5 Series Bank*), and the stream connecting the WF8 Series and WF9 Series BVWs (*B6 & B7 Series Banks*) are depicted as perennial streams (Rivers) on USGS topographic maps and are afforded 200-foot RAs. The MAHW mark is coincident with all Bank delineations described above in Table 2.

Jurisdictional Wetland Resource Areas – Town of Franklin

The Bylaw maintains many regulatory definitions consistent with the Act, with the exception of the following:

Isolated Vegetated Wetlands

The Bylaw protects all freshwater wetlands, whether or not they border surface waters. BETA identified four (4) areas that qualify as Isolated Vegetated Wetlands (IVWs) as described below in Table 4.

Table 4: IVW Boundary Description

Flag Series	Location	Description / Notes
WF1 Series Flags WF1-100 to WF1-108	Northwest of the intersection of Grove Street and Washington Street	The WF1 Series IVW is a defined depression that was inundated at the time of the Site visit. MassGIS depicts a PVP at this location. The wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils as documented on the attached U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Field Data Sheet.
WF7 Series Flags WF7-100 to WF7-104	Southwest of 191 Grove Street	The WF7 Series IVW is a shallow depression depicted as a stream on MassGIS, though no stream or channel was observed in the field. Dominant vegetation within this depression includes skunk cabbage, elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and cinnamon fern. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.
WF10 Series Flags WF10-100 to WF10-103	Southwest of the intersection of Grove Street and Kenwood Circle	The WF10 Series IVW is a small roadside depression that receives stormwater runoff from Grove Street. Vegetation within the IVW includes highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), and red maple. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology (including the presence of Hydrogen Sulfide Odor), as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.
WF11 Series Flags WF11-100 to WF11-104	Along Grove Street at 161 Grove Street	This IVW is located within a stormwater basin that was constructed between 2001 and 2005 based on historic aerial imagery. The basin appears to not have been maintained in accordance with the MassDEP Stormwater Handbook as evidenced by the growth of substantial woody and herbaceous vegetation including cattail (*Typha latifolia*). Nearby basins appear to be maintained through mowing. This wetland boundary was established based on evidence hydrology, as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils. A formal data plot was not performed at this location.

Bank

Bank is defined as the land area which normally abuts and confines a water body; the lower boundary being the mean annual low flow level, and the upper boundary being the first observable break in the slope or the mean annual flood level, *whichever is higher.*

The mean annual flood level was delineated as Bank wherever it occurred upgradient of the first observable break in slope. Therefore, the Bank delineation complies with the Bylaw definition.

Rare Species

The Bylaw states that Rare Species includes, without limitation, all vertebrate and invertebrate animal and all plant species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, *regardless of whether the site in which they occur has been previously identified by the Division.*

The Site is located outside of Priority Habitat of Rare Species as identified by the Division. Coordination with the Conservation Commission will be required through the Notice of Intent filing process to determine if the Site qualifies as Rare Species habitat under the Bylaw.

Vernal Pool

The Bylaw defines a vernal pool as a confined basin depression which, at least in most years, holds water for a minimum of two continuous months during the spring and/or summer and which is free of adult fish populations, *regardless of whether the site has been certified by the Massachusetts Division of Wildlife and Fisheries.*

MassGIS depicts Potential Vernal Pools (PVPs) within the WF1 Series IVW and the WF2, WF4, and WF6 Series BVWs. The PVP depicted within the WF1 Series IVW most closely meets this definition based on topography and hydrology; however, the time of year did not facilitate the investigation of vernal pool species. A determination will need to be made by the Conservation Commission regarding the status of these areas as vernal pools under the Bylaw.

Buffer Zone

Under the Bylaw, Buffer Zones are protected as Resource Areas and are subject to local Buffer Zone Performance Standards.

The Bylaw Regulations protect a 25-foot No Disturb Zone from the boundary of Resource Areas excluding Bordering/Isolated Lands Subject to Flooding (BLSF/ILSF) and RA. Applicants may work within this No Disturb Zone if the activity is considered minor or if a variance is sought.

The Bylaw Regulations also prohibit structures within 50 feet from the boundary of Resource Areas excluding BLSF/ILSF and RA. Structures may be permitted within this setback if the area was disturbed prior to June 29, 2006 or if a variance is sought.

Additional mitigation may be required by the Conservation Commission when a project results in more than 30% of the 50-100-foot Buffer Zone being converted to impervious area.

Jurisdictional Wetland Resource Areas – Federal Clean Water Act (Section 404)

The wetlands and streams located on the Site are "Waters of the United States," and are therefore subject to the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq (1972). The boundary to "Waters of the United States" is the Vegetated Wetlands boundary, or, in the absence of Vegetated Wetlands, is the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) for non-tidal rivers and streams, as specified at 33 CFR §328.4.

According to 33 CFR §328.3(c)(4), Vegetated Wetlands are defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." The wetland boundary previously described in this report was delineated in accordance with this definition. The US Army Corps of Engineers' *Vegetated Wetland Boundary Delineation Field Data Sheets* are attached documenting BETA's observed evidence of hydrology, soils, and hydrophytic vegetation at specific data plots.

The OHWM of the streams, as defined at 33 CFR §328.3(c)(6), is coincident with the Bank.

The boundary of Vegetated Wetlands is consistent with the delineated BVW and IVW boundaries and would be considered the extent of Federal Section 404 Jurisdiction for most of the Site, except for areas where there are no Vegetated Wetlands along Streambanks. In those locations, such as to the east of Grove Street near the B6/B7 Series Stream and along portions of the B3/B4 Series Stream, the OHWM is the extent of Federal Section 404 Jurisdiction. Work conducted below the boundary of Vegetated Wetlands or the OHWM is Subject to Jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Jurisdictional Wetland Resource Areas – Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (Section 401)

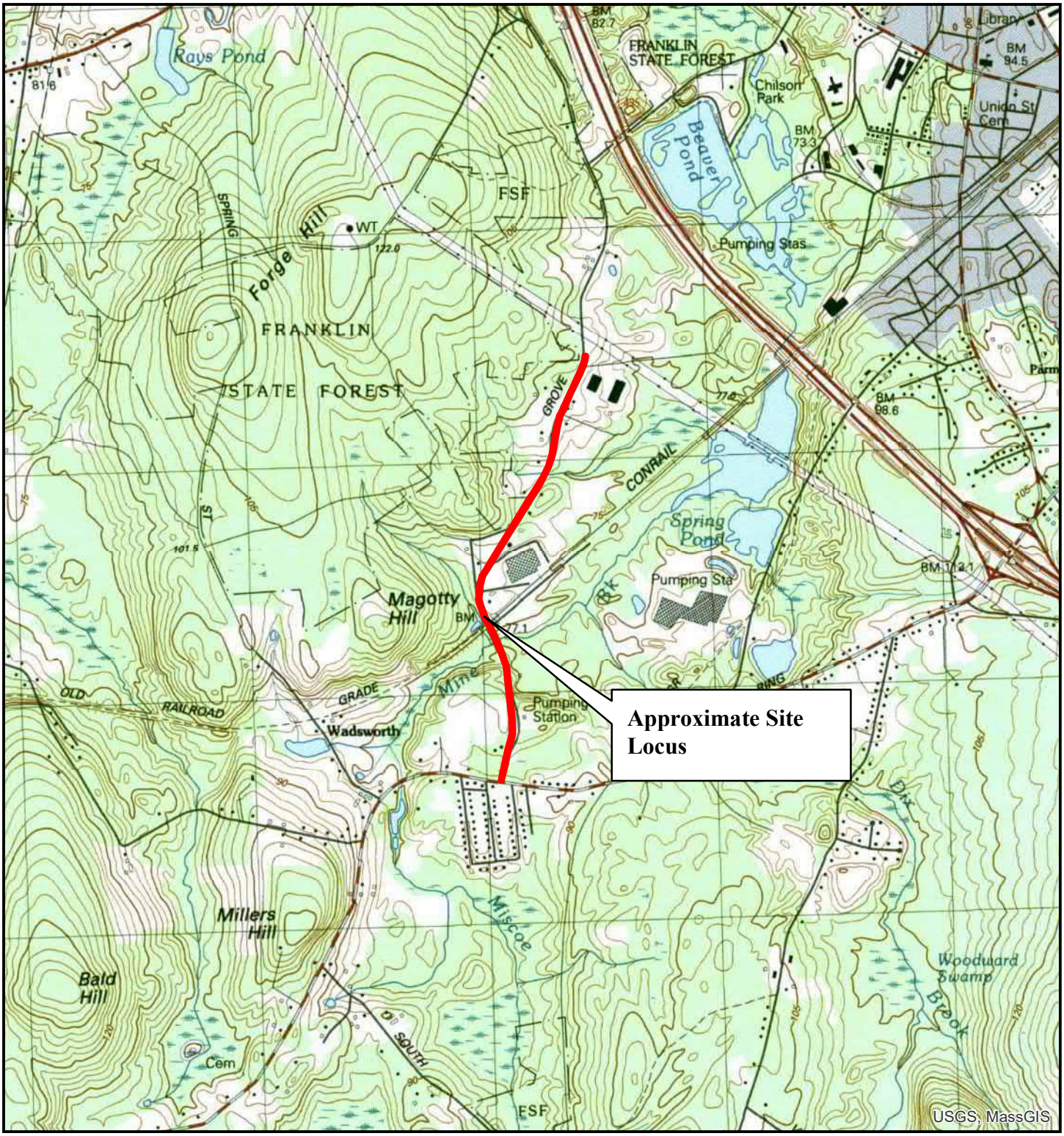
The limit of jurisdiction under Massachusetts Clean Waters Act (Section 401), as specified in 314 CMR 9.00, is the limit of Section 404 jurisdiction under the federal Clean Water Act. Exceedances of the jurisdictional threshold under 314 CMR 9.00 require filing for a Water Quality Certification under Section 401.

Findings and Recommendations

BETA has identified areas Subject to Protection and/or Jurisdiction under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, the federal Clean Water Act, the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, and the Town of Franklin Wetlands Protection Bylaw on or within 100 feet of the Site and has delineated the boundaries of BVW, IVW, and Bank. In order to definitively determine the extent of Conservation Commission jurisdiction, Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction, and MassDEP jurisdiction, the boundary flags would need to be located and depicted on a to-scale plan of the Site.

Attachments: Figure 1 – Site Locus
Figure 2 – Environmental Resources Map
Figure 3 – FEMA FIRMette
Photographic Documentation
US Army Corps of Engineers' *Vegetated Wetland Boundary Delineation Field Data Sheets*
Custom Soil Report for Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts

Job No: 21.07548.00



BETA
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N
W E
S

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 1
Site Locus
Grove Street
Franklin, MA

Data Source: MassGIS USGS Topographic Quadrangle Images (2001)

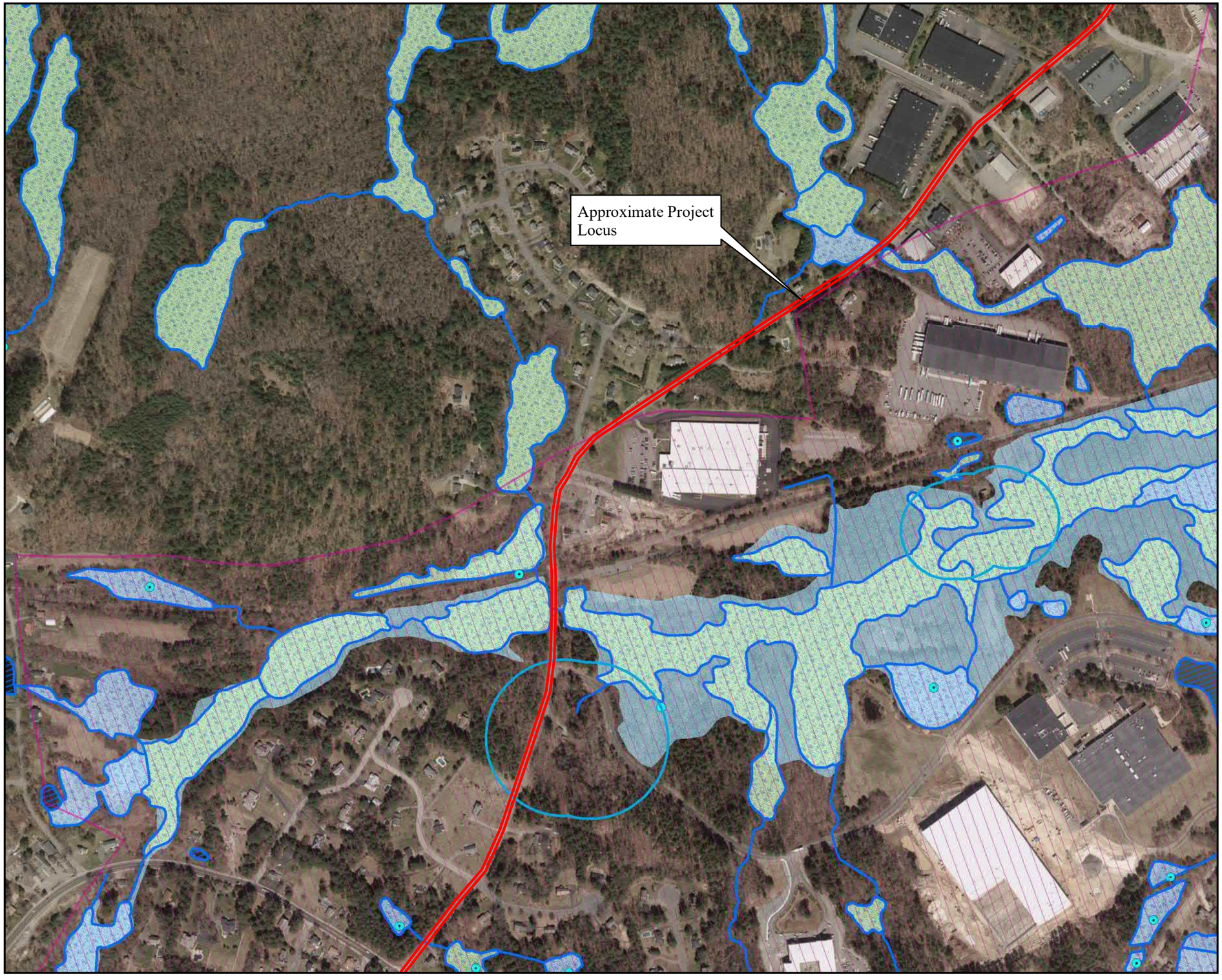

Figure 2
Environmental Resources Map
Grove Street
Franklin, MA

Wetland Resources Legend

- MassDEP Hydrologic Feature
- Marsh/Bog
- Wooded marsh
- Open Water
- NFHL 100 Year Flood Zone
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- Zone A
- Zone B
- Outstanding Resource Water
- MassDEP IWPA
- MassDEP Zone I
- MassDEP Zone II

Mapped Habitat Legend

- NHESP Potential Vernal Pool
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pool
- NHESP Priority Habitat of Rare Species
- NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife

N
W E
S

0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Data Source: MassGIS USGS Color Ortho Imagery (2014), MassDEP Wetlands (1:12000) (2009), NHESP Potential Vernal Pools (2000), NHESP Certified Vernal Pools, NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare Species (2008), NHESP Estimated Habitats of Rare Species (2008), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (2009), FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (2014),

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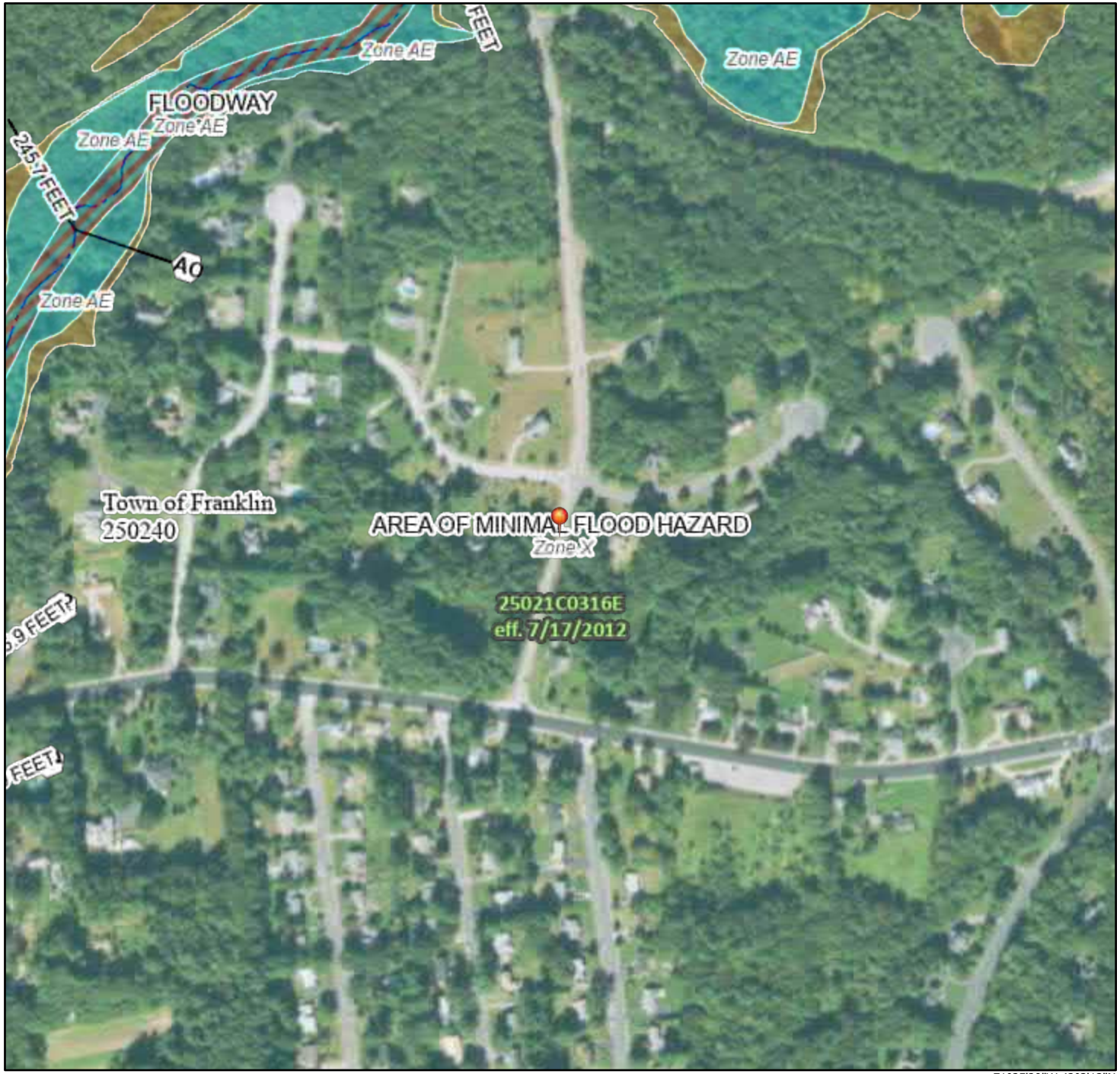
National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

71°25'57"W 42°3'39"N



71°25'20"W 42°3'12"N

Feet 1:6,000

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/12/2021 at 4:47 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

71°25'58"W 42°3'51"N

Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
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GENERAL STRUCTURES
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OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
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- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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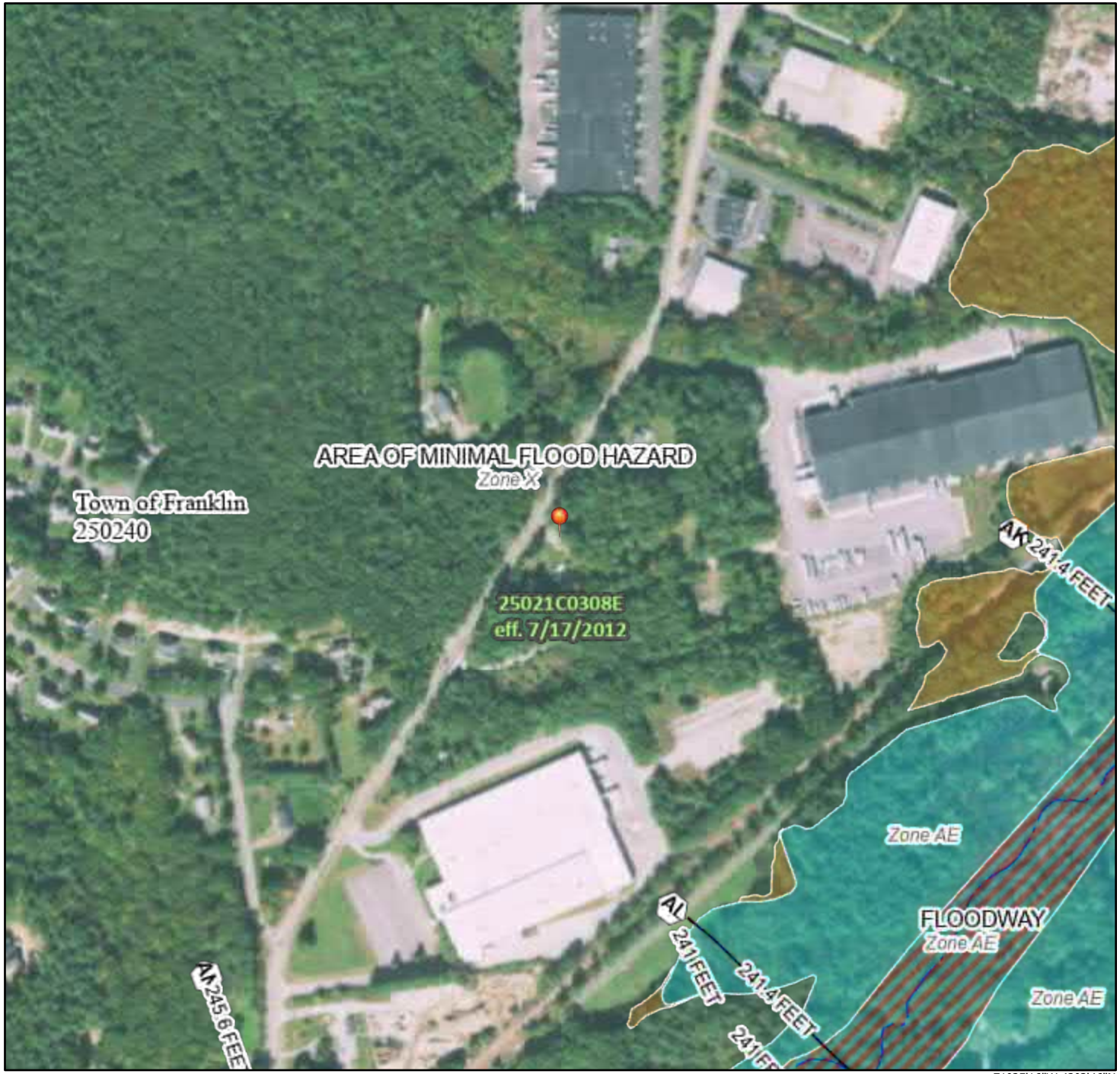
National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

71°25'53"W 42°4'13"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

71°25'16"W 42°3'46"N

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
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GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

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This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

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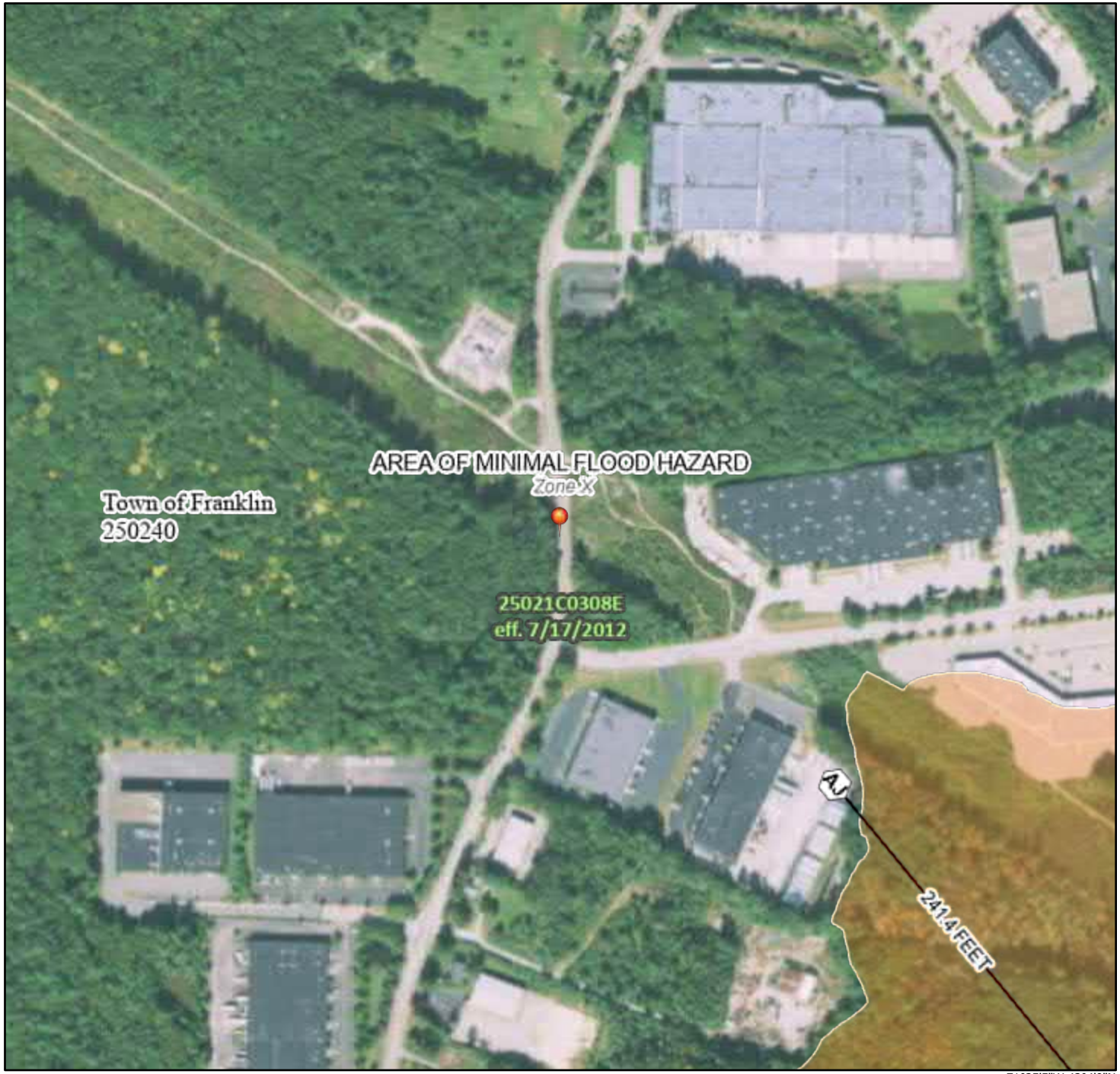

71°25'5"W 42°4'9"N

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
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- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/12/2021 at 4:42 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Photo 1

View of the WF1 Series IVW—facing west.

Photo 2

View of the interior of the WF2 Series BVW—facing southeast.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 3

View of the WF3 Series BVW and adjacent public well pump house—facing northeast.

Photo 4

View of Mine Brook, taken from Grove Street—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 5

View of the culvert carrying Mine Brook, taken from the east side of Grove Street—facing west.

Photo 6

View of Mine Brook, taken from Grove Street—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 7

View of the WF6 Series BVW; note the sediment deposition in the foreground—facing west.

Photo 8

View of the unnamed tributary to Mine Brook flowing through a culvert under the Southern New England Trunkline Trail—facing northeast.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 9

View of the unnamed tributary to Mine Brook, north of the Southern New England Trunkline Trail—facing north.

Photo 10

View of cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*) within the WF7 Series IVW—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 11

View of a forested portion of the WF8 Series BVW—facing west.

Photo 12

View of the unnamed perennial stream connecting the WF8 and WF9 Series BVWs at the east side of Grove Street; note the damaged infrastructure—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 13

Typical view of a maintained stormwater basin at the northern end of the Site (157/161 Grove Street)—facing south.

Photo 14

View of an unmaintained stormwater basin (WF11 Series IVW) at the northern end of the Site (157/161 Grove Street)—facing west.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

Photo 15

View of a small pocket IVW (WF10 Series) formed from roadway stormwater runoff—facing east.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Grove Street

Franklin, Massachusetts

Photographs Documented 05.13.2021

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Upland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Confined depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF1-106

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pinus strobus*	40	Yes	FACU
2. *Acer rubrum*	40	Yes	FAC
3. *Tsuga canadensis*	20	Yes	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Maianthemum canadense*	40	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	140 (A)		520 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.71

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR 2/1							Organic "duff" layer
1-16	10YR 3/3							Fine sandy loam
16-20	10YR 4/3							Fine sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Wetland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Confined depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF1-106

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- X Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 12
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 2
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wetland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	30	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Spiraea tomentosa*	5	Yes	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	5	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species	30	x 3 =	90
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	35 (A)		100 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.86

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wetland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 3/2	100						Fine sandy loam
2-6	10YR 4/3	100						Fine sandy loam
6-18	10YR 3/2	90	10YR 4/3	10	C	M		Faint redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- X Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Upland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toe of roadside slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF3-118

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	40	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1. *Prunus serotina*	10	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	10	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*	15	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	15	x 5 =	75
Column Totals:	65 (A)		235 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.62

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/1	100						Organic "duff" layer
2-18	10YR 4/4	100						Fine sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Wetland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toe of roadside slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF3-118

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- X Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 12
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 5
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wetland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	40	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Maianthemum canadense*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*	20	Yes	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66.7% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	20	x 2 =	40
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	70 (A)		200 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.86

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wetland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10YR 2/1	100						Organic "duff" layer
3-8	10YR 2/1	100						Sapric
8-18	10YR 4/3	80	10YR 4/2	20	C	M		Sandy with redox

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- _X_ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _X_ **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Upland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF6-111

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	10	No	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1. *Berberis thunbergii*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Rosa multiflora*	30	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Maianthemum canadense*	80	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	50	x 3 =	150
FACU species	130	x 4 =	520
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	180 (A)		670 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.72

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 2/1	100						Organic "duff" layer
2-3	10YR 3/3	100						Loamy sand
3-7	10YR 3/4	100						Fine sandy loam
7-18	7.5YR 4/4	100						Sand

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Wetland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF6-111

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- X Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wetland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	10	No	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1. *Frangula alnus*	10	Yes	FAC
2. *Rosa multiflora*	30	Yes	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Maianthemum canadense*	60	Yes	FACU
2. *Symplocarpus foetidus*	15	Yes	OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	75	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	175 (A)		595 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.40

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wetland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/2	100						20% organic material
4-10	10YR 2/1	100						Organic
10-20	10YR 3/2	80	10YR 4/1	20	C	M		Redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- _X_ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _X_ **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Upland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toe of roadside slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF9-103

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Upland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	50	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	15	Yes	FACU
3. *Betula populifolia*	3	No	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	68	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1. *Euonymus alatus*	5	Yes	UPL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	5	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Maianthemum canadense*	80	Yes	FACU
2. *Toxicodendron radicans*	15	No	FAC
3. *Pteridium aquilinum*	10	No	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	105	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	68	x 3 =	204
FACU species	105	x 4 =	420
UPL species	5	x 5 =	25
Column Totals:	178 (A)		649 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.65

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Upland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	100						Gravelly/sandy loam (fill)
6-15	10YR 4/3							Gravelly/sandy loam (fill)

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Grove Street City/County: Franklin Sampling Date: 5/13/2021

Applicant/Owner: Town of Franklin State: MA Sampling Point: Wetland

Investigator(s): Jonathan Niro & Julia Stearns (BETA Group, Inc.) Section, Township, Range: Norfolk County

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Toe of roadside slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope %: 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 144A Lat: 42.066353 Long: -71.426820 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?** **Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: WF9-103

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- X Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: Wetland

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30' radius)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	80	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	3	No	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	83	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1. *Viburnum dentatum*	8	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	8	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. *Symplocarpus foetidus*	80	Yes	OBL
2. *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*	10	No	FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 15' radius)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	80	x 1 =	80
FACW species	10	x 2 =	20
FAC species	88	x 3 =	264
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	181 (A)		376 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.08

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

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Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: Wetland

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	10YR 2/1	100						Sapric

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

[2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- X Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
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- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
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- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 7.0, 2015 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

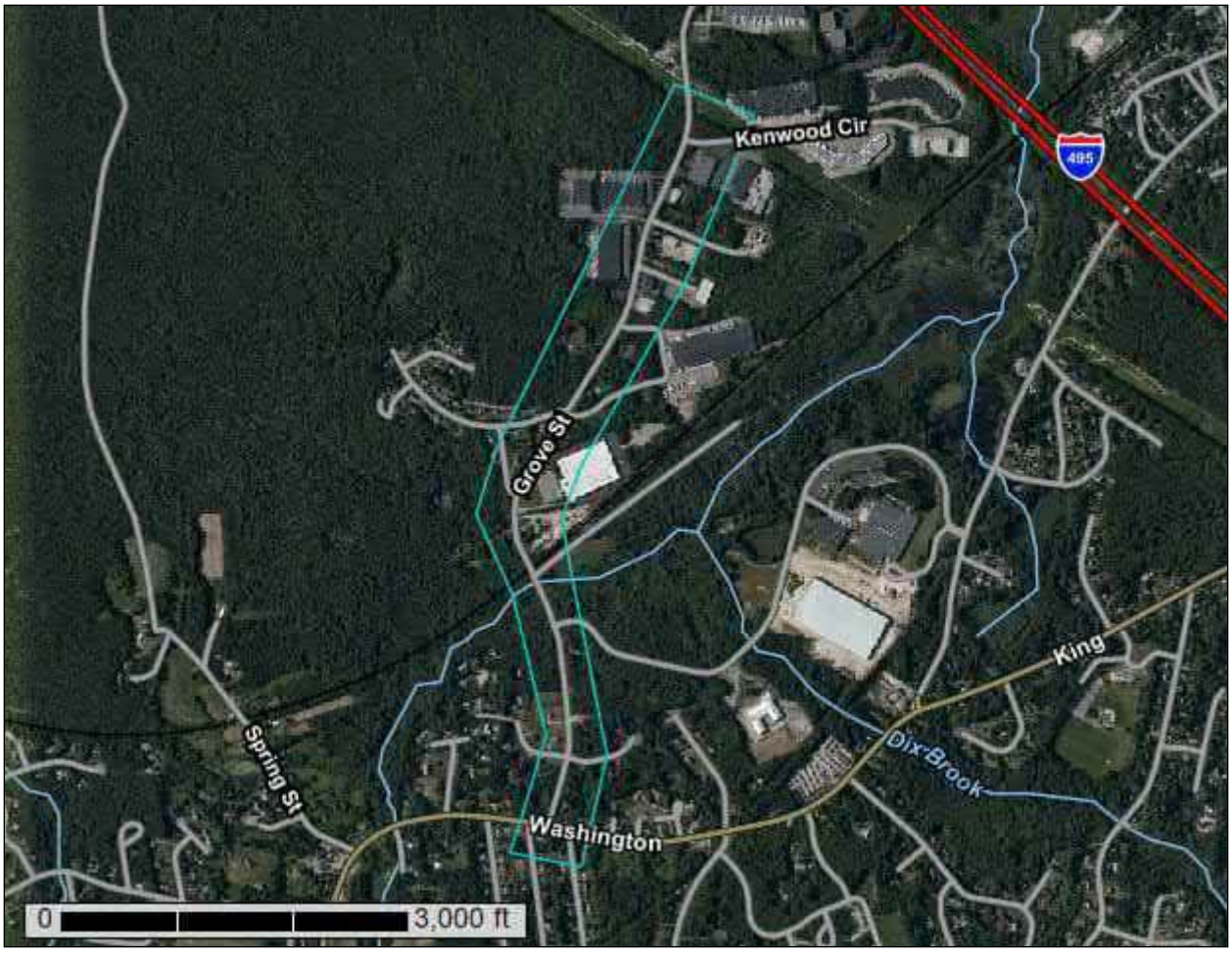
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts



May 12, 2021

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

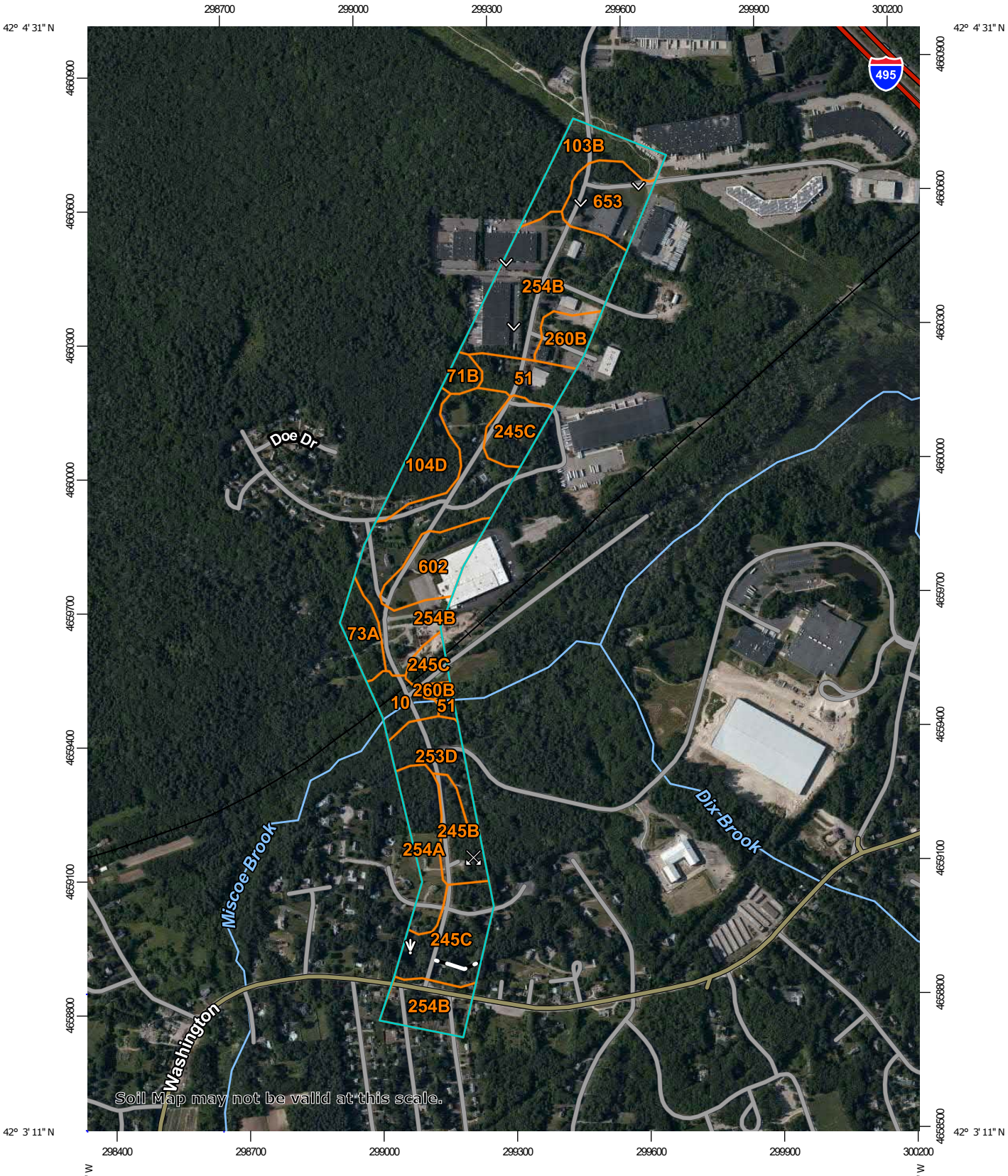
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:25,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 5, 2019—Jul 8, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10	Scarboro and Birdsall soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.2	2.9%
51	Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4.8	4.4%
71B	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	1.4	1.2%
73A	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, extremely stony	3.2	2.9%
103B	Charlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.4	5.8%
104D	Hollis-Rock outcrop-Charlton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	5.6	5.1%
245B	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.2	3.9%
245C	Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	13.9	12.6%
253D	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	5.3	4.8%
254A	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	6.2	5.6%
254B	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	39.7	35.9%
260B	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	3.7	3.4%
602	Urban land, 0 to 15 percent slopes	6.1	5.6%
653	Udorthents, sandy	6.6	6.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**110.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the

characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered

practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts

10—Scarboro and Birdsall soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vkxw
Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Scarboro and similar soils: 65 percent
Birdsall and similar soils: 25 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scarboro

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: mucky fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 60 inches: stratified loamy fine sand to gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Birdsall

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Soft coarse-silty glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 16 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Swansea

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Bogs
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Hydric soil rating: Yes

51—Swansea muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trl2
Elevation: 0 to 1,140 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Swansea and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swansea

Setting

Landform: Bogs, swamps
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Highly decomposed organic material over loose sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Oa1 - 0 to 24 inches: muck
Oa2 - 24 to 34 inches: muck
Cg - 34 to 79 inches: coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water capacity: Very high (about 16.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F144AY043MA - Acidic Organic Wetlands
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Freetown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Swamps, bogs
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Whitman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

71B—Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69c
Elevation: 0 to 1,290 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ridgebury, extremely stony, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ridgebury, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Drumlins, drainageways, hills, ground moraines, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 6 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Woodbridge, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Whitman, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Paxton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

73A—Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w695
Elevation: 0 to 1,580 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Whitman, extremely stony, and similar soils: 81 percent
Minor components: 19 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Whitman, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, hills, ground moraines, drumlins, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss, granite, and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: peat
A - 1 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg - 10 to 17 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
Cdg - 17 to 61 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 7 to 38 inches to densic material
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY041MA - Very Wet Till Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Ridgebury, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drumlins, drainageways, hills, ground moraines, depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, head slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways, outwash deltas, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Swansea

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps, bogs
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Woodbridge, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

103B—Charlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vktd
Elevation: 0 to 480 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Charlton and similar soils: 40 percent
Hollis and similar soils: 25 percent
Rock outcrop: 20 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy ablation till derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hollis

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Shallow, friable loamy ablation till derived from igneous rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 3 to 14 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 14 to 18 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting
Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Canton
Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Scituate
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Whitman
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

104D—Hollis-Rock outcrop-Charlton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: vkvh
Elevation: 20 to 610 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Hollis and similar soils: 35 percent
Rock outcrop: 30 percent
Charlton and similar soils: 25 percent

Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hollis

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Shallow, friable loamy ablation till derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 3 to 14 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 14 to 18 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy ablation till derived from granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 6 to 36 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 36 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

245B—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm8
Elevation: 0 to 1,430 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 53 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Moraines, kame terraces, kames, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, head slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

245C—Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm9
Elevation: 0 to 1,480 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, toeslope, footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, head slope, nose slope, crest, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Moraines, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kames, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash plains, moraines, outwash deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

253D—Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svmd
Elevation: 0 to 860 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope, head slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Moraines, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, outwash deltas, kames, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, crest, side slope, head slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope, riser
Down-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, concave
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

254A—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqr
Elevation: 0 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Merrimac and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Merrimac

Setting

Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 22 to 26 inches: stratified gravel to gravelly loamy sand
2C - 26 to 65 inches: stratified gravel to very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sudbury
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, terraces, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, eskers, kames, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, stream terraces, kames, eskers, moraines
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, deltas, dunes, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

254B—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2tyqs
Elevation: 0 to 1,290 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Merrimac and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Merrimac

Setting

Landform: Kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 10 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 22 to 26 inches: stratified gravel to gravelly loamy sand
2C - 26 to 65 inches: stratified gravel to very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, terraces, deltas
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Deltas, outwash plains, eskers, kames
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains, deltas, dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers, stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

260B—Sudbury fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vky4
Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Sudbury and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sudbury

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Friable coarse-loamy eolian deposits over loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam
H2 - 11 to 22 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

602—Urban land, 0 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vkyj
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 99 percent
Minor components: 1 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Parent material: Excavated and filled land

Minor Components

Rock outcrops

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

653—Udorthents, sandy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vky8
Elevation: 0 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 45 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Excavated and filled sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable
H2 - 6 to 60 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 20.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Swansea

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Bogs
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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