



9 September 2025

City of Amesbury Conservation Commission
62 Friend Street
Amesbury, MA 01913

Project 211340.01 – Stormwater Management Summary for the National Grid Temporary Substation Project, 0 and 14 Mill Street, Amesbury, MA

Dear Members of the Commission:

This letter summarizes the stormwater management approach for the above-referenced project.

1. BACKGROUND

The Amesbury No. 5 National Grid Substation is located along the Powwow River in Amesbury, Massachusetts. Beginning in December 2021, National Grid observed localized areas of subsidence (soil loss) within the existing substation. Accordingly, National Grid has completed subsurface investigations and equipment removal to mitigate potential issues with the soil loss. In February 2022, National Grid installed a spare transformer south of the existing substation to take on the load of Transformer T2, which was removed as part of the mitigative work.

In September 2024, National Grid observed soil loss at additional locations around essential equipment and closer to the existing retaining walls. The purpose of this project is to construct a temporary substation to the south of the existing substation so that all major equipment can be removed from the existing substation in response to the additional soil loss. The proposed temporary substation will serve as the primary substation until the electrical load can be transferred to the upgraded Hillside No. 66 Substation, located off Allenclair Drive, in late 2028 or early 2029 (design by others). The temporary substation will be deconstructed, and the site will be restored to pre-construction conditions once the new Hillside No. 66 Substation is operational.

The proposed work is located within the 200 ft riverfront area. Portions of the proposed work lie within FEMA Flood Zone X (no base elevation) per the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Number 25009C0106G, dated 08 July 2025 (See Attachment 1).

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

We base our current understanding of the existing (pre-construction) site conditions on visual field observations, survey data, aerial imagery, and available record drawings.

The property is located off Mill Street in Amesbury, Massachusetts, within the Central Industrial (IC) Zoning District, per the City of Amesbury Zoning Map. The site generally consists of green space with an existing gravel access drive, and wooden utility poles with overhead wires that serve the existing substation. The project site is bounded by National Grid properties to the north (existing substation site) and south, the Powwow River to the east, and Mill Street/Mill Street Extension to the west. See Figure 1 for additional information.

Under existing conditions, runoff generally flows overland from west to the east/southeast towards the Powwow River. Existing slopes range from approximately 1 to 7%, with an average slope of approximately 4%. The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data classifies site soils as Urban Land with an undefined Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG). See Attachment 2 for additional information.

3. PROPOSED CONDITIONS

The proposed temporary substation project consists of the substation equipment, security fencing and access gates, and crushed stone surfacing for equipment installation and access. The project also includes new underground utility connections from the equipment to existing and new utility poles. Under proposed conditions, runoff from the site will generally flow overland west to east/southeast towards the Powwow River, similar to existing conditions. Proposed grading is sloped uniformly within the temporary substation limits with a slope of approximately 1.5% +/-.

4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Ground cover characteristics under existing (pre-construction) conditions generally consist of grasslands and an existing gravel access drive, resulting in a weighted Curve Number (CN) of 50. The weighted curve number assumes a Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) A classification based on soil data for the existing substation site, located to the north of the proposed substation. Proposed ground cover characteristics generally consist of the re-surfaced gravel access drive, 2-inch thick crushed stone over geotextile, vegetative cover, and impervious features associated with the substation equipment and associated utilities, resulting in a proposed weighted curve number of 65. The difference in CN between pre-construction and proposed conditions is mainly attributable to the assumed CN for crushed stone (CN = 77) relative to the existing grasslands (CN=39). This assumption for the curve number results in calculated proposed peak flow rates greater than existing rates.

In consideration of the proposed scope of work, temporary nature of the project, and goal to limit proposed work within the Riverfront Area and Buffer Zone, structural Best Management Practices are not proposed. Additionally, National Grid anticipates restoring the spare transformer site to pre-construction conditions once the temporary substation is constructed,

which will help mitigate overall impacts within the Riverfront Area and Buffer Zone until the Hillside No. 66 Substation is operational.

5. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS

Erosion and Sedimentation (E&S) controls will consist of a sediment filter tube located on the downstream end of the site and the area adjacent to the riverbank. The E&S controls will be installed and maintained in accordance with National Grid's Environmental Guidance (Document No. EG-303). The project proposes to stockpile topsoil that is stripped from the site for the installation of the crushed stone. The stockpile will be surrounded by sediment filter tube and seeded, and will remain on site until the temporary substation is decommissioned and the site is restored. See Permit Plans for additional information.

6. CONCLUSION

It is our intent that the information presented herein provides the Conservation Commission with an understanding of the proposed stormwater management approach for the project. Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely yours,



Cory A. Cormier, P.E.
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Sean P. Donlon, P.E.
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SOURCE: NEARMAP (2025); NOT TO SCALE



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Waltham, MA 02451
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sgh.com

Project: 0 & 14 MILL STREET, AMESBURY, MA			
Title: LOCATION MAP			
Drawn: BA	Checked: CAC	Approved: SPD	Project No.: 211340.01

Drawing No.: FIGURE 1
Scale: N.T.S.
Date: 09/09/2025

ATTACHMENT 1



FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee See Notes Zone X
OTHER AREAS		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
OTHER FEATURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary

NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-6627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at <https://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

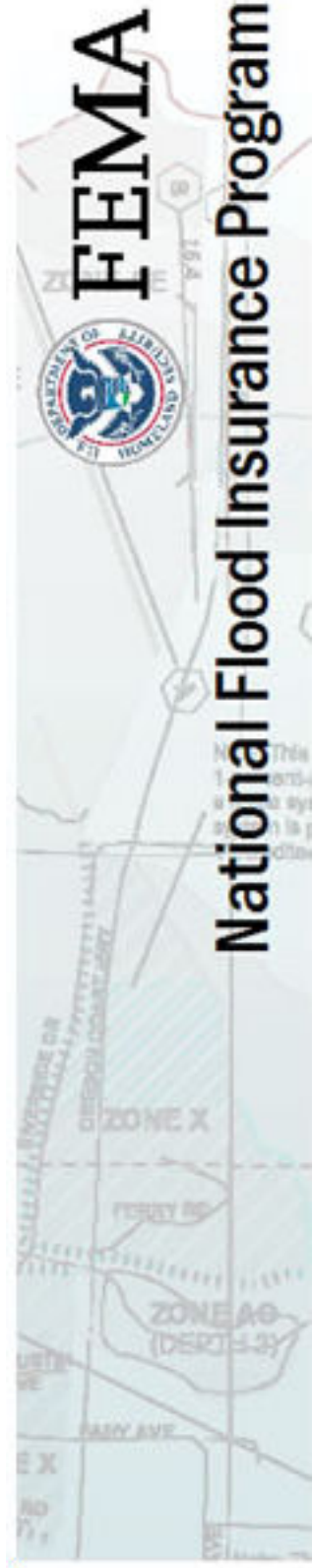
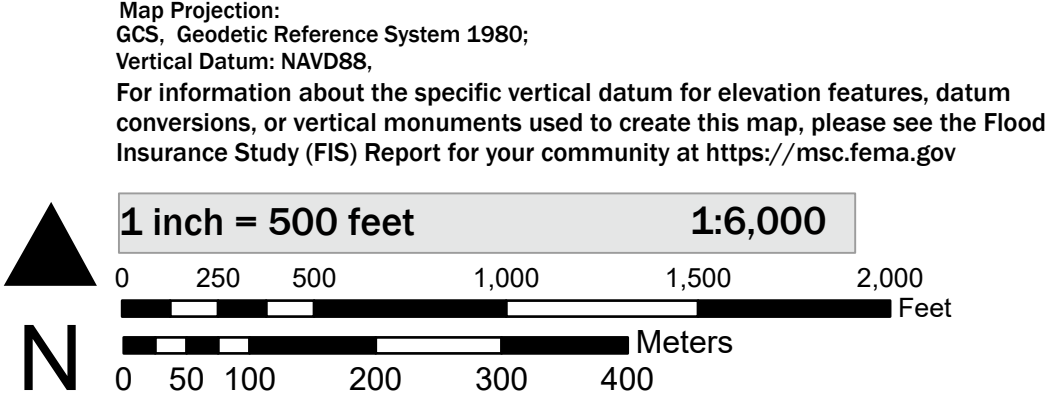
To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA). This information was derived from NAIP, dated April 11, 2018.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on 8/11/2025 3:57 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418>

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. 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.

SCALE



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PANEL 106 OF 552

Panel Contains:	NUMBER	PANEL
COMMUNITY	250103	0106
CITY OF AMESBURY		
TOWN OF SALISBURY		

ATTACHMENT 2



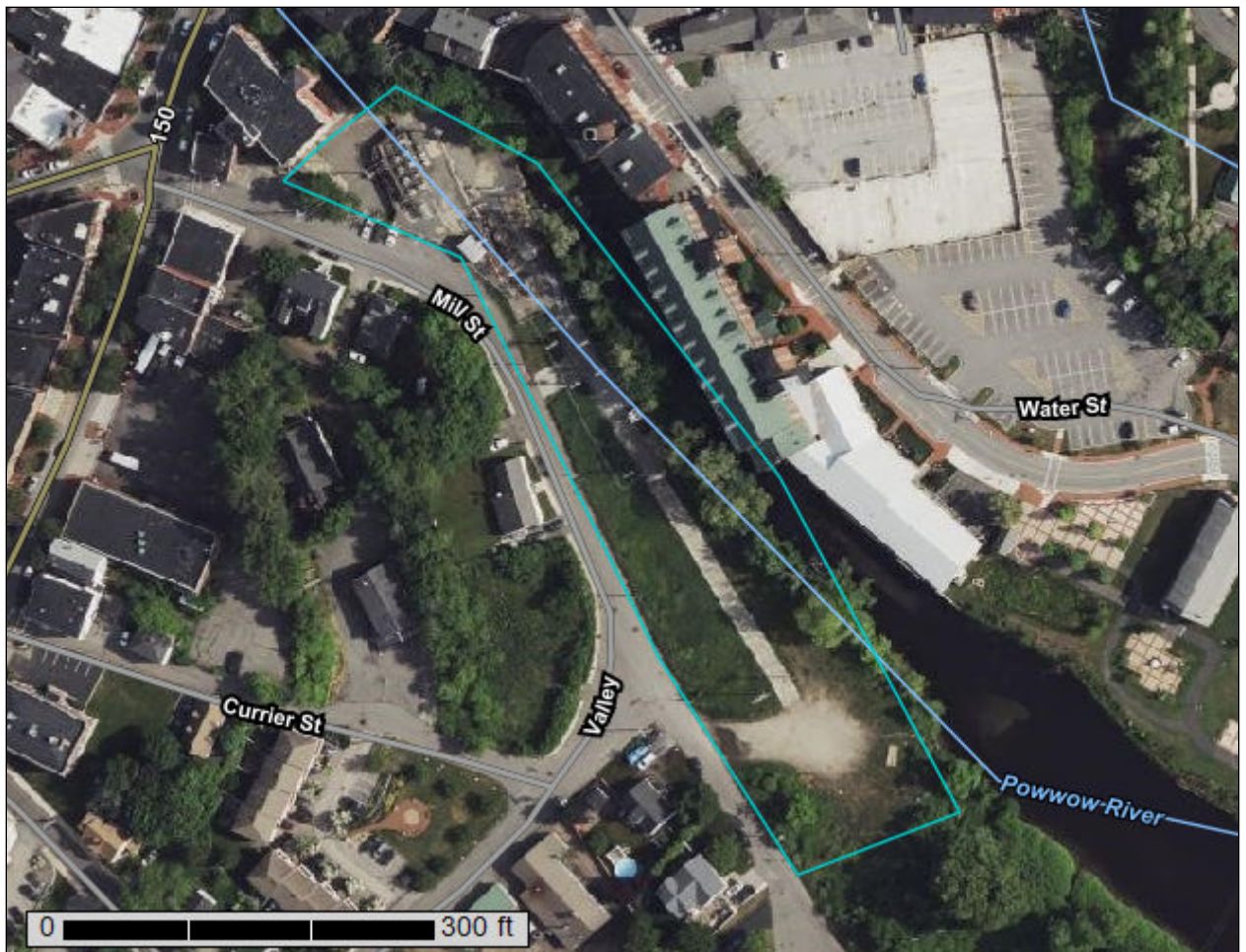
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Essex County, Massachusetts, Northern Part**



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

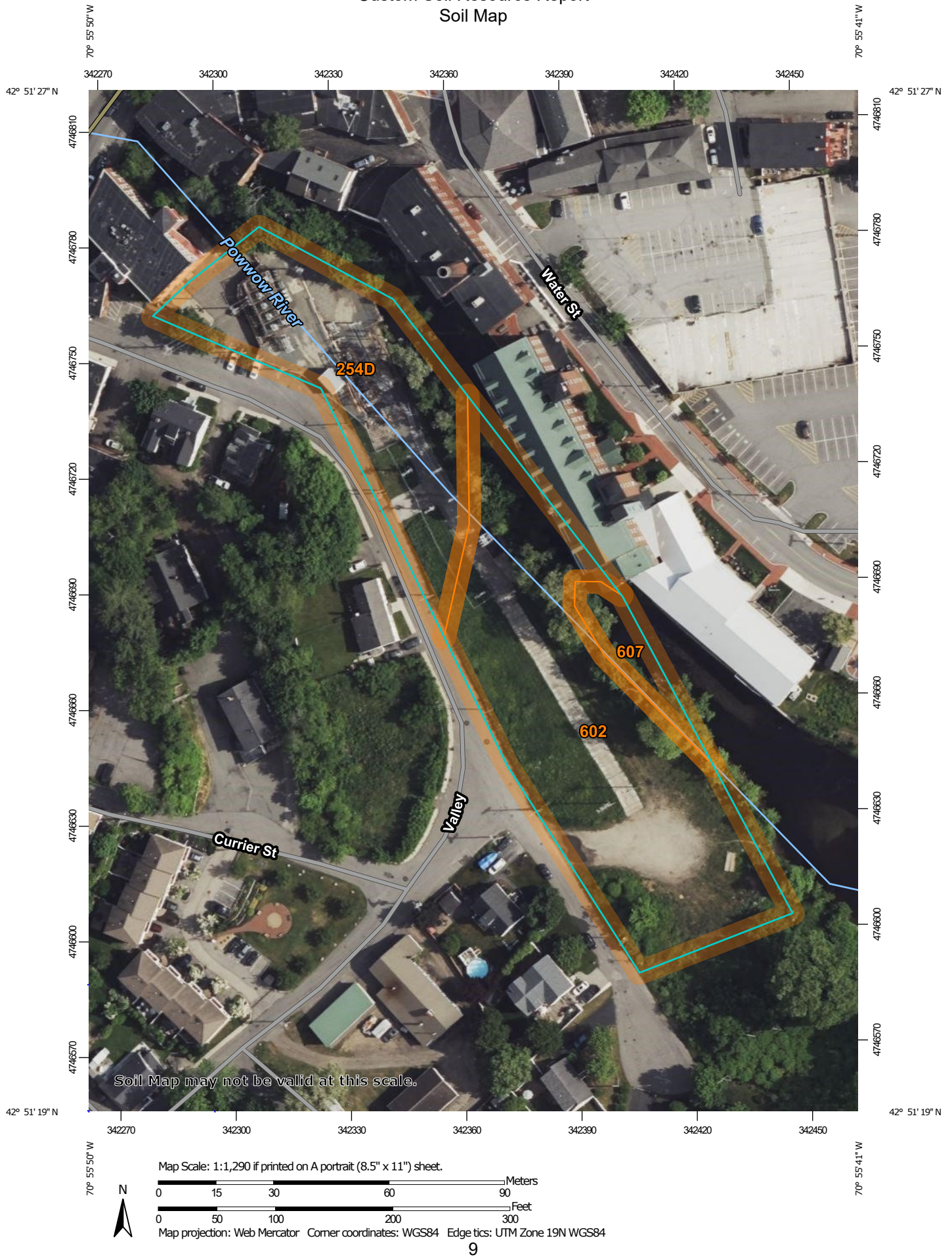
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

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 1:15,800.

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: Essex County, Massachusetts, Northern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 27, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 22, 2022—Jun 5, 2022

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
254D	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.8	35.4%
602	Urban land	1.3	59.8%
607	Water, saline	0.1	4.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the

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development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

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

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

Essex County, Massachusetts, Northern Part

254D—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyrg
Elevation: 0 to 1,890 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Merrimac

Setting

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

Typical profile

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

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.4 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash

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Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash terraces, dunes, outwash plains, deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, kames

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, riser, tread, rise

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

602—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vjx3

Frost-free period: 125 to 165 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Parent material: Excavated and filled land

Minor Components

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Merrimac

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

Hinckley

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

Windsor

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

Charlton

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

Paxton

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

607—Water, saline

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vk29
Frost-free period: 120 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water, saline: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Minor Components

Westbrook

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

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