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August 30, 2018

Project Number: 16149

Project Name:

Watson Woods, Parsonsfield

To:

Mr. David Bower, CEO

Town of Parsonsfield

634 North Rd

Parsonsfield, ME 04047

From:

Rita Sawyer

Copy:

(1) David Lourie-24x36, (1) Ralph Austin-24x36, (1) Nate Wadsworth-24x36,

(1) File

Enc:

Cover Letter & Revised Soils Letter

Drawings: C1.1 - Rev 2 & High Intensity Soils Map

Message:

Attached are 10 Sets of Documents, 8 sets of 11x17 drawings and 2 sets of 24x36 drawings for your review and approval.

\boxtimes	Mailed		Fax Number:
	Delivered	No	o. of Pages (including cover):



File: 16149

August 30, 2018

Mr. David Bower, Code Enforcement Officer Town of Parsonsfield 634 North Rd Parsonsfield, ME 04047

RE: REVISED SUBMITTAL FOR WATSON WOODS
ROUTE 160 (NORTH ROAD) / HUSSEY ROAD SUBDIVISION

Dear David,

At the August 21st Planning Board meeting the Board determined the application for Watson Woods was incomplete. We are providing the following information:

- 1. Revised Subdivision Plan Sheet C1.1. The following changes were made:
 - a. Added "greater than 24"" to the tree legend.
 - b. Made the stormwater buffers clearer by shading them.
 - c. Added the High Intensity Soils Map to the Sheets Included list.
 - d. Added Note 19 on the Limit of Clearing concerns.
 - e. Revised the right-of-way line on North Road to show the 66' width.
- 2. Attached is a map from Mark Hampton Associates noting the intensity classification for each area.
- 3. Attached is a revised soils letter from Mark, noting the standards used in the mapping.

I believe these items make the application complete.

Respectfully.

Thomas S. Greer, P.E.

Walsh Engineering Associates, Inc.

cc: David Lourie, Esq., Nathan Wadsworth, Ralph Austin Esq., File

enc.

SOIL EVALUATION . WETLAND DELINEATIONS . SOIL SURVEYS . WETLAND PERMITTING

4643

August 27, 2018

Mr. Tom Greer Walsh Engineering Associates, Inc. One Karen Drive Suite 2A Westbrook, ME 04092

Re: Guidelines for Soil Surveys, Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists

Dear Tom.

I am responding to an email from you asking for additional information on a couple of issues related to the guidelines for soil surveys. The Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists is the body which establishes and updates the guidelines to which soil surveys created for development projects in the State of Maine are to adhere to. These guidelines are used to create soil maps or surveys which are created at a more detailed level than the soil surveys created by the federal government through the National Cooperative Soil Survey, such as the York County Soil Survey.

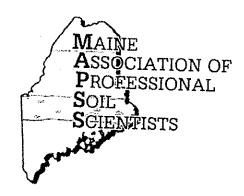
The National Cooperative Soil Survey is now called the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The guidelines for the high intensity soil surveys in Maine are based on those guidelines outlined in the National Soil Survey Handbook and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey manual. The guidelines for Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists outline four classes of soil survey. Classes A, B, C, and D. Class D provides the same detail of information as does the York County Soil Survey. Classes A and B provide detailed information which is used to locate hydric soils and suitable soils for phosphorus and stormwater control. Class C is used on less intensive development, such as a ski slope or golf course. Many times a soil map is created with a combination of different classes of soil survey on the same map. Some parcels are only partially developed, so the developed portion of the parcel is mapped at a higher level of mapping, while the land to remain undeveloped is mapped at a much less detailed level.

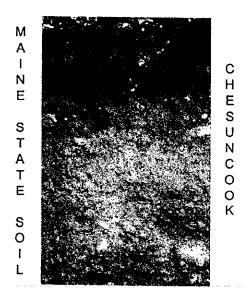
A class A high intensity soil survey, is to map differentiating soil types down to 1/8 of an acre, or about 5000 square feet. So, soil map units in a Class A soil survey are not to contain dissimilar limiting individual inclusions, of another soil type, larger than one-eighth of an acre, unless smaller pockets of the other soil type are found and do not exceed 25 percent of the map unit in area. So, similar soils can be lumped into a larger soil map unit and still meet the guidelines of a Class A soil map. It is the dissimilar soils, or ones with limiting factors which are different from the mapped soil unit which need to be mapped, if there is a sufficient area to be greater than one-eighth acre in size or greater than 25 percent of the mapped soil unit.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Hampton C.S.S., L.S.E. Certified Soil Scientist #216

Licensed Site Evaluator #263





GUIDELINES FOR MAINE CERTIFIED SOIL SCIENTISTS FOR SOIL IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

FEBRUARY 2004

Revised March 2009

These standards were adopted by the Maine Association of
Professional Soil Scientists April 4, 1989, and revised March
1992, March 1993, February 1995, September 2000, February 2004, March 2009

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOIL SCIENTISTS Standards for Soil Surveys

INTRODUCTION

The Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists (MAPSS) was originally formed as the Maine Association of Consulting Soil Scientists in 1975. members were consulting soil scientists who recognized the need for an association that could provide for the exchange of technical, political, and regulatory information that influence and guide their profession. The association was renamed the Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists approximately 2 years later to encourage the participation of other professionals in soil science or related fields, such as the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) and the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Today, MAPSS has more than 60 members with various professional backgrounds, including NRCS, DEP, soil consultants, wetlands scientists, site evaluators, students, and others with interest in the natural sciences. The organization's original goals and objectives for ensuring the success and promoting the advancement of the soil science profession remain unchanged. MAPSS will strive to continue providing guidance, education, and training to its members and the public on soil science issues of interest and concern.

Soil surveys are one of the primary services that professional soil scientists provide for their clients in Maine. Soil Surveys continue to grow as a means to define and analyze soil resources for development. Soil surveys are recognized by planners as an efficient way to delineate depth to bedrock or wetness that need to be overcome for a proposed development to be economically feasible and environmentally safe. High intensity soil surveys in Maine utilize the soil series and soil phase concept, and are based on many of the technical standards of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOIL SCIENTISTS STANDARDS FOR SOIL SURVEY

This publication brings the various technical standards for soil surveys adopted by the Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists together in one document. This is not a static document. As needed, other technical material will be added and updates will be issued. The guidelines should be interpreted and applied only in conjunction with the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey manual, and the National Soils Survey Handbook. Although this publication is being prepared for MAPSS members, it is anticipated that town, regional and state planners will also be interested in the publication. Planners are encouraged to contact a MAPSS member if they have any questions about the technical aspects of this publication and to be certain that the most current technical criteria is being referenced.

Traditionally, soils information in Maine has been available in the form of county soil surveys, produced by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service in cooperation with other government agencies. These surveys are available for approximately 80 percent of the state. These medium intensity surveys utilize aerial photography as base maps, commonly at scales of 1:15840, 1:24000, or 1:20000. While the information provided in these surveys is valuable for broad land use planning, resource inventories, forestry and agricultural planning, they do not provide enough detail for site specific plan review, etc.

As the demand for more detailed soils information continues to grow, be it for stormwater management, erosion and sediment control plans, hydric soil delineation, or to determine development densities, it is apparent that high intensity soil surveys, at scales of 1 inch equals 50, 100 or 200 feet are necessary to meet the needs of resource planners and engineers to address these site-specific issues.

The Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists, on April 4, 1989, formally adopted minimum standards for two classes of high intensity soil surveys in Maine, as well as a class for medium-high intensity, and a class for medium intensity soil surveys. The remainder of this section defines these minimum soil survey standards.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL SOIL SCIENTISTS STANDARDS FOR SOIL SURVEY

The standards are designed to match the kind of survey with the amount of soil information needed by planners and others to make reasonable land use decisions. Only local needs and concerns can determine the class of survey for a particular project. However, one can generalize that intensive uses that cause concern about hydric soil boundaries or the location of suitable areas for phosphorus control measures for example, would need a high intensity soil survey (Class A or Class B). Less intensive uses such as ski areas may only need a medium high intensity soil survey (Class C). A medium intensity soil survey (Class D) such as an existing Natural Resources Conservation Service Survey or one provided by a private soil consultant would be appropriate for some projects. For narrow, linear projects, a Class L Soil Survey may be appropriate.

