



TOWN OF ACTON
472 Main Street
Acton, Massachusetts, 01720
Telephone (978) 264-9628
Fax (978) 264-9630

Engineering Department

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

To: Planning Department

Date: May 11, 2016

From: Engineering Department

Subject: Review of Mohegan Lane Subdivision – 37 Mohegan Road - Definitive Subdivision Plan

We have reviewed the plans for the above mentioned project titled “Definitive Subdivision Plan for Mohegan Lane” dated December 16, 2015 and have the following comments:

1. As the Preliminary Decision noted, the proposed turnaround is more functional than the existing turnaround. Based on our records it is unclear if the Town had easements or any other rights to have built the existing turnaround in the first place. Mohegan Road was accepted as a public way “to the turnaround” in 1957 under the condition that the developer maintain the road for one year after acceptance with a 40-foot easement for future road expansion. It is left ambiguous whether the existing turnaround was permanent or merely temporary until Mohegan Road was extended. It’s possible that by approving an extension of the roadway, the Town may lose whatever rights we had to the existing turnaround. Other subdivisions in Acton, where the roads were taken as public ways, operated in this manner. We have attached a copy of the Town Meeting vote accepting Mohegan Road as a public way and relevant recorded plans.

We recommend either giving the proposed way as a public way or, if the extension is to remain private, the applicant further research what affect approving an extension of the road would have on the Town’s rights to maintain the existing turnaround. If the extension is given to the Town as a public way, the common driveways must be relocated off the ends of the turnaround as required by the Subdivision Rules and Regulations. If the way is to remain private, the applicant should show that the Town has rights to keep the existing turnaround in place.

2. Based on the turning templates shown on the plan, the common driveway appears to be adequate for an SU-30 truck. We will defer to the Fire Department regarding the proposed turnaround.

3. As we recommended in the Preliminary Subdivision Review, we recommend the following addresses and Parcel ID's based on where the proposed driveways are located along Mohegan Road:

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Map/Parcel</u>
1 (Proposed Dwelling)	37 Mohegan Road	D2 / 133
2 (Existing Dwelling)	39 Mohegan Road	D2 / 133-1

We understand the current occupant of 37 Mohegan Road would prefer to keep their current address and not switch to 39 Mohegan however; the Fire Department has made it clear that the addresses cannot be out of order with the rest of Mohegan Road.

4. The applicant will be responsible for providing an as-built plan certified by a PLS and a statement by a PE stating that the subdivision has been constructed as designed and if not, any differences shall be noted in the statement.
5. The applicant has proposed to use Common Driveway standards for the design of the roadway which is allowed for a Residential Compound design. The current roadway design meets the standards for a roadway according to Section 8 of the Subdivision Rules & Regulations.
6. The applicant states that the soil is classified as Hydrologic Group A and has designed a drainage system based on this assumption. The NRCS Middlesex Soil Survey Report actually classifies the soil as Groups B and D, which affects how well drained the site is. We have attached a soil map of the area and the relevant sections of the Middlesex Soil Survey with this memo.

As we said in our Preliminary Subdivision comments, the portion of the site where the applicant is proposing the underground detention system is "very poorly drained" (Group D). The extent of the Group D soil is most likely the edge of wetlands however 629C and 416B soils are Group B soils, not Group A as stated in the stormwater report. The exfiltration rate of 8.27 in/hour as shown in the report is for Group A soils, not B or D.

The soil classification affects all stormwater calculations including: estimated stormwater runoff rate, runoff volume and the required size of the underground detention system. Without the correct soil classification, we cannot confirm that the drainage system has been designed properly.

7. The time of concentration paths aren't shown on the drainage maps

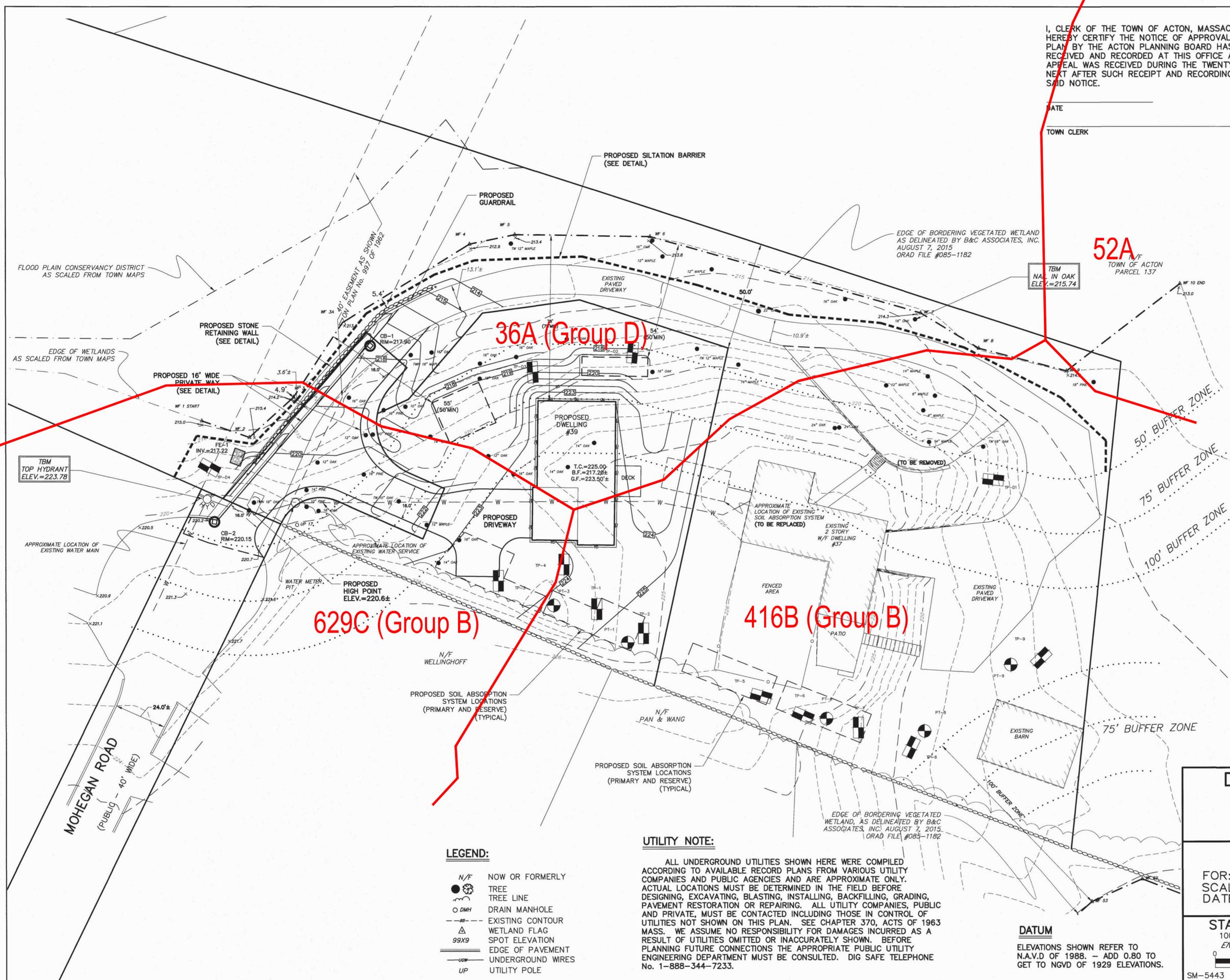
I, CLERK OF THE TOWN OF ACTON, MASSACHUSETTS HEREBY CERTIFY THE NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN BY THE ACTON PLANNING BOARD HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND RECORDED AT THIS OFFICE AND NO APPEAL WAS RECEIVED DURING THE TWENTY DAYS NEXT AFTER SUCH RECEIPT AND RECORDING OF SAID NOTICE.

ACTON PLANNING BOARD

DATE

TOWN CLERK

DATE:



52A

TBM
NAIL IN OAK
ELEV.=215.74

TOWN OF ACTON
PARCEL 137



PLAN 997 OF 1962

UTILITY NOTE:

ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HERE WERE COMPILED ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE RECORD PLANS FROM VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND PUBLIC AGENCIES AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. ACTUAL LOCATIONS MUST BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BEFORE DESIGNING, EXCAVATING, BLASTING, INSTALLING, BACKFILLING, GRADING, PAVEMENT RESTORATION OR REPAIRING. ALL UTILITY COMPANIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, MUST BE CONTACTED INCLUDING THOSE IN CONTROL OF UTILITIES NOT SHOWN ON THIS PLAN. SEE CHAPTER 370, ACTS OF 1963 MASS. WE ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGES INCURRED AS A RESULT OF UTILITIES OMITTED OR INACCURATELY SHOWN. BEFORE PLANNING FUTURE CONNECTIONS THE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC UTILITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT MUST BE CONSULTED. DIG SAFE TELEPHONE No. 1-888-344-7233.

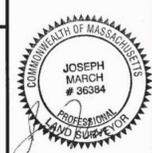
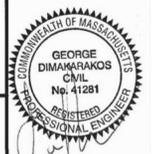
LEGEND:

- N/F NOW OR FORMERLY
- TREE
- TREE LINE
- DMH DRAIN MANHOLE
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- △ WETLAND FLAG
- 99X9 SPOT ELEVATION
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- UNDERGROUND WIRES
- UP UTILITY POLE

DEFINITIVE PLAN
FOR
MOHEGAN LANE
IN
ACTON, MA

SITE DEVELOPMENT AND GRADING PLAN
FOR: JEANSON
SCALE: 1"=20'
DATE: MARCH 25, 2016

STAMSKI AND McNARY, INC.
1000 MAIN STREET ACTON, MASS.
ENGINEERING - PLANNING - SURVEYING
0 10 20 40 80
SM-5443 (5443-DEFINITIVE-3.dwg) SHEET 5 OF 8



Soil Map—Middlesex County, Massachusetts
(37 Mohegan Road Acton, MA)



Map Scale: 1:701 if printed on B landscape (17" x 11") sheet.
0 10 20 40 60 Meters
0 30 60 120 180 Feet
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 19N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:25,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 28, 2015

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 12, 2014—Sep 28, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Middlesex County, Massachusetts (MA017)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
36A	Saco mucky silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.7	48.3%
52A	Freetown muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.3	5.6%
416B	Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	1.4	24.4%
629C	Canton-Charlton-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.2	21.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.6	100.0%

Surface layer:

0 to 9 inches, very dark grayish brown silt loam

Subsoil:

9 to 19 inches, brown silt loam with distinct very dark grayish brown redoximorphic depletions

Substratum:

19 to 30 inches, dark grayish brown very gravelly loamy sand with prominent yellowish red masses of iron accumulation

30 to 48 inches, dark grayish brown very gravelly loamy sand with prominent yellowish red masses of iron accumulation

48 to 65 inches, dark grayish brown very gravelly loamy sand

Included with this soil in mapping are areas, generally smaller than 6 acres each, of Birdsall soils in depressions, Raynham and Wareham soils in landscape positions similar to those of the Raypol soils, and Tisbury soils at slightly higher elevations. Minor soils comprise about 20 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, rapid in the substratum

Available water capacity: moderate

Soil reaction: very strongly acid or strongly acid above a depth of 40 inches; strongly acid to slightly acid below 40 inches

Depth to bedrock: more than 60 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: 0.5 to 1.5 feet, November-May

Hydrologic group: C

Most areas of this map unit are used as woodland. Some areas are open and idle.

This map unit is best suited to mid- and late-summer pasture.

Potential productivity for both eastern white pine and red maple is moderate.

Excess soil moisture, high seedling mortality, and the hazard of windthrow are the main management concerns. Equipment operation is a management concern because of low soil strength and is limited to periods when the soil is dry or frozen. Plant competition is a further management concern. Thinning should be designed to maintain residual stand density at or slightly above standard stocking levels and should limit changes in stand density to 30 percent or less. Employing these practices and locating cuts to reduce wind effects, will help to minimize windthrow.

This map unit has severe limitations for building site development and road construction because of the seasonal high water table. A better alternative is to locate buildings on more-suitable soils.

This map unit has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The extent of the high water table makes installation of onsite sewage disposal systems impractical. The rapid permeability of the substratum may result in inadequate filtering of sewage effluent and cause pollution of ground water.

This map unit has fair potential for woodland wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: 4w

36A—Saco mucky silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

This very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil is on the lowest parts of flood plains adjacent to major streams and rivers. The areas are irregular in shape and follow the course of the stream. They range from 6 to 660 acres in size.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 13 inches, very dark brown mucky silt loam

Substratum:

13 to 20 inches, very dark gray silt loam with faint dark gray redoximorphic depletions and prominent brown masses of iron accumulation

20 to 30 inches, very dark grayish brown silt loam with faint very dark gray redoximorphic depletions and prominent strong brown masses of iron accumulation

30 to 45 inches, grayish brown silt loam with prominent strong brown masses of iron accumulation

45 to 65 inches, olive gray loamy sand

In many areas, the sandy substratum is within 40 inches of the surface.

Included with this soil in mapping are areas generally smaller than 6 acres each of Freetown and Swansea soils on landscape positions similar to those of the Saco soils. Also included are narrow areas of Limerick soils at slightly higher elevations. Minor soils comprise about 20 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: moderate in the surface layer, moderate or rapid in the substratum

Available water capacity: very high

Soil reaction: strongly acid to slightly acid above a depth of 30 inches and moderately acid to neutral below 30 inches

Depth to bedrock: more than 60 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table 0 to 0.5 feet, September-June

Flooding: frequent for brief periods

Hydrologic group: D

Most areas of this map unit have a vegetative cover of sedges or wetland shrubs and grasses.

This map unit is unsuited for crop production or pasture. The main management concerns are frequent, brief periods of flooding and a water table that is high for a good portion of the year.

Potential productivity for both eastern white pine and red maple is low. This map unit is subject to flooding, excess soil moisture, high seedling mortality, plant competition, and the hazard of windthrow. Optimum growth and survival are not expected. Onsite investigations may reveal that tree plantings are practical if special treatment is used.

This map unit has severe limitations for building sites, road construction, and septic tank absorption fields because of the seasonal high water table and the hazard of flooding. Soils that are better suited for these uses should be selected.

This map unit has poor potential for woodland wildlife habitat. Extensive areas along the Concord and Sudbury Rivers are publicly owned and controlled to protect fish and wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: 6w

44A—Birdsall mucky silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

This very deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in low, flat areas and broad depressions on glacial lake plains. Water is at or above the surface for much of the year. The areas are irregular in shape and range from 6 to 65 acres in size.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 15 inches, black mucky silt loam

soils. Slope, excess soil wetness, and frost action are moderately limiting factors for road construction. When vegetation is removed on slopes longer than 150 feet, the soil is susceptible to erosion.

The restricted permeability of the Newport soil severely limits its suitability for septic tank absorption fields because of the soil's inability to absorb effluent adequately.

The Newport portions of this map unit have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: Newport-3e; Urban land—none assigned

629C—Canton-Charlton-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

This map unit consists of Urban land and rolling, very deep, well drained Canton and Charlton soils on uplands. Individual areas of this unit are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 480 acres in size. The soils and Urban land in this complex are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. This complex is about 40 percent Canton, 30 percent Charlton, 25 percent Urban land, and 5 percent other soils.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Canton soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 8 inches, very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil:

8 to 21 inches, dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam

Substratum:

21 to 65 inches, yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Charlton soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 5 inches, dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil:

5 to 22 inches, yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:

22 to 32 inches, grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

32 to 65 inches, firm grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

In some areas, the surface layer is very fine sandy loam. In the Urban land portion of this complex, the original soil is covered by impervious surfaces such as asphalt, concrete, and buildings. In most cases, the underlying soil has been cut away or covered with fill from surrounding areas of Charlton soils.

Included in this complex in mapping are areas, generally smaller than 6 acres each, of Montauk soils in similar landscape positions as the Canton and Charlton soils; Scituate soils in low, wet areas; and loamy Udorthents where the soils have been cut away or filled with more than 20 inches of loamy fill material. Also included are a few small areas with stones and boulders on the surface. Minor soils comprise about 5 percent of the unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: Canton—moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil, rapid in the substratum; Charlton—moderate or moderately rapid

Available water capacity: Canton—moderate; Charlton—moderate

Soil reaction: Canton—extremely acid to moderately acid; Charlton—very strongly acid to moderately acid

Depth to bedrock: Canton—more than 60 inches; Charlton—more than 60 inches

Depth to high water table: Canton—more than 6 feet; Charlton—more than 6 feet

Hydrologic group: Canton—B; Charlton—B

Where this complex is mapped, land is committed to residential and commercial use.

The Canton soils are suited and Charlton soils are well suited to the establishment of lawns, landscaping, and vegetable gardens. Proper maintenance includes periodic watering during the dry season, as these soils are somewhat susceptible to drought.

The Canton part of this unit has moderate potential productivity for eastern white pine and low potential productivity for northern red oak. The Charlton soils' potential productivity for both eastern white pine and northern red oak is moderate. The Urban land section of this map unit is not rated for woodland products.

The Canton and Charlton soils have moderate limitations for use as sites for the construction of dwellings or as sites for local roads, due to slope. The Canton soil has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields, as it readily absorbs but does not adequately filter sewage effluent. The inadequate treatment capacity may result in the pollution of ground water. Low-density development can help to reduce this impact. The Charlton soil has moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields, due to slope.

Both Canton and Charlton soils have good potential for woodland wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: Canton—3e; Charlton—3e; Urban land—none assigned

631C—Charlton-Urban land-Hollis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, rocky

This nearly level to rolling complex consists of very deep, well drained Charlton soils; areas of Urban land; and shallow, somewhat excessively drained Hollis soils on uplands. Individual areas of this unit are irregular in shape and range from 10 to 700 acres in size. The soils and Urban land in this complex are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. This complex is about 40 percent Charlton soils, 40 percent Urban land, 10 percent Hollis soils, and 10 percent other soils. Up to 2 percent of the surface is bedrock outcrop.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Charlton soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 5 inches, dark brown fine sandy loam

Subsoil:

5 to 22 inches, yellowish brown sandy loam

Substratum:

22 to 32 inches, grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

32 to 65 inches, firm grayish brown gravelly sandy loam

In the northeastern part of the county, the substratum is typically friable gravelly or very gravelly loam sand. In some areas, the subsoil is redder.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of the Hollis soil are as follows—

Surface layer:

0 to 2 inches, black fine sandy loam

Depth to bedrock: more than 60 inches

Depth to high water table: more than 6 feet

Hydrologic group: B

Most areas of this map unit are woodland. Some areas are used for homesites. A few small pieces are pasture.

This map unit is suited to silage corn and well suited for grass hay and grass-clover. Susceptibility to erosion is a management concern. The map unit is not rated for sweet corn. Contour tilling, stripcropping, and using cover crops, grasses, and legumes in the cropping system help to reduce runoff and erosion.

Potential productivity for both eastern white pine and northern red oak is moderate. Plant competition at the time of regeneration is slight. Thinning crowded stands to standard stocking levels will allow more vigorous growth. Shelterwood cutting, seed-tree cutting, and clearcutting may be used to establish regeneration or to provide suitable planting sites. Removal or control of competing vegetation may be necessary for optimum growth of newly established seedlings.

Designing buildings to conform to the natural slope of the land will help to overcome the severe slope limitation for the construction of buildings, and will reduce the hazard of erosion where the soil surface has been disturbed. Land shaping may be necessary in some cases. Constructing roads along the contour where possible will lessen the severe slope limitation, and planting well-adapted grasses will help to reduce road bank erosion.

This map unit has severe limitations for septic tank absorption fields, due to slope. Installing distribution lines across the slope or using seepage pits, will help overcome the slope limitation. This soil readily absorbs but may not adequately filter sewage effluent, and it has the potential to cause pollution of ground water. Low density development or large lot sizes can help to reduce the impact on ground water.

This map unit has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: 4e

416B—Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

This very deep, gently sloping, well drained soil is on uplands adjacent to plains and stream terraces. The areas are irregular in shape and range from 6 to 180 acres in size. Stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the land surface. In some map units, the stones are in isolated clusters.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layers:

0 to 2 inches, slightly decomposed pine needles, leaves, and woody material

2 to 7 inches, dark brown silt loam

Subsoil:

7 to 35 inches, yellowish brown silt loam

Substratum:

35 to 60 inches, light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

60 to 65 inches, light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of extremely stony Canton soils in similar landscape positions as the Narragansett soils, Haven soils in low, level spots, and extremely stony Scituate soils in depressions and along drainageways. Minor soils comprise about 20 percent of this map unit.

Major soil properties—

Permeability: moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layers, moderately rapid in the subsoil, moderately rapid or rapid in the substratum

Available water capacity: high

Soil reaction: extremely acid to moderately acid throughout

Depth to bedrock: more than 60 inches

Depth to high water table: more than 6 feet

Hydrologic group: B

Most areas of this map unit are woodland. Some areas are used for homesites. A few small pieces are used as pasture.

The surface stones, unless removed, make this map unit poorly suited to cultivated crops. Stones and boulders hinder operations with conventional farming equipment. The map unit is suited to pasture and orchards.

Potential productivity for both eastern white pine and northern red oak is moderate. Plant competition at the time of regeneration is slight. Shelterwood cutting, seed-tree cutting, and clearcutting may be used to establish regeneration or to provide suitable planting sites. Removal or control of competing vegetation may be necessary for optimum growth of newly established seedlings. Large stones on the surface may hinder the use of harvesting and planting equipment.

This map unit has slight limitations for the construction of dwellings, and moderate limitations for the construction of roads. Constructing roads on well-compacted, coarse-textured base material and providing adequate side ditches and culverts will help protect the roads from damage from frost action.

This map unit has moderate limitations for septic tank absorption fields. Narragansett soil readily absorbs but may not adequately filter sewage effluent, and ground water may become polluted. Low density development or large lot sizes can help to reduce the impact on ground water. The large stones in these soils may hinder excavation operations and installation of absorption field distribution lines.

This map unit has good potential for woodland wildlife habitat.

Capability subclass: 6s

416C—Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

This very deep, strongly sloping, well drained soil is on uplands adjacent to plains and stream terraces. The areas are irregular in shape and range from 6 to 150 acres in size. Stones cover 0.1 to 3 percent of the land surface. In some of these map units, the stones are in isolated clusters.

The typical sequence, depth, and composition of the layers of this soil are as follows—

Surface layers:

0 to 2 inches, slightly decomposed pine needles, leaves, and woody material

2 to 7 inches, dark brown silt loam

Subsoil:

7 to 35 inches, yellowish brown silt loam

Substratum:

35 to 60 inches, light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

60 to 65 inches, light olive brown very gravelly loamy sand

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of extremely stony Canton and Charlton soils in similar landscape positions and extremely stony Scituate soils along drainageways. Minor soils comprise about 20 percent of this map unit.

Annual Town Meeting 3-11-51

be changed and considered a continuation of Parker Street and so named.

Article 41. (Mohegan Road) To see if the Town will vote to accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Northerly direction from the previously accepted section of Mohegan Road, a distance of approximately five hundred eighty-four (584) feet terminating in a turnaround, to the land of Crimens Pacy, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Mohegan Road, or take any other action relative thereto.

Voted: To accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) feet or more travelled way extending in a Northerly direction from the previously accepted section of Mohegan Road, a distance of approximately five hundred eighty-four (584) feet terminating in a turnaround, to the land of Crimens Pacy, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Mohegan Road.

Article 42. (Quabog Road) To see if the Town will vote to accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Southerly direction from Seneca Road, a distance of approximately six hundred forty-eight (648) feet terminating in a turnaround to the land of Howland Parker, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Quabog Road, or take any other action relative thereto.

Voted: To accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Southerly direction from Seneca Road, a distance of approximately six hundred forty-eight (648) feet terminating in a turnaround to the land of Howland Parker, and said road to be

maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Quabog Road.

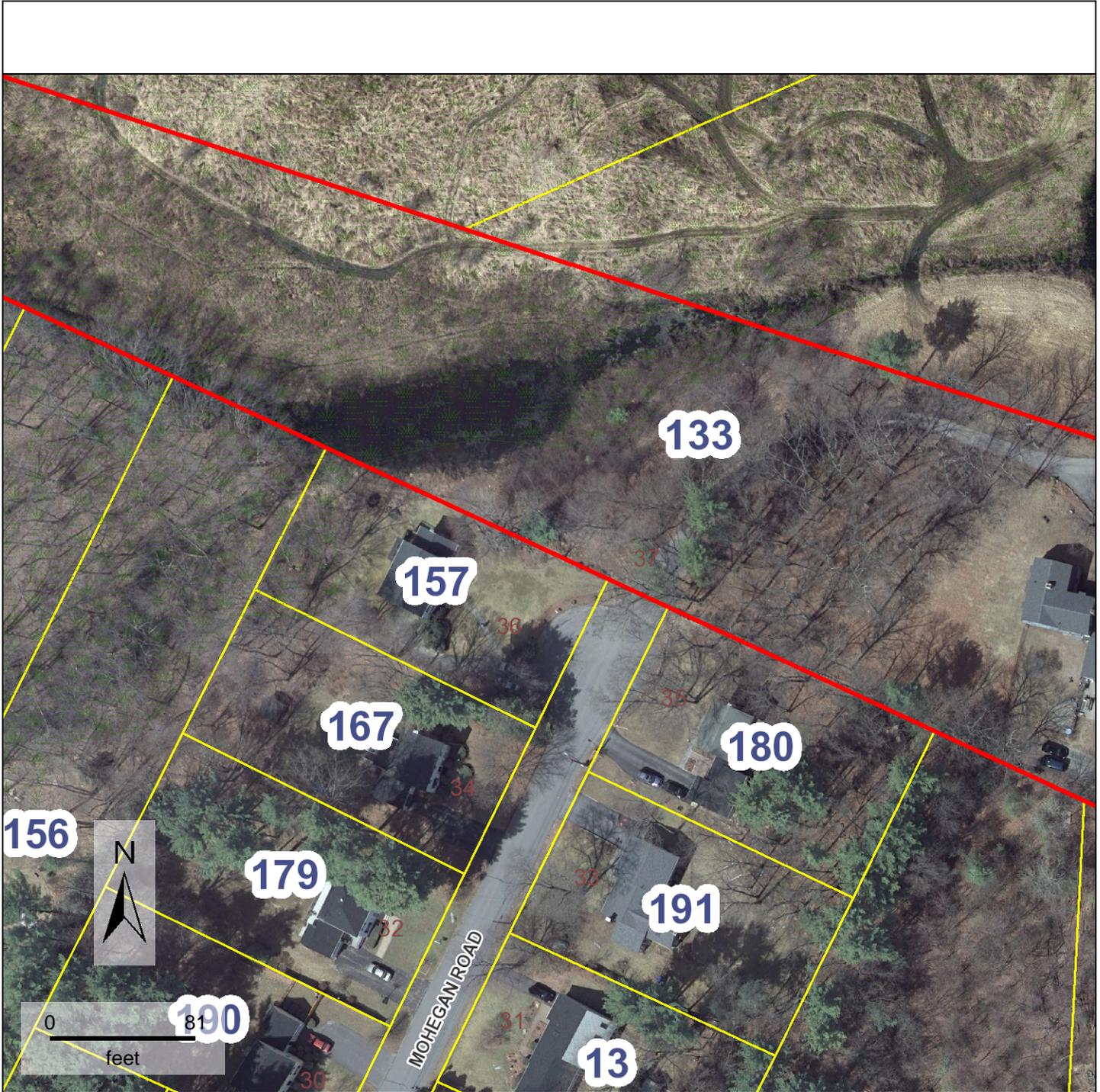
Article 43. (Oneida Road) To see if the Town will vote to accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Northeasterly direction from Mohawk Drive a distance of approximately eleven hundred (1100) feet to pole number ten (10) of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Oneida Road, or take any other action relative thereto.

Voted: To accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Northeasterly direction from Mohawk Drive a distance of approximately eleven hundred (1100) feet to pole number ten (10) of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, said road to be known as Oneida Road.

Article 44. To see if the Town will vote to accept as a Town Way the road, the Plan of which has been filed in the office of the Town Clerk, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width and a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way extending in a Southerly direction from the Littleton-Acton town line a distance of approximately five hundred sixty (560) feet terminating in a turnaround, said road to be known as Lillian Road, and said road to be maintained by the developer for a period of one year after acceptance, or take any other action relative thereto.

Voted: To pass over the article.

Article 45. (Tuttle Drive) To see if the Town will vote to accept as a Town Way the road, a plan of which has been filed with the Town Clerk and laid out by the Planning Board, said Plan showing a road forty (40) feet in width with a twenty-four (24) foot or more travelled way, and extending in a Southwesterly direction from Prospect Street, South Acton, for a distance of approximately 1,392 feet terminating in a turnaround and said road to be maintained



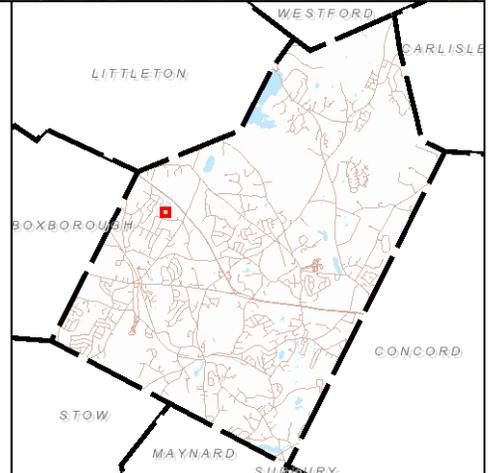
Property Information

Property ID D2-133
Location 37 MOHEGAN RD



**MAP FOR REFERENCE ONLY
NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT**

This data set/map is for planning purposes only and should not be used for larger scale analysis. The Town of Acton shall not be held liable for any use of the data or images shown on this map, nor is any warranty of accuracy expressed. All uses of this data set/map are subject to field verification.



-  PARCELS
- DEP WETLANDS
-  WET AREAS
-  PONDS
-  DEP RIVERS & STREAMS
-  TOWN BOUNDARIES