Coastal Resilience Grant Program

Feasibility Study:

Elevation of Apple Street for Alternate Transportation Route

Essex, MA

Prepared for: Town of Essex

Essex, MA

* OF BEEN

Prepared by: **TEC**, **Inc**.

Andover, MA TEC Project #T1043 March 29, 2021



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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The Town of Essex has received a grant under the Coastal Resilience Grant Program to study the feasibility of raising a section of Apple Street, which is subjected to tidal surge flooding during storm events. This report will evaluate alternatives to raise a section of Apple Street above the measured flood elevation of 13.7' (NAVD 88). The Massachusetts Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Viewer, developed by the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management, was used as the study's flooding evaluation tool. The four alternatives that are examined as a part of this study include raising Apple Street to a minimum 14.0' and 15.3'. Both profile increases are further analyzed with and without a retaining wall along the northern side. The elevation of the existing roadbed is approximately 11.0', meaning that all alternatives presented here provide a significant roadway elevation increase over the existing conditions. While the design may not be sufficient to stay above the highest tidal storm surges decades in the future, a variety of limitations, discussed herein, prevent additional elevation in the present day.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Town of Essex is divided north to south by a coastal causeway on Route 133, with approximately half of the community on either side of the causeway. The causeway carries approximately 16,841 vehicles per day (VPD)¹. During coastal storm surge events, the causeway typically floods, making Route 133 impassable, requiring all traffic to be detoured. If a particular coastal surge event is large enough, the only other roadway in Essex linking both halves of the community (Apple Street) also floods. While engineering complexities surrounding the Route 133 causeway do not allow that transportation route to be easily elevated out of the coastal surge area, it is possible to elevate a short portion of the Apple Street roadbed, which would provide a critical second transportation connection within the Town when the Route 133 causeway is flooded.

Most of Apple Street, the only other north-south transportation link in Essex, is well above the coastal surge elevation. However, during the coastal storms of early 2018, it was evident that two low areas at the Southern Avenue end of Apple Street are vulnerable to tidal surge flooding, splitting the community in half, from north to south. The only other alternative travel path involves a long detour out to Route 128, with access to the other half of Essex requiring circuitous travel through other towns and increasing travel times substantially. Since the current low spots at the southern end of Apple Street cause a serious transportation cutoff risk, roadbed elevation adjustments in this area would alleviate this vulnerability for several decades (since the rest of Apple Street is well above the coastal flood elevation). This feasibility

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¹Source: MassDOT 2019 traffic count – Essex – Main Street at causeway.

study will evaluate alternatives to raise Apple Street above the 13.7' measured flood elevation to provide significant added resiliency for the future sea level rise and future potential for adaptive management. The flood of January 2018 that reached an elevation of 13.7 was an anomaly of a storm. However, given the potential for future sea level rise, storms of this magnitude will likely become a more common occurrence.

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

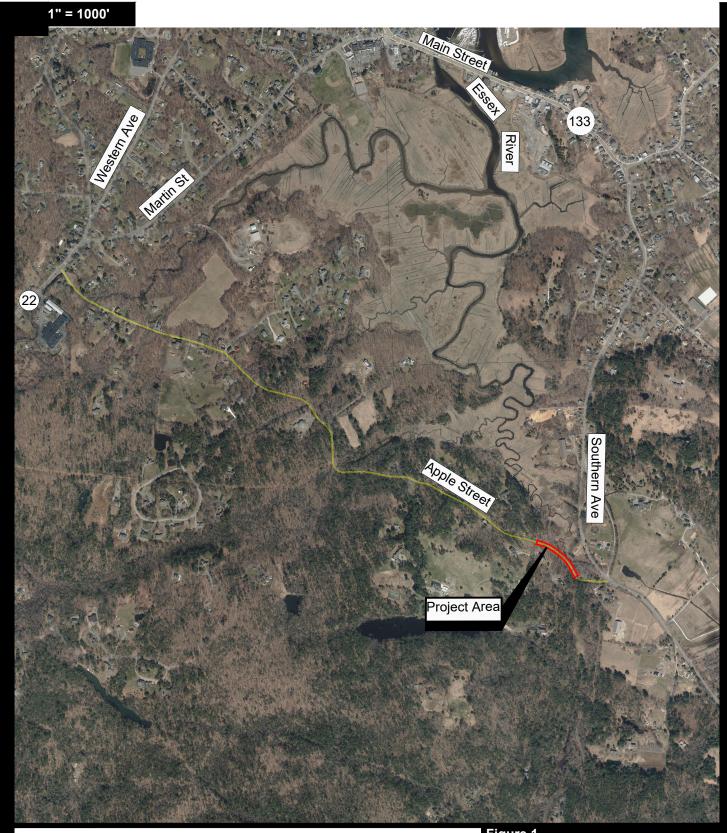
STUDY AREA

Apple Street is a two-lane, north-south, local roadway under Town of Essex jurisdiction carrying approximately 821 VPD². The roadway provides a connection between Martin Street (Route 22) to the north and Southern Avenue to the south. In the vicinity of the project area, Apple Street is approximately 18 feet wide with no pavement markings. The project area road segment actually runs roughly east-west, even though the road generally runs north-south when its entire length is considered. The posted speed limit along Apple Street is 20 miles per hour (mph). Apple Street serves as an important link between the northern and southern sections of the community.

There are two low points on Apple Street that are subject to flooding. The first is where an unnamed tributary to the Essex River crosses under Apple Street via a 36-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) culvert approximately 120 feet north of Southern Avenue. The town is proposing to replace the existing culvert for ecological improvement, while also elevating the road to be less prone to flooding. This work will be done under a separate project and is being pursued through different grant avenues. There is a second low point about 400 feet in length located approximately 200 feet north of the culvert which also is subject to flooding. This low point is the focus of this feasibility study.

An existing conditions survey was performed by Meridian Associates, Inc. (MAI) between October 29 & November 2, 2020 and an Existing Conditions Plan dated November 18, 2020 was prepared (see Appendix A). Derosa Environmental Consulting, Inc. conducted a site evaluation to determine the extent of wetland resource areas within the project area in accordance with the methodology described in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131 Sec. 40) and its Regulations at 310 CMR 10.00, et seq., as well as guidance documents prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP), including the *Guide to Inland Vegetated Wetlands in Massachusetts*, dated March 1988, and, Appendix G of *Delineating Bordering Vegetated Wetlands Under the MA Wetlands Protection Act*, dated March 1995 and its implementing regulations (310 CMR 10.00). A series of wetland flags were placed to demarcate these boundaries. These boundaries can be seen on the Existing Conditions Plan provided by MAI.

² Source: Town of Essex Police Department - traffic count, Apple Street- east of Turtleback Road, April 2019.





Project Location Map



TEC, Inc. 146 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 978-794-1792 www.TheEngineeringCorp.com

EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOS



Apple Street – Looking West (to reach the north part of town)



Apple Street – Looking East (to reach the south part of town)

III. PROJECT PARAMETERS AND CONSTRAINTS

ENVIRONMENTAL

This section of roadway is located within a riverfront area, within the FEMA flood zone AE (100-year flood elevation 10'), within a MassWildlife Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) Natural Community, and is located immediately adjacent to bordering vegetated wetlands (BVW). The project will require a Notice of Intent filing with the Conservation Commission for work within the BVW. The work will also require an Army Corps Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) general permit.

There are also several, mature trees along both sides of Apple Street. The canopy layer within the wetland resource area consists principally of red maple. Species in the upland areas include hickory, red oak, American beech, and white pine. Raising Apple Street would impact the BVW and require removal of some existing trees. The project will require an Environmental Notification Form for the removal of five or more public shade trees to be submitted for review under the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). The environmental impacts are summarized below for each alternative.

ROADWAY CROSS SECTION

The existing roadway width is approximately 18' wide. In order to raise the road, Apple Street would need to be closed and a detour put in place during construction. Vehicles could detour via Martin Street, Main Street (Route 133), and Southern Avenue. This route is approximately 0.7 miles longer then travelling along Apple Street. There are no intersecting roadways or driveways within the project area that would be directly impacted by the roadway closure.

UTILITIES

There are several utility poles with overhead wires located along both sides of Apple Street. These poles would need to be relocated to accommodate raising the roadway. There is one existing catch basin located on the southerly side of Apple Street that outlets via an existing 12" R.C.P. to the wetlands on the north side. The drop inlet and pipe will need to be replaced, which will capture drainage from the upland side (south side) of Apple Street and direct it to the north side of Apple Street. There are no known underground utilities located on Apple Street.

<u>ALTERNATIVE 1 – RAISE APPLE STREET TO ELEVATION 14.0'</u>

This alternative would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation of 14.0', which is above the measured flood elevation of 13.7. This would alleviate the roadway being overtopped during the 10-year and 25-year flood events. This alternative results in raising the existing low point on Apple Street a total of 3.2'. Apple Street would also be widened slightly to 20' to provide two 10' travel lanes to meet the minimum criteria for width of a local road per the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 7th edition – Table 5-5. The roadway would be reconstructed with full depth pavement, and side slope treatments would consist of 2:1 vegetated side slopes with 1.5:1 side slopes stabilized with rockfill adjacent to wetlands to reduce impacts. A swale would be created on the upland side of Apple Street and drainage would be directed toward the drop inlet and to the Essex River tributary culvert.

ALTERNATIVE 2- RAISE APPLE STREET TO ELEVATION 14.0' WITH WALL

This alternative would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation of 14', which is above the measured flood elevation of 13.7. This would alleviate the roadway being overtopped during the 10-year and 25-year flood events. This alternative results in raising the existing low point on Apple Street a total of 3.2'. Apple Street would also be widened slightly to 20' to provide two 10' travel lanes to meet the minimum criteria for width of a local road per AASHTO guidelines. The roadway would be reconstructed with full depth pavement, and side slope treatments would consist of a 2:1 vegetated side slopes with a retaining wall adjacent to wetlands to minimize impacts. A swale would be created on the upland side of Apple Street and drainage would be directed toward the drop inlet and to the Essex River tributary culvert.

<u>ALTERNATIVE 3 – RAISE APPLE STREET TO ELEVATION 15.3'</u>

This alternative would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation 15.3'. This accounts for the worst case (+6 ft) of Sea Level Rise (See Figure 2) available on the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management evaluation tool used for this study. This elevation increase also provides 1.6' of freeboard above the measured flood elevation of 13.7. This alternative results in raising the existing low point on Apple Street a total of 4.4'. Apple Street would be widened slightly to 20' to provide two 10' travel lanes to meet the minimum criteria for width of a local road per AASHTO guidelines. The roadway would be reconstructed with full depth pavement, and side slope treatments would consist of 2:1 vegetated side slopes with 1.5:1 side slopes stabilized with rockfill adjacent to wetlands to reduce impacts. A swale would be created on the upland side of Apple Street and drainage would be directed toward the drop inlet and to the Essex River tributary culvert.

ALTERNATIVE 4 - RAISE APPLE STREET TO ELEVATION 15.3' WITH WALL

This alternative would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation 15.3', this accounts for the worst case (+6 ft) of Sea Level Rise (See Figure 2) available on the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management evaluation tool used for this study. This elevation increase also provides 1.6' of freeboard above the measured flood elevation of 13.7. This alternative results in raising the existing low point on Apple Street a total of 4.4'. Apple Street would be widened slightly to 20' to provide two 10' travel lanes to meet the minimum criteria for width of a local road per AASHTO guidelines. The roadway would be reconstructed with full depth pavement, and side slope treatments would consist of 2:1 vegetated side slopes with a retaining wall adjacent to wetlands to minimize impacts. A swale would be created on the upland side of Apple Street and drainage would be directed toward the drop inlet and to the Essex River tributary culvert.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

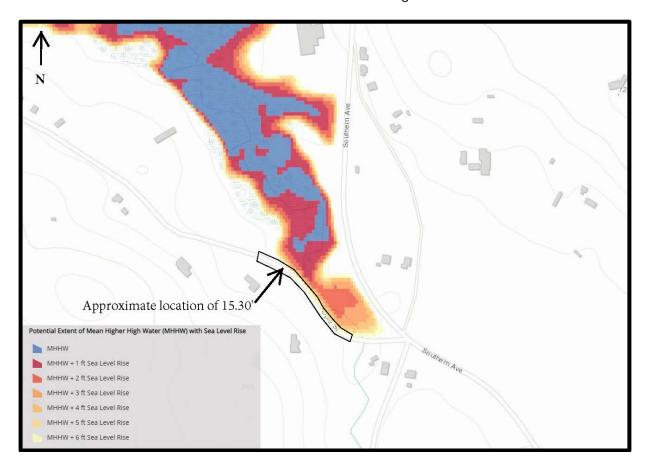
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY			
		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Bordering Vegetated Wetland Impacts	SF	2,200	0	2,350	0
Tree Removal (greater than 8")	EA	17	17	21	21
Utility Pole Impacts	EA	6	6	6	6
Existing Stone Wall Removed	FT	190	190	270	270
New Retaining Wall	FT	0	270	0	275
Temporary Easements	EA	5	5	5	5
Permanent Easements	EA	2	2	2	2

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Construction Cost	\$594,000	\$1,166,000	\$660,000	\$1,277,100
Construction Contingency 20%	\$118,800	\$233,200	\$132,000	\$255,420
Police Detail 10%	\$59,400	\$116,600	\$66,000	\$127,710
Construction Engineering	\$89,100	\$174,900	\$99,000	\$191,565
Design and Permitting	\$130,000	\$190,000	\$140,000	\$210,000
Utility Pole Relocation	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
Total	\$1,111,300	\$2,000,700	\$1,217,000	\$2,181,795
Say	\$1,150,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,220,000	\$2,200,000

^{*}Does not include property acquisitions

Figure 2: Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management Sea Level Rise Map – output from the Massachusetts Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Viewer



V. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TEC recommends that the Town pursue Alternative 3 for additional study. This alternative would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation of 15.3', reconstruct the road with full depth pavement, and provide side slope treatments consisting of 2:1 vegetated side slopes, with 1.5:1 side slopes stabilized with rockfill adjacent to wetland areas. TEC also recommends raising the second low point at the existing culvert to elevation 15.3'.

Alternative 1 would remove four fewer trees than Alternative 3, reduce the BVW impact by approximately 150 square feet, and would cost approximately 6% less than Alternative 3. However, while Alternative 1 would raise Apple Street above the observed flood elevation, the improvements would not provide any freeboard.

Alternative 2 would remove four fewer trees than Alternative 3, and constructing a retaining wall would reduce the permanent BVW impact by approximately 2,350 square feet. However, the wall construction would require excavation in the BVW resulting in approximately 1,400 square feet of temporary wetland impacts. A guardrail system would be installed at the top of the retaining wall or slope to shield a motorist who has left the roadway. However, guardrail systems are not 100% effective. The guardrail may not stop large trucks and or vehicles traveling at high rates of speed. If an errant vehicle crashes through the guardrail it may be able to traverse the stabilized side slope, but would not fare well going off of a wall. Therefore, a stabilized slope provides a safer roadside treatment than a vertical retaining wall. The cost to implement Alternative 2 is approximately 64% more than Alternative 3. Although Alternative 2 would raise Apple Street above the observed flood elevation, it would not provide any freeboard.

Alternative 4 would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation 15.3', which would provide freeboard above the observed flood elevation and constructing a retaining wall would reduce the permanent BVW impact by approximately 2,350 square feet. However, the wall construction would require excavation in the BVW, resulting in approximately 1,500 square feet of temporary wetland impacts. As discussed above, the stabilized slope proposed in Alternative 4 provides a safer roadside treatment for vehicles than the vertical retaining wall proposed in Alternative 3. The cost to implement Alternative 4 is approximately 80% more than Alternative 3, nearly doubling the project cost. In addition to the initial construction costs, additional inspections (by registered professional engineers) and increased maintenance costs would be incurred by the Town over the life of the retaining wall.

Alternative 3 would raise Apple Street to a minimum elevation 15.3' which, as seen in Figure 2, accounts for the worst case (+6 ft) of Sea Level Rise available on the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management evaluation tool that was used for this study. Even when tidal surge is factored in on top of what will be a higher static sea level in the future, we are confident that Alternative 3 will provide for a passable roadway for decades to come. The roadway elevation will be raised more than 4' over its original condition. As another point of reference, the NOAA Sea Level Rise viewer (https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/) for Seavey Island, NH (closest location) gives an

approximate Sea Level Rise of 4.5 ft for the extreme scenario at 2060 indicating that this proposed scheme will provide a passable roadway for at least 35 years. This elevation increase also provides 1.6' of freeboard above the measured anomaly flood elevation of 13.7'.

Alternative 3 would have approximately 2,350 square feet of permanent BVW impacts which could be mitigated within the project area. As mitigation, a wetland replication area will be designed that will meet the performance standards of the wetland protection act and the town of Essex local requirements. While not the subject of this study, TEC also recommends raising the low point at the existing culvert to elevation 15.3' to provide 1.6' of freeboard at this location as well. While all four alternatives would provide the Town of Essex with a critical second transportation connection within the Town, Alternative 3 provides a long-term, cost-effective solution.

It is understood that Alternative 3 would not entirely eliminate all potential future risks of coastal flooding at this location. The direct of scenarios for sea level rise could potentially leave this area vulnerable several decades in the future with extreme storm events still overtopping the roadway. However, due to the residence at 1 Andrews Street in the project vicinity, no other alternatives were analyzed that would increase the roadbed elevation above 15.3'. If the roadbed elevation were raised much above this level, the road may begin to act as a dam during flood events and may flood the residence at 1 Andrews Street.

In addition, if this area were raised to a level that would make the location completely dry in all future storm surge events, then the cost of this project would become prohibitive for the Town. The Town will be pursuing a FEMA grant under the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program to secure most of the necessary funding for this project. The FEMA BRIC grant has a very strict Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) requirement. If the chosen alternative does not meet the BCA requirements of this program, the project will remain unfunded and no improvements will be made at this location, translating to NO increase in resiliency at all. The Town is presently working with MEMA to understand how best to approach the BCA and has reported that it will already be difficult to meet, even with the elevation and design that has been recommended.

Finally, Alternative 3 also provides increased potential for adaptive management of the corridor. If in the future the Town begins to experience a sea level increase beyond the present design, Alternative 3 would allow for modification of the roadbed to some higher elevation. If a retaining wall approach was used, and the roadbed needed to be elevated further, the existing retaining wall would need to be completely removed or substantially retrofitted to allow for the raise of the roadbed. However, a slope revetment type approach would allow for additional fill to raise the roadway, albeit with increased wetland impacts. With the understanding that the roadbed elevation noted here may not be sufficient to keep the roadbed dry for all future storm surge events, it will be important to select the most flexible design.

All alternatives considered would require filling in the flood plain. Since the project is in a coastal flood plain, it is assumed compensatory flood storage would not be required. Determination of flood plain impacts and compensatory storage analysis is not included in the scope of this study.

<u>APPENDIX A – DRAWINGS</u>

NOTES

- 1. THE TOPOGRAPHY, SITE DETAIL & SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS DEPICTED HEREON WERE OBTAINED FROM AN INSTRUMENT SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE GROUND BY MERIDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC. BETWEEN OCTOBER 29 & NOVEMBER 2, 2020.
- 2. THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED UPON A PARTIAL FIELD SURVEY AND COMPILATION OF PLANS OF RECORD. MERIDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC. DOES NOT WARRANTY NOR GUARANTEE THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES DEPICTED OR NOT DEPICTED. THE CONTRACTOR, PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES AND CONTACT DIG SAFE AT 811.
- 3. THIS PLAN DOES NOT SHOW ANY UNRECORDED OR UNWRITTEN EASEMENTS WHICH MAY EXIST. A REASONABLE AND DILIGENT ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO OBSERVE ANY APPARENT, VISIBLE USES OF THE LAND; HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A GUARANTEE THAT NO SUCH EASEMENTS EXIST.
- 4. THE ELEVATIONS DEPICTED HEREON WERE BASED ON THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88), AS DERIVED FROM GPS OBSERVATIONS.
- 5. PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED HEREON ARE BASED ON COMPILED DEEDS AND PLANS OF RECORD. THIS PLAN IS NOT TO BE USED FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARY LINES OR FOR TITLE INSURANCE PURPOSES.
- 6. THE WETLAND LIMITS DEPICTED WERE DEMARCATED BY DEROSA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC. ON OCTOBER 17, 2020.

REFERENCES:

PLAN BOOK 145, PLAN 83 PLAN BOOK 189 PLAN 97 PLAN BOOK 307, PLAN 58 PLAN BOOK 335, PLAN 42 1953 COUNTY LAYOUT (2822) SOUTHERN AVENUE 1954 COUNTY LAYOUT (2835) SOUTHERN AVENUE

DOCUMENTS ON RECORD AT THE ESSEX DISTRICT REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

REV. FILE NAME: 6268_REC_MASSDOT FIELD BOOK. NO: 560 DRAWN BY: ER CHECKED BY: KD

PLAN OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF APPLE STREET

ESSEX

IN THE CITY OF

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

AS ORDERED BY

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, HIGHWAY DIVISION

DATE: NOVEMBER 18, 2020 SHEET 1 OF 3

0	150	300	450	600
•	S	CALE: 1" = 15	50'	

STREET

			ABBREVIATIONS
AUX	AUXILARY	GMH	GAS MANHOLE
BD	BOUND	GRAN	GRANITE
BIT	BITUMINOUS	GRAV	GRAVEL
B _	BASELINE	GRD	GUARD
BLDG	BUILDING	GRL	GUARDRAIL
BM	BENCHMARK	HDW	HEADWALL
BR	BRIDGE	HYD	HYDRANT
BRK	BRICK	INV	INVERT
BWL	BROKEN WHITE LINE	IP	IRON PIPE
BYL	BROKEN YELLOW LINE	JB	JERSEY BARRIER
CAB	CABINET	L	LENGTH OF CURVE
СВ	CATCH BASIN	LB	LEACHING BASIN
СС	CEMENT CONCRETE	LC	LAND COURT
ССВ	CAPE COD BERM	LCB	LAND COURT BOUND
CEN	CENTER	LCD	LAND COURT DISK
CI	CURB INLET	LO	LAYOUT
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	LP	LIGHT POLE
q_	CENTER LINE	LPD	LIGHT POLE DOUBLE LIGHT
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE	LSA	LANDSCAPED AREA
CMH	CABLE MANHOLE	MAG	MAG NAIL
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	MBE	MIDDLE BACK EDGE
CO	COUNTY	MED	MEDIAN
CO BD	COUNTY BOUND	MH	MANHOLE
CON	CONIFEROUS	MP	MILE POST
CONC	CONCRETE	MTL	METAL
CPP	CORRUGATED PLASTIC PIPE	N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE	NB	NORTHBOUND
CULV	CULVERT	OH	OVERHANG
CW	CROSSWALK	OHW	OVERHEAD WIRE
DBWL	DOUBLE WHITE LINE	PC	POINT OF CURVATURE
	DOUBLE WHILE LINE	PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE

PED

PVMT

PWW

RCP

DBYL

DEC

DH

DI

DIA

DIP

DSK

DWL

DYL

EB

EL

EP

EMH

ETW

EX

FF

FGS

FL

GAR

GD

DOUBLE YELLOW LINE

DUCTILE IRON PIPE

DOTTED WHITE LINE

ELECTRIC MANHOLE

EDGE OF PAVEMENT

EDGE OF TRAVELED WAY

GALVANIZED IRON PIPE

ESCUTCHEON PIN IN LEAD PLUG

DOTTED YELLOW LINE

DRAIN MANHOLE

DECIDUOUS

DRILL HOLE

DROP INLET

EASTBOUND

ELEVATION

EXISTING

FINISH FLOOR

FLAGSTONE

FLOWLINE

GARAGE

GROUND

FLDSTN FIELDSTONE

DIAMETER

POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE

POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE

POINT OF INTERSECTION

PEDESTRIAN

PROPERTY LINE

POINT OF TANGENCY

PAVED WATERWAY

RADIUS OF CURVATURE

REINFORCED CONCRETE

SLOPED GRANITE EDGING

REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE

PRICK PUNCH

PAVEMENT

REBAR

RETAINING

RAILROAD

RIGHT OF WAY

RAILROAD SPIKE

SOUTHBOUND

STONE BOUND

SUBDRAIN

PIEZOMETER

PK NAIL

SHLD	SHOULDER
SHLO	STATE HIGHWAY LAYOUT
SK	SKEW
SL	STOP LINE
SMH	SEWER MANHOLE
SPK	SPIKE
STA	STATION
STN	STONE
SW	SIDEWALK
SWL	SOLID WHITE LINE
SYL	SOLID YELLOW LINE
Т	TANGENT DISTANCE
TAN	TANGENT
TEMP	TEMPORARY
TMH	TELEPHONE MANHOLE
TOH	TOP OF HOOD
TR	TOP OF RAIL
TSC	TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONDUIT
TYP	TYPICAL
VAR	VARIABLE
VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
VGC	VERTICAL GRANITE CURB
VLT	VAULT
WB	WESTBOUND
WCR	WHEELCHAIR RAMP
WD	WOOD
WIP	WROUGHT IRON PIPE

O BF#	BANK FLAG
- "	BORE HOLE
**	BUSH
A	BENCHMARK
	BOUND (CONC, STONE, LAND COURT, ETC
(C)	CABLE MANHOLE
⊞ CB	CATCH BASIN - SQUARE
⊕ CB	CATCH BASIN - D-FRAME
⊕ CB	CATCH BASIN - ROUND
⊚ DSK	DISK (CA/T, USC&GS, LAND COURT, ETC.)
DH	DRILL HOLE
D	DRAIN MANHOLE
□ EHH	ELECTRIC HANDHOLE
E	ELECTRIC MANHOLE
o em	ELECTRIC METER
⊚ EPLP	ESCUTCHEON PIN IN LEAD PLUG
⊠ FB	FLASHING BEACON
△ FES	FLARED END SECTION
	FLAG POLE
o GF	GAS FILL
• GG	GAS GATE
	GAS METER
G GP	GAS PUMP
(G)	GAS MANHOLE
O-GPL	GUY POLE
5	HANDICAP SYMBOL
\leftarrow	GUY WIRE ANCHOR
O HTP	HIGH TENSION POWER POLE
4	FIRE HYDRANT
O IP	IRON PIPE
7	LIGHT POLE
LO-	LIGHT POLE DOUBLE LIGHT

LEGEND				
• MAG	MAG NAIL			
□ MB	MAIL BOX			
■ MHB	MASSACHUSETTS HIGHWAY BOUND			
↔ MW	MONITORING WELL			
O OIL	OIL FILL			
M	OTHER MANHOLE			
□ PB	PULL BOX			
- ∳ - PED	PEDESTRIAN SIGNAL			
Δ	PHOTO CONTROL - H & V			
0	PHOTO CONTROL - V ONLY			
O PK	PK NAIL			
	PARKING METER			
	CIRCULAR POST			
□ POST	SQUARE POST			
O RB	REBAR/IRON PIN			
	RAILROAD SPIKE			
	RAILROAD SIGNAL			
	RAILROAD SWITCH			
	STAKE AND NAIL			
O SP	STAND PIPE			
S	SEWER MANHOLE			
ST	STEAM MANHOLE			
0	STUMP TOWN LINE BOUND (CORNER)			
■ TB	· · · ·			
TCB (T)	TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL CABINET TELEPHONE MANHOLE			
_	TRANSFORMER			
	TOWN LINE ROAD STONE			
	TEST PIT			
■ TPIT # —O TPL	TROLLEY POLE			
A	TRAVERSE POINT			
● 22"M	TREE			

	_	PREPARED BY:
	500 CUMMINGS CE BEVERLY, MASSA	MERIDIAN ASSOCIATES ENTER, SUITE 5950 ACHUSETTS 01915 C(978) 299-0447 WWW.MERIDIANASSOC.COM MERIDIAN ASSOC.COM 69 MILK STREET, SUITE 208 WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS 01581 TELEPHONE: (508) 871-7030 WWW.MERIDIANASSOC.COM
REVISIONS		
COMMENTS	DATE	SCALE: 150 FEET TO THE INCH

TRAFFIC SIGNAL

UFB# UTILITY POLE W/ FIRE PULL BOX

—

UPDL#

UTILITY POLE W/ DOUBLE LIGHT

WATER MANHOLE

UTILITY POLE

WATER GATE

WATER METER

WATER SHUTOFF WELL (POTABLE)

WETLAND FLAG

VENT PIPE

O O SIGN - DOUBLE POST

UTILITY POLE W/ LIGHT

O VP

o WG

o WM

• WSO

⊕ WELL

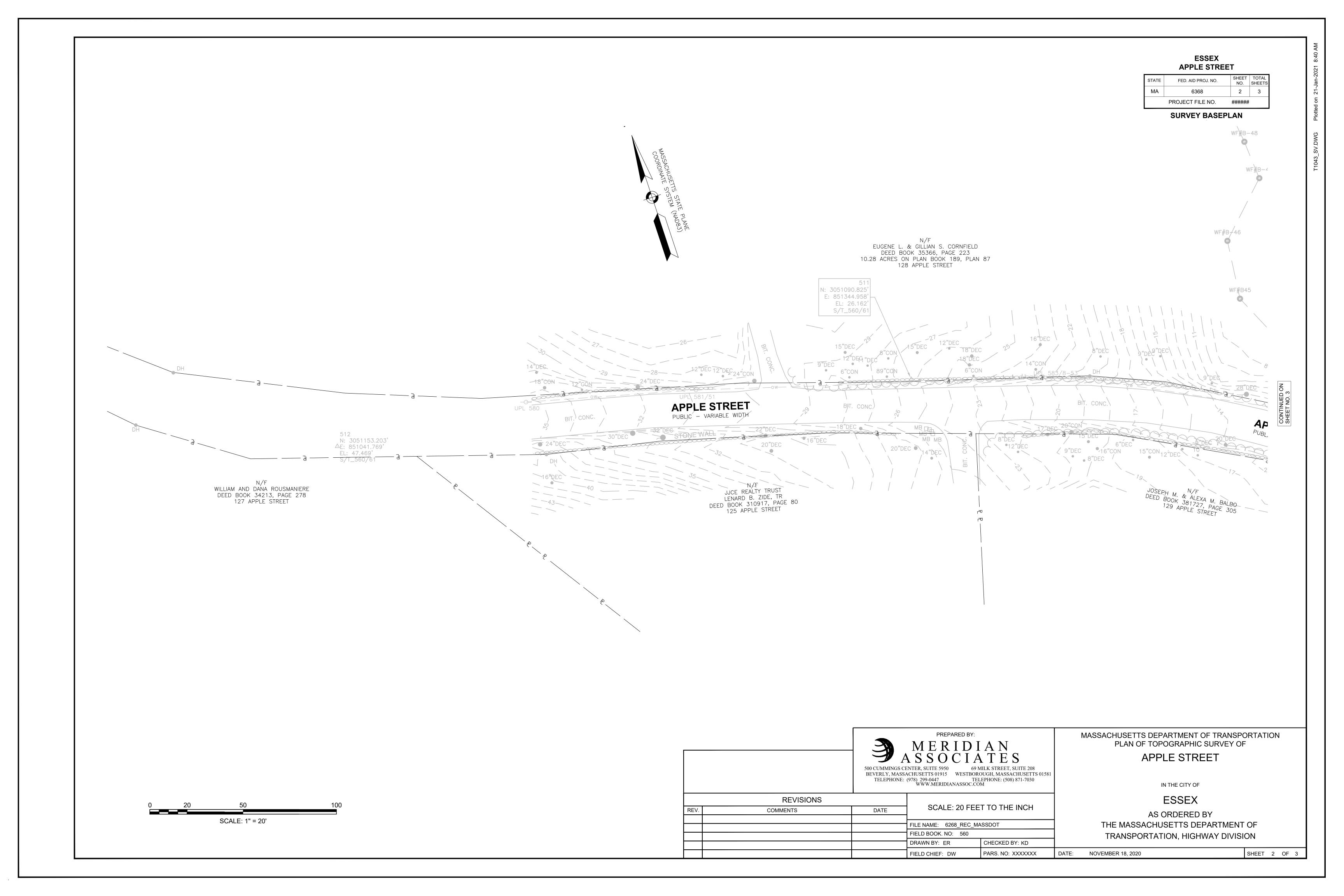
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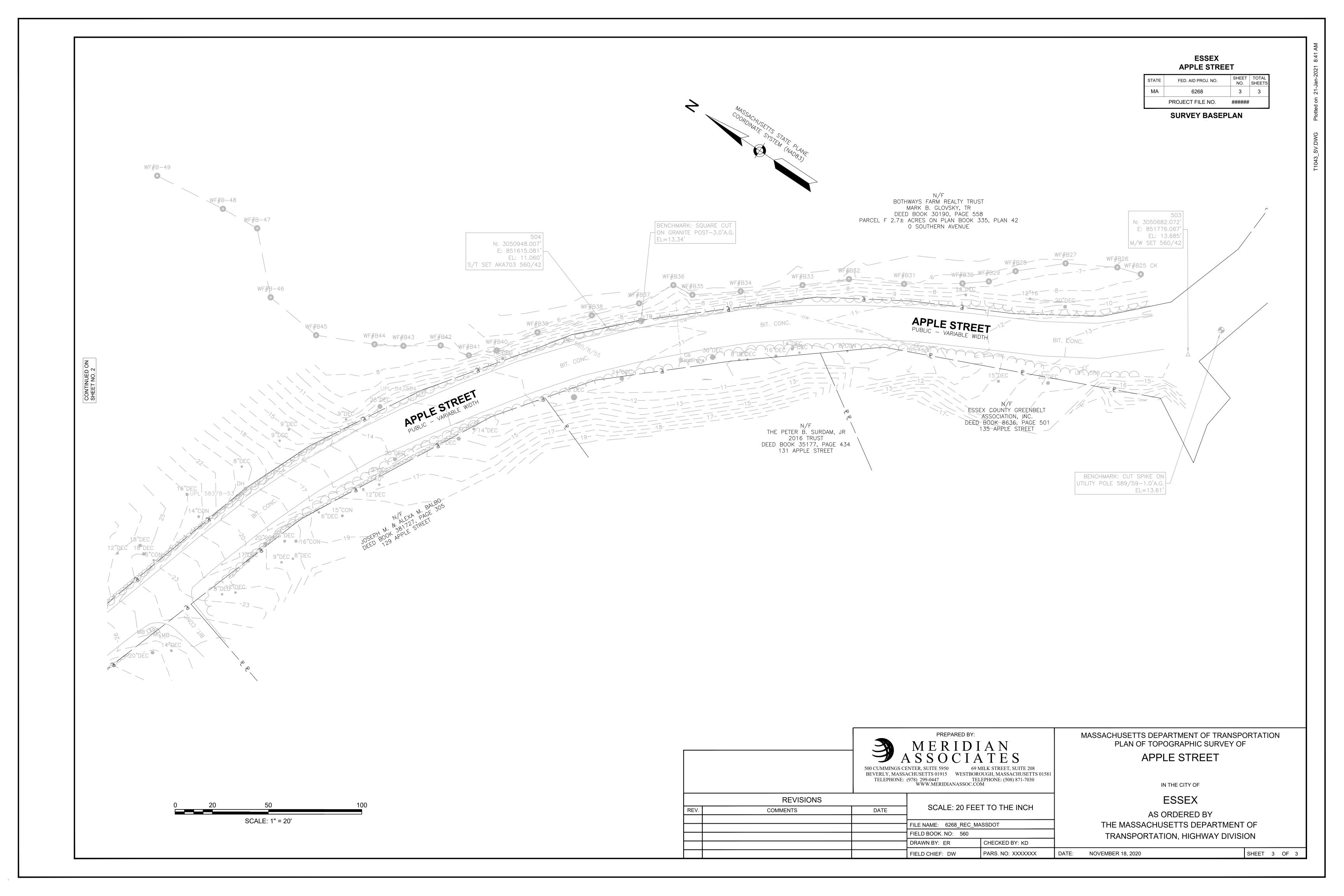
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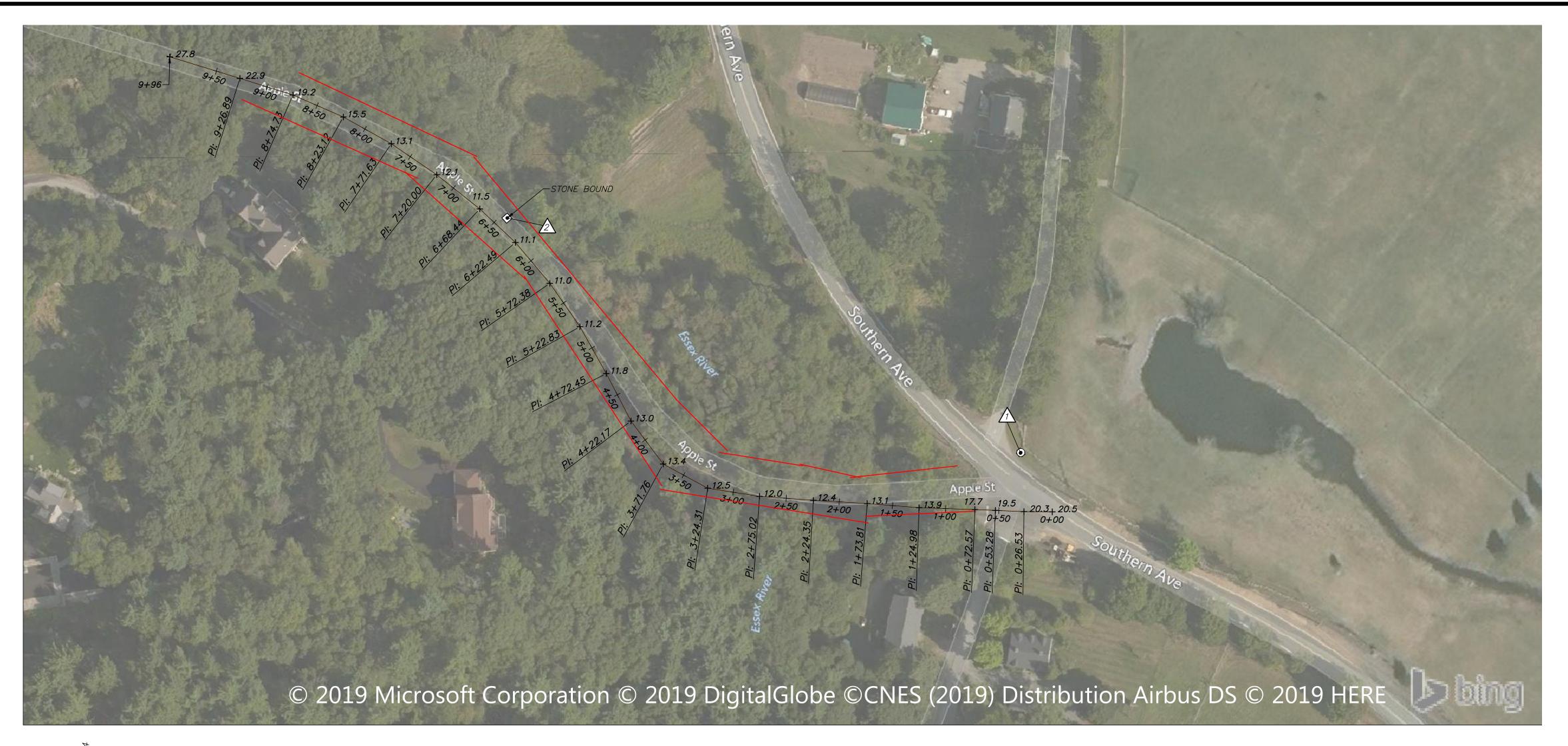
FIELD CHIEF: DW

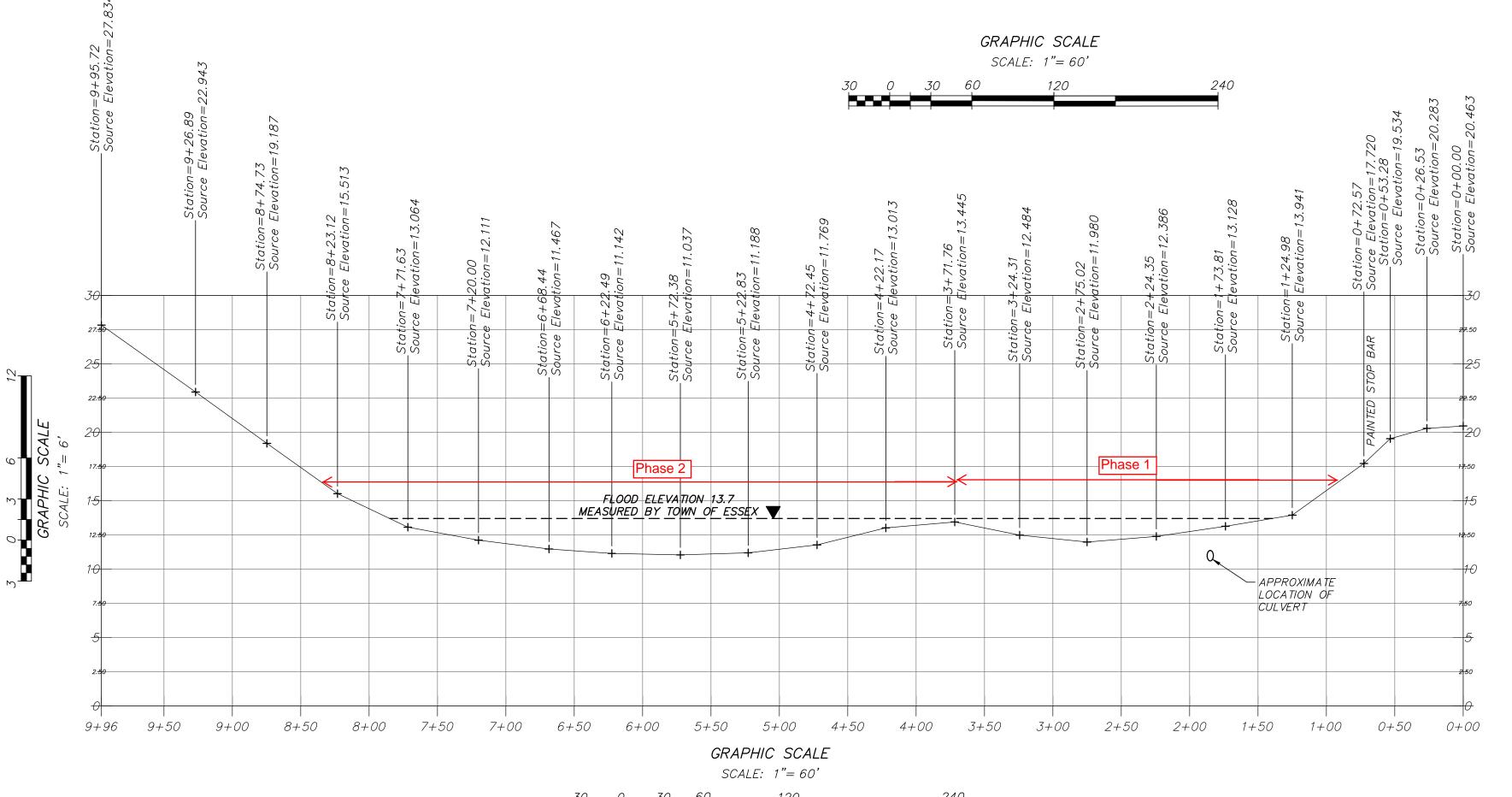
TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAST ARM/SPAN WIRE POLE

PARS. NO: XXXXXXX









TEMPORARY BENCHMARK CHART:

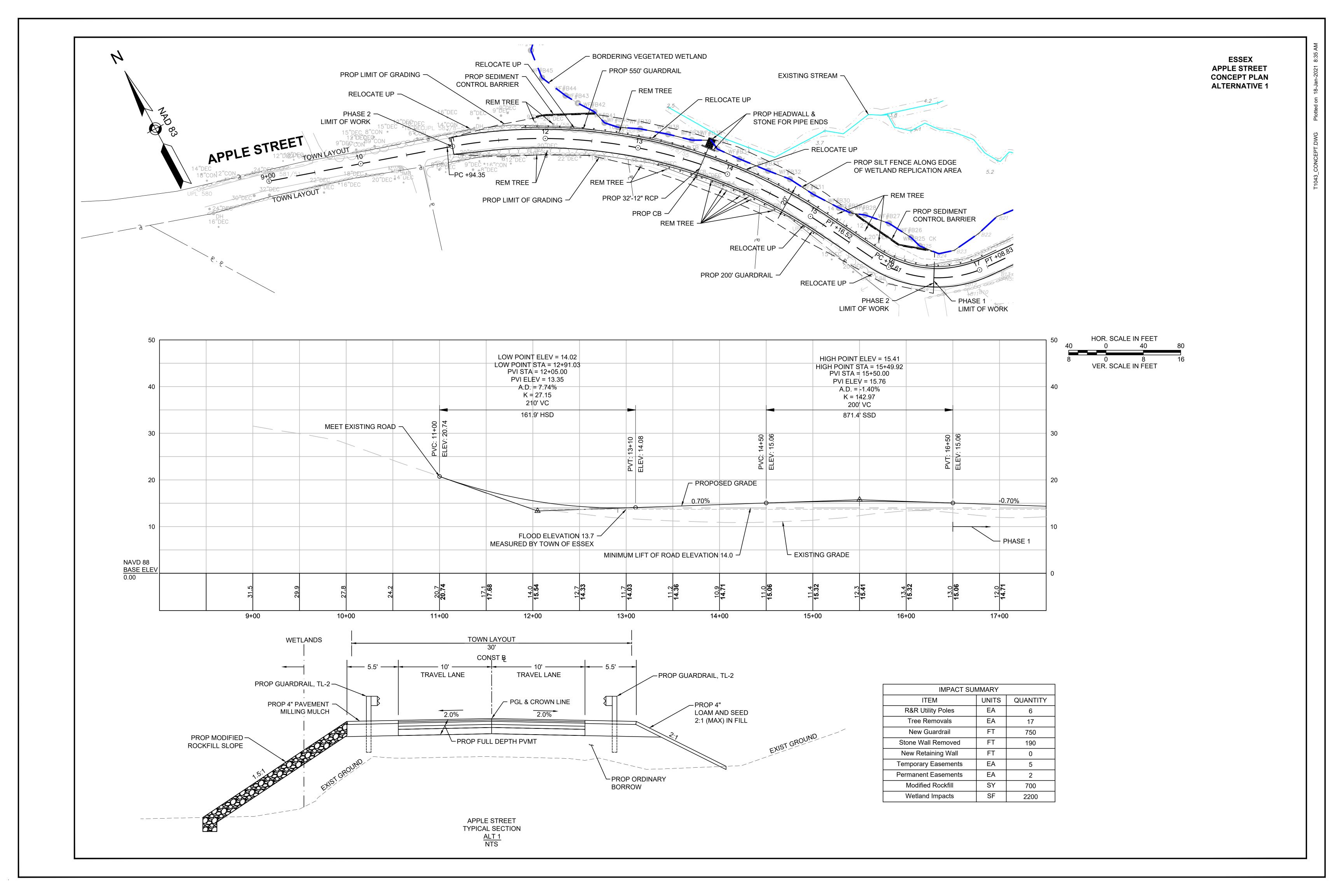
T.B.M.#	DESCRIPTION	ELE VA TION
\bigwedge	X—CUT HYDRANT FRONT CAP BOLT	19.50
2	SQUARE CUT STONE BOUND	13.34
	(NA VD88)	

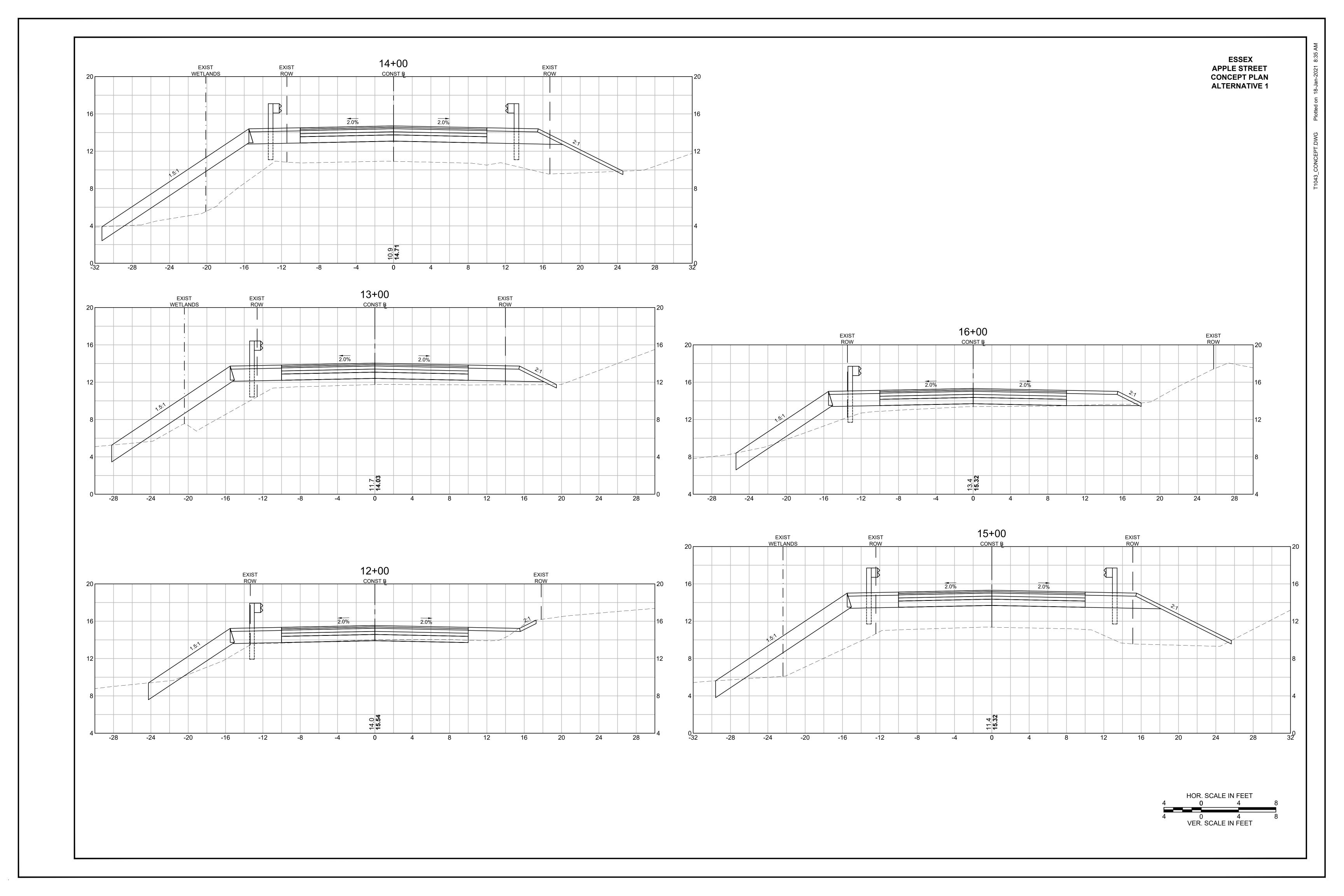
APF PLAN ESSEX, ES PF TOW

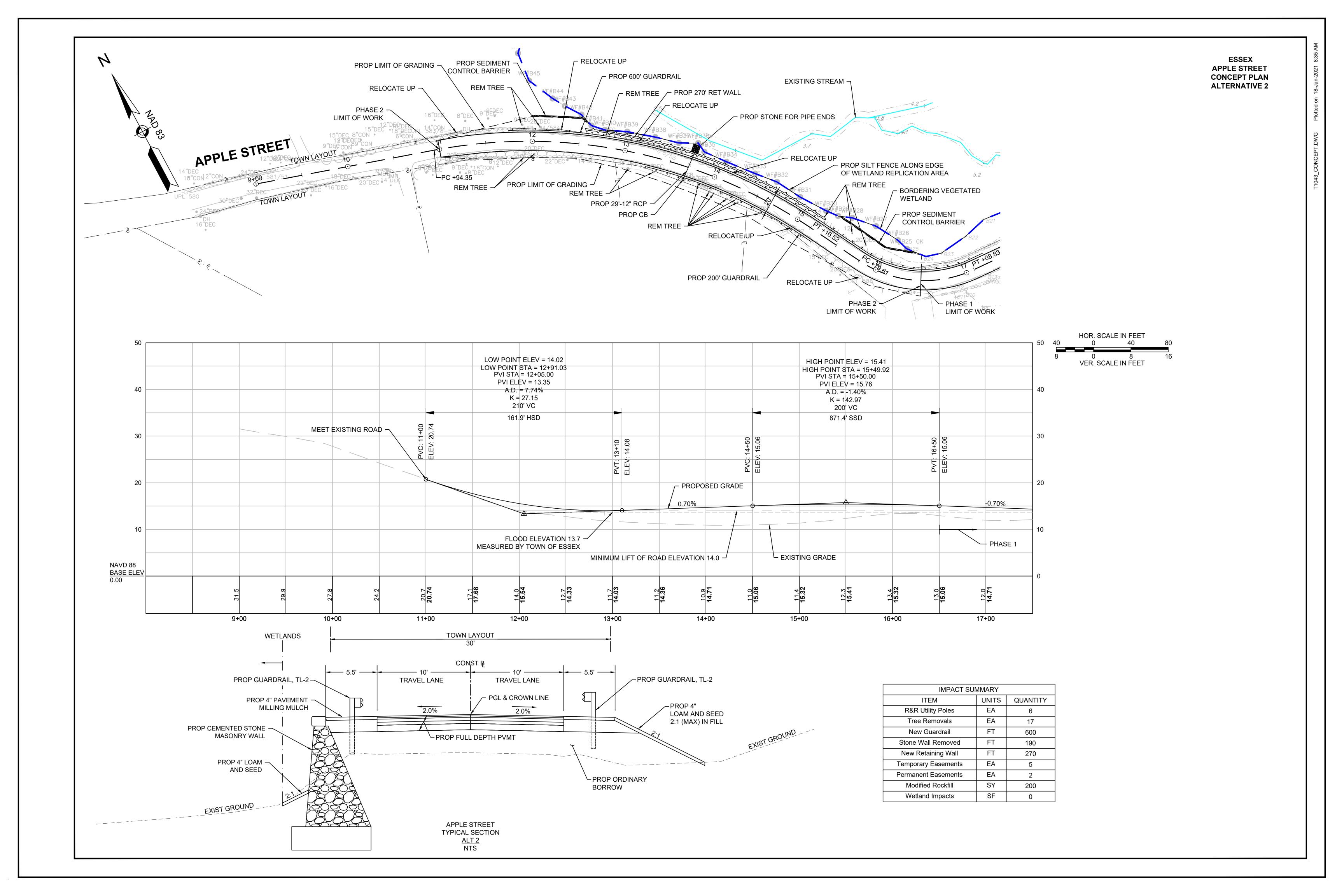
DATE: SEPTEMBER 25, 2019 SCALE: 1"=60'

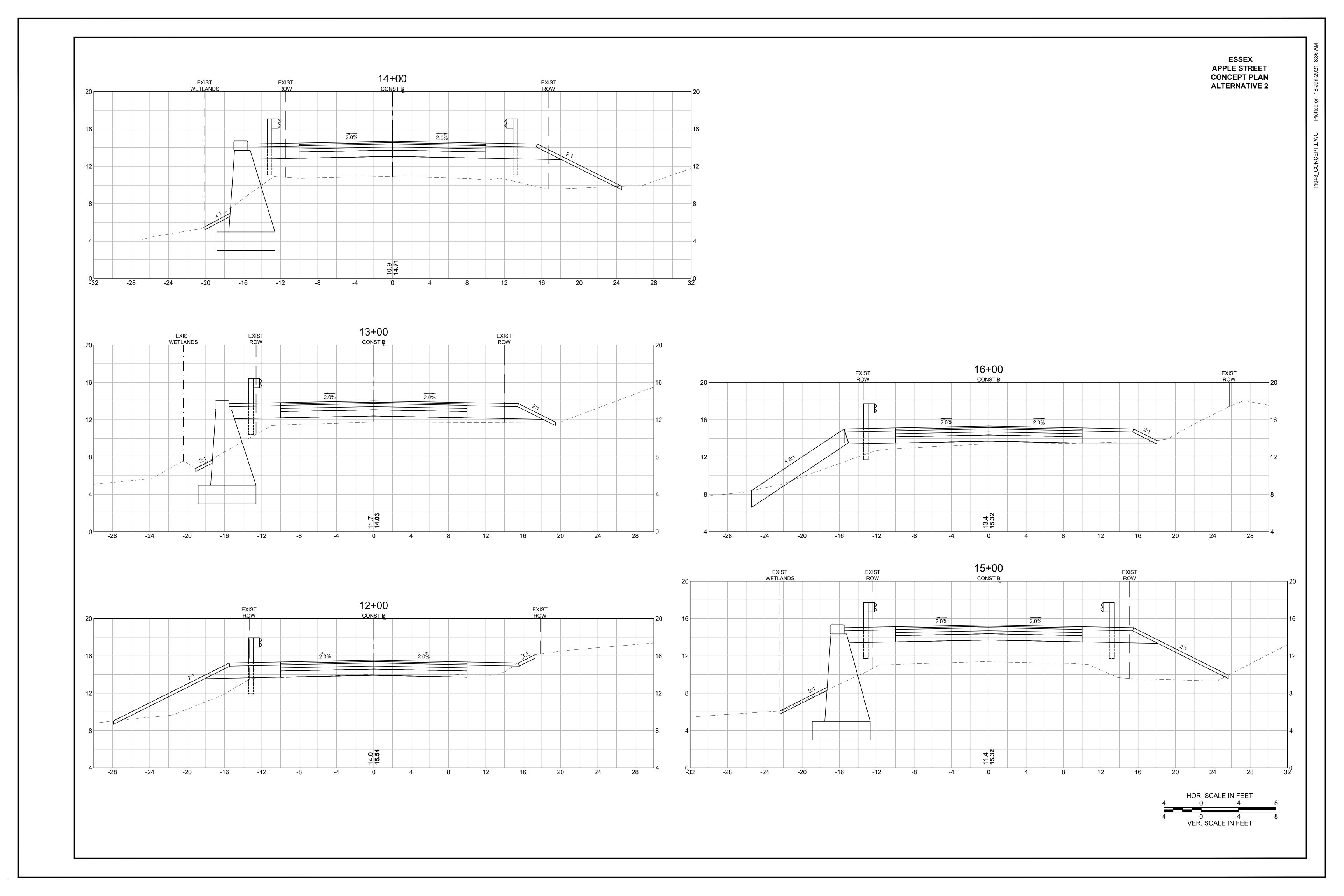
SHEET No. 1 of 1 PROJECT No.

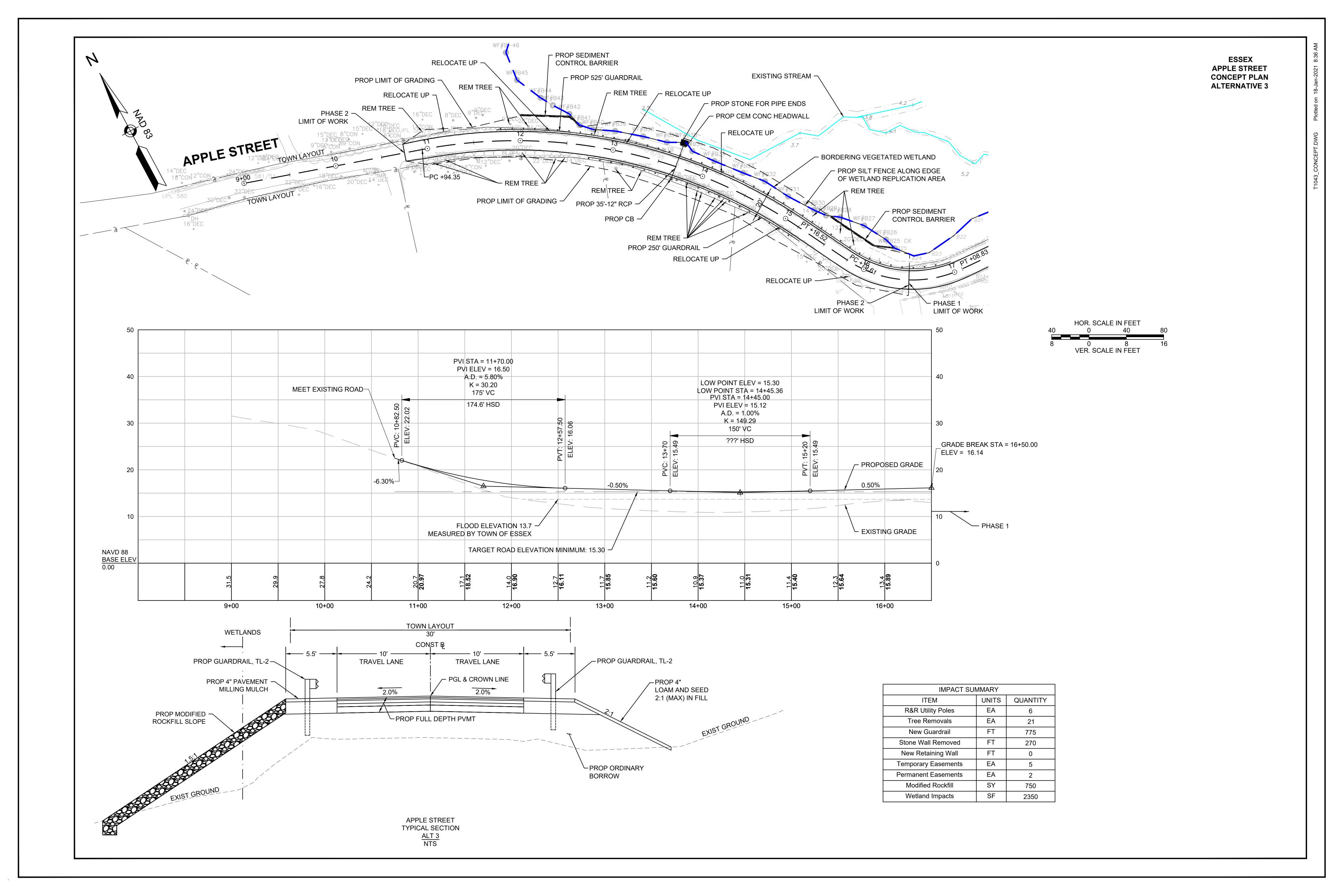
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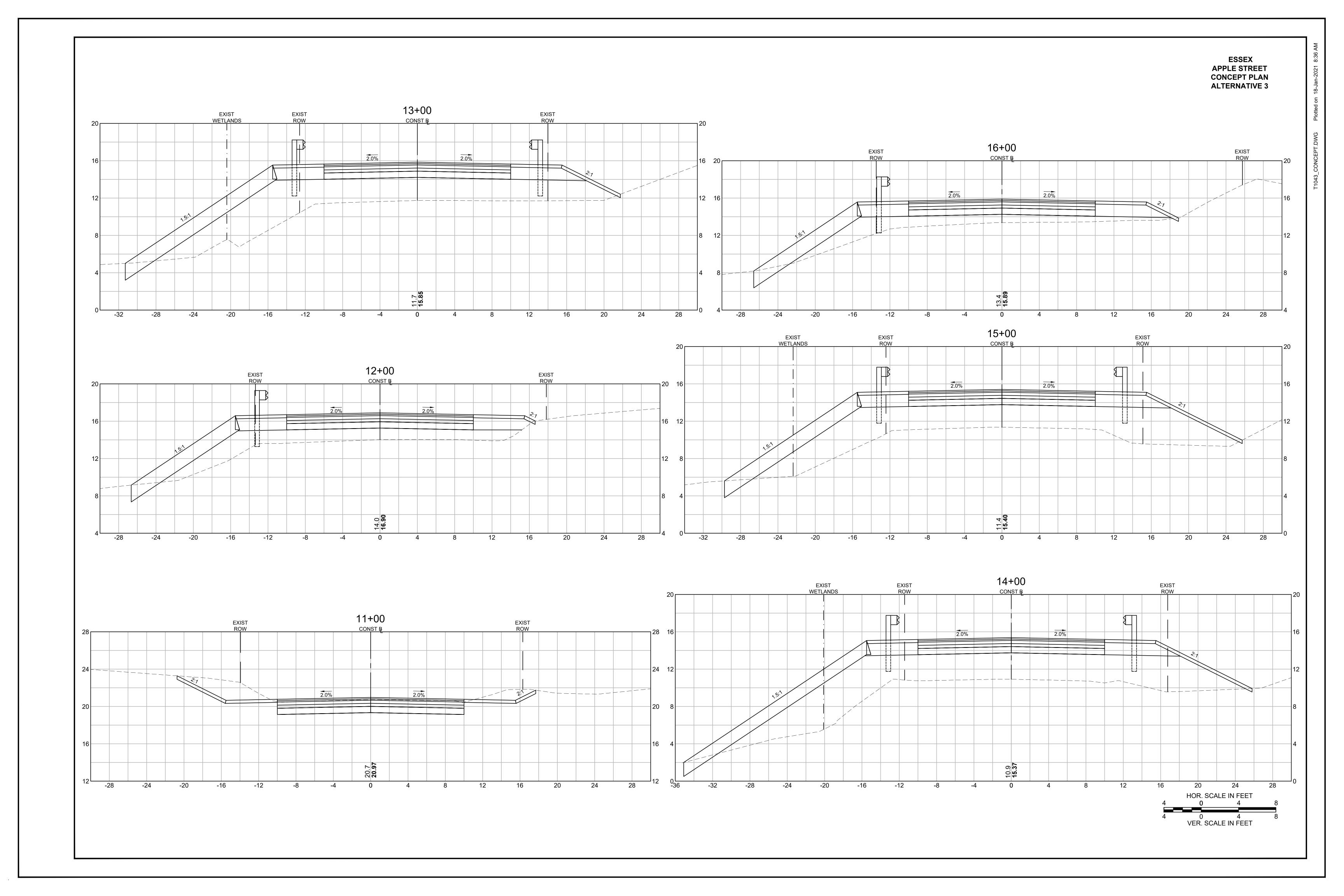


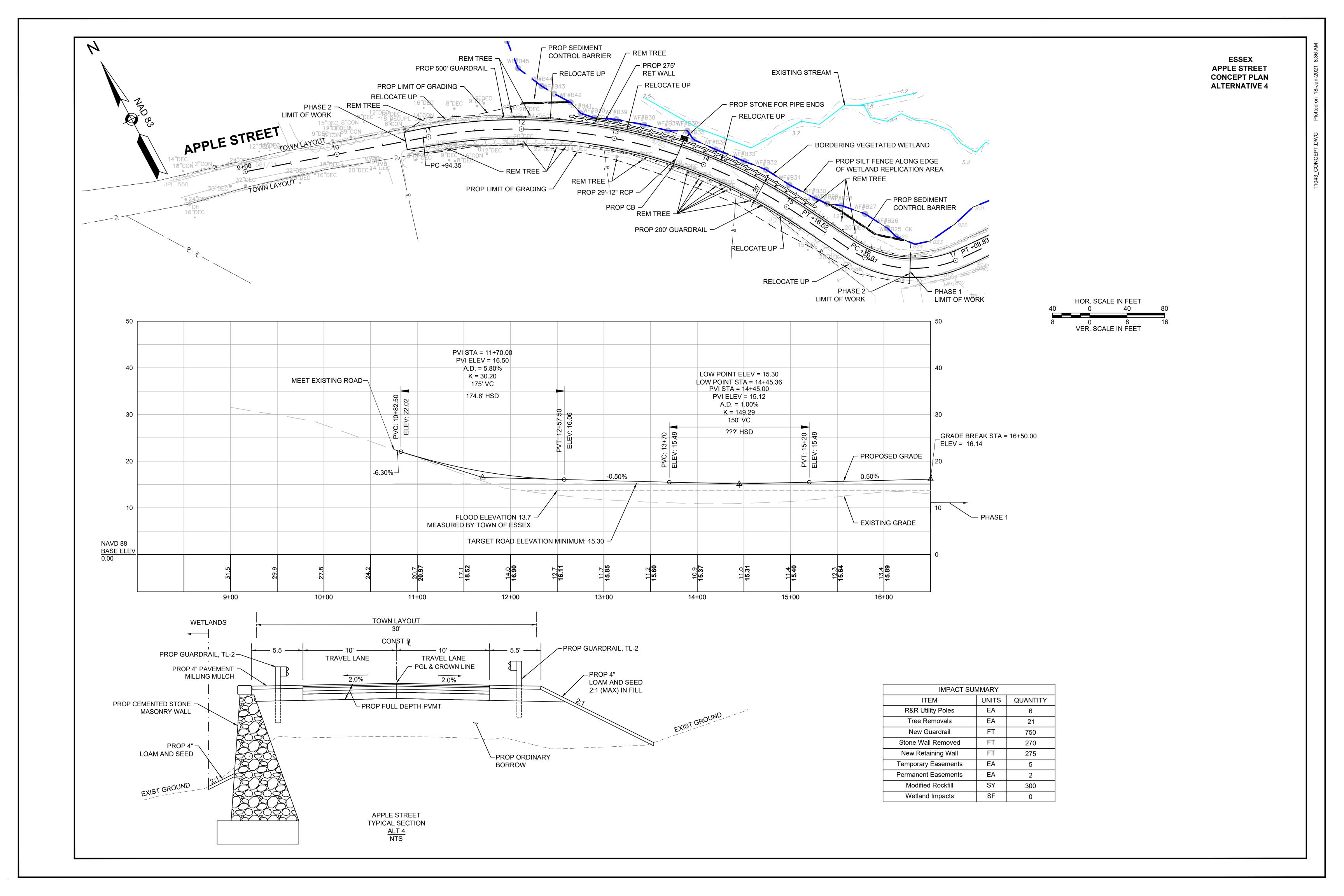


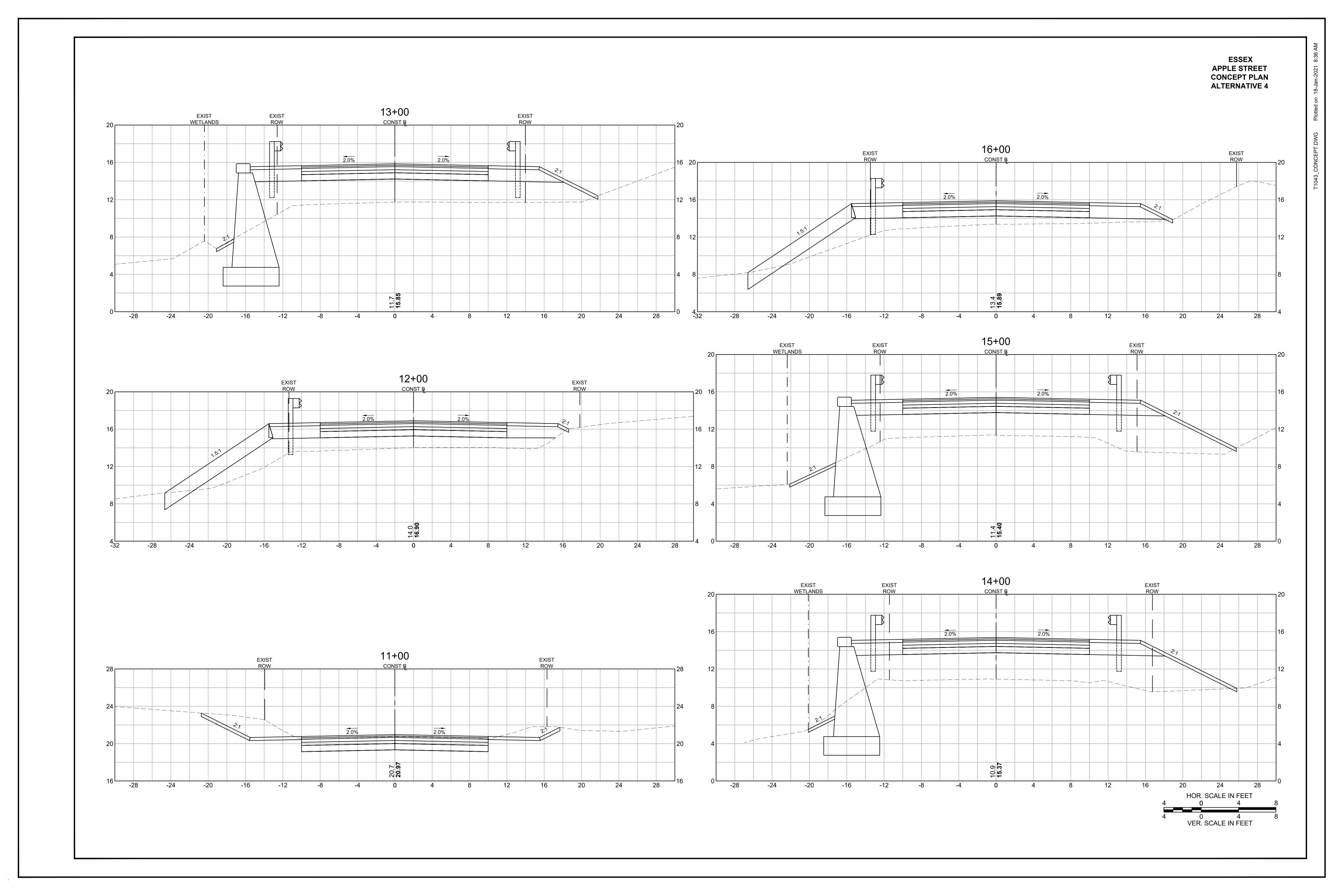












APPENDIX B – PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES



Preliminary Cost Estimate

Apple Street - Alternate 1

146 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA 01810 311 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Worcester MA 01608 169 Ocean Blvd., Hampton, NH 03842 978-794-1792 "TheEngineeringCorp.com"

Project:Apple Street Phase 2 ConstructionProject No.: T1043Location:Essex, MADate: 1/19/2021Title:Preliminary Cost Estimate - Alternate 1Sheet: 1 of 1Estimated By:DPSChecked By: LSA

Item	Quantity	Units	U	Init Price	Total
Mobilization / General Conditions	1	LS	\$	20,000	\$ 20,000
Earthwork	1	LS	\$	95,000	\$ 95,000
Clearing & Grubbing	0.5	AC	\$	55,000	\$ 27,500
Loam & Seed	1000	SY	\$	15	\$ 15,000
Tree Removal	17	EA	\$	2,000	\$ 34,000
Tree Protection	10	EA	\$	500	\$ 5,000
Full Depth Pavement	1300	SY	\$	135	\$ 175,500
Guardrail	750	FT	\$	40	\$ 30,000
Drainage Modifications	1	LS	\$	45,000	\$ 45,000
Traffic Signing & Markings	1	LS	\$	4,000	\$ 4,000
Environmental Controls	1	LS	\$	40,000	\$ 40,000
Modified Rockfill	700	SY	\$	70	\$ 49,000
Subtotal					\$ 540,000
10% Traffic Management					\$ 54,000
Subtotal - Construction Items					\$ 594,000
Contingencies					
20% Construction					\$ 118,800
10% Police Detail					\$ 59,400
15% Construction Engineering					\$ 89,100
Contingencies Subtotal					\$ 267,300
ĺ					
Utility Relocation					
Utility Poles Relocated	6	EA	\$	20,000	\$ 120,000

Total	\$ 981,300
Say	\$ 1,000,000



Preliminary Cost Estimate

Apple Street - Alternate 2

146 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA 01810 311 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Worcester MA 01608 169 Ocean Blvd., Hampton, NH 03842 978-794-1792 "TheEngineeringCorp.com"

Project:Apple Street Phase 2 ConstructionProject No.: T1043Location:Essex, MADate: 1/19/2021Title:Preliminary Cost Estimate - Alternate 2Sheet: 1 of 1Estimated By:DPSChecked By: LSA

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price		Total	
Mobilization / General Conditions	1	LS	\$	45,000	\$	45,000
Earthwork	1	LS	\$	110,000	\$	110,000
Clearing & Grubbing	0.5	AC	\$	55,000	\$	27,500
Loam & Seed	1200	SY	\$	15	\$	18,000
Tree Removal	17	EA	\$	2,000	\$	34,000
Tree Protection	10	EA	\$	500	\$	5,000
Full Depth Pavement	1300	SY	\$	135	\$	175,500
Guardrail	800	FT	\$	40	\$	32,000
Drainage Modifications	1	LS	\$	45,000	\$	45,000
Traffic Signing & Markings	1	LS	\$	4,000	\$	4,000
Environmental Controls	1	LS	\$	10,000	\$	10,000
Retaining Wall	300	FT	\$	1,800	\$	540,000
Modified Rockfill	200	SY	\$	70	\$	14,000
Subtotal					\$	1,060,000
10% Traffic Management					\$	106,000
Subtotal - Construction Items					\$	1,166,000
Contingencies						
20% Construction					\$	233,200
10% Police Detail					\$	116,600
15% Construction Engineering					\$	174,900
Contingencies Subtotal					\$	524,700
Utility Relocation						
Utility Poles Relocated	6	EA	\$	20,000	\$	120,000

Total \$ 1,810,700 Say \$ 1,825,000

The Engineering Corp

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Apple Street - Alternate 3

146 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA 01810 311 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Worcester MA 01608 169 Ocean Blvd., Hampton, NH 03842 978-794-1792 "TheEngineeringCorp.com"

Project:Apple Street Phase 2 ConstructionProject No.: T1043Location:Essex, MADate: 1/19/2021Title:Preliminary Cost Estimate - Alternate 3Sheet: 1 of 1Estimated By:DPSChecked By: LSA

Item	Quantity	Units	U	Init Price	Total
Mobilization / General Conditions	1	LS	\$	20,000	\$ 20,000
Earthwork	1	LS	\$	130,000	\$ 130,000
Clearing & Grubbing	0.5	AC	\$	55,000	\$ 27,500
Loam & Seed	1100	SY	\$	15	\$ 16,500
Tree Removal	21	EA	\$	2,000	\$ 42,000
Tree Protection	10	EA	\$	500	\$ 5,000
Full Depth Pavement	1300	SY	\$	135	\$ 175,500
Guardrail	800	FT	\$ \$	40	\$ 32,000
Drainage Modifications	1	LS		45,000	\$ 45,000
Traffic Signing & Markings	1	LS	\$ \$	4,000	\$ 4,000
Environmental Controls	1	LS		50,000	\$ 50,000
Modified Rockfill	750	SY	\$	70	\$ 52,500
Subtotal					\$ 600,000
10% Traffic Management					\$ 60,000
Subtotal - Construction Items					\$ 660,000
Contingencies					
20% Construction					\$ 132,000
10% Police Detail					\$ 66,000
15% Construction Engineering					\$ 99,000
Contingencies Subtotal					\$ 297,000
Utility Relocation					
Utility Poles Relocated	6	EA	\$	20,000	\$ 120,000

Total	\$ 1,077,000
Say	\$ 1,100,000



Preliminary Cost Estimate

Apple Street - Alternate 4

146 Dascomb Road, Andover, MA 01810 311 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Worcester MA 01608 169 Ocean Blvd., Hampton, NH 03842 978-794-1792 "TheEngineeringCorp.com"

Project:Apple Street Phase 2 ConstructionProject No.: T1043Location:Essex, MADate: 1/18/2021Title:Preliminary Cost Estimate - Alternate 4Sheet: 1 of 1Estimated By:DPSChecked By: LSA

Item	Quantity	Units	Unit Price		Total	
Mobilization / General Conditions	1	LS	\$	50,000	\$	50,000
Earthwork	1	LS	\$	135,000	\$	135,000
Clearing & Grubbing	0.5	AC	\$	55,000	\$	27,500
Loam & Seed	1200	SY	\$	15	\$	18,000
Tree Removal	21	EA	\$	2,000	\$	42,000
Tree Protection	10	EA	\$	500	\$	5,000
Full Depth Pavement	1300	SY	\$	135	\$	175,500
Guardrail	700	FT	\$	40	\$	28,000
Drainage Modifications	1	LS	\$	45,000	\$	45,000
Traffic Signing & Markings	1	LS	\$	4,000	\$	4,000
Environmental Controls	1	LS	\$	10,000	\$	10,000
Retaining Wall	300	FT	\$	2,000	\$	600,000
Modified Rockfill	300	SY	\$	70	\$	21,000
Subtotal					\$	1,161,000
10% Traffic Management					\$	116,100
Subtotal - Construction Items					\$	1,277,100
Contingencies						
20% Construction					\$	255,420
10% Police Detail					\$	127,710
15% Construction Engineering					\$	191,565
Contingencies Subtotal					\$	574,695
Utility Relocation						
Utility Poles Relocated	6	EA	\$	20,000	\$	120,000

Total \$ 1,971,795 Say \$ 1,975,000 **APPENDIX C – WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT**



November 21, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL

Mr. Charlie Wear, II, PE Director of Engineering Meridian Associates, Inc. 500 Cummings Center, Suite 5950 Beverly, MA 01915 P 978-299-0447 | 800-466-5505 F 978-872-1157 cwear@meridianassoc.com

167 Main Street P. O. Box 716

978.948.7717 Office

derosaenvironmental.com

RE: **Wetland Delineation Report**

> Apple Street Culvert Apple Street, Essex MA

Dear Mr. Wear:

We have prepared this Wetland Delineation Report to summarize the wetland resource area boundary determination at Apple Street, Essex, Massachusetts. The boundaries of the existing wetland resource areas were delineated according to methodology described in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131 Sec. 40) and its Regulations at 310 CMR 10.00, et seq., as well as guidance documents prepared by the MADEP, including The Guide to Inland Vegetated Wetlands in Massachusetts, dated March 1988, as well as, Appendix G of Delineating Bordering Vegetated Wetlands Under the MA Wetlands Protection Act, dated March 1995.

BORDERING VEGETATED WETLAND

We delineated the boundaries of the existing bordering vegetated wetland associated with the wetland finger on February 7, 2020. The boundaries were flagged with pink surveyor's flagging consecutively numbered:

- WF-A1 to WF-A21 (Bordering Vegetated Wetland)
- WF-B1 to WF-B49 (Bordering Vegetated Wetland)
- WF-C1 to WF-C5 (Salt Marsh)

(Site Plan, attached by Meridian Associates).

Vegetation, soils, and break in slope were used to determine the boundary of the wetland resource area. The wetlands are located adjacent Apple Street and border on the Essex River. There was an abrupt boundary between upland and wetland soils and vegetation at the site.

VEGETATION

The canopy layer within the wetland resource area consisted principally of a red maple canopy. The upland areas rose steeply from the wetland boundary and included hickory, red oak, American beech and white pine.

The shrub community in the wetland areas consisted principally of highbush blueberry, winterberry and glossy buckthorn but included other species in lesser densities (Figure 2. Plant Inventory Plan).

The herbaceous plant community consisted principally of soft rush, jewelweed, and sensitive fern (dormant evidence of these plants was present during the time of the delineation).

These plants constitute a wetland plant community under the Act and the local Wetland Ordinance.

The upland plant community included several dominant non-native invasive species including multiflora rose and Asiatic bittersweet as well as glossy buckthorn in the shrub layer.

The boundary between upland and wetland plant communities was clearly determined principally by a clear break in slope at the base on the steep topographic slope associated with road alignment of Apple Street as well as the steep ledge topography to the south of the wetland area (Figure 1. USGS Topographic Map).

SOILS

Soil plots were attempted within the upland and wetland areas to aid in the delineation of the wetland boundary. The presence of stony and cobble soils did not permit either upland or wetland soil samples. The steep slope in topography between wetland and upland areas provided a clear demarcation of the wetland boundary. Accordingly, vegetation and topography were adequate to determine the boundary of this wetland resource area. The A horizon of the wetland soils were saturated at the surface and consisted of organic silt with a Munsell color of 10YR2/1 (black). The soils were very stony and a deep probe was not possible.

SUMMARY

The wetland resource areas associate with this section of Apple Street consist principally of freshwater vegetated wetland areas with red maple as the dominant canopy species and a variety of shrub and herbaceous species present (Figure 2). The boundary between upland and wetland is apparent by the clear break in slope between these two areas based on the alignment of Apple Street.

In our professional opinion, the boundary of Bordering Vegetated Wetland delineated in the field accurately represents the definition of Bordering Vegetated Wetland (BVW) under the MA Wetland Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131 Section 40.000) and its Regulations at 310 CMR 10.55(2).

Should you have any questions or comments, please call anytime.

Respectfully submitted,

DeRosa Environmental Consulting, Inc.

Michael J. DeRosa, Principal

Professional Wetland Scientist (No. 2550)

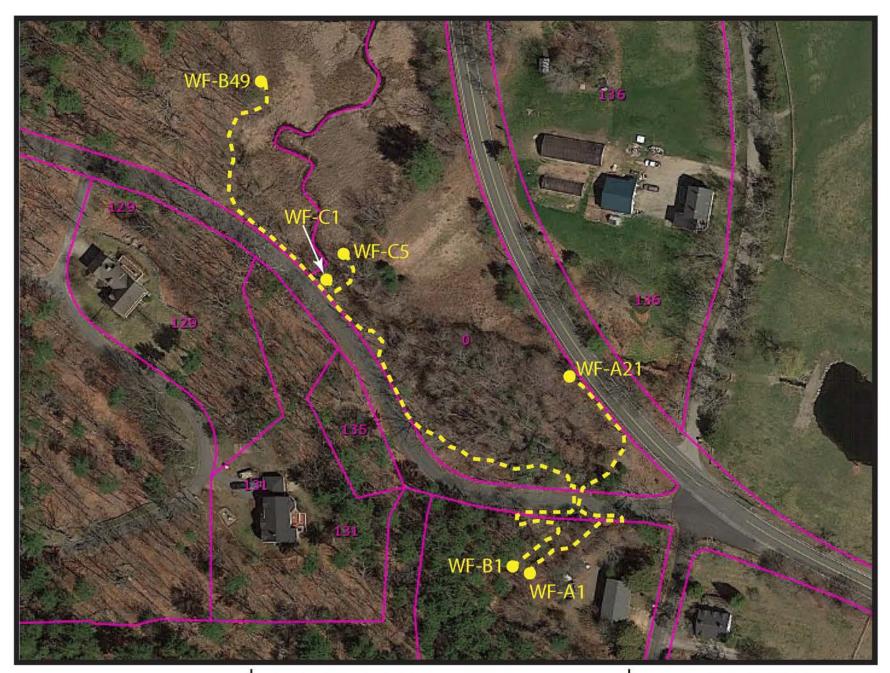
MJD/mjd

Attachments:

- 1. Topographic Survey of Apple Street, by Meridian Associates, Inc., dated November 18, 2020 Notes added by DeRosa Environmental Consulting Inc., November 21, 2020
- 2. Professional Qualifications

Delineation Sketch

Apple Street, Essex, MA.



Resource Areas Onsite:

Vegetated Wetlands: Yes

Riverfront Area: Yes, Alewife Brook

Coastal Bank: Yes

Coastal Dune: No

Salt Marsh/ACEC: Yes, salt marsh

NHESP: Yes, Natural Communities

Floodplain: Yes

Notes:

Contact: Tyler Ferrick Cell:978-500-9053 Date: 2/7/2020, 10/20/20 Series WF-A: WF-A1 to WF-A21 Resource Area: Bordering Vegetated Wetland to Perennial Stream Flagging: Pink

Series WF-B: WF-B1 to WF-B49 Resource Area: Bordering Vegetated Wetland to Perennial Stream

Flagging: Pink

Series WF-C: WF-C1 to WF-C5 Resource Area: Edge of Salt Marsh Flagging: Pink



