

TOWN OF MATTAPOISETT
Open Space and Recreation Plan
1997-2001

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1997 Mattapoisett Open Space And Recreation Plan

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The following passage is taken from *Mattapoissett and Old Rochester*, which details historical accounts of early Mattapoissett and the surrounding areas:

A passage written by Abraham Holmes in 1821, gives a description of the Rochester of his date from which an

abridgment is here given(see Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. X, 2d Series):

"Its breadth is about six miles from east to west, and its mean length about nine or ten miles, though to the extremity of some points running into the sea it is farther."

"The soil is very variant. Near the centre it is a light sandy soil tolerable for tillage, but indifferent for grazing. Some parts of the town are rocky, iron-bound, unfit for cultivation, and will probably be kept for wood; in other parts the soil is luxuriant, and produces good crops of grass. On the seashore are considerable margins of salt marsh, without which it would be difficult to keep the stock of cattle necessary for the use of its inhabitants."

"There is no run of water in this town which geographers would call a river, but there are two which are complimented by that name by the inhabitants. The first of these is Mattapoissett River, which issues out of Sniptuit Pond and empties into the sea at Mattapoissett Harbor, after running about eight miles, including its windings. This stream, though small, lie in the same lake bed as Assawamsett. Thus Minister Le Baron (1786) says that "Assawamsit is the largest pond of Rochester."

Mattapoissett River, above described, divides near the middle of its course, flowing around a tract of land, lying partly in Mattapoissett and partly in Rochester, and known as Wolf Island. Deacon John H. Clark for many years sided upon this island, which is now, however, uninhabited.

Near the "Lower Herring Weir" the river widens into a pond where mills were early established and many different industries have been carried on. A little to the east of the mouth of the river is a shallow sheet of saltish water known as Barlow's Eel Pond. It formerly had two outlets, one into the river, the other into the harbor, between which lay Goodspeed's Island. At these two channels, not only eels, but many sea bass and shad, were formerly caught. The railroad embankment has closed one of the outlets of the Eel Pond, and also lessened its fishing interests.

There are well-known old springs in Mattapoissett, one of which the Indians called "Mattapoissett Spring," and which is situated on the east bank of the river near the "Uncle David Gifford place". Another, which has been named King Philip's Crystal Spring, bubbles through a sandy tract in the woods a mile or so north of the harbor. It has been said that when the inland Indians used to come to the shore on their frequent journeys after eels and shellfish they loved to linger beside these springs for rest and refreshment.

A short distance from the old Bates place, near Leonard's Pond, is another bubbling spring known as "The Boiling Spring, and not far away is the "Great Buttonwood", one of the largest of the trees now standing in Massachusetts. Mr. George B. Emerson, writing in 1846 of the Forest Trees of Massachusetts says:

"The plane [or Buttonwood] tree is the largest, grandest and loftiest deciduous tree in America. . . . In Rochester one by the roadside was eleven feet in circumference at four feet from the ground."

The tree is still standing, more than sixty years after these words were written. There are also many other Buttonwoods "by the Rochester roadsides". The Buttonwood (which is also called the American sycamore) is conspicuous among our native trees from the fact that the gray bark easily scales off, showing bright patches Which have a striking effect among the large green leaves. In recent years the Buttonwoods have shown a less healthy vitality than was the case a hundred years ago.

The most marked of the natural features of Old Rochester is the very extended shore line made by the harbors enclosing "Necks". An ancient town record names Cromeset Neck, Great Neck, Charles Neck, and Mattapoissett Neck, as the four Necks of Rochester town. Mattapoissett Neck, which gives to that harbor about two miles of western shore line, is called on some of the old Attansawomock Neck. Its two divisions are commonly referred to as the "East" and "West" Necks. On the eastern side of Sippican Harbor is Little Neck where the first Ministry lands of Rochester were located. Cromeset Neck, lying between the Weweanit and Wankinco rivers, is now in the town of Wareham. Certain tracts of upland that are nearly enclosed by swamp lands within the town are also called "Necks".

If one follows on the map the long shore line from west to east he finds minor irregularities that are also worthy of notice. There is Brandt Island Cove, containing Brandt Island - said to have been named from the waterfowl (brant)that used to frequent this spot, - and owned (1907) and occupied in summer by George V. Brower of New York. Other small islands along the Mattapoissett shore are Seal Rocks, Ram Island, and Gravel Island.

On the eastern shore of Mattapoissett Harbor is Neds Point, named from a former owner, Edward Dexter, and now occupied by a small government reservation, containing Neds Point lighthouse; to the eastward of which is a curiously shaped peninsula with three projections, Angelica Point, Strawberry Point, and Goat Island; the last being a narrow serpentine strip of land nearly enclosing the little bay known as Pine Islands Pond.

Farther east one comes to Connett Point (formerly Cordwood Point), Pease's Point, and Hiller's Cove. Between Mattapoissett and Marion is Aucoot Cove (formerly spelled Orcoot), containing Haskell Island, and receiving the little stream on which the Sparrow mill is located. The eastern side of Sippican Harbor is broken by a double indentation known as Blankinship's Cove and Planting Island Cove, partly shut in by Little Neck and the low peninsula known as Planting Island. Meadow Island is a low, grassy tract within the harbor, and a little to the north of Ram Island

is a tiny islet known as Little Island. The most interesting single feature of the harbor is Bird Island, which stands off the entrance, well out into the bay, crowned with the white lighthouse that adds picturesqueness to these quiet shores. Great Neck is partly divided by the deep indentation known, as Wing's Cove, the western peninsula terminating in Ruggles's Point, formerly known as Butler's Point, from Butler Wing, a former resident of this Neck. Great Hill, which is east of the cove, attains a height of about 127 feet, and was made a station for the United States Coast Survey.

Although many places along the extended shore line are low and marshy, there are also various beautiful sandy beaches; among these being Silver-Shell Beach (formerly Nye's wharf beach), overlooking which many summer residents of Marion have built their beautiful homes. Crescent beach, Pico beach, and other strips of shore in Mattapoissett, are of similar character. At Aucoot Cove, Angelica Point, and other places, are many rocks that show the results of strong glacial action. Along the shores are the valuable deposits of quahaugs, scallops, and other shell-fish, which have been of large food value to the inhabitants from Indian times to the present. The fishing rights to the shell-fish of the shores and the fish in the bay, as well as to the herring of the rivers, have been the subject of much town legislation, and in all town divisions the rights in these fisheries to all the inhabitants of Old Rochester have been carefully preserved.

With the exception of the hills near Sniptuit Pond, and Great Hill in Marion, there are no elevations of importance in the Old Rochester lands. A few higher points like Vaughn's Hill, Braley's Hill, Cathell's Hill, may be mentioned, and reaching north from the central part of Cannonville in Mattapoissett is a somewhat elevated strip that has been named Oakland Heights.

The grassy land of the necks and the shore lands in general furnished to the colonists "hey grounds"; and here salt hay is still harvested yearly though less valued than of old. They were also used for pasturage, and for years these Necks in general were held as a "common field" for the stock-raising inhabitants of the old town.

But there are in Old Rochester large swampy tracts that have never been populated though they are valued for timber. Some of these are in the northeast part of the town, where the branches of the Sippican River take their rise. There is also the old "Logging Swamp", midway between Sniptuit Pond and the western town line. Several others, as Haskell Swamp (formerly Great Bear Swamp), Little Bear Swamp, and Great Cedar Swamp, lie in the extensive wooded tract that reaches from Rochester into Marion and Mattapoissett. Among the uplands or "necks" that extend into, and are nearly surrounded by, these swampy tracts are Horse Neck, Sniptuit Neck, and Towser's Neck, where the old Indian Totosin dwelt before and during King Philip's War.

But besides the sandy and swampy tracts there are large sections where the light, sandy soil is closely filled with huge boulders and smaller rock deposits, showing how mighty were the glacial forces that were once active in shaping the natural conditions of this region.

There are many interesting single rocks. Of these the one deserving of first mention is the great Minister's Rock in Marion, which, like many another rock or stone in all ages and countries, was made use of by the men of old when they set up their altars of worship. Another rock of great interest is the enormous granite boulder at the rear of the summer home of the late Edward Atkinson in Mattapoissett; a boulder forty-two feet in height and thirty-six in width, divided by a vertical fissure through which a footpath runs. The great Ward's Rock at the shore, almost on the dividing line between Fairhaven and Mattapoissett, for so long a conspicuous landmark from the sea, has in recent years been much reduced in size by blasting.

In Central Rochester also there are several interesting rocks, among which may be named Witch Rock, on the corner beside the "Old Country Road". Further back in the woods is "Indian Pound Corn", a large table rock formation showing the indentation made by the Red Man's pestle. There is also a "Devil's Rock", which, like many other similar rocks of New England, shows the definite impress of the foot of the imp as he leaped from the boulder, although this particular Devil's Rock bears an added confirmation of its genuineness, in that William Harris, Sr., actually saw the fiend when he took the final leap.

In the woods about three quarters of a mile west of Rochester Center, running through the old Thompson and Sturtevant lands, is a curious ridge of gravel, half a mile long and wide enough for a wagon path, which is a very perfect specimen of the glacial formation known to geologists as an "esker".

The uplands of Old Rochester are still nearly covered with forests of oak, pine, and cedar, interspersed with ash, maple, spruce, walnut, elm, beech, birch, holly, sassafras, and other trees. The white pine timber is especially valued, and by its rapid growth it keeps up supply of material for the boxboard industry, at numerous sawmills of the region. There is considerable undergrowth of vines, huckleberry bushes and other shrubby plants. In the early days the Indians kept the woods open by frequent burnings, so as to afford free passage for travel.

Along the country roads of the Old Rochester lands numerous native wild cherry trees hang out their white blossoms in spring, and in the late summer their clusters of deep-hued berrylike fruit. In the spring also blossoms of the "shad-bush" give a feathery whiteness to the woodland edges, and the sandy fields and roadside of the old Menchoissett region are covered with lupines, making a brave display of color with their showy blue racemes.

Beside the pathways and in the old pastures grows the sweet fern redolent of old New England associations; also the bayberry, valued of old as a source of "bayberry tallow", the fragrant green "myrtle-wax", formerly used for the manufacture of candles; and there is also a plenty of the wild indigo weed that countrymen use to stick above the horses' ears to keep off offending insects. In the swamps are delicious huckleberries to be had in plenty by those who can withstand the boggy wetness of the places where the juiciest berries prefer to grow. And there are low level stretches where the tiny-leaved cranberry vines make a crimson carpet in September when thickly hung with the red glossy fruit. In ancient parlance this was the "cranberry", and, as an old writer informs us, "The cranberry is a plenteous production, and is sent to a wide vicinage, even to Boston."

Most of the small wild animals found in early days in the woods of Old Rochester still inhabit these regions. Wildcats, once numerous, have disappeared, but an occasional red fox may yet be seen. Even the deer, once apparently extinct in this region, has shown signs of resuscitation of late.

Throughout the summer months the ears of the villagers are greeted with the frequent call of the American cuckoo, while the whippoorwill sings his pathetic evening call from many an old fence or mossy stone. The woods abound with tree toads puffing their tiny bladders and uttering their trilling notes, and in the marshy places a million frogs make a croaking spring music which brings to the listeners' ears the pleasant assurance that the winter is over, and that all the glories of spring will soon be manifest.

But it is impossible to enumerate all the natural features of the Old Rochester lands, which are, after all, not peculiar to Old Rochester, but are similar to those of all the other parts of Southeastern New England.

Enough has been given to enable one to form a fairly correct general picture of the seventy or eighty square miles of territory that the men of Rochester bought from the old Colony Court in order to build thereon their future homes.

Source: Leonard et. al. *Mattapoisett and Old Rochester*. The Grafton Press. 1932.

I. PLAN SUMMARY

The 1997 Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan is a guide to facilitate the preservation and maintenance of the natural and recreational resources of this town. The Plan is the culmination of 18 months worth of volunteer effort on the part of the Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee, and is an update to the 1989 Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan. This document was made possible through a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency for open space, which provided the town with technical assistance to see this project to completion.

The Plan was developed according to the 1990 Open Space and Recreation Plan guidelines set forth by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Division of Conservation Services (DCS). Approval of the Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan by DCS allows the town to become

eligible for state and federal funding sources, such as Massachusetts Self-Help and Urban-Self Help, to assist the town with open space land acquisitions and with the creation of recreational facilities. DCS requires municipalities to update their Open Space Plans every five years to remain eligible for such programs.

From the beginning, it was the intent of the Open Space Study Committee to provide the community with a document that reflects the people, history, natural resources, and charm of this town . The Committee tried to capture the essence of what makes Mattapoissett so special through the use of surveys, community input meetings, and public committee meetings. These methods fostered the creation of Goals and Objectives, and resulted in an Action Plan for the town's future, all based on the voices of Mattapoissett's citizens.

The Goals and Objectives of the 1989 Mattapoissett Open Space Plan are in many ways echoed here nearly a decade later - preservation of the Mattapoissett River, Mattapoissett's unique coastal resources, small town character and rural atmosphere, and the development of recreational facilities for all residents, regardless of age or ability. Building on Mattapoissett's wealth of natural resources and scenic beauty, the 1997 Mattapoissett Open Space and Recreation Plan Goals and Objectives provide a blueprint for the preservation of the community's most important resources and the improvement of the quality of life of Mattapoissett residents. The 1997 Goals and Objectives are presented below:

Goal One:

Protect Water Quality and Natural Resources in the Mattapoissett River Valley

Objective 1: Continue to acquire undeveloped lands in the Mattapoissett River watershed for permanent conservation. Establish River corridor as highest priority for land acquisition.

Objective 2: Investigate the benefits of nominating the Mattapoissett River watershed from the Route 6 herring weir to Snipatuit Pond as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Objective 3: Support efforts to restore herring populations in the Mattapoissett River system.

Objective 4: Support the Enforcement of the Aquifer Protection District Zoning Bylaw.

Goal Two:

Improve and Sustain Land Conservation efforts in Mattapoissett

Objective 1: Acquire important open space parcels for permanent protection.

Objective 2: Develop funding and institutional mechanisms for a sustained land acquisition program.

Objective 3: Encourage private and alternative methods for land conservation.

Objective 4: Increase community education that addresses land conservation efforts.

Goal Three:

Preserve the Quality of Mattapoissett's Wetlands, Wildlife Habitats, and Coastal Resources

Objective 1: Support acquisition of important wildlife habitats as defined by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

Objective 2: Preserve and restore water quality in Brandt Island Cove, Mattapoissett Harbor, Eel Pond, and Aucoot Cove and along Mattapoissett's beach communities.

Objective 3: Support protection of wetland resources throughout Mattapoissett.

Objective 4: Protect barrier beaches.

Objective 5: Develop a town Geographic Information System (GIS) to assist in growth management and natural resource protection efforts.

Goal Four:

Provide and Enhance Outdoor Recreational Opportunities for all Mattapoissett Residents

Objective 1: Provide walking and biking areas.

Objective 2: Improve awareness of existing public access and beaches.

Objective 3: Increase the number of playgrounds available.

Objective 4: Enhance access to recreational facilities for persons with disabilities.

Objective 5: Create Park Department to manage recreational facilities and programs.

Objective 6: Provide recreational facilities and programs for young adults.

Objective 7: Improve Harbor recreational facilities.

Goal Five:

Maintain Mattapoissett's Unique Small Town Atmosphere and Rural Character

Objective 1: Acquire and preserve distinctive and historical aspects of the Mattapoissett landscape.

Objective 2: Maintain and enhance the character of rural and historic roads.

Objective 3: Support local community organizations in the development of educational materials regarding the historical and archeological aspects of the Mattapoissett landscape.

It is the hope of the Open Space Study Committee that this Plan will be embraced by the town and used, not just as a guide to the planning of Mattapoissett's future, but also as a valuable reference tool. This Plan is an assemblage of a vast amount of information, much of which has never before been available in a single document. For the first time ever, an inventory of all town-owned lands regarded to have conservation or recreation value, both protected and unprotected, has been assembled, complete with each parcel deed.

It is with a certain sense of urgency that this Plan is brought forth. Mattapoissett has largely been spared the negative impacts of rapid development, and with a few exceptions, the Mattapoissett landscape today remains only slightly affected by suburban sprawl and commercial development. Nevertheless, the town is facing already permitted and anticipated growth that could forever alter not only the beauty of its rural, seaside landscape, but the quality of life for its residents. The town must pursue natural resource protection proactively in the coming years.

In the words of Rachel Carson: "for most of us, knowledge of our world comes largely through sight, yet we look about with such unseeing eyes that we are practically blind. One way to open your eyes is to ask yourself, 'What if I had never seen this before? What if I never see it again?'".

II. INTRODUCTION

A.) Statement of Purpose

The Mattapoissett Open Space and Recreation Plan sets out to develop a coordinated set of Goals and Objectives to protect both Mattapoissett's natural resources and scenic landscapes, and to improve outdoor recreational opportunities. Its purpose is to provide a comprehensive framework on which future decisions regarding land conservation and recreation facility development can be based. By identifying and characterizing the town's most critical resources and existing open space assets, the Plan highlights gaps in the protection of Mattapoissett's landscape. It is these gaps that the Actions, outlined in this Mattapoissett Open Space and Recreation Plan, seek to fill in the coming five years.

The Town of Mattapoissett developed its first ever Open Space and Recreation Plan in 1989. The Plan echoed many of the fundamental natural resource protection and recreational needs outlined in today's updated document, particularly the need to preserve land in the watershed to the Mattapoissett River Valley. Unfortunately, the 1989 Plan was never submitted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, and therefore Mattapoissett was not

eligible to receive state Self-Help Funds. This 1997 Plan will be the first official Open Space and Recreation Plan for Mattapoisett.

Mattapoisett has largely been spared the negative impacts of rapid development, and with a few exceptions, the Mattapoisett landscape today remains only slightly affected by suburban sprawl and commercial development. Nevertheless, the town is facing already permitted and anticipated growth that could forever alter not only the beauty of its rural, seaside landscape, but the quality of life for its residents. The town must pursue natural resource protection proactively in the coming years. This Open Space Plan must become not only a plan for action, but a 'call to action' as well.

B.) Planning Process and Public Participation

Buzzards Bay Project Planning Assistance

On January 24, 1996, the Buzzards Bay Project National Estuary Program, a unit of the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management, issued a Request for Proposals for Planning Assistance to all municipalities within the Buzzards Bay watershed to assist in the development of Open Space Plans. After the Town of Mattapoisett responded to this request, the Buzzards Bay Project Selection Committee offered assistance to the town to prepare an updated version of its 1989 Open Space and Recreation Plan. The Buzzards Bay Project also concurrently began open space planning work in the towns of Plymouth, Wareham, Westport, and in the City of Fall River. Heading up this effort was Buzzards Bay Project Regional Planner Mark Rasmussen and Open Space Planning Intern Sarah Wilkes, who worked with the Mattapoisett Open Space Committee over the course of the next 18 months in developing this Plan.

The Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee

The Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee was appointed by the Board of Selectmen in May 1996. The Committee was made up of members from the following boards and organizations: the

Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission, Water & Sewer Department, Planning Board, Building Department, Master Plan Committee, Bike Path Committee, Mattapoisett Land Trust, Council on Aging, Fire Department, and local residents. The Committee held 22 open meetings, beginning in July 1996, in the Selectmen's Meeting Room of the Mattapoisett Town Hall. All meetings were posted on the Town Hall bulletin board and in local newspapers.

As of September 8, 1997 a total of 623 hours had been recorded by Committee members as time spent completing the work necessary to develop this Open Space and Recreation Plan. It is likely that the actual time devoted may be closer to 800 hours.

Over the 18 month period, members of the Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee included:

Michele Bernier, Co-chair, Board of Selectmen	Daniel Lee, Jr., Board of Health
Andrew Bobola, Inspector of Buildings	Steven Mach, Harbormaster
Suzann Buckley, Resident	Arthur McLean, Planning Board
Frances Cairns, Resident	William Nicholson, Water & Sewer Department
Richard Chase, Planning Board	Barry Perkins, Planning Board
Jordan Collyer, Junior member	Diane Perry, Bike Path Committee
Kathleen Costello, Resident	Martha Peterson, Mattapoisett Land Trust
Barry Denham, Master Plan Committee	Robert Rogers, Planning Board
William Fuchs, Conservation Commission	Ronald Scott, Fire Department
Dale Hopkinson, Commission on Disabilities	Elaine Sylvia, Resident
Michael Immel, Co-chair, resident	Robert Walter, Council on Aging
Christopher Jaskolka, Planning Board	Susan Wheeler, Resident

Open Space & Recreation Survey

An Open Space and Recreation Survey was developed by the Committee with the assistance of the Buzzards Bay Project and was designed to provide basic public input on both conservation and recreation issues. The survey asked respondents to list the activities they engaged in, to cite recreational facilities that needed upgrading or were completely lacking, to voice their opinions on protecting land of environmental concern, and to rank open space and environmental problems by priority. The survey was distributed to a scientifically selected sample of the Mattapoisett community in October 1996. Selection was made by mailing to every fifth name on both the voter and summer resident lists. The year round resident survey yielded a response rate of 51.5% (369 surveys returned out of 769 eligible), and a response rate of 22.2% (78 surveys returned, out of 351 eligible) was obtained for the summer resident survey. Every effort was made to obtain confidential, unbiased results that accurately represented resident opinion.

Community Planning Event

On Thursday, November 21, 1996, the Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee held a community planning event to obtain direct citizen input that would be used in conjunction with the survey results to define the goals of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. The meeting was held at

the Library of the Old Rochester Regional High School from 7 to 9 p.m., and was attended by over 50 interested citizens. The Community Planning Event was advertised in all of the local newspapers, on cable television, and on the Town Hall bulletin board. Notification was also given to all survey recipients via the introductory letter that accompanied each questionnaire.

The agenda for the evening included a welcome and introduction by Open Space Committee members Martha Peterson and Michael Immel, a slide show of scenic natural areas in town by Mattapoissett resident Brian Reid, and a mapping exercise led by Buzzards Bay Project Regional Planner Mark Rasmussen. The main focus of the evening was to gather citizen input on four major aspects of the Plan. Those present were divided into four focus groups, and with the assistance of a Committee member, each group was asked to brainstorm about future open space and recreation opportunities in Mattapoissett.

The four focus groups were as follows:

- Water Quality: Mattapoissett River Valley and Coastal Waters
- Multi-Use Trails: Bicycle and Walking
- Outdoor Recreation: Parks and Beaches
- Wildlife and Wetlands

After the brainstorming session was completed, all participants were reassembled to present each group's findings to the entire audience for additional comments. The input gathered from this event combined with the results of the survey were used to guide the Committee in drafting the Goals and Objectives of the Plan. The summary of the issues discussed by each focus group is presented in the Appendix of this document.

Additional Sources of Information

In addition to the Community Planning Event and the Open Space and Recreation Survey, the Committee was fortunate enough to have gathered additional information from three guest speakers. Betty Roberts from the Mattapoissett Historical Society, presented the Committee with invaluable information on historical sites in Mattapoissett, including information to create the Historical Sites Map found in this Plan. Brian Reid, of the Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts and a Mattapoissett resident, provided information on sensitive environmental areas and scenic landscapes. Both of these presentations were immensely helpful in the development of the Scenic Resources section.

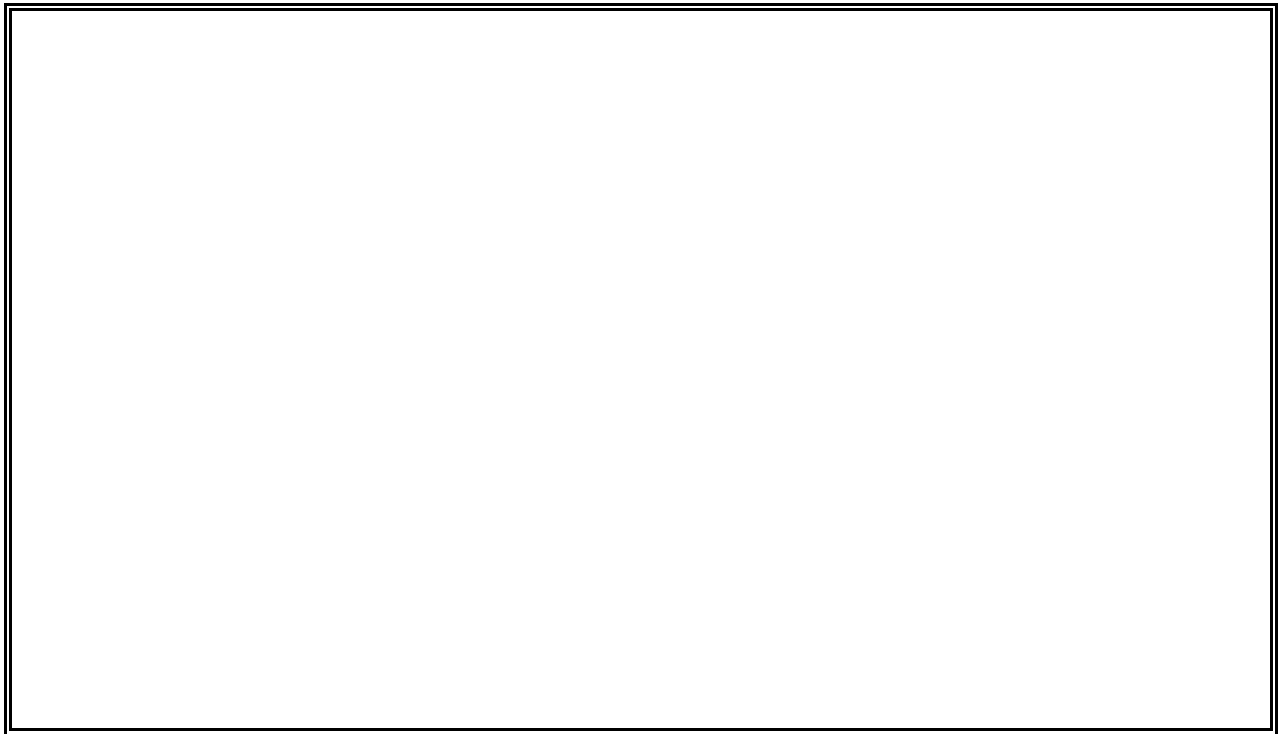
The Committee also arranged a special meeting with guest speaker Leslie Luchanok of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management. The purpose of meeting was to discuss how the Areas of Environmental Concern (ACEC) Program may benefit the Town of Mattapoissett. This meeting was not only open to all Mattapoissett residents, but to citizens of neighboring communities, as well. Information gathered from this meeting was used to help create the Goals and Objectives of the Plan.

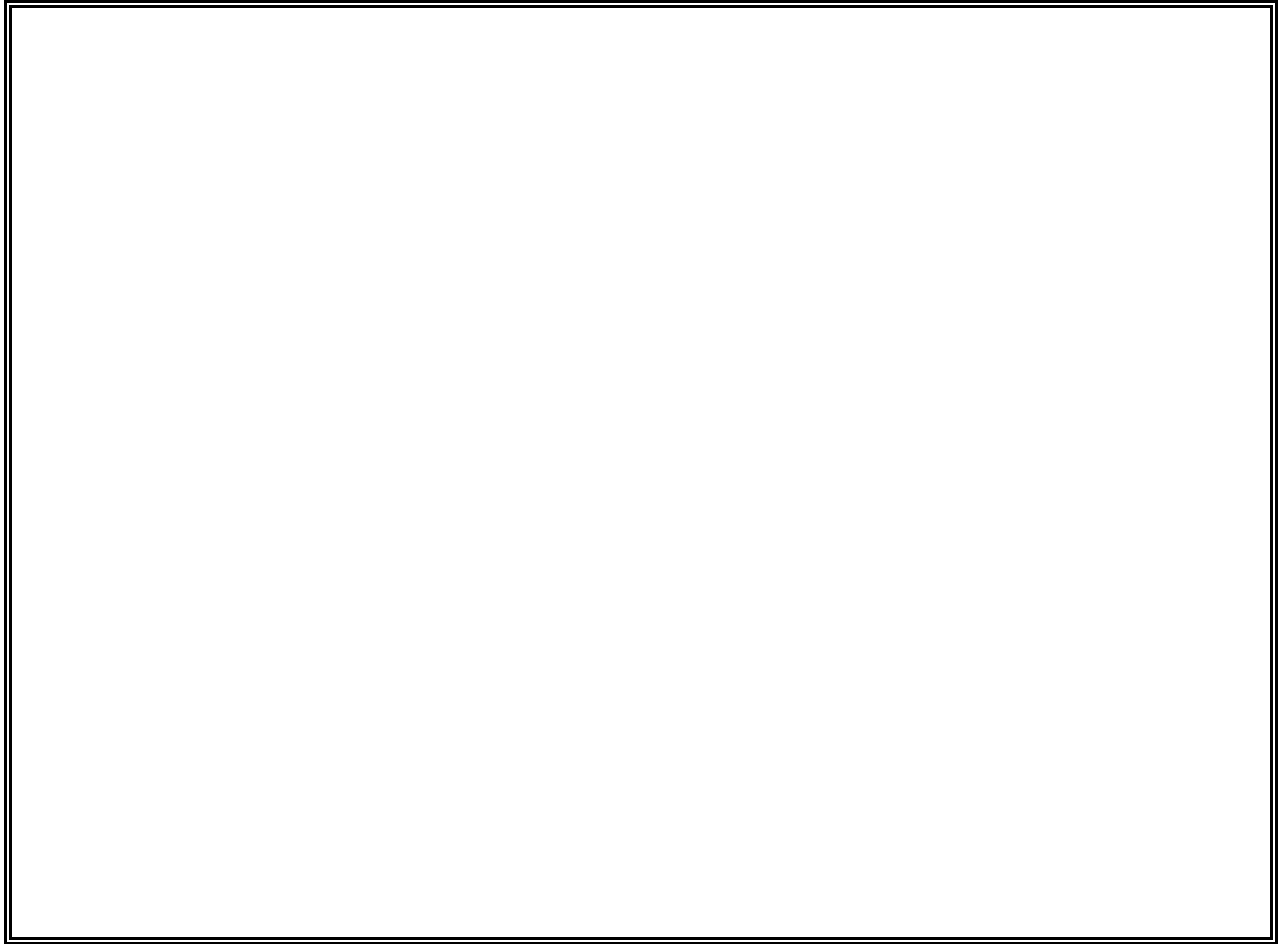
Release of the Draft Plan to the Public

On Monday, September 15, 1997 the Committee held a public meeting from 7 to 9 p.m. in the cafeteria of the Old Hammondtown School. The purpose of the meeting was to release a draft of the Open Space and Recreation Plan to the public for the first time. The public meeting was advertised in local papers, at Selectmen's Meetings, and with signs posted on street corners. It was also videotaped and broadcast on public access television.

Over 30 citizens attended the meeting, most of whom stated that they came because they were concerned about the Mattapoissett River Valley or simply because they "love Mattapoissett". The agenda for the evening included a welcome and introduction by co-chair Mike Immel, a discussion of the map series by Mark Rasmussen of the Buzzards Bay Project, and an explanation of the inventory section by co-chair Michele Bernier. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Action Plan to the community. Each of the five goals were presented by a Committee member, and questions and comments from the audience were encouraged. Participants at the meeting were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding the goals of the Plan, and to make any comments for improvements. Citizen response to the Plan was taken into consideration before the final draft of the 1997 Open Space and Recreation Plan was produced. Results of the Public Meeting Questionnaire are located in the Appendix of this document.

Simultaneously, the draft Plan was distributed to over 30 town boards, committees and other organizations, the Division of Conservation Services (DCS), and the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD). Letters of comment on the Plan are presented in the Public Comments section starting on page 369.





III. COMMUNITY SETTING

A.) Regional Context

Mattapoissett, a community in Plymouth County, is located on Buzzards Bay approximately 60 miles south of Boston and 40 miles east of Providence, Rhode Island. Mattapoissett is bordered by the towns of Rochester to the north, Marion to the east, and Fairhaven and Acushnet to the west. Until recently, Mattapoissett was predominantly a suburb of New Bedford. However, the construction of two major routes, Interstate 195 and U.S. Route 6, which run east and west through town, make it very easy for Mattapoissett residents to commute to Boston, Providence and other western points. Route 495 in Wareham, to the east, allows relatively smooth travel to Boston and Cape Cod. The resulting development has placed pressures on the use of open space for residential housing.

Access to jobs in Boston and other northern areas may become easier in the near future, due to the proposed extension of a commuter rail line to New Bedford. While the issue of which station the expansion will occur from is still being debated, the effects that it will have on Mattapoissett and the surrounding communities has already been considered. It is expected that the expansion will be accompanied by a significant increase in population to southeastern Massachusetts. As ease of travel to higher paying jobs in Boston becomes readily available, the attractiveness of this area to people that would not normally live here will be increased. Special considerations need to be taken to accommodate such changes and at the same time protect the character of the area.

Mattapoissett has some limited industry located in an industrial park off North Street, just south of Interstate 195. Several hundred employees travel to this area daily and traffic access and egress to the park is a concern. However, at this time, the industrial park is not serviced by town sewer and with surrounding wetlands further expansion of the park is doubtful.

The Mattapoissett River and its designated Watershed Protection Area, runs north and south through the west side of the town connecting Snipituit Pond in the Town of Rochester to Mattapoissett Harbor. River races and herring fishing at the weir located on Route 6 in Mattapoissett are activities shared by the residents of Rochester, Mattapoissett and Marion. The River is shared with the Town of Fairhaven, supplying all of Fairhaven's fresh water supply under a historic agreement between the two towns. The Towns of Marion and Rochester are also dependent on the aquifer.

The town has some acres of farm land which operate on a limited basis; forest/woodlands; and several beach communities which continue to be an attraction for summer residents. Many beach cottages have been turned into year round residences with resulting concerns regarding septic system leakage, well-water contamination and road maintenance.

Mattapoissett has two elementary schools with surrounding playing areas and shares larger facilities with Marion and Rochester at the tri-town local Junior and Senior High School, located in the eastern most part of town. Mattapoissett's youth also travel to soccer fields located in Fairhaven and ice arenas in New Bedford and Marion, and to Old Colony Regional Vocational Technical High School. There is, presently, one golf course in town, and a public course in the planning stages. The town's historic village, waterfront, and harbor venues remain picturesque though unprotected by any formal historic/open space designations.

Mattapoissett has continued to grow, although its growth seems to depend on the state's overall economy. Concerns regarding over development continue as we watch our neighbors to the west develop rapidly.

Mattapoissett, with its Indian name meaning "Place of Rest", is in a prime area and could be on the edge of change and major growth, thus exacerbating the need for an open space plan embraced by its citizens.

B.) History of the Community¹

The first European to set foot on Mattapoissett shores is believed to have been the explorer Bartholomew Gosnold, who, history books tell us, "sailed into Mattapoissett Harbor in 1602 from Cuttyhunk". It was 18 years before the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth.

In 1640, Captain Myles Standish of the Mayflower was one of two men named to determine the town bounds. This territory was held under a claim of Plymouth until 1679 when it was sold for 200 pounds to the Rochester Proprietors. The section of old Rochester, which is now Mattapoissett, became more populous than the northern section. Residents of the seashore village complained about traveling to Rochester center to conduct business in the form of town meetings. For a time, town meetings were held alternately between the north and south sections of town. On May 20, 1857 a bill was signed by the Legislature and Mattapoissett was incorporated.

The earliest homes in Mattapoissett were built along the river and in Pine Island, Hammondtown which was the oldest village. After this period, growth began to occur in the central section of town in what is now called The Village. Ancillary businesses, such as coopers, cordwainers, and sailmakers set up shops along the waterfront. Shipyard Park, in the heart of The Village, was bustling with activity. Today, this park still sees much activity, but instead of hard workers, it is in the form of pleasure seekers. When the town was incorporated its population was 1,700. Today the population stands at 6,260 with nearly half of the residents living in The Village area.

In the 1800s, Mattapoissett Village consisted largely of shipyards along its waterfront. Mattapoissett became a leading shipbuilding community, producing mostly whaling ships which would sail out

of New Bedford. In its heyday the town was named the most famous shipbuilding port in the world. More than 400 ships were built along the shores of Mattapoisett Village between 1800 and 1850.

After the Civil War, the importance of Mattapoisett as a shipbuilding community faded due to the discovery of petroleum, and the increased use of large steam powered steel ships. In 1878, the last bark was built in Mattapoisett. This ship, named the Wanderer, embarked on her final voyage out of New Bedford in August 1924. While anchored outside the bay during the night, a gale blew up, but the anchors dragged and the vessel went to pieces on the rocks off Cuttyhunk. Her mizzenmast once stood as a flagpole in Shipyard Park near the town wharf, until it was destroyed by Hurricane Bob in 1991. Today, a replica takes its place.

After the booming days of the whaling industry faded, Mattapoisett transformed into a farming community. In 1854, the railroad was introduced and the town began its evolution into a desirable summer resort area. The railroad also linked Mattapoisett with New Bedford allowing people from New Bedford and surrounding towns to discover the quaint charm of Mattapoisett. One of the community's more famous summer residents was Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. Today people come from Boston, New York and other parts of the east to summer in Mattapoisett. The coming of the automobile age and construction of the highway system have transformed the town into a suburban commuter community.

¹ Source: The New Bedford Standard Times, October 2, 1995

C.) Demographics/Population Characteristics

Mattapoisett, like many coastal communities, is supporting an increasingly larger and older population. These characteristics are due mainly to the aging population of baby boomers and an increasing number of retirees to the area. Since the 1960s, Mattapoisett's population has more than doubled and population predictions show continued growth in the future. Density figures show Mattapoisett to be about average in density for southeastern Massachusetts, with a characteristically higher density in the Village center. In response to the population increase, the amount of year-round housing units increased by 12 percent between 1980 and 1990.

A scientific sample of 1,120 Mattapoisett residents was surveyed by the Open Space Study Committee (see Appendix). This survey revealed that residents are both very concerned about increases in the amount of commercial and residential development, and very interested in preserving the rural and historical aspects of the town. These concerns often conflict with an ever growing population that has needs for more services in the form of increased housing, larger schools, and more recreational facilities, all of which infringe on Mattapoisett's charming small town character.

i.) General Characteristics

Mattapoisett has experienced a steady growth rate over the years. The largest increase in the town's population occurred after 1960 which corresponds with the construction of Interstate 195 eastward from New Bedford (See Chart 1 below). Mattapoisett's population growth has been comparable with Plymouth County, but far greater than the State when viewed over a thirty year period (See Table 1 on the following page).

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

Table 1
Population Comparisons Between 1960 and 1990

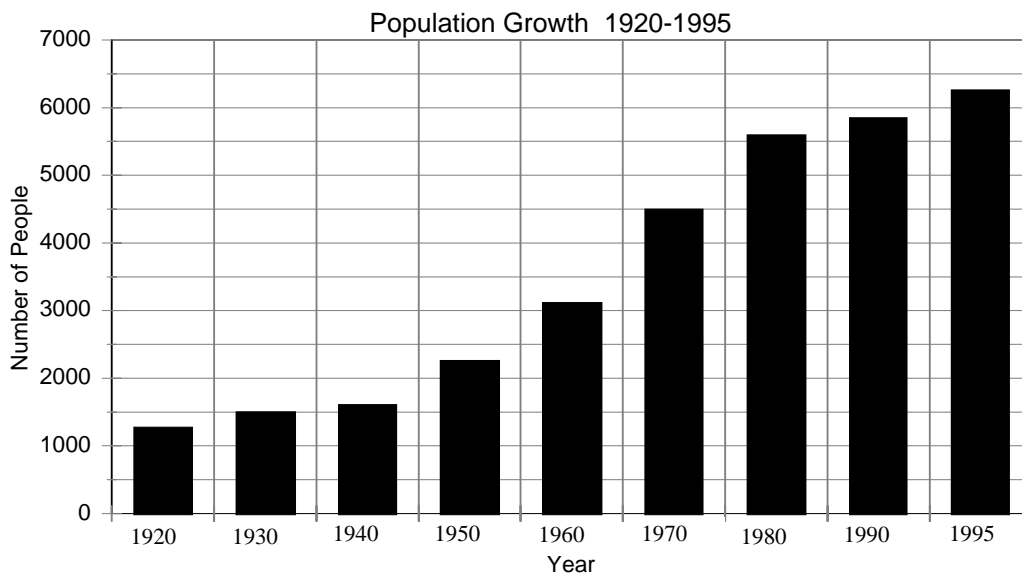
	1960	1970	1980	1990	Percent Change 1960 - 1990
Mattapoisett	3,117	4,500	5,597	5,580	+55.9%
Plymouth County	248,449	333,314	405,437	435,276	+57.1%
Commonwealth	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,016,425	+85.6%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

Since 1960, Mattapoisett's population has more than doubled (53% increase). Mattapoisett ranks fourth, tied with Marion, in the percentage of growth among its six neighboring communities. Growth increases may be attributed to Mattapoisett's attractiveness as a place to retire and to the increasing number of families seeking to move away from larger cities and into smaller rural towns. Increases in population have resulted in a great number of summer homes being converted into year-round residences and an increasing number of new housing developments north of Route 195.

Table 2

Chart 1



Regional Population Comparison between 1970 and 1990

Community	1970	1980	1990	Percent Change 1970-1990
MATTAPOISETT	4,500	5,687	5,850	+30%
Acushnet	7,767	8,704	9,554	+23%
Fairhaven	16,332	15,759	16,132	-1%
Marion	3,466	3,932	4,496	+30%
Middleborough	13,607	16,404	17,867	+31%
Rochester	1,770	3,205	3,921	+122%
Wareham	11,492	18,457	19,232	+67%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

ii.) Population Projections

Two different short range population projections are provided in this report.

The Massachusetts Institute of Social and Economic Research (MISER), located at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, collects and analyzes demographic information for the State and has done a series of population projections for all Massachusetts cities and towns. The projections are based on fourteen different county models, with birth, survival and migration components figured into each county model.

The Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) utilizes town building permit data from 1980 to 1987. This projection is slightly lower (151 people) than the MISER data and Mattapoisett's population as of 1995 (6,260 people), has already surpassed this projection. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only the MISER data will be used.

Table 3
Comparison of Population Projections

Year	MISER	SRPEDD
2000	6,368	6,023
2010	6,355	6,204

Sources: Mass. Institute of Social and Economic Research & Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

A note should be made that neither of these projections takes into account the possibility of the expansion of the municipal sewer service; the development of large tracts of land in Mattapoissett, such as the Brandt Island Road property and the proposed golf course development adjacent to the industrial park; and anticipated population growth associated with the extension of the MBTA commuter rail service to New Bedford. Recent commuter rail projections indicate that populations in Bristol and Plymouth counties could increase by as many as 200,000 people. Should these developments come to fruition, they will dramatically affect Mattapoissett's population and will place a greater demand on the present levels of infrastructure and services.

iii.) Density

In population density per square mile, Mattapoissett ranks fourth of the six abutting communities. Utilizing the MISER population projections for 2010, Mattapoissett will have approximately 385 people per square mile. This projection estimates that the density in 2010 will be somewhat higher than the actual reported figure of 355 people in 1990.

The most densely populated area in Mattapoissett is the section in and immediately around Mattapoissett Village. According to 1990 U.S. Census Block Group data, this portion of Mattapoissett contains approximately 40% of the total population of the town. In addition, the Village area contains approximately 72% of the multi-family dwellings in the town. This area also contains 36% of the total number of houses in Mattapoissett.

Table 4
Comparison of Regional Population Density
(People per Square Mile) between 1980 and 1990

Community	Sq. Miles	1980	1990
MATTAPOISETT	16.50	339	355
Acushnet	18.42	473	519
Fairhaven	12.39	1,272	1,302
Marion	14.60	269	308
Middleborough	69.36	236	258
Rochester	33.82	95	116
Wareham	37.34	494	515
Plymouth County	687.88	589	633
Massachusetts	8,123.83	706	741

1990 U.S. Census of Population

iv.) Population Subgroups

An analysis of the town's age distribution shows an increase in the actual number of all age groups, except for the segment of the population under the age of 17. The reduction in the under 17 age group reflects a national trend over the last decade of young households delaying or reducing the number of children they have. It will be important for local officials to review the persons per household information when the 2000 U.S. Census is completed in order to determine the future level of service the town will need to provide for schools, water and sewer demands and recreational facilities.

Table 5
Age Distribution Comparison

Age	1980	1990	% Change
Under 17	1,635	1,332	- 23%
18 to 24	489	515	+5%
25 to 44	1,601	1,799	+12%
45 to 64	1,185	1,345	+14%
65 and over	687	859	+25%
Total	5,597	5,850	+5%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

The racial composition of Mattapoisett's population has remained fairly consistent over the past ten years. As of 1990, the population was predominantly white (97.2%), with 164 non-whites (2.8%) identified by the 1993 SRPEDD Fact Book. Non-whites included: 29 African Americans, and 135 Asian, Indian or other. Ten years earlier, in 1980, there were 147 (2.7%) non-whites in Mattapoisett (31 African Americans and 115 Asian, Indian and other).

Mattapoisett's population has a very traditional family structure. Over 84% of the family households are married couple households, which is higher than both the County (80.0%) and State (77.2%) rates. There are fewer single female heads of households (12.3%) as compared with the County (15.8%) and the State (17.9%)

Table 6
Family Households by Presence
of Own Children & by Family Type by Percent

Type	Mattapoisett	Plymouth Co.	State
Total Number of Households	1,645	112,853	1,514,746
Married Couple w/ Child	36.8	41.5	35.7
w/out Child	47.7	38.4	41.5
Male Household (no wife)			
w/Child	1.2	1.8	1.8
w/out Child	2.0	2.5	3.1

Female Household (no husband)			
w/Child	6.0	9.5	10.3
w/out Child	6.3	6.3	7.6
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%

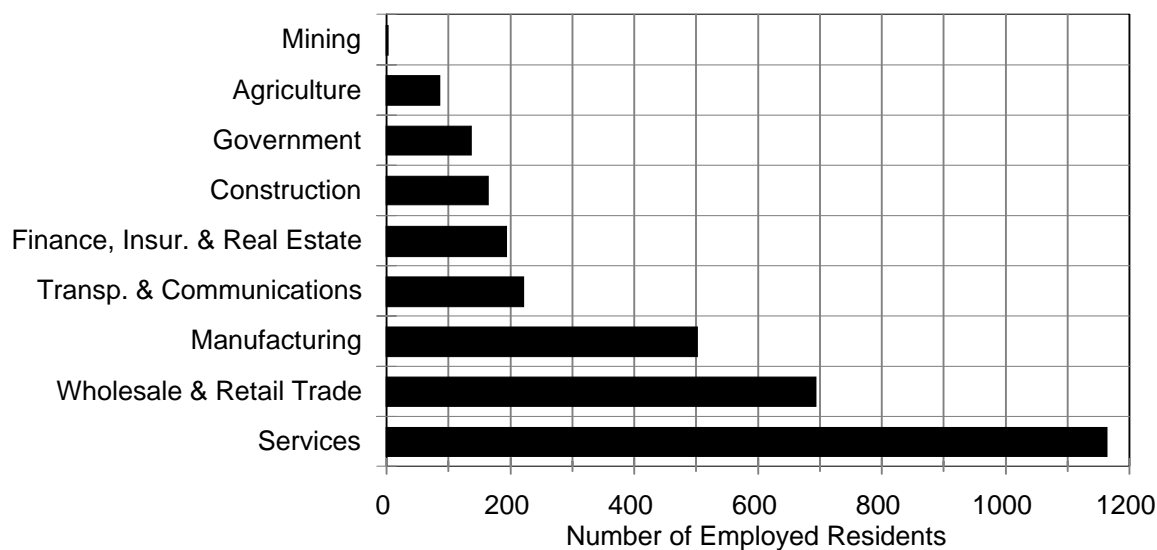
Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

v.) Employment

The U.S. Census reported that there were 3,132 Mattapoisett residents that were employed in 1990. Service jobs account for the greatest number of occupations (1,159), with wholesale & retail trade (690) and manufacturing (499) coming in second and third, respectively. The occupations that were least likely to be held by Mattapoisett residents were mining (0) and agriculture (82).

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

Chart 2
Occupations of Residents by Industry



The percentage of Mattapoisett residents who work in Mattapoisett has increased from 26% to 28% between 1980 and 1990 (see Table 7). This indicates a local economy where new jobs are being created within the town as well as the region. The largest employers within Mattapoisett are Logo VII, Brownell Boatworks, Dennis Mahoney & Sons, Mattapoisett Boat Yard, and Fisher & Rocha.

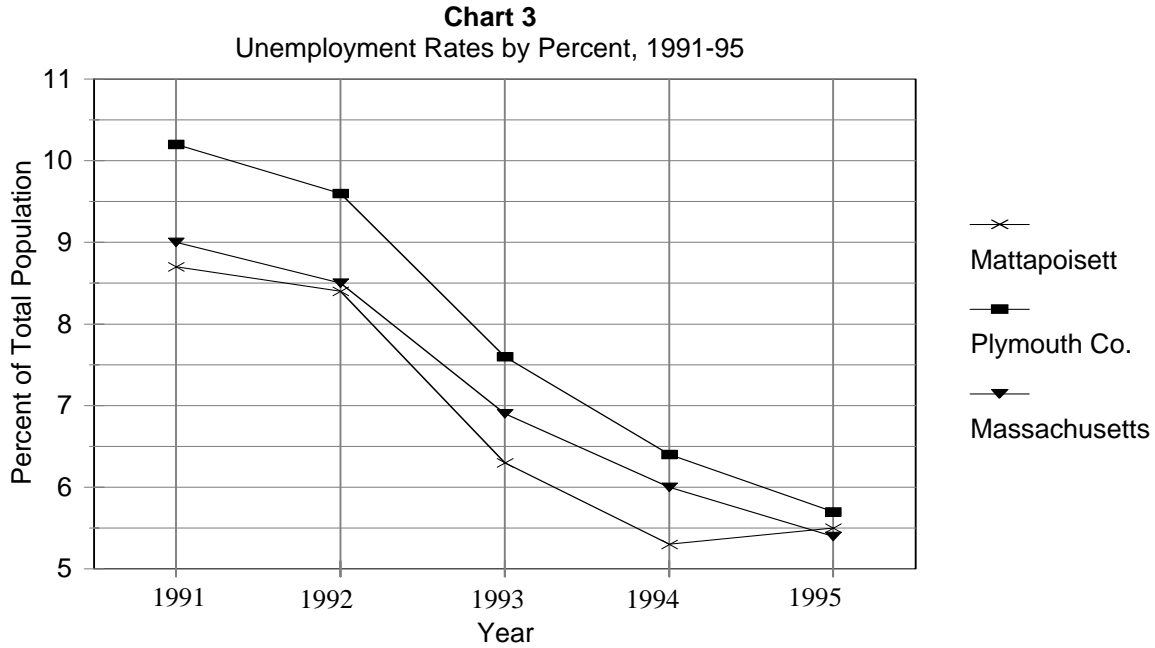
Table 7
Place of Employment of Mattapoisett Residents

	1980	Percent of Total 1980	1990	Percent of Total 1990
MATTAPOISETT	679	26%	857	28%
Acushnet	59	2%	33	1%
Dartmouth	97	4%	183	6%
Fairhaven	143	6%	173	6%
Marion	77	3%	89	3%
New Bedford	992	38%	863	29%
Taunton	41	2%	20	1%
Wareham	38	1%	138	5%
Metro Boston	26	1%	128	4%
Other	433	17%	524	17%
Total	2,585	100%	3,008	100%

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

vi.) Unemployment

Unemployment in Mattapoisett, over the past five years, has stayed consistently below both the County and State averages, with the exception of 1995. In 1995, Mattapoisett scored just one-tenth of a percentage point (5.5%) above the State figure of 5.4%.



vii.) Income Characteristics

Mattapoisett's residents generally earn higher incomes than both Plymouth County and the State averages. This figure is consistent with the relatively small percentage of families below poverty level.

Table 8
Per Capita, Household & Family Incomes Compared to Poverty Levels

	Per Capita Income	Household Income	Family Income	% Above Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Mattapoisett	19,555	40,467	46,000	94.7	5.3
Plymouth Co.	16,523	40,905	46,872	93.4	6.6
State	17,224	36,952	44,367	91.1	8.9

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

viii.) Housing

In 1990, the U.S. Census reported that there were a total of 2,949 housing units in Mattapoisett. This was a 12% increase from the number of homes in 1980. The single family home is the predominant housing type in Mattapoisett, comprising 89.3 percent of the year-round housing stock

in 1990. The increase in housing is consistent with the increasing population growth.

Table 9
Year Round Housing Units by Type of Structure, by Percent in 1990

Type of Structure	Mattapoissett	Plymouth Co.	State
Single Family	89.3	72.2	53.6
Two to Four Family	7.5	13.0	24.2
Five or more	2.3	11.3	20.1
Mobil Home/Trailer	0.9	3.5	2.1
Total Units	2,949	168,555	2,472,711

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population

In the ten year period from 1987 to 1996, 318 building permits for new residential construction were issued in Mattapoissett. The number of permits issued per year ranged from a low of 19 in 1990 to a high of 49 in 1987.

Table 10
New Construction Building Permits Issued by Year, 1987-1996

Year	Total Permits	Single Family	Multi-Family	Total Units
1987	49	49	0	49
1988	21	20	1 (4 Family)	24
1989	22	21	1 (4 Family)	25
1990	19	19	0	19
1991	22	22	0	22
1992	40	40	0	40
1993	39	38	1	40
1994	45	45	0	45
1995	28	28	0	28
1996	26	26	0	26
Total	311	307	3	318

Source: Building Inspector's Office, Mattapoissett MA

D.) Growth and Development Patterns

i.) Patterns and Trends

The Town of Mattapoisett was incorporated on May 20, 1857. Prior to this the land was called "Sipecan" by the Sippican Indians of the Wamponoags, a tribe of the Algonquin Nation. This tract

of land, some 70 square miles embraced Mattapoisett, Rochester, Marion and the western half of Wareham.

Like many coastal communities, the majority of Mattapoisett's growth occurred around a central village area and along the waterfront. After 1800, the Town grew renowned for ship building. Following the decline in whaling and the age of sail, the area became a "summering place" for residents of Boston and New Bedford.

Mattapoisett's population as of Jan 1, 1995 was 6,260 year round residents, which grew to approximately 8,220 with the return of summer residents. The population has remained fairly constant with the largest growth spurts after WWII and the building booms of the 60s, 70s and 80s. Today the town is supporting an increasingly older population due to aging baby boomers, the increased number of retirees to the area, and the national trend of young couples delaying having children.

There is little business in Mattapoisett besides some small convenience stores and a privately operated industrial park located just south of Route 195, zoned for business and light industry.

Several large developments may be in Mattapoisett's future. Currently, there is an 18-hole golf course proposed for the eastern side of town; a retirement community with an assisted living center is on the drafting board for Brandt Island Road; and the expansion of a commuter rail to New Bedford, which will provide access to jobs in the Boston area and the expected population increases that will accompany it. All of these projects pose significant changes to Mattapoisett's open space.

At this point in time, one of Mattapoisett's main assets is its harbor on Buzzards Bay. Mattapoisett is fortunate in its location with an abundance of natural resources and recreational facilities. It is close to New Bedford, Boston, and Providence and their many cultural and educational institutions.

ii.) Infrastructure

Transportation

Mattapoisett is served by both Routes I-195 and 6, which provide access to New Bedford, Fall River and Providence, Rhode Island to the west and Wareham and Cape Cod to the east. While there is no major north to south highway in Mattapoisett, Routes 140 and 495 are within 10 miles (to the west and east, respectively) of the town center.

Presently, Route I-195 limits the town to North Street (located in the middle of the community) and Acushnet Road (in the western portion) as the only north and south collector streets. The entire eastern portion of Mattapoisett north of Route 6 has no north/south route. South of Route 6 there are a number of long dead end collectors such as Brandt Island and Mattapoisett Neck Roads which provide access to the waterfront properties.

Mattapoisett's local street network has changed very little from the 1965 Master Plan. While a number of road improvements were proposed in the 1965 Plan for the town, the natural features, particularly the wetlands and Route I-195, will limit the construction options for a new north to south collector. New road construction is important in regard to conservation and open space in that access is one of the major factors in the cost and development of potential land. If access is created by private and/or public road construction, additional properties long thought to be unbuildable will become targets for development.

There is no longer a rail line or facilities existing in Mattapoisett. A former branch of the New Haven Railroad running from New Bedford to Wareham did cross the southern end of the town. Portions of this right of way are now used for roads and sewer line easements. The former right of way could be used as a bike way, bridal path or a walking trail which could link conservation properties together. There are rail facilities available in both New Bedford (Conrail) and Wareham (Bay Colony) for freight service and there is seasonal passenger service (Cape Cod and Hyannis) from the Middleborough and Buzzards Bay stations. Also, there is the proposed extension of the MBTA commuter rail line to New Bedford, which will allow easy travel to Boston and other northern points.

Local bus service is provided by Southeastern Regional Transit Authority (SRTA). There is no public water transport services available, although ferry service to Martha's Vineyard, Cuttyhunk and Nantucket are available out of New Bedford. The public boat landings are available for pleasure boating and fishing and a small year-round lobstering fleet.

New Bedford Airport has limited local flights available serving the Cape and Islands, and beyond. Long distance bus service is available from New Bedford and the Council on Aging van provides Mattapoisett's Seniors with transportation.

Water & Sewer Systems

The Mattapoisett municipal water supply system is managed by the Mattapoisett Water and Sewer Department. The town's primary source of municipal water is the Mattapoisett River Valley aquifer, a 5.3¹ square mile sand and gravel (stratified dirt) aquifer located within the twenty-four square mile

¹ Re: *Executive Summary of the Mattapoisett River Aquifer Protection Plan*, prepared by the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District, 1988.

Mattapoissett River drainage basin. The aquifer also supplies 100% of the municipal water for the Town of Fairhaven and approximately 60% of the Town of Marion. The Town of Rochester is entitled to 50% of the water that Marion draws from the Mattapoissett River Valley.

Mattapoissett's municipal water supply is totally dependent upon the Mattapoissett River Valley aquifer. According to the Mattapoissett Water and Sewer Department, as of 1996, approximately 82% of the structures in town are tied into the municipal water system. Some 16% of the town's structures are supplied by dug or drilled wells, while the other 2% are supplied by a Fairhaven municipal line within the Mattapoissett River Valley.

Mattapoissett presently maintains four operating wells within the aquifer. Mattapoissett's total valley pumping capacity is 2.4 MGD with a maximum long term safe yield of 1.6 MGD. The average daily demand on the Mattapoissett four well system was .480 MGD during 1996.

The Town of Fairhaven's total valley pumping capacity is 2.75 MGD with a maximum long term safe yield of 1.65 MGD. Fairhaven had an average daily demand of 1.4 MGD during 1996. The Town of Marion, which withdraws water from the river valley outside of the bounds of Mattapoissett has a total valley pumping capacity of 1.6 MGD with a maximum long term safe yield of 1.3 MGD. Marion had an average daily demand of .386 MGD during 1996. The Town of Rochester is entitled to 50% of the water withdrawn from the river valley by the Town of Marion. However, Rochester currently has only 78 customers tied into the Marion system.

Well field site exploration that began in 1978 was completed in late 1979² and resulted in a new gravel packed well capable of supplying one million gallons per day. The well is located 3,000 feet east-southeast of the intersection of Wolf Island Road and Long Plain Road. The Town of Fairhaven maintains three withdrawal locations within Mattapoissett.

The protection of this aquifer is important due to the high reliance on ground water resources for the Towns of Mattapoissett and Fairhaven. It is clear that it is a necessity to preserve open space for the river's recharge area to allow for natural infiltration and purification of runoff. In addition, the river valley is located in an area not likely to receive sewer service in the future, therefore all residential growth will be serviced by on-site septic systems.

Table 11 summarizes the current municipal water supply demands upon the Mattapoissett River Valley aquifer, by town, in millions of gallons per day (MGD). The figures were compiled from usage data as recorded for the years 1994 through 1996.

Table 11
Municipal Water Supply/Demand, Mattapoissett River Valley Aquifer

² Re: *Report on Test Well Exploration*, submitted by Dufresne-Henry Engineering Corp., February 1979.

Town/Well(s)	Estimated Maximum Safe Yield (Short Term)	Average Daily Demand
Fairhaven/River Road	.27 MGD	(Fairhaven 5 wells) 1.43 MGD
Fairhaven/Tinkham Lane	1.5 MGD	
Fairhaven/3 well system	.76 MGD	
Marion/Wolf Island *	.82 MGD	(Marion, 2 wells) .429 MGD (W/I the valley)
Marion/New Bedford Rd (in Rochester)	.835 MGD	
Mattapoissett/2	.15 MGD	(Mattapoissett, 4 wells) .463 MGD
Mattapoissett/3	.80 MGD	
Mattapoissett/4	1.0 MGD	
Mattapoissett/5	1.0 MGD **	

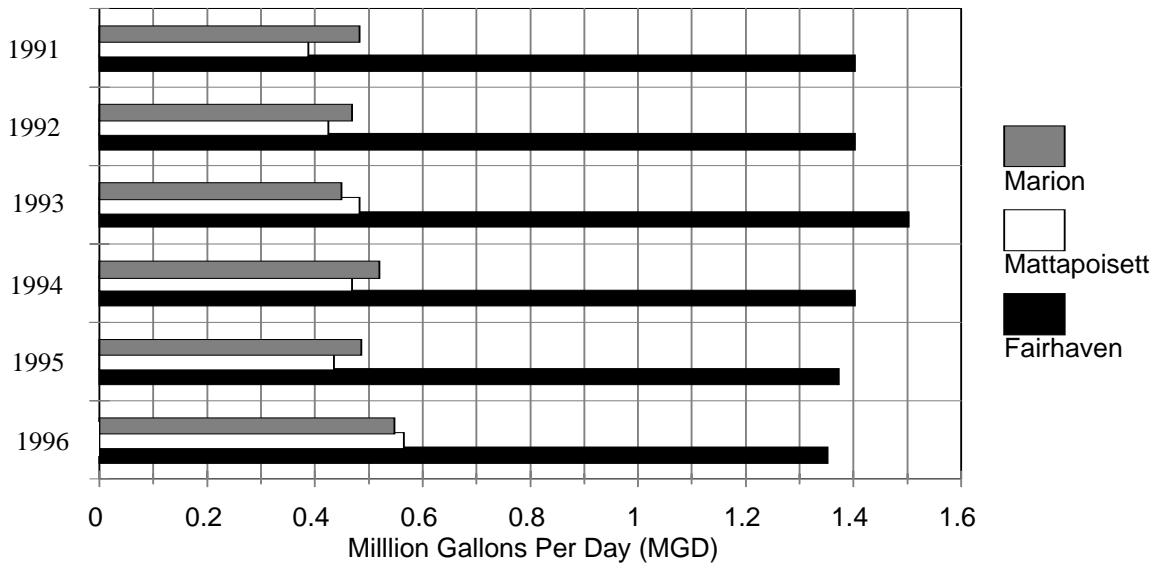
Source: Town of Mattapoissett Water and Sewer Department

* As of 1995 this well has been reserved for emergencies only, of which there have been none.

** When all wells run together the combined result drops to 2.5 MGD due to an increase in total discharge pressure into the system.

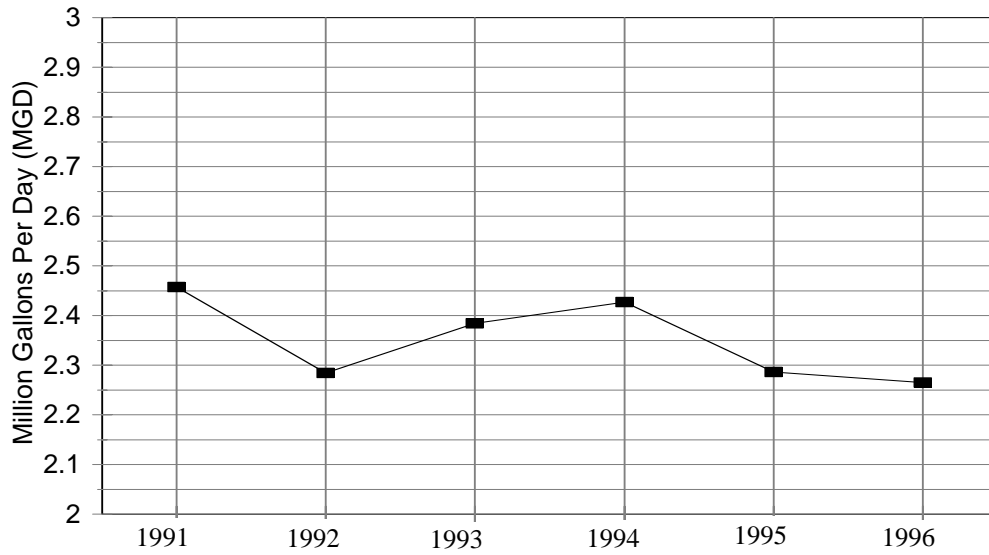
Source: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department

Chart 4
Tri-Town Water Usage, 1991-1996



Source: Mattapoisset Water & Sewer Department

Chart 5
Total River Valley Withdrawals, 1991-96



iii.) Long Term Development Patterns

The majority of the land in Mattapoisett is zoned residential or rural residential. Minimum lot size within the Resident 40 and Rural Resident 40 zones is 40,000 square feet. Minimum lot size within the Resident 30 and Rural Resident 30 is 30,000 square feet. Each of these zones have 150 foot frontage requirements. Mattapoisett also has a voluntary cluster zoning by-law which allows for the preservation of open space in new subdivisions in exchange for smaller lot sizes.

There are some inherent deficiencies in the present residential zoning. With virtually all of the town's open space land zoned residential, the development of all buildable open land in the town becomes possible. This scenario could also include land that was previously deemed unbuildable, as on-site community treatment facilities and alternative septic systems become viable alternatives. To date, Mattapoisett has not performed a complete build out analysis of the ultimate effect of current zoning. If Mattapoisett were to build-out, many areas of farmland, woodland and wetland buffers would be developed with homes.

Running through the center of town is the Mattapoisett River Valley aquifer. This aquifer supplies water to Fairhaven, Marion, Mattapoisett and parts of Rochester. Although cluster and residential zoning may prove successful in other parts of town, protecting open space in this particular area should be of prime importance. As amounts of impervious surface increase, the aquifer recharge capabilities and water quality of the town's principal aquifer could be adversely affected. Increasing the minimum lot size and better definition within the by-laws regarding open space may encourage blocks of open space instead of slices and strips of land, whose environmental value may be seriously threatened over time.

Mattapoisett also has commercially zoned land in small areas along Route 6. Presently, there is no minimum lot size requirements in the commercial (General Business) zone, but there are 150 foot frontage and 25% lot coverage standards. The town also has one industrially zoned area, approximately 160 acres in area. This area houses the Mattapoisett Corporate Park and is located east of North Street and south of Interstate Route 195.

The town should seek to protect the character and scenic beauty of Mattapoisett, while assuring that the town functions effectively in a physical, economic and social sense, and provides an acceptable quality of services for its citizens. The town should assure that current and future development does not degrade the natural environment and rural character of Mattapoisett; that growth will be managed to accomplish the diversification of the tax base in order to finance services and infrastructure required of current and future citizens; to pursue a balance between growth and the fiscal well-being of Mattapoisett; and encourage future growth that is sufficient to support choice and diversity in housing.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A.) Geology, Soils and Topography

i.) Geologic History

The current landscape of Mattapoissett is largely the result of events that took place during the most recent "ice age" (64,000 to 10,000 years ago). During this time, a huge ice sheet moved across New England like a giant bulldozer. Massive ice lobes overrode the land, stripping away unconsolidated sediments and gouging channels into the solid crystalline bedrock.¹

The Laurentide Ice Sheet reached its maximum extent approximately 21,000-18,000 years ago in the Northeast.² The great weight of the glaciers depressed the land they covered, forcing it hundreds of feet below pre-glacial levels.³ Sea level also dropped hundreds of feet as more and more of the earth's water was incorporated into the glaciers.

The glaciers started retreating about 16,000 years ago.³ Water from the melting ice formed streams beneath and within the glaciers. These streams carried immense loads of silt, sand, gravel and boulders (glacial till) and spread them across the exposed bedrock in great outwash plains. These relatively recent glacial till deposits cover the ancient (Paleozoic) bedrock beneath them like a dense irregular blanket.⁴

The surface sediments of Mattapoissett are primarily these coarse-grained tills. The north south alignment of most of the modern landforms was created as streams flowing south out of the glacier formed channels and bars in the tills they carried and deposited as an outwash plain. Other regional glacial features including eskers, kames, and drumlins, also share this orientation. These glacial landforms largely define the modern surface topography of Mattapoissett.

By 13,000 to 12,000 years ago, the glaciers had retreated out of New England.³ As the ice melted, removing its enormous weight from the land, isostatic rebound caused the land surface to rise. At the same time, the melting ice from the glaciers was causing the sea level to rise.

From the time of glacial retreat to approximately 9,000 years ago the surface of the land rose faster than sea level did. By 9,000 years ago sea level was about 145 feet below the current mean sea level. Since then the rising sea level has drowned the post-glacial terrain and produced the present, highly irregular shorelines of Mattapoissett and southern Massachusetts.²

¹ Duane, D.B. and Stubblefield, W.L. 1988.

² Riggs, S.R. and Belknap, D.F. 1988.

³ Berrill, M. and Berrill, D. 1981.

⁴ Zelinsky, W. *et al.* 1983.

Modern Geologic Setting

Mattapoissett is located within the Atlantic Coast Physiographic Province. Most of the region is underlain by ancient (Paleozoic) metamorphic bedrock complexly intruded by igneous rocks and

covered by a blanket-like glacial till.¹ The glacial till deposits form the surface across most of the region and are chiefly responsible for the existing land forms.²

These regional land forms include:

- Eskers Long sinuous ridges that mark the former course of a meltwater stream flowing in stagnant glacial ice. The stream deposited sand, gravel, and boulders beneath the ice. When the ice melted, these raised stream beds were left as standing ridges.
- Kames Random shaped hills that were formed as silt, sand, gravel, and boulders collected in openings in stagnant ice.
- Outwash Relatively flat or undulating plains formed by Plains sediments transported by Plains glacial meltwater streams. Note: Much of Mattapoissett is in outwash plain terrain.

Highlands formed by these tills are typically made up of poorly sorted sediments that range in size from silts to boulders. These tills are typically very well drained and so usually offer few limitations for onsite septic systems. Because of their high permeability they also provide very little filtering/pollution protection for underlying aquifers.³

In lowlands (outwash plains) the soils are typically poorly drained and relatively impermeable. In addition, these areas are frequently wetlands, have a high (near surface) water table, or have unstable soils (high percentage of clays).

An extensive network of faults and joints (cracks) is present in the bedrock that underlies Mattapoissett. These fault zones generally trend to be in the northeast.⁴ The faults and joints are the only water bearing openings in these otherwise impermeable rocks.¹

Barrier Beaches

Barrier beaches are geologic landforms defined under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131, Sec. 40) as narrow, low-lying strips of land generally consisting of 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 to the mainland at one or both ends.

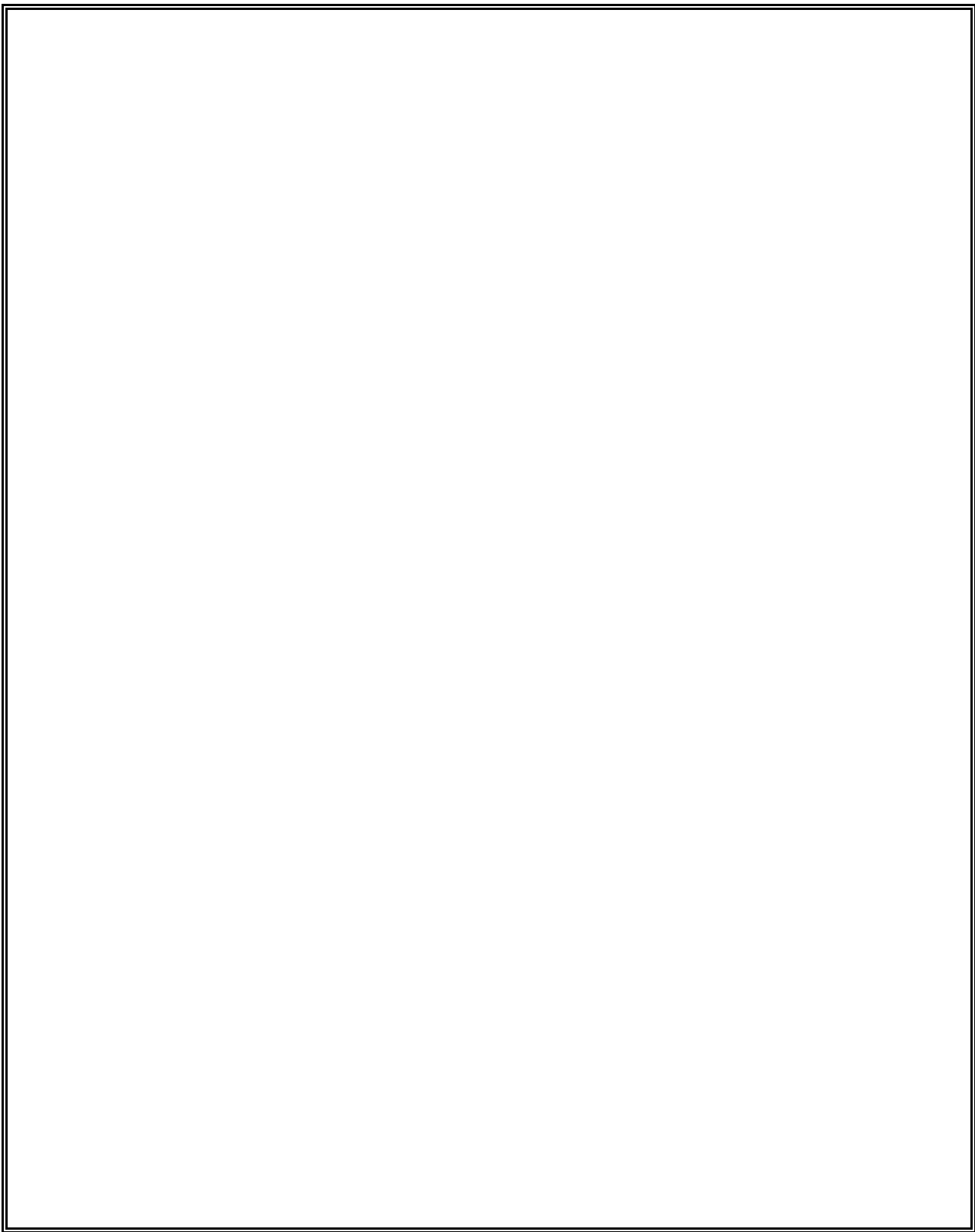
¹ Heath, R.C. 1988b.

² Duane, D.B. and Stubblefield, W.L. 1988.

³ Ketcham, Burk and Associates. 1989.

⁴ Prowell, D.C. 1988.





Barrier beaches function significantly as flood control areas as well as feeding and breeding grounds for coastal and migratory birds. The sands of a barrier beach can absorb the force of the storm waves, and the reshaping of beaches and dunes by waves providing building material for beaches

down-current and eases the effects of erosion. Mattapoisett has 26 state or federally designated barrier beaches, amounting to approximately 84 acres.

Tidal Flats

Tidal flats are defined under the coastal regulations of Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act as those nearly level parts of coastal beaches which usually extend from the mean low water line landward to the more steeply sloping face of the beach, or which may be separated from the beach by an area of deeper water. They are exposed at low tide and may not be connected to the rest of the coastal beach.

Tidal flats are found along shorelines exposed to the open ocean and within estuaries. Tidal flats function significantly as habits for shellfish. Like barrier beaches, they are also important in lessening the impact of storm waves and providing sediment to down-current beaches.

Salt Marshes

Salt marshes are flat, open, grassy areas boarding tidal waters. They are generally located in areas such as salt ponds and estuaries which are protected from the open coast. The coastal regulations to the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, MGL Ch. 131, Sec. 40 defines salt marshes as coastal wetlands that extend landward up to the highest high tide line, that is the highest spring tide of the year, and are characterized by plants that are well adapted to, or prefer living in, saline soils. Dominant plants within salt marshes are salt meadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) and/or salt marsh hay (*Spartina alterniflora*).

Salt marshes are ecologically important for a number of reasons, including: providing wildlife habitat, supplying the coastal/marine food chain, storm buffering, nutrient storage and filtering of water-bourne contaminants.

Table 12
Acreage of Coastal Environs in Mattapoisett

Land Type	Acreage
Salt Marsh	483
Tidal Flats	453.6
Barrier Beach	83.5

Source: Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management,
Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies,
Buzzards Bay Project

Geologic Hazards

Mattapoisett is located in a tectonically and structurally stable region where the risk of significant earthquakes is very low. Massachusetts is part of the New York City Seismic Zone. The four largest known earthquakes within the zone took place in 1737, 1783, 1884, and 1895. Each of the

four earthquakes is estimated to have been magnitude 4.0-5.0. (Seeber and Armbruster).

There is little landslide risk in Mattapoisett. There are few steep slopes and most highlands are well drained. However, flooding is occasionally a problem. Increased development in the lowlands, near streams and other wetlands, and near the Mattapoisett River may decrease the capacity of these areas to absorb runoff.

ii.) Soils

In general, the various soils in a community are found in naturally recurring groups. Soil groups, commonly referred to as general soil areas, are composed of identified soils occurring in similar patterns, varying in size of occurrence, throughout a given area.

Soils within a general soil group may possess similarities or differ greatly in their properties. The deciding factor in their association are that they generally formed in similar materials, and the dominant soils within the general soil area are the largest in extent in that area. Suitability of a general soil area for a particular use is determined by the characteristics of the dominant soil therein. This type of information is contained within the scope of the soil survey.

According to this U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the major soil associations found within Mattapoisett are: Scituate-Essex-Gloucester; Brockton-Norwell-Muck-Scarboro; Gloucester; Hinkley-Deerfield-Windsor; and Tidal marsh-Dune sand-Coastal beach.

Scituate-Essex-Gloucester association: moderately well drained and well drained soils underlain by hardpan and on 3 to 15 percent slopes. This association occupies land which includes many long, low hills. Much of this association is found in woodland, while some is farmed and some is in residential use. Moderately well drained Scituate soils are formed on glacial till and have a hardpan layer at a depth of about 2-3 feet. A high water table rises to within 1.5-4 feet of the surface of Scituate soils for significant periods during winter and spring. Essex soils are similar to Scituate soils, but are well drained. The hardpan underlying these soils is slowly permeable and water seeps down slope above the hardpan. Well drained Gloucester soils, too, are formed on glacial till and in many places a hardpan layer is present at the depth of about 3 to 5 feet. All of the soils in this association have many stones and boulders on the surface, except for tracts where they have been removed so the land could be farmed.

Hinkley-Deerfield-Windsor association: Drouthy and moderately well drained sandy and gravelly soils on gentle slopes. This general soil area occupies much of the higher parts of an outwash plain along the Mattapoisett River. Lower elevations are occupied by poorly drained soils. Drouthy Hinkley soils have a loamy sand surface layer that is underlain by sand, gravel and cobblestones. Water moves downward rapidly in this course material and in most places the water table is well below the surface. Deerfield soils are moderately well drained and have a sandy surface and subsoil underlain by nearly pebble-free sand. Water tables are within 2 feet of the surface of Deerfield soils for significant periods during the winter and spring months. Windsor soils are drouthy and also have a sandy surface and subsoil. Windsor soils, in fact, contain little gravel within 4 feet or so of the surface.

Brockton-Norwell-Muck-Scarboro association: very poorly drained and poorly drained mineral and organic soils on level terrain. This association includes large swamps, stream drainageways and broad level areas that are affected by a high water table for extended periods. Much of the vegetation consists of reeds and sedges, or of moisture-tolerant trees such as red maple. Brockton soils have a mucky surface layer and are underlain by a slowly permeable hardpan till. A high water table is at or near the surface of these soils throughout the year. Poorly drained Norwell soils, like Brockton soils, are underlain by hardpan till. A high water table is near the surface of Norwell soils for about 7 to 9 months of the year. Most tracts of these soils are very or extremely stony. Very poorly drained Muck soils are formed in accumulations of decayed organic matter where the water table is close to the surface of Scarboro soils which are also very poorly drained, are formed in deposits of sand and gravel. Although water can move through this material rapidly, a high water table keeps Scarboro soils wet during most of the year.

Gloucester association: extremely stony, sand soils on nearly level and gently sloping terrain. Much of this association is found in woodland, but some has been developed for residential use. Gloucester is extremely stony loamy drouthy soil formed on loose, coarse glacial till. The remainder of this association is comprised of small depressions occupied by very poorly drained organic soils that have a water table close to the surface during most of the year.

Tidal marsh-Dune sand and Coastal beach association: low-lying soils subject to regular tidal inundation and loose, unstable sands adjacent to the shoreline. This general soil area is characterized by flat tidal marshes. Tidal marshes are formed in materials such as sticky, clayey marine sediment and well decomposed organic deposits. Coastal beaches and sand dunes are the result of natural or geologic erosion and deposition. Beach sand is constantly being shifted by the action of waves, tidal currents and wind. Dune sand is swept from the beach by wind and deposited in characteristic billowy topography.

On the following pages appear a soils limitation chart and a soils limitation map for the Town of Mattapoisett. The soils limitation chart reflects problems (in degrees of severity, slight-severe) encountered in terms of specific uses per soil type. The soils limitation map, done interpretively, delineates soils posing severe problems in terms of wetness, rock outcrop, slope and unstable beach/dune sands.

Table 13
Soil Limitations

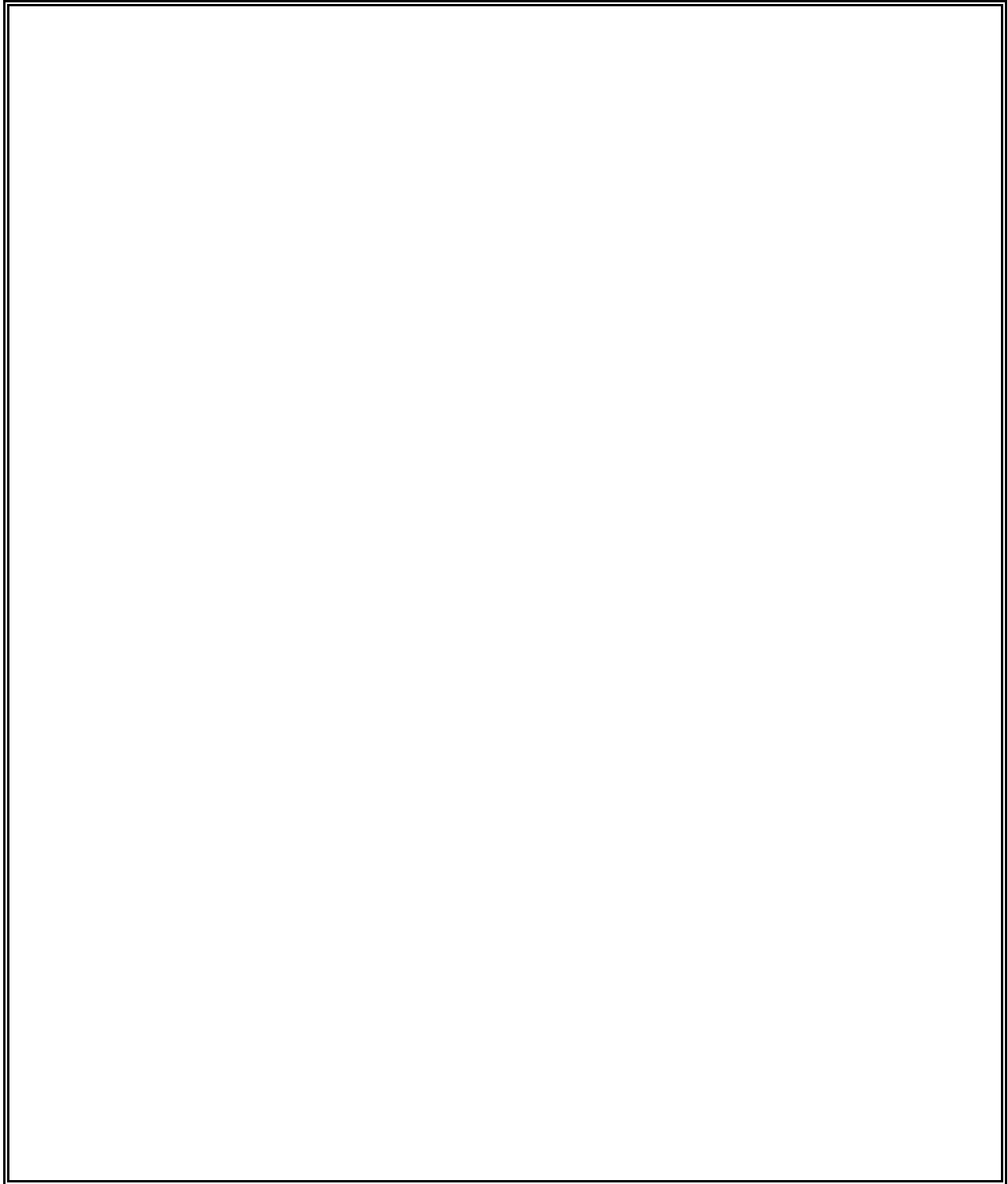
	Commercial & Industrial Sites
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Map Symbol I	Soil Name	Septic Tank Sewage Disposal	On-site Sewage Disposal	Communal Sewer System	Home Sites	Roads
BsA	Brockton loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
BtA	Brockton extremely stony loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
DeA	Deerfield sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
DeB	Deerfield sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Du	Dune sand and Coastal beach	Unclass.	Severe (slope) <u>2/</u>	Severe (slope) <u>2/</u>	Severe (slope) <u>2/</u>	Severe
EsA	Essex coarse sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
EsB	Essex coarse sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
EsC	Essex coarse sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
EtB	Essex very stony coarse sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
EtC	Essex very stony coarse sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
EuB	Essex extremely stony coarse sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Severe (hardpan-shallow)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
GaA	Gloucester fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 0-3% slopes	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Slight	Moderate	Moderate
GaB	Gloucester fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 3-8% slopes	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Table 13 Continued						
				Commercial & Industrial Sites		

Map Symbol I	Soil Name	Septic Tank Sewage Disposal	On-site Sewage Disposal	Communal Sewer System	Home Sites	Roads
GbA	Gloucester loamy sand, 0-3% slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Moderate
GbB	Gloucester loamy sand, 3-8% slopes	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Moderate
GcB	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 3-8% slopes	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
GcC	Gloucester very stony fine sandy loam, firm substratum, 8-15% slopes	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Severe (hardpan-deep)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
GdB	Gloucester very stony loamy sand, 3-% slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
GeB	Gloucester extremely stony loamy sand, 3-15% slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
HaC	Hinkley gravelly loamy sand, 8-15% slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
HaA	Hinkley gravelly loamy sand, 0-3% slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
HaB	Hinkley gravelly loamy	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Mu	Muck, shallow	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
Mv	Muck, deep	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
NoA	Norwell sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
NpA	Norwell extremely stony sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
NpB	Norwell extremely stony sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
ScA	Scarboro sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
SdA	Scarboro fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
Table 13 Continued						
			Commercial & Industrial Sites			

Map Symbo I	Soil Name	Septic Tank Sewage Disposal	On-site Sewage Disposal	Communal Sewer System	Home Sites	Roads
SdA	Scarboro fine sandy loam, silty subsoil variant, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
SeA	Scituate sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
SeB	Scituate sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
SfA	Scituate very stony sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
SfB	Scituate very stony sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
SgA	Scituate extremely stony sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
SgB	Scituate extremely stony sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Td	Tidal marsh	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe
WnA	Windsor loamy sand, 0-3% slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
WnB	Windsor loamy sand, 3-8% slopes	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Slight
WnC	Windsor loamy sand, 8-15% slopes	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate





iii.) Important Agricultural Lands

Mattapoisett has several areas of agricultural soils of statewide and local importance. The largest of these areas are composed of Gloucester soil and are fairly evenly distributed throughout the town. Lesser areas of Deerfield and Scituate soils, also of statewide and local agricultural importance, are

found primarily in the northwestern and southeastern portion of the town. Several areas of Essex soils are found in the coastal and southeastern portions of town. There are also two small areas of Agawam and Merrimac soils, classified as prime farmland, in the northwestern portion of town.

Table 14 presents a summary of the agriculturally significant soils found in Mattapoisett in areas of at least five acres in size.

Table 14
Important Farmland Soils, Mattapoisett

Soil Name	Map Symbol	Prime	State or Local Importance	Unique
Agawam	AfB	Yes		
Deerfield	DeA		Yes	
Essex	EsB		Yes	
Gloucester	GaA, GcB, GcC, GdB		Yes	
Hinkley	HaA, HaB		Yes	
Merrimac	MeA, MeB	Yes		
Scituate	SeA, SeB, SfA, SfB	Yes	Yes	
Sanded Muck	Sb			Yes

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service

Prime Farmland is the land that has the best combination of soil properties for growing crops. National SCS criteria are used to assess these soil qualities and determine which areas qualify as prime farmland.

Prime farmland soils retain and provide ample moisture for crops, have favorable temperature, growing season, acceptable salt content and acidity, and have few or no surface stones. They are permeable to water and air, are not excessively erodible, are not saturated with water for long periods of time, and do not flood frequently.

Unique Farmland is land other than prime that is used for production of specific high value crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture to produce high quality specialty crops. Cranberries are a good example.

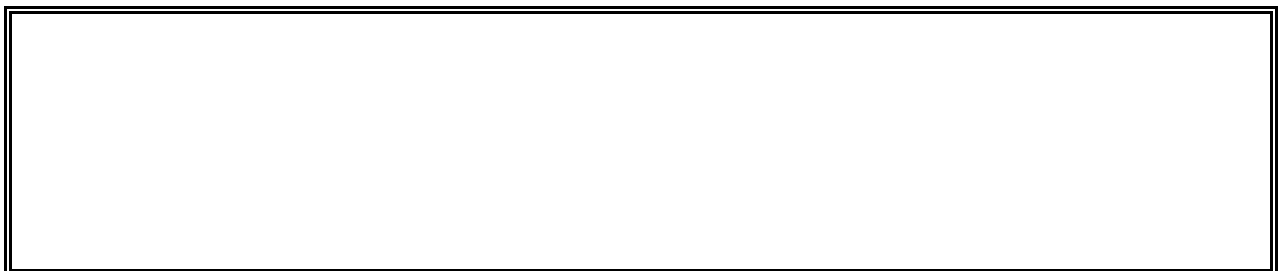
Farmland of Statewide Importance is the land that is also important for growing crops, but it has one or more soil properties which do not qualify for prime farmland. The soils of such land may

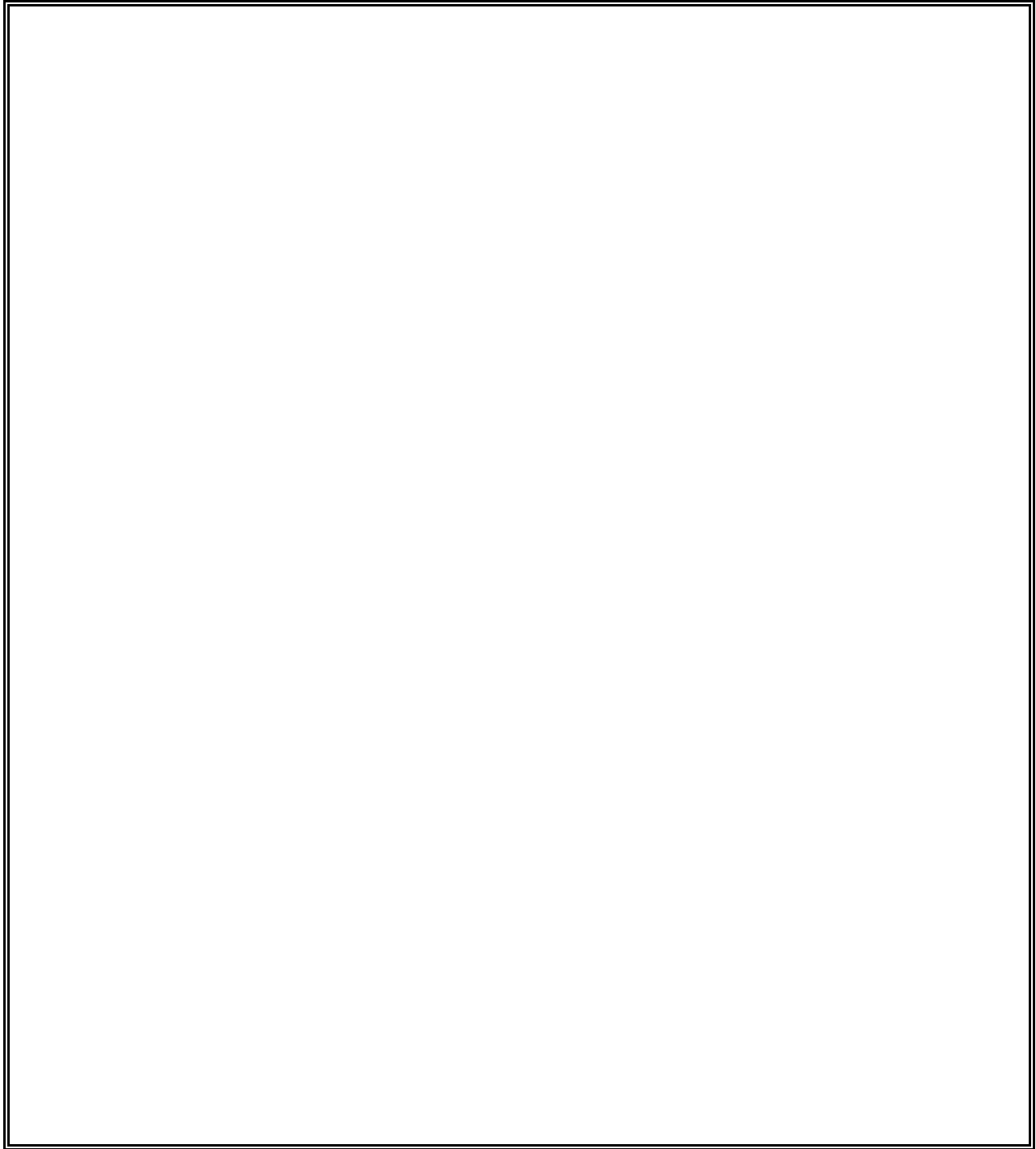
be moderately erodible, may not provide ample moisture for crops, or may be less permeable to water and air. They also may have surface stones but are not numerous enough to preclude their removal for cultivation.

Cranberry Production

Often referred to as the “red pearl”, cranberries are one of three commercially grown fruits which are native to North America (the others being concord grapes and blueberries). Cranberries are a wetland crop which thrives in the presence of a rare combination of sandy soil, a favorable climate and underlying geologic conditions that help to maintain a sufficient supply of water. Massachusetts currently leads the world in cranberry production, with a majority of the berries being grown in southeastern Massachusetts. Most of the bogs in this area are located in Carver, Rochester, and Wareham, but Mattapoisett also contributes to a smaller extent. To date, there are approximately 68 acres of actively cultivated bogs in Mattapoisett.

On average, every planted acre of cranberries in Mattapoisett is supported by 5 acres of surrounding wetland and uplands. These adjacent areas provide visual relief in the form of open space and habitat areas for wildlife.





B.) Landscape Characteristics

The natural land character of the area was formed thousands of years ago by the glaciers. Smoothed by erosion and plant life, it is peppered with human settlements that in places enhance the natural land forms and in others degrade them. For instance, the harbor is made all the more charming by the village; the promontory at Ned's Point punctuated by a solitary lighthouse. On the other hand, Route 195 cuts a swath across Mattapoisett creating a physical barrier between the northern and southern parts of town. It is this mix of natural land forms and human settlement patterns that make

up the character of Mattapoisett.

Following are the main characters of the Mattapoisett landscape. The discussion makes note of dominant natural features, areas of scenic interest, and the impact of development.

Mattapoisett Harbor

From a bird's eye view flying north over the town, the landscape shows a harbor nestled safely behind Mattapoisett Neck on the west, and by a series of prominent Points to the east (Ned's with a lighthouse, followed by Strawberry, and Angelica).

The Mattapoisett River empties into the Harbor at the base of Mattapoisett Neck. Here Eel Pond is an enchanting mix of shoreline and water with a rich diversity of native flora and fauna. Remnants of the 1850s railroad right-of-way graze this delicate ecosystem, leaving a wide arc etched on the ground. This natural area forms the western edge of the village, where the granite blocks of harbor wharves give way to sandy shores. To the east, the granite wharves jut into the harbor in various states of repair. They create a unique picture with their massive granite foundations now used to hold the colorful ladders of the dinghies. Further west these wharves abut private homes.

From the harbor looking south across Buzzards Bay one can see a horizon enclosed by distant land masses. These land masses include mostly the Elizabeth Islands, some of Martha's Vineyard, and to the southeast the shoreline of Falmouth, a town on Cape Cod.

The Village

Mattapoisett's history as a shipbuilding community in the 19th Century has left the town with remnants of its past in the form of a charming historical village. Long ago are the days of shipbuilding on Mattapoisett Harbor, today it is favored only by leisure boaters.

Taken as a whole, the village constitutes a landscape. Gather up all the structures, the roads, gardens, and the public buildings and what results is a "village". It is not city or suburb, it is not town but, village. It is the complex of structures of a certain size and material, proximity, setback, density, their stone walls, gardens and trees that make the village a comprehensible whole. It is different from Cannonville or Dexterville or the Holly Woods. Each is distinct in its own way. The village however, is the center.

Though not a designated historical site, the village contains many buildings of significance. Notable open spaces in the village include the stone wharves, Ship Yard Park, and the town beach. The narrowness of the six parallel streets that lead to the sea, the public buildings with towers above the mass of trees (Center School and Congregational Church), the grand shingle style homes along the waterfront, and the few remaining commercial buildings on the harbor, form a unique seaside setting. Efforts should be made to insure that future development is consistent with the scale of the village, so as not to compromise its character and cohesiveness.

Mattapoisett River Valley

Overall, the Mattapoisett River Valley shows no visible sense of a "valley" due to a lack of relief

and low rolling forested topography. The area is characterized by elevations less than 20' above sea level from the bay all the way up to the Rochester line at Wolf Island Road.

Several roads criss cross the area and provide views into the character of the land there:

Acushnet Road	open with miscellaneous residential sites and a very large cranberry bog; largest bog in Mattapoisett.
Tinkhamtown	open and forested farm and residential land, with two historic buildings adrift.
Crystal Springs Road	farmland in Rte 195 area; otherwise large residential lots; forested.
Long Plain Road	open pasture land surrounded by stone walls; some residential and horse farms.
Wolf Island Road	enclosed, forested, little or no residential development, small cemetery, partly gravel road, cranberry bog which is actually in Rochester.

Primarily the area is forested so views tend to be limited except in the areas of agriculture, pasture lands, or open water ways.

Prominent scenic areas in Mattapoisett include:

- Tinkham Pond: gushing water view of open water with forested edge; little access apparent at New Boston Road; weir/levee.
- The Arch Bridge, north of Route 6 on River Road.
- Views at Route 6, south toward the bay and north to a pond; the road bisects water, a herring weir, the "park like" grounds of the Fairhaven water pump house.
- Railroad right-of-way, crosses the mouth of the Mattapoisett River; foot bridge.
- Acushnet Road Bridge: in a sylvan glen with swimming hole, floats; an idyllic scene from Norman Rockwell complete with a stone bridge.
- Harbor views from the town piers from town piers, beaches, and the YMCA.

Beaches and Shoreline

In general, it is the intertwining of ocean and land that defines the southern half of the town. Scenic views of this shoreline vary in depth and quality. Notable are Eel Pond, Mattapoisett Neck marsh, Brandt Island Cove, the marsh at Pico/Crescent Beach, Pine Island Pond and adjacent marshes surrounding Strawberry and Angelica Points. There are the tidal flats and pond between Point Connett and Peases Point; and finally, Hillers Cove and the views of Aucoot marsh.

Due to the convolution of the shoreline, coastal areas afford scenic views of other coastal locations. For instance from Pico Beach you see the Neck and Strawberry Point; from Mattapoisett Neck you

see the village, Ned's Point, Pico/Crescent Beaches and Strawberry Point.

What is notable about the beaches is that they typically emerge suddenly and strikingly from a dense forest. Once past the shady forest and within reach its marine edge, the prospect breaks exuberantly into a bright panorama of sea and sky. This dramatic opening-up happens all along the shoreline as one moves from the land to the shore. Even the village maintains this sequence as the densely settled pattern opens out onto the wharves.

Interruption of the intertwining of ocean and land would be uncharacteristic of the Mattapoisett shore. Future development of bridges, abutments, or other marine construction may degrade the natural and intimate bayside settings.

Beach Communities

Each beach settlement has internal and unique development patterns. These differences are visible when looking at lot size, building size, use, and street pattern. Like the village, these areas tend to be densely settled and primarily (approximately 75%) for seasonal use. Lots are small with narrow private roads of dirt or gravel. Elevation is typically less than 20' with high water tables and poor drainage. Some areas are wooded, and some are open.

These communities are stable socially with land often held through third and fourth generations. The unique quality of these settlements, like the village is not one remarkable building, but the ensemble of buildings. Often these beach communities are more homogenous than not.

In relation to the land mass and bay, these beach communities punctuate the shoreline and landforms. A drive through the forest often leads to a grid of narrow, likely gravel, streets and cedar stake wooden structures openly perched or nestled onto its bit of irregular shoreline. Nearly all of these settlements are surrounded by a creek or marsh, natural masses of junipers, oaks, or pines, and enjoy views to the bay and harbor. This nestled description fits Brant Island, Antassawamock, Shell Beach and Harbor Road on the Neck, the Cedars, Point Connett, Peases Point, Aucoot Cove, and in the village, Cannonville Beach. Beach communities which are much more open and perched on the shore include: Pico Beach, Crescent Beach, Angelica Point, Holly Woods, Brandt Beach and Harbor Beach.

Clearing of large tracts of forest would degrade the natural order of a shoreline encumbered by forest. Development not embedded in the forest mass negates the unique New England experience of an intimate shoreline in prospect, scale and setting. Barrier beaches, streams, marshes, and tidal flats are integral components of these discrete beach communities, and should be protected. Natural barriers, such as marshes, creeks and forest help to keep communities physically distinct. Development in beach communities should be consistent with the scale of existing structures. Buildings on stilts create visual and physical barriers that negate the open prospect characteristic of Mattapoisett shorelines. Equally, the intensive site development of these homes erode the sand dunes and threaten the barrier beaches they rest upon.

Roads and Settlement Corridors

In the area of the Mattapoisett River, we have discussed the roads and their landscape character. In

general, roads in Mattapoisett are characterized by being surrounded by forest and therefore, tend to be shady, enclosed and narrow, with occasional clearings either of water, residences, or agriculture. The second main character of roads in Mattapoisett is that they are adjacent to the bay, have views onto the bay, or onto significant wetlands.

Route 195 dominates the town as a whole in the largest sense; it imposes its huge cloverleaf at the intersection with North Street and carries four high speed lanes of traffic east and west. It has the quality of a large highway corridor and is pleasantly void of commercial signage and views of structures.

Route 6 is the second most important road in town. It too is an east west carrier, also of four lanes except in Mattapoisett's commercial district, which lies between North Street and Main Street, where it is two lanes with a center turning lane. Route 6 has the character of a strip highway with a mix of commercial, retail, residential, and open lands.

North Street connects the harbor and village to Routes 6 and 195 all the way up to Sturtevant Mill at the Rochester line. Once away from the cloverleaf at Route 195, North Street gains back its positive character and charm. North of 195 the street is linear, two lanes, forested and residential. South of 195 the street quickly becomes more characteristic of the village area, with the presence of a sidewalk on the west side, stone walls, older residences, and a domesticated landscape edge. North Street here slopes down and when it crosses Route 6 the slope reveals an important view to the harbor and bay beyond. Older village homes line the street, with stone walls, large trees, and gardens. North Street terminates at the harbor with the expansive view of the bay.

Within the village, Water Street, which runs along the harbor and eventually turns into Main Street, comprise the most scenic roads of the village. All of the streets of the village are scenic in their own ways. But it is Water and Main Streets that have the distinctive scenic quality of a harbor side drive that the grid streets of the village lack. Water Street has extraordinary views of the water through stone walls, large shingle style homes, and stone wharves.

Beyond the village and main arteries of the town, the beach communities all have access roads of varying character. On Mattapoisett Neck Road there are beautiful views of the village and the cove from the marsh. It is a forested roadway with occasional clearings for residences or open land. At the end of the Neck is Harbor Road where very beautiful stands of native cedars dot the landscape. In the same area is a large formal garden and private club that looks back to the village. Angelica Avenue provides an extraordinary view to Pine Island Pond. Brandt Island Road is winding and forested with substantial residential development. Prospect Road is a straight road with old residential sites. Aucoot Road is forested all the way to a boatyard that dead-ends at Aucoot Cove.

The old railroad right-of-way is scenic at Eel Pond and ends in the village at Depot Street. This area is the site for a proposed bike path. The rail road bridge over Mattapoisett River creates a historic landscape.

Other Landscapes

Other areas in town add to the rural/suburban character of the Mattapoisett landscape. These areas are not particularly characteristic of Mattapoisett, more so they reflect southeastern Massachusetts.

Taken as a whole, they contribute to the special qualities of the town. These areas include: Tinkham Forest; Haskell and Towser Swamps; Swift Brook; cranberry bogs and other agricultural lands; and the many streams and brooks that drain into beaches (Shaws Cove, Brandt Island Cove, Eel Pond, Town Beach, Pico Beach, Crescent Beach, Pine Island Pond, Harbor Beach).

Implications of Development

Increasing population density, caused by natural progression and other influences to the area, such as the development of a commuter rail to Boston, will inevitably result in future development conflicts which, without careful planning, may compromise the beauty and character of Mattapoisett. Certain aspects of the landscape, due to their fragile nature, will be at a greater risk than other areas.

Development of structures along Mattapoisett Neck and west to Ned's Point, without sufficient setbacks from the shore and without sufficient maintenance of existing forest cover, may effect the natural quality of the shoreline. Development on the land or in the water that interrupts the expansive views afforded by the harbor setting would degrade the open character of the current harbor landscape. Harbor uses of a larger scale than current recreational boating, would interrupt views and impact shoreline stability. Eel Pond cannot likely support any changes without significant impact upon its natural character. Development of a bike path along the railroad right-of-way will require sensitive design and planning to successfully negotiate the Eel Pond area without degradation.

C.) Water Resources

i.) Surface Waters

The Mattapoisett coastline on Buzzards Bay is highlighted by three embayments - Brandt Island Cove in the southwest corner of the town adjacent to Nasketucket Bay, Mattapoisett Harbor, and Aucoot Cove which Mattapoisett shares with the Town of Marion. Due to their individual and unique characteristics, each of these areas varies in natural resources and in its ability to assimilate pollutants from their associated watersheds. Mattapoisett's two largest embayments - Mattapoisett Harbor and Aucoot Cove are unique among others in Buzzards Bay due to their deep, well flushed

nature. This fact has prevented significant habitat loss and water quality decline caused by nitrogen loads from septic systems, fertilizers, wastewater treatment plants, and agricultural uses in their watersheds. Eel Pond, however, near the head of Mattapoisett Harbor has not avoided such problems.

The most significant inland surface water feature is the Mattapoisett River which flows south from its connection to Snipatuit Pond in Rochester to Mattapoisett Harbor. The river and its use for drinking water are discussed elsewhere in this Plan. There are two small freshwater ponds - Tinkham Pond at the town’s northwestern corner and Fresh Pond at Point Connett - in Mattapoisett.

Table 15
Embayment Characteristics

Embayment	Surface Area	Watershed Area	Avg. Depth MLW
Mattapoisett Harbor	1,067 acres	19,819 acres	2.84 m
Brandt Island Cove	84 acres	409 acres	0.81 m
Aucoot Cove	319 acres	2,604 acres	2.22 m

Source: 1984 Land Use Statistics, MassGIS Database

Mattapoisett Harbor

The Mattapoisett Harbor drainage basin is the fifth largest in Buzzards Bay and is among the least developed. Due to its open mouth and depth, the harbor is extremely well flushed and is therefore less sensitive to pollutant loadings than smaller, shallow embayments. Other areas within the larger harbor system such as Eel Pond, Molly’s Cove, and the Mattapoisett River mouth often respond to nutrients and other pollutants from watershed runoff differently for this reason.

The harbor supports both public and private boating facilities. The Mattapoisett public beach is located on the harbor’s northern shore adjacent to the village. There are approximately 665 individual boat mooring and slips in Mattapoisett Harbor.

Aucoot Cove

Aucoot Cove has important shellfish resources, eelgrass habitat and, although it is one of the smaller embayments in Buzzards Bay, it also is one of the of the deepest and most well flushed. The primary source of pollution to Aucoot Cove is the Marion Sewage Treatment Facility that discharges to the cove via a small creek.

Eel Pond

Eel Pond is a small coastal salt pond which is suffering from high levels of total nitrogen and chlorophyll concentrations. In fact, the pond has consistently ranked among the poorest in water

quality and clarity in Buzzards Bay. In 1997, the Buzzards Bay Project National Estuary Program funded a tidal flushing study and nitrogen loading evaluation of Eel Pond. The results of this report are expected in the fall of 1997 and will outline both the problems and potential management actions that can be taken to restore water quality in Eel Pond.

ii.) Flood Hazard Areas ¹

Flood plain is a term used to describe the area adjoining lakes, rivers and streams (also oceans and bays) which, during the past, have been covered or can be expected to be covered by flood waters. The river channel and the immediate adjacent lands form what is termed the floodway. Floodways are high velocity areas which convey flood discharges. Another term, floodway fringe, is generally applied to the outermost area of the floodway, also subject to flooding, but have less of a roll in the routing of flood discharge.

The importance of the flood plain lies in its ability to store and route stormwater. Although the entire floodplain is rarely covered, periods of intense storm of short duration and seasonal storms will induce a river or stream system into some degree of flood plain encroachment (somewhat

regularly, on average, every 1-3 years).

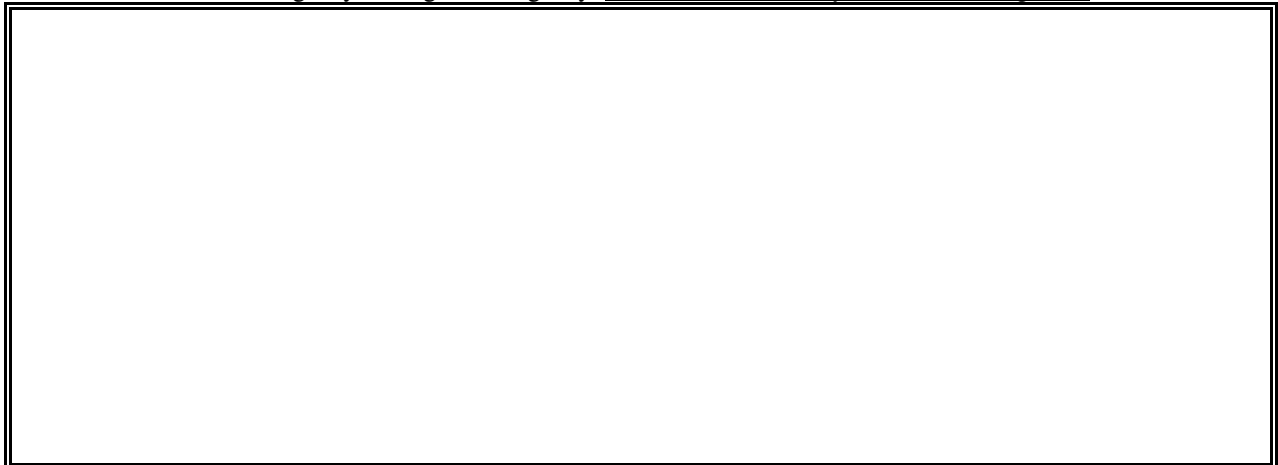
Flood plain boundaries for Mattapoissett were delineated in a report produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1986 (*Flood Insurance Study, Town of Mattapoissett*). One of the prime purposes of the Flood Insurance Study Program is to emphasize the importance of flood plains and floodways and to encourage the implementation of state and local flood plain management programs.

According to the FEMA report, flooding in Mattapoissett generally occurs along the Buzzards Bay coastline. This flooding is usually the result of the tidal and wave action associated with hurricanes and major storms. The storm of September 21, 1938, had estimated tide elevations of 13.0 feet at Nasketucket Bay, 13.7 feet at Mattapoissett Harbor, and 13.9 feet at Aucoot Cove. The hurricane of August 31, 1954, had estimated tide elevations of 12.4 feet at Nasketucket Bay, 13.1 feet at Mattapoissett Harbor, and 13.4 feet at Aucoot Harbor. Hurricane Bob on August 17, 1991 has estimated tide elevations of 9 feet at Nasketucket Bay, 11.5 feet at Mattapoissett Harbor, and 10.9 feet at Hillers Cove. All three of these storms caused extensive coastal damage in Mattapoissett.

Other areas of flood concern occur along the Mattapoissett River from the mouth of the river to the Tinkham town area, and in the area north of Route 1-195 and east of North Street.

Mattapoissett joined the National Flood Insurance Emergency Program in 1974. Since then, the town has adopted, and amended several times, floodplain management regulations within its zoning bylaws in order to minimize potential flood damage in susceptible areas. These areas are represented on the Flood Plain Zoning Map as being located within a "Special Hazard Zone".

¹ Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Flood Insurance Study, Town of Mattapoissett*, 1986.





iii.) Wetlands

Coastal Wetlands - Saltmarshes & Eelgrass

The Mattapoisett coastline is fringed with more than 480 acres of saltmarsh providing a wide variety of natural and human benefits. Saltmarshes produce vast quantities of organic matter which washes into adjacent waters when the marsh is flooded. This material, when decomposed becomes a primary food source in the marine food web. Saltmarshes also serve as spawning and nursery grounds for many species of fish. They are habitat for crustaceans, mollusks, and worms and are feeding grounds for migratory and resident waterfowl and a variety of mammals. The marsh also serves as a protective barrier against storm damage and flooding, absorbing flood waters before they reach uplands. Finally, saltmarshes serve as pollutant filters absorbing nitrogen, phosphorus, heavy metals, and hydrocarbons.

Table 16
Acreage of Saltmarsh in Mattapoisett Embayments

Embayment	Acreage of Fringing Saltmarsh
Brandt Island Cove	117
Mattapoissett Harbor	234
Aucoot Cove	132
<i>Total</i>	<i>483 acres</i>

Source: *A Buzzards Bay Embayment Subwatershed Evaluation: Establishing Priorities for Nitrogen Management Action*, Buzzards Bay Project, 1994.

A 1988 survey of submerged aquatic vegetation in Mattapoissett waters revealed approximately 783 acres of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) habitats. Eelgrass growth typically creates extensive underwater meadows which provide critical habitat for fish and invertebrates, particularly bay scallops (*Argopectens irradians*) which declined with eelgrass in Buzzards Bay steadily in the mid 1900s. Eelgrass today continues to rebound and is abundant along the periphery of Mattapoissett Harbor, but because the center of the harbor is deep, less than 30% of the harbor supports eelgrass populations.¹

Haskell and Towser's Swamps

The northeast corner of Mattapoissett, north of Interstate 195, contains the town's two largest inland wetland systems - the Haskell and Towser's Swamps. These areas of forested wetland are dominated by red maple, tupelo, and white cedar and are among the largest swamp systems in southeastern Massachusetts. Carved out by glaciers retreating to the northwest, each swamp has a sizable upland peninsula, or neck, which retain historic Native American and town roads. On July 17, 1997, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife announced the Commonwealth's purchase of 1,690 acres in this area creating the Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area. The property includes 863 acres in Rochester, 651 acres in Mattapoissett, and 176 acres in Marion. The large size of the property and its diversity of forest types and upland/wetland mix make it extremely valuable in terms of biological diversity. The area is about 50% upland, 35% wetland, and 15% transitional mix of wetland and upland.

¹ Costa, Joseph E. 1988.

Surrounded by the larger Haskell Swamp system is Towser's Swamp and a strip of upland commonly referred to as Towser's Neck extending down from Rochester. The name, Towser, is a variation of Tousand or Totosin, a Wampanoag who had retained the use of this land from Plymouth Colony in 1670. Totosin was a fierce and famous fighter during King Phillip's War in 1675 and made the upland peninsula, or neck, within the swamp his primary residence. Totosin was captured and killed following the war and Towser's Neck along with all other Native American lands in old Rochester passed into the hands of the European settlers. The area retains his name to this day.

iv.) Aquifer Recharge Areas

The following section has been adapted from the *Executive Summary of Ground-Water Resources of the Mattapoissett River Aquifer, Plymouth County, MA*, 1984.

The Mattapoissett River and the Mattapoissett River aquifer form a single hydrologic system which provides fresh water for water supply, recreation, and agriculture to four communities in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Ground water has been the source of municipal water supply in the Mattapoissett River Valley since the early part of this century, and in the years 1994-1996, inclusive, supplied an average of 2.326 million gallons per day to domestic and commercial users in the Towns of Mattapoissett, Fairhaven, and Marion. In addition, Rochester depends on the aquifer for private water supply. Herring use the Mattapoissett River as a run from the ocean to their spawning area in Snipatuit Pond. Cranberry growers use the river as a source of water for bog irrigation and flooding during harvest and freezing weather. Withdrawal of ground water for municipal supply is expected to triple in the next two decades, and because of the many diverse users, there is a need for careful water-resource planning based on thorough knowledge of the basin hydrology.

Table 17
Comparison of Mattapoissett River Watershed Acreage

	Number of Acres in Watershed	Percentage of Entire Watershed
Mattapoissett	3,472	22%
Fairhaven	363	2%
Acushnet	2,548	17%
Rochester	9,088	59%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,471</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Town of Mattapoissett Assessors' data

v. Marine Advisory Board

The Marine Advisory Board is a permanent 12 member panel with the responsibility of developing an orderly long range harbor/waterfront growth plan and to assist the Selectmen and Harbormaster in policy and management direction of all marine activity.

Currently, the Board is addressing the following concerns:

- (1) Consistent and fair enforcement of rules and regulations,
- (2) Additional dinghy docks and storage racks in multiple locations throughout the harbor,
- (3) New mooring rules, namely mooring inspections,
- (4) Assessment (repair) of present town wharfs,
- (5) An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Waterfront Enterprise Fund (WEF),
- (6) Services/patrolling of remote areas.

Future considerations are:

- economic feasibility of a full-time harbormaster, their staffing needs, and reporting structure
- computerized gridding of the harbor
- helical, or other mooring systems
- launch service
- land acquisitions
- monitoring of water quality

The Board feels that by far, the key issue is the structure and the funding of the Waterfront Enterprise Fund which labors under the burden of long term, high cost wharf maintenance while simultaneously attempting to provide improved and additional services. Accordingly, the Board is now concentrating much of its activity in an assessment of new and additional sources of revenue while making an accurate estimate of keeping one of the town's most important assets in sound condition.

D.) Vegetation

i.) Forestland & General Inventory

Occupying over 8,000 of the town's 11,170 acres, Mattapoissett's forestlands are its most abundant vegetative resource and they also provide invaluable recreational areas for its residents. Hiking, birdwatching, hunting, and mountain bike riding are just some of the many activities enjoyed in Mattapoissett's forests.

The forest areas of Mattapoissett are not generally composed of large unbroken tracts, but rather of scattered woodland interspersed with residential areas and open fields. These woodlands consist of mixed stands of softwood and hardwood. The hardwood being the dominant of the two types, it consists mainly of white and black oak and red maple. The dominant softwood species are Eastern white pine, pitch pine and white cedar. A complete list of vegetation occurring in Mattapoissett can be located in *Flora and Fauna Found in Mattapoissett*, in the Appendix of this document.

ii.) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

In addition to the species that are common in Mattapoisett, the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has provided information relative to those species of plants that are known to exist in Mattapoisett or have been identified in the past as occurring in Mattapoisett. These species are listed in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas as being endangered, threatened or of special concern. Both of the species listed, the bristly foxtail and Britton's violet, were last observed prior to 1909, and may no longer exist in Mattapoisett. They have been included here for historical information purposes.

Table 18
Vegetative Species Listed in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas
as occurring in Mattapoisett, 1995-1996

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Seratia geniculata</i>	bristly foxtail		SC	1908	1908
<i>Viola brittoniana</i>	Britton's violet		T	1909	1909

Source: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, 1996

Key to State Status:

- E = Endangered. Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be in danger of extirpation from the Commonwealth.
- T = Threatened. Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be rare or declining within the Commonwealth and which is likely to become endangered in the Commonwealth in the foreseeable future.
- SC = Special Concern. Any native wildlife or wild plant species which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be suffering a decline that could threaten the species in the Commonwealth if allowed to continue unchecked, or that occurs in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened.

E.) Fisheries and Wildlife

i.) Inventory

Abundant fresh water and forest environs within Mattapoisett provide excellent habitats for a number of mammalian, reptilian and avian wildlife species. Large undeveloped areas, primarily in the northern and western portions of the town, including the Mattapoisett River Valley, provide the most ideal wildlife habitats. This is due to the relative lack of development and human intrusion.

A complete list of animal species native to Mattapoisett can be located in *Flora and Fauna Found in Mattapoisett*, in the Appendix of this document.

Game

The type and abundance of wildlife occurring in an area is determined by existing environmental conditions. Some of the environmental conditions affecting wildlife are land use, topography, and wildlife habitat. There are three distinctly different types of wildlife in Mattapoisett.

The first type of habitat is composed of tidal marsh and coastal beach. These marshes provide habitat for native waterfowl and muskrat, and are very important to migratory birds.

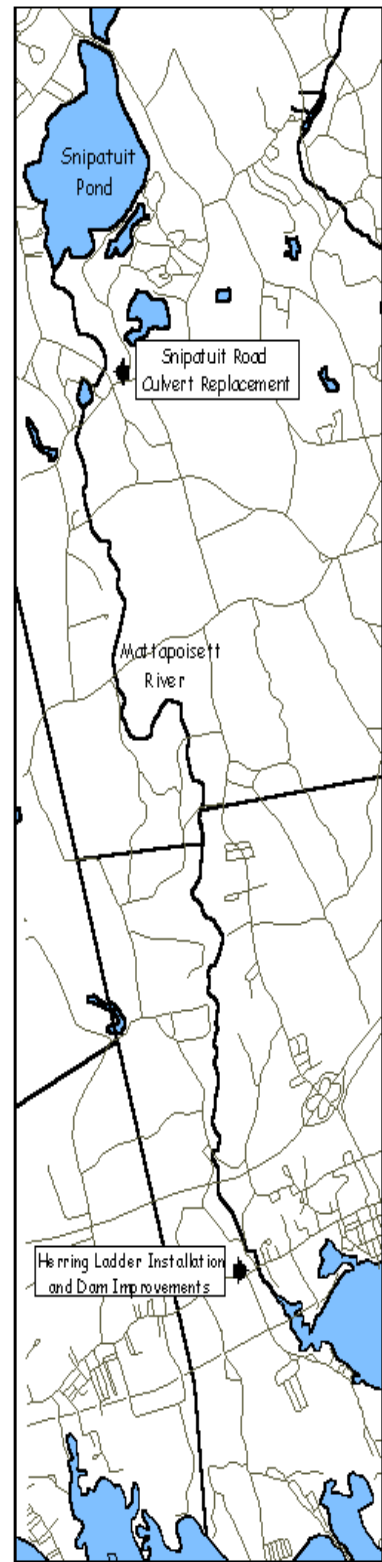
The second type of wildlife habitat in Mattapoisett is also of a wetland variety - inland wetlands. Vegetation in these areas is composed of red maple, elm, white cedar, poison sumac, sweet pepperbush, alders, and sphagnum mosses. Wildlife commonly found in these areas includes mammals such as muskrat, mink, snowshoe hare, deer, opossum, raccoon, weasel, skunk, heron, ducks, geese, hawks, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, crows, owls and many species of songbirds, reptiles such as turtles and snakes, and amphibians. These inland wetlands should be preserved throughout the town because they provide critical habitat for the above mentioned wildlife, and also for migratory birds.

The third type of wildlife habitat in Mattapoisett occurs on the well drained upland areas. These areas contain native populations of rabbit, squirrel, fox, deer, ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail and pheasant. Brushy areas around fields provide cover and some food while the fields and pastures provide a major food source. Pheasant and quail often feed in open fields on insects, waste grain and grass and weed seeds. Grouse prefer brushy borders and thickets with seed and berry producing plants. The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has done some releasing of pheasants and hare in the town.

While pheasant, grouse and quail populations are significantly diminished from what they once were, wild turkey and osprey have been reintroduced to substantial breeding populations due to management efforts. There has also been a significant increase in coyote populations, with human-coyote interactions becoming increasingly commonplace. Where public lands and recreation are concerned, strict compliance with the rules and regulations of the Massachusetts State Division of Fisheries and Wildlife is required.

Mattapoisett River Herring Run

One of the fisheries which makes Mattapoisett unique is the annual arrival of herring (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) which travel up the Mattapoisett River to spawn in the ponds in Rochester. This is one of only several remaining active herring "runs" on Buzzards Bay. The importance of this fishery and its inherent interdependence with many other fish and wildlife cannot be overstated. Coinciding with the arrival of herring schools, beginning in the early spring, other species such as osprey, gray and blue heron, striped bass, bluefish, seagulls, and terns, including the threatened roseate tern, follow and feed. As a spring food source, the herring play a significant role in the reproductive



success rates of many other species.

Historically, the river has contained one of the Buzzards Bay watershed's most productive and abundant herring populations. At the turn of the century, historical records suggest that the river had an annual sustainable yield of 3000 barrels, or approximately 1.4 million fish. During this century, the herring stock has drastically declined until the fishery was almost extinguished. Local efforts, beginning in the early 1980s have allowed the fishery to begin a slow recovery and the total fish stocks for 1989, 1990, and 1991 were 43,000, 51,000, and 65,000 herring respectively. Although this is an increase, the total stock is still less than 3% of the former population.

In the summer of 1990, a one-mile long section of the river from the Snipatuit Road culvert to the mouth of Snipatuit Pond was dredged to allow easier fish passage. This project was jointly funded by the towns of Rochester, Marion, and Mattapoisett and Alewives Anonymous - a nonprofit group that has contributed greatly to the improvement of herring populations in the Buzzards Bay area. Also in the late 1980s the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries installed a fish ladder on the river leading into Snipatuit Pond. Despite these efforts, two major barriers on the river were greatly inhibiting the ability of fish to reach their spawning grounds in the early 1990s.

Near the river's headwater spawning area in Snipatuit Pond, five culverts beneath Snipatuit Pond Road were small in diameter (30") and submerged. Because herring typically migrate during daylight hours and lighted passages are required for migration, these long darkened culverts presented a significant obstacle to their upstream migration. The solution to the problem was the replacement of the small culverts with a single large box culvert, which would allow for more light to reach the interior of the culvert and eliminate the existing obstacle to migration. The Buzzards Bay Project funded this project and construction was performed by the Rochester Highway Department.

Near the river's mouth at the Route 6 dam, additional problems were impeding fish passage on the Mattapoisett River. The fishway at the dam restricted upstream passage of alewives as it was both too steep and too turbulent. In addition, water elevations at the dam, which are controlled for municipal water supplies, required better management during normal operating conditions and during herring run season (March through May). In order to accomplish these connected goals of improving the fish ladder and improving water management, the towns of Mattapoisett, Marion, Rochester, and Fairhaven joined together to seek funding for the project. Improvements to the dam structure was funded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with local support from each of the towns. Additional funds for the fishway were provided by the Buzzards Bay Project. The new fish ladder is a denil-type structure and was installed at the dam in December 1996.

Seasonal fish counts are collected by Alewives Anonymous at Snipatuit Pond. Estimates for 1995 and 1996 were 70,000 and 55,000 respectively. The current policy at the Mattapoisett herring weir is to harvest ten percent a year and encourage growth of the stock.

Marine Fisheries

Mattapoisett's harbor and extensive rocky coastline are habitat for many aquatic species found throughout Buzzards Bay. These areas are bordered by salt marsh which is important in the food

web of marine organisms. Lobsters, oysters, quahogs, clams, mussels, eels, and several varieties of crabs are harvested to a different degree by both residents and commercial fishermen.

Fishing by boat and from the shore provides both townspeople and visitors great recreation. Saltwater favorites include striped bass, bluefish, tautog, scup, and bonita. Recently, the resurgence of the striped bass population can be counted as a fisheries management success.

Shellfish species normally found in abundance include soft-shelled clams, quahogs, and bay scallops. Oysters are also important in some areas. Quahogs, and in good years, scallops, are found in sufficient quantities to support both commercial and family fisheries. The soft-shelled clam and oyster resources support only a family fishery with oysters being maintained principally on a "put and take" basis. Mattapoissett has a management program which has helped the town to conserve and propagate its shellfish resources. Oysters and quahogs are planted annually. The town has potential for the development of both its quahog and oyster resources.

Table 19
Major Shellfish Producing Areas, Mattapoissett

Species	Major Areas of Occurrence
Soft-shelled clams	Aucoot Cove, Hillers Cove (Harbor Beach and Holly Wood Beach), Peases Point, Point Connett, Angelica Point, Strawberry Point, Pine Island Pond, Mattapoissett Neck, Brandt Island.
Quahogs	Aucoot Cove, Pine Island Pond, Mattapoissett Harbor, Mattapoissett Neck.
Oysters	Mattapoissett River, Brandt Island, Brandt Island Cove, Eel Pond.
Scallops	Aucoot Cove, Nasketucket Bay, Brandt Island Cove, Pine Island Pond.

Source: Natural Resources Program of the Town of Mattapoissett, Phase I Study Inventory of Sites with Natural Resource Development Potentials. Environmental Technical Team of Plymouth Co., Mattapoissett Conservation Commission. June 1974.

Freshwater species such as trout, bass, pickerel, perch, and sunfish can be found in the local ponds and the Mattapoissett River. Trout are stocked in the river annually by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

ii.) Corridors for Wildlife Migration

In a general way, the town itself serves as a stop on the migratory route for many species of waterfowl and birds. Protected wetlands and tidal marshes, fields, and even the golf course provide food and habitat. As previously mentioned, the Mattapoissett River provides a migratory route for herring to spawning ponds. Whitetail deer move in small herds throughout all areas of the town. The presence of Route 6 and Interstate 195 are a danger, but not a total hindrance to deer as well as other mammals. Especially during the rut season in the fall, deer movement conflicts with vehicular traffic to the detriment of both people and animals on Route 6, North Street, and Interstate 195. The residential character of the town along with large wetland areas and a restraining law for dogs provide ample food and opportunity to forage and travel for both large and small mammals.

iii.) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program maintains an atlas of all vertebrate and invertebrate species occurring in the state that are considered to be endangered, threatened, or of special concern, at both the state and federal levels. According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas, there are 5 species occurring in Mattapoissett deserving of a special designation status. Four of the species are listed with the rank of special concern. The invertebrate species, the water-willow stem borer, is known only by historical occurrence and may no longer exist in Mattapoissett. It has been included here for historical information purposes.

Table 20

Invertebrate Species Listed in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas
as Occurring in Mattapoissett, 1995-1996

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	water-willow stem borer		SC	1908	1908
<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	water-willow stem borer		T	1909	1909

Source: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, 1996.

Table 21

Vertebrate Species Listed in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas
as Occurring in Mattapoissett, 1995-1996

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle		SC	1985	1985
<i>Chemmys guttata</i>	spotted turtle		SC	1990	1990
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	least tern		SC	1994	1992

<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	roseate tern	LE,LT	E	1994	1974
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	common tern	C2	SC	1994	1911
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Eastern box turtle		SC	1990	1990

Source: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, 1996.

The following is a key to species status:

- E = Endangered. Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be in danger of extirpation from the Commonwealth.
- T = Threatened. Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be rare or declining within the Commonwealth and which is likely to become endangered in the Commonwealth in the foreseeable future.
- SC = Special Concern. Any native wildlife or wild plant species which has been documented by biological research and inventory to be suffering a decline that could threaten the species in the Commonwealth if allowed to continue unchecked, or that occurs in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened.
- LE = Federally Endangered.
- LT = Federally Threatened.
- C1/2/3 = Indicates federal candidate status.

F.) Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

i.) Scenic Landscapes

The Mattapoisett landscape is a product of both outstanding natural beauty and the human built-environment. From the Fairhaven to Marion borders, the Mattapoisett shoreline consists of 19.4 miles of expansive saltmarshes, beautiful beaches, and scenic coastal ponds. Goodspeed Island and the mouth of the Mattapoisett River at the head of the Harbor are the frequent subject of local artists and photographers. The shoreline's built environment is equally distinctive with the village's late eighteenth and nineteenth century dwellings and close-knit development patterns, Ned's Point lighthouse, and the abundance of boats moored in the Harbor.

In the northern end of town, rural features define the uniqueness of Mattapoisett's undeveloped landscape. Tree-lined roadways crisscross over the Mattapoisett River on its way to the bay, open fields lay bounded by stonewalls, and cranberry bogs near Tinkhamtown provide dramatic, colorful scenery in the interior sections of town. In many ways, these are two very different communities with different characteristics and open space needs.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has published a document entitled *The Massachusetts Landscape Inventory* which identifies scenic and unique land areas in the state that are worthy of preservation. Currently, there are no DEM listings for scenic land areas in Mattapoisett.

ii.) Major Characteristics and Unusual Geologic Features

As seen from the Wetlands Resource Map on page 71, the glacial retreat across southeastern Massachusetts between 12,000 and 16,000 years ago created linear valleys in the town's landscape.

A particularly notable land formation of this type is Towser's Neck, a sizable peninsula situated between Towser's Swamp and Haskell Swamp, the largest wetland systems in Mattapoisett. These areas of forested wetland are dominated by red maple, tupelo, and white cedar and are among the largest swamp systems in southeastern Massachusetts. Carved out by glaciers retreating to the northwest, each swamp has a sizable upland peninsula, or neck, which retain historic Native American and town roads.

Barrier beaches are geologic landforms defined under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL Ch. 131, Sec. 40) as narrow, low-lying strips of land generally consisting of 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 to the mainland at one or both ends. Mattapoisett has 26 state or federal designated barrier beaches, amounting to approximately 84 acres.

Barrier beaches function significantly as flood control areas as well as feeding and breeding grounds for coastal and migratory birds. The sands of a barrier beach can absorb the force of the storm waves, and the reshaping of beaches and dunes by waves providing building material for beaches down-current and eases the effects of erosion.

iii.) Cultural and Historical Areas

The history, culture, and character of an area is reflected in its buildings, structures and sites. These historic features provide a community with a continuing sense of its past and a tangible, visual example of its heritage. However, lack of foresight in planning as an area grows and develops often leads to significant historical resources being destroyed, changed beyond recognition, or to the encroachment of structures that are incompatible and detract from the historic values of the area.

The Mattapoisett Historical Commission, which formed in 1973, has made great strides to adequately inventory surviving structures of some historical significance. To date, over 180 homes, buildings, and sites have been researched and registered in Mattapoisett Town Hall and with the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC). In addition to the inventory of residential and public historical locations contained in this report, the MHC also recommends that special attention be given to potential sites of archeological significance that exist within the town. According to the MHC reconnaissance survey report for Mattapoisett, the possibility of surviving early settlement artifacts, including Native American sites, (contact period c. 1500-1620) is greatest in the coastal/harbor sections of town. Evidence of such early period sites may also remain along north-south routes, northern, and western parts of town. Confirmed sites have been founded in the Eel Pond, Hammondtown and Tinkham Hill areas. It is expected that many more archeological sites exist within the town.

The following map and inventory list of historical sites indicates those deemed to be most significant as mapped for this Open Space Plan (including several sites mentioned in the MHC *Reconnaissance Survey Report for Mattapoisett*).

Source: Massachusetts Historical Commission; Mattapoisett Historical Commission; *Guidelines for Establishment of Historic Districts*, Massachusetts Historical Commission; *National Register Application Manual*, Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Table 22

Index of Historic Buildings Shown on Historic District Maps (Sept. 1988)

Building Number	Description	Street Number
1	Charles Stetson House 1752-54	1 Water Street
2	Elihu Sherman House <1797	7 Water Street
3	Joshua Holmes-Thomas Atsatt House & Store 1805	11 Water Street
4	Joseph Meigs Tavern 1799	13 Water Street
5	Luce Block Shop 1832	15 Water Street
6	James Luce House 1816	17 Water Street
7	Capt. Samuel Sturtevant House 1820	19 Water Street
8	Samuel Sturtevant House 1816	21 Water Street
9	Sophia Means Boat House 1901	23 Water Street
10	Benjamin Barstow House 1801-03	25 Water Street
11	James Snow House 1795	27 Water Street
12	Levy Snow House 1837 Larnet Hall House 1822	31 Water Street
13	John Stuart House (Core) 1753 Lt. Gideon Barstow (Enlarged) 1812-15 R. Barstow	35 Water Street
14	Joshua Bowlin House 1843	45 Water Street
15	R.L. Barstow Company Store & Whale Ship Office 1847	6 Water Street

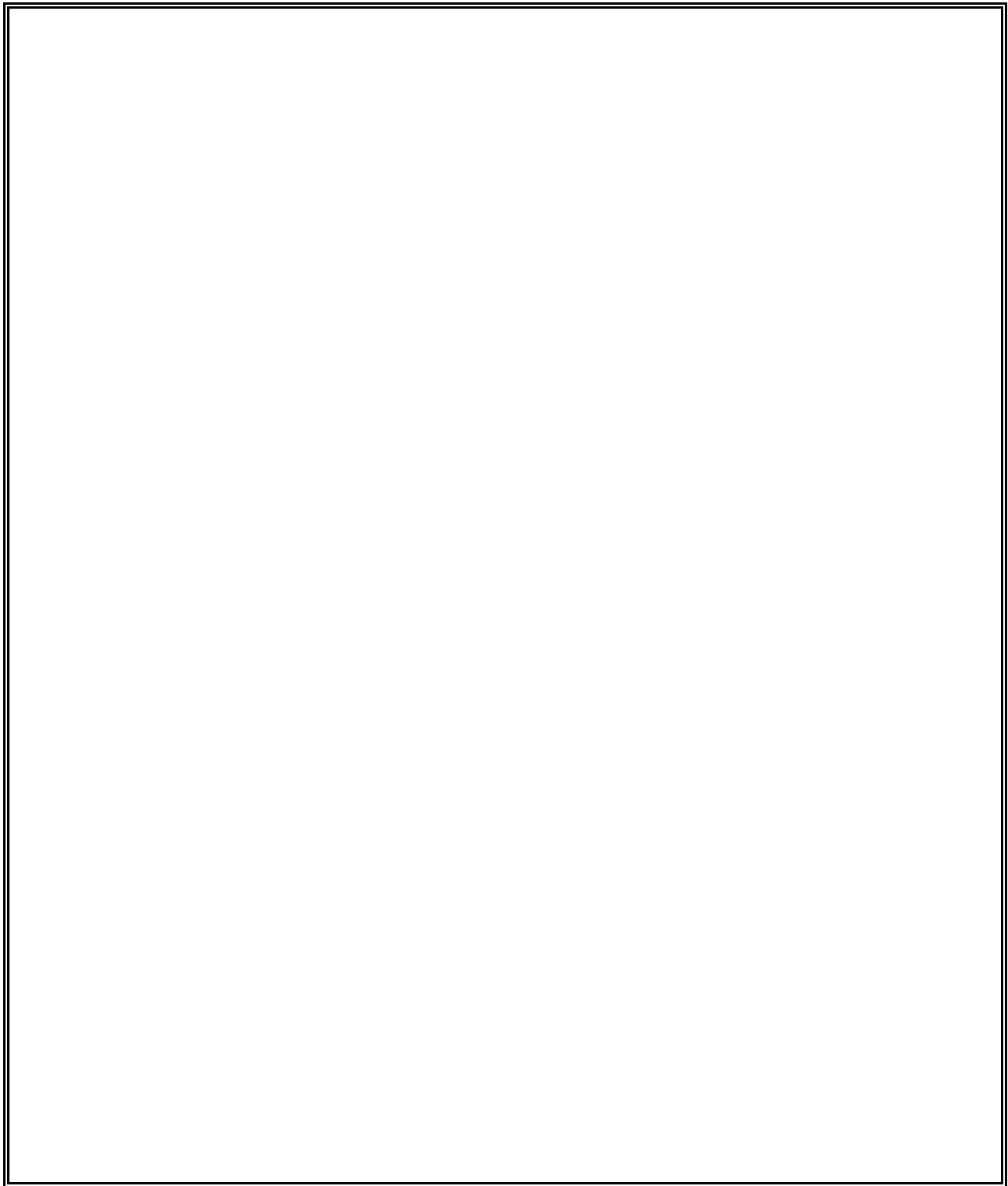
16		
17	John Atsatt Carpenter Shop 1798-99	10 Water Street
18	Dr. Newton Southworth 1839	12 Water Street
19	Capt. Wilson Barstow House 1792	16 Water Street
20	Capt. Dominicus Harvey House 1761	18 Water Street
21	Sophia Means House, Site of Meigs & Pratt Shipyard 1901	20 Water Street
22	Capt. Perez Bassett House 1792	3 Pearl Street
23	Herman Higgins House 1804	5 Pearl Street
24	Jesse Dunham "Homewright" 1806	13 Pearl Street
25	Jesse Hammond House 1804-12	8 Pearl Street
26	Jabez Goodspeed House 1813-18	10 Pearl Street
Building Number	Description	Street Number
27	Henry P. Young House c.1804	12 Pearl Street
28	Edward Sherman House 1812-16	14 Pearl Street
29	Zebelon Haskell House 1810	16 Pearl Street
30	Capt. Elisha B. Handy 1845	19 Pearl Street
31	Richard Bolles House 1842	23 Pearl Street
32	Thomas Kinney House 1843	25 Pearl Street
33	Ellery Wilcox House 1845	27 Pearl Street
34	Ezrah Brownell House 1840	29 Pearl Street
35	Dennis S. Boudry House 1843	20 Pearl Street
36	Lydia L. Ames House c.1845	22 Pearl Street
37	Asa R. Swift House Site (C.F. Ames Stroe) 1908	24 Pearl Street
38	Jonathan Kinney House c.1843	26 Pearl Street
39	Dr. Wilbur Southworth House Captian Thomas Southworth 1808-36	11 Church St.
40	Samuel Rider House 1812	9 Church St.
41	Samuel Snow House 1835	13 Church St.
42	Jireh Kinney House 1835	20 Cannon St.
43	Caleb L. Cannon House 1831	18 Cannon St.
44	Malachi Ellis House 1810	14 Cannon St.
45	Phillip Atsatt Cordwainer 1804	10 Cannon St.

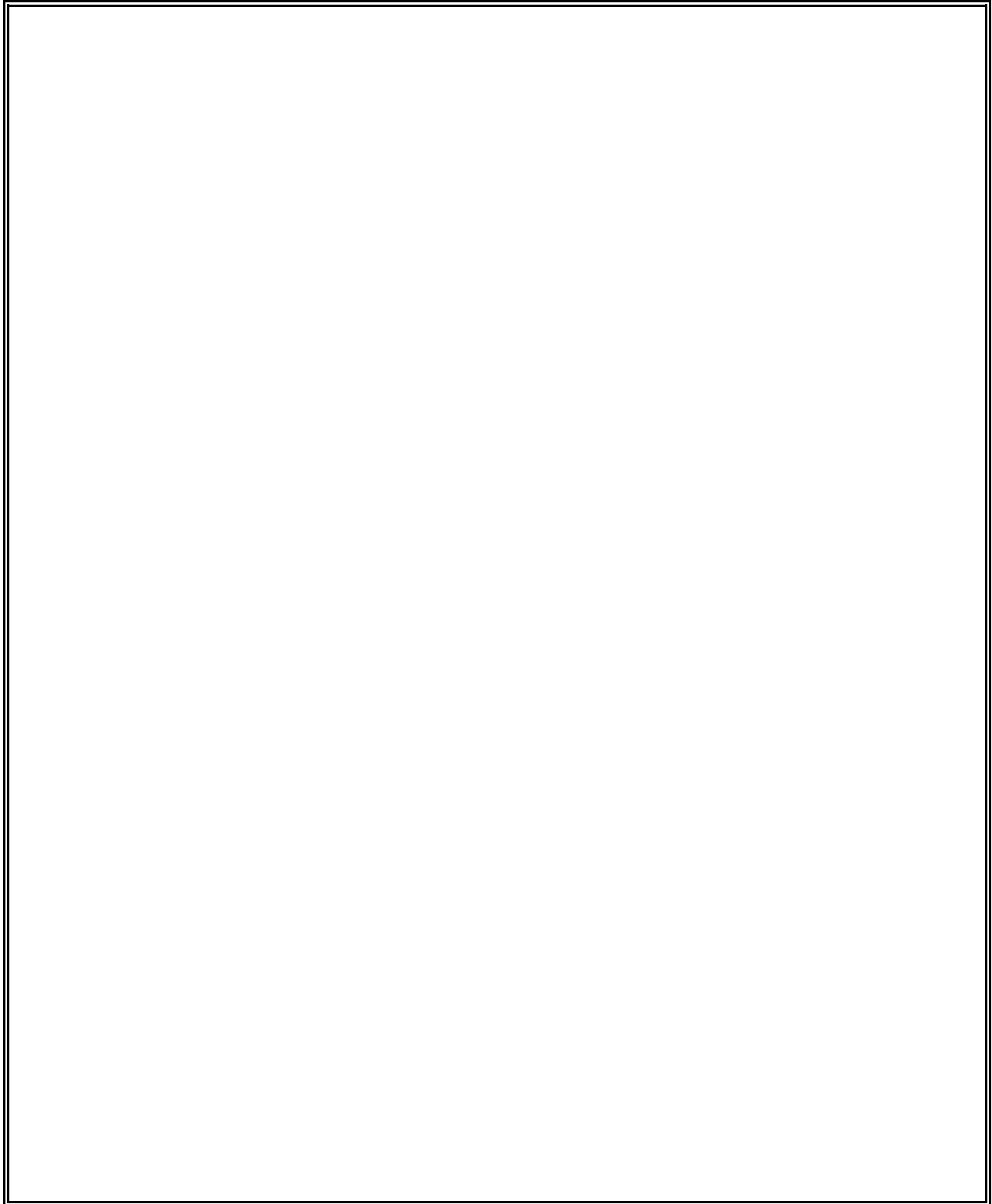
46	Phillip Atsatt House 1824	6 Cannon St.
47	Levy Handy/Nye Edwards House 1804	4 Cannon St.
48	Nathan Cannon House 1807	5 Cannon St.
49	Ebenezer Coleman House 1821-22	13 Church St.
50	Ebenezer Cannon House 1826	17 Church St.
51	Christian Meeting House (Mattapoisett Historical Society Museum) 1821	5 Church St.
52	John T. Atsatt Ropewalk 1836	7 Church St.
53	Capt. Stephen Merrihew 1842-44	11 Hammond St.
54	Resolved W. Bowles Grocery 1844	17 Baptist St.
Building Number	Description	Street Number
55	Congregational Meeting House 1842	27 Church St.
56	Block Shop 1840?	31 Church St.
57	Parsonage	29 Hammond St.
58	Deacon Thomas Toby 1766-79	8 Baptist St.
59	Goodspeed Memorial Mission 1831	22 Church St.
60	Dr. William E. Sparrow 1860	6 Barstow St.
61	Town Park & Library	9 Barstow St.
62	Former Universalist Meeting 1836	13 Barstow St.
63	Josiah Sturtevant 1844	30 Barstow St.
64	Joseph Taber House 1843	2 Mechanic St.
65	Martin Snow House 1842	9 Mechanic St.
66	District #4 Primary School >1836	21 Mechanic St.
67	Gideon Barstow House 1842	4 Mechanic St.
68	Edward Wilkey House 1842	6 Mechanic St.
69	Waterman Crosby House 1847	8 Mechanic St.
70	Isaac Barrows House 1843	12 Mechanic St.
71	Nathaniel Hammond House 1840-43	14 Mechanic St.
72	Capt. Phillip Atsatt House 1795	16 Mechanic St.
73	Charles Dunham House 1836	31 Mechanic St.
74	Ezra Washburn Shop 1843	3 Mechanic St.
75		

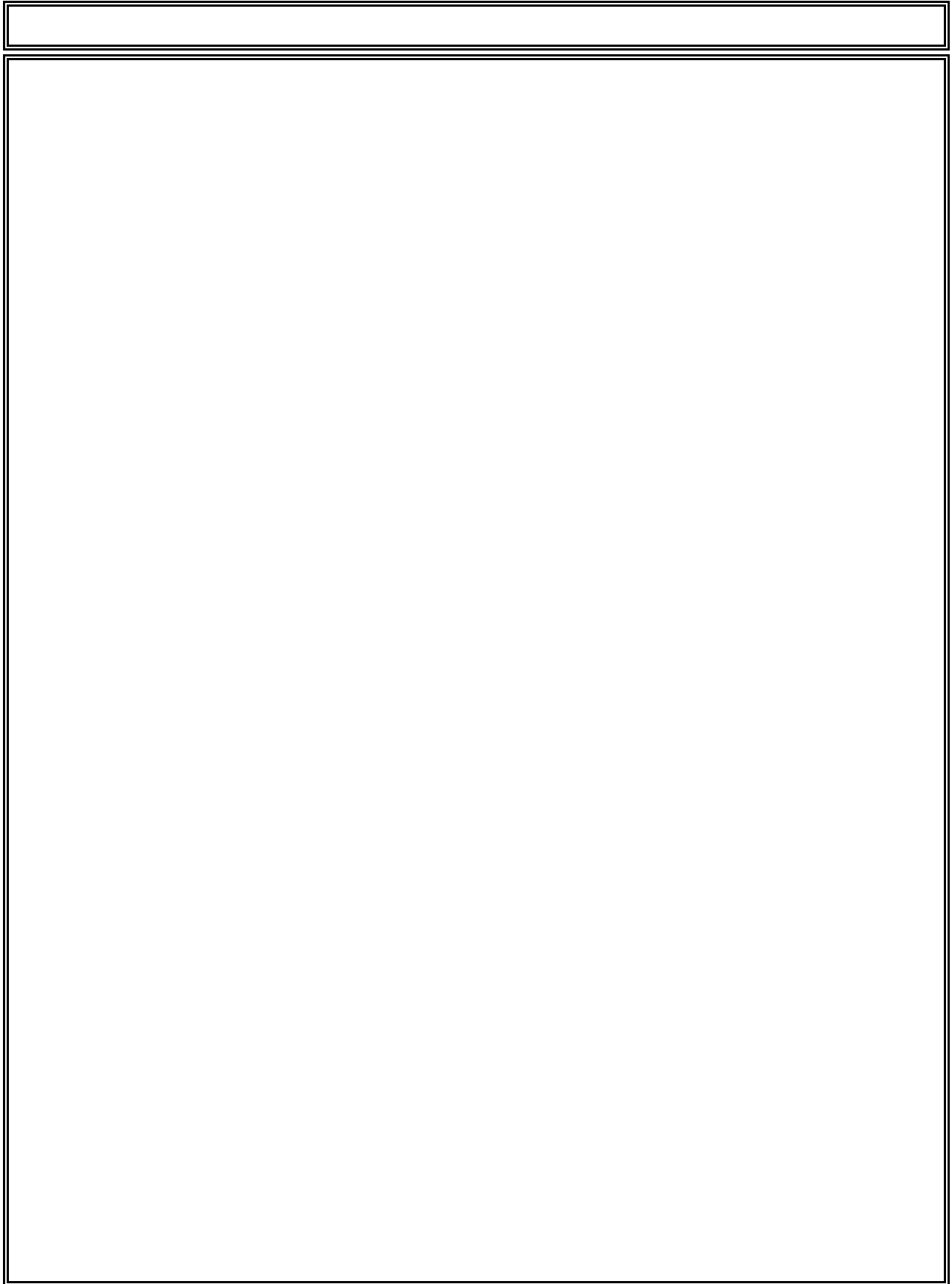
76	John Dexter House 1842	3 North Street
77	Newton Southworth, Doctor's Office & House 1836-39	5 North Street
78	Susanna M. Snow House Capt. Stephen Snow 1850	7 North Street
79	John Smith House 1853	9 North Street
80	Prince Bolles House c.1842	19 North Street
81	Lot N. Jones House c.1834	21 North Street
82	Stephen Snow II House 1834	23 North Street
83	Edward Buell House 1830	25 North Street
Building Number	Description	Street Number
84	Ansel Weeks House 1825-26	27 North Street
85	Noah C. Sturevant House 1845	33 North Street
86	James Dexter House 1856-57	35 North Street
87	Weston Howland House 1851	37 North Street
88	Nathan Crosby House 1822	8 North Street
89	James & Davis Cannon House 1834	10 North Street
90	Nathaniel A. Crosby House 1822	14 North Street
91	Prentice Crosby House c.1828	16 North Street
92	Thomas & Sarah Snow House 1803	20 North Street
93	Lemuel LeBaron House 1844	22 North Street
94	Jonathan H. Holmes House 1858-59	24 North Street
95	Able House/Asa Pease Farm 1771-72	26 North Street
96	Abner Hall House 1822	34 North Street
97		
98		
99		
100	Sumner Dexter House 1845	2 Ned's Point
101	John Bates House 1843	3 Ned's Point
102	John Bates II 1844	12 Foster St.
103	Bacon House 1834	8 Foster St.
104	Caleb Cannon House 1835	14 Foster St.
105	Prince Snow Jr. House 1834	16 Foster St.

106	Jonathan Hiller House 1854	21 Beacon St.
107	Prince Hiller House 1837	23 Beacon St.
108	Abraham Payne House 1834	25 Beacon St.
109	Ichabod Nye House 1841	4 Old Marion
110	Francis Nye House 1836	3 Old Marion
111	Benjamin Barstow House (Site) 1799	2 Ship Street
112	Nathaniel Barstow House 1834	4 Ship Street
Building Number	Description	Street Number
113	Job Sherman House 1840	6 Shipyard Ln.
114	Capt. James M. Clark House Capt. Seth Freeman	4 Shipyard Ln.
115	Ebenezer Cannon III House 1834	2 Shipyard Ln.
116	Thomas H. Soule House 1830	5 Shipyard Ln.
117	Elijah Willis House 1808	1 Main Street
118	Dr. Samuel Whelden Office 1803	3 Main Street
119	Samuel Purrington House 1795 Silas Swift rebuilt 184?	7 Main Street
120	Bruce Freeman Hammond House "Caulker" 1824	15 Main Street
121	Elisha Dexter House 1825	17 Main Street
122	John Channing House 1830	19 Main Street
123	Elisha Dexter Jr. House 1834	21 Main Street
124	Alden D. Dexter House 1839	23 Main Street
125	Samuel Thrasher House 1802-06	29 Main Street
126	Capt. James Curtis House 1826	33 Main Street
127	Chandler Carver House 1822-26	35 Main Street
128	John Washburn House 1838	39 Main Street
129	Alpheus Barrows House 1834	41 Main St.
130	Capt. Alden Dexter House 1823-27	45 Main St.
131	Capt. Morres Rogers House 1797	6 Main St.
132	Libni Rogers House 1804	8 Main St.
133	Abishai Rogers House 1807	10 Main St.
134	Nathan Hammond House 1802	12 Main St.

135	Seth C. Bradford House 1826	14 Main St.
136	Town Hall 1896	16 Main St.
137	Isaiha Purrington House 1839	18 Main St.
138	Leonard Hammond House 1824	24 Main St.
139	James S. Purrington House 1832	26 Main St.
140	Samuel S. Purrington Jr. House 1832	28 Main St.
Building Number	Description	Street Number
141	Jeremiah H. Cowing House 1834	30 Main Street
142	Abner Harlow House 1839	32 Main Street
143	Waterman Crosby House 1829	34 Main Street
144	George F. Purrington Jr. House 1874	36 Main Street
145	Capt. Asa Hoxie House 1859	38 Main Street
146	James Cannon House 1851	40 Main Street
147	Solomon K. Eaton House 1855	8 Depot Square
148	Thomas H. Soule House 184?	6 Shipyard Ln.
149	Blake House c.1830	6 Ship Street
	Jonathan Dexter House 1807	38 North Street







G.) Environmental Problems

i.) Hazardous Waste Sites

The following sites in Mattapoisett are listed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Site Management and Permits Section under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (310 CMR 40.00) and Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 21E:

Table 23
Hazardous Waste Sites in Mattapoisett

Site Name	Address	Status
Mobil Station #01-741	37 County Road	Petroleum Category Tier 2
Texaco Service Station/FMR	55 County Road	Petroleum Category Tier 2
Mattapoisett Police Station	64 County Road	Petroleum Category Tier 2
Residence	5 Massasoit Way	Tier 2
Property	54 & 56 Ocean Drive	Petroleum and Hazardous

Source: Department of Environmental Protection Site Management Office, 1997

ii.) Mattapoisett Landfill

The Mattapoisett Landfill is located off of North Street, north of Route 195 and is bordered by the Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area on the north and east. The landfill is situated on Tinkham Hill, a glacially-formed drumlin, and sits on the watershed divide to the Mattapoisett River Valley. The actual direction of groundwater flow at the landfill and its potential impact to water quality in the aquifer is presently undetermined.

The present, unlined landfill is currently undergoing closure and is expected to be closed to new trash in June 1998. A transfer station will continue to operate at the site and trash will be taken to SEMASS for incineration. Plans to potentially expand the landfill with a new, lined facility are presently on hold.

iii.) Coastal Storms/Chronic Flooding

Hurricane Bob made landfall in southern New England on August 17, 1991 at 2:00 p.m. in Newport, Rhode Island with maximum sustained winds of a category 2 hurricane. Mattapoisett was among

the worst affected coastal communities in Buzzards Bay suffering higher flood elevations than any other community. The result was extensive property damage along Mattapoisett’s eastern shore. The worst hit were barrier beaches such as Cove Street on Angelica Point where all but a few structures were destroyed by the storm. Hurricane Bob was followed up by the so-called Halloween Storm the same year inflicting damage on additional property that had originally survived Bob.

The end result of these storms on Mattapoisett’s coastal landscape has been the extreme elevation of structures rebuilt after the storm. Many summer homes have been elevated on stilts in excess of eighteen feet to avoid maximum wave elevations. Septic systems along the shore were also affected with many being reconstructed with septic tanks in the elevated house and the leach field in the beach.

Table 24
High Water Marks in Mattapoisett - Hurricane Bob, August 1991

Location	Elevation of High Water Mark	Elevation of High Water above Water Surface
Mattapoisett Harbor	11.5 feet	9.6 feet
Crescent Beach	10.9 feet	8.6 feet
Hiller Cove	10.7 feet	10.9 feet
Mattapoisett Neck Rd.	10.5 feet	8.9 feet
Anawan Road	12.5 feet	11.2 feet
Antassawomock Ave.	11.8 feet	10.5 feet
Brandt Island Cove	9.0 feet	8.0 feet

Source: US Army Corps of Engineers, 8/92

iv.) Ground and Surface Water Pollution

The majority of Mattapoisett homes are served by individual on-site septic systems. In many areas, these homes were built on very small, densely developed lots in shoreline beach communities.

Examples of such neighborhoods include Brandt Beach, Antassawamock, Crescent Beach, Point Connett, Pease's Point, and Harbor Beach. In recent years, many of these once summer cottages have been converted to year-round use. While many homes have upgraded their wastewater disposal facilities, many continue to operate on insufficient cesspools and septic systems and contribute to water quality problems and shellfish bed closures in nearby waters. One such area, Ned's Point, is currently in the process of being connected to municipal sewer service. Due to the remote location of many of these neighborhoods, however, such relief is unlikely and innovative solutions such as community septic systems and alternative individual systems may be required. Upgrading of these problem areas should remain a top priority of the town in the coming years.

Seventy-two and one-half acres of shellfish beds in the town of Mattapoisett are classified as "Prohibited" to harvest due to bacterial contamination. The Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) conducted Sanitary Surveys of Mattapoisett waters in 1989 and 1990 to assess all real and potential sources of pollution affecting shellfish beds and to update the classification status of those beds relative to water quality. Figure 1, on the following page, shows areas of the Mattapoisett shoreline that are presently closed to the harvest of shellfish, representing a recreational and economic loss to the town. Of equal importance is that these areas highlight potential threats to public health.

In assessing pollution sources, the Division of Marine Fisheries looked at the following possible contributors: 1) individual septic systems, 2) stormwater runoff, 3) migratory waterfowl and wildlife, 4) tidal ditches, 5) streams, 6) pipes, and 7) boats. A complete listing of individual pollution sources as well as water quality monitoring data for each of these areas is included in each Sanitary Survey report available in the Mattapoisett Board of Health office.

Figure 1
Shellfish Bed Closures in Mattapoisett

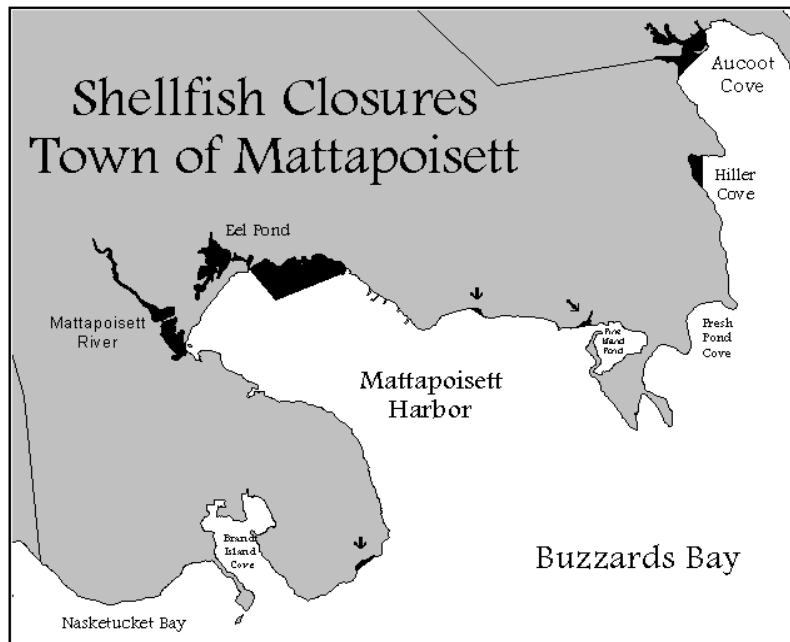


Table 25
Status of

Shellfish

Beds in Mattapoissett, 1997

<i>Closed Shellfish Beds in Mattapoissett</i>			
Area	Description	Classification	Acreage
BB:25.4	Cove Creek	Prohibited	2.25
BB:25.11	Town Docks	Prohibited	67.0
BB:25.7	Mattapoissett Boat Yard	Prohibited	2.24
BB:25.9	Crescent Beach	Prohibited	.69
BB:25.6	Angelica Creek	Prohibited	.35
BB:26.2	North end of River	Restricted	21.1
BB:26.3	S.W. Corner	Restricted	1.01
BB:27.0	Eel Pond	Restricted	26.88
BB:30.1	Hiller Cove Brook	Restricted	7.88
BB:31.1	N.W. end of Cove	Restricted	7.69
<i>Seasonal/Conditional Areas</i>			
BB:23.2	Leisure Shores Marina	Conditional App.	.6
BB:25.2	Pine Island Pond	Conditional App.	55.47
BB:26.1	Town Landing	Conditional App.	8.91

Source: Division of Marine Fisheries

v.) Development Impacts

Perhaps the most significant environmental problem facing Mattapoisett is the impact of ongoing and future development. From an environmental perspective, development threatens to permanently alter upland and near-wetland habitats throughout town. Regarded as some of the most diverse and productive habitats, lands along wetlands, edges such as wooded swamps and salt marshes, are not protected from residential development by state or local regulations. The result is often construction at or near the wetland edge and human encroachment on the actual wetlands over time. Wetland buffers also provide for the filtering of pollutants associated with stormwater runoff from adjacent development. While many communities require construction setbacks to wetlands through a local Wetlands Protection by-law, Mattapoisett does not.

As previously discussed, the Mattapoisett River Valley is particularly sensitive to development. Increases in impervious cover above the aquifer in the form of roads, driveways, and buildings has the potential to reduce the amount of water being recharged to the groundwater. Also, stormwater runoff associated with development in the watershed can also serve as a pollutant transport. The town of Mattapoisett has a number of existing stormwater discharges that should be remediated in the near future. New regulations regarding stormwater management recently released by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) should be closely adhered to for projects involving wetlands permitting. The Planning Board should also closely control stormwater in subdivisions and commercial development not covered by the DEP regulations.

V. INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION INTEREST

Historically, the majority of development in Mattapoisett has occurred mainly in the southern most areas of the town and along the coast. There are still large segments of the town, mostly north of Route 195, that remain as “open spaces”. Open spaces can be thought of as any undeveloped land areas that have the potential to be used for conservation or recreation purposes. This land may be in the form of watershed protection areas, recreational land, conservation areas, agricultural lands, and other undeveloped, privately held parcels. However, many of Mattapoisett’s open spaces have no protection against future development, and as the community continues to grow and change, these areas are becoming increasingly more at risk.

An inventory was performed in 1997 of all parcels in Mattapoisett which were considered to have conservation or recreation value. This inventory has been divided into two sections: Protected Lands and Unprotected Lands. Protected Lands included only those parcels which are protected in perpetuity, such as land trust acquisitions, Conservation Commission parcels, Water Department lands, and conservation areas managed by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife & Environmental Law Enforcement. Unprotected Lands included parcels in the Chapter 61 programs, unrestricted public and private recreation areas, and land currently in tax title (which may have future value as conservation/recreation lands). This inventory describes 1,149.12 acres of permanently protected land and 2,050.8 acres of unprotected land.

i.) Protected Lands

Land is considered protected if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- State land purchased with the use of federal funds, therefore covered by PL 88-578
- State land owned by a state conservation agency, therefore covered by Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution (See Appendix)
- Town land owned by or under the jurisdiction of:
 - a. Conservation Commission
 - b. Water Department
 - c. Any town department if dedicated to open space/conservation by a permanent deed restriction.
- Private land:
 - a. Owned by a nonprofit organization dedicated to land conservation (i.e. land trust)
 - b. Protected in perpetuity by a conservation or deed restriction
 - c. Protected by the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program
 - d. Protected by a conservation restriction under the DEP’s Wetland Restriction Program

The Town of Mattapoisett owns 103 parcels of land totaling 689.4 acres or approximately 6.2% of the town's total land area. Only 116 acres (1.0%) of this total is permanently protected town owned open space. These parcels are under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission, the Water and Sewer Department, and the Board of Selectmen (See Table 26).

The remaining acres of permanently protected lands are either owned by the state or private conservation groups, and they are described below:

Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area

The Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area comprises 1,690 acres of permanently protected open space which was purchased by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife & Environmental Law Enforcement (DFWELE) from the Richard G. Hawes Revocable Trust in July 1997 for \$1,700,000. This acquisition was made possible through the use of DFWELE's "Wildlife Stamp" Fund which earmarks \$5.00 from each hunting, fishing, or trapping license for the purchase of open space. This extensive undeveloped property is one of the largest of its kind in southeastern Massachusetts, 651 acres of which lie within the Town of Mattapoisett. The remainder of the acquisition falls within Rochester (863 acres) and Marion (179 acres), with most of the land located northwest of Interstate 195 and north of the Mattapoisett landfill. Prior to acquisition, the land was managed by the Hawes family and used for forestry purposes.

Conservation of this property, which due to its large size and diversity of terrain, will provide protected habitat to many native plant and animal species, as well as outdoor recreational opportunities to the citizens of this area. The property is approximately 50% upland, 35% wetland, and 15% transitional mix of wetland and upland. There are existing walking trails on the property and the area is open to the public for hunting. DFWELE is planning some improvements to the site, including the construction of a small parking lot off Dexter Lane in Rochester.

There is a critical need in southeastern Massachusetts to preserve undeveloped lands such as this. Due to proposed future increases in transportation availability to this area (i.e. railroad service), the population is expected to increase at a significant rate. Large population increases and the resulting demand for housing and other services will soon tax the few open land areas which remain.

Mattapoisett Land Trust

The Mattapoisett Land Trust (MLT) is a private, non profit organization which was founded in 1974. The purpose of the land trust is "to promote for the benefit of Mattapoisett residents the preservation of open land and the natural resources therein" and "to help educate the public about the wise use of natural resources".

The Mattapoisett Land Trust provides an invaluable service to the town by acting as a vehicle for citizens to protect open spaces for public enjoyment and also concurrently preserve the existing character of the town. Conservation efforts are accomplished through either the use of conservation restrictions or outright donations to the land trust.

To date, the MLT has permanently preserved 257 acres of Mattapoisett's landscape. For more information contact the Mattapoisett Land Trust at PO Box 31, Mattapoisett, MA 02739.

The Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts

The Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts is another non profit land trust operating with the same purpose as the Mattapoissett Land Trust. However, the Wildlands Trust covers all of Plymouth County and the Taunton River corridor. Currently, the Wildlands Trust has preserved 1,821.6 acres in the region, of which just over 11 acres is located in Mattapoissett.

The following table illustrates all of the permanently protected lands in Mattapoissett:

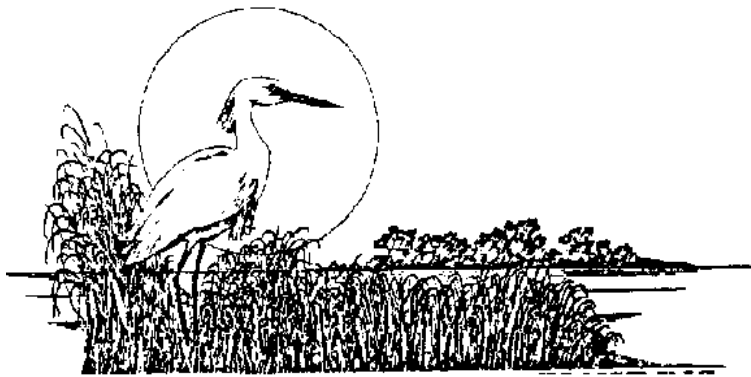
Table 26
Comparison of Permanently Protected Lands, 1989 - 1997

Organization/Department	Total Acres 1989	Total Acres 1997	% Change 1989 - 1997	% of Total Mattapoissett Acreage
Mattapoissett Land Trust	58.07	257	343%	2.3%
Wildlands Trust of SE Massachusetts	0	11.05	100%	0.1%
Conservation Commission	21.74	30.7	41%	0.3%
Water & Sewer Departments	164.84	194.82	18%	1.7%
Board of Selectmen	3.5	3.5	0%	.03%
Division of Fisheries and Wildlife	1	652	652%	5.8%
Totals	249.15	1,149.12	361%	10.3%

Source: Town of Mattapoissett, Assessors' Office

PERMANENTLY PROTECTED PARCELS

Mattapoissett Land Trust
Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts
Conservation Commission
Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department
Fairhaven Water Department
Board of Selectmen
Division of Fisheries and Wildlife & Environmental Law Enforcement



THE MATTAPOISETT LAND TRUST

SITE NAME: Martocci Marsh

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 1

Book: 12278

Location/Access: Pine Island Pond

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description: Marsh

Lot #: 49

Page: 209

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust

Size: 2.0 acres

Zoning: W-30

Public Access: Difficult

Recreational Potential: None

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Martocci Marsh

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 52
Book: 12278 **Page:** 209
Location/Access: Pine Island Pond
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description: Marsh

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 2.4 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Martocci Marsh

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 54
Book: 12278 **Page:** 209
Location/Access: Pine Island Pond
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description: Marsh

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 2.0 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Eustis Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 87
Book: 4934 **Page:** 149
Location/Access: SW of Angelica Ave.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 0.8 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Coyne Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 58
Book: 13276 **Page:** 344
Location/Access: Holly Woods Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 16.77 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Indian Cove

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 59
Book: 11545 **Page:** 314
Location/Access: Indian Cove
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 34.4 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Crowell Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5 **Lot #:** 74
Book: 13192 **Page:** 136
Location/Access: Pico Beach Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 0.7 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Crowell Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5 **Lot #:** 75
Book: 13192 **Page:** 136
Location/Access: Pico Beach Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 0.87 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Crowell Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5 **Lot #:** 76
Book: 13192 **Page:** 136
Location/Access: Pico Beach Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 1.44 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Crowell Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5
Book: 6318
Location/Access: Pico Beach Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 85
Page: 328

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 4.36 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Martocci Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5
Book: 12278
Location/Access: Marion Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 137
Page: 209

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 95.91 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Martocci Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5
Book: 12278
Location/Access: Prospect Dr.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 149
Page: 209

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 14.84 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: D. Fox Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5
Book: 8819
Location/Access: Off Prospect Dr.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 106A
Page: 228

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 1.1 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Farber Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 5A **Lot #:** 104 **Size:** 0.17 acres
Book: 10666 **Page:** 16 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: Prospect Dr. **Public Access:** Excellent
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** None
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: McGowan Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5A **Lot #:** 108 **Size:** 0.17 acres
Book: 10540 **Page:** 299 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: East of Prospect Dr. **Public Access:** Excellent
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** None
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Belenger Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 5A **Lot #:** 306 **Size:** 0.11 acres
Book: 13329 **Page:** 79 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: Island St. **Public Access:** Excellent
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** None
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Morris Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 7 **Lot #:** 94 **Size:** 0.39 acres
Book: CTF-5 **Page:** 4112 **Zoning:** R-30
Location/Access: Brierpatch Ln. **Public Access:** Good
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** Possible
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dunseith Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 50 **Size:** 0.08 acres
Book: Pro-88 **Page:** 1742 **Zoning:** VR-10

Location/Access: North & Country
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Munro Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 10 **Lot #:** 65
Book: 4127 **Page:** 767
Location/Access: Main St.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 1.0 acre
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 103
Book: 13301 **Page:** 184
Location/Access: Anchorage Way
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 1.62 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 109
Book: 10462 **Page:** 118
Location/Access: Tara Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.72 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 117
Book: 10462 **Page:** 118
Location/Access: Tara Rd.
Funds Used: Private

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.69 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor

Transfer Date:
Description:

Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 120
Book: 13616 **Page:** 236
Location/Access: Anchorage Way
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.77 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 121
Book: 10462 **Page:** 118
Location/Access: Tara Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.69 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 124
Book: 13301 **Page:** 184
Location/Access: Anchorage Way
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 1.31 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 125
Book: 10462 **Page:** 118
Location/Access: Tara Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.69 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ferreira Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 12

Book: 10462

Location/Access: Tara Rd.

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description:

Lot #: 129

Page: 118

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Size: 0.34 acres

Zoning: RR-30

Public Access: Excellent

Recreational Potential: Poor

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Newman/Veazer Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 12A

Book: 11996

Location/Access: Noyes Ave.

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description:

Lot #: 42

Page: 115

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Size: 0.7 acres

Zoning: W-30

Public Access: Good

Recreational Potential: None

Condition: Excellent

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Newman/Veazer Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 12A

Book: 11996

Location/Access: Cecelia Ave.

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description:

Lot #: 46

Page: 115

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Size: 0.35 acres

Zoning: W-30

Public Access: Good

Recreational Potential: None

Condition: Excellent

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Leisure Shores

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Assessor's Map #: 14B

Book: 11758

Location/Access: Dupont Dr.

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description:

Lot #: 65 & 66

Page: 63

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust

Size: 0.25 acres & 0.28 acres

Zoning: MR

Public Access: Excellent

Recreational Potential: Good

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Gorza Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 113
Book: 10675 **Page:** 149
Location/Access: Bay View Ave.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 0.34 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dunseith Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 16 **Lot #:** 151
Book: Pro-88 **Page:** 1742
Location/Access: 38 North St.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 3.3 acres
Zoning: GB and RR-30
Public Access: Excellent
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Murphy Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 162
Book: **Page:**
Location/Access: Corner, North & Crystal Springs Sts.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 0.77 acres
Zoning: R-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Elegancia Land

Owner: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 19 **Lot #:** 5
Book: 4774 **Page:** 391
Location/Access: Eldorado Dr., West
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Mattapoisett Land Trust
Size: 6.19 acres
Zoning: R-40
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Elegancia Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 19
Book: 4932
Location/Access: Granada Ct.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 74 & 92
Page: 455

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 7.25 acres
Zoning: R-40
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Cairns Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 20
Book: 4096
Location/Access: Bayberry Ln.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 9
Page: 216

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 8.73 acres
Zoning: R-40
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Gregoire Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 20
Book: 9370
Location/Access: West of Melissa Anne Ln.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 129
Page: 218

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 5.36 acres
Zoning: R-40
Public Access: Difficult
Recreational Potential: Possible
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Delano Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 21
Book: 4143
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Lot #: 77
Page: 668

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust
Size: 0.30 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Emerson Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust

Managing Agency: Mattapoissett Land Trust

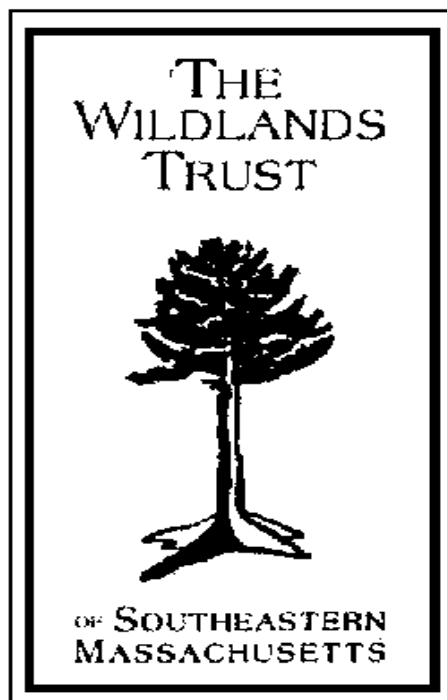
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 123 **Size:** 7.82 acres
Book: **Page:** **Zoning:** RR-30
Location/Access: Marion Rd., North of **Public Access:**
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:**
Transfer Date: **Condition:**
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Woodcock

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 35 **Size:** 20.04 acres
Book: 4064 **Page:** 82 **Zoning:** RR-40
Location/Access: Acushnet Line **Public Access:** Poor
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** Possible
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Delano Land

Owner: Mattapoissett Land Trust **Managing Agency:** Mattapoissett Land Trust
Assessor's Map #: 30 **Lot #:** 3 **Size:** 9.01 acres
Book: 4967 **Page:** 321 **Zoning:** RR-40
Location/Access: Route 195 **Public Access:** Poor
Funds Used: Private **Recreational Potential:** Possible
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity



THE WILDLANDS TRUST OF SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

SITE NAME: Tinkham-Webster Preserve

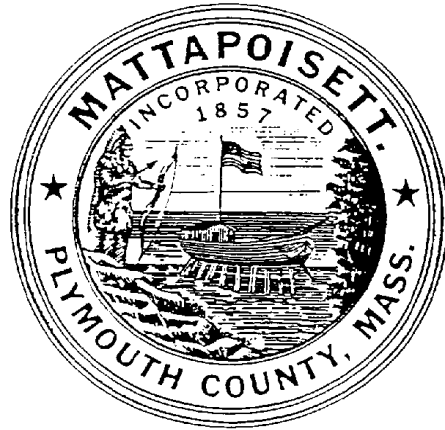
Owner: Wildlands Trust of SE Mass
Assessor's Map #: 11 **Lot #:** 135
Book: 13954 **Page:** 75
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Wildlands Trust of SE Mass
Size: 2.0 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Tinkham-Webster Preserve

Owner: Wildlands Trust of SE Mass
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 5
Book: 13954 **Page:** 75
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Wildlands Trust of SE Mass
Size: 9.05 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Good
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity



MATTAPOISETT CONSERVATION COMMISSION

SITE NAME: Cedars Property - Marsh

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 6 **Lot #:** 37
Book: 3889 **Page:** 65
Location/Access: Seamarsh Way
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Feb. 26, 1973
Description: In deed: "under the provisions of MGL Ch. 40, sec. 8C for conservation purposes."

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Size: 1.22 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Decas Lot

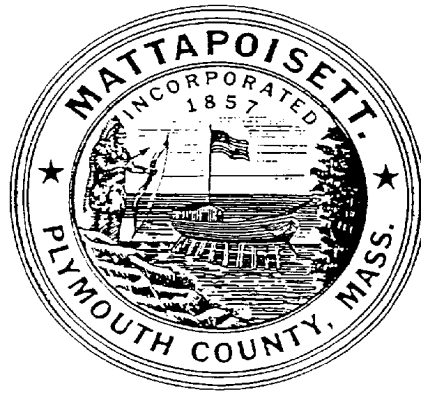
Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 11 **Lot #:** 167
Book: 13339 **Page:** 298
Location/Access: Old Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Dec. 1, 1994
Description: In deed: "Held and used for conservation pursuant to the provisions of MGL Ch. 40, sec. 8C"

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Size: 8.91 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: N.F. Tinkham Forest

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 27 **Lot #:** 6
Book: 3488 **Page:** 731
Location/Access: Marion Line, West of
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Nov. 26, 1968
Description: In deed: "shall be used for the purposes authorized by MGL Ch. 40, sec 8C."

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Size: 20.52 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity



MATTAPOISETT WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT

**FAIRHAVEN
DEPARTMENT**

WATER



SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 19 **Lot #:** 8 **Size:** 44.92 acres
Book: 3472 **Page:** 449
Location/Access: North St., West of
Funds Used: DEP Aquifer Protection Funds &
Town Borrowing
Transfer Date: Sept. 27, 1968
Description: Wellhead protection area

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 20 **Lot #:** 120
Book: 9307 **Page:** 116
Location/Access: Mattapoisett River
Funds Used: Eminent domain
Transfer Date: Aug. 16, 1989
Description: Town Meeting authorized the Water/Sewer
Commissioners to acquire parcel by eminent domain for
a well site for public water supply.

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 0.87 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 59
Book: 3472 **Page:** 449
Location/Access: River Road
Funds Used: DEP Aquifer Protection Funds &
Town Borrowing
Transfer Date: Sept. 27, 1968
Description: Well Fields

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 7.04 acres
Zoning: RR-30 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 60
Book: 1781 **Page:** 484
Location/Access: River Road
Funds Used:
Transfer Date: Jan. 27, 1940
Description:

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 0.45 acres
Zoning: RR-30 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 62
Book: 1152 **Page:** 588
Location/Access: Mattapoissett River
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: June 16, 1913
Description: In deed: "described on Plan of
Mattapoissett Water Works (May 5, 1913)."
Pump Station

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 2.55 acres
Zoning: RR-30 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 109
Book: 1509 **Page:** 368
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Funds Used: Eminent domain - approved at Town
Meeting in February 1925
Transfer Date:
Description: In deed: " order of taking of land for
water purposes....for the purposes of obtaining an
additional water supply." Pump Station.

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 10 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 6
Book: 15249 **Page:** 133
Location/Access: Acushnet Road
Funds Used: Town Meeting Vote
Transfer Date: June 1997
Description: Purchased for \$52,500 along with
Map 22, Lot 10

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 9.8 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 10
Book: 15249 **Page:** 133
Location/Access: Acushnet Road
Funds Used: Town Meeting Vote
Transfer Date: June 1997
Description: Purchased for \$52,500 along with
Map 22, lot 6

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 8.49 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.

Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 17B **Size:** 5.62 acres
Book: 8561 **Page:** 349 **Zoning:** RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Location/Access: Off Hereford Hill Rd. **Public Access:** None
Funds Used: Eminent domain **Recreational Potential:** Low
Transfer Date: **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett **Managing Agency:** Water & Sewer Dept.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 18 **Size:** 8 acres
Book: 2307 **Page:** 72 **Zoning:** RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Location/Access: Tinkham Lane **Public Access:** None
Funds Used: Town Meeting Vote **Recreational Potential:** Low
Transfer Date: July 9, 1953 **Condition:** Good
Description: Pump Station **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett **Managing Agency:** Water & Sewer Dept.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 19 **Size:** 22.53 acres
Book: 2784 **Page:** 73 **Zoning:** RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Location/Access: Tinkham Lane **Public Access:** None
Funds Used: Eminent domain **Recreational Potential:** Low
Transfer Date: July 21, 1960 **Condition:** Good
Description: Authorized by a unanimous vote at **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity
Town Meeting on March 7, 1960. Pump Station.

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett **Managing Agency:** Water & Sewer Dept.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 122 **Size:** 0.34 acres
Book: 2947 **Page:** 217 **Zoning:** RR-30
Location/Access: Marion Rd., North of **Public Access:** None
Funds Used: Eminent domain **Recreational Potential:** Medium
Transfer Date: May 1, 1962 **Condition:** Good
Description: In deed: " surveyed for Mattapoissett **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity
Water Department."

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett **Managing Agency:** Water & Sewer Dept.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 124 **Size:** 0.13 acres
Book: 3499 **Page:** 518 **Zoning:** RR-30

Location/Access: Marion Rd., North of
Funds Used: Town Meeting Vote
Transfer Date:
Description: Land for standpipe

Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 10
Book: 3472 **Page:** 499
Location/Access: 29 Tinkham Lane
Funds Used: DEP Aquifer Protection Funds &
Town Borrowing
Transfer Date: Sept. 27, 1968
Description: Well site, dumping station, zone 1 wellhead
protection area

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 4.23 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land (Quail Hollow)

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 79A
Book: 7381 **Page:** 217
Location/Access: River Bend Lane, off of
Funds Used: \$54,870 (DEP Aquifer Protection Funds &
Town borrowing
Transfer Date: May 6, 1986
Description: Unanimous adoption of Article 17 by
Fairhaven Adjourned Annual Town Meeting.

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 10.97 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 96
Book: 5746 **Page:** 63
Location/Access: Tinkham Lane
Funds Used: \$20,000 - authorized at Town
Meeting on May 5, 1984
Transfer Date: Aug. 3, 1984
Description: In deed: "for developing, constructing,
operating, and maintaining a public water source,
supply and facilities."

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 3.95 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 20
Book: 4910 **Page:** 49
Location/Access: Wolf Island Rd.
Funds Used: \$82,000 (eminent domain)

Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 21 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential:

Transfer Date: Sept. 10, 1980
Description: Unanimous special town meeting
vote on September 11, 1980.

Condition:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 21A
Book: 9307 **Page:** 116
Location/Access: 75 Well Site Access
Funds Used: Eminent domain
Transfer Date: Aug. 16, 1989
Description: Town Meeting authorized the Water/Sewer
Commissioners to acquire parcel by eminent domain,
"for a well site for public water supply."

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 11.22 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Fairhaven Water Department Land

Owner: Town of Fairhaven
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 40
Book: 4910 **Page:** 49
Location/Access: Wolf Island Rd.
Funds Used: Eminent domain - Unanimous vote at
Special Town Meeting on Sept. 11, 1980
Transfer Date: Sept. 11, 1980
Description: In deed: "for the purposes of developing,
constructing, operating & maintaining a public water supply."

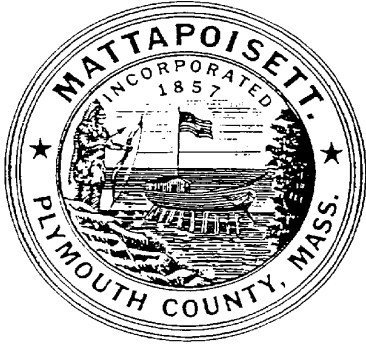
Managing Agency: Fairhaven Water Dept.
Size: 16.22 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department Land (Buell Wood Lot)

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 26 **Lot #:** 32
Book: 4288 **Page:** 174
Location/Access: Old Town Rd.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: April 20, 1977
Description: In deed: "Parcel shown on a plan of land
for the Mattapoissett Water Department."

Managing Agency: Water & Sewer Dept.
Size: 1.65 acres
Zoning: LI
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

**MATTAPOISETT
BOARD OF**



**T
SELECTMEN**

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Harbor Public Beach

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett

Assessor's Map #: 10

Lot #: 143

Book: 3957

Page: 117

Location/Access: Mattapoisett Harbor

Funds Used: Eminent domain - approved at Town Meeting on March 8, 1966

Transfer Date: Dec. 6, 1973

Description: In deed: "acquired for town bathing beach

Managing Agency: Selectmen

Size: 3.47 acres

Zoning: VR-10

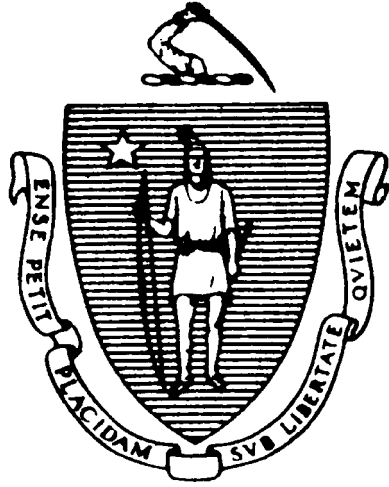
Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: High

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

purposes - MGL Ch.40, sec. 5, clause 25A"



**MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF FISHERIES, WILDLIFE &
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

SITE NAME: Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Assessor's Map #: 29 **Lot #:** 2 &3
Book: **Page:**

Location/Access: Dexter Lane
Funds Used: DFWELE "Wildlife Stamp" Fund

Transfer Date:
Description: Part of a 1,690 acre wildlife management area that covers parts of Mattapoisett (651 acres), Rochester (863), and Marion (176 acres).

Managing Agency: DFWELE
Size: 307 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Assessor's Map #: 30 **Lot #:** 4 - 8
Book: **Page:**
Location/Access: Dexter Lane
Funds Used: DFWELE "Wildlife Stamp" Fund
Transfer Date:
Description: Part of a 1,690 acre wildlife management area that covers parts of Mattapoisett (651 acres), Rochester (863), and Marion (176 acres).

Managing Agency: DFWELE
Size: 344 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Ram's Island

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Assessor's Map #: 100 **Lot #:** 999
Book: 0 **Page:** 0
Location/Access: Ram's Island
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description: Nesting site of roseate tern colony.

Managing Agency: DFWELE
Size: 1.0 acres
Zoning:
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

ii.) Unprotected Lands

The inventory of Unprotected Lands includes recreational areas in town, such as public beaches, wharfs, and other lands which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Selectmen, school department facilities, cemeteries (which are often used for walking), land owned by the state, private recreational areas, private lands in the Chapter 61, 61A or 61B programs, and land in tax title which may have future recreational or conservation value.

Land is considered unprotected if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- Unrestricted federal land
- Unrestricted state land
- Town land:
 - a. Not owned by the Conservation Commission or otherwise restricted
 - b. Tax title properties

- MGL Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B lands
- Selected unrestricted privately-owned open space

Chapter 61, 61A & 61B

Chapter 61 (Forestland Taxation Act) is administered by the Department of Environmental Management (DEM) for properties of contiguous forestland of ten acres or more. It is designed to give favorable tax treatment to a landowner interested in keeping forestland undeveloped and in wood production. Land which is certified under Chapter 61 is assessed at 5% of fair market value or at \$10 per acre, whichever is greater. An 8% wood products tax is paid at the time of harvest. Chapter 61 defers payment of a portion of the property taxes until timber is cut and income is realized. Landowners wishing to qualify for the program must have a 10 year DEM approved forestry management plan, which may include activities such as harvesting or timber stand improvements. The Town of Mattapoisett currently has 42 parcels (834 acres) of land enrolled in Chapter 61.

Chapter 61A (Farmland Assessment Act) is designed primarily for lands used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, and can cover both farmlands and woodlands of a single farmer. The property owner must have at least 5 acres of land in farm use, and must demonstrate minimum yearly gross sales of farm products, based on the number of acres requested for application. Required annual sales must be \$500. for the first 5 acres, and for each acre above the first five: \$5. for farmland and \$.50 for woodland. There is usually an 80% reduction in assessed value under the Chapter 61A program. Presently, there are 31 parcels (659.5 acres) enrolled in Chapter 61A in Mattapoisett.

Chapter 61B (Open Space/Recreation Act) is designed to preserve open space and promote recreational uses, such as golf courses and hunting clubs. Property owners must have at least 5 contiguous acres to qualify and the land must be maintained in one of the following ways: 1) the land must be kept in a natural, wild or open condition and does not have to be open to the public or, 2) it must be used for recreational purposes and must be open to the public or to the members of a non profit organization. The tax on the land is based on the commercial tax rate for that fiscal year applied to the value of the land for recreational purposes, rather than its fair market value. Parcels open to the public may be used for hiking, camping, or nature study. Mattapoisett has 4 parcels (237 acres) enrolled in Chapter 61B.

All of the Chapter 61 statutes allow landowners to withdraw their property from classification at the end of the 10-year period. However, if removal is done before the end of the 10 year period or, if during the ten year period, the land is not maintained as it was classified, the landowner must either pay a conveyance tax or a rollback tax for that time period, whichever is higher. It also grants the town the right of first refusal on lands being sold for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. The town must match a bona fide offer for conversion of the property from its forest, agricultural, or recreational use.

Table 27
Comparison of Number of Acres Enrolled in Chapter 61 Statutes, 1989 - 1997

	# of acres in 1989	# of acres in 1997	% Change
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Chapter 61	673.5	834.0	+23.8%
Chapter 61A	389.0	659.5	+69.5
Chapter 61B	244.5	236.4	-3.4%
Totals	1,307.0	1,729.9	+32.4%

Table 28
Unprotected Lands of
Conservation or Recreation Interest

Organization/ Department	Total Acres	% of Total Mattapoisett Acreage
Board of Selectmen	67.4	.6%
School Department	117.2	1.0%
Cemeteries	20.81	.2%
Commonwealth of MA	14.3	.1%
Private Recreation	25.9	.2%
Land in Tax Title	75.3	.7%
Chapter 61, 61A, 61B	1,729.9	16.4%
Totals	2,050.8	19.2%

UNPROTECTED PARCELS

Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B

Board of Selectmen

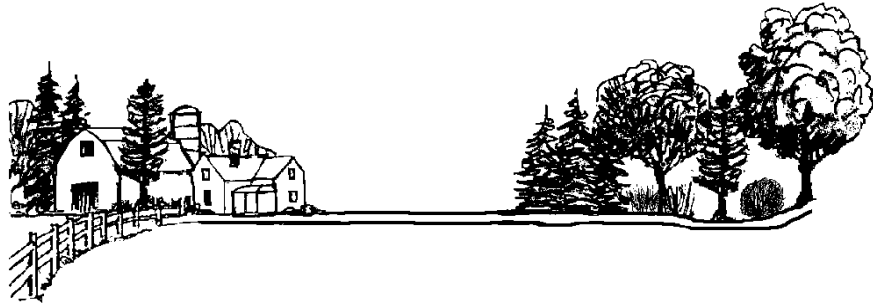
School Department

Cemeteries

Land in Tax Title

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Private Recreation



CHAPTER 61, 61A & 61B

SITE NAME: Allen Chapter 61

Owner: Allen, Ann Alden
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 60
Location/Access: Aucoot Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Allen, Ann Alden
Size: 30.7 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Allen Chapter 61

Owner: Allen, Ann Alden
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 155
Location/Access: Aucoot Rd.
Use: Forestry

Manager: Allen, Ann Alden
Size: 2.37 acres
Zoning: MR
Funds Used: None

Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Allen Chapter 61

Owner: Allen, Ann Alden
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 158
Location/Access: East of Aucoot Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Allen, Ann Alden
Size: 0.58 acres
Zoning: MR
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 14 **Lot #:** 9
Location/Access: Brandt Island Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 26.99 acres
Zoning: W-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 1
Location/Access: Crystal Springs Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 41.29 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 5
Location/Access: Crystal Springs Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 0.99 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 35
Location/Access: Crystal Springs Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Medium

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 36.07 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None

Condition: N/A

Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 37
Location/Access: Crystal Springs Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 7.19 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 19 **Lot #:** 13
Location/Access: North of Crystal Springs Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 16.2 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 8
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 7.38 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 9
Location/Access: North of Fairhaven line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 38.48 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 68
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 7.9 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 72
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 6.31 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 73
Location/Access: Off Acushnet Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 13.27 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 21 **Lot #:** 78
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 18.12 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 1
Location/Access: Fairhaven line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 34.34 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 2
Location/Access: Fairhaven line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 19.44 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 3
Location/Access: Fairhaven line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 9.97 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 36
Location/Access: Acushnet Road
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 24.33 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 84
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 12.73 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Hawes Chapter 61

Owner: Hawes, Richard G. Rev. Tr.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 89
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Hawes, Richard G. Rev. Tr.
Size: 23.43 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 91
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 7.37 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 92
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 9.34 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 94
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 11.85 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 95
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 9.61 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Hathaway Chapter 61

Owner: Hathaway, Peter D.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 96
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Hathaway, Peter D.
Size: 26.46 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 98
Location/Access: North of Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 3.26 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 99
Location/Access: Marion Rd.
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 12.39 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Walega Chapter 61

Owner: Walega, Wayne Trustee of
Assessor's Map #: 27 **Lot #:** 28
Location/Access: Marion line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Walega, Wayne Trustee of
Size: 1.27 acres
Zoning: LI
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Walega Chapter 61

Owner: Walega, Wayne Trustee of
Assessor's Map #: 27 **Lot #:** 30
Location/Access: Marion line
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Walega, Wayne Trustee of
Size: 3.23 acres
Zoning: LI
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 1
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 109.29 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 6
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 41.72 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 7
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 64.45 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 8
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 1.26 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 10
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 22.86 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 11
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 15.22 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 13
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 11.72 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons

Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 15
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Size: 10.69 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 21
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 5.94 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 28 **Lot #:** 23
Location/Access: North of Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 6.88 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 30 **Lot #:** 1
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 4.79 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 30 **Lot #:** 2
Location/Access: Route 195
Use: Forestry
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 75.9 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Parks Chapter 61A

Owner: Parks, Edward W.
Assessor's Map #: 5 **Lot #:** 130
Location/Access: Marion Road
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Parks, Edward W.
Size: 2.84 acres
Zoning: GB
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Parks Chapter 61A

Owner: Parks, Edward W.
Assessor's Map #: 8 **Lot #:** 36
Location/Access: North of Marion Road
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Parks, Edward W.
Size: 5.84 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Field Chapter 61A

Owner: Field, William D.
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 46
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Field, William D.
Size: 61.53 acres
Zoning: RR-30 and MR
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Field Chapter 61A

Owner: Field, William D. & Elizabeth R.
Assessor's Map #: 15 **Lot #:** 2
Location/Access: Mattapoissett Neck Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Field, William D. & Elizabeth R.
Size: 3.14 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. Jr Trustee
Assessor's Map #: 15 **Lot #:** 16
Location/Access: Mattapoissett Neck Road
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. Jr Trustee
Size: 4.66 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. Jr Trustee
Assessor's Map #: 15 **Lot #:** 17
Location/Access: Mattapoissett Neck Road
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. Jr Trustee
Size: 12.7 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Field Chapter 61A

Owner: Field, William D.
Assessor's Map #: 15 **Lot #:** 23
Location/Access: Mattapoissett Neck Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Field, William D.
Size: 3.27 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 1
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 7.41 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 2
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 9.34 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 3
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 11.82 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 4
Location/Access: Oak Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 1.31 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 5
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 3.17 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 7
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 10.59 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 8
Location/Access: Ocean Drive
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 10.71 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: McIntyre Chapter 61A

Owner: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Assessor's Map #: 15B **Lot #:** 26
Location/Access: Daisy Way
Use: Productive woodland
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: McIntyre, David J. & Katherine W.
Size: 4.65 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 4
Location/Access: Fairhaven line
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 12.63 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 7
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 199 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 8
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 40.77 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 9
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 3.81 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61A

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 16
Location/Access: Acushnet Road
Use:
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 13.83 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Randall Chapter 61A

Owner: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Assessor's Map #: 22 **Lot #:** 17A
Location/Access: Hereford Hill Road
Use:
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Randall, Leonard A. & Marilyn V.
Size: 13.71 acres
Zoning: RR-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Parks Chapter 61A

Owner: Parks, Edward W.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 67
Location/Access: East of Randall Road
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Parks, Edward W.
Size: 20.44 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Parks Chapter 61A

Owner: Parks, Edward W.
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 70
Location/Access: Randall Road
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Parks, Edward W.
Size: 4.5 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 20
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 0.65 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mattapoisett Cranberry Co. Chapter 61A

Owner: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 21
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Use: Cranberry Bog
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mattapoisett Cranberry Company, Inc.
Size: 0.87 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61A

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 2
Location/Access: Wolf Island Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 25.83 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61A

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 3
Location/Access: Wolf Island Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 38.36 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61A

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 8
Location/Access: Long Plain Rd.
Use: Field crops
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons Inc.
Size: 7.62 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Power Chapter 61A

Owner: Power, Stephen G.
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 13
Location/Access: Long Plain Rd.
Use: Field crops
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Power, Stephen G.
Size: 14 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Tinkham Chapter 61A

Owner: Tinkham, Howard C.
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 21
Location/Access: Long Plain Rd.
Use: Wood lot & bogs
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Tinkham, Howard C.
Size: 108.27 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Mahoney Chapter 61A

Owner: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 30
Location/Access: Acushnet line
Use:
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: N/A

Manager: Mahoney, Dennis & Sons
Size: 2.2 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Reservation Golf Club, Inc. Chapter 61B

Owner: Reservation Golf Club, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 10 **Lot #:** 175
Location/Access: Reservation Rd.
Use: Golf
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: N/A

Manager: Reservation Golf Club, Inc.
Size: 17.08 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: Fee
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Reservation Golf Club, Inc. Chapter 61B

Owner: Reservation Golf Club, Inc.
Assessor's Map #: 11 **Lot #:** 169
Location/Access: Reservation Rd.
Use: Golf
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: N/A

Manager: Reservation Golf Club, Inc.
Size: 34.74 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Funds Used: None
Public Access: Fee
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Tinkham Chapter 61B

Owner: Tinkham, Howard C.
Assessor's Map #: 24 **Lot #:** 16
Location/Access: Long Plain Rd.
Use: Field left as open space
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: N/A

Manager: Tinkham, Howard C.
Size: 62.67 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: Unofficial
Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Tringale Chapter 61B

Owner: Tringale, Charles Petali Trustees
Assessor's Map #: 13 **Lot #:** 9
Location/Access: Brandt Island Rd.
Use:
Recreational Potential: High

Manager: Tringale, Charles
Size: 34.19 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Funds Used: None
Public Access: None

Condition: N/A

Degree of Protection: Short-term

SITE NAME: Tringale Chapter 61B

Owner: Tringale, Charles Petali Trustees

Assessor's Map #: 14 **Lot #:** 2

Location/Access: Brandt Island Rd.

Use:

Recreational Potential: High

Condition: N/A

Manager: Tringale, Charles

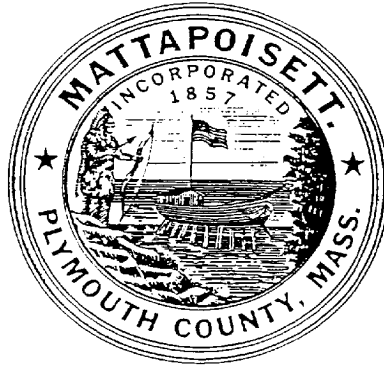
Size: 87.7 acres

Zoning: RR-40

Funds Used: None

Public Access: None

Degree of Protection: Short-term



BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 47 **Size:** 3.72 acres
Book: 3240 **Page:** 584 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: Strawberry Point **Public Access:** Yes
Funds Used: \$300 **Recreational Potential:** Low
Transfer Date: Sept. 2, 1965 **Condition:** Excellent
Description: The Open Space Committee recommends **Degree of Protection:** None
this parcel be transferred to the Conservation Commission.

SITE NAME: Hiller's Cove Public Beach

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett **Managing Agency:** Selectmen
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 91 **Size:** 7.4 acres
Book: 346 **Page:** 1 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: Aucoot Road **Public Access:** Yes
Funds Used: \$650 **Recreational Potential:** High
Transfer Date: June 9, 1886 **Condition:** Good
Description: **Degree of Protection:** None

SITE NAME: Swamp/Saltmarsh

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett **Managing Agency:** Selectmen
Assessor's Map #: 6 **Lot #:** 11 **Size:** 1.96 acres
Book: 4053 **Page:** 378 **Zoning:** W-30
Location/Access: Pico Beach Rd. **Public Access:** Yes
Funds Used: Gift **Recreational Potential:** Low
Transfer Date: Oct. 16, 1974 **Condition:** Good
Description: In deed: "Donated and conveyed to the **Degree of Protection:** Limited
Town of Mattapoisett on the condition that no building
or structure shall be erected thereon." The Open Space
Committee recommends this parcel be transferred to the
Conservation Commission.

SITE NAME: Ned's Point Public Beach

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett **Managing Agency:** Selectmen
Assessor's Map #: 7 **Lot #:** 130 **Size:** 3.66 acres
Book: 2195 **Page:** 459 **Zoning:** R-30
Location/Access: 50 Ned's Point Rd. **Public Access:** Yes
Funds Used: \$3,000 **Recreational Potential:** High
Transfer Date: Jan. 3, 1952 **Condition:** Excellent
Description: In deed: "For roadway and public **Degree of Protection:** Limited
park services."

SITE NAME: Town Wharf

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 180
Book: 879 **Page:** 546
Location/Access: Water St.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.09 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Town Wharf

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 181
Book: 2661 **Page:** 428
Location/Access: Water Street
Funds Used: \$1,500
Transfer Date: Oct. 7, 1958
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.11 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Town Wharf

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 184
Book: 0 **Page:** 0
Location/Access: Water Street
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.07 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Town Wharf

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 185
Book: 887 **Page:** 132
Location/Access: Water Street
Funds Used: \$6,500
Transfer Date: Jan. 30, 1904
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.3 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Ship Yard Park

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 188
Book: 0 **Page:** 0
Location/Access: Water Street

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.5 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes

Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Town Beach

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 193
Book: 2939 **Page:** 349
Location/Access: 30 Water St.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date: June 7, 1962
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.92 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Reservation Beach

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 10 **Lot #:** 29B
Book: 6482 **Page:** 264
Location/Access: Eel Pond
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Dec. 17, 1985
Description: In deed: "Land conveyed herein shall be used for exclusively public purposes."

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.74 acres
Zoning: MR
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Old Railroad Bed

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 10 **Lot #:** 151
Book: 2546 **Page:** 207
Location/Access: Railroad Ave.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date: Dec. 18, 1956
Description: Lot B railbed

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.43 acres
Zoning: GB
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Extremely High
Condition: Poor
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Old Railroad Bed

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 11 **Lot #:** 69
Book: 2546 **Page:** 207
Location/Access: Locust St., North of
Funds Used:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 0.87 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Extremely High

Transfer Date: Dec. 18, 1956
Description:

Condition: Poor
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Town Landing

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 11 **Lot #:** 72
Book: 1878 **Page:** 545
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: \$1,000
Transfer Date: Feb. 16, 1945
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 4.65 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Lot on Mattapoisett Neck Road

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 6
Book: 11546 **Page:** 179
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Dec. 8, 1992
Description: In deed: "gift for conservation purposes."
The Open Space Committee recommends this parcel be transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 15.21 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Lot on Mattapoisett Neck Road

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 173
Book: 11546 **Page:** 179
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Dec. 8, 1992
Description: In deed: "gift for conservation purposes."
The Open Space Committee recommends this parcel be transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.17 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Lot on Mattapoisett Neck Road

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 174
Book: 11546 **Page:** 179
Location/Access: Mattapoisett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Dec. 8, 1992
Description: In deed: "Gift for conservation purposes."
The Open Space Committee recommends this parcel be transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 30,063 SF
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Excellent
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Old Railroad Bed

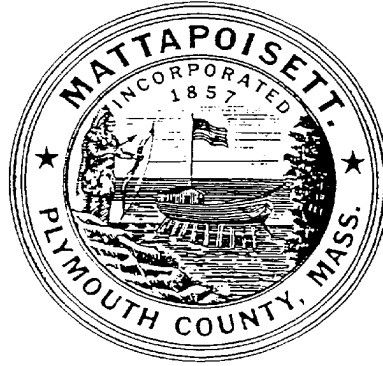
Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 16 **Lot #:** 5
Book: 2546 **Page:** 207
Location/Access:
Funds Used: \$4,000
Transfer Date: Dec. 18, 1956
Description:

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 5.54 acres
Zoning: GB
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Extremely High
Condition: Poor
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Wetland lot at the end of cul-de-sac on Greenbough Drive

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot #:** 133
Book: 10473 **Page:** 103
Location/Access: Greenbough Dr.
Funds Used: Gift
Transfer Date: Jan. 9, 1991
Description: The Open Space Committee recommends
this parcel be transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.71 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None



SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT

SITE NAME: Old Rochester Regional Junior-Senior High School

Owner: Town Of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 3 **Lot #:** 1
Book: **Page:**
Location/Access: 135 Marion Rd.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: School Department
Size: 93.69 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Center School

Owner: Town Of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 9 **Lot #:** 28
Book: 2125 **Page:** 224
Location/Access: 17 Barstow St.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

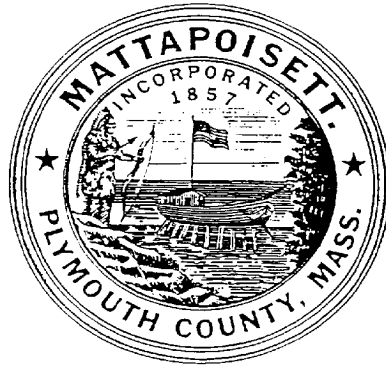
Managing Agency: School Department
Size: 5.06 acres
Zoning: VR-10
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Old Hammondtown School

Owner: Town Of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 17 **Lot #:** 113
Book: 3195 **Page:** 453
Location/Access: 20 Shaw St.
Funds Used:
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: School Department
Size: 18.44 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

LAND IN TAX



TITLE

SITE NAME: Vacant lot on Angelica Point - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett

Managing Agency: Selectmen

Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 27

Size: 1.68 acres

Book: 4594 **Page:** 437

Zoning: W-30

Location/Access: Cove Street
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Sept. 23, 1977
Description: The Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer it to the Board of Selectmen. Potential public access area to Angelica Pt.

Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Saltmarsh on Cove Street - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 43
Book: 5071 **Page:** 339
Location/Access: Cove St.
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Dec. 29, 1978
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel and transfer to the Conservation Commission for conservation purposes.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 2.41 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Marsh at the tip of Strawberry Point - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 1 **Lot #:** 48
Book: 3430 **Page:** 684
Location/Access: Strawberry Point
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Jan. 26, 1968
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this property & transfer it to the Conservation Commission for conservation purposes.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 3.3 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Saltmarsh on Mattapoissett Neck Road - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 12 **Lot #:** 11
Book: 3268 **Page:** 691
Location/Access: Mattapoissett Neck Rd.
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Jan. 10, 1966
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer it to the Conservation Commission for conservation purposes.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.76 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Wooded Lot on Brandt Island Road - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoissett
Assessor's Map #: 14 **Lot #:** 5
Book: 1621 **Page:** 381
Location/Access: Brandt Island Rd.
Funds Used: Tax Taking

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 1.35 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium

Transfer Date: Oct. 29, 1931
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer it to the Conservation Commission.

Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Wooded Lot on Brandt Island Road - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 14 **Lot #:** 6
Book: 1621 **Page:** 381
Location/Access: Brandt Island Rd.
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Oct. 29, 1931
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer it to the Conservation Commission for conservation purposes.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 33.95 acres
Zoning: W-30
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Medium
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Vacant Lot off North Street - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 20
Book: 5579 **Page:** 249
Location/Access: Off North Street
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Sept. 24, 1976
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer it to the Board of Selectmen. Possible recreation area.

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 5.58 acres
Zoning: R-40 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: High
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Towser's Swamp, South of the Rochester Town Line - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 29 **Lot #:** 9
Book: 1913 **Page:** 287
Location/Access: South of Rochester Line
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: April 29, 1946
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer to Conservation Commission. Site identified by Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program as habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered species.

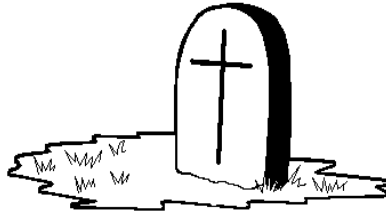
Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 2.51 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Towser's Swamp, South of Rochester Town Line - Tax Title

Owner: Town of Mattapoisett
Assessor's Map #: 29 **Lot #:** 14
Book: 3499 **Page:** 517
Location/Access: Rochester Line, South of
Funds Used: Tax Taking
Transfer Date: Dec. 30, 1968
Description: Open Space Committee recommends the

Managing Agency: Selectmen
Size: 22.71 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: None
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

Town foreclose on this parcel & transfer to Conservation Commission. Site identified by Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program as habitat for rare, threatened, or endangered species.



CEMETERIES

SITE NAME: Friends Cemetery

Owner: Friends Meeting House

Assessor's Map #: 5 **Lot #:** 38

Book: 11570 **Page:** 284

Location/Access: Pine Island Road

Funds Used: Private

Transfer Date:

Description:

Managing Agency: Private

Size: 0.81 acres

Zoning: R-30

Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: Low

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Barlow's Cemetery

Owner: Barlow's Cemetery
Assessor's Map #: 17 **Lot #:** 37
Book: 705 **Page:** 492
Location/Access: Barlow Lane
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Private
Size: 0.87 acres
Zoning: R-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Cushing Cemetery

Owner: Cushing Cemetery Corp.
Assessor's Map #: 17 **Lot #:** 49
Book: 2567 **Page:** 199
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Private
Size: 0.39 acres
Zoning: R-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Cushing Cemetery

Owner: Cushing Cemetery Corp.
Assessor's Map #: 17 **Lot #:** 99
Book: 1625 **Page:** 438
Location/Access: Acushnet Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Private
Size: 10 acres
Zoning: RR-30
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Hammond Cemetery

Owner: Hammond Cemetery
Assessor's Map #: 17 **Lot #:** 72
Book: 154 **Page:** 78
Location/Access: River Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Private
Size: 0.73 acres
Zoning: RR-30 and Aquifer Protection District
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Saint Anthony's Cemetery

Owner: Roman Catholic Bishop of Fall River

Managing Agency: Private

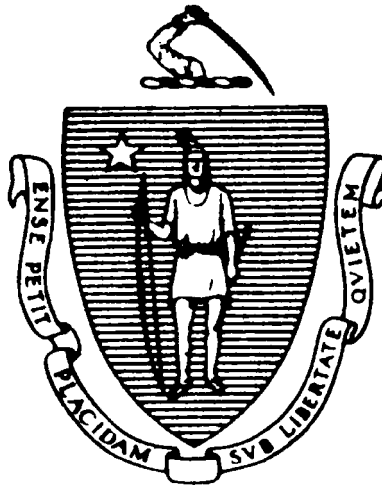
Assessor's Map #: 18 **Lot #:** 18
Book: 1519 **Page:** 133
Location/Access: North Street
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description: **Deg**

Size: 3.10 acres
Zoning: R-30
Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Pine Island

Owner: Pine Island Cemetery Corp.
Agency: Private
Assessor's Map #: 23 **Lot**
3.69 acres
Book: 1801 **Page**
RR-30
Location/Access: Marion Rd. **Public**
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:



Cemetery

Managing Agency:
Size:
#: 11
Zoning:
e: 487
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: Ellis Cemetery

Owner: Ellis Cemetery
Assessor's Map #: 25 **Lot #:** 18
Book: 0 **Page:** 0
Location/Access: Wolf Island Rd.
Funds Used: Private
Transfer Date:
Description:

Managing Agency: Private
Size: 1.19 acres
Zoning: RR-40
Public Access: Yes
Recreational Potential: Low
Condition: Good
Degree of Protection: None

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SITE NAME: State Land

Owner: Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Assessor's Map #: 16 **Lot #:** 7

Book: 0 **Page:** 0

Location/Access: 97 North St.

Funds Used:

Transfer Date:

Description: Location of Park and Ride.

Managing Agency: MassHighways

Size: 14.27 acres

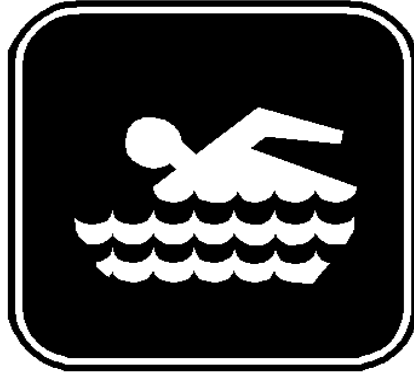
Zoning: R-30

Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: Excellent

Condition: Good

Degree of Protection: None



PRIVATE RECREATION

SITE NAME: New Bedford YMCA

Owner: NBYMCA

Assessor's Map #: 11

Lot #: 90

Book: 3023

Page: 138

Location/Access: Reservation Rd.

Funds Used: None

Transfer Date:

Description:

Managing Agency: NBYMCA

Size: 1.5 acres

Zoning: RR-30

Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: Excellent

Condition: N/A

Degree of Protection: None

SITE NAME: New Bedford YMCA

Owner: NBYMCA

Assessor's Map #: 11

Lot #: 170

Book: 3023

Page: 138

Location/Access: Reservation Rd.

Funds Used: None

Transfer Date:

Managing Agency: NBYMCA

Size: 24.4 acres

Zoning: RR-30

Public Access: Yes

Recreational Potential: Excellent

Condition: N/A

Description:

Degree of Protection: None

VI. COMMUNITY GOALS

A.) Description of Process

The Town of Mattapoisett, through its Board of Selectmen, created an Open Space Study Committee in May 1996. The Committee was given the responsibility to develop a plan that would inventory existing conservation and recreation land, evaluate the condition of such resources, analyze and recommend goals for the community concerning its open space needs, and to develop strategies for the town to accomplish these goals. One of the first major decisions made by the Committee was that public opinion and comment, throughout the entire working process, would be critical to the development of an accurate and truly useful Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The first order of business was to create a survey that would poll a scientifically selected sample of the community. The purpose of the questionnaire was to garner resident thoughts and opinions on various topics related to conservation and recreation issues. Participants were chosen by mailing a survey to every fifth voter on the town's registered voter list. To ensure that all voices were heard, the same survey was also sent to a scientifically selected sample of summer residents. The first round of surveys was mailed out in October 1996. Attempts were made to achieve the highest

possible response rate through the use of reminder postcards and re-mailings of the survey. All returned surveys were tallied by the Buzzards Bay Project to guarantee confidentiality. The survey also requested that respondents who were interested in additional information concerning open space issues submit their names and addresses with the returned questionnaire. This list was later used to notify residents of upcoming open space meetings and events. A copy of the survey and complete results can be found in the Appendix of this document.

On Thursday, November 21, 1996, the Mattapoissett Open Space Study Committee hosted a Community Planning Meeting to help define the goals of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. The meeting was held from 7 to 9 p.m. in the library of the Old Rochester Regional High School. Announcements were made on the local cable television access station, in several newspapers, and the town hall bulletin board. All survey recipients were notified via the introductory letter that accompanied each survey, and, in addition, a postcard mailing was sent to each survey respondent that displayed interest in future meetings. Over 50 interested citizens attended the evening's events.

The agenda for the evening included a welcome and introduction by Open Space Study Committee members Martha Peterson and Michael Immel, a slide show of scenic natural areas in town by Mattapoissett resident Brian Reid, and a mapping exercise led by Buzzards Bay Project Regional Planner Mark Rasmussen. The main focus of the evening was to gather citizen input on four major aspects of the Plan. Those present were divided into four focus groups. Topics included: Water Quality: Mattapoissett River Valley and Coastal Waters; Multi-Use Trails: Bicycle and Walking; Outdoor Recreation: Parks and Beaches; and Wildlife and Wetlands. With the assistance of a Committee member, each group was asked to brainstorm about future open space and recreation opportunities in Mattapoissett. After the brainstorming session was completed, all participants were reassembled to present each group's findings to the entire audience for additional comments. The summary of the issues discussed by each focus group is presented in the Appendix.

The input gathered from the Community Planning Event, combined with the results of the survey, and comments made by various citizens and town boards were used to guide the Committee in drafting the Goals and Objectives of the Plan.

B.) Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

Cherished by the Wampanoags before us who named it "place of rest" in the Algonquin language, the uniqueness of the Mattapoissett natural landscape lies in its water resources, its expansive shoreline and ocean vistas and in its rural - forested and agricultural - interior. From its historic, seaside village to the river valley's cranberry bogs and forestlands, the Mattapoissett sense of place is distinct. As the slogan reads, "...it's Special."

Simply put, the Goal of this Open Space and Recreation Plan is to define and protect the natural qualities and access to outdoor recreation that have resulted in Mattapoissett's unique character and exceedingly high quality of life.

But Mattapoissett will not remain "special" if we, its residents, do not choose to actively pursue careful growth management and natural resource protection. The recognition of the potential impact

to the town's character, its ability to provide and maintain adequate infrastructure, and preserve environmental quality by Mattapoissett residents is evident in the community energy devoted to this plan and to the complimentary development of a comprehensive Master Plan.

Mattapoissett's greatest challenge and primary goal of this Plan is to ensure the long-term protection of the Mattapoissett River Valley water supply. The watershed lands that purify and buffer the river's regional water supply require the highest form of public protection - acquisition and maintenance in its natural state. The cost of conservation in the Mattapoissett River Valley represents a fraction of the cost of advanced water treatment, should development of the area pollute the Towns of Fairhaven, Mattapoissett, and Marion's tap water. In addition to water resource protection, the river valley possesses tremendous recreational and wildlife habitat protection opportunities as it spans in a linear greenbelt or corridor from the Harbor to Rochester.

Goal 1: Protect Water Quality and Natural Resources in the Mattapoissett River Valley

Goal 2: Improve and Sustain Land Conservation Efforts in Mattapoissett

Goal 3: Preserve the Quality of Mattapoissett's Wetlands, Wildlife Habitats, and Coastal Resources

Goal 4: Provide and Enhance Outdoor Recreational Opportunities for all Mattapoissett Residents

Goal 5: Maintain Mattapoissett's Unique Small Town Atmosphere and Rural Character

VII. ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A.) Resource Protection Needs

Mattapoissett River Valley

The primary theme of this Open Space planning process has - from the first Community Input Meeting to the overwhelming majority of the survey respondents - been strongly focused support for watershed land protection within the drainage basin to the Mattapoissett River. Survey respondents ranked the water supply resources of the Mattapoissett River as the "Most Important to Protect/Acquire" in Mattapoissett. This sentiment is supported by all past town planning documents as well, including a 1987 Land Use Plan and the 1989 Mattapoissett Open Space Plan.

As discussed earlier in the Water Resources section, the Mattapoissett River Valley Aquifer is the primary drinking water supply for the towns of Mattapoissett, Fairhaven, and Marion. Some effort was made in the 1980s to acquire land immediately adjacent to wells owned and operated by either the Mattapoissett or Fairhaven Water Departments, but the majority of the river's 23.6 square mile watershed remains unprotected and mostly undeveloped. Important for its active anadromous herring

run, the river corridor itself also presents exciting opportunities for trail networks and other passive recreational uses.

At the time of this Plan’s writing, there are only 241 acres of permanently protected land in the Mattapoissett portion of the river valley. Of this, 80 acres is owned by the Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Department, 113 acres is owned by the Fairhaven Water Department, and 48 acres is owned by the private Mattapoissett Land Trust. Nine hundred forty-nine (949) acres of Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B lands are also located in the river valley in Mattapoissett. While this provides temporary protection for undeveloped, largely forested lands in the river watershed, it also underscores the need to plan effectively for the acquisition of key parcels at time of release from preferential tax programs.

Table 29
Comparison of Permanently Protected and Temporarily Protected Acreage in Mattapoissett within the Mattapoissett River Valley Watershed

<i>Permanently Protected Lands</i>		
	Acres	Percentage of Land in Mattapoissett Within the Watershed
Mattapoissett Water & Sewer Dept.	80	2.3%
Fairhaven Water Department	113	3.3%
Mattapoissett Land Trust	48	1.4%
Total Acres of Protected Land in Watershed	241	7.0%
<i>Temporarily Protected Lands</i>		
Chapter 61, 61A & 61B	949	27.3%

Fortunately, the Mattapoissett River Valley, in the short term anyway, appears to have avoided the large developments planned or underway in other undeveloped portions of the Mattapoissett landscape. It is imperative that the time afforded the town by this focus on other areas is used wisely to plan for the protection of the river valley - Mattapoissett’s most sensitive land. It is the primary recommendation of this Plan that land within the Mattapoissett River Valley be pursued most aggressively for permanent conservation.

Open Space Needs

Open spaces preserve not only the beauty and character of a region, but also provide critical plant and wildlife habitats, and act as a buffer between built areas. It has often been the case, however, that these areas do not receive the protection and attention that they require. As increasing development continues to radically change the landscape and as general public knowledge on environmental issues increases, there has been some what of a shift in attitudes to protect these critical, and often fragile areas.

Over 95% of Mattapoissett residents believe the town should protect land of environmental interest or concern. In a free response question asking respondents to list the most important issues facing

Mattapoisett, the most common responses were: maintaining the rural and/or historical qualities of the town; and excessive, thoughtless or uncontrolled business and commercial development. Protected lands serve everyone and should be looked at as an important asset to the community. The town should continue to encourage conservation of both public and private lands to ensure protection of unbroken woodland areas, streams, and waterways.

B.) Community Needs

Recreational Needs

The National Recreation and Park Association has developed a set of standards for assessing how communities compare in providing recreational areas to their citizens (See Table 30). According to these standards, Mattapoisett's largest deficiencies are in equestrian and bicycle trails, playgrounds and tot lots, and public beaches.

Since the state's acquisition of the Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area, there are now public hiking trails available. However, there are no known equestrian or bicycle trail systems in Mattapoisett. To date, Mattapoisett has only one park, Ship Yard Park, which is used for its views of the harbor, walking, picnicking, and festivals. This park does not supply any active recreational facilities, such as ball fields, swing sets, tennis courts, and the like. The town is heavily reliant on the three area school facilities and private organizations, such as the Young Mens Christian Association (YMCA), to supply the bulk of the available recreational facilities.

The survey, which was conducted by the Open Space Study Committee, revealed that citizens were, in fact, concerned about the lack and condition of town recreational facilities and the need to commute to neighboring communities to fulfill this deficiency. A major concern to survey respondents and members of the Committee is the complete lack of stimulating activities for pre-teens and teenagers to engage in. The construction of a teen recreation center was echoed several times throughout the survey and it rated as one of the top four facilities that residents feel the town needs more of. According to 1990 U.S. Census Population statistics, Mattapoisett had a relatively large number of children under the age of 17. Today, these children are rapidly reaching their teen years, making the need for teen and pre-teen activities ever more important.

Swimming was rated as the second most participated in activity by residents. Mattapoisett has several town bathing beaches and shoreline access areas throughout town. There is, however, concern over the general condition of many beaches and the lack of good access and parking facilities. In fact, a majority of residents polled were completely unaware of a number of shoreline access points and beaches that are available to them. There has been a recurring problem, especially in areas where streets dead-end at the coast, for neighbors to encroach on these areas. Eventually, former access points become part of someone's "private property", with neighbors vehemently discouraging any kind of public use. Seasonally, there is an influx of summer residents and vacationers to the area, but overcrowding at beaches has not been a severe problem. Mainly because, as survey results revealed, 42% of the community has access to a private beach. Currently, there are no public swimming pools in town, there are, however, pools located at the YMCA and Camp Massasoit. In addition to the above mentioned areas, Mattapoisett's wharves also provide coastal access points and are used extensively by residents for boating, sailing and fishing purposes.

The Statewide Conservation and Open Space Recreation Plan (SCORP), written in 1988 and updated in 1993, has divided the state into regions and assessed the needs of each of these areas. Improving the opportunities for water based recreation and increasing access points to the water are recommendations of the SCORP for the Southeastern Massachusetts region.

With outdoor recreational activities, such as biking, becoming ever more popular, and the resulting conflicts that arise when areas for such activities become limited by development or hindered by increasing traffic safety concerns, it becomes critical to address such issues. Currently of interest to Mattapoisett residents, is the design and construction of a bike path that would ultimately connect with neighboring communities, which are also simultaneously exploring such a pathway. Mattapoisett has an established Bike Path Committee, which has studied this issue extensively, and has proposed a location for the path that would utilize the abandoned railroad tracks which run west to east across town, south of Route 195. Survey results indicate that there is very strong support for this type of facility, with 80% of respondents encouraging the creation of a bike path.

Presently, Reservation Golf Club, a 9-hole course, is the only available golfing facility in town. When survey respondents were asked to indicate which activities they participated in with the most frequency in other communities, golf was rated as the highest. The southeastern region boasts several facilities, including both public and private courses in Dartmouth, New Bedford, Lakeville, Rochester, and Wareham. Currently, there are plans in the works for the creation of a new 18-hole golf course on the eastern side of Mattapoisett, south of Route 195 and east of North Street.

Mattapoisett's major environmental interests and methods for preserving open space are reviewed below. A map displaying the protected areas described below can be found in Section V. Inventory of Lands of Conservation & Recreation Interest on page 107:

Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area

The Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area comprises 1,690 acres of permanently protected open space which was purchased by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife & Environmental Law Enforcement (DFWELE) from the Richard G. Hawes Revocable Trust in July 1997 for \$1,700,000. This acquisition was made possible through the use of DFWELE's "Wildlife Stamp" Fund which earmarks \$5.00 from each hunting, fishing, or trapping license for the purchase of open space. This extensive undeveloped property is one of the largest of its kind in Southeastern Massachusetts, 651 acres of which lie within the Town of Mattapoisett. The remainder of the acquisition falls within Rochester (863 acres) and Marion (179 acres), with most of the land located north of Interstate 195 and northeast of the Mattapoisett landfill. Prior to acquisition, the land was managed by the Acushnet Sawmills Company and used for forestry purposes.

Conservation of this property, which due to its large size and diversity of terrain, will provide protected habitat to many native plant and animal species, as well as outdoor recreational

opportunities to the citizens of this area. The property is approximately 50% upland, 35% wetland, and 15% transitional mix of wetland and upland. There are existing walking trails on the property and the area is open to the public for hunting. DFWELE is planning some improvements to the site, including the construction of a parking lot off Dexter Lane in Rochester.

Mattapoissett Land Trust, Inc.

The Mattapoissett Land Trust (MLT) is a private, non profit organization which was founded in 1974. The purpose of the land trust is “to promote for the benefit of Mattapoissett residents the preservation of open land and the natural resources therein” and “to help educate the public about the wise use of natural resources”.

The Mattapoissett Land Trust provides an invaluable service to the town by acting as a vehicle for citizens to protect open spaces for public enjoyment and also concurrently preserve the existing character of the town. Conservation efforts are accomplished through either the use of conservation restrictions, land purchase, or outright donations to the land trust.

To date, the MLT has permanently preserved 257 acres of Mattapoissett’s landscape. For more information contact the Mattapoissett Land Trust at Box 31, Mattapoissett, MA 02739.

The Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts

The Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts (formerly The Plymouth County Wildlands Trust) is another non profit land trust operating with a similar purpose as the Mattapoissett Land Trust. The Wildlands Trust serves all of Plymouth County and the Taunton River corridor. Currently, the Wildlands Trust has preserved 1,821.6 acres in the region, of which just over 11 acres is located in Mattapoissett.

Special User Needs

As of the 1990 U.S. Census, Mattapoissett is reported as having 160 mobility or self-care limitation persons in town, which when compared to the total town population in 1990 (5,850 people), represented 2.7% of the population.

In 1990 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was federally adopted, placing strict regulations on schools, businesses, industry and government to meet compliance guidelines set forth to ensure that no person shall be discriminated against based on a physical disability. As part of the process to create this Plan, each and every town conservation or recreation facility has undergone an evaluation for accessibility according to the guidelines set forth by ADA. Inspections were performed by the Building Inspector, Andrew Bobola, with assistance from Dale Hopkinson, a member of the Mattapoissett Commission on Disabilities.

The majority of facilities in town do not meet regulations. The Open Space Committee would like to recommend that such facilities be remediated as soon as the town can finance such improvements. Opportunities for funding through grant assistance should be sought. The ADA Self-Evaluation can be located in the Appendix of this document.

Table 30
Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan Community Needs and Supply, 1997

FACILITY	STANDARD	AVAILABLE PUBLIC SUPPLY	AVAILABLE PRIVATE SUPPLY	YEAR-ROUND DEMAND (Pop. 6,329)	SUMMER DEMAND (Pop. 8,329)	COMMENTS
<i>Trails</i>	<i>(miles)</i>	<i>(miles)</i>	<i>(miles)</i>	<i>(miles)</i>	<i>(miles)</i>	
Nature/Hiking	1 per 2,500	Approx. 4 1/2 mi.	?	2.5	3	Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area
Equestrian	1 per 6,250	0	?	1	1	
Bicycle	1 per 2,000	0	?	3	4	
<i>Family Play</i>	<i>(areas)</i>	<i>(areas)</i>	<i>(areas)</i>	<i>(areas)</i>	<i>(areas)</i>	
Playground, Tot Lot	1 per 1,000	2	0	6	8	Town Beach - 1, Center School - 1
Picnic Areas	1 table per 300	18	?	21	28	Ned's Point - 4, High School - 5, Town Landing - 1, Shipyard Park - 2, Town Wharf - 3, Town Beach - 1, Center School - 2
<i>Court Games</i>	<i>(courts)</i>	<i>(courts)</i>	<i>(courts)</i>	<i>(courts)</i>	<i>(courts)</i>	
Tennis	1 per 1,500	4	9	4	5.5	Center School - 4, Mattapoisett Casino - 6, Camp Massasoit - 2, Point Connett - 1
Basketball	1 per 1,000	8	2	6	8	Center School - 3, Congregational Church - 1, High School - 1, Senior High School - 1, Old Hammondtown School - 2, Camp Massasoit - 2
Volleyball	1 per 3,000	4	1	2	3	Town Beach - 1, High School - 2, Junior High School - 1, Camp Massasoit - 1
<i>Diamond Sports</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	
Baseball/Softball	1 per 3,000	6	?	2	3	Old Hammondtown School - 2, Center School - 1, Junior High School - 1, High School - 2
Ice Arena	1 per 10,000	0	0	0.6	0.8	

Table 30
Continued

FACILITY	STANDARD	AVAILABLE PUBLIC SUPPLY	AVAILABLE PRIVATE SUPPLY	YEAR-ROUND DEMAND (Pop. 6,329)	SUMMER DEMAND (Pop. 8,329)	COMMENTS
<i>Field Sports</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	<i>(fields)</i>	
Soccer	1 per 10,000	4	0	0.6	0.8	Center School - 1, High School - 1, Junior High School - 1, Old Hammondtown School - 1
Football	1 per 20,000	2	0	0.3	0.4	High School - 1, Junior High School - 1
<i>Golf Course</i>	<i>(holes)</i>	<i>(holes)</i>	<i>(holes)</i>	<i>(holes)</i>	<i>(holes)</i>	
NPS Standard	18 per 125,000	9	0	0.05	0.07	Reservation Golf Course
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>(facility)</i>	<i>(facility)</i>	<i>(facility)</i>	<i>(facility)</i>	<i>(facility)</i>	
Pools	1 per 20,000	0	2	0.3	0.4	YMCA, Camp Massasoit - 2
Beaches	50 sq. ft. per person	.75 miles	?	7.3 miles	9.6 miles	Ned's Point, Town Beach, Angelica Point, Mattapoisett Neck Town Landing, Hiller's Cove, Reservation Beach, Brandt Island Road (end), Ship Street Beach, Brandt Beach (end), Angelica Road, Strawberry Point, Aucoot Beach

C.) Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

During the process of researching the inventory for this Plan, the Open Space Study Committee realized that there were a number of parcels that are currently under the jurisdiction of the Board of Selectmen that would be of better service to the community as permanently protected open space. The most effective means of doing this is to transfer jurisdiction to the Conservation Commission for future management and conservation purposes. A number of the sites are located in the Strawberry Point/Angelica Point area. Also, there are three parcels located on Mattapoissett Neck Road which were donated to the town for “conservation purposes” but, unfortunately, were never transferred to the Conservation Commission. Each of the parcels have been reviewed by the Committee and recommendations are illustrated in the following table.

Table 31
Board of Selectmen Managed Parcels
Recommended for Transfer to the Conservation Commission

<i>Parcels Managed by The Board of Selectmen, to be Transferred to the Conservation Commission</i>				
Map	Lot	Acreage	Location	Reason for Proposed Transfer
1	44	1.88	Strawberry Point	Saltmarsh. Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
1	45	10.56	Angelica Point	Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
1	46	2.18	Strawberry Point	Vacant lot, town owns a 3/4 interest in this property. Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
1	47	3.72	Strawberry Point	Saltmarsh. Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
6	11	1.96	Pico Beach Rd.	Wetland/saltmarsh. In deed: "Donated and conveyed to the Town of Mattapoissett on the condition that no building or structure shall be erected thereon". Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.

12	6	51.12	Mattapoissett Neck Rd.	In deed: "gift for conservation purposes". Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
12	173	1.17	Mattapoissett Neck Rd.	In deed: "gift for conservation purposes". Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
12	174	0.69	Mattapoissett Neck Rd.	In deed: "gift for conservation purposes". Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
23	133	1.71	Greenbough Drive	Wetlands at end of cul-de-sac. Managed by Board of Selectmen, recommend transfer to Conservation Commission.
		74.99	TOTAL ACRES	

The Committee also discovered that a number of parcels currently in tax title would be of more benefit to the community, as either conservation or recreation parcels, if the town were to foreclose on them. All parcels in tax title have been reviewed by the Committee and their eligibility considered for such purposes. The Committee's recommendations are given in the following table:

Table 32
Land in Tax Title Recommended for
Transfer to the Conservation Commission or Board of Selectmen

<i>Parcels Recommended to be Transferred to Conservation Commission for Conservation Purposes</i>				
Map	Lot	Acreage	Location	Reason for Proposed Transfer
1	43	2.41	Angelica Point	Saltmarsh currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
1	48	3.3	Strawberry Point	Marsh at tip of Strawberry Point. Currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
12	11	1.76	Mattapoissett Neck Rd.	Saltmarsh currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
14	5	1.35	Brandt Island Road	Wooded lot currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
14	6	33.95	Brandt Island Road	Forested wetlands currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
29	9	2.51	S. of Rochester line	Wetlands currently in tax title. Identified endangered species site. Recommend foreclosure by the town and transfer to Conservation Commission.
29	14	22.71	S. of Rochester line	Wetlands currently in tax title. Identified endangered species site. Recommend foreclosure by the town and transfer to Conservation Commission.

<i>Parcels Recommended to be Transferred to the Board of Selectmen for Recreation/Access Purposes</i>				
Map	Lot	Acreage	Location	Reason for Proposed Transfer
1	27	1.68	Angelica Point	Vacant lot currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Board of Selectmen. Potential for public access.
18	20	5.58	Off North Street	Vacant lot currently in tax title. Recommend foreclosure by town and transfer to Board of Selectmen. Possible recreational area.
		75.25	TOTAL ACRES	

VIII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Goals and Objectives of the 1989 Mattapoisett Open Space Plan are in many ways echoed here nearly a decade later - preservation of the Mattapoisett River, Mattapoisett's unique coastal resources, small town character and rural atmosphere, and the development of recreational facilities for residents of all ages and abilities. Since the Plan's creation, the town adopted the Mattapoisett River Valley Overlay District which prohibits the most damaging land uses within the river watershed and establishes modest restrictions in the creation of impervious land cover. Nevertheless that initiative only represents the first step in permanently preserving the river valley and its critical water resources.

Building on Mattapoisett's wealth of natural resources and scenic beauty, the 1997 Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan *Goals and Objectives* provide a blueprint for the preservation of the community's most important resources and the improvement of the quality of life of Mattapoisett residents.

Goal One:

Protect water quality and natural resources in the Mattapoisett River Valley

Objective 1: Continue to acquire undeveloped lands in the Mattapoisett River watershed for permanent conservation. Establish river corridor as highest priority for land acquisition.

Objective 2: Investigate the benefits of nominating the Mattapoisett River watershed from the Route 6 herring weir to Snipatuit Pond as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Objective 3: Support efforts to restore herring populations in the Mattapoisett River system.

Objective 4: Support the enforcement of the Mattapoissett Aquifer Protection District zoning by-law.

Goal Two:

Improve and sustain land conservation efforts in Mattapoissett

Objective 1: Acquire important open space parcels for permanent protection.

Objective 2: Develop funding and institutional mechanisms for a sustained land acquisition program.

Objective 3: Encourage private and alternative methods for land conservation.

Objective 4: Increase community education that addresses land conservation efforts in Mattapoissett.

Goal Three:

Preserve the quality of Mattapoissett's wetlands, wildlife habitats, and coastal resources

Objective 1: Support acquisition of important wildlife habitats as defined by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

Objective 2: Preserve and restore water quality in Brandt Island Cove, Mattapoissett Harbor, Eel Pond, and Aucoot Cove and along Mattapoissett's beach communities.

Objective 3: Support protection of wetland resources throughout Mattapoissett.

Objective 4: Protect barrier beaches.

Objective 5: Develop a town Geographic Information System (GIS) to assist in growth management and natural resource protection efforts.

Goal Four:

Provide and enhance outdoor recreational opportunities for all Mattapoisett residents

Objective 1: Provide walking and biking areas.

Objective 2: Improve awareness of existing public access and beaches.

Objective 3: Increase the number of playgrounds available.

Objective 4: Enhance access to recreational facilities for persons with disabilities.

Objective 5: Create Park Department to manage recreational facilities and programs.

Objective 6: Provide recreational facilities and programs for young adults.

Objective 7: Improve harbor recreational facilities.

Goal Five:

Maintain Mattapoisett's unique small town atmosphere and rural character

Objective 1: Acquire and preserve distinctive and historical aspects of the Mattapoisett landscape.

Objective 2: Maintain and enhance the character of rural and historic roads.

Objective 3: Support local community organizations in the development of educational materials regarding the historical and archeological aspects of the Mattapoisett landscape.

IX. FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN

Goal One: Protect water quality and natural resources in the Mattapoissett River Valley

Objective 1: Continue to acquire undeveloped lands in the Mattapoissett River watershed for permanent conservation. Establish river corridor as highest priority for land acquisition.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>1.a</i> Pursue 1997 State Self-Help Funding for the acquisition of critical lands along the river and development of a river trail.	Conservation Commission, Water & Sewer Commissioners	Ongoing
<i>1.b</i> Encourage legislation filed on behalf of the Mattapoissett River Valley Advisory Committee authorizing the establishment of a per gallon user fee for protection and enhancement of river water quality, including the acquisition of watershed lands.	Mattapoissett River Valley Water Protection Committee	Ongoing
<i>1.c</i> Acquire critical lands in the river valley when released from Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B for water supply protection.	Water & Sewer Commissioners, Town Meeting	Ongoing

1997 Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan

Objective 2: Investigate the benefits of nominating the Mattapoisett River watershed from the Route 6 herring weir to Snipatuit Pond as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
2.a Meet with representatives from the Canoe River ACEC (Norton, Mansfield, and Easton) to discuss how ACEC has worked for them.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Mattapoisett River Valley Water Protection Committee	Fall 1997
2.b Meet with representatives from Fairhaven, Acushnet, and Rochester as well as landowners and town residents to discuss benefits of ACEC designation for the river.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Mattapoisett River Valley Water Protection Committee	Winter 1998
2.c Investigate nomination by the multi-town Mattapoisett River Valley Water Protection Committee.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Mattapoisett River Valley Water Protection Committee, Tri-town River Valley Committee	Spring 1998

Objective 3: Support efforts to restore herring populations in the Mattapoisett River system.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
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3.a Maintain herring weir and keep river free of obstructions.	Herring Inspector(s), Tri-town River Valley Committee, Alewives Anonymous	Ongoing
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Objective 4: Support the enforcement of the Mattapoisett Aquifer District zoning by-law

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
4.a Distribute aquifer related information to increase public awareness.	Inspector of Buildings , Standing Open Space Study Committee, Board of Health, Water & Sewer Commissioners, Mattapoisett River Valley Water Protection Committee	One month before Hazardous Waste Day

Goal Two: Improve and sustain land conservation efforts in Mattapoisett

Objective 1: Acquire important open space parcels for permanent protection.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>1.a</i> Establish criteria for ranking of lands to acquire for conservation.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Mattapoisett Land Trust, Conservation Commission	Spring 1998
<i>1.b</i> Transfer environmentally important parcels of town land under the jurisdiction of the Board of Selectmen or held in tax title to Conservation Commission or Water & Sewer Department stewardship.	Conservation Commission, Water & Sewer Commissioners, Board of Selectmen, Town Meeting	1999

Objective 2: Develop funding and institutional mechanisms for a sustained land acquisition program.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
2.a Create a Standing Open Space Study Committee to coordinate land acquisition and facilitate implementation of the Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan.	Board of Selectmen, Planning Board	1997
2.b Create an Open Space Land Acquisition Fund with an annual allocation for purchase of conservation land.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Town Meeting	Spring 1998
2.c Support legislation authorizing Chapter 61 roll-back taxes collected by the town to be dedicated to the Acquisition Fund.	Board of Selectmen	1998
2.d Present Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan to Town Meeting for endorsement of <i>Goals & Objectives</i> .	Standing Open Space Study Committee	1998

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2.e Present Land Banking article to Mattapoisett Town Meeting for approval of tax on real estate transfers to support purchase of lands for open space purposes.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Finance Committee	2000
2.f Develop a town Geographic Information System (GIS) to assist in growth management and natural resource protection efforts.	Planning Board	Ongoing

Objective 3: Encourage private and alternative methods for land conservation.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
3.a Coordinate acquisition efforts with Mattapoisett Land Trust.	Standing Open Space Study Committee	Ongoing
3.b Encourage use of Conservation Restrictions to achieve conservation goals at less cost and management responsibility to town.	Conservation Commission, Mattapoisett Land Trust, Standing Open Space Study Committee	2001

3.c Work with Board of Assessors, Conservation Commission, and Board of Selectmen to develop a set of town policies to provide incentives for landowners to utilize Conservation Restrictions.	Conservation Commission, Mattapoisett Land Trust, Standing Open Space Study Committee	2001
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Objective 4: Increase community education that addresses land conservation efforts in Mattapoisett.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
4.a Create and distribute public outreach information.	Board of Selectmen, Standing Open Space Study Committee	Ongoing

Goal Three: Preserve the quality of Mattapoisett's wetlands, wildlife habitats, and coastal resources

Objective 1: Support acquisition of important wildlife habitats as defined by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
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1997 Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan

1.a Include Wolf Island Road area as high priority for Tri-town Water Department acquisition.	Standing Open Space Study Committee, Water & Sewer Commissioners	1998-1999
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Objective 2: Preserve and restore water quality in Brandt Island Cove, Mattapoisett Harbor, Eel Pond, and Aucoot Cove and along Mattapoisett's beach communities.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
2.a Improve onsite wastewater treatment in areas away from municipal sewer service through encouragement of septic system betterments and exploration of community treatment systems.	Board of Health, Assessors' Office	1997
2.b Target stormdrains discharging to shellfish beds and swimming areas for remediation.	Board of Health, Highway Department, Shellfish Warden	Ongoing
2.c Encourage town applications for state funding assistance for stormwater remediation projects on town roads.	Board of Health, Highway Department	1998
2.d Apply for "No-Discharge Area" designation from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for boat wastes.	Harbormaster, Board of Selectmen, Marine Advisory Board	1998

Objective 3: Support protection of wetland resources throughout Mattapoisett.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>3.a</i> Amend zoning by-law to require a minimum upland area on new lots created in town to limit encroachment on wetlands.	Planning Board	1998
<i>3.b</i> Seek funding to hire a part-time Conservation Agent to assist Conservation Commission in administration of Wetlands Act as well as land conservation initiatives.	Conservation Commission, Finance Committee, Board of Selectmen, Personnel Department	1999
<i>3.c</i> Propose a local Wetlands Protection by-law with construction setbacks at Town Meeting.	Conservation Commission	2000

Objective 4: Protect barrier beaches.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>4.a</i> Encourage voluntary buy-outs of dwellings and building lots in coastal velocity zone and maintain parcels as publicly accessible open space.	Building Department, Conservation Commission	Ongoing

Goal Four: Provide and enhance outdoor recreational opportunities for all Mattapoissett residents

1997 Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan

Objective 1: Provide walking and biking areas.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>1.a</i> Develop inventory and investigate historic roads and rights-of-way throughout town.	Mattapoisett Historical Commission, Town Clerk, Highway Surveyor	2000
<i>1.b</i> Construct recreational path and bikeway along abandoned railroad right-of-way connecting with Fairhaven and Marion.	Bike Path Committee	1998

Objective 2: Improve awareness of existing public access points and beaches.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>2.a</i> Develop informational brochure and map identifying beach, river, and trail access available to Mattapoisett residents.	Mattapoisett Historical Commission, Standing Open Space Study Committee	2000
<i>2.b</i> Install directional and educational signage at appropriate access points.	Mattapoisett Historical Commission, Standing Open Space Study Committee, Board of Selectmen, Highway Department	1999

Objective 3: Increase the number of playgrounds available.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>3.a</i> Locate playground site north of Route 195.	Recreation Committee, Planning Board	2001

Objective 4: Enhance access to recreational facilities for persons with disabilities.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>4.a</i> Create a Commission on Disabilities.	Board of Selectmen, Building Inspector	1997 (Completed)
<i>4.b</i> Locate appropriate site and construct a “playground without bounds”.	Commission on Disabilities, Recreation Committee	2000

Objective 5: Create a Park Department to manage recreational facilities and programs.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>5.a</i> Hire a Recreation Director.	Board of Selectmen	1997 (Completed)

Objective 6: Provide recreational facilities and programs for young adults.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>6.a</i> Support the creation of programs geared toward teen activities.	Recreation Committee, School Committee, Mattapoisett Youth Athletic Association	Ongoing

Objective 7: Improve harbor recreational facilities.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
7.a Work with and support the efforts of the Marine Advisory Board.	Planning Board, Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission	Ongoing
7.b Investigate alternative transportation and parking options.	Planning Board, Harbormaster	Ongoing

Goal 5: Maintain Mattapoisett's unique small town atmosphere and rural character

Objective 1: Acquire and preserve distinctive and historical aspects of the Mattapoisett landscape.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>1.a</i> Prioritize sites listed on the Historical Map.	Historical Commission, Historical Museum	1998

Objective 2: Maintain and enhance the character of rural and historic roads.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>2.a</i> Preserve and protect existing designated scenic roads.	Planning Board, Highway Department	Ongoing

Objective 3: Support local community organizations in the development of educational materials regarding the historical and archeological aspects of the Mattapoisett landscape.

Action	Responsible Department	Implementation Year
<i>3.a</i> Consult with the Mattapoisett Land Trust, Old Colony Vocational, University of Massachusetts at Dartmouth, and the Lloyd Center for Environmental Studies to develop educational materials.	Mattapoisett Land Trust, Mattapoisett Historical Museum, Standing Open Space Study Committee	2001

X. PUBLIC COMMENTS

The Mattapoisett Open Space & Recreation Plan was released for public comment on September 15, 1997 at a public meeting held at the Old Hammondtown School. The Plan was also simultaneously distributed to all town boards, the Division of Conservation Services and the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD). All comments were reviewed and applicable changes were made by the committee after the comment period had ended. The following pages contain comments from the boards and organizations listed below:

- Jennifer Jillson Soper, Regional Planner for the Division of Conservation Services
- Stephen C. Smith, Executive Director for the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD)
- Mattapoisett Board of Selectmen
- Christopher Jaskolka, Chairman of the Mattapoisett Planning Board
- William T. Nicholson, Superintendent of the Mattapoisett Water & Sewer Department
- Andrew J. Bobola, Inspector of Buildings for the Town of Mattapoisett
- Lois Ennis, Certified Municipal Clerk for the Town of Mattapoisett
- Cindy Johnson, Mattapoisett Master Plan Steering Committee
- Randall Kunz, Chair of Capital Needs Committee & President of the Mattapoisett Land Trust
- Rebecca Mui, 12 year-old Mattapoisett Resident

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APPENDIX A

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Section 504 Self-Evaluation Town of Mattapoisett

Existing under separate cover

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Section 504 Self-Evaluation

Town of Mattapoisett

In April 1996 the Board of Selectmen created an Open Space Study Committee and assigned this committee the task of updating the 1989 Open Space & Recreation Plan. The new 1997 Plan was developed according to the 1990 Open Space and Recreation Plan guidelines set forth by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Division of Conservation Services (DCS). Approval of the Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan by DCS allows the town to become eligible for state and federal funding sources, such as Massachusetts Self-Help and Urban-Self Help, to assist the town with open space land acquisitions and with the creation of recreational facilities. DCS requires municipalities to update their Open Space Plans every five years to remain eligible for such programs.

In 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was federally adopted, placing strict regulations on schools, businesses, industry and government to meet compliance guidelines set forth to ensure that no person shall be discriminated against based on a physical disability. As part of the process to create an Open Space & Recreation Plan, DCS requires towns to complete an ADA Section 504 Self-Evaluation. This evaluation is a detailed assessment of the administration, programs and employment practices of all properties under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission, and recreational areas under the jurisdiction of the Board of Selectmen.

The Self-Evaluation includes an inventory, complete with site-by-site assessments of each property for accessibility to the disabled. This inventory only considers conservation and recreation areas, and does not include other town buildings, such as the Town Hall. Site visits were performed by Andrew Bobola, Mattapoisett Inspector of Buildings in the Spring of 1997. Assessment results from each site were reviewed by Dale Hopkinson, a member of the Commission on Disabilities and a representative of the disabled community. Site assessments for all recreational properties are

included in this document. The three conservation areas were assessed but, the results are not included because no formal facilities exist in any of these areas.

Part I Administrative Requirements:

1. Designation of 504 Coordinator - *Attachment A*

The Board of Selectmen have designated Carol J. Adams, Executive Secretary as ADA Coordinator for the Town of Mattapoisett. Correspondences may be forwarded to Mrs. Adams, PO Box 435, Town Hall, Mattapoisett, MA 02739.

2. Grievance Procedures

A grievance procedure, for town employees and the general public, to ensure prompt and equitable review of complaints alleging handicapped discrimination is to be followed as indicated below:

1. Grievance must be submitted, in writing, to the Board of Selectmen.
2. A meeting will be scheduled with the Board of Selectmen along with all parties involved, within a two week period. All parties will receive written notification of meeting.
3. Grievance meeting minutes will be kept and filed in the Selectmen's Office.
4. Complainant will be notified, in writing, of the Selectmen's decision.

3. Public Notification Requirements - *Attachment B*

Posters are permanently located on the Town Hall bulletin board notifying that the town does not discriminate on the basis of disabilities. An announcement prohibiting discrimination has previously run on cable television and is included as Attachment B.

4. Participation of Individuals with Disabilities or Organizations Representing the Disabled Community

Effective September 16, 1997, the Board of Selectmen appointed a nine member Commission on Disabilities. The majority of this committee's membership is comprised of persons with disabilities.

Part II Program Accessibility:

The newly formed Mattapoisett Recreation Committee has been in existence for five months, and during this time the Committee and new director have been in the process of reorganizing. The

Committee plans to expand recreational opportunities for all citizens and is presently working with the Mattapoisett ADA Coordinator to make facilities accessible to the disabled.

Currently, the recreation programs in place include softball and baseball (indoor and outdoor). Games are played at the Old Rochester Regional Junior High School gym and field, the Old Hammondtown School fields, and the Center School gym, field, and outdoor basketball court. The basketball program includes the youth of the tri-town area, as well as an adult basketball program.

These programs are all accessible to the disabled for spectator purposes, and in some cases accessible lavatories also exist.

Transition Plan

Recreation Areas

The following suggestions for the modification to town recreation facilities were made by Marilyn Lee, Chair of the Recreation Committee.

Town Beach

There is designated parking in place at the Town Beach for the disabled. Access from parking to the shade shed needs a boardwalk for a firm and level path. Access to the bathhouse and lavatory facilities has been addressed by the Recreation Committee and the ADA Coordinator and plans are in the works to make this facility accessible to the disabled by the 1998 summer season.

Ned's Point

All three picnic tables are wheelchair accessible. The picnic shelter will also be accessible with adjustment to the entryway surface. The lavatory facilities are not currently handicap accessible. Trash cans are strategically placed throughout the park and are adjacent to a level path.

Conservation Areas

All of the properties under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission are unimproved sites that exist for the purposes of open space and wildlife habitat. There are no parking facilities, either handicapped or otherwise. There are also no formal trails that are maintained by the town. It is the recommendation of the Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee that these areas be left in their natural state, and no improvements or modifications should be made. The sites are as follows: N.F. Tinkham Forest, the Decas Lot, and the Cedars Property.

Part III Employment Practices:

The Board of Selectmen has recently appointed a five member Personnel Board. The first priority of the Personnel Board will be to revise the current Personnel By-law. Another task will be to see that there are current job descriptions for all town employees.

The majority of the employment practices required for this section, (personnel actions, leave administration, training, tests, medical examinations/questions, social/recreational programs, fringe benefits, collective bargaining agreements, and wage and salary administration) will be topics for updating by this newly appointed Personnel Board.

Recruitment

All town job announcements are posted on the Town Hall bulletin board which is located in an accessible location. Job announcements are also advertised in either the *New Bedford Standard Times* or the *Wanderer*. At this point in time, job announcements have not been made available in an auditory form. In the future, consideration should be given to preparing announcements for a cable television broadcast for the hearing impaired.

Ship Yard Park

Map 9, Lot 188
Location: Water Street

RAMPS

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A

	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Ship Yard Park consists of a 1 acre, 21,789 square foot area containing "Holmes Wharf" and a parking area.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	—	<u>Lot</u>
	# of total spaces <u>35</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>4</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			
	<u>Required HP Spaces</u>			
15-25			1 space	
26 - 40			5% but not less than 2 spaces	
41 - 100			4% but not less than 3 spaces	
101 - 200			3% but not less than 4 spaces	
201 - 500			2% but not less than 6 spaces	
501 - 1,000			1.5% but not less than 10 spaces	
1,001 - 2,000			1% but not less than 15 spaces	
2,001 - 5,000			.75% but not less than 20 spaces	
5,001 or more			.50% but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	<u>X</u>	—	_____
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	—	<u>X</u>	_____
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	—	—	<u>2 - Yes, 2 - No</u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<u>X</u>	—	_____
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	—	—	<u>1 Only</u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u>X</u>	—	_____
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	—	<u>X</u>	_____
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk	—	—	_____

	(curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	—	<u>X</u>	_____
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	—	<u>X</u>	_____
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	—	<u>X</u>	_____
	d. Textured or painted yellow	—	<u>X</u>	_____

COMMENTS: Lot only.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	—	_____
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	<u>X</u>	_____
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	<u>X</u>	_____
20.4	No ponding of water	—	<u>X</u>	_____
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	<u>X</u>	_____
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	<u>X</u>	_____
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<u>X</u>	—	_____
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A _____
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A _____
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A _____
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A _____
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A _____
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A _____
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A _____
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A _____

26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Lot only.

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

27	<u>DOOR</u> Location _____	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A

27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

**DOORS
DOORS**

<u>Section</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>			
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Lot only.

DOORS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>Wharf Bldg.</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27	—	<u>X</u>	_____
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	<u>X</u>	_____
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	<u>X</u>	_____
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
	d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
	b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
	c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
	d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	N/A
	e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A

f. 42 in. long

N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>		
30.9			N/A
30.7			N/A
30.8			N/A

COMMENTS: Totally out of code - N/A doesn't cut it. (Dale Hopkinson - Representative of Disabled Community)

RESTROOMS

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width	—	—	N/A
	" " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **SHIP YARD PARK**

Building: NONE

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>		
38.1			
			N/A
			N/A
39.3			N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>		
39.1			N/A
			N/A
39.2			N/A
			N/A
			N/A

COMMENTS: Lot only.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Dale Hopkinson - Representative for the Disabled Community:

This and Town Hall may be the most frequented locations. Not what I'd call a warm welcome for the disabled. What about dinghy dock, floating platform, ramps and bathrooms? These are not accessible. Can ramps accomodate wheelchairs? If this town encourages tourism, how soon will this be in conformance? There are no disabled people living in town?

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Town Wharf

Map 9, Lots 180, 181, 184, 185

Location: Water Street

RAMPS

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: The Town Wharf consists of a 24,775 square foot area and contains a parking lot, Harbormaster's Building and restrooms.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23			

23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	_____	_____
	# of total spaces <u>20</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>0</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>		<u>Required HP Spaces</u>	
	15-25		1 space	
	26 - 40		5% but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100		4% but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200		3% but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500		2% but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000		1.5% but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000		1% but not less than 15 spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000		.75% but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more		.50% but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
-	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	___	___	<u>N/A</u>
	d. Textured or painted yellow	___	___	<u>N/A</u>

COMMENTS: Lot and building.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	___	_____

20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<u>X</u>	—	_____
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	<u>X</u>	_____
20.4	No ponding of water	—	<u>X</u>	_____
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	<u>X</u>	_____
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	<u>X</u>	_____
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	—	<u>X</u>	_____
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	<u>X</u>	_____
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	_____ N/A _____
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	_____ N/A _____
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	_____ N/A _____
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	_____ N/A _____
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	_____ N/A _____
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	_____ N/A _____
COMMENTS: <u>Lot & building.</u>				

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	No signs projecting	—	—	_____ N/A _____
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	_____ N/A _____
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond			

	top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼” and 2”	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼” and 2”	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. clear opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A

27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

<u>Section</u>				
27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Lot & building.

DOORS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

30	PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>Wharf</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	Doors comply with Section 27	—	<u>X</u>	N/A
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
	d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A

30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
	b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
	c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
	d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	N/A
	e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A
	f. 42 in. long	—	—	N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	—	N/A
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Not accessible to the handicapped (Dale Hopkinson - Representative of Disabled Community)

RESTROOMS FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOMS**

Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
		—	—	N/A
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor Hand operated push button or lever	—	—	N/A

	controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **TOWN WHARF**

Building: **HARBORMASTER'S
BLDG. & RESTROOM**

Section

38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

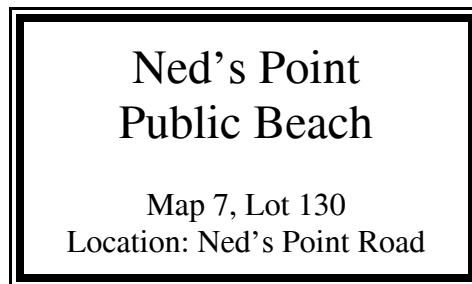
COMMENTS: Lot & Building.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Dale Hopkinson - Representative for the Disabled Community:

This location is a must for compliance. I'm one misstep from a wheelchair. This serves as being no less than segregation!

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES



RAMPS

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A

	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: No ramps.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23	<u>PARKING</u>			
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	—	<u>Lot</u>
	# of total spaces <u>100</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>0 (none marked)</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			
	<u>Required HP Spaces</u>			
	15-25		1 space	
	26 - 40		5% but not less than 2 spaces	
	41 - 100		4% but not less than 3 spaces	
	101 - 200		3% but not less than 4 spaces	
	201 - 500		2% but not less than 6 spaces	
	501 - 1,000		1.5% but not less than 10 spaces	
	1,001 - 2,000		1% but not less than 15 spaces	
	2,001 - 5,000		.75% but not less than 20 spaces	
	5,001 or more		.50% but not less than 30 spaces	
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	—	—	N/A
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	—	—	N/A
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	—	—	N/A
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	—	—	N/A
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			

	(no cracks)	—	—	N/A
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	—	—	N/A
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	—	—	N/A
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	—	—	N/A
	b. Sloped sides	—	—	N/A
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	—	—	N/A
	d. Textured or painted yellow	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Ned's Point consists of 3 acres, 28,750 square feet of hard gravel packed material with a rocky coastline making it a difficult location for swimmers.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	Vestibule 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A

	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Gravel parking lot.

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 1/2 in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 1/2 in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible.

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 <u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	<u>N/A</u>

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 <u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	<u>N/A</u>
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb			

	latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>			
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible.

DOORS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

Section

Section	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30 PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>Ned's Point</u>			
Doors comply with Section 27	—	—	N/A
Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
a. swings out	—	—	N/A
b. self closing	—	—	N/A
c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
<u>Toilet</u>			
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
<u>Grab Bars</u>			
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
d. locate 30 in. above and parallel			

to the floor	—	—	N/A
e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A
f. 42 in. long	—	—	N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>		
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	N/A
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	N/A
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible

RESTROOMS

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

Section

<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(Where provided at least one should comply)		—	—	N/A
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width	—	—	N/A
	" " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **NED'S POINT PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

Section

38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible.

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Town Beach

Map 9, Lot 193
Location: Water Street

RAMPS

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: No ramps.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Lot</u>
	# of total spaces <u> 50 </u>			
	# of HP spaces <u> 0 </u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			<u>Required HP Spaces</u>
	15-25			1 space
	26 - 40			5% but not less than 2 spaces
	41 - 100			4% but not less than 3 spaces
	101 - 200			3% but not less than 4 spaces
	201 - 500			2% but not less than 6 spaces
	501 - 1,000			1.5% but not less than 10 spaces
	1,001 - 2,000			1% but not less than 15 spaces
	2,001 - 5,000			.75% but not less than 20 spaces
	5,001 or more			.50% but not less than 30 spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	d. Textured or painted yellow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>

COMMENTS: The Town Beach consists of 1 acre, 39,996 square feet of gravel parking lot and beach.

**PARKING
SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES**

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A
	" " more than ½” thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: The restrooms are not handicap accessible.

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>			

28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼” and 2”	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼” and 2”	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible.

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

Section

	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A

27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

<u>Section</u>				
27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A

a.	Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
b.	Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
c.	Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
d.	Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
	b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
	c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
	d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	N/A
	e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A
	f. 42 in. long	—	—	N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	—	N/A
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible

RESTROOMS

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: RESTROOMS

Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the			

	path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
		—	—	N/A
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
		—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **TOWN BEACH**

Building: **RESTROOMS**

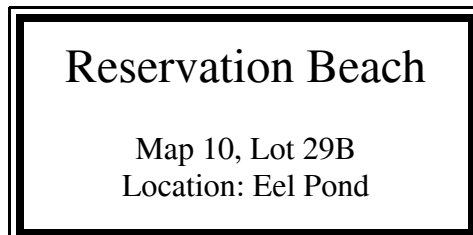
Section

38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A

39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Restrooms are not handicap accessible.

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES



RAMPS

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A

25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Limited access. No parking available.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	—	—	N/A
	# of total spaces <u>0</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>0</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			
	15-25			1 space
	26 - 40			5% but not less than 2 spaces
	41 - 100			4% but not less than 3 spaces
	101 - 200			3% but not less than 4 spaces
	201 - 500			2% but not less than 6 spaces
	501 - 1,000			1.5% but not less than 10 spaces
	1,001 - 2,000			1% but not less than 15 spaces
	2,001 - 5,000			.75% but not less than 20 spaces
	5,001 or more			.50% but not less than 30 spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off			

	area is provided within 100 ft.	—	—	N/A
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	—	—	N/A
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	—	—	N/A
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	—	—	N/A
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	—	—	N/A
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	—	—	N/A
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	—	—	N/A
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	—	—	N/A
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	—	—	N/A
	d. Textured or painted yellow	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Reservation Beach consists of 32,192 square feet of marshland which abuts Eel Pond. Parking is unavailable and access is limited.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on			

	latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. <u>plus</u> width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Marshland - limited access - no parking.

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 1/2 in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A

	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼” and 2”	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Marshland - limited access - no parking.

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A
27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A

27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

Section

27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Marshland - limited access - no parking.

DOORS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

Section	Description	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>None</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27	—	—	N/A
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
	d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A

c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	_____ N/A _____
Grab Bars			
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	_____ N/A _____
b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	_____ N/A _____
c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	_____ N/A _____
d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	_____ N/A _____
e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	_____ N/A _____
f. 42 in. long	—	—	_____ N/A _____

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>		
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	_____ N/A _____
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	_____ N/A _____
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	—	_____ N/A _____

COMMENTS: Marshland - limited access - no parking.

RESTROOMS FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(Where provided at least one should comply)		—	—	N/A
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
		—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
(Where provided at least one should comply)				
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A

37.5 Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified — — N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **RESERVATION BEACH**

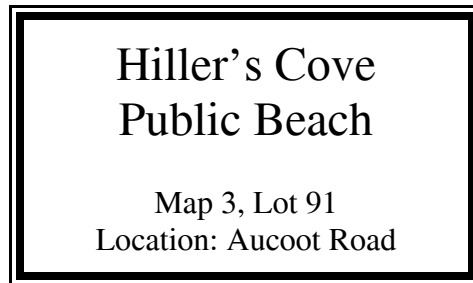
Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>			
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Marshland - limited access - no parking.

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES



RAMPS

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25	<u>RAMP Location:</u> <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP Location:</u> <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: How about wooden or paved walk and chairways? (Dale Hopkinson - Representative for the Disabled Community)

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Lot</u>
	# of total spaces <u>30+</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>0</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			<u>Required HP Spaces</u>
	15-25			1 space
	26 - 40			5% but not less than 2 spaces
	41 - 100			4% but not less than 3 spaces
	101 - 200			3% but not less than 4 spaces
	201 - 500			2% but not less than 6 spaces
	501 - 1,000			1.5% but not less than 10 spaces
	1,001 - 2,000			1% but not less than 15 spaces
	2,001 - 5,000			.75% but not less than 20 spaces
	5,001 or more			.50% but not less than 30 spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	d. Textured or painted yellow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>

COMMENTS: Hiller's Cove Public Beach consists of 7 acres, 17,424 square feet of marshland and beach. The entranceway and parking area is gravel packed.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

**STAIRS
DOORS**

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 <u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 <u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS

DOORS

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 <u>DOOR, continued</u>			
27.8 Clear, level floor space extends out			

	5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

DOORS

RESTROOMS

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>None</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27	—	—	N/A

	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
	d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
	<u>Toilet</u>			
	a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
	b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
	c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	<u>Grab Bars</u>			
	a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
	b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
	c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
	d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	N/A
	e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A
	f. 42 in. long	—	—	N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			
30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	—	N/A

30.8 Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor N/A

COMMENTS: _____

RESTROOMS FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **HILLER'S COVE PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

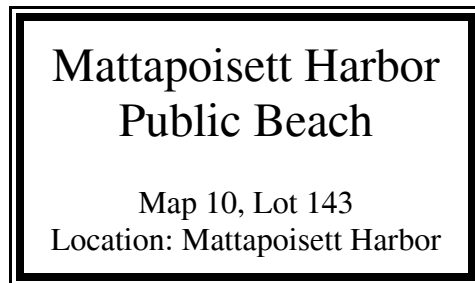
Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A

39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES



RAMPS

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A

	Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Gravel access way - no parking available.

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: **NONE**

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	—	<u>Lot</u>

of total spaces 0
 # of HP spaces 0

<u>Total Spaces</u>	<u>Required HP Spaces</u>
15-25	1 space
26 - 40	5% but not less than 2 spaces
41 - 100	4% but not less than 3 spaces
101 - 200	3% but not less than 4 spaces
201 - 500	2% but not less than 6 spaces
501 - 1,000	1.5% but not less than 10 spaces
1,001 - 2,000	1% but not less than 15 spaces
2,001 - 5,000	.75% but not less than 20 spaces
5,001 or more	.50% but not less than 30 spaces

23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	—	—	N/A
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	—	—	N/A
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	—	—	N/A
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	—	—	N/A
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	—	—	N/A
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	—	—	N/A
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	—	—	N/A
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	—	—	N/A
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	—	—	N/A
	d. Textured or painted yellow	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Mattapoissett Harbor Public Beach consists of 2 acres, 9,580 square feet of gravel access way to a sandy beach. However, parking is unavailable.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>			
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			

26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	Vestibule 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Gravel access way - no parking available.

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 1/2 in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A
28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A

	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Gravel access way - no parking available available.

STAIRS DOORS

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

Section

	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

27	<u>DOOR</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.2	Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4	At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5	Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6	Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7	Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9	Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
	Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

Section

27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	N/A
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: Gravel access way - no parking available.

DOORS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH**

Building: NONE

Section

Section	Description	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>None</u>			
	Doors comply with Section 27	—	—	N/A
	Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3	5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4	At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
	a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
	b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
	c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
	d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5	At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
	Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
	60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
	<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
	a. swings out	—	—	N/A
	b. self closing	—	—	N/A
	c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
	d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A

Toilet

a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	_____ N/A _____
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	_____ N/A _____
c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	_____ N/A _____

Grab Bars

a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	_____ N/A _____
b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	_____ N/A _____
c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	_____ N/A _____
d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	_____ N/A _____
e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	_____ N/A _____
f. 42 in. long	—	—	_____ N/A _____

**RESTROOMS
RESTROOMS**

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30	<u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>		
30.9			_____ N/A _____ Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor
30.7			_____ N/A _____ One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)
30.8			_____ N/A _____ Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor

COMMENTS: _____ Gravel access way - no parking available. _____

RESTROOMS FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A
29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>

(Where provided at least one should comply)

37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **MATTAPOISETT HARBOR PUBLIC BEACH** Building: NONE

Section

38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

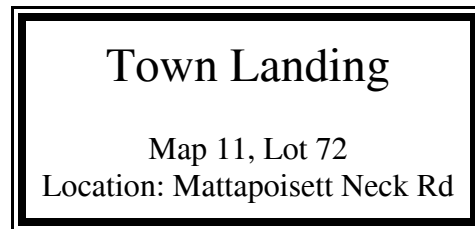
COMMENTS: Gravel access way - no parking available.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

Dale Hopkinson - Representative for the Disabled Community:

To deny access to the disabled is an insult to me and the freedom and rights I fought and nearly died for. The fact that the Town of Mattapoisett cares less about the freedom of all vs. the tax base, the fact that the Veteran's Service Officer or his office hasn't led the fight on this is a disgrace!! This isn't something that could be done. State and federal law mandates that it will be done. Period!

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES



RAMPS

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: **NONE**

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A
25	<u>RAMP</u> Location: <u>None</u>			
25.2	Slope maximum 1:12	—	—	N/A
25.3	Minimum width 4 ft. between handrails	—	—	N/A
25.4	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails at 34 in. and 19 in. from ramp surface	—	—	N/A
	Handrails extend 12 in. beyond top and bottom	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Clearance of 1 ½" between wall and wall rail	—	—	N/A
25.5	Non-slip surface	—	—	N/A
25.6	Level platform (4 ft. x 4 ft.) at every 32 ft., at top, at bottom, at change of direction	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

RAMPS PARKING

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: NONE

Section

23	<u>PARKING</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
23.4	Parking lot or garage	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Lot</u>
	# of total spaces <u>40</u>			
	# of HP spaces <u>0</u>			
	<u>Total Spaces</u>			<u>Required HP Spaces</u>
	15-25			1 space
	26 - 40			5% but not less than 2 spaces
	41 - 100			4% but not less than 3 spaces
	101 - 200			3% but not less than 4 spaces
	201 - 500			2% but not less than 6 spaces
	501 - 1,000			1.5% but not less than 10 spaces
	1,001 - 2,000			1% but not less than 15 spaces
	2,001 - 5,000			.75% but not less than 20 spaces
	5,001 or more			.50% but not less than 30 spaces
23.2	HP spaces closest in lot to accessible entrances	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Where HP spaces cannot be located within 200 ft. of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.5	Min. width 12 ft. (or two 8 ft. with 4 ft. wide striped aisle between)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.7	Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Sign min. 5 ft., max. 8 ft. to top of sign	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.9	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	" slope less than 1:20 (5%)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
23.6	Curb cut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present (complies with 21.1)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
21.1	a. Min. width 3 ft. excluding sloped sides	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	b. Sloped sides			
	c. All slopes not to exceed 1:12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>
	d. Textured or painted yellow	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>N/A</u>

COMMENTS: The Town landing consists of 4 acres, 28,500 square feet of gravel parking area and marshland.

PARKING SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: NONE

Section

20	<u>SITE ACCESS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
20.1	Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.2	Disembarking area at accessible entrance	—	—	N/A
20.3	Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	—	—	N/A
20.4	No ponding of water	—	—	N/A
22	<u>WALKS</u>			
22.1	4 ft. wide minimum	—	—	N/A
	Slope max. 1:20 (5%); if greater, treat as a ramp	—	—	N/A
22.2	Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	—	—	N/A
26	<u>ENTRANCES</u>			
26.1	Primary public entrances accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
26.2	Level space extending 5 ft. from the door interior and exterior of entrance doors	—	—	N/A
	At least 18 inches clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	—	—	N/A
26.3	<u>Vestibule</u> 4 ft. plus width of door swinging into the space	—	—	N/A
26.4	Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	—	—	N/A
26.5	Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	—	—	N/A
	" " more than 1/2" thick are recessed	—	—	N/A
	Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects which protrude into entranceways (signs, lights, fixtures) are at least 80 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
26.7	Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrances	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

SITE ACCESS, WALKS, ENTRANCES STAIRS

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: **NONE**

Section

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

28	<u>STAIRS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
28.2	No open risers	—	—	N/A
	No signs projecting	—	—	N/A
28.3	Handrails on both sides	—	—	N/A
	Handrails 34 inches above tread	—	—	N/A
	Handrail extends min. 1 ft. beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	—	—	N/A
28.4	Handgrip oval or round	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip diameter between 1 ¼" and 2"	—	—	N/A
	Handgrip smooth surface	—	—	N/A
28.5	1 ½ in. clearance between wall and handrail	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

STAIRS

DOORS

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: **NONE**

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 DOOR Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27 DOOR Location <u>None</u>			
27.2 Minimum 34 in. <u>clear</u> opening	—	—	N/A
27.4 At least 18 in. clear floor space on pull side of door	—	—	N/A
27.5 Closing speed min. 6 seconds	—	—	N/A
27.6 Maximum pressure 15 lbs. exterior, 8 lbs. interior doors	—	—	N/A
27.7 Threshold max. ½ in. high, beveled on both sides	—	—	N/A
27.9 Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	—	—	N/A
Hardware min. 36 in., max. 42 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
27.10 Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	N/A
27.12 Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	N/A

DOORS DOORS

Section

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
27	<u>DOOR, continued</u>			
27.8	Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft. from both sides of the door	—	—	_____ N/A _____
27.10	Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	—	—	_____ N/A _____
27.12	Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is curled or roughened	—	—	_____ N/A _____

COMMENTS: _____

**DOORS
RESTROOMS**

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: NONE

Section

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30 PUBLIC RESTROOMS Location <u>None</u>			
Doors comply with Section 27	—	—	N/A
Vestibules comply with Section 26.3	—	—	N/A
30.3 5 ft. turning space measured 12 in. from the floor	—	—	N/A
30.4 At least one <u>SINK</u> :			
a. Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 32 in. to top of rim	—	—	N/A
b. Extends at least 22 in. from the wall	—	—	N/A
c. Open knee space min. 30 in. width	—	—	N/A
d. Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	—	—	N/A
30.5 At least one <u>STALL</u> :			
Accessible to person in wheelchair	—	—	N/A
60 in. wide x 72 in. deep	—	—	N/A
<u>Stall door</u> 36 in. wide	—	—	N/A
a. swings out	—	—	N/A
b. self closing	—	—	N/A
c. pull latch	—	—	N/A
d. lock operable with closed fist, 32 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
e. coat hook 54 in. high	—	—	N/A
<u>Toilet</u>			
a. 18 in. from center to nearest side wall	—	—	N/A
b. 42 in. min. clear space from center to wall	—	—	N/A
c. top of seat 17 in. - 19 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
<u>Grab Bars</u>			
a. on back and side wall closest to water closet	—	—	N/A
b. 1 ¼ in. diameter	—	—	N/A
c. 1 ½ in. clearance to wall	—	—	N/A
d. locate 30 in. above and parallel to the floor	—	—	N/A
e. acid-etched or roughened	—	—	N/A
f. 42 in. long	—	—	N/A

RESTROOMS RESTROOMS

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: **NONE**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
30 <u>PUBLIC RESTROOM, continued</u>			

30.9	Toilet paper dispenser 24 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
30.7	One mirror set max. 38 in. to bottom (if tilted, 42 in.)	—	—	N/A
30.8	Dispensers (towel, soap, etc.) at least one of each max. 42 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

RESTROOMS FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: NONE

Section

	<u>FLOORS/HALLS</u> Location <u>None</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
29.1	Each story one common level or ramped	—	—	N/A

29.2	Floor surfaces non-slip	—	—	N/A
29.3	Carpeting high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	—	—	N/A
5.12	Corridor width minimum 3 ft.	—	—	N/A
26.6	Objects (signs, ceiling lights fixtures) which protrude into the path of travel minimum 80 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
36	<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
36.1	Basin rim max. 34 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Hand operated push button or lever controls	—	—	N/A
	Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	—	—	N/A
36.2	If recessed, recess min. 30" width " " recess no deeper than the depth of the fountain	—	—	N/A
36.3	If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30 in. X 48 in. to allow parallel approach	—	—	N/A
37	<u>PUBLIC TELEPHONES</u> Location <u>None</u> (Where provided at least one should comply)	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
37.2	Highest operating part max. 54 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
37.4	Access within 12 in. of phone, 30 in. high by 30 in. in width	—	—	N/A
37.5	Adjustable volume control on headset and so identified	—	—	N/A

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

Property Name: **TOWN LANDING**

Building: **NONE**

Section

38	<u>SWITCHES, CONTROLS, SIGNALS</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Comments</u>
38.1	Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc. minimum 36 in., maximum 54 in. above the floor	—	—	N/A
	Electrical outlets centered no lower			

	than 18 inches above the floor	—	—	N/A
39.3	Warning signals have <u>visual</u> as well as audible signals	—	—	N/A
39	<u>SIGNS</u>			
39.1	Min. 54 in., max. 60 in. above floor	—	—	N/A
	Within 18 in. of door jamb or recess	—	—	N/A
39.2	Letters/numbers 1 ¼ in. high min.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers raised .03 in.	—	—	N/A
	Letters/numbers contrast with the background color	—	—	N/A

COMMENTS: _____

SIGNS, SIGNALS, SWITCHES

APPENDIX B

Contents:

- Glossary of Open Space Terms

- Public Land Protection: Massachusetts Constitution, Article 97 - Opinion of the Attorney General 1973
- Comparison of Permanently Protected Open Space in Buzzards Bay Municipalities.
- Open Space and Recreation Survey and introductory letter. October 21, 1996.
- Scientific Sample of Year Round Residents - Mattapoissett Open Space & Recreation Survey Results. March 31, 1997.
- Scientific Sample of Summer Residents - Mattapoissett Open Space & Recreation Survey Results. April 7, 1997.
- Mattapoissett Open Space Planning Community Meeting - Focus Group Results & Map Exercise Results. November 21, 1996.
- Public Comment Questionnaire - Release of Draft Plan. September 15, 1997
- Flora & Fauna Found in Mattapoissett
- Letter and information from the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
- Press Release: *State Announces 1,690 Acre Conservation Area.* July 17, 1997. Department of Fisheries and Wildlife & Environmental Law Enforcement.
- Newspaper Article: *Newly Protected Land is a Gift to Future Generations.* July 21, 1997. The Standard Times. New Bedford, MA.
- Newspaper Article: *Mattapoissett Open Space Panel Sets Night of Games.* November 20, 1996. The Standard Times. New Bedford, MA.
- Newspaper Article: *Mattapoissett Searches for Ways to Preserve Open Space.* November 20, 1996. The Standard Times. New Bedford, MA.
- Newspaper Article: *Final Open Space Plan Announced.* September 16, 1997. The Standard Times. New Bedford, MA.

Glossary of Open Space Terms

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): An area encompassing land and water resources of regional or statewide importance, designated by the Secretary of Executive Office of Environmental Affairs (in accordance with 301 CMR 12:6.40-6.55), to receive additional protection and management.

Agricultural Preservation Restriction Program (MGL Ch.132A, s.11a-d): One form of a Conservation Restriction which pertains to lands in active agricultural use. The most commonly known APR program is through the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) who purchases the development rights to farms. Under the state APR Program, farmers retain ownership to their land and the right to farm or raise livestock on it, but permanently prohibit all future non-agricultural development (such as residential subdivision or commercial development) on the land. In Westport, MA for example, the DFA has spent nearly \$3.5 million to purchase APRs on 12 farms totaling 1148 acres.

Barrier Beach: A narrow low-lying strip of land generally consisting of coastal beaches and coastal dunes extending roughly parallel to the trend of the coast. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow body of fresh, brackish, or saline water or by a marsh system.

Conservation Commission Act (MGL Ch.40, s.8C): Establishes the authority of any town or city to create a Conservation Commission and outlines the Commission's powers to "acquire, maintain, improve, protect, limit the future use of or otherwise conserve and properly utilize open spaces in land and water areas within its city or town, and it shall manage and control the same."

Conservation Fund Act (MGL Ch.40, s.5): Allows cities and towns to appropriate money for the maintenance and activities of the Conservation Commission. Monies in the fund may be expended by the Commission for any purpose, including costs associated with acquisition or maintenance of town conservation lands.

Conservation Restriction (MGL Ch.184, ss.31-33): A legal agreement between a landowner and a conservation organization (land trust), Municipal Conservation Commission, or government agency that permanently limits a property's uses in order to protect the land's conservation value. The voluntary decision by a landowner to place a Conservation Restriction on their land prohibits future development of the property but allows for other activities. Called Conservation Easements in many other states.

Benefits to Town

- Helps town achieve land protection goals without having to buy expensive properties.
- Land remains privately held, stays on the tax rolls (at a reduced rate) and is maintained by the landowner, saving the town costs and liability associated with land ownership.

Benefits to Landowner

- Landowner is compensated for the decrease in value of the land placed under a Conservation Restriction through property, income, and estate tax relief
- Landowner keeps title to the land, can continue to enjoy and maintain the land, can retain privacy rights and can sell or give the property to family or others. The restriction "runs with the land" and any new owners must abide by its terms.

Habitat: The specific area or environment in which a particular type of plant or animal lives. An organism's habitat must provide all the basic requirements for survival.

Land Trust: a private, non profit land conservation organization which works with landowners to acquire land or conservation restrictions for permanent conservation. Most communities in the Buzzards Bay region have local land trusts. Some examples include the Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust (DNRT), Westport Land Conservation Trust, Fairhaven Land Preservation Trust, and Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts. The Mattapoissett Land Trust was formed in 1974 and to date has acquired 257 acres of land for conservation.

Land Banking: A fee on real estate transfers in a community that is used to fund open space acquisitions and affordable housing programs. Requires approval of state legislature. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are the only places in the state with approved, active land bank systems. Numerous attempts in the past decade to establish land banking in Barnstable County and elsewhere have failed. There are currently bills pending in the Massachusetts legislature that would authorize individual town election of land banking.

Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP): A program within the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement, which officially maps known habitats of rare and endangered plant and animal species.

Nonpoint Source Pollution: Pollution generated over a relatively wide area and dispersed rather than discharged from a discrete pipe. Some examples are road runoff, septic systems, and agricultural runoff.

Open Space and Recreation Plan: A town-specific community planning document which defines a town's goals toward preserving important natural, scenic, agricultural, and historic lands for conservation and maintaining adequate outdoor recreation opportunities. The Plan is approved by the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services. Open Space and Recreation Plans are eligible for state funding under the Massachusetts Self-Help Program for the purchase and improvement of land for conservation and recreation.

Private Landowners Liability (MGL Ch.21, s. 17C): Massachusetts law that states that an owner of land who permits the public to use such land for recreational purposes without imposing a charge or fee shall not be liable for injuries to persons or property sustained by him while on his land in the absence of willful, wanton or reckless conduct by the owner.

Property Tax Reduction Statutes - Chapter 61: Massachusetts General Laws Chapters 61, 61A, and 61B provide for reductions in property tax on lands in active Forest, Agriculture, and Recreational use respectively. Provides incentive for landowners not to develop their land, but **does not permanently protect land**. Property can be removed from 61 program classification but the landowner is liable for "roll back" taxes for up to four previous tax years in which the land was classified under these sections. Also, provides that the municipality in which the land is located must be notified of conversion of the land back to residential or other use. The city/town then has 120 days to meet the offer the owner has for the purchase of the property or, if the property is not being sold, to purchase the land at fair market value.

Scenic Roads Act (MGL Ch.40, s.15c) : Massachusetts law allowing cities and towns to designate any nonstate road within the town as a scenic road. After a road has been designated, any repair, maintenance, reconstruction or paving shall not involve cutting or removal of trees or destruction of stone walls without the prior written approval of the local Planning Board after a public hearing has been held.

Self-Help & Urban Self-Help Programs (MGL Ch.132A, s.2b&11): Grant programs offered by the Division of Conservation Services to Massachusetts Cities and Towns for conservation and recreation projects. The Self-Help Program provides funding assistance for the acquisition of conservation land. Urban Self-Help funds the acquisition of park lands and the development or renovation of outdoor recreational Facilities. The maximum state share available under these programs is based on the communities equalized valuation per capita decile rank and ranges from 52-70%. Maximum grant awards are \$500,000. DCS approved Open Space and Recreation Plans are required for Self Help funding.

Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD): a regional planning agency, located in Taunton, MA, which provides technical and planning assistance to communities in Bristol and Plymouth counties, coordinates inter-municipal activities, and acts as a clearinghouse for regional information.

Watershed: The land surrounding a body of water that contributes fresh water, either from streams, groundwater, or surface runoff to a lake, river, groundwater supply, or coastal waterbody.

Wetlands: Habitats where the influence of surface water or groundwater has resulted in the development of plant and animal communities adapted to aquatic or intermittently wet conditions. Wetlands include saltmarshes, wooded swamps, freshwater marshes, bogs, shallow subtidal areas and similar areas. Protection of and work within wetlands is regulated by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act which is administered locally by the Conservation Commission.

PUBLIC LAND PROTECTION

Massachusetts Constitution, Article 97

Opinion of the Attorney General 1973

The House of Representatives, by H. 6085, has addressed to me several questions regarding Article 97 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts. Establishing the right to a clean environment for the citizens of Massachusetts, Article 97 was submitted to the voters on the November 1972 ballot and was approved. The questions of the House go to the provision in the Article requiring that acts concerning the disposition of, or certain changes in, the use of certain public lands be approved by a two-third roll-call vote of each branch of the General Court.

Specifically, your questions are as follows:

1. Do the provisions of the last paragraph of Article XCVII of the Articles of the Amendments to the Constitution requiring a two thirds vote by each branch of the general court, before a change can be made in the use or disposition of land and easements acquired for a purpose described in said Article, apply to all land and easements held for such a purpose, regardless of the date of acquisition, or in the alternative, do they apply only to land and easements acquired for such purposes after the effective date of said Article of Amendments?
2. Does the disposition or change of use of land held for park purposes require a two thirds vote, to be taken by the yeas and nays of each branch of the general court, as provided in Article XCVII of the Articles of the Amendments to the Constitution, or would a majority vote of each branch be sufficient for approval?
3. Do the words "natural resources" as used in the first paragraph of Article XCVII of the Articles of the Amendments to the Constitution include ocean, shellfish and inland fisheries; wild birds,

including song and insectivorous birds; wild mammals and game; sea and fresh water fish of every description; forests and all uncultivated flora, together with public shade and ornamental trees and shrubs; land, soil resources, lakes, ponds, streams, coastal, underground and surface waters; minerals and natural deposits, as formerly set out in the definition of the words "natural resources" in paragraph two of section one of chapter twenty-one of the General Laws?

4. Do the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Article XCVII of the Articles of the Amendments to the Constitution apply to any or all of the following means of disposition or change in use of land held for a public purpose: conveyance of land; long-term lease for inconsistent use; short-term lease, two years or less, for an inconsistent use; the granting or giving of an easement for an inconsistent use; or any agency action with regard to land under its control if an inconsistent use?

The proposed amendment to the Constitution as agreed to by the majority of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in joint session, on August 5, 1969, and again on May 12, 1971, and became part of the Constitution by approval by the voters at the state election next following, on November 7, 1972. The full text of Article 97 is as follows:

Art. XCVII. Article XLIX of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof. The people shall have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment; and the protection of the people in their right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is hereby declared to be a public purpose.

The general court shall have the power to enact legislation necessary or expedient to protect such rights.

In the furtherance of the foregoing powers, the general court shall have the power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, or for the acquisition by purchase or otherwise, of lands and easements or such other interests therein as may be deemed necessary to accomplish these purposes.

Lands and easements taken or acquired for such purposes shall not be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of except by laws enacted by a two thirds vote, taken by yeas and nays, of each branch of the general court. (emphasis inserted)

1. The first question of the House of Representatives asks, in effect, whether the two-thirds roll-call vote requirement is retroactive, to be applied to lands and easements acquired prior to the effective date of Article 97, November 7, 1972. For the reasons below, I answer in the affirmative.

The General Court did not propose this Amendment nor was it approved by the voting public without a sense of history nor void of a purpose worthy of a constitutional amendment. Examination of our constitutional history firmly establishes that the two-thirds roll-call vote requirement applies to public lands wherever taken or acquired.

Specifically, Article 97 annuls Article 49, in effect since November 5, 1918. Under that Article the General Court was empowered to provide for the taking or acquisition of lands, easements and

interests therein "for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control" (of) "agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth." Although inclusion of the word "air" in this catalog as it appears in Article 97 may make this new article slightly broader than the supplanted Article 49 as to purposes for which the General Court may provide for the taking or acquisition of land, it is clear that land taken or acquired under the earlier Article over nearly fifty years is now to be subjected to the two-thirds vote requirement for changes in use or other dispositions. Indeed all land whenever taken or acquired is now subject to the new voting requirement. The original draftsmen of our Constitution prudently included in Article 10 of the Declaration of Rights a broad constitutional basis for the taking of private land to be applied to public uses, without limitation on what are "public uses." By way of acts of the Legislature as well as through generous gifts of many of our citizens, the Commonwealth and our cities and towns have acquired parkland and reservations of which we can be justly proud. To claim that Article 97 does not give the same care and protection to, all these existing public lands as for lands acquired by the foresight of future legislators or the generosity of future citizens would ignore public purposes deemed important in our laws since the beginning of our commonwealth.

Moreover, if this amendment were only prospective in effect, it would be virtually meaningless. In our Commonwealth with a life commencing in the early 1600s and already cramped for land, it is most unlikely that the General Court and the voters would choose to protect only those acres hereafter added to the many thousands already held for public purposes. The comment of our Supreme Judicial Court concerning the earlier Article 49 is here applicable. It must be presumed that the convention proposed and the people approved and ratified the Forty-ninth Amendment with reference to the practical affairs of mankind and not as a mere theoretical announcement." **Opinion of the Justices**, 237 Mass. 598, 608.

2 In its second question the House asks, in effect, whether the two-thirds roll-call vote requirement applies to land held for park purposes, as the term "park" is generally understood. My answer is in the affirmative, for the reasons below.

One major purpose of Article 97 is to secure that the people shall have "the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment." The fulfillment of these rights is uniquely carried out by parkland acquisition. As the Supreme Judicial Court has declared,

"The healthful and civilizing influence of parks in or near congested areas of population is of more than local interest and becomes a concern of the State under modern conditions. It relates not only to the public health in its narrow sense, but to broader considerations of exercise, refreshment, and enjoyment " **Higginson v. Treasurer and School House Commissioners of Boston**, 212 Mass. 583,590; see also **Higginson v. Inhabitants of Nahant**, 11 Allen 530,536.

A second major purpose of Article 97 is "the protection of the people in their right to the conservation development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources." Parkland protection can afford not only the conservation of forests, water and air but also a means of utilizing these resources in harmony with their conservation. Parkland can undeniably be said to be acquired for the purposes in Article 97 and is thus subject to the two-thirds roll-call requirement.

This question as to parks raises a further practical matter in regard to implementing Article 97 which warrants further discussion. The reasons the Legislature employs to explain its actions can be of countless levels of specificity or generality and land might conceivably be acquired for general recreation purposes or for explicit uses such as the playing of baseball, the flying of kites, for evening strolls or for Sunday afternoon concerts. Undoubtedly to the average man, such land would serve as a park but at even a more legalistic level it clearly can also be observed that such land was acquired, in the language of Article 97, because it was a "resource" which could best be "utilized" and "developed" by being "conserved" within a park. But it is not surprising that most land taken or acquired for public use is acquired under the specific terms of statutes which may not match verbatim the more general terms found in Article 10 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution or in Articles 39, 43, 49, 51 and 97 of the Amendments. Land originally acquired for limited or specified public purposes is thus not to be excluded from the operation of the two thirds roll-call vote requirement for lack of express invocation of the more general purposes of Article 97. Rather the scope of the Amendment is to be very broadly construed, not only because of the greater broadness in "public purpose," changed from "public uses" appearing in Article 49, but also because Article 97 establishes that the protection to be afforded by the Amendment is not only of public uses but of certain express rights of the people.

Thus, all land, easements and interests therein are covered by Article 97 if taken or acquired for "the protection of the people in their right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources" as these terms are broadly construed. While small greens remaining as the result of constructing public highways may be excluded, it is suggested that parks, monuments, reservations, athletic fields, concert areas and playgrounds clearly qualify. Given the spirit of the Amendment and the duty of the General Court, it would seem prudent to classify lands and easements taken or acquired for specific purposes not found verbatim in Article 97 as nevertheless subject to Article 97 if reasonable doubt exists concerning their actual status.

3. The third question of the House asks, in effect, how the words "natural resources," as appearing in Article 97, are to be defined.

Several statutes offer assistance to the General Court, all without limiting what are "natural resources." General Laws Ch. 21, § defines "natural resources," for the purposes of Department of Natural Resources jurisdiction, as including "ocean, shellfish and inland fisheries; wild birds, including song and insectivorous birds; wild mammals and game; sea and fresh water fish or every description; forests and all uncultivated flora, together with public shade and ornamental trees and shrubs; land, soil and soil resources, lakes, ponds, streams, coastal, underground and surface waters; minerals and natural deposits."

In addition, G.L. Ch. 12, § 11D, establishing a Division of Environmental Protection in my Department, uses the words "natural resources" in such a way as to include air, water, rivers, streams, flood plains, lakes, ponds or other surface or subsurface water resources" and "seashores, dunes, marine resources, wetlands, open spaces, natural areas, parks or historic districts or sites." General Laws Ch. 214, §10A, the so-called citizen-suit statute, contains a recitation substantially identical. To these lists Article 97 would add only "agricultural" resources.

It is safe to say, as a consequence, that the term "natural resources" should be taken to signify at least these cataloged items as a minimum. Public lands taken or acquired to conserve, develop or utilize any of these resources are thus subject to Article 97.

It is apparent that the General Court has never sought to apply any limitation to the term "natural resources" but instead has viewed the term as an evolving one which should be expanded according to the needs of the time and the term was originally inserted in our Constitution for just that reason. See **Debate of the Constitutional Convention 1917-1918**, p. 595. The resources enumerated above should, therefore, be regarded as examples of and not delimiting what are "natural resources."

4. The fourth question of the House requires a determination of the scope of activities which is intended by the words: "shall not be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of."

The term "disposed of" has never developed a precise legal meaning. As the Supreme Court has noted,

"The word is **nomen generalissimum**, and standing by itself, without qualification, has no technical signification." **Phelps vs. Harris**, 101 U.S. 370, 381 (1880). The Supreme Court has indicated, however, that "disposition" may include a lease. **U.S. v. Gratiot**, 39 U.S. 526 (1840). Other cases on unrelated subjects suggest that in Massachusetts the word "dispose" can include all forms of transfer no matter how complete or incomplete. **Rogers v. Goodwin**, 2 Mass. 475s; **Woodbridge v. Jones**, 183 Mass. 549; **Urd v. Smith**, 293 Mass. 555.

In this absence of precise legal meaning, **Webster's Third New International Dictionary** is helpful. "Dispose of" it is defined as "to transfer into new hands or to the control of someone else." A change in physical or legal control would thus prove to be controlling.

I, therefore, conclude that the "dispositions" for which a two-thirds roll-call vote of each branch of the General court is required to include: transfers of legal or physical control between agencies of government, between political subdivisions, and between levels of government, of lands, easements and interests therein originally taken or acquired for the purposes stated in Article 97, and transfers from public ownership to private. Outright conveyance, takings by eminent domain, long-term and short-term leases of whatever length, the granting or taking of easements and all means of transfer or change of legal or physical control are thereby covered, without limitation and without regard to whether the transfer be for the same or different uses or consistent or inconsistent purposes.

This interpretation affords a more objective test, and is more easily applied, than "used for other purposes." Under Article 97 that standard must be applied by the Legislature, however, in circumstances which cannot be characterized as a disposition - that is, when a transfer or change in physical or legal control does not occur. Within any agency or political subdivision any land, easement or interest therein, if originally taken or acquired for the purposes stated in Article 97, may not be "used for other purposes" without the requisite two-thirds roll-call vote of each branch of the General Court.

It may be helpful to note how Article 97 is to be read with the so-called doctrine of "prior public use," application of which also turns on changes in use. That doctrine holds that "public lands devoted to one public use cannot be diverted to another inconsistent public use without plain and

explicit legislation authorizing the diversion." **Robbins v. Department of Public Works**, 355 Mass. 328, 330 and cases there cited.

The doctrine of "prior public use" is derived from many early cases which establish its applicability to transfers between corporations granted limited powers of the Commonwealth, such as eminent domain, and authority over water and railroad easement; e.g., **Old Colony Railroad Company v. Framingham Water Company**, 153 Mass. 561; **Boston Water Power Company v. Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation**, 23 Pick. 360; **Boston and Main Railroad v. Lowell and Lawrence Railroad Company**, 124 Mass. 368; **Eastern Railroad Company v. Boston and Main Railroad**, 111 Mass. 125, and **Housatonic Railroad Company v. Lee and Hudson Railroad Company**, 118 Mass. 391. The doctrine was also applied at an early date to transfers between such corporations and municipalities and counties; e.g., **Boston and Albany Railroad Company v. City Council of Cambridge**, 166 Mass. 224 (eminent domain taking of railroad land), **Eldredge v. County Commissioners of Norfolk** 185 Mass. 186 (eminent domain taking of railroad easement), **West Boston Bridge v. County Commissioners of Middlesex**, 10 Pick. 270 (eminent domain taking of turnpike land), and **Inhabitants of Springfield v. Connecticut River Railroad Co.**, 4 Cush. 63 (eminent domain taking of a public way).

The doctrine of "prior public use" has in more modern times been applied to the following transfers between governmental agencies or political subdivisions; a) a transfer between state agencies, **Robbins v. Department of Public Works**, 355 Mass. 328 (eminent domain taking of Metropolitan District Commission wetlands). b) transfers between a state agency and a special state authority, **Commonwealth v. Massachusetts Turnpike Authority**, 346 Mass. 250 (eminent domain taking of M DC land) and see **Loschi v. Massachusetts Port Authority**, 354 Mass. 53 (eminent domain taking of parkland), c) a transfer between a special state commission and special state authority, **Gould v. Greylock Reservation Commission**, 350 Mass. 410 (lease of portions of Mount Greylock), d) transfers between municipalities, **City of Boston v. Inhabitants of Brookline**, 156 Mass. 172 (eminent domain taking of a water easement) and **Inhabitants of Quincy v. City of Boston**, 148 Mass. 389 (eminent domain taking of a public way), e) transfers between state agencies and municipalities, **Town of Brookline v. Metropolitan District Commission**, 357 Mass. 435 (eminent domain taking of parkland) and **City of Boston v. Massachusetts Port Authority**, 356 Mass. 741 (eminent domain taking of a park), f) a transfer between a special state authority and a municipality, **Appleton v. Massachusetts Parking Authority**, 340 Mass. 303 (1960) (eminent domain, Boston Common), g) a transfer between a state agency and a county, **Abbot v. Commissioners of the County of Dukes County**, 357 Mass. 784 (Department of Natural Resources grant of navigation easement), and h) transfers between counties and municipalities, **Town of Needham v. County Commissioners of Norfolk** 324 Mass. 293 (eminent domain taking of common and park lands) and **Inhabitants of Easthampton v. County Commissioners of Hampshire**, 154 Mass. 424 (eminent domain taking of school lot).

The doctrine has also been applied to the following changes of use of public lands within governmental agencies or within political subdivisions: a) intra agency uses, **Sacco v. Department of Public Works**, 352 Mass. 670 (filling a portion of a Great Pond), b) intra municipality uses, **Higginson v. Treasurer and School House Commissioners of Boston**, 212 Mass. 583 (erecting a building on a public park), and see **Kean v. Stetson**, 5 Pick. 492 (road built adjoining a river), and c) intra-county uses, **Bauer v. Mitchell** 247 Mass. 522 (discharging sewage upon school land). The doctrine may also possibly reach de facto changes in use: e.g., **Pilgrim Real Estate Inc. v.**

Superintendent of Police of Boston, 330 Mass. 250 (parking of cars on park area) and may be available to protect reservation land held by charitable corporations; e.g., **Trustees of Reservations v. Town of Stockbridge**, 348 Mass. 511 (eminent domain).

In addition to these extensions of the doctrine, special statutory protections, codifying the doctrine of "prior public use," are afforded local parkland and commons by G. L. c. 45 and public cemeteries by G.L. c. 114, §17, 41. As to changes in use of public lands held by municipalities or counties, generally, see G.L. c. 40, §15A and G. L. c. 214, §3 (11).

This is the background against which Article 97 was approved. The doctrine of "prior public use" requires legislative action, by majority vote, to divert land from one public use to another inconsistent public use. As the cases discussed above indicate, the doctrine requires an act of the Legislature regardless whether the land in question is held by the Commonwealth its agencies, special authorities and commissions, political subdivisions or certain corporations granted powers of the sovereign. And the doctrine applies regardless whether the public use for which the land in question is held in a conservation purpose.

As to all such changes in use previously covered by the doctrine of "prior public use" the new Article 97 will only change the requisite vote of the Legislature from majority to two thirds. Article 97 is designed to supplement, not supplant, the doctrine of "prior public use."

Article 97 will be of special significance, though, where the doctrine of "prior public use" has not yet been applied. For instance, legislation and a two-thirds roll call vote of the Legislature will now for the first time be required even when a transfer of land or easement between governmental agencies, between political subdivisions, or between levels of government is made with no change in the use of the land, and even where a transfer is from public control to private.

Whether legislation pending before the General Court is subject to Article 97, or the doctrine of "prior public use," or both, it is recommended that the legislation meet the high standard of specificity set by the Supreme Judicial Court in a case involving the doctrine of "prior public use":

"We think it is essential to the expression of plain and explicit authority to divert (public lands) to a new and inconsistent public use that the Legislature identify the land and that there appear in the legislation not only a statement of the new use but a statement or recital showing in some way legislative awareness of the existing public use. In short, the legislation should express not merely the public will for the new use but its willingness to surrender or forego the existing use." (Footnote omitted.) **Robbins v. Department of Public Works**, 355 Mass. 328, 331.

Each piece of legislation which may be subject to Article 97 should, in addition, be drawn so as to identify the parties to any planned disposition of the land.

Conclusions

Article 97 of the Amendments to the Massachusetts Constitution establishes the right of the people to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic qualities of their environment. The protection of the people in their right to

the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is declared to be a public purpose. Lands, easements, and interests therein taken or acquired for such public purposes are not to be disposed of or used for other purposes except by two-thirds roll-call vote of both the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives.

Answering the questions of the House of Representatives I advise that the two-thirds roll-call vote requirement of Article 97 applies to all lands, easements and interests therein **whenever** taken or acquired for Article 97 conservation, development or utilization purposes, even prior to the effective date of Article 97, November 7, 1972. The Amendment applies to land, easements and interests therein held by the Commonwealth, or any of its agencies or political subdivisions, such as cities, towns and counties.

I advise that "natural resources" given protection under Article 97 would include at the very least, without limitation: air, water, wetlands, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, coastal, underground and surface waters, flood plains, seashores, dunes, marine resources, ocean, shellfish and inland fisheries, wild birds including song and insectivorous birds, wild mammals and game, sea and fresh water fish of every description, forests and all uncultivated flora, together with public shade and ornamental trees and shrubs, land, soil and soil resources, minerals and natural deposits, agricultural resources, open spaces, natural areas, and parks and historic districts or sites.

I advise that Article 97 requires a two-thirds roll-call vote of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives for all transfers between agencies of government and between political subdivisions of lands, easements or interests therein originally taken or acquired for Article 97 purposes, and transfers of such land, easements or interests therein from one level of government to another, or from public ownership to private. This is so without regard to whether the transfer be for the same or different uses or consistent or inconsistent purposes. I so advise because such transfers are "dispositions" under the terms of the new Amendment, and because "disposition" includes any change of legal or physical control, including but not limited to outright conveyance, eminent domain takings, long and short-term leases of whatever length and the granting or taking of easements.

I also advise that intra-agency changes in uses of land from Article 97 purposes, although they are not "dispositions," are similarly subject to the two-thirds roll-call vote requirement.

Read against the background of the existing doctrine of "prior public use," Article 97 will thus for the first time require legislation and a special vote of the Legislature even where a transfer of land between governmental agencies, between political subdivisions or between levels of government results in no change in the use of land, and even where a transfer is made from public control to private. I suggest that whether legislation pending before the General Court is subject to Article 97, or the doctrine of "prior public use," or both, the very highest standard of specificity should be required of the draftsmen to assure that legislation clearly identifies the locus, the present public uses of the land, the new uses contemplated, if any, and the parties to any contemplated "disposition" of the land.

In short, Article 97 seeks to prevent government from ill-considered misuse or other disposition of public lands and interests held for conservation development or utilization of natural resources. If land is misused a portion of the public's natural resources may be forever lost, and no less so than

by outright transfer. Article 97 thus provides a new range of protection for public lands far beyond existing law and much to the benefit of our natural resources and to the credit of our citizens.

Permanently Protected Open Space in Buzzards Bay Watershed Municipalities

Buzzards Bay Municipalities - Western Shore

	Fall River	Westport	Dartmouth	New Bedford	Fairhaven	Acushnet	Mattapoisett	Rochester	Marion	Wareham	Total-west
<i>Method of Protection</i>											
Conservation Commission	0	147	1,910	81	224	375 ¹	31	274	157	104	3,303
Water Department	4,100 ⁷	498 ²	156	0	58	58	194	913 ²	86	353	6,416
Private Land Trusts	50	493	2,199	0	148	23	268	521 ³	447	406	4,554
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	2,401 ⁸	465	826	1,240 ⁵	389	0	651 ⁴	934 ⁴	176 ⁴	1	7,083
Agricultural Preservation Restrictions ⁶	0	1,148	592	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	1,935
Total Protected Acres	6,551 ⁹	2,751	5,683	1,321	819	456	1,144	2,837	866	864	23,292
Total Town Acreage	24,758	33,495	39,571	12,943	8,017	12,111	11,173	23,111	9,074	23,940	198,193
Percent of town in permanent conservation	26.46%	8.20%	14.36%	10.21%	10.22%	3.77%	10.24%	12.28%	9.54%	3.61%	11.75%

Rationale

This compilation reflects permanently protected open space as of August 8, 1998. Privately owned agricultural and forest lands receiving preferential tax reductions under Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B of Massachusetts General Laws are not included as they are eligible for development once removed from the tax program (acres of land in Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B in towns such as Westport, Dartmouth, Rochester, and Wareham are extensive). Only lands with Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APR) are assured of permanent agricultural use. Also not included in the table are undeveloped municipal lands held by a board other than the Conservation Commission or Water Department. Selectmen or School Department lands, for example, are subject to facility expansion/siting or sale for general revenue. Also, Park Department lands used for active recreation such as ballfields are not included. Permanent Conservation Restrictions (under MGL Ch.184) held by either a municipality or private land trust on private property are included with land owned in full ownership in the proper category (ie. the Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust and MA Audubon Society hold 1,000+ acres of land under Conservation Restriction in Dartmouth. These acres are listed under Private Land Trust).

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Open Space

Commonwealth of Massachusetts holdings include all State Parks and Wildlife Management Areas owned by the Department of Environmental Management or Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. Examples include Horseneck State Beach, Demarest Lloyd State Park, West Island State Reservation, Acushnet Cedar Swamp, and Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area. Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APRs) refers to a voluntary statewide program of the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture which purchases development rights to lands in active agricultural use. APR lands remain in private ownership as working farms but are permanently restricted from conversion to non-agricultural uses (such as residential subdivision or commercial development). The APR Program typically works with local land trusts (ie. Westport Land Conservation Trust or Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust) and towns to secure restrictions.

Municipal Open Space

Conservation Commission holdings consist of lands owned by individual Conservation Commissions in each town. Conservation Commissions are Selectmen-appointed volunteer boards which are principally involved in permitting development in or near wetlands under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act. Prior to the growth in private land trusts, Conservation Commissions were the only local option for landowners interested in preserving their land. Lands held by municipal Water Departments for drinking water wellhead protection are also included in the Open Space table. The largest water related holdings are associated with the Paskamansett River Basin (Town of Dartmouth), Mattapoisett River Basin (Towns of Mattapoisett, Fairhaven, & Marion), Assawompsett and Acushnet Ponds (City of New Bedford), and Onset Water District (Town of Wareham).

Private Land Trusts

Private Land Trusts are non profit organizations which work with landowners to acquire land or conservation restrictions for permanent conservation. Most communities in the Buzzards Bay region have local land trusts including the Greater Fall River Land Conservancy, Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust, Westport Land Conservation Trust, Fairhaven Land Preservation Trust, Mattapoisett Land Trust, Sippican Lands Trust, Rochester Land Trust, and Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts. Included in the acreage totals under Private Land Trust are statewide or national organizations such as the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Trustees of Reservations, and Nature Conservancy which hold land in southeastern Massachusetts towns.

¹ Acushnet holdings include 303 acres recently purchased with State Open Space funding for municipal Golf Course.
² 850 acres City of New Bedford Water Department in Rochester, 498 acres City of Fall River Water Department in Westport.
³ 390 acres of private land trust holdings in Rochester are owned by Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts.
⁴ Haskell Swamp Wildlife Management Area - 863 acres in Rochester, 651 acres in Mattapoisett, 176 acres in Marion.
⁵ Acushnet Cedar Swamp represents all state owned open space in City of New Bedford.
⁶ Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APR) by town: Westport - 12 farms, Dartmouth - 7 farms, Rochester - 1 farm.
⁷ Watuppa Water Board maintains these lands to protect surface water supplies in North Watuppa and Copicut Reservoir.
⁸ 2,250 of these acres represent portions of the Freetown-Fall River State Forest.
⁹ Nearly all of Fall River's protected open space exists east of the Watuppa Ponds.
¹⁰ Includes 560 acres of waterway and recreation land owned and managed by Army Corps of Engineers on Cape Cod Canal.
¹¹ 12,635 acres of Myles Standish State Forest in Plymouth.
¹² 1,700 acres = Crane Wildlife Management Area.
¹³ Town of Falmouth considers watershed lands along Long Pond, Falmouth's water supply, as only temporarily protected.

compiled by Mark Rasmussen, August 20, 1997
 Regional Planner, Buzzards Bay Project National Estuary Program
 2 Spring Street, Marion, MA 02738

Data Sources:

Conservation Commission and Water Department lands: Municipal Open Space and Recreation Plans, Commonwealth of Massachusetts lands: Department of Environmental Management and Division of Fisheries & Wildlife, Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APRs): Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture, Private Land Trust lands: Buzzards Bay Land Trust Network Directory (July 1997), Municipal Open Space & Recreation Plans

Mattapoissett Open Space Study Committee
Town of Mattapoissett
16 Main Street
Mattapoissett, Massachusetts 02739

Committee Members:

Michele Bernier	William Fuchs	
Andrew Bobola	Dale Hopkinson	Barry Perkins
Suzann Buckley	Michael Immel	Diane Perry
Frances Cairns	Christopher Jaskolka	Martha Peterson
Richard Chase	Daniel Lee, Jr.	Robert Rogers
Kathleen Costello	Steven Mach	Ronald Scott
Barry Denham	Arthur McLean	Elaine Sylvia
	William Nicholson	Robert Walter

October 21, 1996

Dear Mattapoissett Resident:

The enclosed Open Space/Recreation survey is your opportunity to determine what areas of interest you feel should be included in an updated Mattapoissett Open Space and Recreation Plan. You are part of a scientifically selected sample to determine the town's attitudes and needs concerning open space. It is very important that everyone reply. This plan will address important issues such as:

- Preserving the scenic beauty and charm of Mattapoissett
- Protecting water supply lands in the Mattapoissett River Valley
- Providing adequate outdoor recreational opportunities for both children and adults

An updated plan will serve three functions: to identify the Town's Open Space/Recreation needs, to define a clear plan of action to address these needs, and to allow the Town to become eligible for state and federal funds for the purchase of land for conservation and recreation. We want and need your participation in this survey and in upcoming public meetings. A public meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, November 21 from 7:00-9:00 pm in the cafeteria of the Old Rochester Regional High School. We will be discussing the preliminary results of the survey and other open space related matters. We strongly urge you to attend.

We know it is difficult for people to take time out of their busy lives, but this is the most accurate way for us to find out the needs of town residents. The survey will take about 10 minutes to complete. When you have completed the survey, please fold it so that the return address is showing and tape or staple it closed and drop it in the mail, or return the survey to the Selectmen's Office on the first floor of the Town Hall.

This is your plan, please help us make it what you want it to be!

Thank you for your time.

OPEN SPACE FACT SHEET

Open Space and Recreation Plan: A town-specific plan which defines a communities goals toward preserving important natural, scenic, agricultural, and historic lands for conservation and maintaining adequate outdoor recreation opportunities. The Plan is approved by the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services and must be updated every five years. Towns with updated, approved Open Space and Recreation Plans are eligible for state funding under the Massachusetts Self-Help Program for the purchase and improvement of land for conservation and recreation.

Conservation Restriction: A legal agreement between a landowner and a conservation organization (land trust), Town Conservation Commission, or government agency that permanently limits a property's uses in order to protect the land's conservation value. The voluntary decision by a landowner to place a Conservation Restriction on their land prohibits future development of the property but allows for other activities. Called Conservation Easements in many other states.

Benefits to Town

- Helps town achieve land protection goals without having to buy expensive properties.
- Land remains privately held, stays on the tax rolls (at a reduced rate) and is maintained by the landowner, saving the town costs and liability associated with land ownership.

Benefits to Landowner

- Landowner is compensated for the decrease in value of the land placed under a Conservation Restriction through property, income, and estate tax relief
- Landowner keeps title to the land, can continue to enjoy and maintain the land, can retain privacy rights and can sell or give the property to family or others. The restriction "runs with the land" and any new owners must abide by its terms.

Land Trust: a private, non profit land conservation organization which works with landowners to acquire land or conservation restrictions for permanent conservation. Most communities in the Buzzards Bay region have local land trusts. Some examples include the Mattapoisett Land Trust (MLT), Fairhaven Land Preservation Trust, Sippican Lands Trust, and Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts. The Mattapoisett Land Trust was formed in 1972 and to date has acquired 251 acres of land for conservation. For information on the MLT call 758-6508.

Land Banking: A fee on real estate transfers in a community that is used to fund open space acquisitions and affordable housing programs. Requires approval of state legislature. Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are the only places in the state with approved, active land bank systems. Numerous attempts in the past decade to establish land banking in Barnstable County have failed.

Property Tax Reduction Statutes - Chapter 61: Massachusetts General Laws Chapters 61, 61A, and 61B provide for reductions in property tax on lands in active Forest, Agriculture, and Recreational use respectively. Provides incentive for landowners not to develop their land, but **does not permanently protect land**. Property can be removed from 61 program classification but the landowner is liable for "roll back" taxes for up to four previous tax years in which the land was classified under these sections. Also, provides that the town in which the land is located must be notified of conversion of the land back to residential or other use. The town then has 120 days to meet the offer the owner has for the purchase of the property or, if the property is not being sold, to purchase the land for fair market value.

Mattapoisett Open Space Study Committee - October 1996

MATTAPOISETT OPEN SPACE and RECREATION SURVEY

1. Which activities do you and your family members enjoy? Check as many as are appropriate.

	In Mattapoissett	In other towns
a. golf	_____	_____
b. tennis	_____	_____
c. baseball	_____	_____
d. softball	_____	_____
e. soccer	_____	_____
f. basketball	_____	_____
g. swimming	_____	_____
h. sailing	_____	_____
i. boating	_____	_____
j. canoeing	_____	_____
k. ice skating	_____	_____
l. rollerblading	_____	_____
m. x-country skiing	_____	_____
n. walking	_____	_____
o. jogging	_____	_____
p. road biking	_____	_____
q. mountain biking	_____	_____
r. shellfishing	_____	_____
s. fishing	_____	_____
t. hunting	_____	_____
u. hiking	_____	_____
v. birding	_____	_____
w. camping	_____	_____
x. picnicking	_____	_____
y. horseback riding	_____	_____
z. other _____	_____	_____

2. Of the activities listed above, which five do you or your family do the most? Please list in order of use (use letter).

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

3. Which of the following recreational facilities do we need more of? Less of? Do any need upgrading and/or repair? Circle M for more, L for less, S for satisfactory, and U for upgrade/repair.

	More	Less	Satif.	Upgrade
a. tennis courts	M		L	S U
b. baseball fields	M		L	S U
c. softball fields	M		L	S U
d. soccer fields	M		L	S U
e. basketball courts	M		L	S U
f. beaches/beach access	M		L	S U

g. boat ramps/moorings	M	L	S	U
h. ice skating	M	L	S	U
i. nature trails	M	L	S	U
j. bike paths/trails	M	L	S	U
k. fishing area access	M	L	S	U
l. hunting area access	M	L	S	U
m. picnic areas	M	L	S	U
n. playgrounds	M	L	S	U
o. wildlife habitat	M	L	S	U
p. permanently protected open space w/public access	M	L	S	U
q. teen/recreation center	M	L	S	U
r. access to public facilities for people with disabilities	M	L	S	U
s. other _____	M	L	S	U

4. Of the facilities listed above, which five need attention most? Please list in order of importance (use letter).

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

5. Have you or your family used the following beaches? If no, indicate why.

	Yes	No	Lack of Parking	Condition of Beach	Not Aware of Beach	Other
a. Town Beach						
b. Ned's Point						
c. Angelica Point						
d. Mattapoissett Neck Town Landing						
e. Ship Street Beach (end)						
f. Brandt Island Road (end)						
g. Hiller's Cove						
h. Reservation Beach						
i. Brandt Beach (end)						
j. Angelica Road (end)						

6. Does your family have access to a private beach?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Rank the following concerns in order of their priority for attention.

High Low
Priority Priority Unsure

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| a. Pollution from boats | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| b. Pollution from septic systems | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| c. Pollution of ground/surface water | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| d. Pollution from road runoff | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| e. Loss of natural habitats | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| f. Loss of fishing/hunting areas | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| g. Loss of agricultural land | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| h. Loss of rural qualities of town | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| i. Excessive business/commercial development | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| j. Protection of well fields | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| k. Lack of access to shoreline | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| l. Loss of availability of developable land | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| m. other _____ | ___ | ___ | ___ |

8. Should the town protect land of environmental interest or concern?

Yes_____ No_____

If yes, please check preferred method.

- ___a. Town purchases open space
- ___b. Town purchases conservation restrictions
- ___c. Encourage donation of land & conservation restrictions
- ___d. Private land trusts
- ___e. Designate scenic roads
- ___f. Create historical districts
- ___g. Land bank system

9. Which of the following should be protected/acquired?

- ___a. Mattapoissett River Valley water supply land
- ___b. Waterfront/beaches
- ___c. Wetlands
- ___d. Coastal access land
- ___e. Wildlife habitat
- ___f. "Green belts" along streams and rivers
- ___g. Buffer zones between different land use areas
- ___h. Agricultural land/farmland
- ___i. Areas for outdoor education (study areas, field trips, nature trails, etc.)
- ___j. Areas for passive outdoor recreation (walking, picnicking)
- ___k. Areas for active outdoor recreation (team sports)
- ___l. Small parks in residential neighborhoods
- ___m. Land to preserve scenic views
- ___n. Areas of historical worth

10. Of the choices listed in question # 9, which five do you feel are the most important to protect/acquire? Please list in order of importance (use letter).

1.____ 2.____ 3.____ 4.____ 5.____

11. Should town bylaws be strengthened to encourage more open space in new residential subdivisions and commercial developments?

Yes___ No___ Unsure___

12. Do you support the development of a bike path connecting Fairhaven, Mattapoissett, and Marion?

Yes___ No___ Unsure___

If yes, where do you feel a bike path should be located?

- ___a. Along railroad bed
- ___b. Along town roads
- ___c. Combination of both sites
- ___d. Other _____

13. How accessible and useful do you feel open spaces and recreational facilities in Mattapoissett are to those in the community with disabilities? (Example: difficulty walking, seeing, hearing, etc.)

- ___a. Very accessible and useful
- ___b. Somewhat accessible and somewhat useful
- ___c. Not accessible and not useful
- ___d. Don't know what people with disabilities need

14. Where do you live in Mattapoissett?

- ___a. Mattapoissett Village
- ___b. North of Rte. 6
- ___c. South of Rte. 6
- ___d. Beach communities
- ___e. Seasonal residence
- ___f. Other

15. Are you registered to vote in Mattapoissett?

___Yes ___No

16. In the last 5 years, how many Annual Town Meetings have you attended?___

17. How many town elections do you usually vote in?

___Most ___All ___None

18. How many children do you have under age 18? 0 1 2 3 more than 3

19. Age:	Significant	
	Self	Other
a. 18-34	_____	_____
b. 35-49	_____	_____
c. 50-64	_____	_____
d. 65-74	_____	_____
e. 75+	_____	_____

20. Mattapoisett's most recent Open Space and Recreation Plan was completed in 1989. Since then, do you feel the town had adequately addressed its open space and recreation issues? _____Yes _____No

When the Plan was completed in 1989,

- a. Did you know of the Plan's existence? _____Yes _____No
- b. Did you read the Plan? _____Yes _____No
- c. Did you know how to access the Plan? _____Yes _____No

21. In the spaces below, please list the three most important issues facing Mattapoisett. Please be as specific as possible.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

22. Did you know that according to Massachusetts General Law, Chap. 21, Sec. 17C, any landowner permitting use of his property for recreation without charging a fee is not liable for injuries to recreational users or their property except in cases of willful, wanton or reckless conduct by the owner?

_____ Yes _____ No

=====
Please fold the survey so that the return address is showing, tape it closed and drop it in the mail or leave at the Selectmen's Office by November 4.

If you would like to receive more information regarding open space issues write your name and address below. You will be notified of future meetings of the Open Space Planning Committee.

**Mattapoissett Open Space Committee
Town Hall
16 Main Street
Mattapoissett, MA 02739**

SCIENTIFIC SAMPLE OF YEAR ROUND RESIDENTS MATTAPOISETT OPEN SPACE and RECREATION SURVEY RESULTS

Response Rate: 51.5% (396 out of 769)

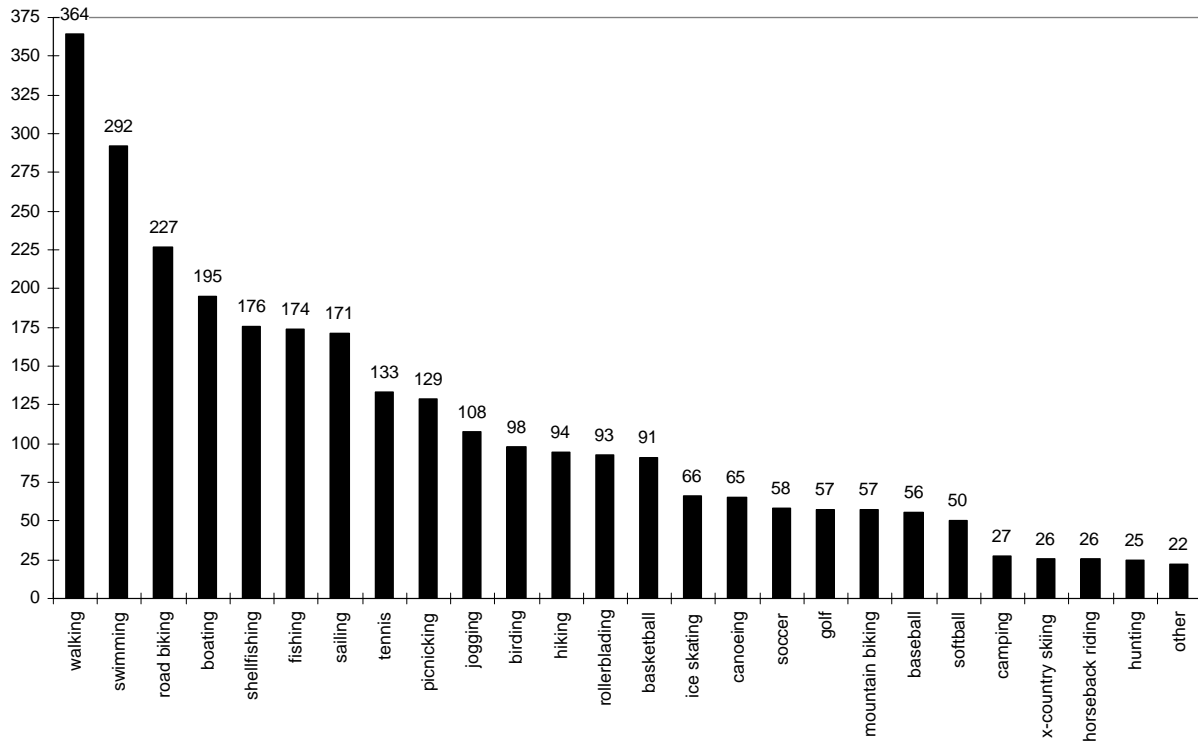
March 31, 1997

Surveys tabulated by Sarah Wilkes, Buzzards Bay Project National Estuary Program

Question #1: Which activities do you and your family members enjoy? Check as many as are appropriate.

Note: The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the results below. Raw scores (actual number of responses) are listed after each activity for comparison purposes.

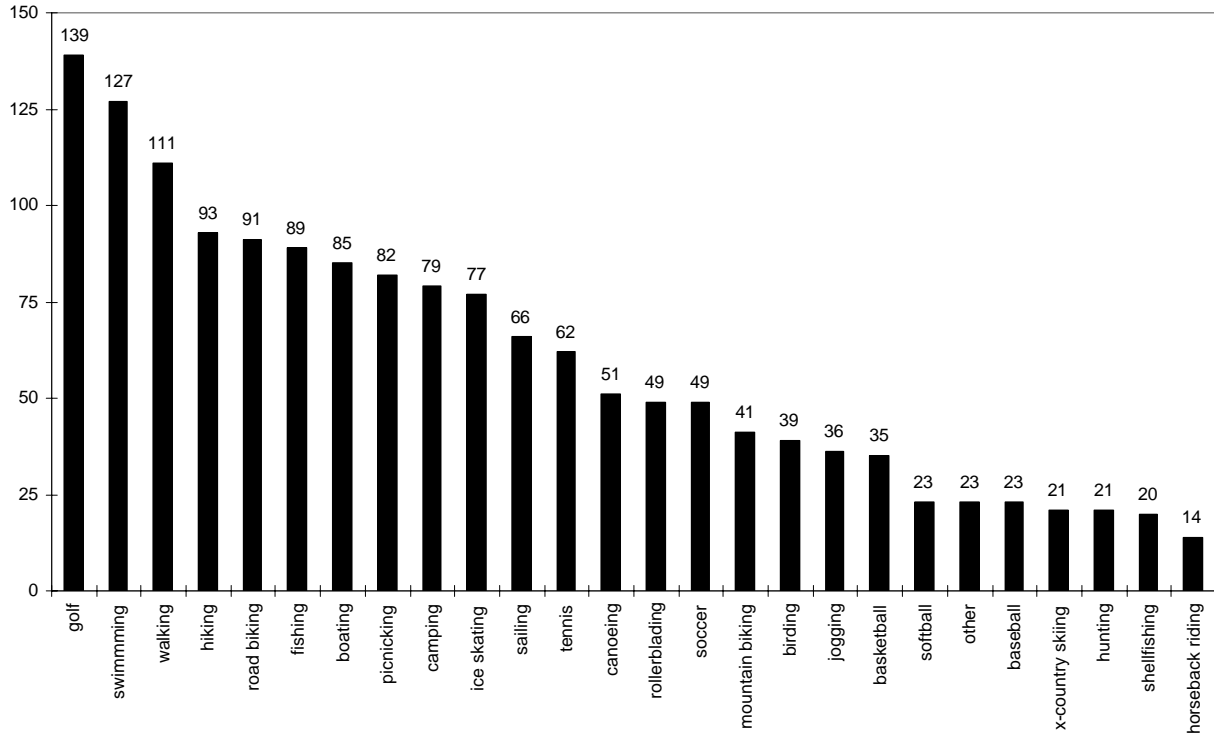
Activities Mattapoissett Residents Enjoy in Town



Question #1 Continued:

Responses written in for z. other:

Activities Mattapoisett Residents Enjoy in Other Towns



Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of responses to each activity.

In Mattapoisett

- windsurfing (3)
- looking at scenic views (2)
- sunbathing (2)
- gardening (2)
- playground (2)
- volleyball (2)
- wharf (1)
- bowling (1)
- diving (1)
- kayaking (1)
- snorkeling (1)
- rollerskating (1)
- skiing (1)
- sledding (1)
- shopping & watching TV (1)

In Other Towns

- skiing (3)
- windsurfing (2)
- surfing (2)
- playground (2)
- volleyball (2)
- skateboarding (1)
- snorkeling (1)
- sledding (1)
- rollerskating (1)
- sunbathing (1)
- diving (1)
- croquet (1)
- scuba (1)
- kayaking (1)
- competition shooting (1)
- racquetball (1)

Question #2: Of the activities listed above, which five do you or your family do the most? Please list in order of use (use letter).

Note: Responses were weighted according to preference. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the results below. Raw weighted scores are given after each activity for comparison purposes.

Activities Done with the Most Frequency:

- n. walking - 1150
- g. swimming - 630
- p. road biking - 456

Activities Done with Moderate Frequency:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| a. golf - 400 | e. soccer - 102 |
| i. boating - 366 | x. picnicking - 94 |
| h. sailing - 286 | l. rollerblading, f. basketball - 91 (tie) |
| r. shellfishing - 266 | z. other - 89 |
| s. fishing - 223 | w. camping - 88 |
| b. tennis - 194 | c. baseball - 75 |
| o. jogging - 180 | j. canoeing - 65 |
| v. birding - 125 | k. ice skating - 41 |
| u. hiking - 124 | t. hunting - 40 |
| q. mountain biking - 116 | m. x-country skiing - 34 |

Activities Done with the Least Frequency:

- d. softball - 30
- y. horseback riding - 24

Question #3: Which of the following recreational facilities do we need more of? Less of? Do any need upgrading and/or repair? Circle **M** for more, **L** for Less, **S** for satisfactory, and **U** for upgrade/repair.

Mattapoisett Residents Feel the Town Needs More:

- Bike Paths/Trails
- Permanently Protected Open Space with Public Access
- Nature Trails
- Teen/Recreation Center

Question #3 continued:

Note: The standard deviation was taken for each category and added to the mean score of that category to determine the results below. Raw scores (actual number of responses) are listed after each item for comparison purposes.

Facilities Respondents Feel Mattapoisett Needs **More** of:

- j. bike paths/trails - 252
- p. permanently protected open space with public access - 234

- i. nature trails - 230
- q. teen/recreation center - 210

Facilities Respondents Feel Mattapoisett Needs **Less** of:

- l. hunting area access - 90

Facilities Respondents Feel are **Satisfactory** in Mattapoisett:

- b. baseball fields - 200
- c. softball fields - 194
- k. fishing area access - 193

Facilities Respondents Feel **Need Upgrading** in Mattapoisett:

- a. tennis courts - 114
- f. beaches/beach access - 109

Responses written for s. other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of responses to each facility.

More

- Golf courses (5)
- Senior center (3)
- Horseback riding trails (2)
- Let people have access to town schools (1)
- Waterfront development (1)
- Open space (1)
- Public garden (1)
- Swimming pool (1)
- Open neighborhood areas that are mowed and available for general recreation (1)
- Sidewalks for walking - North Street (1)
- Public access boat ramp for dinghy sailing (1)
- Track (1)
- Busses to New Bedford (1)
- Indoor gymnasium (1)
- Town pool to be opened June 18-Sept. 15 from 9-7 pm (1)
- Smooth pavement on roads for rollerblading (1)

Less

- Boat docks and marinas (1)

Upgrade

- Safe walking and bike paths on North Street (1)
- Swimming areas (1)

Question #3 continued:

Comments written on surveys:

- Information on all beaches and open spaces with public access should be published.
- Hunting should be banned in Mattapoisett - it's cruel and dangerous to children.
- A teen center is very badly needed.
- Need more softball fields for men on Sunday mornings. The noise disturbs Mass!
- If the tennis courts were in good shape, more people might play and then we'd need more.
- Unfair to your purposes to check for the sake of checking. Having had a childhood here, where and when we felt the whole town was a "recreational facility". I'm out of touch with organized fun.

- I would like the tri-town bike path made.

Question #4: Of the facilities listed above, which five need attention most? Please list in order of importance (use letter).

Note: Responses are weighted. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the following results. Raw weighted scores are given after each item for comparison purposes.

Facilities that Need the **Most** Attention:

- j. bike paths/trails - 720
- f. beaches/beach access - 517
- p. permanently protected open space with public access - 476

Facilities that Need **Moderate** Attention:

- q. teen/recreation center - 422
- i. nature trails - 405
- a. tennis courts - 289
- o. wildlife habitat - 275
- g. boat ramps/moorings - 271
- m. picnic areas - 217
- r. access to public facilities for people with disabilities - 192

Facilities that Need the **Least** Amount of Attention:

- n. playgrounds - 135
- h. ice skating - 129
- e. basketball courts - 93
- c. softball fields - 65
- k. fishing area access - 64
- s. other - 68
- l. hunting area access - 62
- d. soccer fields - 59
- b. baseball fields - 55

Question #5: Have you or your family used the following beaches? If no, please indicate why.

	Yes	No	Reason for not Using Beach
a. Town Beach	71.0%	29.0%	Other - 50.8% Condition of beach - 40.0% Lack of parking - 7.7% Not aware of beach - 1.5%
b. Ned's Point	58.6%	41.4%	Condition of beach - 52.0% Other - 27.6% Not aware of beach - 19.4% Lack of parking - 1.0%

c. Angelica Point	21.8%	78.2%	Not aware of beach - 53.2% Other - 23.6% Lack of parking - 20.2% Condition of beach - 3.0%
d. Mattapoisett Neck Town Landing	34.4%	65.6%	Not aware of beach - 36.9% Other - 34.4% Condition of beach - 26.2% Lack of parking - 2.5%
e. Ship Street Beach (end)	19.7%	80.3%	Not aware of beach - 57.4% Other - 23.6% Lack of parking - 15.7% Condition of beach - 3.3%
f. Brandt Island Road (end)	19.3%	80.7%	Not aware of beach - 52.3% Other - 29.6% Condition of beach - 10.0% Lack of parking - 8.1%
g. Hiller's Cove	15.7%	84.3%	Not aware of beach - 67.5% Other - 23.3% Lack of parking - 4.9% Condition of beach - 4.4%
h. Reservation Beach	51.4%	48.6%	Not aware of beach - 43.7% Other - 33.3% Condition of beach - 16.7% Lack of parking - 6.3%
i. Brandt Beach (end)	17.8%	82.2%	Not aware of beach - 56.8% Other - 28.6% Lack of parking - 9.7% Condition of beach - 4.9%
j. Angelica Road (end)	16.5%	83.5%	Not aware of beach - 57.5% Other - 27.6% Lack of parking - 12.6% Condition of beach - 2.3%

Question #5 Continued:

Comments written on surveys:

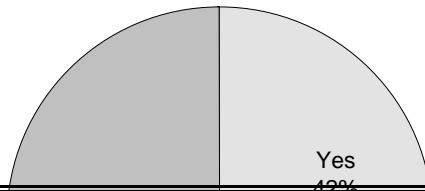
Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

- Angelica Point is private (4)
- Ship street is private (3)
- Don't go to beaches any more (3)
- Reservation Beach needs rocks removed (3)
- Ned's Point is too small (2)
- Ned's Point is too rocky (1)
- Don't go to Ned's Point because of all the dogs (1)
- I loved Ned's Point until the windsurfers appeared and took over (1)

- Town Beach isn't clean (1)
- Town Beach is too crowded (1)
- Mattapoisett Neck Town landing is not suitable for swimming, but it would be great to upgrade (1)
- Angelica Road is private (1)
- Brandt Beach is private (1)
- People are hostile at Ship Street & Brandt Island Road (1)
- Brandt Island Road (end) is posted "no parking"! (1)
- Reservation Beach is polluted (1)
- Happy at Reservation Beach (1)

Question #6: Does your family have access to a private beach?

Yes 42.0%
No 58.0%



Question #7:
Rank the following concerns in order of their priority for attention.

More than Half of Mattapoisett Residents Polled Rank:

- Pollution from boats
- Pollution from septic systems
- Pollution of ground/surface water
- Pollution from road runoff
- Loss of natural habitats
- Loss of rural qualities of town
- Excessive business and commercial development
- Protection of well fields

as HIGH PRIORITY Items

Actual Results

	High Priority	Low Priority	Unsure
a. Pollution from boats	68.5%	18.8%	12.7%
b. Pollution from septic systems	82.8%	8.3%	8.9%
c. Pollution of ground/surface water	75.4%	13.3%	11.3%
d. Pollution from road runoff	63.3%	21.6%	15.1%
e. Loss of natural habitats	71.3%	15.2%	13.5%
f. Loss of fishing/hunting areas	32.8%	48.0%	19.2%
g. Loss of agricultural land	39.1%	37.3%	23.6%
h. Loss of rural qualities of town	74.6%	15.5%	9.9%
i. Excessive business/commercial development	57.6%	31.4%	11.0%
j. Protection of well fields	73.4%	9.6%	17.0%
k. Lack of access to shoreline	47.8%	38.5%	13.7%
l. Loss of availability of developable land	19.4%	62.4%	18.2%
m. Other	100%	0%	0%

Responses written in for m. Other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

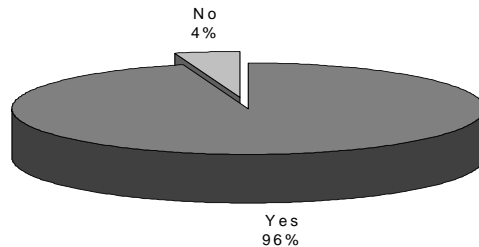
- Pollution of groundwater from landfill (2)
- Hook up all homes around Mattapoissett Harbor to sewer system (2)
- Excessive residential development (1)
- Preservation of town character (1)
- Overdevelopment of harbor area with boats (1)
- More mosquito control (1)
- Eel pond (1)
- Wharf area improvements (1)

Question #7 continued:

- Loss of walking trails (1)
- Overdevelopment (1)
- Lack of water for residents with wells/septic (1)
- Overcrowding in the summer (1)
- Too high taxes in the Village will force us to move out (1)

Question #8: Should the town protect land of environmental interest or concern?

Yes 96%
No 4%



If yes, please check preferred method

- a. Town purchases open space 14.3%
- b. Town purchases conservation restrictions 10.4%
- c. Encourage donation of land & conservation restrictions 27.8%
- d. Private land trusts

- e. Designate scenic roads 16.2%
- f. Create historical districts 12.3%
- g. Land bank system 12.9%
- 12.3%
- 6.1%

Comments written on surveys:

- Yes, if they pay market price and voters approve.
- Yes, but let's be careful not to overdo the environmentalism like so many towns around us. One of the best things about Mattapoissett is its ability to use common sense over our regs - not to get crazy and overdo it. Just look what has happened with the Falmouth Con Comm. That Commission is simply out of control. This town has to be very careful not to let that happen here.
- Realistically? Any method possible. Each parcel under consideration would have to be weighed on its merits. There are times and circumstances when purchase would be a reasonable option.
- It would depend on the situation.
- I would have to know who makes the determination as to its interest or concern to answer this question.
- Need to find the most cost effective method.
- Yes, and no. Government isn't the best way to do anything other than basic services that can't be done otherwise.

Question #9: Which of the following should be protected/acquired?

- a. Mattapoissett River Valley water supply land 10.9%
- b. Waterfront/beaches 10.4%
- c. Wetlands 8.6%
- d. Coastal access land 7.0%

e. Wildlife habitat	8.2%
f. "Green belts" along streams and rivers	6.9%
g. Buffer zones between different land use areas	3.8%
h. Agricultural land/farmland	3.6%
i. Areas for outdoor education (study areas, fieldtrips, nature trails, etc.)	7.6%
j. areas for passive outdoor recreation (walking, picnicking)	9.3%
k. areas for active outdoor recreation (team sports)	5.5%
l. Small parks in residential neighborhoods	3.4%
m. Land to preserve scenic views	6.8%
n. Areas of historical worth	8.0%

Comments written on surveys:

- None of these should be protected/acquired. (3)
- Despite what we might like, realistically what can we afford? People want a lot and expect somebody else to pay for it.
- Big difference between protected and acquired. Would check all for protected. As explained, "acquired" is complicated, particularly if we are confining ourselves to local taxes as a means of funding.
- All are important and should be protected.

Question #10: Of the choices listed in question #9, which five do you feel are the most important to protect/acquire? Please list in order of importance (use letter).

**Mattapoissett River Valley Water Supply
and
Waterfront/Beaches**

are the MOST IMPORTANT to
Protect/Acquire in Mattapoissett

Question #10 continued:

Note: Responses are weighted. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the following results. Raw weighted scores are given after each item for comparison purposes.

Highest Importance to Protect/Acquire:

- a. Mattapoissett River Valley water supply - 1061

b. Waterfront/beaches - 878

Moderate Importance to Protect/Acquire:

- c. Wetlands - 604
- e. Wildlife habitat - 455
- j. Areas for passive outdoor recreation (walking, picnicking) - 367
- d. Coastal access land - 323
- i. Areas for outdoor education (study areas, fieldtrips, nature trails, etc.) - 307
- f. "Green belts" along streams and rivers - 273
- n. Areas of historical worth - 217
- m. Land to preserve scenic views - 175
- k. Areas for active outdoor recreation (team sports) - 129
- h. Agricultural land/farmland - 101
- g. Buffer zones between different land use areas - 74

Lowest Important to Protect/Acquire:

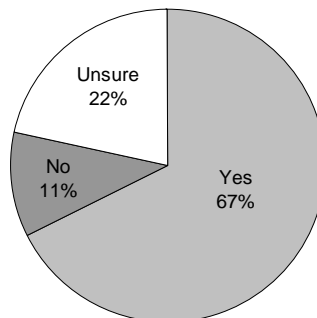
- l. Small parks in residential neighborhoods - 53

Comments written on surveys:

- If we start acquiring items our taxes will be sky high. However, situations may exist where acquiring land is good.
- The town should not acquire anything.

Question #11: Should town bylaws be strengthened to encourage more open space in new residential subdivisions and commercial developments?

Yes	68%
No	11%
Unsure	22%



Question #11 continued:

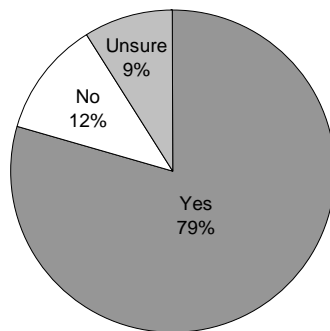
Comments written on surveys:

- We do not agree if this is an attempt to re-open the suggestion of changing the zoning bylaws (ie 30160 & 40180).
- Yes, with moderation.

- Freeze commercial development and institute 3 acre residential zoning.
- No, unpaid land takings.

Question #12: Do you support the development of a bike path connecting Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, and Marion?

Yes 79%
 No 12%
 Unsure 9%



If yes, where do you feel a bike path should be located?

- a. Along railroad bed 42.5%
- b. Along town roads 6.6%
- c. Combination of both sites 46.9%
- d. Other 4.0%

Responses written in for d. Other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

- Unsure where it should go (4)
- Put it in the most practical spot (1)
- I need to look further into the pros and cons of both options (1)
- Put it in other places as needed (1)
- Include spur path to places such as Brandt Point and Angelica Point (1)
- Scenic/waterfront path, if possible (1)
- Railroad with pilings to prevent dirt bikes and 3-wheel motorized vehicles (1)
- West of Route 6 (1)

Question #12 continued:

Comments:

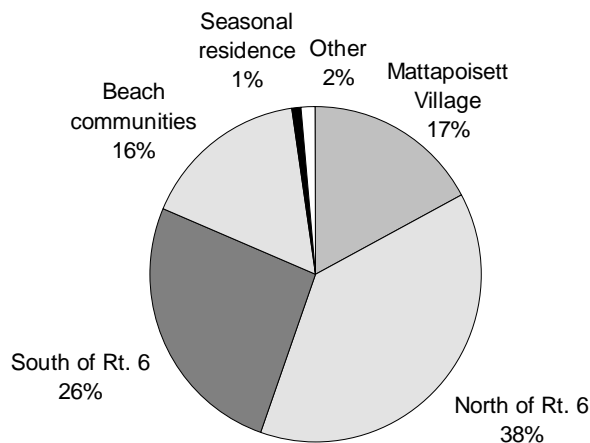
- How about horse trails, too?
- Security?

- What if the railroad restores service in the future (eg Bristol, RI)?
- Definitely, yes!!! Bristol, RI has a gorgeous bike path. Many people travel just to use it.
- I'm concerned about the safety. Beautiful bike paths in Rhode Island have frightening crime rates. I'd prefer to see (and be happy to pay taxes for) a big green park with paths allowing bikes, rollerskating/blading, and skateboarding. Wouldn't such an arrangement offer safety in numbers and be easier to patrol?
- Yes!!! Yes!!! Yes!!!
- If it gets too popular it will turn into an athletic highway.
- No, because more out of town people use bike paths, than residents, adding parking and traffic problems.
- What does "support the development" of a bike path mean? Vocal support, sure. What's the cost? Not too much sense having everything we want if higher taxes mean we have to move out.
- Money would be better spent in other areas and most roads are safe for bicyclers.

Question #13: How accessible and useful do you feel open spaces and recreational facilities in Mattapoissett are to those in the community with disabilities? (Example: difficulty walking, seeing, hearing, etc.)

a. Very accessible and useful	8.1%
b. Somewhat accessible and somewhat useful	53.1%
c. Not accessible and not useful	8.9%
d. Don't know what people with disabilities need	29.9%

Question #14: Where do you live in Mattapoissett?



Question #14 continued:

Responses written in for f. Other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

- Mattapoisett Neck (3)
- Route 6 (1)
- Village Court (1)
- No answer written (1)

Question #15: Are you registered to vote in Mattapoisett?

Yes	98.0%
No	2.0%

Question #16: In the last 5 years, how many annual town meetings have you attended?

0	30.3%
1	16.1%
2	17.5%
3	11.7%
4	8.3%
5	16.1%

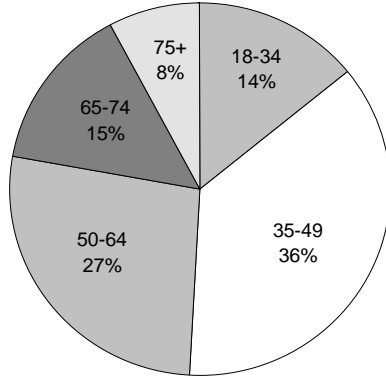
Question #17: How many town elections do you usually vote in?

Most	42.0%
All	48.4%
None	9.6%

Question #18: How many children do you have under the age of 18?

0	67.1%
1	11.5%
2	17.2%
3	3.3%
More than 3	0.9%

Question #19: Your Age?



	Significant	Self	Other
a. 18-34		14.1%	8.9%
b. 35-49		36.8%	41.5%
c. 50-64		26.8%	30.0%
d. 65-74		14.7%	13.3%
e. 75+		7.6%	6.3%

Question #20: Mattapoissett's most recent Open Space and Recreation Plan was completed in 1989. Since then, do you feel the town has adequately addressed its open space and recreation needs?

Yes	19.1%
No	63.9%

Written in:

Unsure	17.0%
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When the Plan was completed in 1989,

	Yes	No
a. Did you know of the Plan's existence?	31.6%	68.4%
b. Did you read the Plan?	10.3%	89.7%
c. Did you know how to access the Plan?	15.6%	84.4%

Question #21: In the spaces below, please list the three most important issues facing Mattapoissett. Please be as specific as possible.

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

Top 5 Issues Listed by Mattapoisett Residents:

1. Maintaining the rural and/or historical qualities of the town (61)
Excessive/thoughtless/uncontrolled business and commercial development (61)
2. Protection of (Mattapoisett River & Mattapoisett River Valley) water supply (53)
3. Improve education system (size & condition of schools, quality of teaching, upgrading of facilities, etc. (45)
4. Expansion of town water and sewer systems - broader distribution (40)
5. Uncontrolled residential growth (32)

Other Issues that Received 3 or More Responses:

- Population growth/overcrowding and its effect on town services (25)
- Excessive tax increases (22)
- Recreational facilities (center) and opportunities for children/teenagers (22)
- Reconstruction of North Street (19)
- Protection of sensitive saltwater and freshwater wetlands and other coastal areas (18)
- Bike path (17)
- Protection/preservation of public beaches and waterfront areas from pollution and development (16)
- Limiting commercialization (especially of Route 6) and cleaning up existing eyesores (14)
- Permanently protecting open space (with public access) (13)
- Better access to waterfront/preserving coastal areas and access to them (12)
- Loss of/need for better protection of wildlife areas and other natural habitats (11)
- Protection of bay and harbor from pollution (9)
- Control of development of large tracts of land, i.e. Nunes' property (9)
- Balancing open space preservation/aquifer protection needs and how much the town can afford, with development pressures (8)
- Development of adequate/improvement of existing recreational facilities/areas (8)
- Control of building in wetlands (7)
- Landfill, runoff, and septic polluting our water supply and the bay (7)
- Highway/road repair and maintenance (7)
- Protecting and preserving the environment and our natural resources (6)
- Lack of effective zoning laws/revision of existing zoning laws (6)
- Managing and controlling growth, not stopping it completely (6)
- Center School issue (6)
- Protection and upgrade of town beaches and wharf areas (5)
- Landfill issue/SEMASS and future for Mattapoisett (5)
- Affordable housing for young couples and retirees (5)
- Recreation areas for young and old (4)
- Recreational areas for families - picnicking areas, beaches, bike path, nature walks, etc. (4)
- Fixing town piers, docks and ramps (4)
- Environmental issues (3)
- Private sewer and water problems, taking personal responsibility for failed systems (3)
- New public works, EMS and fire station facilities (3)
- Development of golf course (3)
- Not becoming too restrictive - over legislate (3)
- Upkeep/upgrade of town buildings and facilities (3)
- Too much town government (3)
- Keeping our neighborhoods safe, more public safety (3)

Question #21 continued:

- We need a sound, overall Master Plan of more long term goals - more than 5 years (3)

- The cost of living is growing too fast, working class won't be able to afford to live here (3)
- Affordable housing (3)
- Keeping private businesses - no fast food restaurants (3)

Question #22: Did you know that according to Massachusetts General Law, Chap. 21, Sec. 17C, any landowner permitting use of his property for recreation without charging a fee is not liable for injuries to recreational users or their property except in cases of willful, wanton or reckless conduct by the owner?

Yes 16.6%
No 83.4%

General Comments Written on Surveys:

- This information should be printed in the Standard Times or posted somewhere.
- Excellent survey.
- If we are running out of space for moorings of dinghies and small boats at dockside - are we renting harbor moorings of the sail and power boat varieties to out of town residents and should this practice be controlled by restriction to Mattapoissett residents or at least limiting the non-resident number of boat moorings in the harbor? This contributes to the number of dockside dinghies needed.
- We don't want tax increases or we can't live here. We were raised here and it is sad if we can't stay. You people are trying to make this town a country club. We made do growing up with what we had. Our children have much more and plenty today.
- Also of concern regarding property obtained for public use - does this mean for use by Mattapoissett residents or does it become available to any and all? What are these implications?
- I suggest high income elderly housing for Brandt Island. They have this in Needham and Westwood, MA. This would bring in people from other towns and cities to retire in Mattapoissett. These facilities are not single family units, but rather a big complex that offers dining facilities, laundry, and social facilities with transportation to various locations and events. Most offer a nursing home for people who become ill and can no longer care for themselves. One such place is North Hill in Needham, MA. It is very exclusive. This would be perfect for Mattapoissett and would bring in people with high disposable incomes.
- Thanks for inviting input...not just mine. Glad you're listening. One last thought on open space complacency, thanks to Rachel Carson: "for the most of us, knowledge of our world comes largely through sight, yet we look about with such unseeing eyes that we are practically blind. One way to open your eyes is to ask yourself, 'What if I had never seen this before? What if I never see it again?'"
- I am 83 years old. My daughter is 60 years old. We do not have a car. My nephew comes from New Bedford to take us on errands. I was born in Mattapoissett and went as far as the third grade. I came back here 30 years ago. The Mattapoissett River goes by my backyard. We enjoy the wildlife and the ducks, etc. that are in the River daily. My father moved to New Bedford when I was 8 years old. We love Mattapoissett and hope that the River will always be as nice as it is. I use to go across the street to the herring run and get a bucket of herring. I would pickle them. A few years ago I stopped doing that. I'm now 83. To me Mattapoissett is beautiful. If some improvements are necessary then it will be nice. Thanks for listening.
- Yes, I would love to see Mattapoissett buy some land and preserve its "small town" appeal. However, I think the town has higher priorities. For such a small town, your tax rates are absurd. The original clean water act passed in 1978, yet almost two decades later, 35-50% of residences have no town sewer hook-up, and from the locals I've talked with, there is no plan to significantly improve this coverage. I understand your schools are pretty good, and even though we have no children, I think this should be a priority, but given the relatively high number of

seasonal residents (who still pay year-round tax rates), I think Mattapoissett should be able to do more with less (as most private companies have been doing since the mid-80s). Don't get me wrong, we love Mattapoissett and look forward to the day we can retire and spend 7 days a week here. That is why we bought here.

- We need to find a way to bring newcomers into the community in such a way as to encourage a commitment to the community as a whole that supports the integrity of the town without sacrificing the natural resources.
- We have many priorities to consider. The majority of the budget is used for the schools. We also have many areas of the town that are in desperate need of sewerage and many roads that are only patched here and there and are in need of attention. Before I would vote on purchasing any land in town, I would consider what we really need first and what the town can afford to do.
- Mattapoissett needs to be careful not to over commercialize like Fairhaven. They ruined small businesses and shut down their ability to provide for their families. They let in Wal-Mart, K-Mart, and so many pharmacies. Larger stores now have flower and garden departments. They close out many family owned businesses and spoiled the quaintness of the area.
- Please make information about the Open Space Committee Meetings available to the public in newspapers and on the town bulletin board.
- The push for more dock space - forget it! Few people benefit, but it affects everyone in Mattapoissett by more cars and less water views, which is the reason most of us live here. It's just a little way to keep downtown (the Village) the way it is.
- I think Mattapoissett needs to focus on controlled growth. Mattapoissett can still have the small town beauty while enjoying the benefits of growth, i.e. lower taxes, improved town services, more to do in town.
- Overdevelopment should not be permitted so that another mall area grows, like North Dartmouth Mall, and the same is happening in Fairhaven in the Alden Road area.
- My family and I want to thank you for your time, energy, and interest in these matters. It is critical issues that we face in the future. This committee deserves much gratitude from all of us living in and enjoying this town. You have our highest respect and thanks - keep up the great work! And thanks for bringing the issues "to the people" instead of handling things the old boy way. Thanks for your patience and diligence in the completion of this and other surveys. Please publish this information and progress report status in the Wanderer and the Sentinel as I do want to be informed and involved, but I travel extensively thus limiting my level of active participation. Thanks.

SCIENTIFIC SAMPLE OF SUMMER RESIDENTS MATTAPOISETT OPEN SPACE and RECREATION SURVEY RESULTS

Response Rate: 22.2% (78 out of 351)

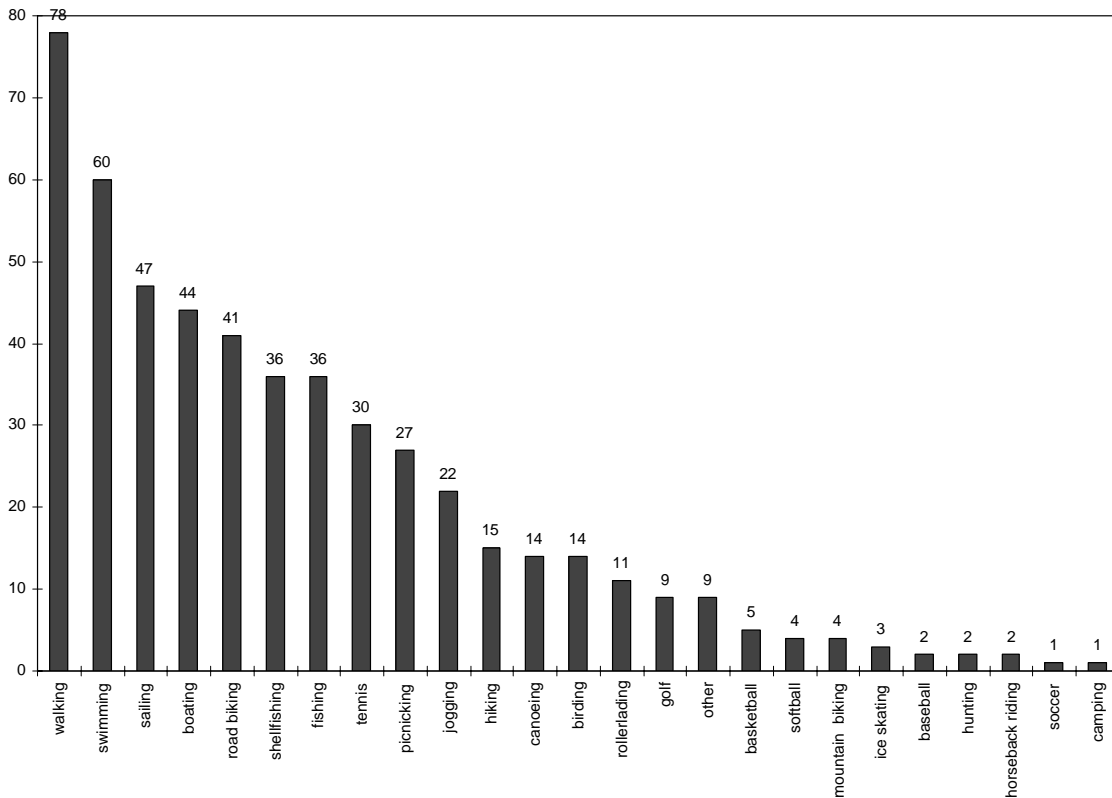
April 7, 1997

Question #1: Which activities do you and your family members enjoy? Check as many as are appropriate.

Note: The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the results below. Raw scores (actual number of responses) are listed after each activity for comparison purposes.

Question #1 Continued:

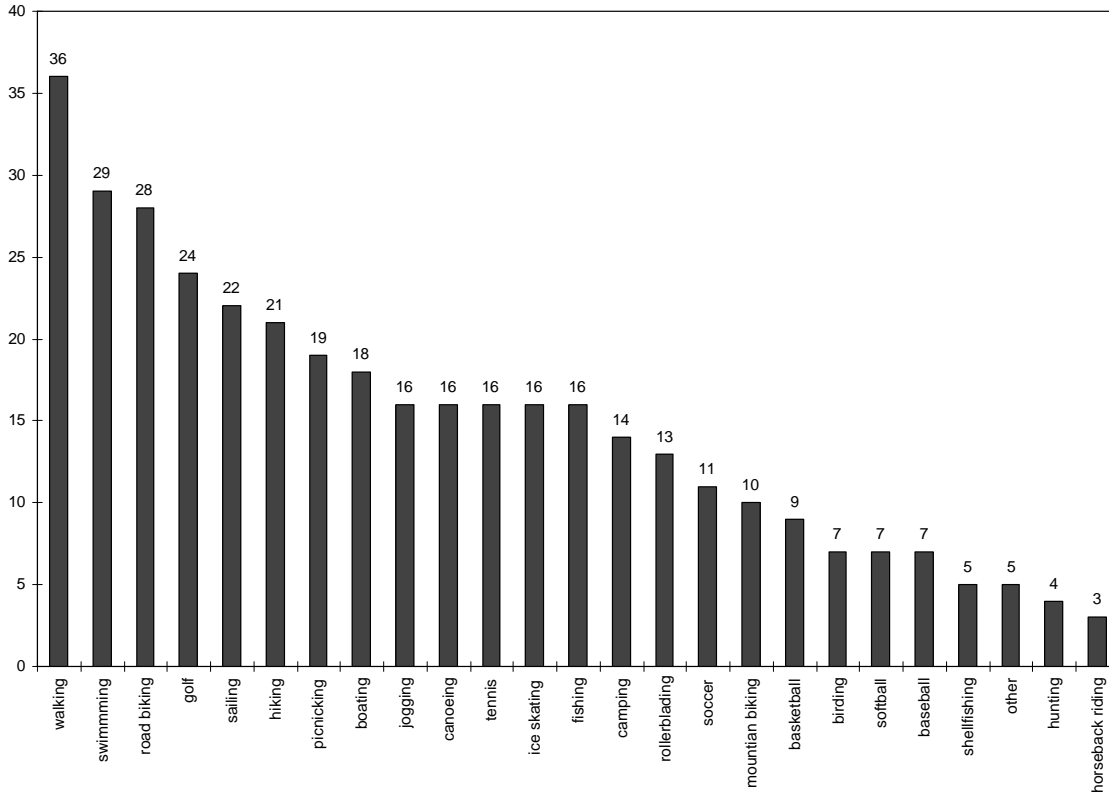
Activities Summer Residents Enjoy in Mattapoisett



Responses written in for z. other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of responses to each activity.

Activities Summer Residents Enjoy in Other Towns



In Mattapoisett

- windsurfing (2)
- gardening (2)
- indoor swimming (1)
- snorkeling (1)
- scuba diving (1)
- track and field (1)
- snowshoeing (1)

In Other Towns

- downhill skiing (1)
- flying airplanes (1)
- track and field (1)
- gardening (1)

Question #2: Of the activities listed above, which five do you or your family do the most? Please list in order of use (use letter).

Note: Responses were weighted according to preference. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the results below. Raw weighted scores are given after each activity for comparison purposes.

Activities Done with the **Most** Frequency:

- g. swimming - 195
- n. walking - 180
- h. sailing - 121

Activities Done with **Moderate** Frequency:

- i. boating - 81
- p. road biking - 76
- r. shellfishing - 63
- s. fishing - 52
- b. tennis - 46
- z. other - 28
- x. picnicking - 24
- a. golf - 23
- o. jogging - 22
- u. hiking - 20
- v. birding - 14

Activities Done with the **Least** Frequency:

- l. rollerblading, f. basketball - 8 (tie)
- q. mountain biking, d. softball - 7 (tie)
- m. x-country skiing, e. soccer, ice skating - 6 (tie)
- c. baseball - 4
- j. canoeing - 3
- y. horseback riding - 1
- w. camping, t. hunting - 0

Question #3: Which of the following recreational facilities do we need more of? Less of? Do any need upgrading and/or repair? Circle **M** for more, **L** for Less, **S** for satisfactory, and **U** for upgrade/repair.

Summer Residents Feel the Town Needs More:

- Permanently Protected Open Space with Public Access
- Bike Paths/Trails
- Nature Trails
- Wildlife Habitat

Question #3 Continued:

Note: The standard deviation was taken for each category and added to the mean score of that category to determine the results below. Raw scores (actual number of responses) are listed after each item for comparison purposes.

Facilities Respondents Feel Mattapoisett Needs **More** of:

- p. permanently protected open space with public access - 36
- j. bike paths/trails - 34

- i. nature trails - 29
- o. wildlife habitat - 27

Facilities Respondents Feel Mattapoisett Needs **Less** of:

- l. hunting area access - 12

Facilities Respondents Feel are **Satisfactory** in Mattapoisett:

- b. baseball fields, c. softball fields - 29 (tie)
- d. softball fields - 27
- e. basketball courts - 26

Facilities Respondents Feel **Need Upgrading** in Mattapoisett:

- f. beaches/beach access - 14
- g. boat ramps/moorings - 10
- j. bike paths/trails - 9

Responses written for s. other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of responses to each facility.

More

- Public paths and sidewalks (2)
- Road crosswalks (1)
- Indoor swimming pool (1)
- Golf courses (1)
- Public restrooms (1)
- Safe biking areas (1)
- Access to school facilities (1)
- Quiet (1)
- Public gardens (1)

Less

- Brandt Island development (1)

Comments written on surveys:

- Town Beach: should be open all the time; there should be swimming lessons; more use of obvious resources; bath houses need to be refurbished; restrooms at Town Beach and wharf need to be brought up to date.

Question #4: Of the facilities listed above, which five need attention most? Please list in order of importance (use letter).

Note: Responses are weighted. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the following results. Raw weighted scores are given after each item for comparison purposes.

Facilities that Need the **Most Attention**:

- j. bike paths/trails - 98
- p. permanently protected open space with public access - 85

f. beaches/beach access, g. boat ramps/moorings - 76 (tie)

Facilities that Need **Moderate** Attention:

- i. nature trails - 56
- o. wildlife habitat - 45
- a. tennis courts - 42
- q. teen/recreation center - 36
- m. picnic areas - 31

Facilities that Need the **Least** Amount of Attention:

- r. access to public facilities for people with disabilities, s. other - 25 (tie)
- k. fishing areas - 20
- n. playgrounds - 15
- h. ice skating - 12
- l. hunting area access - 6
- d. soccer fields - 5
- c. softball fields, b. baseball fields - 4 (tie)
- e. basketball courts - 2

Question #5: Have you or your family used the following beaches? If no, please indicate why.

	Yes	No	Reason for Not Using Beach
a. Town Beach	46.3%	53.7%	Other - 47.6% Not aware of beach - 23.8% Lack of parking - 14.3% Condition of beach - 14.3%
b. Ned's Point	55.1%	44.9%	Not aware of beach - 50.0% Other - 33.3% Condition of beach - 11.1% Lack of parking - 5.6%

c. Angelica Point	27.0%	73.0%	Not aware of beach - 41.4% Other - 24.1% Lack of parking - 24.1% Condition of beach - 10.4%
d. Mattapoissett Neck Town Landing	25.0%	75.0%	Not aware of beach -56.0 % Other - 28.0% Condition of beach - 12.0% Lack of parking - 4.0%
e. Ship Street Beach (end)	14.3%	85.7%	Not aware of beach - 55.5% Other - 25.0% Lack of parking - 13.9% Condition of beach - 5.6%
f. Brandt Island Road (end)	5.2%	94.8%	Not aware of beach - 54.8% Other - 25.8% Condition of beach - 12.9% Lack of parking - 6.5%
g. Hiller's Cove	16.9%	83.1%	Not aware of beach - 69.2% Other - 27.0% Lack of parking - 3.8% Condition of beach - 0%
h. Reservation Beach	19.4%	80.6%	Not aware of beach - 52.2% Other - 30.4% Condition of beach - 8.7% Lack of parking - 8.7%
i. Brandt Beach (end)	9.8%	90.2%	Not aware of beach - 48.3% Other - 31.0% Condition of beach - 17.3% Lack of parking - 3.4%
j. Angelica Road (end)	16.4%	83.6%	Not aware of beach - 43.3% Other - 30.0% Lack of parking - 16.7% Condition of beach - 10.0%

Question #5 Continued:

Comments written on surveys:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

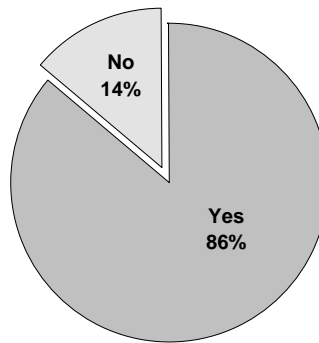
- We do not summer in Mattapoissett (1)

Question #6: Does your family have access to a private beach?

Yes 86%
No 14%

Comments written on surveys:

○ We thought we did - but we are slowly losing it to Mr. Moreall - end of street.

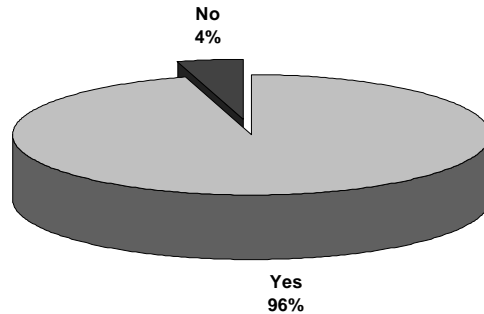


Question #7:
Rank the following concerns in order of their priority for attention.

More than Half of Summer Residents Polled Rank:

- Pollution from boats
- Pollution from septic systems
- Pollution of ground/surface water
- Pollution from road runoff
- Loss of natural habitats
- Loss of fishing/hunting areas
- Loss of rural qualities of town
- Excessive business/commercial development
- Protection of well fields

as HIGH PRIORITY Items



Actual Results

	High	Low	Priority	Priority	Unsure
a. Pollution from boats			70.5%	16.4%	13.1%
b. Pollution from septic systems			86.4%	6.8%	6.8%
c. Pollution of ground/surface water			75.0%	6.7%	18.3%
d. Pollution from road runoff			53.0%	23.7%	23.7%
e. Loss of natural habitats			64.6%	10.8%	24.6%
f. Loss of fishing/hunting areas			50.0%	20.0%	30.0%
g. Loss of agricultural land			34.0%	37.7%	28.3%
h. Loss of rural qualities of town			70.9%	18.2%	10.9%
i. Excessive business/commercial development			50.9%	29.1%	20.0%
j. Protection of well fields			60.7%	16.1%	23.2%
k. Lack of access to shoreline			29.4%	60.8%	9.8%
l. Loss of availability of developable land			15.1%	67.9%	17.0%
m. Other			100.0%	0%	0%

Responses written in for m. Other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

- Pollution from dog feces at Ned's Point (1)
- Real balance between progress and protection (1)
- Speeding on roads (1)
- Lack of walking and biking paths (1)
- Need sewer in beach areas to reduce pollution in harbor (1)
- Misuse of town waterfront land (1)
- Poverty/run down buildings (1)
- Better use of property being developed - draw some economics to vacant buildings - establish an Economic Development Commission (1)
- Rt 195 access roads - highly dangerous, exit must be moved or access road directed away from neighborhood (1)

Question #8: Should the town protect land of environmental interest or concern?

If yes, please check preferred method:

a. Town purchases open space	12.0%
b. Town purchases conservation restrictions	15.0%
c. Encourage donation of land & conservation restrictions	31.6%
d. Private land trusts	13.5%
e. Designate scenic roads	9.8%
f. Create historical districts	11.3%
g. Land bank system	6.8%

Comments written on surveys:

- Yes, but only if reasonable, not to the extreme.
- No, just enforce laws uniformly.

Question #9: Which of the following should be protected/acquired?

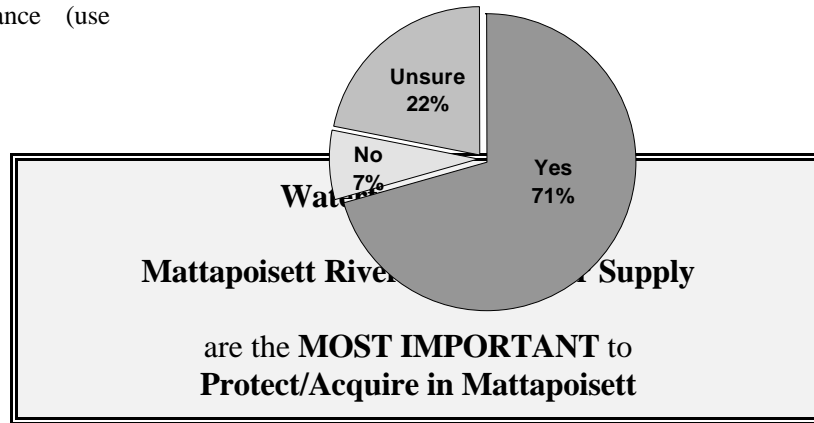
a. Mattapoisett River Valley water supply land	6.8%
b. Waterfront/beaches	12.2%
c. Wetlands	11.0%
d. Coastal access land	7.3%
e. Wildlife habitat	9.5%
f. "Green belts" along streams and rivers	7.8%
g. Buffer zones between different land use areas	2.7%
h. Agricultural land/farmland	3.2%
i. Areas for outdoor education (study areas, fieldtrips, nature trails, etc.)	5.9%
j. areas for passive outdoor recreation (walking, picnicking)	10.8%
k. areas for active outdoor recreation (team sports)	2.2%
l. Small parks in residential neighborhoods	3.0%
m. Land to preserve scenic views	9.0%
n. Areas of historical worth	8.6%

Question #9 Continued:

Comments written on surveys:

- Bad question: protected and acquired are quite different approaches; cannot be equated or linked as one; should be 2 questions.

Question #10: Of the choices listed in question #9, which five do you feel are the most important to protect/acquire? Please list in order of importance (use letter).



Note: Responses are weighted. The standard deviation was added to and subtracted from the mean score to produce the following results. Raw weighted scores are given after each item for comparison purposes.

Highest Importance to Protect/Acquire:

- b. Waterfront/beaches - 153
- a. Mattapoissett River Valley water supply - 130

Moderate Importance to Protect/Acquire:

- c. Wetlands - 108
- e. Wildlife habitat - 76
- j. Areas for passive outdoor recreation (walking, picnicking) - 72
- n. Areas of historical worth - 59
- d. Coastal access land - 54
- m. Land to preserve scenic views - 46
- i. Areas for outdoor education (study areas, fieldtrips, nature trails, etc.) - 32
- f. "Green belts" along streams and rivers - 29
- h. Agricultural land/farmland - 15

Lowest Important to Protect/Acquire:

- g. Buffer zones between different land use areas - 11
- l. Small parks in residential neighborhoods - 9
- k. Areas for active outdoor recreation (team sports) - 5

Question #11: Should town bylaws be strengthened to encourage more open space in new residential subdivisions and commercial developments?

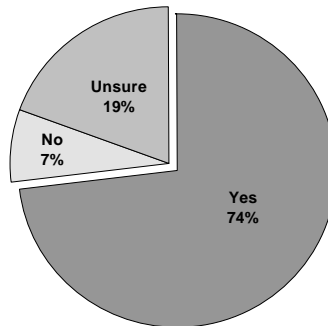
Yes	71%
No	7%
Unsure	22%

Comments written on surveys:

- Not a clear question, too general.
- If there is land it should be more spread out.
- Absolutely!!

Question #12: Do you support the development of a bike path connecting Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, and Marion?

Yes 74%
No 7%
Unsure 19%



If yes, where do you feel a bike path should be located?

- a. Along railroad bed 45.3%
- b. Along town roads 1.9%
- c. Combination of both sites 47.2%
- d. Other 5.6%

Question #12 Continued:

Responses written in for d. Other:

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

- Pedestrian paths (1)
- Whatever is most cost effective and safe (1)
- Along sewerline easement (1)

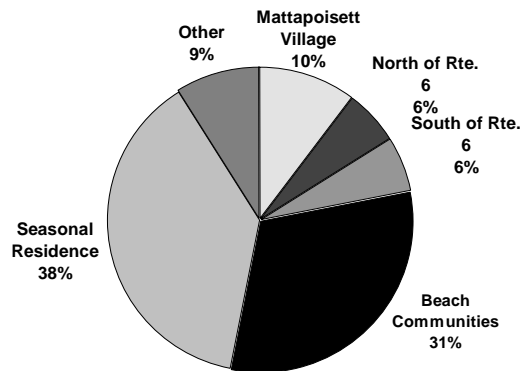
Comments written on surveys:

- This is a top priority. I was appalled that Town Meeting turned this down last year! What a lost opportunity.
- Absolutely "yes" - no question - Bike path project is growing across America - Mattapoissett don't miss the boat -get grant money.
- Note Rhode Island's unique planning to retain rural character of town roadways. Ask your town planner or Old Colony Planning Council.

Question #13: How accessible and useful do you feel open spaces and recreational facilities in Mattapoissett are to those in the community with disabilities? (Example: difficulty walking, seeing, hearing, etc.)

a. Very accessible and useful	11.9%
b. Somewhat accessible and somewhat useful	30.5%
c. Not accessible and not useful	5.1%
d. Don't know what people with disabilities need	52.2%

Question #14: Where do you live in Mattapoissett?



Responses written in for f. Other:

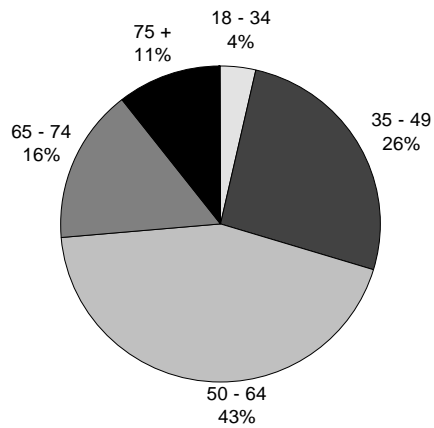
Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of

times each particular response was given.

- No answer written (6)

Question #15: Are you registered to vote in Mattapoissett?

Yes	5.8%
No	94.2%



Question #16: In the last 5 years, how many annual town meetings have you attended?

0	64.1%
1	17.2%
2	10.9%
3	4.7%
4	0%
5	3.1%

Question #17: How many town elections do you usually vote in?

Most	3.1%
All	1.6%
None	95.3%

Question #18: How many children do you have under the age of 18?

0	63.8%
1	12.1%
2	15.5%
3	6.9%
More than 3	1.7%

Question #19: Your Age?

	Self	Significant Other
a. 18-34	4%	9%
b. 35-49	26%	26%
c. 50-64	43%	50%
d. 65-74	16%	11%
e. 75+	11%	4%

Question #20: Mattapoissett's most recent Open Space and Recreation Plan was completed in 1989. Since then, do you feel the town has adequately addressed its open space and recreation needs?

Yes 28.0%
No 36.0%

Written in:
Unsure 36.0%

When the Plan was completed in 1989,

	Yes	No
a. Did you know of the Plan's existence?	11.3%	88.7%
b. Did you read the Plan?	4.9%	95.1%
c. Did you know how to access the Plan?	9.8%	90.2%

Question #21: In the spaces below, please list the three most important issues facing Mattapoissett. Please be as specific as possible.

Note: The numbers in () refer to the actual number of times each particular response was given.

Top 5 Issues Listed by Mattapoissett Residents:

1. Town-wide sewerage (12)

2. Maintaining the rural and/or historical qualities of the town (10)
 - Excessive development (10)
 - Preservation of waterfront/beach areas and access to them (10)
3. Protection of harbor and bay from pollution (6)
4. Bike path (5)
 - Protection of (Mattapoissett River & Mattapoissett River Valley) water supply (5)
 - Protected community open spaces for recreation and nature preservation (5)
 - Limiting commercial development (especially of Route 6), keeping out big businesses (5)
5. Taxes too high for summer residents (3)
 - Environmental preservation (3)

Other Issues that Received 2 or More Responses:

- Economic development (2)
- Septic - Title V (2)
- Lack to town Master Plan (2)
- Proper use of land (2)
- Maintain quality of school system (2)
- Need more walking paths (2)

Question #22: Did you know that according to Massachusetts General Law, Chap. 21, Sec. 17C, any landowner permitting use of his property for recreation without charging a fee is not liable for injuries to recreational users or their property except in cases of willful, wanton or reckless conduct by the owner?

Yes 8.2%
No 91.8%

Comments written on surveys:

- Thanks, I didn't know.
- Thanks.

General Comments Written on Surveys:

- All answers should be read with the knowledge that my wife and I have owned property in Mattapoissett for 11 months and therefore are newcomers. This may be reflected in our lack of knowledge in certain areas. We like Mattapoissett because it isn't the Cape. We admit to being selfish.
- I am sorry that I did not respond more completely. Since my land is not developed, I do not live in town. Good luck with this project.

- Good survey. Thanks for including me. It would be helpful to have better information about what trees, plants, etc. are recommended for shore areas and to know more about how much land should be kept/left. Can such information be actively distributed?
- Some residents are trying to restrict the waterfront areas and claim it to be private and eventually part of their land.
- The best areas of Ned's Point and all town piers are devoted to parking cars rather than people. I would be happy to share my ideas to redesign these areas. Any town money should first be spent on correcting the misuse of what we have before we embark on any new projects.
- The town is a great place to live. Let's try to make it better.
- I find it difficult to make a constructive contribution to this survey. My property on Mattapoissett Neck is inherited and it has been in my family since 1905 and before. The house in which I was born in 1910 was built before 1829, but just when, I haven't been able to establish. Originally, there were several outbuildings, including a large barn, a carriage house, and several smaller structures. These had all been taken down before or during WWII, and were replaced by a small dirt floor shed. Of the land totaling some 47+ acres of upland and marsh boarding on Mattapoissett Harbor, 42+ acres have been deeded in a conservation restriction easement to the Trustees of Reservations and are therefore, barred from any development. Because of my service career in the Navy, I haven't been able to spend as much time in Mattapoissett as I would have liked, but except for my assigned duties overseas, managed to get my family there at least part of the summer, and in my retirement to be there from late Spring to early Fall.
- I will be a permanent resident next year. As a summer resident I am really turned off by dog mess walking into the Village. It is also embarrassing when you bring guests.
- Development - rather overdevelopment, both residential and commercial is becoming a problem in Mattapoissett. I live in Franklin, but plan to retire in Mattapoissett. Franklin has become overdeveloped residentially and it has affected everything from schools to water supply. I also cringe when I see the commercial development in Dartmouth, in the midst of where I grew up and where my parents still live.

Mattapoissett Open Space Planning Community Meeting November 21, 1996

Results compiled by Sarah Wilkes, Buzzards Bay Project

Schedule

- 7:00 Introduction and Welcome
- 7:10 Slide Show - scenic Mattapoisett open space
- 7:20 Map Exercise
- 7:40 Focus Groups: Water Quality
 Multi-Use Trails
 Outdoor Recreation
 Wildlife/Wetlands
- 8:30 Group Presentations/Discussion

Focus Group Results

Wetlands and Wildlife:

- Protect and preserve the integrity of town wetlands and wildlife ecosystems.
- Inventory and monitor wildlife and wetlands.
- Balance human settlement patterns with wildlife and wetland preservation and protection.
- Actively inform and educate townspeople on wetlands and wildlife resources.

Water Quality:

- Quantity & Quality (OK for now).
- Gravel operations - control, review existing rules.
- Acquire town land that is developable - prevents future development, future pollution.
- Acquire land in Rochester.
- Map wetlands to make priorities for acquisition.
- Revisit aquifer rules.
- Increase lot size in district.
- Access problems: Encourage passive recreation, monitor activity/problems, Fur, Fin, Feather??
- Pesticides? - No problem yet, cranberry bogs in Rochester/Mattapoisett.
- Coastal development - septic on beach, enforcement (review rules) - even now construction.
- Boats are a good resource for the town, pumpouts poorly used.
- New technology for beach areas and community septic.

Outdoor Recreation:

- Angelica Point & Strawberry Point: no walking access, small boat access.
- Boardwalks?
- Access to Brandt Island Cove from Mattapoisett Neck.
- Pamphlet for woodlands access (and all recreational facilities).
- Shellfish access - parking problems, paths.
- Ballfields

Multi-Use Trails:

- Bike trails with diversity - provided by railroad bed.
- Spur to Brandt Island Cove, spur to Buzzards Bay area.
- Angelica Point *
- North Street area, safe access across North Street.
- Stoney Run
- Tinkham Town
- Safe crossing over clover-leaf.
- Connection with Rochester.
- Off-shoot trails through dump areas.
- Connection to Middleborough and Marshfield.
- Angelica
- Bowman Road
- High school connection
- Ancient roads
- Land trust land access
- Ned's Point - highlighting
- Need signs for highlighting scenic areas.
- Use public roads in some areas, with roads painted with color codes.
- North St. to Main St., North St. to Rochester, North St. to Acushnet.
- Crystal Springs Rd.
- Aucoot Road to Aucoot Beach (Town Beach).
- Need to slow traffic down on roads used for bike path.
- Move pavement markings to make wider and safer street routes for bike path.
- Connections to all areas.

PUBLIC COMMENT QUESTIONNAIRE
MATTAPOISETT OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN
RELEASE OF DRAFT PLAN - SEPTEMBER 15, 1997

Number of Respondents = 20

The Mattapoissett Open Space and Recreation Committee held a Public Meeting on September 15, 1997 to release the draft of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. Participants at the meeting were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their comments on the contents of the Plan. Results of the questionnaire are presented below.

1. Do you agree that Mattapoisett should focus the majority of its land conservation efforts on the Mattapoisett River Valley aquifer area?

Yes	17
No	1
No Answer	1
Yes & No	1

If no, where should the town focus & why?

- We should buy on saltwater front and adjacent property first because it is disappearing fast!
- Land acquisition might focus on the aquifer but coastal resources are also critical. We should use the criteria for land ranking as the tool to focus our attention/conservation efforts.
- Any land on any wetland river or bay should fall under good conservation measures.
- I advocate a balanced approach - no more than 50%.
- Yes, but not at the expense of dismissing out of hand any important parcel outside the river valley that might be available for acquisition.

2. Do you believe that the Town should consider additional regulatory protection for the Mattapoisett River Valley Aquifer area?

Yes	18
No	1
Maybe	1

3. Do you support the creation & funding of a town Open Space Acquisition Fund to purchase important conservation lands as they come available?

Yes	19
No	1

4. Should Mattapoisett consider a Land Bank tax on real estate transfers to fund the purchase of important open space?

Yes	14
No	5
Unsure	1

5. Should the town develop and distribute educational materials on open space access and recreational opportunities?

Yes	18
No	1
No Answer	1

- (Educational materials) should be available to those who seek information.

6. Is it important that the town locate a playground north of Route 195?

Yes	14
No	4
Unsure	1
No Answer	1

- No, Safe bike path route.

7. General Comments --

Are there important open space and outdoor recreational issues that the Plan does not address and should?

- Sidewalks
- Slower speed on the highway around ORR High School as they (students) use the loop, Route 6, Aucoot Rd., and Indian Cove for cross-country (20-30 children in the road at once).
- If implementation is “long term” (2000 and beyond), action steps to achieve objectives with short term time frames should be identified.
- Open space character of the skyline - zoning restrictions for communication towers, tall buildings, tall signs, lighting towers, etc.
- All Indian sites.
- More emphasis on public access to Buzzards Bay.
- View corridors as open space - aerial open space (i.e. height restrictions to preserve view corridors, etc.)
- Harbor as open space.
- Landscape defining features including historic agricultural fields, stone walls, brooks/rivers/streams.
- How will land be ranked/prioritized for acquisition?
- You have done a good job.

What are the most important aspects of the Mattapoisett Open Space Plan that the Town should consider Top Priorities in implementing?

Note: The numbers in () refer to the number of times a particular response was given.

- Preservation of river valley aquifer, watershed protection (7)
- Acquisition for funding for new open space purchases (3)
- Protecting wetlands (2)
- Transfer of semi-permanent land to permanent status.
- Protecting water quality both in the river and bay.
- Hiring a conservation agent.
- Funding vehicles which create the ability to acquire open space in Mattapoisett is one of the most important parts of this plan.
- GIS for open space and build-out mapping for the entire town - why not hire a computer specialist to handle town requirements for all computer-related activity (except the schools, i.e. town boards, selectmen's office, town clerk, harbormaster, and the library.
- Protection of coastal marshes and beaches.
- Recreation areas in north and west parts of town
- Forests
- Educating the public - brochures, using Media One, speakers bureau, creative strategies (using students) that I can't think of - so that at upcoming Town Meetings voters will support initiatives and funding mechanisms.
- Utilization of available land.
- Encourage alternative methods of conservation.
- Buffer zones along Route 6 (of trees).

Other comments welcome.....

- Educate the public on the uses/benefits of the user fee funds - before we vote at town meeting to raise our water bills. I'd talk about it at Special Town Meeting, newspaper, etc.
- Information on no discharge areas can go out with mooring permits/signs at town dock - check coast guard.
- Priority of land acquisitions should not preclude opportunities for properties that become available outside river/watershed area.
- Check into the issue of "wetland banking".
- The town needs a full explanation of the importance of herring, its historic significance and place in our lives today. How can anyone discuss the herring weir without a background of what it does, why it is important, etc. Maybe under the jurisdiction of the herring inspector.
- Include traditional individual fund raising initiatives: benefits, gifts, money for capital campaign for acquisition.
- Maintenance fund should be established for town owned land, etc.
- Regarding Objective 3, Action 4A - a parcel of land adjacent to Hillers Cove Town Beach has been on the market since 1991. It would provide a suitable parking/picnic area. It isn't often land adjacent to town shore property comes on the market. With increasing use by the public at this beach each year, it would seem advisable to look into possible purchase. The sign on the Hunt property is a Hughes and Carey sign. The elevated septic system could be removed. Also the Mattapoisett Land Trust needs more support than it has been getting in its more than 20 years. Fewer than 3% of the residents have supported the Trust in any given year despite the fact that membership can be had for as little as \$5. a year. The Trust's land acquisition program hasn't cost taxpayers anything.

- What Massachusetts statute allowed towns on the Cape to receive funds to buy coastal house lots where the houses were destroyed and was not feasible to rebuild but gave house lot owner some reimbursement?
- Emphasize wildlife habitat for migratory birds, amphibians, and reptiles
- Great job on the plan!!
- Great job!!!

Thank you for your input and involvement in the development of the 1997 Mattapoisett Open Space and Recreation Plan. Additional comments can be sent to Mattapoisett Town Hall, 16 Main Street, Mattapoisett, MA 02739

Flora and Fauna found in Mattapoisett

Trees

fir, *Abies balsamea*
 Norway maple, *Acer platanoides*
 sycamore maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
 red (swamp) maple, *Acer rubrum*
 horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*
 yellow birch, *Betula alleghaniensis*
 grey birch, *Betula populifolia*
 American hornbeam, *Carinus caroliniana*
 mockernut hickory, *Carya cordiformis*
 Atlantic white cedar, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
 hawthorn, *Crataegus* sp.
 American beech, *Fagus grandifolia*

Austrian pine, *Pinus nigra*
 pitch pine, *Pinus rigida*
 white pine, *Pinus strobus*
 white spruce, *Picea glauca*
 London planetree, *Platanus acerifolia*
 pin cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*
 black cherry, *Prunus serotina*
 apple, *Pyrus malus*
 white oak, *Quercus alba*
 swamp-white oak, *Quercus bicolor*
 scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*
 scrub oak, *Quercus ilicifolia*

European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*
white ash, *Fraxinus americana*
bristly (honey) locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*
American holly, *Ilex opaca*
red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*
American sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*
eastern (Canada) hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*

red oak, *Quercus rubra*
black oak, *Quercus velutina*
black locust, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*
sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*
American linden, *Tilia americana*
black tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica*

Shrubs

bog rosemary, *Andromeda glaucophylla*
chokeberry, *Aronia, ssp.*
sweet pepperbush, *Clethra alnifolia*
american hazelnut, *Corylus americana*
dwarf huckleberry, *Gaylussacia dumosa*
common witch-hazel, *Hamamelis virginiana*
inkberry, *Ilex glabra*
winterberry holly (black alder), *Ilex verticillata*
sheep laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*
bog laurel, *Kalmia polifolia*
spice bush, *Lindera benzoin*
male berry, *Lyonia ligustrina*
bayberry, *Myrica pensylvanica*

Japanese knotweed, *Polygonum cuspidatum*
beach plum, *Prunus maritima*
swamp azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*
wing-rib-sumac, *Rhus copallina*
smooth sumac, *Rhus glabra*
staghorn sumac, *Rhus typhina*
poison sumac, *Toxicodendron vernix*
multiflora rose, *Rosa multiflora*
swamp rose, *Rosa palustris*
rugosa rose, *Rosa rugosa*
pussy willow, *Salix discolor*
elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*
high bush blueberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*

Herbaceous

yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*

garlic mustard, *Alliaria officinalis*
horseradish, *Armoracea lapathifolia*
pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*
wood anemone, *Anemone quinquefolia*
groundnut, *Apios americana*
dogbane, *Apocynum sp.*
wild columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis*
burdock, *Arctium minus*
jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema triphyllum*
dusty miller, *Artemisia stelleriana*
milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*
New England aster, *Aster novae-angliae*

Canada mayflower, *Maianthemum canadense*
common mallow, *Malva neglecta*
Indian cucumber, *Medeola virginiana*
partridge berry, *Mitchella repens*
Indian pipes, *Monotropa uniflora*
forget-me-not, *Myosotis sp.*
sweet gale, *Myrica gale*
water lily, *Nymphaea odorata*
evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*
wood sorrel, *Oxalis montana*
pokeweed, *Phytolacca americana*
seaside-plantain, *Plantago oliganthos*
knotweed, *Polygonum sp.*

salt marsh aster, *Aster tenuifolius*
 mustard, *Brassica rapa*
 sea-rocket, *Cakile edentula*
 trumpet vine, *Campsis radicans*
 shephard's purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
 Indian paintbrush, *Castilleja coccinea*
 Asiatic bittersweet, *Celastrus orbiculatus*
 knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa*
 spotted wintergreen, *Chimaphila maculata*
 ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
 chicory, *Cichorium intybus*
 purple thistle, *Cirsium* sp.
 bindweed, *Convolvulus* sp.
 pink lady's slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*
 Queen Anne's lace, *Daucus carota*
 Deptford pink, *Dianthus armeria*
 round-leaved sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*
 daisy fleabane, *Erigeron annuus*
 spotted joe-pye-weed, *Eupatoriadelphus maculatus*
 boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*
 upland boneset, *Eupatorium sessilifolium*
 common strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana*
 wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*
 sea-poppy (horn-poppy), *Glaucium flavum*
 sea milkwort, *Glaux maritima*
 ground-ivy, *Glechoma septentrionalis*
 rattlesnake plantains, *Goodyera* spp.
 orchis, *Habenaria* spp.
 cow parsnip, *Heracleum maximum*
 hawkweed, *Hieracium* sp.

dwarf cinquefoil, *Potentilla canadensis*
 rough-fruited cinquefoil, *Potentilla recta*
 lion's foot, *Prenathus serpentaria*
 common buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*
 blackberry, *Rubus alleghiensis*
 prickly dewberry, *Rubus flagellaris*
 swamp dewberry, *Rubus hisbidis*
 black-eyed susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*
 sheep sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*
 swamp dock, *Rumex verticillatus*
 arrowhead (swamp-potato), *Sagittaria* sp.
 glasswort, *Salicornia* sp.
 bouncing bet, *Saponaria officinalis*
 stone crop, *Sedum sarmentosum*
 blue-eyed grasses, *Sisyrinchium* sp.
 catbrier, *Smilax glauca*
 common greenbrier, *Smilax rotundifolia*
 nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara*
 common nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*
 rough stemmed goldenrod, *Solidago rugoasa*
 seaside goldenrod, *Solidago sempervirens*
 duckweed, *Spirodela polyrhiza*
 skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*
 common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*
 dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*
 germander, *Teucrium canadense*
 poison ivy, *Toxicodendron radicans*
 spiderwort, *Tradecantia virginiana*
 starflower, *Trientalis borealis*
 rabbit's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*

Herbaceous Continued

seabeach Sandwort, *Honkenya peploides*
 bluet, *Houstonia caerulea*
 St. Johnswort, *Hypericum* spp.
 jewelweed, *Impatiens capensis*
 morning glory, *Ipomoea* spp.
 blueflag, *Iris versicolor*
 marsh elder, *Iva* sp.
 two-flowered Cynthia, *Krigia biflora*
 beach pea, *Lathyrus japonicus*
 everlasting pea, *Lathyrus latifolius*
 sea-lavender, *Limonium nashii*
 butter-and-eggs, *Linaria vulgaris*

red clover, *Trifolium pratense*
 white clover, *Trifolium repens*
 trillium, *Trillium* spp.
 cranberry, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*
 common mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*
 purple vetch, *Vicia americana*
 northern white violet, *Viola pallens*
 sea-burdock, *Xanthium echinatum*
 purple loosestrife, *Lythrum virgatum*
 yellow loosestrife, *Lysimachia terrestris*
 water-horehound, *Lycopus* sp.
 cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*

Ferns and Fern Allies

hayscented fern, *Dennstaedia punctilobula*
tree clubmoss, *Lycopodium obscurum*
ostrich fern, *Matteuccia pensylvanica*
cinnamon fern, *Osmunda cinnimomea*
running pine (Christmas green), *Lycopodium complanatum*

royal fern, *Osmunda regalia*
New York fern, *Thelypteris noveboracensis*
Massachusetts fern, *Thelypteris simulata*
marsh fern, *Thelypteris thelypteroides*

Grasses and Grasslikes

beach grass, *Ammophila brevilulata*
marsh straw sedge, *Carex hormathodes*
sedge, *Cyperus strigosus*
orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*
saltmeadow grass, *Diplachne maritima*
spike grass, *Distichlis spicata*
spike rush, *Eleocharis parvula*
switch grass, *Panicum virgatum*
common reed, *Phragmites communis*

goose grass, *Puccinellia maritima*
wool grass, *Scirpus cyperinus*
saltwater cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*
salt meadowgrass, *Spartina patens*
slough grass, *Spartina pectinata*
narrow-leaved cattail, *Typha angustifolia*
common cattail, *Typha latifolia*
yucca, *Yucca filamentosa*
eelgrass, *Zostera marina*

Mammals

shorttail shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*
coyote, *Canis latrans*
starnose mole, *Condylura cristata*
opposum, *Didelphis virginiana*
southern flying squirrel, *Glaucomys volans*
snowshoe hare, *Lepus americanus*
woodchuck, *Marmota monax*
striped skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*
meadow vole, *Microtus pennsylvanicus*
house mouse, *Mus musculus*
long-tailed weasel, *Mustela frenata*
mink, *Mustela vison*
little brown myotis (bat), *Myotis lucifugus*
New England cottontail, *Sylvilagus transitionalis*

muskrat, *Ondatra zibethicus*
hairytail mole, *Parascalops breweri*
white-footed mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus*
harbor seal, *Phoca vitulina*
racoon, *Procyon lotor*
Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus*
eastern mole, *Scalopus aquaticus*
eastern gray squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*
whitetail deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*
red squirrel, *Taiasciurus hudsonicus*
eastern chipmunk, *Tamias striatus*
gray fox, *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*
red fox, *Vulpes fulva*
meadow jumping mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*

Reptiles and Amphibians

spotted salamander, *Ambystoma maculatum*
eastern American toad, *Bufo americanus*
snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*
eastern painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*
northern black racer, *Cobular constrictor*
northern spring peeper, *Hyla crucifer*
diamond backed terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin*
eastern smooth green snake, *Ophedrys vernalis*

eastern milk snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum*
spotted turtle, *Clemmys guttata*
bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*
wood frog, *Rana sylvatica*
eastern box turtle, *Terrapene carolina*
eastern garter snake, *Thamnophis sauritus*
redback salamander, *Plethodon cinereus*
ringneck snake, *Diadophis punctatus*

Birds

spotted sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*
Cooper's hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*
northern saw-whet owl, *Aegolius acadicus*
red-winged blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*
wood duck, *Aix sponsa*
green-winged teal, *Anas carolinensis*
mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*
American black duck, *Anas rubripes*
ruby throat hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris*
great blue heron, *Ardea herodias*
greater scaup duck, *Aythya marila nearctica*

American coot, *Fulcia americana*
common loon, *Gavia immer*
bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*
little blue heron, *Florida coerulea*
Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*
orchard oriole, *Icterus spurius*
tree swallow, *Iridoprocne bicolor*
herring gull, *Larus argentatus*
laughing gull, *Larus atricilla*
Iceland gull, *Larus leucopterus*

Birds Continued

canvasback, *Aythya valisineria*
cedar waxwing, *Bombycilla cedroium*
ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*
brant goose, *Branta bernicla*
Canada goose, *Branta canadensis*
great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*
bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*
common goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*
red-tailed hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*
broad-winged hawk, *Buteo platypterus*
green-backed heron, *Butorides striatus*
northern flicker, *Calaptes auratus*
American goldfinch, *Carduelis tristis*
northern cardinal, *Cardinalis*
house finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus*
purple finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*

Bonaparte's gull, *Larus philadelphia*
snowy egret, *Leucophoyx thula*
white-winged scoter, *Melanitta fusca*
surf scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*
wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*
song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*
common merganser, *Mergus merganser*
mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*
brown-headed cowbird, *Molothrus ater*
dark-eyed junco, *Junco hyemalis*
eastern screech owl, *Otus asio*
osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*
black-capped chickadee, *Parus atricapillus*
tufted titmouse, *Parus bicolor*
house sparrow, *Passer domesticus*
ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*

American egret, *Casmerodius albus*
turkey vulture, *Cathartes aura*
hermit thrush, *Catharus guttatus*
brown creeper, *Certhia americana*
belted kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon*
chimney swift, *Chaetura pelagica*

plover, *Charadrius* sp.
snow goose, *Chen hyperborea*
marsh hawk (harrier), *Circus cyaneus*
old-squaw, *Clangula hyemalis*
northern flicker, *Colaptes auratus*
bob-white (quail), *Colinus virginianus*
eastern wood-peewee, *Conopus virens*
crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
fish crow, *Corvus ossifragus*
blue jay, *Cyanocitta critata*
whistling swan, *Cygnus columbianus*
European cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*
downy woodpecker, *Dendrocopus pubescens*
hairy woodpecker, *Dendrocopus villosus*
yellow warbler, *Dendroica petechia*
catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*
yellow-bellied flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*
double-crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus*
American oyster-catcher, *Hoematopus palliatus*
black-crowned night heron, *Oxycticorax hoactli*
American kestrel, *Falco sparverius*

woodcock, *Philohela minor*
downy woodpecker, *Picoides pubescens*
towhee (chewink), *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*
pie-billed grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*
eastern bluebird, *Sialia sialis*
purple (common) grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*
eastern phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*
ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*
red-breasted nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis*
common eider, *Somateria mollissima*
yellow-bellied sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius*
pine siskin, *Spinus pinus*
roseate tern, *Sterna dougallii*
common tern, *Sterna hirundo*
least tern, *Sterna albifrons*
European starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*
Carolina wren, *Thyothorus ludovicianus*
greater yellow-legs, *Totanus melanoleucus*
lesser yellow-legs, *Totanus flavipes*
brown thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*
house wren, *Troglodytes aedon*
American robin, *Turdus migratorius*
eastern kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*
mourning dove, *Zenaida macroura*
mute swan, *Cygnus olor*
barred owl, *Strix varia*

Shellfish

jingle shell, *Anomia simplex*
bay scallop, *Argopecten irradians*
channeled whelk, *Busycon canaliculatum*
knobbed whelk, *Busycon carica*
blue crab, *Callinectes sapidus*
rock crab, *Cancer irroratus*
green crab, *Carcinus maenas*
oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*
common razor clam, *Ensis directus*
ribbed mussel, *Modiolus demissus*
giant atlantic cockle, *Trachycardium egmontianum*
common spider crab, *Libinia emarginata*

horseshoe crab, *Limulus polyphemus*
periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*
quahog, *Mercenaria mercenaria*
horse mussel, *Modiolus modiolus*
soft-shell clam, *Mya arenaria*
blue mussel, *Mytilus edulis*
lady crab, *Ovalipes ocellatus*
hermit crab, *Pagurus* spp.
shore shrimp, *Palaemonetes* spp.
fiddler crab, *Uca* spp.
lobster, *Homarus americanus*

Butterflies

least skipper, *Ancyloxipha numitor*
viceroy, *Basilarchia archippus*
silver-bordered fritillary, *Brenthis myrina*
little wood satyr, *Cissia eurytus*
spring azure, *Cyaniris ladon*
monarch, *Danaus plexippus*
orange sulfur, *Eurymus eurytheme*
clouded or common sulfur, *Eurymus philodice*
tailed blue, *Everes comyntas*
American copper, *Heodes hypophlaeas*
red spotted purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*

cabbage white, *Pieris rapae*
eastern black swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes*
tiger swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*
zebra swallowtail, *Papilio marcellus*
pearl crescent, *Phycoides tharos*
cabbage white, *Pieris rapae*
great spangled fritillary, *Speyeria cybele*
Juvenal's dusky-wing, *Thanaos juvenalis*
mourning cloak, *Vanessa antiopa*
red admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*
painted lady, *Vanessa cardui*

