

Horsley Witten Group

Sustainable Environmental Solutions

90 Route 6A • Sandwich, MA • 02563

Phone - 508-833-6600 • Fax - 508-833-3150 • [www.horsleywitten.com](http://www.horsleywitten.com)



# Town of Scituate Open Space and Recreation Plan

February 2009



Prepared for:  
**Town of Scituate**  
Town Hall  
600 C.J.Cushing Hwy.  
Scituate, MA 02066

Submitted by:  
**Horsley Witten Group, Inc.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY .....	1
SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION .....	2
2.1 Statement of Purpose .....	2
2.2 Planning Process and Public Participation.....	2
SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING.....	3
3.1 Regional Context .....	3
3.1.1 Regional Coastal Resources .....	3
3.1.2 Regional Water Supply Resources.....	5
3.1.3 Regional Planning and Scituate's Future.....	5
3.2 History of the Community .....	5
3.2.1 Pre - European Contact: The Native Americans.....	6
3.2.2 English Settlement through Nineteenth Century.....	6
3.2.3 A Summer Vacation Destination: Late Nineteenth to Twentieth Century.....	7
3.2.4 A Bedroom Community: Mid-Twentieth Century to Today.....	7
3.3 Population Characteristics .....	8
3.3.1 Population Trends.....	8
3.3.2 Age Distribution of Population.....	8
3.3.3 Comparative Age Distribution.....	9
3.3.4 Population Projections .....	9
3.3.5 Population Density.....	10
3.3.6 Household Income .....	11
3.3.8 Recent Trends in Open Space Preservation and New Recreation Facilities.....	13
3.4 Growth & Development Patterns.....	13
3.4.1 Patterns and Trends in Development.....	13
3.4.2 Trends in Total Land Use .....	15
3.5 Infrastructure.....	16
3.5.1 Transportation system.....	16
3.6 Public Water Supply System .....	16
3.6.1 Public Water Supply Wells.....	16
3.7 Public Reservoir.....	17
3.7.1 Adequacy of Water Supply.....	18
3.7.2 Sewer Service.....	18
3.8 Long Term Development Patterns .....	19
3.8.1 Local Land Use Controls.....	19
3.8.2 Proposed Development - 2000 to 2008.....	20
3.8.3 Build-out Projections.....	22
3.9 Conclusion .....	23
SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS .....	24
4.1 Geology, Soils, and Topography .....	24
4.1.1 Bedrock Geology.....	24
4.1.2 Surficial Geology.....	24

4.1.3	<i>Soils</i> .....	25
4.1.4	<i>Distribution of Soil Associations</i> .....	27
4.1.5	<i>Septic Disposal Suitability</i> .....	27
4.1.6	<i>Farmlands</i> .....	27
4.2	Landscape Character .....	28
4.2.1	<i>Landscape Preservation</i> .....	29
4.2.2	<i>Cultural Landscapes of Scituate</i> .....	30
4.3	Water Resources .....	30
4.3.1	<i>Coastal Water Resources</i> .....	33
4.3.2	<i>Surface Water Resources</i> .....	35
4.3.3	<i>Groundwater Resources</i> .....	35
4.3.4	<i>Watersheds</i> .....	37
4.3.5	<i>Floodplains</i> .....	40
4.3.6	<i>Wetlands</i> .....	42
4.4	Vegetation .....	42
4.4.1	<i>Unique Plant Species</i> .....	44
4.5	Wildlife and Fisheries .....	44
4.5.1	<i>Wildlife</i> .....	44
4.5.2	<i>Fisheries</i> .....	48
4.6	Scenic Resources and Unique Areas.....	49
4.6.1	<i>Scenic Resources</i> .....	49
4.6.2	<i>Cultural and Historic Areas</i> .....	51
4.6.3	<i>Unique Environments</i> .....	52
4.7	Environmental Challenges .....	54
SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST .....		59
5.1	Town Land Use.....	61
5.2	Private Lands .....	61
5.2.1	<i>State-Assessed Agricultural and Forested Land</i> .....	62
5.2.2	<i>Areas Significant for Water Resource Protection</i> .....	64
5.2.3	<i>Priority Areas for Protection of Rare Species and Exemplary Natural . Communities</i> .....	65
5.2.4	<i>Private Recreation Lands</i> .....	66
5.3	Public and Nonprofit Lands .....	67
5.3.1	<i>Public Open Space Land</i> .....	67
5.3.2	<i>Conservation Areas</i> .....	69
5.3.3	<i>Public Recreation Areas</i> .....	72
5.4	Issues/Challenges Faced .....	72
SECTION 6: COMMUNITY GOALS .....		76
6.1	Description of Process and Results.....	76
6.2	Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals.....	77
SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS.....		80
7.1	Summary of Resource Protection Needs .....	81
7.1.1	<i>Enforce Laws for Water Resource Protection</i> .....	81

7.1.2	<i>Water Supply Protection</i> .....	81
7.1.3	<i>Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas in Need of Special Protection</i> .....	82
7.1.4	<i>Wildlife Corridors and Strategies for their Protection</i> .....	83
7.1.5	<i>Planning for Future Acquisition</i> .....	83
7.1.6	<i>Property Integration</i> .....	83
7.1.7	<i>Capital Costs and Funding</i> .....	84
7.2	Summary of Community's Needs.....	84
7.2.1	<i>Recreational Needs</i> .....	84
7.2.2	<i>Access to Open Space</i> .....	87
7.2.3	<i>Critical Areas in Need of Protection</i> .....	87
7.2.4	<i>Priority Open Space Parcels</i> .....	88
7.2.5	<i>Handicap Accessible Facilities</i> .....	89
7.2.6	<i>Affordable Housing Sites and Other Needs</i> .....	91
7.2.7	<i>Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment</i> .....	92
7.3	Capital Costs and Funding.....	92
7.4	Management Needs, Potential Changes of Use.....	93
7.4.1	<i>Interagency and Town Board Coordination</i> .....	93
7.4.2	<i>Conservation Easements</i> .....	93
7.4.3	<i>Transfer of Development Rights</i> .....	94
SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....		95
SECTION 9: FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN.....		97
SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS.....		101
SECTION 11: REFERENCES.....		102

#### LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1a	Population Characteristics: Scituate	8
Table 3.1b	Population Characteristics: Town, County and State	9
Table 3.2	Population Projections by Age Group	10
Table 3.3	Population Density	10
Table 3.4	Median Incomes for South Shore Towns	11
Table 3.5	Household Income	12
Table 3.6	Land Use Change	15
Table 3.7	Zoning Districts	19
Table 3.8	New Development Proposed	21
Table 3.9	Projection for Achieving Build-out	22
Table 4.1	Scituate Coastal Water Quality	31
Table 5.1	Protected Private Scituate Lands	53
Table 5.2	Chapter 61 Lands	55
Table 5.3	Massachusetts NHESP - Element Occurrences in Scituate	58
Table 5.4	CPA Open Space Acquisitions (through January 2007)	59
Table 5.5	Town of Scituate Recreation Lands	62
Table 7.1	ADA Transition Plan 2008	78

## LIST OF MAPS

Map 0:	Regional Locus	4
Map 1:	Zoning District	20
Map 2A:	Water Resources A	32
Map 2B:	Water Resources B	36
Map 2C:	Water Resources C	41
Map 3:	Unique Landscape Features	46
Map 4:	Scenic Resources	50
Map 5:	Open Space and Recreation Lands	60
Map 6:	Action Plan	80

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	Town of Scituate Zoning Map
Appendix B	1969 Plymouth County Soils Legend
Appendix C	Groundwater and Drinking Water Resources Map
Appendix D	Reportable Releases Table
Appendix E	Land Use Matrix
Appendix F	2008 OSRP Survey Results
Appendix G	Americans with Disabilities Act Evaluation Documents

## SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

This 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) update is a complete revision of Scituate's 1998 Open Space Plan in accordance with the Commonwealth's 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements. It has been revised to reflect the current conditions and concerns of Town officials and local residents in Scituate. The update builds on the earlier plan, incorporating goals of protecting natural resources, conserving open space, and providing a dynamic recreation program for all ages. The updated OSRP seeks to address these goals simultaneously, where possible, by encouraging preservation of open space, and allowing opportunities for its enjoyment through structural improvements and enhanced access for recreation activities, as needed. Pursuant to the guidance provided by the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services (DCS), the OSRP will serve as a detailed reference for the community pertaining to information critical to the protection of open space and recreational resources.

This update is intended to be a comprehensive, integrated, and internally consistent statement of Scituate's policies related to open space and their relationship to conservation, recreation, and accessibility to all citizens. The OSRP was formulated in an effort to manage the Town's projected growth by planning for development in a way that balances Scituate's ecological and socioeconomic needs. The OSRP and the process of putting it together seeks to accomplish the following general goals:

- Provide a decision-making guide for the Conservation Commission, Recreation Committee, and other Town Boards in regarding Conservation and Recreation issues of concern;
- Establish a land use matrix that includes information regarding Town recreation facilities, open space, and natural resources to provide a "roadmap" for land use protection planning;
- Generate updated information about land use, recreation facilities, open space needs/opportunities, and the natural resources;
- Educate Scituate residents about the Town's open space and recreation opportunities, conflicts, and constraints;
- Build a broad-based constituency for future open space and recreation projects in Scituate; and
- Reinforce the Town's commitment to open space planning and protection.

To meet the demands of existing and projected growth, especially as the MBTA Greenbush Rail line develops, Scituate must face the challenge to maintain and enhance what makes it unique among South Shore Massachusetts communities in the presence of increased market pressures. Scituate residents will be required to make several difficult, albeit critical, decisions regarding the harbor district, historic sites, natural resources, economic expenditures, and the overall local economy. Through proper planning, including this OSRP update, Scituate will develop a clear vision of how the Town would like to look, feel and produce in the next five, ten and twenty years. Economic and population growth can then occur in a way that enhances, improves, and highlights the Town's unique character. One of the goals of this Plan is for the Town to adopt proactive, rather than reactive, land use policy decisions.

## SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the OSRP is to serve as a guide for the proactive protection of Scituate's natural resources and open space, and the provision of ample recreational opportunities for its citizens by providing a framework for decision-making by Scituate's residents, Town officials and staff.

### 2.2 Planning Process and Public Participation

The update of the Scituate OSRP was developed under the guidance of a working group, which included members of the Conservation Commission, the Recreation Commission, the Town Planner, and the Town Conservation Agent. In accordance with the state Uniform Procurement Act (MGL30B), the Horsley Witten Group, Inc. (HW) was hired by the Town to provide technical assistance throughout the update process. The Open Space Planner's Workbook: Companion to the Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements (EOEA, 2001) was used as a guide in preparing this OSRP.

Public participation played an important role in developing the OSRP. An online OSRP survey was posted on the Town website for two months (March and April 2008). The Survey was used to obtain a real sense of public opinion about the Town's approach to open space and recreation, focusing on ways that the Town can enhance their recreation offerings. There was also a public forum held on April 23, 2008 at the Scituate Town Library, inviting all Scituate residents and officials to comment on the first draft of the 2008 OSRP. In addition, public working group meetings were held with a variety of Town officials and representative throughout the planning process. These meetings were publicized in the local media as well as on the Town and School web pages. Comments and feedback from these meetings have been incorporated in the OSRP.

### Acknowledgements

The following Town staff members and volunteers deserve recognition for significant contributions to the data collection, drafting, and planning analysis for this OSRP. Special thanks go to Town Planner, Laura Harbottle, for her diligent efforts in compiling the Town records and data needed to complete the land use matrix and open space map herein.

Conservation Agent, Project Manager

Vincent Kalishes, III

Conservation Commission

Penny Scott-Pipes

Mark Stewart, Chairman

J. Stephen Bjorklund

Scott Greenbaum

Anthony Jones

Frank Snow

Joseph Urbanski

Allan Mayberry Greenburg, Associate

Town Administrator

Richard Agnew

Town Planner

Laura Harbottle, Town Planner

Recreation Department

Jennifer Vitelli, Recreation Director

Recreation Commission

Paul Sharry, Chairman

Michael Conners

## SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

### 3.1 Regional Context

The Town of Scituate is a coastal community located twenty-five (25) miles southeast of Boston, approximately halfway between Boston and Plymouth. Scituate and other waterfront communities of comparable geographic size make up the "South Shore," the shore of Massachusetts Bay south of Boston. The Town's character is very much defined by its coastline, which includes both rocky shores and sandy barrier beaches. Removed from major state highways, its sense of privacy and abundant waterfront property make it a desirable bedroom community. The regional planning agency, the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), considers it a maturing suburb because of the extent of development, which has consumed a large percentage of developable land. Its land area is approximately 12,160 acres (19 square miles) in total. This includes 1,340 acres covered by water, and 1,600 acres of salt marsh.

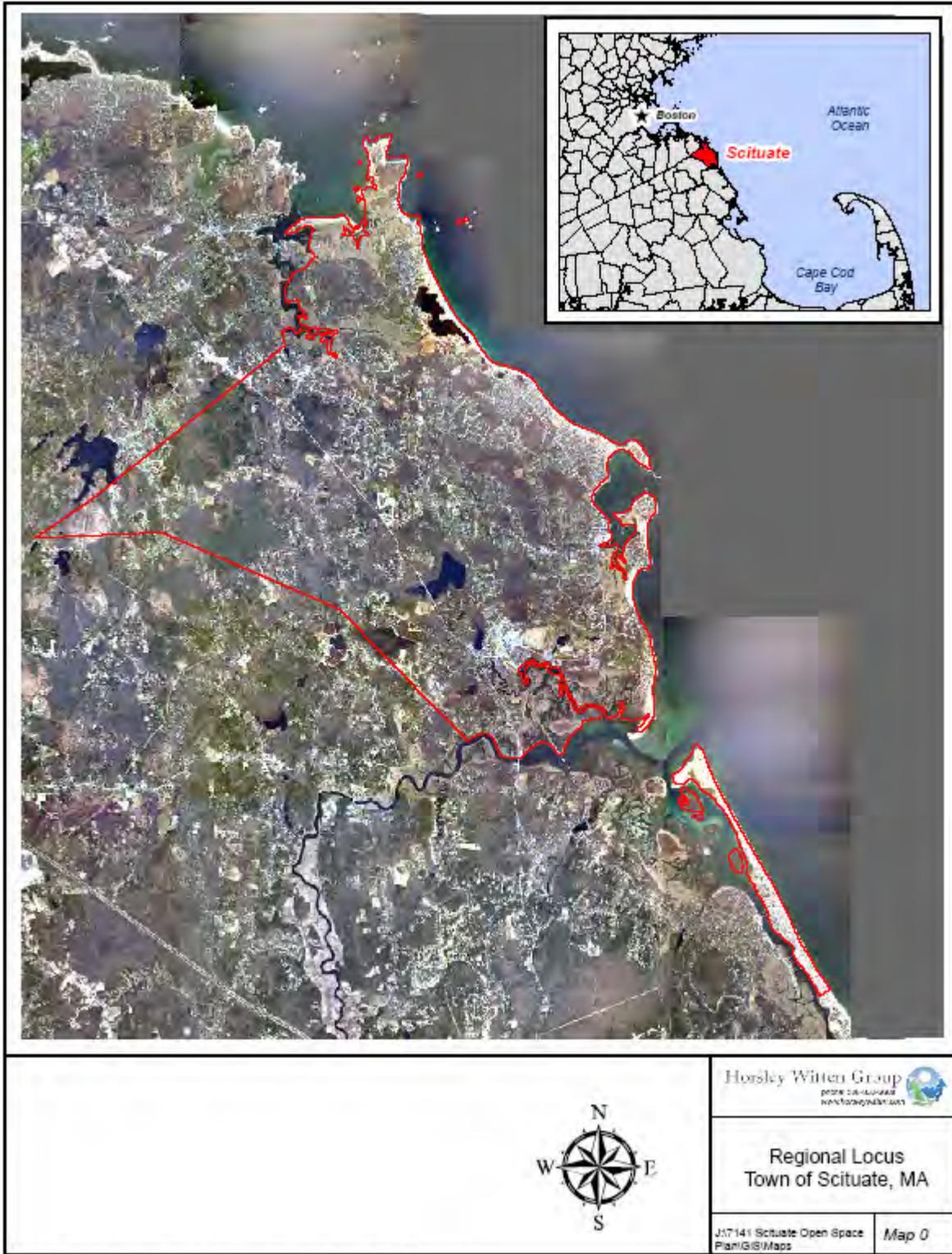
#### 3.1.1 Regional Coastal Resources

Scituate Harbor is a regional recreational resource. In the summer, the harbor is filled with recreational, fishing, and lobster boats. According to Harbormaster, Mark Patterson, there are currently approximately 1,200 recreational boaters in the summer months. The Town operates a marina which provides slips for 200 boaters.

Scituate shares about three miles of the North River estuary as a common boundary with the Town of Marshfield. In 1979 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts designated the North River a *scenic river* as defined by the Scenic and Recreational River Act of 1978. The six-member North River Commission, created to enforce the Scenic and Recreational River Protective Order For the North River, (pursuant to G.L. c. 21, s. 17B and c. 367, s. 62, of the Acts of 1978) of the Act, includes a representative from Scituate. Residential development in towns upriver, as well lower down, and along its tributaries led to pollution and the frequent closing of shellfish beds in the past two decades.

The Spit is a land area in the mouth of the North River and at the southern edge of Third Cliff. A small barrier island over washed by tides, it is a major regional recreation area for residents and boaters. Local residents reach it by disembarking from a public boat launching area in Scituate (Driftway Park), several private local boat launching areas, as well as from other points on the South Shore. It is the site of a nesting area for the endangered Piping Plover and the threatened Least Tern.

The area south of the Driftway has become a regional recreational resource for golfers and boaters. A large land area, formerly owned by the Boston Sand & Gravel Company, was acquired by the Town in the 1970s. Through efforts of many dedicated residents, there are now numerous recreational and open space resources in this area including a public golf course (Widow's Walk); a private golf course (Scituate Country Club); a fishing pier; a trail system available to the public, including a newly constructed active bike trail along the Driftway; an informal playing field; and a boat launching ramp and a viewing area with picnic tables and grills.



\*Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), 2008

The South River passes through Duxbury, Marshfield, Scituate and Pembroke and is a regional resource. Shellfishing in the tidal portions was formerly abundant, but development over the past decades has greatly affected this resource. The South River is very popular for boating, and adds wonderful scenery to the Humarock area.

### **3.1.2 Regional Water Supply Resources**

Scituate is located in a coastal plain and is part of the South Coastal Basin watershed area. It contains many streams and wetlands with shallow depth to groundwater in many areas. Poor drainage has limited building in some areas for many years, but the demand for new homes has continued. This has made building expensive, since mounded septic systems are often required. The South Swamp, a major wetland in Scituate's West End, is the source water for portions of the Town of Norwell's drinking water supplies. Brooks from this wetland feed the Aaron River Reservoir in the Town of Cohasset. Portions of the First Herring Brook watershed, which provides water for Scituate's wells and Reservoir, are located in Norwell.

### **3.1.3 Regional Planning and Scituate's Future**

Scituate is one of 101 towns which belong to the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), the regional planning agency for towns in the greater Boston metropolitan area. Scituate and surrounding towns are part of the South Shore Coalition, a 13-member subregion of this agency.

In 2002, MAPC began a regional planning process, *Metrofuture*, to create a blueprint for the year 2030 for the greater Metropolitan Boston area. Four types of communities were identified based on their expected development character: Inner Core, Regional Urban Centers, Maturing Suburbs and Developing Suburbs. The South Shore is occupied by maturing suburbs (Scituate, Hingham, Marshfield and Pembroke) and developing suburbs (Cohasset, Norwell, and Hanover). As a "maturing suburb" of Boston, Scituate is expected to have moderate population growth with an 11% overall increase by 2030.

The MAPC plan calls for this growth to occur primarily in town centers, near transit, and in areas already served by infrastructure. Development will use land more efficiently with multi-family and accessory dwellings predominating rather than single family homes. As this growth occurs, the pressure to develop Town's open space will increase, and there will be more of a need to preserve it than ever before. The population will age, with a greater number of residents over 55 than were previously seen. Recreation will need to focus as much on the needs of an older population as on youth. The older group may prefer activities with a less active pace, and may need to address changes in mobility.

## **3.2 History of the Community**

Once a much larger town, Scituate's original geographic area included the present towns of Norwell and Hanover, and parts of Marshfield and Cohasset. The westernmost land was incorporated as the Town of Hanover in 1717, and the land immediately to the west, between Hanover and Scituate, became the Town of South Scituate in 1849. This Town later changed its name to Norwell. The sections below describe Scituate's interesting history and its relationship to the Town's development pattern.

### **3.2.1 Pre - European Contact: The Native Americans**

Archeological excavations in Scituate reveal the presence of man as early as 10,000 years ago. There is little information available about the Archaic Culture beyond the fact that the people who inhabited this area were nomadic hunter-gatherers. At the time of initial European contact, Scituate lay within the Northern range of the Wampanoag Nation. The Wampanoags spoke an Algonquian dialect and their customs and practices were typical of the Eastern Woodland Culture. They moved to camps along the North River and First Herring Brook each spring when the herring and salmon began to run. As spring passed into summer, they planted fields of corn, squash and beans on Second and Third Cliffs and in the “Greenfields” area to the Southwest. With the waning of the harvest moon, they migrated westward to winter hunting camps to complete another annual cycle.

In 1617, a smallpox epidemic, presumably resulting from contact with European fishermen, spread through the Wampanoag Nation. This epidemic resulted in the deaths of three-quarters of the population and severely disrupted a pattern of life that had existed unchanged for at least a thousand years. The surviving Wampanoags lived peacefully with the Plymouth Colony settlers until the death of Chief Massasoit in 1661.

Massasoit's son and successor, Metacom or Phillip, alarmed by the continuing loss of land, raised a confederation of tribes to destroy the English. Scituate suffered heavily in King Phillip's war. The ambush (at Rehoboth by Phillip's warriors) of a militia company led by Captain Michael Pierce of Scituate resulted in heavy losses of Scituate men. Additional deaths and the burning of many outlying farms occurred when a war party raided the Town in May of 1676. The end of the war marked the effective end of the Native American presence in Scituate.

### **3.2.2 English Settlement through Nineteenth Century**

The first permanent English settlement of Scituate occurred in 1632 when a group of immigrants, recent arrivals at Plymouth from Kent, England, sailed north to Scituate Harbor. The settlers erected crude houses on “Kent Street” which still runs along the salt marshes from Satuit Brook at the Harbor to the North River, near present-day Scituate Harbor.

The settlers planted corn in the Indian fields that had lain fallow since the epidemic. The stony glacial soils were poorly suited for crops, but shipbuilding and fishing helped to support a stable population of a few thousand residents from the mid-1600s through the early 20th Century. The construction of the Scituate Lighthouse in 1810 is proof of the early sea-faring history of the Town.

In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many homes with farms to the back were built close to the street on the Town's many winding roads, such as Grove St., Booth Hill Rd., Clapp Rd., First Parish Rd. and Country Way. Small centers developed in Greenbush, around the old Common on Stockbridge Rd. in North Scituate, and in Scituate Center at the corner of Country Way and First Parish Rd., near the original Town House (Town Hall) and First Parish Church. By the mid-1850's, Scituate Harbor and North Scituate had become thriving commercial centers.

In the 1850's several families of fishermen arrived from Ireland and settled on Second and Third Cliffs. They noticed that the ledges and boulders along the shore below the low water mark were covered with red seaweed. Back home, they had gathered this seaweed, which they called Carageen or Irish Moss. The vegetable gelatin extracted from Irish Moss is known as Carageenan. The Mossers harvested at low tide from dories using long rakes. The moss was dried on the beaches and shipped to market. In the 1870 census, 109 Scituate men listed their occupation as "Mosser." All were born in Ireland or had parents who had immigrated from Ireland.

In November of 1898, the shores of Scituate were struck by the Portland Gale, one of the most severe storms of the century. Continuous, intense wave action during this extreme storm breached the connection between a long peninsula of barrier beach to the south and the rest of the Town. This resulted in the separation of Humarock, which has remained part of Scituate but is accessible only through the Town of Marshfield.

### **3.2.3 A Summer Vacation Destination: Late Nineteenth to Twentieth Century**

The railroad from Boston reached North Scituate in 1871, and several summer hotels were soon built along North Scituate Beach to cater to vacationers arriving by train. Horse-drawn buses carried the guests from the depot to the hotels. After 1880, prominent businessmen from as far away as Worcester built elegant, shingled "cottages" in the area inland from the hotels. These businessmen founded the "Hatherly Beach Playground Association" that evolved into the present Hatherly Country Club and golf course.

By the 1880's, Boston became a comfortable two-hour train ride rather than a difficult day-long journey by stagecoach or packet sloop. More summer vacationers discovered the sandy beaches of the Town and by 1910, the population doubled to 5,000 in the summertime. Soon, a colony of small frame summer cottages grew up along the shore from Egypt Beach to Cedar Point. Some of these cottages were occupied by their owners and some were leased by the week. Many were owned or rented by Boston fire lieutenants, police captains and other municipal workers of modestly comfortable means and Irish ancestry. By the 1930's, the coast of Scituate had become known as the "Irish Riviera."

### **3.2.4 A Bedroom Community: Mid-Twentieth Century to Today**

Following World War II, people began to move from the city to suburban areas. Bostonians purchased family homes in Scituate, raising the year-round population to 11,000 by 1960. In that year the Southeast Expressway replaced the railroad as the principal means of access to Boston. Summer cottages were winterized or replaced. New subdivisions spread inland across abandoned pastures. Scituate was a good site for activities that took advantage of its waterfront location such as overseas transmission of shortwave radio. The international station WNYW operated at the former "Proving Grounds" off Hatherly Rd. in the late 1960s.

Today, with the exception of a modest fishing industry, Scituate is a commuter suburb of Boston. Still, many residents have deep roots in families who were former vacationers who had fallen in love with the Town. By 1980, the population had grown to 17,300, most of whom depended

directly or indirectly on employment outside the Town of Scituate. The present population is slightly over 18,000.

### 3.3 Population Characteristics

#### 3.3.1 Population Trends

In 1940, Scituate was a small town with slightly over 4,000 residents. Between 1950 and 1970 the number of residents almost tripled, increasing from 5,943 to 16,744. The population stabilized in the 1970's and 1980's, and the number of residents has remained relatively constant in recent years. Scituate's population was 17,317 in 1980, 16,786 in 1990, and is now 18,340 (2007 Town Clerk census.) However, an increase is expected over the next decade in response to the return of commuter rail, which will provide more access to employment opportunities.

According to the 2000 Federal Census, the Town of Scituate had a total population of 17,863, a 6.4% increase over the 1990 population of 16,786. This is comparable to the 6% growth rate experienced in the overall Boston region and the state from 1990 to 2000. As of mid-2007, Scituate's population had increased by about another 500 residents to 18,340.

#### 3.3.2 Age Distribution of Population

The table below provides a breakdown of residents in different age groups in 1990, 2000, 2002 and 2007. Although the table combines federal and Town Clerk Census data, the total population figures are comparable and the Town Clerk's figures can be used since the federal Census will not be completed again until 2010.

**Table 3.1a Population Characteristics of Scituate – 1990, 2000, 2002 and 2007**

Age Group	1990 (US Census)	2000 (US Census)	2002 (Town Clerk)	2007 (Town Clerk)	% Change, 1990 to 2007
0-4	1,139	1,235	811	645	-43.4%
5-14	2,114	2,675	2,512	2,410	14.0%
15-19	1,061	1,036	1,238	1,287	21.3%
20-24	1,005	458	1,081	1,192	18.6%
25-34	2,494	1,666	1,992	1,206	-51.6%
35-44	2,803	3,275	3,511	2,539	-9.4%
45-54	2,096	2,862	2,666	3,359	60.3%
55-64	1,790	1,930	2,938	2,555	42.7%
65-74	1,284	1,508	1,670	1,565	21.9%
75-84	667	907	1,101	1,108	66.1%
85+	283	311	406	474	67.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,736	17,863	19,926	18,340	9.6%

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 and 2000 Data; Scituate Town Clerk, 2002 and 2007 Data

This table shows a steep drop in babies and toddlers less than 5 years old, perhaps reflecting the decline in the 25-34 age demographic between 1990 and 2000. The Town's population appears to be aging in

place, with the over-55 groups having grown significantly, particularly the 55-64 and over 75 age groups.

### 3.3.3 Comparative Age Distribution

The following table compares the age distribution of Scituate’s population with that of Plymouth County and the state in the year 2000.

**Table 3.1b Population Characteristics: Scituate, Plymouth County and Massachusetts**

Characteristics	Scituate	Plymouth County	Massachusetts
Total Population	17,863	472,822	6,349,097
% less than 18 years	26.1%	26.8%	23.6%
% 20 to 34 years	11.9%	30.5%	21.0%
% 45 to 54 years	16.0%	14.7%	13.8%
% 65 years or more	15.3%	11.8%	13.5%
Median age	40.7 years	36.8 years	36.5 years

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census

In comparison to both Plymouth County and the State of Massachusetts, Scituate’s population tends on average to be somewhat older, with a median age of 40.7 years as opposed to 36.8 years for the county and 36.5 years for the state. This reflects a higher proportion of total residents over the age of 45. For example, Scituate had a higher percentage of both the 45 to 54 year age group, and the over 65 age group, than the county or the state. The Town also had a considerably smaller number of those aged 20 to 34; 11.9% of all households in Scituate but 30.5% for the county and 21% for the state. The Town had a comparable proportion of children to that of Plymouth County with 26.1% of the population less than 18 years of age compared to 26.8% for the county, while the state level was 23.6%.

### 3.3.4 Population Projections

The latest population forecasts were projected by the regional planning agency, MAPC for Metrofuture, a regional planning process currently underway. Their projected increases in population for ten year increments to the year 2030, by age cohort, are as follows:

The table shows a continuation of the current trends, with a decrease in older teens and young adults through the mid-40's. The older groups numbers are expanding significantly. These projections may not fully reflect the impact of the new Greenbush commuter rail line, which may bring more young professional couples and single adults who want to live in starter homes and condominiums, close to transit.

**Table 3.2 Population Projections by Age Group, MAPC**

Age	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	% Change, 1990 to 2030
0-4	1,166	1,235	1,036	1,054	1,059	-9.2%
5-9	1,095	1,353	1,061	964	995	-9.1%
10-14	1,008	1,322	1,296	1,170	1,193	18.3%
15-19	1,063	1,036	1,143	1,008	921	-13.3%
20-24	1,044	458	650	581	480	-54.1%
25-29	1,138	595	574	601	495	-56.5%
30-34	1,383	1,071	695	776	729	-47.3%
35-39	1,406	1,570	1,019	940	1,053	-25.1%
40-44	1,393	1,705	1,393	1,066	1,224	-12.1%
45-49	1,118	1,491	1,679	1,282	1,204	7.7%
50-54	965	1,371	1,574	1,400	1,064	10.2%
55-59	946	1,059	1,421	1,590	1,222	29.2%
60-64	838	871	1,415	1,738	1,603	91.3%
65-69	749	804	1,039	1,480	1,714	128.9%
70-74	539	704	684	1,135	1,418	163.0%
75-79	397	544	518	672	951	139.6%
80-85	261	363	408	386	624	138.9%
85+	277	311	340	336	391	41.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,786</b>	<b>17,863</b>	<b>17,946</b>	<b>18,180</b>	<b>18,339</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

**3.3.5 Population Density**

A population density of 1,040 persons per square mile has allowed Scituate to retain some of the characteristics of a somewhat rural small New England seacoast town. However, development of large homes on large lots has resulted in a steady consumption of remaining open land. It is interesting to note the increases in population density from 1990 to 2000 in different parts of Town.

The table below shows a comparison of the population density of different parts of Scituate in 2000 based on information from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The areas designated by the Census are roughly equivalent to the parts of Town identified below.

**Table 3.3 Population Density in Different Parts of Scituate - 1990 and 2000**

Part of Town	Population per Square Mile		
	1990	2000	% Increase
North Scituate, Minot, Egypt and Sand Hills	1,365	1,470	7.7%
Scituate Harbor and area south (including Greenbush and Humarock)	964	994	3.1%
West End	704	767	8.9%
All of Scituate	973	1,040	6.9%

The West End, which had a surge in development over the last decade, has had a much higher percentage increase in population density than the Town's average, but still has the lowest population density overall. While there is more land available, there is also more development pressure in this location.

The North Scituate and Sand Hills area population increase may reflect increasing numbers of families with children replacing an older population in this area. The increased population in this area of the community might therefore be well-served with more playgrounds, athletic fields and recreation facilities as well as more areas for parks and passive recreation.

While Scituate Harbor has not indicated a high level of growth over the 1990's, the next Census should reflect increased building in this area. Over the last five years, about 75 condominiums and accessory dwellings were constructed in the Business District.

### 3.3.6 Household Income

The 2000 federal Census provides the most recent figures available for median income in Scituate. The median family income for Scituate is slightly above the average among the South and North Shore communities. The median family income for Scituate and surrounding towns is shown below.

**Table 3.4 Median Incomes for South Shore Towns, 2000**

Town	Median Income
Cohasset	\$84,156
Duxbury	\$97,124
Hanover	\$73,838
Hingham	\$83,018
Marshfield	\$66,508
<b>Scituate</b>	<b>\$70,868</b>
Plymouth County	\$55,615

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Data

The median family income for Scituate is slightly above the average among the South and North Shore communities. The same relationship exists for per capita income placing Scituate slightly above the average for the South Shore Coalition and the MAPC Region. As might be expected, there is a direct correlation between per capita income and the level of education attained by the population as well as the percentage of the population employed as executives and professional. The table below shows a comparison of household income in Scituate, Plymouth County and the state in the year 2000.

**Table 3.5 Household Income, 2000: Scituate, Plymouth County and Massachusetts**

Characteristics	Scituate	Plymouth County	Massachusetts
Median income/ Adjusted income*	\$70,868/\$89,152	\$55,615	\$50,502
Individuals in poverty	2.6%	6.6%	9.0%
% earning less than \$25,000	23.9%	20.5%	24.6%
% earning more than \$100,000	30.6%	18.8%	30.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

\* Income adjusted by percentage change in HUD area median income levels from 2000 to 2007 by 25.8%.

Median income levels per the 2000 census were substantially higher in Scituate; \$70,868 as opposed to \$55,615 and \$50,500 for the county and state, respectively. Also, Scituate had a lower proportion of residents living in poverty, 2.6%, while the percentage for the county was 6.6% and state was 9.0%. There were also much higher proportions of Scituate residents earning more than \$100,000, 30.6% as opposed to 18.8% for the county and 17.7% for the state. Interestingly, Scituate had 23.9% of all households earning \$25,000 or less which is a higher level than that for the county at 20.5% and not much lower than that for the state at 24.6%.

The Federal Department of Health and Human Services issues the federal poverty guidelines yearly for administrative purposes. Many of the people who fall within this category are disabled, elderly, minorities, or unemployed. The U.S. Bureau of the Census defined poverty status for 2000 as having an annual income falling below \$12,700 for a family of four. In that year, there were 451 individuals, and 69 families at poverty level in Scituate. Of these families, 52 were headed by women, and three quarters of the 52 families had one or more children under eighteen years of age. 27% of the individuals below the poverty level were 65 years of age or older.

### 3.3.7 Employment Trends and Industries

Among the most common occupations in Scituate are: management, professional, and related occupations (46%); sales and office occupations (24%); and service occupations (15%). Approximately 79 percent of workers in Scituate, Massachusetts work for private companies, 13 percent work for the government, and 7 percent are self-employed (ELWD, 2008).

The leading industries in Scituate, Massachusetts are educational, health and social services, (23%); finance, insurance and real estate (14%); and professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (10%)(ELWD, 2008). According to the Simply Hired database of Scituate job listings, the following industries in Scituate are hiring the most workers: retail and department stores, discount and club stores; food and catering services.

Currently, the most commonly posted jobs in Scituate are for physical therapists, occupational therapists, market researchers, registered nurses, pharmacists and photographers. The following

companies provide the largest percentage of jobs for Scituate residents: Staples, *ARAMARK*, *Kindred Healthcare*, *Southshore*, and *Brockton Hospital*.

### **3.3.8 Recent Trends in Open Space Preservation and New Recreation Facilities**

The recent extension of the Greenbush commuter rail line in 2007 has strengthened the demand for new homes in a very slow housing market. The need to preserve open space, and establish new recreational facilities, can be expected to increase accordingly. Strong development pressure facing the Town makes it more urgent to preserve remaining land, but costs are higher and land may be more difficult to acquire. Overall, the Town's relatively high incomes push the demand for more facilities and open space, although the limited tax base makes it harder to financially support their acquisition and maintenance.

Town residents' deep desire to preserve open space is reflected in the establishment of a new private land trust, the Maxwell Conservation Trust, in 1998. The Trust has assisted with Town purchases of several significant parcels of land in the West End, including forty-five (45) acres off of Bates Lane (Moncey property) and forty (40) acres off of Clapp Road (Litchfield property), both helping to protect the Town's water supply by preserving the area near the South Swamp. Other recent purchases include the ten acre Appleton property (also off Clapp Rd.) and the 8.45 acre Jackman property, also in the West End. The Town recently purchased a prime waterfront parcel on Scituate Harbor, the former Young's Boatyard, which will be used for both recreation and open space.

In recent years, several athletic fields and facilities have been constructed or renovated. These include the Turf Field at Scituate High School (construction); Flannery Lacrosse/Soccer Field at Hatherly School (construction); three new Basketball Courts at Scituate High School (construction); Roche Field (renovated); Greenbush Field (renovated); and Cudworth T-Ball Fields (renovated.) The number of users and leagues continues to grow each and every year.

The location and type of new recreational services is suggested by the information above regarding growth trends in different parts of Town, and projected growth by different age groups. An increase in older adults is very likely to occur, and suggests a need for more recreation opportunities geared towards this group. The older population may not be physically capable of strenuous exercise, but will need and appreciate opportunities for moderate exercise with accommodation for many levels of ability.

## **3.4 Growth & Development Patterns**

### **3.4.1 Patterns and Trends in Development**

Maps of Scituate from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries show a pattern of single family homes spread along the Town's large road network. Most of these homes were built near the road, with farms and woodlots behind them. The land behind the main roads was undeveloped, vacant or farmed. In the early to mid-nineteenth Century, the villages of Scituate Harbor and North Scituate began to develop as homes clustered near the centers for fishing or major crossroads where shops served the surrounding community. Except for the modest growth of

Scituate Harbor, much of the development occurred inland, away from the water.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the Town's shorelines began to be developed with vacation homes. Properties near the beach were subdivided into small lots to provide opportunities for many homes to be built near the beaches. Small cottages were built along Hatherly Road in Humarock, Sand Hills and Shore Acres. In Minot and the Glades, more luxurious summer homes were constructed. This period saw infill with new homes continuing to be built inland on main roads on the ample land available with street frontage.

In the mid-twentieth Century, Scituate experienced a building boom as Boston residents left the city. Infill continued and subdivisions began to be developed. Zoning was adopted in the mid-twentieth century to give builders guidelines for building in different areas. More summer homes continued to be built near the waterfront. Walnut Tree Hill, Pheasant Hill, and other large tracts of land were developed in the late 1990's. During the 1990's and 2000's, changes to Title V, the state regulations governing permitting of new septic systems, allowed homes to be built where they previously would not have been approved. Much of the Town's best upland area was used by new homes, and the remaining land includes many sites with poor drainage or close to sensitive wetland areas. Large intact parcels of land in Scituate are subject to strong development pressure.

Most recently, the Town has encouraged a development pattern of compact growth around existing village centers, which was recommended in the 2002 Master Plan. This avoids sprawl and unnecessary consumption of open space in the Town's scenic, rural areas, which often lack adequate drainage, water mains and access roads. In 2006, Scituate adopted zoning for mixed use in three villages, Greenbush, North Scituate and Scituate Harbor. This zoning allowed increased residential densities, which use the existing infrastructure, with a reduction in parking in two villages with transit stations, based on the expected use of commuter rail.

The Town has already seen one proposal under the new bylaw (6 Old Country Way) and expects two more in the near future. Similar zoning is proposed for the small Business District in Humarock, but with a much lower density and a requirement for treatment on all septic systems. Independently of the bylaw, the Zoning Board of Appeals approved five mixed-use projects in Scituate Harbor in the past five years.

Scituate's development pattern has also been significantly affected by developments approved through Comprehensive Permits issued by the Zoning Board of Appeals under M.G.L. Chapter 40B. These developments are often favored by developers because of their high profitability. Two Comprehensive Permit Applications (Herring Brook Meadow, Whitcomb Pines) were proposed on or near Route 3A, another one (Walden Woods) is proposed on the outskirts of Scituate Harbor, but others (Autumn Woods, Stockbridge Woods) have or will consume substantial land in rural, isolated or outlying areas. This type of development, which is very difficult to control, is not consistent with the Town's desires to use its infrastructure wisely and preserve wildlife habitat and scenic open space.

### 3.4.2 Trends in Total Land Use

The table below includes an analysis of the changes in land use in Scituate from 1971 to 1999.

**Table 3.6 Land Use Change from 1971 to 1999 (Acres)**

Type of Land Use	1971	1985	1991	1999	% Change, 1971to 1999
Agriculture	279.3	245.9	205.3	196.9	-29.5%
Forest	4,450.7	4,313.5	4,173.2	4,037.9	-9.3%
Water	171.6	172.7	172.7	174.8	1.9%
Mining	66.3	56.0	31.3	50.8	-23.5%
Recreation/undeveloped/open space	2,175.3	2,203.6	2,204.7	2,192.2	0.8%
Residential	3,759.2	3,890.7	4,089.5	4,231.4	12.6%
Commercial	89.0	90.8	86.2	89.5	0.5%
Industrial	46.7	53.2	68.4	57.9	23.9%
Transportation	0.0	11.6	6.9	6.9	n/a
Waste disposal	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	0.0%
TOTAL	11,050.6	11,050.6	11,050.6	11,050.6	0.0%

*Source: MassGIS (2001); McGregor & Associates (2001)*

This table shows that the Town has a great deal more forest than agricultural land. From the beginning of the 1970's through the 1990's, there was a steady decline in agricultural and forest land, as farms and woodlands were converted to development. The decrease in land in "Mining", accompanied by the increase in Industrial land, most likely reflects the loss of Boston Sand and Gravel, which was replaced by the former Landfill together with the new recreational use of Widow's Walk, the municipal golf course. This is probably responsible for the very small net increase in recreation and open space uses during this period.

Aside from mining, which represented a one-time Town purchase of land, the Town's highest percent losses for the 1970's, 1980's and 1990's were in the agriculture and forestry categories. Overall, the Town is losing its open space at a significant rate as it becomes developed. The average annual loss of undeveloped, agricultural and forest land was 26.6 acres per year. This is most likely the amount of land consumed each year by new development. Today, there are very few farms left. Those remaining may benefit from using Chapter 61 to provide tax relief on the property, if they are not already doing so. There is an urgent need to preserve remaining farms, woodlands and other open spaces, while these remain.

## **3.5 Infrastructure**

### **3.5.1 Transportation system**

Route 3A is the major highway in Scituate. This road has limited traffic capacity due to its width, yet it has unlimited access points and serves as the principal North-South transportation route through the region. Other main arteries with relatively high traffic volume or serving as links to Route 3A include Route 123, which connects Route 3A with Norwell; First Parish Rd.; Country Way; and Old Oaken Bucket Rd. Regional commuter transportation is provided by the new Greenbush branch of the MBTA commuter rail. The Town has two stations in Greenbush and North Scituate, with a 1,100 car parking lot on the Driftway and a 400 car lot in North Scituate.

Sidewalks are located in the village centers and a few nearby areas. There is strong interest in building new sidewalks so children can safely walk to school. The Town recently constructed a bicycle and pedestrian path along the Driftway, which is proposed to be extended to Scituate Harbor. Streetscape improvements are being undertaken in Greenbush and North Scituate to provide decorative sidewalks and amenities to encourage pedestrians.

Some dedicated residents are proposing a “Grand Loop” bikepath/ sidewalk connecting different parts of Town and will request Town Meeting appropriate funding from the Community Preservation Act in 2008. A Sidewalk Plan was developed in recent years, which includes priorities for construction of sidewalks throughout the Town. The Town is participating with other towns in the Region in a visioning for a regional bikepath connecting Hingham, Hull, Cohasset, Norwell and Scituate. This project is being coordinated by the Conway School of Landscape Design.

The Master Plan contains many goals and objectives supportive of sidewalk and trail systems. The Land Use and Economic Development element describes the desirability of increasing walking as recreation, for the health of Town residents, and to bring customers to local businesses. The Transportation recommendations include *Creating and supporting a network of walkways* (Recommendation TR-3) and *Developing and enhancing bicycle facilities* (Recommendation TR-4.) Both contain substantial detail on implementation.

## **3.6 Public Water Supply System**

### **3.6.1 Public Water Supply Wells**

Approximately 80% of the Town’s drinking water is supplied by six public drinking water wells, with the remainder coming from the Reservoir. Municipal wells include Well 18B, on the Widow’s Walk golf course; the Webster’s Meadow wells, 10 and 11, on Cornet Stetson Rd.; the Stearns Meadow well, 17A on Tack Factory Pond Rd.; Well 22, off Old Forge Rd. and Well 19 (Edison’s Station) on Chief Justice Cushing Highway next to Teak Sherman Park. Three wells, 17A, 19 and 22, lie within the First Herring Brook watershed and are influenced by its surface water system. Water taken from Well 17A has been diverted into Old Oaken Bucket Pond to be treated with the surface supply.

Public wells take their water from groundwater, which is held between sand and soil particles in an aquifer underground. The primary source of recharge, or replenishment of the water in the aquifer, is infiltration from precipitation and surface water resources. The land area around a well, above the groundwater it pumps, is called the recharge area. Within these recharge areas, activities on land can impact the groundwater below.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) terms the area where groundwater will reach a well under acute pumping conditions (i.e. pumping at maximum capacity for 180 days without rainfall) the Zone II. This area is the most important to protect, to prevent contamination of public drinking water. To ensure the best possible protection of the public water supplies, the greatest possible amount of open space in the recharge areas to public wells should be permanently preserved in its natural state.

The western part of Scituate including Mt. Hope, Judge's Hill, the Bound Brook headwaters and South Swamp, provides the Town's largest areas of open space. These are linked to large open areas in Hingham, Cohasset and Norwell. Much of the land here is in watersheds critical to protecting public wells and Reservoirs in Scituate, Cohasset and Norwell.

The Cohasset and Scituate water supply watersheds overlap in areas north of Clapp Road and within the northwestern edge of the South Swamp. A small part of Scituate is in the watershed to the Aaron River Reservoir. Significant sections of the First Herring Brook and its watershed lie within Norwell. Whether purchased outright or protected through other means, property in this area should be targeted for acquisition or other methods of long-term protection. The important water resources of neighboring towns should be protected as well as those of Scituate, and a coordinated approach to watershed protection must be sought.

### **3.7 Public Reservoir**

The Reservoir, Old Oaken Bucket and Tack Factory Ponds are impounded sections of the First Herring Brook which make up the Town's surface water supply. Water is treated at the southern end of Old Oaken Bucket Pond, then distributed for private use. Its headwaters are located in the South Swamp, near Scituate's western boundary with Norwell. The South Swamp, together with a large network of tributaries, are the source of the surface water supply. Old Oaken Bucket Pond, its tributaries and their bordering wetlands, including the Reservoir and Tack Factory Pond, have been designated "Outstanding Resource Waters" in 314 CMR 4.00 "Surface Water Quality Standards," and on maps prepared by DEP. These rivers and streams are hydrologically linked to neighboring wetlands and groundwater.

The watershed to a reservoir is the geographic land area where all surface and groundwater flows downhill to the surface water. The most sensitive part of the watershed to a Reservoir is the Zone A, defined as the land area within a 400' lateral distance of the bank of a reservoir, and within 200' of the banks of its tributaries.

Although water from the Reservoir is treated, it is still desirable to keep the level of contaminants entering the system as low as possible. It is extremely important to protect the water quality of the Zone A's, as well as the wetlands and tributaries which are connected with

the Town's water supply. Many of these surface waters have other vital roles as wildlife habitat and flood control. The land surrounding the wetlands and streams associated with the surface water supply should be permanently protected from development to limit the potential for contamination, and to provide room for native vegetation and wildlife to thrive.

### **3.7.1 Adequacy of Water Supply**

The Town's water supply is not unlimited. Scituate, like many other towns on the South Shore, needs to carefully assess the ability of its water supply to support additional development, and plan accordingly. In 2001, MAPC completed a study that identified Scituate as one of a dozen municipalities within its region that will continue to face water supply problems. This is due to a combination of rising consumption coupled with the discharge of significant quantities of water outside the watershed. Long term planning for municipal water service should include increased public education about the necessity for water conservation (MAPC, 2001).

In 1993, the Town purchased the Dolan property to serve as a groundwater source for a potential future municipal well. This site is available for additional water withdrawal subject to the Town obtaining necessary approvals from DEP. The Town is exploring other potential additional water sources including acquisition of additional land and expansion of the Reservoir through dredging.

### **3.7.2 Sewer Service**

Through the late 1980's and all of the 1990's, Scituate was unable to connect properties to public sewer following an Administrative Consent Order issued by Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in April, 1987. In March, 1996 Town Meeting voted to appropriate the final sums necessary for completion of engineering and design for reconstruction of the treatment plant to eliminate deficiencies and conform to the requirements of the Administrative Order. A referendum for a proposition 2-1/2 override was voted in early 1997 which approved funds for the required construction.

The new, state-of-the-art Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) has been constructed and is operating. Its capacity is limited, and the Town adopted a Growth and Connection Control Plan to assure that the Town does not connect more homes and businesses to the sewer collection system that can be treated effectively by the 2000 year upgrade to the WWTP. All new connections are carefully evaluated to make sure they conform to the regulations of the sewer commissioners (Board of Selectmen).

The Town has established a sewer collection system expansion program consisting of 6 phases:

- Phase 1      Greenbush/Reservoir (Districts 23 and 28)
- Phase 2      The Cliffs (Districts 30, 31, 32 and 33)
- Phase 3      Musquashcut Pond (District 1A)
- Phase 4      Front Street (Districts 24 and 25)
- Phase 5      North Scituate (Districts 3, 6 and 10)
- Phase 6      Minot (District 1)

By 2008, sewer had been extended to Greenbush and First, Second and Third Cliffs. The areas

west of Route 3A may never be sewered, because construction is not economically feasible. However, if new development is approved for connection, this could make new building quicker and easier, and accelerate the loss of open space in locations that are newly sewered.

### 3.8 Long Term Development Patterns

#### 3.8.1 Local Land Use Controls

The Scituate Zoning Bylaw establishes controls on the use of property in particular Zoning Districts and the dimensions necessary for buildable lots in all districts. The Zoning Map on the following page shows the locations of the Zoning Districts (Map 1).

The Zoning Bylaw has two protective overlay districts where development is prohibited or is strictly controlled:

**A. Flood Plain and Watershed Protection District (Section 470)** - This district consists of areas subject to 100 year flooding. The district predates (1972) the Federal Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) of the Town, so the boundaries do not coincide with the FIRM Zone A. The regulations for this district equal or exceed the requirements of FEMA. Existing structures built before March, 1992 can be improved if a Special Permit is granted by the Planning Board, but filling, excavating and almost all new construction are prohibited (Map 2A).

**B. Water Resource Protection District (Section 510)** - This district includes the surface water supply watershed area (First Herring Brook and the reservoirs) and the recharge areas for the public water supply wells. This district and the accompanying regulations (1988) were designed to minimize the introduction of hazardous or toxic substances and nutrients into the public water supply. The regulations for this district include a 150' non-disturbance buffer zone around the Reservoir and its tributaries (Appendix A).

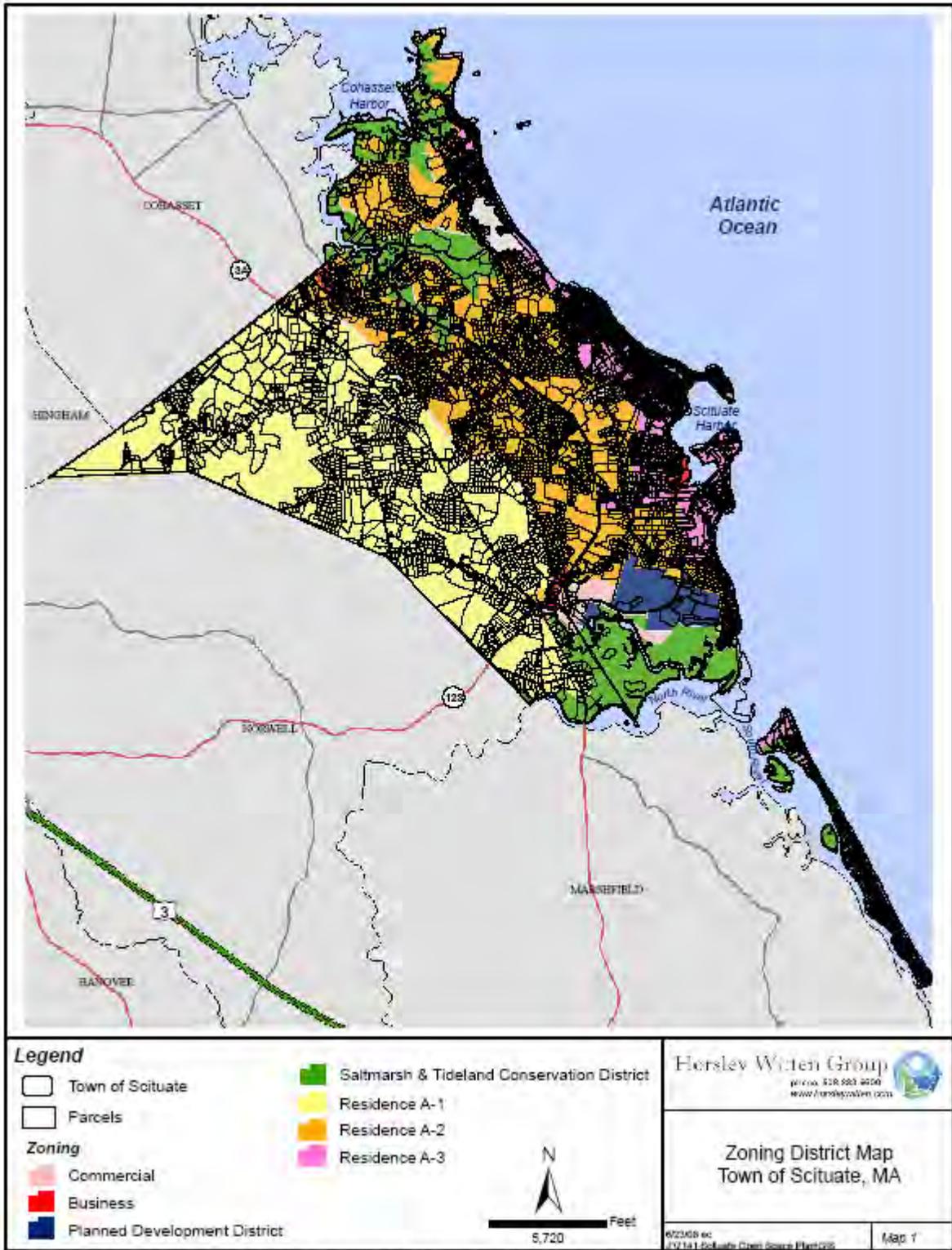
The required dimensions for residential construction in the zoning districts are shown in the table below.

**Table 3.7 Zoning Districts**

Zoning District	Lot Area	Lot Width	Height	Front Yard	Side Yard	Rear Yard
Residential A-1	40,000 sq. ft.	175'	3 stories/35'	30'	15'	8'
Residential A-2	20,000 sq. ft.	125'	3 stories/35'	30'	15'	8'
Residential A-3	10,000 sq. ft.	100'	3 stories/35'	30'	8'	8'
GB, HB, C	*	100'	3 stories/40'	30'	8'	20'
Village Business Overlay District	**	N/A	3 stories/40'	Varies; includes maximum		Varies; 8' to 15'

\* 10,000 sq. ft. per dwelling unit.

\*\* No minimum; Base residential density is 16 to 20 units per 40,000 sq. ft.



\*Data Source: Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), 2008 and the Town of Scituate, MA 2007

### 3.8.2 Proposed Development - 2000 to 2008

The following table shows new development *outside* town centers which was approved since the year 2000. This does not include Form A plans used to create one or two additional lots, and does not reflect building on existing lots. This table shows the extent of development in the last decade, from 2000 to 2008, consuming approximately 250 acres of land for an additional 450 dwelling units. The average annual consumption of land over this period was 31.7 acres per year. This represents an increase of about 20% from the rate of consumption of 26.6 acres per year in the 1970's through 1990's. This increase in the rate of development highlights the need for action to preserve open space.

**Table 3.8 New Development Proposed Since 2000**

Year Approved	Name	No. of Lots/Units	Acres (upland)	Zoning District	Type of Development
2000	Doctors Hill	32	33.4	A-1/A-2	Flexible Open Space Development
2001	147 Tilden Rd.	3	4.9	A-2	Form A, Common Driveway
2001	Northey Estates	8	16.5	A-1	Flexible Open Space Development
2001	Battle's Hill	4	6.0	A-2	Definitive Subdivision
2002	Walden Woods	28	4.8	A-3	Chapter 40B, under appeal
2002	Beech Tree Farm	9	8.0	A-2	Definitive Subdivision
2003	Flynn Estates	2	3.5	A-2	Definitive Subdivision
2003	Greenfield Estates	3	2.3	A-2	Flexible Open Space Development
2003	Stockbridge Woods	69	21.2	A-2	Chapter 40B
2004	Autumn Woods	12	8.0	A-1	Chapter 40B, under appeal
2004	Whitcomb Pines	40	22.2	A-1	Chapter 40B
2004	Cornerstone Estates	6	3.9	A-2	Flexible Open Space Development
2004	400's, Hatherly Rd.	4	7.4	A-2	Form A
2004	770 First Parish Rd.	3	10.6	A-1	Form A, Common Driveway
2005	259 First Parish Rd.	2	1.9	A-2	Form A, Common Driveway
2005	Sam Tilden Farm	16	11.1	A-2	Form A & Definitive Subdivision
2005	Dreamwold Estates	3	2.6	A-2	Flexible Open Space Development
2005	Oceanside Village <sup>1</sup>	150	45.6	A-3	Chapter 40B, under appeal
2005	Riverway	28	4.7	P.D.D.	Planned Development; 2 rentals
2006	222 Gannet Rd.	4	4.6	A-2	2 Common Driveways
2007	Harrington Property <sup>2</sup>	13	15.3	A-1	Flexible Open Space Development, under appeal
2008	Deer Common	12	15.3	A-1	Flexible Open Space Development
TOTAL		451	253.8		

<sup>1</sup> HAC upheld developer's request for 250 units; Town has appealed

<sup>2</sup> Form A Plan was previously approved

### 3.8.3 Build-out Projections

In 1998, the regional planning agency, MAPC, estimated the amount of development that could occur at maximum development of all developable land. The 2002 Master Plan further refined these figures and projected a time frame for how this maximum would be achieved. In 1998, 4,449 acres were developed; 4,482 acres were undevelopable because they were wetlands or had other constraints; and 2,039 acres were available for development.

According to Building Department data, Scituate averaged 44 new units per year between 1990 and 2000. The Master Plan assumed this as the build-out rate in future production of units per year. Assuming such a rate, the plan forecasted the number of units and associated impacts between 2002 and eventual build-out, predicted for 2060, as shown in the table below.

Table 3.9 Projection for Achieving Build-out

Year	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Units	7,685	8,125	8,565	9,005	9,445	9,885	10,325
Total Population	17,829	18,850	19,871	20,892	21,912	22,933	23,954
Total Students	3,710	3,923	4,135	4,348	4,560	4,772	4,985
Residential Water Use (gpd)	1,337,190	1,413,375	1,490,325	1,566,900	1,643,400	1,719,975	1,796,550
Municipal Solid Waste (tons)	9,146	9,670	10,194	10,718	11,241	11,765	12,288
Non-Recycled Solid Waste (tons)	6,504	6,877	7,249	7,622	7,993	8,366	8,738

These projections are based on available undeveloped land, and could not account fully for two anticipated changes that will profoundly affect land use and add strong impetus to development. The first of these was the extension of sewers to Greenbush and the Cliffs. Greenbush is a critical area for protection of the drinking water supply, and the Cliffs are near already-sewered Scituate Harbor. Both have a dense development pattern and small lot zoning and were designated priorities for sewerage in the 1993 Metcalf and Eddy Study. The second is the recent reconstruction of the Greenbush commuter rail.

The buildout analysis, while somewhat theoretical, is an important tool that assesses the potential impact of current zoning and tests the limits of community land-area resources. These statistics show the Town will be close to, or at, buildout in the lifetimes of young children who live here today. The facts show there will most definitely be strong development pressure on Scituate in the next decades as the remaining land is developed. To preserve some of its rural character for future generations, the Town must act quickly and decisively to preserve open space while it is still available.

### **3.9 Conclusion**

Scituate has zoning and health regulations, but these cannot stop the pressures of development nor can they completely deter development on marginal land. The present rural environment of Scituate is defined by the remaining open space. Unless available open space is acquired, there will be a vast impact on wildlife habitat. The Town's ocean views and vistas of deep woods, which are essential to its character, will continue to diminish. As new building continues, and open land decreases, it becomes increasingly important to protect open space to maintain the Town's character, protect public water supplies, and provide adequate recreational resources. The Town of Scituate has a limited time to act before the character of the community is determined for the foreseeable future.

## **SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY and ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Geology, Soils, and Topography**

Scituate's geologic setting provides the foundation of the Town's landscape and topography. The streams, ponds, wetlands, coastline and aquifers in Scituate all reflect its geologic history. From a planning perspective, knowledge of Scituate's geology provides the basic framework needed to understand the land's constraints and opportunities for development. Decisions related to important issues such as septic system suitability, watershed protection and ground water supply are dependent upon an understanding of Scituate's geologic formations.

#### **4.1.1 Bedrock Geology**

The bedrock underlying Scituate consists primarily of plutonic igneous rock, such as granite and granodiorite. Dedham granodiorite, over three hundred and fifty (350) million years old, is the most common of these igneous rock types. In general, the depth of bedrock ranges from fifty (50) feet to over eighty (80) feet near the intersection of First Parish Road and Route 3A. However, granitic bedrock is exposed at the ground surface along Route 3A near Booth Hill Road and Country Way, as well as off the coast adjacent to the Minot section of Scituate.

#### **4.1.2 Surficial Geology**

The surficial geologic deposits are the product of the last continental glaciation. Glacial processes deposited sediments ranging from unsorted mixtures of sand, silt, clay and boulders (till) to well-sorted, stratified sands and gravel (outwash). Glacial till is the predominant surficial geologic deposit in Scituate. Much of the north, northeastern and western sections of Scituate are underlain by a compact till comprised of an unsorted mixture of silt, sand and boulder gravel (Williams and Tasker, 1974). Glacial till was molded by the continental ice sheet into smooth, ellipsoidal hills and deposited as low, rolling, boulder-strewn ground moraine on slopes and in valleys. These deposits are generally characterized as fairly dense with low permeability, high runoff potential, and low water-bearing capacity.

In many places, the underlying layer of till may be hard and compacted, forming a hardpan which limits the downward movement of water and roots. The presence of an impermeable hardpan can be an important factor in site planning because it can restrict the use of a site for on-site septic disposal to the extent that central areas are so impacted that no development can reasonably occur. Glacial till overlying stratified deposits of sand, gravel or silt and clay are common, particularly in the southeastern section of Scituate.

The four cliffs along the coastline of Scituate are comprised of undifferentiated stratified deposits overlain by till molded into ellipsoidal hills, called drumlins. Other till uplands in Scituate include: Doctor's Hill, Brushy Hill, Pincin Hill, and Walnut Hill. Limited amounts of stratified sands and gravels (outwash) occur in Scituate. The primary areas underlain by outwash include the Old Oaken Bucket Road and Driftway areas, Satuit Brook, and the Clapp Corner area in Scituate's West End. These deposits are comprised of well-sorted, coarse-grained to medium-grained sands and gravels up to seventy-five (75) feet in thickness. Stratified drift deposits are

moderately to highly permeable, with good water-bearing capacity and low runoff rates. Scituate's water supply aquifers occur in stratified drift deposits. The wetlands and cranberry bogs in Scituate are most commonly underlain by stratified drift.

There are numerous bowl-shaped depressions or kettle holes found throughout Scituate, which were created when large blocks of ice were detached from the glacier and subsequently buried by outwash sediments. As the ice melted, the sediments collapsed into the holes, forming depressions. Many of these depressions intersect the water table forming kettle ponds, such as Musquashicut, Old Oaken Bucket, Bound Brook, and Tack Factory Ponds. Postglacial deposits, such as salt marsh and dune deposits, have also formed in Scituate over the last several thousand years. The thickest salt marsh peat deposits have likely accumulated in salt marshes associated with the North River Estuary. Well-sorted gravel and fine to coarse sands have been deposited and reworked by wave action, forming coastal beaches along Scituate's shoreline.

#### **4.1.3 Soils**

Soils are the thin layer of naturally-occurring unconsolidated materials overlying the glacial deposits described above. Soils in the Town of Scituate were mapped and classified by the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) (now the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)) as part of a soil survey of Plymouth County (SCS, 1969). Soils in Scituate can be grouped into five associations based on development limitations and future land use (Appendix B). The five soil associations identified in Scituate are as follows:

##### **A. Tidal Marsh-Norwell-Muck-Brockton Association**

These are poorly-drained to very poorly-drained soils which occur in inland and coastal low-lying areas such as swamps and salt marshes. Tidal marsh peat forms through the accumulation of dead plant matter (e.g., Salt Meadow Cord grass) and tidally-deposited fine-grained sediments. Muck forms in a similar way, although the plant matter is more highly decomposed and deposition generally occurs in a non-tidal environment. Norwell and Brockton series are poorly-drained and very poorly-drained soils formed in sandy and stony glacial till, which is derived mainly from granite or gneiss. This association occurs in approximately thirty-seven percent (37%) of the Town. In addition to the swamps and tidal marshes, these soils occur along stream drainages and within flat areas at higher elevations. This soil association provides substrates suitable for the development of rich wildlife habitat. Many of the inland tracts in this association are forested wetland, and are severely limited for any land use other than open space due to the presence of high water tables over much of the year.

##### **B. Scituate-Essex-Gloucester Association**

The Scituate-Essex-Gloucester Association are deep, nearly level to moderately steep, moderately well-drained to well-drained soils formed in glacial till; and nearly level, somewhat excessively-drained soils eventually formed sand and gravel. The Essex and Scituate soils occupy the uplands, and the Merrimac soils occupy nearly level plains and terraces. This association occurs over approximately forty percent (40%) of the Town. The

prevailing land uses for this soil association are undeveloped woodland and residential development. These soils hold sufficient moisture for plant growth during the growing season. Stones and boulders are abundant at or below the ground surface, although they have been removed from some tracts that were farmed. Seepage is prevalent throughout the association because of the low permeability of the underlying till. Development constraints do arise in areas of commercial and residential development where public sewage disposal is not available.

### **C. Hollis-Charlton Association**

The Hollis series consist of somewhat excessively-drained soils, comprised of stony glacial till in areas of shallow bedrock. The Charlton series are deep, well-drained soils that formed in glacial till derived from metamorphic lithologies such as mica schist, phyllite or gneiss. Landscapes underlain by these soils are characterized by small, irregular hills with numerous bedrock outcrops interspersed with low-lying muck-filled depressions. Slopes range from gentle to steep. Approximately seven percent (7%) of Scituate is underlain by the Hollis-Charlton Association. This soil association provides relatively good recreational value (e.g., hiking trails) and wildlife habitat. The frequent bedrock outcrops interfere with the placement of service lines and sewage disposal systems. When residential dwellings are proposed, great care needs to be exercised in locating suitable pockets of soil sufficiently large and deep to dispose of sewage effluent. Only a small quantity of groundwater can be obtained from wells drilled in these soils. However, water resources can be susceptible to pollution where the soil thickness is insufficient to provide adequate treatment.

### **D. Merrimac-Agawam-Hinckley Association**

These soils are droughty, somewhat excessively-drained to well-drained soils that formed either in thick deposits of glacio-fluvial sand and gravel derived mainly from granite and gneiss (Merrimac and Hinckley soils) or in sands overlying silt (Agawam). This association occupies approximately eight percent (8%) of the land area in Scituate. Landscapes comprised of these soils consist of nearly level plains, irregular hills and serpentine ridges (i.e., eskers). Water easily percolates through these loose, coarse soils, resulting in little surface runoff following the most common precipitation events. Moisture retention is low, making this association optimal for crop growth.

The Merrimac-Agawam-Hinckley Association is a good source of commercial grade sand and gravel (e.g., Coleman Hills). Significant quantities of groundwater for residential, commercial and industrial use can be obtained for wells located in these soils. Water moves rapidly downward through these porous, sandy soils allowing them to easily absorb sewage effluent. However, the highly permeable substrata provide little filtering action (i.e., treatment) and these soils may present a pollution problem for water supplies obtained from nearby shallow wells.

### **E. Coastal Beach Association**

The Coastal Beach Association is comprised of unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits that

are subject to marine wave and tidal action. This association also includes eolian, or dune deposits that form immediately landward of the coastal beach. Approximately five percent (5%) of Scituate is comprised of the Coastal Beach Association. Littoral transport along Scituate's shoreline is primarily to the south. Erosion of these deposits occurs mainly during periods of strong wave action generated by northeast winds coupled with storm surges. The excessive permeability of these soils may preclude adequate treatment of septic effluent resulting in pollution of groundwater and surface water. Active and passive recreational activities are most appropriate for these areas.

#### **4.1.4 Distribution of Soil Associations**

The above referenced soil associations are distributed in specific parts of Scituate. The poorly-drained to very poorly-drained Tidal-Marsh-Norwell-Muck-Brockton Association occurs within low-lying areas, such as wetlands in the West End (e.g., South Swamp), and the Kent Street and Driftway salt marshes. The moderately well-drained to well-drained Scituate-Essex-Gloucester Association occurs in the West End of Scituate and in Scituate Center. This association also comprises the scenic cliffs along the southeastern Scituate shoreline. The Hollis-Charlton Association, characterized by numerous bedrock outcrops, is found only in the northern end of Scituate (i.e., north of Musquashicut Pond). The Coleman Hills, largely removed by past mining operations, comprise the single largest track of the somewhat excessively-drained to well-drained Merrimac-Agawam-Hinckley Association. The Coastal Beach Association occurs along Scituate's outer shore, where waves have reworked glacial sediments into beach deposits.

#### **4.1.5 Septic Disposal Suitability**

Many soils have properties which limit their use for subsurface disposal of sanitary wastes. The major soil-related limitations influencing the installation and functioning of septic tanks include: (1) shallow depth to bedrock; (2) shallow depth to the water table; (3) slow percolation rate due to compact, impermeable soils, or hardpan; (4) steep slopes; and (5) periodic flooding. Based on these criteria, the SCS has rated the soils in Plymouth County according to the suitability for septic systems. Approximately eighty-five percent (85%) of the Town falls within the category of "severe" or "very severe", indicating that the soil properties generally preclude use of on-site disposal systems without major and costly corrective measures. However, approximately seventy-two percent (72%) of Scituate's residences are still using on-site septic systems. It is evident from this information, and other studies previously conducted for Scituate, that when planning for future growth, the Town should give special consideration to the existing and potential problems associated with septic systems. Soil properties are not the only cause of such problems. Other contributing factors may include housing density, poor maintenance of existing systems and, in previous years, inadequate sizing of new system designs.

#### **4.1.6 Farmlands**

The SCS identified three categories of farmland for the Town of Scituate including: (1) prime farmland; (2) farmland of state and local importance; and (3) cranberry bogs under production (SCS, 1986). The classification of prime farmland soils is based upon the susceptibility to erosion and flooding, acceptable pH, lack of excessive stoniness and favorable climatic

conditions for agricultural purposes. Prime farmland soils must also be available for use as crop land, pasture land or forest land, and therefore not be urbanized or under water. State or locally important farmland soils are those that “fail to meet one or more of the requirements of prime farmland, but are important for the production of food, feed, fiber, or forage crops. They include those soils that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Because the soils best suited for agriculture are generally well-suited for competing uses, the preservation of productive soils, which are an important part of the Town’s identity and quality, requires the implementation of strong land management policies.

## **4.2 Landscape Character**

The Town of Scituate is divided into four geographical sections: the West End, the central section, the north, and the south. The West End is the part of Town that lies west of Route 3A. This area is located within the watersheds of Bound Brook and First Herring Brook and contains several wetlands, including the Town's most significant wetland area, South Swamp. What makes the West End unique compared to the rest of Scituate is its woodland setting and rolling hills that preserve the quiet rural character of this once sleepy coastal Town.

The northern part of Town includes North Scituate Village and Minot Village. Most of this section of Town is within the Musquashicut Brook watershed, a tidal waterway that drains into Cohasset Harbor. The coastline of North Scituate is characterized by sand and cobble beaches, expansive salt marshes and rocky shoreline. Strawberry Point, known as the Glades, is bound by steep, bedrock ledges up to 30 feet high, and its shores are lined with a number of bedrock islands. Extensive salt marshes occur within the sheltered bay (Cohasset Harbor) landward of Strawberry Point, and penetrate inland along Musquashicut Brook and its tributaries. Minot Beach and North Scituate Beach, coarse-grained beaches anchored by bedrock headlands, are located south of Strawberry Point. The Musquashicut Pond barrier beach, which protects Musquashicut Pond, is part of North Scituate Beach.

The central section of Scituate encompasses the areas just north and south of Scituate Harbor. It lies within the watershed of Satuit Brook, which discharges into Scituate Harbor. The coastline is characterized by sand and cobble beaches, including Egypt Beach and Peggotty Beach. First and Second Cliffs, along with Cedar Point, shelter Scituate Harbor from ocean waves. Inland areas are characterized by rolling hills and a number of wetlands.

The southern part of Scituate is located within the First Herring Brook watershed. It is bordered by the North River, and is home to Third and Fourth Cliffs, two of the most prominent coastal features in Scituate. Both cliffs offer spectacular views of Massachusetts Bay and the mouth of the North and South Rivers.

The Coleman Hills, located north of the North River Estuary, is another prominent landscape feature. This area of sand and gravel deposits was formerly much more extensive, but was strip mined largely for fill material to construct Logan International Airport. This area has since been transformed into a municipal golf course.

Humarock Beach is a three mile barrier beach that lies south of the mouth of the North and South Rivers, anchored at the northern tip by Fourth Cliff. Along with the South Swamp, these two areas lie within protected watershed areas for Scituate and Cohasset. Humarock and South Swamp both act as a recharge area for the Aaron River Reservoir, a water source for the Town of Cohasset. (Flood Mitigation Plan, 2001)

#### **4.2.1 Landscape Preservation**

The Town has been successful in staving off development over the years in many of these unique landscapes. In the 1990's, a long court battle was fought to protect an ancient by-way known as Bates Lane, from a series of proposed developments. The Maxwell Trust and the Town have purchased several significant tracts of land adjacent to Bates Lane. As the Town becomes more vulnerable to development over time, especially with increased accessibility to and from Boston on the Green Line, it is more critical than ever to protect as much open space within the watershed as possible.

The Bound Brook flows through Cohasset and Scituate, providing habitat for alewife and blueback herring runs. Much of the area surrounding it is undisturbed, except for the MBTA parking lot in North Scituate that borders it. The MBTA installed drainage in an effort to control and mitigate the impact of stormwater runoff on the Bound Brook, but this area will need to be monitored over time to control the impacts of this development.

The hugely popular and equally fragile barrier beach, known as the Spit, is another area in need of stronger protection. This 160-acre sandbar is a popular place for local boaters to anchor. Extending into the mouth of the river from Scituate's Third Cliff, low tide unveils a stretch of sand to walk, dock, and recreate on. There is currently a Coastal Waterbird monitoring program run by the Audubon Society throughout the summer months to track and protect Plover and Tern habitat from the summer traffic. However, management of the area must be strengthened in order to minimize the impact of the thousands of visitors that crowd its shoreline each year.

The Scituate Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Scituate Sanitary Landfill lie along First Herring Brook, a tributary to the North River. Through the joint efforts of the Town and the North and South River Watershed Association, the Wastewater Treatment Plant is now a state of the art, tertiary treatment facility that uses ultraviolet light to eliminate microorganisms in the effluent before it is discharged. The Sanitary Landfill was capped in 2001, and solid waste is now transported out-of-town for disposal. In addition to these actions, many of the Town's cesspools and septic systems were replaced. Since these improvements were made, clam beds have regained their health and have begun to be re-opened.

According to the Town staff and officials and the public Open Space Survey that was conducted in April and May of 2008, the South Swamp is the number one priority for open space protection. CPA funds have been secured for the determination of key parcels to acquire to safeguard the quality of the Town's water supply.

In 2001, a study of this area outlining future recreational possibilities was completed ("Driftway Park/North River Marshes Public Access Plan"). In the fall of 2005, the Conservation

Commission submitted an Implementation Plan based on this study for funding through the Community Preservation Act. The Driftway Management Plan is currently under review by the Town

#### **4.2.2 Cultural Landscapes of Scituate**

Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the North River was known across the globe for its famous shipbuilding industry and it's colony of sailors, the "Men of Kent", who settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, within five years of the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth. They saw the lush green marshlands and primeval forests hugging Scituate's harbor, and decided that it would be ideal for farming and trade.

Scituate's first farmstead was sown by Nathaniel Tilden in 1626 on the slopes of Third Cliff, overlooking the marshes of the North River. Others also settled behind their cliffs, cleared their farms and established trade, not only with Plymouth and Boston but also with England. Some of them worked their farms part of the year and fished during the rest of it. Next to farming, Scituate's fishing fleets were its greatest investment, and industry which reached its height during the Civil War.

Vacant pastures dot the Scituate landscape, existing as evidence of the Town's agricultural heritage. Many of these rolling fields can be found along Clapp and Old Oaken Bucket Roads where the famous poet, Samuel Woodworth, resided and wrote many well-known poems in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

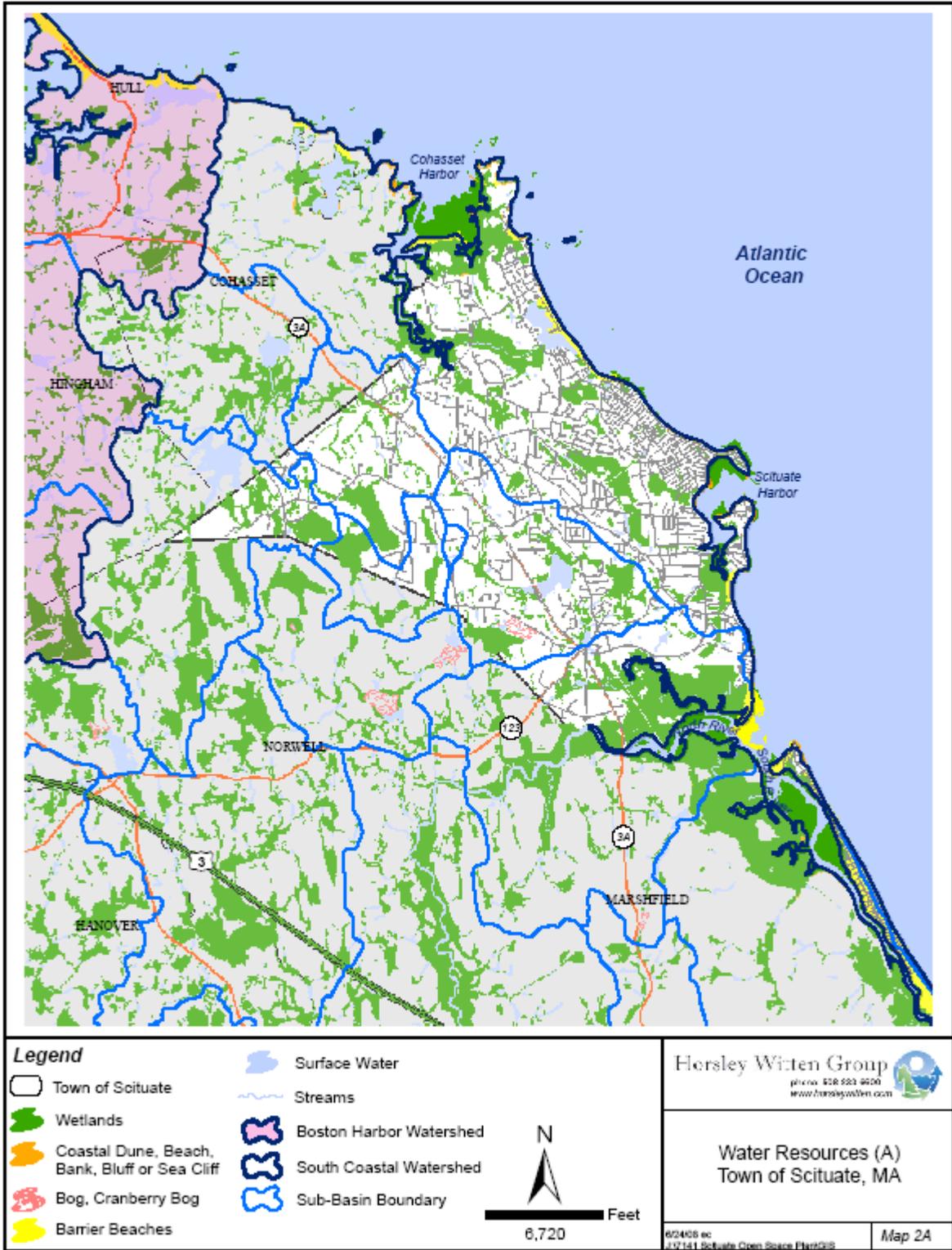
The Men of Kent used the North River and its harbor for sailing and docking their ships, but they also used its surrounding marshlands to build their ships. Before 1800, the North River was renowned for its ship-building industry. In those days, its forests were rich in white oak timber, windswept cedar, and offered a favorable depth of water at high and low tide.

The village center sprang up around Kent Street, a road that still wends its way around the marshes from Third Cliff down to the Harbor. From this main by-way, the settlers cleared the forests back to build their homes, a meeting house and cemetery, defining the township center. At that time, the township of Scituate extended as far inland as present-day Abington, encompassing parts of Pembroke, Hanover and Cohasset, all of Norwell and two miles south beyond the North River into what is now Marshfield. This latter stretch is still known to locals as "Two Mile." (Scituate Historical Society)

#### **4.3 Water Resources**

Scituate's water resources include coastal and inland wetlands as well as aquifer recharge areas. Coastal wetlands such as beaches serve as passive and active recreation areas. Salt marshes and estuaries provide habitat for many species of wildlife and the juvenile forms of fish and shellfish important to the commercial fishing industry. They also act as flood control structures tempering the effects of coastal flooding. Inland wetlands provide habitat for many species of plants and animals. They are key elements in production and storage of the Town's domestic water supply. In addition, their function as aquifer recharge and water storage areas is essential to the quality of

life for Scituate residents. Finally, just as coastal wetland areas act as buffers to the negative effects of storms and flooding, so do inland wetlands (Map 2C).



### 4.3.1 Coastal Water Resources

The principal water resource of the Town of Scituate is Massachusetts Bay. Scituate enjoys seven miles of coastline facing northeasterly on the bay. The Town is also bound on the northwest by Cohasset Harbor and on the southwest by the tidal estuaries of the North and South Rivers. Scituate Harbor is the largest port for recreational boating between Boston and Cape Cod. Scituate has five recreational beaches along the coast: Humarock Beach, Peggotty Beach, Sandhills Beach, Egypt Beach, Minot Beach (Glades Road End), and Minot Beach (Well Rock End). Public use of these beaches is constrained by the limited parking area available. Each of the beaches is located in the High Density A-3 Residence Zone. The land within walking distance of the beaches, with the exception of tidal wetlands and present parking areas, is substantially occupied by residences on lots of ten thousand (10,000) square feet or less.

#### A. Barrier Beaches

Scituate boasts a number of barrier beaches that are not as accessible as the beaches listed above, but are aesthetically valuable and ecologically critical to protect. Barrier beaches are narrow, low-lying strips of land generally consisting of coastal beaches and coastal dunes extending roughly parallel to the trend of the coast. They are separated from the mainland by a relatively narrow body of fresh, brackish or saline water, or by a salt marsh system. A barrier beach may be joined at the mainland at one or both ends. Scituate's barrier beaches are listed in Coastal Zone Management's Barrier Beach Inventory Report with a total of approximately three hundred and twenty-three (323) acres (Hankin et. al, 1985). The Humarock/Rexhame barrier beach is the sixteenth largest barrier beach landform in Massachusetts and is attached to the mainland at the southern end (IEP, 1988) Other significant barrier beaches include:

- Strawberry Point;
- Minot Beach from gate to 300' south of Bailey's Causeway;
- North Scituate Beach from Mitchell Ave. to Mann Hill Beach;
- Mann Hill Beach from North Scituate Beach to Egypt Beach;
- Egypt Beach from Mann Hill Beach to Bradford Ave;
- Shore Acres/Sand Hill Beach from Seventh Ave. to the southerly end of Rebecca Road;
- The Beach along Edward Foster Road between First and Second Cliffs;
- Peggotty Beach;
- The Sand Spit (Rivermoor); and
- Humarock Beach except Fourth Cliff

Storm damage prevention and flood control are two of the most important values of the barrier beaches. The sands of a barrier beach can absorb the force of storm waves, and the reshaping of beaches and dunes by waves provides material to beaches down-current and eases the effects of erosion (IEP, 1988). In Scituate, long stretches of barrier beaches have been extensively developed, increasing the potential for flood damage as well as erosion.

Although large sections of Scituate’s barrier beaches are already extensively developed, they continue to provide excellent protection against flooding of more inland areas. They remain fragile and prone to erosion, and new building in these locations should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. It is important for the Town to continue its strong enforcement of local, state and federal building codes to make sure any improvements on the barrier beaches are able to withstand flooding to the greatest extent possible.

**B. Coastal Water Quality**

Through the 305(b) Water Quality Assessment process, DEP periodically rates water quality for coastal surface waters, estuaries and river segments according to use classes. These designations, used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal agencies, classify water bodies according to appropriate uses. The water quality of Scituate’s coastal water bodies, rivers and estuaries as of May, 2000, is designated as shown in Table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1 Scituate Coastal Water Quality**

<u>Salt Water Body</u>	<u>Use Class</u>	<u>Pollutants (Sources)</u>
Cohasset Harbor	SA	Pathogens (Septic systems, point sources, non-urban runoff)
The Gulf	SB	Pathogens (Septic systems, non-urban runoff)
Scituate Harbor	SA	Pathogens (Source unknown)
<u>River or River Segment</u>	<u>Use Class</u>	<u>Pollutants (Sources)</u>
North River – Main St., Marshfield to Mouth	SA	Pathogens (Septic systems, non-urban runoff)
<i>Bound Brook</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>None listed</i>

*Source: IEP, 1988*

“SA” is the highest quality salt water designation and means that dissolved oxygen is not less than 6.0 mg/L and average levels of coliform bacteria do not exceed 70 coliform per 100 ml. These waters are approved for swimming and boating. “SB” is a lower rating for salt water, reflecting dissolved oxygen not less than 5.0 mg/L and 200 coliform per 100 ml, with more variability in pH than SA (314 CMR). These waters may be used for boating but not swimming. “B” is a fresh water designation of water which is acceptable for swimming and boating, but is not of high enough quality for use as a drinking water supply.

The construction of sanitary sewers around Scituate Harbor has greatly improved pollution of the harbor in wintertime. Two sewer pumpouts for boats in the harbor have been installed at the Harbormaster’s building. Regular water quality testing shows low fecal coliform counts. In addition, as noted above, Scituate has upgraded the Wastewater Treatment Plant to meet state and federal requirements.

It is important to maintain a high level of water quality in all of Scituate’s coastal waters to preserve the integrity of coastal ecosystems, maintain their quality for boating and swimming, and keep them appealing to residents, boaters and visitors to the Town’s waterfront.

### 4.3.2 Surface Water Resources

Scituate has sufficient water resources to provide an adequate supply at build-out, *if* no present source is lost. In 1988, IEP, Inc. completed a *Water Resource Protection Study for the Town of Scituate*. This study mapped the aquifer recharge areas of the Town. It also contained a proposed zoning bylaw to create a Water Resources Protection District. The Bylaw, which consists of an overlay map and regulations, was intended to minimize the risks of pollution, and was passed by the 1979 Annual Town Meeting. Updated studies and updated bylaws have been completed as recently as 2007.

Old Oaken Bucket Pond, Tack Factory Pond, the Reservoir and their watersheds and tributaries, along with the groundwater underlying Scituate, are the primary sources of Scituate's existing and future drinking water supply. Together, these resources provide approximately twenty percent (20%) of the Town's municipal water. They receive water originating in the South Swamp, and from a network of tributaries, including the First Herring Brook. The South Swamp, near Scituate's western boundary with Norwell, contains the headwaters for First Herring Brook. These rivers and streams are hydrologically linked to neighboring wetlands and groundwater (Map 2A).

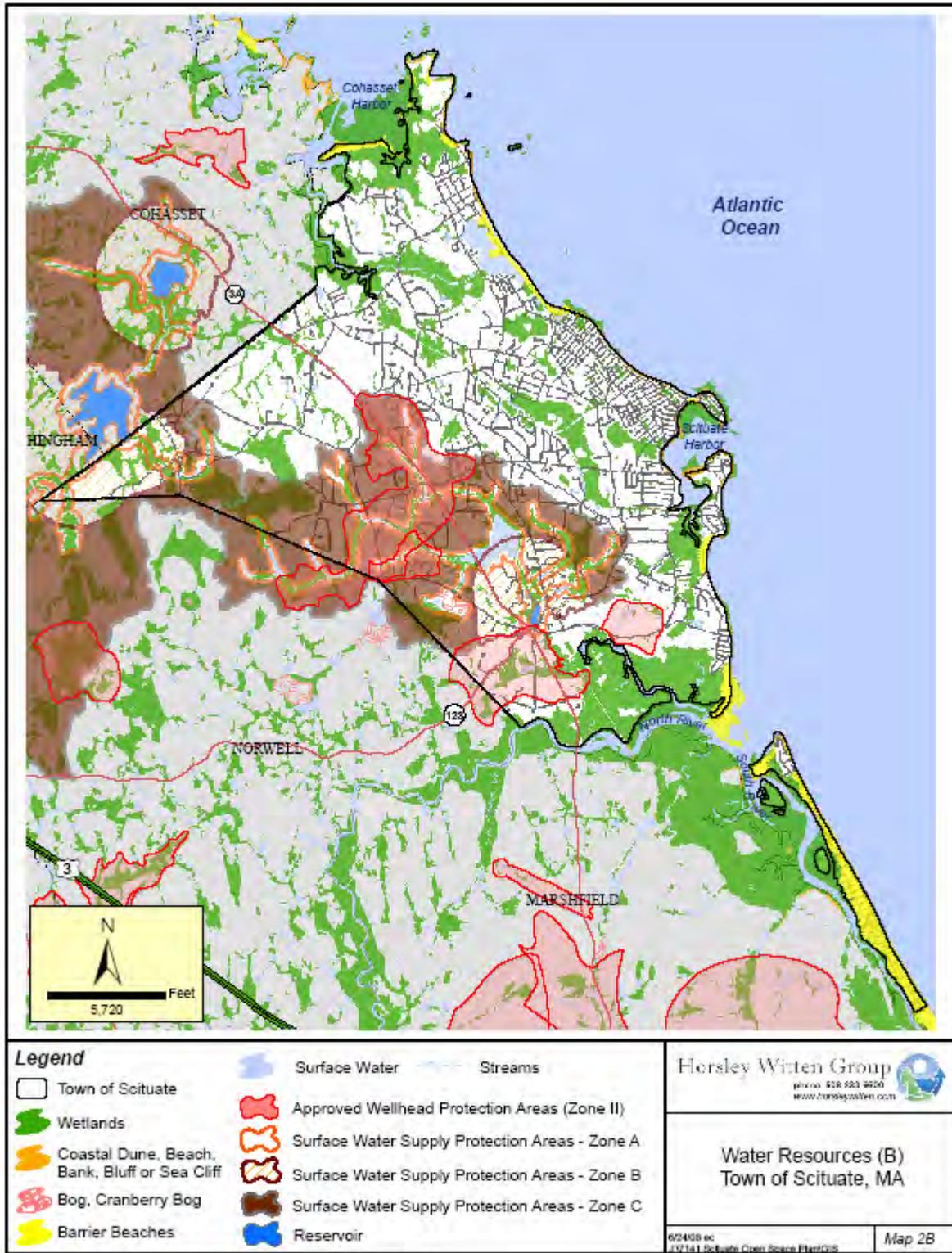
Contamination of one part of the system can affect the water quality of the other connected resources. Accidental spills, discharges of petroleum products and other toxic and hazardous materials, and sewage discharge continue to threaten the quality of Scituate's groundwater surface water resources. Contamination of the water supply poses potential public health and safety hazards and potential economic losses for the community

### 4.3.3 Groundwater Resources

Approximately eighty percent (80%) of the Town's drinking water is supplied by six public drinking water wells. These wells tap the groundwater, or underground water supply, located within the stratified drift aquifer underlying the Town. The groundwater in this aquifer is classified "Class A" by the DEP. This designation means it is of high quality and suitable for use for public drinking water (Map 2B).

Scituate's municipal drinking water wells include Well 18B, on the Widow's Walk golf course; the Webster's Meadow wells, 10 and 11, on Cornet Stetson Rd.; the Stearns Meadow well, 17A, on Tack Factory Pond Rd.; Well 22, off Old Forge Rd., and Well 19 (Edison's Station) on Chief Justice Cushing Highway next to Teak Sherman Park. Three wells, 17A, 19 and 22 lie within the First Herring Brook watershed and are influenced, through infiltration, by its surface water system. Water drawn from Well 17A has been diverted into Old Oaken Bucket Pond to be treated with the surface supply. Well 2A, the Kent Street well, is used for irrigation at the golf course. It does not provide drinking water due to low capacity and poor quality.

In 1993, the Town purchased the Dolan property to serve as a groundwater source for a potential future municipal well. This site is available for additional water withdrawal subject to the Town obtaining necessary approvals from DEP. Another potential water source might be created by



the expansion of the Reservoir and associated ponds, which could be accomplished through dredging. Sites for new wells are limited due to the Town's small acreage of suitable undeveloped land.

The land area above the area of influence to a groundwater well, or that drains to a surface supply, is called the recharge area. Within these recharge areas, activities on land can impact the quality of groundwater below. DEP terms the area where groundwater will reach a well under acute pumping conditions (i.e. pumping at maximum capacity for one hundred and eighty (180) days without rainfall) the Zone II. The Zone III is defined as the entire area where groundwater or surface water drains towards the Zone II. The Zone IIs and Zone IIIs to Scituate's Wells 10, 11, 19, and 22 were delineated by Earth Tech, Inc. in 2000. A single Zone II was defined for Wells 10 and 11 which are close together, approximately, 600 feet apart, as well as Wells 19 and 22, which are separated by 1,300 feet. These Zone IIs were approved by DEP in August, 2001 (Earth Tech, 2000). The active Town wells, the proposed Dolan well site, and Zone I and II delineations are shown on the Groundwater and Drinking Water Resource (GW/DW) Map in Appendix C of this Plan.

The primary source of recharge, or replenishment of the water in the aquifer, is infiltration from precipitation and surface water resources. As mentioned at the beginning of this section, Scituate has two predominant types of surficial geology, stratified drift and glacial till, with differing abilities to absorb precipitation. Recharge in the stratified drift is unrestricted and occurs at a relatively high rate compared to the low recharge rates found in glacial till areas. The Zone IIs contain areas with high permeability associated with their geologic deposits, which readily replenishes the quantity of water, but there is also a greater probability of contaminants being transported through their soils to the aquifer tapped by the wells. To ensure the protection of the public water supplies, it is important to identify and manage the land use and the soils in the areas which provide recharge to the pumping wells (McGregor & Associates, et.al., 2004).

#### **4.3.4 Watersheds**

The watershed to a reservoir is the geographic land area where all surface and groundwater flows down slope into the surface water and ultimately, into the aquifer underground. These pathways converge into streams and rivers, which become progressively larger as the water moves on downstream, eventually reaching an estuary and the ocean. The portion of the watershed that is most vulnerable to contamination is termed the Zone A. The Zone A is defined as the land area within a 400' distance from the bank of a reservoir, and within 200' of the banks of its tributaries. The Zone B is the area within a half mile of the reservoir. The rest of the land area in the watershed is termed the Zone C (IEP, 2004).

The Herring River Watershed encompasses approximately 35 percent (6.87 square miles) of the Town's land area (most of the Town's Zone C area) and drains in a southeasterly direction to the North River. Approximately 86 percent of the watershed area consists of the First Herring Brook Watershed (FHBW) and the remainder is tidal marsh (CDM, 1974). FHBW is a complex system of surface and ground water that provides Scituate's primary source of drinking water. The Watershed is a blend of developed and undeveloped landscapes interlaced with rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands that ultimately flow into the North River. It encompasses six square miles,

or one third of Scituate, and a small portion of Norwell. This large network of biologically-rich ecosystems also provides habitat to a variety of wildlife and maintains flood storage capacity to mitigate property damage caused by storm events.

### **A. Watershed Geology**

The First Herring Brook Watershed is largely a product of New England's glacial history. Overlying much of the bedrock in Scituate are sediments laid down during the last glaciation, which ended about 15,000 years ago. Glacial till and outwash plain sediments are the most common glacial deposits in Scituate. Till, an unsorted mixture of clay, sand and boulders, covers many of the higher uplands in the watershed. Outwash sediments, on the other hand, are well-sorted sands and gravels that typically accumulated in stream valleys and other lowlands. Unlike till, permeable outwash deposits often serve as aquifers (i.e., geologic formations that supply water for wells), particularly where the sediments are thickest. More recent geologic deposits, namely, salt marsh and intertidal sediments, underlie and confine First Herring Brook just upstream of its convergence with the North River.

### **B. Elements of the Watershed**

The First Herring Brook Watershed is divided into four sub-watersheds: the West Watershed, Tack Factory Pond Watershed, the Reservoir Watershed, and Old Oaken Bucket Pond Watershed. The West Watershed area comprises most of the upper half of the First Herring Brook watershed. Groundwater seeps along the upper watershed boundary to feed intermittent streams and wetlands that drain into large forested wetlands, namely, the South Swamp. This portion of the Watershed has remained predominantly undeveloped, but is considered “at risk” under the development pressures that continue to threaten its quiet woodlands (FHBWI, 2008).

The Tack Factory Pond Watershed contains watershed resources from Satsuit Meadow to the Cushing Elementary School and from Pincin Hill to Tack Factory Pond. Route 3A, Scituate's main transportation corridor, falls mostly within this section of the watershed. The watershed is threatened by stormwater runoff, pouring pollutants and sediments into the surface water bodies, threatening the health of aquatic and terrestrial habitats, as well as the drinking water supply. In an effort to counter balance the environmental footprint of development in the watershed, and to protect the water supply, the Town purchased the 22-acres south of Tack Factory Pond in 1999 (FHBWI, 2008).

The section of the First Herring Brook watershed draining into the Reservoir along Route 3A is known as the Reservoir Watershed. The Reservoir was constructed in 1969, at the same time as the water treatment plant on Old Oaken Bucket Pond, to improve the quality and capacity of Scituate's water supply. At less than 10 feet deep, the Reservoir, like Tack Factory Pond and Old Oaken Bucket Pond, replaced a formerly cold-water stream that once supported brook trout with warm water habitat that is populated today by pumpkinseed, bluegill, and yellow perch. First Herring Brook, as its name indicates, once supported anadromous fish, such as shad, alewife and herring. Archeological

investigations conducted prior to the impoundment of First Herring Brook found evidence that Native Americans once indulged in this abundant resource. Repair of the fish ladder at the reservoir's outlet may someday restore this valuable fishery resource (FHBWI, 2008).

Old Oaken Bucket Pond Watershed is located downstream of the Watershed, and is made up of a network of wetlands between Brushy Hill and Stockbridge Road, the Greenbush rail bed, and Old Oaken Bucket Pond. It also consists of two tributaries of First Herring Brook: Clapp Brook and Tan Brook. The FHBW Stream Team is on heightened watch of this area for the potential impacts of the Greenbush rail line on the fragile ecosystems that exist within the watershed. (FHBWI, 2008)

### **C. Local Watershed Protection Initiatives**

Because it protects a regional water supply, this watershed is under close watch by local environmental groups, such as the First Herring Brook Watershed Initiative (FHBWI), the North and South Rivers Watershed Association (NSRWA), and the Scituate Herring River Stream Team, and offshoot of NSRWA. Training and support for these groups is provided by the Massachusetts Riverways' Adopt-A-Stream Program, a state funded program under the MA Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Environmental Law.

First Herring Brook Watershed Initiative (FHBWI) was formed in April 1999 and is made up largely of Scituate residents who bring together a wide variety of environmental backgrounds and interests such as: environmental data management, habitat assessment, grant writing, science education, open space advocacy and nature photography. Members all share an interest in protecting and ensuring the long-term viability of Scituate's natural resources. FHBWI's affiliation with the NSRWA enables the FHBWI to share resources and nonprofit status. FHBWI often works hand-in-hand with local government boards and schools, and maintains a working relationship with the Maxwell Conservation Trust, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Metropolitan Area Planning Council (FHBWI, 2008).

The North and South Rivers Watershed Association, Inc. (NSRWA) is a non-profit grassroots environmental organization located on the South Shore of Massachusetts. The NSRWA was founded in 1970 by South Shore residents, businesses, and other environmental organizations with a mission to preserve, restore, maintain and conserve the waters and related natural resources that make up the Watershed. Their goals are to: protect the watershed and promote responsible growth; educate and encourage stewardship of the watershed through public education, outreach and recreation programs; and restore the water quality of the rivers by identifying and correcting adverse impacts (NSRWA, 2008).

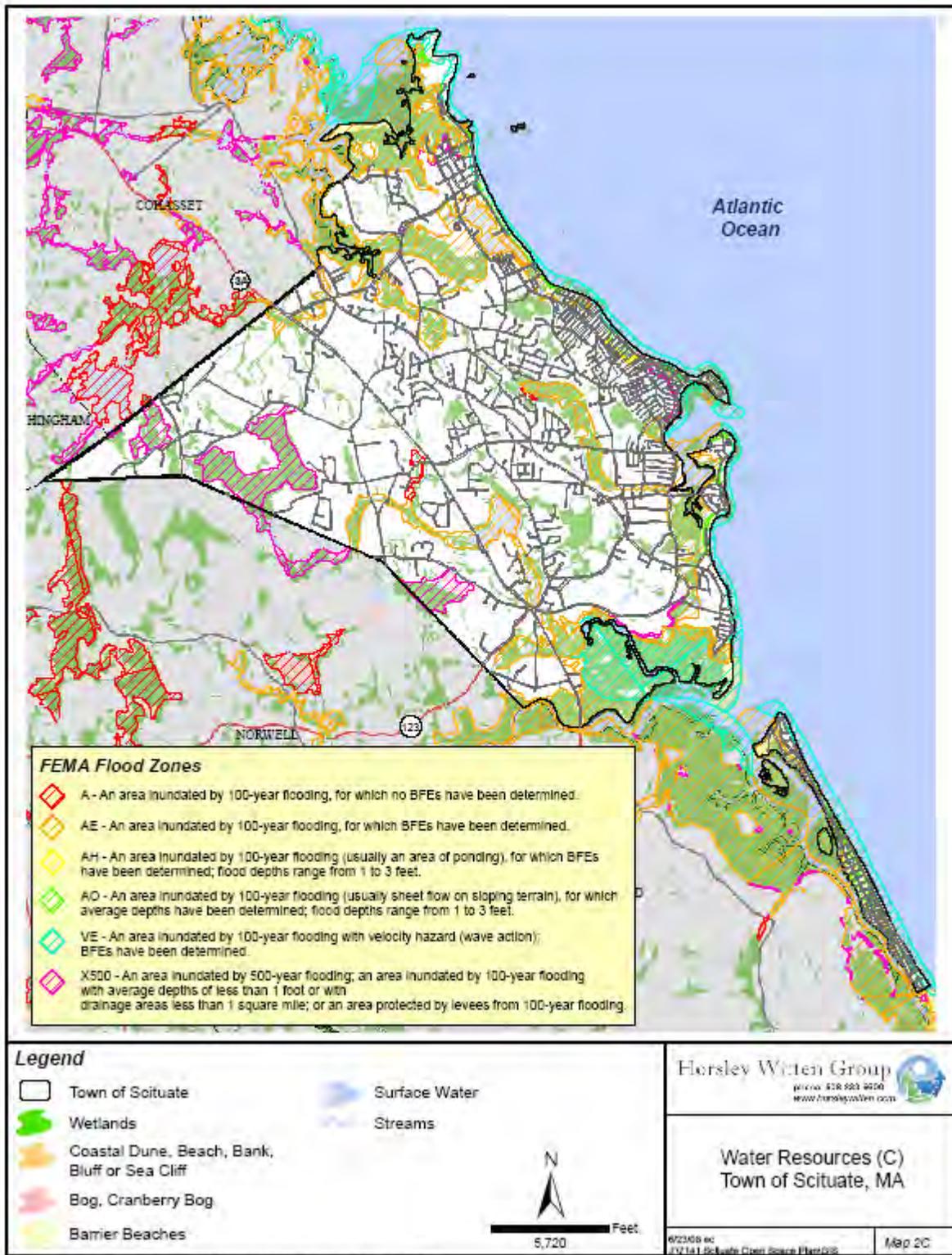
The Scituate Herring River Stream Team is a local group of volunteers formed to focus on the Herring River in Scituate, a tributary of the North River. The Team is a branch of the NSRWA, with training and support provided by the *Massachusetts Riverways Adopt-A-Stream Program*. The group's focus on the Herring River was born out of concerns

over fecal coliform contamination in some of the sections of the river and the river's proximity to the proposed siting of the MBTA train layover station, the Scituate Wastewater Treatment Plant (adjacent to the river), the Town Landfill (across the street from the river), and the Marina (on the river). Currently, the Stream Team is focused on addressing the ecological and aesthetic impacts of the MBTA station, treatment plant, landfill, and marina on the River's water quality and adjacent marsh (NSRWA, 2008).

#### **4.3.5 Floodplains**

Massachusetts Bay is the greatest water resource that Scituate has, but it is also Scituate's greatest water threat. The coast is low-lying and is exposed to a continuous onslaught of waves from the northeast. When a severe winter "Nor'easter" strikes, the results can be devastating. Twice within recent history, storms have occurred that approach the FEMA 100-year recurrence criteria delineated on (Map 2C) as flood hazard areas. These occurrences were the "Portland Gale" of November 1898 and the "February Blizzard" of 1978.

The 1898 storm destroyed the barrier beach between Third and Forth Cliffs, opened a new mouth for the North River, and permanently isolated Humarock from the rest of the Town. Sailing vessels were cast ashore and beach cottages were destroyed. In the 1978 blizzard, dozens of beach cottages were destroyed or heavily damaged. Destruction occurs primarily in the Velocity or "V" Zones of these low-lying areas. In 1972, Scituate passed a Floodplain and Watershed Protection District Bylaw which restricts construction in these areas. The overlay map accompanying this bylaw closely matches the Federal flood map and includes all additional wetland shown on Map 2C on the following page.



Scituate participates in the Community Rating System (CRS) program administered through FIA (the Federal Insurance Agency), which offers a reduction in flood insurance rates to municipalities that provide education about flood-proofing and require flood-resistant building techniques. The Town has also obtained several grants from FEMA through the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program to help homeowners pay for elevating their dwellings and raising utilities so they are protected from flooding.

Approximately (30%) thirty percent of the Town's land, or 3,279 acres, lies within the Flood Plain and Watershed Protection Zoning District. Within this overlay district, a Special Permit is required for major additions and renovations to existing homes. New construction can only be allowed if a property owner can show his/her land is not subject to flooding. The Town has a second flood-related Zoning District, the Flood Insurance District, which corresponds to the FEMA Zone A or one hundred year flood plain. The Town may wish to consider combining these two Zoning Districts to simplify administration and enforcement of zoning.

#### **4.3.6 Wetlands**

Wetlands, both fresh and salt water types, provide critical services to Scituate's human and non-human communities, including: flood prevention, absorption of contaminants, food and water source for most of Scituate's wild animals, and habitat for most of the Town's threatened species. Approximately 30% of the Town's land, or 3,279 acres, lies within the Flood Plain and Watershed Protection Zoning District. Of that area, 1,245 acres consist of salt marsh.

The Town also has several freshwater wetlands that play an important role in ecosystem health. These wetlands are dependent on water table fluctuations, rather than surface runoff, to ensure that the soils are suitable for wetland plants. Most wetlands are at low elevations, close to the water table and the sand and gravel soils readily transmit groundwater through wetlands. In the way, wetlands play a critical role in filtering out sediments and pollutants that are emptied into surface water bodies, as well as reducing flooding from heavy rains.

Scituate's Conservation Commission is responsible for administering the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. Ch. 131, S.40), as well as its own local wetlands protection bylaw. The Scituate Wetland Regulations (SWR 10.00 - 10.99) is intended to enhance wetlands protection and to provide uniformity to the procedural requirements outlined in the bylaw for work in or near wetlands. These regulations locally enforce the State Wetland Regulations 310 CMR 10.00, to protect the public water supply and coastal resources with more stringent and explicit controls than are outlined at the state level. Examples include the Bylaw's provision of a jurisdictional 250' buffer from the edge of vernal pools, with the authority to expand buffers in water resource areas to over 200', local control measures for the replication of bordering vegetated wetlands, limited access projects, and detention basins (Town of Scituate, 2003).

#### **4.4 Vegetation**

The plant communities of the Town of Scituate reflect the various influences of climate, geology, soils and land use on the landscape. In general, there are three different types of plant habitats in the Town: upland, freshwater wetland, and saltwater wetland. The wetland habitats are

abundant, diverse and support several rare or endangered flora and fauna. The distribution of woodland species in the Town is primarily a function of the type of soil and the depth of the water table. A second major factor is the length of time since the cessation of agricultural use of a particular field.

Salt marshes account for approximately 1,245 acres, or just over eleven percent (11%) of Scituate's total area. These marshes are extremely productive ecosystems which act as nurseries for the young of many salt water organisms, and afford habitat for many species of wildlife that feed on these organisms. Salt marshes are generally typified by flat, open, grassy areas along tidal waters. They are usually found in sites protected from the high energy of the open coast: in estuaries, salt ponds, or low entrapped portions of barrier beaches. The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131, s.40) defines a salt marsh as a coastal wetland that "extends landward up to the highest high tide line, that is, the highest spring tide of the year, and is characterized by plants that are well adapted to, or prefer living in, saline soils" (IEP, 1988).

Scituate's coastline is one of its most appealing features. Within an area of approximately 17 square miles, Scituate has 57.8 miles of shoreline. A fundamental Scituate resource is the Town's ample natural harbor, providing refuge to an estimated 1,400 recreational boats. The Town's coastal resources are varied, but all are sensitive to development and increased use. Since the shoreline offers many recreation opportunities, coastal resources are often subject to intense use. Many of its ecosystems are inherently fragile and irreplaceable. They can be altered significantly by human development. One of the goals of this OSRP is to explore how the Town can best balance the pressures of human activity and the needs of these natural systems.

The woodland tree species of Scituate are predominantly deciduous or a mixture of deciduous and coniferous. The vegetation associations of these woodlands consist mainly of Oak, White Pine and Oak, Pitch Pine, and Swamp Maple. The Oak association occupies thirty percent (30%) of the woodland and consists mostly of Red and Scrub Oak in areas where the soil consists of weathered glacial till. The White Pine and Pitch Pine associations comprise twenty percent (20%) of the woodland in areas of well to moderately well-drained soils. The remainder of the woodland is a mixed mature forest of White Pine, Black Birch and Beech. Forested wetlands consist primarily of mature stands of Swamp Maple, where they form the second growth replacement for Eastern White Cedar.

The largest tract of undeveloped forest is located in the northwestern part of Town. There are also some vacant pastures which are located primarily along Clapp and Old Oaken Bucket Roads. These old pastures, which have become partially overgrown with Sumac, Red Cedar and Chokecherry form an attractive habitat for small animals and birds. Many of the upland areas also are considered ecologically unique by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) because they support species such as American Holly, Red Maple and Stiff Clubmoss, which are all rare in this part of Plymouth County.

The NHESP protects and classifies rare and endangered plants. The Seabeach Needlegrass (*Aristida purpurascens*) is the only State-listed threatened plant currently occurring in Scituate. It grows on stable dunes and sandy roadsides in the area of the old North River mouth. It should be self-perpetuating as long as no further development occurs in this area of Humarock. Two

other rare plants, the Pale Green Orchis (*Plantanthera flava* var. *herbiola*) and Northern Alkali Grass (*Puccinella lankeana* ssp. *Alaskana*) are noted by NHESP as being likely to occur in Scituate. (Map 3)

#### **4.4.1 Unique Plant Species**

In addition to the state listed rare species, the following species are considered by NHESP to be ecologically unique and should be considered for protection. The American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) reaches its northernmost limit in Scituate. Large populations at the Glades and on islands in South Swamp should be protected as northern outposts for this southern plant. South Swamp also supports Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), Painted Trillium (*Trillium undulatum*), and Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Mount Hope and Judges Hill are examples of Northern hardwoods forest types, and both include Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), which is rare in Plymouth County. Stiff Clubmoss (*Lycopodium annotinum*) occurs on Mount Hope, and is very rare in Southeastern Massachusetts.

As part of the MBTA Greenbush project in 2002, Swamp Dock (*Rumex verticillatus* L.) was discovered at the project site and identified by NHESP as a threatened species. Action was taken to protect the plant by transplanting it in different locations in Town where it could be protected from further disturbance. The species continues to be monitored and protected to date.

Salt Marsh Cord Grass and Salt Meadow Cord Grass are the predominant species found in the marsh. Other species present include Spikegrass, Saltworts, and Sea Lavender. Preservation of diverse plant communities (forest, wetlands and fields) is critical to maintaining the visual and aesthetic qualities of Scituate and perhaps, more importantly, to preserving the wildlife habitat and ecological balance of the Town. These vegetative areas contribute to soil and water quality protection, offer recreational opportunities and provide open space.

#### **4.5 Wildlife and Fisheries**

##### **4.5.1 Wildlife**

Scituate has a large variety of native wildlife, including birds, small mammals, amphibians, fish and reptiles. Their habitats include wetlands, woodlands, transitions between woods and fields, barrier beaches, rocky shorelines, and other natural areas which provide forage for species that subsist on the vegetation and other wildlife. No recent inventory of the wildlife of the entire town has been made, but the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) maintains information on rare and endangered wildlife species.

##### **A. Wetland Species**

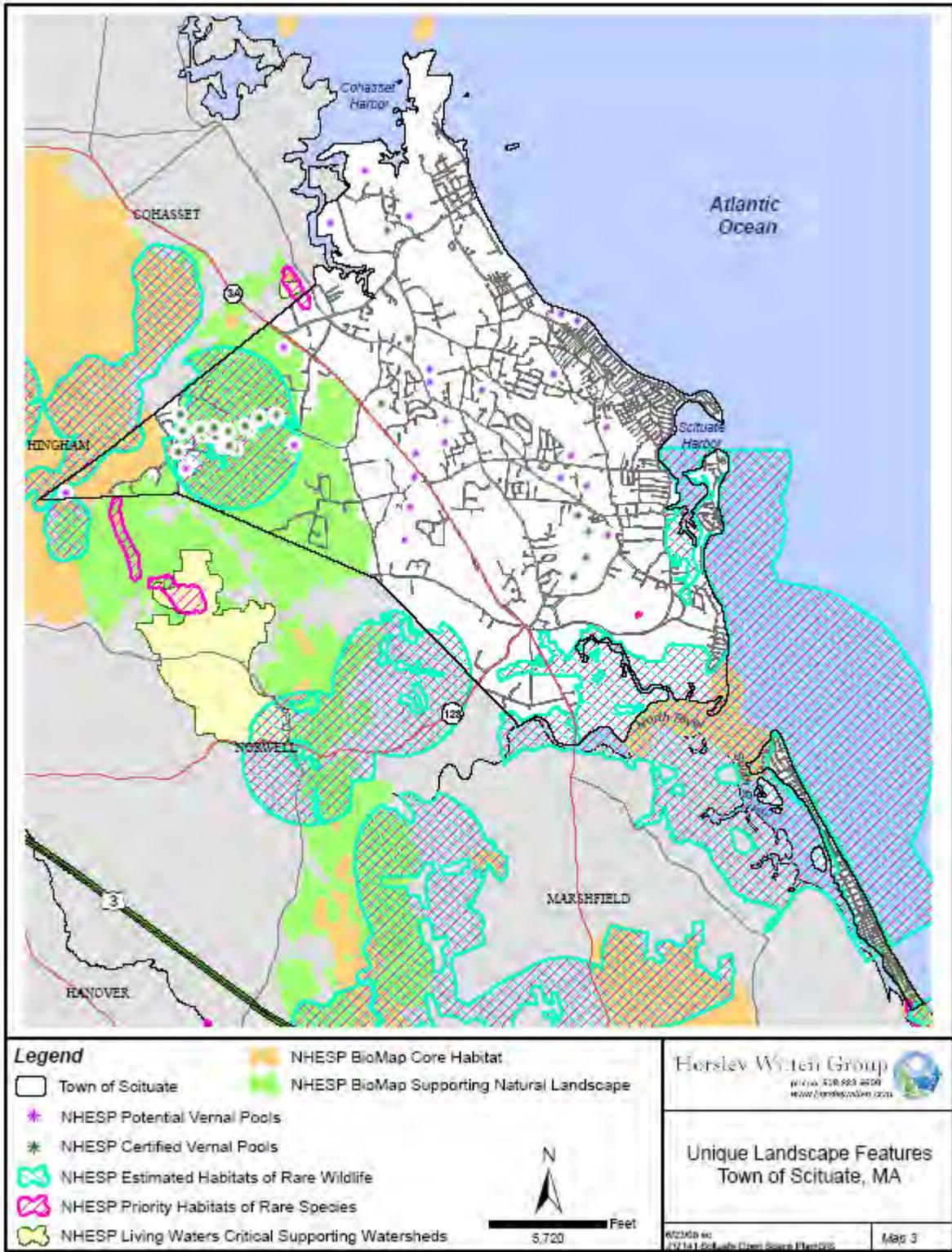
Scituate's inland water resources consist of rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands. The Herring River, Musquashcut Brook, Satuit Brook, Herring Brook, and Bound Brook are some of the Town's other important fresh water rivers and streams. These waterways supply habitat for insects, fish and amphibians, which provide food for birds and mammals.

Vernal pools are small ponds which dry up in the summer, but reappear each spring in the same location. They are essential for the breeding of salamanders and certain other species. By certifying them with NHESP, these ponds are provided with extra levels of protection pursuant to several environmental regulatory programs, including the Wetlands Protection Act, Surface Water Quality Standards and Title V. Twenty vernal pools have been certified in Scituate, including three in North Scituate, 14 in the West End, and three in Greenbush. The Conservation Commission's efforts to locate additional vernal pools are ongoing (Map 3 – Unique Landscape Features).

The Town's coastal areas offer many varieties of prime habitat. The coastal areas also provide unique habitats for such marine mammals as Harbor Seals and Gray Seals, both of which migrate to land in the winter to breed. These seals are frequent visitors to North Scituate, the Glades and the exposed rocks off Egypt Beach and Third Cliff. Because of the offshore rocks, these are among the most significant areas between Boston and Cape Cod for these seals. Few locations along the East Coast compare with the Glades, by extending as far out into the ocean and having rocky areas which provide desirable breeding habitats for seals. Consequently, any development of the Glades would disrupt the breeding pattern of these seals.

## **B. Avian Species**

In addition to fish, shellfish, and mammals such as seals, Scituate has long held an attraction for birdwatchers because of the wide species diversity found here on a year-round basis. There are eight areas in Town considered to be bird sighting "hot spots". These sites provide unique habitat areas for species not common to all coastal New



England communities. Without these habitat areas, the wide diversity of bird species in Scituate would decline significantly. Historically, Scituate has always been a favorite breeding spot for many bird species because of its proximity to the ocean, rocky cliff areas perfect for nesting and protection, and rich salt marsh areas with abundant food supplies. One reason for the large concentration of bird species in Scituate today is a result of the displacement from other communities due to development pressure.

The Fourth Cliff site is the home of the second largest least tern colony in the country. This bird is listed for special concern in Massachusetts. Also at Fourth Cliff is the nesting site of piping plovers, a threatened species in Massachusetts (IEP, 1988).

The Spit, located at the south end of Third Cliff beach, also hosts a healthy population of piping plovers and least terns each year. Unfortunately, due to the area's accessibility, there is an ongoing struggle between balancing recreational activity and the preservation of this delicate avian habitat. Despite efforts by Massachusetts Audubon Society (Mass Audubon), the area is often abused by visitors, posing a serious threat to these fragile birds.

Of the rare and endangered species in Scituate, the Piping Plover is the most significant, because this shorebird is now federally-listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened along the East Coast. The Least Tern is the next most important species, because it is listed as being of special concern in MA. The nesting sites for these two birds are currently protected. The sites at Rivermoor on the north side of the North River mouth are held in permanent trust by the North and South River Watershed Association. The sites at Fourth Cliff on the south side of the river mouth are located within a U.S. Military Reservation. This reservation will probably be declared surplus and sold. At that point in time it will be critical for the Town and the Commonwealth to act on the need for permanently protecting this site. Osprey and American Bald Eagles have returned to the North and South River Estuaries, although no nesting sites of eagles in Scituate have been identified. The unique natural environments found in Scituate are evidenced by sightings of flights of hawks in groups of four or more at one time in the West End.

In late October, Red-throated Loons can be seen exploring the mouth of the North River; Golden Eye, Bufflehead, and Winter Scaup are sighted within the Scituate area. Snowy Owls are seen off the Glades and Cedar Point. Several areas in Scituate are known to birders as "migrant traps," areas where migrant birds stop on their journey southward in the fall, and back north in the springtime. Musquashicut Pond is a spectacular migrant corner because it supports different species of migratory birds year-round. It is a freshwater source set just back far enough from the ocean to provide protection, yet close enough to the shoreline not to be a diversion from the flyway.

Another migrant bird stopover is located just inland from the Third Cliff area, in the area of Conservation Park. This area is not as spectacular as Musquashicut Pond, but it is still very important, providing a protected area close to the North River Estuary and food. The Red Knot, a migratory bird that travels from the Arctic Circle to South America

stops in Scituate. The Red Knot is a species listed by the NHESP as being rare or ecologically significant, although it is not officially ranked in Massachusetts (MA) because it is not native to the state. The area inland from Rivermoor and Third Cliff is also an important harboring area for all birds along the coast during storms. Among these areas only Conservation Park is currently protected from development.

### C. Woodland Species

Scituate also offers a large variety of wooded areas and abandoned pasture, which provides an excellent habitat for wildlife species. Small mammal populations including woodchucks, rabbits, red fox, gray squirrels, skunks, opossum, and chipmunks are abundant. Muskrats are common in the wetlands adjoining Satuit Brook and in South Swamp and other marshy areas of the West End. Deer have become noticeably more common in the past few years, leading within the past year to several road kills and a rescue by the Coast Guard of a deer swimming off Peggotty Beach. Sightings of coyotes and wild turkey have also become common in recent years.

Wildlife corridors enable animals, particularly upland mammals, to migrate to new territories in search of food or breeding grounds. Biologists estimate that undisturbed 300-foot wide corridors are necessary for many species to feel comfortable enough to move around undetected. This should be considered for the acquisition of future open space.

In addition to the wildlife listed above, there have been recent documented occurrences (sightings) of state-listed rare species, including: *Crangonyx Aberrans* (Mystic Valley Amphipod) found in Hick's Swamp, Greenbush, in 2001; five occurrences of *Terrapene Carolina* (Eastern Box Turtle); three occurrences of *Hemidactulium Scutatum*; two occurrences of *Clemmys Guttata* (Spotted Turtle); and one occurrence of *Circus Cyaneus* (Northern Harrier Hawk), all found in the West End between April 2001 and July 2002.

#### 4.5.2 Fisheries

Inland fisheries are limited in Scituate. Old Oaken Pond is a 12-acre reservoir with the water rights controlled by the Scituate Water Department. It is the only pond in Scituate managed by the MA Department of Fish and Game (DFG). The predominating species in the pond are Pumpkinseed, Bluegill, Black Crappie and Yellow Perch. DFG has also stocked the pond with Bass and Pickerel. Fish stocks at the Tack Factory Pond Reservoir are poor because the pond is shallow and is often nearly drained in August.

The North River system is the home to many anadromous fish species, and their populations are maintained by fish ladders on the First Herring Brook and the Indian Head River (in Pembroke). The Scituate Water Division is currently cooperating with several local, state, and federal agencies to reintroduce fish populations to the Reservoir and Old Oaken Bucket Pond. These include, but are not limited to: Shad, Alewife, Smelt, and Searun Brown Trout. Community Preservation Act (CPA) funds totaling \$4,200 were recently secured for the restoration of a fish ladder in the First Herring Brook as part of this effort.

Scituate's shellfish resources can be classified into three categories: Soft-shelled clams, mussels, and quahogs. In the Bassing Beach area on the South side of Cohasset Harbor, there is an ample supply of soft-shelled clams and mussels. Mussels can also be found in portions of the North and South Rivers. Soft-shelled clams can be found near the northern shores of the North River and in certain areas of the South River, while quahogs can be found only in small tidal creeks off the North River and in a small area of the South River.

For almost 10 years, all shellfishing areas in Scituate were closed by the DEP, due to high fecal coliform levels. However, stringent efforts have been made in recent years to control pollution sources in Cohasset and along the North River. In 1994, the Bassing Beach area was again reopened for shellfishing and in 1995, the North River flats were re-opened. Upgrades to the Scituate Wastewater Treatment Plant have significantly reduced the pollution risk to the North River. At the time of this writing, the South River has been opened for clamming in certain sections, and continues to show remarkable improvements.

Please see Table 5.3 for a complete list of Rare Species, as identified by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

#### **4.6 Scenic Resources and Unique Areas**

Since more people can appreciate the scenic beauty of a landscape, rather than its biological value, it is important to note the scenic resources of Scituate. Fortunately, these areas are often as ecologically rich as they are visually pleasing, helping to make a case for their protection (Map 4- Scenic Resources)

##### **4.6.1 Scenic Resources**

One of the finest scenic landscapes in Scituate consists of the salt marshes of the North River Estuary. These are the second most extensive marshes along the Massachusetts coast. On the Scituate side of the river, 315 acres are conservation lands owned by the Town of Scituate and 201 acres are protected under the ownership of the North and South River Watershed Association. A portion of the marsh on the Marshfield side of the river is owned by the Mass Audubon. The marshes are accessible for public viewing from the Scituate Conservation Park, Little's Bridge (where Route 3A crosses the River), and the Mass Audubon Headquarters.

Two of the most magnificent seascapes in Scituate are inaccessible to the public. The first of these is Strawberry Point in the Glades. Standing on a massive pink Dedham granodiorite outcropping, the view extends from Cohasset Harbor to the west around to the Nantasket peninsula with the towers of the Boston skyline to the northwest. To the north and northeast lie the shipping lanes into Boston Harbor with Cape Ann extending to the horizon. To the east, the gray granite tower of Minot Light seems to rise from the bed of the sea. The second of the inaccessible seascapes is from Fourth Cliff in Humarock. Fourth Cliff is an eroded drumlin with a marine scarp rising over seventy (70) feet from Massachusetts Bay. The view along the coast extends from Cedar Point at Scituate Harbor to Brant Rock in Marshfield.



To the southeast, the 252-foot Pilgrim Monument in Provincetown is visible on clear days. The most accessible seascape is located at the Old Scituate Lighthouse at the tip of Cedar Point. The parking area and walkways are maintained by the Town and both are wheelchair-accessible. Some of the parking spaces provide an excellent view of the harbor, the ocean to the southeast, and coastline south to Third Cliff. From the walkway around the tower there is also a view of the coastline north to Minot Beach and Minot Light.

Other scenic resources include country-like roads, some of which are designated Scenic Roads under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Scenic Roads Act. Border Street, Clapp Road, Country Way, First Parish Road, Grove Street, Maple Street, Neal Gate Street, Old Oaken Bucket Road, Stockbridge Road, Summer Street, Tilden Road, and Old Driftway from New Driftway to Collier Road are winding ancient ways, bordered by stone walls, shade trees and houses dating back to as early as 1690. They transect the Town east and west and north to south respectively. The Driftway is a former Indian trail, extending from Third Cliff along the North River marshes to the Stockbridge Grist Mill at Old Oaken Bucket Pond.

Bates Lane, in the West End, provides a unique experience in rural America. A walk along this historic path through the woods and experience a sense of a different time, before the buzz of development filled the air. One can follow this route out to the Rod & Gun Club property on Chief Cushing Highway.

#### **4.6.2 Cultural and Historic Areas**

An important prehistoric campsite is located along the edge of the North River marshes on the grounds of the Scituate Country Club. This site is partly protected because it lies within the limits of a designated Scenic River Corridor. As one of the first Towns incorporated in Plymouth Colony, Scituate has numerous historic sites. Four structures are listed on the National Historic Register: Scituate Lighthouse, Lawson Tower, the Old Oaken Bucket House, and the Maritime and Irish Mossing Museum.

##### **A. Scituate Lighthouse**

The Scituate Lighthouse was erected in 1810. It is the setting for the legendary “Army of Two”, where, in 1813, the keeper’s daughters played a fife and drum to frighten off a raiding party from a British frigate.

##### **B. Lawson Tower**

The Lawson Tower was erected by the copper magnate, Thomas Lawson, to conceal a water tower visible from his Dreamwold Estate. The 153-foot high tower is a timber copy of a 15<sup>th</sup> Century watchtower on the Rhine River in Germany. From the observational deck, there is a spectacular panoramic view including Great Blue Hill, the Boston skyline, Salem and Cape Ann, Boston, Minot Light, and Provincetown. The tower is the principle landfall for fishermen and yachtsmen seeking Scituate Harbor. The tower bells were refurbished in the spring of 2004 and the Tower re-shingled in 2005, with funding provided by CPA monies.

### **C. Old Oaken Bucket House**

The Old Oaken Bucket farmhouse dates back to the 17th Century and was the home of Samuel Woodworth, who wrote the famous poem “The Old Oaken Bucket”, voted as the town’s official song in 1935. The farmhouse is currently undergoing a restoration process. The property was added to the National Register of Historical Places in 1995 and renovated in 2005.

### **D. Maritime and Irish Mossing Museum**

The Maritime and Irish Mossing Museum also dates back to the 17th Century, with the main house dating to a sea captain of the late 18th Century. It served at one time as a quarantine hospital for smallpox victims and is now a maritime museum, owned and operated by the Scituate Historical Society. CPA funding (\$23,000) was appropriated in March 2006 for the restoration of the Shed, located in Scituate Marine Park.

Other historical structures of interest include: the G.A.R. Hall (the oldest public building in Scituate, established in 1825); the 18th Century Mann Farmhouse Museum; the 17th Century Stockbridge Grist Mill; and the Laidlaw Historical Center (constructed in 1893 as the first high school building in the Town). G.A.R. Hall is currently being restored with the assistance of \$132,000 in CPA funding secured in March of 2006. All of these structures are owned and/or managed by the Town of Scituate and/or the Scituate Historical Society. These sites are open to the public in the summertime for a modest fee, with the exception of the Laidlaw Center Library, which is open for research throughout the year gratis.

## **4.6.3 Unique Environments**

### **A. South Swamp**

The South Swamp has been discussed at several prior points in this Plan. It is the primary source of First Herring Brook, whose watershed forms the surface water supply for Scituate. The ability of the swamp to store large amounts of surface runoff and to discharge this water gradually makes it the equivalent of a reservoir. The Swamp also is home to a number of uncommon plant species (American Holly, Mountain Laurel, Painted Trillium, Green Ash, Pink Ladyslipper) and birds (Goshawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Canada Warbler, Hermit Thrust, Barred Owl).

In September 2003, \$178,000 in CPA monies was appropriated by the Town to support funding for a comprehensive land acquisition and planning project focused on the South Swamp environs. The project involves the researching and defining of parcels owned by the Town and privately. Upon completion of the research project, the Town will move forward with the acquisition of key parcels in the South Swamp area for the purpose of water supply protection.

## **B. Herring Brook/River Watershed**

The Herring Brook/River Watershed encompasses approximately thirty-five percent (35%), or 6.87 square miles, of the Town's land area and drains in a southwesterly direction to the North River. Approximately eighty-six percent (86%) of the watershed area consists of the First Herring Brook drainage area while the remainder is tidal marsh. The brook originates in South Swamp and after flowing briefly through Norwell, it turns southwest until just downstream from the Stockbridge Mill, where it becomes the meandering tidal creek known as the Herring River. There are a number of wetlands and tributary brooks including Doctor's Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook and Pincin Hill Brook, which feed First Herring Brook's two ponds that are part of the First Herring Brook system and constitutes the Town's surface water supply: Tack Factory Pond and Old Oaken Bucket Pond and The Reservoir.

## **C. Satuit Brook Watershed**

Drainage from the Satuit Brook Watershed flows eastward into Scituate Harbor. The brook originates just to the east of the intersection of Lawson, Captain Pierce and Curtis Roads. Large areas of wetlands are associated with the upper half of the brook. At one time, the most productive public water well in Scituate was located near the point where Beaver Dam road crosses the brook. However, the well had to be abandoned due to contamination by nitrates and nitrites leaching from the septic systems of residential developments upstream. The wetlands form a habitat for many small animals and bird species, including Muskrat and Red-winged Blackbirds.

## **D. Salt Marshes**

Scituate has the tenth largest resource of salt marshes among the 78 coastal communities in the state. These salt marshes are valuable for a variety of reasons: provision of wildlife habitat; spawning grounds for marine life; contributions to the marine food chain, by producing and exporting large quantities of plant material to nearby waters; provision of natural flood protection; adsorption and transportation of some waterborne contaminants; and protection of groundwater from salt intrusion by forming a peak filtration system along the shore.

Salt marshes were valued for hay from the time of the first European settlement until the 1920s. The marshes bordering the North River are the largest in Scituate. However, extensive salt marshes also exist on the Northern border of the Town along Cohasset Harbor and The Gulf. These marshes originally formed the border between Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their value for hay before the clearing of inland pastures almost led to armed conflict between the two colonies. Scituate holds 112 acres of beach and marsh in this area as conservation land. The largest unprotected salt marsh area in the Town lies to the Northeast of the Town land, in the Glades facing Cohasset Harbor.

## **E. Musquashicut Brook and Pond**

As noted previously, Musquashicut Pond acts as a spectacular “migrant corner” for migrating waterfowl. The pond and the brackish marshes associated with it provide nesting sites and habitat for Common Terns, Osprey, Kingfisher, and a variety of shore birds and waterfowl. The Conservation Commission holds title to over forty-five (45) acres of marsh along the south side of the Brook. Much of the remainder belongs to the Hatherly Country Club and adjoins its golf course.

## **4.7 Environmental Challenges**

There are a number of challenges to protecting and preserving Scituate’s unique natural resources in the face of development pressures and the need for public access to fragile resources. For example, plants and animals found in dune habitats, such as the threatened Piping Plover bird species, may be killed by foot traffic and off-road vehicles. Bogs are threatened by land development, changes in water flow, and pollution from runoff and industrial sites. Septic systems resulting from residential and commercial development along the coastline can contribute excess nutrient loading to Scituate’s embayments and estuaries. Scituate has a limited number of large-scale commercial developments, which reduces the number of oil and/or hazardous materials sites as classified by the Massachusetts Contingency Plan, Chapter 21E. However, these sites still pose a threat to the quality of drinking water for Scituate Residents.

An outline of Scituate’s more significant Environmental Challenges is provided below.

### **A. Hazardous Waste Sites**

Locally known as the Proving Grounds, the Goulston Property on Hatherly Road was once a weapons testing site during World War II. When the town began to explore its feasibility as site for a 250 unit 40B Project (Oceanside Village), it was identified as a hazardous waste site and is currently undergoing clean-up. Hazardous waste was also cleaned up for the Greenbush Rail Restoration project in North Scituate. Because Scituate has had a negligible exposure to manufacturing and large commercial operations there are no other notable hazardous waste sites in the Town.

### **B. Releases of Hazardous Materials**

As of October 3, 2007, there have been 57 releases of oil or hazardous material reported under the provision of MGL Chapter 21E according to DEP’s Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup. They are sited in the Reportable Releases table in Appendix D. The uses which generated the spills generally fall into the following categories: gas stations, residences, marina properties, schools, and commercial sites. Several sites have already been cleaned up, while others are on a schedule for remediation.

Underground gasoline and heating oil tanks, landfills, salt storage areas and junkyards are also sources of groundwater contamination. These land uses must be identified and managed to reduce the potential for degradation of the Town’s water supply. It is

important for the Town to take the necessary steps to prevent contamination since treating water after chemical pollution has occurred can be extremely costly.

Like many other Massachusetts towns, Scituate previously operated an unlined sanitary landfill on the Driftway in a former gravel pit. This landfill site is located in a glacial outwash plain, consisting of stratified sand and gravel, and therefore the soil is very permeable. The landfill lies to the southwest of Well 18B. The Town has closed and capped the landfill with an impervious liner and constructed a transfer station to handle its solid waste, which is now shipped to SEMASS for processing.

Two other former “dump” sites exist in Scituate. The Stockbridge Road site, which was closed in 1976, was used for approximately 25 years. In the West End a similar operation was conducted at the end of the Clapp Road near the Norwell Town line. The Stockbridge Rd. site was capped in the early 1980’s and the West End “dump” was capped in 1960. Monitoring wells were installed downgradient of the Stockbridge Rd. landfill to identify any hazardous materials that might have migrated from this site towards sensitive resources. There was no requirement for monitoring wells when the West End site was capped.

Scituate has limited land zoned for business. However, some home businesses may use significant quantities of hazardous materials their activities. Their owners may receive little information about required practices, and a number of home businesses are found in remote locations. It is important for the Town to educate its residents about the potential impacts of hazardous materials generated by home businesses on the water supply.

### **C. Landfills**

The Town of Scituate now operates an unlined sanitary land fill on the Driftway in a former gravel pit. The site is located in a glacial outwash plain, consisting of stratified sand and gravel and therefore the soil is very permeable. The landfill lies to the southwest of Well 18A and within the same outwash formation, therefore, before the landfill could be opened, the State required the construction of an impervious barrier to protect the well. This barrier consists of a bentonite slurry trench extending down into underlying impervious clay. Since the barrier runs in a north-south direction and the movement of groundwater is to the south, the well is protected. However, contaminated leachate is moving gradually toward the Herring River, which lies across the Driftway to the south. It is anticipated that the landfill will be capped and sealed within five years.

Two former “dump” sites exist in Town. The Stockbridge Road site, which was closed in 1976, had been used for approximately 25 years. In the West End a similar operation was conducted at the end of the Clapp Road near the Norwell town line. This site was capped in 1960. The possibility of leachates from this site moving into Aaron Pond and then into Cohasset is a concern, since this is Cohasset’s drinking water supply.

## **D. Erosion**

Coastal erosion is a natural process, where wind and waves continuously transport sediment along the shorefront. Barrier beaches help protect inland areas from the subsequent erosion, but are also subject to its effects. Erosion has probably been occurring along the coastline of Scituate since the end of the last ice age approximately 15,000 years ago. However, since the first accurate surveys were made in 1885, the average recession of the shoreline has been at the rate of approximately one foot per year.

In the past 50 years, large sums of public and private money have been spent to erect seawalls behind the beaches and to revet the Cliffs (which are actually marine scarps formed by the erosion of drumlins) with heavy blocks of granite. The armoring of the Cliffs has temporarily reduced the erosion of the scarps. In the past, the erosion of material from the Cliffs served to nourish the barrier beaches lying between them. With the loss of nourishment, the beaches are receding at an increasing rate.

## **E. Sedimentation**

South Shore's coastal communities are shaped by a variety of ever-changing human and natural elements including waves, tides, sea level fluctuation, seasonal and climatic variation, development, and other factors that influence the movement of sand and material within a shoreline system. These dynamic coastal environments shift and change in response to relative shoreline shape and position, the availability of sediment (sand, gravel, and cobble), periodic increases in energy (wind and waves), and continuously rising sea levels. In this perpetually shifting coastal environment, planning and managing development presents constant challenges to developers, environmental managers, policymakers, and emergency in their attempt to stabilize an unstable landscape.

Sedimentation is the deposition of soil particles transported by wind and water. Coastal landforms such as coastal banks are essential to maintaining a supply of sediment to beaches and dunes. Where engineering structures are used to stabilize shorelines, the natural process of erosion is interrupted, decreasing the amount of sediment available and causing erosion to adjacent areas. Under conditions of reduced sediment, the ability of coastal resource areas such as dunes and beaches to provide storm damage prevention and flood control benefits is continually reduced. A major challenge is to ensure that regional sediment supplies are managed effectively and in ways that allow the beneficial storm damage prevention and flood control functions of natural coastal processes to continue—both for future projects and, where possible, existing coastal development.

Policies and regulatory tools, such as setbacks and building codes, can be developed to prevent or limit new development in hazardous locations, relocate buildings at risk of severe damage, and prohibit reconstruction of destroyed buildings. Regulations can also be implemented to limit the use of new shoreline-stabilization structures and to ensure that adverse impacts of project are minimized. The Town currently uses its Wetlands

Bylaw to minimize development in sensitive coastal areas by prohibiting the expansion of existing septic systems, or the construction of new septic systems within floodplain zones.

Non-structural management techniques, such as beach nourishment (the artificial placement of sediment to rebuild the beach to historical or preferred dimensions) should also be employed to balance development and natural resource protection, in addition to stabilizing Town beaches for human enjoyment and wildlife habitat preservation. Beach nourishment projects have proven to be successful in restoring the vitality of South Shore communities, including Dead Neck Beach in Osterville (1998) and Long Beach in Plymouth (1999), stimulating local economies, and reducing property and infrastructure damages. These measures can result in a wide range of environmental and economic costs varying with the physical, economic, human, social, and natural character of coastal communities.

## **F. Chronic Flooding**

Although the floodways of several inland brooks are shown as *A Zones* on the FEMA Maps, there are few structures located in these areas. Severe flood damage in Scituate is a product of ocean storm surges during winter storms. Houses located on barrier beaches are at particular risk. The sea level is rising, the beaches are eroding and some houses raised on piles after the 1978 Blizzard are now at the edge of the ocean during unusually high tides. In 1978 the stillwater level inland from the Velocity Zone rose to 11 feet. Many of the houses in these *A Zones*, were formerly summer cottages, but have been extensively upgraded into year-round residences (Map 2A).

Coastal storm flooding has historically caused significant damage to Scituate homes which front directly on the water. An extremely severe coastal storm, the Portland Gale of 1898, created a breach in Scituate's southernmost barrier beach, with the result that Humarock became separated and has remained isolated from the remainder of the Town ever since. During the past 10 years, there have been several intense coastal storms on the South Shore, including severe northeasters in 1991 and 1992 which were accompanied by significant coastal erosion and storm flooding in Scituate.

Statistics from the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) indicate that Scituate has had a very high volume of insurance claims for flood losses. From 1978 to 1998, 2,379 claims were filed by Scituate residents, totaling forty-five million dollars (\$45,000,000), which represented a significant percent of the state's total losses of two hundred and four million dollars (\$204,000,000) during the same period. Over the past decade Scituate has made many efforts to encourage flood-resistant construction and stem repetitive loss claims. The Town requires major new construction in the flood plain to be elevated to one foot above the minimum base flood elevation, and has strictly enforced this standard. Because of the vulnerability of development in waterfront locations, the Town should continue this policy.

### **G. West of Route 3A**

In the past, most of the residential development in the Town has been to the east of Route 3A. However, with buildable land at a premium, developers are now concentrating on the West End. With development and its related subsurface sewage disposal systems comes the real threat of contamination of surface and ground water supplies. The hazards of nitrate and nitrite infiltration are clearly demonstrated by the loss of the Beaver Dam Well. Other contaminants have impacted other water supplies, such as the Kent Street Well. With careful planning and the appropriate funding, this area of Scituate can be protected from such impacts.

### **H. Water Pollution**

As previously noted, Scituate has upgraded the Driftway Wastewater Treatment Plant to meet state requirements. The Town is also acting vigorously to reduce stream pollution from storm sewer discharges. Storm sewers are being inspected for groundwater infiltration and for illegal house connections. The upgraded Title V requirements for septic systems have created a storm of protest in Scituate. However, in the long run, these requirements should produce a significant reduction in the pollution of the streams and wetlands in the Town. Since the construction of sanitary sewers around Scituate Harbor, pollution of the harbor in wintertime has been greatly reduced. Two sewer pumpouts for boats in the harbor have been installed at the Harbormaster's building. Water quality has been tested monthly for the last three years June through September. Low or no fecal coliform counts have been detected.

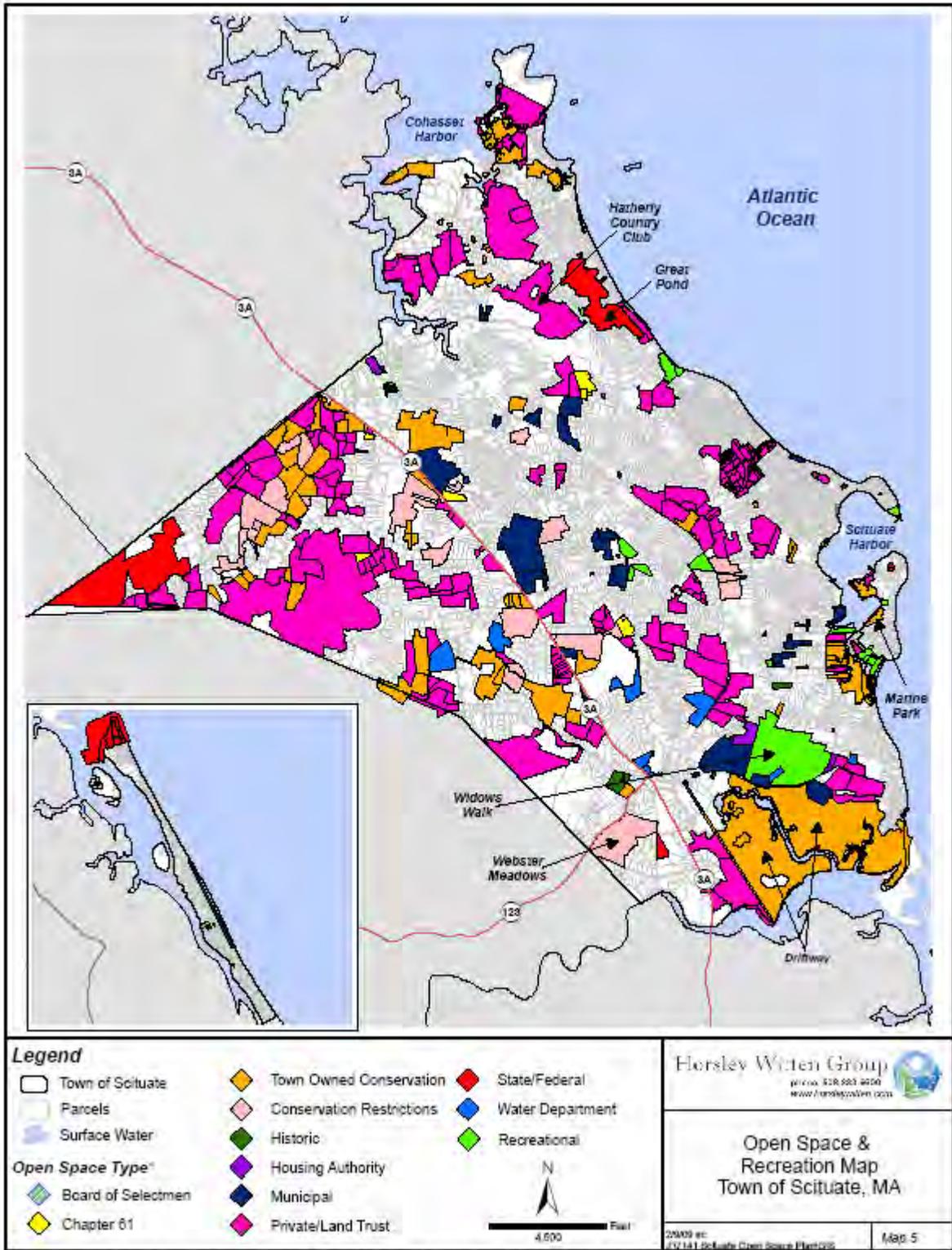
## SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

The purpose of this section of the Plan is to provide an inventory of all lands in Scituate that are significant to open space and recreational use. Conservation areas and other notable land holdings are depicted in Map 5. A considerable effort was undertaken to provide the most accurate representation of the Town's conservation and recreation landholdings, given conflicting information from working group members, outdated GIS data, and Town Assessor records. It is important to note that open space and recreation parcels were mapped to the best of the working group and contractor's abilities, based on the available information.

Open space lands can be grouped into four major classifications: protected, permanently protected, partially protected, and unprotected lands.

- Protected Parcels – Land is considered protected, at the basic level, if it is municipally owned and managed. In addition, if a nonprofit entity, with a mission similar to the above local organizations (i.e., the protection of land for conservation and open space interests), owns the land, it is considered “protected” by the Town. However, these lands do not have management agreements or deed restrictions that specify the use of the property (e.g., as conservation land or open space land rather than another use).
- Permanently Protected - Land is considered permanently protected if the Town of Scituate (e.g., Conservation Commission, Recreation Division, Public Works Department including the Water or Sewer Departments), Community Preservation Committee, Maxwell Conservation Trust, or other public or private entity owns the land *and* a deed/conservation restriction has been filed at the County Registry of Deeds specifying that the land has been reserved in perpetuity as open space and devoted to conservation purposes. Specifically, the Conservation Commission manages all “Article 97” lands (referring to the Articles of Amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution), which cannot be converted to any other use without receiving a vote from the Conservation Commission, 2/3 Town Meeting and Massachusetts Legislature vote, as well as approval from the Massachusetts Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA).
- Partially Protected – Private land areas regulated under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 61, 61A and 61B: State-assessed recreational, agricultural, and forested lands, respectively, are considered partially protected. These lands have been designated by their owners for recreational, agricultural or forest land uses; and therefore, are protected as open space. However, these programs are voluntary whereby land can be sold by land owners at any time. The Town of Scituate thereby classifies these lands as having partial protection.
- Unprotected Parcels – Land is considered unprotected if it is owned by a private entity other than the private nonprofit entities listed above, and does not include a deed/conservation restriction, filed at the County Registry of Deeds, specifying that the land has been preserved in perpetuity as open space and devoted to conservation purposes.

Each of these land types can be owned privately or publicly, as described in the following sections. Appendix E provides a comprehensive list of Scituate's open space parcels, including protected and unprotected public and private lands.



## **5.1 Town Land Use**

Based on data from MassGIS maps from 2000, approximately sixty-one percent (61%) of the land in Scituate was developed and nineteen percent (19%) was vacant and developable. The remaining land (20% of the total) is either protected open space or considered unbuildable because of environmental constraints such as wetlands or steep slopes. According to the Open Space Inventory contained in the Open Space and Recreation Plan, as of May 1998, approximately two thousand one hundred and fifty (2,150) acres of open space in the Town were owned by public entities or private nonprofit conservation groups. The location of this land is shown on the map of Open Space Resources at the end of this section. While in theory development may be possible on some of these parcels, it would be highly unlikely. Such ownership tends to allow these properties to be considered “permanently protected” for planning purposes.

Recent acquisitions of open space include land obtained at the time of approval of the Laurelwood, Doctor’s Hill and Northey Estates subdivisions (5 acres on Scituate Harbor, behind First Boston bank; 13.8 acres adjacent to the Reservoir; 3.4 acres on Route 3A; and 3.3 acres on Cornet Stetson Rd. adjacent to the Old Oaken Bucket House.) These acquisitions relate to subdivisions approved in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Other open space acreage is protected through Conservation Restrictions held by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), Division of Conservation Services (DCS). This protected land includes the Guyer property (21 acres,) James Landing (13 acres,) Scituate Country Club (55 acres) and a parcel adjacent to Kent Village (1.25 acres.).

The Town’s open space acreage provides a wide range of active recreational opportunities including bicycling, boating, clamming, fishing, hiking, hunting, playgrounds, swimming, and Town-sponsored recreational activities such as youth programs. The Open Space and Recreation Areas map the end of this section shows the locations of Scituate’s recreational facilities. The Town’s open space also provides passive recreation such as nature study and wildlife observation.

## **5.2 Private Lands**

There are a handful of privately-owned, protected parcels of land in Town. These parcels have permanent deed restrictions placed on the land prohibiting development, as shown in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Protected Private Scituate Lands**

Map/Lot	Acres	Location	Protection
047-002-029R	12.22	0 C J Cushing Way	Deed Restriction
004-003-020E	2.0	0 Briggs Harbor	Deed Restriction
004-003-023E	14.50	0 Briggs Harbor	Deed Restriction
004-003-024	2.50	0 Briggs Harbor	Deed Restriction
027-007-005E	0.29	Tilden Road	Deed Restriction
038-007-001A	3.50	Old Colony Way	Deed Restriction
019-001-015-G-E	20.50	89 CJ Cushing Way	Deed Restriction
036-003-014E	1.81	Old Forge Rd.	Deed Restriction
032-009-A-0-E	70.00	606 CJ Cushing Way	Deed Restriction
062-003-010-A-E	3.5	Willis Island	Deed Restriction
062-003-004E	2.25	Willis Island	Deed Restriction
033-007-001E	9.38	64 Woodland Road	Deed Restriction
*This is not a complete list of private lands- additions to follow.			

*2008 Town of Scituate Assessor’s Data*

**5.2.1 State-Assessed Agricultural and Forested Land**

The Town of Scituate has over twenty (20) parcels totaling more than three hundred (300) acres designated as Chapter 61 land under the Forest Taxation law (managed as forest pursuant to an approved management plan), Chapter 61A land pursuant to the Farmland Taxation law (used to grow and sell agricultural products), and Chapter 61B land in accordance with the Recreational Land and Open Space Taxation law (private recreation land), as outlined in Table 5.2.

Under the Chapter 61 programs, landowners receive tax advantages in exchange for managing the land for the purposes stated above. When land is removed from these programs, the Town has only one hundred and twenty (120) days to exercise its right of first refusal to purchase the property. With the numerous legal complications that can arise, as well as the procedural requirements that must be met for a municipal purchase of land, one hundred and twenty (120) days does not provide much leeway for the Town to exercise this right. Given the large acreage of land currently either in Chapter 61, 61A or 61B in Scituate, (or other lands identified in the OSRP for consideration) it is important to establish criteria that will assist the Town in prioritizing parcels that become available.

In 1998, according to Assessor’s data, Scituate had approximately 497 acres in these three programs, accounting for one sixth or 16.5 percent (%) of the total open space inventoried. Since then, due to several properties coming off the program, and only a handful of additions, the total acreage has dropped to approximately three hundred and fifteen (315) acres.

**Table 5.2 Chapter 61 Lands**

Program	Map/Lot	Owner	Acres	Location	Use
61	23-1-3-0-R	AH, JE & GH Beal Crosbie	49.35	0-Rear Clapp Rd.	Pasture & haying
61	24-2-7-0-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	2.5	0 Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61	24-2-8-0-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	2.75	0 Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61	24-2-17-0-E	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	4	0 Rear Clapp Rd	Forestry
61	24-2-9C-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	2.64	0 Rear Clapp Rd	Forestry
61	24-2-9-R-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	3.04	0 Rear Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61	24-2-10-0-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	8.12	63 Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61	24-2-20-0-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	18	0 Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61	24-2-21-0-R	Deb & Tom Bartlett, Ted & Damon Ford	2.25	0 Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61A	6-1-3-0-R	Eleanor G. Bleakie	17.42	0 Border St.	Pasture & forestry
61A	6-2-9-A-R	Eleanor G. Bleakie et al Trustees	6.12	145 Border St.	Pasture & forestry
61A	27-6-58-0-R	Leo Costello Jr., Trustee	2.6	0 Fieldstone Rd.	Horse farm
61A	24-2-9-A-R	Jean A & Ayn Duvoisin	3.41	0 Rear Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61A	24-2-9-B-R	Jean A & Ayn Duvoisin	2.46	0 Rear Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61A	24-2-9-C-R	Jean A & Ayn Duvoisin	2.64	0 Rear Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61A	24-2-9-D-R	Jean A & Ayn Duvoisin	8.9	0 Rear Clapp Rd.	Forestry
61A	44-2-24-B-R	Martha J & SS Litchfield	1.08	196 Country Way	Agricultural
61A	47-1-3-0-R	Pope's Pond Cranberry Co Inc.	1.67	111 Old Oaken Bucket Rd.	Cranberry bog
61A	47-1-5-0-R	Pope's Pond Cranberry Co Inc.	90	0 Old Oaken Bucket Rd.	Cranberry bog
61B	14-2-12-0-R	Hatherly Country Club	20.7	0 Hatherly/Gannett Rds.	Golf course
61B	14-2-54-0-R	Hatherly Country Club In	15	0 Rear Hollett St.	Golf course
61B	14-2-60-F-R	Hatherly Country Club In	9.4	0 Rear Hatherly Rd.	Golf course
61B	14-3-59-R-R	Hatherly Country Club In	0.02	0 Rear Hatherly Rd.	Golf course
61B	64-10-8-A-R	JG Mariano, AJ Pacella & Eugene	50.66	0 Driftway	Golf course
		<b>Total =</b>	<b>315</b>		

## 5.2.2 Areas Significant for Water Resource Protection

Protecting fresh and salt water resources from potential groundwater contamination is of extreme importance in Scituate for the purposes of safe drinking water, adequate wildlife habitat, and sustainable recreational opportunities.

The watershed to a reservoir is the geographic land area where all surface and groundwater flows downhill to the surface water. The most sensitive part of the watershed to a Reservoir is termed the Zone A. The Zone A is defined as the land area within a four hundred (400) foot lateral distance of the bank of a reservoir, and within two hundred (200) feet of the banks of its tributaries. The Zone B is the area within a half (1/2) mile of the Reservoir. The entire remainder of the watershed to the Reservoir is termed the Zone C. The First Herring Brook watershed is a significant part of the Zone C to Scituate's Reservoir (1988 Town of Scituate Master Plan Update, IEP). Old Oaken Bucket Pond, its tributaries and their bordering wetlands, including the Reservoir and Tack Factory Pond, have been designated "Outstanding Resource Waters" in 314 CMR 4.00 "Surface Water Quality Standards," and on maps prepared by DEP. The Reservoir, Zone A and watershed to the Reservoir are delineated on the map of Groundwater and Drinking Water Resources at the end of this element.

When contaminants are discharged within watersheds for surface waters which connect to the drinking water supply, they have potential for grave affects on the quality of drinking water (MAPC, 2001). Although water from the Reservoir is treated, it is still desirable to keep the level of contaminants as low as possible. It is extremely important to protect the water quality of the Zone A's, as well as the wetlands and tributaries which are connected with the Town's water supply. Many of these surface waters have other vital roles as wildlife habitat and flood control.

The western part of Scituate including Mt. Hope, Judge's Hill, the Bound Brook headwaters and South Swamp, provides the Town's largest areas of open space. These are linked to large open areas in Hingham, Cohasset and Norwell. Much of the land here is in watersheds critical to protecting the Town's Reservoirs. Whether purchased outright or protected through other means, property in this area should be targeted for acquisition or other methods of long-term protection.

The Cohasset and Scituate water supply watersheds overlap in areas north of Clapp Road and within the northwestern edge of the South Swamp. This discovery is documented in Cohasset's recent Surface Water Supply Protection Plan (SWAP) and resulted in an adjustment of Cohasset's watershed map. Significant sections of the First Herring Brook and its watershed lie within Norwell. Because these resources lie within several Towns, an intercommunity approach towards managing the watersheds is needed.

The Town's water supply is not unlimited. Scituate, like many other Towns on the South Shore, needs to carefully assess the ability of its water supply to support additional development, and plan accordingly. The Metropolitan Regional Planning Agency (MAPC) recently completed a study that identifies Scituate as one of a dozen municipalities within its region that will continue to face water supply problems. This is due to a combination of rising consumption coupled with the discharge of significant quantities of water outside the watershed. Long term planning for

municipal water service should include controls on growth if necessary, and increased public education about the necessity for water conservation.

Common contaminants of groundwater include bacterial and viral organisms, nitrates, sodium, hydrocarbons, and volatile organic compounds. If these potential hazardous substances are spilled or enter the ground within the Zone II's or surface water protection zones, they can be expected to migrate toward the pumping well or Reservoir. It is therefore important to designate these areas so they can be properly managed to protect water quality. Once the boundaries of these areas are defined, the Town can adopt zoning and other regulations to protect them from common sources of contamination. Good strategies for water quality protection also include acquisition of open space to prevent contamination and increase recharge from precipitation.

The Town recognizes the fact that zoning alone provides limited protection. Over the past half century, Scituate has been acquiring land for conservation and water protection purposes. Ground water protection acquisitions include 490 acres of land surrounding well sites (Assessor's Map 5-1, parcels 10, 12, 16, 17, 26, 35). Surface water protection includes 258 acres of land surrounding the Tack Factory Pond Reservoir and in the First Herring Brook watershed (Assessor's Map 5-1, parcels 13, 15, 43, 44, 45, 46). There is an urgent need to acquire additional land in the surface watershed before pressure for residential development in the West End makes it unattainable.

### **5.2.3 Priority Areas for Protection of Rare Species and Exemplary Natural Communities**

The unique and fragile environments in Scituate provide for exceptional habitat to many rare species. Although there are no recorded occurrences of Endangered Species in Scituate, the NHESP has recorded four (4) Threatened species, and eight (8) Species of Special Concern. Of all of the rare species in Scituate, the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) is the most significant, because this shore bird is now federally listed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as Threatened along the East Coast. The piping plover is also classified as "Threatened" in Massachusetts (MA). Nesting sites can be found on the north shore of the North River mouth (Rivermoor) and along the Fourth Cliff. The piping plover is a sparrow-sized shorebird which is known to inhabit sandy and rocky beaches, dune areas, and open flats with beach grass, sea lavender and salt-spray rose. Piping plovers are one of the first migratory birds to return to MA in the spring and arrive around March 25<sup>th</sup>. Limiting factors and reasons for rarity include the loss of beach habitat to human development, human disturbance at beaches, off-road vehicles, and ground predation of eggs by fox, skunk, raccoon and birds.

The least tern (*Sterna antillarum*) would be the next most important species, because it is listed by the State as a species of Special Concern. The least tern is the smallest of the tern species living in Massachusetts. They inhabit broad, flat, open, sandy, pebbly beaches with sparse vegetation. This species is considered rare in Massachusetts because extensive recreational and residential development of coastal beaches has led to habitat destruction. The least tern colony at Fourth Cliff is the second largest of its type in the country. In 1985, eighty (80) pairs were censused. Third Cliff was once a nesting area for this species, however, they are no longer found there (Massachusetts Natural Heritage Program, June 1987).

**Table 5.3 Massachusetts NHESP - Element Occurrences in Scituate**

Town Taxonomic	Group Scientific	Name Common	Name MESA	Status Federal	Status	Most Recent Observation
SCITUATE	Amphibian	Hemidactylum scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	SC		2002
SCITUATE	Beetle	Cicindela purpurea	Purple Tiger Beetle	SC		1935
SCITUATE	Bird	Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover		T	2002
SCITUATE	Bird	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	SC		2004
SCITUATE	Bird	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	SC		1932
SCITUATE	Bird	Sterna antillarum	Least Tern	SC		2004
SCITUATE	Reptile	Terrapene carolina	Eastern Box Turtle	SC		2002
SCITUATE	Vascular Plant	Aristida tuberculosa	Seabeach Needlegrass		T	1998
SCITUATE	Vascular Plant	Platanthera flava var. herbiola	Pale Green Orchis		T	1916
SCITUATE	Vascular Plant	Sabatia kennedyana	Plymouth Gentian	SC		1914
SCITUATE	Vascular Plant	Suaeda calceoliformis	American Sea-blite	SC		1987
SCITUATE	Vascular Plant	Sanicula canadensis	Canadian Sanicle		T	1933

E = Endangered/ T = Threatened/ SC = Special Concern

#### 5.2.4 Private Recreation Lands

Scituate owns several private, commercial recreational facilities. They include: Scituate Rod and Gun Club, Scituate Country Club, Hatherly County Club, and The Glades. It is important to note that these parcels are not protected in perpetuity. Because they are held by private landowners without any restrictions held against them, there are no assurances that they will not be developed at some time in the future. The Hatherly and Scituate Country Club golf course land, combined with the Adams estate at the Glades, account for three hundred and fifty (350) acres of unprotected open space. Another noteworthy parcel that is unprotected is the Air Force Recreation compound on Fourth Cliff.

## 5.3 Public and Nonprofit Lands

### 5.3.1 Public Open Space Land

The Town of Scituate has had a history of preserving land to enhance its rural character. It also has rich environmental and cultural resources such as its beaches, woodlands, stone walls, ledge outcroppings, and scenic vistas, as well as numerous agricultural and historical sites. To date, the Town has preserved over twenty-one hundred (2,100) acres of land in order to maintain its open space character. Yet, there are still many additional sites that warrant consideration for protection as well as for active and passive recreation.

With approximately 2,100 acres of open space lands, of which 1,173 acres are devoted to conservation, the Town of Scituate is the largest landowner in Scituate. As a community, Scituate has made a strong commitment to the setting aside of lands for public use and natural resource protection. However, a combination of factors, historical, geographical and political, has resulted in a less than perfect distribution of these lands.

The Community Preservation Act (CPA) was adopted by the Town of Scituate in 2002. The CPA allowed the Town to generate revenue from existing local property taxes and acquire State matching funds for projects that qualify for funding under the following target areas: (1) the acquisition, creation, and preservation of open space, which includes "land to protect existing and future well fields" and "aquifers and recharge areas"; (2) the acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic resources; and (3) the creation and support of community housing.

Table 5.4 lists the completed purchases of open space and recreation lands through the *Land Bank/CPA* programs since it was adopted in 2002 by Scituate residents. This does not include acquisitions for which CPA funds have been appropriated, but that have not been completed to date.

**Table 5.4 CPA Open Space Acquisitions (through January 2007)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Map/Lot/Parcel</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Funds*</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Date Acq.</b>
Appleton Property	23-1-4R	Conservation Commission	\$150,000	10	9/23/2003
Clapp Rd. Property	11-1-1B-E, 11-1-1C-E, 18-1-21-0-E	Conservation Commission	\$760,585	45	9/23/2003
Cedar Street Property	17-1-6B	Conservation Commission	\$167,000	8.45	3/13/2004
Litchfield Property	17-2-19, 17-2-16B, 17-2-20D, 17-2-22	Conservation Commission	\$595,000	40	3/6/2006
<b>TOTAL ACREAGE</b>				<b>103.45</b>	

*(Data from Town of Scituate website 3/10/2008)*

The following is a brief description of the different parcels that make up the Town's most popular Town conservation and recreation areas, in terms of frequent use, and/or habitat value.

### 5.3.2 Conservation Areas

The Town of Scituate currently owns approximately 1,173 acres of conservation land that are protected under Article 97 by the Conservation Commission for conservation purposes. The following are descriptions of the most frequented, or popular, conservation areas in Town.

#### A. Driftway Park.

**Overview:** The site has seen most of its activity as a small boat launch site for boating and fishing. Its dunes, open scrub area, trails along the marsh bordering the Herring River, boardwalk and marsh overlook have made this an attractive area for short walks and for many dog walkers. The McEachern Memorial trail, one component of the area memorializing a Scituate youngster who passed away, made the site a more attractive one. There is an area for picnicking, an open field for informal activities, as well as a fishing pier. Plans have been developed for a significant updating and improvement of the site, which is on the Driftway bikeway, currently under construction.

Acreage: 71.65 acres

#### B. Driftway Bikeway

**Overview:** The Bikeway is proposed to go from Greenbush to the Scituate Harbor and down the former railroad bed to the North River. It has been completed from the Dunkin' Donuts to Old Driftway and Kent St. and will reach Edward Foster Road by the end of the summer 2008. Feasibility studies are currently underway to build a pedestrian bridge over the Herring River for access to the former rail bed which terminates at the North River.

Acreage: 18 acres

#### C. West End Conservation Land

**Overview:** This wooded area provides a significant site for passive recreation, including hiking/walking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and observation of diverse types of flora and fauna, including that associate with several vernal pools. There are almost 5 miles of trails, highlighted by the Carl Pipes Memorial Trail. This is the largest area of contiguous protected open space in Scituate, and encompasses a variety of habitats. The area is served by a small parking location on the south side of Clapp Road.

Acreage: 125 acres

#### D. Ellis Estate

**Overview:** This forested site was once a private estate and includes many miles of named walking trails (the names are related to the history and locale of the Estate), and notable examples of holly and ironwood trees, and one vernal pool. One of the more

significant elements is the remains of an old stone wall bordered cowpath that leads to two watering holes. Parking is provided by a large area on Country Way, and a small area on Mann Lot Road.

Acreage: 120.24 acres

#### **E. Teak Sherman Park**

**Overview:** This area diagonally across from the Town Hall is named after the first head of the Scituate Water Department. It has a walking trail with a small wooden bridge crossing an intermittent stream. The trail leads to an open field, and a copse of large white pines. A great place for bird watching species observed include veeries, wood thrushes, black and white warblers, cedar waxwings, a variety of woodpeckers as well as hawks and on occasion eagles.

Acreage: 7.24 acres

#### **F. Town Forest (Route 3A)**

**Overview:** The Town Forrest is accessed through a parking area on Route 3A (across from the Ellis Estate, it is the symbol of the Route 3A Greenbelt and the start of the West End Green Area. There are 2 miles of trails in this location with a divergent ecosystem from pine forest to wetlands.

#### **G. The Spit**

**Overview:** This beach area is on the North River, at its confluence with the South River. Unsupervised swimming and picnicking, on the beach and in the dunes, are the primary activities, enjoyed mainly by boaters. While the area can be reached on foot, there is no vehicle parking. The Spit provides nesting habitat for endangered Piping Plovers, Common Terns, and Least Terns, which requires care on the part of visitors to the site

Acreage: 25 acres

#### **H. North & South Rivers**

**Overview:** The North & South Rivers offer the Town unlimited recreation activities and open space opportunities including, but not limited to, boating, fishing, shell fishing, swimming, canoeing, and kayaking.

Acreage: 1,000 acres

**I. Town Marina**

**Overview:** The Town Marina offers marine services to over sixty (60) recreational boaters who occupy the slips as well as many transit vessel who occasion Scituate Harbor.

Acreage: 5 acres

**J. Marina Park**

**Overview:** Purchased by the Town this former commercial marina is currently in the permitting process to redevelop the site into a marine center for the Town. Activities that will be supported will include boating (100 slips), vista, fishing, trails, kayaking and a meeting facility.

Acreage: 5 acres

### 5.3.3 Public Recreation Areas

Scituate’s Recreation Department oversees and permits sixteen (16) athletic fields, nine (9) Town beaches, and more than three hundred (300) annual programs serving both youth and adults. Over the past fifteen (15) years the Department has grown to one (1) full-time staff, two (2) part-time staff, and more than one hundred (100) seasonal staff.

Along with planning, organizing, and executing year-round special events, the Recreation Department also runs approximately three hundred (300) classes each year. Running these classes entails planning, staffing, and registering the more than five thousand (5,000) participants. In fiscal year 2007, the Department had approximately 45,000 registered participants in Town Recreation programs (up from 33,388 in FY 2006), for an average of one hundred and fifty (150) hours of programs per week.

Scituate’s recreation program continues to be the most comprehensive recreation program on the entire South Shore. Boston Magazine listed Scituate as one of the most desirable places to live in the South Shore in their annual “Best of Boston 2008” rating, highlighting the Town’s “rec department on overdrive” as one of its offerings. Table 5.5 lists town-owned recreation lands that are open to the public for recreational uses.

**Table 5.5 Town of Scituate Recreation Lands**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Recreation Potential</b>	<b>Degree of Protection</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Scituate High School Multi-Use Turf Field & Track	Recreation Department	Playing Field	Active	Protected	6.0 acres
Central Field	Selectman	Playing Field	Active	Protected	16.67
PJ Steverman Park, and Scituate High School (SHS) Basketball, & Tennis Courts	Recreation Department	Playing Field	Active	Protected	2.6
Driftway Park	Recreation Department	Park	Passive	Protected	~ 18
Minot Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	N/A
Mann Hill Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	N/A
The Spit	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	N/A
Sand Hills Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	N/A

Location	Management	Current Use	Recreation Potential	Degree of Protection	Acres
Museum Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	N/A
Egypt Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	11.73
Peggotty Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	5.16
North Scituate Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	6.98
Humarock Beach	Recreation Department	Public Beach	Active	Protected	32.75
Town Forest	Recreation Department	Trails / Open Space	Passive	Protected	22.09
Ellis Estate	Recreation Department	Trails/ Open Space	Passive	Protected	~ 120
Teak Sherman Park	Recreation Department	Park	Passive	Protected	7.24
Hubbell Land	Conservation Commission	Trail	Active	Protected	17.55
Gualey Land	Conservation Commission	Trails/Pier/Way to Water	Active	Protected	71.65
Hatherly Playground	DPW	Playground	Active	Protected	2.41
Jericho Boat Launch	Harbormaster	Boat Launching/Parking	Active	Protected	2.59
Lawson Common	DPW	Park	Active	Protected	3.48
Scituate Lighthouse	Recreation Department	Historic Site	Active	Protected	2.73
Wompatuck Park	DEM	Park	Active	Protected	104.55
Widow's Walk	Selectmen	Public Golf Course	Active	Protected	138.73
Rivermoor	Conservation Commission	Shellfishing	Active	Protected	315.32
Bassings Beach	Conservation Commission	Shellfishing	Active	Protected	101.46
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	1,009.69

The following is a brief description of the different parcels that make up the Town's most popular recreation areas.

#### **A. Scituate High School Multi-Use Turf Field & Track**

**Overview:** This field is used by high school and youth sports programs, with permits being issued from late February to late December. Some of the sports that use this field are football,

soccer, lacrosse, field hockey, running club & boot camp programs. Because this is a multi-purpose turf, the field can be used in any weather conditions. This field also has lighting that allows it to be used at night. In the summer, the area is used for Recreation/Town sponsored camps of different kinds. When permit holders are not using the field, you can always find someone on the field playing a pick-up game of some kind.

Acreage: 6.0+/- Acres

### **B. Central Field (softball varsity & junior varsity and soccer)**

**Overview:** This field is used by high school, youth sports and senior programs, with permits being issued from late February to late November. Central Field has multiple fields that can accommodate numerous games at the same time. The primary sports programs that use these fields are soccer and softball. These fields are also used for camps and programs run through the town and youth sports programs.

Acreage: 6.4 +/- acres

### **C. Peggotty Beach**

**Overview:** This beach is one of the busiest beaches in town because of its large beach area. At high tide, there is still plenty of beach area for people to sit. Peggotty Beach also has a large parking area close to the beach, which makes it easy for beach goers to park and get to the beach without too much trouble. The Recreation Department is in charge of all lifeguards for all the beaches in Scituate. The department hires, trains and maintains the guards and all the lifesaving equipment they use. Peggotty Beach is also the beach of choice for training of all lifesaving personnel from the town.

Acreage: 1.2 +/- acres

### **D. Humarock Beach**

**Overview:** Humarock beach is one of the largest beaches in Scituate that provides public access. Beach parking is available for resident and non-residents. The riptides at this beach require extra staffing due to the dangerous conditions, which thus far have been exclusive to Humarock. At this beach we have a “beach wheelchair” that allows a person with disability not only access to the beach/sand but right into the water. The Recreation Department is in charge of all lifeguards for all the beaches in Scituate. The department hires, trains and maintains the guards and all the lifesaving equipment they use.

Acreage: 1.5 +/- acres

### **E. PJ Steverman Park, and Scituate High School (SHS) Basketball, & Tennis Courts**

**Overview:** The PJ Steverman Rink accommodates a variety of users, from high school hockey to children’s birthday parties. It is also used for many charity events, raising money

to help support numerous charities in the town. The skateboard park is one of the largest and well maintained in the area. No matter what time of day or year, you can always find someone using the many ramps and jumps in the park. The tennis courts are mainly used by the high school for daily physical education or Varsity and JV teams. It is also used for camps, lessons and general play. The basketball courts are brand new, and are currently used by town youth programs and leagues. The area is lighted, which allows for use into the evening during the warmer months.

Acreage: 1.5 acres

#### **5.4 Issues/ Challenges Faced**

The task of documenting and mapping all Town conservation and recreation lands proved to be a challenging process, calling on the knowledge base of the Working Group members, and some other members of the Conservation Commission to fill in the many gaps that remained after incorporating the most up-to-date GIS and Assessor's Data. The Town's process of documenting Open Space properties proved to be a limiting factor. Rather than changing the land use status of a newly converted open space property in the Assessor database, the open space parcel is dropped from the database altogether.

As a result, many of the open space properties were not found in the Town's database, and were also not registered in the GIS database, leaving no record, other than their original deeds, to document their status. This created a hardship for the Working Group and consultant to come up with an accurate and consistent land use inventory and map. Different avenues of completing this task were explored, and ultimately completed with a combination of efforts from the Working Group members, largely by Penny Scott-Pipes, Vincent Kalishes, III, Jennifer Vitelli, and Laura Harbottle.

Looking ahead toward future planning efforts, the process of tracking Town properties should be examined for its potential shortcomings and an alternative process explored for improving those shortcomings.

## SECTION 6: COMMUNITY GOALS

### 6.1 Description of Process and Results

To determine what the citizens of Scituate value relative to Open Space and Recreation, a Working Group was established to discuss Town goals. The Town also hired an outside consultant to provide assistance and coordinate the revision of the existing Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP). A public participation campaign was established to determine whether community sentiments had changed regarding open space and recreation since the last rendition of the Open Space Plan in 1998. The campaign included open meetings of the Working group, publicity of the draft 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan using various media outlets, and a public forum that was advertised well in advance of the meeting.

#### Working Group

In order to revise the 1998 Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Town established a Working Group (Group) to provide input regarding the revision. The Group, which also served as the Town's *ad hoc* Open Space Committee, was made up of representatives from the Conservation Commission, Recreation Division, Conservation Department, and Planning Department. Additional Town staff assistance was provided to the board from the Assessor's Office and the Information Technology Department (Webmaster). The Group met several times throughout the course of the project to discuss new goals, objectives, and action items proposed in this Plan.

#### Media/Publicity

The development of the draft 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan was announced on the Town's webpage, which included a link to the draft Plan for comments. An announcement of the Open Space Plan project and the Open Space online survey was publicized in the local newspaper, the *Scituate Mariner*. Open Space Surveys were handed out at Town Meeting in late March, and posted alongside a drop box at the Town Library and Town Hall.

#### Public Forum

A Public Forum was held on April 23, 2008 at the Scituate Town Library to discuss the draft plan. The forum was announced in advance via the Town Website and a notice in the *Scituate Mariner*. The purpose of the forum was to discuss the community's open space and recreation goals and incorporate comments into the draft plan. The Town's contracted consultant provided a presentation describing the project, explaining the importance of open space planning, outlining past community goals, and posing strategic questions to determine current goals. It was announced that public comments will be accepted online until the end of April, 2008. The forum was televised on local cable television.

#### Public Meetings

All Working Group meetings were open to the public and announced according to Town regulations.

## 6.2 Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

The primary goal of the 1998 Open Space and Recreation Plan, as determined by the residents of Scituate, was to guide residential and commercial growth in a way that: preserves Scituate's inherent character; protects sensitive environmental and cultural resources; limits the pressures of Town infrastructure and services on natural resources; and provides a balance between multiple land uses. See Map 6 for a depiction of the Action Plan.

The following open space and recreations goals have been defined through the efforts of Scituate Town boards, departments and volunteer committees over the years. The following goals were cultivated out of the Town's 1998 Open Space Plan, 2004 Master Plan Update, and the 2004 Water Resources Committee Report. (Goals are not listed in order of priority.)

- Goal 1: Conserve water bodies, aquifer areas, watershed and natural drainage areas, pond and stream shorelines.
- Goal 2: Satisfy the present and future outdoor recreation needs of the community residents and their visitors.
- Goal 3: Protect the heritage of the Town through the preservation of scenic and historic structures and areas.
- Goal 4: Make a commitment to those in the community with special needs to make open space and recreation facilities accessible to them. The guidelines contained in and associated with the ADA (American with Disabilities Act) will be used in this effort. (See attached ADA Plan)
- Goal 5: Relate the open space land to developed land in such a way as to give order, shape, and form to the community.
- Goal 6: Ensure adequate sites for public and semi-public facilities and services necessary for the well being of present and future generations.
- Goal 7: Enhance the natural beauty of the Town's landscape and rehabilitate areas which show the negative effects of natural processes or careless and haphazard developments.
- Goal 8: Maintain Scituate's legacy of distinct rural beauty, essential recreation land and vital biological diversity through permanent preservation of protected and unprotected open land in Scituate.

Activities carried out as a result of the 1998 OSRP goals and objectives include:

- Implementation of the Community Preservation Act (CPA) in 2002;
- Development of a Coastal Access Plan with funding from the former DEM;
- Donation and acquisition of several conservation restrictions to/by the Town;
- Acquisition of South Swamp (primary water supply source);
- Several key parcels in the South Swamp watershed were acquired by the Town and the Maxwell Conservation Land Trust;
- Acquisition of a sixty-eight (68) slip marina on the Harbor and plans to revitalize the upland portion of the property;
- Improvement and expansion of Town GIS system and completion of a master street list with funding from the homeland security grant;
- Completion of a Flood Mitigation Plan and identification of high hazard areas for protection and/or acquisition; and
- Trail and park cleanups by special needs kids are organized and funded by the Town Conservation Commission.

In March 2008, a town-wide survey was conducted to assess the current open space and recreation needs of Scituate residents. Approximately 775 residents responded to this survey. Participants felt that the main reasons to preserve open space in Scituate, in order of importance, are:

1. Protection of drinking water resources;
2. Preservation of natural beauty and historic landscapes;
3. Provision of passive recreational opportunities (i.e., fishing or walking); and
4. Provision of active recreational opportunities (i.e., biking or team sports).

To provide another opportunity for residents to cooperate in the Open Space update process, a public forum was held on April 23, 2008. At the meeting, the following questions were presented to guide the discussion and determine what the community goals and objectives are for 2008:

1. What do the citizens of Scituate value relative to open space and recreation?
2. Should the Town continue to protect and expand open spaces and recreation areas? If so, what are the priorities for protection?
3. Should the Town avoid development in areas with sensitive resources?
4. Are there any concerns about the use or management of conservation or recreation areas? If so, what are they?
5. What should the community's open space and recreation goals be?

In general, there was consensus among attendees that the Town should continue to not only provide additional open space and recreation areas, but to better protect and manage existing spaces. While the community realizes some of the constraints (mainly financial) of managing the existing conservation and recreation areas, they feel that management should be strengthened, especially for the Town beaches.

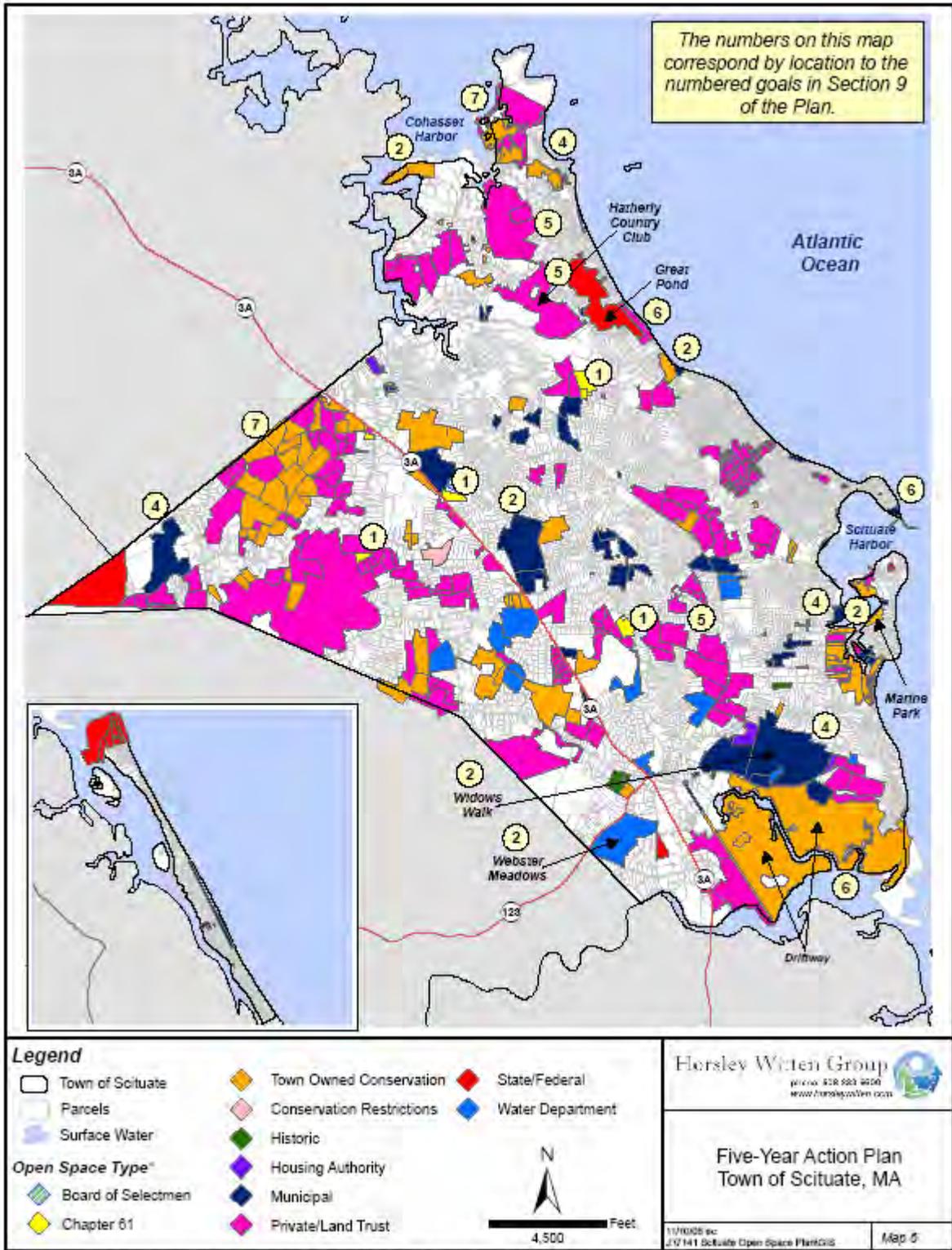
A key issue discussed at the meeting, was that of the inherent conflict between recreation and preservation, specifically for the Town's beaches. Each year, thousands of visitors and residents flock to Scituate's shoreline to recreate. Unfortunately, their favorite beaches are sometimes home to fragile ecosystems.

Residents are especially concerned about two popular recreation areas: the ramp to North River at Driftway and the Spit. Both areas are fragile ecosystems that have been and continue to be abused by unmanaged public access. Residents are concerned about the long-term health of these ecosystems and encourage Town officials to take more stringent measures to manage their usage. Steps have been taken to reduce access to the ramp at the North River (i.e., limiting parking with a wall of stone boulders), but no plans have been formulated for the protection of the Spit and the population of Piping Plovers that reside there.

Residents also feel that additional education regarding conservation options is needed, such as placing private and agricultural lands under conservation. Representatives from the Maxwell Land Trust were present and expressed interest in establishing a relationship with the Town so that they can coordinate efforts in educating Town residents about conservation options. The Town Conservation Agent and Planning Board members that were present welcomed the idea.

Many of the open space and recreation goals vocalized by Scituate residents echoed the goals established by the Working Group: expand open space and recreation areas in Town; provide additional recreational opportunities; and increase public education and outreach regarding conservation options. Residents also expressed a desire to enhance the "rural character" of Scituate that residents identify with as part of their heritage. The topic of the Town's agricultural heritage generated a discussion amongst participants about organizing a community farm. Some suggested the Steverman property on Country Way as a potential community farm site, given the opportunity and funding for the Town to acquire it.

Scituate, like many beach communities, is faced with the ever growing challenge to preserve its unique natural and historical areas, while increasing recreational opportunities that bolster the economy. The Town has successfully provided residents with a robust offering of recreational opportunities; creating pocket parks and building on a healthy inventory of conservation areas. The current and future challenge is how to best manage these areas with limited staff and funding.



## **SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS**

### **7.1 Summary of Resource Protection Needs**

Scituate has a wealth of land and water resources with unique characteristics that help to maintain its rural character and distinguish it from surrounding communities. The Town contains some significantly large parcels that provide a variety of passive and active recreational experiences.

Additionally, water resources provide substantial recreational opportunities (i.e., boating, fishing, shellfishing, and beach-going), as well as the Town's water supply. The Town should continue to acquire open space in order to maintain the historically rural character of the Town and to provide adequate educational and recreational experiences for Town residents. Improvements to the Town's infrastructure, such as the MBTA Greenbush rail create growth pressures on the Town that will continue to threaten parcels that are not adequately protected from future development. Important factors that should be considered when deciding on future land acquisitions are described in detail in the subsections below.

#### **7.1.1 Enforce Laws for Water Resource Protection**

Scituate's Zoning includes a Water Resources Protection District (WRPD) Bylaw (510.5) that requires a 150' setback or buffer from any river or stream tributary that feeds a Town water supply. The Old Oaken Bucket Pond, Tack Factory Pond, the Reservoir, and their watersheds and tributaries, as well as the groundwater underlying Scituate, are the primary sources of Scituate's existing and future drinking water supply. Old Oaken Bucket Pond is considered to be Scituate's primary surface water supply source, according to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), making the protection of its surrounding wetlands and tributaries of critical importance.

In addition to the WRPD Bylaw and the State Wetlands Protection Act (WPA), Scituate has a strong local Wetlands Bylaw, which further protects wetlands and surface waters from potential contamination by point-source discharges, non-point pollution and sedimentation. Each of these regulations should continue to be strongly enforced to help maintain high water quality for Scituate's wetlands, surface waters, and drinking water reservoirs.

#### **7.1.2 Water Supply Protection**

An analysis prepared by MAPC projects that with current zoning, Scituate can accommodate approximately 2,890 additional dwelling units. Using a factor of 2.58 persons per household, the Town's ultimate population is projected to be approximately 27,500 residents. At build-out, an additional 560,000 gallons of drinking water per day will be needed to meet residential demand, based on the use of 75 gpd per person. This projected level of future demand should be used as a guide in planning for the Town's water supply needs, specifically, the establishment of sufficient Wellhead Protection Areas (WPAs).

The Town has one potential site for a new well, the Dolan property. The OSRP also considered an area roughly bounded by Pincin Hill, First Parish Road, the Norwell town line, and Old Oaken Bucket Road as a possible new reservoir site. Water quality and quantity are long-term issues that will continue to need to be addressed by the Town.

A source of clean, drinkable water has always been a major concern to the Town of Scituate. Of the 2.80 million gallons per day (gpd) capacity, 2.05 million gpd comes from wells. One of the wells, the Fitz well, produces 225,000 gpd, but is not potable because of its high iron content. All of the wells have to be shut down periodically to recharge. In periods of drought, such as was experienced in the early 1960's, the volume of water available from wells and the Reservoir dropped because the wells and streams that feed it are sustained by both groundwater and surface runoff, both varying in flow rate, based on precipitation and use.

As Scituate's population grows, much of the land, which now catches and stores rainwater and releases it slowly to the streams and wells, will be under increasing pressure for housing and infrastructure. If this land is developed, the Town will be faced with an increasing population and a decreasing water supply. Even if the Town preserves all of its present water resources, there will still be a need for a larger supply of water in the future if residential and commercial use increases. Therefore, one of the prime purposes of this OSRP is to provide guidelines for preserving and protecting, Scituate's water resources and the recharge areas around Town wells, the reservoir, and streams feeding the reservoir.

Preparing for the future means that Scituate should be seeking to enhance its water supply, especially by establishing new reservoir sites. In 1971, at the request of the Conservation Commission, the Soil Conservation Service prepared a study regarding Scituate's natural resources. This study indicated that a potential site for a new reservoir could be an area bounded roughly by Pincin Hill, First Parish Road, the Town of Norwell, and Old Oaken Bucket Road. This location is currently being considered by the Water Department, which estimates that the new reservoir would add 250,000 gpd to the Town's water supply. The Dolan Well Site is also a prime candidate for a new well supply.

### **7.1.3 Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas in Need of Special Protection**

The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) identified two Core Habitats (BM881 and BM991) within the town.

#### **BioMap: Species and Natural Communities**

##### *BioMap Core Habitat (BM881)*

A portion of this relatively large Core Habitat is located at the westerly corner of Scituate, along the border of Hingham and Norwell, as shown on Map 3. The habitat area has a good interspersed of uplands, small streams, wetlands, and potential Vernal Pools. If protected, the area has the potential to be an important habitat preserve for Spotted Turtles and Eastern Box Turtles, as well as Four-toed and Blue-spotted Salamanders, especially given its proximity to the otherwise developed Boston metropolitan area. This Core Habitat also represents a relatively large area for forest and migratory songbirds within two miles of the coast and near Boston.

Protecting the land within this Core Habitat would expand existing conservation lands, round boundaries to reduce edge effects, protect important wetland and riparian areas, and connect them to existing protected open space (Map 3).

#### *BioMap Core Habitat (BM991)*

This Core Habitat is located at the mouth of the North River, and at the Beaches of Third Cliff and Fourth Cliff. This area provides a critical breeding habitat for Piping Plovers and Least Terns. Potential threats to nesting coastal waterbirds include habitat alteration and loss, human disturbance, specifically from recreational use of the beaches (i.e., off-roading, boating, and beach-goers), and predation. These beaches and adjacent sandy intertidal flats also provide important migration stopover habitat for several species of arctic-nesting shorebirds, especially from early July through September. Annual protection from these threats needs to be strengthened (Map 3).

### **7.1.4 Wildlife Corridors and Strategies for their Protection**

Future land acquisition considerations should include wildlife routes between fragmented habitats. Further fragmentation of habitat should be minimized by the establishment of greenways or wildlife corridors of sufficient width for the species that will use them, or through the protection of large unfragmented areas made possible by open space cluster subdivisions or parcels with connectivity to existing conservation lands. It would be prudent for the Town to map out potential wildlife corridors and add those parcels to the Town's open space priority list.

### **7.1.5 Planning for Future Acquisition**

The community response from the open space survey (95% of the respondents) and the public forum both demonstrate that the need for additional open space and recreational areas is a high priority, particularly for the purpose of water supply protection. In the absence of an Open Space Committee, the Town should encourage coordinated open space planning between Planning, Recreation, and Conservation, and in cooperation with the GIS Department and the Community Preservation Committee (CPC). Survey responses provide a detailed inventory of priority parcels for protection (Appendix F). With that data, Town agencies can determine specific parcel information from the Assessor's Office, including map and lot identification, acreage, and acquisition costs. GIS professionals can then use that information to develop an updated Priority Parcel map, which can be used as a guide for all Town agencies. The formation of an Open Space Committee, which would include key Town staff as well as interested citizens, should be considered to ensure that communication is maintained and that efforts are streamlined between agencies.

### **7.1.6 Property Integration**

There are opportunities to increase the ecological value of existing open space areas by acquiring adjacent undeveloped parcels to create greenbelts and wildlife corridors. Connective open space parcels not only ensure safe transportation for wildlife, but also ensure: the preservation of rural communities that might otherwise be absorbed by expanding suburbs; walking, camping, and biking areas close to the cities and towns; habitat for wild plants and animals; as well as cleaner

air and water for citizens. Such properties should be considered in the development of a priority parcel inventory, as mentioned above.

### **7.1.7 Capital Costs and Funding**

Due to the high costs of land acquisition, “out of the box” preservation techniques and funding sources should be explored and used to the fullest extent possible. Some of these techniques include, but are not limited to: limited developments; regulatory controls; open space cluster subdivisions, or conservation zoning; and Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) purchases.

Funding resources for open space acquisition have been identified and are being actively pursued in 2008. They include the submission of applications for Community Preservation Act (CPA) funding and Self-Help Grant funding in support of open space and recreational acquisitions.

In addition to funding open space acquisitions, there are considerable costs associated with the long-term management of open space and recreation areas. Specific costs are include aesthetic improvements (i.e. benches, landscaping, repairs to trails or paved pathways) and ecological restoration projects (i.e. prescribed burning, revegetation of cleaned areas, river restoration). With limited staffing and fiscal resources, the Town may need the assistance of other resources to keep up with management needs. These costs should be considered and included in the Town’s Capital Improvements Plan.

## **7.2 Summary of Community’s Needs**

The following are Scituate’s open space and recreational needs as they relate to the provision of conservation and recreation areas for residents and visitors alike.

### **7.2.1 Recreational Needs**

According to the Massachusetts *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* (SCORP), Massachusetts communities are in need of recreation areas for swimming and trail-based activities such as walking and biking. They are also in need of additional playground areas.

Scituate is one of the South Shore’s maturing suburbs, with a greater number of residents over 55 years of age than ever before. Accordingly, recreation improvement plans should focus on the needs of both the elderly and the youth populations, providing handicap access to facilities and conservation areas, in addition to playgrounds and athletic fields.

Scituate has a very active year round recreation community. The municipal Recreation Commission runs over 300 programs year-round for ages 18 months through senior citizens. Their programs consist of everything from pre-school playtime programs, fencing, arts and crafts, drama, wrestling, sailing, yoga, youth and adult sport programs, and summer camps to name a few. In addition to these municipal programs, there are non-profit “recreational” organizations or leagues, including, but not limited to: Little League, Youth Lacrosse, Soccer Club, Girls Traveling Softball, Youth Football and Cheerleading, Youth Travel Basketball, and

the Youth Center. All of these leagues provide recreational opportunities for children, adults and senior citizens, regardless of ability.

### Recreational Facilities

One of the primary issues that these municipal programs face is that the bulk of the public recreation facilities are concentrated in the center of Town. This means that the West End (that area to the west of Route 3A), Humarock, First, Second, and Third Cliff, the Harbor Area, Sand Hills, Shore Acres, and North Scituate Beach are without an active playground or recreation field. Therefore, for all of these programs children must be driven to a recreational facility rather than being able to walk or ride a bike there. The Recreation Commission is concerned that with the lack of playgrounds, children are deprived of the spontaneity of a pick-up baseball game with kids on the block and the parent/child relationship in sports.

There has been a considerable increase in the seasonal use of all outdoor facilities, primarily by the young people of Scituate. This demand has resulted in overcrowding and deterioration of existing facilities. Additional resources must be expended to adequately address this problem. There is a need for more playgrounds, ball fields, and tennis courts in some areas of Scituate. The Town's objective should be to acquire land that has proper soil characteristics and the desired geographical location to accommodate active recreation.

The Town must also provide facilities for individuals with a variety of needs. The elderly, disabled, and special needs individuals of the community must have as many opportunities as possible to participate in open space and recreation experiences.

### Town Beaches

Scituate beaches have provided a source of recreation for many generations. The Town has approximately 28 miles of shoreline, which includes eight stretches of sandy beaches, two stretches of shingle rock (along Mann Hill and Hatherly Beaches) and three ledge outcroppings (at Fourth Cliff, Minot, and Strawberry Point). Most of the coastline has been developed for residential use, except for Scituate Harbor, which has commercial and municipal uses.

Excluding the Federal and Town flood plain zones, which are protected from development, the Scituate coastline has been developed almost to capacity.

The only areas not developed and not publicly owned are those that are not buildable, due to soil and marsh conditions. These include the 2,500 foot Mann Hill Beach, 200 feet along Seaside Road, 500 feet in Shore Acres (between 8th and 10th Avenues), and the Sand Spit below Third Cliff. In order to preserve the scenic vistas, continue to offer recreational opportunities, protect the Town from flooding, and maintain the character of this charming coastal community, actions need to be taken to protect remaining open spaces along the coastline.

The recent survey conducted in preparation for this OSRP update showed that 37% of the respondents believed that parking at town beaches and conservation areas could be improved. Specifically, shortages in beach parking were noted for Minot Beach, Humarock, and Sandhills Beach areas, due to their popularity and extremely limited parking. On the other hand, Egypt

Beach, Peggotty Beach, and Sandhills Beach all have adequate parking for their beach capacities.

The Town owns an ample number of rights-of-way or easements to its various Town-owned or Town-maintained beaches. However, a great many of these public passages and rights-of-way have not been maintained as such, and have been either obscured or actually blocked by private development. There are five legal public rights-of-way to the North Scituate Beach, 10 to the Sand Hills Beach, and one to Rivermoor Beach. Although all streets on Humarock which lead to the beach are legally public rights-of-way to the beach, only one access point is actually available to persons not owning coastal property. The Town might explore this issue by providing incentives for landowners to grant rights of way over a portion of their property so that the public can better access these recreational areas.

### Athletic Fields and Parks

The OSRP calls for more neighborhood parks and fields in the West End, Humarock, First, Second, and Third Cliffs, the Harbor Area, Sand Hills, Shore Acres, and North Scituate. Increasing the number of these types of facilities is deemed necessary to meet the needs of Scituate's growing population. This is particularly true for youth-oriented activities, where participants otherwise must depend on parents driving them to parks or fields.

The Town should consider the expected numbers of school aged youth when the Town is entirely built out to determine the number of different types of fields that will ultimately be needed. To the greatest extent possible, those fields should be located in areas where there has been significant growth and/or the unmet need is the greatest. Other considerations in siting new athletic fields include whether parking can be readily provided, where costs of development would not be excessive, and where the existing landscape would not be overly disturbed. Removal of significant stands of trees should be avoided wherever possible.

### Additional Needs

The Recreation Commission has determined that additional recreation needs should be addressed, including: installing bleachers and lighting at the Town's athletic fields, building a new playground for children ages 5 to 12 years old, expanding their community sailing program, and constructing a maritime building/sailing center at Marine Park on First Cliff. The Commission also sees a need for neighborhood-based recreation possibilities. Facilities such as tennis courts, basketball courts, and playgrounds should be installed in neighborhoods where they are needed. Humarock, for example, significantly lacks such facilities. The Town's existing recreation facilities are also in need of more consistent maintenance to ensure their viability. Ultimately, the Commission envisions a Town Community Center that would serve a spectrum of age groups with a wide range of recreational programs and facilities.

## **7.2.2 Access to Open Space**

The ability of Scituate residents and visitors alike to access open spaces and recreational facilities is an important consideration, especially the since a major attraction of the Town is its beautiful coastline.

A considerable number of Scituate's open space properties are easy to reach and have public parking, but for some, including a few popular beaches, access is severely limited. Beaches in Sand Hills and Minot, for example, have limited parking. The OSRP calls for the development of additional parking and access points for the Town's beaches, particularly at the North Scituate, Minot and Humarock beaches. Increasing walking paths and other pedestrian facilities in appropriate locations would encourage more people to visit open spaces, participate in recreational opportunities, and enjoy Scituate's visual assets. Trails and even existing seawalls could provide informal paths for pedestrians to reach recreational resources and open space. The Recreation Commission has supported an increase in the number of hiking and biking trails.

Among the open space areas are those that are somewhat remote, such as the mud flats north of the Glades, Bassings Beach, and some of the shoreline in Minot and along the Cliffs. The Town should examine the feasibility of creating a comprehensive network of existing and new trails as a recreation amenity which will provide better access to open space resources.

Poor access to conservation lands has been created by a lack of public awareness of their existence, as well as physical barriers such as locked gates and inadequate parking. For example, if residents of Scituate are not aware of where existing access points to conservation lands exist, these areas will not realize their full value for the community. Similarly, if trails are not marked or mapped, residents will not be aware of opportunities to walk through forested areas. Where appropriate, awareness of conservation areas should be fostered through the use of signs and trail markers, as well as information posted on the Town's website and in printed literature (i.e. trail guides and/or maps).

## **7.2.3 Critical Areas in Need of Protection**

The Master Plan discusses some priorities for open space preservation through acquisition, easements/restrictions, and other means. In selecting and prioritizing sites, the following elements should be considered:

- Value for water supply protection;
- Areas that connect with other open space properties, including the Route 3A Greenway and West End Greenbelt;
- Protection of wildlife habitat;
- Preservation of scenic views; and
- Balanced geographic distribution of open space and recreation among different Scituate neighborhoods, with access available for all Scituate residents.

#### 7.2.4 Priority Open Space Parcels

In particular, the following currently unprotected parcels have been identified by citizens of Scituate, based on the town-wide OSRP 2008 survey results, as important parcels to protect. Their proximity to protected lands, provision of scenic vistas, or other ecological benefits were primary factors in their evaluation:

- South Swamp
- Ellis Estate
- Central Field
- Egypt Beach
- Minot Beach
- Pegotty Beach
- Sandhills
- The Spit
- Bates Lane
- Route 3A Greenway
- Land at or adjacent to Scituate Harbor
- Fourth Cliff
- Strawberry Point (The Glades)
- Proving Grounds in Sand Hills/Shore Acres
- Scituate Lighthouse
- The Bleakey property / Border St.
- Clapp Road
- The Driftway viewshed
- Herring Brook Watershed lands west of Grove St
- Land north of the Reservoir.

Establishing specific criteria for prioritizing future purchases would provide a framework for decisions on open space acquisition. This could be especially beneficial when the Town has limited time to proceed with the acquisition of a particular parcel. Specific criteria that can be used in deciding how open space parcels should be prioritized for possible purchase can be found in the Recommendations below.

The 2004 Master Plan notes the following key parcels as having high priority for acquisition or some other means of permanent protection (i.e. conservation restriction or deed restriction):

1. Strawberry Point (the Glades) is located at the northernmost point of the Scituate coast. It is one of the last promontories of unspoiled coastline in Massachusetts. With its stunted trees bent permanently by the wind and its granite cliffs dropping to the sea, this is truly an inspiring place. It is a property that has been owned by the Adams family for a very long time. It has several residential structures on it and is still utilized by the family. Because of the scenic vistas and the unique and sensitive coastal resources found at the site, the Town hopes to secure

conservation restrictions on the property to ensure that no further development occurs.

2. Fourth Cliff has long been a priority for Town acquisition. The site has been controlled by the U.S. Air Force and is used as a recreation area by Air Force personnel. It could be an exceptional regional park, with its tremendous view of the Atlantic Ocean to the East and the North and South River marshes to the West.
3. The West End Greenbelt consists of an extensive area between Route 3A and Clapp Rd., which includes land of the Scituate Rod and Gun Club, and approximately 200 acres of Town-owned conservation land, in addition to privately-owned, undeveloped properties. While access to some of the interior land is limited, the area surrounds Bates Lane, a historic, unimproved way, and provides significant areas for habitat and groundwater protection.
4. The Route 3A Greenway is one of the most impressive features of Scituate and often the first to be noticed by a visitor. This consists of a protected 100 foot setback on either side of Route 3A running the length of Scituate from the Cohasset town line to the Marshfield town line on the North River. It is a gateway to the community and has many valued open space parcels and environmental resources within its corridor. This magnificent stretch of woodland is broken only occasionally by homes, small businesses or public buildings, and gives the traveler a feeling of remoteness and depth one normally associates with Northern New England.

The Town possesses many beautiful scenic vistas. Unfortunately, several have been negatively impacted by newer developments and are lacking access to them. The new Coast Guard Station in Scituate Harbor provides one example where access to beautiful views of Scituate Harbor has been recently blocked. There are small parcels scattered throughout the Town that could become neighborhood parks or green spaces. One example is the triangular piece of land between Carrie W. Litchfield Lane and Stockbridge Rd. near the former Allen Library. Many communities establish programs where parcels such as these are sponsored and landscaped by local organizations and businesses. This has occurred in a few locations throughout Town, but there are many other sites that could benefit from a street landscaping program, with newly developed disease-resistant species of elms and other species of trees enhancing the quality of existing open space and views along the streets.

### **7.2.5 Handicap Accessible Facilities**

In light of Scituate's maturing population, it is especially important to consider the viability of recreational opportunities for the Town's disabled population. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was passed to provide guidelines for improving handicap accessibility to public facilities for this underserved population in communities nationwide. The ADA of 1991 states that public facilities, including Town lands, should meet federal guidelines for accessibility by handicapped persons. In order to comply with ADA guidelines, certain specifications need to be

met, such as the inclusion of handrails, ramps, and handicap accessible bathrooms and parking areas.

The most popular town-owned recreational facilities and conservation areas were inventoried by Town Conservation Agent, Vincent Kalishes, III, with the help of Conservation Commissioner, Penny-Scott Pipes, in the Spring of 2008, using ADA survey forms to determine their ADA compliance. The completed ADA evaluation forms are included in Appendix G of this Plan.

Table 7.1 summarizes specific improvements that the Town of Scituate hopes to make in order for the Town-owned recreational properties listed above to become ADA-compliant.

**Table 7.1 ADA Transition Plan 2008**

<b>Recreational Facility</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b> (In cooperation w/ the Disabilities Commission)
<p><b>Egypt Beach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide signage for the visually impaired</li> <li>• Make area handicap accessible (i.e. parking, fishing, walking, swimming)</li> <li>• Construct handrails along trail header, as needed.</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Marine Park</b> (under construction as of 4/20/08)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an ADA-compliant facility (i.e. parking, walking, biking, restrooms, picnicking)</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Pegotty Beach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide handicap accessible picnic tables.</li> <li>• Improve signage for handicap parking spaces.</li> <li>• Improve overall parking accessibility (i.e. space for vans, even surfaces, demarcation of accessible parking and pathways)</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Humarock Beach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide handicap accessible parking with the appropriate signage.</li> <li>• Create pathways from the parking lot to the beach.</li> <li>• Provide handicap accessible picnic tables.</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Driftway Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide signage for the visually impaired</li> <li>• Construct handrails for trailheads.</li> <li>• Provide handicap accessible picnic tables.</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Teak Sherman Park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve trails (i.e. surface material, rails, and signage).</li> <li>• Provide parking and include ample handicap spaces and access points.</li> <li>• Improve the overall handicap accessibility of the site (i.e. signage, picnic area, pathways).</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation
<p><b>Ellis Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve overall picnic area (i.e. number and height of tables, and accessibility).</li> <li>• Construct handrails at trailheads.</li> </ul>	Conservation/DPW/Recreation

- Provide signage for the visually impaired.
- Provide parking and include ample handicap spaces and access points.

**Bates Lane/ Carl Pipes Trail**

Conservation/DPW/Recreation

- Provide parking and include ample handicap spaces and access points.
- Construct handrails at trailheads.
- Provide signage for the visually impaired.

The Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, Recreation Commission and the ADA Committee will work together to create accessibility on Town-owned properties. These boards are also committed to continued reevaluation of the management plans for each of these properties.

**7.2.6 Affordable Housing Sites and Other Needs**

According to the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development’s (MDHC) most recent data on the Chapter 40B Subsidized Housing Inventory, Scituate had 6,869 year-round housing units, 311 of which can be counted as affordable, representing 4.53% of the year-round housing stock. Scituate is therefore vulnerable to losing control over housing development through Chapter 40B comprehensive permit applications. To meet the 10% standard, at least 687 of the existing units would have to be “affordable” based on the state’s definition, requiring at least another 376 more housing units to be converted to affordability to meet just the 10% standard. Assuming future housing growth, this 10% figure is a moving target and ultimately the required minimum number of year-round units will increase over time. Additionally, as this Housing Needs Assessment indicates, there are needs that extend beyond what would be required to reach the 10% threshold, and the Town should also attempt to exert some control related to the appropriateness of new development including siting, renewing critical areas in town, promoting pedestrian circulation, etc. (Sunnarborg, 2007)

Scituate’s CPA fund currently has \$600,000 available for community housing purposes. Each year, the Community Preservation Committee is required to recommend proposed CPA expenditures to Town Meeting. When there are no proposed activities to consider, the 10% allocation for housing (or any other purpose) must be transferred to a special set aside for future use. The Town will need to be proactive in anticipating future house needs in balance with open space needs, and economic needs. Scituate is already experiencing a decline in young families, due to the high costs of living. Scituate must ensure affordable housing for all of its residents.

Affordable housing needs for Scituate residents should especially be taken into account by the Planning Board when making determinations for new developments. Specifically, the idea of mandating a percentage of affordable housing for developments of a certain order of magnitude should be considered. The Housing Partnership should also work with other organizations, like the Maxwell Land Trust, and the Town Conservation Commission, to promote the use of CPA funds for projects that address multiple objectives, such as acquiring land for open space and affordable housing. When combined with Open Space Cluster zoning, the product is the provision of open space preservation, housing assistance to residents in need, and a revenue stream for the Town. It is important that the Town envision what it hopes to look like in the

future, integrating the need for a sustainable environment with that of a sustainable local economy.

### **7.2.7 Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment**

An area of concern that needs to be addressed is the stewardship of existing open space. The Conservation Commission should ascertain that each of the properties under its care are monitored and evaluated, at a minimum, on an annual basis to determine the state of the property and to ensure the maintenance of trails, where applicable. The Commission should see to it that trails are kept accessible and that ample signage is maintained and replaced as needed. Among others, the entry sign outlining trails on the Ellis Estate needs to be updated, and the sign identifying the small parking area on Mann Lot Road needs to be replaced. Signage in the Driftway Conservation area should also be maintained on a bi-annual basis.

Another component of stewardship should involve inventorying plant and wildlife on conservation properties to ensure the long-term health and viability of open space for humans, flora and fauna. Consideration should also be given to the health of identified vernal pools in the Town, since they are protected under the local Wetlands Bylaw and should be monitored for potential encroachment issues.

### **7.3 Capital Costs and Funding**

The MBTA Mitigation Agreement provided \$3,000,000 for an Open Space Fund for purchases of open space by the Town of Scituate. This source of revenue, combined with available CPA funds, make up the majority of available open space funding for the Town. Once land is purchased and protected, it must then be managed in perpetuity. Management includes restoration (e.g., the cost of revegetation in cleared areas, etc.) and aesthetic improvements (e.g., trail benches). Sometimes these improvements can be performed using existing manpower and equipment from the Scituate Public Works Department. However, work from this department is contingent upon operating budgets, available staff, season, and scheduling. Therefore, outside sources of funding for these types of improvements are being explored, such as seeking reimbursement for recreational development (i.e. development of hiking, biking, or walking trails) from the State's Urban Self Help grant program.

The Community Preservation Act (CPA) allows participating cities and towns to adopt a real estate tax surcharge of up to 3% in order to fund three key community purposes: open space, historic preservation, and community housing. State matching funds are available for communities that accept the CPA (M.G.L. 44B). The Town adopted the Community Preservation Act (CPA) in 2002. At 3%, the CPA's property tax surcharge raises approximately \$600,000 for Scituate per year, producing a 100% State match, totaling approximately \$1.2 million. These State and local funds can be used for these CPA purposes: (1) the acquisition, creation, and preservation of open space, which includes "land to protect existing and future well fields" and "aquifers and recharge areas"; (2) the acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic resources; and (3) the creation and support of community housing. A minimum of 10% of those matching funds (approximately \$120,000) must be used for each of

the three areas. The remaining 70% can be allocated for any combination of the allowed uses, or for acquisition of land for recreational use.

The Community Preservation Committee (CPC) is a town board of nine members appointed by the Board of Selectmen. Four are at large members and five members are representatives appointed from town boards (Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Housing Authority, and Recreation Commission). All members serve for one year. The CPC makes recommendations for the use of the funds by sponsoring Town Meeting articles. Successful initiatives require a positive recommendation from the Committee as well as a favorable vote of Town Meeting.

An obvious issue that arises when discussing expanding recreational facilities and maintaining those that exist is the funding of these efforts. Approximately 54% of survey respondents were satisfied with the overall number and condition of Town recreational facilities. This level of response, along with expressed interest at the public forum, suggests that while there is still a demand for new facilities, trails, and walkways, the Town has done a remarkable job at providing ample recreation areas for its residents and visitors alike. Considerations of how to better organize and leverage funding for these purposes are provided in the Five-Year Action Plan (Section 9).

#### **7.4 Management Needs, Potential Changes of Use**

According to responses to the OSRP 2008 survey, Scituate residents are predominantly satisfied with the overall condition of recreation facilities and conservation areas. More than half of the respondents (54%) were “generally satisfied with the Town recreation areas.” When asked about the condition of specific recreation facilities, respondents felt that the areas were in “good” condition. There were a handful of facilities that were rated as being less than “good” by more than half of the respondents, including: Sandhills Beach, Cudworth Field, Gates Baseball Field, Wampatuck School Field, Cushing School Field, Skateboard Park, and the Town Boat Ramps. These sites should be evaluated for their condition and steps should be taken toward improving their current state.

##### **7.4.1 Interagency and Town Board Coordination**

The Town Administrator, with support of the Town Selectman, should encourage coordination between Town Boards. Since there is a definite order in which approvals must be obtained, timelines must be made clear to and adhered to by all boards in order to streamline the decision-making process. Furthermore, to avoid potential interagency conflict, the burden of making a final decision for a joint action should not be placed on one board. Ultimately, the Town Administrator should play the role of mediator and have final ruling in a multi-board action.

##### **7.4.2 Conservation Easements**

The Planning Board and other Town agencies should consider the adoption of a Conservation Easement Program. A Conservation Easement is a restriction placed on a property that relinquishes the property’s development rights, but retains property ownership. An easement

allows great flexibility for the landowner, allowing the carving off of valuable portions of a property, while enabling the owner to retain a lot. Charitable tax deductions are offered to landowners that either allow for public access over the easement property, or prove to contribute a substantial public benefit through the preservation of restricted lands. The more restrictive an easement is, the greater the value of the easement, and therefore the greater potential tax deduction for the land owner. Conservation easements can be donated or sold by the owner to a municipality or land trust. An easement provides the highest level of protection, as the restriction runs with the land, rather than the owner.

### **7.4.3 Transfer of Development Rights**

The Planning Board and the community as a whole should also consider the adoption of a Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program. A TDR program in Scituate would identify “sending areas”, such as parcels listed in the “areas of conservation interest”, and “receiving areas”, such as the Town center and selected surrounding districts. A TDR zoning bylaw would enable land owners in the sending areas to sell development rights to landowners in the receiving areas. As part of the transaction, the sending area property would be restricted relative to intensity and type of use. In turn, the receiving area property could be developed at a higher density than what conventional zoning allows.

## SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following is a list of the objectives that propose to meet the general goals identified in Section 6 of this Plan. Objectives were determined by the OSRP Working Group, based on input from the community, Town Boards, and Agencies, along with results from the 2004 Master Plan Update.

Goal 1: Conserve water bodies, aquifer areas, watershed and natural drainage areas, pond and stream shorelines.

Objectives:

- a. Ensure a high level of water quality in order to meet increasing recreational and utilitarian needs.
- b. Provide appropriate controls over future development along river banks, wetlands, pond/lake frontages and aquifer areas.

Goal 2: Satisfy the present and future outdoor recreation needs of the community residents and visitors by offering high quality recreational facilities.

Objectives:

- a. Plan, acquire, develop and operate at the community level, recreation facilities designed for community and region-wide use.
- b. Provide restrooms for all recreational facilities.

Goal 3: Protect the heritage of the Town through the preservation of scenic and historic structures and areas.

Objective:

- a. Identify, protect and, where necessary, restore or rehabilitate historic buildings and areas.

Goal 4: Make a commitment to providing handicap accessible open space and recreation facilities and parks/trails.

Objectives:

- a. Implement the ADA Transition Plan, as outline in Table 7.1 of this Plan.

Goal 5: Relate the open space areas to developed land in a way that is conducive to pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods and enhanced recreational opportunities.

Objectives:

- a. Design new residential and commercial developments around existing open space in keeping with Scituate's rural community character and scenic beauty, while linking open space lands together when possible.

- b. Ensure that lands especially appropriate for open space (i.e., provide critical habitat, connected to other open space parcels, or provide other ecological value) are set aside and preserved.

Goal 6: Enhance the natural beauty of the Town's landscape and rehabilitate areas which show the negative effects of natural processes or careless and haphazard developments.

Objectives:

- a. Provide for multiple use of open space wherever possible such as on power line rights-of way, parking lots, nature areas, and other presently single purpose areas. (Multiple usages encourage the area's adaptation to changes in demand, recreation preference and population while providing space for needed services.)
- b. Provide landscape treatment for the services and utilities necessary to a community so that they become complementary parts of the open space system. Thoughtful and careful site planning will ensure a proper relationship between urban and open space needs.
- c. Prepare a coastal management plan to include the maintenance, use and accessibility of all coastal resources of the Town.

Goal 7: Maintain Scituate's legacy of distinct rural beauty, essential recreation land and vital biological diversity through public awareness and improved management of protected and unprotected open land in Scituate.

Objectives:

- a. Manage existing open space properties in a manner that ensures access to Scituate residents for active and passive uses.
- b. Promote the protection of Scituate's natural environment through public education.

Progress Report from the 1998 Open Space and Recreation Plan

The following objectives of the 1998 Plan, slated to be implemented over the five year period from 1998 to 2003, have been accomplished to date:

- Acquisition of trail easements allowing public access, connecting Bates Lane from Clapp Road to the Rod & Gun Club entrance on Chief Justice Cushing Highway.
- Acquisition or protection of the Proving Grounds and Young's Boatyard.
- Acquisition of significant parcels for conservation/recreation in all areas of Town. Since 1998, approximately 155 acres of open space has been acquired by the Town.

**SECTION 9: FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN**

The following list provides concrete action items to meet the general goals identified in Section 8 of this Plan. Each action is accompanied by a proposed timeline for completion, as well as potential funding sources and parties responsible for implementing the Plan.

Goal 1: Conserve water bodies, aquifer areas, watershed and natural drainage areas, pond and stream shorelines.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Identify and actively pursue undeveloped land that protects critical water resources.	ongoing	Self Help, CPA	Conservation Commission, Conservation Agent
Provide appropriate controls over future development along river banks, wetlands, pond/lake frontages, and aquifer areas.	ongoing		All local permitting agencies
Encourage management of forestry and other land cover resources along river, wetlands, ponds, and lakes.	ongoing		Planning Board, Board of Health, Conservation Commission
Publicly acquire or control critical wetlands, streambeds, ponds, lakes, and tributaries to ensure a high quality drinking water supply.	ongoing	Conservation Partnership Grant (CPG), Self Help, CPA	Conservation Commission, Department of Public Works (DPW), Community Preservation Committee (CPC),

Goal 2: Satisfy the present and future outdoor recreation needs for residents and visitors by offering high quality recreational facilities.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Plan, acquire, develop and manage recreation facilities designed for community and region-wide use.	ongoing	Urban Self-Help Grant, CPA	Recreation Commission, Conservation Commission, CPC, Planning Board
Improve public access to recreation facilities by constructing walking and biking trails, boat ramps, and maintaining them.	ongoing	Urban Self-Help Grant, CPA	Recreation Commission, CPC, Planning Board, DPW

Continue to expand recreation programs, and programs for special needs groups.	ongoing	Recreation Commission	Recreation Commission, Community of Resources of Special Education (CORSE)
--	---------	-----------------------	--

Goal 3: Protect the heritage of the Town through the preservation of scenic and historic structures and areas.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Restore and/or rehabilitate historic buildings and areas to enhance their meaning and contribution to the quality and diversity of the community.	ongoing	CPA,	Historical Commission, CPC
Acquire ownership or protective deeds over natural areas and buildings that preserve the Town's heritage.	ongoing	CPA	Historical Commission, CPC

Goal 4: Make a commitment to providing handicap accessible open space and recreation facilities and parks/trails.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Implement the ADA Transition Plan as outline in Table 7.1 of this Plan..	ongoing	Self Help, CPA	Planning Board, Recreation Commission, Conservation Commission, Town Administrator, DPW

Goal 5: Relate the open space areas to developed land in a way that is conducive to pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods and enhanced recreational opportunities.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Design the community open space system to the maximum extent possible, to preserve the unique character of Scituate and its undeveloped areas.	ongoing		Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC
Protect unique natural areas from urban development and enhance existing open space areas.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help, CPA	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC

Ensure that priority parcels are earmarked for conservation and acquired as soon as possible.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help, CPA	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC, Maxwell Conservation Trust
---	---------	---------------------	--

Goal 6: Enhance the natural beauty of the Town’s landscape and rehabilitate areas which show the negative effects of natural processes or poorly planned developments.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Create active and passive recreational facilities in resource-poor areas of Town.	ongoing	CPA	Recreation Commission, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC
Create multiple-use open space areas when possible (i.e., power lines for walking trails, parking lots for ways to water, or nature areas for recreation) to balance Town needs for open space and recreation.	TBD		Planning Board,
Prepare a coastal management plan to include the maintenance, use and accessibility of all coastal resources of the Town.	ongoing		Conservation Commission, Planning Board

Goal 7: Maintain Scituate's legacy of distinct rural beauty, essential recreation land and vital biological diversity through the acquisition, public awareness and improved management of protected and unprotected open land in Scituate.

ACTIONS	SCHEDULE	FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Manage existing open space properties to ensure the provision of high quality recreational facilities and parks/trails.	ongoing		Recreation Commission, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC
Promote the protection of Scituate's natural environment through public education and outreach programs.	ongoing	-	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Maxwell Conservation Trust
Acquire open land consistent with Town goals of protecting wildlife habitat, safeguarding the drinking water supply, and preserving open space.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help Grant, CPA	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC

Acquire open land that meets the Town's needs and goals for active and passive recreation.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help Grant, CPA	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, CPC, Recreation Commission
Encourage private development to include open space and trail systems that are connected to other open space areas where possible using Open Space Cluster Zoning, and Conservation Restrictions.	ongoing	CPA	Planning Board, Conservation Commission; Maxwell Conservation Trust
Establish a process and criteria for prioritizing future land acquisitions.	ongoing	CPA	CPC, Planning Board, Conservation Commission,
Preserve priority parcels, as identified by the 2008 OSRP Survey.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help Grant, CPA	CPC, Planning Board, Conservation Commission,
Protect and promote Scituate's coastal recreational resources, including its beaches and harbors.	ongoing	CPG, Self Help Grant, CPA, Enterprise Fund	CPC, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Harbormaster, Waterways Commission

## **SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS**

The following pages include letters of review on this final draft of the Scituate Open Space and Recreation Plan from town officials including the Town Manager, Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, Recreation Department, and Planning Board.

## SECTION 11: REFERENCES

- Town of Scituate, Massachusetts. *Preserve America- Communities Program 2006: Community Application*. March 1, 2006.
- Town of Scituate. *1998 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP)*. 1998
- Town of Scituate. *Town of Scituate Flood Mitigation Action Plan*. May, 2001.
- Scituate Planning Board. *Town of Scituate Master Plan*. March 13, 2004
- Coastal Hazards Commission. "Preparing for the Storm: Recommendations for Management of Risk from Coastal Hazards in Massachusetts." May 2007.
- Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Wetlands Protection Act (Section MGL Ch. 131, s.40). *Chapter 131: Section 40. Removal, fill, dredging or altering of land bordering waters. Retrieved on the worldwide web at: <http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/131-40.htm>.*
- Community Opportunities Group, Inc. *Town of Scituate Housing Needs Analysis Final Report*. April 2005
- Earth Tech, Inc., "Source Water Assessment Program – Conceptual Zone II Delineations for Wells No. 10, 11, 19 & 22", *Scituate Water Division*, November, 2000
- Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (Elwd). *Employment and Wages Report (ES-202)*. Retrieved on the worldwide web on September 15, 2008 at 11:38AM: [http://lmi2.detma.org/lmi/lmi\\_es\\_b.asp?AT=05&A=000408&Y=2007&P=00&O=00&I=102~1&Iopt=1&Dopt=TEXT](http://lmi2.detma.org/lmi/lmi_es_b.asp?AT=05&A=000408&Y=2007&P=00&O=00&I=102~1&Iopt=1&Dopt=TEXT).
- First Herring Brook Watershed Initiative. *First Herring Brook Watershed Report*. June 2003.
- Furlong, Wellington C. "Land of the Men of Kent". Retrieved on the world wide web on September 15, 2008 at: <http://www.scituatehistoricalsociety.org/articles/menkent.htm>.
- GeoSyntec Consultants. *South Coastal Watershed Regional Open Space Plan*. December 2003.
- Horsley Witten Group, Inc. *Town of Yarmouth Open Space Plan*. December 2007.
- Horsley Witten Group, Inc. "Town of Scituate Open Space Survey". February 2008.
- Ivas Environmental. "Driftway Park/North River Marshes Public Access Plan". May 2001.
- Karen Sunnarborg. *Town of Scituate- Housing Needs Assessment*. July 2007.
- Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management. "Massachusetts Shifting Shorelines: New Data on Shoreline Change".

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report. 2003.

Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC). *South Shore Regional Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan*. Scituate Annex. August, 2007.

MAPC. *South Coastal Basin Watershed Pilot Project, Final Report*. 2001

McGregor & Associates, et.al. *2004 Master Plan Update*. Town of Scituate.

North and South River Watershed Association (NSRWA). Retrieved from the work wide web at: [http://www.nsrwa.org/programs/stream\\_teams.asp](http://www.nsrwa.org/programs/stream_teams.asp).

Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA). *Open Space Planner's Workbook*. 2001.

Simply Hired. <http://www.simplyhired.com/a/local-jobs/city/1-Scituate,+MA>

Town of Scituate. *Scituate Conservation Commission Code of Bylaws SECTION 30770. Wetlands Protection Rules and Regulations*. Approved by the Attorney General on July 1, 2004

USDA-NRCS. *Plymouth County Soil Survey Atlas*. 1969. Retrieved on the world wide web at [www.NESoil.com](http://www.NESoil.com).

Walsh, Andrew J. First Herring Brook Watershed Initiative (FHBWI).

## **APPENDIX A**

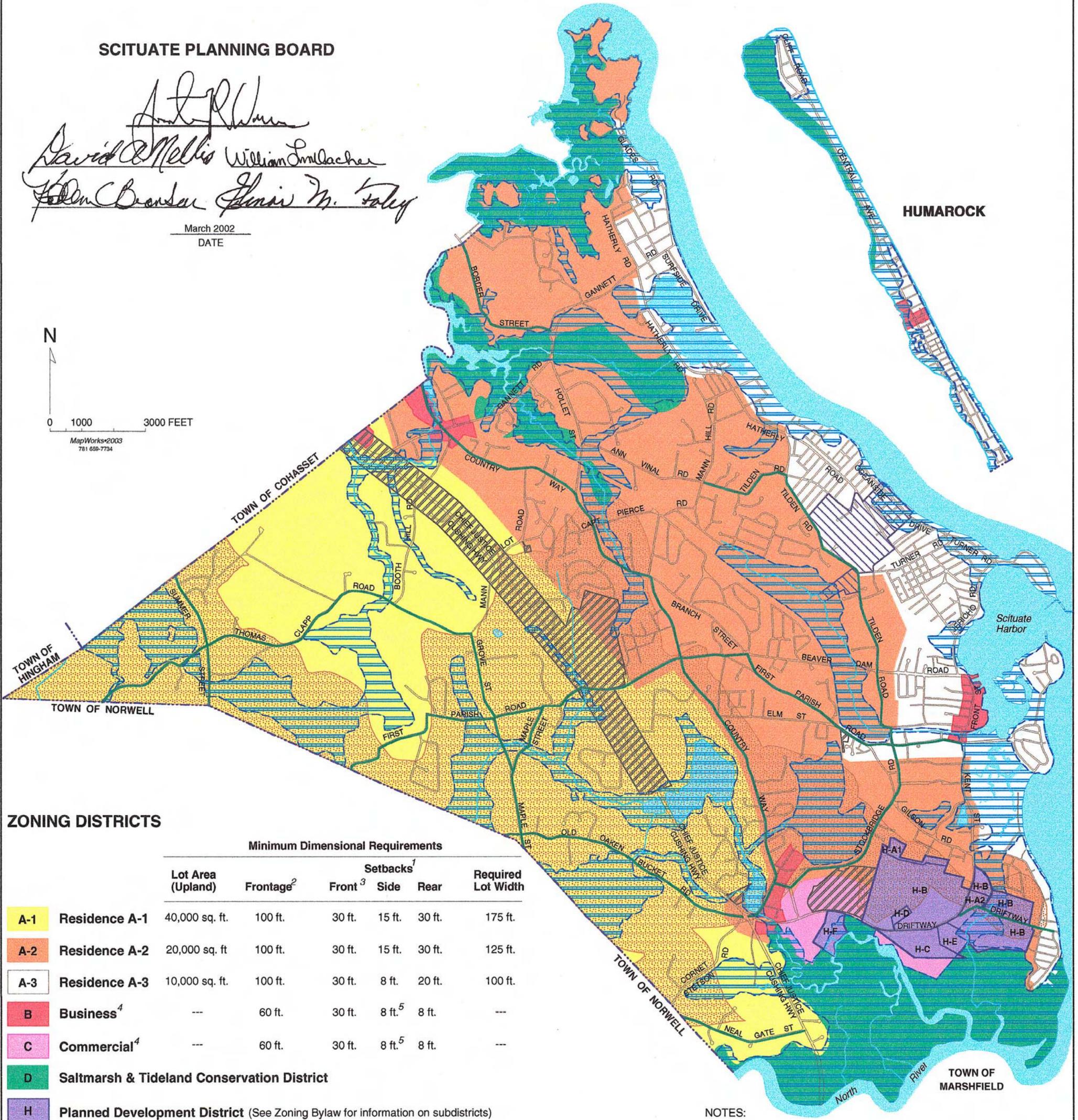
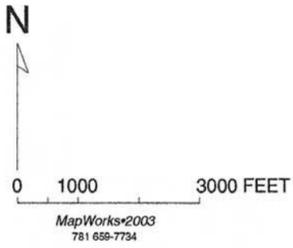
---

# TOWN of SCITUATE ZONING MAP

SCITUATE PLANNING BOARD

*David Mellis*  
*William Smilacher*  
*John Benson* *James M. Foley*

March 2002  
DATE



## ZONING DISTRICTS

		Minimum Dimensional Requirements					
		Lot Area (Upland)	Frontage <sup>2</sup>	Setbacks <sup>1</sup>			Required Lot Width
Front <sup>3</sup>	Side			Rear			
<b>A-1</b>	<b>Residence A-1</b>	40,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.	30 ft.	15 ft.	30 ft.	175 ft.
<b>A-2</b>	<b>Residence A-2</b>	20,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.	30 ft.	15 ft.	30 ft.	125 ft.
<b>A-3</b>	<b>Residence A-3</b>	10,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.	30 ft.	8 ft.	20 ft.	100 ft.
<b>B</b>	<b>Business<sup>4</sup></b>	---	60 ft.	30 ft.	8 ft. <sup>5</sup>	8 ft.	---
<b>C</b>	<b>Commercial<sup>4</sup></b>	---	60 ft.	30 ft.	8 ft. <sup>5</sup>	8 ft.	---
<b>D</b>	<b>Saltmarsh &amp; Tideland Conservation District</b>						
<b>H</b>	<b>Planned Development District</b> (See Zoning Bylaw for information on subdistricts)						

## OVERLAY DISTRICTS

- Residential Cluster District
- Wireless Communication District
- Water Resource Protection District
- Flood Plain and Watershed Protection District
- Scenic Road

Parts of the Driftway were designated as a Scenic Road by Article 23 of the 1985 Annual Town Meeting. All other Scenic Roads were designated by Article 53 of the 1974 Annual Town Meeting.

## NOTES:

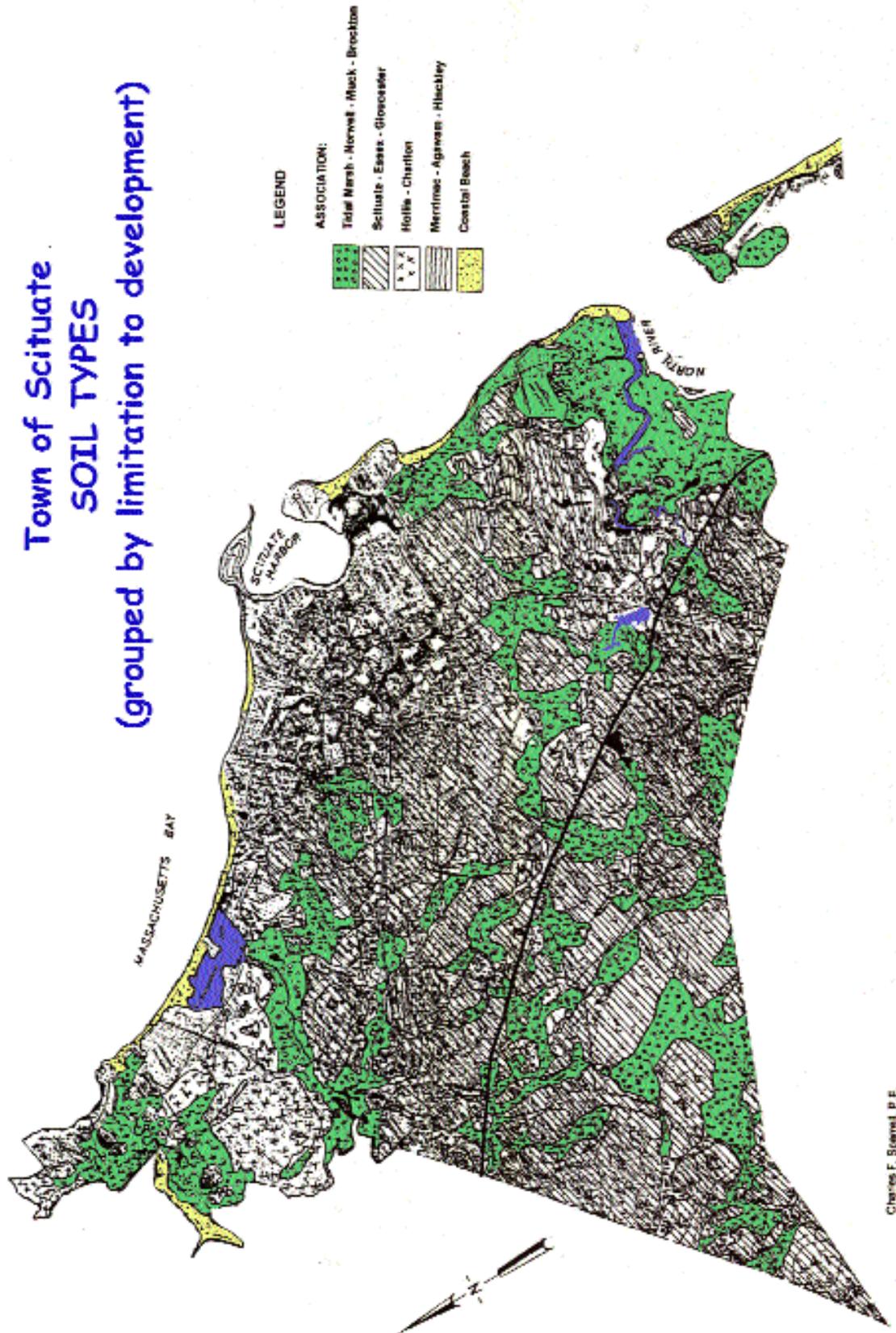
- 1 See Zoning Bylaw Section 510.5, Non-Disturbance Buffer Zone, for required setback within the WRPD from the high water mark of Tack Factory Pond Reservoir and tributaries in the reservoir watershed.
- 2 See Zoning Bylaw Section 610.2, Lot Frontage Requirements, for additional information.
- 3 See Zoning Bylaw Section 620.3, Setback and Yard Requirements, for required setbacks from Chief Justice Cushing Highway, the New Driftway, the Driftway, and New Kent Street.
- 4 See Zoning Bylaw Sections 610.1, Lot Area and Width Requirements, and 620.3, Setback and Yard Requirements, for the required area, frontage, lot width and setbacks for dwellings in the Business and Commercial Zoning Districts.
- 5 Unless having a party wall on the same lot line, per Zoning Bylaw Section 620.3, Setbacks and Yard Requirements.

Zoning Map, Town of Scituate, MA, dated April, 1974, as amended and revised to include changes through the Annual Town Meeting convened March 4, 2002.

## **APPENDIX B**

---

# Town of Scituate SOIL TYPES (grouped by limitation to development)



Charles F. Blumenthal, P.E.

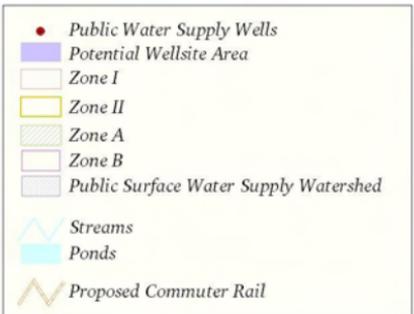
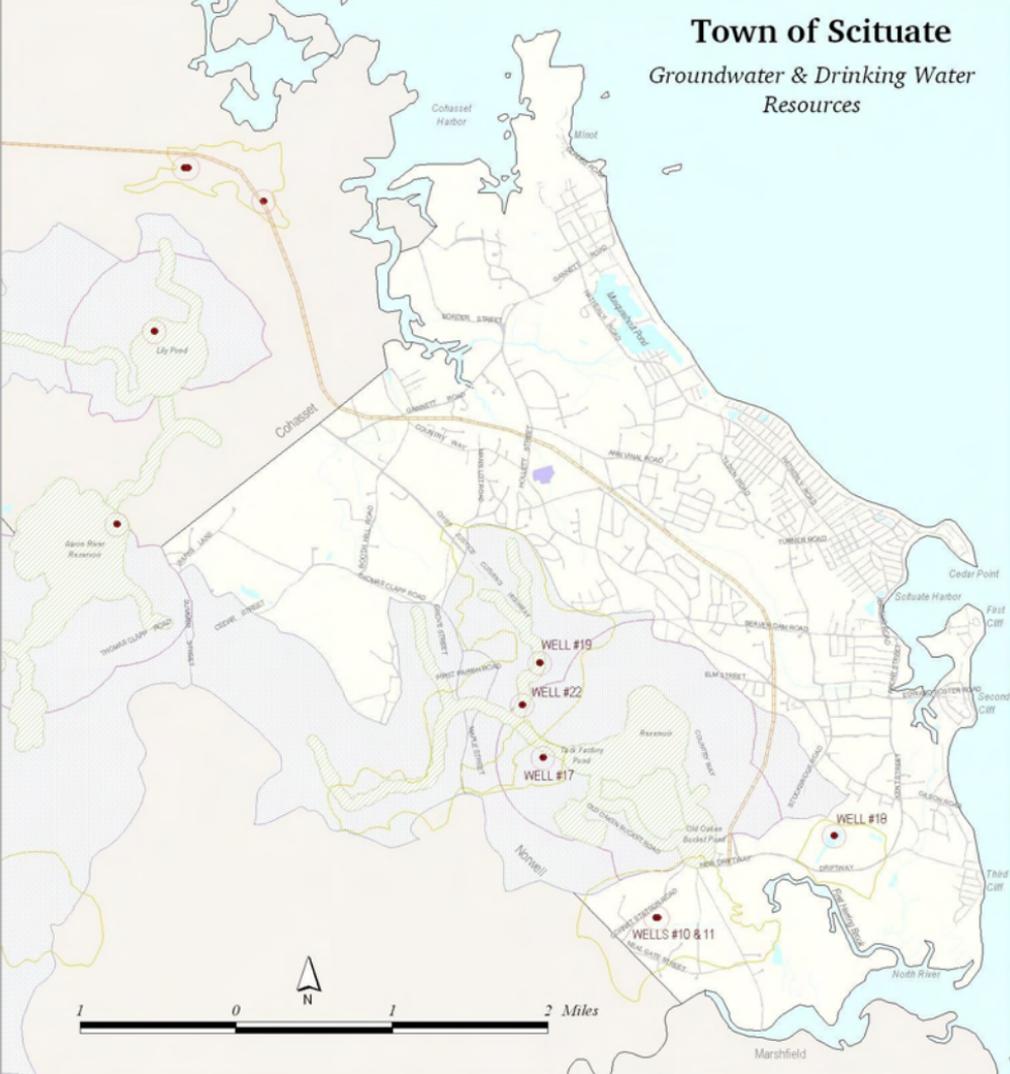
**Exhibit T — Soils Map**

## **APPENDIX C**

---

# Town of Scituate

## Groundwater & Drinking Water Resources



Road data and public water supply points provided by Town of Scituate.  
 All other data provided by EOA/MassGIS.  
 Map prepared by KRP: Technology Planning & Management Corporation  
 October 2002.

## **APPENDIX D**

---

## Reportable Release Lookup

The search returned 77 results. Search Keywords >> Town: "SCITUATE" | Sorted by: "Town, Address, RTN" | Data last updated: 02/05/2008

<u>RTN</u>	<u>City/Town</u>	<u>Release Address</u>	<u>Site Name/Location Aid</u>	<u>Reporting Category</u>	<u>Notification Date</u>	<u>Compliance Status</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>RAO Class</u>	<u>Chemical Type</u>
<a href="#">4-0020338</a>	SCITUATE	72 ANN VINAL RD	HATHERLY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	TWO HR	2/20/2007	RAO	4/20/2007		A1	Oil
<a href="#">4-0011019</a>	SCITUATE	BAILEYS IS	OFF WOOD ISLAND RD	TWO HR	12/23/1994	RAO	2/21/1995		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0019808</a>	SCITUATE	26 BEECH TREE FRAM LN	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	5/26/2006	RAO	7/28/2006		A2	
<a href="#">4-0019515</a>	SCITUATE	BORDER ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	12/10/2005	RAO	2/6/2006		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0011953</a>	SCITUATE	BROOKS RD AND HAZEL AVE	POLE 2	TWO HR	2/22/1996	RAO	4/23/1996		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0015679</a>	SCITUATE	CASTLE PIERCE RD	UTILITY POLE 52	TWO HR	8/16/2000	RAO	10/16/2000		A1	
<a href="#">4-0012183</a>	SCITUATE	781 CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING HWY	RTE 3A, SUNOCO STN	72 HR	5/16/1996	RAO	7/26/2005	PHASE V	A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0014045</a>	SCITUATE	781 CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING HWY	CJ 3A SUNOCO	TWO HR	7/15/1998	RAO	9/16/1998		A1	Oil
<a href="#">4-0017708</a>	SCITUATE	74 COBB LN	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	3/21/2003	RAO	6/26/2003		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0019424</a>	SCITUATE	COUNTRY WAY	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	10/25/2005	RAO	12/23/2005		A1	Oil
<a href="#">4-0010940</a>	SCITUATE	20 COUNTRY WAY	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	11/21/1994	TIER 2	7/30/1998	PHASE IV		Oil
<a href="#">4-0000155</a>	SCITUATE	46 COUNTRY WAY	COUNTRY WAY	NONE	2/14/1986	RAO	12/9/1996	PHASE II	A2	
<a href="#">4-0017475</a>	SCITUATE	777 COUNTRY WAY	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	11/25/2002	RAO	6/23/2004	PHASE II	B1	Oil and Hazardous Material
<a href="#">4-0010119</a>	SCITUATE	816 COUNTRY WAY	RESIDNECE	TWO HR	12/6/1993	RAO	12/6/1994		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0019611</a>	SCITUATE	COUNTRY WAY AND GANNETT RD	MBTA CONSTRUCTION	120 DY	2/9/2006	URAM	4/26/2006			Oil
<a href="#">4-0000252</a>	SCITUATE	COUNTRY WAY BAILEY RD	MOBIL STATION 01 QLX FMR	NONE	1/15/1987	RAO	10/9/2001	PHASE IV	A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0017934</a>	SCITUATE	16 CRESCENT AVE	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	7/31/2003	RAO	7/28/2004		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0013220</a>	SCITUATE	CUSHING HWY	SCITUATE HIGH SCHOOL	72 HR	7/24/1997	RAO	10/6/1997		A1	Oil
<a href="#">4-0011670</a>	SCITUATE	5 CUSHING LNDG	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	9/22/1995	RAO	11/21/1995		A1	Oil
<a href="#">4-0020485</a>	SCITUATE	40 DRIFT WAY	TRANSFORMER PAD	TWO HR	5/1/2007	UNCLASSIFIED	5/1/2007			Oil
<a href="#">4-0015917</a>	SCITUATE	47 EDGAR RD	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	12/7/2000	RAO	12/7/2000		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0017409</a>	SCITUATE	EGYPT BEACH AVE	ADJACENT TO 38 EGYPT AVE	TWO HR	10/10/2002	RAO	12/9/2002		A2	Oil
<a href="#">4-0016080</a>	SCITUATE	144 ELM ST	RESIDENCE	72 HR	2/23/2001	RAO	8/28/2001		A2	Oil

<u>4-0000239</u>	SCITUATE	FIRST PARISH RD	NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE	NONE	1/15/1987	RAO	7/31/1995		A2	
<u>4-0014507</u>	SCITUATE	61 FIRST PARISH RD	JENKINS SCHOOL	TWO HR	2/4/1999	RAO	6/20/2000		A2	Oil
<u>4-0000510</u>	SCITUATE	157 FIRST PARISH RD	EXXON STATION R S 3 7796 FMR	NONE	1/25/1988	RAO	7/31/1997	PHASE IV	C1	
<u>4-0014839</u>	SCITUATE	399 FIRST PARISH RD	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	7/7/1999	RAO	4/25/2000		A2	Oil
<u>4-0017790</u>	SCITUATE	405 FIRST PARISH RD	FIRST PARISH CENTER	TWO HR	4/25/2003	RAO	6/18/2003		A2	Oil
<u>4-0019512</u>	SCITUATE	FRONT ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	12/7/2005	RAO	4/19/2007		A1	
<u>4-0014843</u>	SCITUATE	71 FRONT ST	SCITUATE MARKETPLACE	TWO HR	7/10/1999	RAO	9/8/1999		A1	Oil
<u>4-0020810</u>	SCITUATE	71 FRONT ST	PAD 17A-1 OFF BROOK STREET	120 DY	10/3/2007	UNCLASSIFIED	10/3/2007			Oil
<u>4-0016679</u>	SCITUATE	120 FRONT ST	THEATER FMR	72 HR	10/24/2001	RAO	12/20/2001		A2	Oil
<u>4-0015949</u>	SCITUATE	124-130 FRONT ST	REAR OF BUILDING	120 DY	12/20/2000	RAO	2/8/2001		A2	Oil
<u>4-0000798</u>	SCITUATE	141 FRONT ST	SHELL SERVICE STATION	NONE	5/29/1990	RAO	11/29/2001	PHASE III	A2	
<u>4-0017524</u>	SCITUATE	146 FRONT ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	12/17/2002	RAO	2/24/2003		A2	Oil
<u>4-0001091</u>	SCITUATE	150 FRONT ST	MILL WHARF MARINA	NONE	7/9/1991	RAO	9/25/1995		A2	
<u>4-0011769</u>	SCITUATE	376 GANNET RD	POST OFFICE SUBSTATION	72 HR	11/8/1995	RAO	1/10/1996		A2	Oil
<u>4-0013485</u>	SCITUATE	GANNETT RD	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	11/10/1997	RAO	3/5/1998		A2	Oil
<u>4-0018621</u>	SCITUATE	335 GANNETT RD	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	8/18/2004	RAO	8/25/2005		A2	Oil
<u>4-0011551</u>	SCITUATE	340 GANNETT RD	BUCKLEY/SCOTT	72 HR	9/28/1995	RAO	7/29/1996		A2	Oil
<u>4-0017822</u>	SCITUATE	49 GLADES RD	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	5/15/2003	RAO	7/31/2003		A1	Oil
<u>4-0018143</u>	SCITUATE	137 HATHERLY RD	50 ACRES BETWEEN TILDEN & HATHERLY RD	120 DY	4/13/2004	TIER 2	4/20/2005	PHASE IV		Oil and Hazardous Material
<u>4-0018656</u>	SCITUATE	137 HATHERLY RD	DRUM SITE	TWO HR	8/13/2004	RTN CLOSED	4/20/2005			Hazardous Material
<u>4-0012463</u>	SCITUATE	316 HATHERLY RD	SIMEONE PROPERTY	72 HR	8/21/1996	RAO	9/26/1996		A1	Oil
<u>4-0014736</u>	SCITUATE	97 HOLLETT ST	RESIDENCE	72 HR	5/20/1999	RAO	11/29/1999		A2	Oil
<u>4-0019985</u>	SCITUATE	15 INDIAN TRL	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	8/8/2006	RAO	12/7/2006		A2	Oil
<u>4-0011121</u>	SCITUATE	72 KENNETH RD	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	2/9/1995	RAO	3/24/1995		A1	Oil
<u>4-0014888</u>	SCITUATE	79 LAWSON RD	RESIDENCE	72 HR	7/22/1999	RAO	9/29/1999		A2	Oil
<u>4-0015478</u>	SCITUATE	150 LAWSON RD	RESIDENCE	72 HR	5/12/2000	RAO	7/26/2002	PHASE II	A2	Oil
<u>4-0018216</u>	SCITUATE	36 MANN HILL RD	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	1/8/2004	RAO	1/6/2005		A2	Oil

## Mass DEP Reportable Release Lookup

<a href="#"><u>4-0011246</u></a>	SCITUATE	7 MARSHFIELD AVE	SO RIVER YACHT YARD	72 HR	3/31/1995	RAO	6/30/2004		A1	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0017733</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA BREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1409&04-1413&93	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017665</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	355 756ME 4671 024MN	120 DY	11/19/2002	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Oil and Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017731</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1239&73-1244&19	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017732</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1432&50-1447&17	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017734</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1333&85-1371&29	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017735</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1286&47-1291&51	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017736</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1422&65-1424&46	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017737</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1413&93-1416&18	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017738</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1404&20-1405&21	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0017739</u></a>	SCITUATE	MBTA GREENBUSH LINE SURVEY STA	1386&50-1388&16	120 DY	2/19/2003	SPECPR	4/23/2004			Oil and Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0020177</u></a>	SCITUATE	75 MOORLAND RD	PRESCOTT RESIDENCE	TWO HR	11/20/2006	RAO	9/20/2007		A1	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0010469</u></a>	SCITUATE	28 NEW DRIFTWAY	HERRING BROOK PLACE	120 DY	5/6/1994	RAO	5/6/1994		B1	Oil and Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0000154</u></a>	SCITUATE	NEW KENT ST	NEW KENT STREET SITE	NONE	6/2/1986	DEPNFA	7/23/1993			
<a href="#"><u>4-0014344</u></a>	SCITUATE	OFF CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING WAY	NEAR PARISH RD	72 HR	12/10/1998	REMOPS	6/20/2005	PHASE V		Hazardous Material
<a href="#"><u>4-0015055</u></a>	SCITUATE	OFF DRIFTWAY	JAMES LANDING MARINA	TWO HR	10/11/1999	ADEQUATE REG	10/11/1999			Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0013274</u></a>	SCITUATE	32 OTIS PL	HOUSE	72 HR	8/12/1997	RAO	3/16/1998		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0014651</u></a>	SCITUATE	68 PRATT RD	RESIDENCE	72 HR	4/8/1999	RAO	7/28/1999		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0012397</u></a>	SCITUATE	762 REAR COUNTRY WAY	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	8/5/1996	RAO	4/10/1997		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0016390</u></a>	SCITUATE	RTE 3A	NORTH RIVER BRIDGE	TWO HR	7/19/2001	ADEQUATE REG	7/20/2001			Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0016603</u></a>	SCITUATE	SCITUATE BOAT RAMP	BOAT RAMP	TWO HR	10/1/2001	ADEQUATE REG	10/1/2001			Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0000278</u></a>	SCITUATE	108 STOCKBRIDGE RD	PROPERTY	NONE	1/15/1987	RAO	3/12/2003	PHASE IV	A2	
<a href="#"><u>4-0020045</u></a>	SCITUATE	164 THOMAS CLAPP RD	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	9/8/2006	RAO	1/8/2007		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0013186</u></a>	SCITUATE	TILDEN RD	WAMPATUCK SCHOOL	72 HR	7/15/1997	RAO	10/6/1997		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0012255</u></a>	SCITUATE	266 TILDEN RD	WAMPATUCK SHORE	TWO HR	6/18/1996	RAO	8/15/1996		A1	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0016100</u></a>	SCITUATE	166 TURNER RD	RESIDENCE	TWO HR	3/8/2001	RAO	6/12/2001		A2	Oil
<a href="#"><u>4-0017429</u></a>	SCITUATE	17 VILLAGE LN	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	10/17/2002	RAO	12/16/2002		A2	Oil

## **APPENDIX E**

---

Open Space and Recreation Properties

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
8609	004	003	024E	5	None (water)	Briggs Hrbr Part nr Great Rock Is.	14.50	10/14/1987	Less than \$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Access by boat only	High	Excellent	Low (underwater)	None
	004	001	007OE, D	3,4	Res. A-2	Off Indian Trail	0.9	1/1/1986	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	004	003	009	1	D	Bassings Beach	8	1/1/1969	N/A	Cohasset Conservation Trust	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Cohasset Conservation Trust	No direct access	High	Excellent	High; Traditionally used for recreational shellfishing	None
8612	005	003	011, 012	8	Res. A-3	Bailey's Causeway Parking & Open space	1.5	1/1/1967	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	DPW Grounds & Conservation Commission	Parking with good access available	High	Part is altered	High (Parking)	None
8681	005	003	043	5	Res. A-3	Salt marsh, off Glades Rd.	12	3/20/1980	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	005	000	000	5	Res. A-3	Minot Beach	.05			Town of Scituate	Beach	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, parking available on Bailey's Causeway	High	Excellent	High	None
	005	003	026	8	Res. A-3	Bailey's Causeway Parking & Open space	6.56	3/20/1980	N/A	Town of Scituate	Parking Lot, Minot beaches	DPW Grounds & Conservation Commission	Parking with good access available	High	Part is altered	High (Parking)	None
8645	007	008	010	7	Res. A-2	7 Cavanaugh Rd.	.77	12/29/1986	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8767	007	008	002E	6,7	Res. A-2	Behind Cavanaugh Rd.	9.6	1976	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8768	007	008	002C	6,7	Res. A-2	Behind Cavanaugh Rd.	6.8	N/A	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8769	007	005	010	7	Res. A-2	6 Indian Trail	.81	1989	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8770	007	004	005	7	Res. A-2	8 Cavanaugh Rd.	.77	12/24/1986	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8771	007	003	009	7	Res. A-2	12 Overrock Lane	.56	1990	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8838	007	005	009 O-E	7	Res. A-2	10 Indian Trail	.96	10/31/1990	N/A	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	008	000	000	8	Res. A-3	North Scituate Beach	.05			Town of Scituate	Beach	Town of Scituate	Street access, very limited parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
	010	001	006	10	Res. A-1	SE at T in Bates Lane	13	7/30/2004	\$270,415	Maxwell Land Trust	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Maxwell Land Trust	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
8709	011	001	003	11	Res. A-1	Hayden	9.25	9/19/1983	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	011	001	001A	11	Res. A-1	Near Bates La.	12.564	7/30/2004	\$119,000	Maxwell Land Trust	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Maxwell Land Trust	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	011	001	001B	11	Res. A-1	Acqu. from C. Money	11.68	7/30/2004	\$760,585	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
	011	001	001C	11	Res. A-1	Acqu. from C. Money	8.42	7/30/2004	\$760,585 w/ above	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
8608	012	006	002	12	Res. A-1	By 3A/Rod & Gun Club	6.05	1/1/1975	\$15,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8674	012	001	032F	12	Res. A-1	HT Bailey/3A	1.94	1/1/1960	2732/48	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8776	012	003	001	19	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Ellis Property	(See below)	1/1/1970	\$146,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8836	012	006	004A	12	Res. A-1	Acqu. from C. Money	4.90	12/28/1994	\$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	012	001	017	12	G.B.	WPA Building	0			Town of Scituate	Undergoing restoration	Friends of WPA Building (currently)	Parking & pedestrian access available	High	Fair; undergoing rehabilitation	Medium	"Friends" group raising funds to restore
	012	002	026	12	G.B.	North Scituate Park	3.91			Town of Scituate	North Scituate Pocket Park	Town of Scituate	Pedestrian access	High	Excellent	High	MBTA Streetscape Mitigation
8667	013	002	069	13	D	Rear Gannett	1.4	1/1/1957		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8714	013	002	056	13	D	Gannett Rd. marshes	2	1/1/1973		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8685	014	002	041, 055	14	D	off Gannett Rd.	1.5	4/16/1971	0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	014	000	000	14	D	off Gannett Rd., near Hollett St. (Whittemore, 5146/176)	3.5	1982		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	014	003	050 A	14	Res. A-2, Res. A-3	old "Snackery" site off Hatherly Rd.	2			Town of Scituate	Vacant	Town of Scituate	Street access, no parking available	Fair; other uses possible	Excellent	Medium; good access to Mushquashicut Pond	None
8682	015	003	012B	15	Res. A-3	64 Surfside Rd.	.20	Acqu. W/ pcl above		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High; potential water access	None

Open Space and Recreation Properties

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
8821	015	001	031OE	15	Res. A-3	63 Surfside Rd.	.16	12/31/1993	<\$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High; potential water access	None
8825	015	001	030A	15	Res. A-3	0 Surfside Rd.	.13	1/29/1993	Charitable intent	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High; potential water access	None
	017	001	006B	17	Res. A-1	Wolfe property, Cedar St.	8.45	10/28/2004	\$167,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	CR in process	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	CPA
	017	002	016B-E	17	Res. A-1	Acqu. from Maxwell Trust	3.39	1/30/2007	\$595,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	CR in process	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
	017	002	019, 022	17	Res. A-1	Acqu. from Maxwell Trust/Litchfield	35.4	1/30/2007	see above	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	CR in process	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
	017	002	020 D	17	Res. A-1	Acqu. from Maxwell Trust/Litchfield	.92	1/30/2007	see above	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	CR in process	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
8700	018	001	024A	18	Res. A-1	Grassie; others claim partial ownership	16.75	7/9/1974	\$1,633	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	Fair; ownership needs to be resolved	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8701	018	001	024C	11, 18	Res. A-1	Stewart	17.9	3/24/1978	\$14,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8702	018	001	024B	18	Res. A-1	Clapp Pasture, Middle Pasture & Ewell Pasture	30	5/15/1975	\$3,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8833	018	001	006L	18	Res. A-1	Heritage Trail Open Space	2.77	1/5/1996	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
8834	018	001	006A	18	Res. A-1	Heritage Trail Open Space	2.66	1/5/1996	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
	018	001	004R-E	18	Res. A-1	Appleton Field	10	12/22/2003	\$150,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
	018	001	021, 022	10, 11, 17 & 18	Res. A-1	Acqu. from C. Moncy	24.0	7/30/2004	760585 (with 11-1-1B & C, above)	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Existing or potential access by trail	CR held by Maxwell Land Trust	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
8779	019	001	015F	19	Res. A-1	Mann Lot Booster Pump Station & additional land	20.5	1928, 1/1/1970		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High - Deed restricted	Excellent	High	None
8822	019	002	011G	11, 12, 18, 19	Res. A-1	Conihasset Estates Open Space	6.67	10/16/1998	0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Medium (Walking - possible pedestrian connection with other properties)	None
8675	020	006	005	19	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Ellis Property				Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
<u>SEQ N</u> <u>UM</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>BLCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>MAP</u> <u>WHERE</u> <u>FOUND</u>	<u>Zoning *</u>	<u>Location, Former Owner or</u> <u>Common Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Price if Known</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Public Access</u>	<u>Degree of</u> <u>Protection</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recreation Potential</u>	<u>Grants Used to</u> <u>Purchase/</u> <u>Improve</u>
8831	020	006	011, 013	20	Res. A-2	Mary Tibbets, Gauley (Hollett/Ann Vinal Rds.)	8.1	12/28/1994, 1/1/1967		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	DPW Water Division	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	020	000	000	20	Res. A-2	Hatherly/Purple Dinosaur Playground	2.45			Town of Scituate	Playground	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
	020	001	006 - 012	19	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Ellis Property	105.46			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	022	000	000	22	Res. A-3	Mann Hill Beach	.05			Town of Scituate	Beach	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
8748	023	001	036OE	17, 23	Res. A-1	Schwarze 14048/91	2.89	12/27/1995		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8829	023	001	022	23	Res. A-1	South Swamp	1.5			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8831	023	001	024	23	Res. A-1	Acqu. From Sherret Chase, Cedar St.	11230/174	9/1/1992	\$7,000	Chase Sherret E.	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8832	023	001	014OE	23	Res. A-1	Acqu. From Sherrett Chase - abuts South Swamp	4.43	12/28/1994		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	023	001	002	23	Res. A-1	Appleton Farm	1.5			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission (leased for agricultural use)	Access easement; some parking nearby	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	023	001	004 R	23	Res. A-1	Appleton Property aka Studley Neck Field	10			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Access easement; some parking nearby	High - CR in process	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	CPA
	023	001	006	25	Res. A-1	Whitcomb Pines 40B Open Space	19		N/A	Whitcomb Pines LLC	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Homeowner's Association	No direct access	High - Town holds CR	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8665	025	005	002R	19, 25	Res. A-1	Town Forest	20.5			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
8708	025	002	007A	25	Res. A-2	Vacant	2.48		\$8,450	Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
	025	001	002	25	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Ellis Property				Town of Scituate	Conservation/ Open Space Protection	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
8737	026	001	032	26	Res. A-2	Schram Swamp	7.5			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	026	003	002	26	Res. A-2	Held as potential well site	10			Town of Scituate	Water withdrawal	DPW Water Division	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8648	027	006	064E	27	Res. A-2	21 Fieldstone Rd.	.47		\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
	027	005	003	27	Res. A-2	Hardcastle Conservation Land	10	1984		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Good; wetlands, part altered	Low	None
8651	028	001C	000, 010E	28	Res. A-3	67 Egypt Beach Rd. (Egypt Beach)	2.62	12/28/1989		Town of Scituate	Egypt Beach	DPW Grounds Division	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	028	000	000	28	Res. A-2, Res. A-3	310 Hatherly Rd. (Egypt Beach Parking Lot)	10			Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	DPW Grounds Division	Parking and good access available	High	Fair	High	None
	028	008	002OE	28	Res. A-3	off Egypt Ave. 34244/205-7	.71	3/15/2007	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	028	009	004OE	28	Res. A-3	off Egypt Ave. 34244/205-7	.71	3/15/2007	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8720	032	007	025F	32	Res. A-2	Rear Utility Rd., by High School 14048/90	19			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	035	000	000	35, 41	Res. A-1	By Norwell Line	19.5			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	035	001	002	41	Res. A-1	Acqu. From Rudy Mitchell	3			Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	035	002	003, 005	30, 35	Res. A-1	Pincin Hill Tank & Town Forest (2458/8)	20.5	1928, 1/1/1958, 9/9/1974	\$9000 (1974)	Town of Scituate	Town of Scituate	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Medium	None
8627	036	005	006	36, 42	Res. A-1	Stearns Meadow	(see above)			Town of Scituate	Water withdrawal	DPW Water Division	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8630	036	004	004A	36	Res. A-1	Behind Pine View Dr.	10	3/26/1980	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection; Water quality protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8732	036	003	014	36, 42	Res. A-1	Stearns Meadow Wells #19 & 22 (see also 36-5-6 below)	53.5	1/1/1965		Town of Scituate	Water withdrawal	DPW Water Division	None	High - Deed restricted (14E - 1.81 acres)	Excellent	Low	None
8749	036	001	013RE	36, 42	Res. A-1	Near Old Oaken Bucket Rd.	15	1/1/1975	\$41,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8793	036	001	000A - 003	36	Res. A-1	Teak Sherman Park & connected parcels	9.71	1/1/1974	\$30,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation/ Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High - Hiking, walking	None
	036	0	0	36	Res. A-1	98 Tack Factory Pond Drive	10.5			Town of Scituate	Water quality protection	DPW Water Division	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8734	038	001	011R	38	Res. A-2	Lawson Tower	.3			Town of Scituate	Historic Landscape	Scituate Historical Society	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	Medium (Walking - possible pedestrian connection with other properties)	None
	038	000	000	38	Res. A-2	Lawson Park	5			Town of Scituate	Park	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High - Park use	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
	038	000	000	38,44	Res. A-2	Roche Field	4.75			Town of Scituate	Ballfield	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
	038	000	000	38	Res. A-2	Central Field	6			Town of Scituate	Ballfield	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
	038	000	000	38	Res. A-2	Cudworth Field	1.6			Town of Scituate	Ballfield	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High	None
8629	040	001	011	40	Res. A-3	Beach by Oceanside Drive	3	1/1/1976	4052/486	Town of Scituate	Beach	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, no parking available	Medium	Good	High	None
	040	000	000	40	Res. A-3	Sand Hills Beach	.05			Town of Scituate	Beach	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, parking available (see below)	High	Excellent	High	None
	040	000	000	40	Res. A-3	Sand Hills Beach parking	.34			Town of Scituate	Parking	DPW Grounds Division	Parking and good access available	High	Fair	High	None
8736	041	002	002	41	Res. A-1	Off Maple St.	19	1/1/1975		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No parking	High	Excellent	Low	None
8628	042	004	008	42	Res. A-1	Lot 98, Tack Factory Pond Dr. (additional land)	.91		7488 / 84	Town of Scituate	Water Storage Basin	DPW Water Division	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
	042	004	026	42, 47	Res. A-1	By Tack Factory Pond & First Herring Brook (Well #17)	10.5	1989		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection; Water quality protection; Water withdrawal	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8782	043	001	012R	43	Res. A-1	Tack Factory Pond	3.4	1/1/1970	\$3,784	Town of Scituate	Water Storage Basin	DPW Water Division	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
8783	043	001	017R	43	Res. A-1	Tack Factory Pond	3.5	1/1/1970		Town of Scituate	Water Storage Basin	DPW Water Division	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
	043	001	012	43	Res. A-2	Doctors Hill Open Space 20370/322-3	13.42	8/15/2001	\$1	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
	043	001	017	43	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Scituate Reservoir	80	1924, 1/1/1974	\$7,500	Town of Scituate	Water Storage Basin	DPW Water Division	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
8704	045	009	002	45	Res. A-3	off Seamore Rd.	.11			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8705	045	009	005	45	Res. A-3	off Georges Rd.	.22			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8826	045	003	001	45	Res. A-3	0 Brookland Rd.	.11	1/7/1991		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	046	000	000	46	Res. A-3	Jericho Beach	1.5			Town of Scituate	Recreation - Beach	Town of Scituate	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	High	None

Open Space and Recreation Properties

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
	046	002	004	46	Res. A-3	Scituate Lighthouse	2.67			Town of Scituate	Park	Town of Scituate/Scituate Historical Society (lighthouse structure)	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	046	004	009OE	46	Res. A-3	Hoban	.31	4/21/1999	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low	None
	046	005	057A	46	Res. A-3	Jericho Rd. Boat Ramp	3			Town of Scituate (parking) / Comm. Of Mass. (ramp)	Recreation - Boat Ramp & Parking	Town of Scituate / Comm. Of Mass.	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
8642	048	002	069	49	Res. A-2	Off Jenkins Place	13	1/1/1959		Town of Scituate	Former well site (abandoned)	DPW Water Division	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Medium - former well site	None
8773	048	001	010A	53	Res. A-2	Park by Old Oaken Bucket Pond	1.2	1931, 1968, 1973		Town of Scituate	Water Department building, park	DPW Water Division	No parking available, pedestrian access	High	Excellent	High - Park use	None
	048	001	010	53	Res. A-1, Res. A-2	Greenbush Ballfield				Town of Scituate	Ballfield	DPW Grounds Division	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	049	000	000	000	Res. A-2	Scituate Common & Training Field	1.75			Town of Scituate	Park	DPW Grounds Division	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Medium	None
8661	050	012	014	50	Res. A-3	By Carrie Litchfield La.	.11			Town of Scituate	Parking Lot	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	Medium	Good (paved)	High; neighbors have considered park	None
8731	050	007	026, 027G	50	Res. A-3	Quincy Oil Property	5	1998	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection (marsh)	Conservation Commission	Street access, no parking available	Medium	Excellent	High; convenient location adjacent to Scituate Harbor	None
8765	050	007	000A, P	50	Harbor Business	Town Pier; originally all RR ROW	.5	1/1/1969		Town of Scituate	Pier, parking	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	050	000	000	50	Harbor Business	Morrill Bandstand	0			Town of Scituate	Bandstand	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	050	000	000	50	Harbor Business	Town Marina	0			Town of Scituate	Marina	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	050	012	003OE	50	Res. A-3	59 Brook St. Rear	.37	4/21/1999	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	051	003	004	51	Res. A-3	Doherty	3			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	051	003	005, 006	51	Res. A-3	Young's Boatyard/ Scituate Marine Park	1.47		\$4,175,000	Town of Scituate	Site of Future Marine Park	Waterways Commission/Harbormaster	Parking and good access available	High	Good (Altered)	High	PARC (for improvements)
8735	052	001	016	52, 57	Res. A-1	Webster's Meadow (Wells #10 & 11)	61.75			Town of Scituate	Water withdrawal	DPW Water Division	None	Medium; agricultural use allowed	Good (portions altered)	Low	None
	052	002	029,030,033,034	52	Res. A-1	Land w/ Old Oaken Bucket House	6.35			Scituate Historical Society	Historic Landscape, Open Space Protection	Scituate Historical Society	Parking and good access available	Medium	Excellent	Medium (Walking - possible pedestrian connection with other properties)	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
SEQ N UM	MAP	BLCK	LOT	MAP WHERE FOUND	Zoning *	Location, Former Owner or Common Name	Size (Acres)	Date Acquired	Price if Known	Ownership	Use	Management	Public Access	Degree of Protection	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grants Used to Purchase/ Improve
	052	002	032OE	52	Res. A-1	Northey Estates open space; 21511 239-41	3.28	2/8/2002	\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
	054	000	000	55-56	Res. A-2	Land and Garden with Mann House	5			Town of Scituate	Historic Landscape, Open Space Protection	Scituate Historical Society	Parking available	High	Excellent	Medium (Walking - possible pedestrian connection with other properties)	None
8635	055	008	021A	55	Res. A-3	0 Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8636	055	008	020	55	Res. A-3	8 Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8637	055	008	019	55	Res. A-3	10 Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8753	055	005	004OE	55	Res. A-2, Res. A-3	Kent St. Marshes	14	2/18/1971	\$28,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8754	055	005	005 - 009, 010A, 011, 014S, 018, 019	55	Res. A-2, Res. A-3	Kent St. Marshes	25	1971		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8786	055	006	044	55	Res. A-2, Res. A-3	Kent St. Marshes		1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8806	055	006	027	55	Res. A-3	17 Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8813	055	006	036	55	Res. A-3	37 Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8817	055	008	003	55	Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
8820	055	006	038	55	Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
	055	000	000	55	Res. A-3	Peggotty Beach	5			Town of Scituate	Beach	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	055	000	000	55	Res. A-3	Peggotty Beach Parking Lot	3			Town of Scituate	Beach	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Fair	High	None
	055	000	000	55	Res. A-3	Peggotty Beach associated parcels	3			Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	055	002	003DE	55	Res. A-2	Greenfield Estates open space; 29025/289-290	.62	9/8/2004	\$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low	None
	055	002	015-017	55	Res. A-2	W. Side Kent St.	3.42	1/1/1971		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None

**TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND**

<u>SEQ N</u> <u>UM</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>BLCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>MAP</u> <u>WHERE</u> <u>FOUND</u>	<u>Zoning *</u>	<u>Location, Former Owner or</u> <u>Common Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Price if Known</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Public Access</u>	<u>Degree of</u> <u>Protection</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recreation Potential</u>	<u>Grants Used to</u> <u>Purchase/</u> <u>Improve</u>
055	006	032	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	006	034	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	006	035	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	006	042	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	004	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	006	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	007	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	008	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	009, 010, 011	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	012	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	014	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	015	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	016	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	017	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	018	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	021	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None
055	008	022F	55		Res. A-3	Town Way Extension	.15	1993	FEMA buyout	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Flood mitigation	Town of Scituate/FEMA	No direct access	High; building restricted	Excellent	Low (tidal)	None

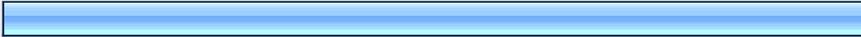
<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
<u>SEQ N</u> <u>UM</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>BLCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>MAP</u> <u>WHERE</u> <u>FOUND</u>	<u>Zoning *</u>	<u>Location, Former Owner or</u> <u>Common Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Price if Known</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Public Access</u>	<u>Degree of</u> <u>Protection</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recreation Potential</u>	<u>Grants Used to</u> <u>Purchase/</u> <u>Improve</u>
8634	057	008	022F	52, 57	Res. A-1	See Webster's Meadow above (52-1-16)											
8805	057	002	006RE	57	Res. A-1	Near Neal Gate St.	6.5	1/1/1971		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	057	000	000	57, 58	Res. A-1	Cushing Memorial State Park	6.9			Comm. Of Massachusetts	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Massachusetts Dept. of Conservation & Recreation	Street access, limited parking available	High	Excellent	High (Join with other historic sites by trail)	None
8632	059	001	001	59	C, Res. A-2, PDD	Widow's Walk	121	B. Sand & Gravel, 8/15/1975	\$710,000	Town of Scituate	Municipal Golf Course	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
8819	059	001	002C - 2E	59	C, PDD, D	Driftway Park; Parcel 5 taken for water; pcl 1-2-C-E for sewer plant	25	8/15/1975	\$710,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	060	003	005	60	C, PDD	Pitecock Farm (by Kent Village)	1.2	1982		Corcoran Management	Open Space	Corcoran Management	Street access, no parking available	High	Excellent	Low	None
8766	062	002	007	62	D	Marshes by N River	10		\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8788	062	003	002, 004, 006	62	D	Marshes by N River	10	12/15/1975, B. Sand & Gravel	0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High - Deed restricted	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
8794	062	003	007, 009	62	D	Willis I	2	2/24/1976	\$1,000	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High - Deed restricted	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	062	000	000 6A	62, 63	D	Marshes by N River	396.2	1975		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	Access by cartpath	High	Excellent	High - Hiking and walking (possible pedestrian connection with other properties)	None
	062	000	000 6B	62	D	Marshes by N River	46.6	1975		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	062	000	000 6C	62	D	Marshes by N River	1.4	1975		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	No direct access	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	064	000	000	63,64	None	The Spit	15			Town of Scituate	Conservation/ Open Space Protection/ Recreation	Town of Scituate/Conservation Commission	Boat access, some pedestrian access at low tide	Fair	Medium	High, subject to Management Plan	None
8620	069	002	013	69	Res. A-3	Lots on River Rd.	.31	1977	<\$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	069	002	021 F	69	Res. A-3	Lots on River Rd.	.31	1977	<\$100	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None

<b>TOWN OF SCITUATE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND</b>																	
<u>SEQ N</u> <u>UM</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>BLCK</u>	<u>LOT</u>	<u>MAP</u> <u>WHERE</u> <u>FOUND</u>	<u>Zoning *</u>	<u>Location, Former Owner or</u> <u>Common Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Price if Known</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Public Access</u>	<u>Degree of</u> <u>Protection</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recreation Potential</u>	<u>Grants Used to</u> <u>Purchase/</u> <u>Improve</u>
8790	071	002	021F	71	D	Marshes by S River	.7		\$0	Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	072	000	000	72	Res. A-3	Humarock beach	.1			Town of Scituate	Beach	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	072	017	002	72	D	Marshes by S River	.07	1983		Town of Scituate	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Conservation Commission	None	High	Excellent	Low (large wetland area)	None
	072	018	00A	72	Res. A-3	Humarock beach Parking Lot	.75			Town of Scituate	Beach Parking	Town of Scituate	Parking and good access available	High	Excellent	High	None
	016A	000	000	16, 16A	Res. A-1	Wompatuck State Park	104.5			Comm. of Massachusetts	Conservation / Open Space Protection	Mass. Department of Conservation & Recreation	Street access, no parking available in Scituate	High	Excellent	High	None

## **APPENDIX F**

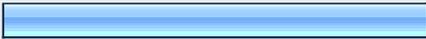
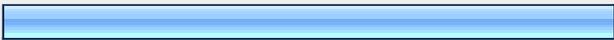
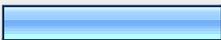
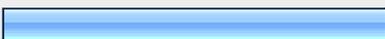
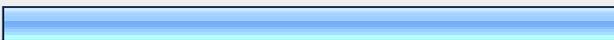
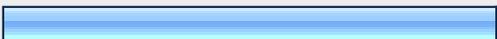
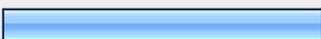
---

# Town of Scituate: Open Space/Recreation Plan Survey

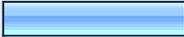
1. Do you feel there is a need to preserve additional open space and natural areas in Scituate?				
			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		94.9%	561	
No		5.1%	30	
			<b>answered question</b>	<b>591</b>
			<b>skipped question</b>	<b>128</b>

2. How important is it for the Town to preserve open space for:							
	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Less Important	Not Important	Response Count	
Natural beauty and preservation of historic landscapes?	<b>71.2% (504)</b>	24.6% (174)	2.7% (19)	1.4% (10)	0.1% (1)	708	
Preservation of farmland?	<b>40.4% (287)</b>	32.5% (231)	18.3% (130)	5.6% (40)	3.1% (22)	710	
Drinking water protection?	<b>90.9% (646)</b>	7.2% (51)	1.4% (10)	0.4% (3)	0.1% (1)	711	
Active recreational needs such as athletic fields, beach parking, and similar activities?	<b>60.9% (431)</b>	28.2% (200)	6.1% (43)	3.2% (23)	1.6% (11)	708	
Passive recreation such as walking trails or fishing piers with low impact on the landscape?	<b>61.0% (434)</b>	30.1% (214)	5.3% (38)	3.1% (22)	0.6% (4)	712	
Protection of native plant and wildlife habitat?	<b>58.2% (414)</b>	29.1% (207)	8.7% (62)	2.8% (20)	1.1% (8)	711	
Increasing or expanding public beaches or marinas?	26.4% (186)	<b>28.3% (199)</b>	23.2% (163)	15.9% (112)	6.3% (44)	704	
Provide more parking and public access to existing conservation and recreation areas?	17.9% (127)	<b>37.6% (267)</b>	26.1% (185)	13.8% (98)	4.6% (33)	710	
						<b>answered question</b>	<b>715</b>
						<b>skipped question</b>	<b>4</b>

**3. Which of these Open Space Parcels do you consider important for the Town to protect?**

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Strawberry Point (the Glades)		49.2%	343
Privately owned open space east of Hatherly Rd. near the Proving Grounds		37.0%	258
Additional parcels on the Cliffs, including land that could provide parking or access to the Spit		49.9%	348
Fourth Cliff (Humarock)		33.0%	230
Land that would preserve green space along Route 3A		46.5%	324
Land bordering Old Oaken Bucket Pond and tributaries to the Reservoir		67.4%	470
Land bordering or located in the South Swamp		34.4%	240
Open space around Bates Lane		23.8%	166
Large tracts in other locations in the West End		35.6%	248
Farmland		42.2%	294
<b>Land or easements for trails or paths to school, recreation sites and other destinations for children and adults</b>		<b>67.7%</b>	472
Open, relatively flat land suitable for athletic fields		51.4%	358
Available land for small pocket parks in Greenbush, Humarock, North Scituate or Scituate Harbor villages		54.4%	379
Purchase of additional private marinas to further increase public access to the waterfront		35.0%	244
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>697</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>22</b>

4. Which Town Conservation Area or Recreational Facility do you and/ or members of your household enjoy most often?		Response Count
		505
<i>answered question</i>		<b>505</b>
<i>skipped question</i>		<b>214</b>

5. Are you generally satisfied with Town recreation areas?			Response Percent	Response Count
Yes			54.2%	326
No			25.8%	155
Not Sure			20.0%	120
<i>answered question</i>				<b>601</b>
<i>skipped question</i>				<b>118</b>

6. Driftway Park						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	14.4% (74)	<b>52.9% (272)</b>	21.4% (110)	11.3% (58)	2.70	514
Access	16.5% (84)	<b>59.1% (300)</b>	18.1% (92)	6.3% (32)	2.86	508
Overall Condition	10.7% (54)	<b>56.2% (285)</b>	21.7% (110)	11.4% (58)	2.66	507
<i>answered question</i>						<b>520</b>
<i>skipped question</i>						<b>199</b>

7. Teak Sherman						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	9.9% (14)	<b>58.9% (83)</b>	24.8% (35)	6.4% (9)	2.72	141
Access	9.6% (13)	<b>63.2% (86)</b>	21.3% (29)	5.9% (8)	2.76	136
Overall Condition	8.8% (12)	<b>61.3% (84)</b>	23.4% (32)	6.6% (9)	2.72	137
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>142</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>577</b>

8. Ellis Estate						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	12.5% (38)	<b>51.8% (158)</b>	23.6% (72)	12.1% (37)	2.65	305
Access	14.0% (42)	<b>51.8% (156)</b>	24.9% (75)	9.3% (28)	2.70	301
Overall Condition	10.5% (31)	<b>56.1% (166)</b>	20.6% (61)	12.8% (38)	2.64	296
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>309</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>410</b>

9. Carl Pipes Trails						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	10.7% (24)	<b>51.8% (116)</b>	29.9% (67)	7.6% (17)	2.66	224
Access	13.2% (29)	<b>57.1% (125)</b>	24.2% (53)	5.5% (12)	2.78	219
Overall Condition	20.1% (44)	<b>57.1% (125)</b>	17.8% (39)	5.0% (11)	2.92	219
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>225</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>494</b>

10. Litchfield Trails						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	11.0% (18)	<b>59.5% (97)</b>	22.7% (37)	6.7% (11)	2.75	163
Access	12.5% (20)	<b>63.1% (101)</b>	18.8% (30)	5.6% (9)	2.83	160
Overall Condition	15.5% (25)	<b>61.5% (99)</b>	16.1% (26)	6.8% (11)	2.86	161
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>166</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>553</b>

11. Minot Beach						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	6.1% (33)	30.0% (163)	28.2% (153)	<b>35.7% (194)</b>	2.06	543
Access	10.8% (58)	<b>47.8% (256)</b>	23.3% (125)	18.1% (97)	2.51	536
Overall Condition	10.4% (56)	<b>50.3% (270)</b>	24.2% (130)	15.1% (81)	2.56	537
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>545</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>174</b>

12. Egypt						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	30.2% (154)	<b>52.5% (268)</b>	10.0% (51)	7.3% (37)	3.06	510
Access	25.8% (131)	<b>57.0% (289)</b>	12.2% (62)	4.9% (25)	3.04	507
Overall Condition	13.4% (68)	<b>57.7% (293)</b>	18.9% (96)	10.0% (51)	2.74	508
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>514</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>205</b>

13. Sandhills Beach						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	8.4% (34)	<b>31.4% (127)</b>	<b>31.4% (127)</b>	28.9% (117)	2.19	405
Access	9.0% (36)	<b>45.2% (180)</b>	25.9% (103)	19.8% (79)	2.43	398
Overall Condition	7.8% (31)	<b>44.9% (179)</b>	29.1% (116)	18.3% (73)	2.42	399
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>407</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>312</b>

14. Pegotty Beach						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	26.3% (137)	<b>49.7% (259)</b>	12.1% (63)	11.9% (62)	2.90	521
Access	26.6% (138)	<b>59.7% (310)</b>	8.9% (46)	4.8% (25)	3.08	519
Overall Condition	12.7% (66)	<b>57.9% (300)</b>	16.4% (85)	12.9% (67)	2.70	518
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>525</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>194</b>

15. Humarock Beach						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	6.3% (24)	<b>44.4% (168)</b>	28.6% (108)	20.6% (78)	2.37	378
Access	10.9% (41)	<b>54.1% (203)</b>	24.5% (92)	10.4% (39)	2.66	375
Overall Condition	12.5% (47)	<b>63.1% (238)</b>	16.7% (63)	7.7% (29)	2.80	377
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>381</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>338</b>

16. Central Softball Fields						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	25.1% (101)	<b>54.5% (219)</b>	12.7% (51)	7.7% (31)	2.97	402
Access	34.2% (136)	<b>56.5% (225)</b>	6.8% (27)	2.5% (10)	3.22	398
Overall Condition	24.4% (97)	<b>57.7% (229)</b>	9.8% (39)	8.1% (32)	2.98	397
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>405</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>314</b>

17. Central Soccer Fields						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	27.9% (119)	<b>52.6% (224)</b>	13.6% (58)	5.9% (25)	3.03	426
Access	35.9% (152)	<b>56.0% (237)</b>	6.1% (26)	1.9% (8)	3.26	423
Overall Condition	30.2% (127)	<b>57.6% (242)</b>	7.1% (30)	5.0% (21)	3.13	420
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>428</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>291</b>

18. Cudworth Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	5.5% (21)	27.1% (104)	28.6% (110)	<b>38.8% (149)</b>	1.99	384
Access	10.3% (39)	<b>48.4% (184)</b>	23.7% (90)	17.6% (67)	2.51	380
Overall Condition	7.4% (28)	<b>34.0% (128)</b>	28.5% (107)	30.1% (113)	2.19	376
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>385</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>334</b>

19. Gates Soccer Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	11.1% (41)	<b>49.7% (183)</b>	28.0% (103)	11.1% (41)	2.61	368
Access	15.1% (55)	<b>58.0% (211)</b>	20.3% (74)	6.6% (24)	2.82	364
Overall Condition	13.2% (48)	<b>57.1% (208)</b>	20.9% (76)	8.8% (32)	2.75	364
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>370</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>349</b>

20. Gates Baseball Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	7.7% (26)	<b>45.3% (153)</b>	30.8% (104)	16.3% (55)	2.44	338
Access	10.7% (36)	<b>52.1% (175)</b>	24.1% (81)	13.1% (44)	2.60	336
Overall Condition	8.6% (29)	<b>44.1% (149)</b>	27.2% (92)	20.1% (68)	2.41	338
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>342</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>377</b>

21. Roche Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	8.6% (26)	<b>33.9% (102)</b>	31.6% (95)	25.9% (78)	2.25	301
Access	18.5% (55)	<b>61.1% (182)</b>	15.1% (45)	5.4% (16)	2.93	298
Overall Condition	33.6% (100)	<b>53.7% (160)</b>	8.4% (25)	4.4% (13)	3.16	298
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>302</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>417</b>

22. Greenbush Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	12.3% (40)	<b>42.2% (137)</b>	27.4% (89)	18.2% (59)	2.49	325
Access	22.2% (71)	<b>54.4% (174)</b>	16.3% (52)	7.2% (23)	2.92	320
Overall Condition	36.6% (118)	<b>49.7% (160)</b>	9.9% (32)	3.7% (12)	3.19	322
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>326</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>393</b>

23. Wompatuck School Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	14.2% (43)	<b>57.0% (172)</b>	16.9% (51)	11.9% (36)	2.74	302
Access	14.6% (44)	<b>59.6% (180)</b>	13.2% (40)	12.6% (38)	2.76	302
Overall Condition	6.3% (19)	<b>41.1% (124)</b>	22.5% (68)	30.1% (91)	2.24	302
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>305</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>414</b>

24. Hatherly School Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	17.0% (54)	<b>54.4% (173)</b>	18.9% (60)	9.7% (31)	2.79	318
Access	23.2% (73)	<b>62.4% (196)</b>	9.9% (31)	4.5% (14)	3.04	314
Overall Condition	30.9% (98)	<b>55.5% (176)</b>	9.1% (29)	4.4% (14)	3.13	317
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>321</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>398</b>

25. Jenkins School Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	16.5% (51)	<b>50.6% (157)</b>	21.0% (65)	11.9% (37)	2.72	310
Access	14.0% (43)	<b>50.3% (155)</b>	20.8% (64)	14.9% (46)	2.63	308
Overall Condition	14.9% (46)	<b>50.8% (157)</b>	18.1% (56)	16.2% (50)	2.64	309
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>315</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>404</b>

26. Cushing School Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	14.6% (44)	<b>61.8% (186)</b>	15.3% (46)	8.3% (25)	2.83	301
Access	13.3% (40)	<b>61.1% (184)</b>	17.6% (53)	8.0% (24)	2.80	301
Overall Condition	9.5% (29)	<b>43.8% (134)</b>	21.9% (67)	24.8% (76)	2.38	306
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>307</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>412</b>

27. SHS Turf Multi-Purpose Field						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	<b>48.5% (178)</b>	45.8% (168)	4.6% (17)	1.1% (4)	3.42	367
Access	<b>51.9% (190)</b>	42.1% (154)	4.1% (15)	1.9% (7)	3.44	366
Overall Condition	<b>62.7% (230)</b>	34.1% (125)	1.9% (7)	1.4% (5)	3.58	367
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>369</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>350</b>

<b>28. SHS - Varsity Baseball</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	41.5% (120)	<b>50.9% (147)</b>	5.5% (16)	2.1% (6)	3.32	289
Access	42.7% (122)	<b>50.7% (145)</b>	4.9% (14)	1.7% (5)	3.34	286
Overall Condition	29.6% (85)	<b>53.7% (154)</b>	10.5% (30)	6.3% (18)	3.07	287
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>290</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>429</b>

<b>29. SHS - Junior Varsity Baseball Field</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	33.6% (86)	<b>55.5% (142)</b>	6.6% (17)	4.3% (11)	3.18	256
Access	29.0% (73)	<b>53.2% (134)</b>	11.9% (30)	6.0% (15)	3.05	252
Overall Condition	17.4% (44)	<b>51.4% (130)</b>	19.0% (48)	12.3% (31)	2.74	253
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>258</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>461</b>

<b>30. SHS Practice Football Field</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	31.6% (81)	<b>55.9% (143)</b>	9.0% (23)	3.5% (9)	3.16	256
Access	26.7% (68)	<b>56.9% (145)</b>	12.2% (31)	4.3% (11)	3.06	255
Overall Condition	15.2% (39)	<b>50.0% (128)</b>	21.5% (55)	13.3% (34)	2.67	256
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>258</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>461</b>

<b>31. SHS Soccer/Lacrosse Field</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	30.4% (83)	<b>54.6% (149)</b>	11.0% (30)	4.0% (11)	3.11	273
Access	26.5% (72)	<b>52.9% (144)</b>	14.7% (40)	5.9% (16)	3.00	272
Overall Condition	16.8% (46)	<b>45.6% (125)</b>	21.9% (60)	15.7% (43)	2.64	274
	<b>answered question</b>					<b>277</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>					<b>442</b>

<b>32. SHS - Svensen Field Hockey Field</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	30.6% (70)	<b>55.9% (128)</b>	11.4% (26)	2.2% (5)	3.15	229
Access	30.3% (69)	<b>59.6% (136)</b>	8.8% (20)	1.3% (3)	3.19	228
Overall Condition	21.2% (48)	<b>56.2% (127)</b>	16.8% (38)	5.8% (13)	2.93	226
	<b>answered question</b>					<b>229</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>					<b>490</b>

<b>33. SHS Tennis Courts</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	29.0% (87)	<b>56.7% (170)</b>	11.7% (35)	2.7% (8)	3.12	300
Access	29.1% (86)	<b>58.1% (172)</b>	10.5% (31)	2.4% (7)	3.14	296
Overall Condition	14.8% (44)	<b>52.3% (156)</b>	23.2% (69)	9.7% (29)	2.72	298
	<b>answered question</b>					<b>301</b>
	<b>skipped question</b>					<b>418</b>

34. SHS - P. J. Steverman In-Line Skating Park						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	31.0% (86)	<b>58.1% (161)</b>	8.3% (23)	2.5% (7)	3.18	277
Access	29.5% (81)	<b>58.5% (161)</b>	9.5% (26)	2.5% (7)	3.15	275
Overall Condition	16.2% (44)	<b>49.4% (134)</b>	19.6% (53)	14.8% (40)	2.67	271
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>278</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>441</b>

35. SHS - Skateboard Park						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	29.5% (79)	<b>56.7% (152)</b>	9.3% (25)	4.5% (12)	3.11	268
Access	27.6% (74)	<b>56.0% (150)</b>	9.7% (26)	6.7% (18)	3.04	268
Overall Condition	12.7% (34)	<b>40.1% (107)</b>	24.7% (66)	22.5% (60)	2.43	267
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>270</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>449</b>

36. SHS - Basketball Courts						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	<b>48.8% (143)</b>	44.4% (130)	5.1% (15)	1.7% (5)	3.40	293
Access	<b>54.5% (158)</b>	39.0% (113)	4.8% (14)	1.7% (5)	3.46	290
Overall Condition	<b>64.1% (186)</b>	29.0% (84)	3.4% (10)	3.4% (10)	3.54	290
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>293</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>426</b>

<b>37. SHS - Seaside Fun Playground</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	25.5% (90)	<b>50.7% (179)</b>	15.0% (53)	8.8% (31)	2.93	353
Access	29.3% (103)	<b>57.7% (203)</b>	8.8% (31)	4.3% (15)	3.12	352
Overall Condition	18.5% (65)	<b>44.9% (158)</b>	15.9% (56)	20.7% (73)	2.61	352
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>355</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>364</b>

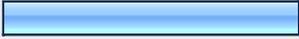
<b>38. Boat Ramps - Jericho Road</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	14.8% (43)	<b>41.2% (120)</b>	23.4% (68)	20.6% (60)	2.50	291
Access	19.9% (58)	<b>51.5% (150)</b>	17.5% (51)	11.0% (32)	2.80	291
Overall Condition	13.4% (39)	<b>55.2% (160)</b>	21.4% (62)	10.0% (29)	2.72	290
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>292</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>427</b>

<b>39. Boat Ramps - Cole Parkway</b>						
	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Needs Improvement</b>	<b>Rating Average</b>	<b>Response Count</b>
Parking	19.9% (57)	<b>44.1% (126)</b>	22.7% (65)	13.3% (38)	2.71	286
Access	16.9% (48)	<b>43.3% (123)</b>	24.3% (69)	15.5% (44)	2.62	284
Overall Condition	10.5% (30)	<b>37.5% (107)</b>	29.8% (85)	22.1% (63)	2.36	285
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>288</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>431</b>

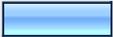
40. Boat Ramps - Driftway Park						
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Needs Improvement	Rating Average	Response Count
Parking	12.2% (35)	<b>30.6% (88)</b>	30.2% (87)	27.1% (78)	2.28	288
Access	12.6% (36)	<b>37.4% (107)</b>	29.7% (85)	20.3% (58)	2.42	286
Overall Condition	8.5% (24)	<b>37.0% (105)</b>	28.2% (80)	26.4% (75)	2.27	284
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>290</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>429</b>

41. Please rate the need for additional recreation areas of the following types:						
	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Less Important	Not Important	Response Count
Athletic fields	<b>35.0% (185)</b>	27.4% (145)	19.1% (101)	10.6% (56)	7.9% (42)	529
Basketball courts	8.5% (43)	23.9% (120)	<b>37.6% (189)</b>	17.1% (86)	12.9% (65)	503
Tennis courts	9.3% (48)	31.3% (161)	<b>35.3% (182)</b>	14.6% (75)	9.5% (49)	515
Skateboard parks	3.8% (19)	13.7% (69)	<b>35.9% (180)</b>	24.1% (121)	22.5% (113)	502
Dog park	14.3% (76)	23.3% (124)	<b>24.6% (131)</b>	16.9% (90)	20.9% (111)	532
Walking Trails	<b>43.2% (240)</b>	41.6% (231)	9.0% (50)	4.1% (23)	2.0% (11)	555
Bikepaths	<b>48.8% (272)</b>	37.0% (206)	7.2% (40)	3.4% (19)	3.6% (20)	557
Marina services/boat slips	22.9% (119)	<b>30.8% (160)</b>	27.7% (144)	10.2% (53)	8.3% (43)	519
Playgrounds	26.8% (141)	<b>38.0% (200)</b>	22.0% (116)	6.8% (36)	6.5% (34)	527
	<i>answered question</i>					<b>582</b>
	<i>skipped question</i>					<b>137</b>

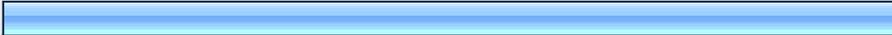
42. You Are			Response Percent	Response Count
Male			38.4%	234
Female			61.6%	376
			<b>answered question</b>	<b>610</b>
			<b>skipped question</b>	<b>109</b>

43. How long have you been a resident of Scituate?			Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 5 years			12.1%	74
5-9 years			17.2%	105
10-19 years			32.5%	199
20+ years			38.2%	234
			<b>answered question</b>	<b>612</b>
			<b>skipped question</b>	<b>107</b>

44. What neighborhood do you live in?

		Response Percent	Response Count
North Scituate		14.6%	88
Minot		4.1%	25
Shore Acres		1.8%	11
Sandhills		8.4%	51
Cedar Point		3.3%	20
Hatherly Rd. (Harbor End)		2.5%	15
Egypt		11.9%	72
North Humarock		0.8%	5
Scituate Center		11.6%	70
<b>West End</b>		<b>16.4%</b>	99
Greenbush		9.4%	57
Harbor		8.3%	50
First Cliff		1.5%	9
Second Cliff		1.2%	7
Third Cliff		3.8%	23
South Humarock		0.3%	2
		<b>answered question</b>	<b>604</b>
		<b>skipped question</b>	<b>115</b>

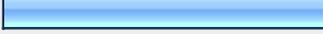
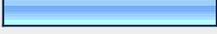
45. Do you or any members of your household have any of the following long-lasting conditions: Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		1.8%	11
No		98.2%	592
<i>answered question</i>			<b>603</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>116</b>

46. Do you or any members of your household have any of the following long-lasting conditions: A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		6.2%	38
No		93.8%	572
<i>answered question</i>			<b>610</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>109</b>

47. How many members are in your household (including yourself)?

		Response Percent	Response Count
1		2.8%	17
2		16.7%	102
3		12.3%	75
4		35.1%	214
5		23.3%	142
6 or more		9.7%	59
<i>answered question</i>			<b>609</b>
<i>skipped question</i>			<b>110</b>

48. Are you:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Under 18		0.5%	3
18-24		1.0%	6
25-40		26.3%	160
<b>41-60</b>		<b>64.4%</b>	392
61+		7.9%	48
		<b><i>answered question</i></b>	<b>609</b>
		<b><i>skipped question</i></b>	<b>110</b>

## **APPENDIX G**

---



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

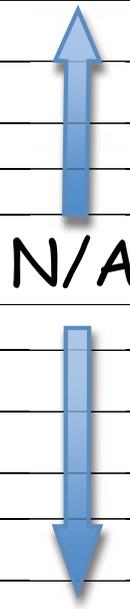
## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Egypt Beach** Location **Off of Hatherly Rd.**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails		Surface material <b>asphalt parking area</b>
		Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>YES</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>YES</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>NONE</b>
		Shade provided <b>NONE</b>
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>	
	Handrails <b>N/A</b>	
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>

	Equipment	Handrails N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim N/A
		Guided Hikes NONE
		Interpretive Programs NONE

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	<b>X</b>	4 spaces	
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		<b>X</b>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		<b>X</b>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		<b>X</b>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		<b>X</b>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<b>X</b>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		<b>X</b>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		<b>X</b>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		<b>X</b>	
<b>RAMPS</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes

Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		NO	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		NO	

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
<b>Specification</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comments/Transition Notes</b>
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		<b>X</b>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		<b>X</b>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<b>N/A</b>		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<b>N/A</b>		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			<b>N/A</b>



MARINE PARK - EDWARD FOSTER RD.



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Marine Park** Location: **Off Edward Foster Rd.**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES	
<b>Picnic Facilities</b>		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Tables & Benches	Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>	
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>	
		Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>	
	Grills	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>	
		Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
	<b>Trails</b>		Surface material <b>dirt parking area</b>
			Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>	
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>	
<b>Swimming Facilities</b>		Lifeguards <b>N/A</b>	
		Accessible Parking <b>N/A</b>	
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>	
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>	
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>	
		Location from accessible parking <b>NONE</b>	
Shade provided <b>NONE</b>			
<b>Play Areas (tot lots)</b>	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>	
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>	
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>	
<b>Game Areas: *playing field</b>	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>	
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>	
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>	
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>	
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>	
Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>		
	Handrails <b>N/A</b>		

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Fish Cleaning Tables <b>N/A</b>
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim <b>N/A</b>
		Guided Hikes <b>NONE</b>
		Interpretive Programs <b>NONE</b>

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	<b>N/A</b>	4 spaces	
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		<b>X</b>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		<b>X</b>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		<b>X</b>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		<b>X</b>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<b>X</b>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		<b>X</b>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		<b>X</b>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		<b>X</b>	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		<b>X</b>	

Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
<b>RAMPS</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12			 N/A
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	

Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		NO	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		NO	

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		X	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		X	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	N/A		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	N/A		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			N/A

# PEGGOTTY BEACH



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Peggotty Beach** Location **Off Peggotty Beach Rd.**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>		
Trails		Surface material <b>asphalt parking area</b>
		Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>YES</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>YES</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>YES</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>YES</b>
		Shade provided <b>NONE</b>
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>

	Equipment	Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Fish Cleaning Tables <b>N/A</b>
<b>Programming</b>	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim <b>N/A</b>
		Guided Hikes <b>NONE</b>
		Interpretive Programs <b>NONE</b>

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	<b>X</b>	4 spaces	
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<b>X</b>		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<b>X</b>		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		<b>X</b>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		<b>X</b>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<b>X</b>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		<b>X</b>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		<b>X</b>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		<b>X</b>	
<b>RAMPS</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes

Slope Maximum 1:12	X		
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails		NO	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft		NO	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface		NO	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom		NO	
Handgrip oval or round		NO	
Handgrip smooth surface		NO	
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"		NO	
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail		NO	
Non-slip surface		YES	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction		N/A	

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	X		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water	X		
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		N/A	
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	X		

Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		N/A	
--	--	-----	--

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		X	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		X	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	N/A		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	N/A		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			N/A

# HUMAROCK BEACH



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

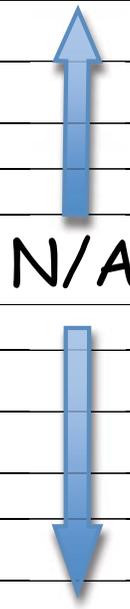
## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Humarock Beach** Location **Off of Sea Street**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails		Surface material <b>asphalt parking area</b>
		Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>YES</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>YES (2 blocks away)</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>NONE</b>
		Shade provided <b>NONE</b>
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>	
	Handrails <b>N/A</b>	
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>

	Equipment	Handrails N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim N/A
		Guided Hikes NONE
		Interpretive Programs NONE

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	<b>X</b>	4 spaces	
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		<b>X</b>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		<b>X</b>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		<b>X</b>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		<b>X</b>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<b>X</b>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		<b>X</b>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		<b>X</b>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		<b>X</b>	
<b>RAMPS</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes

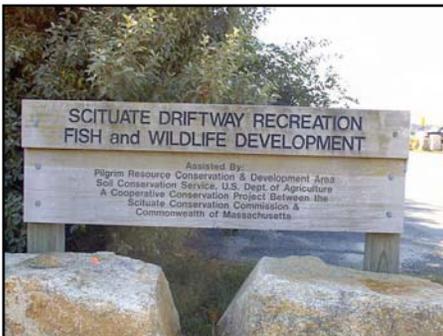
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1½" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		NO	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		NO	

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
<b>Specification</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comments/Transition Notes</b>
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		<b>X</b>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		<b>X</b>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<b>N/A</b>		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<b>N/A</b>		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			<b>N/A</b>



## DRIFTWAY PARK



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F to S y

Facility Name: **Driftway Park** Location **On the Driftway across from Widows Walk**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>YES</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>NO</b>
		Adequate number <b>YES</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>	
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails		Surface material <b>Asphalt , Crushed Stone</b>
		Dimensions <b>Variable (min 4 feet)</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>NONE</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>N/A</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>N/A</b>
	Shade provided <b>N/A</b>	
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
		Access Routes
Handrails		
Fishing	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	PIER	Arm Rests <b>Railings &amp; Seats</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>YES</b>

Facilities	Equipment	Handrails	YES
		Fish Cleaning Tables	IMPROVISED
		Learn-to-Swim	N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Guided Hikes	YES
		Interpretive Programs	YES

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	YES	3 spaces	
76-100	4 spaces		
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	X		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	X		
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	X		
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	X		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	X		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	X		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	X		
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	X		
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	X		
<b>RAMPS</b>			

Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12			 N/A
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	X		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	X		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water	X		
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	X		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	X		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	X		
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	X		
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	X		
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	X		

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
<b>Specification</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comments/Transition Notes</b>
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		X	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		X	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	X		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	X		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			N/A



**TEAK SHERMAN PARK**

Image MassGIS, Commonwealth of Massachusetts EOE



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Teak Sherman Park** Location **On Route 3A** across from the **Town Hall**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails	Surface material <b>Unimproved Dirt</b>	
	Dimensions <b>Variable (min 4 feet)</b>	
	Rails <b>NONE</b>	
	Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>	
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>NONE</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>N/A</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>N/A</b>
		Shade provided <b>N/A</b>
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
Handrails <b>N/A</b>		
Fishing	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>

Facilities	Equipment	Handrails	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	N/A
		Learn-to-Swim	N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Guided Hikes	NONE
		Interpretive Programs	NONE

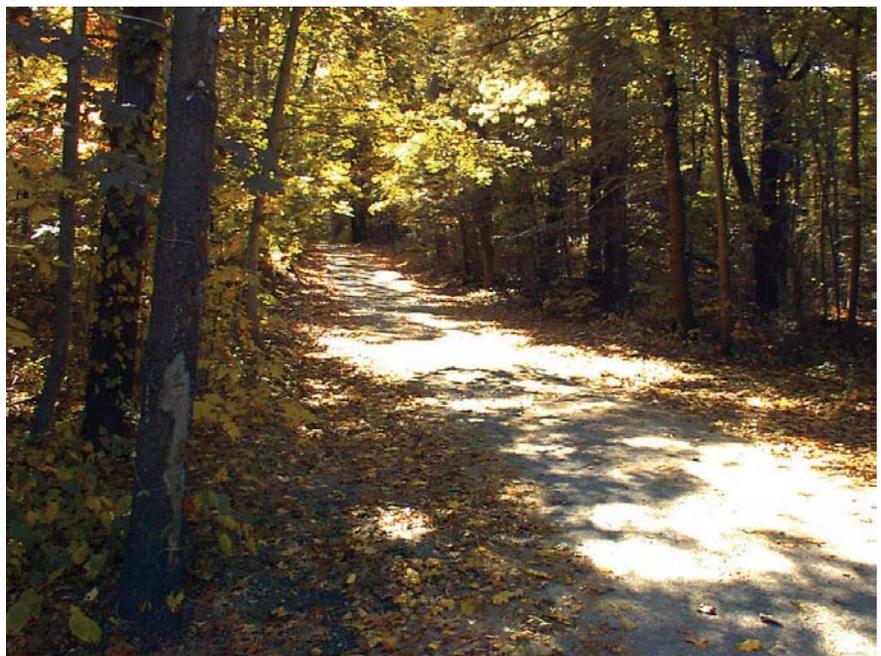
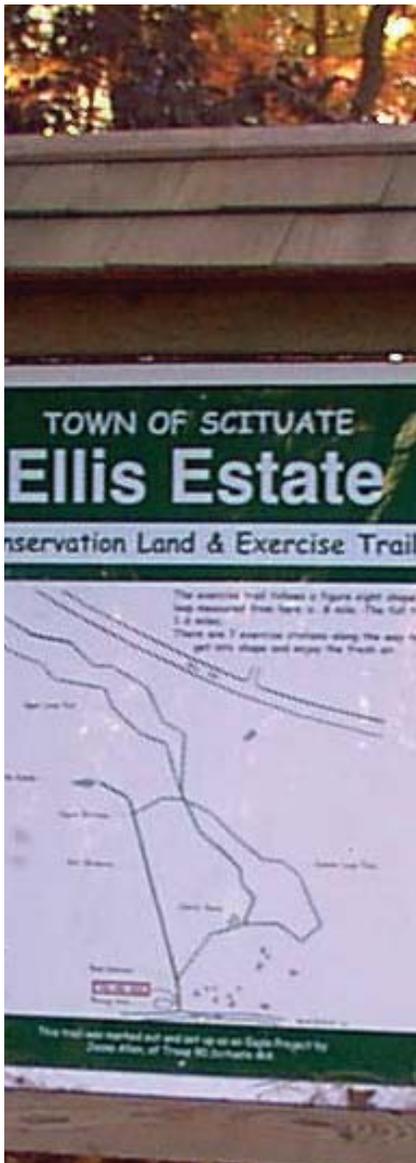
<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	<b>NONE</b>	3 spaces	
76-100	4 spaces		
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
<b>RAMPS</b>			

Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12			 N/A
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		NO	

Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		<b>NO</b>	
--	--	-----------	--

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		<b>X</b>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		<b>X</b>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<b>N/A</b>		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<b>N/A</b>		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			<b>N/A</b>



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

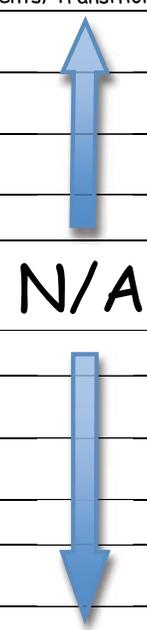
## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F I c l l e s I F C e F t o S y

Facility Name: **Ellis Estate** Location: **Off Country Way &/or Mann Lot Rd.**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails		Surface material <b>dirt parking area (on Mann Lot Rd.) asphalt (on Country Way)</b>
		Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>
		Rails <b>NONE</b>
		Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>N/A</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>N/A</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>NONE</b>
Shade provided <b>NONE</b>		
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Bait Shelves <b>N/A</b>

	Equipment	Handrails N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim N/A
		Guided Hikes NONE
		Interpretive Programs NONE

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	N/A 4 spaces		
101-150	5 spaces		
151-200	6 spaces		
201-300	7 spaces		
301-400	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		X	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		X	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		X	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		X	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		X	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		X	
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		X	
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		X	
<b>RAMPS</b>			

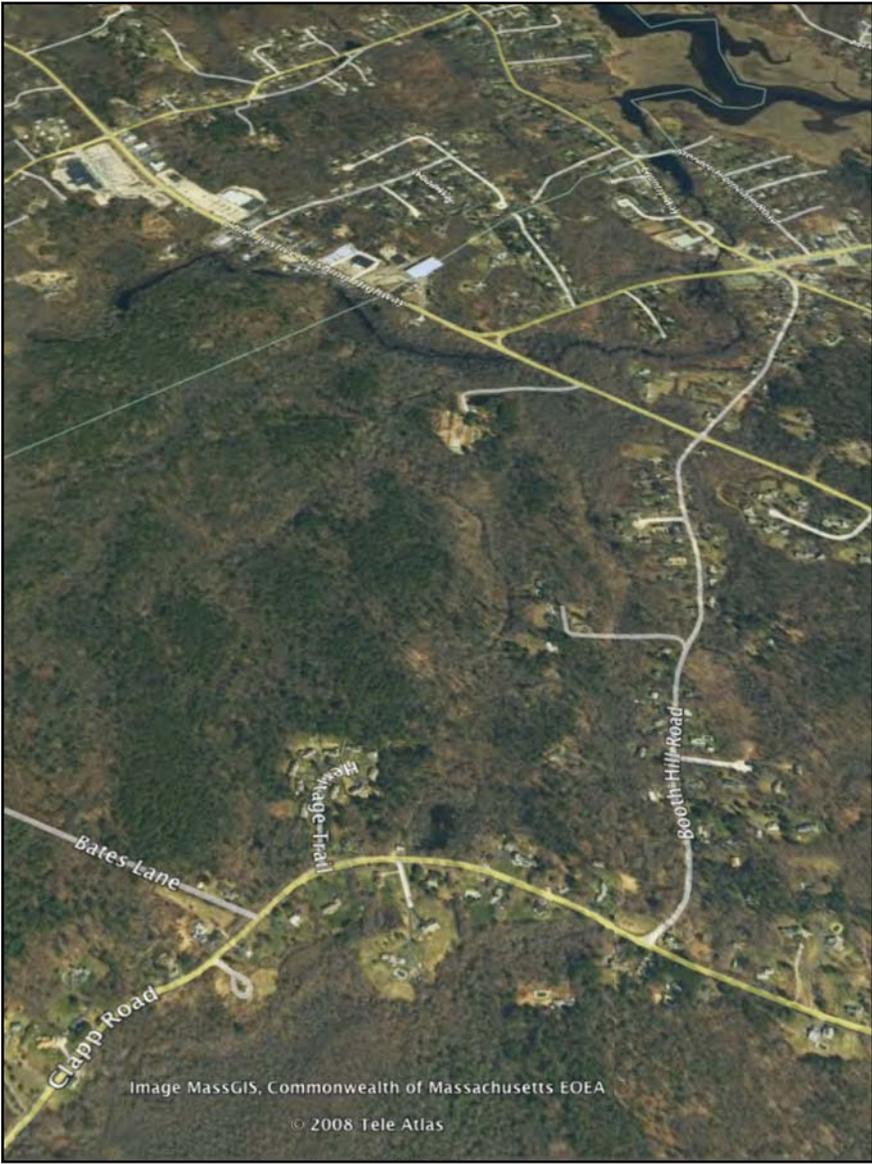
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and 2"			
Clearance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		NO	

Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		<b>NO</b>	
--	--	-----------	--

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		<b>X</b>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		<b>X</b>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<b>N/A</b>		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<b>N/A</b>		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			<b>N/A</b>

**BATES LANE / CARL  
PIPES MEMORIAL  
TRAIL**



# TOWN OF SCITUATE

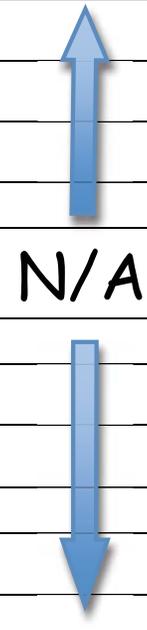
## AOA CoFseS to F / RecS to F c lles IFoFtoS

Facility Name: **Bates Ln./ Pipes Trail** Location: **Off Thomas Clapp Rd. / West End**

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>
		Access to Open Spaces <b>NONE</b>
		Back and Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>
		Adequate number <b>NO</b>
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface <b>N/A</b>
		Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>YES</b>
Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NONE</b>	
	Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc. <b>N/A</b>	
Trails	Surface material <b>dirt parking area (across street)</b>	
	Dimensions <b>Variable N/A</b>	
	Rails <b>NONE</b>	
	Signage (for visually impaired) <b>NONE</b>	
Swimming Facilities		Lifeguards <b>N/A</b>
		Accessible Parking <b>N/A</b>
		Telephone <b>NONE</b>
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water <b>N/A</b>
		Handrails <b>N/A</b>
		Location from accessible parking <b>NONE</b>
	Shade provided <b>NONE</b>	
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all <b>NONE</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair <b>N/A</b>
Game Areas: *playing field	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>NO</b>
		Berm cuts onto courts <b>N/A</b>
	Equipment	Height <b>N/A</b>
		Dimensions <b>N/A</b>
		Spectator Seating <b>NO</b>
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>
Handrails <b>N/A</b>		
Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths <b>N/A</b>	
	Handrails <b>N/A</b>	
	<b>NONE</b>	Arm Rests <b>N/A</b>

Fishing Facilities	NONE  Equipment	Arm Rests	N/A
		Bait Shelves	N/A
		Handrails	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	N/A
		Guided Hikes	NONE
		Interpretive Programs	NONE

<b>PARKING</b>			
Total Spaces	Required Accessible Spaces		
Up to 25	1 space		
26-50	2 spaces		
51-75	3 spaces		
76-100	<b>N/A</b>		
101-150	4 spaces		
151-200	5 spaces		
201-300	6 spaces		
301-400	7 spaces		
401-500	8 spaces		
401-500	9 spaces		
Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		<b>X</b>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		<b>X</b>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle		<b>X</b>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.		<b>X</b>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces		<b>X</b>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		<b>X</b>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)		<b>X</b>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		<b>X</b>	
Curbscut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow		<b>X</b>	

<b>RAMPS</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

<b>SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
<b>Site Access</b>			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		X	
No ponding of water		N/A	
<b>Path of Travel</b>			
Path does not require the use of stairs		N/A	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant		N/A	
3 ft wide minimum		N/A	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).		N/A	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		N/A	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		N/A	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		N/A	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
<b>Entrances</b>			

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance		<b>NO</b>	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors		<b>NO</b>	

<b>PICNICKING</b>			
Specification	Yes	No	Comments/Transition Notes
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		<b>X</b>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		<b>X</b>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<b>N/A</b>		
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<b>N/A</b>		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			<b>N/A</b>