

June 13, 2023

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Randolph Town Council
41 South Main Street, 2nd Floor
Randolph, MA 02368

RE: Multiple Parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA

Dear Mr. President and Members of the Town Council:

This office and the undersigned represent Bluewater Property Acquisitions LLC (“Applicant”) as it relates to the future development of the properties identified as Randolph Road - Multiple Parcels, Randolph, MA (collectively, the “Property”). The Property consists of approximately 23.4 +/- acres of unimproved land and is situated within the Industrial (“ID”) Zoning District. The Applicant is seeking to construct a new building of approximately 120,000 +/- square feet for a warehouse distribution facility with integrated surface parking, site circulation, loading areas, landscaping, retaining walls and stormwater management features (the “Project”).

For your consideration, enclosed please find one (1) original and eleven (11) copies of the following materials with a digital copy to be provided separately:

1. Application for Special Permit along with Statement in Support of 24 Hour Operation;
2. Owner Authorization
3. Filing Fee in the amount of \$500.00 made payable to the Town of Randolph;
4. Project Site Plans entitled: “Planning Board Submission, Randolph Road, Multiple Parcels” dated May 16, 2023 prepared by DiPrete Engineering (11” x 17”); and
5. Traffic Impact Study, dated December 22, 2022, prepared by McMahon Associates, Inc.
6. Evaluation of Site Sound Emissions, Proposed Warehouse, dated May 12, 2023, prepared by Ostergaard Acoustical Associates.

June 13, 2023

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7. Architectural Plans and Renderings, dated May 16, 2023, prepared by Ford & Associates (11" x 17").

We would respectfully request that this matter be scheduled for consideration on the agenda for the next Town Council hearing on July 10, 2023.

If in the interim, you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Buckley

RCB:khh
Enclosure

cc: Connor Downey, Bluewater Property Group (w/encl.)
Alexandra Escamilla, Bluewater Property Group (w/encl.)
Gregg Burnett, DiPrete Engineering (w/encl.)
Kevin Demers, DiPrete Engineering (w/encl.)
Mark Ford, Ford Architects (w/encl.)
Kristine H. Hung, Esquire (w/encl.)

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RANDOLPH TOWN COUNCIL

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL PERMIT

Project Type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 24 Hour Operation	<input type="radio"/> Adult Entertainment			
	<input type="radio"/> Drive Through Window	<input type="radio"/> Crematorium			
Type of Request	<input type="radio"/> Wireless Communication Facility	<input type="radio"/> Gravel Removal			
	<input type="radio"/> Marijuana Facility	<input type="radio"/> Union Crossing Project			
	<input type="radio"/> Other _____				
Assessor Parcel ID <i>map-block-parcel</i>	See Addendum "A" attached hereto	Norfolk County Registry of Deeds	<i>Book/Page or Cert #</i> See Addendum "A" attached hereto		
Parcel Address	Randolph Road - Multiple Parcels, Randolph, MA				
Zoning District	Industrial	Size of Parcel	23.4 +/- acres		
Parcel Attributes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Wetland	<input type="radio"/> Flood Plain	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Wetland Resource		
Project Description	See Addendum "B" attached hereto for project narrative				
Other permits or approvals required	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Conservation	<input type="radio"/> Licensing Board	<input type="radio"/> MassDOT	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Stormwater	<input type="radio"/> ZBA

Applicant	Bluewater Property Acquisitions LLC				
Contact person	Alexandra Escamilla				
Applicant Status	<input type="radio"/> Owner	<input type="radio"/> Tenant	<input type="radio"/> Licensee	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Buyer	<input type="radio"/> Other _____
Address	76 8th Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10011				
Phone	312-415-2450	Email	aescamilla@bluewaterpg.com		

If property owner is not the Applicant, authorization from the owner is required

Surveyor	DiPrete Engineering				
Contact person	Gregg Burnett, Principal				
Address	105 Eastern Avenue, Suite 200, Dedham, MA 02026				
Phone	508-410-3992	Email	gburnett@diprete-eng.com		

Engineer	DiPrete Engineering		
Contact person	Greg Burnett, Principal		
Address	105 Eastern Avenue, Suite 200, Dedham, MA 02026		
Phone	508-410-3992	Email	gburnett@diprete-eng.com

Property Owner	ML Real Estate Trust LLC and Randolph Road Realty, LLC		
Address	11 Randolph Road, Randolph, MA 02368		
Phone		Email	mjl@seaandshorecontrcating.com

For any application for a Special Permit, the applicant shall submit a narrative and additional documentation to support:

- That the proposed use is in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the Town's ordinances;
- That the proposed use is in an appropriate location and is not detrimental to the neighborhood and does not significantly alter the character of the zoning district;
- Adequate and appropriate facilities will be provided for the proper operation of the proposed use;
- That the proposed use would not be detrimental or offensive to the adjoining zoning districts and neighboring properties due to the effects of lighting, odors, smoke, noise, sewage, refuse materials or other visual nuisances;
- That the proposed use would not cause undue traffic congestion in the immediate area;
- Any specific requirements detailed in the Randolph Zoning Ordinances.

I hereby certify, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that the information contained in this application is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I agree to abide by the Randolph Zoning Ordinances and complete construction of the project in accordance with said ordinances, rules and any conditions of the Town Council.

DocuSigned by:


Michael Coppola
83F6EA0D052D457...

6/9/2023

Applicant Michael W. Coppola

Date

ADDENDUM "A"

Property Owner:

ML Real Estate Trust LLC

Title Reference:

Certificate of Title #185889
Book 41137, Page 181

Parcel ID:

17-F-1.01
17-K-2

Randolph Road Realty, LLC

Book 36563, Page 246

17-1-3
17-1-2.192
17-1-4.201
17-H-1.Q
17-H-2.554-5
17-K-1.R
17-J-7.1
17-J-8.225-2
17-L-1.S
17-L-2.695
17-D-5.704-7
34-A-2.713-7
17-J-15.756-7
17-J-14.785
34-A-3.739-7

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ADDENDUM “B”

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SPECIAL PERMIT FOR 24 HOUR OPERATION MULTIPLE PARCELS ON RANDOLPH ROAD, RANDOLPH, MA

Bluewater Property Acquisitions LLC (“Applicant” or “Bluewater”) seeks authorization from the Randolph Town Council for a special permit pursuant to Section 200-46(B)(8) of the Town of Randolph Zoning Bylaw (“Zoning Bylaw”) for a 24 hour operation at the property located on multiple parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA (“Property”). The Property is located within the Industrial (ID) zoning district and consists of approximately 23.4 +/- acres of unimproved land, all as more particularly shown on the Site Plans entitled: “Planning Board Submission, Randolph Road, Multiple Parcels located in Randolph, Massachusetts” dated May 16, 2023, prepared by DiPrete Engineering (“Site Plans”). There are no additional overlay districts encumbering the Property. Within the Industrial zoning district, the Property may be used, by right, for the purpose of: *“Wholesale, warehousing, distributing, repair, rental and servicing of any commodity, excluding live animals, explosives and storage of flammable liquids and gases, large.”* The Property is bounded by Randolph Road and commercial properties to the north and west, wetland resource areas to the east and the Village at Broad Meadow, a residential development, to the south.

Under the site programming, the Applicant seeks to construct a new building of approximately 120,000 square feet for a warehouse distribution facility with integrated surface parking, site circulation, loading areas, landscaping, retaining walls and stormwater management features with access to the Project site via a two-way site driveway off of Randolph Road with 92 parking spaces located at the front of the building, 16 passenger parking spaces, 16 trailer spaces and 22 loading docks located at the rear of the building. The Project has been designed to minimize potential impacts, to be sensitive to abutters, and to meet the economic development goals of the Town within the Industrial District.

Bluewater Property Group is an experienced industrial developer with a long track record of working with communities on the successful redevelopment of warehouses on industrial-zoned sites. Bluewater relies on the public process to address community questions and concerns and takes a long-term ownership view of all projects. Representatives from Bluewater will be available to answer questions, post information, and field concerns throughout the planning and construction process. Bluewater regularly communicates with Town leadership during construction on planned activities through email updates and often works with administrators to post relevant project information online.

Pursuant to the criteria specified in 200-46(A)(1) and (2) and 200-46(b)(8) of the Zoning Bylaw detailing the goals and standards, we would respectfully suggest that the envisioned program fully complies with the prescribed requirements, as follows:

- ***That the proposed use is in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the Town's ordinances:***

The proposed Project is consistent with this goal for the following reasons: (i) the proposed use of the facility as a warehouse is permitted, by right, under the provisions of the Zoning Bylaw; and, (ii) the proposal will result in improved fiscal conditions through increased tax revenues and the creation of new permanent full time and part-time positions. The building has been designed to facilitate sustainable initiatives, such as the roof will be solar ready and there will be four (4) electric vehicle charging stations located in the employee parking area. Building specifications include enhanced waste management reporting and procurement directives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Bicycle parking is provided for employees seeking transportation alternatives.

- ***That the proposed use is in an appropriate location and is not detrimental to the neighborhood and does not significantly alter the character of the zoning district.***

The Site is located within the Industrial zoning district which states that the general purpose as set forth in the 2017 Comprehensive Master Plan is to: *“publicize its vacant and underutilized properties for appropriate desired commercial and industrial development”* The Property is presently unimproved and as such, the proposed use and operations are in an appropriate location and will not be detrimental to the neighborhood nor will it significantly alter the character of the zoning district for the following reasons: (i) access to the site is from Randolph Road and the proposed building is set back 434 feet from North Street, (ii) truck access and loading is located at the rear of the building adjacent to existing commercial uses with the building acting as a natural buffer for noise and is screened from the residential abutters, (iii) 35% of the Property will be disturbed as part of the proposed development, while the remaining 65% will be left as untouched woods and Natural Resource Areas, (iv) the Property is easily accessible to various highway interchanges; (v) the proposed use is compatible with abutting commercial operations; and, (vi) the proposed use will aid in the diversification of commercial operations in the Industrial zoning district.

The program design situates the primary employee parking to the front of the building closest to the residential abutters and is adequately screened from such abutters. Van, tractor trailer spaces and loading docks are located at the rear of the building where a sound wall will be constructed to mitigate potential impacts. This commercial vehicle activity orientation and proposed mitigation allows the building and landscaping to serve as buffers to any sound impacts. Enclosed in this application is a full sound study prepared by Ostgaard Acoustical Consultants.

While no specific tenant has been identified, Bluewater anticipates that the building will be occupied by one or more distribution, warehouse, or storage, users consistent with the Industrial

district allowed uses. While these types of warehouses operate 24/7, most of their activity occurs during the daytime hours; nighttime operations are almost exclusively internal to the building generally used to prepare for the next day. Further, shift start and stop times are typically staggered throughout the day and inbound/outbound activities are planned for efficient loading and unloading. And further, that such development will support the Town's economic goals by increasing revenue, creating jobs, and limiting impacts on existing public and educational services.

- *Adequate and appropriate facilities will be provided for the proper operation of the proposed use.*

The proposed stormwater management system will treat both the quality and the quantity of stormwater discharge from the Property, all of which will be designed utilizing best management practices. The stormwater management proposes a sediment forebay, sand filter and detention basin system for a majority of the development runoff. A proprietary practice (Downstream Defender) is proposed for the entrance driveway runoff. These practices will help to remove 90% total suspended solids (TSS) and 60% total phosphorus (TP) as required per the Randolph Stormwater Rules and Regulations. The Project will not place unreasonable demands on Town services and infrastructure. A stormwater permit application has been filed with the Stormwater Authority of the Town.

Prior to construction Bluewater will file a SWPP consistent with soil erosion and sediment control regulations. During the construction period, linear erosion controls consisting of compost socks and/or silt fence will be provided at all downgradient limits of land disturbance. In addition, temporary diversion conveyance measures are proposed to divert stormwater runoff on disturbed areas to temporary sediment traps to allow for deposition of sediments prior to runoff to adjacent resource areas. Stockpile/staging and concrete washout areas will be incorporated as shown on the Soil Erosion & Sediment Control Plan within the site plan set.

The water service will be extended from the existing main on North Street or Randolph Road as coordinated with the Town DPW. Four (4) fire hydrants will be maintained to support the tenant operations. Fire truck access will be provided around all four sides of the building. The south driveway is intended for emergency access only and signage, striping and collapsible bollards will be provided at either end of this driveway to ensure this drive aisle remains clear.

Utilities will be accessed via North Street or Randolph Road as applicable and shown on the Site Plans. The utilities proposed to service the building include electric, gas, water and sewer. We have confirmed that National Grid has availability to service the electrical power needs of the site and Project. Gas is available and will be provided by Eversource. Final connection to the sewer and water utilities are being coordinated with the Town DPW.

- *That the proposed use would not be detrimental or offensive to the adjoining zoning districts and neighboring properties due to the effects of lighting, odors, smoke, noise, sewage, refuse materials and other visual nuisances.*

The proposed building is set within a natural barrier of protected resource areas and a canyon-like setting reducing visibility to the public. However, building features have been incorporated to add visual interest while reducing the appearance of bulk or mass, such as varied facades and window treatments, differed colors, well varied rooflines and well-proportioned roof overhangs, and other details intended to establish an appropriately scaled design. Renderings have been filed in conjunction with this application.

A proposed Landscape Plan is set forth in the Site Plans which show landscaped islands within the parking area and plantings around the perimeter of the building. Parking lots, loading areas, dumpsters, shall be screened from view from all public rights of way and all adjacent properties by the use of landscape buffers, berms, natural contours, fences or a combination of all of the above. Low brush areas facing abutting residences will be infilled with additional landscaping for further screening. The site programming complies with the landscape requirements of the Town of Randolph Zoning Bylaws and intends to keep as many existing mature trees as possible. The Project proposes leaving approximately 65% of the site untouched, including all Resource Areas and other wooded areas throughout.

A Photometric Plan showing the light intensity in foot-candles is provided in the Site Plans. The lighting has been designed to minimize glare and preclude light spillover to adjacent properties. Impacts have been minimized to surrounding neighbors as well as onsite wetlands and wildlife through the use of dark sky compliant lighting fixtures, using lights that have a color temperature of not more than 3,000 Kelvin, and the use of back shields.

Solid waste will be privately managed and disposed of through the use of on-site trash compactors located within the loading dock area, all of which will be maintained by the property owner or tenant, and trash will be transported off-site by a licensed hauler. During construction, processing and recycling of construction waste will be managed, and the Applicant will contract with a licensed waste hauler having off-site sorting capabilities. All construction debris will be taken off site by the waste hauler, sorted as either recycled debris or waste debris and sent to the proper recycling center or waste facility. As necessary, construction debris will be covered or wetted to minimize airborne dust particles.

During construction, standard pest control measures will be utilized including setting of traps, inspection of incoming materials, ongoing site clean-up and trash control. Bluewater will engage with a pest control service for regular site maintenance during construction and post completion. Additionally, during construction, Bluewater will employ best practices along with State and locally regulated means and methods for excavation, rock removal, and vertical construction. Abutters will be notified of anticipated construction activities, durations, and hours of operation through electronically posted notices. Bluewater will obtain precondition surveys and comply with all State and local-mandated monitoring requirements. Dust control measures including water tank and sprinklers will be employed during construction to prevent the tracking of materials on public roads and to control air quality during construction.

- *That the proposed use would not cause undue traffic congestion in the immediate area.*

Consideration has been given by the Applicant relative to the impact of the Project on the corridor and general area to ensure that the Project will not overburden the existing roadway facilities. This will be achieved as a result of proposed tenancy operations and the associated shift scheduling which will minimize trip activity during traditional commuter periods as the facility intends to operate 24 hours per day.

As discussed above, on-site parking for employees will be located at the southern end of the building closest to the residential abutters. Tractor trailer spaces and associated loading docks will be located along the northern end of the building to screen the sound and visual impacts. Planned site ingress will be via a curb cut located on Randolph Road and will allow for all queuing to be on Randolph Road.

The proposed use and operation of the Premises necessitates the creation of dedicated parking areas to service employees as well as van, shipping office parking, and additional areas dedicated to tractor trailer delivery vehicles. A turnaround has been provided to the rear of the building in order to allow truck traffic to remain to the rear of the building as well as reduce the lane width south of the building for the purpose of emergency access only. Sidewalks are proposed to provide safe and convenient access to the main entrance of the building. Bicycle racks and electric vehicle charging stations will also be provided. A traffic report has been filed in conjunction with this application.

- ***Any specific requirements detailed in the Randolph Zoning Ordinances.***

The proposed Project is in harmony with the goals of the Master Plan. The proposed project will aid in the diversification of commercial operations in the Industrial zoning district and yield increases in property assessments that will have a positive annual tax generation for the community as a result of limited impacts on municipal services and infrastructure. While Bluewater has not yet secured a tenant(s) for the Project building, Bluewater estimates, based upon its experience with similarly sized buildings in the northeast, that the construction of a warehouse with office uses is projected to generate approximately between 60 and 70 new jobs in the Town of Randolph including warehouse management positions.

The estimated annual tax revenue from the proposed 120,000 square feet of gross floor area representing the proposed building and land, at Project completion, is projected to be approximately \$180,000.00 (rounded) compared to approximately \$28,000 generated by the Property in 2022. This number excludes any projected increase in land value.

In addition, it is anticipated that secondary businesses will provide support services to the proposed operation and while those ancillary benefits cannot be quantified, their impacts could create a positive ripple effect of overall economic well-being.

The Project is expected to result in minimal impacts to Town services, including fire, police, water, school systems and other services, and while there will be some temporary construction impacts as with other projects of this nature, the Project is expected to have negligible

environmental impacts, and positive community benefits in the form of additional revenues generated by the new building proposed for the site. As a result, there are no measurable adverse impacts. When compared to other uses otherwise permitted within the Zoning District, the proposed uses are not expected to result in any adverse environmental and community impacts. The Project is proposed to be constructed in accordance with applicable stormwater, DPW, utility, public safety, wetlands and zoning requirements, and as a result, the Project is not expected to result in the creation of significant adverse impacts to the Town.

3593691.2

June 6, 2023

Randolph Town Council
41 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Randolph, MA 02368

RE: Special Permit Application for 24 Hour Operation
Multiple Parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA

Dear Mr. President and Members of Town Council:

I hereby grant Bluewater Property Acquisitions LLC having an address at 76 8th Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10011, authorization to file a Special Permit Application with the Randolph Town Council for 24 hour operation for a proposed development on multiple parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA owned by ML Real Estate Trust LLC and Randolph Road Realty, LLC.

Thank you and please contact me if you have any questions at the address below:

ML Real Estate Trust and Randolph Road Realty, LLC
11 Randolph Road
Randolph, MA 02368
Email: mjl@seaandshorecontracting.com

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Michael J. Lally
53F2BAD8111544F...

Michael J. Lally

3629796.1



Traffic Impact Study

Proposed Industrial Facility

11 Randolph Road
Randolph, Massachusetts

Prepared by
McMahon Associates, Inc.
350 Myles Standish Boulevard Ste 103
Taunton, MA

Prepared for
Bluewater Property Group
December 2022

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INTRODUCTION

McMahon Associates has completed a review of the existing traffic operations and potential traffic impacts associated with the proposed industrial facility (herein referred to as the "Project") to be located at 11 Randolph Road, in the Town of Randolph, Massachusetts. The purpose of this traffic impact study is to evaluate existing and projected traffic operations and safety conditions associated with the Project within the study area.

The assessment documented in this traffic impact study is based on a review of existing traffic volumes and the anticipated traffic generating characteristics of the Project. The study examines existing and projected traffic operations (both with and without the Project) in the vicinity of the Project site. The study area was selected based on a review of the surrounding roadway network and estimated trip generating characteristics of the proposed Project. This study provides an analysis of traffic operations during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours, when the combination of adjacent roadway volumes and Project trips would be expected to be the greatest.

Project Description

The Project site, depicted in Figure 1, is bounded by Randolph Road and commercial properties to the north, undeveloped land to the east and south, and an existing warehouse to the west. The site is currently undeveloped.

As shown in the proposed Concept Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering dated August 4, 2022, the Project would include the construction of a 120,000 square foot (sf) industrial building. The proposed site would provide approximately 98 parking spaces and 37 loading spaces. Access to the Project site would be provided via a full-access site driveway on the south side of Randolph Road, approximately 600 feet east of the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road.



Study Methodology

This traffic impact study evaluates existing and projected traffic operations within the study area for the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hour traffic conditions when the combination of the adjacent roadway volumes and estimated Project trips would be expected to be the greatest.

The study was conducted in three steps. The first step consisted of an inventory of existing traffic conditions within the Project study area. As part of this inventory, traffic data was collected during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak periods. A field visit was conducted to document intersection and roadway geometries, posted speed limits, and available sight distance at the site driveway. Crash data for the study area intersections was obtained from the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) to determine if the study area has existing traffic safety deficiencies.

The second step of the study built upon the data collected in the first step to establish the basis for evaluating potential transportation impacts associated with the projected future conditions. During this second step, the projected traffic demands associated with planned future developments that could influence traffic volumes at the study area intersections were assessed. The 2022 Existing traffic volumes were forecasted to the future year 2029 to evaluate the 2029 No Build (without Project) conditions and the 2029 Build (with Project) conditions, consistent with MassDOT traffic study guidelines.

The third step of this study determined if measures were necessary to improve future traffic operations, minimize potential traffic impacts, and provide efficient access to the Project site.

Study Area Intersections

Based on a review of the anticipated traffic generating characteristics of the Project and a review of the adjacent roadways serving the Project site, the following study area intersections were selected for analysis:

- North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road (unsignalized)
- Randolph Road at Site Driveway (unsignalized)

The traffic impact study presented in this report documents existing and future traffic conditions for the study area intersections noted above.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

An assessment of the potential traffic impacts associated with the Project requires a comprehensive understanding of the existing traffic conditions within the study area. The existing conditions assessment included in this study consists of an inventory of intersection and roadway geometries, an inventory of traffic control devices, the collection of traffic volume data in the study area, and a review of recent crash data. The existing conditions in the vicinity of the Project site are summarized below.

Roadway Network

To assess the existing conditions of the surrounding roadway network, an inventory of the study area intersections and roadway geometries, and existing traffic control was conducted on Tuesday, September 27, 2022. A summary of the existing roadway conditions within the study area is provided below.

North Street

North Street is classified as an urban minor arterial under the Town of Randolph jurisdiction. North Street provides access to residential, industrial, and commercial land extending in the north-south direction from its intersection with South Main Street (Crawford Square) in the south, to the Braintree Town Line in the north, where the road continues as Pond Street. The posted speed limit on North Street in the vicinity of the Project site is 30 miles per hour (mph). North Street includes one 14-foot-wide travel lane in each direction, with shoulders measuring eight-feet in width on both sides of the roadway. A sidewalk measuring six-feet in width is provided along the west side of North Street. There is also a sidewalk provided on the east side of North Street, just north of Randolph Road, to provide access to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) Bus Route 238 (Holbrook/Randolph) stop. A crosswalk marked with a Rapid Rectangular Flashing Beacon (RRFB) is provided across North Street, approximately 100 feet north of the intersection with Oak Street/Randolph Road, connecting the inbound/outbound MBTA bus stops located on either side of the street.

Randolph Road

Randolph Road is a dead-end street that runs in the east-west direction extending approximately 1,000 feet east from its intersection with North Street. Randolph Road is classified as a local roadway under private jurisdiction, providing access to commercial and industrial land uses. Randolph Road is a two-way roadway measuring 30-feet in width with no pavement markings. At the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road, the Randolph Road approach is under stop control. There is no posted speed limit on Randolph Road, therefore it is considered to fall under the Townwide statutory speed limit of 25 mph.

Oak Street

Oak Street is classified as an urban collector under the Town of Randolph jurisdiction and runs in an east-west direction from its intersection with North Main Street (Route 28) in the west to its intersection with North Street in the east. Oak Street provides access to residential properties, providing one 12-foot wide travel lane and a 3-foot wide shoulder in each direction. There is a posted speed limit of 30 mph on Oak Street. Oak Street is under stop control at the unsignalized intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road, and there is a crosswalk spanning the Oak Street approach.

Public Transportation

The MBTA provides service to the study area via the Bus Route 238 (Holbrook/Randolph). There are two MBTA bus stops located within a five-minute walk of the Project site, with the closest stop being located just north of the study area intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road. The Holbrook/Randolph bus line provides connections to the MBTA Red Line and Commuter Rail (Greenbush, Kingston, and Middleborough/Lakeville lines) via Quincy Center.

2022 Existing Traffic Volumes

Turning Movement Count Data

To assess peak hour traffic conditions, manual turning movement counts (TMCs) were conducted at the study area intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak periods. Counts were conducted on Tuesday, September 13, 2022, during the weekday morning (7:00 AM to 9:00 AM) and weekday afternoon (4:00 PM to 6:00 PM) peak periods. Based on a review of the traffic data, the weekday morning peak hour for the study area intersection occurs between 8:00 AM and 9:00 AM, and the weekday afternoon peak hour occurs between 5:00 PM and 6:00 PM. The results of the turning movement counts are tabulated by 15-minute periods and are provided in Appendix A of this report.

Seasonal Variation

To account for seasonal variation in traffic volumes, the MassDOT 2019 Weekday Seasonal Adjustment Factors were reviewed. Based on the data, traffic volumes collected during the month of September on urban minor arterial and local roadways are greater than traffic volumes for an average month. To present a conservative analysis, the September traffic volumes were not seasonally adjusted downward to reflect an average month. The MassDOT seasonal adjustment data is provided in Appendix B of this report.

Automatic Traffic Recorder Data

Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) data was collected on Randolph Road, just to the east of North Street. The ATR count was conducted for a 48-hour period from Tuesday, September 13, 2022 through Wednesday, September 14, 2022. The ATR data collected on Randolph Road is summarized in Table 1 below and included in Appendix A.

Table 1: ATR Summary

Roadway	Direction	ADT ¹	HV% ²	Vehicle Speeds ³
Randolph Road	Eastbound	140	10.2%	18
	Westbound	140	8.6%	18
	Total	280	9.4%	

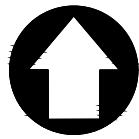
1 Average daily traffic volume in vehicles per day (vpd) based on Wednesday, September 14, 2022 data.

2 Percentage of heavy vehicles

3 Based on measured 85th percentile speeds

Based on the results of the ATR count, Randolph Road is shown to carry an average daily traffic (ADT) volume of approximately 280 vehicles per day. Approximately 9.4% of the daily traffic included heavy vehicle traffic. Measured 85th percentile operating speeds on Randolph Road were 18 mph.

The resulting peak hour traffic volumes for the 2022 Existing conditions are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 for the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours, respectively.



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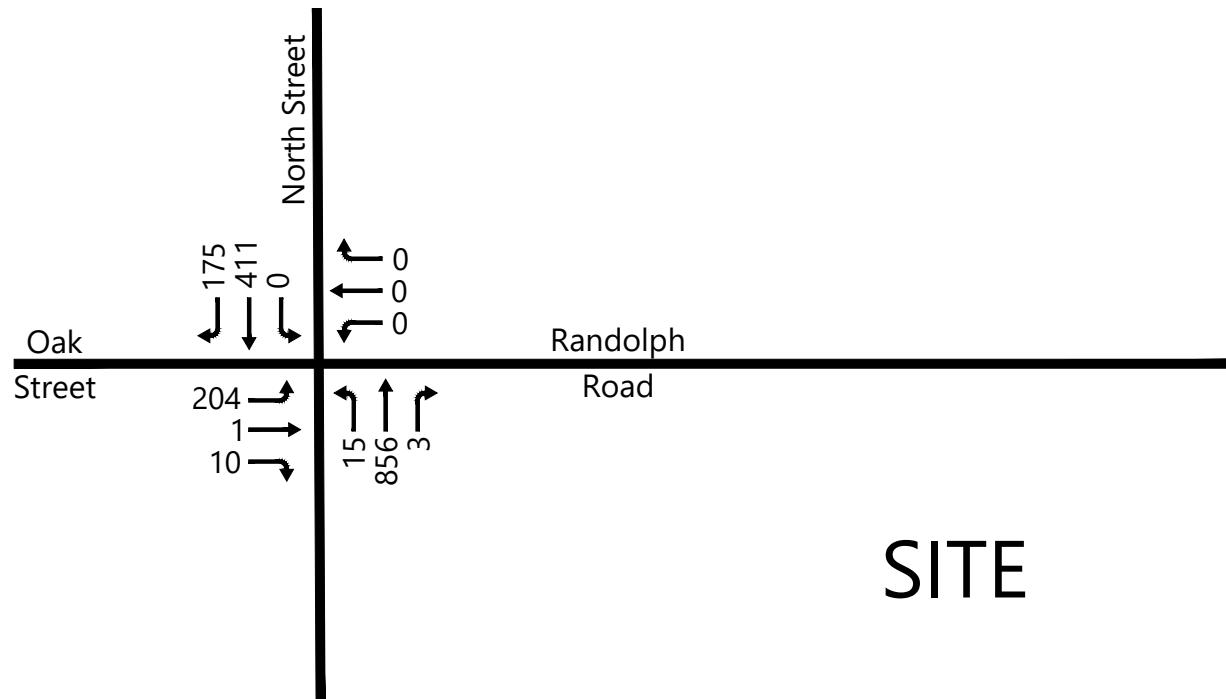
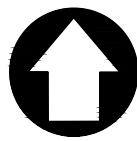
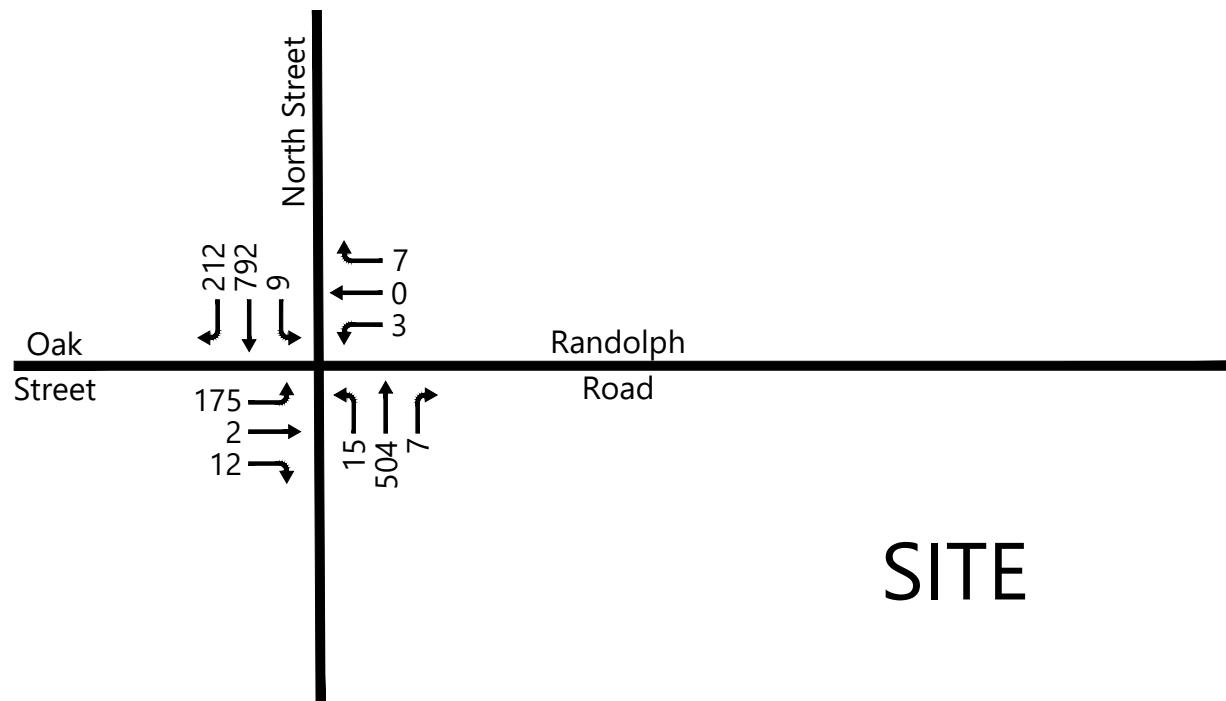


Figure 2
2022 Existing Weekday Morning
Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
Proposed Industrial Facility
Randolph, Massachusetts



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Crash Summary

Crash data for the study area intersections was obtained from MassDOT for the most recent five-year period available. This includes complete yearly crash summaries from 2015 through 2019. A summary of the crash data is provided in Appendix C.

The crash rates at the study intersections were calculated to determine whether the crash frequencies at the study area intersections were unusually high given the travel demand. The intersection crash rate is expressed in crashes per million entering vehicles (MEV). The crash rate for each intersection was then compared to the average rate for signalized and unsignalized intersections statewide and within MassDOT District 6. For unsignalized intersections, the statewide and MassDOT District 6 average crash rate is 0.57 and 0.52 crashes per MEV respectively.

North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road

The unsignalized intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road experienced a total of 17 reported crashes over the five-year period analyzed. The resulting crash rate of approximately 0.48 crashes per MEV is below the statewide and District 6 averages. A total of 10 crashes were angle collisions, three were rear-end collisions, three were sideswipe collisions, and one was a head-on collision. Of the 17 reported crashes, eight crashes resulted in personal injury (complaints of pain) and the remaining nine crashes resulted in property damage only.

Randolph Road at Project Site Driveway

During the five-year period analyzed, there were no reported crashes on Randolph Road in the vicinity of the existing site driveway.

FUTURE CONDITIONS

To determine future traffic demands on the study area roadways and intersections, the 2022 Existing traffic volumes were projected to the future-year 2029, by which time the proposed Project would be anticipated to be built and occupied. Traffic volumes on the study area roadways in 2029 are considered to include all existing traffic, as well as new traffic resulting from general growth in the study area and from other planned development projects, independent of the proposed Project. The potential background traffic growth, unrelated to the proposed Project, was considered in the development of the 2029 No Build (without Project) peak hour traffic volumes. The estimated traffic increases associated with the proposed Project were then added to the 2029 No Build volumes to reflect the 2029 Build (with Project) traffic conditions. A detailed description of the development of the 2029 No Build and 2029 Build traffic volume networks is presented below.

Future Roadway Improvements

Based on coordination with the Town of Randolph, there are no planned roadway improvement projects in the vicinity of the Project site that would be anticipated to impact future traffic volumes or patterns.

Background Traffic Growth

Traffic growth is primarily a function of changes in motor vehicle use and expected land development within the area. To establish the rate at which traffic on the study area roadways can be anticipated to grow during the seven-year forecast period (2022 to 2029), both site-specific traffic growth and planned area developments and were reviewed.

Historic Traffic Growth

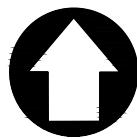
Background traffic growth accounts for changes in traffic volumes associated with general changes in population and other developments that are not known at this time. An annual background traffic growth rate of 0.5% per year, compounded annually, was established for the study area in conjunction with the Central Transportation Planning Staff (CTPS) to grow the 2022 traffic volumes to future year 2029.

Site-Specific Growth

Based on coordination with the Town of Randolph Planning Department, no planned developments were identified which would be anticipated to impact traffic volumes within the study area. Developments which may be constructed during the forecast period but that are unknown at this time are considered to be captured in the 0.5% per year historic background growth described above.

2029 No Build Traffic Volumes

The 2022 Existing peak hour traffic volumes were grown by 0.5% per year (compounded annually) over the seven-year study horizon (2022 to 2029) to establish the 2029 base future traffic volumes. The resulting 2029 No Build peak hour traffic volumes are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5 for the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours, respectively. The 2029 No Build traffic volumes are also documented in the traffic projection model presented in Appendix D of this report.



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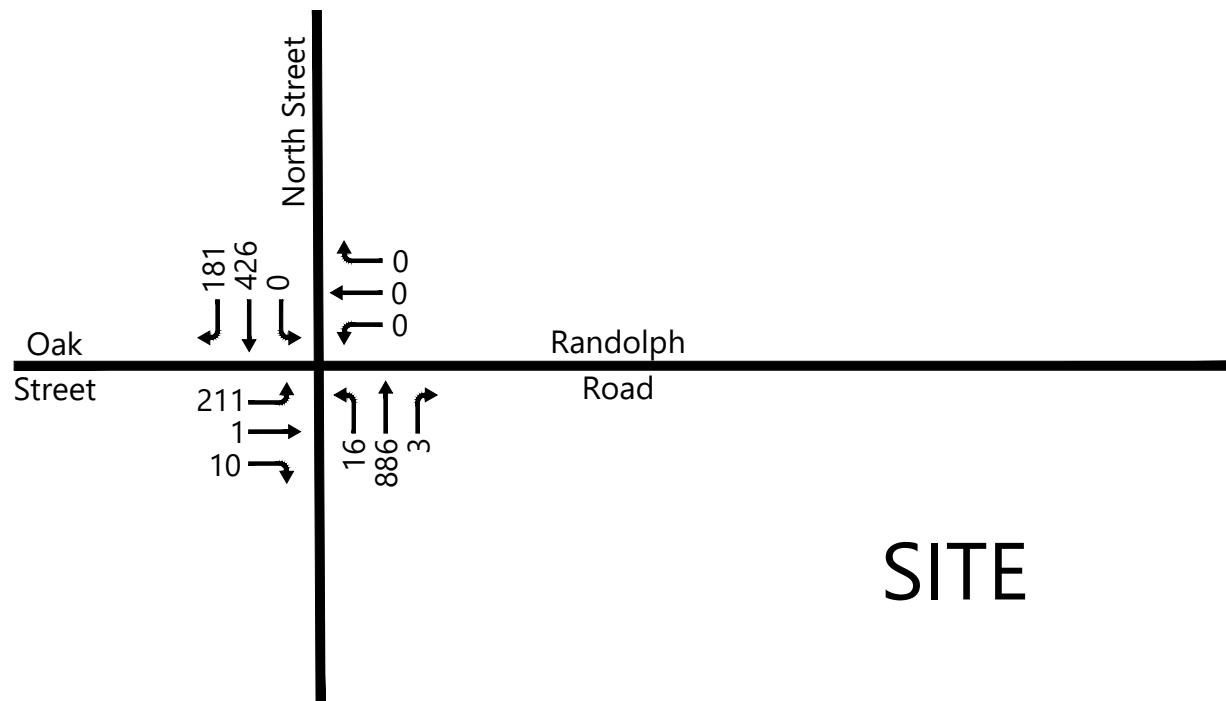
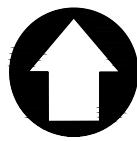


Figure 4
2029 No Build Weekday Morning
Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
Proposed Industrial Facility
Randolph, Massachusetts



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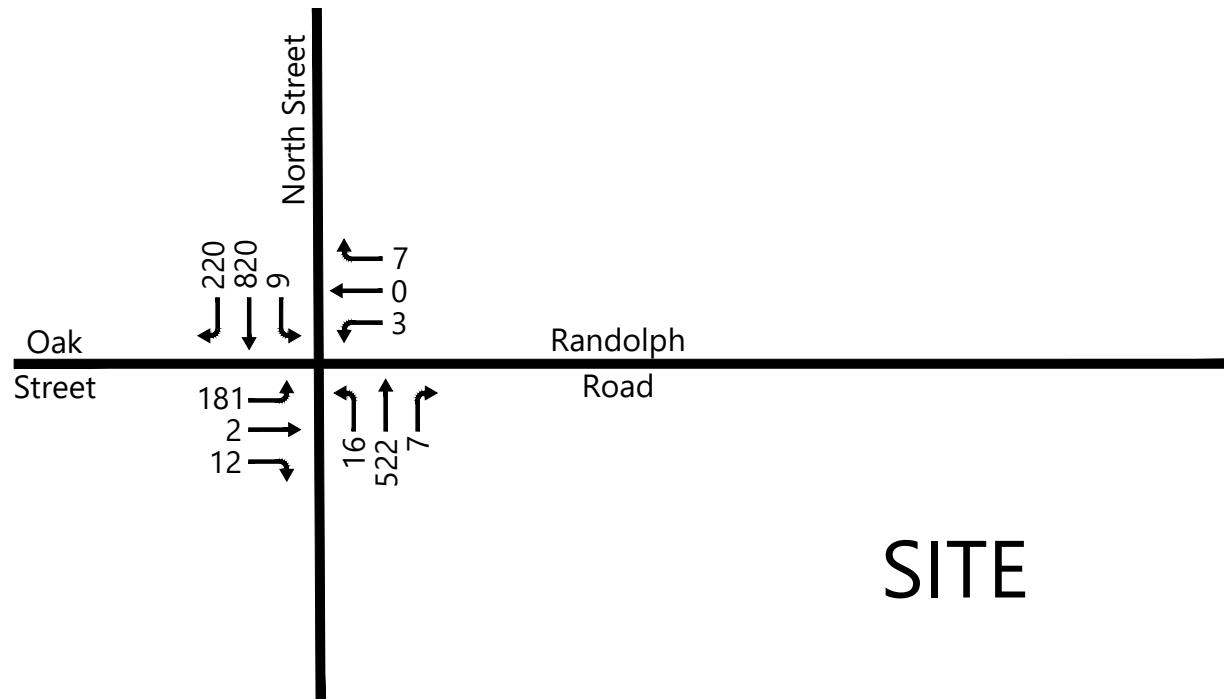


Figure 5
2029 No Build Weekday Afternoon
Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
Proposed Industrial Facility
Randolph, Massachusetts

Site-Generated Traffic

To estimate the number of vehicle trips associated with the project, the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) publication, *Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition*, was referenced. This publication provides traffic generation information for various Land Use Codes (LUCs) compiled from studies conducted by members nationwide. The trip generation estimates for the proposed 120,000 sf industrial facility were developed based on data presented in the Trip Generation Manual for LUC 150 (Warehousing). This reference establishes vehicle trip rates (in this case expressed in trips per square foot) based on actual traffic counts conducted at similar types of existing land uses. The vehicle trips projected to be generated by the development were split into passenger vehicles and trucks based on the heavy vehicle trip generation provided for LUC 150. A summary of the peak hour trip generation estimates for the Project are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Vehicular Trip Generation

Description	Size	Weekday AM			Weekday PM			Weekday Daily		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Proposed Warehouse Trips¹	120,000 s.f.	29	9	38	11	29	40	114	114	228
Passenger Vehicles		28	8	36	9	27	36	78	78	156
Trucks ²		1	1	2	2	2	4	36	36	72

1 ITE Land Use Code 150 (Warehousing), based on 120,000 square feet.

2 ITE Land Use Code 150 (Warehousing) truck generation based on 120,000 square feet.

As shown in Table 2, the proposed Project is estimated to result in approximately 38 new vehicle trips (29 entering vehicles and 9 exiting vehicles) during the weekday morning peak hour, approximately five percent of which are anticipated to be heavy vehicles, and approximately 40 new vehicle trips (11 entering vehicles and 29 exiting vehicles) during the weekday afternoon peak hour, approximately ten percent of which are anticipated to be heavy vehicles. During a typical weekday, the proposed Project is estimated to generate approximately 228 new vehicle trips (114 entering vehicles and 114 exiting vehicles), approximately 32 percent of which are anticipated to be heavy vehicles. As shown in Table 2, a majority of the truck trips to the site would be anticipated to occur outside of the peak hours.

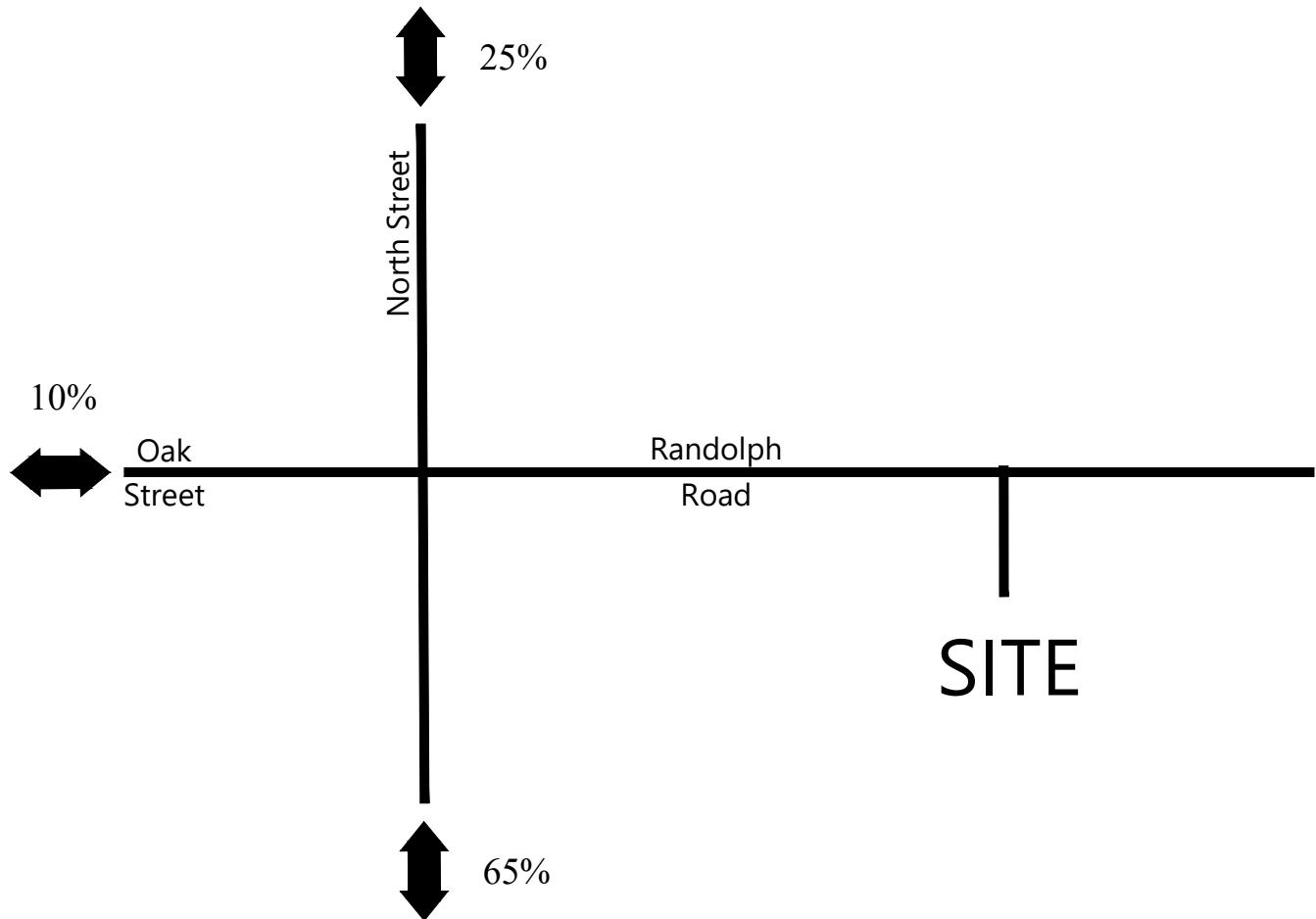
Project Trip Distribution and Assignment

The traffic projected to be generated by the Project was distributed onto the study area roadways and intersections based existing travel patterns of the adjacent roadways, available Journey-to-Work data for the Town of Randolph for employees at the site, and logical travel routes for warehouse deliveries which is presented in the Appendix E. The resulting arrival and departure patterns are presented in Figure 6 and are documented in the traffic projection model located in Appendix D.

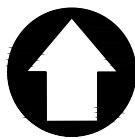
The Project-related traffic was then assigned to the surrounding roadway network based on the Project trip distribution patterns presented in Figure 6. The resulting distributed new Project trips are shown in Figures 7 and 8 for the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours, respectively.

2029 Build Traffic Volumes

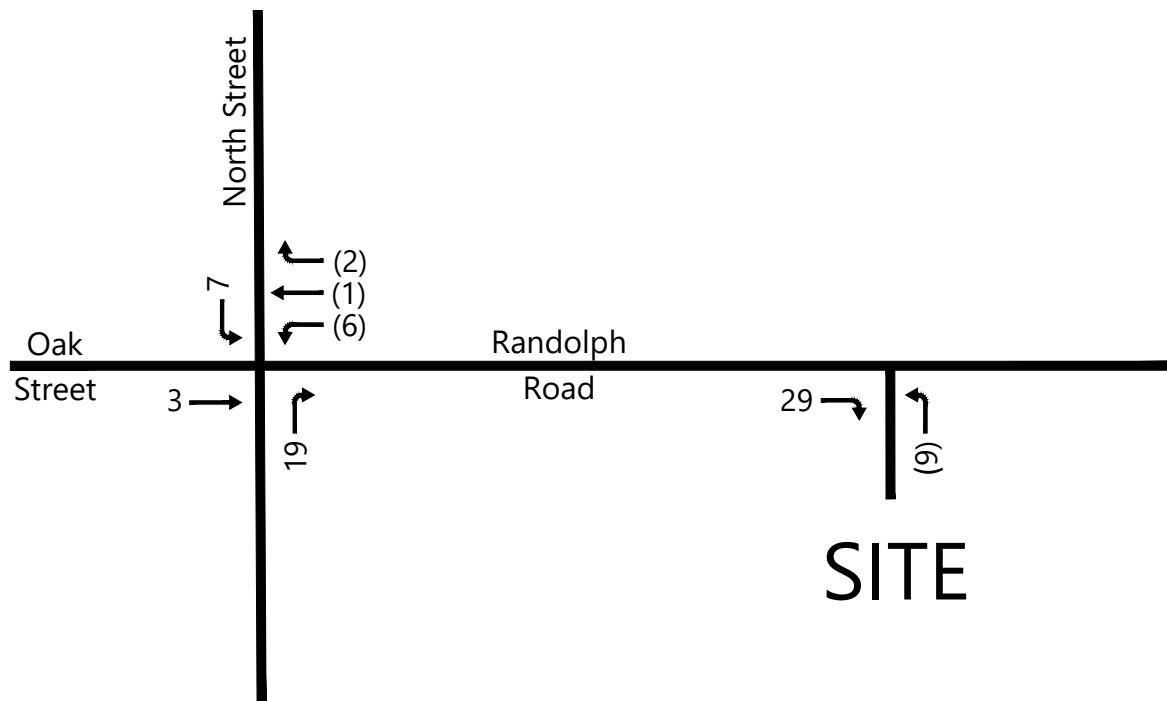
To establish the 2029 Build peak hour traffic volumes, the distributed Project trips were added to the 2029 No Build peak hour traffic volumes. The resulting 2029 Build weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hour traffic volumes are presented in Figure 9 and 10, respectively, and are documented in the traffic projection model presented in Appendix D of this report.



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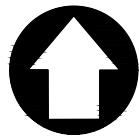


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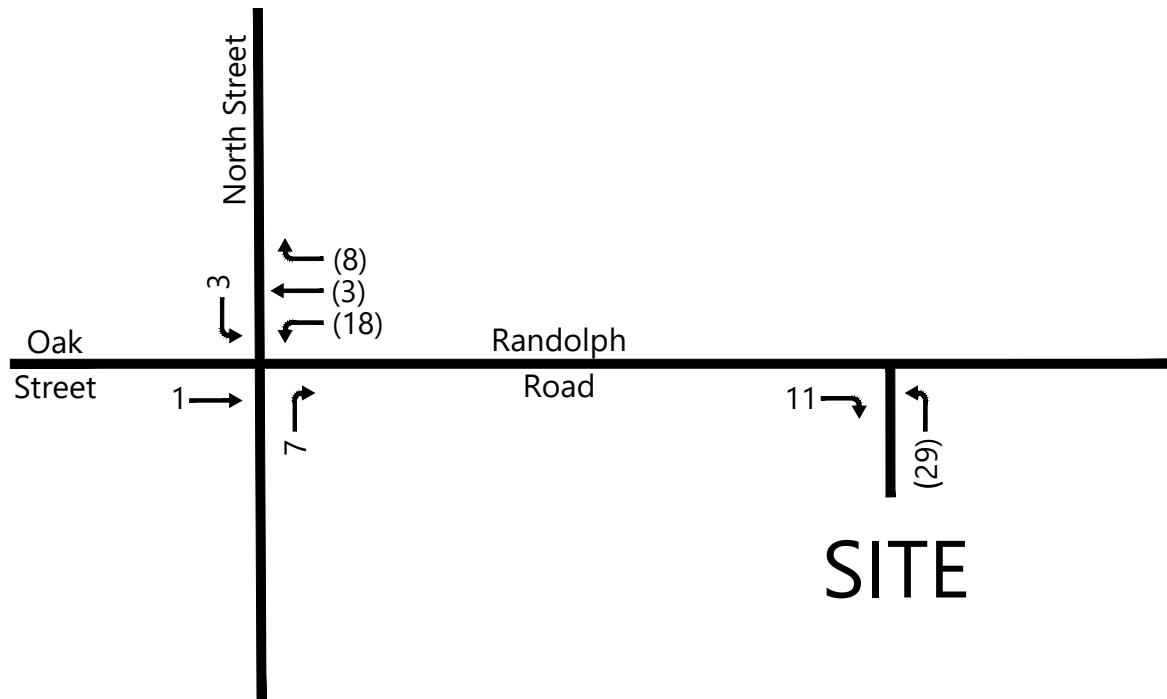


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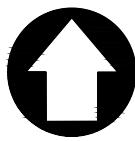


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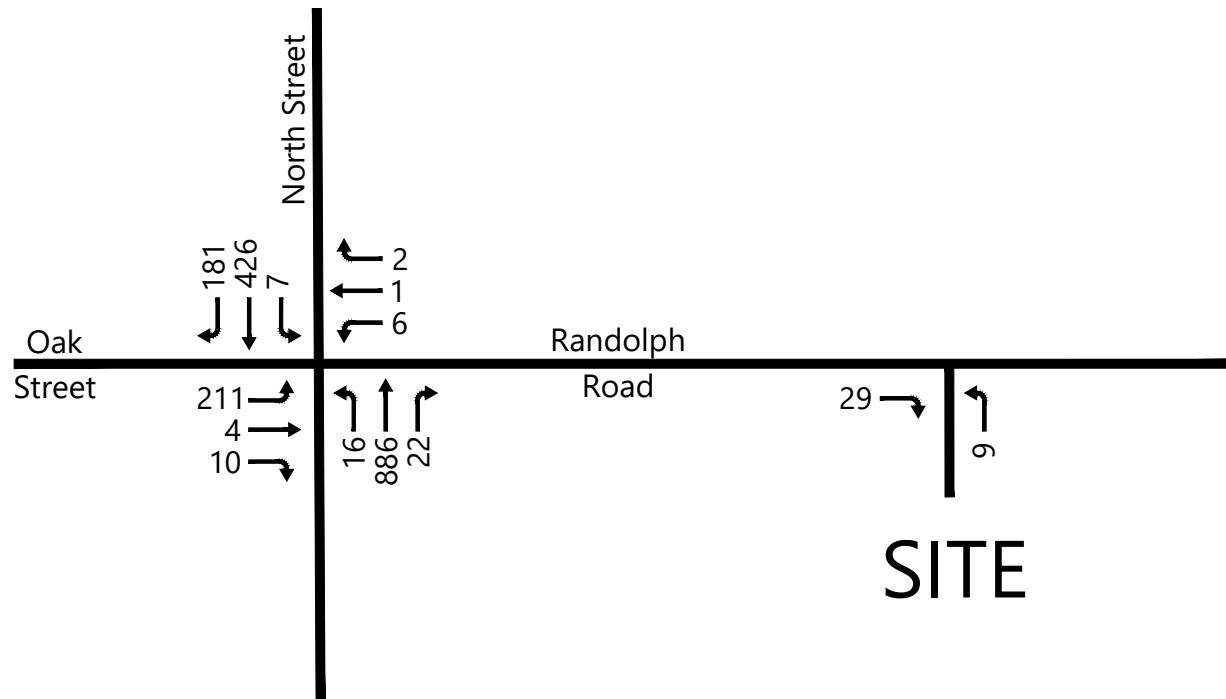


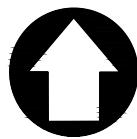
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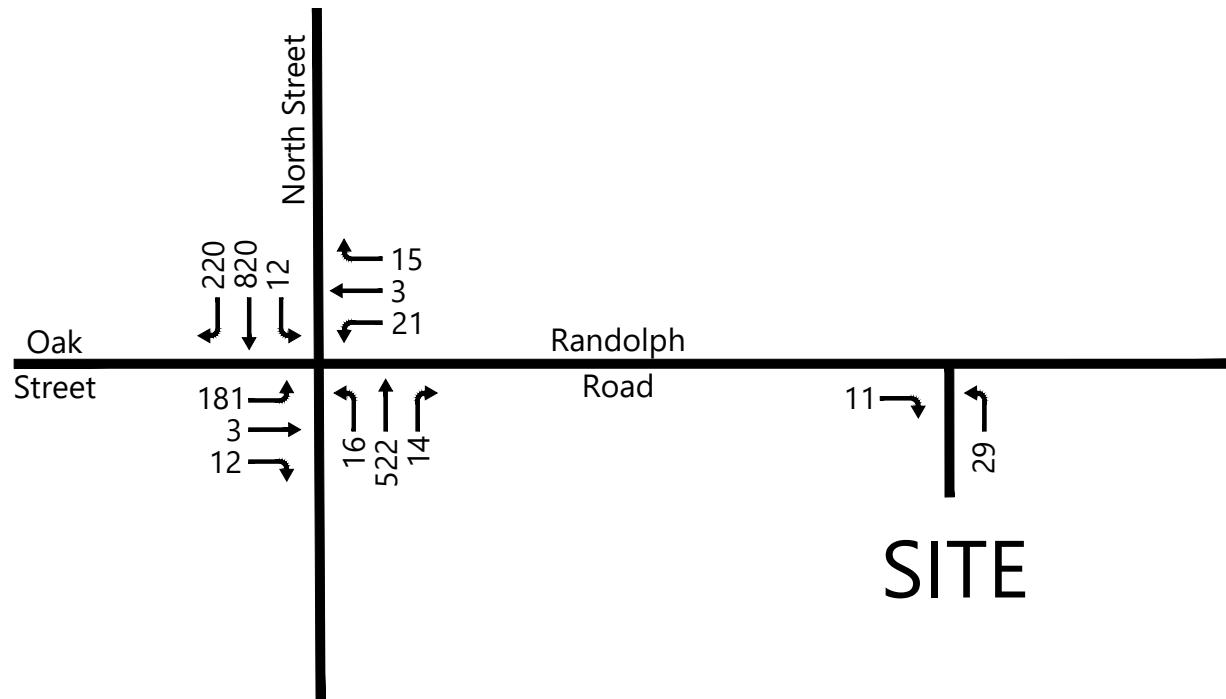


Figure 10
2029 Build Weekday Afternoon
Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
Proposed Industrial Facility
Randolph, Massachusetts

TRAFFIC OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

In previous sections of this report, the quantity of traffic at the study area intersections has been discussed. This section describes the overall quality of the traffic flow at the study area intersections during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours. As a basis for this assessment, intersection capacity analysis was conducted using the Synchro capacity analysis software at the study area intersections under the 2022 Existing, 2029 No Build, and 2029 Build peak hour traffic conditions. The analysis is based on capacity analysis methodologies and procedures contained in the *Highway Capacity Manual, 6th Edition* (HCM), which is summarized in Appendix F. A discussion of the evaluation criteria and a summary of the results of the capacity analyses are presented below.

Level-of-Service Criteria

Average total vehicle delay is reported as level-of-service (LOS) on a scale of A to F. LOS A represents delays of 10 seconds or less and LOS F represents delays in excess of 50 seconds and 80 seconds for unsignalized and signalized movements, respectively. A more detailed description of the LOS criteria is provided in Appendix F.

Field Calibration

To confirm that the existing field conditions are consistent with the Synchro capacity analysis software, a field delay study and gap acceptance study was conducted at the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road on Tuesday, September 27, 2022 during the weekday afternoon peak hour (5:00 PM to 6:00 PM).

Delay Study

The delay study included measuring the number of vehicles at the stop controlled eastbound approach on Oak Street at the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road every 15 seconds.

During the weekday afternoon peak hour, the average delay per vehicle on Oak Street was calculated to be approximately 72.5 seconds. The delay study data is provided in Appendix G.

Gap Acceptance Study

The gap acceptance study was conducted to measure the shortest gaps that drivers turning onto North Street from both Oak Street and Randolph Road are willing to accept. These gaps were compared to the default values used in the HCM. During the study period, vehicles turning onto North Street from Oak Street were shown to accept gaps as small as 4.7 seconds, and vehicles turning onto North Street from Randolph Road were shown to accept gaps as small as 6.3 seconds.

To better estimate vehicle operations at the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road, the Synchro capacity analysis at this intersection was calibrated with a critical gap of 4.7 seconds for eastbound vehicles on Oak Street and 6.3 seconds for westbound vehicles on Randolph Road. The gap acceptance field study results are provided in Appendix H.

The calibrated capacity analysis results using the critical gaps are consistent with the measured field delay at the unsignalized intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road.

Capacity Analysis Results

Intersection capacity analyses was conducted using Synchro capacity analysis software for the study area intersections to evaluate the 2022 Existing, 2029 No Build, and 2029 Build traffic conditions during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours. As mentioned previously, the peak hour traffic volumes utilized as part of this analysis are provided in the traffic projection model, attached in Appendix D of this report.

The detailed Synchro capacity analysis worksheets for the 2022 Existing, 2029 No Build, and 2029 Build traffic conditions are presented in Appendix I, Appendix J, and Appendix K, respectively. The capacity analysis results for the unsignalized study area intersections are presented in Table 3 for the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hour. The results of the specific capacity analysis at the study area intersections are discussed below. A detailed summary of the capacity analysis results is provided in Appendix L.

Table 3: Unsignalized Capacity Analysis Results

Intersection	Movement	Period	2022 Existing				2029 No Build				2029 Build			
			Peak	95th%	V/C ³	Queue ⁴	Peak	95th%	V/C	Queue	Peak	95th%	V/C	Queue
Oak Street/Randolph Road at North Street	EB LTR	AM	F	96.7	0.99	240	F	126.2	1.08	280	F	156.8	1.17	315
		PM	F	77.6	0.90	188	F	100.5	0.98	220	F	129.1	1.07	250
	WB LTR	AM	A	0.0	0.00	0	A	0.0	0.00	0	E	37.4	0.08	8
		PM	C	20.7	0.05	5	C	21.8	0.05	5	E	43.6	0.34	35
	NB LTR	AM	A	0.2	0.02	3	A	0.2	0.02	3	A	0.2	0.02	3
		PM	A	0.3	0.03	3	A	0.3	0.03	3	A	0.3	0.03	3
	SB LTR	AM	A	0.0	0.00	0	A	0.0	0.00	0	A	0.1	0.01	0
		PM	A	0.1	0.01	0	A	0.1	0.01	0	A	0.1	0.01	0
	Site Driveway at Randolph Road	NB LR	AM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A	8.6	0.01	0
		PM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A	8.7	0.03	3

1 Level-of-Service

2 Average vehicle delay in seconds

3 Volume-to-capacity ratio

4 95th percentile queue in feet

n/a Not applicable

The Oak Street eastbound approach operating at LOS F is an existing condition, and the Project is not anticipated to add any traffic to the critical eastbound left-turn movement. The projected increase of the Oak Street eastbound approach volume from 222 vehicles in the 2029 No Build condition to 225 vehicles in the 2029 Build condition during weekday morning peak hour represents a 1.3% percent increase as a result of the Project. Similarly, the projected increase of the Oak Street eastbound approach volume from 195 vehicles in the 2029 No Build condition to 196 vehicles in the 2029 Build condition during weekday afternoon peak hour represents a 0.5% percent as a result of the Project.

The Randolph Road westbound approach, which serves vehicles exiting the proposed site, is shown to operate with a volume-to-capacity ratio of 0.34 or better under 2029 Build conditions, which indicates the critical movement is anticipated to operate under capacity.

The Site Driveway on Randolph Road is anticipated to operate at LOS A during both peak hours analyzed under the 2029 Build conditions.

Site Access and Circulation

Access to the Project site would be provided via a full-access site driveway on Randolph Road approximately 600 feet east of the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road. A total of 98 passenger vehicle parking spaces are proposed to be located on the southwest site of the site, and 37 truck loading docks would be provided on the northeast side of the site. Two-way circulation would be provided throughout the site

Sight Distance

A field review of the available sight distance was conducted at the proposed site driveway location on Randolph Road and at the westbound Randolph Road approach to the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road. The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) publication, *A Policy on Geometric Design, 2018 Edition*, defines minimum and recommended sight distances at intersections.

The minimum sight distance is based on the required stopping sight distance (SSD) for vehicles traveling along the main road. The recommended sight distance allows vehicles to enter the main street traffic flow without requiring the mainline traffic to slow to less than 70% of their speed and is referred to as intersection sight distance (ISD). According to AASHTO, "If the available sight distance for an entering or crossing vehicle is at least equal to the appropriate stopping sight distance for the major road, then drivers have sufficient time to anticipate and avoid collisions."

A speed study was conducted on North Street on Tuesday, September 27, 2022 from 3:15 PM to 3:45 PM to assess vehicle speeds along North Street adjacent to the Project site. Vehicle speeds collected indicate that the 85th percentile speeds on North Street are 41 mph in the northbound direction and 37 mph in the southbound direction. The posted speed limit on this portion of North Street is 30 mph. Speed data collected by the ATR on Randolph Road indicates that the 85th percentile speeds are 18 mph in both the eastbound and westbound directions, which is lower than the 25 mph speed limit. The speed data is provided in Appendix M.

Table 4 summarizes the sight distance at the proposed site driveway and the westbound Randolph Road approach to the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road. To present a conservative approach, the 25-mph speed limit on Randolph Road was applied as the measured 85th percentile speeds were lower, and the operating speeds were used along North Street since the speeds were higher than the posted speed limit.

Table 4: Sight Distance Requirements

Intersection	Looking	Speed Limit (mph)	85th % Speed (mph)	SSD ¹ Required (ft)	ISD ² Recommended (ft)	Sight Distance Measured (ft)
Randolph Road at North Street	Left (South)	30	41	315	395	>600
	Right (North)	30	37	270	410	490
Site Driveway at Randolph Road ⁽³⁾	Left (West)	25	18	155	240	600

1 Stopping sight distance (see AASHTO equations 3-2 and 3-3) for the 85th percentile speed.

2 Intersection sight distance (see AASHTO equations 9-1 and 9-2) for the 85th percentile speed.

3 Sight distance is based on the 25 mph speed limit (since speed limit is higher than 85th percentile speed) and extends to adjacent intersection.

As shown in Table 4, the available sight distances for vehicles on Randolph Road at the North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road intersection exceed the minimum SSD requirements and ISD recommendations for the 85th percentile speeds on North Street. Similarly, looking left from the proposed site driveway on Randolph Road, there is a clear line of sight to the intersection with North Street, which exceeds the required SSD and recommended ISD. Overall, based on this review, the location of the Project site driveways would allow for safe and efficient access to and from the site.

CONCLUSION

The proposed Project, located at 11 Randolph Road in Randolph, Massachusetts, includes the construction of a 120,000 sf industrial facility with approximately 98 parking spaces and 37 loading spaces. Site access and egress would be provided via a full access site driveway on Randolph Road, approximately 600 feet east of North Street.

Based on data published by ITE, the proposed Project is estimated to result in approximately 38 new vehicle trips (29 entering vehicles and 9 exiting vehicles) during the weekday morning peak hour and approximately 40 new vehicle trips (11 entering vehicles and 29 exiting vehicles) during the weekday afternoon peak hour. The proposed Project would result in a total of approximately 228 vehicle trips (114 entering and 114 exiting) during the weekday with a majority of the truck trips to the site anticipated to occur outside of the peak hours.

The AASHTO minimum stopping sight distance and recommended intersection sight distance are exceeded at the Randolph Road approach to the intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph and the proposed site driveway approach at Randolph Road. Based on the review of available sight distances, the proposed Project allows for safe and efficient access to and from the Project site.

The Oak Street eastbound approach operates at LOS F under existing conditions, and the Project is not anticipated to add any traffic to the critical left-turn movement. The projected increase of the Oak Street eastbound volume from 222 vehicles in the 2029 No Build condition to 225 vehicles in the 2029 Build condition during weekday morning peak hour represents only an 1.3% percent increase in approach volumes. Similarly, the projected increase of Oak Street eastbound volume from 195 vehicles in the 2029 No Build condition to 196 vehicles in the 2029 Build condition during weekday afternoon peak hour represents only an 0.5% percent increase in approach volumes.

The Randolph Road westbound approach, which serves vehicles exiting the proposed site, is shown to operate with a volume-to-capacity ratio of 0.34 or better under 2029 Build conditions, which indicates the critical movement is anticipated to operate under capacity. Overall, the Project would have limited impacts to the unsignalized intersection of North Street at Oak Street/Randolph Road within the study area during the weekday morning and weekday afternoon peak hours.

Based on the evaluation documented within this traffic impact study, the proposed industrial facility is not shown to have a significant impact on the overall traffic operations or safety of the study area roadways and intersections.

ØSTERGAARD
ACOUSTICAL
ASSOCIATES

EVALUATION OF SITE SOUND EMISSIONS

PROPOSED WAREHOUSE

Randolph, MA

Prepared for: **Bluewater Property Group**

Prepared by: **John T. Baldassano, Jr.**

jbaldassano@acousticalconsultant.com

Reviewed by: **Benjamin C. Mueller, P.E.**

bmueler@acousticalconsultant.com

Date: **12 May 2023**

OAA File: **4667A**

1460 US Highway 9 North Suite 209
Woodbridge, NJ 07095
Voice 973-731-7002
Fax 973-731-6680
acousticalconsultant.com

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Rooftop HVAC Sound	6
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INTRODUCTION

Ostergaard Acoustical Associates (OAA) was asked to assist with evaluation of potential sound emissions from a speculative warehouse to be located on multiple parcels off of Randolph Road in the Town of Randolph, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. The site is currently undeveloped and will be developed to accommodate a 24-hour operation warehouse building. The vicinity of the site is mixed-use in nature, commercial uses and undeveloped land are to the north and east, respectively, and residential receptors are to the south and west. This report addresses the onsite noise radiated off-site to nearby potentially noise-sensitive receptors.

The purpose of this sound study is to analyze future site sound emissions for comparison with applicable State and local noise code limits and to evaluate compatibility of the proposed use with the surroundings. Such ordinances regulate site sound relative to existing ambient sound levels in order to minimize the potential acoustical impact of new noise sources. The site will contribute steady sound from rooftop HVAC equipment. The site will also produce intermittent sound from truck and car¹ movements.

Since future tenants are not known, the extent of heavy trucking activity was conservatively estimated, assuming the potential for nighttime activity. Traditional use of such buildings will primarily see activity during daytime hours; nighttime activity, if any, is expected to be lower in quantity and sporadic. Nevertheless, potential nighttime operations are of most interest since residential receptors are potentially more sensitive during this period.

Work by OAA was overseen by Benjamin C. Mueller, P.E., with assistance from OAA Staff. The representative at Bluewater Property Group coordinating the project is Alexandra Escamilla.

SITE AND VICINITY

Figure 1 is an aerial image obtained from Google Earth outlining the site in red. Figure 1 also shows ambient survey locations, which are discussed in a subsequent section.

¹ Note that throughout this report, the term “car” collectively refers to personal passenger vehicles including automobiles, vans, pick-ups, or SUVs. The term “truck” refers to heavy trucks such as over-the-road or line-haul trucks.

The site is located southwest of the Richardi Reservoir, at the terminus of Randolph Road in the Town of Randolph, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. The developed portion of the site is along Randolph Road and comprises a gym and construction equipment storage. The surrounding area is mixed-use in nature. The site and properties north and east of the site are in the Industrial District. Specifically, to the north is a large self-storage facility; wooded land and an extension of the reservoir abut the site to the east. An active adult condo community is immediately south of the project in the Residential Multi-Family 55+ District. Further south, beyond the condo community, are more industrial uses including a large Stacy's Pita Chip manufacturing facility, which utilizes heavy trucks. Lastly, single-family residences front on North Street to the west in the Residential Single-Family High-Density District. Nearby residences to the south and west are of most concern acoustically given their potential noise sensitivity and proximity to the site.

Plans call for the developed areas of the site to remain; deeper into the site will accommodate the construction of an approximately 120,000 ft² building to be located in the western portion of the irregularly shaped parcel. Access will be provided via Randolph Road for all vehicles, and the onsite driveway will circle the building. The road on the eastern side of the building is for emergency access use only. Heavy truck docks are located along the northeast façade of the building, with ancillary trailer parking areas provided outboard of the docks. Personnel vehicles have dedicated parking areas along the southwest side of the building. The site layout is acoustically beneficial as the truck yard is located away from residences and shielded by the building.

Specific traffic counts depend on the end user tenant. While the extent of onsite traffic and the hours of operation are unknown, the sound study has followed the same conservative assumptions made in the traffic study. A review of the traffic study and discussion with the traffic engineer indicates that 72 truck trips are expected daily at this site. This equates to 36 trucks daily, or about 1.5 trucks per hour if they were equally distributed. Professional experience, and information from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), indicates that while typical warehouses operate 24/7, the majority of their activity occurs during the daytime hours; nighttime operations are generally used to prepare for the next day. The ITE trip generation manual shows that for Land Use Code 150: Warehouse, approximately 87% of all truck traffic occurs during the daytime hours. For this site, this means around 5 trucks are expected across the nighttime hours. While low in volume, the focus of this study is to analyze this potential nighttime activity as this is generally when residential receptors are most sensitive.



Figure 1 — Google Earth image showing the proposed warehouse site and vicinity in Randolph, MA. The site property line is approximated in red.

REGULATIONS/GOALS

When developing a site of this type, it is appropriate to consider how sound from the facility will likely be received, especially by potentially noise-sensitive receptors. Sound produced by a typical warehouse is characterized by car and truck parking lot activity, such as idling and vehicle movement, as well as steady HVAC equipment. The noise from these sources was evaluated and compared to applicable noise code limits as well as acoustical goals based on professional experience. As a general practice, when motor vehicles are onsite, they are considered part of a site's sound emissions; when vehicles are on public roads, they are not.

State, county, and local noise codes were reviewed. The State of Massachusetts code, Division of Air Quality Control Policy 90-001, requires sound emissions to not exceed background ambient sound levels at the nearest residence by 10 dB(A). The background sound level is defined as the level present 90% of the time during a measurement period when equipment is in operation. In addition, sound from the site is not to produce a "pure tone" condition where once octave band sound pressure level exceeds adjacent bands by 3 dB or more. The Town of Randolph's noise ordinance is found in Chapter 141 *Unreasonable Noise*. This ordinance prohibits the creation of unreasonable noise, which is defined as noise in excess of 50 dB(A) during the nighttime hours from 2300 and 0700 hours and 70 dB(A) during the complementary daytime hours. In the absence of an applicable noise level standard, unreasonable noise is also defined as "any noise plainly audible at a distance of three hundred (300) feet or, in the case of loud amplification devices or similar equipment, noise plainly audible at a distance of one hundred (100) feet from its source by a person of normal hearing". Lastly, there are no Norfolk County noise codes that could be found.

A discussion of relevant codes is warranted. The Randolph noise ordinance provides fixed noise limits. OAA agrees with the nighttime noise limit of 50 dB(A) as being appropriate for protecting residential receptors. Of note is that New Jersey also uses 50 dB(A) for their nighttime noise limit; similarly, Connecticut uses 51 dB(A) for their nighttime code limit. When 50 dB(A) occurs at a residential window, an open window will provide 10 dB of attenuation and result in a bedroom sound level of 40 dB(A); a closed window provides even more attenuation. Having intermittent maximum bedroom sound levels below 40 dB(A) minimizes disruption of sleep according to studies by the World Health Organization. Chapter 141 does not clearly indicate where the code limit should be applied, nor does it provide any adjustments for type of receiver. Some interpretation is therefore necessary. OAA generally selects the façade of dwellings to evaluate nighttime sound emissions and an area of outdoor repose (such as a deck, patio, pool, or other similar area) where an affected party would exist to evaluate daytime sound emissions.

Lastly, while the local code discusses audibility, OAA recommends relying on tangible metrics, such as the 50 dB(A) nighttime limit, to provide a clear and scientifically backed direction for noise evaluation and enforcement.

The Massachusetts noise code takes the approach to compare new sound to existing, which is appropriate for minimizing the acoustical impact of new noise sources. The local nighttime noise code limit of 50 dB(A) would essentially assume a background sound level of 40 dB(A), which is typical for a rural suburb area. The State code is traditionally applied to stationary noise sources. The code language unfortunately does not specify a measurement period or provide details on how to address the inherent variability of ambient sound; background sound levels are themselves dynamic and constantly changing in the area. The State code is more complicated to evaluate and enforce given this variability. While there is little question that the State noise code regulates stationary noise sources, it is less clear on whether it includes mobile noise sources; motor vehicles can travel off-site and produce variable sound themselves.

OAA finds in practice that receptors are more tolerant of short duration excursions than a steady sound of the same magnitude. In other words, the public would be less tolerant of a steady sound that was 10 dB higher than existing sound levels than for an occasional intermittent one. OAA agrees with allowing intermittent site sounds to approach 10 dB higher than existing sounds in the area provided they are in line with other maximum sound levels that might occur. Steady HVAC sound on the other hand, should generally be well below applicable maximum code limits and more aligned with existing ambient background sound levels in the area to minimize the potential for any acoustical impact.

Given all of this, OAA finds the Randolph nighttime code limit of 50 dB(A) appropriate to protect nearby residential receptors. On-site truck activity in the dock area should strive to meet this recognizing that typical traffic passby sound levels are expected to routinely exceed 60 dB(A) along the North Street corridor. To ensure that steady HVAC sound has no negative impact, a project noise goal of 45 dB(A) is recommended for these sources. Meeting these sound level limits will ensure that the intent of the local code is met and will minimize the potential for complaints. Using nighttime noise code limits as a project goal will also ensure compliance during the daytime hours, where the code limit is 70 dB(A).

Based on experience, OAA believes that local noise ordinances would prevail over State codes. However, OAA is currently in the process of surveying ambient sound levels for comparison of sound emissions to State criteria; results are expected to align with local code limits.

EXPECTED SOUND EMISSIONS

Acoustical modelling software, specifically CadnaA, was used to create and analyze site sound emissions for the site. The model takes into account relevant parameters between the noise source and receptor positions of interest to predict how sound will propagate. In addition to distance attenuation, the model accounts for the effects of terrain, various types of ground cover, shielding by structures, and reflections from buildings. In all models the buildings are white, elevation contour lines are teal, and the site property line is outlined in red. North is pointing up in all Figures. All models include a proposed 10-foot tall sound barrier, shown in light blue, designed to reduce off-site sound emissions from the truck court area. Elevation changes exterior to the site were obtained from [MassGIS](#) and incorporated into the model. Model results show only the sound emissions of the site, which are directly comparable to the project noise goal and code limits; ambient sound is not included in the model. The numbers around the perimeter each figure represent the scale in feet.

To evaluate nighttime site conditions, it is logical to apply noise code limits at the area of repose of sleeping residences. For this reason, site sound emissions were scrutinized at the upper-story façade of residential dwellings, where complaints are most likely to occur. Evaluation of daytime noise code limits would occur at ear height at vantage points on the receiver's property where repose would occur, for example a patio, porch, or other usable area of a yard. This study focuses on the nighttime noise code as it is the most stringent metric to meet.

The acoustical model shows the results graphically as A-weighted sound level contours, in 1 dB increments, and tabulates the summed A-weighted sound levels at six discrete locations, labeled Locations A through F, typifying nearby residential receptors of interest. Sound level contours are at ear height, 5 feet above grade. All discrete Locations are at the façade of nearby residences. All Locations are at a height of 15 feet above grade, representing a second story receptor.

Rooftop HVAC Sound

Rooftop HVAC equipment produces noise that is nominally steady in nature, and hence will not vary significantly over time. Information from the project team indicates that four HVAC units will serve this building. Each unit is based on an AAON 25,000 cfm gas unit, with a case-radiated sound power level of 90 dB(A) per manufacturer's sound data. The noise from the four rooftop units was included in the HVAC sound model. Rooftop units are shown as blue +'s and were placed 4 feet above the rooftop. Figure 2 shows the results of HVAC sound emissions graphically and tabulates the summed A-weighted sound levels of all equipment operating simultaneously at their maximum sound level at the nearby receptor locations of concern.

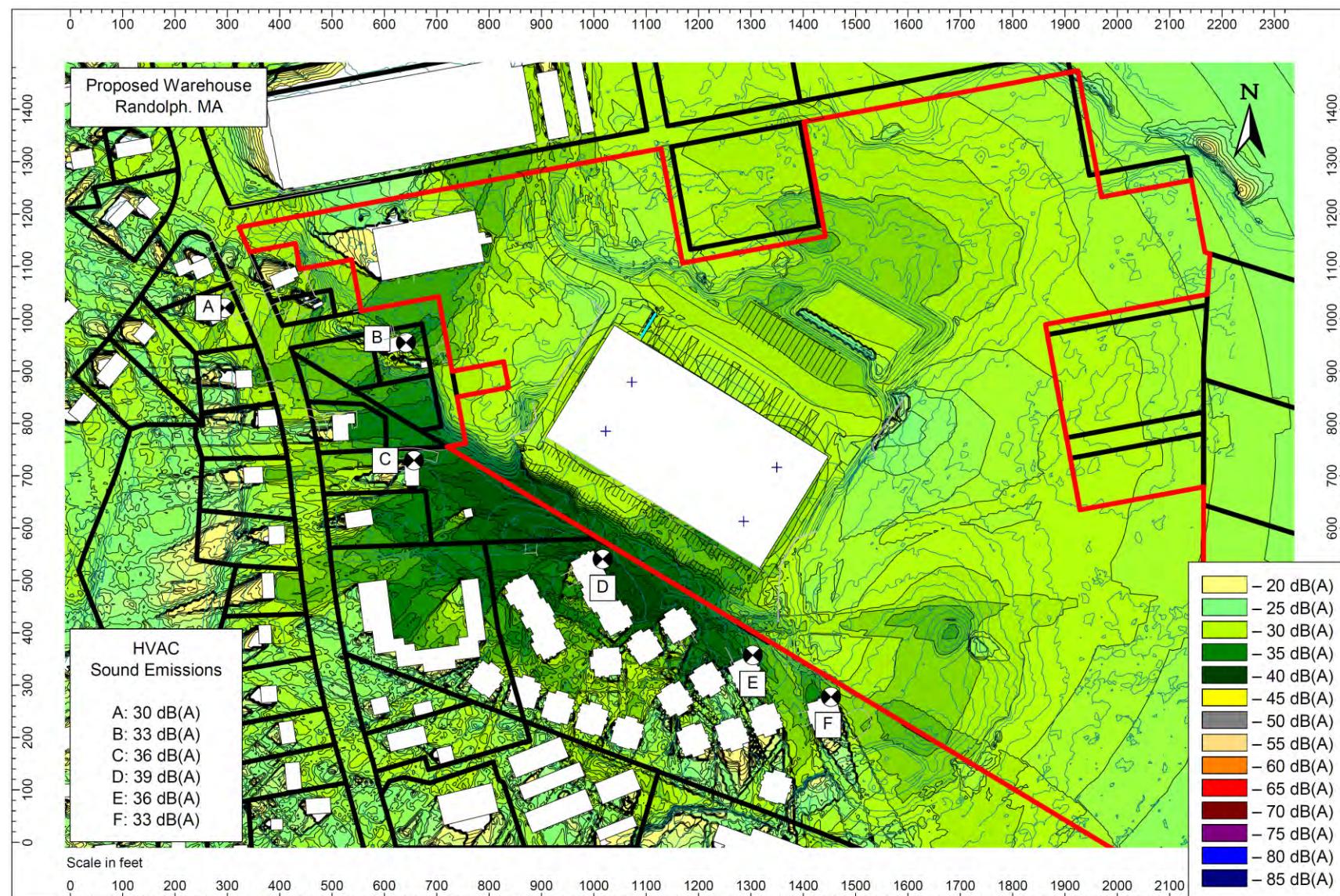


Figure 2 — Maximum A-weighted sound emission contours, 5 feet above grade, from all rooftop HVAC equipment operating. Rooftop equipment shown as blue +'s. Buildings shown in white; site property line outlined in red. A-weighted sound emissions tabulated at 15 feet above grade for all Locations.

This analysis shows that there is little concern about HVAC sound. The results show that with all rooftop units operating, HVAC sound levels at off-site residential receptors are in the 30-to-39 dB(A) range. HVAC sound is sufficiently controlled via distance and roof shielding effects so that this noise is well below the 45 dB(A) project limit by a wide margin. Levels of this magnitude comply with the local daytime and nighttime noise limit by even wider margins. Note that for these model results to be realized, acoustical performance of HVAC equipment must be aligned with what was modelled.

Heavy Truck Activity

OAA has had the opportunity to visit various warehouse facilities and industrial parks over the years to survey and document the sounds of truck activity. The warehouse will have over-the-road line-haul trucks and potentially have terminal tractors (yard tractors) active on site. From an acoustical aspect, terminal tractors and line-haul trucks are acoustically equivalent.

Truck noise in a typical dock area can routinely produce maximum sound levels of 79 dB(A) when measured at a distance of 50 feet from the source. This sound level was determined by looking at a wide variety of truck activity, such as truck movement, air brakes, back-up alarms, and coupling/decoupling, and distilling it to a single conservative maximum level and spectrum for use in acoustical studies such as this. A driving truck exhibits slightly lower maximum sound levels of 74 dB(A) when measured 50 feet from the source. The height of a truck source for all truck activity is modelled at a conservative height of 8 feet above grade. OAA has found that using these maximum sound levels at this height ensures a conservative approach to evaluating truck sound within the truck court. When specific individual activities are modelled at their actual height and sound level, results are typically lower in level than predicted below. For example, many of the high sound level activities, such as back-up alarms and air brakes, occur at a height of 4 feet above grade, not 8 feet. This is a critical detail when evaluating the effectiveness of a sound barrier or berm and when considering intervening topography. It is also important to recognize that all truck noise is dynamic in nature. Maximum sound levels only occur for a short duration and are not representative of the constant sound level produced by on-site trucks.

While there will certainly be multiple trucks onsite at any given time, it is generally appropriate to evaluate maximum sound from an individual truck. Several factors support this. Because maximum levels are dynamic and short in duration, it is unlikely that multiple truck sound level maximums will occur at exactly the same time and location. In addition, safe practices restrict more than one truck from operating in proximity to each other in the same vicinity. Hence, off-

site maximum sound levels will be driven by individual truck sources. In the unlikely event that two truck sources would contribute the same level in the same location at the exact same time, maximum emissions would only be 3 dB higher due to the logarithmic nature of sound pressure level addition. The above rationale is echoed by ITE data which shows that at most, the site expects 1 or 2 trucks in a given nighttime hour. For comparison, ITE data show that 8 trucks would come and go during the busiest daytime hour period. Even with this higher volume the likelihood of multiple maximum sound levels happening at the same time is extremely small.

Maximum sound levels from dock activity were modelled at various on-site locations. Of most concern are activities that occur at the easternmost and westernmost docks as these are closest to off-site receptors. Truck sources were placed in truck court areas at locations where sound emissions were worst-case. Truck yard activity noise sources are shown as white "+"s. HVAC noise sources from Figure 2 were also included in the model to represent worst-case condition.

Figure 3 shows truck yard activity in the westernmost dock. Maximum off-site emissions are 44 dB(A) due to the proposed wing wall that screens sound in this direction. Levels of this magnitude fully comply with local noise code limits. The handful events that might occur in a given hour is expected to be far lower than sound produced by intermittent local traffic travelling along North Street. This applies during both the daytime as well as nighttime hours.

Figure 4 shows a similar condition when there is truck yard activity in the easternmost dock. The truck source was placed in the middle of the truck court to account for use of either the easternmost dock or the easternmost trailer parking. Results show that maximum off-site emissions are 50 dB(A) at Location F. Results at all other locations are 41 dB(A) or below. Results comply with the local noise code limit. The few occurrences of this magnitude that might occur during the night are not expected to generate any noise complaints or have any negative acoustical impact on the surrounding residential receptors. During the daytime, this activity is expected to be difficult to distinguish from other noise sources in the area.

These results show that anticipated for worst-case modelling condition, maximum site sound levels will comply with the 50 dB(A) nighttime code limit and, by default, the 70 dB(A) daytime code limit. This is achieved via site layout, distance, and the proposed sound barrier. Lastly, the low truck trip generation counts expected at this site ensures that these maximum sound level events will be kept to a minimum and not regularly occur. No negative acoustical impact is expected from site operations.

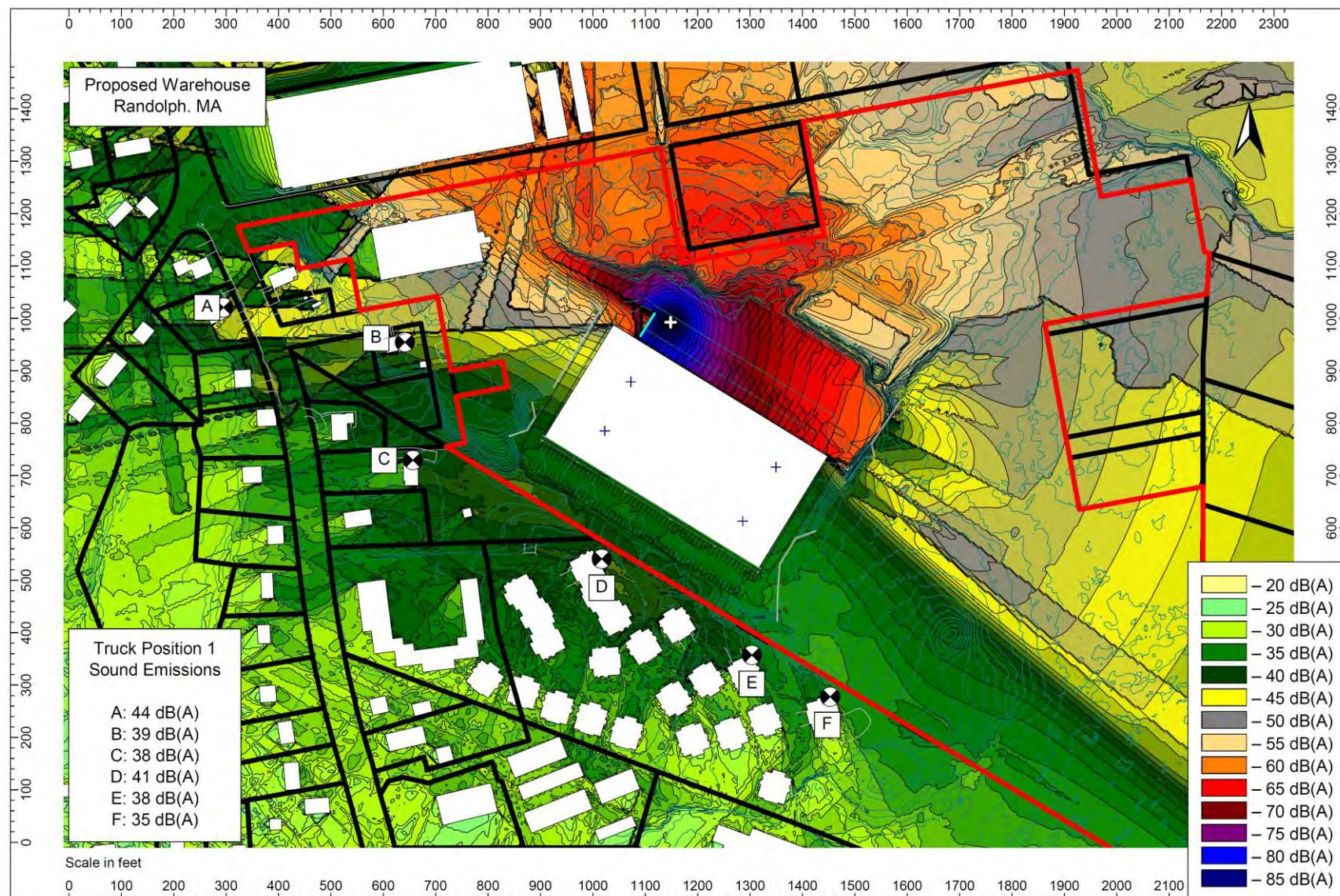


Figure 3 — A-weighted sound level contours, 5 feet above grade, expected for a truck contributing yard activity at Truck Position 1, shown with a white +. Rooftop equipment shown as blue +'s. Buildings shown in white; site property line outlined in red. A-weighted sound emissions tabulated at 15 feet above grade for all Locations.

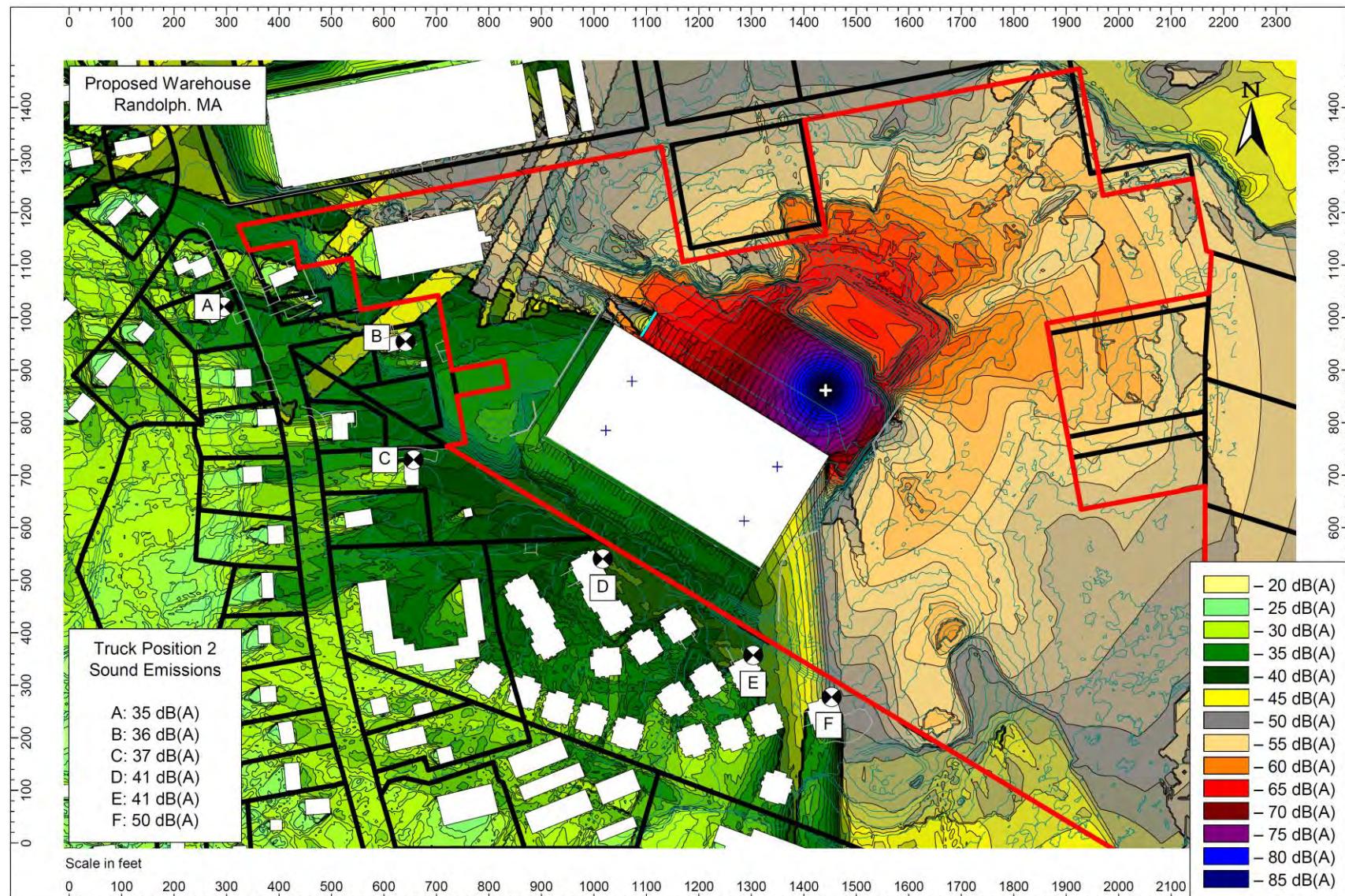


Figure 4 — A-weighted sound level contours, 5 feet above grade, expected for a truck contributing yard activity at Truck Position 2, shown with a white +. Rooftop equipment shown as blue +'s. Buildings shown in white; site property line outlined in red. A-weighted sound emissions tabulated at 15 feet above grade for all Locations.

CONCLUSION

A warehouse is planned in an industrial district in Randolph, MA. Despite having similar uses in the area, there are residential receptors bordering the site to the south and west. Non-noise-sensitive commercial uses border the site to the north and undeveloped land abuts the site to the east. An acoustical evaluation was carried out to ensure that site sound emissions meet the intent of the local noise code and minimize the potential for noise complaints. More stringent project goals were established for steady sound producing HVAC equipment. Meeting these local code limits and recommended project goals will ensure there is no negative acoustical impact at potentially noise sensitive receptors. While local noise code is expected to prevail, an ambient sound survey is currently being conducted to also ensure that the State noise code limits are also met.

Based on results of analyses, steady HVAC site noise is expected to fall well below project noise goals and have an even greater margin of compliance with the allowable nighttime noise code limit of 50 dB(A). HVAC sound is expected to blend in with existing sounds in the area and be difficult to discern from off-site vantage points. Proposed HVAC equipment arrangements can proceed; however, keep in mind that any modification to the arrangement may affect site sound emissions. Similarly, heavy truck activity in the truck court was shown to fully comply with local noise code limits with the inclusion of a 10-foot-tall sound barrier. The sound barrier will block line-of-sight of intermittent dock activity to residences to the west and minimize potential impacts. A sound barrier is not needed to the south as there is sufficient distance and screening provided by the building.

The site layout represents good acoustical planning, which will put the site in the best position to be a good neighbor. No negative acoustical impact is anticipated from 24-hour site operations, and results support that site sound will comply with the daytime and nighttime noise code limits and not generate noise complaints from the surrounding area.



VIEW OF NORTHWEST ENTRY AT DRIVE AISLE



VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER AT RETAINING WALL



VIEW OF WEST SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY ALONG NORTH STREET - FULL VEGETATION GROWTH

Ford & Associates

ARCHITECTS

Randolph Road - Speculative Warehouse

Multiple Parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA 02368

May 16, 2023

BLUEWATER
PROPERTY GROUP



VIEW OF WEST SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY ALONG NORTH STREET - WITH VEGETATION TRANSPARENCY FOR CLARITY



VIEW OF SOUTH SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - FULL VEGETATION GROWTH

Ford & Associates

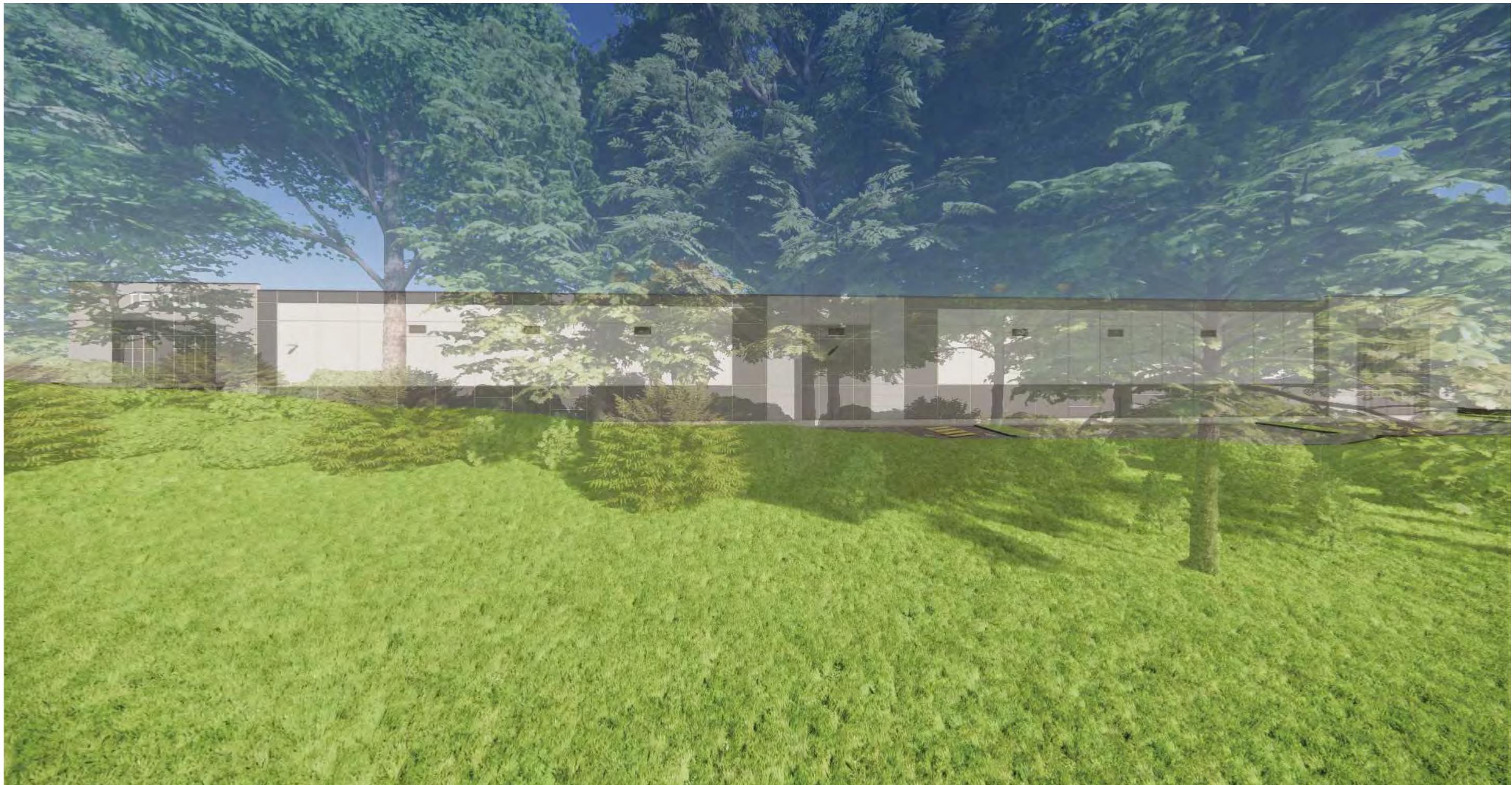
ARCHITECTS

Randolph Road - Speculative Warehouse

Multiple Parcels on Randolph Road, Randolph, MA 02368

May 16, 2023

BLUEWATER
PROPERTY GROUP



VIEW OF SOUTH SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - WITH VEGETATION TRANSPARENCY FOR CLARITY

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VIEW OF SOUTH SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - FULL VEGETATION GROWTH

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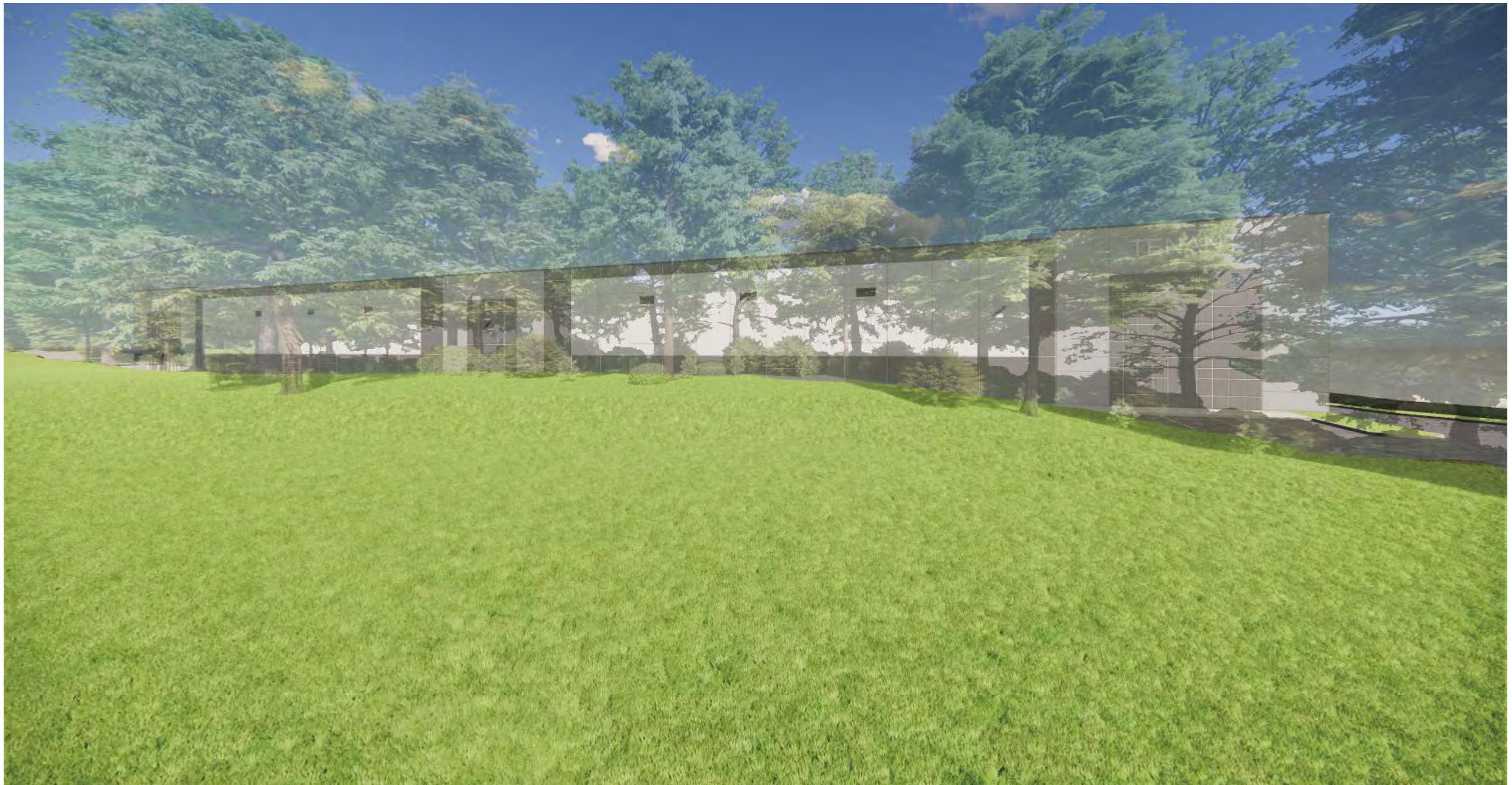
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VIEW OF SOUTH SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - WITH VEGETATION TRANSPARENCY FOR CLARITY

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VIEW OF SOUTHEAST SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - FULL VEGETATION GROWTH



VIEW OF SOUTHEAST SITE FROM ADJACENT PROPERTY / SITE BOUNDARY - WITH VEGETATION TRANSPARENCY FOR CLARITY

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SITE AERIAL VIEW

Randolph Road - Speculative Warehouse

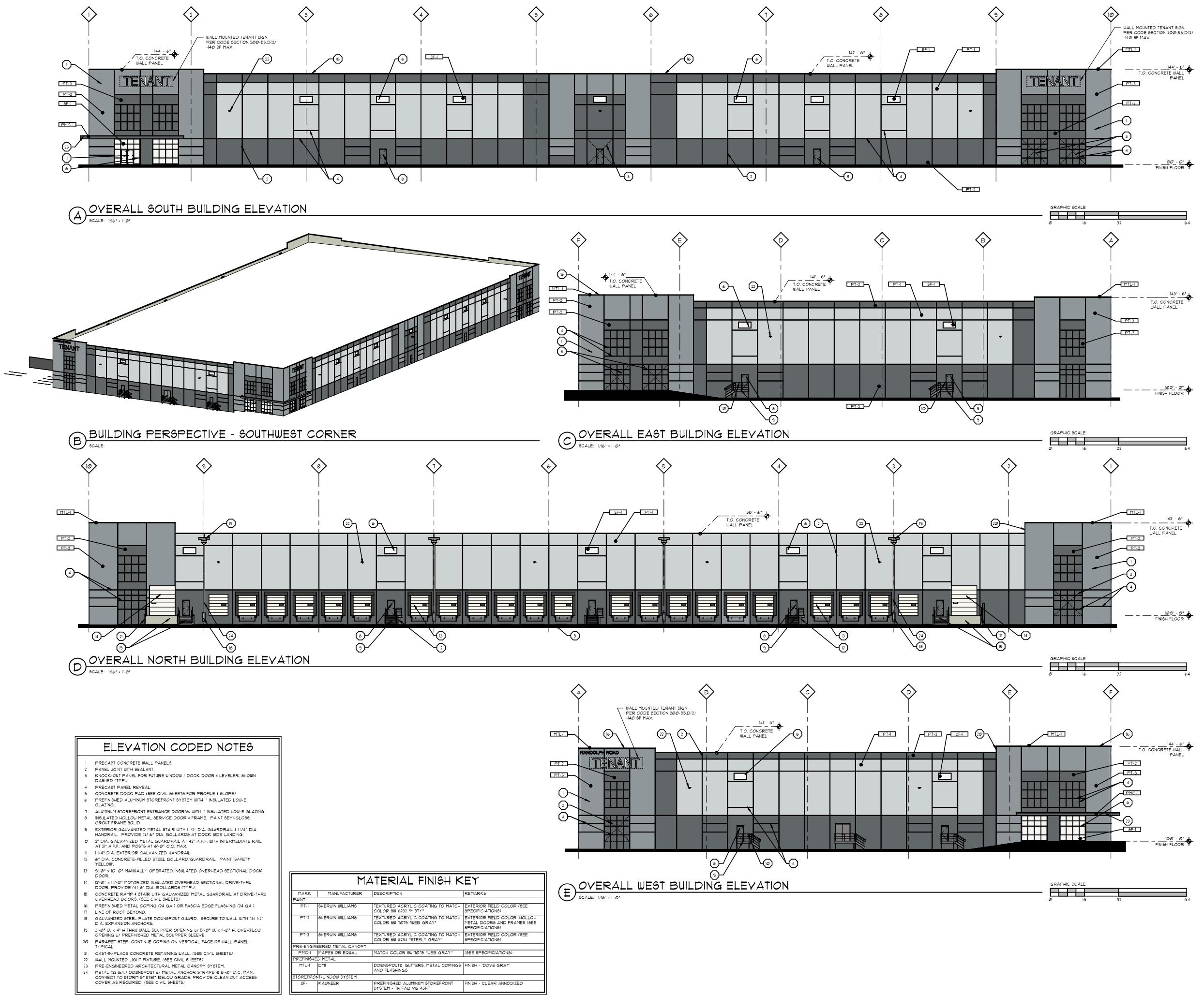
Randolph Road - 3

Multiple Parcels on Randolph Road
Randolph, MA 02368

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OVERALL BUILDING ELEVATIONS

A-200



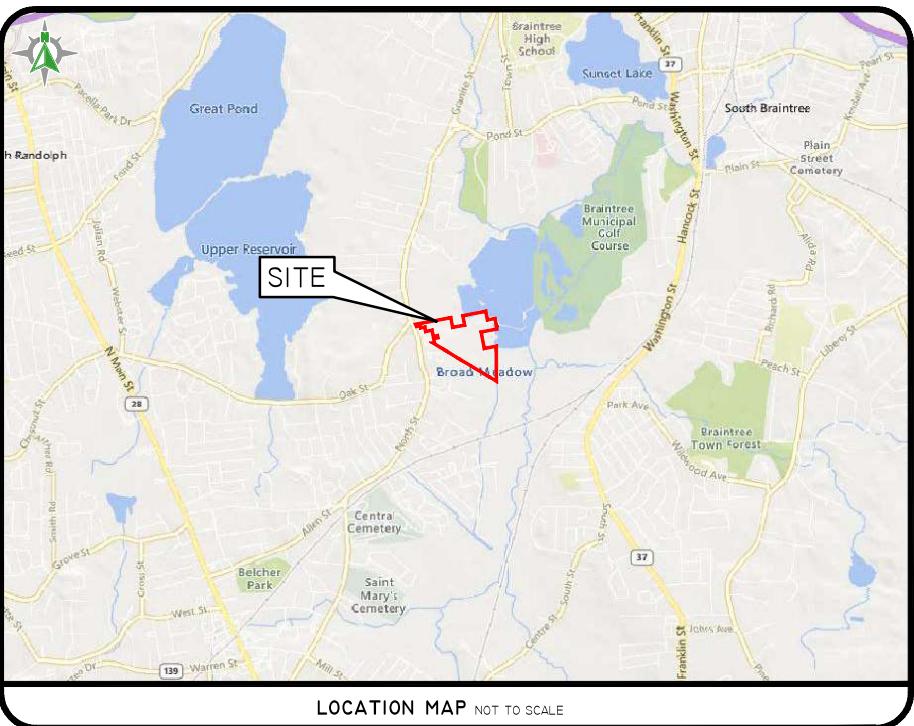
PLANNING BOARD SUBMISSION

RANDOLPH ROAD

MULTIPLE PARCELS

LOCATED IN

RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS



SHEET LIST TABLE

- 1 COVER SHEET
- 2 AERIAL HALF-MILE RADIUS & USGS MAP
- 3 NOTES AND LEGEND
- 4 APPROVAL NOT REQUIRED SUBDIVISION
- 5 SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
- 6 OVERALL SITE PLAN
- 7 SITE LAYOUT PLAN
- 8 TRUCK TURN PLAN
- 9 GRADING PLAN
- 10 DRAINAGE PLAN
- 11 UTILITIES PLAN
- 12 POND DETAILS
- 13 SESC DETAIL SHEET
- 14 DETAIL SHEET-1
- 15 DETAIL SHEET-2
- 16 LANDSCAPE PLAN
- 17 LANDSCAPE NOTES & DETAILS

OTHER SHEETS

SHEET 1 OF 2 LIGHTING LAYOUT (RAB)
SHEET 2 OF 2 LIGHTING LAYOUT (RAB)

SWPPP / O&M
THE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENT PLAN (SWPPP)
AND STORMWATER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN
(O&M) ARE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS WITH THIS PLAN SET
AND MUST BE MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND
OWNER ON SITE.

COVER SHEET

RANDOLPH ROAD, MULTIPLE PARCELS

WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION FACILITY

RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:

BLUEWATER PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, LLC

Miller

1	08-16-2023	PLANNING BOARD SUBMISSION	RAW
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
DRAWN BY: B.A.W.		DESIGN BY: K.J.D.	

COVER SHEET

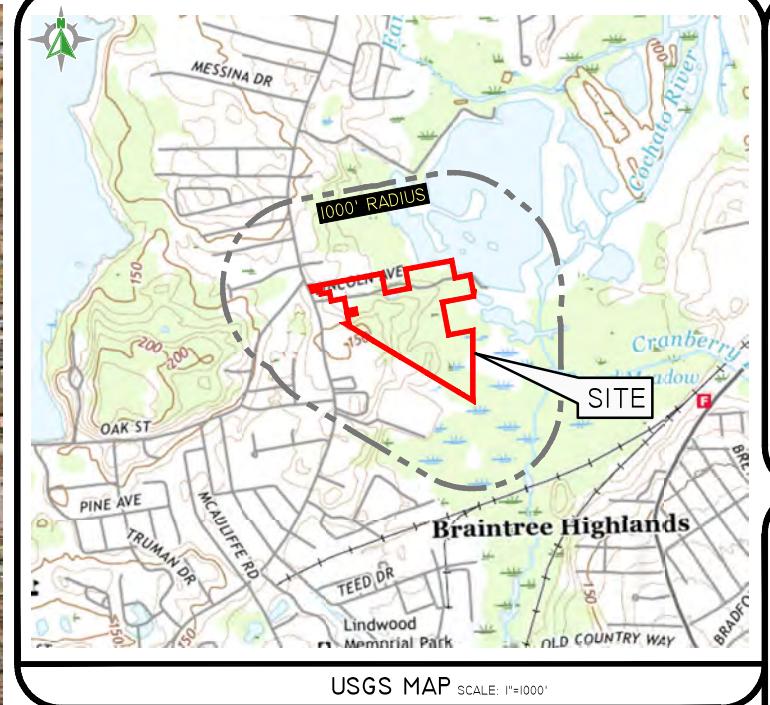
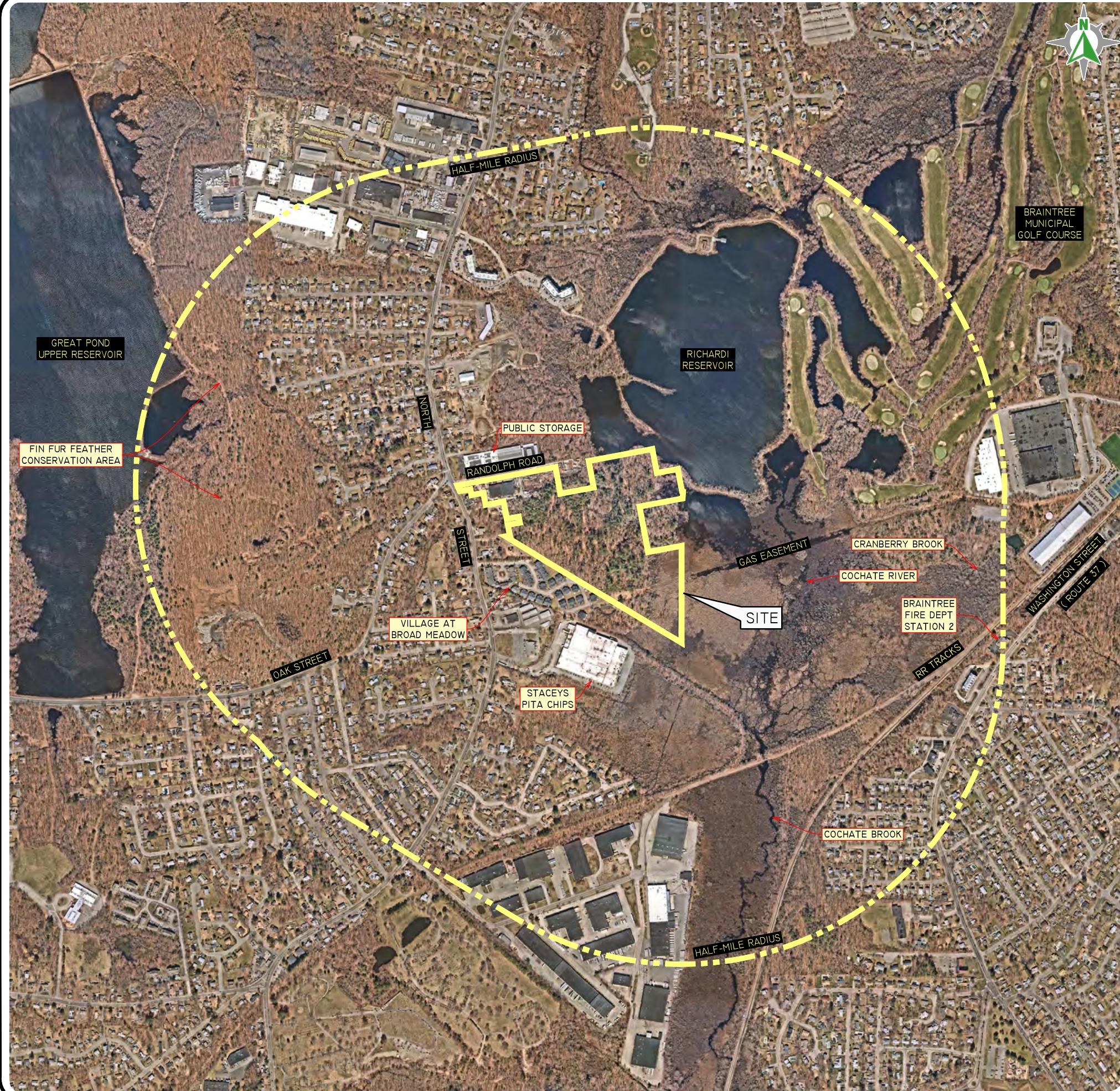
RANDOLPH ROAD MULTIPLE PARCELS

WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION FACILITY
RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:
BURLWELL PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, LLC

205 HUDSON, NEW YORK, 8TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10015

TELE: (212) 265-0232 FAX: (212) 265-0233 E-MAIL: BURLWELL@AOL.COM



AERIAL HALF-MILE RADIUS & USGS MAP
RANDOLPH ROAD, MULTIPLE PARCELS

PREPARED FOR:
BLUEWATER PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, LLC
WAREHOUSE, DISTRICT 8TH FLOOR
205 HUDSON STREET, 8TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10013

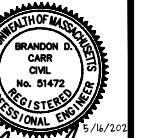
III DiPrete Engineering
Boston • Providence • Newport

105 Eastern Avenue Suite 200 Dedham, MA 02026
tel: 781-356-0021 fax: 401-464-6000 www.diprete-eng.com
BRANDON D. CARR, CIVIL
No. 51472
REGISTERED ENGINEER SINCE
5/16/2023

[Signature]

THIS PLAN SET MUST NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
UNLESS IT IS PEAKED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND STAMPED BY
ENGINEERING, PLANNING, OR SURVEYING BUREAU OF DIPRETE
ENGINEERING. DIPRETE ENGINEERING ONLY WARRANTS PLANS ON DIPRETE
ENGINEERING'S OWN STAMPED SHEETS. DIPRETE ENGINEERING
DOES NOT WARRANT PLANS BY ANY OTHER PARTY.
THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF THE MEANS,
METHODS, SAFETY, PRECAUTIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS, AND FOR
EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROPRIATE
ONLY. DIPRETE ENGINEERING ISSUES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR
DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OR OPERATION OF THIS PLAN AND
THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ACTIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
SEE UTILITY NOTE ON SHEET.

NO.	05-05-2023	PLANNING BOARD SUBMISSION	B.A.W.
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	B.Y.
		DRAWN BY: B.A.W.	DESIGN BY: K.J.D.



Ma. Cur

EXISTING LEGEND

(AS SHOWN ON PROPOSED PLANS)
NOT ALL ITEMS SHOWN WILL APPEAR ON PLANS

	PROPERTY LINE		NAIL FOUND/SET
	ASSESSORS LINE		DRILL HOLE FOUND/SET
			IRON ROD FOUND/SET
			BOUND FOUND/SET
			SIGN
			BOLLARD
			SOIL EVALUATION
	CATCH BASIN		DOUBLE CATCH BASIN
	DRAINAGE MANHOLE		DRAINAGE MANHOLE
	FLARED END SECTION		FLARED END SECTION
	MINOR CONTOUR LINE		MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
	GUY POLE		GUY POLE
	EMH		EMH
	UP		UTILITY/POWER POLE
	LIGHTPOST		LIGHTPOST
	SMH		SEWER/SEPTIC MANHOLE
	SEWER VALVE		SEWER VALVE
	OVERHEAD WIRES		CLEANOUT
	HYDRANT		HYDRANT
	SOILS LINES		IRRIGATION VALVE
	WETLAND LINE & FLAG		WETLAND NO DISTURB ZONE
	25' WETLAND NO DISTURB ZONE		50' WETLAND NO BUILD ZONE
	100' WETLAND BUFFER ZONE		200' RIVERFRONT BUFFER ZONE
	FEMA BOUNDARY		MONITORING WELL
	STREAM		UNKNOWN MANHOLE
	STATE HIGHWAY LINE		GAS VALVE
	STATE FREEWAY LINE		BENCH MARK
	GROUNDWATER OVERLAY		GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREA
	GROUNDWATER RESERVOIR		STREAM FLOW DIRECTION

PROPOSED LEGEND

NOT ALL ITEMS SHOWN WILL APPEAR ON PLANS

	PROPERTY LINE		DRAINAGE LINE
	BUILDING SETBACKS		SWALE
	CHAINLINK FENCE		SEWER FORCE MAIN
	GUARDRAIL SEE LAYOUT AND MATERIALS NOTE 8		GAS LINE
	MINOR CONTOUR LINE		WATER LINE
	MAJOR CONTOUR LINE		HYDRANT ASSEMBLY
	SPOT ELEVATION		THRUST BLOCK
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT		SEWER LINE
	BITUMINOUS BERM		OVERHEAD WIRE
	CONCRETE CURB		ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, CABLE LINE
	MONOLITHIC CONCRETE CURB AND SIDEWALK		LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE/LIMIT OF CLEARING
	SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 (I OR II SLOPES)		UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION OUTLINE
	BUILDING FOOTPRINT		POUND ACCESS
	BUILDING OVERHANG		ASPHALT PAVEMENT
	HEAVY DUTY ASPHALT PAVEMENT		SAND FILTER
	CONCRETE		CATCH BASIN
	DOUBLE CATCH BASIN		DRAINAGE MANHOLE
	SAWCUT LINE		FLARED END SECTION
	SIGN		HEADWALL
	ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE SYMBOLS		SEWER MANHOLE
	SINGLE LIGHT		DOUBLE LIGHT
	OVERHANGING LIGHT		

NOTE: THIS PLAN SET MUST BE REPRODUCED IN COLOR

UTILITY NOTE:

ALL EXISTING UTILITIES DEPICTED ARE SHOWN ACCORDING TO UTILITY QUALITY LEVEL C AS DEFINED IN C/ASCE STANDARD 38-02 (STANDARD GUIDELINES FOR THE COLLECTION AND DEPICTION OF EXISTING SUBSURFACE UTILITY DATA), LAST REVISION.

ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS WERE PROVIDED BY OTHERS AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. LOCATIONS MUST BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BEFORE EXCAVATION, BLASTING, UTILITY INSTALLATION, BACKFILLING, GRADING, PAVING, RESTORATION, AND ALL OTHER SITE WORK. ALL UTILITY COMPANIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, MUST BE CONTACTED INCLUDING THOSE IN CONTROL OF UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THESE DOCUMENTS. CONTACT DIG SAFE A MINIMUM OF 72 WORKING HOURS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION AT 811. DIG SAFE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING MEMBER UTILITY COMPANIES. DIG SAFE MEMBER UTILITY COMPANIES ARE RESPONSIBLE TO MARK ONLY THE FACILITIES THAT THEY OWN OR MAINTAIN. NON DIG SAFE MEMBER COMPANIES ARE NOT NOTIFIED BY DIG SAFE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO INVESTIGATE AND NOTIFY IF ANY PRIVATELY OWNED OR NON DIG SAFE MEMBER UTILITIES ARE IN THE AREA.

PER THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS - TITLE 29, PART 1926 IT IS THE SITE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN ACCURATE UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINE LOCATIONS FROM THE UTILITY COMPANIES, UTILITY OWNERS AND, OR VIA UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATION EQUIPMENT AS NEEDED TO ESTABLISH ACCURATE LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION. THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL UTILITY LOCATING COMPANIES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION IS RECOMMENDED.

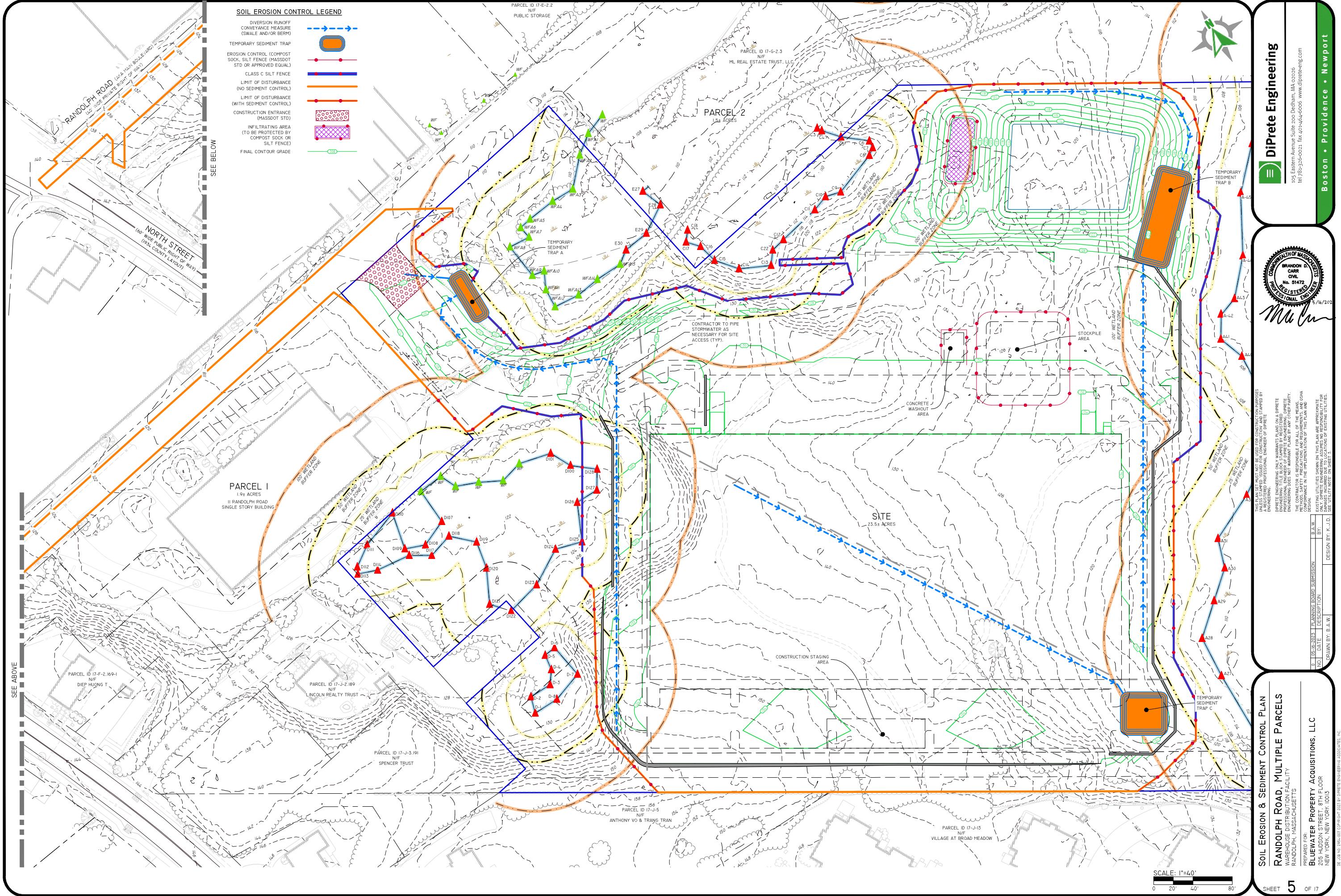
DIPRETE ENGINEERING IS NOT A PROFESSIONAL UTILITY LOCATION COMPANY, AND IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, DEPICTED OR NOT, EITHER IN SERVICE OR ABANDONED, ANY SIZES, LOCATIONS, EXISTENCE, OR LACK OF EXISTENCE OF UTILITIES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE UNTIL VERIFIED BY A PROFESSIONAL UTILITY LOCATION COMPANY. DIPRETE ENGINEERING ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGES INCURRED.

PERMIT NOTE:

THE INTENT OF THESE PLANS IS TO PROVIDE A PERMITTING SET TO THE REGULATORY AGENCY SUBMITTED. THESE PLANS CONTAIN THE REQUIRED INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR APPROVAL TO THE SPECIFIC AGENCY SUBMITTED AND MAY NOT HAVE INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR OTHER REGULATORY AGENCIES. THIS SET MUST NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A FULL CONSTRUCTION OR BID SET. ADDITIONAL DETAIL IS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND BID DOCUMENTS, SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FINE GRADING, GRADING BETWEEN THE CONTOUR INTERVAL, ADDITIONAL SURVEY/MAPPING, BUILDING SHAPE/LOCATION, ADA, UTILITY CONNECTIONS, UTILITY CROSSINGS, SURFACE AND GROUND WATER MITIGATION, SOIL STABILITY AND CONSISTENCY, SPECIFIC END USER NEEDS, CONSTRUCTABILITY ISSUES, ETC. ANY USER OF THESE PLANS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THIS LIMITATION.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE PARCELS ARE LOCATED IN THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PARCEL ID: 17-F-1, 17-F-10, 17-K-2, 17-L-2, 17-L-3, 17-L-4, 17-H-10, 17-H-2, 17-H-3, 17-H-4, 17-H-5, 17-H-6, 17-H-7, 17-H-8, 17-H-9, 17-H-10, 17-H-11, 17-H-12, 17-H-13, 17-H-14, 17-H-15, 17-H-16, 17-H-17, 17-H-18, 17-H-19, 17-H-20, 17-H-21, 17-H-22, 17-H-23, 17-H-24, 17-H-25, 17-H-26, 17-H-27, 17-H-28, 17-H-29, 17-H-30, 17-H-31, 17-H-32, 17-H-33, 17-H-34, 17-H-35, 17-H-36, 17-H-37, 17-H-38, 17-H-39, 17-H-40, 17-H-41, 17-H-42, 17-H-43, 17-H-44, 17-H-45, 17-H-46, 17-H-47, 17-H-48, 17-H-49, 17-H-50, 17-H-51, 17-H-52, 17-H-53, 17-H-54, 17-H-55, 17-H-56, 17-H-57, 17-H-58, 17-H-59, 17-H-60, 17-H-61, 17-H-62, 17-H-63, 17-H-64, 17-H-65, 17-H-66, 17-H-67, 17-H-68, 17-H-69, 17-H-70, 17-H-71, 17-H-72, 17-H-73, 17-H-74, 17-H-75, 17-H-76, 17-H-77, 17-H-78, 17-H-79, 17-H-80, 17-H-81, 17-H-82, 17-H-83, 17-H-84, 17-H-85, 17-H-86, 17-H-87, 17-H-88, 17-H-89, 17-H-90, 17-H-91, 17-H-92, 17-H-93, 17-H-94, 17-H-95, 17-H-96, 17-H-97, 17-H-98, 17-H-99, 17-H-100, 17-H-101, 17-H-102, 17-H-103, 17-H-104, 17-H-105, 17-H-106, 17-H-107, 17-H-108, 17-H-109, 17-H-110, 17-H-111, 17-H-112, 17-H-113, 17-H-114, 17-H-115, 17-H-116, 17-H-117, 17-H-118, 17-H-119, 17-H-120, 17-H-121, 17-H-122, 17-H-123, 17-H-124, 17-H-125, 17-H-126, 17-H-127, 17-H-128, 17-H-129, 17-H-130, 17-H-131, 17-H-132, 17-H-133, 17-H-134, 17-H-135, 17-H-136, 17-H-137, 17-H-138, 17-H-139, 17-H-140, 17-H-141, 17-H-142, 17-H-143, 17-H-144, 17-H-145, 17-H-146, 17-H-147, 17-H-148, 17-H-149, 17-H-150, 17-H-151, 17-H-152, 17-H-153, 17-H-154, 17-H-155, 17-H-156, 17-H-157, 17-H-158, 17-H-159, 17-H-160, 17-H-161, 17-H-162, 17-H-163, 17-H-164, 17-H-165, 17-H-166, 17-H-167, 17-H-168, 17-H-169, 17-H-170, 17-H-171, 17-H-172, 17-H-173, 17-H-174, 17-H-175, 17-H-176, 17-H-177, 17-H-178, 17-H-179, 17-H-180, 17-H-181, 17-H-182, 17-H-183, 17-H-184, 17-H-185, 17-H-186, 17-H-187, 17-H-188, 17-H-189, 17-H-190, 17-H-191, 17-H-192, 17-H-193, 17-H-194, 17-H-195, 17-H-196, 17-H-197, 17-H-198, 17-H-199, 17-H-200, 17-H-201, 17-H-202, 17-H-203, 17-H-204, 17-H-205, 17-H-206, 17-H-207, 17-H-208, 17-H-209, 17-H-210, 17-H-211, 17-H-212, 17-H-213, 17-H-214, 17-H-215, 17-H-216, 17-H-217, 17-H-218, 17-H-219, 17-H-220, 17-H-221, 17-H-222, 17-H-223, 17-H-224, 17-H-225, 17-H-226, 17-H-227, 17-H-228, 17-H-229, 17-H-230, 17-H-231, 17-H-232, 17-H-233, 17-H-234, 17-H-235, 17-H-236, 17-H-237, 17-H-238, 17-H-239, 17-H-240, 17-H-241, 17-H-242, 17-H-243, 17-H-244, 17-H-245, 17-H-246, 17-H-247, 17-H-248, 17-H-249, 17-H-250, 17-H-251, 17-H-252, 17-H-253, 17-H-254, 17-H-255, 17-H-256, 17-H-257, 17-H-258, 17-H-259, 17-H-260, 17-H-261, 17-H-262, 17-H-263, 17-H-264, 17-H-265, 17-H-266, 17-H-267, 17-H-268, 17-H-269, 17-H-270, 17-H-271, 17-H-272, 17-H-273, 17-H-274, 17-H-275, 17-H-276, 17-H-277, 17-H-278, 17-H-279, 17-H-280, 17-H-281, 17-H-282, 17-H-283, 17-H-284, 17-H-285, 17-H-286, 17-H-287, 17-H-288, 17-H-289, 17-H-290, 17-H-291, 17-H-292, 17-H-293, 17-H-294, 17-H-295, 17-H-296, 17-H-297, 17-H-298, 17-H-299, 17-H-300, 17-H-301, 17-H-302, 17-H-303, 17-H-304, 17-H-305, 17-H-306, 17-H-307, 17-H-308, 17-H-309, 17-H-310, 17-H-311, 17-H-312, 17-H-313, 17-H-314, 17-H-315, 17-H-316, 17-H-317, 17-H-318, 17-H-319, 17-H-320, 17-H-321, 17-H-322, 17-H-323, 17-H-324, 17-H-325, 17-H-326, 17-H-327, 17-H-328, 17-H-329, 17-H-330, 17-H-331, 17-H-332, 17-H-333, 17-H-334, 17-H-335, 17-H-336, 17-H-337, 17-H-338, 17-H-339, 17-H-340, 17-H-341, 17-H-342, 17-H-343, 17-H-344, 17-H-345, 17-H-346, 17-H-347, 17-H-348, 17-H-349, 17-H-350, 17-H-351, 17-H-352, 17-H-353, 17-H-354, 17-H-355, 17-H-356, 17-H-357, 17-H-358, 17-H-359, 17-H-360, 17-H-361, 17-H-362, 17-H-363, 17-H-364, 17-H-365, 17-H-366, 17-H-367, 17-H-368, 17-H-369, 17-H-370, 17-H-371, 17-H-372, 17-H





DiPrete Engineering
Boston • Providence • Newport

105 Eastern Avenue Suite 200 Dedham, MA 02026
tel 781-356-0021 fax 401-464-6006 www.diprete-eng.com

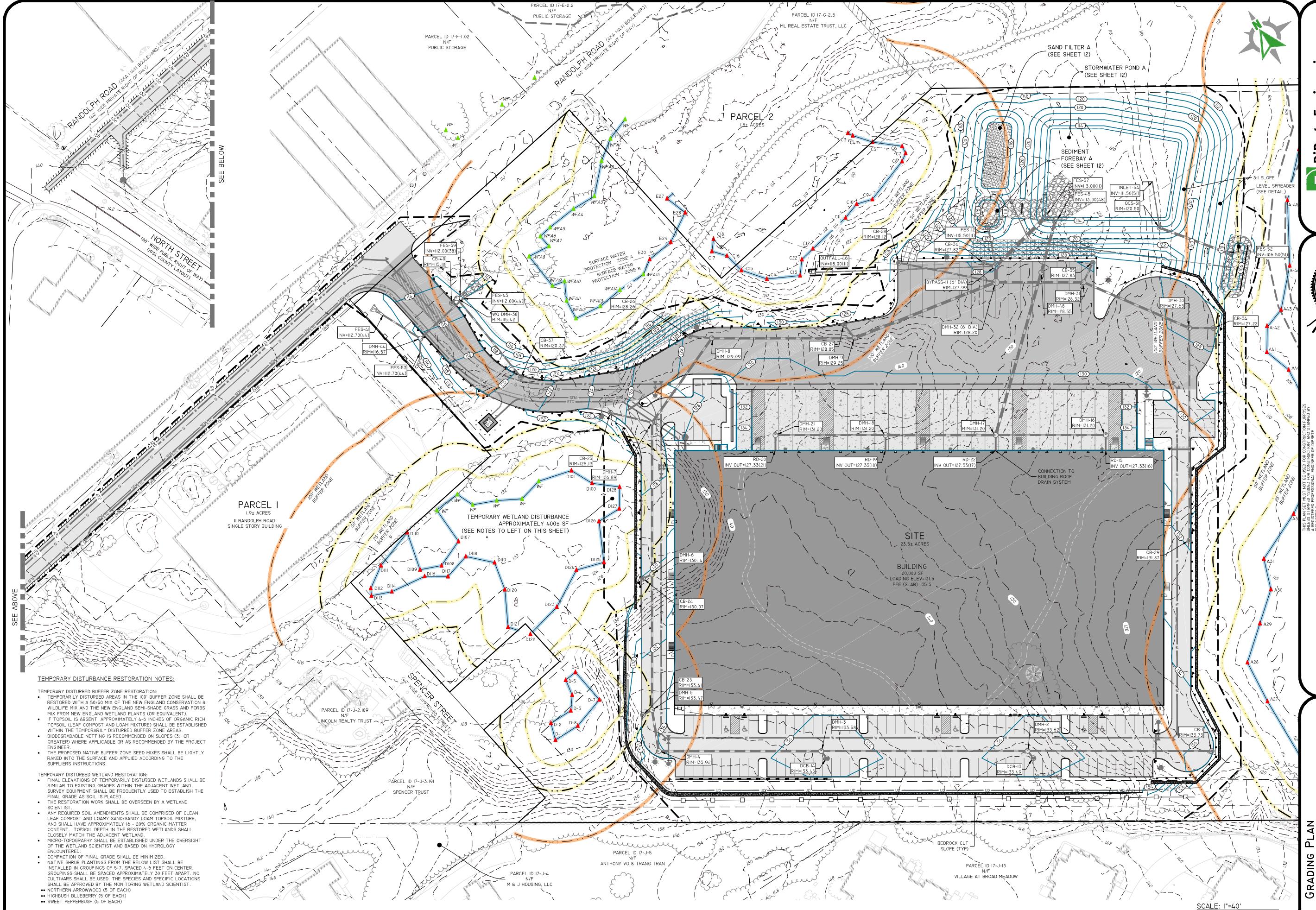
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DiPrete Engineering is not responsible for any engineering or construction details contained in these plans.
Existing utilities shown on this plan are approximate.
Only DiPrete Engineering is responsible for the locations of existing utilities.
See utility note on sheet.

SEE UTILITY NOTE

ON SHEET





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THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF THE MEANS,
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ENGINEERING DOES NOT WARRANT PLANS BY ANY OTHER PARTY.
EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE.
ONLY DIPIRETE ENGINEERING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLAN.
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METHODS, SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS, AND THAT
ENGINEERING DOES NOT WARRANT PLANS BY ANY OTHER PARTY.
EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE.
ONLY DIPIRETE ENGINEERING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLAN.
SEE SHEET 1 FOR DETAILS.

Engineering Note

Sheet 1 of 2

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The diagram illustrates a tree with the following labels:

- SIGNIFICANT TREE***: Points to the main trunk and branches.
- SIGNIFICANT TREE DRIPLINE**: Points to the outer edge of the tree's canopy.
- BUFFER ZONE**: Points to the area immediately surrounding the tree's base.
- LIMITS OF CLEARING = LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE LINE (SEE PLANS FOR LOCATION)**: Points to the dashed line that encircles the tree's dripline.
- LIMITS OF GRADING**: Points to the outermost edge of the hatched area, which is wider than the clearing line.

NOT TO SCALE

ALL TREES WITHIN THE BUFFER ZONE MUST BE EXAMINED AT THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION AND EITHER GIVEN SUFFICIENT TREATMENT TO SURVIVE OR REMOVED.

OTE - LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE (LOD) MUST BE STAKED OUT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IF ANY SIGNIFICANT TREE DRIPLINE IS ENROACHING PAST THE LOD, CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT SITE ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE AT VEGETATION

HAY BALE AND SILT FENCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

The diagram illustrates two types of inlet sediment control devices:

- DANDY POP® OR EQUAL:** A dome-shaped device with a ribbed interior. It features a high-strength velcro closure at the base, lifting straps, and flex rods that pop open and support the structure. It is designed to fit over a storm sewer grate.
- DANDY SACK® OR EQUAL:** A rectangular device with reinforced corners and optional overflow ports. It includes lift straps, dumping straps, and a storm inlet. It is designed to be placed into a storm sewer inlet.

INLET SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES
NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES:			
1. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS OUTLINED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL GUIDELINES FOR URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS (LATEST REVISION).	2. THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM STORAGE VOLUME OF 67 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.	3. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE 2:1 OR FLATTER.	4. THE OUTLET SPILLWAY SHALL BE LOCATED AT THE MOST DISTANT HYDRAULIC POINT FROM THE INLET.
5. THE OUTLET SPILLWAY SHALL CONSISTED OF HARD, ANGULAR, WELL-GRADED STONE MIXTURE WITH 95% OF 9 INCHES MINIMUM, INSIDE FACING OF SPILLWAY TO BE LINED WITH A 1-FOOT THICK OF $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH WASHED AGGREGATE, SEE DETAIL.	6. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS MUST OUTLET onto RIRRAP APRON 5 FEET LONG (MINIMUM) WITH FILTER FABRIC FOUNDATION.	7. MINIMUM WIDTH OF TOP OF EMBANKMENT IS 5 FEET.	8. MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF EMBANKMENT IS 5 FEET FROM OUTER EMBANKMENT TOE TO TOP OF EMBANKMENT.
9. SEDIMENT TRAPS ARE LIMITED TO A MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF 5 ACRES, AND A STRUCTURE LIFE OF 2 YEARS.			

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS:			
1. INSTALL "SEDIMENT STORAGE" STAKE WITH A MARKER AT ONE HALF DESIGN DEPTH. THIS WILL BE THE "CLEANOUT LEVEL". REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN IT HAS ACCUMULATED TO ONE-HALF THE DESIGN DEPTH AND RESTORE THE TRAP TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS. Dewater IF NECESSARY.	2. DISPOSE OF THE SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM THE TRAP IN A SUITABLE AREA.	3. INSPECT THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.25 INCH OR GREATER.	4. CLEAN OR REPLACE SPILLWAY GRAVEL FACING IF CLOGGED. PROMPTLY REPLACE ANY DISPLACED RIRRAP. ENSURE THAT NO STONES IN SPILLWAY ARE ABOVE DESIGN GRADE.
5. INSPECT VEGETATION; RESEED AND REMULCH IF NECESSARY.	6. CHECK SPILLWAY DEPTH PERIODICALLY TO ENSURE MINIMUM OF 1.5 FEET DEPTH FROM LOWEST POINT OF THE SETTLED EMBANKMENT TO HIGHEST POINT OF SPILLWAY CREST. FILL ANY LOW AREAS OF THE EMBANKMENT TO MAINTAIN DESIGN ELEVATION.	7. AFTER ALL SEDIMENT-PRODUCING AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED, INSPECTED AND APPROVED, REMOVE THE SEDIMENT TRAP AND ALL UNSTABLE SEDIMENT. RESTORE AREA TO DESIGN GRADE AND STABILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LANDSCAPE PLAN/ COVER AS SHOWN ON APPLICABLE PLANS.	

INSTALLATION NOTES:			
EMBANKMENT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLEAR, GRUB AND STRIPE ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT FROM ANY PROPOSED EMBANKMENT AND OUTLET AREA. USE STABILE MINERAL SOIL FREE OF ROOTS, ROCKS, DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL AND OTHER OB-JECTIVE MATERIAL. • PLACE EMBANKMENT FILL IN 9-INCH LIFTS. MAXIMUM. THE FILL SHOULD BE COMPACTED BY ROUTING THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SO THAT THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE FILL IS TRAVERSED BY AT LEAST ONE WHEEL OR TREAD TRACK OF THE EQUIPMENT. CONSTRUCT SIDE SLOPES 2:1 OR FLATTER (3:1 RECOMMENDED FOR BACKSLOPE TO IMPROVE STABILITY OF STONE SPILLWAY). • OVERFILL EMBANKMENT TO 6 INCHES ABOVE DESIGN ELEVATION TO ALLOW FOR SETTLEMENT. 		
OUTLET SECTION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EXCAVATE TRAPEZOIDAL STONE OUTLET SECTION FROM COMPACTED EMBANKMENT. ALLOW FOR THICKNESS OF STONE SIDE SLOPES (.21 INCHES, MINIMUM). 		

PLANNING DOCUMENT SUBMISSION			
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	DATE	NO.
1. SEDIMENT TRAP DIMENSIONS	TRAP A	TRAP B	TRAP C
TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREA	1.00 AC	4.69 AC	2.49 AC
DESIGN DEPTH (D)	3.00 FT	3.00 FT	3.00 FT

TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREA (AC)	MIN. BOTTOM WIDTH OF SPILLWAY (FT)
UP TO 1	4.0
1-2	6.0
2-3	8.0
3-4	10.0
4-5	12.0

SECTION VIEW

PLAN VIEW

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP DETAIL

SES Detail Sheet

RANDOLPH ROAD, MULTIPLE PARCELS

WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION FACILITY

RANDOLPH, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED FOR:

BLUEWATER PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS, LLC

205 HUDSON STREET, 6TH FLOOR

NOT TO SCALE

TOWN OF RANDOLPH, MA ZONING REGULATIONS:

CHAPTER 200 ZONING

ARTICLE I. ZONING AND DESIGN REVIEW

§ 200-9. STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

THE PLANNING BOARD, TOWN COUNCIL, OR THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGNEE(S) SHALL REVIEW ALL SITE PLANS AND DESIGN REVIEW APPLICATIONS AND PROJECTS AS DESCRIBED IN THIS ZONING ORDINANCE IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE DEGREE TO WHICH A PROPOSED PROJECT, USE OR ACTIVITY IS CONSISTENT WITH THE SITE FOR THE PERMITTED USE AND WHETHER IT IS PERMISSIBLE BY THE REGULATIONS OF THE ZONING DISTRICT IN WHICH IT IS LOCATED. THE PROJECT IS EXPECTED TO COMPLY TO ALL PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER, INCLUDING MEETING THE CRITERIA FOR GRANTING ANY PERMIT OR SPECIAL PERMIT AND ALL APPLICABLE PLANNING BOARD OR TOWN COUNCIL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

B. DESIGN STANDARDS.

(1) PROJECTS MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING BUILDING AND SITE DESIGN CRITERIA: PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY: ALL PROJECTS SHALL BE PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED THROUGH DESIGN FEATURES THAT ENHANCE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, EFFICIENCY, AND CONNECTIVITY, WITH A CLEAR DEFINITION BETWEEN VEHICULAR AREAS AND PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS.

[1] SIDEWALKS: PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN THE PROJECT BUILDING ENTRANCES AND PARKING AREAS, PUBLIC SIDEWALKS, OUTPARCEL BUILDINGS, AND TRANSIT STOPS SHALL BE CLEARLY INDICATED THROUGH THE USE OF LANDSCAPED AREAS AND SIDEWALKS WHICH ARE MADE OF MATERIALS SUCH AS SCORED CONCRETE, PAVERS OR BRICKS. ALL CUSTOMER ENTRANCES SHALL INCLUDE SIDEWALKS ALONG THE [2] PEDESTRIAN AMENITY AREAS. ALL PROJECTS SHALL INCLUDE DESIGN FEATURES SUCH AS PEDESTRIAN AMENITY AREAS, WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE WELL-LANDSCAPED SITTING AREAS WITH DESIGN COMPONENTS SUCH AS SEATING ELEMENTS AND/OR OTHER AMENITIES IN SHADED AREAS.

SIDEWALKS ARE PROPOSED TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING. PLANTINGS ARE PROPOSED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE BUILDING WHERE FEASIBLE AS WELL.

(e) PARKING AREAS: PARKING LOTS AND ACCESS AISLEWAYS SHALL BE DESIGNED UTILIZING THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

[1] PARKING LOT DESIGN: VAST, UNBROKEN PARKING LOTS ARE PROHIBITED. PARKING AREAS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO BE BROKEN UP WITH LANDSCAPE ISLANDS, PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS, SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPING OR GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND/OR BY THE DESIGN COMPONENTS OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING. PARKING LOT LANDSCAPE ISLANDS SHALL INCLUDE PEDESTRIAN AMENITIES WHERE APPROPRIATE TO FACILITATE PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIVITY.

THE PARKING AREA IS DESIGNED TO BE BROKEN UP WITH LANDSCAPE ISLAND AND SIDEWALKS THAT PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE MAIN ENTRY OF THE BUILDING.

[2] ALTERNATIVE PARKING DESIGNS INCORPORATING NATURAL RESOURCES ARE ENCOURAGED, SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE APPLICABLE ACTING BODY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGNEE(S).

[3] PARKING SPACES: THE NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES SHALL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 200-22 OF THIS CHAPTER AND THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS. EACH PARKING SPACE IN EXCESS OF THE MINIMUM SHALL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL LANDSCAPED AREAS OF AT LEAST TEN (10) SQUARE FEET TO BE PLACED WITHIN THE INTERNAL PARKING AREA AND/OR RIGHT-OF-WAY BUFFER.

108 PARKING SPACES ARE PROPOSED AS WELL AS 22 TRUCK LOADING AND 16 TRAILER STORAGE SPACES.

[4] PARKING SPACES SHOULD BE BROKEN INTO GROUPS OF TEN (10) OR LESS WITH A REQUIREMENT OF TWO HUNDRED (200) SQUARE FEET OF PLANTED AREA FOR EVERY ONE THOUSAND (1,000) SQUARE FEET OF PARKING AREA. THE PLANTING AREA IS TO BE LOCATED INTERNAL TO THE PARKING AREA. LANDSCAPE ISLANDS AND MEDIAN AREAS MAY BE USED TO MEET THIS REQUIREMENT. IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE ACTING BODY DETERMINES THAT IT IS IMPRactical TO PROVIDE INTERNAL LANDSCAPED AREA MEETING THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS, THE PARKING AREA MAY INSTEAD BE PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL LANDSCAPED AREA THAT MORE EFFECTIVELY SCREENS IT FROM PUBLIC VIEW BY PROVIDING GREATER DEPTH AND/OR DENSITY TO PERIMETER LANDSCAPING.

PARKING SPACES ARE BROKEN INTO GROUPS OF TEN (10) OR LESS WHERE FEASIBLE.

PROPOSED PARKING AREA = 17,490 SF

PLANTED AREA REQUIRED = 17,490 SF / 1,000 SF = 17.50 X 200 = 3,500 SF

PLANTED AREA PROPOSED = 4,110 SF > 3,500 SF

[5] PARKING LOTS, LOADING AREAS, STORAGE AREAS, DUMPSTERS, REFUSE COLLECTION AND STORAGE AREAS, AND SERVICE AREAS SHALL BE SCREENED FROM VIEW, FROM ALL PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES, BY THE USE OF LANDSCAPING BUFFERS, BERMS, NATURAL CONTOURS, FENCES OR A COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE.

EXISTING AND/OR PROPOSED PLANTING ARE PROVIDED AS BUFFERS.

[6] GENERAL LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS: THE FOLLOWING LANDSCAPING STANDARDS SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN OF ALL PROJECTS.

[1] SOD ALONE DOES NOT QUALIFY AS LANDSCAPING. ALL REQUIRED LANDSCAPING MUST CONTAIN PLANTS OTHER THAN SOD GRASSES, WHICH MAY INCLUDE SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, FLOWERS, EVERGREENS AND TREES.

A MIX OF PLANTINGS IS PROPOSED.

[2] PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF EXISTING NATIVE SPECIES OF PLANT MATERIAL IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED. EXISTING NATIVE SPECIES AND NATURAL COVER SHOULD BE RETAINED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. WHERE PLANTING REQUIREMENTS FOR LANDSCAPED AREAS RESULT IN THE NEED TO ADD ADDITIONAL TREES OR SHRUBS IN AN EXISTING NATURAL AREA, THERE SHALL BE MINIMUM DISTURBANCE TO NATIVE SPECIES.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS PROPOSED TO BE RETAINED WHERE FEASIBLE.

[3] LANDSCAPING SHOULD BE PROVIDED ALONG AND AGAINST ALL BUILDINGS TO ANCHOR IT TO THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT AND TO SOFTEN THE STRUCTURE. IN-GROUND LANDSCAPING SHOULD COMprise THE MAjORITY OF THE LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS. RAISED PLANTERS ARE ACCEPTABLE WHEN DESIGNED TO ACCENTUATE THE ARCHITECTURE AND/OR ENHANCE PEDESTRIAN AREAS.

LANDSCAPING IS PROPOSED ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

[4] DENSE LANDSCAPING AND/OR ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENTS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO SCREEN UNATTRACTIVE VIEWS AND FEATURES.

[5] SCREENING COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY EMPLOYING FENCES MADE OF GOOD-Quality MATERIALS SUCH AS WOOD, STEEL, CAST IRON, WITH BRICK OR STONE MASONRY ELEMENTS. THE USE OF CHAIN-LINK FENCE VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC AREAS IS STRONGLY DISCOURAGED AND REQUIRES APPROVAL OF THE APPLICABLE ACTING BODY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGNEE(S).

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

[6] AS LISTED IN THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS A LANDSCAPING BUFFER IS REQUIRED ALONG ANY PROPERTY LINE THAT IS ADJACENT TO A PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THE BUFFER SHALL BE PLANTED WITH SHRUBS, GRASS, AND TREES. TREES ARE TO BE PLANTED BASED ON STANDARDS DELINEATED IN SUBSECTION B2(k) OF THIS § 200-9.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN ALONG THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS.

[7] A LANDSCAPING BUFFER NO LESS THAN FORTY (40) FEET WIDE, OR AS DEFINED IN § 200-33, SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO SCREEN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES FROM RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES. THE BUFFER SHOULD OFFER A MINIMUM OF SIXTY PERCENT (60%) OPACITY. THIS MAY REQUIRE LARGER QUANTITIES OF PLANTINGS OR THE USE OF MORE MATURE PLANTS.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

[8] LANDSCAPING SHOULD MINIMIZE POTENTIAL EROSION THROUGH THE USE OF PLANT MATERIALS WHICH AID IN SOIL STABILIZATION.

[9] INSTALLATIONS OF ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO STANDARD ACCEPTABLE HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES.

[10] MULCHES AND SOILS USED WITHIN A LANDSCAPED AREA, SLOPES SHALL NOT EXCEED THIRTY DEGREES (30°) AND SHALL BE COMPLETELY COVERED WITH VEGETATION.

[11] MAINTENANCE OF ALL LANDSCAPED AREAS SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROPERTY OWNER. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN PLANTINGS AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE REQUIRED LANDSCAPING AREAS IN AN ATTRACTIVE AND HEALTHY STATE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF THIS CHAPTER AND SUBJECT TO § 200-42.

[12] ALL LANDSCAPING MATERIAL SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CLEAR SIGHT AREA § 200-32 OF THIS CHAPTER.

[13] FOR PROJECTS THAT ARE EXISTING NONCONFORMING USES OR WHERE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PREVENTS STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SECTION, ALTERNATIVE DESIGN MAY BE ALLOWED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE APPLICABLE ACTING BODY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGNEE(S).

(h) LANDSCAPE PLANT REQUIREMENTS.

[1] ALONG ROADWAYS, A LANDSCAPED BUFFER AREA ACCORDING TO THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ADJACENT TO ANY PUBLIC ROAD. THE BUFFER AREA SHALL BE A CONTINUOUS AREA (EXCEPT FOR APPROVED ACCESSWAYS) PLANTED WITH GRASS, SHRUBS AND SHADE TREES.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

[2] PLANTS SHALL BE SOUND, VIGOROUS, FREE FROM MUTILATION, PLANT DISEASE, INSECT PESTS OR THEIR EGGS, AND FUNGUS AND SHALL HAVE HEALTHY, NORMAL ROOT SYSTEMS. PLANTS SHALL BE NURSERY-GROWN STOCK IN CONTAINERS OR FRESHLY DUG, BALLED AND BURLAPPED.

[3] IN ALL DISTRICTS WHERE A PLANTING STRIP OR BUFFER STRIP IS REQUIRED, LANDSCAPING SHALL BE REQUIRED IN THE SAID STRIP AT A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) TREE PER 30 LINEAL FOOT AND MUST ALSO INCLUDE LOWER-LEVEL ELEMENTS SUCH AS SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, HEDGES, FENCES, WALLS AND/OR PLANTED BERMS.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

[4] DECIDUOUS TREES SHALL BE AT LEAST TWO (2) INCHES IN CALIPER AS MEASURED SIX (6) INCHES ABOVE THE ROOT BALL AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

PROPOSED EVERGREEN TREES ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF EIGHT (8) FEET IN HEIGHT.

[5] SHRUBS AND HEDGES SHALL BE AT LEAST THIRTY (30) INCHES IN HEIGHT AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

PROPOSED SHRUBS ARE TO BE AT LEAST THIRTY (30) INCHES IN HEIGHT.

[6] ANY PLANTINGS THAT DO NOT MEET THE ESTABLISHED STANDARDS MUST BE REVIEWED BY THE APPLICABLE ACTING BODY OR THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGNEE(S).

[2] PROPERTY LINES, ON ALL PROPERTY LINES, A LANDSCAPED BUFFER SHALL BE PROVIDED AND MAINTAINED AS SPECIFIED IN § 200-33 AND THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

[a] THE LANDSCAPED BUFFER SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY.

[b] THE BUFFER SHALL CONSIST OF SHRUBS AND TREES OF A SPECIES COMMON TO THE AREA AND APPROPRIATE FOR SCREENING.

[c] PLANTS SHALL BE SOUND, VIGOROUS, FREE FROM MUTILATION, PLANT DISEASE, INSECT PESTS OR THEIR EGGS, AND FUNGUS AND SHALL HAVE HEALTHY, NORMAL ROOT SYSTEMS. PLANTS SHALL BE NURSERY-GROWN STOCK IN CONTAINERS OR FRESHLY DUG, BALLED AND BURLAPPED.

[d] (RESERVED)

[e] (RESERVED)

[f] IN ALL DISTRICTS WHERE A PLANTING STRIP (OR BUFFER STRIP) IS REQUIRED, LANDSCAPING SHALL BE REQUIRED IN THE SAID STRIP AT A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) TREE PER 30 LINEAL FOOT AND MUST ALSO INCLUDE LOWER-LEVEL ELEMENTS SUCH AS SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, HEDGES, FENCES, WALLS AND/OR PLANTED BERMS.

[g] DECIDUOUS TREES SHALL BE AT LEAST TWO (2) INCHES IN CALIPER AS MEASURED SIX (6) INCHES ABOVE THE ROOT BALL AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

[h] EVERGREEN TREES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF EIGHT (8) FEET IN HEIGHT AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

[i] SHRUBS AND HEDGES SHALL BE AT LEAST THIRTY (30) INCHES IN HEIGHT AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.

[j] ANY PLANTINGS THAT DO NOT MEET THE ESTABLISHED STANDARDS MUST BE REVIEWED BY THE APPLICABLE ACTING BODY OR ITS DESIGNEE(S).

[k] PLANTINGS SHALL BE SIZED AND SPACED TO MINIMIZE VISUAL INTRUSION.

[l] PROPOSED EVERGREEN TREES SHALL BE PLACED NO CLOSER THAN THIRTY-FIVE (35) FEET ON CENTER.

[m] SMALLER MATURE TREES SHALL BE PLACED NO CLOSER THAN TWENTY (20) FEET ON CENTER.

[n] WHEN SPACING IS LIMITED OR TO ACHIEVE A CERTAIN EFFECT, CLOSER SPACING MAY BE CONSIDERED. THIS APPLIES TO LOCATIONS WHERE LARGE MATURE EVERGREENS ARE BEING USED AS A SCREEN.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

§ 200-32. CORNER SETBACK FOR FENCES AND OTHER LANDSCAPING.

A. CORNER LOTS AND INTERSECTING STREETS. NO BUILDING OR STRUCTURE IN ANY DISTRICT MAY BE ERECTED AND NO FENCE OR VEGETATION, EXCEPT TREE TRUNKS, MAY BE MAINTAINED OR ALLOWED TO REMAIN BETWEEN THREE (3) FEET AND EIGHT (8) FEET ABOVE THE PLANE THROUGH THEIR CENTER-LINE GRADES BETWEEN THE PROPERTY LINES OF THE ADJACENT STREETS AND A LINE JOINING POINTS ON SUCH LINES TWENTY-FIVE (25) FEET DISTANT FROM THEIR POINT OF INTERSECTION OR, IN THE CASE OF A ROUNDED CORNER, THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF THEIR TANGENTS.

NO NEW VEGETATION IS PROPOSED AT THE JUNCTION OF AN INTERSECTING STREET.

§ 200-33. BUFFER STRIPS.

A. INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS ABUTTING RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS OR MULTIFAMILY DISTRICTS.

(1) IN AN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT WHERE THE LOT ABUTS OR IS WITHIN FORTY (40) FEET OF THE SIDE OR REAR BOUNDARY LINE OF ANY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (INCLUDING ANY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS IN ANY ADJACENT MUNICIPALITY) OR MULTIFAMILY DISTRICT, THERE SHALL BE PROVIDED ON ALL PORTIONS OF SAID LOT WITHIN FORTY (40) FEET OF THE SIDE OR REAR BOUNDARY LINE A BUFFER STRIP AS FOLLOWS: THE PORTION OF SUCH BUFFER FOR AND MAINTAINED AS A PLANTING AREA FOR LAWNS, TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER LANDSCAPE MATERIALS TO PROVIDE A PARKLIKE AREA OF SEPARATION BETWEEN DISTRICTS.

(2) IN THIS BUFFER ZONE, NO BUILDING, STRUCTURE OR PAVEMENT OF ANY NATURE, EXCLUDING NONACCESSORY SIGNS, MAY BE CONSTRUCTED OR MAINTAINED.

(3) NO BUILDING, STRUCTURE OR PAVED SPACE ASSOCIATED WITH PARKING MAY BE LOCATED IN THE BUFFER STRIP.

(4) PLANTINGS IN THE BUFFER STRIP SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY USED FOR NONRESIDENTIAL PURPOSES.

EXISTING VEGETATION IS TO REMAIN TO PROVIDE SCREENING/BUFFER.

G. BUFFERS SHALL CONFORM TO THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED AS AN ATTACHMENT TO THIS CHAPTER FOR EACH DISTRICT AND DISTRICTS ABUTTING SAME DISTRICTS. NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL ALLOW ONE (1) DISTRICT OR LOT TO USE AN ADJACING DISTRICT OR LOT TO MEET ITS BUFFER REQUIREMENT.

§ 200-34. LOT COVERAGE.

A. BUILDING LOT COVERAGE.

(1) IN ALL DISTRICTS, NO BUILDING SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED SO AS TO COVER, TOGETHER WITH OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE LOT, MORE THAN THE MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF THE LOT AREA, THAN THE PERMITTED BUILDING LOT COVERAGE AS SPECIFIED IN THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH SAID LOT IS LOCATED.

(2) BUILDING LOT COVERAGE IS THE TOTAL AREA COVERED, MEASURED FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS, BY ALL PRINCIPAL AND ACCESSORY BUILDINGS ON A LOT.

(3) IN ALL DISTRICTS, THE FOLLOWING SHALL NOT BE COUNTED AS LOT COVERAGE:

(a) LAWNS, GARDENS AND UNPAVED LANDSCAPED AREAS;

(b) DRIVEWAYS;

(c) OPEN PLAY STRUCTURE WITHOUT ROOFS, SAND BOXES, OR SWINGS, NOT LOCATED ON A PAVED SURFACE;

(d) FOUNTAINS;

(e) SWIMMING POOLS (NOTE: APRONS, DECKS AND WALKS ADJACENT TO SWIMMING POOLS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS LOT COVERAGE.);

(f) FENCES;

(g) PERENNIALS LOCATED TWELVE (12) INCHES OR MORE ABOVE THE TOP SURFACE; IF TWELVE (12) INCHES OR GREATER, THE ENTIRE TOP SURFACE SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS LOT COVERAGE; AND (h) RAMPS FOR THE DISABLED, FOR WHICH THE SOLE PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED, AND WHICH HAVE NO MORE THAN THE MINIMUM DIMENSIONS REQUIRED TO MEET ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS.

(4) WHERE A MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE IS SPECIFIED IN THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS, 2 NO BUILDING OR PART OF A BUILDING OR PAVED AREA OR OTHER FORM OF COVERAGE SHALL EXCEED SUCH MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE COVERAGE EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY THIS CHAPTER.

SEE OVERALL SITE PLAN TABLE FOR COVERAGE INFORMATION.

C. GREEN AREA/OPEN SPACE. SEE DEFINITIONS.

D. IMPERVIOUS LOT COVERAGE. IN ALL DISTRICTS, NO LOT SHALL HAVE MORE COVERAGE BY IMPERVIOUS SURFACE THAN AS SPECIFIED IN THE TABLE OF DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS. RAMPS FOR THE DISABLED, FOR WHICH THE SOLE PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED, AND WHICH HAVE NO MORE THAN THE MINIMUM DIMENSIONS REQUIRED TO MEET ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS, SHALL NOT BE COUNTED AS COVERAGE.</p

Calculation Summary

Label	CalcType	Units	Avg	Max	Min	Avg/Min	Max/Min	Description	PtSpcLr	PtSpcTb	Meter Type
Property Line	Illuminance	Fc	0.00	0.0	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	Readings taken at 0'-0" AFG	10	N.A.	Horizontal
Site	Illuminance	Fc	0.24	13.5	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	Readings taken at 0'-0" AFG	10	10	Horizontal
Loading	Illuminance	Fc	5.35	13.5	1.5	3.57	9.00	statistical area			
Rear Parking	Illuminance	Fc	1.23	4.9	0.2	6.15	24.50	statistical area			

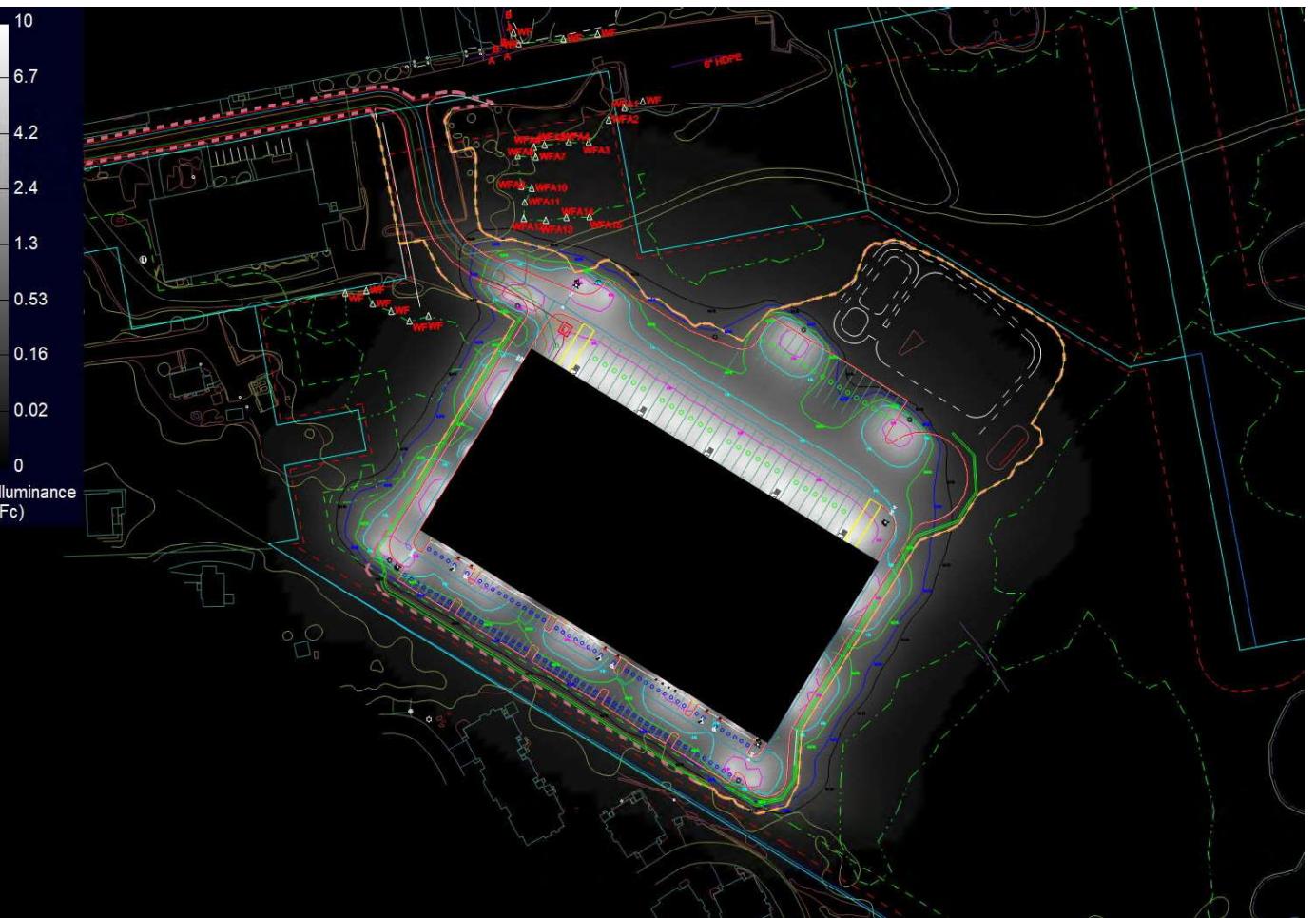
Luminaire Schedule All quotes/orders generated from this layout must be forwarded to the Local Rep Agency

Symbol	Qty	Tag	Label	Arrangement	LLF	Lum. Lumens	Arr. Lum. Lumens	Description	Lum. Watts	Arr. Watts	Total Watts	BUG Rating
	4	A3	ALEDM3TY @90w	Single	1.000	12835	12835	TYPE III - POLE MOUNT	91	91	364	B2-U0-G2
	7	A3-WM	ALEDM3TWMY @90w	Single	1.000	12835	12835	TYPE III - WALL MOUNT	91	91	637	B2-U0-G2
	2	A4	ALEDM4TY @90w	Single	1.000	12666	12666	TYPE IV - POLE MOUNT	91.5	91.5	183	B1-U0-G3
	9	A4-WM	ALEDM4TWMY @ 150W	Single	1.000	19267	19267	TYPE IV - WALL MOUNT	148.2	148.2	1333.8	B2-U0-G4
	14	C	SLIM17FA15ADJ @3K	Single	1.000	1761	1761	WALLPACK	14.2	14.2	198.8	B1-U1-G0

Expanded Luminaire Location Summary

LumNo	Tag	X	Y	MTG HT	Orient	Tilt
1	A3	784457.694	2893257.996	25	65.37	0
2	A3	784305.191	2892950.233	25	58.389	0
3	A3	784724.309	2892685.612	25	60.007	0
4	A4	784924.114	2893113.988	25	230.152	0
5	A3-WM	784418.936	2892938.277	25	235.814	0
6	A3-WM	784536.861	2892866.128	25	240.714	0
7	A3-WM	784791.93	2892792.9	25	325.713	0
8	A3-WM	784866.624	2892914.218	25	323.87	0
9	A3-WM	784363.608	2893020.123	25	147.995	0
10	A3-WM	784443.686	2893150.261	25	150.304	0
11	A4-WM	784512.22	2893179.332	25	59.703	0
12	A4	784798.832	2893221.601	25	233.893	0
13	C	784522.603	2893170.547	10	61.075	0
14	C	784603.251	2893121.141	10	61.075	0
15	C	784683.614	2893071.854	10	61.075	0
16	C	784764.237	2893022.622	10	61.075	0
17	C	784844.845	2892972.89	10	61.075	0
18	C	784848.477	2892888.169	10	325.008	0
19	C	784810.961	2892826.68	10	330.406	0
20	C	784723.198	2892753.413	10	240.255	0
21	C	784636.123	2892806.92	10	237.014	0
22	C	784549.336	2892859.984	10	240.145	0
23	C	784462.049	2892913.305	10	236.064	0
24	C	784401.15	2893078.455	10	148.738	0
25	C	784438.977	2893139.649	10	150.146	0
26	C	784375.488	2892966.341	10	236.064	0
27	A3-WM	784656.931	2892791.966	25	240.714	0
28	A3	784550.903	2893277.072	25	244.46	0
29	A4-WM	784554.824	2893153.161	25	59.703	0
30	A4-WM	784597.428	2893126.99	25	59.703	0
31	A4-WM	784640.032	2893100.82	25	59.703	0
32	A4-WM	784682.635	2893074.649	25	59.703	0
33	A4-WM	784725.239	2893048.478	25	59.703	0
34	A4-WM	784767.843	2893022.307	25	59.703	0
35	A4-WM	784810.447	2892996.136	25	59.703	0
36	A4-WM	784853.051	2892969.966	25	59.703	0
Total Quantity: 36						

Luminaire Tag Summary	
Tag	Qty
A3	4
A3-WM	7
A4	2
A4-WM	9
C	14



NOTES:
 * The light loss factor (LLF) is a product of many variables. RAB's standard is to use the initial 1.0 LLF in accordance with most municipal lighting ordinance light trespass requirements, unless otherwise noted.
 * Illumination values shown in footprints are the predicted results for planes of calculation either horizontal, vertical or inclined as designated in the calculation summary. Meter orientation is normal to the plane of calculation.
 * The calculated results of this lighting simulation represent an anticipated prediction of system performance. Actual measured results may vary from the anticipated performance and are subject to means and methods which are beyond the control of RAB Lighting Inc.
 * Mounting height determination is job site specific, our lighting simulations assume a mounting height (insertion point of the luminaire symbol) to be taken at the top of the symbol for ceiling mounted luminaires and at the bottom of the symbol for all other luminaire mounting configurations.
 * RAB disclaims all responsibility for the suitability of existing or proposed poles and bases to support proposed fixtures. This is the owner's, installer's and/or end-user's responsibility based on the weight and effective projected area ("EPA") of the proposed fixtures and the owner's site and soil conditions, wind zone, and many other factors. A professional engineer licensed to practice in the state the site is located should be engaged to assist in this determination.
 * The landscape material shown hereon is conceptual and is not intended to be an accurate representation of any particular plant, shrub, bush, or tree, as these materials are living objects, and subject to constant change. The conceptual objects shown are for illustrative purposes only.
 * Photometric model elements such as buildings, rooms, plants, furnishings or any architectural details which impact the dispersion of light must be detailed by the customer documents for inclusion in the RAB Lighting Design. The owner/contractor/customer/end-user must provide accurate and complete construction drawings that reflect what will be the final construction. RAB is not responsible for any inaccuracies caused by incomplete, inaccurate, or outdated information provided by the owner/contractor/customer/end-user.
 * RAB Lighting Inc. luminaire and product designs are protected under U.S. and International Intellectual property laws. Patents issued or pending may apply. Please see www.rabbrightlighting.com/ip.

* The Lighting Analysis, EZLayout, Energy Analysis and/or Visual Simulation ("Lighting Design") provided by RAB Lighting Inc. ("RAB") represents an anticipated prediction of lighting system performance based upon design parameters and information supplied by others. These design parameters and information provided by others have not been field verified by RAB and therefore actual measured results may vary from the actual field conditions. RAB recommends that design parameters and other information be field verified to reduce variation.

* RAB does not warranty, either implied or stated, actual measured light levels or energy consumption levels as compared to those illustrated by the Lighting Design.

* RAB does not warranty, either implied or stated, nor represents the appropriateness, completeness or suitability of the Lighting Design as compliant with any applicable regulatory code requirements with the exception of those expressly stated on drawings created and submitted by RAB. The Lighting Design is issued, in whole or in part, as advisory documents for informational and convenience purposes only, is not intended for construction nor as a part of the project's construction documentation package and should not be relied upon for any purpose.

* Immediately prior to any party ordering RAB products used in the Lighting Design, the ordering party must verify that the lumen output of the fixtures being ordered (as shown on RAB's website) match the lumen output shown in the Lighting Design. Occasionally, Lighting Designs previously provided use fixtures that are then updated prior to an order and such updates could change the lumen output of the fixture. This in turn, could impact the installed lighting performance that differs from the Lighting Design.

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