

HUGHES ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

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BRP WPA Form 3 – Notice of Intent

(M.G.L. c. 131, §40 and Boston Wetlands Ordinance

City of Boston Code, Ordinances, Chapter 7-1.4

Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild



Submitted to:

Boston Conservation Commission
City Hall Square, Room 709
Boston, MA 02201

Prepared by:

Hughes Environmental Consulting
44 Merrimac Street
Newburyport, MA 01950

In Association with:

Crowley Cottrell, LLC.
171 Milk Street, Fl 2
Boston MA 02109

On Behalf of:

Ryan Woods, Commissioner
Boston Parks & Recreation Dept.
1010 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, MA 02118

December 16, 2020

Application Contents:

- 1. WPA Form 3**
- 2. Boston Ordinance Notice of Intent**
- 3. Parcel List**
- 4. Project Narrative**
- 5. Invasive Species Protocol**
- 6. USGS Map**
- 7. 2019 Orthophoto with stormwater lines**
- 8. Delineation Supporting Materials from CDM Smith**
- 9. FEMA Firmette**
- 10. Stormwater Report and Checklist**
- 11. Abutters List and copy of Abutter Notice (to be provided)**
- 12. Graphics from Public Presentation prepared by Crowley Cottrell, LLC from November 19, 2020 Community Meeting**
- 13. Notice of Intent Improvements to Roslindale Wetlands Plan Set by Crowley Cottrell, LLC dated December 15, 2020**



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

WPA Form 3 – Notice of Intent

Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131, §40

Provided by MassDEP:
MassDEP File Number
Document Transaction Number
Boston
City/Town

Important:

When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.



Note: Before completing this form consult your local Conservation Commission regarding any municipal bylaw or ordinance.

A. General Information

1. Project Location (**Note:** electronic filers will click on button to locate project site):

<u>Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild (39 Eldon St)</u> a. Street Address	<u>Roslindale</u> b. City/Town	<u>02131</u> c. Zip Code
<u>Latitude and Longitude:</u>	<u>42° 17' 37.248" N</u> d. Latitude	<u>71° 7' 55.9488" W</u> e. Longitude
<u>See attached list</u> f. Assessors Map/Plat Number	<u>g. Parcel /Lot Number</u>	

2. Applicant:

<u>Ryan</u> a. First Name	<u>Woods, Commissioner</u> b. Last Name	
<u>Boston Parks & Recreation Department</u> c. Organization		
<u>1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 3rd Floor</u> d. Street Address		
<u>Boston</u> e. City/Town	<u>MA</u> f. State	<u>02118</u> g. Zip Code
<u>h. Phone Number</u>	<u>i. Fax Number</u>	<u>j. Email Address</u>

3. Property owner (required if different from applicant): Check if more than one owner

<u>City of Boston c/o Boston Parks & Recreation Department</u> a. First Name	<u>b. Last Name</u>	
<u>City of Boston c/o Boston Parks & Recreation Department</u> c. Organization		
<u>1010 Massachusetts Avenue, 3rd Floor</u> d. Street Address		
<u>Boston</u> e. City/Town	<u>MA</u> f. State	<u>02118</u> g. Zip Code
<u>h. Phone Number</u>	<u>i. Fax Number</u>	<u>j. Email address</u>

4. Representative (if any):

<u>Thomas</u> a. First Name	<u>Hughes</u> b. Last Name	
<u>Hughes Environmental Consulting</u> c. Company		
<u>44 Merrimac Street, Suite 311</u> d. Street Address		
<u>Newburyport</u> e. City/Town	<u>MA</u> f. State	<u>01950</u> g. Zip Code
<u>978-465-5400</u> h. Phone Number	<u>978-465-8100</u> i. Fax Number	<u>thughes@hughesenvr.com</u> j. Email address

5. Total WPA Fee Paid (from NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form):

<u>Exempt</u> a. Total Fee Paid	<u>b. State Fee Paid</u>	<u>c. City/Town Fee Paid</u>
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A. General Information (continued)

6. General Project Description:

Wetlands and Buffer Restoration and access improvements partially located in Isolated Land Subject to Flooding

7a. Project Type Checklist: (Limited Project Types see Section A. 7b.)

- 1. Single Family Home
- 2. Residential Subdivision
- 3. Commercial/Industrial
- 4. Dock/Pier
- 5. Utilities
- 6. Coastal engineering Structure
- 7. Agriculture (e.g., cranberries, forestry)
- 8. Transportation
- 9. Other

7b. Is any portion of the proposed activity eligible to be treated as a limited project (including Ecological Restoration Limited Project) subject to 310 CMR 10.24 (coastal) or 310 CMR 10.53 (inland)?

- 1. Yes No If yes, describe which limited project applies to this project. (See 310 CMR 10.24 and 10.53 for a complete list and description of limited project types)

2. Limited Project Type

If the proposed activity is eligible to be treated as an Ecological Restoration Limited Project (310 CMR10.24(8), 310 CMR 10.53(4)), complete and attach Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Limited Project Checklist and Signed Certification.

8. Property recorded at the Registry of Deeds for:

LIST TO BE PROVIDED

a. County	b. Certificate # (if registered land)
c. Book	d. Page Number

B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts (temporary & permanent)

- 1. Buffer Zone Only – Check if the project is located only in the Buffer Zone of a Bordering Vegetated Wetland, Inland Bank, or Coastal Resource Area.
- 2. Inland Resource Areas (see 310 CMR 10.54-10.58; if not applicable, go to Section B.3, Coastal Resource Areas).

Check all that apply below. Attach narrative and any supporting documentation describing how the project will meet all performance standards for each of the resource areas altered, including standards requiring consideration of alternative project design or location.



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B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts (temporary & permanent) (cont'd)

For all projects affecting other Resource Areas, please attach a narrative explaining how the resource area was delineated.

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Bank	1. linear feet	2. linear feet
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Bordering Vegetated Wetland	1. square feet	2. square feet
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways	1. square feet	2. square feet
	3. cubic yards dredged	

Resource Area	Size of Proposed Alteration	Proposed Replacement (if any)
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Bordering Land Subject to Flooding	1. square feet	2. square feet
e. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Isolated Land Subject to Flooding	3. cubic feet of flood storage lost	4. cubic feet replaced
	10+/- 1. square feet	
	10+/- 2. cubic feet of flood storage lost	60+/- 3. cubic feet replaced
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Riverfront Area	1. Name of Waterway (if available) - specify coastal or inland	

2. Width of Riverfront Area (check one):

- 25 ft. - Designated Densely Developed Areas only
- 100 ft. - New agricultural projects only
- 200 ft. - All other projects

3. Total area of Riverfront Area on the site of the proposed project: _____ square feet

4. Proposed alteration of the Riverfront Area:

a. total square feet	b. square feet within 100 ft.	c. square feet between 100 ft. and 200 ft.
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5. Has an alternatives analysis been done and is it attached to this NOI? Yes No

6. Was the lot where the activity is proposed created prior to August 1, 1996? Yes No

3. Coastal Resource Areas: (See 310 CMR 10.25-10.35)

Note: for coastal riverfront areas, please complete **Section B.2.f.** above.



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B. Buffer Zone & Resource Area Impacts (temporary & permanent) (cont'd)

Check all that apply below. Attach narrative and supporting documentation describing how the project will meet all performance standards for each of the resource areas altered, including standards requiring consideration of alternative project design or location.

Online Users:
Include your document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) with all supplementary information you submit to the Department.

<u>Resource Area</u>	<u>Size of Proposed Alteration</u>	<u>Proposed Replacement (if any)</u>
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Designated Port Areas	Indicate size under Land Under the Ocean, below	
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Land Under the Ocean	_____	
	1. square feet	

	2. cubic yards dredged	
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier Beach	Indicate size under Coastal Beaches and/or Coastal Dunes below	
d. <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Beaches	_____	_____
	1. square feet	2. cubic yards beach nourishment
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Dunes	_____	_____
	1. square feet	2. cubic yards dune nourishment

	<u>Size of Proposed Alteration</u>	<u>Proposed Replacement (if any)</u>
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Banks	_____	
	1. linear feet	
g. <input type="checkbox"/> Rocky Intertidal Shores	_____	
	1. square feet	
h. <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Marshes	_____	_____
	1. square feet	2. sq ft restoration, rehab., creation
i. <input type="checkbox"/> Land Under Salt Ponds	_____	
	1. square feet	

	2. cubic yards dredged	
j. <input type="checkbox"/> Land Containing Shellfish	_____	
	1. square feet	
k. <input type="checkbox"/> Fish Runs	Indicate size under Coastal Banks, inland Bank, Land Under the Ocean, and/or inland Land Under Waterbodies and Waterways, above	

	1. cubic yards dredged	
l. <input type="checkbox"/> Land Subject to Coastal Storm Flowage	_____	
	1. square feet	

4. Restoration/Enhancement
If the project is for the purpose of restoring or enhancing a wetland resource area in addition to the square footage that has been entered in Section B.2.b or B.3.h above, please enter the additional amount here.

_____ a. square feet of BVW _____ b. square feet of Salt Marsh

5. Project Involves Stream Crossings

_____ a. number of new stream crossings _____ b. number of replacement stream crossings



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C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements

- This is a proposal for an Ecological Restoration Limited Project. Skip Section C and complete Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Limited Project Checklists – Required Actions (310 CMR 10.11).

Streamlined Massachusetts Endangered Species Act/Wetlands Protection Act Review

- Is any portion of the proposed project located in **Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife** as indicated on the most recent Estimated Habitat Map of State-Listed Rare Wetland Wildlife published by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP)? To view habitat maps, see the *Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas* or go to http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/PRI_EST_HAB/viewer.htm.

- a. Yes No **If yes, include proof of mailing or hand delivery of NOI to:**

**Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
1 Rabbit Hill Road
Westborough, MA 01581**

- August 1, 2017
b. Date of map

If yes, the project is also subject to Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) review (321 CMR 10.18). To qualify for a streamlined, 30-day, MESA/Wetlands Protection Act review, please complete Section C.1.c, and include requested materials with this Notice of Intent (NOI); OR complete Section C.2.f, if applicable. *If MESA supplemental information is not included with the NOI, by completing Section 1 of this form, the NHESP will require a separate MESA filing which may take up to 90 days to review (unless noted exceptions in Section 2 apply, see below).*

- c. Submit Supplemental Information for Endangered Species Review*

- Percentage/acreage of property to be altered:
 - (a) within wetland Resource Area _____ percentage/acreage
 - (b) outside Resource Area _____ percentage/acreage
- Assessor's Map or right-of-way plan of site

- Project plans for entire project site, including wetland resource areas and areas outside of wetlands jurisdiction, showing existing and proposed conditions, existing and proposed tree/vegetation clearing line, and clearly demarcated limits of work **
 - (a) Project description (including description of impacts outside of wetland resource area & buffer zone)
 - (b) Photographs representative of the site

* Some projects **not** in Estimated Habitat may be located in Priority Habitat, and require NHESP review (see <https://www.mass.gov/endangered-species-act-mesa-regulatory-review>).

Priority Habitat includes habitat for state-listed plants and strictly upland species not protected by the Wetlands Protection Act.

** MESA projects may not be segmented (321 CMR 10.16). The applicant must disclose full development plans even if such plans are not required as part of the Notice of Intent process.



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Online Users:
Include your document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) with all supplementary information you submit to the Department.

C. Other Applicable Standards and Requirements (cont'd)

- 4. Is any portion of the proposed project within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)?
 a. Yes No If yes, provide name of ACEC (see instructions to WPA Form 3 or MassDEP Website for ACEC locations). **Note:** electronic filers click on Website.
 b. ACEC

- 5. Is any portion of the proposed project within an area designated as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) as designated in the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00?
 a. Yes No
- 6. Is any portion of the site subject to a Wetlands Restriction Order under the Inland Wetlands Restriction Act (M.G.L. c. 131, § 40A) or the Coastal Wetlands Restriction Act (M.G.L. c. 130, § 105)?
 a. Yes No
- 7. Is this project subject to provisions of the MassDEP Stormwater Management Standards?
 a. Yes. Attach a copy of the Stormwater Report as required by the Stormwater Management Standards per 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k)-(q) and check if:
 - 1. Applying for Low Impact Development (LID) site design credits (as described in Stormwater Management Handbook Vol. 2, Chapter 3)
 - 2. A portion of the site constitutes redevelopment
 - 3. Proprietary BMPs are included in the Stormwater Management System.
 b. No. Check why the project is exempt:
 - 1. Single-family house
 - 2. Emergency road repair
 - 3. Small Residential Subdivision (less than or equal to 4 single-family houses or less than or equal to 4 units in multi-family housing project) with no discharge to Critical Areas.

D. Additional Information

- This is a proposal for an Ecological Restoration Limited Project. Skip Section D and complete Appendix A: Ecological Restoration Notice of Intent – Minimum Required Documents (310 CMR 10.12).

Applicants must include the following with this Notice of Intent (NOI). See instructions for details.

Online Users: Attach the document transaction number (provided on your receipt page) for any of the following information you submit to the Department.

- 1. USGS or other map of the area (along with a narrative description, if necessary) containing sufficient information for the Conservation Commission and the Department to locate the site. (Electronic filers may omit this item.)
- 2. Plans identifying the location of proposed activities (including activities proposed to serve as a Bordering Vegetated Wetland [BVW] replication area or other mitigating measure) relative to the boundaries of each affected resource area.



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D. Additional Information (cont'd)

- 3. Identify the method for BVW and other resource area boundary delineations (MassDEP BVW Field Data Form(s), Determination of Applicability, Order of Resource Area Delineation, etc.), and attach documentation of the methodology.
- 4. List the titles and dates for all plans and other materials submitted with this NOI.

Notice of Intent Improvement to Roslindale Wetlands Plan Set

a. Plan Title	_____	
Crowley Cottrell, LLC	Michelle H. Crowley,RLA	_____
b. Prepared By	c. Signed and Stamped by	_____
12/15/2020		_____
d. Final Revision Date	e. Scale	_____
f. Additional Plan or Document Title	_____	
	g. Date	_____

- 5. If there is more than one property owner, please attach a list of these property owners not listed on this form.
- 6. Attach proof of mailing for Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, if needed.
- 7. Attach proof of mailing for Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, if needed.
- 8. Attach NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form
- 9. Attach Stormwater Report, if needed.

E. Fees

- 1. Fee Exempt: No filing fee shall be assessed for projects of any city, town, county, or district of the Commonwealth, federally recognized Indian tribe housing authority, municipal housing authority, or the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

Applicants must submit the following information (in addition to pages 1 and 2 of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form) to confirm fee payment:

2. Municipal Check Number	3. Check date
_____	_____
4. State Check Number	5. Check date
_____	_____
6. Payor name on check: First Name	7. Payor name on check: Last Name
_____	_____



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F. Signatures and Submittal Requirements

I hereby certify under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing Notice of Intent and accompanying plans, documents, and supporting data are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the Conservation Commission will place notification of this Notice in a local newspaper at the expense of the applicant in accordance with the wetlands regulations, 310 CMR 10.05(5)(a).

I further certify under penalties of perjury that all abutters were notified of this application, pursuant to the requirements of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. Notice must be made by Certificate of Mailing or in writing by hand delivery or certified mail (return receipt requested) to all abutters within 100 feet of the property line of the project location.

1. Signature of Applicant

2. Date

12-16-20

3. Signature of Property Owner (if different)

4. Date

12/15/2020

5. Signature of Representative (if any)

6. Date

For Conservation Commission:

Two copies of the completed Notice of Intent (Form 3), including supporting plans and documents, two copies of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form, and the city/town fee payment, to the Conservation Commission by certified mail or hand delivery.

For MassDEP:

One copy of the completed Notice of Intent (Form 3), including supporting plans and documents, one copy of the NOI Wetland Fee Transmittal Form, and a copy of the state fee payment to the MassDEP Regional Office (see Instructions) by certified mail or hand delivery.

Other:

If the applicant has checked the "yes" box in any part of Section C, Item 3, above, refer to that section and the Instructions for additional submittal requirements.

The original and copies must be sent simultaneously. Failure by the applicant to send copies in a timely manner may result in dismissal of the Notice of Intent.



5. Is any portion of the proposed project jurisdictional under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act M.G.L. c. 131 §40?

- Yes No

If yes, please file the WPA Form 3 - Notice of Intent with this form

6. General Information

An RDA has been filed to confirm that the wetland is isolated and that the site contains ILSF below elevation 112.25 (88 NAVD)Wetlands Protection Act. The proposed project includes improvements to entrances and trails, habitat, removal of fill, control of invasive plants, and planting of native species.

7. Project Type Checklist

- a. Single Family Home
- b. Residential Subdivision
- c. Limited Project Driveway Crossing
- d. Commercial/Industrial
- e. Dock/Pier
- f. Utilities
- g. Coastal Engineering Structure
- h. Agriculture – cranberries, forestry
- i. Transportation
- j. Other

8. Property recorded at the Registry of Deeds

See attached list

a. County _____

b. Page Number _____

c. Book _____

d. Certificate # (if registered land) _____

9. Total Fee Paid

NA - Requesting Waiver

a. Total Fee Paid _____

b. State Fee Paid _____

c. City Fee Paid _____

B. BUFFER ZONE & RESOURCE AREA IMPACTS

Buffer Zone Only - Is the project located only in the Buffer Zone of a resource area protected by the Boston Wetlands Ordinance?

- Yes No

1. Coastal Resource Areas



<u>Resource Area</u>	<u>Resource Area Size</u>	<u>Proposed Alteration*</u>	<u>Proposed Mitigation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Flood Resilience Zone	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> 25-foot Waterfront Area	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> 100-foot Salt Marsh Area	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Riverfront Area	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet

2. Inland Resource Areas

<u>Resource Area</u>	<u>Resource Area Size</u>	<u>Proposed Alteration*</u>	<u>Proposed Mitigation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Inland Flood Resilience Zone	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Isolated Wetlands	+/- 4 acres _____ Square feet	14,000+/- _____ Square feet	14,100+/- _____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pool	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pool Habitat (vernal pool + 100 ft. upland area)	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> 25-foot Waterfront Area	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet
<input type="checkbox"/> Riverfront Area	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet	_____ Square feet

NOTE SEE ATTACHED TABLE

C. OTHER APPLICABLE STANDARDS & REQUIREMENTS

1. What other permits, variances, or approvals are required for the proposed activity described herein and what is the status of such permits, variances, or approvals?



2. Is any portion of the proposed project located in Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife as indicated on the most recent Estimated Habitat Map of State-Listed Rare Wetland Wildlife published by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP)? To view habitat maps, see the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas or go to <http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhosp/nhregmap.htm>.

- Yes No

If yes, the project is subject to Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) review (321 CMR 10.18).

A. Submit Supplemental Information for Endangered Species Review

Percentage/acreage of property to be altered:

(1) within wetland Resource Area _____ percentage/acreage

(2) outside Resource Area _____ percentage/acreage

Assessor's Map or right-of-way plan of site

3. Is any portion of the proposed project within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern?

- Yes No

If yes, provide the name of the ACEC: _____

4. Is the proposed project subject to provisions of the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards?

- Yes. Attach a copy of the Stormwater Checklist & Stormwater Report as required.
 - Applying for a Low Impact Development (LID) site design credits
 - A portion of the site constitutes redevelopment
 - Proprietary BMPs are included in the Stormwater Management System
- No. Check below & include a narrative as to why the project is exempt
 - Single-family house
 - Emergency road repair
 - Small Residential Subdivision (less than or equal to 4 single family houses or less than or equal to 4 units in a multifamily housing projects) with no discharge to Critical Areas

5. Is the proposed project subject to Boston Water and Sewer Commission Review?

- Yes No



D. SIGNATURES AND SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

I hereby certify under the penalties of perjury that the foregoing Notice of Intent and accompanying plans, documents, and supporting data are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the Conservation Commission will place notification of this Notice in a local newspaper at the expense of the applicant in accordance with the Wetlands Protection Ordinance.

Signature of Applicant

12/16/20

Date

Signature of Property Owner (if different)

Date

Signature of Representative (if any)

12/15/2020

Date

	Permanent	Temporary	Invasive Management*	Native Plantings (seeding and shrub areas)*
IVW	882.899	1797.798	43029.238	22768.601
ILSF	508.079	1016.158	24540.655	16090.843

*Indicates total area of plant management and planting, area disturbed is much smaller

BREAKDOWN OF AREAS:

<i>IVW Boardwalk</i>	<i>IVW Boardwalk</i>	<i>IVW Invasive Management</i>	<i>IVW Native Planting</i>
464.128		19.82	763.585
221.23		170	430.965
197.541	32	1455.8	1455.8
882.899	1797.798	384.966	624.641
		2695.395	621.314
		21020.611	7067.579
		582.308	11244.212
<i>ILSF Boardwalk</i>	<i>ILSF Boardwalk</i>		
248.639		16700.338	560.505
178.812		43029.238	22768.601
80.628			
508.079	1016.158		
		<i>ILSF Invasive Management</i>	<i>ILSF Native Planting</i>
		9.571	92.639
		170	21.275
		647.761	49.721
		267.859	792.065
		2414	624.641
		10832.901	7521.9
		855	6676.696
		788.9	311.906
		8554.663	16090.843
		24540.655	

PID	OWNER	ADDRESSEE	MLG_ADDRESS	MLG_CITYSTATE	MLG_ZIPCODE	LOC_ADDRESS	LOC_CITY	LOC_ZIPCODE
2005121100	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005137000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	44 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	44 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005138000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005140000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005141000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	38 X SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005143000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005144000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005145000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	28 X SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005146000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005147000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	29 X MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005148000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005149000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005150000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005152000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005153000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
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2005164000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
2005170000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131
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2005195010	CITY OF BOSTON CONSERVATION	CITY OF BOSTON CONSERVATION	108 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	108 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131

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PROJECT NARRATIVE
to Accompany a
NOTICE OF INTENT
For
Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild
Boston
December 15, 2020

Overview

The Boston Parks and Recreation Department, through its Urban Wilds Program is seeking approval for site restoration and improvements at the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild property. These improvements include access and recreation trail improvements, minor grading and fill removal, wetland habitat restoration, information boards, signage, and invasive plant management. The Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild consists of a large isolated wetland surrounded by a largely forested buffer zone with minor meadow components.

Current site conditions

Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild is a 10.5 site consisting of woodlands, wetlands, and wet meadow habitat. The wetlands primarily gain hydrology through two large stormwater outfalls. The first enters the site at the end of Hazelmere Road at the northwestern end of the site. The second outfall conveys stormwater from the Walter Street area. An inlet to the City of Boston stormwater system then serves as an outlet for water within the system. Water flows out of the system and is conveyed back into the stormwater system at Coniston Street. The site contains paper streets and stormwater easements. In addition to the hydrology from stormwater, the system gains some additional hydrology from groundwater seeps and indirect runoff from the dense residential urban landscape that surrounds the site. While the site is surrounded by dense residential development and roadways, it is located across Walter Street from the Arnold Arboretum. Deer and coyotes have been observed moving back and forth from the Arboretum to the site. Additionally, there are several encroachments onto the site from “residential creep”, including fencing, lawns, and landscaping.

Main entrances to the site exist from Hazelmere Road and Coniston Street. There is also direct access to the site from Selwyn Street, Eldon Street, and Weld Street, as well as a potential new access from Walter Street.

Based on current soil maps, 62% of the site consists of “Udorthents, wet substratum”, which consists of poorly drained soils that have been filled in with various types of soil material, rubble and refuse. 20% of the site consists of “Newport-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes” which are soils that drain well in the upper part of the soils, but slower in the subsoils. About 14% of the soils are mapped as “Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes” which typically drains better and has a higher depth to groundwater. For more information on the soils present at the site and their location, see the attached soil maps and back up information.

Wetlands were recently delineated by CDM Smith as shown on the existing conditions plan prepared by Nitsch Engineering, which is attached. Hughes Environmental Consulting reviewed the boundary delineation and found it to be accurate with a few minor areas that were adjusted based on a closer look at vegetation and/or soils.

The site contains what would be normally expected for invasive plants in a suburban or urban wetland system as well as some invasive plants that are a little less common, but equally aggressive and problematic from the point of view of having a diverse community of native plants. These less common invasive plants include Amur Cork and Castor-aralia. Additionally,

ground ivy, which is not a listed invasive plant, forms a monoculture and is having the typical detrimental impact to the plant community that would occur from an invasive plant in some areas of the site. For a complete list of invasive plants identified on site, see the attached invasive plant management plan. The site also contains a number of healthy native plants, including dogwoods, spicebush, red maple, and red oak, among others.

The site is mapped by FEMA as within the X zone, an area of 0.2% flooding (formerly referred to as the 500-year floodplain). The site does hold more than a ¼ acre foot of water below the outlet elevation, qualifying as Isolated Land Subject to Flooding under the Wetland Protection Act.

On May 8, 2020, due to the characteristics of the wetland complex observed on site during prior visits and in part due to reports from neighbors of hearing spring peepers, HEC visited the site with a Wildlife Biologist from Oxbow Associates, Inc. to look for egg masses or signs of amphibians and/or vernal pool species within the wetland complex. The evaluation was cursory but informative. The biologist evaluated the inundated portions of the wetland and searched for amphibians or evidence thereof. We did not find any evidence of amphibians within the water. It is suspected that due to the surrounding developed landscape and years of stormwater runoff contributing to the wetland, the ability of the wetlands to support an expansive population of amphibians is somewhat limited. However, amphibians are likely sparsely distributed in this urban landscape. We did find that water quality is good enough to support some common aquatic invertebrates, including amphipods (Amphipoda) and isopods (*Caecidotea communis*) both found in abundance. These crustaceans indicate the pH is close to neutral (which was measured as 6.2 and 6.9 in the field). The pH and depth of up to 24-30 inches indicate this wetland could be suitable for amphibians to use for breeding, egg deposition, and larval development if it holds water into July or August in most years.

Around the edge of the wetland in the adjacent uplands, we did find some amphibian life, observing eight red-backed salamanders (*Plethodon cinereus*). The red-backed salamander is a common woodland salamander. Although this species does not require water for a larval period, it does signify the soil is high enough quality to sustain amphibians in the upland. Additionally, a review of an online wildlife observation repository (iNaturalist.com) found other common amphibians have been documented in the area including American toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*) in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Lastly, other amphibians and reptiles have been documented in the nearby Arnold Arboretum including green frog, bullfrog, American toad, northern two-lined salamander, garter snake, painted turtle, and snapping turtle. Although traffic may prohibit these species from moving back and forth from the Arboretum to/from the Site there is a chance some of these species occur on the Site now (but were not detected on our short site inspection) or could in the future. Additionally, there have been plenty of observations of mammals moving back and forth between the two properties, including deer and coyotes.

A separate RDA was filed to confirm that the wetlands on site do not constitute BVW as defined by the Wetlands Protection Act and its regulations. And that areas above elevation

112.25(88NAVD) are not jurisdictional as ILSF. The area does contain an Isolated Vegetated Wetland as defined by the Boston Wetland Ordinance.

Isolated Land Subject to Flooding (ILSF) is an area of flooding without an outlet that holds at least ¼ acre foot of water during large rain events. We set the elevation of the ILSF .35 feet above the outlet elevation during the RDA process in order to provide a conservative elevation. As an ILSF, it also meets the definition of Land Subject to Flooding or Inundation in the Boston Wetlands Ordinance.

The wetlands on site meet the Ordinance definition of an Isolated Vegetated Wetland (IVW). The wetlands on site are well over the minimum one thousand (1,000) square feet and are located in an area that does not border on creeks, rivers, streams, ponds or lakes. The boundary of an IVW is determined using the same methodologies as Bordering Vegetated Wetlands. We have attached data sheets from the delineation done by CDM Smith.

Proposed Project

The restoration project at Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild includes wetland habitat restoration, fill removal, information boards, signage, and invasive plant management. These improvements are designed to knock back difficult to control invasive species as well as remove fill and debris that compromises the function of the wetlands system. In addition to restoring function to the wetlands and buffer zone, the project seeks to improve access into and through the site to make a visit to the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild more enjoyable and provide access into wetland through a boardwalk crossing. The improved access and pathways will provide improved educational opportunities for the public with access around and over the wetland. Additionally, the restoration efforts are designed to lay the groundwork for effective ongoing removal and control of the remaining invasive though volunteer efforts and future projects. Additionally, we are working with Boston Water and Sewer to see if water quality of the stormwater entering the site can be improved.

The overall project will have a significant impact on the vegetation at the site. The project will remove around 40 invasive and hazard trees throughout the site, and replace those with 192 native trees. Native seed mixes and hundreds of shrubs will combine with the new trees to increase habitat value and the overall ecological health of the wetland system at Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild.

Resiliency

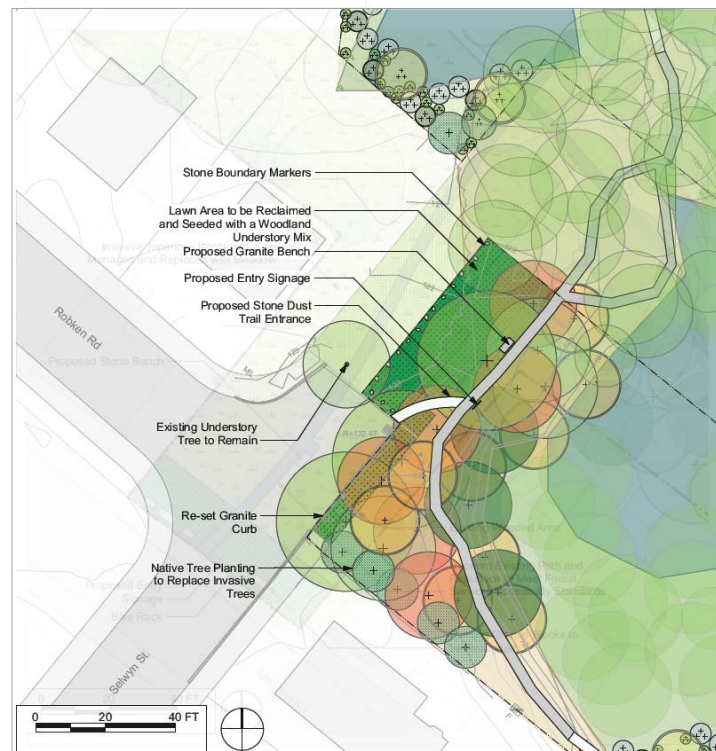
With climate change, the site is likely to have more water as a result of more frequent and larger rain events. Since there is an outlet to the system, the likely impacts of such a change in hydrology relate to areas of the site having a longer hydroperiod. The project includes a number of measures to make the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild more resilient to climate change. These include increasing plant biodiversity, which allows the vegetation at the site to better adapt to changing hydrology over time. The more diverse vegetation community can change gradually with wetter species taking over as drier species struggle. Additionally, the boardwalks have been elevated above the ILSF elevation to allow for water to flood the system above the ILSF elevation. The project also proposes to remove fill near and in the wetlands, which improves the

ability of the system to hold more water. Lastly, the project includes re-routing low lying trail areas above the ILSF elevation to make the trail system more resilient.

Entrance Improvements

Entry improvements are included for all entries, and include invasive plant removal, native plantings, restoration of encroachments, signage and trailheads. The restoration efforts at the entryways will increase biodiversity at the site, replace invasive plants with native plants and provide a welcoming entry for visitors to access the site. Improvements to the trail network include making much of the trail system accessible by designing to meet the US Forest Service accessibility standards for trails. During project development, public outreach indicated that several entries are currently underused. The goal is to improve the areas that receive the most use and enhance the entries that are underutilized to foster their increased use for the public in addition to improving their ecological functions.

Selwyn Entrance



At Selwyn Street, access is through half of the existing right of way owned by the City. Improvements include reclaiming lawn encroachment by planting of native shrubs and trees to define the City owned portion of the entry, resetting the granite curbing, removal of invasive trees, and providing entry signage with a trail access point. 12 Invasive mature trees will be removed in this area and replaced with 29 native trees. The work at this entrance will improve the ability of the entry area to both serve as an entrance and to provide valuable buffer functions to the adjacent wetlands. To the northwest of the Selwyn entrance, encroaching lawn into the wetlands and buffer zone will be planted with another 9 native trees and 53 shrubs.

Coniston Entrance



At Coniston Road, the improvements include removal of debris, removal of invasive plants – including a large area of Japanese knotweed, and establishing native plants through both seeding and plantings. At the street, new entry signage, a bike rack, and a bench will welcome visitors to the site. A large stand of Japanese knotweed will be replaced with a meadow, and native shrubs and trees will be planted as detailed on the project plans. The current deer trail style entry path will be replaced with a stone dust pathway that will provide access to the perimeter trail. A small area of encroaching pavement will be removed along with other trash and debris.

Ten mature invasive trees will be removed just east of the entrance along the improved trail. The area will be revegetated with trees, shrubs and a seed mix. Overall in the area of the Coniston Road entrance, 20 native trees will be installed. The resulting native plantings will be both attractive to visitors and improve the buffer zone function of this area. In the area east of the entrance where the trees are removed, the trail will be diverted to higher ground and the abandoned trail which is on the edge of the ILSF will be excavated 6 inches to increase flood storage to offset the flood storage loss from the installation of boardwalks on the trail. The removal of the fill will create approximately 60 cubic feet of flood storage below elevation 112.25 88NAVD (118.71 Boston Base).

Hazelmere Entrance



The entry at Hazelmere is going to be improved by replacing hazard trees, seeding the immediate area at the end of the street, adding signage and improving the trail. We are also working with Boston Water and Sewer to try to gain stormwater treatment improvements in the municipal system that discharges into the system at this point. While the stormwater improvements are not part of the project, they are an important component in improving water quality within the system.

Three hazard trees will be completely removed and one tree will be topped at 12 feet to allow a snag to remain as habitat value. The project will include planting 14 native trees in the area of this entrance, along with 25 native shrubs. Seeding will include a native meadow mix. The result of the work at this entrance will be to improve the diversity of native plantings and habitat value, while improving the aesthetics of the entryway.

Weld Entrance



The Weld Entrance improvements are designed to make the entry more visible. Currently, the entry simply looks like a driveway. Through painting a trail with clear markings on the pavement and an improved stone dust trail, visitors will be drawn to the property boundary where a entry sign will be placed. Herbaceous plants will also be established around the stonedust trail. The painted entry will include either the Bostonia (citywide) or oak leaf (Parks Department) logo.

Trail Improvements



The trail improvements include surface improvements on the existing trails, bog bridges to cross areas of groundwater seepage, and boardwalks to traverse wetland areas. Both improving the walkability of the trails and completing the loop of the existing trail network were the primary goals of these improvements. The trail improvements will include native plantings as shown on the project plans. The most significant trail improvements are those that connect between the Selwyn Entrance and the Hazelmere Entrance where the boardwalks will essentially complete the loop of the path network through the site. Improvement details are in the site plans. Indirect impacts from boardwalks come from the shading of about 916 square feet of wetlands. The direct impact from the installation of 30 helical piles will be far less, under 10 square feet. We estimate ILSF displacement from these piles to be around 10 cubic feet below the ILSF elevation. The boardwalks themselves will be elevated above the ILSF elevation and have no impact to that resource area.

The boardwalks will be installed during dry or frozen conditions if possible, to avoid direct wetland impacts, however if necessary, the contractor will be required to work off of construction matting for the installation of the helical piers. Temporary impacts from the installation are in the range of 1800 square feet within the wetlands, which assumes about a 10 foot wide matting footprint. Once the piers are installed, the boardwalk itself can be constructed with minimal disruption to the wetland. Any temporary impacts to the wetlands would be repaired at the direction of a wetland scientist to the satisfaction of Boston Conservation Commission staff.

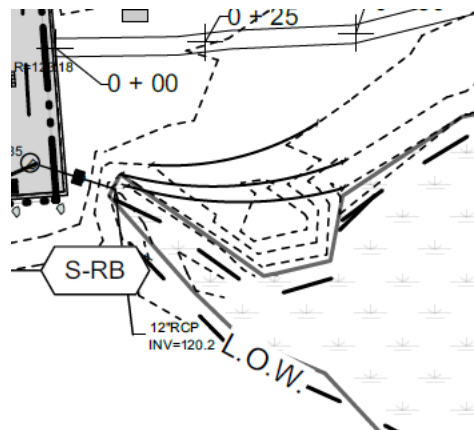
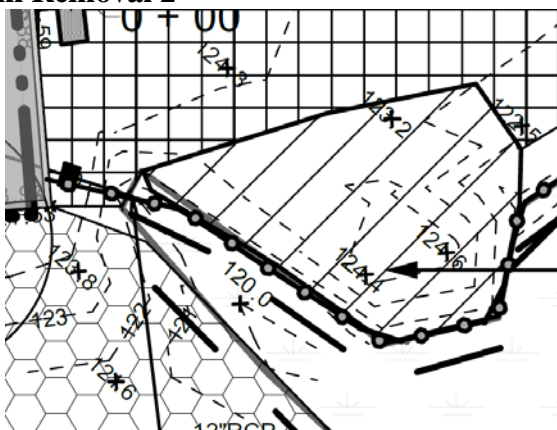
Fill Removal 1



Between the Weld Entrance and the Hazelmere Entrance, there is an area of fill that extends into the wetland. The existing path runs at the top of the fill slope and away from the wetlands and buffer area. The proposal is to remove this fill and restore a wooded slope through plantings and seed. The pathway will move closer to the wetland, similar to the existing path around much of the site. The fill removal within the wetland will be overseen by a wetland scientist. If there is not an existing wetland soil profile present under the fill, the area will be over-excavated by about a foot and a mixture of 50% loam and 50% leaf compost (by volume) used to replicate wetland soils to a depth of about 10 inches. The wetland area will be seeded and planted as shown on the plans and is expected to create about 650 square feet of new wetland area.

Access to this area for equipment will be gained through the Hazelmere entrance and/or the Weld Street entry.. The route will generally follow the within the area of the existing path and the invasive species control areas will be field adjusted to avoid impacts to native vegetation to the extent practicable. Upon completion of the work the access route will be restored through seeding,

Fill Removal 2

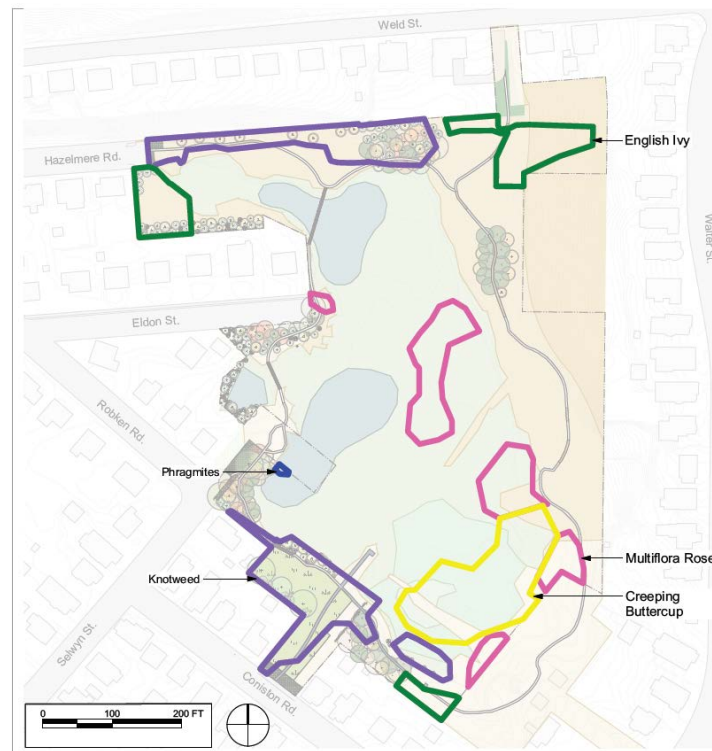


Just inside the Hazelmere Entrance, there is an area of fill that extends into the wetland which will be removed as shown on the plans. The fill removal within the wetland will be overseen by

a wetland scientist. If there is not an existing wetland soil profile present under the fill, the area will be over-excavated by about a foot and a mixture of 50% loam and 50% leaf compost (by volume) used to replicate wetland soils to a depth of about 10 inches. The wetland area will be planted with wetland vegetation and the upland area will receive a native meadow mix. The fill removal is expected to provide between 60 and 100 square feet of restored wetland.

Access to this area for equipment will be gained through the Hazelmere entrance. The area disturbed by this work is entirely within the area being restored at this entryway.

Invasive Removal



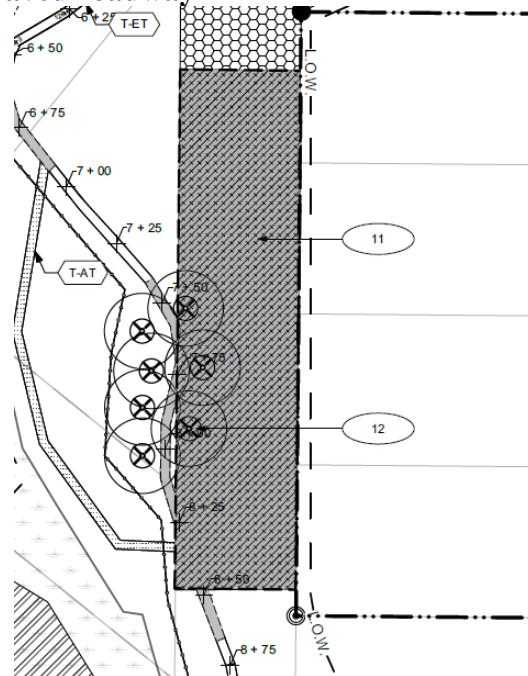
Invasive removal as shown on site plans and as detailed in the attached invasive species protocol will be conducted as a component of the project. The goal of the invasive program is to eradicate and reduce the population of difficult to control invasive plants to a level where an ongoing volunteer and maintenance program can take over to win the war against invasive plants at the site over the long term. The focus of this project is to tackle woody invasive plants in the areas of the entrances and near the trails. Invasive trees will be removed when leaving a snag represents a hazard, or they will be topped and left in place as snags if that can be done safely. Invasive shrubs will be similarly kicked back in these areas. Where herbaceous invasive plants occur at or near entry areas, they will also be removed as part of the initial project. See the project plans and the invasive protocol for more detail. The project also seeks to eradicate knotweed and phragmites from the site. Other plants that are better managed through volunteer efforts are included in the invasive protocol, but left for volunteers to tackle over a longer term.

Within the areas treated, we will monitor success by establishing linear monitoring transects and

compiling both baseline and post treatment/removal data. Monitoring would be expected to continue for two growing seasons.

The goal is that the invasive protocol can then be continued by the City and volunteers to continue to progress in removing invasive plants. We are asking that the City condition this protocol to be approved as a condition that survives the project. It can be updated over time as appropriate. Such a condition could allow the document to be updated and amended over time and require notice to the Commission before work is undertaken and reports after work is done.

Removal of remnants of paved roadway



In an area south of the improved Weld Street Entrance as well as in a couple of isolated spots, the remnants of a paved roadway will be removed. In this area, 7 mature invasive trees will be removed and replaced with 14 native trees, two shrubs and an understory seed mix. Stumps will be ground, and the area revegetated, establishing a healthy buffer zone.

Other buffer zone improvements include removal of an old failed boardwalk which currently sits within the wetland, adversely impacting the wetland productivity through shading and displacement of ILSF volume. Additionally the project includes removal of plastic and debris, and replacing lawn surfaces with native plants. As shown on the plans, significant native plants will be added to enhance the health and diversity of the vegetative community.

Wetlands Protection Act

The project is only jurisdictional under the Wetlands Protection Act for ILSF. In order to comply with the regulations, the project needs to meet the stormwater standards and the requirements for ILSF. The stormwater requirements are addressed in the stormwater report (a full copy has been provided to the Conservation Commission) and the narrative is included as an attachment to all submitted copies of the Notice. The ILSF standards are addressed below.

310 CMR 10.57(4)(b) Isolated Land Subject to Flooding. A proposed project in Isolated Land Subject to Flooding shall not result in the following:

1. Flood damage due to filling which causes lateral displacement of water that would otherwise be confined within said area.

The project fully mitigates for the fill within the ILSF, which consists of the helical posts supporting the boardwalk, which will displace about 10 cubic feet of storage and creates a larger volume (60 Cubic feet +/-) of flood storage capacity within the system through the removal of a portion of the existing trail that clips through the ILSF east of the Coniston Road entry..

2. An adverse effect on public and private water supply or ground water supply, where said area is underlain by pervious material.

The project will not adversely effect public or private water supply. The restoration of wetland areas from fill removal will improve the overall functioning of the wetland system, which if anything will result in improved capacity to remove pollutants.

3. An adverse effect on the capacity of said area to prevent pollution of the ground water, where the area is underlain by pervious material which in turn is covered by a mat of organic peat and muck.

The restoration of wetland areas from fill removal within the ILSF will improve the overall functioning of the wetland system, which if anything will result in improved capacity to remove pollutants. In the areas where fill is removed an organic wetland soil, comprised of 50% loam and 50% leaf compost by volume will be placed if there is organic soils are not uncovered by fill removal.

4. An impairment of its capacity to provide wildlife habitat where said area is vernal pool habitat, as determined by procedures contained in 310 CMR 10.60. (c) Protection of Rare Wildlife Species. Notwithstanding the provisions of 310 CMR 10.57(4)(a) or (b), no project may be permitted which will have any adverse effect on specified wildlife habitat sites of rare vertebrate or invertebrate species, as identified by procedures established under 310 CMR 10.59.

Whether there are vernal pool functions at the site is not certain, although neighbors have heard spring peepers. A cursory investigation in the Spring of 2020 did not find any egg masses or other signs of vernal pool species, however for this performance standard we should assume such habitat either does exist or may in the future since the site contains areas that appear to have the physical characteristics of a vernal pool. The project will incrementally improve the ability of the site to provide habitat. The applicant will continue to work with Boston Water and Sewer in order to continually improve water quality within the system.

Boston Wetlands Ordinance

Isolated Vegetated Wetland

The Boston Conservation Commission has yet to adopt formal performance standards for this resource area. The ordinance presumes that an isolated vegetated wetland is significant to the protected interests of the ordinance.

Land Subject to Flooding or Inundation

The Boston Conservation Commission has yet to adopt formal performance standards for this resource area. The project removes portions of the trail from the resource area and improves storage within the system.

Resiliency

The project improves the resiliency of the site to accommodate increased frequency of heavy rainfall that will likely increase the hydroperiod of the resource areas. As noted above the project provides for increased plant biodiversity and moves the trail network to higher ground, both of which will help the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild adapt to climate change.

The project, by improving public access, removing invasive plants, expanding biodiversity, and removing pavement and fill, are increasing the enhancing the many of the resource area values spelled out in the ordinance.

Stormwater

The ordinance requires that "...shall meet, at a minimum, the best management practices for stormwater management as set forth in the Stormwater Management Standards of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and any separate standards and guidelines prepared by the City and the Boston Water and Sewer Commission." In this case, the project is somewhat self-mitigating. Erosion controls will be used during construction, and the project does not create any new stormwater. In fact, the use of bog bridges and boardwalks as well as more stable pathway surfaces will serve to reduce the transport of sediment into the wetland that may be occurring now from disturbance from foot traffic in areas of slopes and groundwater seeps. The removal of remnant pavement areas will also contribute to a reduction in stormwater generation to some extent.

Conclusion

In summary, the project is one that restores wetlands and buffer zones, increases flood storage, improves biodiversity, restores habitat, generally improves ecological function and enhances public access at the Roslindale Wetland Urban Wild. We ask the Commission to approve the project as proposed with any conditions they see fit to protect the interests of the Wetlands Ordinance and the Wetlands Protection Act.

Narrative Supplement for RDA

Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild

11/19/2020 revised 12/9/2020

Overview

The RDA filed for Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild included a short narrative in the form regarding the request for a jurisdictional determination under the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c. 130 s40 related to whether the wetlands at the property are Bordering Vegetated Wetlands and a boundary determination related to Isolated Land Subject to Flooding. The following is intended to clarify the basis for this request.

Bordering Vegetated Wetlands

Whether the wetlands present at the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild location are jurisdictional under the Act depends on whether they border any of the following: the ocean; an estuary; a creek; a river; a stream; a pond; or a lake. While the wetlands at the location are extensive, there are none of those bodies of water present. The hydrology of the site comes from stormwater, which primarily enters the wetlands from two large stormwater outfalls as noted in the RDA. The water then leaves the system through a large outfall, as noted. Stormwater leaving through the outfall makes its way through the Coniston Street stormwater system to the Stony Brook Conduit ("SBC"). The SBC meanders through Roslindale, Jamaica Plain and the Fenway ultimately discharges into the Muddy River. The Muddy River ultimately outlets into the Charles River. There are some small areas of seeps on the slopes around the wetland that contribute in a minor way to the area hydrology in some areas, but none of these seeps are significant enough to form in a definite channel in the ground that would meet the definition of stream in 310 CMR 10.04. As a result, and with consultation with the staff of the Boston Conservation Commission we conclude that the wetlands are isolated.

Isolated Land Subject to Flooding

The Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild has an outlet at elevation 118.36 in Boston Base vertical datum (111.9 88 NAVD). Under 310 CMR 10.57 and DEP policy 85-2, "...if there is an outlet at a given elevation such that water will not be confined within the basin above that elevation, the outlet elevation should generally represent the boundary of the area (unless water will continue to be contained above that elevation despite the presence of an outlet). Thus, the boundary of the ILSF is either the elevation at which retained waters reach an "outlet" and flow out of an ILSF basin, or the area of inundation resulting from a 100-year storm if there is no such outlet..." The policy also advises the Commission to consider other information if available to support any setting of the outer limit of the ILSF. Based on the extent of wetlands at the site under that elevation that include significant areas of standing water deeper than 6 inches, we

conclude that Isolated Land Subject to Flooding does exist below the outlet elevation. We estimate that of the roughly 4 acres of area under the elevation of the pipe outlet, much of this contains standing water between a 1.5 feet and a few inches in depth. A conservative estimate is the area holds at least an acre foot of water during wet periods.



Ponding water in the wetland, lower than the outlet elevation.

FEMA does proactively show the area as within the X zone, which means that the area may flood in storms that have a 0.2% chance of occurrence (also known as a 500-year event), which is less than the 1% frequency storm (also known as a 100-year event) events regulated under 310 CMR 10.57.

Using photos of the system flooded provided by an abutting property owner, Hughes Environmental Consulting (HEC) visited the site with an RTK GPS unit and located the area where flooding was visible near a stand of trees in the photos. A pin flag was placed at this location. The grade at this location was within the margin of error of the equipment (between 1/10 and 2/20 of a foot vertical) of the outlet elevation (112.00 88 NAVD).



Note in this undated photo taken from a Coniston Street residence of flooding, the water located behind a cluster of trees in the right of center of the photo.



The trees to the right of the GPS unit are the cluster of trees visible in the photo above. Water appears to reach the flat area that is a low spot in the existing path. The elevation was determined by GPS at 112.00 88 NAVD.

During the site visit, we checked with one member of the public who was walking by. He indicated that water has gotten slightly over a location in the path where the GPS elevation was 112.00 88 NAVD. At most, he thought maybe 6 inches but wasn't completely sure of the depth. The applicant, who has 15 years of familiarity with the property, recalls seeing water just barely covering the area where the pink flag was set, saturating the soils but not ponding in any significant way above that area.

We also reached out to members of the public who frequent the site and are very familiar with it, having visited the site for many years. We have not found any evidence of flooding beyond that noted above.

HEC also looked for water staining, which was visible on rocks at the outlet from Walter Street, which was also in within the margin of error at the outlet elevation (111.9 88 NAVD).



Water staining on rocks at top of the bank at the outlet from the stormwater system from Walter Street was at elevation 111.9 88 NAVD, roughly the same elevation as the inlet to the stormwater system where water flows out of the wetlands into the stormwater system at Coniston Road.

Additionally, we evaluated the outlet pipe. There were no signs of staining in the pipe, or on rocks above the pipe inlet. There was no sign of debris hung up on the inlet to the pipe which has bars across it to prevent objects from entering the pipe. All of this information supports setting the elevation at the outlet elevation.



Inlet pipe to stormwater system at Coniston represents outlet to ILSF. There is no sign of water staining above the invert elevation on adjacent rocks. There was no sign of debris on the bars across the inlet.



The proposed ILSF elevation would be just above the bottom bar at the outlet to the system. Note minimal signs that water flows out this pipe very often and it doesn't show any signs of flow over the first cross bar such as staining or scour lines. The applicant does not recall having to remove any debris hung up on the cross bars at this location, further indicating elevations do not get significantly above the bottom of the pipe.

Based on the above information Hughes Environmental Consulting recommends conservatively setting the ILSF elevation at 6 inches above the outlet elevation as a conservative measure. This would mean that all areas under elevation 118.71 in Boston Base Vertical Datum (112.25 in 88 NAVD) are jurisdictional under the Wetland Protection Act as Isolated Land Subject to Flooding.

Conclusion

We ask the Commission for a positive determination 2a. that finds that the ILSF is accurate at elevation 118.71 in Boston Base Vertical Datum (112.25 in 88 NAVD) and that the plans depicting no Bordering Vegetated Wetlands are accurate. We note that this decision would be binding only under the Wetlands Protection Act and the wetlands at the site are fully jurisdictional under the local Ordinance.

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Invasive Removal and Control at Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild

The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed invasive mitigation program for the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild. This program will be used as part of the project for enhancing trails and entrances, as well as serve as a guiding protocol for ongoing site maintenance and improvement that can be incorporated into management of the property by the City of Boston both through their staff and in cooperation with neighborhood stakeholders. The goal is to reduce the invasive plant population sitewide on an ongoing basis while enhancing native plant populations and improving wetland values and functions associated with a diverse mix of native plants.

The program area that will be targeted during the permit period is shown on the plan set and primarily focuses on areas near the entrances, walking paths and wetland edges. The project will also focus on, and prioritize, species that are best controlled by professionals, such as woody vegetation and herbaceous vegetation that require the use of herbicides. The protocol also includes means and methods that can be followed by volunteers to build off of the initial work done through the project.

Species identified on site by the project team or likely to be present based on observations by others are listed below:

Invasive Trees

Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)
Amur Cork (*Phellodendron amurense*).
Castor-aralia (*Kalopanax septemlobus*).
Black locust *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Invasive Vines

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Invasive Shrubs

Shrub Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii* & *bella*)
Multi-flora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*)
Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) and Glossy Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)
Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Herbaceous/Soft Stemmed

Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*).

Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*).

Lesser Calendine (aka Fig Buttercup, *Ficaria verna*)
Ground-Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*).
Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*).

Overview

As part of the project, the project will generally use the approaches outlined below. Specifics of the techniques to be used are detailed further in this document. Note all herbicides used must be in there aquatic safe formulations. Any products used as additives for treatment should also be approved for use in or near wetlands. A foaming surfactant may be used in upland areas, at least 5 feet from any standing water, to improve adhesion and absorption to the treated plants.

Shrubs and Trees

Trees will be killed by cutting in to the bark and applying an aquatic safe, Triclopyr based herbicide, such as renovate 3. The technique to be used to cut into the bark is called Frilling, where the girdling of the tree is done with downward cuts. This allows better retention and absorption of herbicides. After sufficient monitoring and retreatment as necessary, trees will be removed when they are a hazard, topped when the hazard can be eliminated by topping, or left in place as a snag.

Shrubs and saplings will be treated in a similar manner through either frilling for larger diameter plants or a method known as hack and squirt, where downward cuts are made in the plant and herbicide applied. Once they are confirmed dead, they will be either removed or left in place as habitat when they are in an area where there are sufficient native plants to grow into the area as the dead plant decays. Note that in areas where invasive shrubs form a monoculture and there is minimal risk of non-target native plants, a foliar application may be substituted for the more selective direct application. Additionally, singular plants or smaller stemmed plants may also be treated with the bloody glove method. A weed wrench may also be used on smaller saplings and shrubs under 1 inch in diameter. The goal is to kill the invasive plants efficiently and effectively without doing harm to native, non-target plants.

Note that a contractor may substitute a cut stump method for frilling and the hack and squirt method, but additional care must be taken to monitor the surrounding area for root sprouting.

Herbaceous/Soft Stemmed Plants

Knotweed and *Phragmites* will be treated with one of two aquatic safe herbicides: Habitat, which is an Imazapyr based herbicide, or Rodeo which is a glyphosate-based herbicide. Where the plants represent a dense monoculture, limited foliar application methodologies can be used. In areas where the plants are intermixed with non-target species the bloody glove method or stem injection will be employed.

The remaining herbaceous plants may be treated by the contractor (or later by Boston Parks personnel or contractors) with Rodeo or Habitat using the bloody glove or foliar application methods (foliar application only when there are no non-target species), however they are not a primary target of the current project. Note that herbicide application must be done by a licensed applicator and must comply with label instructions. The removal of these plants, discussed below will be approached as part of a longer-term effort involving parks personnel and/or

volunteers using physical means. This will involve groups working in small discreet plots pulling plants and roots, followed by seeding and/or planting with native species.

Long term, we are hopeful that largely physical removal methods performed by the Parks Department and volunteers can continue to gain ground in invasive removal and a re-establishment of a vibrant and diverse community of native plants at the site.

The following are species specific notes. Each species description below has some tailored notes regarding methodologies and then refers to which methods at the end of the document are appropriate for control.

Invasive Species Removal Methodology Overview

A wetland scientist, botanist or other professional or volunteer with a thorough understanding of the identification and methodology of invasive plants will go over the methodology with the contractor or volunteers and assist with plant identification as needed. Volunteers will be provided with informational handouts, such as fact sheets from USDA to help them identify the invasive plants and understand the importance of controlling them. It is important to work on one manageable area at a time, otherwise our experience has been that plants are missed. Focus on no more than 100 square feet at a time to keep track of areas of work. All material removed must be handled with care and disposed of in a manner that renders seeds, stems, and roots non-viable. Generally woody plants without seed stock (berries or fruit) may be chipped and used on site for trail maintenance or in planting areas. Herbaceous material without seeds may be bagged or composted. Knotweed that has not been treated may be used for animal food. Herbaceous material with seeds should be bagged. Woody material with seeds/berries should be burned or chipped with chips composted offsite or used as fuel at a biomass facility.

The methodologies below are separated by those that should be done by contractors and/or Parks Department staff and those suitable for volunteers.

All herbicide application will use marking dyes. Since these dyes only indicate treated areas for a short duration, plants likely to require retreatment will be further identified with a field marking paint after treatment. The herbicides to be used are the aquatic safe versions of glyphosate (such as Rodeo) imazapyr (such as Habitat) and triclopyr (such as Renovate 3). Note that application of herbicides to herbaceous plants should be done during the growing season, and is most effective from June through September. Triclopyr can be applied to woody vegetation year round, but is most effective in June through September. Lesser celandine is an exception to these timeframes and should be treated in early spring. These herbicides should be applied by a Massachusetts Certified applicator. The recommendation is to use the triclopyr on woody vegetation and imazapyr on herbaceous plants.

Contractor/Parks Department Staff Methods (in addition to volunteer methods below):

Method 1. Foliar spray.

This method is only appropriate for areas where the invasive population represents >90% of the vegetative community. Using a low pressure backpack sprayer with the nozzle set so

there is minimal overspray apply the herbicide on plant foliage. An example of an areas suitable for this approach is the stand of Japanese knotweed at the Coniston Entrance. In all instances care must be taken to avoid any impacts to non-target non-invasive plants.

Method 2. Bloody Glove.

When a plant cannot be pulled, the plant is too small to use a hack and squirt or frilling treatment, or a foliar application is otherwise necessary but the target plant is near non-target plants the bloody glove method is used for foliar application. This method uses a thick cotton glove placed over a rubber glove. The outer glove is saturated with herbicide and used to apply the herbicide directly to the plant leaves. This method is to be used on regrowth and plants smaller than ½ inch that cannot be pulled without breaking the roots. This method is also appropriate for smaller sprouting knotweed plants or for Phragmites. An aquatic safe formulation of Triclopyr is to be used on woody plants and either the aquatic safe formulation of glyphosate or imazapyr are to be used for soft stem plants such as knotweed and phragmites.

Method 3. Stem Injection

This method, for knotweed and phragmites involves injecting into the stem as low as possible onto the plant. For knotweed, generally try to inject below the bottom joint. For phragmites cut the stem and inject down the hollow center as low on the plant as can be reasonably achieved without injecting under standing water. An aquatic safe formulation glyphosate or imazapyr is to be used for stem injection.

Method 4. Hack and Squirt.

This method involves using a chainsaw, machete, hatchet or other appropriate tool to make downward cuts into a woody stem plant towards the bottom of the plant. Triclopyr is applied into the cut using a sponge brush or a sponge tip on a backpack sprayer. This method is to be used on all shrubs and saplings under 2 inches in diameter. Many plants scar up quickly, preventing the absorption of herbicide, so treatment should follow the hacking cut quickly.

Method 5. Cut Stump.

The cut stump method may be substituted for hack and squirt or frilling where a cut stump at 6 to 12 inches is treated directly with herbicide. The stump must be clearly marked with ribbon or marking paint after treatment and follow up treatment applied by making a fresh cut at least 1 inch below the original cut after two weeks. A caution regarding this method: marking of treated plants is critical and monitoring must evaluate new growth on the stump as well as root sprouting. If the stump is not clearly marked after treatment, new sprouts may be missed during monitoring and the stump may regrow in subsequent years.

Method 6. Frilling.

For trees over 2 inches in diameter, downward cuts are used to girdle the plant. Essentially it is the same approach as the hack and squirt method, but the entire circumference of the plant needs to be cut and treated. It is important to make the cut in the bark within the bottom 2 feet of the plant and treated in the cut with herbicide directly afterwards. Many plants scar up quickly, preventing the absorption of herbicide.

Method 7. Pulling in combination with herbicide

Smaller stems, typically ½” and smaller (see species specific notes above), may be pulled by hand or using a puller, such as a weed wrench or similar device. Any roots that break off should be treated if possible with triclopyr.

The above methods require a licensed pesticide applicator and are generally not appropriate for volunteer efforts. Monitor all of the above methods for mortality after two weeks. Retreat using fresh cuts or injections using the appropriate method above and repeat until the plant has died. Once the plant has been confirmed to have died completely cut and remove the dead plant material (or leave in place to decompose). Treatment can be done year round, but is generally most effective in June/July through September/October. By favoring treatments that leave plants standing until confirmed dead, re-sprouting in the subsequent growing season will be dramatically reduced.

Method 8. Pulling of herbaceous material

Carefully pulling from the base of the plant trying to get as much root as possible. Any plant where seeds or bulblets have started to form should be bagged immediately. (Without seed, plants like garlic mustard can be composted). Garlic mustard should be pulled in early spring with follow up pulling during the growing season remove new seedlings before seed generation whenever possible.

Method 9. Pulling of woody plants.

Smaller stems, typically ½” and smaller (see species specific notes above), may be pulled by hand. Plants larger than ½” up through 1 ½” can be pulled using a puller, such as a weed wrench or similar device.

Note it is critical when using physical methods that disturb soil to stabilize the area of disturbance right away so as to not create a new environmental problem while trying to solve another. For areas where a monoculture is removed, use of native seed, seedlings, or native tubelings in conjunction with mulch from leaf litter, straw or salt marsh hay can minimize any adverse impacts.

Disposal:

Any live plants removed as part of invasive removal or site grading need to be handled carefully. Small pieces of plants and roots can sprout to form new plants. All plants removed should be stored and disposed in a manner that prevents spreading of invasive species and in accordance with applicable laws.

Methodology: If not using herbicide, follow non-treatment related steps.

1. Mark outer limits of removal area

2. Mark example invasives and/or go over how to recognize invasive plants with volunteers or contractor
3. Volunteers and contractors should go over methodologies for treatment with wetland scientist, botanist, or other knowledgeable person recognized by the Boston Parks Department
4. Working in 100 square foot sections for groups of 1 to 4 people, treat areas per methods above or pull plants per methods above. Do not attempt to pull knotweed or phragmites. Pull smaller plants unless using bloody glove method. Remove pulled plants from area for proper disposal or to store for burning with appropriate permits.
 - a. Invasive species shall only be disposed of in a manner that renders them nonliving and nonviable.
 - b. Plants should be burned, bagged or chipped as noted above. After chipping, plants may be used for trail surfacing, composted on site or removed from site for off-site composting, use as biomass fuel, etc...
 - c. Ensure that any plants with viable seeds are transported to the chipper, pile, or truck in tarps to avoid spreading seeds.
 - d. Do not pull bittersweet from native vegetation that it is wrapped around. Bittersweet vines entangled in vegetation should be pruned out of vegetation or left in place to dry up.
5. Pull all smaller invasives stems, using weed wrench or equivalent
 - a. Multi-stem trunks or black locust (if present) may need additional hand grubbing to try to remove as much root as possible or to remove if the weed wrench can not fit on the trunk.
 - b. Do not attempt to pull stems where there is any risk of destabilizing the soil (ie: extensive root system) near any wetland area..
 - c. It is important to get the entire root for plants that treated in advance using herbicide. Use professional judgement in determining if roots are so entangled as to not make removal possible. In those cases, leave stump in place.
6. Move on to the next section.
 - a. Multiple teams may work on separate sections concurrently.
 - b. Bark scarring may be occurring in one section, removal and/or treatment occurs in the prior sections (be careful to only treat fresh cuts with herbicide).
7. Evaluate areas for stabilization needs based on density of remaining native plants. Stabilization will be based on the remaining native plants. The goal is to have native woody plants at approximately 8 foot on center. Stabilization will include one of the following methods (or in some cases a combination)
 - a. Re-vegetated areas with approved native plants.
 - b. Spreading of straw mulch or leaf litter over any disturbed soils.

Follow up after treatment:

1. After 2 weeks, evaluate site for invasive plants and re-mark all remaining invasives with survey marking paint (bright pink or orange).
2. Re-treat with herbicide or pull using the same steps as above as soon as possible after inspection.

Plantings

Plants for the initial project are depicted on the project plans. For later volunteer efforts, coordinate replanting with the Parks Department and Boston Conservation Commission.

Species Specific Notes:

Invasive Trees:

1. **Norway maple** (*Acer platanoides*) is present on site and even when removed it will likely recur as saplings over time. Norway maples outcompete local plants by developing an early and dense canopy. Additionally, some research suggests that the decomposing leaves from Norway Maples have allelopathic properties that inhibit the growth of other plants. Norway Maples are easily identified during the growing season by the milky sap present when you break a leaf stem. The leaves are generally wider than that of other maples, and the bark is smoother. It is important to note that Norway Maples can both root and stump sprout when cut. Use method 2 and method 3 for smaller sprouting plants.
2. **Amur Cork** (*Phellodendron amurense*). Amur Cork can be found in suburban and urban forests where it has escaped from nearby planted areas through the fruit produced by the female trees. Since it is spread by fruit, it will likely recur as saplings for several years once removed. Similar to other invasive trees, it displaces native trees by outcompeting them in these habitats. Amur Cork is a vigorous stump re-sprouter and is also believed to root sprout. Multiple treatments are likely necessary on these trees.
3. **Castor-aralia (*Kalopanax septemlobus*)**. Castor-aralia escaped from cultivation and is spread by birds who eat the fruit. Since it is spread by fruit, it will likely recur as saplings for several years once removed. The Castor-aralia casts dense shade, stunting the growth of native vegetation and spreads aggressively. While there is little data on herbicide effects in treating castor-aralia, Triclopyr generally works well on woody plants such as this. Plants can also be killed by pulling although the thorns make this a challenge. Castor-aralia is an aggressive root and stump sprouter, so it is important to either treat the plant with herbicide or remove it entirely.
4. **Black locust**. Black locust was reported as present on site in the iNaturalist database. However, the photo shown in that database appears to be that of a mature Castor aralia. However, black locust is an aggressive invasive that can quickly take over upland areas near wetlands. It is also a prolific root and stump sprouter, so if cut it must be treated with herbicide to prevent rapid expansion of the population. If encountered, it should be treated in the same manner as the other trees noted in this methodology.

Invasive Vines

5. **Oriental Bittersweet** (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) has been observed on site. Note that cut vines are not to be pulled from native trees or shrubs that they are entangled in. Vines should be pruned out as much as possible within reach, with the remaining vines left to dry out and fall on their own. Control involves a combination of pulling smaller stems that are too small for effective herbicide treatment and cut bark stem treatment of larger stems. See method 2 and method 3 for smaller sprouting plants.

Invasive Shrubs

6. **Shrub Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera morrowii* & *bella*) has been observed on site. Herbicide application can be very effective in controlling populations, although pulling is preferred for standalone plants that are not part of larger clusters of invasive plants. Plants up to 1" in diameter can be successfully pulled using a weed wrench or similar. Roots that cannot be removed may be treated.
7. **Multi-flora Rose** (*Rosa multiflora*) has been observed on site. In order to hack and squirt, plants may need to be cut back to get to the main stem. Similar to honeysuckle, plants between ½" and 1 1/2" in diameter at the base can be successfully removed with a weed wrench or similar. This is most successful by carefully pruning the plant back to access the base of the plant. It is ideal to treat any roots that cannot be removed or monitor the area of pulled plants for regrowth.
8. **Winged Euonymus** (*Euonymus alatus*) has been observed on site. It is also known as Burning Bush was a popular ornamental shrub to plant in the landscape because of its brilliant red fall foliage.
9. **Common Buckthorn** (*Rhamnus cathartica*) and **Glossy Buckthorn** (*Frangula alnus*) have been observed on site. While buckthorn is easily pulled when smaller than 2 inches in diameter using a weed wrench, you must get all the roots or resprouting will likely occur. Herbicide treatment is difficult on seedlings, which should be pulled..
10. **Japanese Barberry** (*Berberis thunbergii*) has been observed on site. Was a popular ornamental shrub due in part to its berries and deer resistance. Recent research has provided some indication that barberry can be home to a larger population of adult deer ticks and may play a role in increasing the spread of Lyme disease. Use method 2 and method 3 for smaller sprouting plants

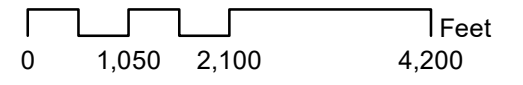
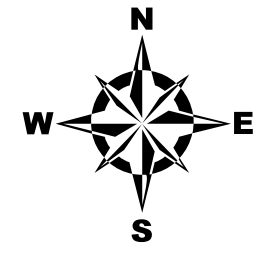
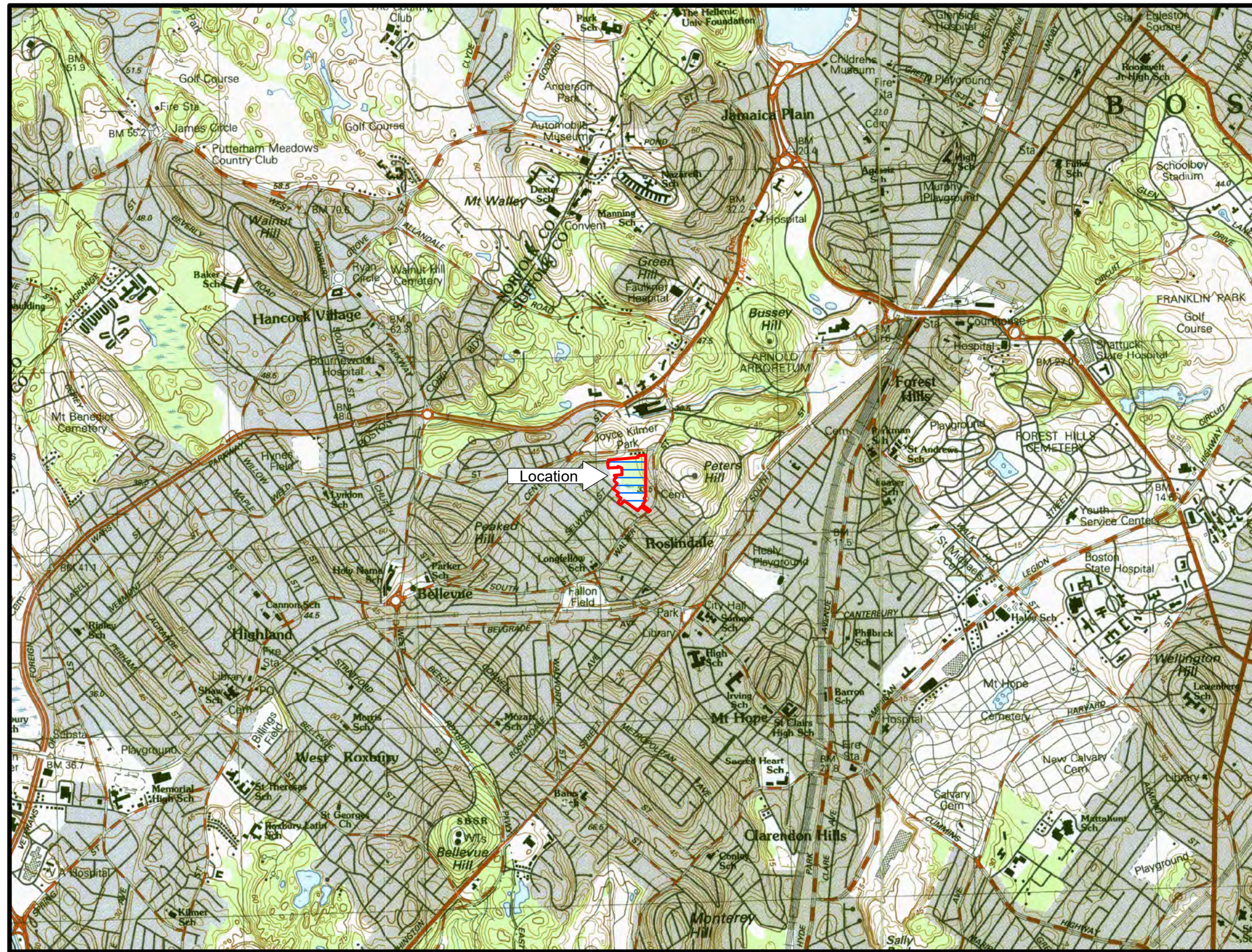
Invasive Herbaceous/Soft Stemmed

11. **Japanese knotweed** (*Polygonum cuspidatum*). Knotweed is an aggressive, invasive plant that is difficult to eradicate. Cut pieces of the plant can root and the plant rapidly regrows from the extensive root system that establishes fairly quickly once a growth becomes established. The most effective way to eradicate knotweed is by treating fresh growth. This can be done in the

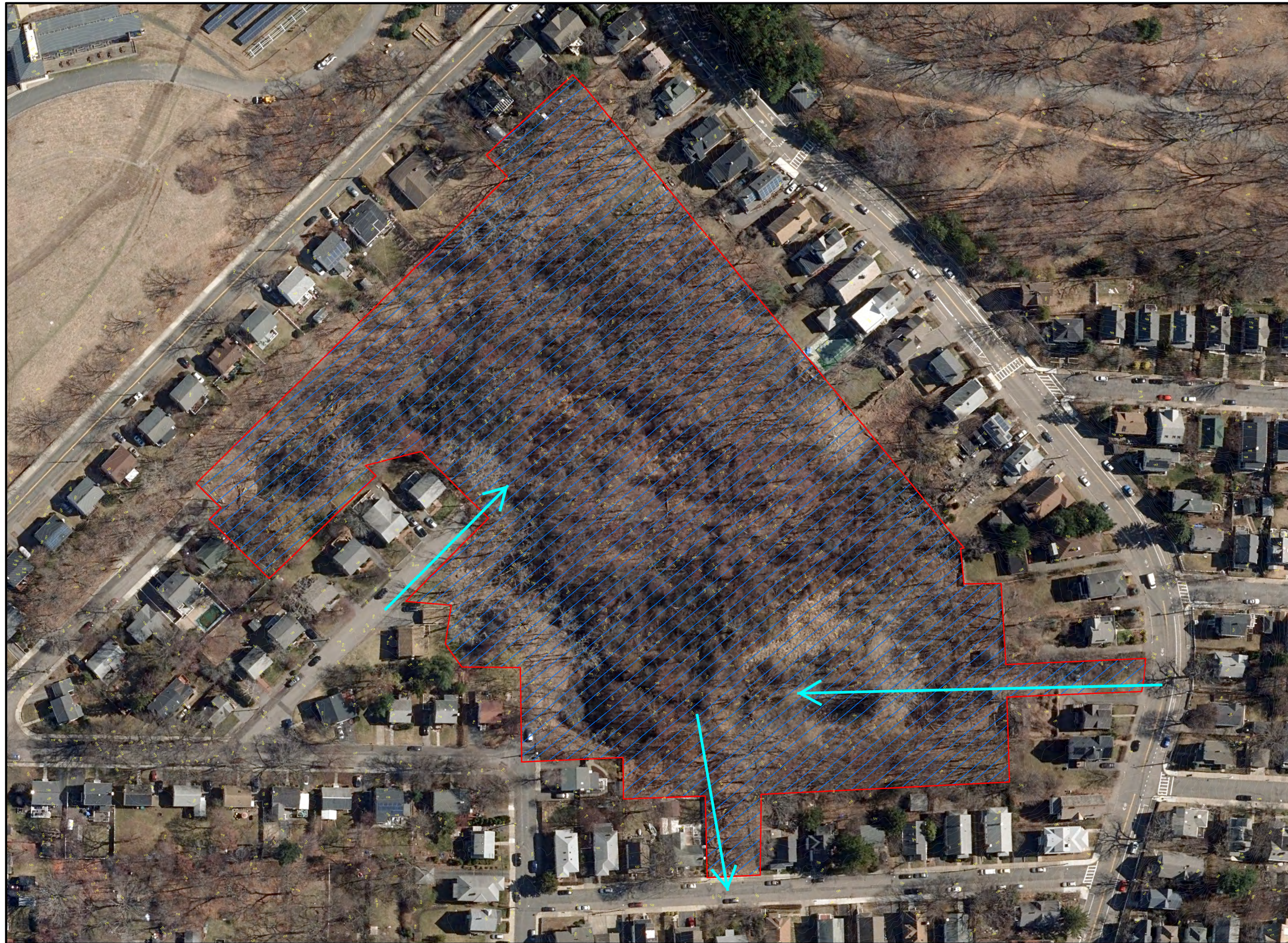
spring after removing dead stems from the prior year or later in the growing season by performing a cut and treating new growth. Foliar application or stem injection are both effective, although a drill may be needed for stem injection on larger plants. Effective treatment requires persistent follow up with monitoring and retreatment to continually reduce the stand. Cutting knotweed may be effective over a long period of time if the removed plant material is well contained and properly disposed of. As noted above, the best approach to control is through a combination of cutting and herbicide application. A late spring/early summer treatment followed by an early fall re-treatment is typically needed. Several years of treatment may be needed for well-established populations.

12. **Garlic Mustard** (*Alliaria petiolata*). Garlic mustard is an annual plant that spreads rapidly from seeds. With the additional sunlight from removal of invasive shrubs and trees, garlic mustard may be difficult to control at first. It is important to continually pull this plant throughout the growing season and try to remove it before it produces seeds. It is important to properly dispose of plant material if the seed pods have formed as the pods can continue to mature after pulling and produce viable seeds. This process should start in early spring.
13. **Lesser Celandine** (aka Fig Buttercup, *Ficaria verna*) Lesser celandine is a carpetlike ground cover that is located in an open marsh area at the breaks out in bright yellow stars (flowers up to 3 in. [7.6 cm] wide) in March and April. Despite how beautiful this meadow area looks when the plant is in flower, it harms the system by creating a monoculture in this area. The reduced biodiversity in the meadow plants in turn limits the insect and mammal populations. Herbicide control is difficult due to the ephemeral growth of the plant. Pulling can be effective over time, but care must be undertaken to get the bulbs of the plant as well. It is recommended to remove the plant in manageable plots (10 foot by 10 foot) and revegetate after pulling. Teams should work from the inner wetland out, always starting in areas that have already been controlled to remove resprouts. Pulling is most effective when done early in the year.
14. **Ground-Ivy** (*Glechoma hederacea*). While not technically an invasive plant, this ivy is an aggressive plant and prevents the growth of a more diverse native plant community. It can be controlled through hand pulling and is recommended for control at Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild.
15. **Common Reed** (*Phragmites australis*). This distinctive tall grass is difficult to control once it becomes established. It can form dense stands that displace both plants and animals from the area. It can be controlled with herbicide injection into the hollow center of a freshly cut stem. Cutting in late July as the reed begins to tassel can also deplete the roots of energy and reduce a stands density over a period of several years.



Roslindale Urban Wild USGS Location Map

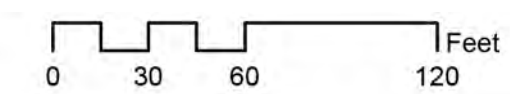


Roslindale Urban Wild
2019 Orthophoto
with Stormwater Flow



Legend

-  Roslindale Urban Wilds
-  J2013_2014_usgs LIDAR based 1 foot contours



Appendix A
Wetland Determination Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-47 Wet
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ 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)
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
---	--

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

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-47 Wet

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u><i>Acer rubrum</i></u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>7</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>71.4%</u> (A/B)																
2. <u><i>Acer negundo</i></u>	<u>75</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover		Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>221</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>663</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>79</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>316</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>300</u> (A)</td> <td><u>979</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align:center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.26</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>	FAC species <u>221</u>	x 3 = <u>663</u>	FACU species <u>79</u>	x 4 = <u>316</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>300</u> (A)	<u>979</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.26</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																			
FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>																			
FAC species <u>221</u>	x 3 = <u>663</u>																			
FACU species <u>79</u>	x 4 = <u>316</u>																			
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>300</u> (A)	<u>979</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.26</u>																				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></u>	<u>31</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
2. <u><i>Acer negundo</i></u>	<u>46</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. <u><i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i></u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>																	
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																				
1. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u> </u> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <u> </u> X 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <u> </u> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u> </u> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.																
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
8. _____																				
9. _____																				
10. _____																				
11. _____																				
12. _____																				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u><i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i></u>	<u>56</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	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.																
2. <u><i>Toxicodendron radicans</i></u>	<u>44</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																		
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____																				

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

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-47 Up
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
--	--

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	--

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

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-47 Up

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u>Quercus rubra</u>	<u>27</u>	Yes	FACU	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>8</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>37.5%</u> (A/B)																
2. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>73</u>	Yes	FAC																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	<u>8</u>	No	FAC	Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align:right;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="text-align:center;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>40</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>80</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>140</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>420</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>221</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>884</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>401</u> (A)</td> <td><u>1384</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align:center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.45</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>40</u>	x 2 = <u>80</u>	FAC species <u>140</u>	x 3 = <u>420</u>	FACU species <u>221</u>	x 4 = <u>884</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>401</u> (A)	<u>1384</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.45</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																			
FACW species <u>40</u>	x 2 = <u>80</u>																			
FAC species <u>140</u>	x 3 = <u>420</u>																			
FACU species <u>221</u>	x 4 = <u>884</u>																			
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>401</u> (A)	<u>1384</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.45</u>																				
2. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>15</u>	No	FAC																	
3. <u>Fraxinus americana</u>	<u>3</u>	No	FACU																	
4. <u>Hamamelis virginiana</u>	<u>8</u>	No	FACU																	
5. <u>Rosa multiflora</u>	<u>45</u>	Yes	FACU																	
6. <u>Prunus serotina</u>	<u>22</u>	Yes	FACU																	
7. _____																				
	<u>101</u>	=Total Cover																		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																				
1. <u>Impatiens capensis</u>	<u>40</u>	Yes	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u>1</u> - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <u>2</u> - Dominance Test is >50% <u>3</u> - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u>4</u> - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.																
2. <u>Alliaria petiolata</u>	<u>60</u>	Yes	FACU																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
8. _____																				
9. _____																				
10. _____																				
11. _____																				
12. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u>	<u>56</u>	Yes	FACU	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.																
2. <u>Toxicodendron radicans</u>	<u>44</u>	Yes	FAC																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																		
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u> </u> No <u> X </u>																				

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

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-60 Up
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ 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)
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>8"</u> Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

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

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-60 Up

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)			
1. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
	<u>100</u>	<u>=Total Cover</u>	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	<u>=Total Cover</u>	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)			
1. <u>Glechoma hederacea</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>
2. <u>Impatiens capensis</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____	_____
	<u>100</u>	<u>=Total Cover</u>	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	<u>=Total Cover</u>	

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 <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>
FACW species <u>75</u>	x 2 = <u>150</u>
FAC species <u>100</u>	x 3 = <u>300</u>
FACU species <u>25</u>	x 4 = <u>100</u>
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>
Column Totals: <u>200</u> (A)	<u>550</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.75</u>	

- Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:**
- 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
 - 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
 - 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
 - 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)
- ¹Indicators 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

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

SOIL

Sampling Point: 7-60 Up

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

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-8	10YR 2/1	100		2	C		Sandy	
8-12		100					Peat	
12-24	10YR 2/1	100					Muck	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: 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 Soils³:

- 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 (TF12)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators 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

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-60 Up
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No X
 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 <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ 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 _____ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: 	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-60 Up

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																																	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																																				
1. <u>Rhus glabra</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50.0%</u> (A/B)																																
2. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																																	
3. _____																																				
4. _____																																				
5. _____																																				
6. _____																																				
7. _____																																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																																		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																																				
1. <u>Rhus glabra</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align:right;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align:right;">Multiply by:</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>24</u></td> <td>x 2 =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>48</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>93</u></td> <td>x 3 =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>279</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>76</u></td> <td>x 4 =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>304</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>107</u></td> <td>x 5 =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>535</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals:</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>300</u></td> <td>(A)</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>1166</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Prevalence Index = B/A =</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>3.89</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	<u>0</u>	Multiply by:	<u>0</u>	OBL species	<u>0</u>	x 1 =	<u>0</u>	FACW species	<u>24</u>	x 2 =	<u>48</u>	FAC species	<u>93</u>	x 3 =	<u>279</u>	FACU species	<u>76</u>	x 4 =	<u>304</u>	UPL species	<u>107</u>	x 5 =	<u>535</u>	Column Totals:	<u>300</u>	(A)	<u>1166</u> (B)			Prevalence Index = B/A =	<u>3.89</u>
Total % Cover of:	<u>0</u>	Multiply by:	<u>0</u>																																	
OBL species	<u>0</u>	x 1 =	<u>0</u>																																	
FACW species	<u>24</u>	x 2 =	<u>48</u>																																	
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FACU species	<u>76</u>	x 4 =	<u>304</u>																																	
UPL species	<u>107</u>	x 5 =	<u>535</u>																																	
Column Totals:	<u>300</u>	(A)	<u>1166</u> (B)																																	
		Prevalence Index = B/A =	<u>3.89</u>																																	
2. <u>Acer negundo</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>																																	
3. _____																																				
4. _____																																				
5. _____																																				
6. _____																																				
7. _____																																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																																		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																																				
1. <u>Alliaria petiolata</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u>1</u> - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <u>2</u> - Dominance Test is >50% <u>3</u> - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u>4</u> - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.																																
2. <u>Impatiens capensis</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>																																	
3. <u>Glechoma hederacea</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>																																	
4. _____																																				
5. _____																																				
6. _____																																				
7. _____																																				
8. _____																																				
9. _____																																				
10. _____																																				
11. _____																																				
12. _____																																				
	<u>100</u>	=Total Cover																																		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)																																				
1. _____				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.																																
2. _____																																				
3. _____																																				
4. _____																																				
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u> </u> No <u> X </u>																																
	<u> </u>	=Total Cover																																		

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

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-76 Wet
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt, D. Gallant Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No X
 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 <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ 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 <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
---	---

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

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-76 Wet

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		=Total Cover		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Rhus glabra</u>	50	Yes	UPL
2.	<u>Acer negundo</u>	50	Yes	FAC
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		100 =Total Cover		
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5</u>)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.	<u>Ranunculus repens</u>	80	Yes	FAC
2.	<u>Impatiens capensis</u>	20	Yes	FACW
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____	_____
		100 =Total Cover		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
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: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 75.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>
FACW species <u>20</u>	x 2 = <u>40</u>
FAC species <u>130</u>	x 3 = <u>390</u>
FACU species <u>0</u>	x 4 = <u>0</u>
UPL species <u>50</u>	x 5 = <u>250</u>
Column Totals: <u>200</u> (A)	<u>680</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.40</u>	

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹

 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators 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: 7-76 Wet

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10YR 2/1	100					Sandy	
6-14	10YR 2/1	95	10YR 3/3	5			Sandy	
14-16	10YR 2/1	100					Peat	Buried organic peat layer
16-24	10YR 2/1	95	10YR 3/3	5			Sandy	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: 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 Soils³:

- 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 (TF12)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators 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

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Roslindale Wilds City/County: Boston, MA Sampling Date: 4/23/2019
 Applicant/Owner: BPRD State: MA Sampling Point: 7-76 Up
 Investigator(s): M. Lofstedt, D. Gallant Section, Township, Range: _____
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R, MLRA 146 Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: _____

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) 	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: 	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 7-76 Up

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u>Acer platanoides</u>	67	Yes		Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>6</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>16.7%</u> (A/B)																
2. <u>Quercus rubra</u>	33	Yes	FACU																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
	100	=Total Cover																		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u>)																				
1. <u>Prunus serotina</u>	53	Yes	FACU	Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Total % Cover of:</th> <th style="width:50%; text-align:center;">Multiply by:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>48</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>144</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>269</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>1076</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>12</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>60</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>329</u> (A)</td> <td><u>1280</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align:center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.89</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>	FAC species <u>48</u>	x 3 = <u>144</u>	FACU species <u>269</u>	x 4 = <u>1076</u>	UPL species <u>12</u>	x 5 = <u>60</u>	Column Totals: <u>329</u> (A)	<u>1280</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.89</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																			
FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>																			
FAC species <u>48</u>	x 3 = <u>144</u>																			
FACU species <u>269</u>	x 4 = <u>1076</u>																			
UPL species <u>12</u>	x 5 = <u>60</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>329</u> (A)	<u>1280</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.89</u>																				
2. <u>Reynoutria japonica</u>	8	No	FACU																	
3. <u>Acer platanoides</u>	12	No	UPL																	
4. <u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	15	No	FAC																	
5. <u>Crataegus sp.</u>	4	No	NI																	
6. <u>Rosa multiflora</u>	8	No	FACU																	
7. _____																				
	100	=Total Cover																		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u>)																				
1. <u>Alliaria petiolata</u>	100	Yes	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u>1</u> - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <u>2</u> - Dominance Test is >50% <u>3</u> - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <u>4</u> - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u> </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.																
2. _____																				
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
5. _____																				
6. _____																				
7. _____																				
8. _____																				
9. _____																				
10. _____																				
11. _____																				
12. _____																				
	100	=Total Cover																		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u>)																				
1. <u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u>	67	Yes	FACU	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.																
2. <u>Toxicodendron radicans</u>	33	Yes	FAC																	
3. _____																				
4. _____																				
	100	=Total Cover																		

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

Appendix B

Photographs



Photo 1: View from WF 7-49 facing west



Photo 2: Pool of standing water between WF 7-48/7-49



Photo 3: Buttressed roots (indicator of wetland hydrology) near WF 7-52



Photo 4: Raised drainage easement by WF 7-61 to WF 7-68, view facing west



Photo 5: 18-inch diameter drain outfall (near WF 7-65)



Photo 6: Lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*) dominated marsh by WF 7-74, view facing west



Photo 7: Drain outfall by WF 7-87



Photo 8: Upland data plot at flag 7-76.



Photo 9: Wetland data plot at flag 7-76



Photo 10: Wetland data plot at flag 7-60



Photo 11: Upland data plot at flag 7-60.



Photo 12: View of rock fill by WF 7-108 and WF 7-109



Photo 13: Shrub wetland east of Eldon Street, view facing west from WF 7-114.



Photo 14: Wooded swamp east of Eldon Street, view from WF 7-115



Photo 15: Standing water in wooded swamp (view from WF 7-10 facing east)



Photo 16: Wooded swamp at WF 7-11, view facing east



Photo 17: Wooded swamp at WF 7-24, view facing south



Photo 18: Hydric soils profile at Plot 7-47 Wet



Photo 19: Wetland data plot at WF 7-47.



Photo 20: Upland data plot at flag 7-47.



Photo 21: Emergent marsh at end of Hazelmere Road, view facing east from WF 7-5



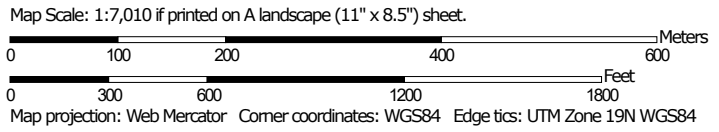
Photo 22: Stormwater drainage outfall at end of Hazelmere Road

Appendix C
NRCS Soils Map

Soil Map—Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts
(Eldon Street I and II Urban Wilds)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





Soil Map—Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts
(Eldon Street I and II Urban Wilds)

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 15, Sep 12, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2019—Oct 5, 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.

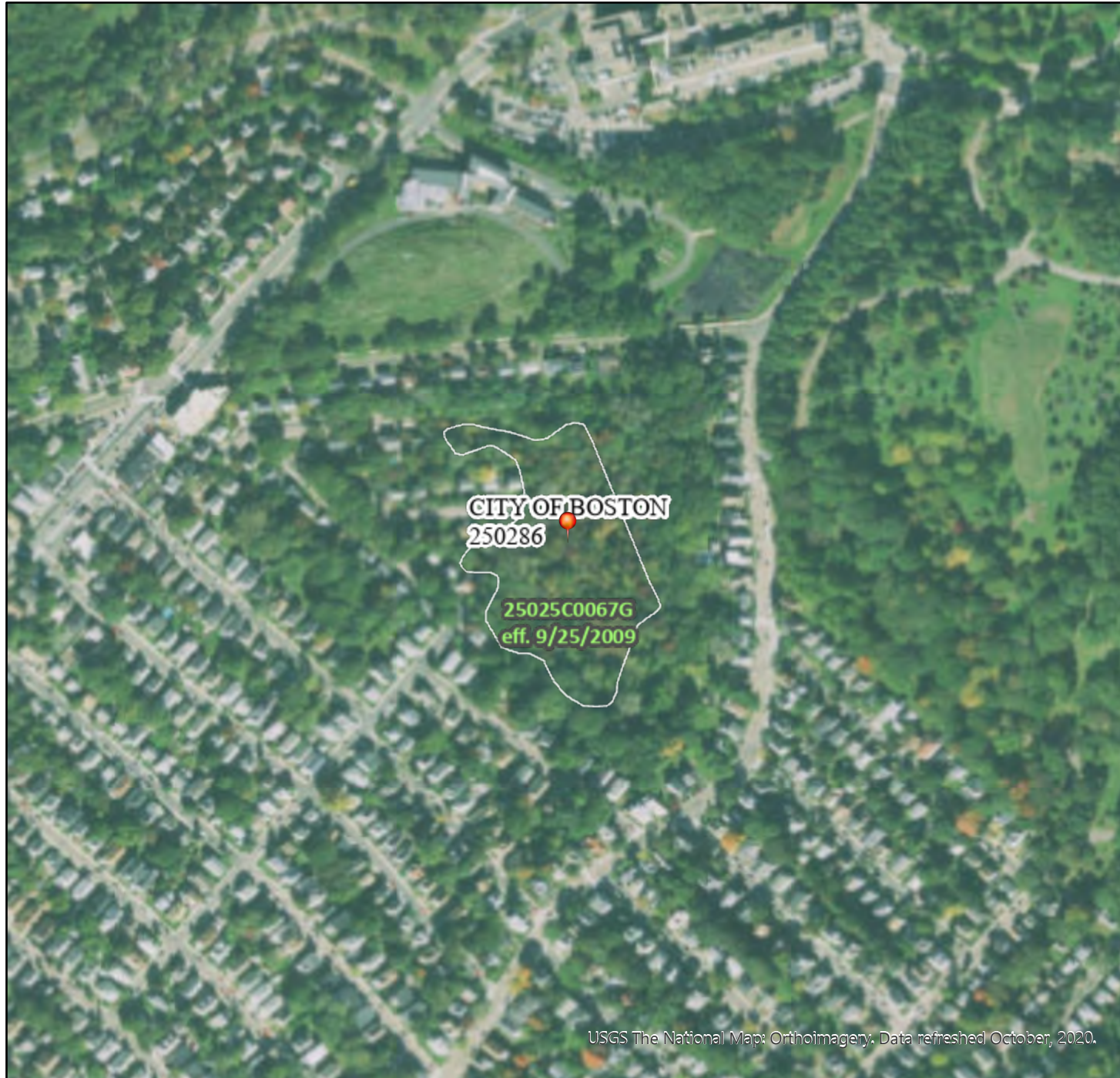
Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31A	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8.3	3.3%
70A	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	6.3	2.5%
103C	Charlton-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.4	3.8%
104C	Hollis-Rock outcrop-Charlton complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	8.7	3.5%
104D	Hollis-Rock outcrop-Charlton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	2.6	1.1%
105D	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 25 percent slopes	8.5	3.4%
245B	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.1	1.6%
305C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.4	3.4%
325B	Newport silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	12.3	4.9%
325D	Newport silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	28.1	11.3%
345B	Pittstown silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6.3	2.5%
626B	Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	54.9	22.0%
627C	Newport-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	39.4	15.8%
630C	Charlton-Hollis-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	25.2	10.1%
654	Udorthents, loamy	19.7	7.9%
655	Udorthents, wet substratum	7.0	2.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		249.5	100.0%

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



71°8'15"W 42°17'49"N



























USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed October, 2020.



71°7'37"W 42°17'23"N

Legend

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

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS |  | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
<i>Zone A, V, A99</i> |
| |  | With BFE or Depth <i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i> |
| |  | 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 <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i> |
| OTHER AREAS |  | NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i> |
| |  | Effective LOMRs |
| |  | Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i> |
| 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 |
| MAP PANELS |  | Coastal Transect Baseline |
| |  | Profile Baseline |
| |  | Hydrographic Feature |
| |  | Digital Data Available |
| |  | No Digital Data Available |
| |  | Unmapped |



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 **11/7/2020 at 11:18 AM** 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.



STORMWATER ENGINEERING REPORT

Prepared For:

City of Boston - Parks and Recreation Department
1010 Massachusetts Ave.
Boston, Massachusetts, 02118

Project Address:

Improvements to Roslindale Wetlands
Boston, Massachusetts 02131

Prepared By:



Daniel R. Armstrong, P.E.
darmstrong@strongcivil.com
Strong Civil Design, LLC
53 Peach Street
Braintree, MA, 02184
(781) 974-5844
www.strongcivil.com

Date:

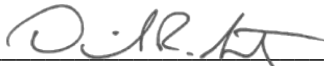
December 15, 2020

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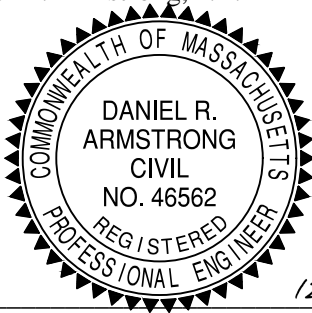
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CERTIFICATION

The following Stormwater Engineering Report was prepared by me or under my direct supervision in accordance with the rules and regulations outlined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards as incorporated in the Wetland Protection Act Regulations 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) and the Water Quality Certification Regulations, 314 CMR 9.06(6)(a), including Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan, Operation and Maintenance Plan, associated with the proposed design, construction and maintenance of the proposed storm water management system.



Daniel R. Armstrong, P.E.



12/15/2020

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Professional Engineer No. 46562

STORMWATER REPORT

Introduction:

The City of Boston Parks and Recreation Department is proposing to restore and improve the Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild property. The project will consist of improving pedestrian trails, minor grading and filling, wetland rehab/restoration, invasive species management, and walkway signage. The project does not propose any impervious surfaces, and will have no hydrologic or hydraulic impacts to the existing site and its stormwater system.

Refer to the plans associated with this report, prepared by Crowley Cottrell LLC, for existing conditions and proposed improvement design. An itemized breakdown illustrating that the proposed project is in accordance with the rules and regulations outlined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards as incorporated in the Wetland Protection Act Regulations 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) and the Water Quality Certification Regulations, 314 CMR 9.06(6)(a) is provided on the following pages.



Massachusetts Stormwater Standards

The following itemized breakdown illustrates how the proposed development is designed in accordance with the rules and regulations outlined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards as incorporated in the Wetland Protection Act Regulations 310 CMR 10.05(6)(k) and the Water Quality Certification Regulations, 314 CMR 9.06(6)(a).

Standard 1:

No new stormwater conveyances (e.g. outfalls) may discharge untreated stormwater directly to or cause erosion in wetlands or waters of the Commonwealth.

No new stormwater conveyances are proposed, and no untreated water will discharge from the site.

Standard 2:

Stormwater management systems shall be designed so that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development peak discharge rates. This Standard may be waived for discharges to land subject to coastal storm flowage as defined in 310 CMR 10.04.

There is no change in the land coverage of the site as it pertains to hydrologic analysis, and therefore will have no impact on stormwater runoff rate or volume conditions.

Standard 3:

Loss of annual recharge to groundwater shall be eliminated or minimized through the use of infiltration measures including environmentally sensitive site design, low impact development techniques, stormwater best management practices, and good operation and maintenance. At a minimum, the annual recharge from the post-development site shall approximate the annual recharge from pre-development conditions based on soil type. This Standard is met when the stormwater management system is designed to infiltrate the required recharge volume as determined in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

No impervious area is proposed with this project, and there will be no impact to the annual groundwater recharge on the site.

Standard 4:

Stormwater management systems shall be designed to remove 80% of the average annual post-construction load of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). This Standard is met when:

- a. Suitable practices for source control and pollution prevention are identified in a long-term pollution prevention plan, and thereafter are implemented and maintained;*
- b. Structural stormwater best management practices are sized to capture the required water quality volume determined in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook; and*
- c. Pretreatment is provided in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.*

No impervious area is proposed with this project, and therefore will not have any change in water quality.



Standard 5

For land uses with higher potential pollutant loads, source control and pollution prevention shall be implemented in accordance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook to eliminate or reduce the discharge of stormwater runoff from such land uses to the maximum extent practicable. If through source control and/or pollution prevention all land uses with higher potential pollutant loads cannot be completely protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, and stormwater runoff, the proponent shall use the specific structural stormwater BMPs determined by the Department to be suitable for such uses as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. Stormwater discharges from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads shall also comply with the requirements of the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, M.G.L. c. 21, §§ 26-53 and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 314 CMR 3.00, 314 CMR 4.00 and 314 CMR 5.00.

The proposed improvements do not qualify as a land use with a high potential pollution load.

Standard 6

Stormwater discharges within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area of a public water supply, and stormwater discharges near or to any other critical area, require the use of the specific source control and pollution prevention measures and the specific structural stormwater best management practices determined by the Department to be suitable for managing discharges to such areas, as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. A discharge is near a critical area if there is a strong likelihood of a significant impact occurring to said area, taking into account site-specific factors. Stormwater discharges to Outstanding Resource Waters and Special Resource Waters shall be removed and set back from the receiving water or wetland and receive the highest and best practical method of treatment. A “storm water discharge” as defined in 314 CMR 3.04(2)(a)1 or (b) to an Outstanding Resource Water or Special Resource Water shall comply with 314 CMR 3.00 and 314 CMR 4.00. Stormwater discharges to a Zone I or Zone A are prohibited unless essential to the operation of a public water supply.

The property is not located within an area of critical environmental concern.

Standard 7

A redevelopment project is required to meet the following Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum extent practicable: Standard 2, Standard 3, and the pretreatment and structural best management practice requirements of Standards 4, 5, and 6. Existing stormwater discharges shall comply with Standard 1 only to the maximum extent practicable. A redevelopment project shall also comply with all other requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards and improve existing conditions.

The project qualifies as redevelopment, and consists of a pervious foot path and environmental restoration.



Standard 8

A plan to control construction-related impacts including erosion, sedimentation and other pollutant sources during construction and land disturbance activities (construction period erosion, sedimentation, and pollution prevention plan) shall be developed and implemented.

The following erosion control measures shall be implemented during construction and are indicated within the plans as the Construction Period Pollution Prevention Plan

- The owner and contractor are responsible for the installation and maintenance of the silt socks, silt fences, and all other pollution prevention measures throughout the entire construction period.
- Should groundwater pumping be required during construction, all pumped groundwater shall be treated prior to discharge. Direct discharge of pumped groundwater to the existing wetland is strictly prohibited.
- Silt socks, straw wattles or silt fence shall be utilized as needed during construction on the down gradient side of any and all stockpiled soil or construction activities.
- There shall be no storage of hazardous material onsite (such as fuels, hydraulic fluids and oils).
- A spill clean-up kit shall be onsite at all times.
- The CPPPP inspection and maintenance form shall be completed and kept onsite (for review) on a weekly basis.
- Any area disturbed by construction that will remain undisturbed longer than 14 days shall be stabilized with appropriate measures.
- Additional sedimentation control devices shall be kept on-site during construction and shall be installed at any time during construction if instructed by the City.
- Inspection of maintenance of the erosion control features shall be conducted weekly or after any storm event with a depth of 1/2-inch or greater and recorded.
- All sedimentation collected during construction shall disposed of offsite.

Standard 9

A long-term operation and maintenance plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure that stormwater management systems function as designed.

The Long Term Pollution Prevention and Maintenance Plan for the project shall consist of general cleaning of refuse and debris, general inspections of wetlands, and periodic mitigation of invasive species. No pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides shall be used on the premises. The City fire department shall be immediately contacted to respond to and manage the clean-up of any spill of oil or hazardous materials as recommend by MassDEP. MassDEP 24-hour Spill Reporting shall be contacted to report any such spills toll-free at (888) 304-1133. The project shall conform to the City's MS4 IDDE program.

Standard 10

All illicit discharges to the stormwater management system are prohibited.

No illicit discharges to stormwater management systems are proposed with this development. The project shall conform to the Town's MS4 IDDE program.



EXHIBIT MASSACHUSETTS DEP CHECKLIST
FOR STORMWATER REPORT

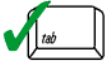




Checklist for Stormwater Report

A. Introduction

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.



A Stormwater Report must be submitted with the Notice of Intent permit application to document compliance with the Stormwater Management Standards. The following checklist is NOT a substitute for the Stormwater Report (which should provide more substantive and detailed information) but is offered here as a tool to help the applicant organize their Stormwater Management documentation for their Report and for the reviewer to assess this information in a consistent format. As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Report must contain the engineering computations and supporting information set forth in Volume 3 of the [Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook](#). The Stormwater Report must be prepared and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) licensed in the Commonwealth.

The Stormwater Report must include:

- The Stormwater Checklist completed and stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer (see page 2) that certifies that the Stormwater Report contains all required submittals.¹ This Checklist is to be used as the cover for the completed Stormwater Report.
- Applicant/Project Name
- Project Address
- Name of Firm and Registered Professional Engineer that prepared the Report
- Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan required by Standards 4-6
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan required by Standard 8²
- Operation and Maintenance Plan required by Standard 9

In addition to all plans and supporting information, the Stormwater Report must include a brief narrative describing stormwater management practices, including environmentally sensitive site design and LID techniques, along with a diagram depicting runoff through the proposed BMP treatment train. Plans are required to show existing and proposed conditions, identify all wetland resource areas, NRCS soil types, critical areas, Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL), and any areas on the site where infiltration rate is greater than 2.4 inches per hour. The Plans shall identify the drainage areas for both existing and proposed conditions at a scale that enables verification of supporting calculations.

As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Management Report shall document compliance with each of the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The soils evaluation and calculations shall be done using the methodologies set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

To ensure that the Stormwater Report is complete, applicants are required to fill in the Stormwater Report Checklist by checking the box to indicate that the specified information has been included in the Stormwater Report. If any of the information specified in the checklist has not been submitted, the applicant must provide an explanation. The completed Stormwater Report Checklist and Certification must be submitted with the Stormwater Report.

¹ The Stormwater Report may also include the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement required by Standard 10. If not included in the Stormwater Report, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement must be submitted prior to the discharge of stormwater runoff to the post-construction best management practices.

² For some complex projects, it may not be possible to include the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan in the Stormwater Report. In that event, the issuing authority has the discretion to issue an Order of Conditions that approves the project and includes a condition requiring the proponent to submit the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan before commencing any land disturbance activity on the site.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

B. Stormwater Checklist and Certification

The following checklist is intended to serve as a guide for applicants as to the elements that ordinarily need to be addressed in a complete Stormwater Report. The checklist is also intended to provide conservation commissions and other reviewing authorities with a summary of the components necessary for a comprehensive Stormwater Report that addresses the ten Stormwater Standards.

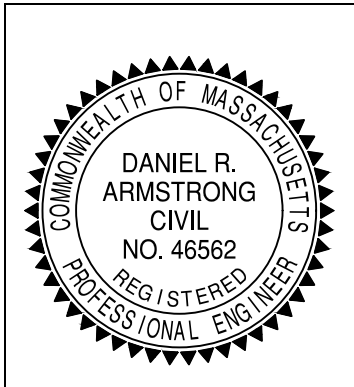
Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the item is not applicable (N.A.) and provide the reasons for that determination.

A complete checklist must include the Certification set forth below signed by the Registered Professional Engineer who prepared the Stormwater Report.

Registered Professional Engineer's Certification

I have reviewed the Stormwater Report, including the soil evaluation, computations, Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan, the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (if included), the Long-term Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement (if included) and the plans showing the stormwater management system, and have determined that they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards as further elaborated by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. I have also determined that the information presented in the Stormwater Checklist is accurate and that the information presented in the Stormwater Report accurately reflects conditions at the site as of the date of this permit application.

Registered Professional Engineer Block and Signature



 12/15/2020
Signature and Date

Checklist

Project Type: Is the application for new development, redevelopment, or a mix of new and redevelopment?

- New development
- Redevelopment
- Mix of New Development and Redevelopment



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

LID Measures: Stormwater Standards require LID measures to be considered. Document what environmentally sensitive design and LID Techniques were considered during the planning and design of the project:

- No disturbance to any Wetland Resource Areas
- Site Design Practices (e.g. clustered development, reduced frontage setbacks)
- Reduced Impervious Area (Redevelopment Only)
- Minimizing disturbance to existing trees and shrubs
- LID Site Design Credit Requested:
 - Credit 1
 - Credit 2
 - Credit 3
- Use of "country drainage" versus curb and gutter conveyance and pipe
- Bioretention Cells (includes Rain Gardens)
- Constructed Stormwater Wetlands (includes Gravel Wetlands designs)
- Treebox Filter
- Water Quality Swale
- Grass Channel
- Green Roof
- Other (describe): _____

Standard 1: No New Untreated Discharges

- No new untreated discharges
- Outlets have been designed so there is no erosion or scour to wetlands and waters of the Commonwealth
- Supporting calculations specified in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook included.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 2: Peak Rate Attenuation

- Standard 2 waiver requested because the project is located in land subject to coastal storm flowage and stormwater discharge is to a wetland subject to coastal flooding.
- Evaluation provided to determine whether off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm.
- Calculations provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storms. If evaluation shows that off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm, calculations are also provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 100-year 24-hour storm.

Standard 3: Recharge

- Soil Analysis provided.
- Required Recharge Volume calculation provided.
- Required Recharge volume reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.
- Sizing the infiltration, BMPs is based on the following method: Check the method used.
 - Static
 - Simple Dynamic
 - Dynamic Field¹
- Runoff from all impervious areas at the site discharging to the infiltration BMP.
- Runoff from all impervious areas at the site is *not* discharging to the infiltration BMP and calculations are provided showing that the drainage area contributing runoff to the infiltration BMPs is sufficient to generate the required recharge volume.
- Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume.
- Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume *only* to the maximum extent practicable for the following reason:
 - Site is comprised solely of C and D soils and/or bedrock at the land surface
 - M.G.L. c. 21E sites pursuant to 310 CMR 40.0000
 - Solid Waste Landfill pursuant to 310 CMR 19.000
 - Project is otherwise subject to Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum extent practicable.
- Calculations showing that the infiltration BMPs will drain in 72 hours are provided.
- Property includes a M.G.L. c. 21E site or a solid waste landfill and a mounding analysis is included.

¹ 80% TSS removal is required prior to discharge to infiltration BMP if Dynamic Field method is used.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 3: Recharge (continued)

- The infiltration BMP is used to attenuate peak flows during storms greater than or equal to the 10-year 24-hour storm and separation to seasonal high groundwater is less than 4 feet and a mounding analysis is provided.
- Documentation is provided showing that infiltration BMPs do not adversely impact nearby wetland resource areas.

Standard 4: Water Quality

The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan typically includes the following:

- Good housekeeping practices;
 - Provisions for storing materials and waste products inside or under cover;
 - Vehicle washing controls;
 - Requirements for routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMPs;
 - Spill prevention and response plans;
 - Provisions for maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscaped areas;
 - Requirements for storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides;
 - Pet waste management provisions;
 - Provisions for operation and management of septic systems;
 - Provisions for solid waste management;
 - Snow disposal and plowing plans relative to Wetland Resource Areas;
 - Winter Road Salt and/or Sand Use and Storage restrictions;
 - Street sweeping schedules;
 - Provisions for prevention of illicit discharges to the stormwater management system;
 - Documentation that Stormwater BMPs are designed to provide for shutdown and containment in the event of a spill or discharges to or near critical areas or from LUHPPL;
 - Training for staff or personnel involved with implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan;
 - List of Emergency contacts for implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan.
- A Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan is attached to Stormwater Report and is included as an attachment to the Wetlands Notice of Intent.
 - Treatment BMPs subject to the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement and the one inch rule for calculating the water quality volume are included, and discharge:
 - is within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area
 - is near or to other critical areas
 - is within soils with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour)
 - involves runoff from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads.
 - The Required Water Quality Volume is reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.
 - Calculations documenting that the treatment train meets the 80% TSS removal requirement and, if applicable, the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement, are provided.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 4: Water Quality (continued)

- The BMP is sized (and calculations provided) based on:
 - The ½" or 1" Water Quality Volume or
 - The equivalent flow rate associated with the Water Quality Volume and documentation is provided showing that the BMP treats the required water quality volume.
- The applicant proposes to use proprietary BMPs, and documentation supporting use of proprietary BMP and proposed TSS removal rate is provided. This documentation may be in the form of the proprietary BMP checklist found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and submitting copies of the TARP Report, STEP Report, and/or other third party studies verifying performance of the proprietary BMPs.
- A TMDL exists that indicates a need to reduce pollutants other than TSS and documentation showing that the BMPs selected are consistent with the TMDL is provided.

Standard 5: Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPLs)

- The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been included with the Stormwater Report.
- The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the SWPPP will be submitted **prior to** the discharge of stormwater to the post-construction stormwater BMPs.
- The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit does **not** cover the land use.
- LUHPPLs are located at the site and industry specific source control and pollution prevention measures have been proposed to reduce or eliminate the exposure of LUHPPLs to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff, and been included in the long term Pollution Prevention Plan.
- All exposure has been eliminated.
- All exposure has **not** been eliminated and all BMPs selected are on MassDEP LUHPPL list.
- The LUHPPL has the potential to generate runoff with moderate to higher concentrations of oil and grease (e.g. all parking lots with >1000 vehicle trips per day) and the treatment train includes an oil grit separator, a filtering bioretention area, a sand filter or equivalent.

Standard 6: Critical Areas

- The discharge is near or to a critical area and the treatment train includes only BMPs that MassDEP has approved for stormwater discharges to or near that particular class of critical area.
- Critical areas and BMPs are identified in the Stormwater Report.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 7: Redevelopments and Other Projects Subject to the Standards only to the maximum extent practicable

- The project is subject to the Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum Extent Practicable as a:
 - Limited Project
 - Small Residential Projects: 5-9 single family houses or 5-9 units in a multi-family development provided there is no discharge that may potentially affect a critical area.
 - Small Residential Projects: 2-4 single family houses or 2-4 units in a multi-family development with a discharge to a critical area
 - Marina and/or boatyard provided the hull painting, service and maintenance areas are protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff
- Bike Path and/or Foot Path
- Redevelopment Project
- Redevelopment portion of mix of new and redevelopment.
- Certain standards are not fully met (Standard No. 1, 8, 9, and 10 must always be fully met) and an explanation of why these standards are not met is contained in the Stormwater Report.
- The project involves redevelopment and a description of all measures that have been taken to improve existing conditions is provided in the Stormwater Report. The redevelopment checklist found in Volume 2 Chapter 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook may be used to document that the proposed stormwater management system (a) complies with Standards 2, 3 and the pretreatment and structural BMP requirements of Standards 4-6 to the maximum extent practicable and (b) improves existing conditions.

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control

A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must include the following information:

- Narrative;
 - Construction Period Operation and Maintenance Plan;
 - Names of Persons or Entity Responsible for Plan Compliance;
 - Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures;
 - Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Drawings;
 - Detail drawings and specifications for erosion control BMPs, including sizing calculations;
 - Vegetation Planning;
 - Site Development Plan;
 - Construction Sequencing Plan;
 - Sequencing of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
 - Operation and Maintenance of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
 - Inspection Schedule;
 - Maintenance Schedule;
 - Inspection and Maintenance Log Form.
- A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan containing the information set forth above has been included in the Stormwater Report.



Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control (continued)

- The project is highly complex and information is included in the Stormwater Report that explains why it is not possible to submit the Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan with the application. A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control has **not** been included in the Stormwater Report but will be submitted **before** land disturbance begins.
- The project is **not** covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit.
- The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit and a copy of the SWPPP is in the Stormwater Report.
- The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit but no SWPPP been submitted. The SWPPP will be submitted BEFORE land disturbance begins.

Standard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan

- The Post Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan is included in the Stormwater Report and includes the following information:
 - Name of the stormwater management system owners;
 - Party responsible for operation and maintenance;
 - Schedule for implementation of routine and non-routine maintenance tasks;
 - Plan showing the location of all stormwater BMPs maintenance access areas;
 - Description and delineation of public safety features;
 - Estimated operation and maintenance budget; and
 - Operation and Maintenance Log Form.
- The responsible party is **not** the owner of the parcel where the BMP is located and the Stormwater Report includes the following submissions:
 - A copy of the legal instrument (deed, homeowner's association, utility trust or other legal entity) that establishes the terms of and legal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project site stormwater BMPs;
 - A plan and easement deed that allows site access for the legal entity to operate and maintain BMP functions.

Standard 10: Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

- The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan includes measures to prevent illicit discharges;
- An Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached;
- NO Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached but will be submitted **prior to** the discharge of any stormwater to post-construction BMPs.

LONG TERM POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION FORM



Improvements to Roslindale Wetlands

Long Term Pollution Prevention Plan Maintenance and Inspection Form

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

Walkways and Wetlands

Overall condition of the Site:

- Trash/Debris
- Fallen Limbs/Branches
- Erosion
- Dead or Damaged Vegetation

Action Taken: _____

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION FORM



Improvements to Roslindale Wetlands

Construction Period Pollution Prevention Plan

Maintenance and Inspection Form

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

Silt Sock, Straw Wattle, Silt Fence, etc.

- Inspected
- Needs Maintenance

Action Taken: _____

Wetlands (inspect periodically)

- Inspected
- Accumulated Sediment
- Needs Maintenance

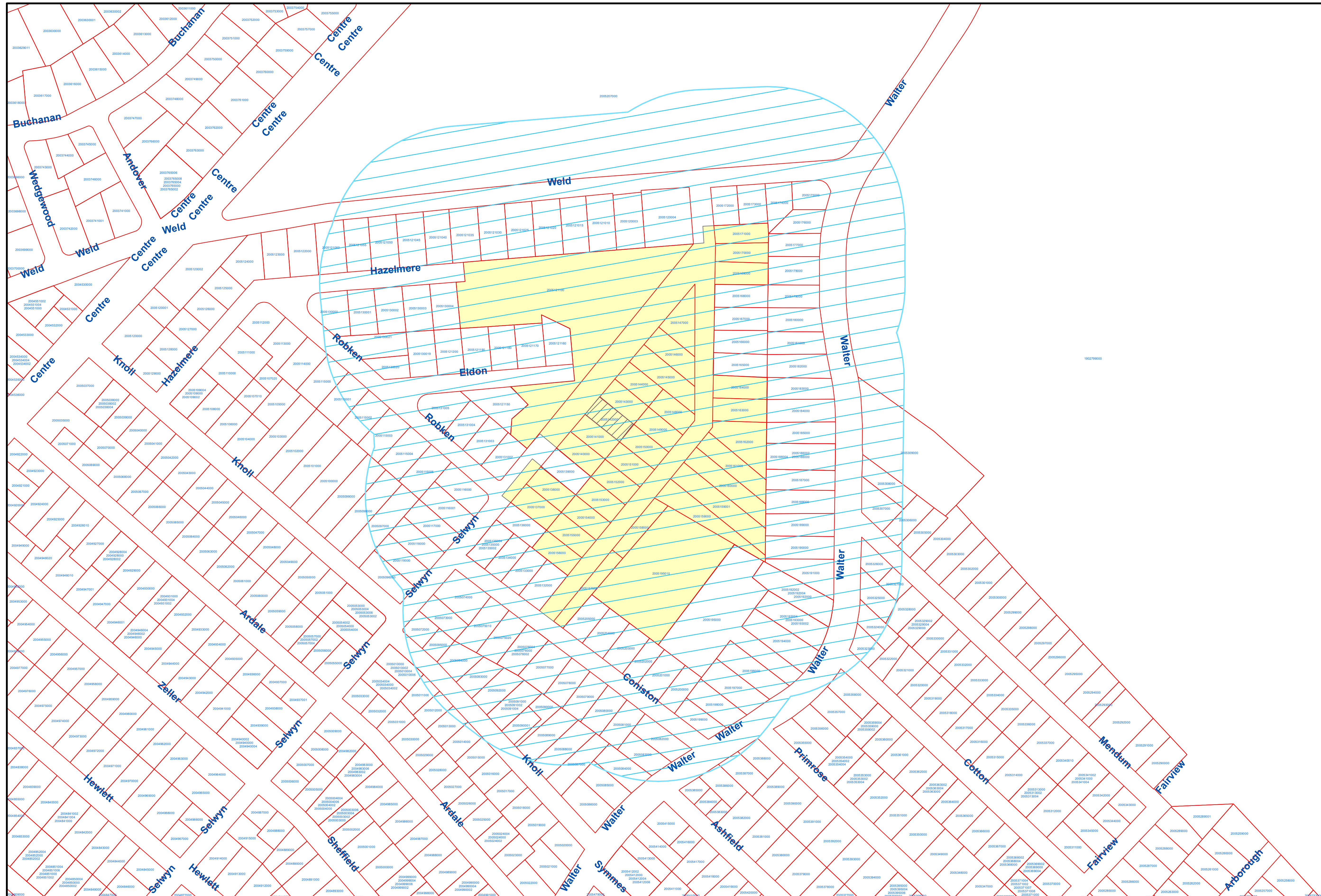
Action Taken: _____

Exterior Roads



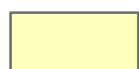
- Construction Debris
- Silt/Soil
- Damaged (Needs Repair)

Action Taken: _____

Rosindale Urban Wild
300 Foot Abutters



Legend

-  300 Foot Abutters
-  parcel not included
-  Rosindale Wetlands Urban Wild

Prepared by Hughes Environmental Consulting, Data Source MassGIS.
Wetland Flags located by Hughes Environmental Consulting using RTK GPS.

PID	OWNER	ADDRESSEE	MLG_ADDRESS	MLG_CITYSTATE	MLG_ZIPCODE	LOC_ADDRESS	LOC_CITY	LOC_ZIPCODE	abutter
2005165000	DURST FABIAN * BARBARA A	DURST FABIAN * BARBARA A	4 BRYSON DRIVE	NORTON MA	2766	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005166000	GILMORE KAREN S	GILMORE KAREN S	94 GRAYFIELD AV	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005167000	GILMORE KAREN S	GILMORE KAREN S	94 GRAYFIELD AV	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005168000	DRISCOLL RYAN	DRISCOLL RYAN	174 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005169000	STROTHER TROY T	STROTHER TROY T	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	MORRISON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
1902799000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	BUSSEY	JAMAICA PLAIN MA	2130	BUSSEY ST	JAMAICA PLAIN	2130	Y
2005010000	SIXTY 8 SELWYN ST CONDO TRST	SIXTY 8 SELWYN ST CONDO TRST	12 EVELYN RD	WABAN MA	2468	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005010002	COMENZO SHERYL TS	COMENZO SHERYL TS	68 SELWYN ST UNIT 1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	68 SELWYN ST #1	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005010004	COMENZO SHERYL TS	COMENZO SHERYL TS	68 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	68 SELWYN ST #2	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005010006	COMENZO SHERYL TS	COMENZO SHERYL TS	68 SELWYN ST #3	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	68 SELWYN ST #3	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005011000	BLOOM ALEXANDER M	BLOOM ALEXANDER M	42 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	42 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005012000	ENGLER BRIAN	ENGLER BRIAN	38 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	38 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005013000	STAPLETON GERALD	STAPLETON GERALD	34 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	34 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005014000	SCHOFIELD MICHAEL	SCHOFIELD MICHAEL	30 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	30 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005015000	COAKLEY ALAN A	COAKLEY ALAN A	26 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	26 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005072000	PARK JENNIFER L	PARK JENNIFER L	45 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	45 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005073000	MCQUAID JOHN F	MCQUAID JOHN F	56 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	56 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005074000	LEWIS STEVEN	LEWIS STEVEN	52 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	52 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005075010	BIROSCAK JESSE	BIROSCAK JESSE	42 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	42 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005075020	ISHIKAWA CHARLES JT	ISHIKAWA CHARLES JT	40 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	40 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005076000	THIRTY 32 CONISTON RD CONDO	THIRTY 32 CONISTON RD CONDO	32 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	30 32 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005076002	PURCELL PATRICIA	PURCELL PATRICIA	30-32 CONISTON RD #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2132	30 -32 CONISTON RD #1	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005076004	LAPANN CANDICE	LAPANN CANDICE	30-32 CONISTON RD #2	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	30 -32 CONISTON RD #2	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005077000	KOWALSKI MARK A	KOWALSKI MARK A	58 L P ALBERT RD	BREWSTER MA	2631	26 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005078000	MAHERAS GEORGE	MAHERAS GEORGE	18 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	18 20 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005079000	ASPROTAMIDIS IOANNIS	ASPROTAMIDIS IOANNIS	14 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	14 16 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005080000	BLAIR PHILIP R	BLAIR PHILIP R	12 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	12 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005081000	HARRINGTON JOHN F	HARRINGTON JOHN F	10 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	10 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005082000	MARTIN CATHERINE A	MARTIN CATHERINE A	84 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	84 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005083000	MINASIDIS STEVEN TS	MINASIDIS STEVEN TS	80 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	80 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005084000	SCHOFIELD KEVIN B	SCHOFIELD KEVIN B	76 WALTER ST APT 1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	76 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005085000	TZIGIZIS KOSTAS	TZIGIZIS KOSTAS	72 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	72 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005087000	COYNE JEFFREY	COYNE JEFFREY	11 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	11 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005088000	BLAIR PHILIP ROBERT	BLAIR PHILIP ROBERT	15 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	15 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005089000	KEAN JONATHAN	KEAN JONATHAN	48 CHURCHILL ST	NEWTONVILLE MA	2460	KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005090000	PRESHONG LAURA	PRESHONG LAURA	21 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	21 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005090001	MAGNO ALEXANDER OSCAR	MAGNO ALEXANDER OSCAR	23-25 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	23 25 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005091000	TWENTY-7 KNOLL ST CONDO TR	TWENTY-7 KNOLL ST CONDO TR	27 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	27 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005091002	MARDEUSE NICHOLAS	MARDEUSE NICHOLAS	33 KNOLL ST #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	27 KNOLL ST #1	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005091004	CAMP WARMINGTON REVOCABLE	CAMP WARMINGTON REVOCABLE	27 KNOLL ST UNIT 2	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	27 KNOLL ST #2	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005092000	GERHARDT KEITH	GERHARDT KEITH	31 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	31 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005093000	SAIA DONNA M	SAIA DONNA M	33-35 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	33 35 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005094000	BARCAN DANIEL J	BARCAN DANIEL J	37 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	37 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005095000	SULLIVAN JEFFREY	SULLIVAN JEFFREY	209 COURT ST	DEDHAM MA	2026	43 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005096000	HENDERSON MEGAN	HENDERSON MEGAN	59 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	59 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005097000	STONIS ALFRED C BE	STONIS ALFRED C BE	57 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	57 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005098000	BEVILACQUA FAMILY TRUST	BEVILACQUA FAMILY TRUST	2350 CENTRE ST	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132	61 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005099000	RICHARDS JEFFREY T	RICHARDS JEFFREY T	65 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	65 KNOLL ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005114000	SKEHILL GERARD M	SKEHILL GERARD M	36 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	36 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115000	WALL JAMES E	WALL JAMES E	32 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	32 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115001	ZACCARDI CARMEN F	ZACCARDI CARMEN F	24 SMITH RD	HINGHAM MA	2043	28 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115002	POWER CHRISTOPHER F	POWER CHRISTOPHER F	24 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	24 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115003	CHRISTENSEN DEBORAH	CHRISTENSEN DEBORAH	20 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	20 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115004	HOGAN ALICE K	HOGAN ALICE K	16 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	16 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005115005	MONTEALTO RENATO	MONTEALTO RENATO	10 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	10 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005116000	WATKINS LOUISE FRANCOIS	WATKINS LOUISE FRANCOIS	2 ROBKEN RD	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132	2 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005116001	MICHALIK WALTER E	MICHALIK WALTER E	45 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131	45 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y
2005117000	LAROSA SALVATORE J ETAL	LAROSA SALVATORE J ETAL	719 W ROXBURY PKWY	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132	47 49 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131	y

2005118000	WU CAROL H	WU CAROL H	51 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 51 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005119000	SELWYN STREET REALTY TRUST	SELWYN STREET REALTY TRUST	61 MILL ST	SHERBORN MA	1770 55 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005120003	GLYNN MICHAEL J	GLYNN MICHAEL J	20 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 20 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005120004	NOWAK DEBRA A TS	NOWAK DEBRA A TS	16 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 16 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121010	WARDLE GEORGE S	WARDLE GEORGE S	22 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 22 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121015	MORGAN J KEITH	MORGAN J KEITH	24 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 24 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121020	KUDER NATHAN C	KUDER NATHAN C	26 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 26 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121025	KAPLAUKHOV STANISLAV NIKOLAI	KAPLAUKHOV STANISLAV NIKOLAI	28 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 28 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121030	TERMINE ANTHONY M	TERMINE ANTHONY M	100 GRAYFIELD AV	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132 30 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121035	DALE SUSAN L	DALE SUSAN L	32 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 32 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121040	SMITH ERIC R	SMITH ERIC R	34 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 34 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121045	YONG RICHARD Y	YONG RICHARD Y	36 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 36 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121050	SALUJA RAJESH	SALUJA RAJESH	38 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 38 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121055	MAHER CHARLES F BE	MAHER CHARLES F BE	40 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 40 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121060	KEEGAN CHRISTINE R	KEEGAN CHRISTINE R	1775 SHERMAN ST #1500	DENVER CO	80203 38 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121150	LANNEY JOSEPH P	LANNEY JOSEPH P	30 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 30 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121160	POOR CYNTHIA L	POOR CYNTHIA L	37 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 37 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121170	THOMAS MICHAEL J JR TS	THOMAS MICHAEL J JR TS	35 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 35 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121180	ZEIGLER CARL L	ZEIGLER CARL L	33 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 33 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121190	FREEDMAN EZRA	FREEDMAN EZRA	31 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 31 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005121200	GOODMAN JEAN	GOODMAN JEAN	29 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 29 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130000	WALSH FRANK L ETAL	WALSH FRANK L ETAL	21 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 21 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130001	GUNTHER KENT F II	GUNTHER KENT F II	25 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 25 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130002	WYLLIE ANDREW	WYLLIE ANDREW	35 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 35 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130003	CUZZI DONATO JR	CUZZI DONATO JR	39 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 39 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130004	FARRELL CHRISTINA	FARRELL CHRISTINA	43 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 43 HAZELMERE RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130019	MINCARELLI DIANE	MINCARELLI DIANE	27 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 27 ELDON ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130020	NEWBURGER EMILY L	NEWBURGER EMILY L	25 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 25 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005130021	BELANGER TODD I	BELANGER TODD I	29 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 29 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005131002	MATSUMOTO YOSHIKO	MATSUMOTO YOSHIKO	1223 WALNUT ST	NEWTON HIGHLANDS MA	2461 1 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005131003	BROWN ERIC	BROWN ERIC	5 ROBKEN RD	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132 5 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005131004	DEVLIN OWEN W ETAL	DEVLIN OWEN W ETAL	9 ROBKEN RD	WEST ROXBURY MA	2132 9 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005131005	DONLON PAUL L ETAL	DONLON PAUL L ETAL	15 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 15 ROBKEN RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005132000	BOATRIGHT JESSICA A	BOATRIGHT JESSICA A	35 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 35 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005135000	FORTY THREE CONISTON RD	FORTY THREE CONISTON RD	43 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 43 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005135002	GLAZE JESSICA E	GLAZE JESSICA E	43 CONISTON RD #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 43 CONISTON RD #1	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005135004	KAUFMAN MARY LOU	KAUFMAN MARY LOU	43 CONISTON RD #2	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 43 CONISTON RD #2	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005136000	NAZZARO REGINA A	NAZZARO REGINA A	44 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 44 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005139000	KELLY JOSEPHINE TT	KELLY JOSEPHINE TT	SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005142000	MASONIC HOME OF MONTANA INC	MASONIC HOME OF MONTANA INC	294 SOUTH DELL	HAVRE MT	59501 SELWYN ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005172000	EVANS LISA P	EVANS LISA P	10 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 10 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005173000	WHITAKER CARL P	WHITAKER CARL P	6 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 6 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005174000	ODONNELL JENNIFER	ODONNELL JENNIFER	4 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 4 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005175000	GOLDEN ANDREW	GOLDEN ANDREW	2 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 2 WELD ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005176000	PERNAR LUISE	PERNAR LUISE	186 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 186 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005177000	ZEINA NAYEF J	ZEINA NAYEF J	182 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 182 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005178000	SCHUBERT GARY W ETAL	SCHUBERT GARY W ETAL	178 WALTER	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 178 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005179000	DRISCOLL RYAN	DRISCOLL RYAN	174 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 174 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005180000	CHAMBERAS PETER A	CHAMBERAS PETER A	170 WALTER ST #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 170 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005181000	PRICE GARETH AMAYA	PRICE GARETH AMAYA	168 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 168 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005182000	GILMORE KAREN S	GILMORE KAREN S	164 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 164 166 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005183000	SLOWE ANTHONY T	SLOWE ANTHONY T	162 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 162 A162 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005184000	MEL DEBORAH BEATTY	MEL DEBORAH BEATTY	158 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 158 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005185000	GILLAN JENNIFER	GILLAN JENNIFER	156 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 156 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005186000	ONE 52 WALTER ST CONDO TR	ONE 52 WALTER ST CONDO TR	152 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 152 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005186002	PANIKOV NIKOLAI	PANIKOV NIKOLAI	152 WALTER ST #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 152 WALTER ST #1	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005186004	BESS CAROLYN	BESS CAROLYN	152 WALTER ST #2	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 153 WALTER ST #2	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005187000	SIMONEAU MARK	SIMONEAU MARK	148 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 148 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005188000	PALSANG KUNCHO	PALSANG KUNCHO	142 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 142 144 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y

2005189000	SAMONTE OSCAR R JR	SAMONTE OSCAR R JR	138 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 138 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005190000	BROZAN ALEXANDER SUGERMAN	BROZAN ALEXANDER SUGERMAN	134 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 134 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005191000	KALAITZIDIS ANASTASIOS	KALAITZIDIS ANASTASIOS	126 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 126 128 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005192000	ONE-20-122 WALTER ST CONDO	ONE-20-122 WALTER ST CONDO	120 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 120 122 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005192002	YEN JUDY Y	YEN JUDY Y	120 WALTER ST #1	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 120 WALTER ST #1	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005192004	FRIEDLANDER HELAINE R	FRIEDLANDER HELAINE R	122 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 122 WALTER ST #2	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005193000	ONE-16 118 WALTER CONDO TR	ONE-16 118 WALTER CONDO TR	116 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 116 118 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005193002	HARRINGTON LISA M	HARRINGTON LISA M	116 WALTER ST #116	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 116 WATER ST #116	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005193004	KELLEM DAVID A	KELLEM DAVID A	118 WALTER ST #118	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 118 WALTER ST #118	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005194000	MACCALLUM MARK R	MACCALLUM MARK R	112 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 112 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005195000	WALTER MIDDLE DEVELOPMNT LLC	WALTER MIDDLE DEVELOPMNT LLC	103 CLAYTON ST	DORCHESTER MA	2122 108 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005196000	WALTER MIDDLE DEVELOPMNT LLC	WALTER MIDDLE DEVELOPMNT LLC	103 CLAYTON ST	DORCHESTER MA	2122 104 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005197000	AHMED RIAZ	AHMED RIAZ	100 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 100 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005198000	NEE PATRICK W	NEE PATRICK W	96 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 96 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005199000	YEE BENNETT	YEE BENNETT	92 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 90 92 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005200000	COSTELLO JOHN	COSTELLO JOHN	5 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 5 7 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005201000	WONG STEPHANE	WONG STEPHANE	27 PRIMROSE ST # 2	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 11 9 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005202000	TAFF JAMES ETAL	TAFF JAMES ETAL	15 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 15 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005203000	OGA AIVARS	OGA AIVARS	17 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 17 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005204000	TORRES ROBERT M	TORRES ROBERT M	21 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 21 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005205000	BROOKS MARTIN J JR	BROOKS MARTIN J JR	23 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 23 CONISTON RD	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005207000	PRES & FELLOWS OF HARV	PRES & FELLOWS OF HARV	CENTRE	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 1300 CENTRE ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005305000	HARTNETT LAWRENCE A JR	HARTNETT LAWRENCE A JR	55 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 55 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005306000	WOOD MARGARET MINOR	WOOD MARGARET MINOR	59 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 59 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005307000	WALSH NANCY G	WALSH NANCY G	135 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 135 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005308000	DUCLOS NORA	DUCLOS NORA	139 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 139 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005309000	CITY OF BOSTON	CITY OF BOSTON	WALTER	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005323000	FORTIN JEAN-PHILIPPE	FORTIN JEAN-PHILIPPE	117 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 117 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005324000	MATTILA HEATHER ROSE	MATTILA HEATHER ROSE	121 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 121 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005325000	DANTAS LOURENCO W K	DANTAS LOURENCO W K	125 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 125 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005326000	OCONNOR COLLEEN ELIZABETH	OCONNOR COLLEEN ELIZABETH	129 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 129 WALTER ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005327000	FEDIN JENNIFER	FEDIN JENNIFER	54 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 54 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y
2005328000	BREED BARNABAS B. B. TS	BREED BARNABAS B. B. TS	50 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE MA	2131 50 MENDUM ST	ROSLINDALE	2131 y



**NOTIFICATION TO ABUTTERS
BOSTON CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

In accordance with the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 131, Section 40, and the Boston Wetlands Ordinance, you are hereby notified as an abutter to a project filed with the Boston Conservation Commission.

A. **The Urban Wilds Program, Boston Parks & Recreation Department of the City of Boston** has filed a Notice of Intent with the Boston Conservation Commission seeking permission to alter an Area Subject to Protection under the Wetlands Protection Act (General Laws Chapter 131, section 40) and Boston Wetlands Ordinance.

B. The address of the lot where the activity is proposed is **The Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild (see attached map)**.

C. The project involves **The proposed project includes improvements to entrances and trails, habitat, removal of fill, control of invasive plants, and planting of native species.**

D. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained by contacting the Boston Conservation Commission at CC@boston.gov.

E. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained from **The applicant's representative, Hughes Environmental Consulting Monday through Friday, between 9:00AM and 4:00 PM by contacting Tom Hughes at 978-465-5400 or by e-mail at info@hughesenvr.com.**

F. In accordance with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Order Suspending Certain Provisions of the Open Meeting Law, the public hearing will take place **virtually** at <https://zoom.us/j/6864582044>. If you are unable to access the internet, you can call 1-929-205-6099, enter Meeting ID 686 458 2044 # and use # as your participant ID.

G. Information regarding the date and time of the public hearing may be obtained from the **Boston Conservation Commission** by emailing CC@boston.gov or calling **(617) 635-3850** between the hours of **9 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday.**

NOTE: Notice of the public hearing, including its date, time, and place, will be published at least five (5) days in advance in the **Boston Herald**.

NOTE: Notice of the public hearing, including its date, time, and place, will be posted on www.boston.gov/public-notices and in Boston City Hall not less than forty-eight (48) hours in advance.

NOTE: If you would like to provide comments, you may attend the public hearing or send written comments to CC@boston.gov or Boston City Hall, Environment Department, Room 709, 1 City Hall Square, Boston, MA 02201

NOTE: You also may contact the Boston Conservation Commission or the Department of Environmental Protection Northeast Regional Office for more information about this application or the Wetlands Protection Act. To contact DEP, call: the Northeast Region: (978) 694-3200.



**NOTIFICATION TO ABUTTERS
BOSTON CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

In accordance with the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 131, Section 40, and the Boston Wetlands Ordinance, you are hereby notified as an abutter to a project filed with the Boston Conservation Commission.

A. **El Programa Urban Wilds, Departamento de Parques y Recreación de Boston - Ciudad de Boston** has filed a Notice of Intent with the Boston Conservation Commission seeking permission to alter an Area Subject to Protection under the Wetlands Protection Act (General Laws Chapter 131, section 40) and Boston Wetlands Ordinance.

B. The address of the lot where the activity is proposed is **Roslindale Wetlands Urban Wild (see attached map)**.

C. The project involves **El proyecto que se propone incluye mejoras a los ingresos y senderos, hábitat, eliminación de rellenos, control de plantas invasivas y plantación de especies nativas.**

D. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained by contacting the Boston Conservation Commission at CC@boston.gov.

E. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained from: **El representante del solicitante, Hughes Environmental Consulting de lunes a viernes, entre las 9:00AM y las 4:00 PM contactando a Tom Hughes al 978-465-5400 o por correo electrónico a través de info@hughesenvr.com.**

F. In accordance with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Order Suspending Certain Provisions of the Open Meeting Law, the public hearing will take place **virtually** at <https://zoom.us/j/6864582044>. If you are unable to access the internet, you can call 1-929-205-6099, enter Meeting ID 686 458 2044 # and use # as your participant ID.

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NOTE: You also may contact the Boston Conservation Commission or the Department of Environmental Protection Northeast Regional Office for more information about this application or the Wetlands Protection Act. To contact DEP, call: the Northeast Region: (978) 694-3200.



BABEL NOTICE

English:

IMPORTANT! This document or application contains **important information** about your rights, responsibilities and/or benefits. It is crucial that you understand the information in this document and/or application, and we will provide the information in your preferred language at no cost to you. If you need them, please contact us at cc@boston.gov or 617-635-3850.

Spanish:

¡IMPORTANTE! Este documento o solicitud contiene **información importante** sobre sus derechos, responsabilidades y/o beneficios. Es fundamental que usted entienda la información contenida en este documento y/o solicitud, y le proporcionaremos la información en su idioma preferido sin costo alguno para usted. Si los necesita, póngase en contacto con nosotros en el correo electrónico cc@boston.gov o llamando al 617-635-3850.

Haitian Creole:

AVI ENPÒTAN! Dokiman oubyen aplikasyon sa genyen **enfòmasyon ki enpòtan** konsènan dwa, responsablite, ak/oswa benefis ou yo. Li enpòtan ke ou konprann enfòmasyon ki nan dokiman ak/oubyen aplikasyon sa, e n ap bay enfòmasyon an nan lang ou prefere a, san ou pa peye anyen. Si w bezwen yo, tanpri kontakte nou nan cc@boston.gov oswa 617-635-3850.

Traditional Chinese:

非常重要！這份文件或是申請表格包含關於您的權利，責任，和／或福利的重要信息。請您務必完全理解這份文件或申請表格的全部信息，這對我們來說十分重要。我們會免費給您提供翻譯服務。如果您有需要請聯系我們的郵箱 cc@boston.gov 電話# 617-635-3850..

Vietnamese:

QUAN TRỌNG! Tài liệu hoặc đơn yêu cầu này chứa **thông tin quan trọng** về các quyền, trách nhiệm và/hoặc lợi ích của bạn. Việc bạn hiểu rõ thông tin trong tài liệu và/hoặc đơn yêu cầu này rất quan trọng, và chúng tôi sẽ cung cấp thông tin bằng ngôn ngữ bạn muốn mà không tính phí. Nếu quý vị cần những dịch vụ này, vui lòng liên lạc với chúng tôi theo địa chỉ cc@boston.gov hoặc số điện thoại 617-635-3850.

Simplified Chinese:

非常重要！这份文件或是申请表格包含关于您的权利，责任，和／或福利的重要信息。请您务必完全理解这份文件或申请表格的全部信息，这对我们来说十分重要。我们会免费给您提供翻译服务。如果您有需要请联联系我们的邮箱 cc@boston.gov 电话# 617-635-3850.

Cape Verdean Creole:

INPURTANTI! Es dukumentu ó aplikason ten **informason inpur tanti** sobri bu direitus, rasponsabilidadi i/ó benefisius. Ê krusial ki bu intendi informason na es dukumentu i/ó aplikason ó nu ta da informason na língua di bu preferênsia sen ninhun kustu pa bó. Si bu prisiza del, kontata-nu na cc@boston.gov ó 617-635-3850.

Arabic:

مهم! يحتوي هذا المستند أو التطبيق على معلومات مهمة حول حقوقك ومسؤولياتك أو فوائدك. من الأهمية أن تفهم المعلومات الواردة في هذا المستند أو التطبيق. سوف نقدم المعلومات بلغتك المفضلة دون أي تكلفة عليك. إذا كنت في حاجة إليها، يرجى الاتصال بنا على cc@boston.gov أو 617-635-3850.

Russian:

ВАЖНО! В этом документе или заявлении содержится **важная информация** о ваших правах, обязанностях и/или льготах. Для нас очень важно, чтобы вы понимали приведенную в этом документе и/или заявлении информацию, и мы готовы бесплатно предоставить вам информацию на предпочитаемом вами языке. Если Вам они нужны, просьба связаться с нами по адресу электронной почты cc@boston.gov, либо по телефону 617-635-3850.

Portuguese:

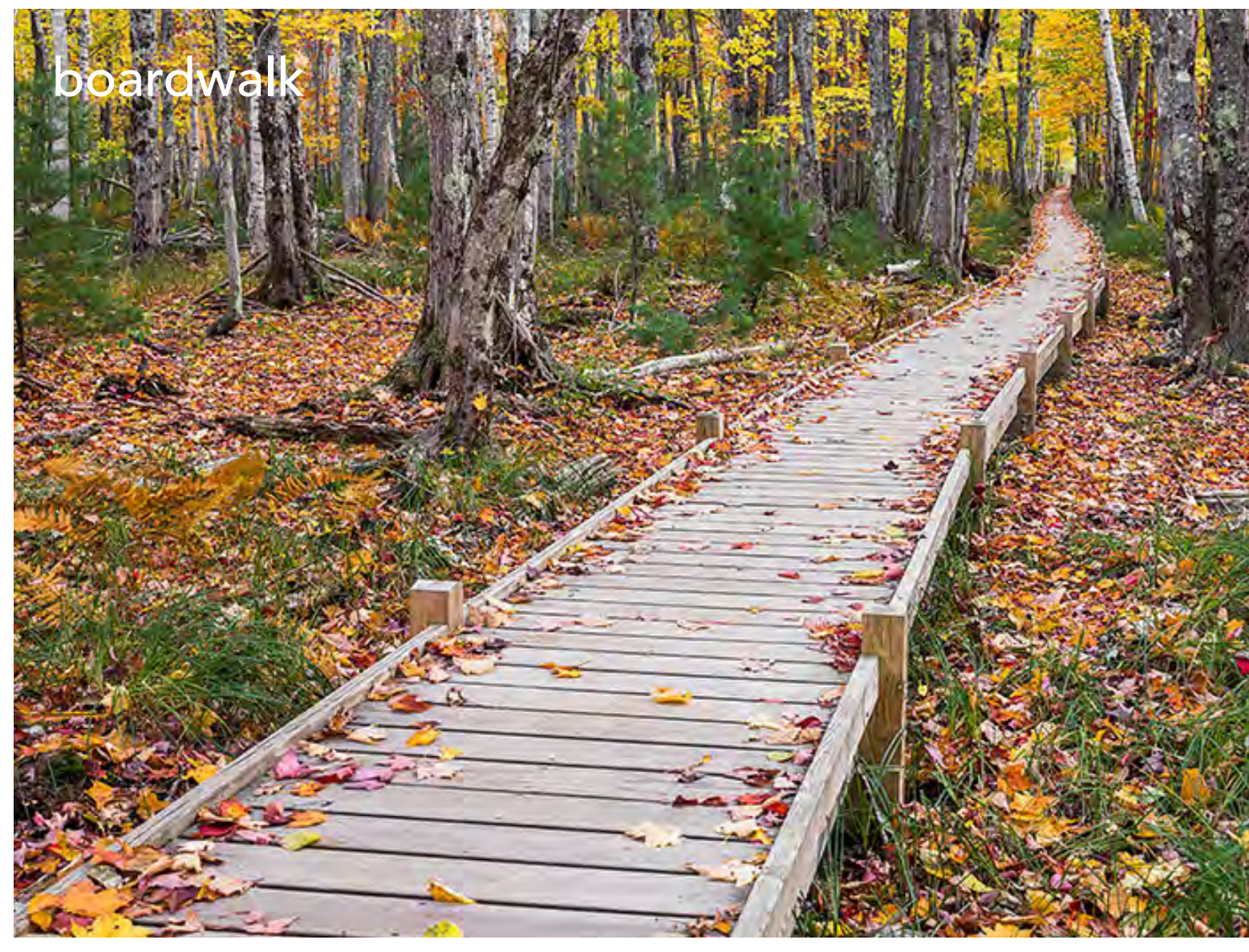
IMPORTANTE! Este documento ou aplicativo contém **Informações importantes** sobre os seus direitos, responsabilidades e/ou benefícios. É importante que você compreenda as informações contidas neste documento e/ou aplicativo, e nós iremos fornecer as informações em seu idioma de preferência sem nenhum custo para você. Se precisar deles, fale conosco: cc@boston.gov ou 617-635-3850.

French:

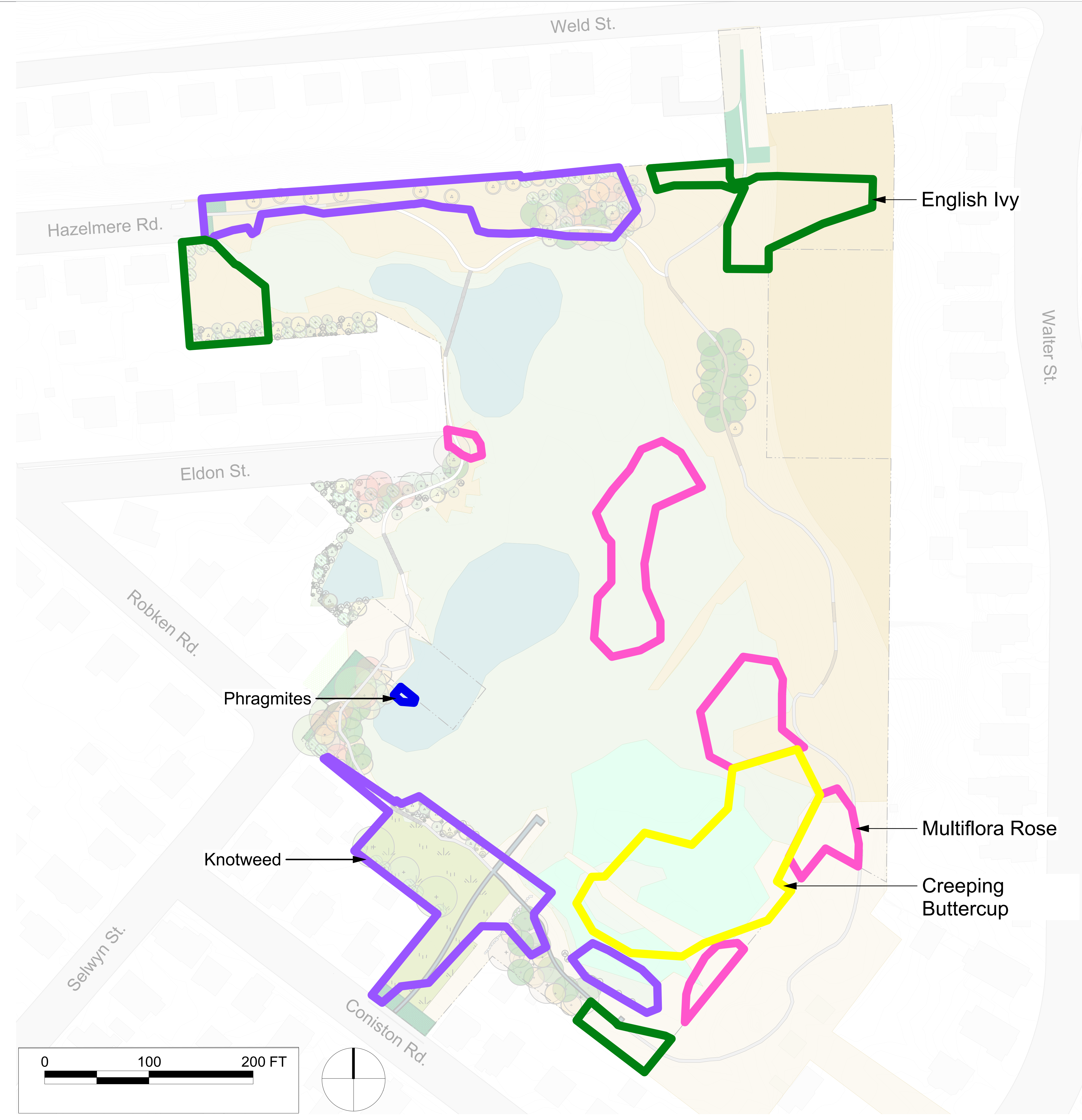
IMPORTANT ! Ce document ou cette demande contient des **informations importantes** concernant vos droits, responsabilités et/ou avantages. Il est essentiel que vous compreniez les informations contenues dans ce document et/ou cette demande, que nous pouvons vous communiquer gratuitement dans la langue de votre choix. Si vous en avez besoin, veuillez nous contacter à cc@boston.gov ou au 617-635-3850.



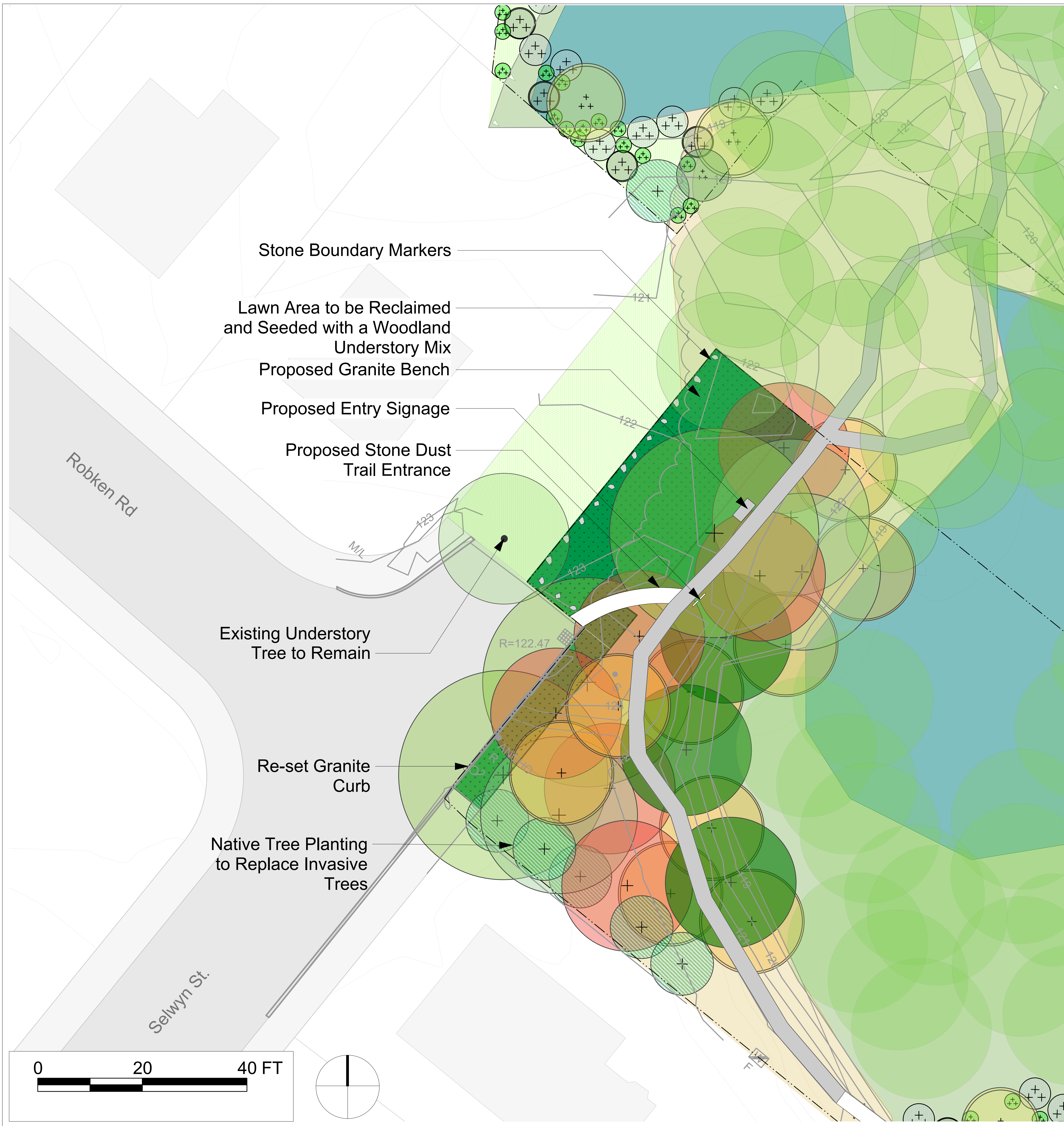
Overall Trail Improvements



Habitat Restoration Areas



Selwyn Entrance



Coniston Entrance

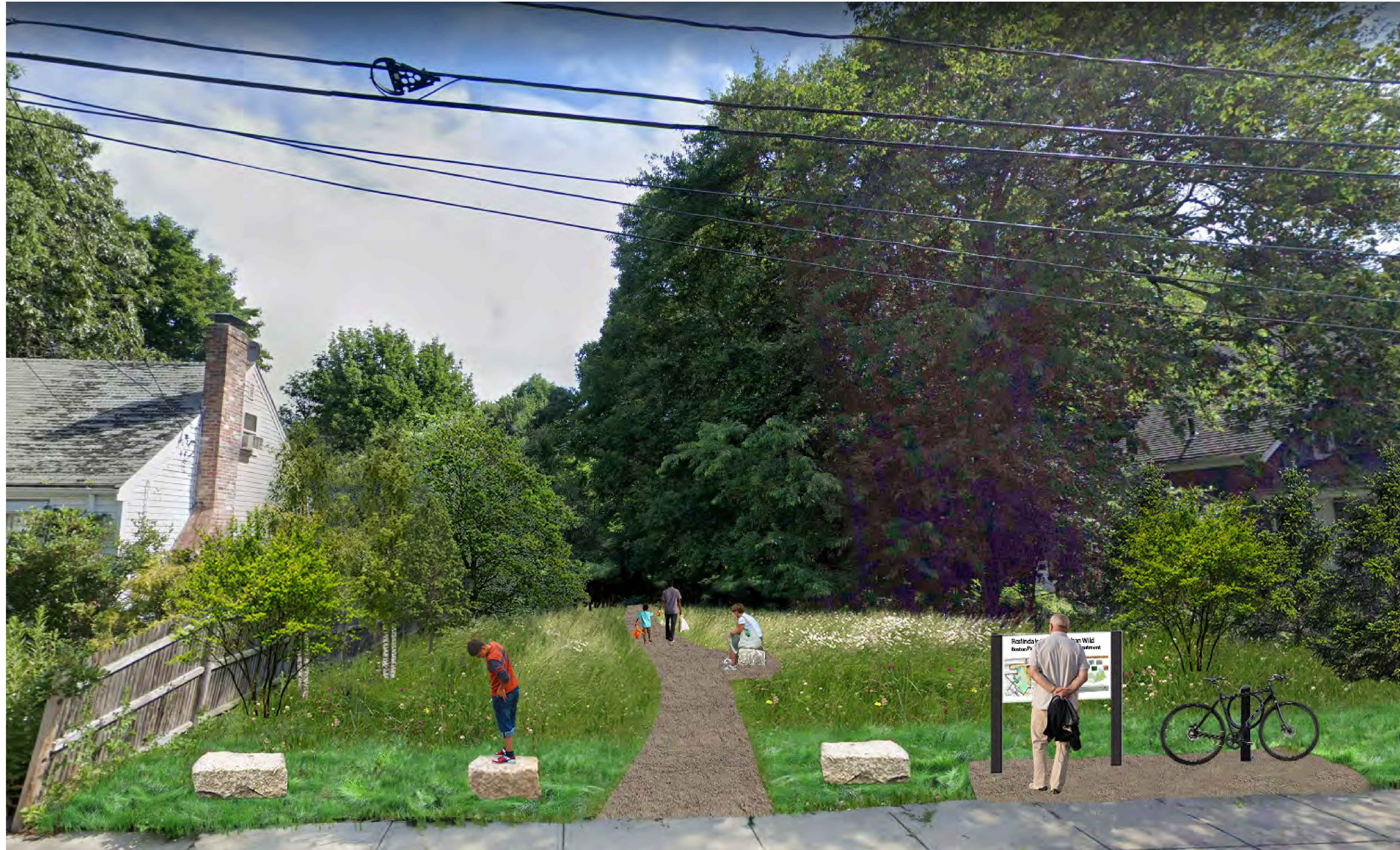


Coniston Entrance



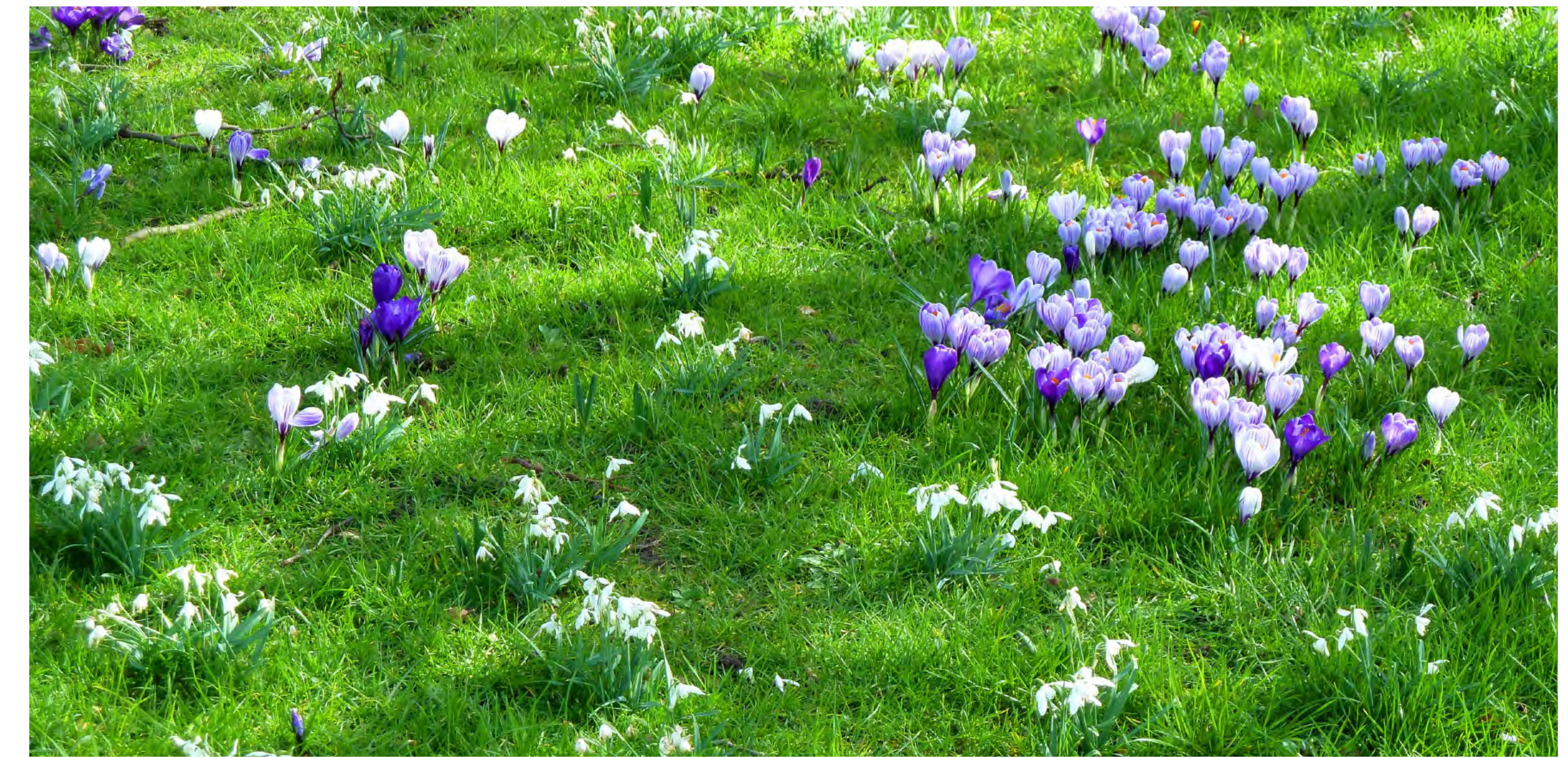
before

Coniston Entrance

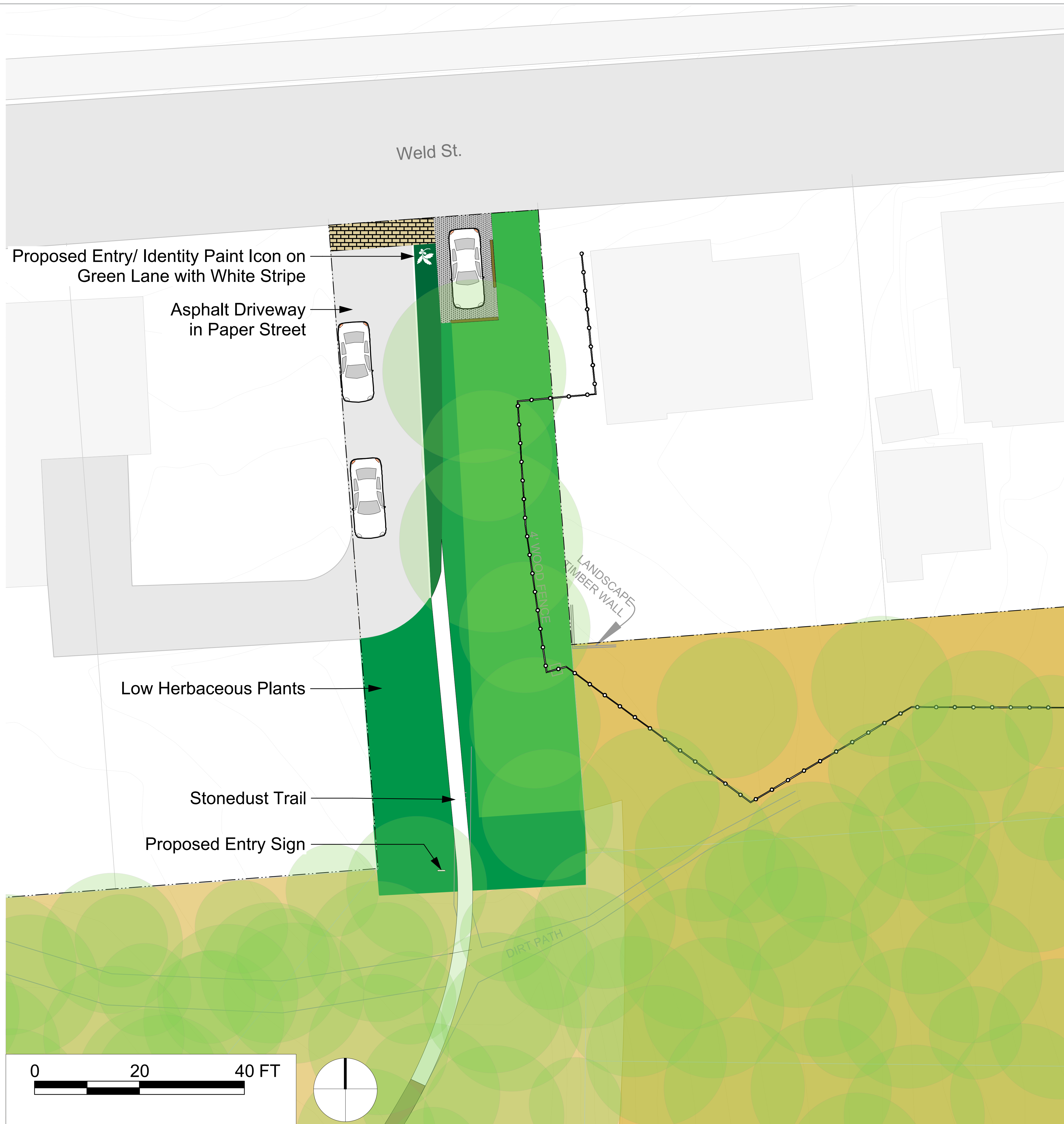


after

Hazelmere Entrance



Weld Entrance



11/25/2020 12:55 PM
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PARCEL INFORMATION		
LOT	ADDRESS	OWNER*
5120-3	20 WELD ST	GLYNN MICHAEL J
5120-4	16 WELD ST	NOWAK DEBRA A TS
5121-10	22 WELD ST	WARDLE GEORGE S
5121-15	24 WELD ST	MORGAN J KEITH
5121-20	26 WELD ST	KUDER NATHAN C
5121-25	28 WELD ST	KAPLAUKHOV STANISLAV NIKOLAI
5121-30	30 WELD ST	TERMINE ANTHONY M
5121-35	32 WELD ST	DALE SUSAN L
5121-100	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5121-150	30 ELDON ST	LANNEY JOSEPH P
5121-160	37 ELDON ST	POOR CYNTHIA L
5121-170	35 ELDON ST	THOMAS MICHAEL J JR TS
5121-180	33 ELDON ST	ZEIGLER CARL L
5121-190	31 ELDON ST	FREEDMAN EZRA
5121-200	29 ELDON ST	GOODMAN JEAN
5131-2	1 ROBKEN	MATSUMOTO YOSHIKO
5132	35 CONISTON RD	BOATRIGT JESSICA A
5133	39 CONISTON RD	COVERT JOHN
5136	44 SELWYN ST	NAZZARO REGINA A
5137	44 SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5138	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5139	SELWYN ST	KELLY JOSEPHINE TT
5140	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5141	38 SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5142	SELWYN ST	MASONIC HOME OF MONTANA INC**
5143	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5144	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5145	28 SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5146	SELWYN ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5147	28 MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5148	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5149	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5150	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5151	MORRISON ST	WELD ST ASSOCS LP MASS LP
5152	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5153	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5154	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5155	MORRISON ST	WELD ST ASSOCS LP MASS LP
5156	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5157	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5158	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5159	MORRISON ST	WELD ST ASSOCS LP MASS LP
5159-1	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5160	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5161	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5162	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5163	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5164	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5165	MORRISON ST	DURST FABIAN & BARBARA A
5166	MORRISON ST	GILMORE KAREN S
5167	MORRISON ST	GILMORE KAREN S
5168	MORRISON ST	DRISCOLL RYAN
5169	MORRISON ST	STROTHER TROY T***
5170	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5171	MORRISON ST	CITY OF BOSTON
5172	10 WELD ST	EVANS LISA P
5173	6 WELD ST	WHITAKER CARL P
5174	4 WELD ST	ODONNELL JENNIFER
5175	2 WELD ST	GOLDEN ANDREW
5176	186 WALTER ST	PERNAR LUISE
5177	182 WALTER ST	ZEINA NAYEF J
5178	178 WALTER ST	SCHUBERT GARY W ETAL
5179	174 WALTER ST	DRISCOLL RYAN
5180	170 WALTER ST	CHAMBERAS PETER A
5181	168 WALTER ST	PRICE GARETH AMAYA
5182	164 WALTER ST	GILMORE KAREN S
5183	162 WALTER ST	SLOWE ANTHONY T
5184	158 WALTER ST	MEL DEBORAH BEATTY
5185	156 WALTER ST	GILLAN JENNIFER
5186	152 WALTER ST	ONE 52 WALTER ST CONDO TR
5187	148 WALTER ST	SIMONEAU MARK
5188	142 WALTER ST	PALSANG KUNCHO
5189	138 WALTER ST	SAMONTE REVOCABLE TRUST
5190	134 WALTER ST	BROZAN ALEXANDER SUGERMAN
5191	126 WALTER ST	KALAITZIDIS ANASTASIOS BE
5195	108 WALTER ST	WALTER MIDDLE DEVELOPMNT LLC
5195-10	108 WALTER ST	CITY OF BOSTON CONSERVATION
5202	15 CONISTON RD	TAFF JAMES ETAL
5203	17 CONISTON RD	OGA AIVARS
5204	21 CONISTON RD	TORRES ROBERT M
5205	23 CONISTON RD	BROOKS MARTIN J JR

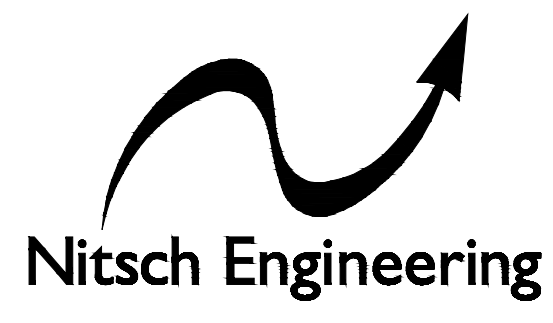
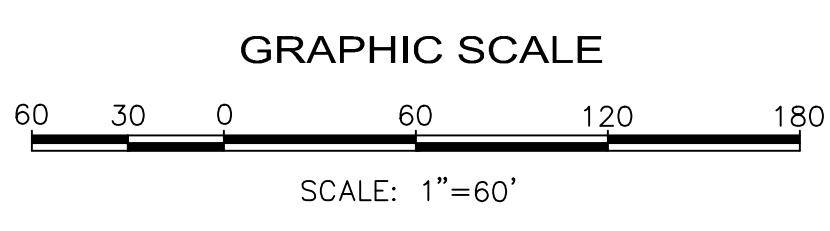
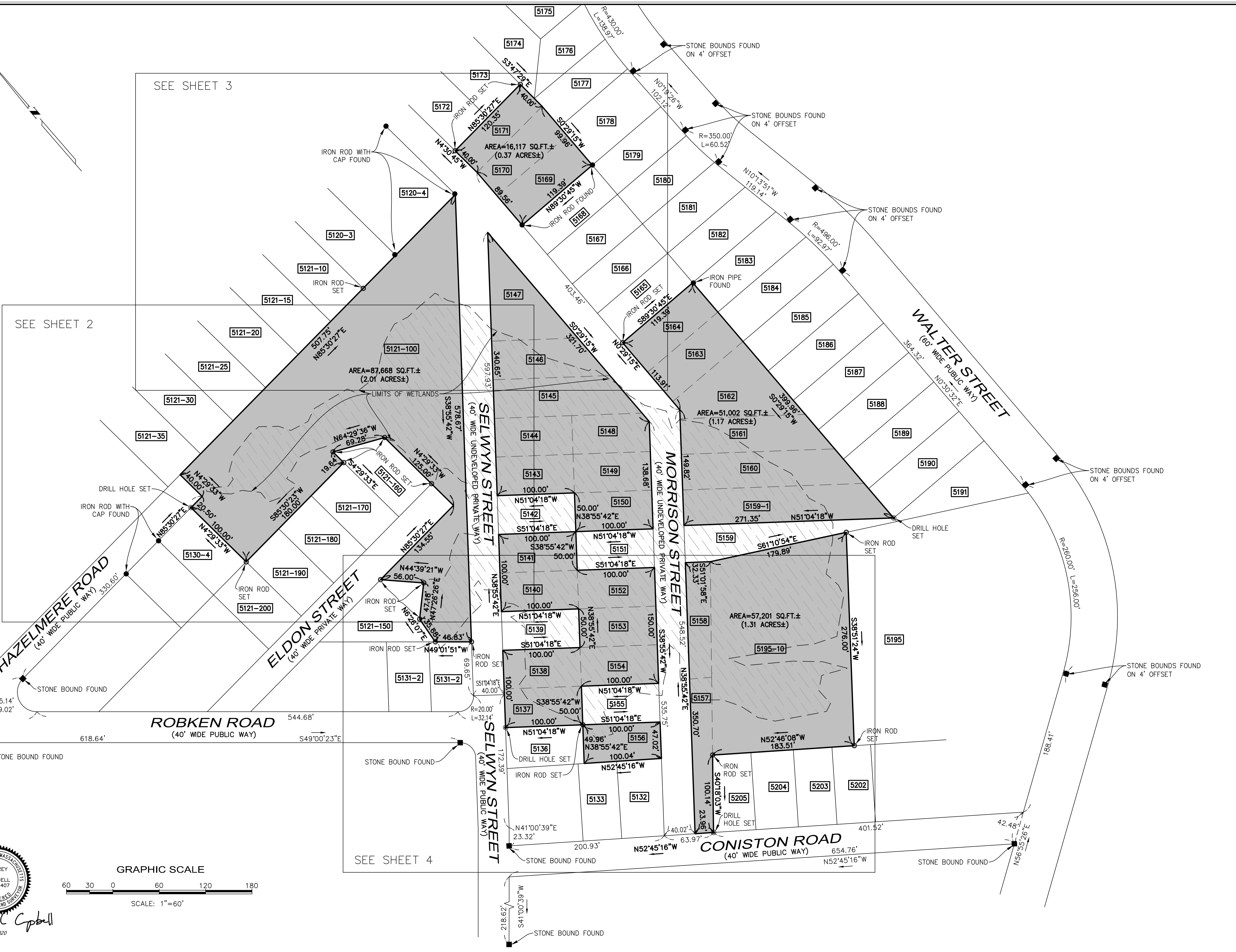
NOTES:

*OWNERS LISTED HERE ARE TAKEN FROM CITY OF BOSTON ASSESSORS RECORDS.

**ASSESSOR'S RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE OWNER IS MASONIC HOME OF MONTANA INC. A DOCUMENT RECORDED IN BOOK 40011 PAGE 176, INDICATES THE OWNER TO BE NORMAN J. JOHNSON.

***ASSESSOR'S RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE OWNER IS STROTHER TROY T. BUT THIS PARCEL HAS BEEN SHOWN ON THIS PLAN AS PART OF LAND OF THE CITY OF BOSTON BASED ON DOCUMENT RECORDED IN BOOK 60864 PAGE 346

NO CERTIFICATION IS HEREBY MADE TO THE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND SHOWN.



www.nitscheng.com
 2 Center Plaza, Suite 430
 Boston, MA 02108
 T: (617) 338-0063
 F: (617) 338-6472

- ▶ Civil Engineering
- ▶ Land Surveying
- ▶ Transportation Engineering
- ▶ Structural Engineering
- ▶ Green Infrastructure
- ▶ Planning
- ▶ GIS

PROJECT # 13575
 FILE: 14304_PROP1.dwg
 SCALE: 1"=60'
 DATE: 11/25/2020
 PROJECT MANAGER: JCC
 FIELD BOOK: 737 & 683
 DRAFTED BY: CPH
 CHECKED BY:

REV.	COMMENTS	DATE

EXISTING CONDITIONS
 ROSLINDALE URBAN WILDS PARK
 ROSLINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:
CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC
 171 MILK STREET, FLR 2, BOSTON, MA 02109

SHEET: **1**
 OF 4 REV.

11/25/2020 1:02 PM
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UTILITY INFORMATION STATEMENT

1. THE SUB-SURFACE UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS COMPILED BASED ON FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION, RECORD INFORMATION AS SUPPLIED BY THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANIES, AND PLAN INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE CLIENT. IF ANY; THEREFORE WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OF SAID COMPILED SUB-SURFACE UTILITY INFORMATION TO ANY CERTAIN DEGREE OF STATED TOLERANCE. ONLY PHYSICALLY LOCATED SUB-SURFACE UTILITY FEATURES FALL WITHIN NORMAL STANDARD OF CARE ACCURACIES.
2. THE LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND PIPES, CONDUITS, AND STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN DETERMINED FROM SAID INFORMATION, AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. COMPILED LOCATIONS OF ANY UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES, NOT VISIBLY OBSERVED AND LOCATED, CAN VARY FROM THEIR ACTUAL LOCATIONS.
3. ADDITIONAL BURIED UTILITIES/STRUCTURES MAY BE ENCOUNTERED.
4. THE STATUS OF UTILITIES, WHETHER ACTIVE, ABANDONED, OR REMOVED, IS AN UNKNOWN CONDITION AS FAR AS OUR COMPILATION OF THIS INFORMATION.
5. IT IS INCUMBENT UPON INDIVIDUALS USING THIS INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND THAT COMPILING UTILITY INFORMATION IS NOT EXACT, AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED UPON VARYING PLAN INFORMATION RECEIVED AND ACTUAL LOCATIONS.
6. THE ACCURACY OF MEASURED UTILITY INVERTS AND PIPE SIZES IS SUBJECT TO FIELD CONDITIONS, THE ABILITY TO MAKE VISUAL OBSERVATIONS, DIRECT ACCESS TO THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS.
7. THE PROPER UTILITY ENGINEERING/COMPANY SHOULD BE CONSULTED AND THE ACTUAL LOCATIONS OF SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES SHOULD BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD (V.I.F.) BEFORE PLANNING FUTURE CONNECTIONS. CONTACT THE DIG SAFE CALL CENTER AT 1-888-344-7233, SEVENTY-TWO HOURS PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, BLASTING, GRADING, AND/OR PAVING.

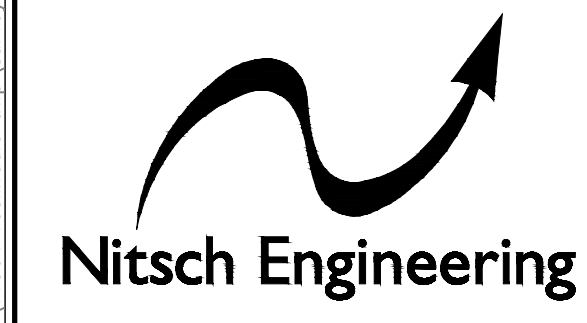
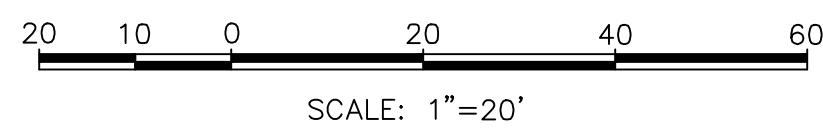
NOTES

1. THIS DOCUMENT IS AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE OF NITSCH ENGINEERING. IT IS ISSUED TO CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC FOR PURPOSES RELATED DIRECTLY AND SOLELY TO NITSCH ENGINEERING'S SCOPE OF SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT WITH CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS OF ROSINDALE URBAN WILDS PARK. ANY USE OR REUSE OF THIS DOCUMENT FOR ANY REASON BY ANY PARTY FOR PURPOSES UNRELATED DIRECTLY AND SOLELY TO SAID CONTRACT AND PROJECT SHALL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RISK AND LIABILITY, INCLUDING LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT LAWS, UNLESS WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION IS GIVEN THEREFOR BY NITSCH ENGINEERING.
2. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS AS THE RESULT OF AN ON-THE-GROUND INSTRUMENT SURVEY WHICH OCCURRED BETWEEN JULY 31, 2019 AND OCTOBER 16, 2020.
3. THE WETLAND FLAGS SHOWN WERE LOCATED AS DELINEATED BY CDM SMITH INC ON MAY 21, 2019.
4. HORIZONTAL BEARINGS REFER TO MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (NAD83) AS ESTABLISHED FROM GPS OBSERVATIONS.
5. ELEVATION REFERS TO BOSTON CITY BASE (BCB) VERTICAL DATUM AS ESTABLISHED FROM GPS OBSERVATIONS.
6. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE DISK OR ELECTRONIC DRAWING FILE ACCOMPANYING THIS PLAN MUST BE COMPARED TO THE SEALED AND SIGNED HARD COPY OF THE PLAN TO ENSURE THE ACCURACY OF ALL INFORMATION AND TO ENSURE NO CHANGES, ALTERATIONS, OR MODIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE. RELIANCE SHALL NOT BE MADE ON A DOCUMENT TRANSMITTED BY COMPUTER OR OTHER ELECTRONIC MEANS UNLESS FIRST COMPARED TO THE ORIGINAL SEALED DOCUMENT ISSUED AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY. DUE TO THE CRITICAL NATURE OF SURVEYING, DATA ACQUISITION, AND AUTOCAD PLAN DEVELOPMENT, IF CRITICAL DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION IS NEEDED AND IS NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN ON THE ELECTRONIC DRAWING FILE, PLEASE CONTACT NITSCH ENGINEERING.

LEGEND

- ☐ CATCH BASIN
- ⊙ DRAIN MANHOLE
- ⊙ SEWER MANHOLE
- W80 ○ WATER SHUT-OFF
- GG ○ GAS GATE
- WG ○ WATER GATE
- UP ○ UTILITY POLE
- S • SIGN POST
- 123.56 SPOT ELEVATION
- WF WOOD FENCE
- VGC VERTICAL GRANITE CURB
- M/L MULCH AND/OR LANDSCAPE
- R= RIM ELEVATION EQUALS
- 129.81TW TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- D- UNDERGROUND DRAIN LINE
- S- UNDERGROUND SEWER LINE
- W- UNDERGROUND WATER LINE
- G- UNDERGROUND GAS LINE
- ⊕ BENCH MARK

GRAPHIC SCALE



www.nitscheng.com
 2 Center Plaza, Suite 430
 Boston, MA 02108
 T: (617) 338-0063
 F: (617) 338-6472

- ▶ Civil Engineering
- ▶ Land Surveying
- ▶ Transportation Engineering
- ▶ Structural Engineering
- ▶ Green Infrastructure
- ▶ Planning
- ▶ GIS

PROJECT # 13575
 FILE: 14304_TOPO1.dwg
 SCALE: 1"=20'
 DATE: 11/25/2020
 PROJECT MANAGER: JCC
 FIELD BOOK: 737 & 683
 DRAFTED BY: CPH
 CHECKED BY:

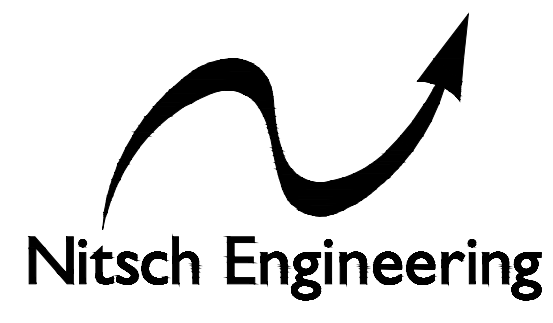
REV.	COMMENTS	DATE

EXISTING CONDITIONS
 ROSINDALE URBAN WILDS PARK
 ROSINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:
CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC
 171 MILK STREET, FLR 2, BOSTON, MA 02109

SHEET:
2
 OF 4 REV.

11/25/2020 1:04 PM
C:\14304_rosindale\topo\survey\14304_topo1.dwg



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EXISTING CONDITIONS
 ROSLINDALE URBAN WILDS PARK
 ROSLINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:
CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC
 171 MILK STREET, FLR 2, BOSTON, MA 02109

SHEET:
4
 OF 4 REV.

CITY OF BOSTON

THE HONORABLE MARTIN J. WALSH, MAYOR

PREPARED BY:

CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC.

171 MILK STREET, FL 2
 BOSTON, MA 02109
 617.338.8400

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

HUGHES ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING
 44 MERRIMAC STREET
 NEWBURYPORT, MA 01950
 978.465.5400



PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
RYAN WOODS, COMMISSIONER

NOTICE OF INTENT IMPROVEMENTS TO ROSLINDALE WETLANDS

ROSLINDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

December 15, 2020

**FUNDED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON CAPITAL
 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**



LOCATION MAP
ROSLINDALE WETLANDS
 20 ELDON STREET, BOSTON
 MA 02131

DRAWING INDEX

- CVR COVER SHEET
- S100 EXISTING CONDITIONS
- L101 SITE PREPARATION PLAN
- L102 SITE PREPARATION PLAN
- L201 MATERIALS AND GRADING
- L202 MATERIALS AND GRADING
- L301 PLANTING PLAN
- L302 PLANTING PLAN
- L400 SITE PREPARATION DETAILS
- L401 TRAIL DETAILS 1
- L402 TRAIL DETAILS 2
- L403 SITE ELEMENT DETAILS
- L404 PLANTING DETAILS



Sheet No.:		CVR	
Sheet Name:		COVER SHEET	
BPRD Project No.	24464	Date	12/15/2020
Scale	N/A	Drawn	JHB + ACH
Checked		Checked	MHC
Project Name:		ROSLINDALE WETLANDS	



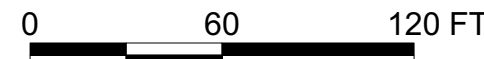
GENERAL NOTES

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3. Contractor shall obtain permits for the work as required and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction, the state, and all other authorities having jurisdiction.
4. Contractor shall leave site clean and orderly during construction process. Remove from site all excess materials, soil, debris and equipment. Store materials only in an approved location.

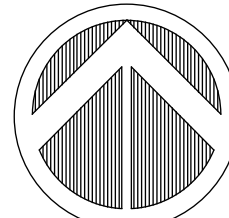


AREA FOR SHEETS L-101, L-201

AREA FOR SHEETS L-102, L-202



Prepared By:
CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC.
171 MILK STREET, FL 2
BOSTON, MA 02109
617.338.8400



NORTH

No.	Date	Revision

Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:
Existing Conditions Plan
1:720

Section:
EX-00

GENERAL NOTES

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GENERAL SITE DEMOLITION NOTES

- Contractor shall verify all existing conditions in the field and report any discrepancies between plans and actual conditions to Landscape Architect before beginning work.
- Building, structure and paving removal shall include the disconnection and capping of any utilities, footings, slabs, associated base material and satisfactory off-site disposal of all debris produced through the removal operations.
- Tree and shrub removal shall include the felling, cutting, grubbing out of roots and satisfactory off-site disposal of all stumps vegetative and extraneous debris produced through the removal operations.
- Existing trees and shrubs to remain shall not be altered under any circumstances and must remain in the same condition as observed prior to construction.
- No heavy machinery is to be used within the root system of existing trees. Excavation within root system zones is to be performed by hand.
- Any items scheduled to remain which are damaged by Contractor's operations shall be at Contractor's expense.
- Any items scheduled to be stockpiled on site which are damaged by Contractor's operations shall be at Contractor's expense.
- Area for stockpiled items shall be located by Landscape Architect and approved by owner prior to removal operations.
- Contractor shall leave work site free of any debris at the end of each day's operations.
- Contractor to restore site to its original condition, except where indicated.

SITE PREPARATION NOTES

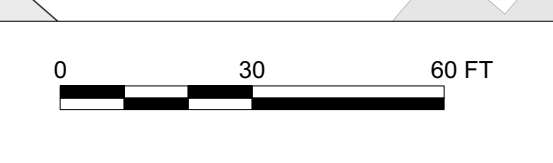
- REMOVE (5) +/- 4-6" CALIPER TREES, GRIND STUMPS
- REMOVE PILE OF LEAF LITTER
- REMOVE SOIL AND VEGETATION; REMOVE PLASTIC AND OTHER DEBRIS; DISPOSE OFF SITE AS APPROPRIATE.
- REMOVE STONES AND GRAVEL FROM TRAIL; PREP FOR BOG BRIDGE
- REMOVE LAWN, KEEP TOPSOIL IN PLACE
- REMOVE +/- 50'X8' AREA OF MIXED ASPHALT AND CONCRETE DEBRIS
- REMOVE PLASTIC SHEETS
- PREP FOR BOARDWALK
- CUT FALLEN TREE BRANCH ACROSS PATH, LEAVE REMAINING SIDES IN PLACE
- REMOVE REMAINS OF WOODEN BOARDWALK AND CONCRETE BASE
- REMOVE SUPERFICIAL REMAINS OF +/- 40'X170' ASPHALT ROAD... BY HAND? DISPOSE OFF SITE
- REMOVE (7) +/- 8"-12" CALIPER INVASIVE TREES, GRIND STUMPS AND EXPOSED ROOTS
- REMOVE +/- 40'X12' PILE OF ASPHALT DEBRIS, AND REMOVE 40'X40' REMAINS OF ASPHALT ROAD, DISPOSE OFF SITE.
- SALVAGE METAL SIGN, DISPOSE OF WOODEN POST.

SITE PREP AND DEMO LEGEND

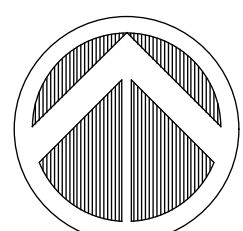
SYM.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
---	PROPERTY LINE	
- - - -	LIMIT OF WORK	
	STRAW WATTLE EROSION CONTROL	1 / L401
	12" FILTREXX SILT/SOXXS	2 / L401
	EXISTING TRAIL TO REMAIN	5 / L401
	EXISTING TRAIL TO BE ABANDONED	3 / L401
	CLEAR VEGETATION AND DUFF LAYER FOR NEW TRAIL, VARIOUS TYPES, SEE MATERIALS PLAN.	5 / L401
	PREP FOR BOG BRIDGES	5 / L401
	PREP EXISTING TRAIL FOR STONEDUST PAVING	
	PREP FOR BOARDWALK	
	REMOVE SOIL AND VEGETATION, DISPOSE	
	REMOVE LAWN	
	SAWCUT ASPHALT	
	REMOVE AND DISPOSE MISC.	
	RESET/ REALIGN/ MOVE MISC.	
	SALVAGE SIGNAGE	
	REMOVE INVASIVE OR HAZARDOUS TREE	
	PROTECT TREE	4 / L401
	ENGLISH IVY MANAGEMENT ZONE	
	GARLIC MUSTARD/ CREEPING BUTTERCUP MANAGEMENT ZONE	
	KNOTWEED MANAGEMENT ZONE	
	MULTIFLORA ROSE MANAGEMENT ZONE	
	PHRAGMITES MANAGEMENT ZONE	



L-101
L-102 MATCHLINE



Prepared By:
CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC.
171 MILK STREET, FL 2
BOSTON, MA 02109
617.338.8400



No.	Date	Revision

Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	1" = 30'-0"
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.: **Site Preparation Plan L-101**

Section:

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GENERAL SITE DEMOLITION NOTES

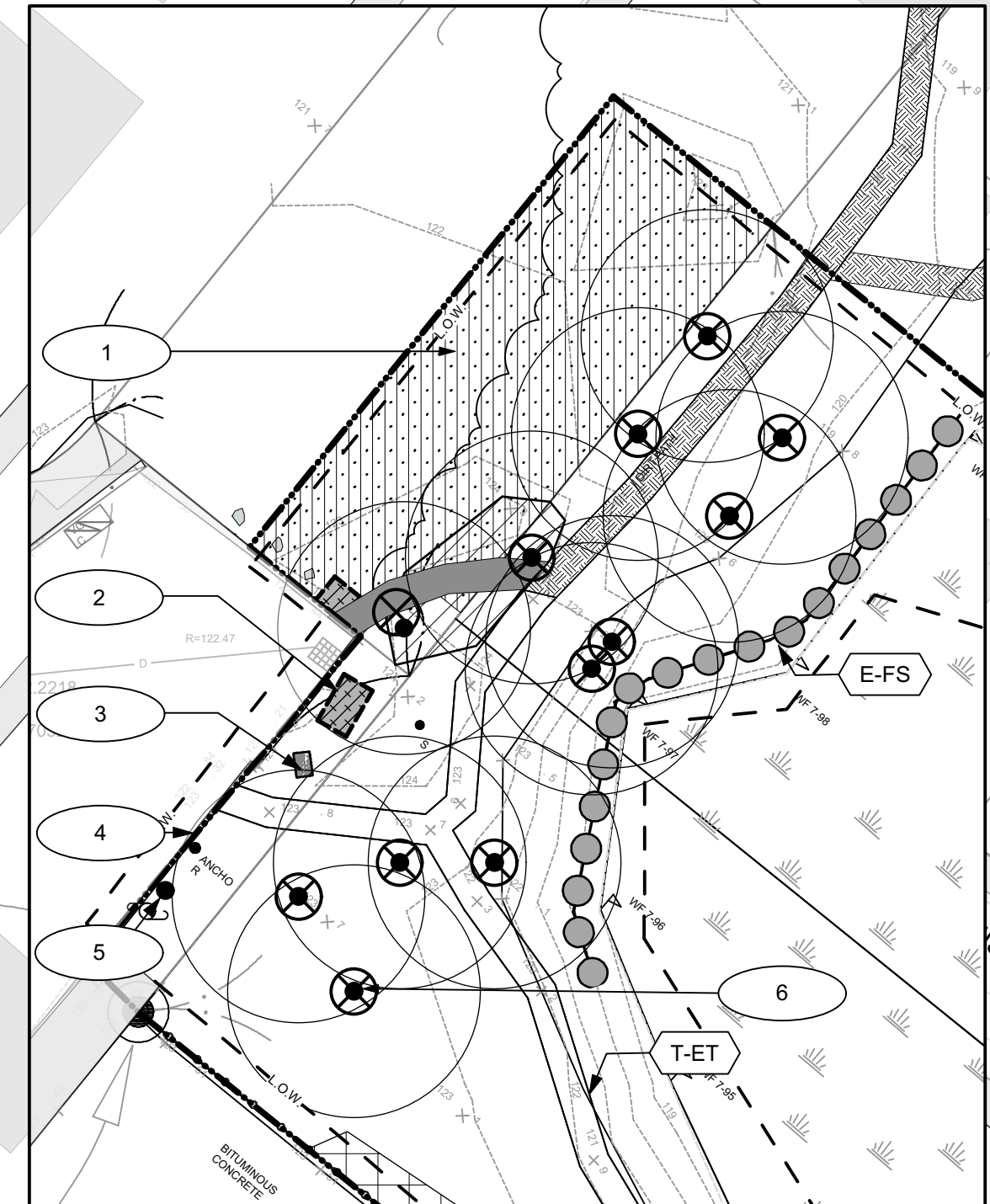
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- Contractor to restore site to its original condition, except where indicated.

SITE PREPARATION NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 REMOVE LAWN, KEEP TOPSOIL IN PLACE | 13 REMOVE WOODEN RAILROAD TIE WALL, REMOVE SECTION OF CONCRETE WALL ON PROPERTY |
| 2 REMOVE BROKEN BENCH | 14 REMOVE (10) 10"-30" CALIPER INVASIVE TREES, GRIND (5) STUMPS ALONG TRAIL |
| 3 SALVAGE METAL SIGNS AND POST | 15 REMOVE +/- 10'X10' PILE OF ASPHALT DEBRIS, DISPOSE OFF SITE |
| 4 RESET GRANITE CURB | 16 REMOVE STONES, AND BRANCHES FROM PATH, SCATTER OUT OF SIGHT; PREP FOR BOG BRIDGES |
| 5 GRIND STUMP | 17 REMOVE SMALL ENGINE AND TRAILOR BEHIND 53 CONISTON RD |
| 6 REMOVE (12) 8"-30" CALIPER INVASIVE TREES, GRIND STUMPS | |
| 7 PREP FOR BOARDWALK | |
| 8 REALIGN GRANITE BLOCKS PER L202 | |
| 9 REMOVE STONEWALL SECTION WHERE IT CROSSES TRAIL, LEAVE 3' MIN FOR TRAIL CLEARANCE | |
| 10 PROTECT TREE; REMOVE COBBLE STONES AND OTHER DEBRIS FROM AROUND TREE TRUNK | |
| 11 SAW CUT ASPHALT PAVING ALONG PROPERTY LINE | |
| 12 REMOVE ASPHALT PAVING WITHIN PROPERTY LINE | |

SITE PREP AND DEMO LEGEND

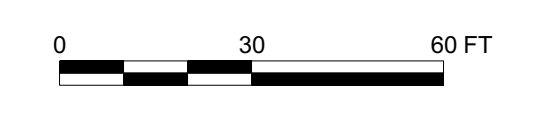
SYM.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
---	PROPERTY LINE	
---	LIMIT OF WORK	
E-SW	STRAW WATTLE EROSION CONTROL	1 / L401
E-FS	12" FILTREXX SILT/SOXXS	2 / L401
T-ET	EXISTING TRAIL TO REMAIN	5 / L401
T-AT	EXISTING TRAIL TO BE ABANDONED	3 / L401
T-CV	CLEAR VEGETATION AND DUFF LAYER FOR NEW TRAIL, VARIOUS TYPES, SEE MATERIALS PLAN.	5 / L401
T-BB	PREP FOR BOG BRIDGES	5 / L401
	PREP EXISTING TRAIL FOR STONEDUST PAVING	
	PREP FOR BOARDWALK	
	REMOVE SOIL AND VEGETATION, DISPOSE	
	REMOVE LAWN	
	SAWCUT ASPHALT	
	REMOVE AND DISPOSE MISC.	
	RESET/ REALIGN/ MOVE MISC.	
	SALVAGE SIGNAGE	
⊗	REMOVE INVASIVE OR HAZARDOUS TREE	
PT	PROTECT TREE	4 / L401
M-EI	ENGLISH IVY MANAGEMENT ZONE	
M-GM	GARLIC MUSTARD/ CREEPING BUTTERCUP MANAGEMENT ZONE	
M-KW	KNOTWEED MANAGEMENT ZONE	
M-MR	MULTIFLORA ROSE MANAGEMENT ZONE	
M-PH	PHRAGMITES MANAGEMENT ZONE	



1 SELWYN ENTRY ENLARGEMENT PLAN
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



2 CONISTON ENTRY ENLARGEMENT PLAN
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



	Prepared By: CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC. 171 MILK STREET, FL 2 BOSTON, MA 02109 617.338.8400			<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Date	Revision				Project Name.: <h2 style="margin: 0;">Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration</h2>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>BPRD Project No.</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>12/15/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale</td> <td>1" = 30'-0"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawn</td> <td>ACH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checked</td> <td>JBH + MHC</td> </tr> </table>	BPRD Project No.		Date	12/15/2020	Scale	1" = 30'-0"	Drawn	ACH	Checked	JBH + MHC	Sheet Name.: <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Preparation Plan</h2>	Section: <h2 style="margin: 0;">L-102</h2>
No.	Date	Revision																						
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Date	12/15/2020																							
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Approved By: _____ Date: _____																								

GENERAL NOTES

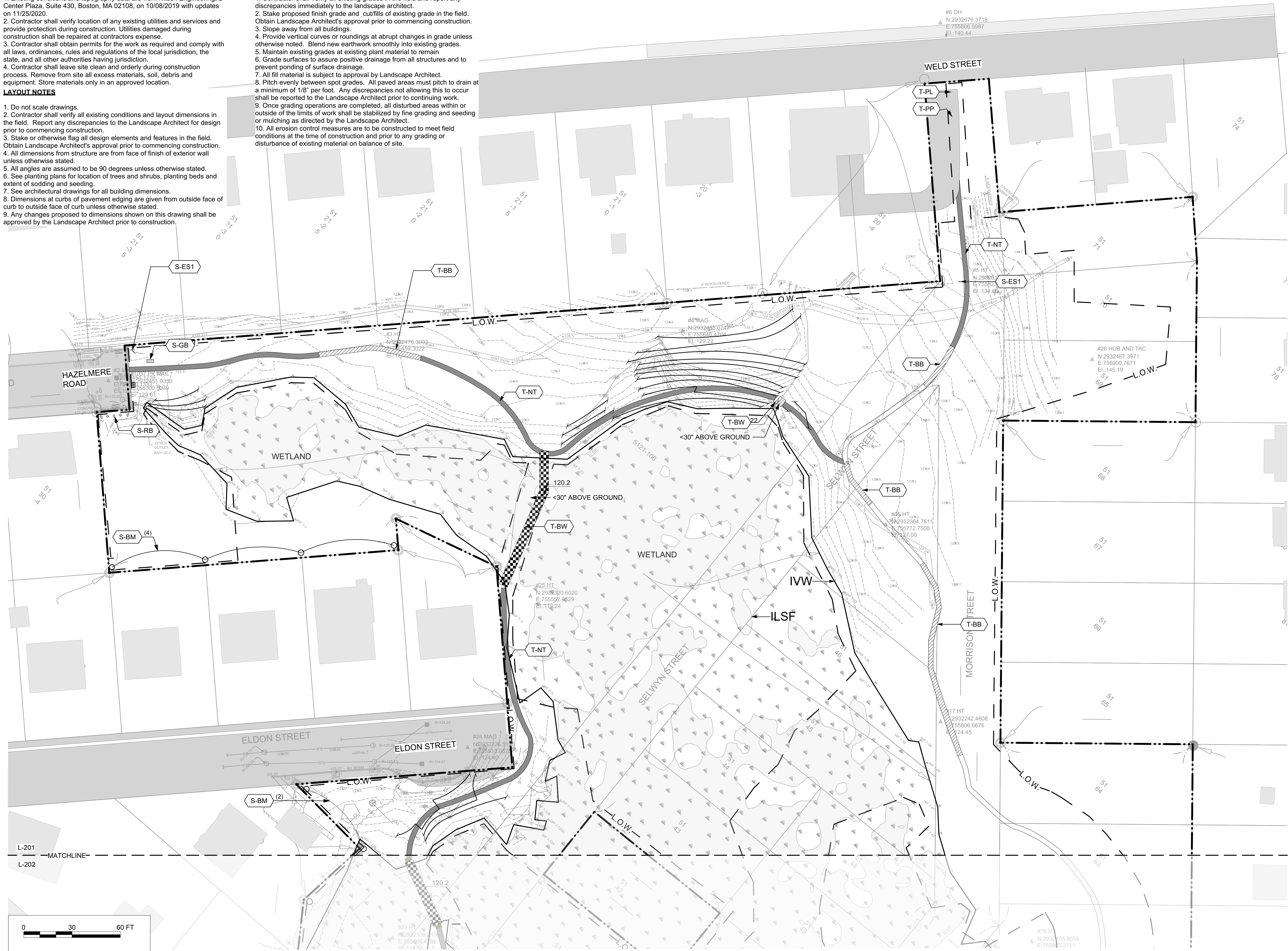
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- Contractor shall leave site clean and orderly during construction process. Remove from site all excess materials, soil, debris and equipment. Store materials only in an approved location.

LAYOUT NOTES

- Do not scale drawings.
- Contractor shall verify all existing conditions and layout dimensions in the field. Report any discrepancies to the Landscape Architect for design prior to commencing construction.
- Stake or otherwise flag all design elements and features in the field. Obtain Landscape Architect's approval prior to commencing construction.
- All dimensions from structure are from face of finish of exterior wall unless otherwise stated.
- All angles are assumed to be 90 degrees unless otherwise stated.
- See planting plans for location of trees and shrubs, planting beds and extent of sodding and seeding.
- See architectural drawings for all building dimensions.
- Dimensions at curbs of pavement edging are given from outside face of curb to outside face of curb unless otherwise stated.
- Any changes proposed to dimensions shown on this drawing shall be approved by the Landscape Architect prior to construction.

GRADING NOTES

- Contractor shall verify all existing grades in the field and report any discrepancies immediately to the landscape architect.
- Stake proposed finish grade and cut/fills of existing grade in the field. Obtain Landscape Architect's approval prior to commencing construction.
- Slope away from all buildings.
- Provide vertical curves or roundings at abrupt changes in grade unless otherwise noted. Blend new earthwork smoothly into existing grades.
- Maintain existing grades at existing plant material to remain.
- Grade surfaces to assure positive drainage from all structures and to prevent ponding of surface drainage.
- All fill material is subject to approval by Landscape Architect.
- Pitch evenly between spot grades. All paved areas must pitch to drain at a minimum of 1/8" per foot. Any discrepancies not allowing this to occur shall be reported to the Landscape Architect prior to continuing work.
- Once grading operations are completed, all disturbed areas within or outside of the limits of work shall be stabilized by fine grading and seeding or mulching as directed by the Landscape Architect.
- All erosion control measures are to be constructed to meet field conditions at the time of construction and prior to any grading or disturbance of existing material on balance of site.



SITE IMPROVEMENTS LEGEND		
SYM.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
TRAIL SURFACING		
	FOREST SERVICE ACCESSIBLE TRAIL	2/L401
	BOG BRIDGE	3/L401
	BOARDWALK	2/L402
	NEW TRAIL	1/L401
	FOREST SERVICE ACCESSIBLE TURNPIKE	1/L402
	WOOD STEPS	5/L401
	PAVEMENT PAINT	---
	PAINTED LOGO	---
SITE ELEMENTS		
	GRANITE SLAB BENCH	1/L403
	ENTRY SIGN 1 (IDENTITY & RULES)	2/L403
	ENTRY SIGN 2 (IDENTITY AND INTERPRETIVE)	3/L403
	BOUNDRY MARKER	3/L403
	BIKE RACK	4/L403
	ROUND BOULDER, 12" TYP	---



	Prepared By: CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC. 171 MILK STREET, FL 2 BOSTON, MA 02109 617.338.8400			No. Date Revision 	Project Name.: <h2 style="text-align: center;">Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration</h2>	BPRD Project No. Date: 12/15/2020 Scale: 1" = 30'-0" Drawn: ACH Checked: JBH + MHC	Sheet Name.: <h2 style="text-align: center;">Materials and Grading Plan</h2>	Section: <h2 style="text-align: center;">L-201</h2>
	Consultant Project No. 2001	Approved By: _____ Date: _____						



- LAYOUT NOTES**
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- GRADING NOTES**
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 4. Provide vertical curves or roundings at abrupt changes in grade unless otherwise noted. Blend new earthwork smoothly into existing grades.
 5. Maintain existing grades at existing plant material to remain
 6. Grade surfaces to assure positive drainage from all structures and to prevent ponding of surface drainage.
 7. All fill material is subject to approval by Landscape Architect.
 8. Pitch evenly between spot grades. All paved areas must pitch to drain at a minimum of 1/8" per foot. Any discrepancies not allowing this to occur shall be reported to the Landscape Architect prior to continuing work.
 9. Once grading operations are completed, all disturbed areas within or outside of the limits of work shall be stabilized by fine grading and seeding or mulching as directed by the Landscape Architect.
 10. All erosion control measures are to be constructed to meet field conditions at the time of construction and prior to any grading or disturbance of existing material on balance of site.

SITE IMPROVEMENTS LEGEND		
SYM.	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
TRAIL SURFACING		
	FOREST SERVICE ACCESSIBLE TRAIL	2/L401
	BOG BRIDGE	3/L401
	BOARDWALK	2/L402
	NEW TRAIL	1/L401
	FOREST SERVICE ACCESSIBLE TURNPIKE	1/L402
	WOOD STEPS	5/L401
	PAVEMENT PAINT	---
	PAINTED LOGO	---
SITE ELEMENTS		
	GRANITE SLAB BENCH	1/L403
	ENTRY SIGN 1 (IDENTITY & RULES)	2/L403
	ENTRY SIGN 2 (IDENTITY AND INTERPRETIVE)	3/L403
	BOUNDRY MARKER	3/L403
	BIKE RACK	4/L403
	ROUND BOULDER, 12" TYP	---



	Prepared By: CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC. 171 MILK STREET, FL 2 BOSTON, MA 02109 617.338.8400			No. Date Revision	Project Name.: Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration	BPRD Project No.	Sheet Name.: Materials and Grading Plan	Section: L-202
	Approved By: _____ Date: _____			Date: 12/15/2020		Scale: 1" = 30'-0"		

GENERAL NOTES

- Existing conditions and topography data are from Nitsch Engineering, 2 Center Plaza, Suite 430, Boston, MA 02108, on 10/08/2019 with updates on 11/25/2020.
- Contractor shall verify location of any existing utilities and services and provide protection during construction. Utilities damaged during construction shall be repaired at contractors expense.
- Contractor shall obtain permits for the work as required and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction, the state, and all other authorities having jurisdiction.
- Contractor shall leave site clean and orderly during construction process. Remove from site all excess materials, soil, debris and equipment. Store materials only in an approved location.

PLANTING NOTES

- The Contractor shall supply all plant material in quantities sufficient to complete the planting shown on all drawings.
- Contractor shall verify all existing conditions in the field. Report any discrepancies to the Landscape Architect for design prior to commencing planting.
- All plant material shall conform to the guidelines established by "The American Standard for Nursery Stock" published by the American Nursery and Landscape Association, latest edition.
- All plants shall be balled and burlap unless otherwise noted on the plant list.
- All plants shall be approved by Landscape Architect prior to their installation at the site.
- Contractor shall stake all plant locations in the field. Obtain approval of Landscape Architect before starting plant installations.
- Plants to be transplanted shall be flagged and exact planting locations staked in the field.
- All areas disturbed by construction activities are to be fine graded and seeded.

ALLOWANCE FOR ADDITIONAL 8 TRAYS OF TUBULINGS OF RED OZIER DOGWOOD, SILKY DOGWOOD, PUSSY WILLOW, ELDERBERRY TO BE LAID OUT IN FIELD TO STABILIZE BANKS NEAR WETLAND EDGES AS NEEDED

PLANT LIST						
ID	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	NOTES	
TREES						
AC	35	Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry	3'-4" HT		
AI	19	Alnus incana	Speckled Alder	2'-3" HT		
AR	16	Acer rubrum	Red maple	1'-2" CAL		
AS	5	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	2'-4" CAL		
JV	47	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	1'-2" CAL		
NS	25	Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	1'-2" CAL		
OV	26	Ostrya virginiana	American Hopbroom	2'-4" CAL		
QB	11	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	2'-4" CAL		
QP	8	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2'-4" CAL		
SHRUBS						
CA	85	Clethra alnifolia	Sweet pepperbush	1'-2" HT		
CO	20	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Butterbush	2'-3" HT		
CR	27	Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	2'-3" HT		
CS	50	Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood	2'-3" HT		
HV	12	Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witch-hazel	2'-3" HT		
SEED MIXES						
P-WM	19413 SF	Wetland Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds FACW Wetland Meadow Mix or similar
P-MM	41400 SF	Understory Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds Conservation Shade Mix or similar
P-MM	12319 SF	Meadow Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds Showy Northeast Native Wildflower & Grass Mix or similar
P-FS	2382 SF	No-Mow Fescue	---			

PLANTING LEGEND	
SYM.	DESCRIPTION
PLANTING	
	WETLAND SEED MIX
	MEADOW SEED MIX
	UNDERSTORY SEED MIX
	NO-MOW FESCUE
	SHRUB PLANTING TYP.
	TREE PLANTING TYP.



	Prepared By: CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC. 171 MILK STREET, FL 2 BOSTON, MA 02109 617.338.8400			No. Date Revision	Project Name.: Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration	BPRD Project No.	Sheet Name.: Planting Plan	Section: L-301
	Approved By:			Date:		Date: 12/15/2020		

GENERAL NOTES

- Existing conditions and topography data are from Nitsch Engineering, 2 Center Plaza, Suite 430, Boston, MA 02108, on 10/08/2019 with updates on 11/25/2020.
- Contractor shall verify location of any existing utilities and services and provide protection during construction. Utilities damaged during construction shall be repaired at contractor's expense.
- Contractor shall obtain permits for the work as required and comply with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction, the state, and all other authorities having jurisdiction.
- Contractor shall leave site clean and orderly during construction process. Remove from site all excess materials, soil, debris and equipment. Store materials only in an approved location.

PLANTING NOTES

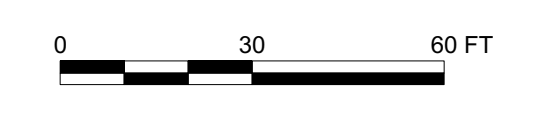
- The Contractor shall supply all plant material in quantities sufficient to complete the planting shown on all drawings.
- Contractor shall verify all existing conditions in the field. Report any discrepancies to the Landscape Architect for design prior to commencing planting.
- All plant material shall conform to the guidelines established by "The American Standard for Nursery Stock" published by the American Nursery and Landscape Association, latest edition.
- All plants shall be balled and burlap unless otherwise noted on the plant list.
- All plants shall be approved by Landscape Architect prior to their installation at the site.
- Contractor shall stake all plant locations in the field. Obtain approval of Landscape Architect before starting plant installations.
- Plants to be transplanted shall be flagged and exact planting locations staked in the field.
- All areas disturbed by construction activities are to be fine graded and seeded.

ALLOWANCE FOR ADDITIONAL 8 TRAYS OF TUBLINGS OF RED OZIER DOGWOOD, SILKY DOGWOOD, PUSSY WILLOW, ELDERBERRY TO BE LAID OUT IN FIELD TO STABILIZE BANKS NEAR WETLAND EDGES AS NEEDED

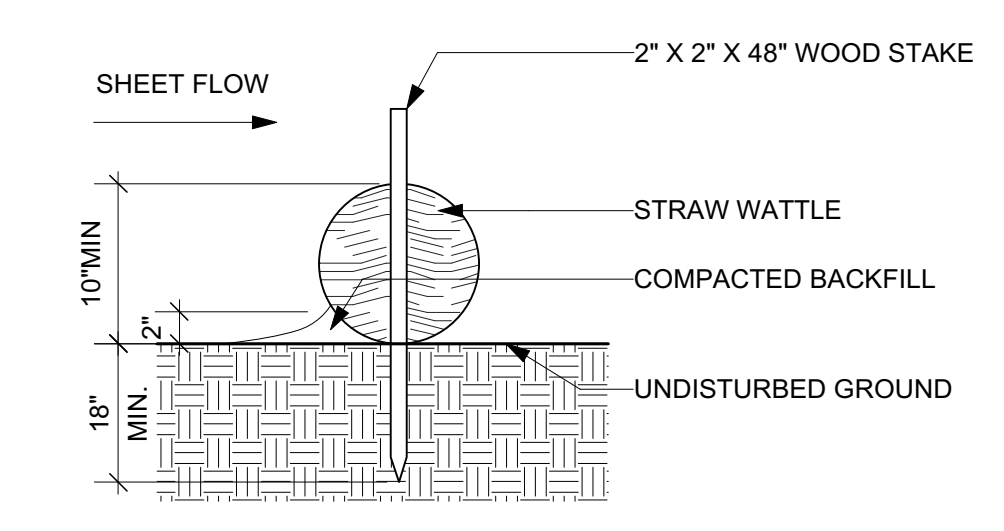


PLANT LIST						
ID	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE		NOTES
TREES						
AC	35	Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry	3'-4" HT		
AI	19	Alnus incana	Speckled Alder	2'-3" HT		
AR	16	Acer rubrum	Red maple	1'-2" CAL		
AS	5	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	2'-4" CAL		
JV	47	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	1'-2" CAL		
NS	25	Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	1'-2" CAL		
OV	26	Ostrya virginiana	American Hopbriar	2'-4" CAL		
QB	11	Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak	2'-4" CAL		
QP	8	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	2'-4" CAL		
SHRUBS						
CA	85	Clethra alnifolia	Sweet pepperbush	1'-2" HT		
CO	20	Cephalanthus occidentalis	Butterbush	2'-3" HT		
CR	27	Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	2'-3" HT		
CS	50	Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood	2'-3" HT		
HV	12	Hamamelis virginiana	Common Witch-hazel	2'-3" HT		
SEED MIXES						
P-WM	19413 SF	Wetland Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds FACW Wetland Meadow Mix or similar
P-UM	41400 SF	Understory Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds Conservation Shade Mix or similar
P-MM	12319 SF	Meadow Seed Mix	---			Ernst Seeds Showy Northeast Native Wildflower & Grass Mix or similar
P-FS	2382 SF	No-Mow Fescue	---			

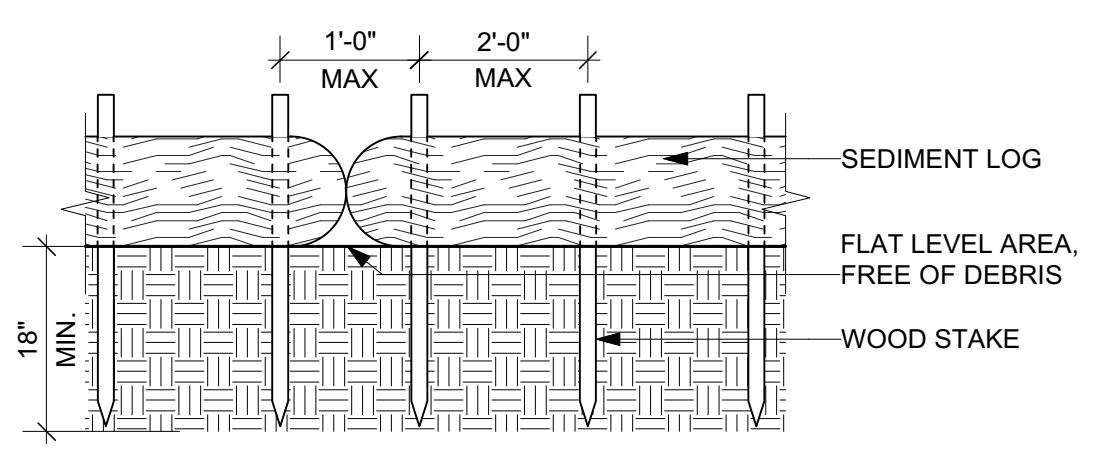
PLANTING LEGEND	
SYM.	DESCRIPTION
PLANTING	
	WETLAND SEED MIX
	MEADOW SEED MIX
	UNDERSTORY SEED MIX
	NO-MOW FESCUS
	SHRUB PLANTING TYP.
	TREE PLANTING TYP.



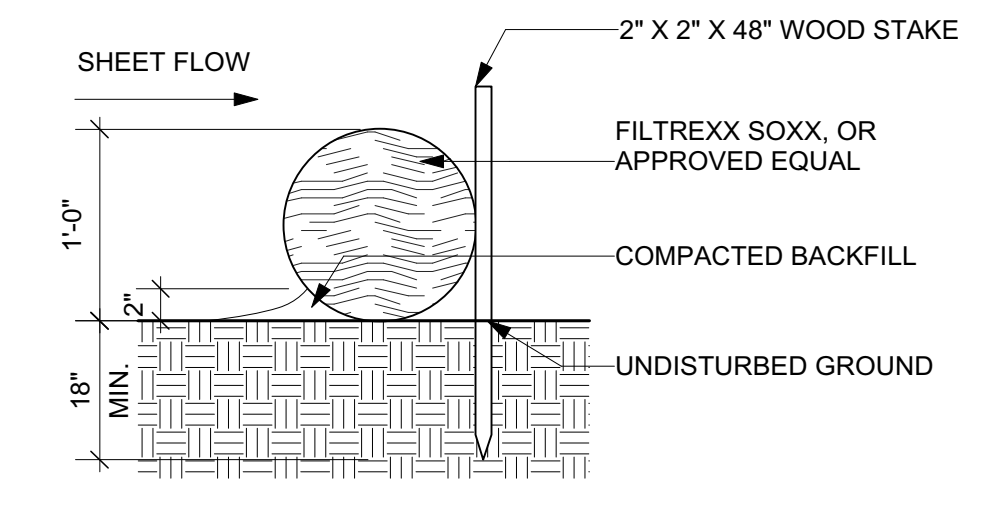
	Prepared By: CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC. 171 MILK STREET, FL 2 BOSTON, MA 02109 617.338.8400			No. Date Revision	Project Name.: Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration	BPRD Project No.	Sheet Name.: Planting Plan	Section: L-302
	Approved By:			Date:		Date: 12/15/2020 Scale: 1" = 30'-0" Drawn: ACH Checked: JBH + MHC		



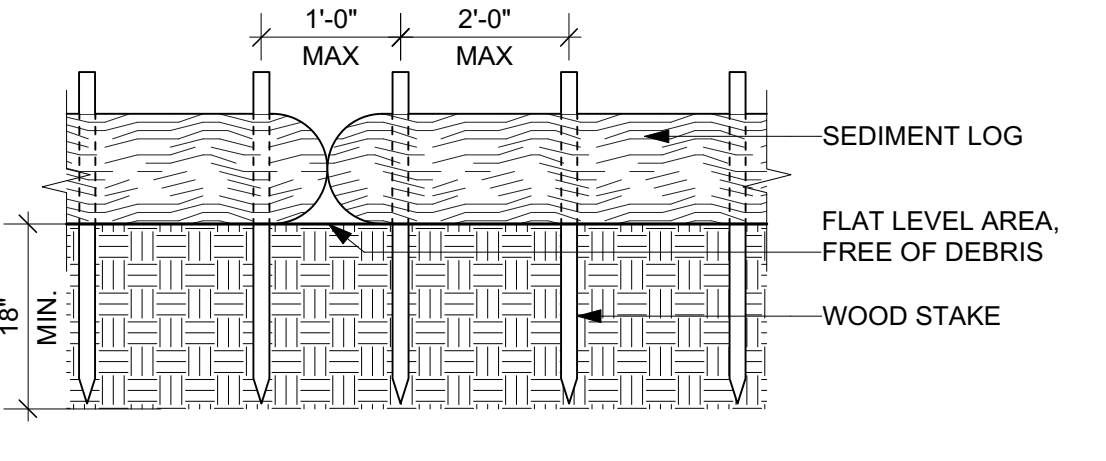
ELEVATION VIEW



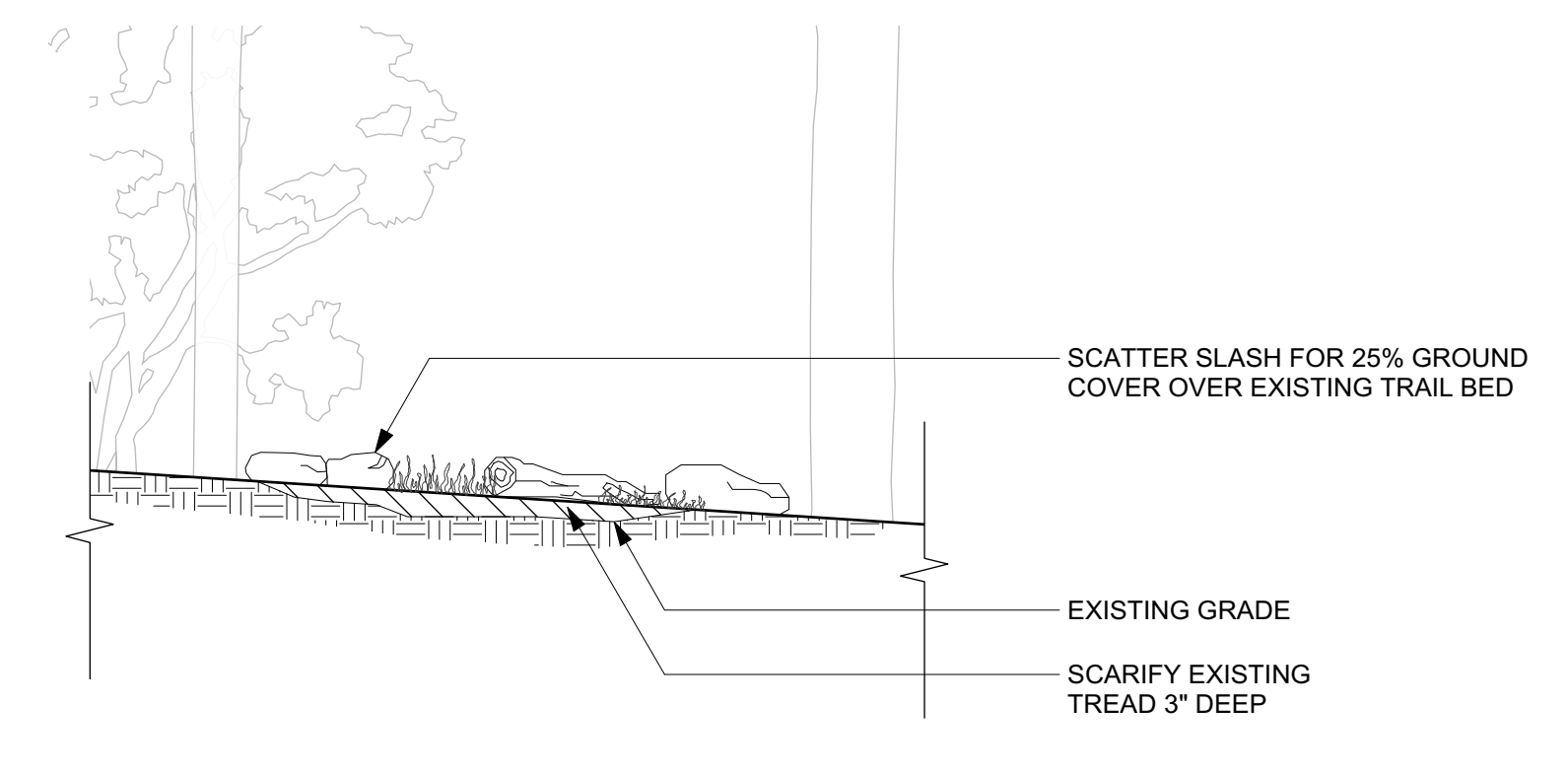
FRONT VIEW



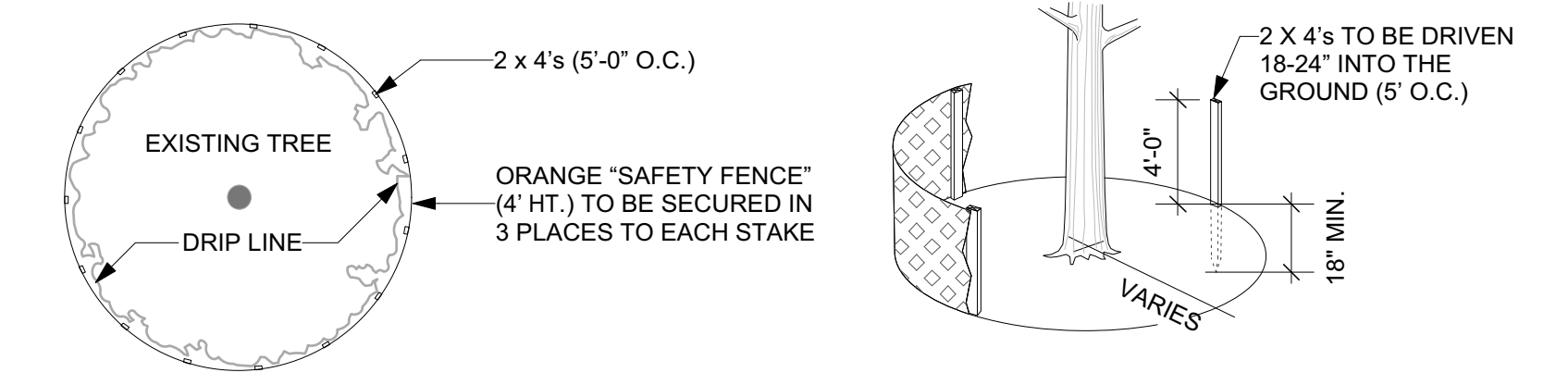
ELEVATION VIEW



FRONT VIEW



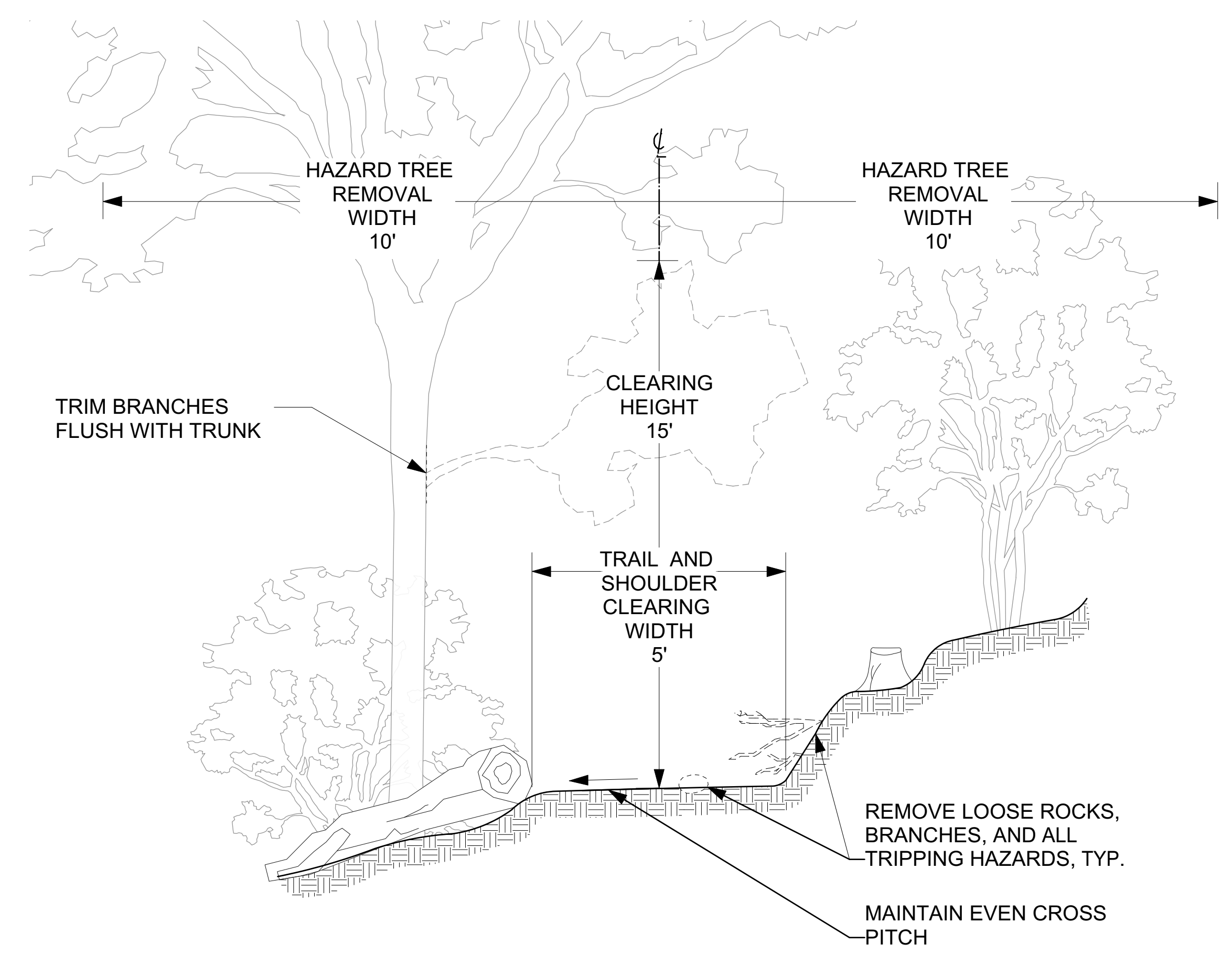
3 T-AT EXISTING TRAIL TO BE ABANDONED
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 PT PROTECT TREE
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

1 E-SW STRAW WATTLE EROSION CONTROL
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

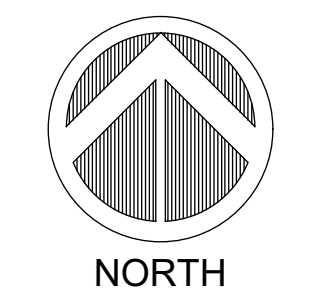
2 E-FS 12" FILTREXX SILT SOCXX (OR APPROVED EQUAL)
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



5 TRAIL CLEARING, TYP FOR ALL TRAILS, INCLUDING T-ET, T-CV, T-BB
Scale: 3/4" = 1'-0"



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No.	Date	Revision

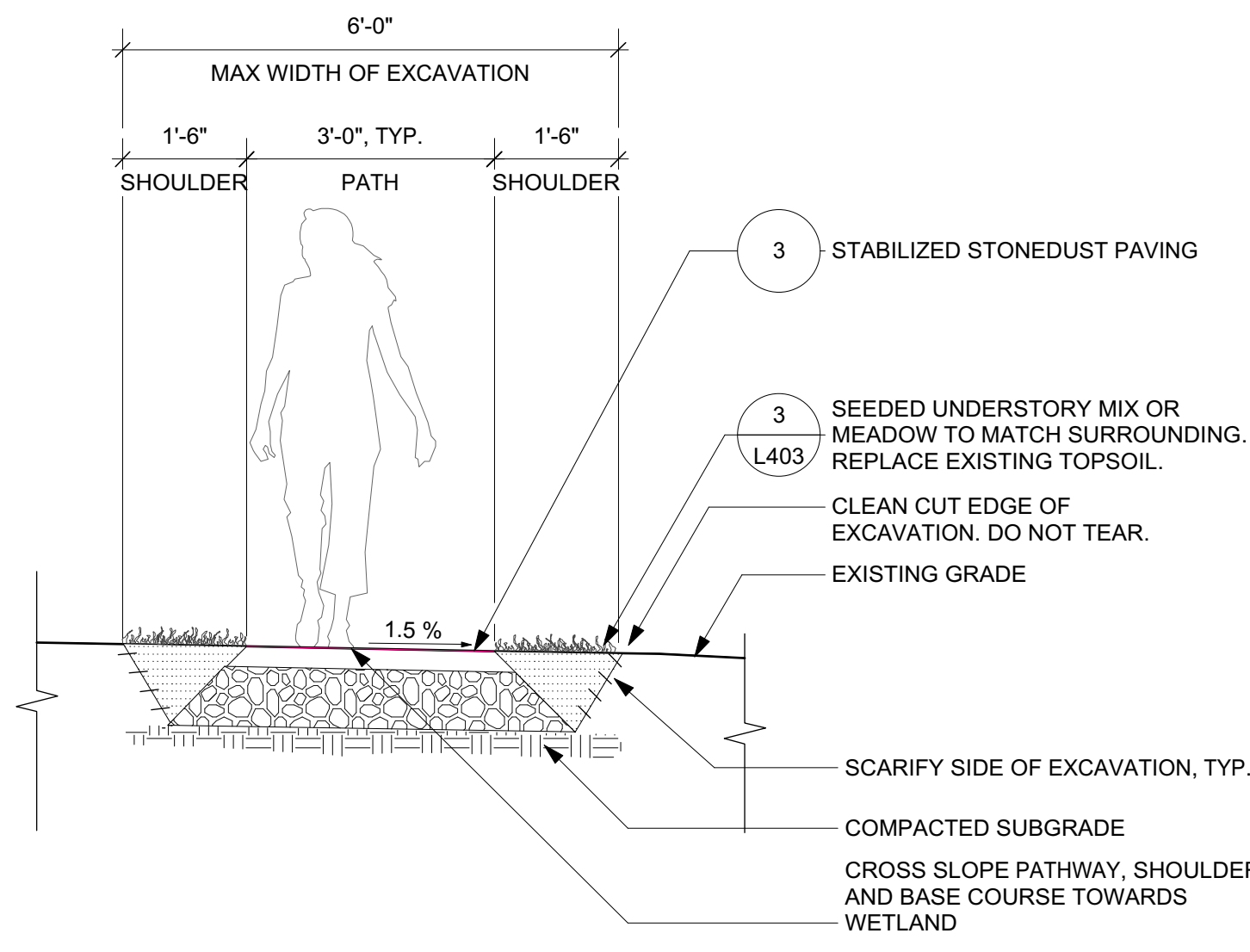
Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

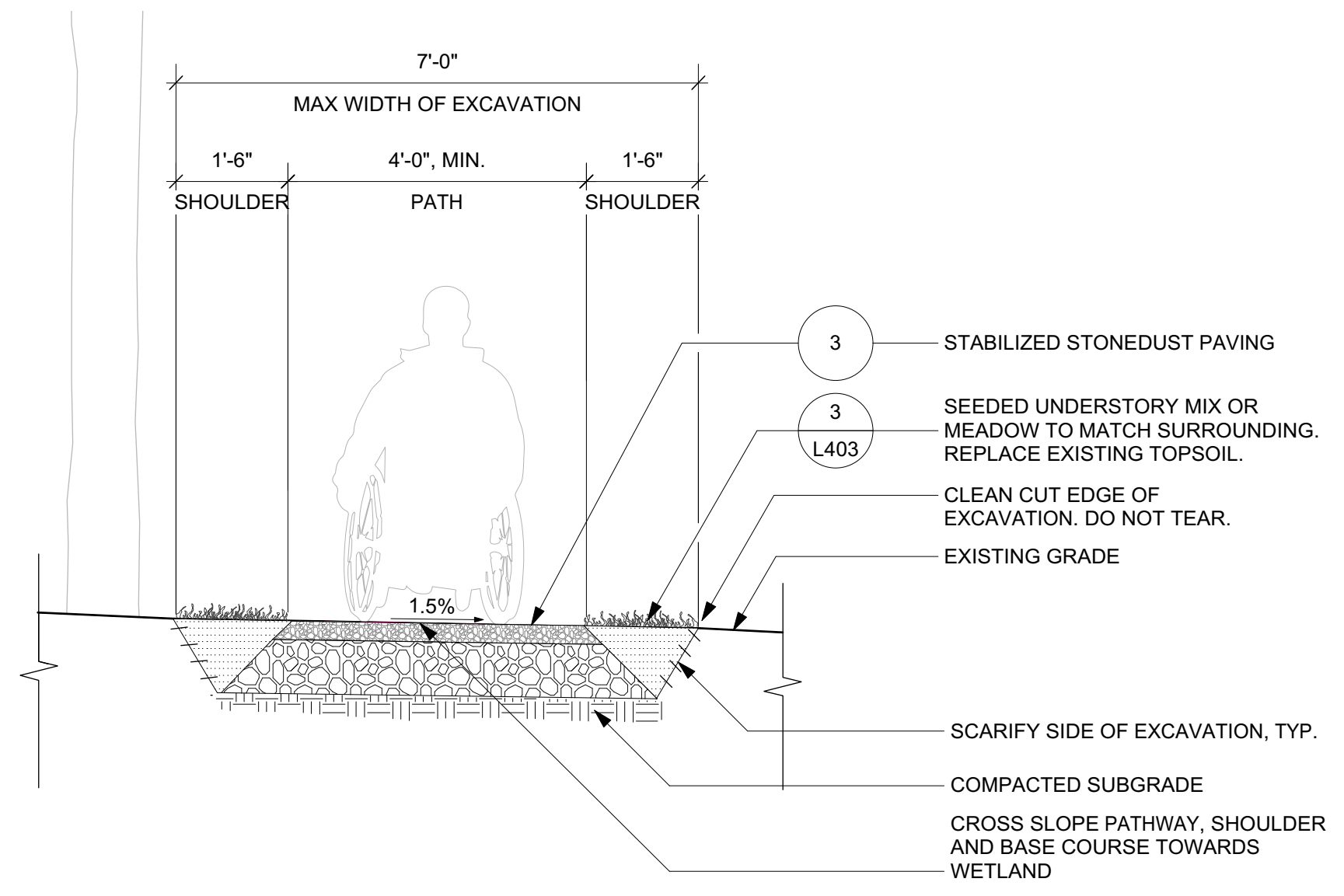
BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:
Site Preparation Details

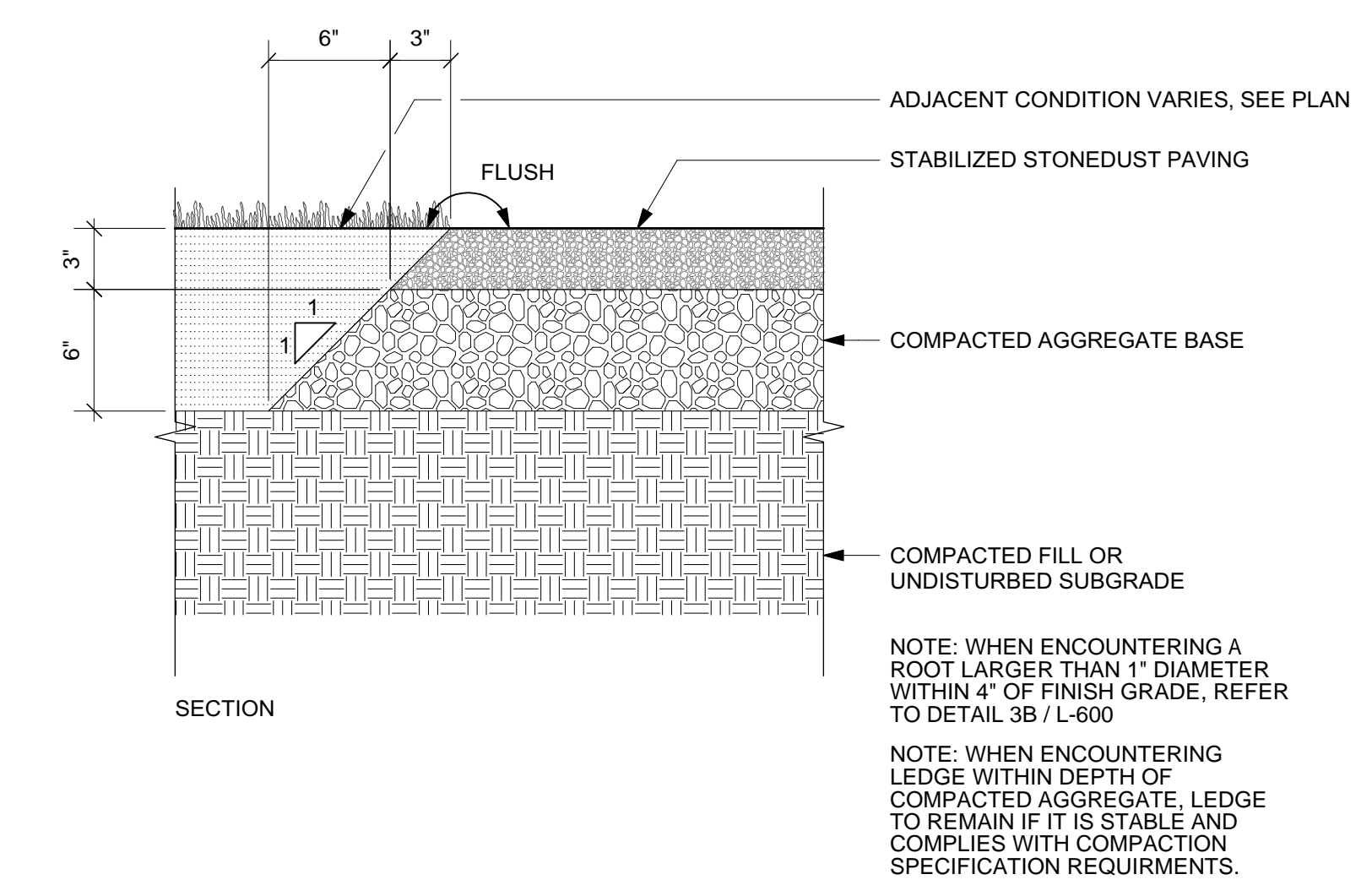
Section:
L-400



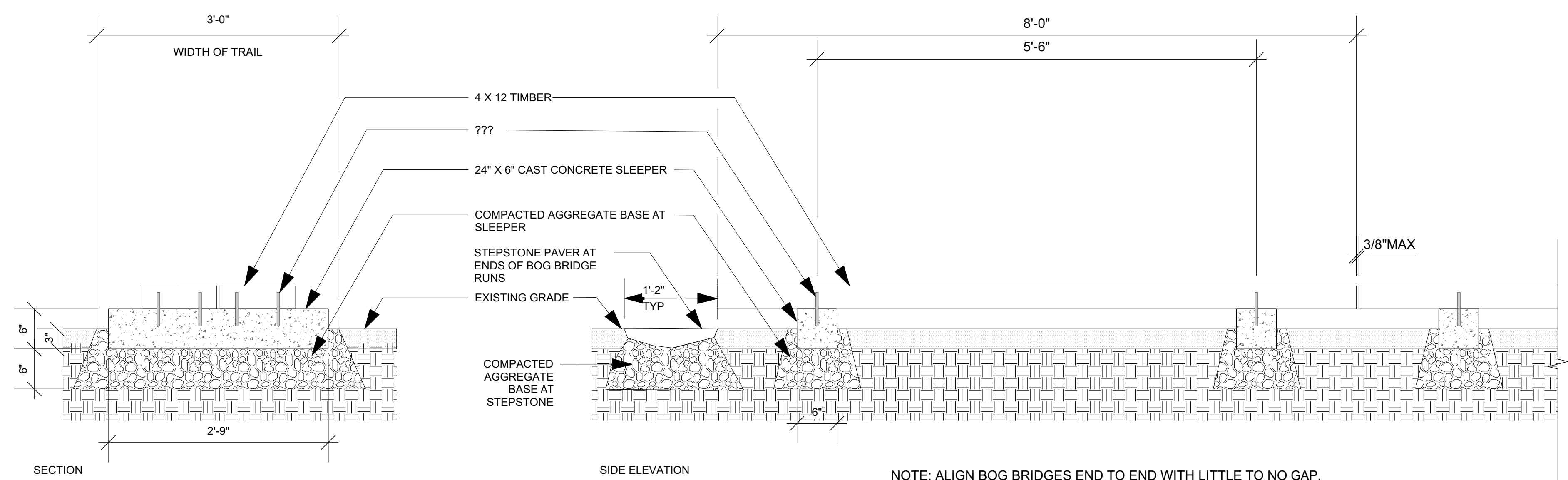
1 T-NT NEW TRAIL-DIRT
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 T-AC FOREST SERVICE ACCESSIBLE TRAIL
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

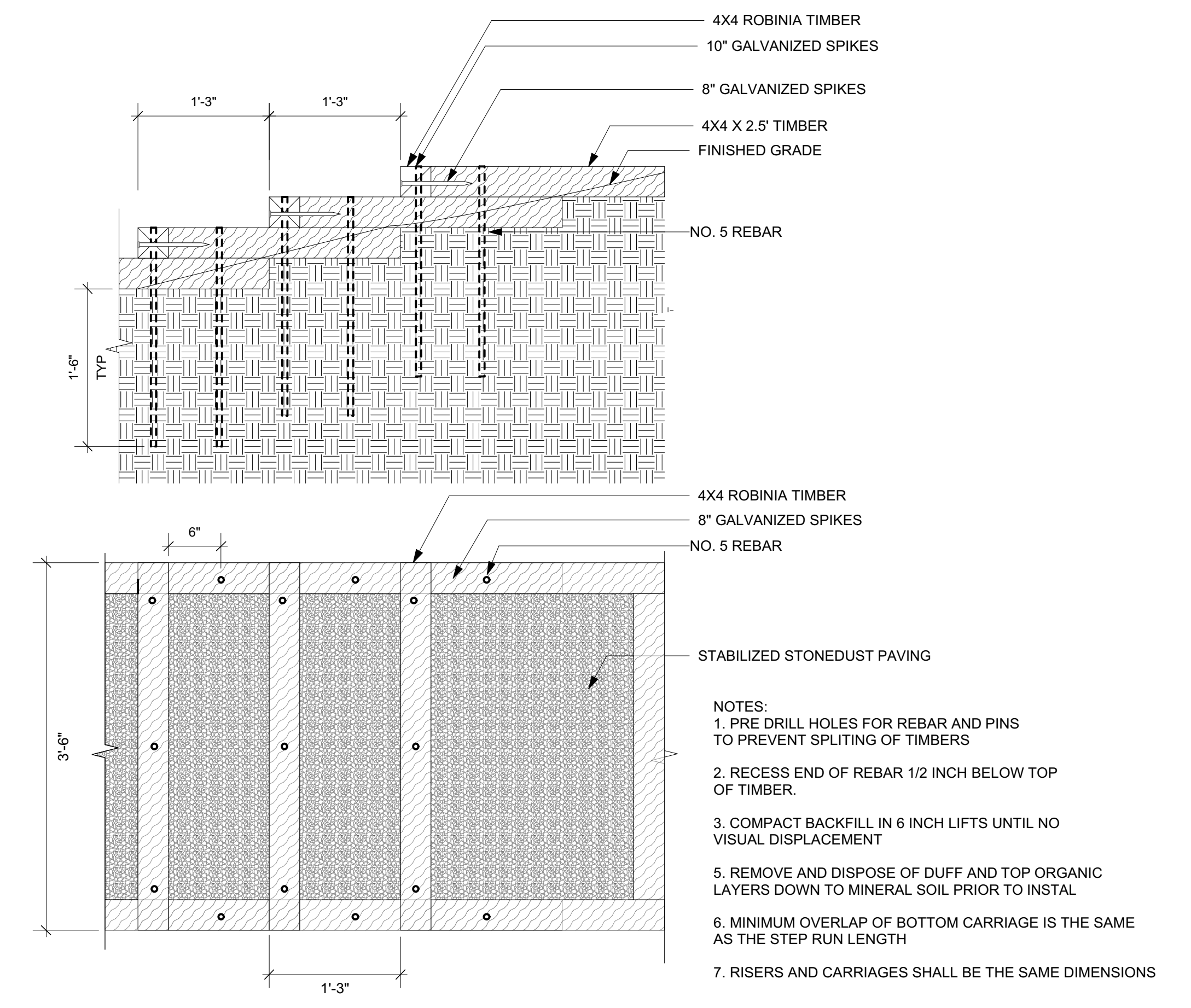


3 STABILIZED STONEDUST PAVING
Scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



NOTE: ALIGN BOG BRIDGES END TO END WITH LITTLE TO NO GAP. ADJUST LENGTH OF BRIDGES AS NEEDED TO MEET EXISTING TRAIL. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO VERIFY IN FIELD.

4 T-BB BOG BRIDGE
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



- NOTES:
1. PRE DRILL HOLES FOR REBAR AND PINS TO PREVENT SPLITTING OF TIMBERS
 2. RECESS END OF REBAR 1/2 INCH BELOW TOP OF TIMBER.
 3. COMPACT BACKFILL IN 6 INCH LIFTS UNTIL NO VISUAL DISPLACEMENT
 5. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF DUFF AND TOP ORGANIC LAYERS DOWN TO MINERAL SOIL PRIOR TO INSTAL
 6. MINIMUM OVERLAP OF BOTTOM CARRIAGE IS THE SAME AS THE STEP RUN LENGTH
 7. RISERS AND CARRIAGES SHALL BE THE SAME DIMENSIONS

5 T-BB BOG BRIDGE
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



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No.	Date	Revision

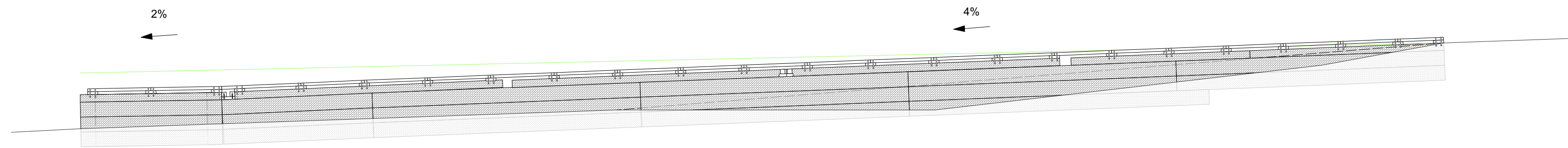
Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

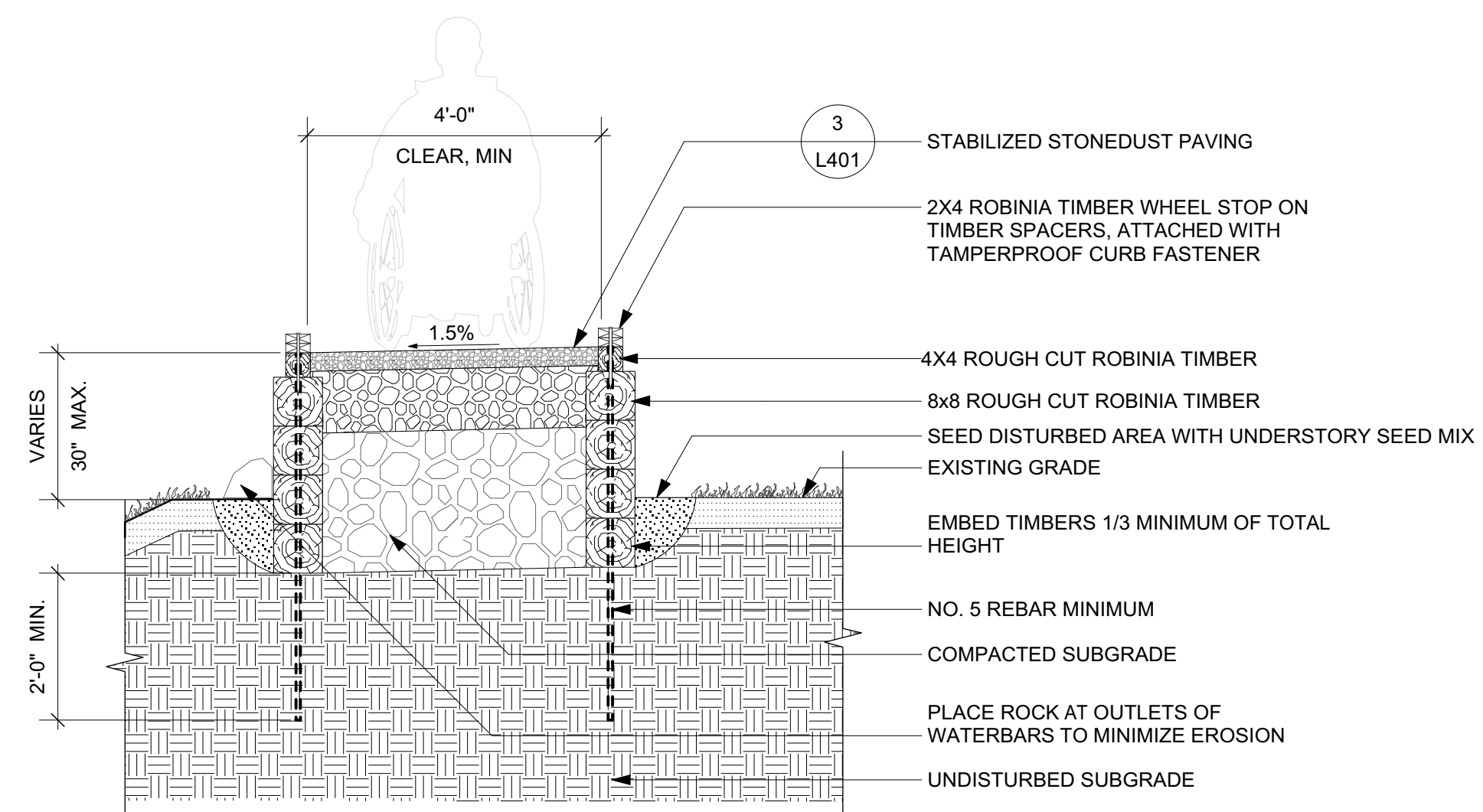
BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:
Trail Details 1

Section:
L-401

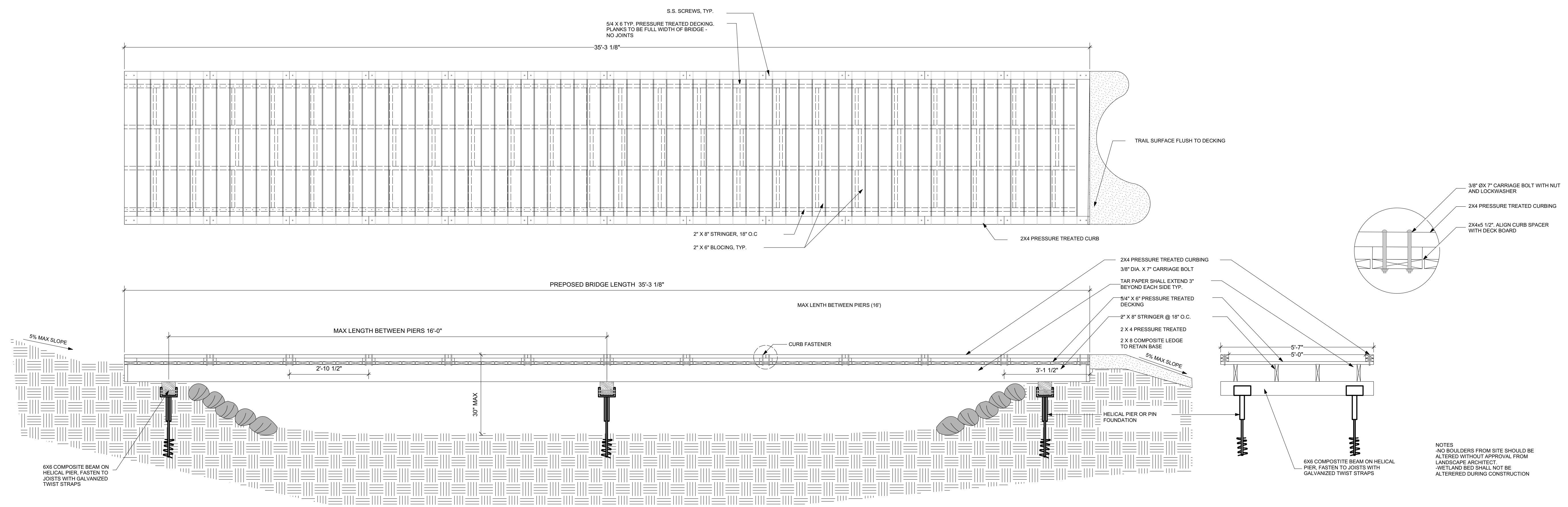


SIDE ELEVATION
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

1 T-TP TURNPIKE
AS NOTED

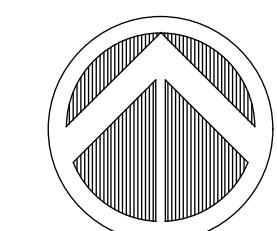


NOTES
-NO BOULDERS FROM SITE SHOULD BE ALTERED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
-WETLAND BED SHALL NOT BE ALTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION

2 T-BW BOARDWALK
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



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No.	Date	Revision

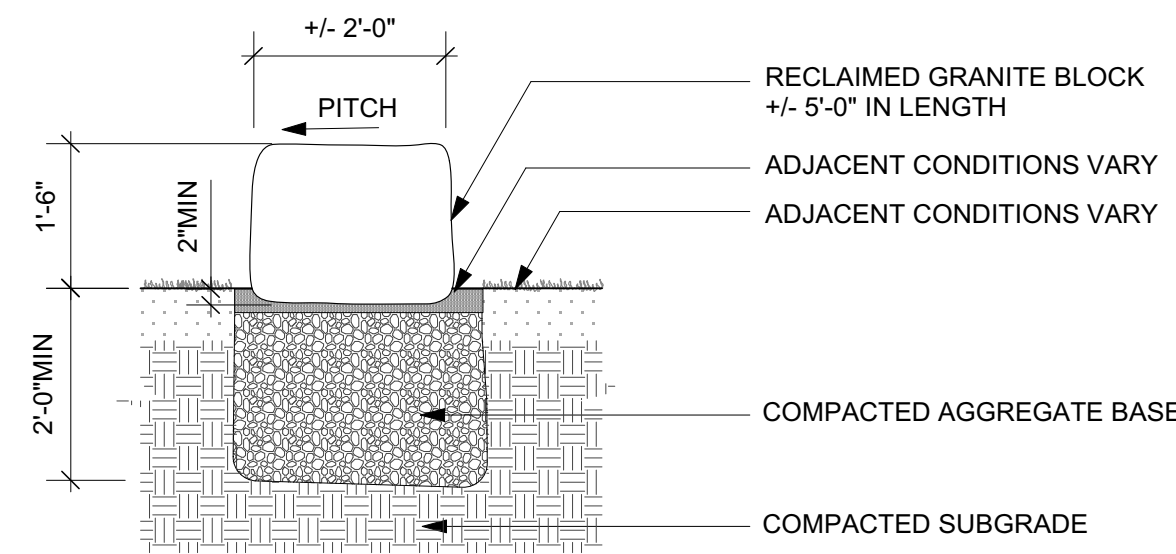
Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

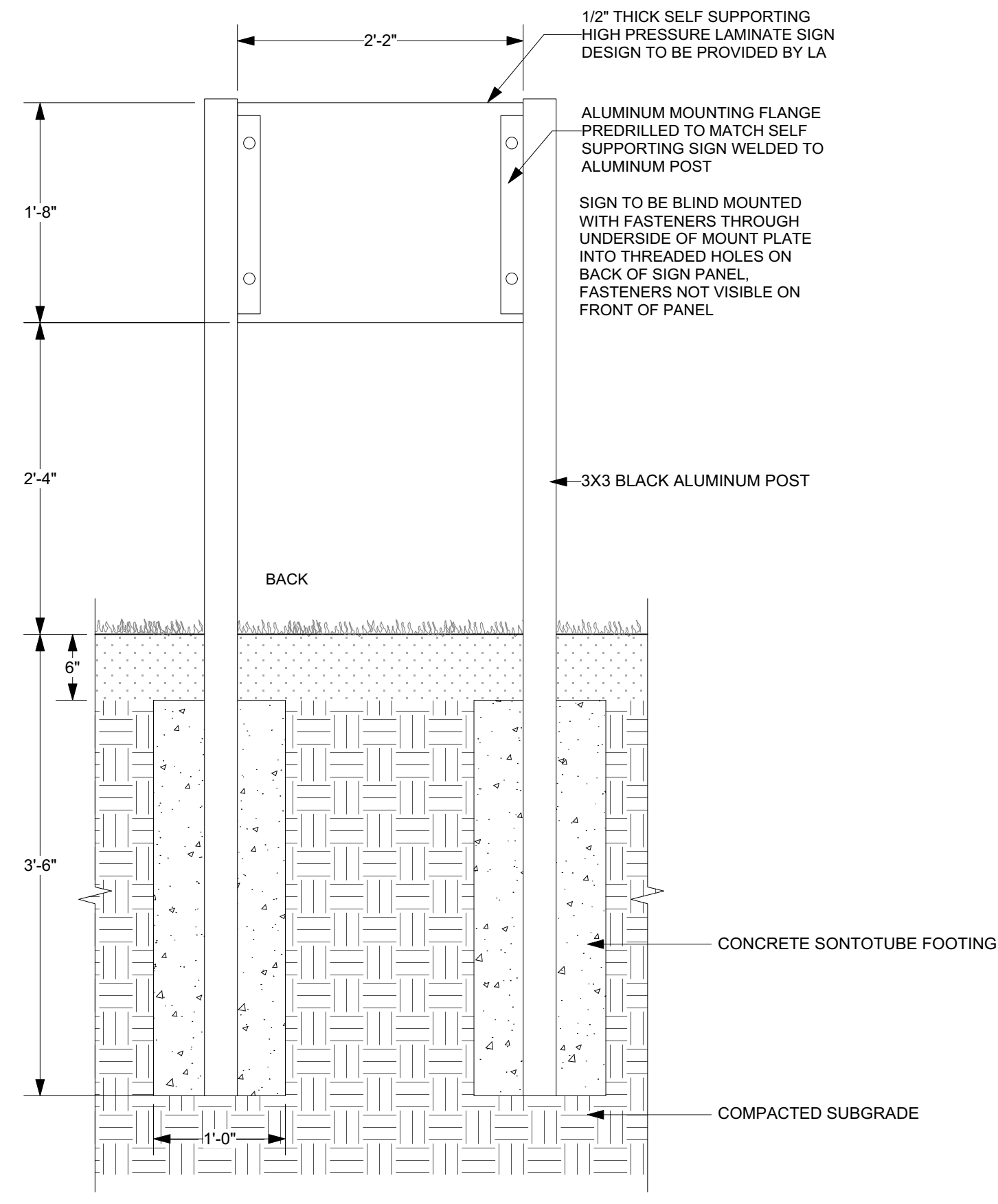
BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:
Trail Details 2

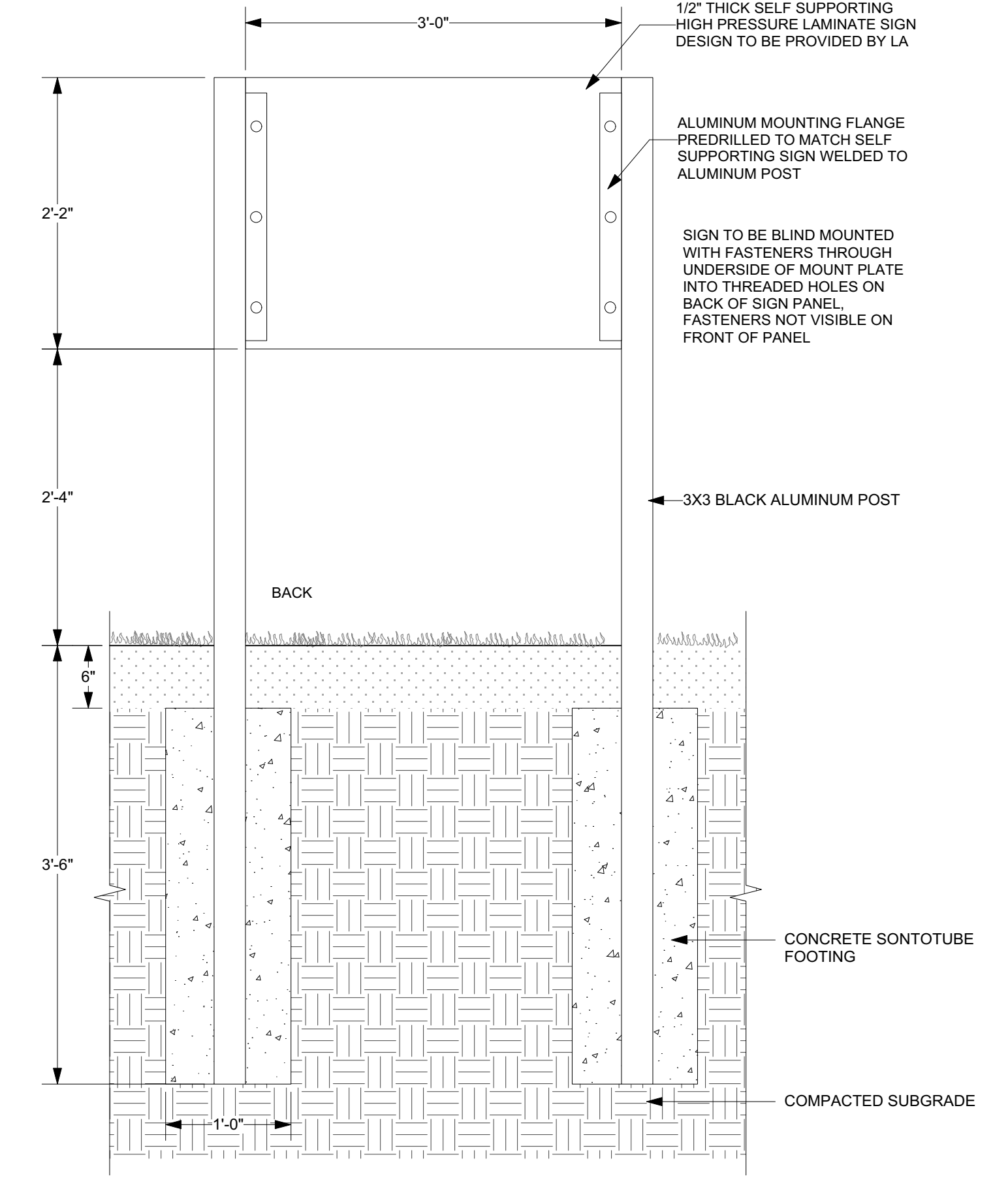
Section:
L-402



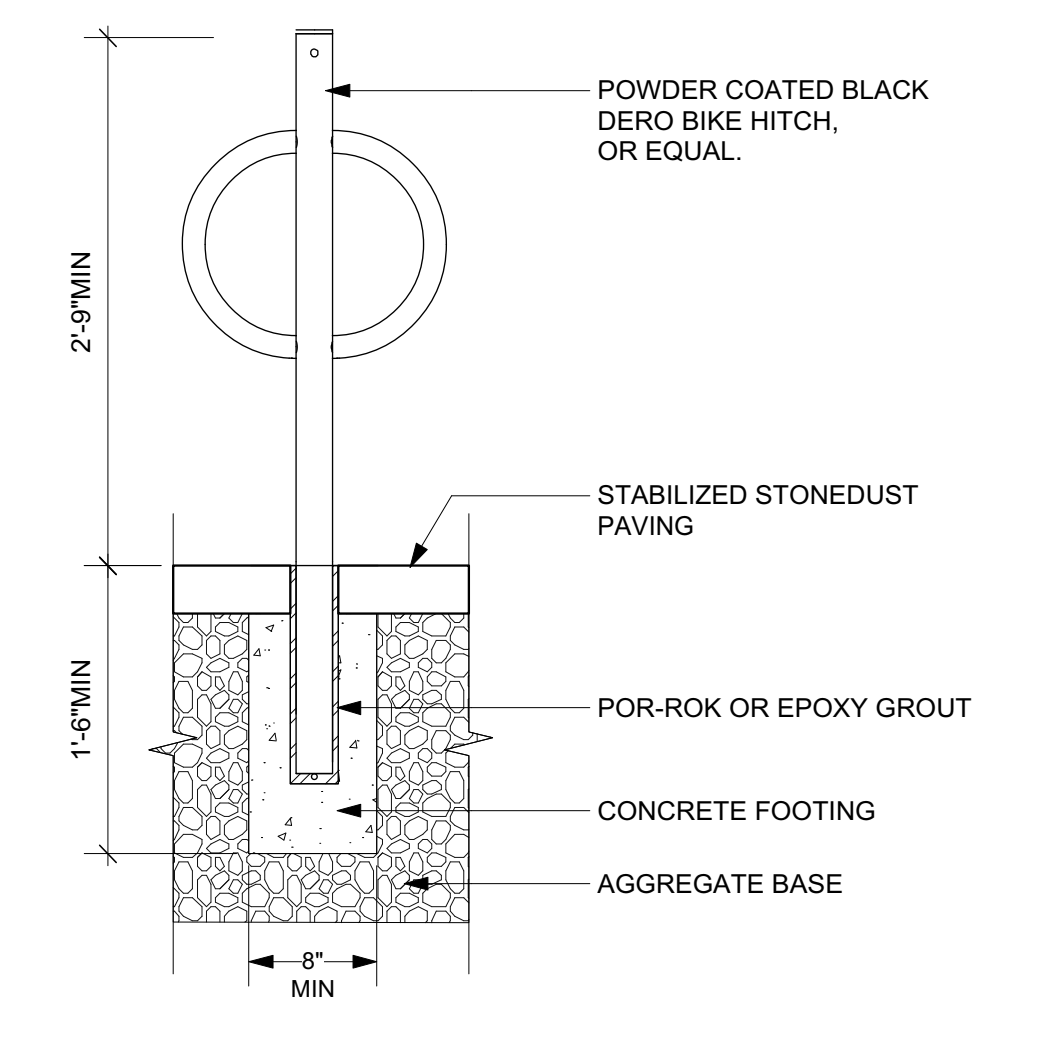
1 S-GB GRANITE SLAB BENCH
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



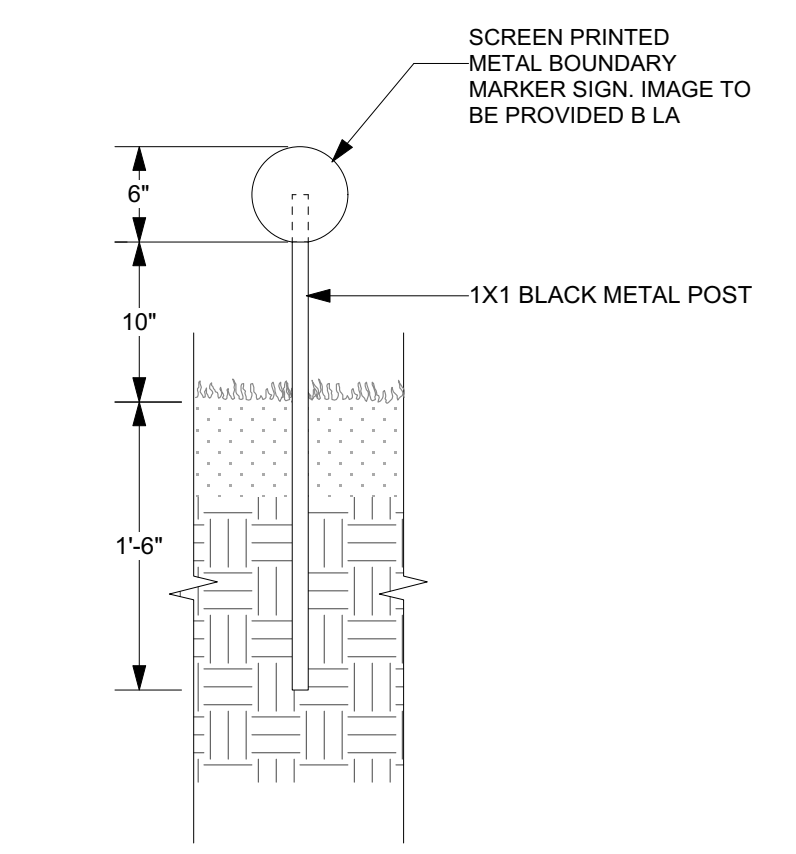
2 S-ES1 ENTRY SIGN 1 (RULES & IDENTITY SIGN)
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



3 S-ES 2 SIGN 2 (IDENTITY & INTERPRETIVE SIGN)
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



4 S-BR BIKE RACK
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



5 S-BM BOUNDARY MARKER
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



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No.	Date	Revision

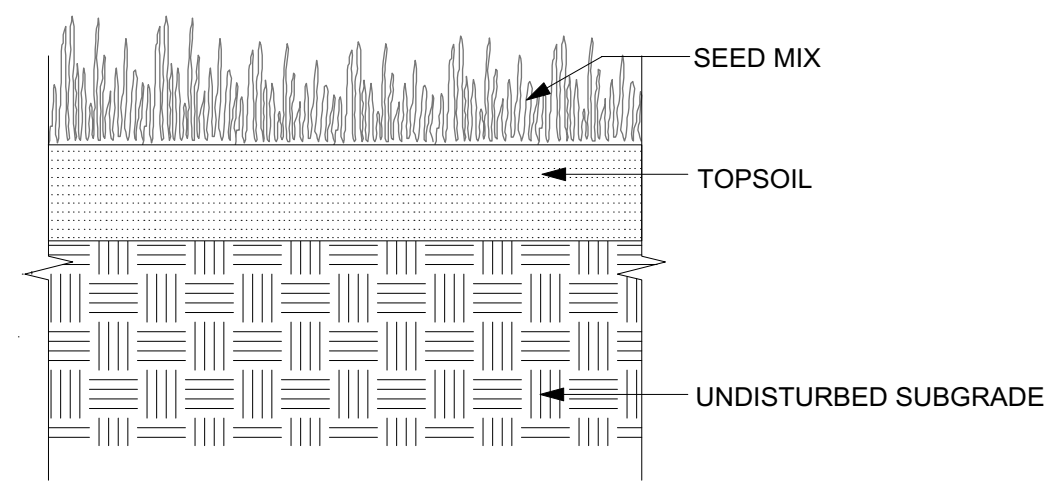
Approved By: _____ Date: _____

Project Name.:
Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

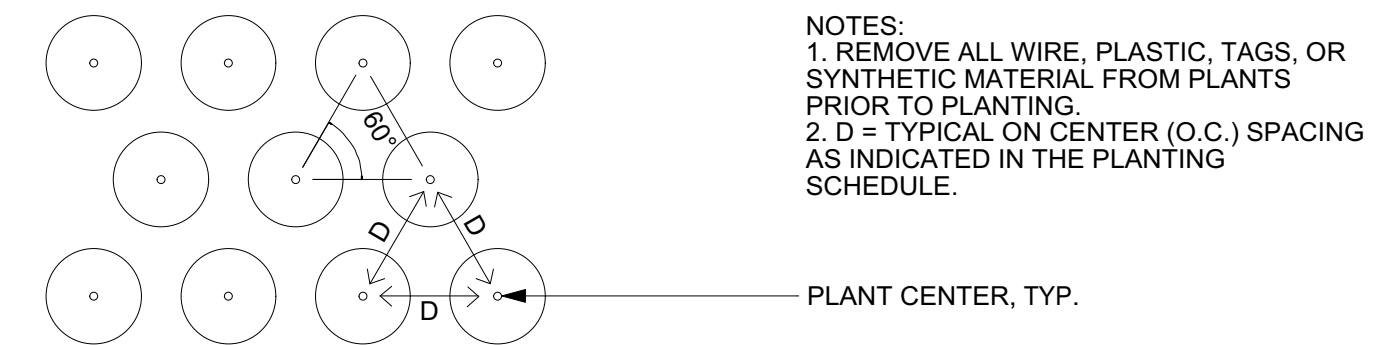
BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:
Site Element Details

Section:
L-403

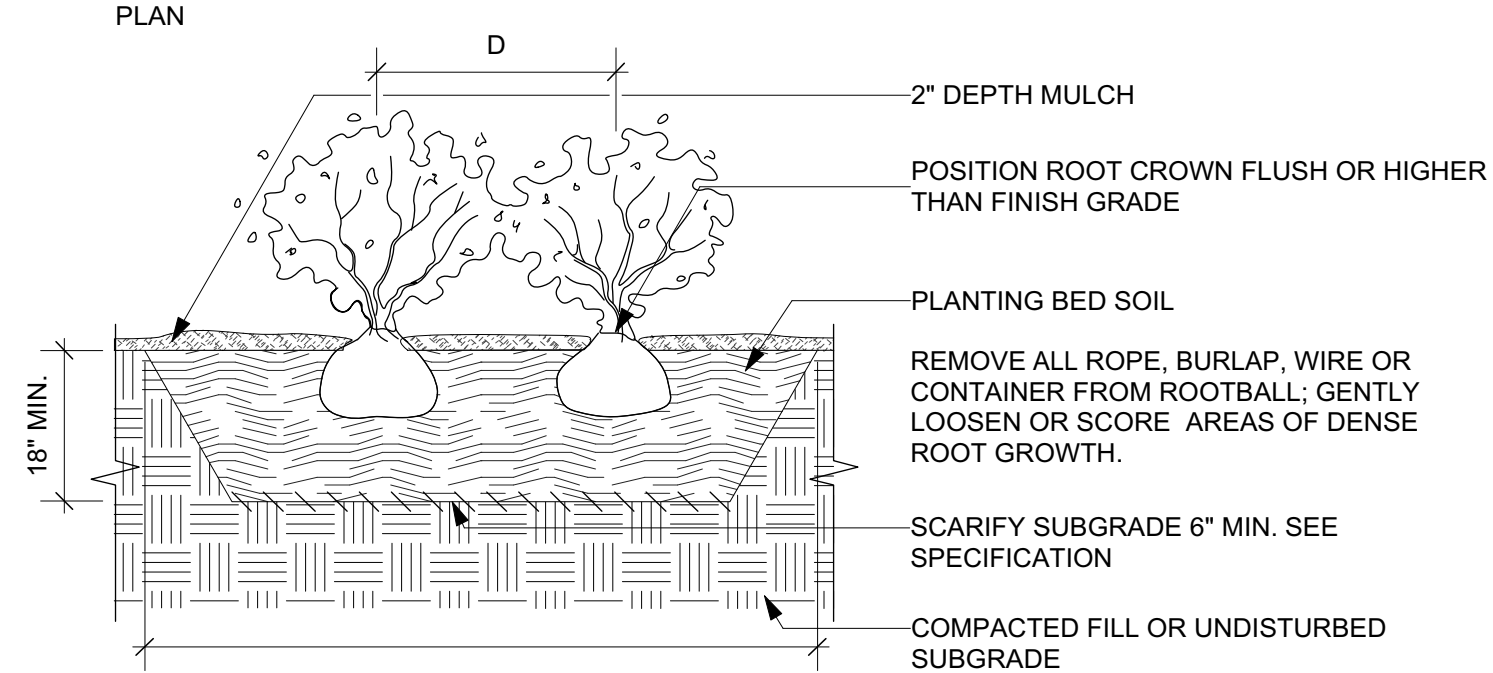


1 PL-MM, PL-WM, PL-US
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"



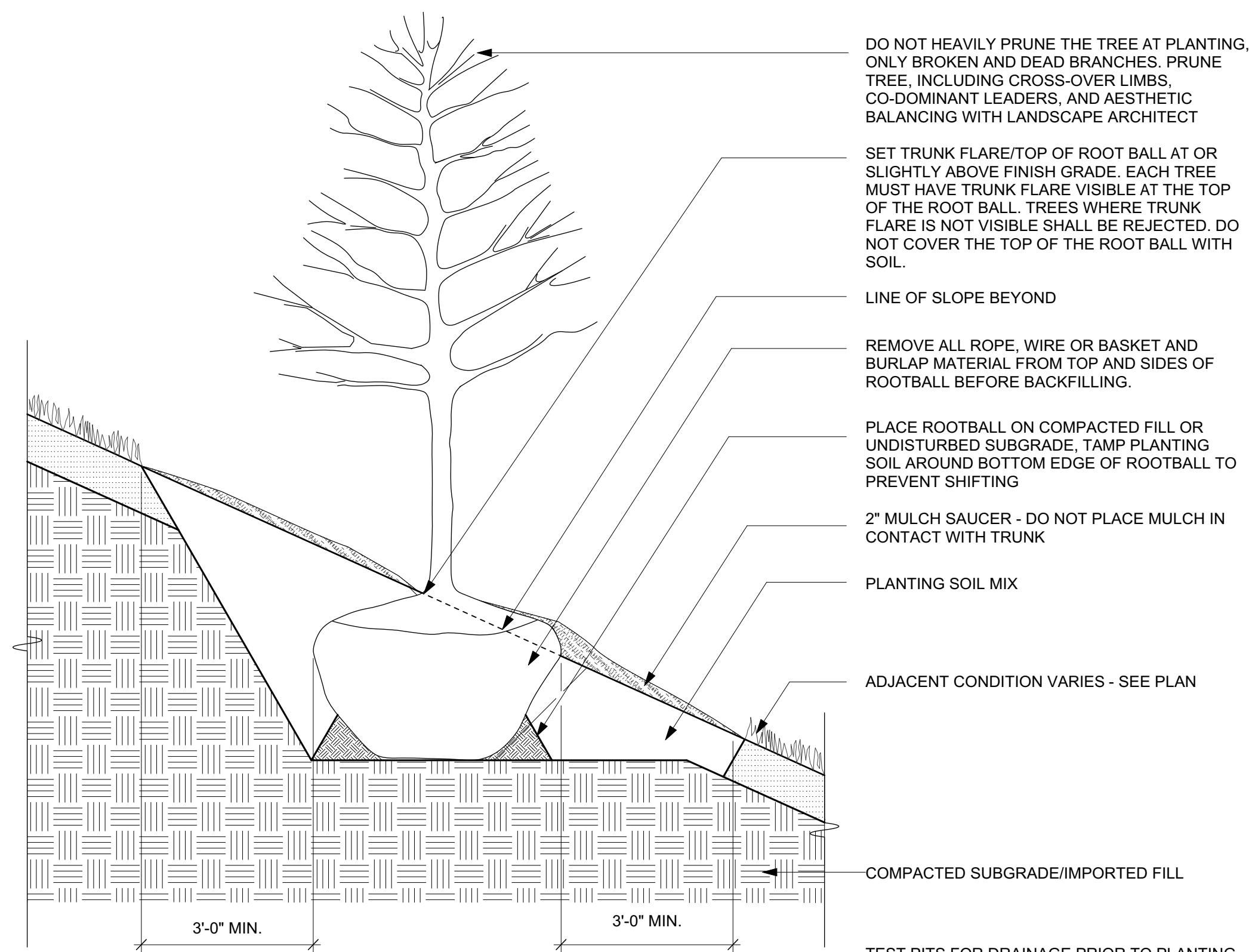
NOTES:
1. REMOVE ALL WIRE, PLASTIC, TAGS, OR SYNTHETIC MATERIAL FROM PLANTS PRIOR TO PLANTING.
2. D = TYPICAL ON CENTER (O.C.) SPACING AS INDICATED IN THE PLANTING SCHEDULE.

PLANT CENTER, TYP.



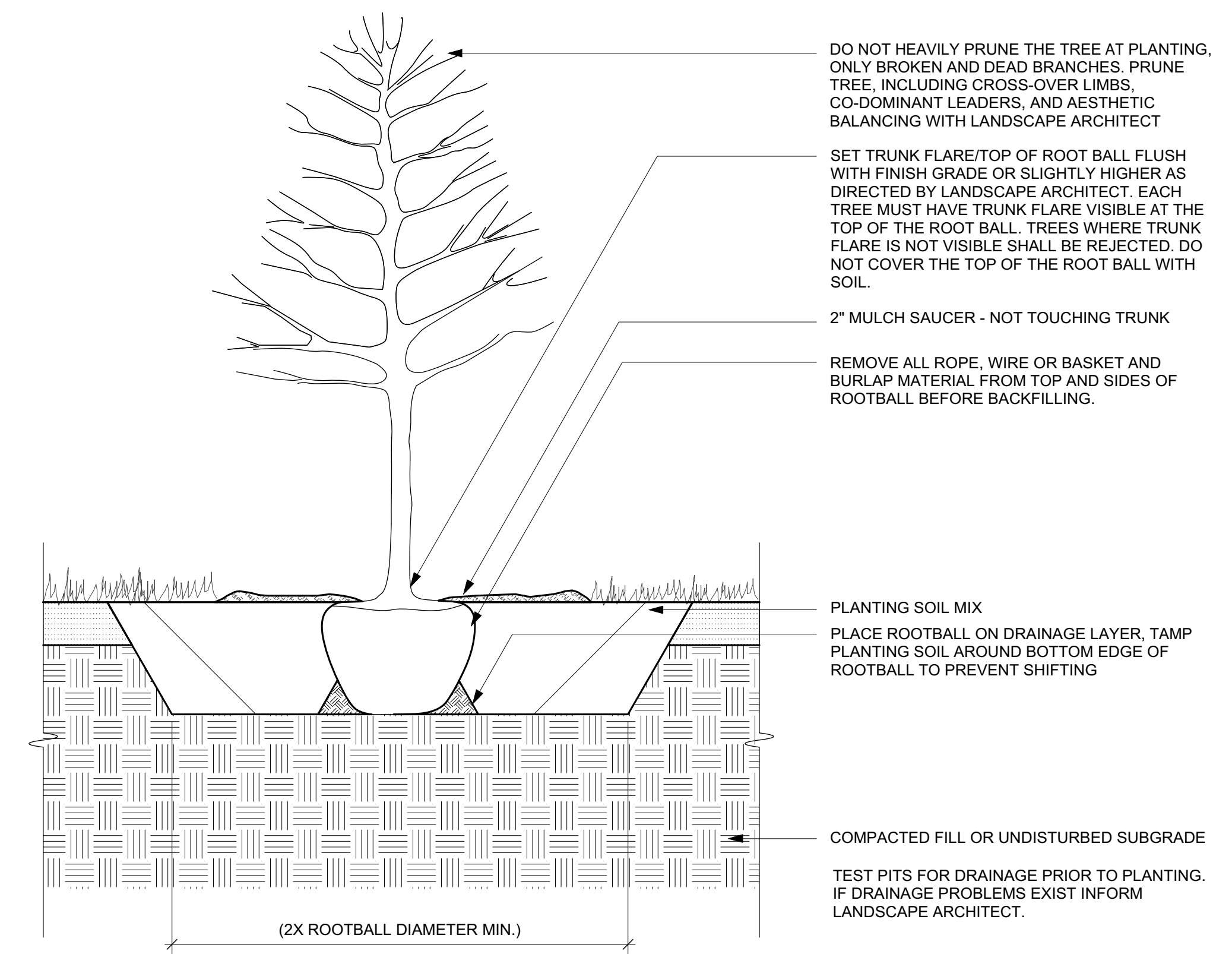
SECTION

2 PL-SH
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION

3 PL-TR
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



SECTION

DO NOT HEAVILY PRUNE THE TREE AT PLANTING. ONLY BROKEN AND DEAD BRANCHES. PRUNE TREE, INCLUDING CROSS-OVER LIMBS, CO-DOMINANT LEADERS, AND AESTHETIC BALANCING WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

SET TRUNK FLARE/TOP OF ROOT BALL AT OR SLIGHTLY ABOVE FINISH GRADE. EACH TREE MUST HAVE TRUNK FLARE VISIBLE AT THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL. TREES WHERE TRUNK FLARE IS NOT VISIBLE SHALL BE REJECTED. DO NOT COVER THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL WITH SOIL.

LINE OF SLOPE BEYOND

REMOVE ALL ROPE, WIRE OR BASKET AND BURLAP MATERIAL FROM TOP AND SIDES OF ROOTBALL BEFORE BACKFILLING.

PLACE ROOTBALL ON COMPACTED FILL OR UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE. TAMP PLANTING SOIL AROUND BOTTOM EDGE OF ROOTBALL TO PREVENT SHIFTING

2" MULCH SAUCER - DO NOT PLACE MULCH IN CONTACT WITH TRUNK

PLANTING SOIL MIX

ADJACENT CONDITION VARIES - SEE PLAN

COMPACTED SUBGRADE/IMPORTED FILL

TEST PITS FOR DRAINAGE PRIOR TO PLANTING. IF DRAINAGE PROBLEMS EXIST INFORM LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

DO NOT HEAVILY PRUNE THE TREE AT PLANTING. ONLY BROKEN AND DEAD BRANCHES. PRUNE TREE, INCLUDING CROSS-OVER LIMBS, CO-DOMINANT LEADERS, AND AESTHETIC BALANCING WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

SET TRUNK FLARE/TOP OF ROOT BALL FLUSH WITH FINISH GRADE OR SLIGHTLY HIGHER AS DIRECTED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. EACH TREE MUST HAVE TRUNK FLARE VISIBLE AT THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL. TREES WHERE TRUNK FLARE IS NOT VISIBLE SHALL BE REJECTED. DO NOT COVER THE TOP OF THE ROOT BALL WITH SOIL.

2" MULCH SAUCER - NOT TOUCHING TRUNK

REMOVE ALL ROPE, WIRE OR BASKET AND BURLAP MATERIAL FROM TOP AND SIDES OF ROOTBALL BEFORE BACKFILLING.

PLANTING SOIL MIX
PLACE ROOTBALL ON DRAINAGE LAYER. TAMP PLANTING SOIL AROUND BOTTOM EDGE OF ROOTBALL TO PREVENT SHIFTING

COMPACTED FILL OR UNDISTURBED SUBGRADE

TEST PITS FOR DRAINAGE PRIOR TO PLANTING. IF DRAINAGE PROBLEMS EXIST INFORM LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

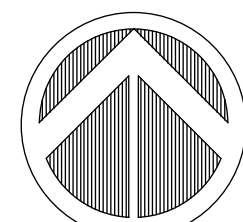


Prepared By:

CROWLEY COTTRELL, LLC.
171 MILK STREET, FL 2
BOSTON, MA 02109
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Consultant Project No. 2001



NORTH

No.	Date	Revision

Approved By:

Date:

Project Name.:

Roslindale Wetlands Ecological Restoration

BPRD Project No.	
Date	12/15/2020
Scale	
Drawn	ACH
Checked	JBH + MHC

Sheet Name.:

Planting Details

Section:

L-404

