



TOWN OF HALIFAX

Office of the CONSERVATION COMMISSION
499 Plymouth St., Halifax MA 02338
781-293-1735 781-294-7684 fax

November 8, 2005

Mr. Peter Fletcher
455 Summer Street
Bridgewater, MA 02324

RE: Verification of wetland line for disturbed site
316 Plymouth Street, Halifax

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

As requested, attached please find the following:

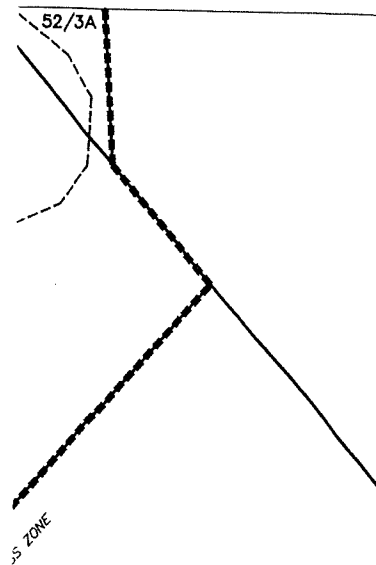
- 1.) Copy of ANRAD submitted for the above-named property.
- 2.) Copy of assessor's map indicating location of site.
- 3.) Copy of U.S.G.S. map indicating location of site.
- 4.) Copy of 1969 soil maps for site.
- 5.) Copy of 2002 Plymouth County Soil Survey up-date for site.
- 6.) Plan of Land (out-dated) for Mutual Federal Savings Bank, which is located in the northwest corner of site.
- 7.) Copy of review notes prepared by Agent.
- 8.) Copies of photos of site, which were taken in April of this year and again in October.

We would appreciate your contacting this office at your earliest convenience with a cost estimate and possible dates of service. If you have any questions in this matter, please do not hesitate to contact our Agent, Mary K. Guiney. Her hours are Tuesday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

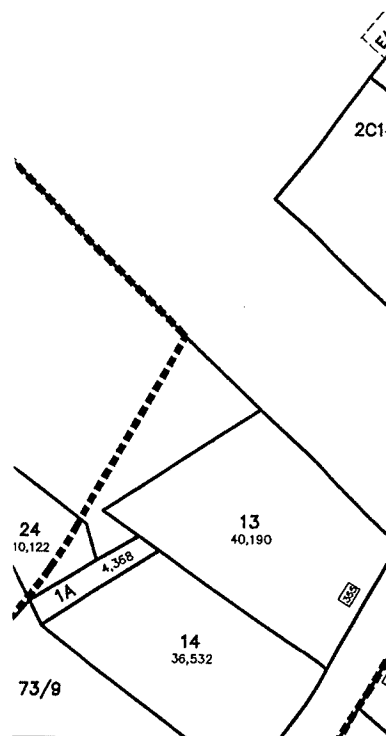
Yours truly,

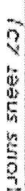
Karyn Townsend
Chairperson
Conservation Commission

Cc: Michele Grenier



2B
13,204 AC.





1969 Plymouth County Soil Survey Map Unit Legend

And Correlation's to the Updated Soil Survey Map Units

NOTE: This legend is for converting the soil map units in the 1969 Soil Survey of Plymouth County, Massachusetts to the updated soil map units currently being mapped in Plymouth County. The updated map unit links (right column) may **NOT** match the soil series name found in the 1969 report. In order to provide map unit information online for the old mapping, I have made conversions based on our field mapping correlation for units we are no longer mapping in Plymouth County. For example, Map Unit AfA on the 1969 legend is an Agawam soil, we no longer map Agawam soil for the Plymouth County Update, so the link will take you to a description of Merrimac soils which are closely related to Agawam soil. Contact the soil survey office to determine if updated mapping is available, this legend should be used only if updated mapping is not available.

1969 Published Soil Survey Map Unit	1969 Soil Survey Map Unit Name	Updated Soil Survey Conversion Map Unit
AfA	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>254A</u>
AfB	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>254B</u>
AgA	Agawam fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>226A</u>
AgB	Agawam fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>226B</u>
AuA	Au Gres and Wareham loamy sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>037</u>
AuB	Au Gres and Wareham loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>037</u>
BaA	Belgrade silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>223A</u>
BaB	Belgrade silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>223B</u>
BbB	Bernardston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>325B</u>
BbC	Bernardston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>325C</u>
BcB	Bernardston very stony silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>326B</u>
BcD	Bernardston very stony silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	<u>366D</u>
BdA	Birdsall silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>009</u>
Bo	Borrow land, loamy material	<u>654</u>
Br	Borrow land, sandy and gravelly materials	<u>665, 659</u>
BsA	Brockton loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>047A</u>

BtA	Brockton extremely stony loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>048A</u>
CaA	Carver coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>252A</u>
CaB	Carver coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>252B</u>
CaC	Carver coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>252C</u>
CaE	Carver coarse sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>252E</u>
CbA	Carver loamy coarse sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>259A</u>
CbB	Carver loamy coarse sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>259B</u>
CbC	Carver loamy coarse sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>259C</u>
CcD	Carver and Gloucester soils, 8 to 35 percent slopes	<u>481D</u>
DeA	Deerfield sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>256A</u>
DeB	Deerfield sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>256B</u>
Du	Dune land and Coastal beach	<u>611</u>
EnA	Enfield very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>251A</u>
EnB	Enfield very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>251B</u>
EnC	Enfield very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>251C</u>
EsA	Essex coarse sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>300B</u>
EsB	Essex coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>300B</u>
EsC	Essex coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>300C</u>
EtB	Essex very stony coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>301B</u>
EtC	Essex very stony coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>301C</u>
EtD	Essex very stony coarse sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	<u>301D</u>
EuB	Essex extremely stony coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>301B</u>
EuC	Essex extremely stony coarse sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	<u>301C</u>
Fr	Fresh water marsh	<u>053</u>
GaA	Gloucester fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>322A</u>
GaB	Gloucester fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>322B</u>
GaC	Gloucester fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>322C</u>

GbA	Gloucester loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>440A</u>
GbB	Gloucester loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>440B</u>
GbC	Gloucester loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>440C</u>
GcB	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>323B</u>
GcC	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>323C</u>
GcD	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 15 to 25 percent slopes	<u>323D</u>
GdB	Gloucester very stony loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>443B</u>
GdC	Gloucester very stony loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>443C</u>
GeB	Gloucester extremely stony loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	<u>443B</u>
GeD	Gloucester extremely stony loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>443E</u>
HaA	Hinckley gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>253A</u>
HaB	Hinckley gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>253B</u>
HaC	Hinckley gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>253C</u>
HaE	Hinckley gravelly loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>253E</u>
HOB	Hollis-Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>110B</u>
HpC	Hollis-Charlton very rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes	<u>111C</u>
HrC	Hollis-Charlton extremely rocky fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes	<u>111C</u>
HrD	Hollis-Charlton extremely rocky fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	<u>111D</u>
Ma	Made land	<u>654</u>
MeA	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>254A</u>
MeB	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>254B</u>
MeC	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>254C</u>
MfA	Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>254A</u>
MfB	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>254B</u>
Mfc	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>254C</u>
MfE	Merrimac sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>254?</u>
Mu	Muck, shallow	<u>051</u>

Mv	Muck,deep	<u>052</u>
NnA	Ninigret sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>221A</u>
NnB	Ninigret sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>221B</u>
NoA	Norwell sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>049A</u>
NoB	Norwel I sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>049B</u>
NpA	Norwell extremely stony sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>049A</u>
NpB	Norwell extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>049B</u>
Pe	Peat	<u>052</u>
PtA	Pittstown silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	<u>345A</u>
PuB	Pittstown very stony silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	<u>346B</u>
QuA	Quonset sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>262A</u>
QuB	Quonset sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>262B</u>
QuC	Quonset sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>262C</u>
QuE	Quonset sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>262E</u>
RaA	Raynham silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>030A</u>
Sa	Saco very fine sandy loam	<u>05A</u>
Sb	Sanded muck	<u>055A</u>
ScA	Scarboro sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>006</u>
SdA	Scarboro fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>009</u>
SeA	Scituate sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>315A</u>
SeB	Scituate sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>315B</u>
SfA	Scituate very stony sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>315C</u>
SfB	Scituate very stony sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>316B</u>
SgA	Scituate extremely stony sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>316A</u>
SgB	Scituate extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>316B</u>
Td	Tidal marsh	<u>66</u>
TsA	Tisbury very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	<u>261A</u>

WaA	Walpole fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>021A</u>
WbA	Warwick fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>254A</u>
WbB	Warwick fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>254B</u>
WbC	Warwick fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>254C</u>
WcC	Warwick very rocky fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	<u>105C</u>
WnA	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	<u>255A</u>
WnB	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	<u>255B</u>
WnC	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	<u>255C</u>
WnE	Windsor loamy sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes	<u>255E</u>

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS SOIL SURVEY UPDATE

Merrimac Soils : Very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil formed in glacial outwash. Merrimac soils are on broad areas of outwash plains and deltas; less extensive areas occur on glacial lake plains.

[Link to Official Series Description](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325401](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325402](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325403](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325404](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325405](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325307](#)

Map Unit (s): 254A, 254B, 254C

Map Phases:

- - 254A Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.
 - 254B Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.
 - 254C Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.

Taxonomic Classification: Sandy, mixed, mesic, Typic Dystrochrepts.

Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained.

Parent Material: Gravelly glacial fluvial deposits.

Permeability: Moderately rapid or rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the substratum.

Available Water Holding Capacity: Low.

Soil Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 65 inches.

Seasonal High Watertable: **Depth:** greater than 5 feet.

Type: apparent.

Months:

Hydrologic Group: A.

Hydric Soil: No.

Flooding/Ponding Potential: **Frequency and Type:** None.

Potential Inclusions: Barnstable, Windsor, Hinckley and Carver soils are similar inclusions. . Moderately well drained Sudbury and Deerfield soils are on lower elevations. Poorly drained Wareham and Pipestone soils are along drainageways.

Soil Suitability:

Agriculture: Map units 254A and 254B are prime farmland soil map units. 254C is an important farmland map unit. Irrigation is needed for optimal production.

Woodland: Well suited for woodland.

Development: Merrimac soils have few limitations for development. They are associated with aquifer recharge areas and measures should be taken to protect the aquifer.

[Back to Homepage](#)

[Back to Legend](#)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS SOIL SURVEY UPDATE

Merrimac Soils : Very deep, somewhat excessively drained soil formed in glacial outwash. Merrimac soils are on broad areas of outwash plains and deltas; less extensive areas occur on glacial lake plains.

[Link to Official Series Description](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325401](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325402](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325403](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325404](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325405](#)

[Merrimac Pedon Description 2325307](#)

Map Unit (s): 254A, 254B, 254C

Map Phases:

- - 254A Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.
 - 254B Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.
 - 254C Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.

Taxonomic Classification: Sandy, mixed, mesic, Typic Dystrochrepts.

Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained.

Parent Material: Gravelly glacial fluvial deposits.

Permeability: Moderately rapid or rapid in the solum and rapid or very rapid in the substratum.

Available Water Holding Capacity: Low.

Soil Reaction: Extremely acid to moderately acid throughout.

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 65 inches.

Seasonal High Watertable: **Depth:** greater than 5 feet.

Type: apparent.

Months:

Hydrologic Group: A.

Hydric Soil: No.

Flooding/Ponding Potential: **Frequency and Type:** None.

Potential Inclusions: Barnstable, Windsor, Hinckley and Carver soils are similar inclusions. . Moderately well drained Sudbury and Deerfield soils are on lower elevations. Poorly drained Wareham and Pipestone soils are along drainageways.

Soil Suitability:

Agriculture: Map units 254A and 254B are prime farmland soil map units. 254C is an important farmland map unit. Irrigation is needed for optimal production.

Woodland: Well suited for woodland.

Development: Merrimac soils have few limitations for development. They are associated with aquifer recharge areas and measures should be taken to protect the aquifer.

[Back to Homepage](#)

[Back to Legend](#)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS SOIL SURVEY UPDATE

Birdsall Soils: Very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil formed in water-laid deposits of silt and very fine sand. Birdsall soils are in low, flat-lying areas and broad depressions on glacial lake plains.



[Click here to see a Birdsall soil profile](#)

[Link to Official Series Description](#)

[Birdsall Pedon Description 23020001](#)

[Birdsall Pedon Description 23020002](#)

[Birdsall Pedon Description S-92-MA-023-03](#)

[Map Unit \(s\): 009, 027](#)

[Map Unit Phases:](#)

- 009 Birdsall mucky silt loam.
- [027 Birdsall coarse sand \(cranberry bed\).](#)

Taxonomic Classification: Coarse - silty, mixed, nonacid, mesic, Typic Humaquents.

Drainage Class: Very poorly drained.

Parent Material: Lacustrine silts and clays and waterlaid deposits of fine and very fine sands.

Permeability: Slow to very slow.

Available Water Holding Capacity: High.

Soil Reaction (pH): Very strongly acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and strongly acid to neutral in the substratum .

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 65 inches.

Seasonal High Watertable: **Depth:** +1.0 to 0.5 feet below the surface. **Type:** Apparent/perched. **Months:** October to June.

Hydrologic Group: D.

Hydric Soil: Yes.

Flooding/Ponding Potential: **Frequency and Type:** Frequently ponded. **Duration and Months:** Brief to long, November to May.

Map unit 027 is periodically flooded throughout the year for cranberry management practices.

Potential Inclusions: Very poorly drained Berryland and Scarboro soils are similar soils. Poorly drained Raynham and Enosburg soils are on higher elevations. Moderately well drained Scio and Eldridge soils are on upland positions.

Soil Suitability:

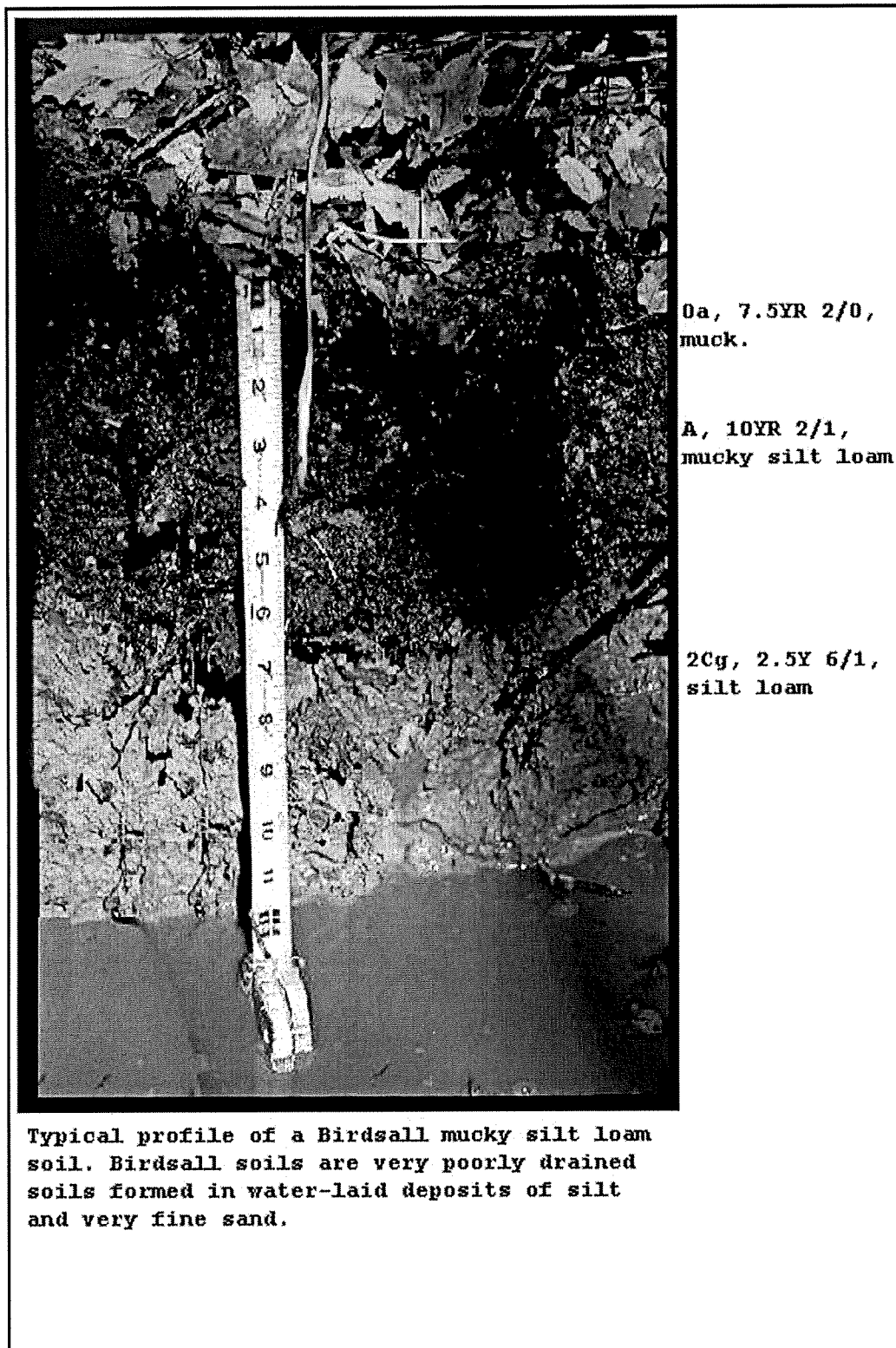
Agriculture: Poorly suited for most agricultural uses mainly due to wetness. [Map unit 027](#) is important farmland for cranberry production.

Woodland: Poorly suited due to wetness, severe tree-throw hazard.

Development: Poorly suited due to seasonal high watertables at or near the surface for prolong periods of time.

New England Soil Profiles

Birdsall Series



[Click Here for Larger Image of Profile ABove](#)

Photo by Peter Fletcher, location unknown.

[Birdsall Map Unit Description](#)

[Back to Images 1](#)

[Back to Homepage](#)

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Base URL: <http://nesoil.com/index.html>

PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS SOIL SURVEY UPDATE

Massasoit and Mashpee Soils: Very deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly to poorly drained map unit complex formed in sandy outwash material. Massasoit and Mashpee soils are in depressions, at the base of swales and in low areas which border streams, ponds and swamps.

NOTE: Massasoit soils were formerly classified as Saugatuck soils, Mashpee soils were formerly classified as Pipestone soils



[Click here to see a Massasoit soil profile](#)

[Link to Official Series Description Saugatuck](#)

[Link to Official Series Description Pipestone](#)

[Pipestone Pedon Description 2326801](#)

[Massasoit Pedon Description 2326803](#)

[Massasoit Pedon Description 2303704](#)

Map Unit (s): 037/ 038

Map Phases: 37A Massasoit - Mashpee complex.

Taxonomic Classification: **Massasoit** soils: Sandy, mixed, mesic, Ortstein Aeris Haplaquods.

Mashpee soils: Sandy, mixed, mesic, Typic Endoaquods.

Drainage Class: Poorly drained.

Parent Material: Glacial fluvial deposits.

Permeability: Rapid in loose sandy horizons, slow in cemented layers.

Available Water Holding Capacity: Low.

Soil Reaction: Very strongly acid to neutral.

Depth to Bedrock: Greater than 65 inches.

Seasonal High Watertable: **Depth:** +0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface. **Type:** Apparent. **Months:** November to June.

Hydrologic Group: C.

Hydric Soil: Yes.

Flooding/Ponding Potential: **Frequency and Type:** Commonly ponded. **Duration and Months:** Brief to long, November to May.

Potential Inclusions: Walpole and Wareham soils are similar inclusions. Very poorly drained Scarborough and Berryland soils are on lower elevations. Moderately well drained Deerfield and Eldridge soils are on higher elevations.

Soil Suitability:

Agriculture: Poorly suited for most agricultural uses mainly due to wetness.

Woodland: Poorly suited due to wetness.

Development: Poorly suited due to seasonal high watertables at or near the surface for prolonged periods of time.

[Back to Homepage](#)

[Back to Legend](#)

[Page Maintained by Jim Turenne](#)

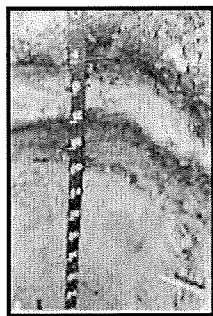
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New England Soil Profiles

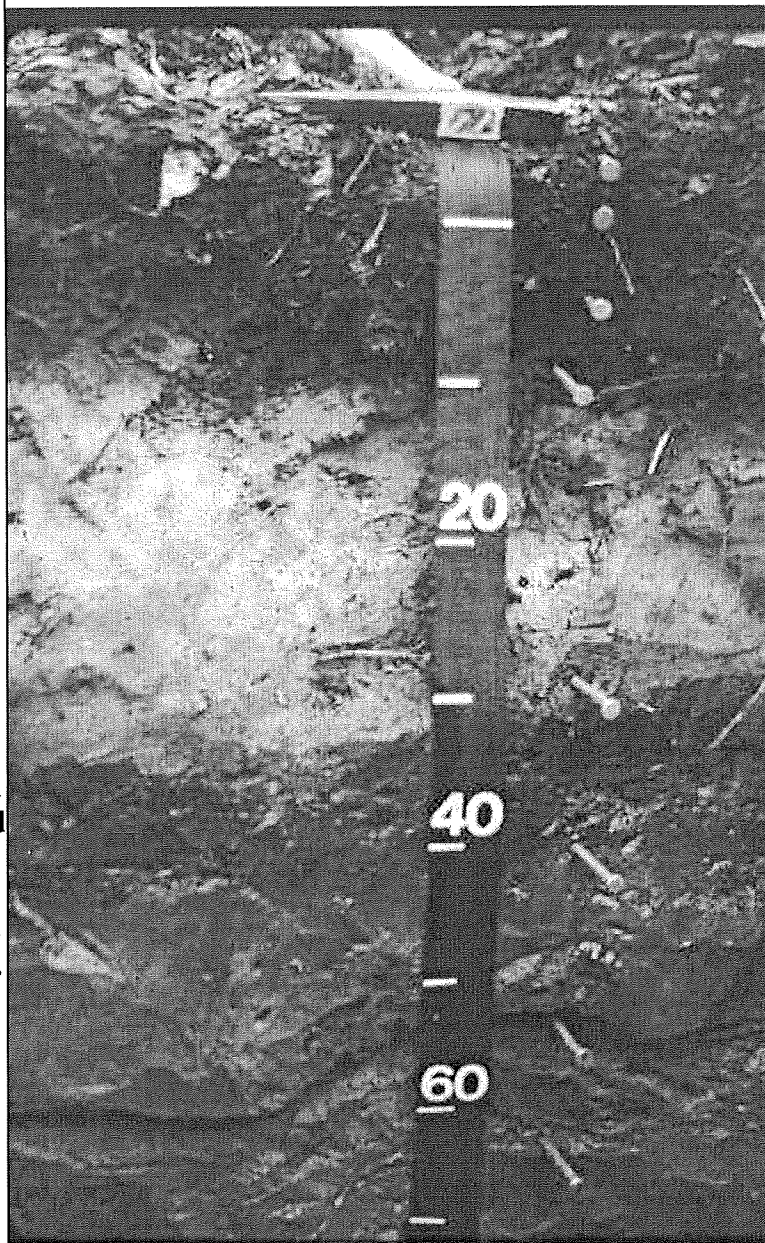
Massasoit Series



Massasoit soils (formerly mapped Saugatuck Series) are poorly drained soils formed in glacial fluvial deposits. Massasoit soils are Spodosols and have a leached layer (Eg soil horizon) underlain by iron-humus rich layers, called a spodic horizons (Bh, Bs, Bhs). The photo right has nails placed (right of measuring tape) at each horizon.



Mashpee ([click for pedon description](#))



Photos: Pete Fletcher, photo location left - Barnstable County, Mass. photo right - Wareham, Massachusetts.

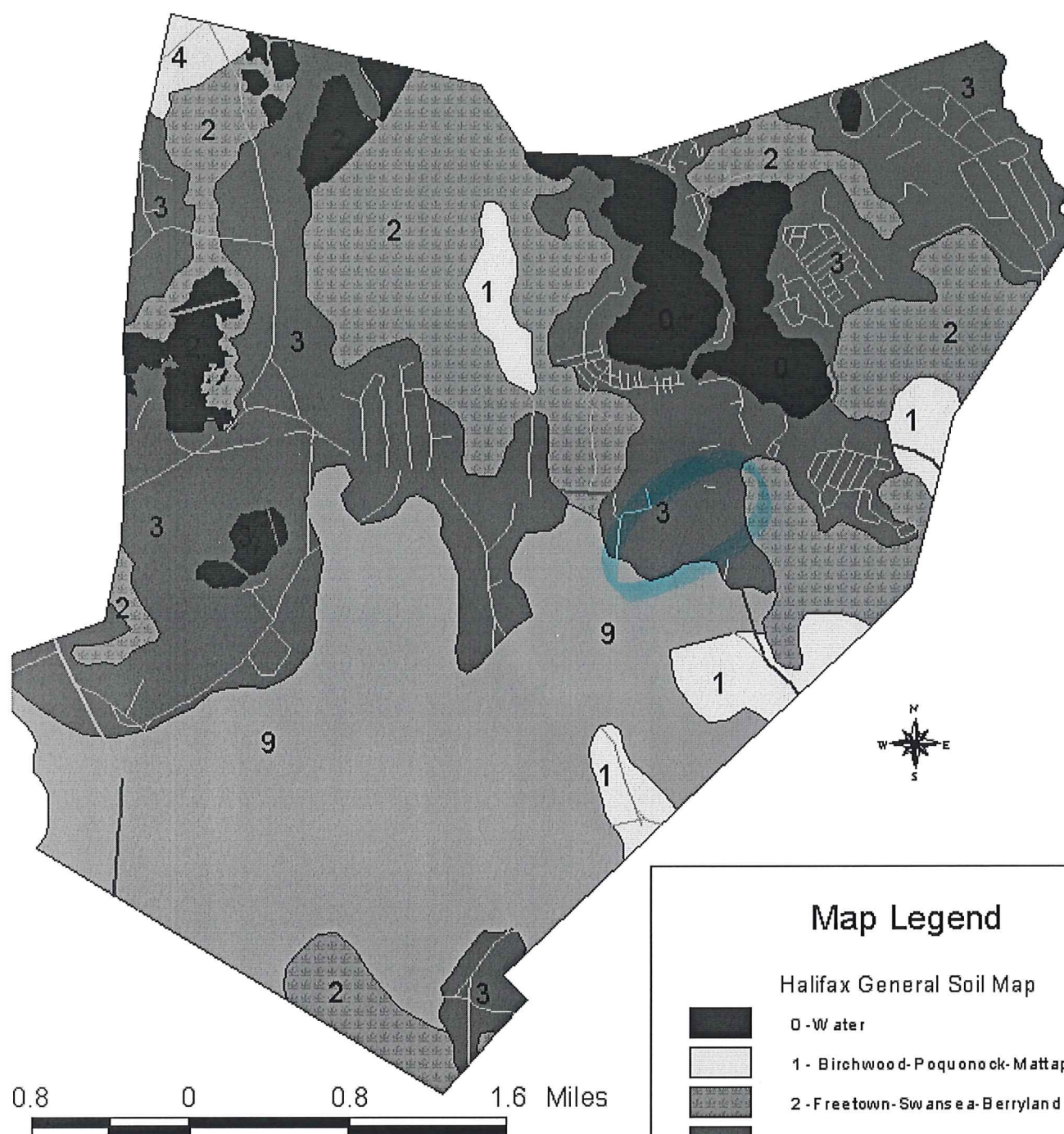
Massasoit Map Unit Description

[Back to Images 1](#) | [Back to Images 2](#)

[Back to Homepage](#)







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Base URL: <http://nesoil.com/index.html>



Map Legend

Halifax General Soil Map

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | 0 - Water |
|  | 1 - Birchwood-Poquonock-Mattapoissett |
|  | 2 - Freetown-Swansea-Berryland |
|  | 3 - Hinckley-Windsor-Deerfield |
|  | 4 - Montauk-Scituate-Nowell |
|  | 9 - Raynham-Scio-Birdsall |

Plymouth County Soil Survey

GENERAL SOIL MAP UNITS

April 27, 2000 (*Advanced Information Subject to Change*)

[Click Here for Town Map Index](#)

1. Birchwood-Poquonock-Mattapoisett: *Very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well drained to poorly drained soils formed in sandy mantled underlain by loamy firm to friable glacial till in areas of ground moraines and uplands.*
2. Freetown-Swansea-Scarboro: *Very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soils formed in very deep to shallow freshwater organic deposits, underlain by glacial fluvial deposits in swamps and depressions.*
3. Hinckley-Windsor-Deerfield: *Very deep, nearly level to steep, excessively to moderately well drained soils formed in glacial fluvial deposits on outwash plains, deltas, kames, and ice contact deposits.*
4. Scituate- Montauk-Norwell: *Very deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained to poorly drained soils formed in loamy glacial till overlying dense glacial till; on upland oval hills (drumlins) and ground moraines.*
5. Plymouth-Carver: *Gently sloping to steep, excessively drained soils formed in loose sandy ice contact and glacial outwash deposits on moraines and outwash plains.*
6. Canton-Chatfield-Rock outcrop: *Very deep to moderately deep, gently sloping to very steep, well drained soils formed in glacial till and ice-contact, stratified drift; in areas of bedrock controlled uplands.*
7. Carver: *Nearly level to steep, very deep, excessively drained sandy soils formed in glacial outwash and ice-contact deposits, on outwash plains and kames.*
8. Ipswich-Pawcatuck-Hooksan: *Level, very deep, very poorly drained and excessively drained soils formed in organic and sandy eolian marine deposits; in areas sheltered from ocean waves along coastal shorelines and adjacent to brackish water bodies.*
9. Raynham-Scio-Birdsall: *Very deep, nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well to very poorly drained soils formed in silty lacustrine deposits.*
10. Woodbridge-Paxton-Ridgebury: *Very deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained to poorly drained soils formed in loamy glacial till overlying dense glacial till; on upland oval hills (drumlins) and ground moraines.*

1. Birchwood-Poquonock-Mattapoisett ([Click for Block Diagram](#))

Very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, moderately well drained, well drained, and poorly drained soils formed in sandy eolian and/or fluvial material underlain by loamy firm to friable glacial till in areas of ground moraines, drumlins and uplands. The depth to the underlying dense till typically ranges from 35 to 70 inches.

This map unit occurs throughout Plymouth County and makes up about xx percent of the survey area. It is about xx percent Birchwood soils, xx percent Poquonock soils, and xx percent Mattapoisett soils and xx percent soil of minor extent. The type of basal till underlying these soils varies depending on the bedrock type carried and deposited by the glacier. In general, the Southern portion of the County has a sandy, granitic till, the Northern and Western part has a loamy dark till high with a high percentage of flat shale and siltstone, the Central part of the county has a loamy olive colored till with mixed mineralogy. For more information see the geology section.

Birchwood soils are moderately well drained soils on gentle sideslopes and footslopes of hills. Birchwood soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface. Poquonock soils are well drained soils on convex hilltops and moderately steep sideslopes. Poquonock soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable approximately 2.5 to 5 feet below the surface. Mattapoisett soils are poorly drained soils on lowlying flat areas along drainageways. Mattapoisett soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface. Complete descriptions of Birchwood, Poquonock, and Mattapoisett soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are the well drained Montauk and Paxton soils, the moderately well drained Scituate and Woodbridge soils, and the very poorly drained Brockton soils. Deerfield and Windsor soils are on nearby fluvial landforms. Montauk, Paxton, Woodbridge, and Scituate soils are loamy throughout and have a firm to very firm substratum. Brockton soils have a perched watertable at or near the surface for most of the year. Deerfield and Windsor soils are sandy throughout.

Most areas of this map unit are in woodland, some areas are developed and some areas used for agricultural production.

These soils are generally poorly suited for dwellings with on-site septic tank absorption fields because of the slow permeability of the substratum and perched, seasonal high watertables. Mattapoisett soils are very poorly suited for most uses because of the high watertable. Birchwood and Poquonock soils are suited for woodland and crop productivity, irrigation is needed for optimal production.

Top

2. Freetown-Swansea-Scarboro

Very deep, nearly level to gently sloping, very poorly drained soils formed in very deep to shallow, freshwater organic deposits, underlain by glacial fluvial or Lacustrine deposits in swamps, bogs, fens, and depressions.

This map unit occurs throughout Plymouth County and makes up about xx percent of the survey area. It is about xx percent Freetown soils, xx percent Swansea soils, xx percent Scarboro soils, and xx percent soils of minor extent.

Freetown, Swansea, and Scarboro soils are all mapped within lowlying depressional areas and are associated with swamps and freshwater wetlands. All three soils have a seasonal high watertable at or near the surface for most of the year and are often ponded for long durations. Freetown soils consist of very deep organic material ranging from 51 to more than 20 feet in thickness. Swansea soils consist of organic material, 16 to 51 inches thick, underlain by fluvial material. Scarboro soils consist of organic material less than 16 inches thick, underlain by fluvial deposits. A description of each soil can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are excessively drained Carver and Hinckley soils, moderately well drained Birchwood and Deerfield soils, and poorly drained Mattapoisett and Pipestone soils. Very poorly drained Berryland and Brockton soils are also included in this map unit.

Most areas of this map unit are wooded and scrub-shrub wetlands, many areas are used for cranberry production.

These soils are very poorly suited for most uses due to a seasonal high watertable and low soil strength. Areas that are used for the cultivation of cranberries are well suited for production. Areas of this map unit are well suited for wetland wildlife habitat.

Top

3. Hinckley-Windsor-Deerfield

Very deep, nearly level to steep, excessively to moderately well drained soils formed in glacial fluvial deposits on outwash plains, deltas, kames, and ice contact deposits.

This map unit makes up about xx percent of Plymouth County. It is about xx percent Hinckley soils, xx percent Windsor soils, xx percent Deerfield soils, and xx percent soils of minor extent.

Hinckley soils are very gravelly, excessively drained, soils on kames, eskers, moraines and heads of outwash plains. Windsor soils are sandy, excessively drained, soils on deltas and along the southern end of outwash plains (distal part). Deerfield soils are moderately well drained soils on lower elevations and in swales of outwash plains and deltas. Descriptions of Hinckley, Windsor, and Deerfield soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are the somewhat excessively drained Merrimac soils, moderately well drained Sudbury soils, poorly drained Wareham and Pipestone soils, and very poorly drained Scarboro and Berryland soils. Merrimac and Sudbury soils have loamy solums. Wareham and Pipestone soils have a seasonal high watertable between .5 and 1.5 feet below the surface. Scarboro and Berryland soils have a seasonal high watertable at or near the surface for most of the year.

Most areas of this map unit are in woodland or mixed residential or industrial development, some areas are in cropland.

These soils are generally well suited to building site development. Deerfield soils have an apparent seasonal high watertable between 1.5 and 4 feet and require mounded septic systems. These soils occur in areas of aquifer recharge and caution should be taken to protect the aquifer. These soils are well suited for woodland productivity, they are also well suited for cropland, irrigation is required for optimal growth.

Top

4. Scituate-Montauk-Norwell

Very deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained to poorly drained soils formed in sandy loam eolian material underlain by dense glacial till derived primarily from granitic materials on uplands, drumlins, and ground moraines.

This map unit makes up about xx percent of Plymouth county. It is about xx percent Montauk soils, xx percent Scituate soils, and xx percent Norwell soils and soils of minor extent.

Scituate soils are moderately well drained soils on foot slopes and gently sloping hillsides. Scituate soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface. Montauk soils are well drained soils convex top and side slopes of hills. Montauk soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable approximately 2.5 to 5 feet below the surface. Norwell soils are poorly drained soils on concave slopes along drainageways and depressions. Norwell soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface. Descriptions of Scituate, Montauk, and Norwell soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are the well-drained Poquonock and Paxton soils, moderately well drained Birchwood and Woodbridge soils, and poorly drained Ridgebury and Mattapoisett soils. Poquonock Birchwood, and Mattapoisett soils have sandy solums, Paxton, Woodbridge and Ridgebury soils have a finer textured and more compact substratum.

Most areas of this map unit are in woodland and mixed residential and industrial development. Some areas are used for cropland.

Montauk and Scituate soils are well suited for woodland productivity and cropland, Norwell soils are poorly suited for woodland and cropland due to wetness. These soils are poorly suited to use as sites for septic tank absorption fields because the slowly permeable dense substratum which does not readily absorb the effluent. Subsurface drainage is also a problem with these soils; the firm substratum causes a perched seasonal high watertable.

[Top](#)

5. Plymouth- Carver

Gently sloping to steep, excessively drained soils formed in thick sand deposits and/or loose sandy ice contact till on end and recessional moraines and ice contact landforms.

This map unit is mapped primarily in the southeastern part of Plymouth County. It makes up about xx percent of the county. It is about 45 percent Plymouth soils, 40 percent Carver soils, and 15 percent other soils.

Plymouth and Carver soils are commonly mapped in a complex of the two soils due to their similar properties. Plymouth soils have a higher percentage of coarse fragments (cobbles to boulder size), while Carver soils typically lack the larger size coarse fragments. Both soils are extremely droughty. A description of each soil can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor inclusions in this general soil map unit consist of the very poorly drained Freetown soils, moderately well drained Deerfield soils, and well drained Merrimac, Barnstable, and Montauk soils. Freetown soils formed in freshwater organic deposits and are commonly used for the production of cranberries. Deerfield soils have a seasonal high watertable. Merrimac soils have a loamy topsoil and subsoil underlain by sand and gravel. Barnstable soils are similar to Plymouth soils except they have loamy topsoil and subsoil layers. Montauk soils formed in dense glacial till.

Most areas of this map unit are forested with pitch pine, white pine, and scrub oak, some areas are used for homesites or cropland. Areas of this map unit are poorly suited to woodland, cultivated crops and pasture because of the very low water holding capacity. There are no major limitations which affect the use of these soils as building sites. Large boulders are associated with the Plymouth soils and may hinder excavation activities. This map unit is associated with groundwater aquifer recharge areas and precautions should be taken to protect the aquifer.

[Top](#)

6. Canton-Chatfield-Rock outcrop

Very deep to shallow, gently sloping to very steep, well drained soils formed in ablation glacial till in areas of bedrock controlled uplands.

This map unit is occurs primarily in the northern and central part of Plymouth County. It makes up about xx percent of the survey area. It is about xx percent Canton soils, xx percent Chatfield soils, xx percent rock outcrop, and xx percent soils of minor extent.

Canton soils are very deep soils (greater than 6 feet to bedrock) on low pockets in bedrock controlled uplands, and on small undulating hills adjacent to valleys. Chatfield soils are moderately deep soils and typically have hard bedrock between 20 to 40 inches. Chatfield soils are on knobs and near ridge tops in bedrock controlled uplands. A description of Canton and Chatfield soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of

this report. Rock outcrops are areas where bedrock (ledge) is exposed at the surface, some areas have a very shallow covering of soil less than 20 inches thick. The type of bedrock depends on the area, for more information regarding bedrock types refer to the bedrock map included with this report.

Minor soils included in this map unit are the well drained Paxton and Newport soils, moderately well drained Woodbridge and Pittstown soils, and very poorly drained Brockton soils. Also included are soils that have bedrock between 40 and 60 inches. Paxton and Newport soils are on smooth slopes, both soils are very deep and have dense till in the substratum. Woodbridge and Pittstown soils are at the base of slopes and smooth gentle slopes. Both soils have dense till in the substratum and a perched seasonal high watertable between 1.5 and 3 feet. Brockton soils are along drainage-ways and in depressions.

Most of the soils in this map unit are used for woodland and residential development, some areas are used as sites for quarries.

These soils are fairly well suited to woodland productivity; areas of shallow depth to bedrock have shallow rooting depth and tree-throw hazard. Canton soils are well suited for cropland. Areas of Canton soils are also well suited for development. Areas of Chatfield soils and bedrock outcrop are poorly suited for most uses due to the shallow depth to hard bedrock. Blasting is often required for excavation; however, in the northern part of the county the bedrock is ripable in many areas.

Top

7. Carver

Nearly level to steep, very deep, excessively drained sandy soils formed in glacial outwash and ice-contact deposits, on outwash plains and kames.

This map unit occurs in the southeastern part of Plymouth County. It is mapped within the Wareham-Plymouth pitted outwash plain and the Kings pond plain (see geology section). It comprises about xx percent of the survey area and is about 80 percent Carver soils and 20 percent soils of minor extent.

Nearly level to gently sloping, broad areas of Carver soils occur throughout this unit. Strongly sloping to steep areas of this soil occur on the side slopes of swales and valleys on outwash plains, and on ridges and hills within areas of ice-contact deposits. A description of Carver soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report

Minor soils in this map unit are the excessively drained Plymouth, Hinckley, and Merrimac soils, and the very poorly drained Berryland, Swansea and Freetown soils. Plymouth and Hinckley soils have a higher percentage of coarse fragments (cobble to boulder size) and Merrimac soils have a loamy surface and subsoil. The Berryland, Swansea and Freetown soils have a seasonal high water table within 0.5 feet of the surface and occur in swales, depressions, and in lowlying areas adjacent to streams, ponds and lakes. Berryland soils formed in sandy outwash. Freetown and Swansea soils formed in freshwater organic deposits.

Most areas of this map unit are in scrub oak and pitch pine woodland. Some areas have been developed for homesites. This map unit is poorly suited to cultivated crops and pasture because of a very low available water capacity and low fertility. There are no major limitations for use as building sites, but the sides of excavations generally cave in because of the loose nature of the substratum. This map unit is associated with aquifer recharge areas and caution should be taken to protect the aquifer.

Top

8. Ipswich-Pawcatuck-Hooksan

Level to steep, very deep, very poorly drained and excessively drained soils formed in organic and mineral marine deposits and eolian sand deposits along coastal areas.

This map unit occurs along Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod Bay, and Boston Harbor. It comprises about xx percent of the survey area and is about 50 percent Ipswich soils, 25 percent Pawcatuck soils, and 20 percent Hooksan, and about 5 percent soils of minor extent.

The level, very poorly drained Ipswich and Pawcatuck soils border salt water and brackish water bodies that are protected, by beaches and sand dunes, from the direct force of ocean waves. These soils are in tidal areas subject to daily inundation and are vegetated with salt grasses. Excessively drained Hooksan soils are on vegetated dunes adjacent to beaches. Descriptions of Ipswich, Pawcatuck, and Hooksan soils can be found in the "Classification of Soils" section of this report.

Included within this map unit are areas of Dunes and Beaches and very poorly drained Matunuck soils.

Areas of this map unit are in grassy vegetation, many areas are used for homes and recreational uses. Ipswich and Pawcatuck soils are best suited for wetland habitat and poorly suited for other uses due to flooding, low strength, and wetness. Hooksan soils are poorly suited for most uses due to droughtiness and high erosional and depositional events.

Top

9. Raynham-Eldridge-Birdsall

Very deep, nearly level to gently sloping, very poorly to moderately well drained soils formed in silty lacustrine sediments in areas of glacial lakebeds plains and deltas.

This map unit occurs in the central part of Plymouth County and makes up about xx percent of the survey area. It is about xx percent Raynham soils, xx percent Eldridge soils, and xx percent Birdsall soils and xx percent soil of minor extent.

Raynham soils are poorly drained soils on level and depressional slopes. Raynham soils have a seasonal high watertable about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface. Eldridge soils are moderately well drained soils on undulating landforms. Eldridge soils have a seasonal high watertable approximately 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface. Birdsall are very poorly drained soils in drainageways and swamps. Birdsall soils are ponded for long periods of time. Descriptions of Raynham, Eldridge and Birdsall soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are the moderately well drained Scio soils, poorly drained Enosburg soils, and well drained Hinesburg soils. Scio soils have silty textures throughout, Enosburg soils have sandy material underlain by the silty lacustrine sediments, and Hinesburg soils have a sandy solum.

Most areas of this map unit are in woodland and cropland.

Eldridge soils are well suited for woodland productivity and cropland production, Raynham and Birdsall soils are poorly suited for most uses due to wetness. Areas of this map unit are generally poorly suited for dwellings with on-site sewage disposal systems due to slow permeability and seasonal high watertables.

[Top](#)

10. Woodbridge-Paxton-Ridgebury

Very deep, gently sloping to steep, well drained to poorly drained soils formed in fine sandy loam eolian material underlain by loamy dense glacial till on uplands, drumlins, and ground moraines.

This map unit makes up about xx percent of Plymouth county. It is about xx percent Woodbridge soils, xx percent Paxton soils, and xx percent Ridgebury soils and soils of minor extent.

Woodbridge soils are moderately well drained soils on foot slopes and gently sloping hillsides. Woodbridge soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface. Paxton soils are well drained soils convex top and side slopes of hills. Paxton soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable approximately 2.5 to 5 feet below the surface. Ridgebury soils are poorly drained soils on concave slopes along drainageways and depressions. Ridgebury soils have a perched, seasonal high watertable about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface. Descriptions of Woodbridge, Paxton, and Ridgebury soils can be found in the "classification of the soils" section of this report.

Minor soils in this map unit are the well-drained Poquonock and Montauk soils, moderately well drained Birchwood and Scituate soils, and poorly drained Norwell and Mattapoisett soils. Poquonock Birchwood, and Mattapoisett soils have sandy solums, Montauk, Scituate and Norwell soils have a coarser textured and less dense substratum derived mainly from granitic material.

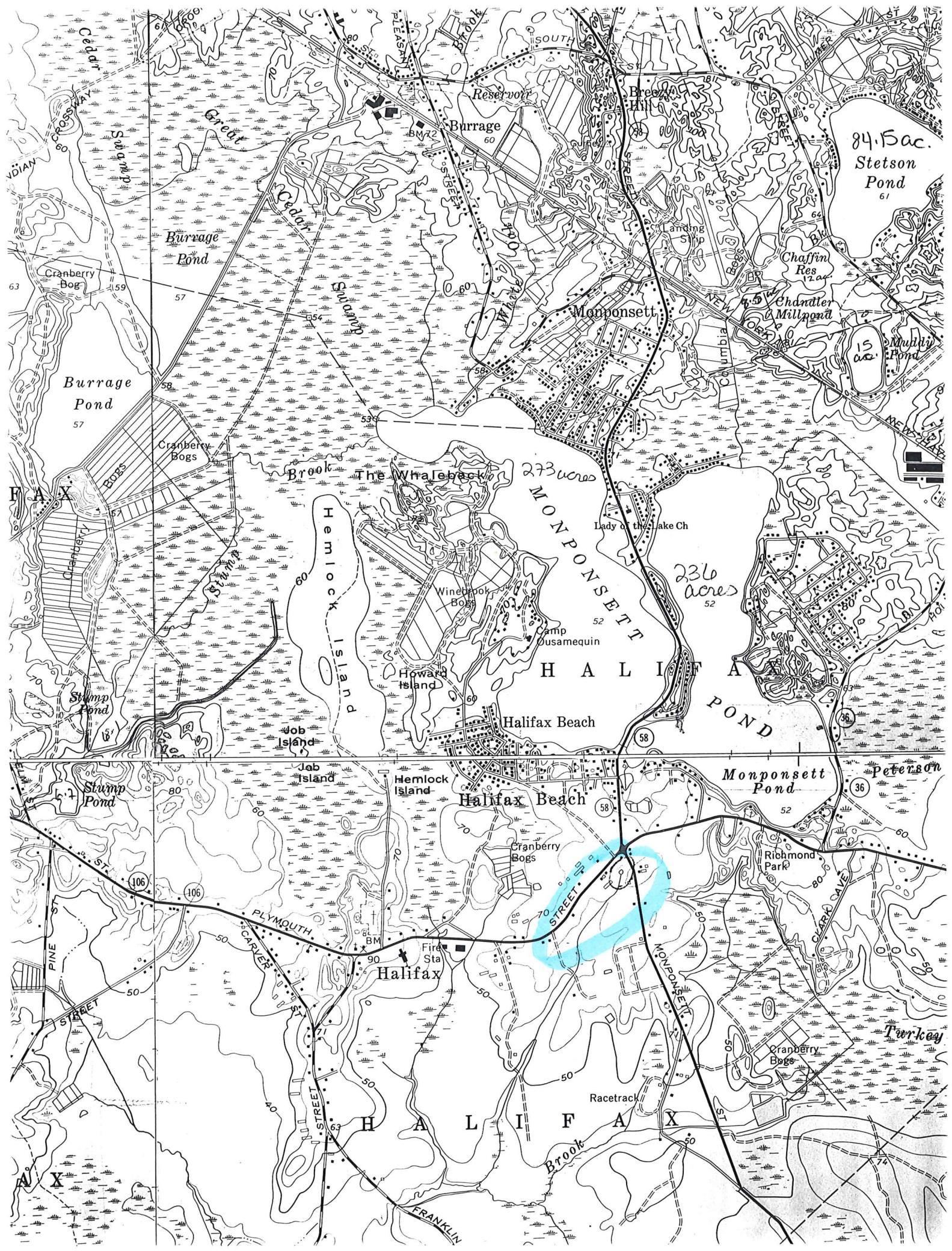
Most areas of this map unit are in woodland and mixed residential and industrial development. Some areas are used for cropland.

Paxton and Woodbridge soils are well suited for woodland productivity and cropland, Ridgebury soils are poorly suited for woodland and cropland due to wetness. These soils are poorly suited to use as sites for septic tank absorption fields because the slowly permeable dense substratum which does not readily absorb the effluent. Subsurface drainage is also a problem with these soils; the firm substratum causes a perched seasonal high watertable.

[Back to Homepage](#)

Page Maintained by [Jim Turenne](#)

Base URL: <http://nesoil.com/index.html>



FILE COPY

Notes relative to: 316 Plymouth St

Re: ANORAD

Public Hearing Date: October 11, 2005

By: Mary K. Guiney

An Abbreviated Notice of Resource Area Delineation was filed on September 28, 2005 by Michele Grenier on behalf of John Peck for property located on Plymouth Street. The application consists of the following:

- 1) WPA Form 4A Abbreviated Notice of Resource Area Delineation;
- 2) Copy of U.S.G.S. map;
- 3) Copy of NHESP map indicating location;
- 4) Abutter lot (uncertified) and copy of Notification to Abutters;
- 5) WPA Form 4A ANRAD Wetland Fee Transmittal Form including copies of submitted checks;
- 6) Two (2) Delineation Field Data Forms; and
- 7) Plan entitled "Wetland Flag Location" dated August 18, 2005

This property is an 8.7 acre parcel which is located between the Chinese restaurant plaza and the Mutual Federal Bank plaza. An intermittent (shown as perennial on the U.S.G.S. map) stream cuts across

the property. It is labeled as a 20 foot drain easement on the plan, (as well as the assessors map).

In April of this year, prior to the performance of percolation tests, possible violations were observed on the property.

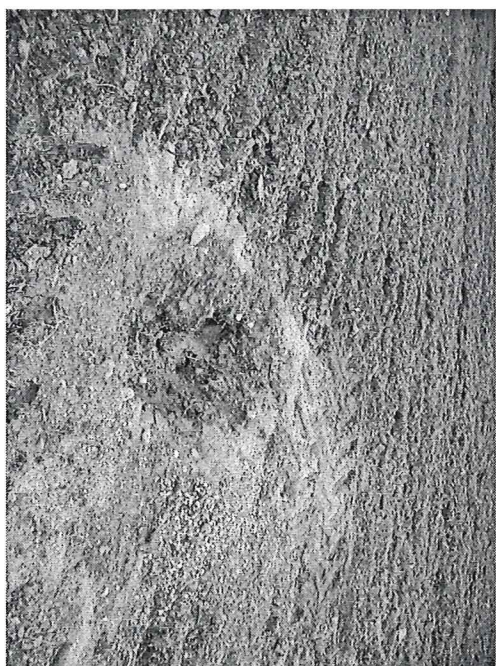
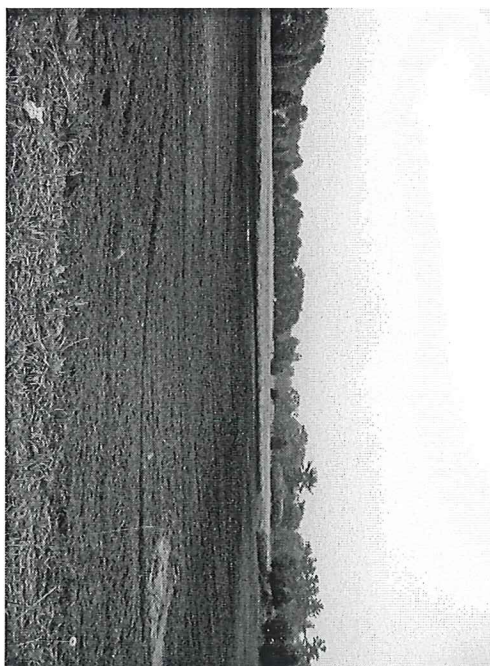
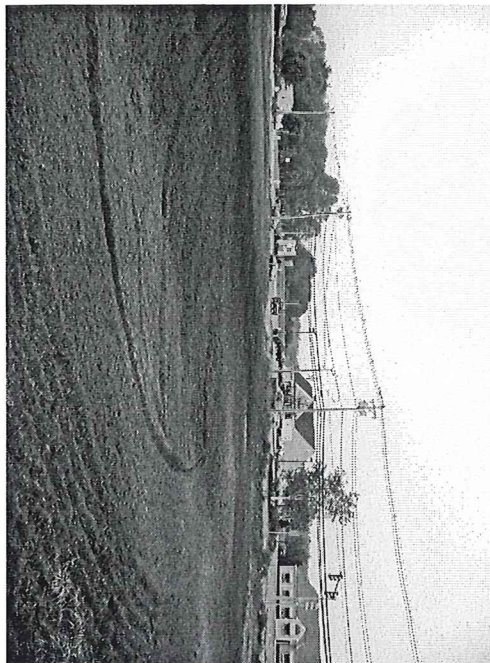
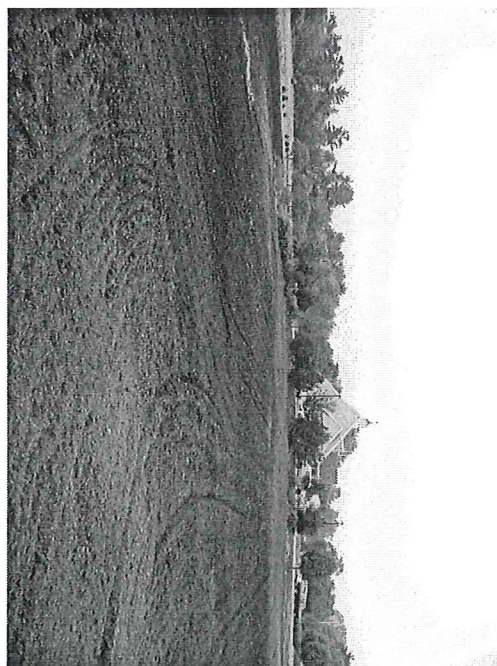
A B.D.A was filed and on July 20, 2005, the Commission determined that the applicant had an agricultural exemption to dredge the stream bed and alter the property. Shortly thereafter all vegetation was removed from the site and the lot was leveled. The delineation was performed on August 26, 2005 after the vegetation had been removed and (n.b. the plan is dated August 18, 2005) was based on vegetation alone.

A site inspection was performed on October 5, 2005 with botanist Michele Grenier. A tractor was parked in front of 311e Plymouth Street and appeared to have been recently used on the site. I preserved photos of the site which had been taken in April as well as the delineation (outdated) which was on file for the construction of the Mutual Federal Savings Bank.

The wetland line for the bank was located approximately at the 100 foot buffer zone for the subject application. Ms. Grenier was informed that I was going to recommend that a soil scientist verify the line. As Mr. Peck appeared on site at this time, I informed him of the same.

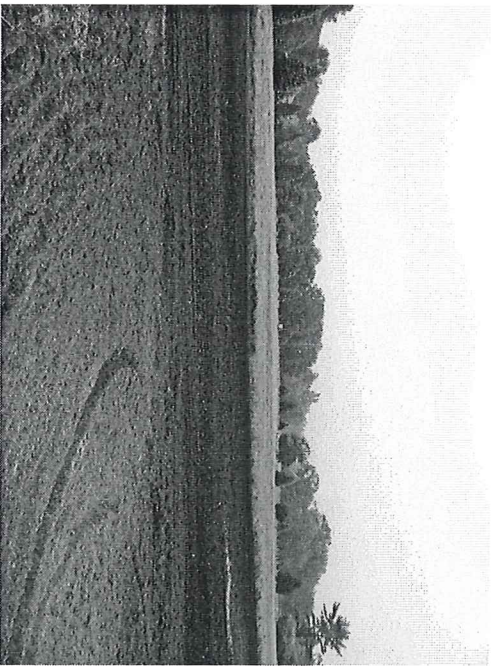
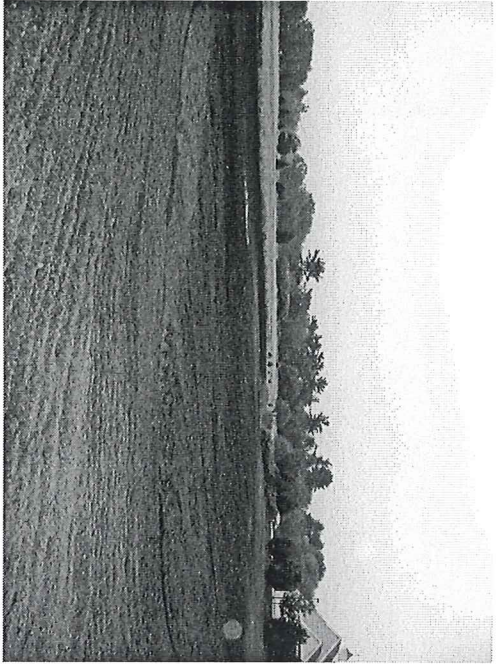
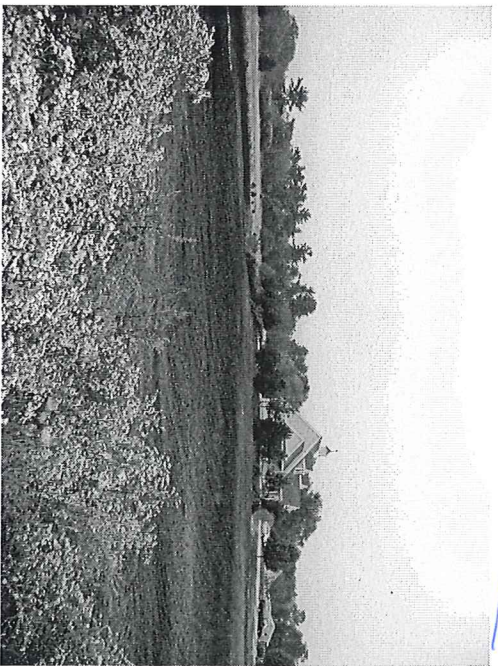
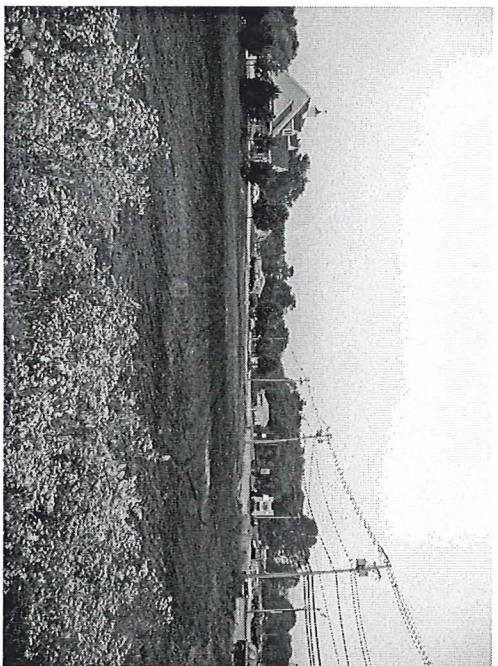
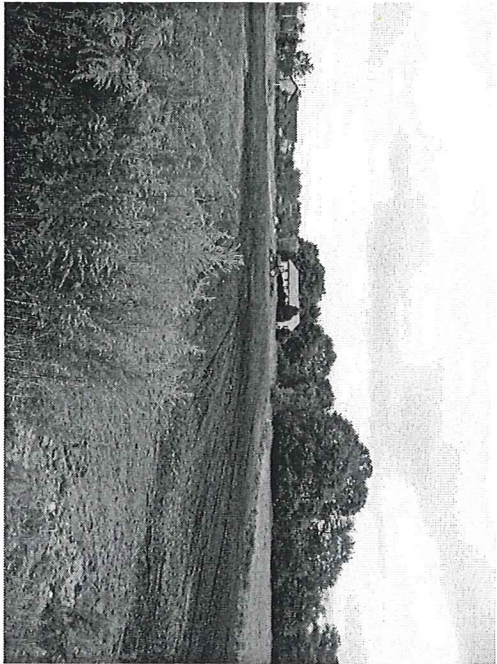
Please note the following discrepancies in the application that also need to be addressed:

- 1) A certified abutter's list was not used for the abutter notification; and
- 2) A DEP file number has not been issued.



10/6/05

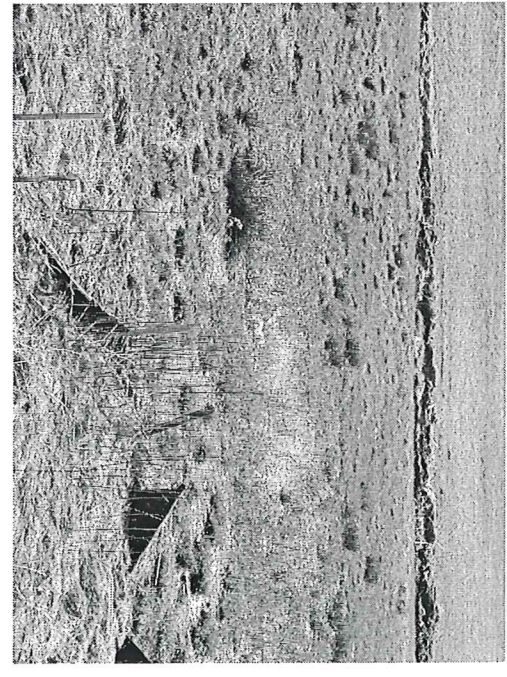
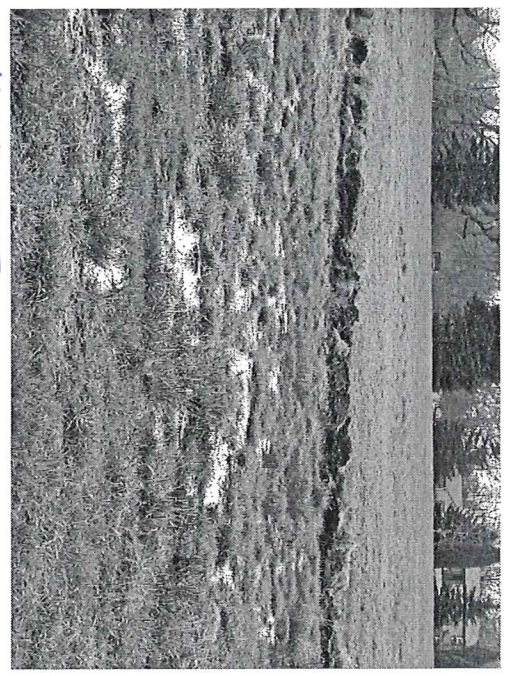
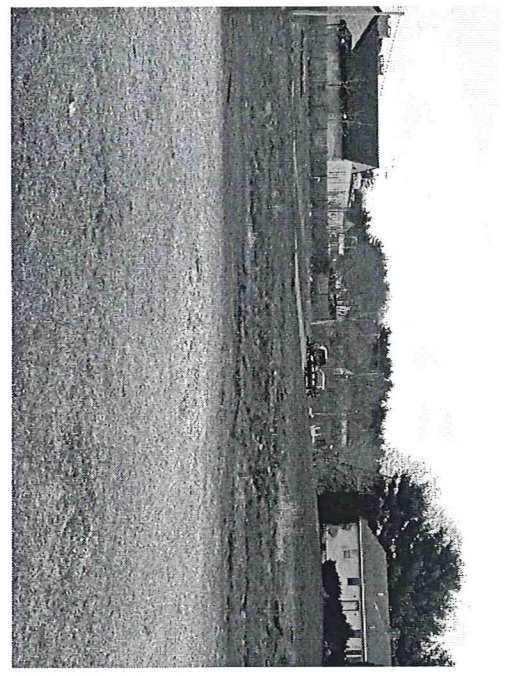
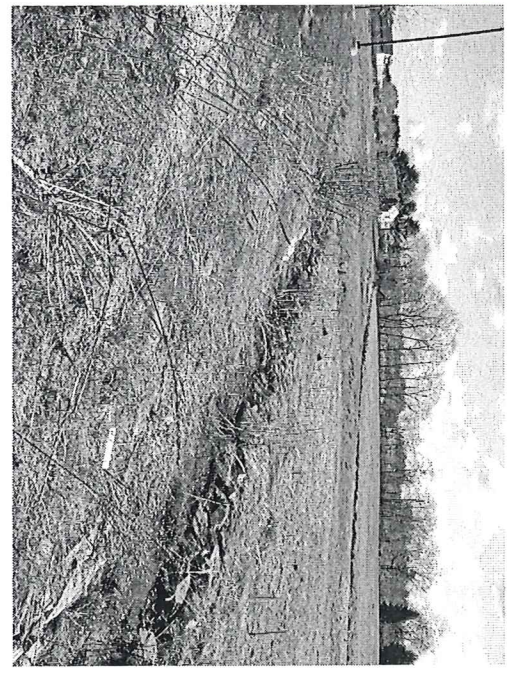
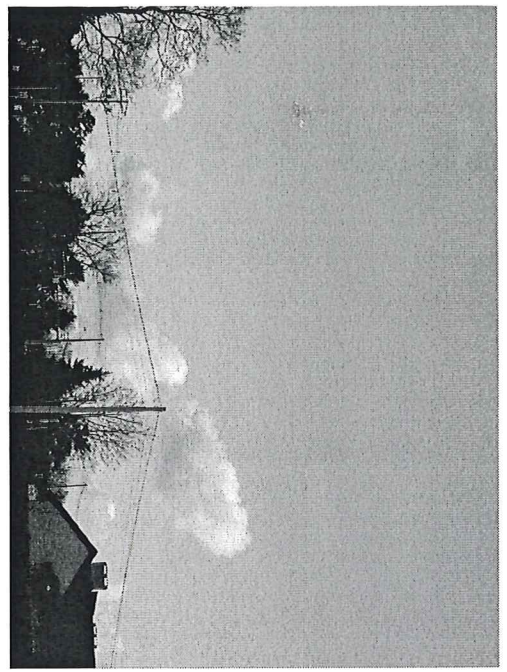
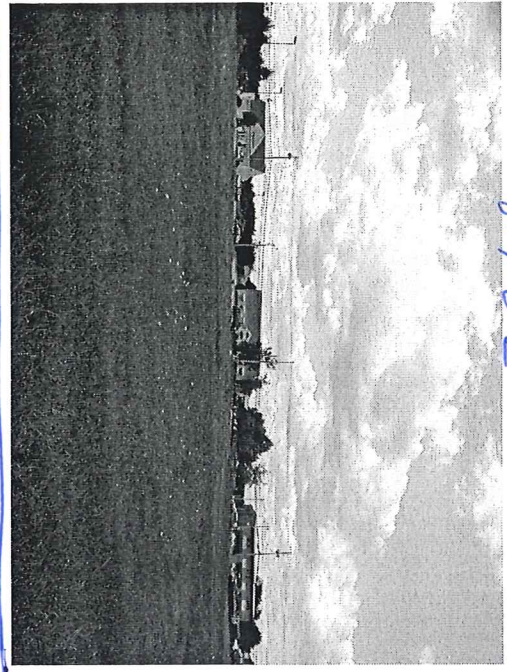
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10/15/05

10/16/05

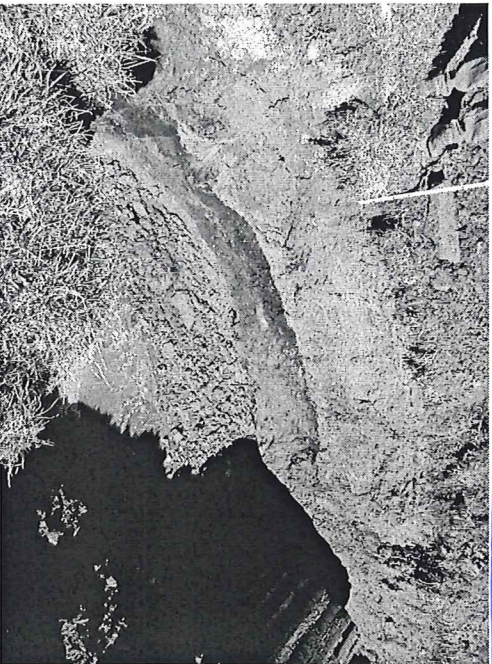
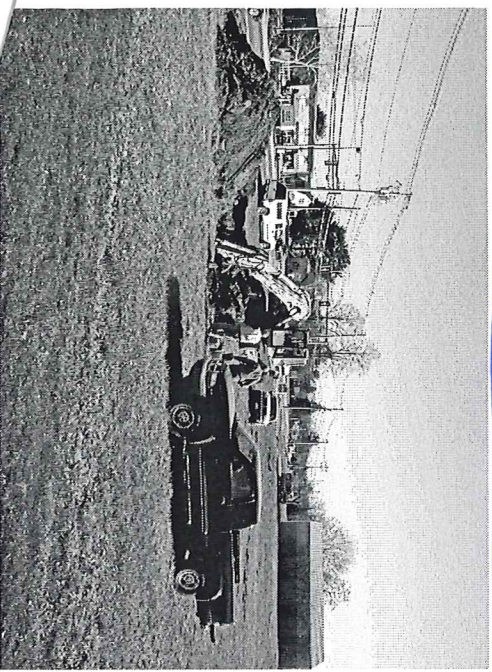
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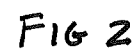
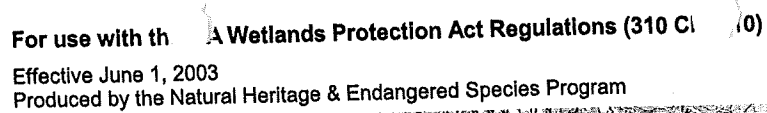
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4.13.05



4.14.05



Section III

Abutter Information

ABUTTER LIST:

358 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 73 LOT 5)
HALIFAX COUNTRY CLUB
BK: 16699 PG: 234

346 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 4)
WILLIAM D.S. ALGER
BK: 3963 PG: 340

340 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 5A)
WILLIAM D.S. ALGER
BK: 3175 PG: 159

336 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 5B)
MUTUAL FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY
BK: 16307 PG: 31

300 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 7)
CUMBERLAND FARMS INC. TRUSTEES
BK: 14295 PG: 32

284 MONPONSETT STREET (MAP 63 LOT 8)
ROBERTY E. & DIANNE OWENS
BK: 4045 PG: 229

266 MONPONSETT STREET (MAP 63 LOT 8A)
JOHN O'BRIEN SAN JAC TRUST
BK: 3343 PG: 307

254 MONPONSETT STREET (MAP 63 LOT 16)
DEBRA A. SPERRAZZA
BK: 15808 PG: 92

INCLUDED LOTS:

MAP 63 LOT 30 & 31
P & B ASSOCIATES
BK: 16684 PG: 69

318 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 26)
P & B ASSOCIATES
BK: 16684 PG: 73

316 PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 32)
P & B ASSOCIATES
BK: 16684 PG: 72

314 & 314A PLYMOUTH STREET (MAP 63 LOT 6)
P & B ASSOCIATES
BK: 6034 PG: 60

308 PLYMOUTH STREET
P & B ASSOCIATES
BK: 16684 PG: 75

Notification to Abutters Under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act

In accordance with the second paragraph of the Massachusetts General laws Chapter 131, Section 40, you are hereby notified of the following.

- A. The name of the applicant is P & B Associates
- B. The applicant has filed an Abbreviated Notice of Resource Area Delineation (ANRAD) with the Conservation Commission for the Municipality
Halifax seeking to determine the boundaries of an Area Subject to Protection Under the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act and the Halifax Wetland Bylaw.

Activities Proposed:

- C. The Address of the Lot where the activity is proposed is Map 63, Lots 6, 6A, 26, 30, 31 and 32
- D. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be examined at
The Conservation Commission
between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:00 pm on the following days of the week: M-F
For more information, call: (781) 293-1735
Check one: This is the applicant ☐, representative ☐, or other ☒ (specify): Conservation Commission

Name of Representative: Wetlands & Wildlife, EC.

- E. Copies of the Notice of Intent may be obtained from either (check one) the applicant ☐ or the applicant's representative ☒ by calling this telephone number (508) 947-8841
between the hours of 9AM And 4 PM on the following days of the week: M-F
- F. Information regarding the date, time, and place of the public hearing may be obtained from:
Conservation Commission
by calling this telephone number (781) 293-1735 between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:00 pm
on the following days of the week: Monday – Friday
Check one: This is the applicant ☐, representative ☐, or other ☒ (specify): Conservation Commission

NOTE: Notice of the public hearing, including its date, time and place, will be published at least five
(5) days in advance in the Halifax Reporter
(name of newspaper)

NOTE: Notice of the public hearing, including its date, time and place, will be posted in the City or Town Hall not less than forty-eight (48) hours in advance.

NOTE: You also may contact your local Conservation Commission or the nearest Department of Environmental Protection Regional Office for more information about this application or the Wetlands Protection Act.

To contact DEP, call:

Central Region: 508-792-7650

Northeast Region: 617-292-5500

Southeast Region: 508-946-2700

Western Region: 413-784-1100

Section IV

Filing Fee



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands

WPA Form 4A – ANRAD Wetland Fee Transmittal Form

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

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



A. Applicant Information

1. Applicant:

John Peck P & B Associates
a. First Name b. Last Name c. Company
100 Country Club Road
d. Mailing Address
Halifax MA 02338
e. City/Town f. State g. Zip Code
718-293-9061
h. Phone Number

2. Property Owner (if different):

a. First Name b. Last Name c. Company
d. Mailing Address
e. City/Town f. State g. Zip Code
h. Phone Number

3. Project Location:

a. Street Address b. City/Town

B. Fees

The fee is calculated as follows for each Resource Area Delineation included in the ANRAD (check applicable project type):

Bordering Vegetated Wetland:

☐ Online
users:
check box
if fee
exempt.

1. <input type="checkbox"/> single family house project	a. linear feet	x \$2.00 =	b. Total fee not to exceed \$200
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all other projects	960	1920	1920
	a. linear feet	x \$2.00 =	b. Total fee not to exceed \$2,000

Other Resource Area (e.g., bank, riverfront area, etc.):

3. <input type="checkbox"/> single family house project	a. linear feet	x \$2.00 =	b. Total fee not to exceed \$200
4. <input type="checkbox"/> all other projects	a. linear feet	x \$2.00 =	b. Total fee not to exceed \$2,000

State share of filing fee:

947.50
5. 1/2 of total fee less \$12.50

City/Town share of filing fee:

972.50
6. 1/2 of total fee plus \$12.50


997

KAREN PECK
JOHN PECK
P.O. BOX 485
HALIFAX, MA 02338-0485

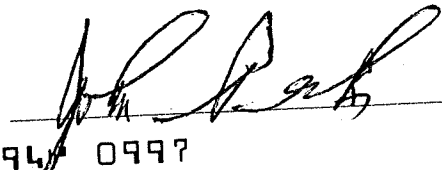
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88300047094
DATE 9/13/06

PAY TO THE ORDER OF TOWN OF HALIFAX \$ 972 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀

NINE HUNDRED & SEVENTY TWO ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

 **Sovereign Bank**
sovereignbank.com

MEMO P & B

 MP

⑆0⑆1⑆075⑆150⑆ 88300047094 0997


998

KAREN PECK
JOHN PECK
P.O. BOX 485
HALIFAX, MA 02338-0485

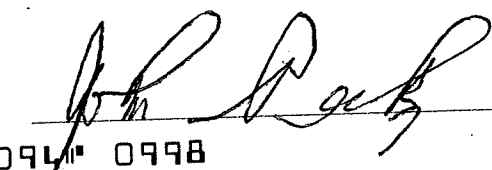
5-7515/110
88300047094
DATE 9/13/06

PAY TO THE ORDER OF COMM OF MASS \$ 947 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀

NINE HUNDRED & FORTY SEVEN ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

 **Sovereign Bank**
sovereignbank.com

MEMO P & B

 MP

⑆0⑆1⑆075⑆150⑆ 88300047094 0998


995

KAREN PECK
JOHN PECK
P.O. BOX 485
HALIFAX, MA 02338-0485

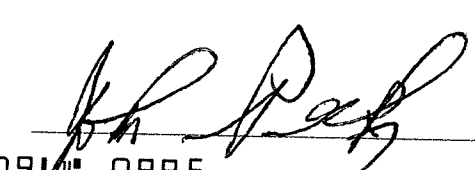
5-7515/110
88300047094
DATE 9/13/06

PAY TO THE ORDER OF TOWN OF HALIFAX \$ 300 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀

THREE HUNDRED ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

 **Sovereign Bank**
sovereignbank.com

MEMO P & B

 MP

⑆0⑆1⑆075⑆150⑆ 88300047094 0995

Section V

Appendices

Appendix A
Delineation Field Data Forms

DEP Bordering Vegetated Wetland (310 CMR 10.55) Delineation Field Data Form

Applicant: P & B Associates Prepared by: Michelle F. Grenier, PWS, CWS Project Location: 316 Plymouth Street DEP File #: _____

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Vegetation alone presumed adequate to delineate BVW boundary: fill out Section I only
☐ Vegetation and other indicators of hydrology used to delineate BVW boundary: fill out Sections I and II
☐ Method other than dominance test used (attach additional information)

Section I. Vegetation Observation Plot Number: _____ Wetland _____ Transect Number: _____ BVW along _____ Date of Delineation: 8/26/05

A. Sample Layer and Plant Species (by common/scientific name) B. Percent Cover (or basal area) C. Percent Dominance D. Dominant Plant (yes or no) E. Wetland Indicator Category*

Trees:

Saplings:

Shrubs:

Ground Cover: spotted joe-pye weed (<i>Eupatoriadelphus maculatum</i>)	20%	20%	Yes	FACW*
soft rush (<i>Junus effuses</i>)	20%	20%	Yes	FACW+*
sedge (<i>Carex lurida</i>)	20%	20%	Yes	OBL*
wool grass (<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>)	20%	20%	Yes	FACW+*
purple loosesrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	20%	20%	Yes	FACW+*
switch grass (<i>Panicum virginicum</i>)	10%		No	
bunch flower (<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>)	5%		No	

Woody Vines:

- Use an asterisk to mark indicator plants: plant species listed in the wetlands Protection Act (MGL c.131, s.40); plants in the genus *Sphagnum*; plants listed as FAC, FAC+, FACW-, FACW, FACW+, or OBL; or plants with physiological or morphological adaptations. If any plants are identified as wetland indicator plants due to physiological or morphological adaptations, describe the adaptation next to the asterisk.

Vegetation conclusion:

Number of dominant wetland indicator plants: 5

Number of dominant non-wetland indicator plants: 0

Is the number of dominant wetland plants equal to or greater than the number of dominant non-wetland plants: yes ☒ no ☐

If vegetation alone is presumed adequate to delineate the BVW boundary, submit this form with the Request for Determination of Applicability or Notice of Intent.

DEP Bordering Vegetated Wetland (310 CMR 10.55) Delineation Field Data Form

Applicant: P & B Associates Prepared by: Michèle F. Grenier, PWS, CWS Project Location: 316 Plymouth Street DEP File #:
 Check all that apply:

- ☒ Vegetation alone presumed adequate to delineate BVW boundary: fill out Section I only
☐ Vegetation and other indicators of hydrology used to delineate BVW boundary: fill out Sections I and II
☐ Method other than dominance test used (attach additional information)

Section I. Vegetation Observation Plot Number: Upland Transect Number: BVW 1A-29A along Date of Delineation: 8/26/05
intermittent stream

A. Sample Layer and Plant Species (by common/scientific name) B. Percent Cover (or basal area) C. Percent Dominance D. Dominant Plant (yes or no) E. Wetland Indicator Category*

Trees:

Saplings:

Shrubs:

Ground Cover: red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) 30% Yes FACU
 tall goldenrodush (*Solidago altissima*) 30% Yes FAC-
 red fescue (*Festuca capillata*) 30% Yes FACU

Woody Vines:

- Use an asterisk to mark indicator plants: plant species listed in the wetlands Protection Act (MGL c.131, s.40); plants in the genus *Sphagnum*; plants listed as FAC, FAC+, FACW-, FACW, FACW+, or OBL; or plants with physiological or morphological adaptations. If any plants are identified as wetland indicator plants due to physiological or morphological adaptations, describe the adaptation next to the asterisk.

Vegetation conclusion:

Number of dominant wetland indicator plants: 0

Number of dominant non-wetland indicator plants: 3

Is the number of dominant wetland plants equal to or greater than the number of dominant non-wetland plants: yes ☐ no ☒

If vegetation alone is presumed adequate to delineate the BVW boundary, submit this form with the Request for Determination of Applicability or Notice of Intent.

Section VI

Wetland Flag Location Plan

Transmittal

To: Halifax Conservation Commission
Halifax, MA

From: Michèle F. Grenier, PWS, CWS

Project # : Date: 1227-05

Re: 9/27/05

ANRAD 316 Plymouth St.

We are Transmitting ☒ herewith ☐ under separate cover ☐ by Fed Ex ☐ by Mail ☒ Hand Delivered:

☒ Originals
☐ Prints
☐ Shop Drawings

☐ Copy of Letter
☐ Specifications
☐ Report

☐ Certification
☐ Diskettes
☐ Other

Copies	Document Date	Description
2	9/13/05	1 Orig. 1 Copy NOI and Plan

These items are transmitted :

☒ For approval
☒ As requested

☒ For your use
☒ For review and comment



Michèle F. Grenier, PWS, CWS
Email: wetlands_wildlife@comcast.net

Wetlands & Wildlife, Environmental Consultants

P.O. Box 974, Lakeville, Massachusetts 02347

Ph/Fax: 508-947-8841

Email: wetlands_wildlife@comcast.net

12.10.3 Extensions

An Order of Conditions may be extended by a Commission one or more times for periods of up to three years each using Form 7 (310 CMR 10.05(8)).

Because the regulations state that the applicant "shall" request an extension at least 30 days before an OOC is due to expire, an expired OOC need not be extended, and many municipal counsel advise that it cannot be. Neither DEP nor the courts have ruled on the precise meaning of this regulation. Some Commissions extend expired OOCs; some require a new filing. DEP rulings on appeal have been inconsistent. Clearly, an OOC that expired years ago should be considered dead. While not required by the regulations, the Commission should obtain the request in writing when possible in order to avoid confusion.

There is no legal time frame for the Commission's response to an extension request, though the 30-day lead-time and fairness to the applicant suggest acting before the OOC expires.

Extension requests should be as carefully scrutinized as the original Notice of Intent. A site visit is important for the Commission to evaluate the status of the project and compliance with the OOC.

The request need not be published in the newspaper and the decision is made at a public meeting.

An extension request may be denied by the Commission, and a new NOI required if (§10.05)(8)(b):

- No work has begun, except if there are unavoidable delays in getting other permits e.g., appeals
- New information, not available at the time the Order was issued, indicates the interests of the Wetlands Protection Act are not being protected by the OOC e.g., site conditions have changed or a wetland resource boundary delineation is incorrect
- Incomplete work has led to damage to the interests of the Act
- There is a violation of the OOC, Act, or regulations
- The regulations have been amended and the existing OOC no longer complies with the regulations.

Extensions must be granted through a vote at a public meeting, signed by a majority of the Commission, and recorded in the same way as the original OOC. The regulations allow the Commission to record the extension if the applicant begins work without doing so. Since there is no form, the reasons for a denial of an extension should be set out in a letter. There is no appeal to DEP.

The regulations are silent on extensions of DOAs and ORADs. This means the Commission has a clear right to demand a new delineation without having to prove a change of conditions. If a Commission wishes to extend either, it should explain to the applicant that the legal consequences are not clear. A controversial DOA or ORAD should probably be reissued, after a new application and public meeting, rather than extended.

12.10.4 Certificates of Compliance

A Certificate of Compliance (COC) is the document by which the issuing authority indicates and documents that a project or part of a project has been satisfactorily completed.

The Conservation Commission must respond when a COC is applied for. However, it is up to the applicant to apply. Special Condition 11 on the Order of Conditions (OOC) requires the applicant to request a COC when the work is done. Commissions should be proactive and strongly urge applicants to meet this requirement.

A request for a COC must be submitted on Form 8A to the Commission or DEP, whichever issued the final OOC. For projects completed according to plans stamped by an engineer or other registered professional, the request must include written indication (usually a letter) from such a professional that the work was completed "substantially in compliance" with the OOC – and explain any deviations (310 CMR 10.05(9)(d)). This important step must not be omitted, even if the Commission is under pressure to issue the COC because in many cases, only the engineer/other professional has the information to make this decision. The Commission should deny the COC if she/he is unwilling to comply.

Following a site visit by Commission members or staff, which the applicant is entitled to attend, the Commission must issue a COC if it finds that all general and special conditions have been met (310 CMR 10.05(9)(a)). Form 8B is used.



From the Office of the Planning Board

TO: Town Clerk
✓ Conservation Commission
Building Inspector
Highway Department
Assessors Office
Board of Health
Water Department

FROM: Planning Board

DATE: February 11, 2008

SUBJECT: Form A Distribution



Please find attached copy of a Form A that was approved by the Planning Board at their February 7, 2008 meeting.

2008-01 Samuel Way (off Plymouth Street) – P & B Associates
(creates 3 new lots)

Kathy O'Neil, Secretary
Planning Board

Put in file for
316 Plymouth St



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

20 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, LAKEVILLE, MA 02347 508-946-2700

MITT ROMNEY
Governor

KERRY HEALEY
Lieutenant Governor

STEPHEN R. PRITCHARD
Secretary

ROBERT W. GOLLEDGE, Jr.
Commissioner

May 30, 2006

Ted Lyzenga
SR O'Donnell Consulting, LLC
47 Marion Drive
Kingston, Massachusetts 02364

RE: HALIFAX – Wetlands
File No. SE 171-303
On-site Inspection

316
Plymouth
St.

100 Country Club

Dear Mr. Lyzenga:

The Department of Environmental Protection has received your correspondence dated May 2, 2006 and the accompanying revised plan showing the updated bordering vegetated wetland (BVW) boundary. The Department has scheduled an on-site inspection to review the modified BVW boundary.

Said on-site inspection has been scheduled for **Thursday, June 8, 2006 @ 10:00 AM.**

Please insure that the BVW boundary is clearly delineated in the field at the time of the on-site inspection.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or the on-site inspection, please contact me at (508) 946-2808.

Very truly yours,

Daniel F. Gilmore
Bureau of Resource Protection

cc: Halifax Conservation Commission

Marta J. Nover, LSP
Nover-Armstrong Associates, Inc.
124 Main Street, Unit 2GG
Carver, MA 02330

This information is available in alternate format. Call Donald M. Gomes, ADA Coordinator at 617-556-1057. TDD Service - 1-800-298-2207.

MassDEP on the World Wide Web: <http://www.mass.gov/dep>



Printed on Recycled Paper

Appeal ~~from~~ ^{to} DEP