

Chapter 405

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Planning Board of the Town of Marshfield 1-23-1956; as amended through 3-8-2016. Subsequent amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Stormwater management — See Ch. 246.

Zoning — See Ch. 305.

Wetlands protection — See Ch. 294 and Ch. 505.

ARTICLE I

Introduction

§ 405-1. Authority.

Under the authority vested in the Marshfield Planning Board, or its legally constituted successor, by MGL c. 41, §§ 81O, 81Q and 81FF, as amended, said Board hereby adopts these rules and regulations governing the subdivision of land in the Town of Marshfield. Furthermore, the Marshfield Planning Board hereby adopts regulations for the construction of ways and the installation of municipal services with respect to ways serving lots shown on any subdivision plan, including those plans that predate the Subdivision Control Law. Such rules and regulations shall supersede and replace any previously adopted Subdivision Control Law rules and regulations and may be amended in accordance with the provisions of MGL c. 41, § 81Q.

§ 405-2. Purpose.

The Subdivision Control Law has been enacted for the purpose of protecting the safety, convenience and welfare of the inhabitants of the Town by regulating the laying out and construction of ways in subdivisions, providing access to the several lots therein, but which have not become public ways, and ensuring sanitary conditions in subdivisions and, in proper cases, parks and open areas. The powers of the Board under the Subdivision Control Law shall be exercised with due regard for the provision of adequate access to all of the lots in a subdivision by ways that will be safe and convenient for travel; for lessening congestion in such ways and in the adjacent public ways; for reducing danger to life and limb in the operation of motor vehicles; for securing safety in the case of fire, flood, panic and other emergencies; for ensuring compliance with the applicable zoning ordinances or bylaws; for securing adequate provision for water, sewerage, drainage, and other requirements where necessary, in a subdivision; and for coordinating the ways in a subdivision with each other and with the public ways in the Town and with the ways in neighboring subdivisions.

§ 405-3. Approved definitive plan required.

- A. No person shall make a subdivision of land within the Town, or proceed with the improvement or sale of lots in a subdivision or the construction of ways, or the installation of municipal services therein, unless and until a definitive plan of such subdivision has been submitted to and approved by the Board as hereinafter provided.
- B. After the approval of such plan, the location and width of ways shown thereon shall not be changed without the approval of the Board, but the number, shape and size of the lots shown on the plan so approved may be changed without action by the Board, provided every lot so changed still has frontage on a public way or a way shown on a plan approved by the Board and such frontage and the size of the lots comply with applicable zoning bylaws of the Town of Marshfield.

ARTICLE II
Definitions

§ 405-4. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

AASHTO — American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. Referring to policies concerning geometric design of highways and streets, highway materials, and methods of sampling and testing adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

ABUTTER — The owner of land located within 300 feet of any bound of the subdivision including land on the opposite side of a street.

ACCESS — A way or means of approach to provide vehicular or pedestrian entrance or exit to a property.

ACCESS CONNECTION — Any driveway, street, curb cut, turnout or other means of providing for the movement of vehicles to or from the public/private roadway network.

ACI — Manual of concrete practice published by the American Concrete Institute.

AGENT — A duly authorized designee of the Planning Board.

AGRICULTURE — The normal maintenance or improvement of land in agricultural or aquaculture use as defined by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and its implementing regulations.¹

APPLICANT — An owner, his agent or representative or assigns, who has an application before the Planning Board. The owner in equity, an agent, representative, or his assigns may act for an owner, provided written evidence of such fact is submitted.

AQUIFER — Geologic formation composed of rock or sand and gravel that contains significant amounts of potentially recoverable potable water.

AQUIFER PROTECTION — The Water Resource Protection District is the designated Aquifer Protection District in the Town of Marshfield as shown on the Zoning Map and development within, which is governed by the provisions of § 305-13.03 of the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw.

AREA OF SINGLE ACCESS — A permanent or temporary dead-end street or series of dead-end streets intersecting with each other in such a way as to provide sole access to and from an existing street for not more than eight dwellings total. This category is meant to include but not be limited to cul-de-sac, loop, hammerhead turnaround, and other dead-end street types.

AS-BUILT PLAN — Construction or engineering plans prepared by an engineer after the completion of construction in such a manner as to accurately identify and depict the location

1. Editor's Note: See MGL c. 131, § 40.

of all on-site improvements, including but not limited to all structures, parking facilities, components of the stormwater management system, monuments, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks.

ASTM — Standard specifications published by the American Society for Testing and Materials.

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC — The total traffic volume during a given time period (in whole days greater than one day and less than one year) divided by the number of days in that period.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) — Industry standards and mitigation measures utilized by the project engineer to create a drainage system designed with maximum measures for flood control and enhanced water quality discharge from a site.

BIKEWAY — A way designed to be used principally or exclusively by a bicycle or similar nonmotorized vehicle.

BOARD — The Planning Board of the Town of Marshfield.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION — The Marshfield Conservation Commission.

CONSULTANT REVIEW AND FEE — Review done when specific conditions arise from the land or the nature of the proposal that necessitate the assistance of a planning, engineering, traffic, soils, hydrologic or other consultant to assist the Planning Board in analyzing a project and ensuring compliance with all relevant laws, ordinances, bylaws and regulations. The fee refers to the reasonable cost of these consultants to be borne by the applicants.

CROSS ACCESS — A service drive providing vehicular and pedestrian access between two or more contiguous sites so the driver need not enter the public street system.

DEAD END — See definition of "area of single access" above.

DEFINITIVE PLAN — The plan of a subdivision as submitted (with appropriate application) to the Board for approval, to be recorded in the Registry of Deeds or filed with the Recorder of the Land Court when approved by the Board, and such plan when approved and recorded or filed. The requirements and content of the definitive plan shall be as specified hereinafter.

DEPARTMENT SPECIFICATIONS — The Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges of the Massachusetts Highway Department, dated 1973, including all revisions thereto.

DEPARTMENT'S STANDARDS — The Construction Standards of 1977 of the Massachusetts Highway Department, as most recently amended.

DETENTION FACILITY — A detention basin or alternative structure designed for the purpose of temporary storage of stream flow or surface runoff and gradual release of stored water at controlled rates.

DIRECTIONAL MEDIAN OPENING — An opening in a restrictive median which provides for the specific movements and physically restricts other movements.

DRAINAGE BASIN — A man-made area surrounded by an embankment to temporarily hold stormwater over a storm event, to allow settling of solids and prevent downstream flooding.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES/SYSTEMS — Proposed systems for collection, storage and discharge of stormwater.

DRAINAGE LOT — An individual lot with a minimum 20 feet of frontage, containing drainage basin and related structures.

EASEMENT — A right acquired by public authority or other person to use or control property for a utility or other designated public purpose.

EMERGENCY ACCESS — A secondary means of ingress to/egress from a development, residential, commercial or industrial, which provides year-round, twenty-four-hour-per-day access open to all residents, visitors, employees, patrons, and services of the development, and which provides standard construction quality as to materials, depths and thicknesses prescribed in Article IV of these regulations.

ENGINEER — A registered professional civil engineer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts experienced in the phases of civil engineering related to subdivision planning and design.

FLOODPLAIN/FLOODWAY — Areas subject to flooding under a one-hundred-year storm event as shown on the Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) as most recently amended.

FOOTCANDLES (FC) — A unit of measuring the amount of illumination equal to one lumen per square foot on a surface.

FOOTCANDLES, HORIZONTAL — The amount of illumination equal to one lumen per square foot on a horizontal surface.

FOOTCANDLES, INITIAL — The amount of illumination (measured by footcandles) given off by a luminary at the time of installation.

FRONTAGE — For the purpose of these regulations, physical access, or the demonstrated feasibility of safe physical access, to a property from a street designed for such purposes, i.e., collector and minor residential streets, excluding wetlands, ledge, and areas of slope in excess of 10%.

GENERAL LAWS — The General Laws of the commonwealth with all additions thereto and amendments thereof. In case of a rearrangement of the General Laws, any citation of particular sections of the General Laws shall be applicable to the corresponding sections in the new codification.

GIS — Geographic Information Systems Mapping.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY — The regulations and standards promulgated under the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board.²

2. Editor's Note: The definition of "high water" which immediately followed this definition was repealed 7-24-2017.

HOT SPOT — A stormwater hot spot is an area where land use or activities generate highly contaminated runoff, with concentrations of pollutants in excess of those typically found in stormwater. Infiltration basins should never receive runoff from stormwater hot spots, unless the stormwater has already been fully treated by another stormwater treatment practice. This is due to potential groundwater contamination.

IMPERVIOUS COVER — Those surfaces that cannot effectively infiltrate rainfall (e.g., building rooftops, pavement, sidewalks, driveways, etc.).

INFILTRATION — The flow of water from the ground surface down into the soil.

INFILTRATION FACILITY — Any structure or device designed to infiltrate retained water to the ground. These facilities may be above grade or below grade.

LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY — Any activity that changes the volume or peak flow discharge rate of rainfall runoff from the land surface, including grading, digging, culling, scraping, excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving construction, substantial removal of vegetation, and any activity which bares soil or rock or involves the diversion or piping of any natural or man-made watercourse.

LAND SURVEYOR — A person who is a registered land surveyor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LAYOUT — The full strip of land designated as a way or street as distinguished from the roadway. A way.

LOT — An area of land in one ownership, with definite boundaries, used, or available for use, as the site of one or more buildings.

LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT — A land development design approach to managing stormwater runoff. Low-impact development (LID) emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality. This approach implements engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime of watersheds through infiltrating, filtering, and storing.

MASSACHUSETTS STORM-WATER MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK — The most recent edition promulgated by MassDEP of the Massachusetts Storm-water Handbook.

MASSDEP — The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection or its successor.

MGL CHAPTER 41 — Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 41 (§§ 81K to 81GG) and any acts in amendment thereof, also commonly known as the "Subdivision Control Law."

MHD — Massachusetts Highway Division (District No. 5) of the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT).

MODIFICATION — Any change to the Planning Board's approval that shall require review, as either a minor or major modification, and which may be subject to a public hearing.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE — Public utilities furnished by the Town of Marshfield such as water, sewerage, gas and electricity.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES — Sewers, pump stations, surface water drainage systems, water pipes, gas pipes, streets, sidewalks, electric lines, telephone lines, fire alarm facilities, and their respective appurtenances.

MUNICIPAL STORM DRAIN SYSTEM (MS4) — The system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, including any road with a drainage system, street, gutter, curb, inlet, piped storm drain, pumping facility, retention or detention basin, natural or man-made or altered drainage channel, reservoir, and other drainage structure, that together comprise the storm drainage system owned or operated by the Town of Marshfield.

MUTCD — The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Millennium Edition. An AASHTO guide on the safe design of roadways.

MYLAR — The original plans prepared on a thin polyester film material capable of reproduction and acceptable for recording at the Registry of Deeds.

NAVD 88 — North America Vertical Datum of 1988.

NGVD — National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION — Pollution from any source other than any discernible, confined, and discrete conduit or waterway, and shall include, but not be limited to, pollutants from agricultural, mining, construction, subsurface disposal and urban runoff sources.

OWNER — As applied to real estate, the person (as hereinafter defined) holding the ultimate fee simple title to a parcel, tract or lot of land, as shown by the record in the appropriate land registration office, registry of deeds, or registry of probate.

PERSON — An individual or two or more individuals, or a group or association of individuals, a trust, a partnership, or a corporation having common or undivided interests in a tract of land.

PLANNING BOARD ENGINEER — A Massachusetts registered professional civil engineer so designated by the Board to act as its agent in that capacity.

PRELIMINARY PLAN — A plan of a proposed subdivision or a resubdivision of land prepared in accordance with Article III under procedure, to facilitate proper preparation of a definitive plan.

PRINT — A contact print, dark line on white background.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER/LAND SURVEYOR — Individuals licensed and registered in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as professional engineers or land surveyors who are experienced with subdivision planning and design. For the purposes of these rules and regulations, the licensees must hold current and unexpired licenses. The Planning Board reserves the right to verify the status of any licensee's license in order to promote health, safety and welfare of the public.

RDG — Roadside Design Guide, latest edition. An AASHTO guide on the safe design of roadways.

RECHARGE — The replenishment of water to aquifers.

RECORDED — Recorded in the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, except that, as affecting registered land, it shall mean filed with the Recorder of the Land Court.

REDEVELOPMENT — Any construction, alteration, or improvement exceeding one acre in area where existing land use is high-density commercial, industrial, institutional or multifamily residential.

REGISTERED MAIL — Registered or certified mail.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS — The Registry of Deeds of the County of Plymouth, including when appropriate the Plymouth County Registry District of Land Court.

RESCISSION — An action of the Planning Board, through a public hearing process, to make null and void a prior approval or action of the Planning Board.

RESOURCE AREA — Any area protected under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Massachusetts Rivers Act, or Marshfield Conservation Commission regulations.

RETENTION FACILITY — A man-made basin, depression, dike, and/or related structure for the purpose of detaining or impounding stormwater on a site, but which has no free-flowing outlet, e.g., a pipe or weir, to allow stormwater from small storm events to be discharged to a natural watercourse or wetland. Leaching pits, or similar ground discharge structures, shall not constitute an outlet in the meaning of this definition.

ROADWAY — That portion of a way, which is designed and prepared for vehicular travel. The "traveled way".

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN — A plan showing the control of soil erosion and sedimentation on or from a development site and is required to be submitted as part of these rules and regulations.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT — An account established in accordance with MGL c. 44, § 53G, which allows the Planning Board to engage consultants to review plans regulated by these regulations.

STANDARD FOR DIGITAL SUBMISSION TO MUNICIPALITIES — A standard for the digital submission of plans to municipalities issued by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEA) Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), detailed in a document titled "Standard for Digital Plan Submittals to Municipalities, Version 2.0" dated October 2007.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS — Massachusetts Highway Department Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, latest edition.

START OF CONSTRUCTION — The first land disturbing activity associated with a development, including but not limited to land preparation such as clearing, grading and filling; installation of streets and walkways; excavation for basements, footings, piers, or foundations; erection of temporary forms; and installation of accessory buildings such as garages.

STORM EVENT — A natural storm event and/or computer model of such an event that depicts storm or rainfall behavior.

STORMWATER — A term used to describe water that originates during precipitation events. It may also be used to apply to water that originates with snowmelt or runoff water from overwatering that enters the stormwater system. Stormwater that does not soak into the ground becomes surface runoff, which either flows into surface waterways or is channeled into stormwater management systems such as storm drains.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN — A plan showing the management of stormwater on or from a development site and is required to be submitted as part of these rules and regulations.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STANDARDS — The most recent edition promulgated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, or its successor, of the Stormwater Management Standards. An overview of the standards may be found in Chapter 1 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Handbook, available online at: www.mass.gov/dep/water/laws/policies.htm#storm.

STORMWATER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN — The applicant's proposed plan for regular inspection and cleaning of proposed drainage structures and/or systems to ensure BMPs in accord with federal, state and local regulations.

STORMWATER RUNOFF — Water resulting from precipitation that flows overland.

STORMWATER TREATMENT PRACTICES — Measures, either structural or nonstructural, that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing point source or nonpoint source pollution inputs to stormwater runoff and water bodies.

STREAMS AND OTHER WATERCOURSES — As defined in MGL c. 131, § 40, the Wetlands Protection Act.

STREET —

- A. **EXPRESSWAY (FREEWAY)** — A divided, limited access highway used exclusively for inter-local and interstate travel, and providing grade-separated intersections. Example: Route 3.
- B. **ARTERIAL (PRIMARY OR MAJOR) STREET** — A street which, in the opinion of the Board, is being used or will be used as a thoroughfare between different portions of the Town. Arterials interconnect the principal traffic generators within the Town as well as important rural routes. Residential development should be served from a side street, and a detailed traffic analysis should be made to determine how best to serve the commercial property, whether from service roads, special entrances, or side streets. Examples: Route 139 (Plain Street, Careswell Street and Ocean Street); Route 3A (Main and Moraine Streets), Union, Furnace, and Acorn Street.
- C. **SECONDARY (MAJOR COLLECTOR) STREET** — A street intercepting several minor collector streets or which will be the principal access to a business or industrial subdivision and which, in the opinion of the Board, may carry traffic from such collector

streets to a major street or community facility. Examples: Pine, Oak, Ferry, Summer, Elm, So. River, Church, Clay Pit, School, Prospect, Forest, Highland, Spring, Old Ocean, Mt. Skirgo, Winslow, Parsonage, Webster, Canal, and Enterprise Drive.

D. RESIDENTIAL STREETS —

- (1) TYPE "A" — Serving five or fewer houses; typically a dead-end street, with no chance of being extended into adjoining undeveloped land; R-1 and R-2 Zoning Districts; one sidewalk required.
- (2) TYPE "B" — Serving eight or fewer houses; typically a dead-end street; R-3 Zoning District; one sidewalk required.
- (3) TYPE "C" — Serving fewer than 25 houses; two sidewalks required; all zoning districts.
- (4) TYPE "D" — Serving 25 or more houses; includes the principal access street for circulation within a large residential subdivision, or one which is planned to be extended to serve adjoining undeveloped land; two sidewalks required; all zoning districts.

STREET DETERMINATION — An official petition before the Planning Board that requests the Planning Board for an opinion, as provided for in the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw, Article II, Definitions, "street," that provides a determination with respect to the adequacy of an existing road (roadway surface in existence prior to January 1, 2010) having sufficient width, suitable grades and adequate construction to provide for the needs of vehicular traffic in relation to the proposed use of the land abutting thereon or served thereby, and for the installation of municipal services to serve such land and buildings erected or to be erected thereon.

STREET IMPROVEMENT — An official application and construction plan submitted to the Planning Board that specifies the proposed design and construction requirements for construction of:

- A. Roads that have not been built within existing paper right-of-way(s);
- B. Unimproved roads that have not been paved and/or do not have stormwater management infrastructure; and
- C. Lots shown on a subdivision plan that predates the adoption of the Subdivision Control Law, MGL c. 41.

STREET IMPROVEMENT PLAN — In cases where a preexisting grandfathered lot as provided for in MGL c. 40A, § 6, fronts on an unconstructed paper street (not covered under the definition of "subdivision" below) an applicant may file with the Planning Board a street improvement plan under the same process (including a public hearing) as a definitive subdivision as provided for in § 405-7, Street determination/street improvement plan, in the Marshfield Subdivision Rules and Regulations.

STREET LAYOUT — The portion of land proposed within a subdivision designated as the way or street beyond the visible paved traveled roadway. Layout shall include all sidewalks, grass strips and reserved areas as shown on the approved definitive plan.

SUBDIVISION — The division of a tract of land into two or more lots, and shall include resubdivision, and shall relate to the process of subdivision or the land or territory subdivided. The division of a tract of land into two or more lots shall not constitute a subdivision if, at the time it was made, every lot within said tract had frontage, in compliance with the Zoning Bylaw, on:

- A. A public way as laid out by the Selectmen or a way which the Town Clerk certifies is maintained and used as a public way;
- B. A way shown on a plan previously approved and endorsed under subdivision control; or
- C. A way in existence on January 23, 1956, having, in the opinion of the Planning Board, sufficient width, suitable grades, and adequate construction to provide for the needs of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and municipal services in relation to the proposed use of the land abutting thereon or served. Conveyance or other instruments adding to, taking away from, or changing the size and shape of lots in such a manner as not to leave any lot so affected without the required frontage, or the division of a tract of land on which two or more buildings were standing on January 23, 1956, into separate lots, on each of which one such building remains standing, shall not constitute a subdivision.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL — The power of regulating the subdivision of land granted by the Subdivision Control Law.

SUBDIVISION CONTROL LAW — Sections 81K through 81GG, inclusive, of MGL c. 41 as now in force, and any acts in amendment thereof, or successor standard/document. This document can be found at <http://www.mass.gov/mgis>.

SUBDIVISION INSPECTOR — An inspector engaged by the Planning Board for on-site inspection and recommendations during construction of the subdivision to be paid by the developer for services rendered.

SURETY — A form of performance that is posted by the developer/applicant prior to the start of work to guarantee completion of approved work and, if defaulted by the developer/applicant, shall be used by the Town to complete said work. The Planning Board's consulting engineer recommends all surety amounts as requested by the Planning Board.

SURVEYOR — Any person who is registered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to perform land surveying services.

SWALE — A man-made depression usually narrow and shallow in width, elongated, to provide for the movement of stormwater to a point of discharge.

TRAVELED WAY — That portion of a way which is designed and prepared for vehicular travel. The roadway.

TREE CUTTING AND PLANTING PLAN — A plan to accompany definitive subdivision plans which shall be designed to protect large or significant trees, promote public safety, and enhance the privacy of the residents and neighbors of the subdivision.

VITAL ACCESS — A way shall be said to provide vital access to a lot if safe, practical access can be gained from the way to the buildable portions of the lot, as contemplated by

MGL c. 41, § 81M. An unconstructed street or paper street shall not be said to provide vital access to a lot for the purposes of obtaining approval not required (ANR) endorsement.

WALKWAY — A way designed for use by pedestrians, not necessarily parallel to a street.

WATERCOURSE — Any body of water, including but not limited to lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

WATERWAY — A channel, either natural or man-made, that directs surface runoff to a watercourse or to the public storm drain.

WAY — The full strip of land designated as a way or street as distinguished from the roadway. The layout.

WETLAND BYLAW — Marshfield Wetlands Protection Bylaw, Chapter 294, as amended.

ZONING BYLAW and ZONING MAP — Marshfield Zoning Bylaw, as amended; Marshfield Zoning Map, as amended.³

ARTICLE III

Procedure for Submission and Approval of Plans

§ 405-5. Plan believed not to require approval.

- A. Any person wishing to cause to be recorded a plan of land who believes that his plan does not require approval under the Subdivision Control Law may submit his plan, together with a filing fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule, and seven contact prints of said plan for the Board's use, accompanied by the necessary evidence to show that the plan does not require approval. Said person shall file with the Town Clerk and the Board by delivery or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, an application (Form A).⁴ [Amended 7-24-2017]
- B. If the Board determines that the plan does not require approval under the Subdivision Control Law, it shall without a public hearing and within 21 days of submission cause to be endorsed thereon the words: "Approval Under the Subdivision Control Law Not Required." Said plan shall be certified by the Board and returned. If the Board determines that the plan does require approval under the Subdivision Control Law, it shall within 21 days of submission of said plan give written notice to the Town Clerk and the person submitting the plan.
- C. In determining whether a way in existence when the Subdivision Control Law became effective in the Town is adequate to qualify a plan as not constituting a subdivision, the Board shall take into consideration the following factors, among others:

3. Editor's Note: See Ch. 305, Zoning.

4. Editor's Note: Form A is available at the Planning Board office.

- (1) Whether the right-of-way is at least 24 feet wide as required by the Zoning Bylaw;
- (2) Whether the existing horizontal and vertical alignment of the roadway provides safe visibility; and
- (3) Whether the roadway is at least 20 feet wide and paved, with adequate provisions for drainage.

D. Said plan shall include the following:

- (1) The following statement: "Planning Board endorsement of this plan indicates only that the plan is not a subdivision under MGL c. 41, § 81L, and does not indicate that the lot is buildable, or that it meets zoning, health, conservation or general bylaw requirements."
- (2) Title, date, scale, legend, North arrow, locus map, existing buildings and structures, existing septic systems, stone walls, easements, and wetlands as delineated under the Zoning Bylaw and/or MGL c. 131, § 40, and the Town of Marshfield Wetland Bylaw. Base flood elevation data, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, as most recently revised, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall be provided. The scale of said plan shall be one inch equals 40 feet or such other scale as shall be deemed appropriate by the Planning Board to show the property and the above-required information conveniently. Plans shall be in accordance with MGL c. 36, § 13A, as amended. Applications which are found to be incomplete shall be returned to the applicant without the endorsement of the Board with the finding that insufficient information has been provided to determine whether or not the plan constitutes a subdivision in the meaning of MGL c. 41, § 81L. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (3) The entire parcel(s) subject to the application.

§ 405-6. Preliminary plan.

Applicants are encouraged to meet with the Board for pre-preliminary discussions with conceptual subdivision plans. The purpose of such discussions is to identify potential problems or concerns prior to the applicant expending funds for the filing of preliminary or definitive plans.

- A. General. A preliminary plan of a subdivision may be submitted by the applicant for discussion, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval by the Board. An applicant shall demonstrate ownership of the fee interest on the land in question or else document that (s)he is acting as the duly authorized agent of said owner by means of a notarized letter so stating. Eight copies of the plan shall be submitted to the Board and written notice of such submission made to the Town Clerk by delivery, or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid.

- (1) Fees; administrative/staff review.
 - (a) Every preliminary plan shall be subject to the filing fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

- (b) Any change deemed to be significant by the Planning Board, such as a new roadway location or connection, shall require a new submission and filing fee as required above. The Board may, at its discretion, waive filing fees where changes to plans are required through circumstances beyond the control or design responsibility of the applicant.
- (2) Fees; consultant review/special accounts.
- (a) Every preliminary plan shall be required to file the minimum review fee to establish an individual special account as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (b) Where specific conditions arising from the land or the nature of the proposal necessitate the assistance of a planning, engineering, traffic, soils, hydrologic or other consultant, the Planning Board may engage such consultant services to assist the Board in analyzing a project to ensure compliance with all relevant laws, ordinances, bylaws and regulations. The Board may require that applicants pay a review fee consisting of the reasonable costs incurred by the Board for the employment of outside consultants engaged by the Board to assist in the review of the application.
 - (c) Funds received by the Board pursuant to this section shall be deposited with the Town Treasurer/Collector who shall establish a special account for this purpose. Expenditures from this special account may be made at the direction of the Board without further appropriation. Expenditures from this special account shall be made only in connection with the review of a specific project or projects for which a review fee has been or will be collected from the applicant. Failure of an applicant to pay a review fee shall be grounds for denial of the application or permit. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (d) Review fees may only be spent for services rendered in connection with the specific project from which they were collected. Accrued interest may also be spent for this purpose. At the completion of the Board's review of a project, any excess amount in the account, including interest, attributable to a specific project shall be repaid to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. A final report of said account shall be made available to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. For the purpose of this regulation, any person or entity claiming to be an applicant's successor in interest shall provide the Board with documentation establishing such succession in interest.
 - (e) Any applicant may take an administrative appeal from the selection of the outside consultant to the Board of Selectmen, provided that such appeal is taken within 14 days of notification of the Board's appointment of the consultant. The grounds for such an appeal shall be limited to claims that the consultant selected has a conflict of interest or does not possess the minimum required qualifications. The minimum qualifications shall consist either of an educational degree in, or related to, the field at issue or three or more years of practice in the field at issue or a closely related field. The required time

limit for action upon an application by the Board shall be extended by the duration of the administrative appeal. In the event that the Board of Selectmen makes no decision within one month following the filing of the appeal, the selection made by the Board shall stand.

- B. Contents. The preliminary plan so titled shall be drawn at a scale of one inch to each 40 feet. Said preliminary plan should show sufficient information about the subdivision to form a clear basis for discussion of its problems and for the preparation of the definitive plan. The necessary information should include all pertinent data on nearby property which would have an effect on, or be affected by, the subdivision. The plan shall be prepared by an engineer and land surveyor, registered in Massachusetts, shall be clearly and legibly drawn in black India ink upon tracing cloth or Mylar, and shall bear a certification signed by the land surveyor on the title sheet stating that the plan is derived from an actual survey made on the ground according to Planning Board and state standards. All surveying shall conform to the requirements of the Land Court, Class A, as set forth in the manual of said Court, from time to time current. Plans shall conform to MGL c. 36, § 13A, and shall be 24 inches wide and 36 inches long. If multiple sheets are required, they shall be numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corner and they shall be accompanied by an index sheet showing the entire subdivision. The index sheet shall contain a key plan at one inch equals 100 feet or as approved by the Board, indicating the location of each street. The plan shall contain the following:

- (1) Name of subdivision, date, bar scale, name of applicant, engineer, North point, bench marks, and map locus, an identification of the appropriate zoning district, including but not limited to wetlands as delineated under MGL c. 131 and the Town of Marshfield Wetland Bylaw, and any possible exceptions or conflicts with the Zoning Bylaw. All plans shall note that design and construction are to conform to the rules and regulations of the Board. A title block must appear on each page and suitable space provided to record the action of the Board and the signatures of the Board members on the first page thereof.
- (2) Names of all abutters as they appear on the most recent tax list and approximate intersecting boundary lines of abutting lands. All contiguous property owned by the applicant shall be included in the plan regardless of whether or not a substantial portion of the applicant's remaining land remains undivided. Such remaining area shall be considered as a single lot, requiring approval as a resubdivision before further division of the remaining area occurs.
- (3) Lines of existing and proposed streets, ways, lots, easements, and public or common areas within the subdivision.
- (4) Sufficient data to determine the minimum lot areas and zoning dimensional compliance of lots within or affected by the subdivision.
- (5) Location of all permanent monuments as defined in Article IV, Design Standards and Required Improvements, properly identified as to whether existing or proposed.

- (6) A sketch plan showing tracts of land, ownership, and topography at no less than two-foot contour and the location, names and present widths of the secondary streets bounding, approaching or within reasonable proximity of the subdivision.
- (7) Size and location of existing and proposed storm drains, water main locations, and utilities within and adjacent to the subdivision (refer to design standards herein).
- (8) Location of and distance from sources of private and the nearest public water supply in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.
- (9) Major site features such as existing easements, stone walls, fences, buildings, other structures, historic structures, vistas, areas of unique vegetation, existing septic systems, wooded areas, rock ridges and rock outcroppings, swamps, marshes, water bodies, wetlands as cited in § 405-5D(2), and existing topography as required. During discussion of the preliminary plan, the complete information required for the definitive plan will be developed.
- (10) Base flood elevation data, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, as most recently revised, published the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
[Amended 7-24-2017]

C. Street numbers and names; referral to Historical Commission, Police Department and Fire Department.

- (1) All proposed ways are to be referred to in all preliminary plans by approximate street numbers in relation to existing public ways (e.g., 1100 Careswell Street instead of "Marsh Hill"). Said numbers are to be obtained from the office of the Town Engineer for preliminary plan purposes. Multiple streets within a proposed subdivision shall be referred to in a preliminary plan as Road A, B, C, etc.
- (2) Upon submission of a formal preliminary plan (Form B),⁵ the Planning Board shall refer the plan forthwith to the Historical Commission, which shall make a recommendation to the Board within 30 days of the referral date as to proposed street names. If, in the Commission's view, the subject property has significant historical association, which merits preservation, it shall forward recommendations to the Planning Board. The Planning Board shall consider the significance of such associations as provided by the Commission in its final selection of street names. The applicant may provide suggestions to the Commission and directly to the Planning Board.
- (3) After the elapsing of 30 days from the date of referral to the Historical Commission, the Planning Board shall forward all recommendations acceptable to it to the Police and Fire Departments for their comment. Within the allowed forty-five-day review period for preliminary plan action, the Planning Board shall render its decision on street names as a part of its decision on the application.
- (4) The Board shall strive to select brief names for convenience and clarity, limiting length of names to one word, unless exceptional historic significance is shown.

5. Editor's Note: Form B is available at the Planning Board office.

- (5) Hence forward, whether followed by a definitive plan or further preliminary plans, the Town Engineer shall refer an applicant on the same parcel to the approved street name(s), unless in his judgment new access or intervening circumstances warrant reconsideration. In that event, reference can again be made to the procedure under this section.
- D. Approval or disapproval. The Board shall, within 45 days after submission, give such preliminary plan its approval, with or without modification, or shall disapprove such plan, stating its reasons. The Town Clerk shall be notified of the Board's decision in writing. Such approval is valid for seven months and does not constitute approval of a subdivision but does facilitate the procedure in securing final approval of the definitive plan.

§ 405-7. Street determination/street improvement plan.

[Preexisting private/paper street(s) and all roads or streets in pre-1956 recorded subdivisions.]

- A. Purpose. The purpose of these regulations is to set forth the procedures and standards by which a lot owner may determine whether one or more lots have frontage on a way that meets the definition of "street" in the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw.
- (1) This process is called a "street determination" and it prescribes the requirements for construction of:
- (a) Roads that have not been built, within existing paper rights-of-way;
 - (b) Unimproved roads that have not been paved and do not have stormwater management infrastructure; and
 - (c) Lots shown on a subdivision plan that predates the adoption of the Subdivision Control Law, MGL c. 41.
- (2) These regulations for improvements to private ways are intended to reduce the likelihood of drainage and erosion problems and ensure that improvements, when completed, result in a positive street determination.
- B. Authority. A building permit may not be issued by the Building Commissioner for new construction unless the lot on which the building is to be constructed has frontage on a "street" as defined in the Marshfield Zoning Bylaws. For private streets not approved under the Subdivision Control Law, the Planning Board must make a determination as to the adequacy of the way in accordance with this definition. A "street" as defined in the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw Article II is: "A way, over 24 feet in right-of-way width, which: A. Is a public way laid out by a governmental entity or public authority pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws or is shown as a public way on an official map adopted by the Town pursuant to MGL c. 41, § 81E, or has been accepted by the Town as a public way; or B. Is shown on a plan approved and endorsed in accordance with the Subdivision Rules and Regulations of Marshfield and MGL c. 41, §§ 81K to 81GG; or C. has, in the opinion of the Planning Board, sufficient width, suitable grades and adequate construction to provide the needs of vehicular traffic in relation to the proposed use of the land abutting thereon or served thereby, and for the installation of municipal

services to serve such land and buildings erected or to be erected thereon." **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

C. Application for a street determination.

- (1) Submittal requirements. Applicants for street determinations shall submit the following items to the Planning Board:
 - (a) A written request for a street determination signed by the individual seeking the determination.
 - (b) The name(s) of the street(s) for which a determination is being sought.
 - (c) The Assessor's parcel number for the lot(s) for which a determination is being sought.
 - (d) An Assessor's map or other locus map which shows adjacent streets and is sufficient to locate the street(s) and parcel(s).
 - (e) An administrative filing fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (2) Planning Board procedure. Upon receipt of a completed request for a street determination, the Planning Board will schedule the request for its next available meeting.
- (3) Review standards.
 - (a) If the way is not a public way or a subdivision way, the Planning Board will consider the following criteria in determining whether a private way is of "sufficient width, suitable grades, and adequate construction":
 - [1] The roadway surface must be a minimum width of 20 feet of bituminous concrete;
 - [2] The roadway surface was created prior to January 1, 2010;
 - [3] The adequacy of or need for drainage along the roadway;
 - [4] The adequacy of municipal services along the roadway (includes water and wastewater);
 - [5] The number of existing and potential lots on the way;
 - [6] The minimum requirement for a twenty-four-foot right-of-way in the Zoning Bylaw;
 - [7] The slope of the roadway.
 - (b) The Board's decision shall be based on the conditions that exist at the time the street determination is requested.

- (4) Decision. The Planning Board will vote to issue a positive or a negative street determination within 90 days of receipt of a completed request. The Board's decision will be issued in writing, with reasons set forth, and a copy shall be provided to the Building Commissioner. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (a) Positive street determination. Upon issuance of a positive street determination, applicants may be issued a building permit (assuming all other requirements of zoning are met).
- (b) Negative street determination. The Building Department will not issue building permits when a negative street determination is made. In such cases, roadway improvements must be made prior to reconsideration by the Planning Board. Such improvements fall into two categories:
- [1] Applicants seeking to create new lots on private ways/paper streets must file a subdivision plan pursuant to the Subdivision Control Law and the Marshfield Subdivision Rules and Regulations.
- [2] Applicants seeking to develop existing lots must file a subdivision plan meeting the minimum standards and procedures outlined below.
- D. Improvements to private ways and paper streets. Where the Planning Board determines that the negative street determination is the second category {Subsection C(4)(b)[2], existing lots of record on a paper street} applicants shall provide the following information:
- (1) Contents. The street improvement plan, so titled, shall be drawn at a scale of one inch to each 40 feet. Said street improvement plan should show sufficient information about the proposed improvements. The necessary information should include all pertinent data on nearby property, which would have an effect on, or be affected by, the proposed improvements. The plan shall be prepared by an engineer and/or land surveyor, registered in Massachusetts, shall be clearly and legibly drawn and shall bear a certification signed by the land surveyor on the title sheet stating that the plan is derived from an actual survey made on the ground according to Planning Board and state standards. All surveying shall conform to the requirements of the Land Court, Class A, as set forth in the manual of said Court, from time to time current. Plans shall conform to MGL c. 36, § 13A, and shall be 24 inches wide and 36 inches long. If multiple sheets are required, they shall be numbered consecutively in the lower right-hand corner and they shall be accompanied by an index sheet showing the entire subdivision. The index sheet shall contain a key plan at one inch equals 100 feet or as approved by the Board, indicating the location of each street.
- (a) The street improvement submittal shall include six full size (24 inches wide and 36 inches long), 18 1/2 x 17 sets and a pdf file (CD/DVD or USB).
- (b) The plan shall contain the following:
- [1] Street address/name of property owner, date, bar scale, name of applicant, engineer, North point, bench marks, and map locus, an

identification of the appropriate zoning district, including but not limited to wetlands as delineated under MGL c. 131 and the Town of Marshfield Wetland Bylaw, and any possible exceptions or conflicts with the Zoning Bylaw (including flood designation). All plans shall note that design and construction are to conform to the rules and regulations of the Board. A title block must appear on each page and suitable space shall be provided to record the action of the Board and the signatures of the Board members on the first page thereof. Said title box shall be on the lower right-hand corner of the plan page.

- [2] Names of all abutters as they appear on the most recent tax list and approximate intersecting boundary lines of abutting lands. All contiguous property owned by the applicant shall be included in the plan regardless of whether or not a substantial portion of the applicant's remaining land remains undivided. Such remaining area shall be considered as a single lot, requiring approval as a resubdivision before further division of the remaining area occurs.
- [3] Lines of existing and proposed streets, ways, lots, easements, and public or common areas within the subdivision and/or street improvement.
- [4] Sufficient data to determine the minimum lot areas and zoning dimensional compliance of lots within or affected by the subdivision.
- [5] Location of all permanent monuments as defined in Article IV, Design Standards and Required Improvements, properly identified as to whether existing or proposed.
- [6] A sketch plan showing tracts of land, ownership, and topography at no less than a two-foot contour and the location, names and present widths of the secondary streets bounding, approaching or within the street improvement or reasonable proximity of the subdivision.
- [7] Size and location of existing and proposed storm drains, water main locations, and utilities within and adjacent to the subdivision and/or street improvement (refer to design standards herein).
- [8] Location of and distance from sources of private and the nearest public water supply in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.
- [9] Major site features such as existing easements, stone walls, fences, buildings, other structures, historic structures, vistas, areas of unique vegetation, existing septic systems, wooded areas, rock ridges and rock outcroppings, swamps, marshes, water bodies, wetlands as cited in § 405-5D(2), and existing topography as required. During discussion of the street improvement plan, the complete information required for the definitive plan will be developed.

- [10] Base flood elevation data, as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, as most recently revised, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- [11] An estimate of the number of potential lots that could be served by the way based on existing zoning if a positive street determination were issued.
- [12] A certified list of all abutters to the street that is being developed. If two streets are being improved, all abutters to both streets must be notified.
- [13] The plan shall have a statement that the applicant intends to have the street remain private.
- [14] The sheet showing the topographic information shall provide the following certification:

I certify that the topographic information on this plan was derived wholly from an on ground instrument survey and that the datum was obtained from a U.S.G.S. Bench Mark # _____

Date: _____

(Signature of Professional Land Surveyor)

- (2) Waiver requests. If any waivers from the Subdivision Rules and Regulations are requested, the applicant shall include a waiver request letter which lists all of the requested waivers and the reasons why waivers are requested. The waiver request letter shall state how it would be in the public's best interest to waive strict compliance with specific sections of the Subdivision Rules and Regulations.
- (3) Town Clerk copy. Following the submission of the application packages to the Planning Board, one complete application package must also be filed with the Town Clerk who will time and date stamp it and keep it for his or her records. This includes a copy of the drainage calculations. A copy of the completed set of plans (stamped by the Town Clerk) shall also be submitted to the Planning Board. If the applicant would like a stamped application package for his or her records, an additional set should be provided to the Town Clerk.
- (4) Incomplete applications. Incomplete application submittals may be denied by the Planning Board at the first public hearing.
- (5) Special permits and or definitive subdivisions. Where a street improvement plan also requires a definitive subdivision plan or special permit approval in accordance with the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw, both applications shall be filed concurrently.
- (6) Inspection. At the time of construction, an inspector supplied by the Town shall be paid at the specified hourly rate by the Town to be reimbursed on at least a quarterly or monthly basis, as billed, by the Planning Department. Release from

covenant or bond shall not be made until all inspection fees have been paid.
[Amended 7-24-2017]

- (7) Administrative expenses. An administrative fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule, shall be provided with a street improvement plan. A check payable to the Town of Marshfield for administrative fees shall be submitted to the Planning Board for deposit with the Town Treasurer/Collector. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (8) Review fees/special accounts. Every applicant filing a street improvement plan shall be required to file a minimum review fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule, to establish an individual special account. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (a) Any change deemed to be significant by the Planning Board such as a new roadway location or connection shall require a new submission and filing fees/review fees as required above. The Board may, at its discretion, waive filing fees where changes to plans are required through circumstances beyond the control or design responsibility of the applicant.
 - (b) Specific conditions arising from the land or the nature of the proposal may necessitate the assistance of a planning, engineering, traffic, soils, or other consultant to assist the Board in analyzing a project to ensure compliance with all relevant laws, ordinances, bylaws and regulations. The Board may require that applicants pay a review fee consisting of the reasonable costs incurred by the Board for employment of outside consultants engaged by the Board to assist in the review of the application.
 - (c) Funds received by the Planning Board pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited with the Town Treasurer/Collector who shall establish a special account for this purpose. Expenditures from this special account may be made at the direction of the Board without further appropriation. Expenditures from this special account shall be made only in connection with the review of a specific project or projects for which a review fee has been or will be collected from the applicant. Failure of an applicant to pay a review fee shall be grounds for denial of the application or permit.
 - (d) Review fees may only be spent for services rendered in connection with the specific project from which they were collected. Accrued interest may also be spent for this purpose. At the completion of the Board's review of a project, any excess amount in the account, including interest, attributable to a specific project, shall be repaid to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. Upon a written request received from the applicant, a final report of said account shall be made available to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. For the purpose of this regulation, any person or entity claiming to be an applicant's successor in interest shall provide the Board with documentation establishing such succession in interest.
 - (e) Any applicant may take an administrative appeal from the selection of the outside consultant to the Board of Selectmen, provided that such appeal is taken within 14 days of notification of the Board's appointment of the consultant. The grounds for such an appeal shall be limited to claims that the

consultant selected has a conflict of interest or does not possess the minimum educational degree in, or related to, the field at issue or three or more years of practice in the field at issue or a closely related field. The required time limit for action upon an application by the Board shall be extended by the duration of the administrative appeal. In the event that the Board of Selectmen makes no decision within one month following the filing of the appeal, the selection made by the Board shall stand.

- (9) Testing. The applicant shall pay expenses for street improvement inspections and/or testing to ensure the work conforms to the rules and regulations.
- E. Public hearing. Before approval, approval with conditions or disapproval of the street improvement plan is given, a public hearing shall be held. Notice of the time and place of the hearing and of the subject matter sufficient for identification shall be given by the Board by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Marshfield once a week for two successive weeks, the first publication being not less than 14 days before the day of the hearing. The applicant is responsible for preparing notices to abutters by certified mail, return receipt requested. The prepared notice shall then be verified by the Planning Board or its agent before being mailed by the applicant. Return receipts are to be addressed to the Planning Board for further verification. The notice shall be mailed to the abutters by certified mail not less than 10 days before the date of the hearing. A copy of said notice shall be mailed to all owners of land abutting the subdivision and/or street improvement as appearing in the most recent tax list. Failure to do so will result in the continuation of the public hearing.
- F. Design and construction standards for street improvements. Based on site and right-of-way conditions, road improvements shall follow the definitive subdivision road standards (see Article IV, Design Standards and Required Improvements) except as follows:
- (1) Pavement width shall be a minimum of 20 feet and shall include a minimum eight-inch gravel base, a two-inch base course and a one-and-one-half-inch top course.
 - (2) Drainage. Catch basins with deep sumps and hoods shall be required. Depending on topography and other site conditions, forebays and other drainage pretreatment structures may be required in environmentally sensitive areas. In all cases, appropriate provision for water runoff shall be made so that it leads into a drainage system. Stormwater shall not be directed onto any abutting property unless it is within an approved stormwater management system. Stormwater management systems shall be designed to minimize erosion. Drainage pipes located within the right-of-way shall be reinforced concrete pipe.
 - (3) Curb/berm. All roads shall have twelve-inch-wide Cape Cod berms.
 - (4) Sidewalks. In areas where the adjoining streets do not have sidewalks, the Board may not require sidewalks or contribution to the sidewalk fund as part of the street improvement.

- (5) Tapering. Where necessary, newly constructed segments of an unaccepted street shall be tapered back to provide a safe transition to the cross section of the existing ways.
- G. Performance guarantee. An applicant of a street improvement plan shall, prior to endorsement of the plan, provide the Board with the required provisions to guarantee the construction of ways and installation of municipal services in accordance with § 405-8E, definitive subdivision plan performance guarantee.
- H. Certificate of action. The action of the Board in respect to such plan, as to approval, modification or disapproval thereof, shall be by vote. Copies of the certificate of action shall be certified and filed with the Town Clerk and sent by delivery or registered mail, postage prepaid, to the applicant. If the Board modifies or disapproves such plan, it shall state in its vote the reasons for its decision. Final approval, if granted, shall be endorsed on the original drawing of the street improvement plan by the signatures of a majority of the Board, but not until the statutory twenty-day appeal period has elapsed following the filing of the certificate of action of the Board with the Town Clerk, and said Clerk has notified the Board that no appeal has been filed. The Town Clerk shall endorse on the plan or record separately and refer to on said plan the fact that no notice of appeal was received during the 20 days of the plan. Endorsement and recording of final plans must occur within six months of the filing of the decision with the Town Clerk or the Planning Board may vote to revoke its approval of the plan.
- (1) Failure of the Board to take final action regarding a street improvement plan within 90 days after such submission, or such further time as may be agreed upon at the written request of the applicant, shall be deemed to be an approval thereof. After the street improvement plan has been approved and endorsed, the applicant shall furnish the Board with six prints and two Mylars.
 - (2) Final approval of the street improvement plan does not constitute the laying out or acceptance by the Town of streets within a subdivision.
 - (3) Approval in all cases is granted for a two-year period from the date of such approval, and if a development is not completed in its entirety in that time, the applicant must again petition the Board for action on the undeveloped portion.
 - (4) The Board may grant extensions of this two-year deadline if petitions for such extensions are received prior to the expiration of the two-year period. After expiration of the two-year period, the Board shall conduct a public hearing on the petition for action on the undeveloped portion and may make revisions to the approval to reflect current conditions.
- I. Payment of taxes. Prior to endorsement of the street improvement plan, applicants shall provide the Planning Board with a current (within one month) municipal lien certificate demonstrating that all taxes have been paid in full on the property subject to the certificate of action.
- J. Recording of certificate of action, plans and associated documents. The applicant is responsible for recording at his or her cost the approved street improvement plan, certificate of action, all easements, covenants, declaration of homeowners' associations

and any other documents which require recording at the Registry of Deeds or Land Court. Following recording, the applicant shall provide proof of recording to the Planning Board.

K. Minimum street improvement conditions. If the Planning Board votes to approve a street improvement plan, the applicant will be required to comply with the following minimum conditions:

(1) Prior to construction.

- (a) Prior to the endorsement of the plan, the applicant shall deposit with the Planning Board a sum of money to be determined by the Board, based on length of new roadway, for inspection of the street improvements during construction by the Planning Board's consulting engineer. Any unexpended funds will be returned to the applicant following completion of work.
- (b) The applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with the Town Planner, the Planning Board's consulting engineer, the Town Engineer and the applicant's contractor that will be constructing the road improvements.
- (c) The applicant shall provide the Planning Board with 48 hours' notice of when construction is scheduled to commence.
- (d) The applicant is responsible for recording the signed street improvement plan and street improvement decision at the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds and/or Land Court (if applicable) and providing proof of said recording to the Planning Board.
- (e) The applicant shall stake out the location of the roadway widening and limit of work three days prior to construction and notify all abutters in writing and the Planning Board and the Board's consulting engineer of the construction start date.
- (f) All trees to be preserved shall be clearly identified with flagging tape.
- (g) The applicant shall obtain approval from the Department of Public Works for the water main connection prior to construction of the roadway.
- (h) Construction shall not be started after October 1 and prior to March 1 of any given calendar year.

(2) During construction.

- (a) With the approval of the Town Planner and Planning Board consulting engineer, road and utility construction is allowed to shift within the right-of-way in order to preserve any existing mature trees located within the right-of-way (ROW). The roadway contractor should make an effort to avoid damaging the roots, trunks and limbs of trees, shrubs or other vegetation to be preserved within and adjacent to the ROW.
- (b) The contractor shall keep open, at a minimum, a single travel lane to allow for vehicular travel for area residents and emergency vehicles. The work zone

shall be properly marked with signs approved by the Department of Public Works Engineering Division.

- (c) The applicant shall be responsible for controlling any erosion that may occur during construction with hay bales and/or silt fence. All exposed areas shall be stabilized with loam and seed or sod and maintained until they are stabilized.
- (d) Construction shall be completed in accordance with the approved final revised plan.
- (e) All construction traffic control signs and/or barriers must be clearly marked and easily removable. All signs and barricades must be reflective for clear visibility at night.

L. Completion of improvements.

- (1) If the applicant chooses to undertake all roadwork prior to the release of a lot(s), four copies of as-built drawings and two Mylars of the street improvement work shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the issuance of a positive street determination. Applicants that provide security for lots to be released shall provide four copies of as-built drawings and two Mylars of the street improvement work to be submitted for review and approval prior to the release of security.
- (2) After improvements are completed in accordance with approved plans and the Planning Board is so notified in writing, the Planning Board shall issue a positive street determination for the applicable portion of the street(s) and shall notify the Building Department and the applicant in writing of its decision.
- (3) All street improvements shall be completed within two years of the date of the Planning Board's vote to approve a street improvement plan.

§ 405-8. Definitive plan.

A. General. All plans shall be submitted in accordance with MGL c. 36, § 13A, as amended. A definitive plan of a subdivision may be submitted by the applicant for discussion, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval by the Board. An applicant shall demonstrate ownership of the fee interest on the land in question or else document that (s)he is acting as the duly authorized agent of said owner by means of a notarized letter so stating. Any person who submits a definitive plan of a subdivision for approval shall file with it the following:

- (1) Definitive subdivision plan submission requirements.
 - (a) Definitive subdivision plan applicants shall submit to the Planning Board the following information in their application package:⁶

6. Editor's Note: Forms C and M are available at the Planning Board office.

Information Required	Number Required	Format
Definitive Subdivision Plan	14	24" x 36"
Definitive Subdivision Plan	7	11" x 17"
Completed Application Form C, Definitive Subdivision Plan	2	Standard form
Completed Definitive Subdivision Plan Form M, Submission Requirements Checklist	1	Standard form
Drainage Calculations	4	8.5" x 11" bound

If the property is located in the Water Resource Protection District, 1 extra set of prints 24" x 36" shall be submitted.

If the property is located on a state road, Route 3A or Route 139, 1 extra set of prints 24" x 36" shall be submitted.

If the property is located in an area within the sewer district, 1 extra set of prints 24" x 36" shall be submitted.

If the property is located in the Water Resource Protection District, 1 additional copy of the drainage calculations shall be required.

- [1] Waiver requests. If any waivers from the Subdivision Rules and Regulations are requested, the applicant shall include a waiver request letter which lists all of the requested waivers and the reasons why waivers are requested. The waiver request letter shall state how it would be in the public's best interest to waive strict compliance with specific sections of the Subdivision Rules and Regulations.
 - [2] Town Clerk copy. Following the submission of the application package to the Planning Board, one complete application package must also be filed with the Town Clerk who will time and date stamp it and keep it for his or her records. This includes a copy of the drainage calculations. If the applicant would like a stamped application package for his or her records, an additional set should be provided to the Town Clerk.
 - [3] Filing fees. The application package shall include the filing fee in the amount specified in the most recent fee schedule.⁷
- (b) A separate check shall be provided for the cost of any consultants the Planning Board may retain to provide technical assistance in reviewing the subdivision plan. The amount of the consultant review fee is listed in the fee schedule based on the size of the development. Following action of the Planning Board on the subdivision application, any remaining funds in the

7. Editor's Note: See Ch. 420, Fee Schedule.

consultant review fee account will be returned to the applicant, upon written request.

- (c) The definitive plan application fee and consultant review fee shall be submitted to the Planning Department in the form of a check made out to the Town of Marshfield.
 - (d) Incomplete application packages will not be accepted by the Planning Department.
- (2) Special permits. Where a definitive subdivision plan also requires special permit approval in accordance with the Marshfield Zoning Bylaw, both applications shall be filed concurrently.
- (3) Inspection. At the time of construction, an inspector supplied by the Town shall be paid at the specified hourly rate by the Town to be reimbursed on at least a quarterly or monthly basis, as billed, by the Planning Department. Release from covenant or bond shall not be made until all inspection fees have been paid. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (4) Administrative expenses.
- (a) In addition, fees for the review and staff time required to process the definitive plan by the Planning Department, Board of Health, Fire Department, Police Department, Highway Division, Sewer Division, Water Division, and Building Department, or consultants used in lieu of departmental staff, shall be as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (b) The Board may reduce or waive the above administrative expenses if the applicant has previously filed a preliminary plan which has been approved.
- (5) Testing. The applicant shall pay expenses for subdivision inspection and/or testing to ensure the work conforms to the rules and regulations.
- (6) Review fees/special accounts. Every definitive plan shall be required to file the minimum review fee to establish an individual special account as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. The Board may credit the review fee/special account by the amount paid for a preliminary plan that has been approved. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (a) Any change deemed to be significant by the Planning Board, such as a new roadway location or connection, shall require a new submission and filing fees/review fees as required above. The Board may, at its discretion, waive filing fees where changes to plans are required through circumstances beyond the control or design responsibility of the applicant.
 - (b) Where specific conditions arising from the land or the nature of the proposal necessitate the assistance of a planning, engineering, traffic, soils, or other consultant to assist the Board in analyzing a project to ensure compliance with all relevant laws, ordinances, bylaws and regulations, the Board may

require that applicants pay a review fee consisting of the reasonable costs incurred by the Board for employment of outside consultants engaged by the Board to assist in the review of the application.

- (c) Funds received by the Board pursuant to this section shall be deposited with the Town Treasurer/Collector who shall establish a special account for this purpose. Expenditures from this special account may be made at the direction of the Board without further appropriation. Expenditures from this special account shall be made only in connection with the review of a specific project or projects for which a review fee has been or will be collected from the applicant. Failure of an applicant to pay a review fee shall be grounds for denial of the application or permit.
- (d) Review fees may only be spent for services rendered in connection with the specific project from which they were collected. Accrued interest may also be spent for this purpose. At the completion of the Board's review of a project, any excess amount in the account, including interest, attributable to a specific project shall be repaid to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. A final report of said account shall be made available to the applicant or the applicant's successor in interest. For the purpose of this regulation, any person or entity claiming to be an applicant's successor in interest shall provide the Board with documentation establishing such succession in interest.
- (e) Any applicant may take an administrative appeal from the selection of the outside consultant to the Board of Selectmen, provided that such appeal is taken within 14 days of notification of the Board's appointment of the consultant. The grounds for such an appeal shall be limited to claims that the consultant selected has a conflict of interest or does not possess the minimum educational degree in, or related to, the field at issue or three or more years of practice in the field at issue or a closely related field. The required time limit for action upon an application by the Board shall be extended by the duration of the administrative appeal. In the event that the Board of Selectmen makes no decision within one month following the filing of the appeal, the selection made by the Board shall stand.

B. Contents.

- (1) The definitive plan shall be prepared by an engineer and land surveyor registered in Massachusetts and shall be clearly and legibly drawn in black India ink upon tracing cloth, or reproducible Mylar. All surveying shall conform to the requirements of the Land Court, Class A, as set forth in the manual of said Court, as updated from time to time. The plan shall be at scale of one inch equals 40 feet. Plans shall conform to MGL c. 36, § 13A, and shall be 24 inches wide and 36 inches long. If multiple sheets are required, they shall be numbered consecutively in the upper-right hand corner and they shall be accompanied by an index sheet showing the entire subdivision. The index sheet shall contain a key plan at one inch equals 100 feet, or as approved by the Board, indicating the location of each sheet. The land surveyor, in addition to providing the record plan Mylars, is to

provide at least two copies of his grid plan (working drawings) showing the perimeter survey traverse and all other data normally found on such plans. The definitive plan shall contain the following:

- (a) Name of subdivision, date, bar scale, name of applicant, engineer, North point, bench marks, and map locus, an identification of the appropriate zoning district, including but not limited to wetlands as delineated under MGL c. 131 and the Town of Marshfield Wetland Bylaw, and any possible exceptions or conflicts with the Zoning Bylaw. All plans shall note that design and construction are to conform to the rules and regulations of the Board. A title block must appear on each page and suitable space provided to record the action of the Board and the signatures of the Board members on the first page thereof.

- [1] The following notations are to be provided on the first page of all definitive subdivision plans:

Subject to a covenant duly executed, dated the _____ day of _____, 20 _____, running with the land, to be duly recorded by or for the owner of record.

This plan is subject to all conditions of the Marshfield Planning Board Certificate of Action dated _____, filed with the Marshfield Town Clerk on _____ and herewith recorded as a part of this plan.

I hereby certify that there has been no appeal taken to this Planning Board action during the 20-day statutory appeal period.

Date: _____

Town Clerk, Town of Marshfield

I certify that this survey was made on the ground in accordance with the standards of the Land Court Instructions of 1989 on or between _____ and _____.

Date: _____

(Signature of professional land surveyor)

I certify that all design and construction as presented conforms to the Rules and Regulations of the Planning Board with no exceptions or conflicts except as listed below.

- [2] Separate plan-profile drawings of all proposed streets shall be submitted with the subdivision plan. They shall show and identify all existing and proposed utilities and construction items, including dimensions, pertinent to the road construction.

- (b) Names of all abutters as they appear in the most recent tax list and approximate intersecting boundary lines of abutting lands. All contiguous

property owned by the applicant shall be included in the plan regardless of whether or not a substantial portion of the applicant's land remains undivided. Such remaining area shall be considered as a single lot, requiring approval as a resubdivision before further division of the remaining area occurs.

- (c) Lines of existing and proposed streets, ways, lots, easements, and public or common areas within the subdivision. Where a definitive plan is not preceded by a preliminary plan, reference shall be made to § 405-6C for street naming procedures. Definitive plans shall show the proposed siting of dwellings, grading, and numbering of each dwelling. Numbering shall be obtained from the office of the Town Engineer prior to definitive plan submission.
- (d) Sufficient data to determine the location, elevation, direction and length of every street and way line, lot line, and boundary line, and to establish these lines on the ground.
- (e) Location of all permanent monuments as defined in Article IV, Design Standards and Required Improvements, properly identified as to whether existing or proposed.
- (f) Location, names and present widths of streets bounding, approaching or within reasonable proximity of the subdivision.
- (g) Size and location of existing and proposed storm drains, water mains, utilities and their appurtenances, including hydrants, within and adjacent to the subdivision (refer to design standard herein). The applicant shall submit calculations for the determination of all waterway openings to justify culvert and drain sizes as hereinafter set forth. A registered professional engineer shall prepare such calculations.
- (h) Location of sources of private water supply, nearest public water supply source, and existing septic systems in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health.
- (i) Location of approved percolation test pits and deep observation pits, if any, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health. Whether or not septic systems are proposed, general soil logs and groundwater profiles shall be shown based on on-site observation pits and/or wells and/or percolation test. Soil logs shall be sufficient in detail to show the depth of organic matter, subsoil thickness, and depth to bedrock (up to eight feet), as well as percent composition of soil and subsoil types. Locations of test pits shall be adequately distributed throughout the land area to the satisfaction of the Planning Board, providing at least one test hole per every two lots, and one per each 500 feet of proposed roadway. The Board may require additional soil boring, probings and test pits, additional soils tests, and submission of a foundation design report from a Massachusetts geotechnical engineer demonstrating that the existing soils will provide adequate support for pavements and utilities.

- (j) Locations of proposed sewage disposal facilities with the elevation of the bottom of the leaching bed or trenches shown.
- (k) Profile plans of proposed streets drawn as follows:
 - [1] A horizontal scale of one inch equals 40 feet.
 - [2] A vertical scale of one inch equals four feet.
 - [3] Existing center line in the fine solid line.
 - [4] Existing right side line in fine dotted line.
 - [5] Existing left side line in dashed line.
 - [6] Proposed center-line grades in heavy lines, all appropriately designated, showing grade elevations at every fifty-foot station, except on vertical curves where they shall be shown at every twenty-five-foot station and at PVC and PVT.
 - [7] Proposed system of drainage, including catch basins, manholes, and proposed inverts, and pipe sizes.
 - [8] All existing intersecting walks and driveways.
 - [9] The elevation datum shall be mean sea level as determined from USGS bench marks. One bench mark for each 1,000 feet of roadway, with a minimum of three, must be established and preserved for construction purposes.
 - [10] Rates of gradient shown by figures for roadways, drainage, and driveways.
 - [11] Road profiles must have been obtained from field survey.
 - [12] All road center lines must have been staked out on the ground and clearly marked with station numbers two weeks prior to public hearing.
- (l) Typical section of proposed streets shown on a profile plan in accordance with typical cross section as shown in appendix,⁸ showing construction and all proposed and required utilities.
- (m) Profiles and cross sections of drainage easements where applicable.
- (n) Existing and proposed topography as follows: The contour intervals shall be one foot where slopes are less than 5% and two feet on slopes 5% or greater; distinguishable line densities shall be used to show the difference between one- and two-foot contours. The topographic maps shall meet National Map Accuracy Standards as defined by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and shall have been derived wholly from on-ground instrument

8. Editor's Note: See Appendix A included as an attachment to this chapter.

surveys. Elevations shall be based upon USGS National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) and permanent bench marks shall be identified that are outside the limits of work. A reasonable number of permanent bench marks, to be determined by the Planning Board through consultation with the Planning Board Engineer, shall be established on the site for convenient elevation reference during and after road construction. Existing contours are to be shown as dashed lines and proposed final contours as solid lines. Topographic plans shall extend beyond the limits of the site as far as may be necessary to provide information relative to the project, but in no case shall extend for less than 100 feet, and shall include but not be limited to all natural features such as stone walls, fences, buildings, historic structures, vistas, areas of unique vegetation, wells, septic systems, utilities, existing water bodies, natural waterways, swamps, wetlands (as defined under MGL c. 131, the Local Wetlands Bylaw and the Zoning Bylaw), marshlands, and floodplains (as shown on the Federal Insurance Rate Map as most recently amended) within and adjacent to the subdivision. The topographic plan is to be provided with the following certification:

"I certify that the topographic information on this plan was derived wholly from an on-ground instrument survey and that the datum was obtained from USGS Bench Mark No. _____"

Date: _____

(Signature of professional land surveyor)

- (o) Landscaping and planting plan, showing treatment of all planting strips, roadway islands and medians, and disturbed slope areas by species, location, size and quantity.
- (p) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development.
- (q) A sketch plan showing a feasible, prospective street layout for any adjacent unsubdivided land whether or not owned by the applicant unless such a plan has already been filed with the Board.
- (r) An erosion control and construction management plan showing the construction methods, scheduling (including any necessary or proposed phasing of work), winter stabilization measures, and location of necessary water pollution and erosion control methods.
- (s) Designation of temporary stump storage or spoils material area, in accordance with local and state regulations.

- (t) The completed Form M checklist of required items under the provisions of these regulations demonstrating the completeness of the submission for review.⁹
 - (u) The proposed siting of dwellings, grading and numbering of each lot (as obtained from the Department of Public Works).
 - (v) Location on the plan and draft language for easements for utilities, drainage or any necessary off-site uses, improvements or structures. In the case of any necessary off-site easements, such as for drainage, water mains, or other needs, copies of the fully executed easements must be provided to the Board prior to final plan endorsement.
 - (w) Location on the plan and draft easement or conservation restriction language for any proposed open space. Final language shall be provided prior to final endorsement.
 - (x) Sufficient data to determine the minimum lot areas and zoning dimensional compliance of lots within or affected by the subdivision.
- (2) In case a tract is subdivided into parcels larger than normal building lots, the Board may decline to approve the plan unless such parcels are arranged so as to allow the opening of proper future ways and logical and proper subdivision.
- C. Public hearing. Before approval, modification and approval or disapproval of the definitive plan is given, a public hearing shall be held. Notice of the time and place of the hearing and of the subject matter sufficient for identification shall be given by the Board by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the Town of Marshfield once a week for two successive weeks, the first publication being not less than 14 days before the day of the hearing. The applicant is responsible for preparing notices to abutters by certified mail, return receipt requested. The prepared notice shall then be verified by the Planning Board or its agent before being mailed by the applicant. Return receipts are to be addressed to the Planning Board for further verification. The notice shall be mailed to the abutters by certified mail not less than 10 days before the date of the hearing. A copy of said notice shall be mailed to all owners of land abutting the subdivision as appearing in the most recent tax list. Failure to do so will result in the continuation of the public hearing.
- D. Review by Board of Health as to suitability of the land. The Board of Health shall report to the Board in writing, giving its approval or disapproval of the plan in accordance with the State Environmental Code, Title 5, copies of which are available from the Board of Health. In the event of disapproval, it shall make specific findings as to which, if any, of the lots shown on the plan cannot be used for building sites. Such conditions shall be noted on the plans, specifying the lots or land to which said condition applies. The Planning Board shall not approve any plan that is disapproved by the Board of Health. Every lot shall be approved with a connection with a municipal sewer or septic system acceptable to the Board of Health.

9. Editor's Note: Form M is available at the Planning Board office.

E. Performance guarantee. Before endorsement of a plan, the Board shall require provision for the construction of ways and installation of municipal services in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board. Such construction and installation shall be secured by one, or in part one and in part the other, of the methods described in the following Subsection E(1) and (2), which method may be selected and from time to time varied by the applicant.

(1) Approval by bond or money or negotiable securities. The applicant may file a bond or a deposit of money or negotiable securities in an amount determined by the Board to be sufficient to cover the cost of all or any part of the improvements as shown on the definitive plan and as specified in the rules and regulations. Detailed cost estimates for all improvements shall be submitted by the applicant's professional engineer to the Board for review. If said estimates are found by the Board and its engineer to be unsatisfactorily low, a revised estimate satisfactory to the Board will be required. Such bond or security, if filed or deposited, shall be approved as to form and manner of execution by the Board and by Town Counsel and, in addition, as to sureties, by the Town Accountant and shall be contingent on the completion of such improvements within one year of the date of the bond. At the discretion of the Board, time extensions may be granted for periods of one year, provided that such an extension may be conditioned upon an increase in the amount of such bond or security as determined by the Board. The penal sum of any such bond or the amount of any deposit held may, from time to time, be reduced by the Board and obligations of the parties thereto released in whole or in part. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

(2) Approval by covenant. Instead of filing a bond or depositing money or negotiable securities, the applicant may provide covenant restrictions. Such covenant, executed and duly recorded by the owner of record, running with the land, shall provide that construction of ways and installation of municipal services shall be provided for the entire subdivision before any lot may be built upon or conveyed. For corporations registered in Massachusetts, covenant documents shall be executed by any two of the following officers, or by evidence of corporate vote: president, vice president, or treasurer. Such a covenant shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 377 of the Acts of 1958.¹⁰ Any covenant given shall be either inscribed on the plan or contained in a separate document referred to on the plan. Before any lot is released from the covenant restrictions, the construction of subdivision improvements for the segment of the street providing frontage for said lots and for all roadway segments connecting said lots to the roadway system of the Town shall be complete, with respect to all utilities, curbing, drainage, roadway base course, and roadway pavement binder course.

F. Certificate of approval, modification, or disapproval.

(1) The action of the Board in respect to such plan, as to approval, modification or disapproval thereof, shall be by vote, copies of which shall be certified and filed with the Town Clerk and sent by delivery or registered mail, postage prepaid, to the applicant. If the Board modifies or disapproves such plan, it shall state in its

10. Editor's Note: See MGL c. 41, § 81U.

vote the reasons for its decision. Final approval, if granted, shall be endorsed on the original drawing of the definitive plan by the signatures of a majority of the Board, but not until the statutory twenty-day appeal period has elapsed following the filing of the certificate of action of the Board with the Town Clerk and said Clerk has notified the Board that no appeal has been filed. The Town Clerk shall endorse on the plan or record separately and refer to on said plan the fact that no notice of appeal was received during the 20 days following the filing of the Board's action on the plan. Endorsement and recording of final plans must occur within six months of the filing of the decision with the Town Clerk or the Planning Board may vote to revoke its approval of the plan. Any definitive plan evolved from the submission of a preliminary plan which has received approval, with or without modifications, shall be governed by the rules and regulations relative to subdivision control in effect at the time of submission of the preliminary plan, provided that the definitive plan is duly submitted within seven months from the date on which the preliminary plan was submitted. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

- (2) Failure of the Board to take final action regarding a definitive plan within 90 days when the plan was preceded by a preliminary plan or within 135 days when not preceded by a preliminary plan, after such submission, or such further time as may be agreed upon at the written request of the applicant, shall be deemed to be an approval thereof. After the definitive plan has been approved and endorsed, the applicant shall furnish the Board with four prints thereof.
 - (3) Final approval of the definitive plan does not constitute the laying out or acceptance by the Town of streets within a subdivision.
 - (4) Approval in all cases is granted for a two-year period from the date of such approval, and if a development is not completed in its entirety in that time, the applicant must again petition the Board for action on the undeveloped portion.
 - (5) The Board may grant extensions of this two-year deadline if petitions for such extensions are received prior to the expiration of the two-year period. After expiration of the two-year period, the Board shall conduct a public hearing on the petition for action on the undeveloped portion and may make revisions to the approval to reflect current conditions.
 - (6) Subdivision reinstatement. In the event that the subdivision approval has expired beyond the two-year period for completion, the applicant shall pay an administrative fee as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule, and all costs associated with readvertising the public hearing. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (7) Subdivision modifications. Any proposed modification to conditions of approval or a major modification that triggers the need for a public hearing will require an administrative fee in the amount as provided in Chapter 420, Fee Schedule. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- G. Payment of taxes. Prior to endorsement of subdivision plans, applicants shall provide the Planning Board with a current (within one month) municipal lien certificate demonstrating that all taxes have been paid in full on the property subject to the certificate of action.

- H. Recording of certificate of action, plans and associated documents. The applicant is responsible for recording at his or her cost all approved definitive subdivision plans, certificate of action, all easements, covenants, declaration of homeowners' associations and any other documents which require recording at the Registry of Deeds or Land Court. Following recording, the applicant shall provide proof of recording to the Planning Board.
- I. Minor changes; plan revisions; incomplete submissions. Definitive plans submitted to the Planning Board for review under the Town Clerk's stamp may not be revised without the consent of the Board, and only as discussed in public session at the public hearing. Any such changes shall be prominently noted on the plan set cover sheet and on any individual sheets affected so as to make clear the plan of record on which the action of the Board is being requested.
- (1) Minor changes may be allowed by the vote of the Board at any time after the public hearing, again with the required notations on cover sheet and affected plan sheets. A minor change is defined by the Board as a change which has no discernible impact outside the subdivision, does not increase rates or volumes of stormwater runoff, does not increase the amount of cut or fill required, or does not involve regrading of more than two lots nor more than 200 linear feet of roadway within the subdivision. The Planning Board shall determine, in its opinion, if plan revisions are minor changes or constitute major changes requiring refiling and rehearing.
 - (2) The Board reserves the right to disapprove incomplete submissions at any time if, in its opinion, review of the plan is hampered by the absence of required information. In the event of such disapproval, the plans shall be returned to the applicant as incomplete and a copy of the certificate of action filed with the Town Clerk noting the reason for the Board's action. The Board also reserves the right to retain any filing and review fees, or to reimburse any portion of such fees to the applicant, based on the extent to which the review has proceeded and to cover administrative costs of filing, notification, distribution, etc.
- J. Prohibited activities. Site preparation, tree cutting, filling, grading and other work done in anticipation of the subdivision plan approval should not be performed prior to the submission and approval of a definitive plan. The Planning Board reserves the right to disapprove any such work, to order restoration of the site, and to assess fines as provided for in these regulations upon filing of a Form A, Preliminary or Definitive Plan Application.¹¹
- K. Certificate of performance. Upon completion of the construction of ways and installation of services in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board, security for the performance of which was given by Subsection E(1) and/or (2), or upon the performance of any covenant with respect to any lot, the applicant shall submit as-built drawings of all utilities and drainage systems to the Board and a written statement in duplicate to the Town Clerk, stating that the necessary requirements have been met. Such statement shall contain the address of the applicant, and the Town Clerk shall furnish the Planning Board

11. Editor's Note: Form A is available at the Planning Board office.

with one copy of the above statement with a notice provided by the applicant from the Register or Recorder that the plan is recorded in Book No., Page No., and date. If the Board is satisfied that all requirements have been met, it shall release the interest of the Town in such bond and return the bond or the deposit to the person who furnished the same, or release the covenant by appropriate instruments, duly acknowledged, which may be recorded.

- (1) If it is determined that the necessary work has not been completed, the Board shall so notify the applicant in writing specifying the details. Failure of the Board to so notify the applicant within 45 days after the receipt by the Town Clerk will cause all obligations under the bond to cease and terminate by operation of the law. Any deposits shall be returned and any covenant shall become void.
- (2) If the forty-five day period expires without such specifications, or without release and return of the bond or return of the deposit or release of the covenant, the Town Clerk shall issue a certificate to such effect, duly acknowledged, which may be recorded.
- (3) The Board shall retain a portion of the performance guarantee to ensure acceptance of streets by the Town in accordance with § 405-17, Street acceptance.
- (4) The Building Commissioner shall issue no building permit for a lot within a subdivision until such lot has been released by the Board. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

ARTICLE IV

Design Standards and Required Improvements

§ 405-9. Streets.

- A. Protection of natural and cultural features. Due regard shall be shown for all natural features, such as large trees, watercourses, scenic points, historic spots, stone walls, and similar community assets which, if preserved, will add attractiveness and value to the subdivision. If, in the opinion of the Board, excessive vegetation is removed due to proposed grades, a restoration plan shall be submitted for approval, together with the definitive plan. In no case shall areas larger than 100 feet in width be clear-cut to accommodate siting of houses. Areas larger than 150 feet in width shall not be clear-cut to accommodate siting of roads and drainage structures. The applicant shall strive to maintain clear-cutting within the roadway and, where necessary, within the planting strip. Stone walls shall not be removed or buried unless approved by the Board and shall be reconstructed and used in subdivision design.
- B. Grading and topography.
 - (1) Efforts shall be taken to maintain the continuity of the natural topography. Cut and fill shall be avoided in all instances possible. Except in areas where terracing is used, when excavation is necessary, grading shall be done in such a way that the resulting contours follow smooth natural curves that conform to the curves of the surrounding landscape. Straight or angular slopes or cuts that interrupt natural topography shall not normally be allowed. Existing contours shall be preserved

insofar as it is possible through optimal location of streets and dwellings to the satisfaction of the Planning Board. In any event, no change shall be made in existing contours which adversely affects any land abutting the proposed subdivision.

- (2) Street layouts shall generally follow (parallel) the existing contours, or existing stream valley and natural swales, and should be designed with the objective of the preservation of natural features identified on the plan, as required in Subsection A above. All work on the ground hereinafter specified shall be performed by the applicant in accordance with these rules and regulations, in conformity with approved definitive plans and specifications and other construction requirements of the Town agencies concerned, and to the satisfaction of such agencies. In particular, all design, material, and construction specifications of the Marshfield Department of Public Works (DPW) relative to road and utility construction shall be adhered to unless otherwise provided for in these regulations. Where no detail is given under Marshfield DPW or the Department's specifications, reference shall be made to construction details of the Massachusetts Municipal Engineers Association. All streets in the subdivision shall be designed so that, in the opinion of the Board, they shall provide safe vehicular travel.

C. Location of streets.

- (1) In case a tract is subdivided into parcels larger than normal building lots, the Board may decline to approve the plan unless such parcels are arranged so as to allow the opening of proper future ways and logical and proper subdivision.
- (2) In case access to a subdivision crosses land in another municipality, the Board may require certification from appropriate authorities that such access is in accordance with the master plan and subdivision requirements of such municipality and that a legally adequate performance bond had been duly posted or that such access is adequately improved to handle prospective traffic.
- (3) The Planning Board may require space reserved for future streets (shown on said plan as paper streets) to provide for interconnecting ways and to avoid excessive dead-end streets. All portions of the tract being subdivided shall be taken up in lots, streets, public lands, or other proposed uses, so that remnants and landlocked areas shall not be created.
- (4) Provision satisfactory to the Board shall be made for the proper projection of streets, or for access to adjoining property which is not yet subdivided.
- (5) Reserve strips prohibiting access to streets or adjoining property shall not be permitted except where, in the opinion of the Board, such strips shall be in the public interest.
- (6) Roadways, culs-de-sac, detention facilities, sidewalks, and other required infrastructure or improvements shall not be placed within easements but within the right-of-way or on parcels not buildable for residential, commercial or industrial structures. Sewer, water, and drainage lines may be exempted from this position by

the express waiver of the Board. All such land parcels, common land, or waived easements shall be bounded with concrete bounds at all corners.

- (7) Where the street system within the proposed subdivision does not intersect with or have adequate access, in the opinion of the Planning Board, from an existing public way or approved subdivision way, the Board may require, as a condition of approval, that such adequate access be provided by the applicant through physical improvements from the proposed subdivision ways to the nearest public way or approved subdivision way most suitable in terms of width, grade and construction.

D. Width, alignment and grades of streets.

- (1) The following standards shall govern the design of streets:

Type of Street	Width of Way* (feet)	Width of Roadway* (feet)	Minimum Center-Line Radii	Maximum Center-Line Grade	Design Speed (mph)
Secondary	50 to 60	26	200	6%	33
Residential "D"	52	24	100	10%	29
Residential "C"	46	20	100	10%	23
Residential "B"	40	20	100	10%	23
Residential "A"	40	18	100	10%	23

Type of Street	Minimum Center-Line Grade	Minimum Curb Radius at Street Intersections (feet)	Minimum Length of Tangents Between Reverse Curves (feet)
Secondary	0.8%	30	100
Residential**	0.5%	30	—

NOTES:

* The Board may require that the traveled way be separated by a raised median strip with a width, minimum 20 feet, to be determined by the Board. In this case, the traveled way shall consist of two roadways, each with a minimum width of 20 feet or such greater width as the Board may specify.

** No area of single access, as defined in Article II, shall provide access for more than eight dwellings total.

- (2) Street intersection with center-line offsets of less than 150 feet shall not be permitted without a specific waiver from the Board.
- (3) Proposed subdivision streets shall intersect existing and other proposed streets at ninety-degree right angles whenever feasible for a distance of at least 100 feet from the intersecting street lines. Up to a ten-degree variation from the ninety-degree design objective will be allowed by the Board if the applicant demonstrates that a right angle is not feasible or practical.
- (4) All changes in grade exceeding 0.5% shall be connected by vertical curves meeting the following criteria for the purpose of ensuring suitable sight distances and to avoid harmful application of road salts and undue acceleration of vehicles and stormwater runoff velocities:

Type of Street	Minimum	Crest Vertical	
	Stopping and Sight Distance (feet)	Curve, Minimum K Value	Sag Vertical Curve, K Value
Arterial	275	60	60
Secondary	225	40	50
Collector	200	30	40
Minor residential	156	20	30

- (5) No center-line gradient is to exceed 6% on any curve having a center-line radius of less than 500 feet or 8% on one having a center-line radius of more than 500 feet.
- (6) Way lines shall be parallel or concentric, and the roadway shall be centered in the layout. Details and dimensions shown in the typical road cross sections in Appendix A shall be complied with.¹²
- (7) Layout radii concentric with required curb radii shall be required at all street intersections.
- (8) Leveling areas having a maximum slope of 2% for 100 feet at every intersection or terminus of secondary streets shall be provided. Leveling areas having a maximum slope of 2% for 50 feet at the intersection or terminus of a residential street shall be provided.
- (9) Solar access. The Planning Board may require orientation of ways and lots to be designed for preservation of maximum solar access opportunities for future residents of the subdivision, based on information as to existing topography and vegetative cover.
- (10) The above standards are based further on the typical roadway cross sections hereby incorporated as part of these regulations and street design standards as follows.

12. Editor's Note: Appendix A is included as an attachment to this chapter.

E. Dead-end streets.

- (1) Dead-end streets shall not be longer than 600 feet unless, in the opinion of the Planning Board, a greater length is necessitated by the topography or other local conditions. In general, maximum lengths are governed by the most stringent of the following performance standards:
 - (a) Frequency of vehicular conflicts (passing vehicles): more than eight dwelling units.
 - (b) Convenience of design speed (to ensure observance of posted speed): 25 miles per hour, 1/4 mile (1,320 feet).
 - (c) Stagnation of water lines, and user convenience during repair: 800 feet.
 - (d) Child safety; elementary:
 - [1] Walkers: 1,320 feet.
 - [2] Bus pickup: 600 feet.
- (2) Dead-end streets shall be provided at the closed end with a turnaround having an outside roadway diameter of at least 120 feet in diameter with a property line diameter of at least 140 feet, the configuration of which is to conform to the typical cul-de-sac detail drawing.¹³
- (3) Upon construction of an extension of a dead-end street, the turnaround shall be removed by the extending applicant.
- (4) All culs-de-sac shall include a landscaped center island. A landscape plan for islands shall be provided. The only stormwater management facilities allowed within the center island of culs-de-sac are landscaped bio-retention areas. The use of cul-de-sac islands for stormwater bio-retention areas is encouraged and should be considered in the design process.

F. Construction of roadway.

- (1) Construction of the roadway shall conform to the applicable typical cross section as shown and the hereinafter listed requirements.¹⁴
- (2) The entire roadway area shall be cleared and grubbed of all growth, and unsuitable material shall be removed to the required depth and as required by the Planning Board Engineer. Where sidewalks are provided, the grass strips may remain undisturbed. Applicants are not required to clear the entire right-of-way where wooded areas are provided in lieu of grass strips.

13. Editor's Note: See Appendix B included as an attachment to this chapter.

14. Editor's Note: See Appendix A included as an attachment to this chapter.

- (3) All fill and undisturbed soils within four feet of the finished subgrade shall be non-frost-susceptible and shall not contain more than 3% passing the 0.02 millimeter sieve to a minimum depth of four feet below the finished grade.
- (4) The roadway shall consist of a minimum of 10 inches of well-graded gravel within the following gradation range as established by the Department of Public Works, topped with a minimum of three inches of dense graded crushed stone (see typical cross section): **[Amended 7-24-2017]**

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight
3"	100%
1/2	50% to 85%
No. 4	40% to 75%
50	8% to 28%
200	0% to 8%

- (5) The subgrade shall be prepared to required lines and grades, and all fill shall be constructed in six-inch lifts. The subgrade shall be compacted to a minimum of 92% of maximum dry unit weight and at or near optimum moisture content as determined by the ASTM D 1557-66T, Method D. Preparation of the subgrade shall be approved by the Planning Board Engineer before any subsequent construction is permitted. All soil samples for testing purposes must be selected from the subject material by a qualified testing laboratory in a manner and quantity which will permit it to certify that they are representative of the material as a whole. Samples selected by anyone else will not be allowed as valid for the purpose.
- (6) After approval of the subgrade, the above-specified base course shall be prepared to lines and grades. Prior to paving of the base course, the project engineer shall certify in writing to the Planning Board that the location of survey controls is accurate and in accordance with the approved plan so as to minimize corrective work and changes required in the as-built plans. The base course shall be constructed in maximum lifts of six-inch lifts and shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of maximum dry unit weight and at, or near, optimum moisture content as determined by the ASTM D 1557-66T, Method D.
- (7) The approved base course shall be paved with a minimum of three inches of Massachusetts Highway Department Type I-1 binder course and 1 1/2 inches of top course to lines and grades as required. The application of the top course shall be delayed for six months after binder course is applied. The pavement shall be placed and constructed in accordance with the specifications of the Marshfield Department of Public Works, shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of laboratory density, and surface irregularities greater than 1/4 inch as measured with a ten-foot straight edge shall be corrected as determined by the Planning Board Engineer. Paving operations shall not start or continue without permission of the Planning Board Engineer, who will determine whether preparation, weather

conditions, etc., are suitable. Notwithstanding, all paving operations are to be concluded for the season by November 20, regardless of weather conditions.

- G. Construction of lots. Lots shall not be clear-cut and shall not be cleared prior to the establishment of a base course of pavement on the roadway. All clearing shall be done in accordance with that shown on the definitive plan and with the approved erosion control and construction management plan.

§ 405-10. Utilities.

- A. General requirements. All utilities, including drainage, ponds, watercourses, swales, and lines, which service more than one dwelling unit must be located within street layouts or on properties set aside expressly for utility purposes rather than on building lots. Such utility areas shall have the boundaries defined by concrete bounds at all corners and shall be furnished with gated vehicle accessway for maintenance purposes to the proposed subdivision roadway or an existing accepted way. Such accessway shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Planning Board and provided with permanent monumentation to inform abutters of location of said accessway on the ground. All utility line and accessway properties shall be a minimum of 20 feet in width.
- B. Drainage. The applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Board that the project is designed to have no measurable or significant impact as to existing vegetation, topography, wetlands, and other natural or man-made features.
- (1) Criteria. The applicant shall review best available drainage systems for the appropriate application on the proposed development site. The development suitability of the site shall be based on natural features, such as soil types, slope, vegetative cover, water table, etc. Drainage plans shall be developed in consultation with the Planning Department and the Board's consultants with the following objectives and criteria in mind: **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- (a) Protection of surface water and groundwater quality.
 - (b) Public safety.
 - (c) Protection of existing abutting homes and septic systems.
 - (d) Enhancement of and connection to natural drainage systems, including streams, floodplains, and associated wetlands.
 - (e) Attractiveness of the plan, minimizing disruption to existing features, and successful imitation of natural systems.
 - (f) Minimizing of long-term maintenance and/or reconstruction obligations to ensure the natural operation of the system and conserve manpower, energy, and fiscal resources.
- (2) Large developments; off-site mitigation. For developments in excess of 50 dwelling units, 50 acres, or which create more than three acres of impervious surfaces of all kinds, the Planning Board may require a storm drainage design

analysis for the one-hundred-year storm at the watershed level, from drainage divide to tidal water, which demonstrates the adequacy of existing and proposed structures. If no measurable impact is shown, no off-site mitigation measures will be required by the Board. Said analysis shall include at least the following information: consideration of the entire watershed and the calculations used in designing the drainage system, including area calculations, intensity of rainfall, coefficient of runoff, time of concentration, discharge, pipe coefficients of roughness, and quantity and velocity of flow under design conditions at buildout capacity allowed under current zoning. Additionally, the following information shall be supplied:

- (a) Soil map for the sub area watershed.
 - (b) Topographic map for the sub area watershed.
 - (c) Land use map for the sub area watershed.
 - (d) Pre-development drainage patterns on the site.
 - (e) Post-development drainage patterns on the site.
- (3) All developments; on-site mitigation. In addition to the above watershed area analysis, the Planning Board shall require an on-site storm drainage design analysis for all proposed developments that mitigates the ten-, twenty-five-, and one-hundred-year storm events in accordance with the standards contained herein. The following information shall be required:
- (a) Calculations of wetland areas on site.
 - (b) Analysis of soil conditions throughout the site.
 - (c) Analysis of the square footage and percent of impervious coverage in relation to the square footage and percent of area devoted to drainage proposed.
 - (d) Considerations of density of development appropriate to the above conditions.
 - (e) Proposed use and assessment of effectiveness of water pollution and erosion control devices (e.g., absorption pillows, hay bales, swales, etc.).
 - (f) Conformance with DPW standards for maintenance and performance.
 - (g) Consideration of existing or potential public water supplies on or near the site.
 - (h) Design calculations shall be based on the ten-, twenty-five-, and one-hundred-year storm event for all ponding areas and twenty-five-year storm event for pipe sizing.
 - (i) TR-55 or TR-20 model calculations as deemed appropriate by the Town Engineer for the project design.

- (j) Demonstration of no increase in the rate of discharge from pre-development to post-development conditions.
 - (k) Demonstration that post-development runoff volume shall not exceed pre-development volumes.
- (4) On-site drainage systems, including detention areas, must meet the following performance standards: A fifty-foot buffer zone of existing vegetation shall be retained between all detention or siltation structures and adjacent uses or structures for protection of scenic corridors, surface water and wetlands subject to MGL c. 130 and c. 131 and/or local wetland bylaws. A thirty-foot buffer zone of existing vegetation shall be retained between all point source discharges of stormwater and surface waters and wetlands. However, the provision of this subsection shall not prohibit the selective clearing of trees and shrubs, the establishment of new vegetation better suited to the proposed conditions, or the discharge of stormwater across such buffer areas as any of these actions may be permitted by the Conservation Commission under an order of conditions.
- (5) Use of retention basins shall not be permitted except in combination with detention facilities and for the express purpose of containing the design storm for a twenty-four to forty-eight-hour period, or in Water Resource Protection Districts where the stormwater management system includes measures to abate the contaminants prior to recharge and where, in the Board's opinion, retention facilities will promote recharge that will benefit surface water or groundwater resources. Detention facilities shall be permitted insofar as such systems are designed to function as natural wetlands, having characteristics of side slopes, gradients, vegetation and topographic location which follow naturally occurring wetland types. Use of such artificial storm drainage systems shall not substitute for proper erosion control measures, including appropriate design for soil and slope conditions. Design of such facilities shall observe the following guidelines:
- (a) Side slopes of wetland/detention areas shall be no steeper than 3:1 horizontal to vertical relationship.
 - (b) A maximum of 2% slope shall be permitted for the bottom of the wetland/basin.
 - (c) Where clearing and/or regrading of the site may be unavoidable for installation of the basin and necessary structures, vegetation shall be reestablished in conformance with the proposed landscape plan.
 - (d) The prohibition of undesirable or unnatural accumulation of water shall refer to stagnant, pond waters, but not to wet systems, which are designed to have continuous stream flow through the basin. Ground infiltration by means of leaching pits, leaching catch basins or similar facilities is not allowed as a means of calculating or mitigating stormwater disposal.
- (6) Drainage outfalls shall be designed in conformance with this subsection and shall further provide rip-rapped aprons in accordance with typical details shown in the

appendix of these regulations,¹⁵ and in every case shall provide a minimum of 30 feet of vegetation swale before the property line and above the high-water line of any stream, swamp, bank or wetlands. As with other drainage structures, detention areas shall have a positive outfall and connection to an existing water body, including wetlands as defined above, except in Water Resource Protection Districts where the stormwater management system includes measures to abate the contaminants prior to recharge and where, in the Board's opinion, retention facilities will promote recharge that will benefit surface water or groundwater resources. Basins and swales shall be incorporated into separate land parcels for this exclusive purpose rather than be shown as easements over areas required for other uses, or required to serve purposes of other bylaws or regulations of the Town of Marshfield.

- (7) Subsurface drains or subdrains. In areas where the finished grade of the roadway is less than four feet above the water table or in areas where less than four feet of fill is placed above water in swampy places, or any standing water, or in other areas where, in the opinion of the Board, the subgrade must be drained, a system of subdrains shall be designed for such areas. In addition, laterals may be required as directed by the Board in areas in which an undue amount of water could accumulate in the subgrade. The system of subdrains shall be discharged into the storm drainage system or otherwise disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the Board.
- (8) Storm drains.
 - (a) Storm drainage design is to conform to specifications of the Master Drainage Plan when applicable. Design shall be on the basis of a twenty-five-year storm. A complete storm drain system shall be designed for each street in the subdivision and shall be so laid out and of sufficient size to permit unimpeded flow of all natural waterways, to provide adequate drainage of all portions of the street system so that water does not accumulate thereon, to intercept stormwater runoff from the adjacent lots of the subdivision, and to eliminate undesirable or unnatural accumulation of water on any portion of the subdivision or surrounding property to the satisfaction of the Board. The storm drain system shall include gutters, catch basins, manholes, culverts, drain lines, head walls and such other items as may be required to complete the system to the satisfaction of the Board.
 - (b) Catch basins and manhole structures shall be preferably reinforced, precast concrete. Structures are not to be backfilled until inspected by the subdivision inspector.
 - (c) Catch basins shall be located in pairs, one on each side of the road, at all low points or sag curves in the roadway, at intervals of 300 feet for grades up to 4%, 250 feet for grades from 4% to 6% and 200 feet for grades more than 6% and at or near corners of the way at intersecting streets. Catch basins will

15. Editor's Note: See Appendix B included as an attachment to this chapter.

be in conformance with Marshfield DPW standards. Double-grate catch basins should be provided where warranted by runoff conditions.

- (d) Manholes shall be located at all changes in direction, either horizontally or vertically, of a drain line, or so located that no drain line greater than 300 feet in length would exist without either a catch basin or manhole. Manholes shall conform to Marshfield DPW standard. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
 - (e) Culverts shall be designed on the basis of a one-hundred-year storm and on the assumption that the entire drainage area is built up to the density and in the manner which the applicable section of the Zoning Bylaw allows. The calculations (or a copy thereof) necessary to determine the size of any culvert which carries a brook, stream, river or other natural waterway shall be submitted to the Board for review. Such calculations shall be based on a method (Rational Method or Talbot's Formula) acceptable to the Board for determining the size of waterway openings. All culverts shall have a head wall at each end, and any culvert over 36 inches in diameter shall include additional protection as approved by the Board for the roadway side slopes at the upstream end.
 - (f) All the drains shall be a minimum of 12 inches in diameter and shall be laid on a slope of not less than 1/2 of 1%. If the system is designed as a self-cleaning system, the Board may accept a lesser minimum slope for the drain lines. A maximum pipe velocity of 10 feet per second shall be allowed, with a minimum velocity of 2 1/2 feet per second required. All final outfalls within or serving the subdivision shall extend to a natural waterway, or to drainage easements or pipe systems leading to waterways, and such pipe shall have a capacity of 25% greater than required by the calculations. Provisions shall be made for the disposal of surface water intercepted or collected by the system in such a manner that no flow is conducted over Town ways or over the land of others unless a drainage easement is obtained or unless such flow, in essentially the same quantity, previously existed in the same location. Where adjacent property is not subdivided, provision shall be made for extension of the system by continuing appropriate drains to the boundary of the subdivision at such size and grade as will allow their proper projection.
 - (g) A head wall with wing walls shall be provided at the outfall end of all drains. Use of pre-formed flared end sections for this purpose is also acceptable.
 - (h) No drainage outfall shall discharge at an elevation below the high-water line of a swamp, stream, or body of water as defined in Article II.
 - (i) Pipe outfalls shall be located away from dwellings a distance down grade equivalent to the required lot depth in the applicable zone.
 - (j) In the event that no specific requirement is given in these regulations, Massachusetts Highway Department standards shall apply.
- (9) Calculations. The calculations (or a certified copy thereof) to determine the sizes of all pipes and culverts in the drainage system shall be submitted to the Board for

review Such calculations should be based on the Rational Method and prepared by a registered professional engineer. A drainage analysis map shall show the tributary watershed area and downstream area affected by runoff, and drainage computations shall consider the entire watershed area. Where excessive poor soils or disturbed cover exists, calculations shall give consideration to frozen ground conditions, soil types and cover for all affected areas, including but not limited to lawns, base ground, graveled ways, etc.

- C. Sewer. Sewer pipes and related equipment, such as manholes and connecting Y's, shall be constructed in conformity with Marshfield DPW standards. Sewer pipes shall be installed where sewerage is proposed by the Sewerage Master Plan.
- D. Water. Preliminary approval for availability of adequate water supply must be obtained from the Board of Public Works. Design of the proposed installations of water distribution lines and appurtenances must also be approved by that Board. Water pipes and related equipment, such as hydrants and main shutoff valves, and service boxes, shall be installed within the subdivision as necessary to provide all lots on each street with adequate water supply for domestic and fire protection use and in conformity with specifications of the Department of Public Works (Marshfield). Pipe size shall be as specified by the Board of Public Works, but in no case shall be less than eight inches in diameter. The entire cost of installation, including connection to the Town system and wages of the inspector, shall be borne by the owner. The Water Supervisor shall approve all materials. Taps on water mains shall be made and located as directed by the Water Division. Titles to mains and hydrant will not be accepted until at least six months after pressure has been put onto them, all measurements have been turned over to the Water Division, and all lines proven tight, after which 10% of the cost of the entire water installation or a minimum of \$500 will be held out for an additional year. No services shall be connected at the property line until an application has been filed at the Water Division office. Final approval of water system specifications shall be given by the Department of Public Works. Water lines in excess of 800 feet shall be required to be looped. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- E. Pipes.
 - (1) Sewer, water, gas and other underground utilities, if any, together with all connections to the proposed subdivision lots on both sides of the street, shall be laid after the roadway is subgraded but before application of the gravel base occurs. All such pipes shall be given a definite location as per the typical cross sections contained in the appendix of these rules and regulations.¹⁶
 - (2) Drainage pipes shall be of not less than 12 inches reinforced concrete, coated corrugated aluminum or plastic construction. All drainpipes shall have a minimum of 2 1/2 feet of cover, except that reduced cover may be permitted at the discretion of the Board if Class V reinforced concrete pipe is specified. Each length shall be laid true to line and grade as shown on the plan. Each length shall have a full firm bearing throughout.

16. Editor's Note: See Appendix A included as an attachment to this chapter.

- (3) The backfilling of all trenches shall be thoroughly tamped in accordance with Article IV, Design Standards and Required Improvements, and shall not be puddled.

F. Underground utilities.

- (1) All electrical, telephone, cable television and other utility wires shall be placed below ground in every subdivision unless the Board determines that such placement is not feasible or is not in the best interest of the Town. Such utilities shall be constructed according to the information contained in the appendix.
- (2) All service connections for utilities shall be clearly marked at the lot line and shall be installed so that electric, telephone, sewer, and water services are located perpendicular to the street at the lot line. Telephone and electric utilities shall be located at alternate side lot lines (at every other lot corner).

G. Easements. All easements shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) If a waiver is granted allowing utility pipe lines to be placed in easements, said easements shall be 20 feet (or more if deemed necessary) in width and shall be adjacent to or centered on property lines unless otherwise permitted. Concrete bounds shall be set at all corners and angle points for the information of the landowners.
- (2) Where a subdivision is traversed by a watercourse, drainageway, wetland, stream, or channel, the Board may require that there be provided a stormwater easement or drainage right-of-way of adequate width to conform substantially to the lines of such watercourse, drainageway, wetland, stream or channel and to provide for construction, maintenance, access or other necessary purposes.
- (3) All easements must be of a form acceptable to the Town Clerk.

H. Stone walls. Any removal or alteration of trees/stone walls on Town-designated scenic roads shall require an application and public hearing pursuant to the Scenic Road Act.¹⁷

§ 405-11. Erosion control facilities; criteria and objectives.

As required under § 405-8 above, an erosion control plan shall be submitted which meets the following objectives and criteria:

- A. Keep disturbed areas small. No more than 50 feet wide, 100 feet long, and 20% of a single lot, or five acres of the overall tract, are recommended guidelines. Consideration of topographic, soil, and vegetative characteristics shall be demonstrated through identification of erodible soils, steep slopes, stream banks and drainageways, and measures designed to limit disturbance of these areas.

17. Editor's Note: See MGL c. 40, § 15C, and Ch. 250, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. VII, Scenic Roads, of the Town General Bylaws.

- B. Stabilize and protect disturbed areas quickly. Exposed areas and stockpiles should be revegetated within 30 to 60 days. Two methods are available for stabilizing disturbed areas, mechanical (or structural) methods and vegetative methods. In some cases, both are combined in order to retard erosion. The selected measure should be identified in a construction management plan submitted with the subdivision application.
- C. Keep stormwater runoff velocities low. Acceptable velocities are in the two to 10 feet per second range. The removal of existing vegetative cover during development and the resulting increase in impermeable surface area after development will increase both the volume and velocity of runoff. These increases must be taken into account when providing for erosion control. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- D. Protect disturbed areas from stormwater runoff. Conservation measures can be utilized to prevent water from entering and running over the disturbed area. Diversions and other control practices to intercept runoff from higher watershed areas, store or divert it away from vulnerable areas, and direct it toward stabilized outlets should be utilized. Selected measures should be identified in the proposed construction management plan.
- E. Retain sediment within site area. Sediment can be retained by two methods, filtering runoff as it flows and detaining sediment or detaining runoff for a period of time so that the soil particles settle out. The best way to control sediment, however, is to prevent erosion.

§ 405-12. Other facilities.

- A. Sidewalks. The Planning Board shall require sidewalks of such width and construction to be constructed in accordance with the typical cross section.¹⁸ In no case shall sidewalks be less than five feet in width. They shall be of broom-finished portland cement concrete with one-inch-deep score lines spaced five feet apart on centers. Sections shall be a maximum of 30 feet in length, with sections separated from each other and from driveway sections by one-half-inch-thick premolded bitumastic filler. The depth (thickness) of concrete and of filler shall be four inches except at driveways where it shall be six inches. Portland cement concrete driveway aprons from the sidewalk to the gutter line shall be constructed to the same specifications as the sidewalk where it crosses the driveway.
- B. Driveways. Proposed driveways shall be shown on the road construction plan and topographic plan and shall be designed to intersect the street at a grade not greater than 3% for a distance of 25 feet back from the edge of the traveled way and shall intersect generally at right angles and in locations having proper sight distances. Curb cuts for driveways shall not be placed within 50 feet of street intersections. Driveways within the lot shall not contain grades greater than 15%.
- C. Vegetation.
 - (1) Every effort shall be made to preserve the existing trees on the right-of-way and on the lots to be sold. Filling and cutting of roadways shall be done in such a manner

18. Editor's Note: See Appendix A included as an attachment to this chapter.

as to preserve the trees and existing soil cover whenever possible. The Planning Board shall require that the applicant shall provide and plant suitable shade trees spaced not less than 40 feet apart along the way, variety to be approved by the Planning Board. Trees to be planted shall have a minimum height of 12 feet with eight-foot head clearance and shall be of at least three-inch caliper at the height of 42 inches from ground level. All trees shall be planted within the way lines, except that, with written consent of the owner, trees may be planted up to 20 feet from the exterior lines of the way if deemed desirable by the Planning Board.

- (2) On slopes along the way where stabilization is required, or where lawn maintenance and moving may be unfeasible, a combination of ground covers and shrub plantings may be required by the Board. The landscape plan shall specify species, quantities and sizes of proposed plantings.
- D. Streetlighting. Streetlighting shall be provided only for the purpose of vehicular and pedestrian safety as recommended by the Police Safety Officer at locations that may present particular hazards, e.g., street intersections. Illumination for general residential purposes or security is not intended in single-family residential areas. The Board of Selectmen shall approve proposed streetlighting prior to endorsement of the definitive plan.
- E. Fire alarm systems. Before approval of a plan, the Board may require the plan to show location and type of fire alarm system in accordance with recommendations of the Marshfield Fire Chief. The developer shall pay the cost of installation.
- F. Parks and open spaces. Before approval of a plan by the Board, it may require the plan to show a park, or parks, suitably located for playground or recreation purposes or for providing light and air, and not unreasonable in area in relation to the land being subdivided and the prospective uses of such land, and make the appropriate endorsement on the plan, requiring that no building be erected upon such park or parks without its approval.
- G. Slope stabilization.
- (1) Slope is defined as the ratio of vertical rise over horizontal distance. Upon completion of grading and replacement of topsoil, slopes shall be appropriately stabilized to prevent erosion. Excessive slopes shall not be permitted. The Board shall approve an adequate slope stabilization plan.
 - (2) The following guide is recommended:
 - (a) Slopes more than 1 in 2: riprap or terracing. Not allowed where alternative layouts permit lesser slopes.
 - (b) Slopes of 1 in 8 to 1 in 2: sod or establishing vegetation or seedlings in association with webbing or approved mulch placed over the soil. Not allowed where alternative layouts permit lesser slopes.
 - (c) Slopes of 2 in 20 to 1 in 8: plant seed in association with webbing or approved mulch placed over the soil.

- (3) Appropriate temporary measures should be taken to prevent erosion of bankings and slopes during construction.

H. Retaining walls.

- (1) Wherever retaining walls may be required, design and type of wall construction shall be submitted to the Board for approval prior to installation.
- (2) All retaining walls shall be constructed on the line of the street layout.
- (3) Retaining wall shall have a maximum individual height of four feet and a total combination of no more than 12 feet in height.
- (4) Where several retaining walls are used, a minimum five-foot separation shall be provided between walls.

I. Dwellings per lot. Not more than one building designed or available for use for dwelling purposes shall be erected or placed or converted to use as such on any lot in a subdivision, or elsewhere in the Town, without the consent of the Planning Board, and such consent may be conditional upon the providing of adequate ways furnishing access to each site for such building, in the same manner as otherwise required for lots within a subdivision.

J. Impediments to access. In order to provide safe access and egress for all subdivisions, no temporary or permanent gate, fence or other obstruction may be erected on any portion of the right-of-way unless permitted by the Board.

ARTICLE V
Completion of the Way

§ 405-13. Monuments. [Amended 7-24-2017]

Stone or approved reinforced concrete bounds shall be placed on both sides of the street at all angle points, at the beginning and end of all curves, and at all intersections of streets and ways. Intermediate bounds must be set where the distance between bounds would otherwise exceed 500 feet. Bounds shall be not less than three feet in length and not less than six inches in width and breadth. No permanent monuments or bounds shall be installed until all construction, which would destroy or disturb the monuments, is completed and the top of the bounds shall be set to finished grade. The bounds are to be set by a land surveyor who shall certify in writing that they conform to the approved subdivision plan. Bounds shall also be set for all front lot corners before utilities are installed to ensure accurate measurement for utility location. All street monuments are to be accurately tied into three or more suitable objects selected for their durability and prominence. This information is to be provided to the Town Engineer on a copy of the street layout or the subdivision plan.

§ 405-14. Curbs.

When vertical or slope block granite street curbing is required, it shall be in accordance with the standards set forth below, and all culs-de-sac and curves with a radius of 60 feet or less

shall be of vertical granite only. Cape Cod berm when specified shall be used throughout, except that vertical granite curb inlets with appropriate inclined transition sections (of vertical granite) shall be provided at all catch basins. The curb inlet and catch basin installation shall conform to the typical curb inlet detail drawing.¹⁹

A. Granite curbs; general. Curbstone shall be of hard and durable granite, or a light color satisfactory to the Engineer, free from seams which impair its structural integrity, and of a good smooth splitting appearance. Granite shall come from approved quarries and, when tested, shall have a Los Angeles percentage of wear not more than 32. Test samples shall be hand broken.

B. Slope granite curbing.

(1) Dimensions.

(a) The stones for the several types of slope curb shall be cut to the dimensions given in the following table:

Depth of Slant Face Type (inches)	Thickness (inches)	Length* (feet)
SB 12	3 to 6	3 to 6

* Minimum lengths do not apply to radial slope curb.

(b) Maximum lengths of stones shall be as directed by the Engineer, when the curb is used on curves of 100 feet radius or less.

(2) Finish. Finish and surface dimensions for the several types of stone curb shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Exposed face shall be smooth quarry split to an approximately true plane having no projections or depressions which will cause over one inch to show between a two-foot straight edge and the face when the straight edge is placed as closely as possible on any part of the face. If projections on the face are more than that specified, they shall be dressed off. Drill holes will be permitted on the exposed face, but only along the bottom edge.

(b) Arris line, top front, shall be pitched to a line, which shall not show over 1/2 inch in any direction between the stone and a straight edge laid the full length of the stone.

(c) Arris line, bottom front, shall be pitched so that not over 1/2 inch shall show between the stone and a straight edge, the full length of the stone, when viewed at right angles to the plane of the face.

19. Editor's Note: See Appendix B included as an attachment to this chapter.

- (d) Arris lines at ends shall be pitched with no variation from the plane of the face more than 1/4 of an inch.
 - (e) Ends shall be square to the plane of the face and so finished that when stones are placed end to end, as closely as possible, no space more than 3/4 of an inch shall show in the joint for the full depth of the face.
 - (f) Tops and bottoms shall not be under the square more than four inches or over the square at the back more than one inch.
- (3) Mortar.
- (a) Mortar for pointing joints shall be composed of equal parts of air-entraining cement and sand with sufficient water to form a workable mixture. Materials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C-91 and C-144.
 - (b) Setting methods. Slope granite curb shall be set at line and grade required. Top line of curb shall be set straight and true allowing natural variations in depth of curb to occur at the bottom of the face. Spaces under the stones shall be filled with approved material and so tamped that the slope granite curb will bear and be completely supported throughout its entire length and width at the required line, grade and slope. Curbstones shall not fit closer to each other than 1/4 of an inch; otherwise, they shall be fitted together as closely as possible.
 - (c) Pointing joints. Joints shall be primed and caulked with a beak of Thiokol or approved equal. Joints shall be filled with mortar when necessary, to provide adequate base for caulking.
 - (d) Protection. The contractor shall protect slope granite curb and keep stones in first-class condition until completion of the entire contract. Particular care shall be exercised to prevent any discoloration of exposed surfaces.

C. Vertical granite curbing.

- (1) Dimensions. The stones for several types of curb shall be cut to the dimensions given in the following table:

Type:	VA
Width at top:	5 inches
Depth:	17 to 19 inches
Minimum length:	6 feet
Minimum width at bottom:	5 inches (for 2/3 length)

- * Minimum lengths do not apply to radial curb and closures. Type VA-4 curbstones to be set on a radius of 160 feet or less shall be out to the curve required, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.

- (2) Finish. Finish and surface dimensions for the several types of curb shall conform to the following requirements: Type VB curb:
 - (a) Top surface of curbstones shall be sawed to an approximately true plane.
 - (b) Exposed arris lines shall be pitched straight and true with no variation from a straight line greater than 1/8 of an inch.
 - (c) Back surfaces of curbstones shall have no projection for a distance of three inches down from the top, which would exceed a batter of four inches in 12 inches.
 - (d) Front face shall be at right angles to the plane of the top and shall be smooth quarry split. Drill holes in exposed part of face will not be permitted.
 - (e) Front face shall have no projections greater than 3/4 of an inch or depressions greater than 1/2 inch measured from the vertical plane of the face through the top arris line for a distance down from the top of eight inches. Remaining distance shall have no projections greater than one inch measured in the same manner.
 - (f) Ends of all stones shall be square with the planes of the top and face and so finished that when stones are placed end to end, as closely as possible, no space more than 1/2 inch shall show in the joint for the full width of the top or down on the face for eight inches. Remainder of end may break back not over eight inches from the plane of the joint.
- (3) Mortar. Mortar for pointing joints shall be composed of equal parts of air-entraining cement and sand with sufficient water to form a workable mixture. The materials shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C-91 and C-144.
- (4) Setting curbstones.
 - (a) Curb shall be set at line and grade required, and it shall project seven inches above the shoulder grade or pavement, unless otherwise directed or called for on the plans.
 - (b) Curbstones for Type VA-4 curb shall not fit closer to each other than 1/8 of an inch; otherwise they shall be fitted together as closely as possible.
- (5) Granite curb inlets.
 - (a) Granite for curb inlets shall meet the requirements of Subsection A.
 - (b) Curb inlets shall not be less than five feet, 11 inches, or more than six feet, one inch, in length, from 17 inches to 19 inches in depth, and match other curbing in width.
 - (c) Finish of curb inlets shall meet the requirements of Subsection C.
 - (d) Mortar shall conform to Subsection B(3).
 - (e) Pointing shall conform to Subsection B(3)(c).

§ 405-15. Driveways.

A driveway opening is to be left in front of each lot at the best suited location and is to be shown on the road detail plan. A five-foot minimum inclined transition section of vertical granite curbing is to be set at each side of the driveway opening whenever granite curbing is installed. Minimum curb opening is to be 15 feet. Abandoned curb cuts must have required curbing installed and sealed. Changes in the location of curb cuts from that shown on the definitive plan may be considered a modification of the approved plan and must receive the approval of the Board in writing, whether a major or minor change (see § 405-8I).

§ 405-16. Street signs.

Street signs to specification of the Superintendent of the DPW are to be furnished and installed for every intersection by the developer. The developer shall maintain street signs until the Town accepts the ways. Said signs are required to be installed by the developer following the installation of the base course of the roadway, and prior to issuance of building permits. In the event that the covenant is released by the posting of surety, the applicant shall place at least temporary street signage at all intersections until the base course, as required above, is completed. In addition to the sign stating the name of the street, the applicant shall be responsible for installing a sign beneath the street name that reads "Not a Town Way." This sign shall remain in place until the Town accepts the street.

§ 405-17. Street acceptance.

- A. Approval of the definitive plan does not constitute the layout or acceptance by the Town of streets shown on the plan.
- B. The developer shall provide a street layout plan suitable for recording containing all necessary information for Town acceptance of the streets. This street layout plan shall be provided prior to the release of security for the subdivision.
- C. After completion of construction, the developer shall execute an instrument, in a form acceptable to Town Counsel, transferring to the Town, without cost, valid unencumbered title to the right-of-way and all utilities installed therein, the drainage system, including any drainage lots and/or easements, and any other easements associated with the subdivision.
- D. The Board shall retain a minimum of \$10,000 surety or one lot for a period not to exceed 24 months after completion of the subdivision and the submittal of as-built and street acceptance plans acceptable to the Planning Board and Town Engineer or until the streets are accepted by the Town, whichever comes first. After this date, the Board shall return the remainder of the security to the person or persons who furnished the same.
- E. Once street acceptance plans have been submitted and approved by the Town, the developer shall be responsible for petitioning the Board of Selectmen and Department of Public Works to accept the streets. The developer shall be responsible for repairing all damage to constructed ways and municipal services within the roadway layout and shall be responsible for maintaining all landscaping for the time periods set forth in Subsection D.

§ 405-18. As-built plans.

Prior to final release of his security, the developer shall provide the Town with as-built plans of all roads, drainage systems, etc., on durable material from which contact print copies can be made. These plans shall show the precise location, size, type, etc., of all required construction, as built, and shall include, but not be limited to, the components of water, sewer, and drainage system, other public utilities, elevations, slopes, street layout monuments, etc., as necessary to show that design requirements have been met and changes documented. These plans shall be certified by the designing engineer that the information shown correctly represents the construction as built.

§ 405-19. Site cleanup.

The entire area of the subdivision shall be cleaned of all dirt, debris, construction materials, etc., leaving a neat and presentable appearance. The complete storm drainage system, including catch basins, manholes and pipes, shall be properly cleaned and free of debris.

§ 405-20. Certificate of occupancy. [Amended 7-24-2017]

No certificate of occupancy may be applied for, or issued by the Building Commissioner, with respect to any structure erected on any lot located in an approved subdivision until the Board has certified that the ways and municipal services designed to serve such lot have been constructed and installed in accordance with these rules and regulations.

§ 405-21. Streets of record.

No new subdivision which will relocate or eliminate existing streets of record will be approved until the applicant has provided proof that said streets are clear in title and free of all encumbering rights of others.

**ARTICLE VI
Administration**

§ 405-22. Waivers; Subdivision Control Law.

- A. The Board may, when appropriate, waive such portions of these rules and regulations when, in its judgment, such action is in the public interest and not inconsistent with the purpose of the Subdivision Control Law. **[Amended 7-24-2017]**
- B. For matters not covered by these rules and regulations, reference should be made to MGL c. 41, §§ 81K through 81GG, inclusive, as amended.

§ 405-23. Supervision and inspection.

All work required by these rules and regulations shall be under the supervision of and with the approval of the respective Town departments involved hereunder. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant and/or contractor to give one week's written notice to the

pertinent agency in order that inspection may be scheduled. Costs of all inspectors shall be borne by the developer.

§ 405-24. Pre-construction meeting.

The applicant shall request a pre-construction meeting through the Planning Board office prior to commencement of any work within an approved subdivision.

§ 405-25. Responsibility of owner.

- A. All work performed under these rules and regulations shall be the responsibility of the owner.
- B. The purpose of inspection is to assure that good practices are followed in constructing the project in accordance with the designs and specifications, and not to establish these practices.
- C. Inspection does not relieve the owner of his responsibility to do the work properly in accordance with the rules and regulations.
- D. The owner should maintain his own quality control staff. Inspection by the Town of Marshfield is only to ascertain that this quality control is being maintained.
- E. Inspection by the Town of Marshfield will be on a sampling technique basis and does not guarantee freedom from failure. Only conscientious and capable effort by the owner and/or contractor produces desired end results.

Appendix A

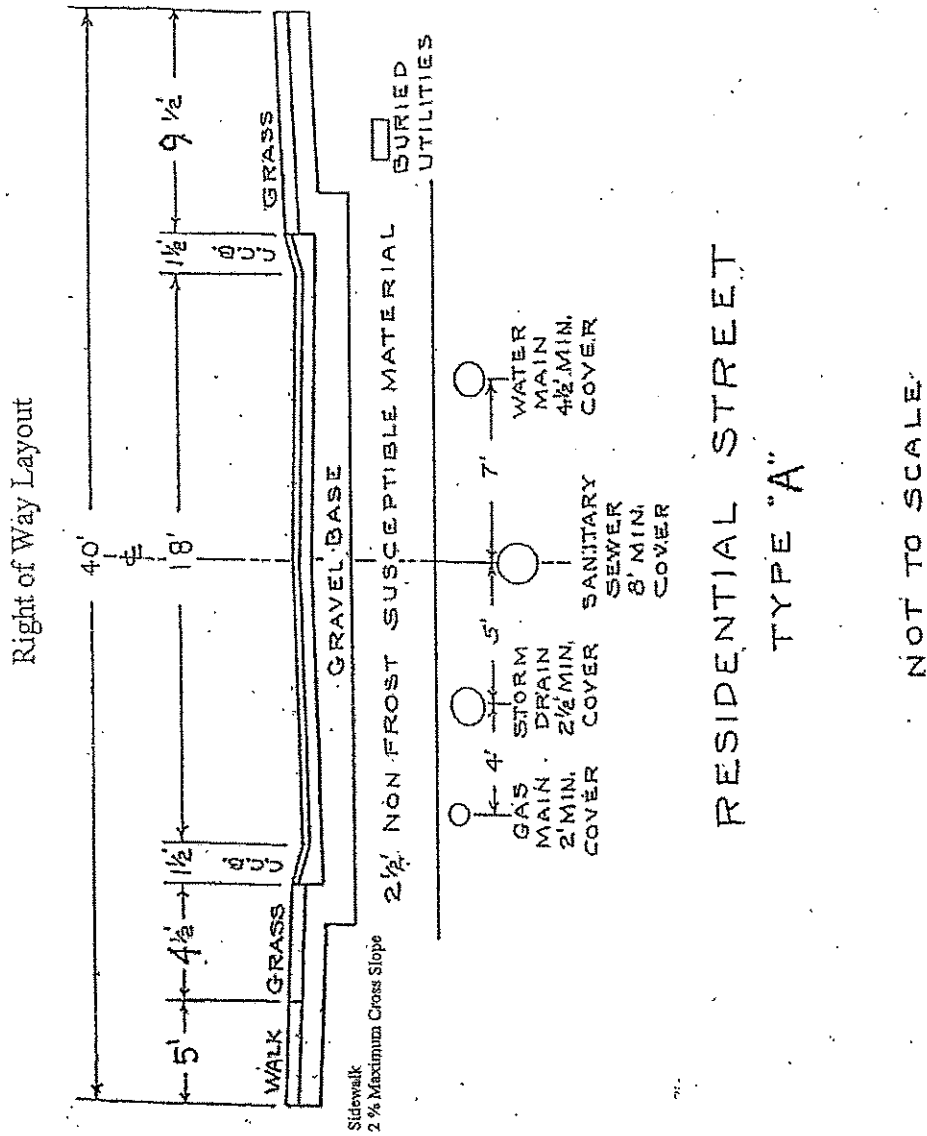
Typical Roadway Cross Sections

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

405 Attachment 1

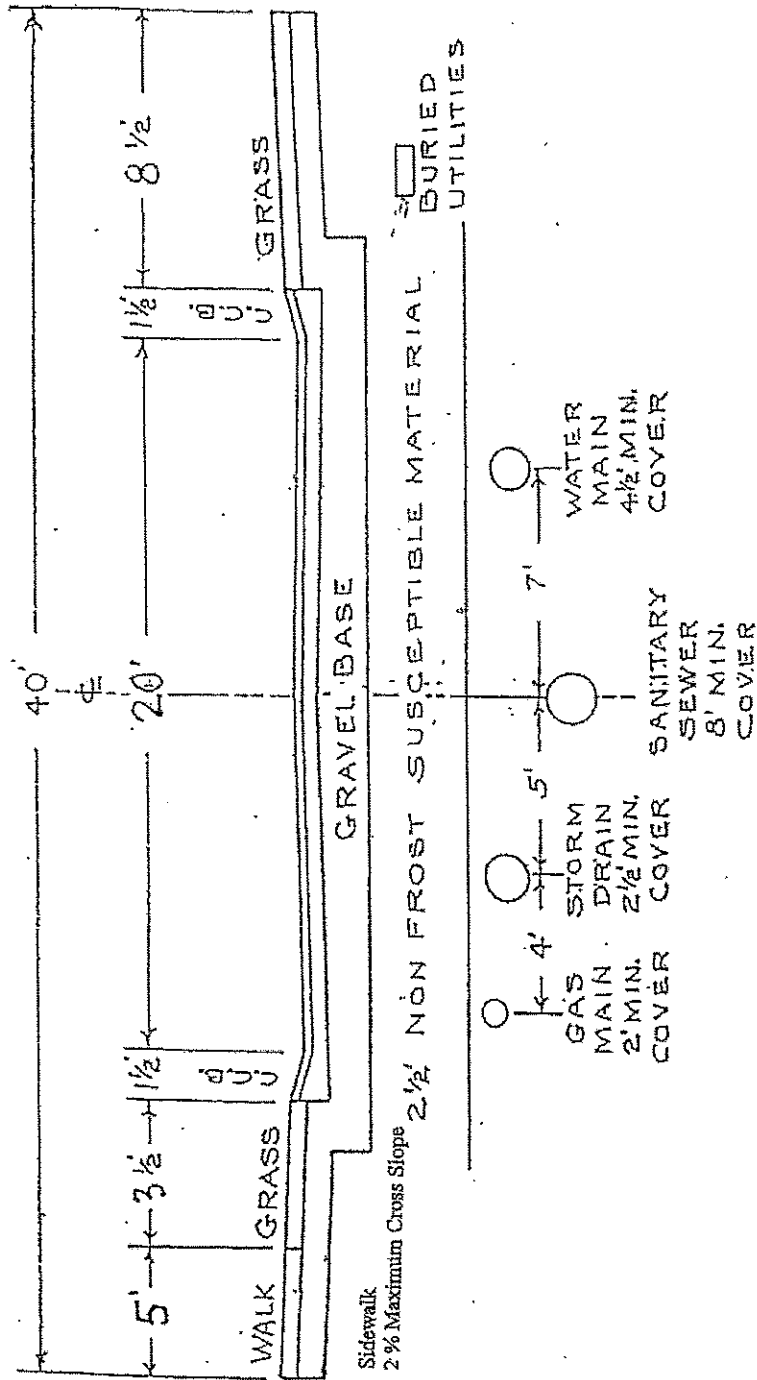
Town of Marshfield

Appendix A
Typical Roadway Cross Sections



* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

Right of Way Layout

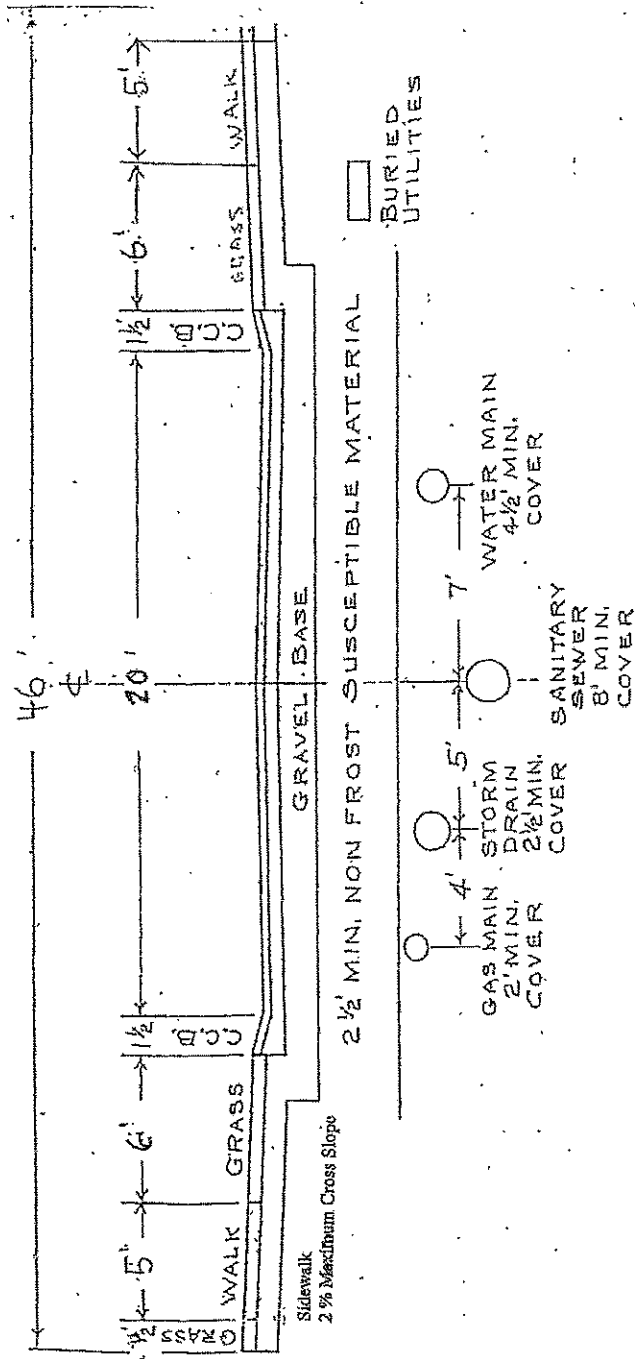


RESIDENTIAL STREET
TYPE "B"

* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

Right of Way Layout

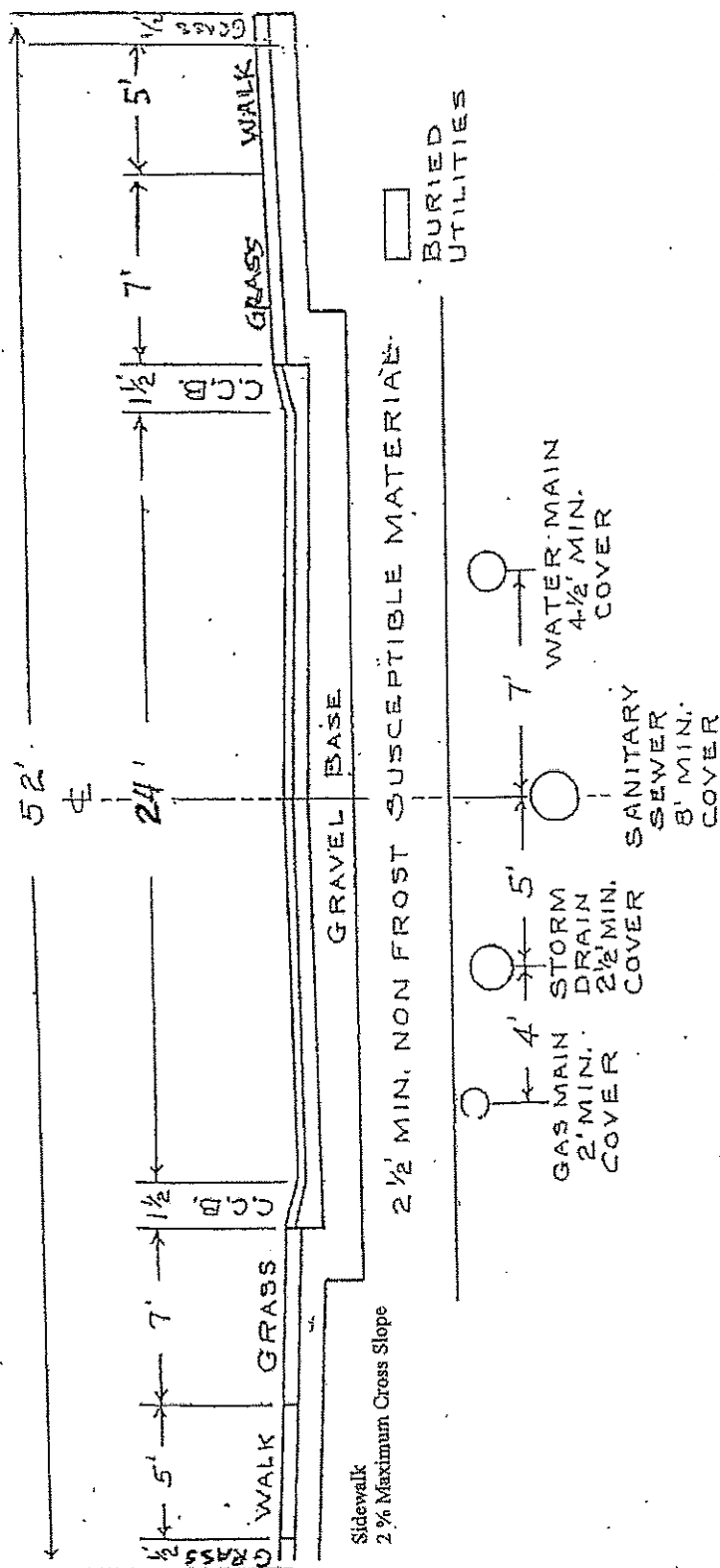


RESIDENTIAL STREET
TYPE "C"

NOT TO SCALE

* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

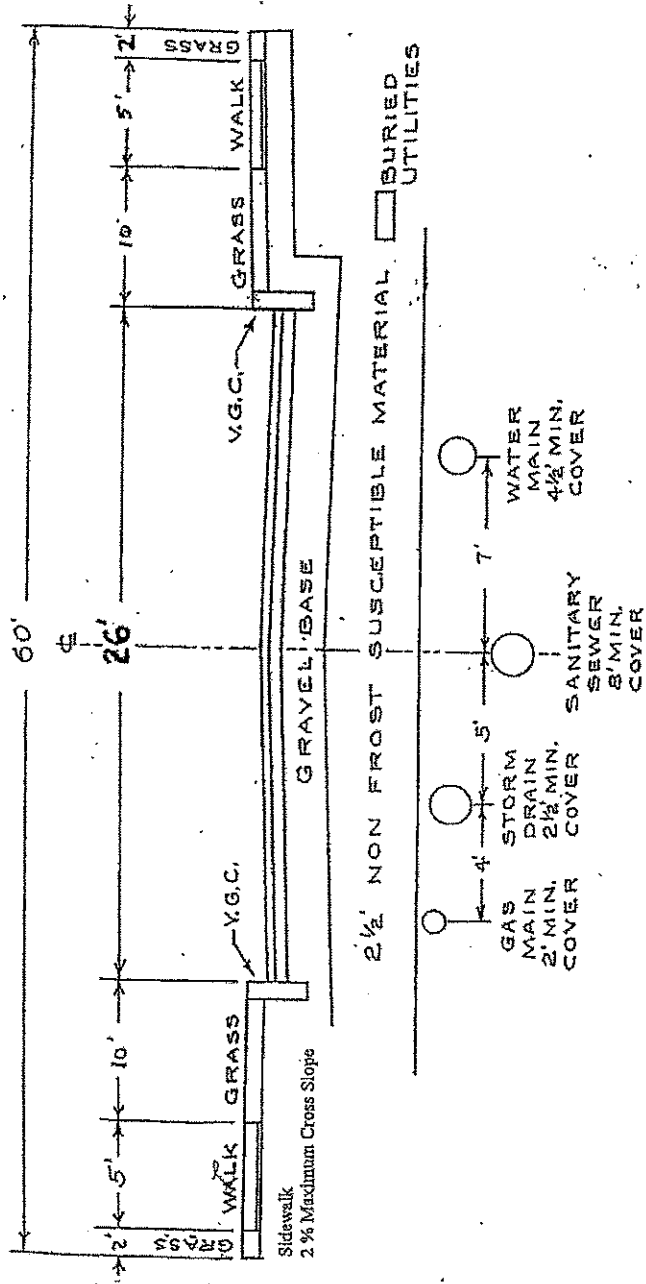
RESIDENTIAL STREET
TYPE "D"



* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

Right of Way Layout



COLLECTOR STREET

* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

NOT TO SCALE

Appendix B

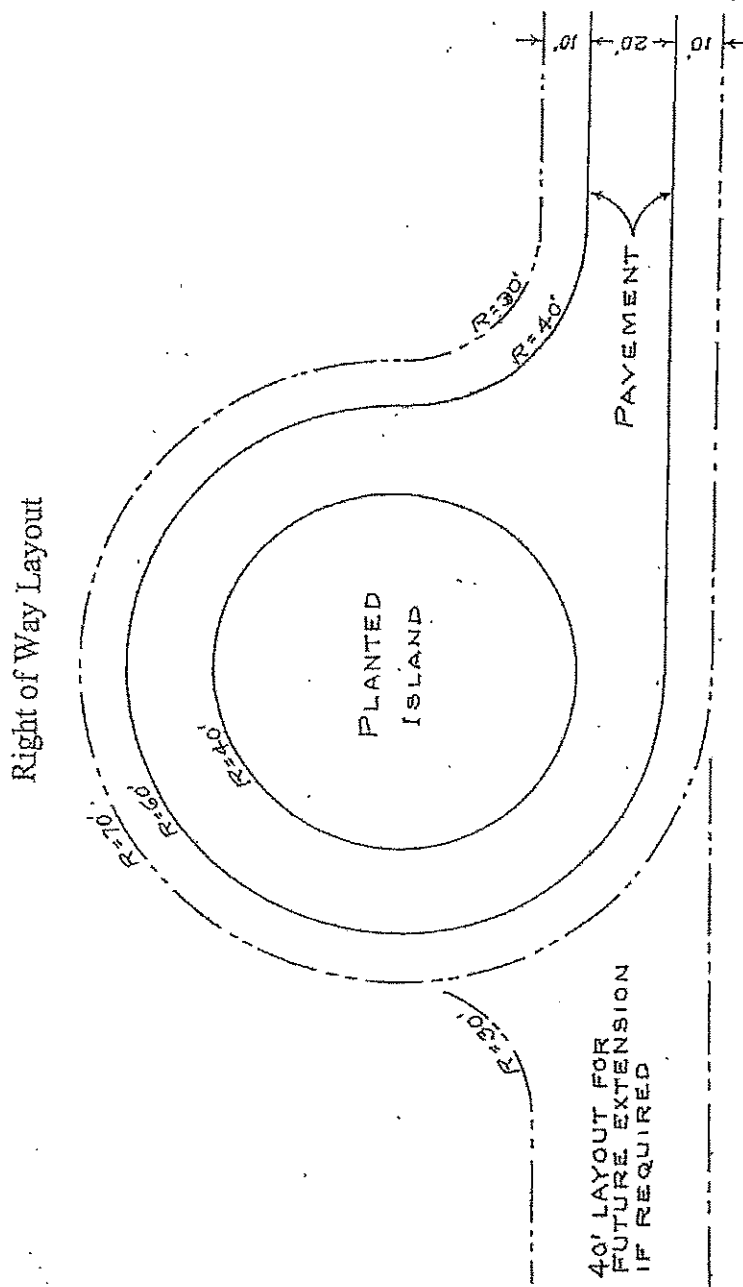
Typical Details

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

405 Attachment 2

Town of Marshfield

Appendix B
Typical Details

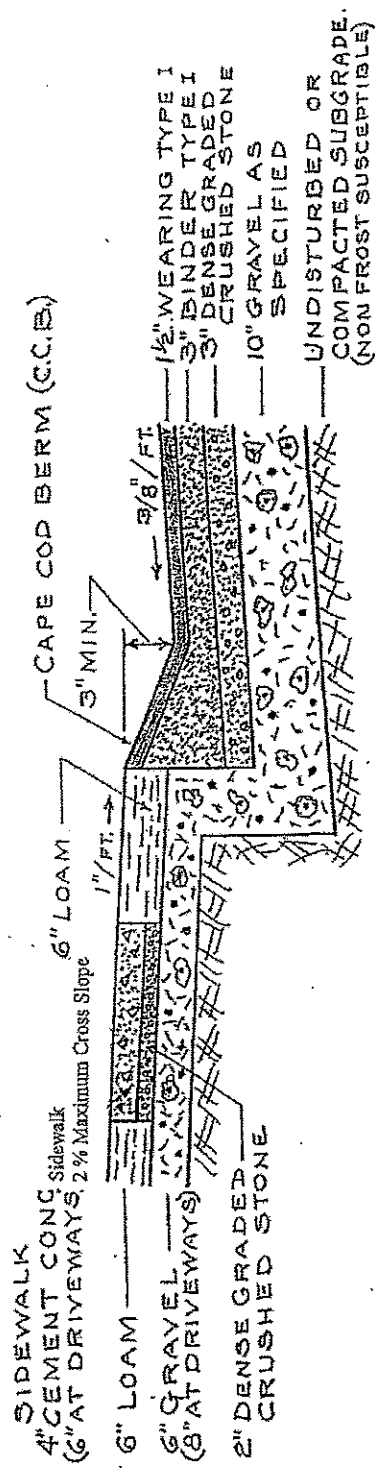
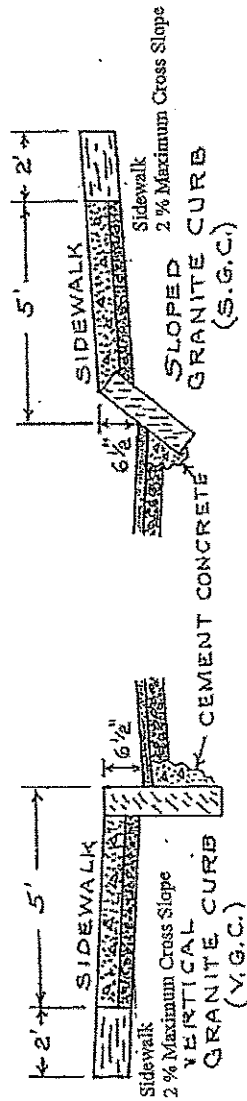


TYPICAL CUL-DE-SAC DETAIL

FOR FURTHER DETAIL SEE
MINOR RESIDENTIAL STREET
TYPE 'A' AND CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL.

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Right of Way Layout

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL

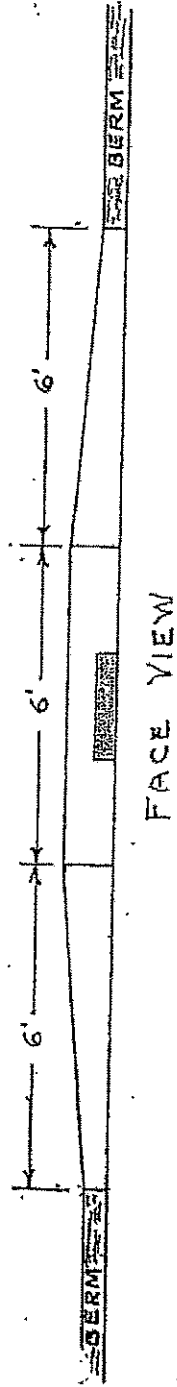
CURBING + SIDEWALK DETAIL

* All sidewalks and curbing shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the regulations of the American Disabilities Act and the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board

SUBDIVISION OF LAND

RIGHT OF WAY LAYOUT

NOT TO SCALE



FACE VIEW



PLAN VIEW

TYPICAL GRANITE CURB INLET INSTALLATION WITH
CAPE COD BERM

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