

Section 7

Public Services and Facilities

=

Goal: To provide community facilities and services which meet the varying demands of Hanover's residents.

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Hanover has prepared policies related to Community Services and Facilities. These policies are as follows:

- provide facilities and services in a cost effective manner
- provide adequate space for Town facilities
- promote cooperation among all Town boards and departments in preparation for future growth demands
- prepare for continued growth of the community in a planned systematic fashion that can accommodate the needs of the citizens and maintain the resources that are attractive to residents

The *1996 Hanover Community Survey* had several questions related to public services and facilities. These included the need for sewerage the community (both residential and commercial areas), the need for adding sidewalks to Town streets, the satisfaction with the timing for pedestrian lights, the need for increasing public transit and adding rail service to West Hanover, and the rating of Town services such as recreation, library, police, fire, Town administration, maintenance of roads, schools, and elderly services. Respondents were divided over whether sewerage was appropriate for Hanover, while two-thirds felt that sidewalks were appropriate in selected areas, especially around schools and major roads such as Main Street and Route 53. Respondents were also divided over the need for increasing public transportation, including adding rail service to West Hanover. Over eighty percent (80%) were satisfied with the timing of pedestrian lights, and believed that Police, Fire, Town Administration, maintenance of roads, schools, and elderly services were good or excellent, while a slightly lower percentage, around sixty percent (60%) believed that recreation and library services were in that range.

WATER SUPPLY

Existing Conditions

Approximately 99%± of homes and businesses in Hanover are connected to the municipal water system (there are approximately 25 private drinking wells in Town). Hanover obtains its water supply from four areas which contain nine wells (see Table 7-1). According to the Department of Public Works, the total average flow for these nine wells in 1995 was 1.2 million gallons per day (gpd), with a total peak flow of 2.6 million gpd (see Figure 7-1 for well locations).

Table 7-1: Existing Wells in Hanover

WELL	YEAR INSTALLED	CAPACITY (gpd)	CONTAMINATION/POLLUTION ISSUES?	TREATMENT	LOCATION
1	1943	432,000	Yes	Yes	Pond Street
2	1973	936,000	Yes	Yes	Pond Street
3	1973	1,152,000	Yes	Yes	Pond Street
1	1964	288,000	No	No	Broadway
2	1964	360,000	No	Yes	Broadway
1	1960	260,000	No	Yes	Hanover Street
2	1960	317,000	No	Yes	Hanover Street
1	1995	142,000	No	Yes	Riverside Drive
2	1995	682,000	No	Yes	Riverside Drive

Source: Town of Hanover Department of Public Works (1996).

The Pond Street Well area is situated at the southerly end of Old Pond Meadow Swamp and borders the Third Herring and Silver Brooks. The land is predominately wetland and, during periods of excessive rainfall or rapid thaw, the area is subject to flooding. The Hanover Street Well area is located approximately 4,000 feet south and 30 feet higher in elevation than the Pond Street Well area. Again, the land is characterized as a wetland. Although testing has shown that the bedrock or ledge rises to the west and north, no connection has been found between the groundwater at Hanover Street and Pond Street. The area of surface runoff to the Hanover Street wells is insufficient, however, to provide the amount of groundwater being pumped annually. This discrepancy suggests that there is an intrusion into the small aquifer from a substantial yet unidentified groundwater source. The Broadway Well Area lies approximately 3,600 feet south of the Hanover Street Well area. The land, formerly an active cranberry bog, is characterized by high water yield. The area of surface runoff to these wells is insufficient to provide the amount of water being pumped, again indicating an intrusion from another groundwater supply beyond the surficial watershed area.¹ The Riverside Drive well area is located at the southeastern corner of the Town in a wetland area to the north of the intersection of Indian Head and North Rivers.

¹ Town of Hanover. 1979. Hanover Open Space Plan. Hanover, Massachusetts.

Figure 7-1: Well Locations

The Town of Hanover has established two zoning districts to ensure water supply protection: the Water Resource Protection District and Floodplain, Wetland, and Watershed District. The Water Resource Protection District includes three Well Protection Zones and the Aquifer Protection Zone. The Floodplain, Wetland and Watershed District includes two overlay districts, the Wetlands Overlay District and the Floodplain Overlay District. These Districts restrict types of land uses in sensitive areas in order to provide protection for wetlands, surface and groundwater.

The purpose of the Water Resource Protection District and By-law is to provide protection for the water supply of the Town of Hanover by preventing the degradation of surface and groundwater supplies from hazardous pollutants and contaminants. This district serves as an overlay district to other zoning districts, and includes several Well Protection Zones and an Aquifer Protection Zone. The Well Protection Zones are defined by the superimposed cones of influence of the wells after seven continuous pumping at the rated capacity of each well within the Town. The Aquifer Protection Zone is defined as that area in which the permeability, saturated thickness and direction of surface or ground water flow indicate a direct supply of water to the Town of Hanover wells.

Three well protection zones are incorporated into the Town Zoning By-law. These three zones correspond to the Pond Street, Hanover Street, and Broadway Street well areas and are also located within the Aquifer Protection Zone. The Broadway Street well protection zone is the largest of the three zones with an approximate area of 129 acres. The Hanover and Pond Street wells are approximately 73 and 90 acres respectively. To date, a well protection zone has not been established for the Riverside Drive well area; however, a new zone may be brought before the 1997 town meeting. Changes to the existing zones may also be brought forward at this meeting in response to Department of Environmental Protection's approval of proposed Zone II delineations.

The by-law allows certain use by right and special permit, such as agriculture, forestry, and residential. Other uses, such as motor vehicle repair and body shops, car washing facilities, gasoline stations, and commercial laundries, are prohibited due to the risk of contamination. The Water Resource Protection by-law also establishes performance standards that govern activities potentially affecting groundwater in the Water Resource Protection District. A Certificate of Water Quality Compliance must be issued by the Board of Public Works, and the Board of Health also requires compliance for any change in use, or new construction, prior to issuance of a building permit. The Board of Health is also active in their role of protecting the quality of the Town's groundwater and surface waters through the Local Rules and Regulations for the Disposal of Wastewater.

The Floodplain, Wetland, and Watershed Protection District provides that land subject to seasonal or periodic flooding shall not be used for residence or other purposes when such use will endanger the health and safety of the occupants thereof, or of the public generally; to assure the continuation of the natural flow pattern of water courses necessary to provide adequate and safe flood water storage capacity to protect persons and property against the hazards of flood inundation; to protect, preserve and maintain the water table and water recharge areas so as to preserve present and potential water supplies; and to preserve present and potential water

supplies; and to preserve the natural character of land within the District. Land uses are restricted in these areas, and work proposed requires a permit from the Planning Board, and review by the Board of Health and Conservation Commission.

Proposed

The Town also has plans to install two additional wells off Center Street in the future. These two proposed bedrock well sites are expected to have a capacity of 0.4 million gallons per day (gpd). Three additional bedrock well sites are also proposed on the Pine Island site located off Plain Street, with an anticipated capacity of 1.4 million gpd. Also, wells that are not presently treated, if treated in the future, could yield additional water flows.

Buildout Conditions

Water demand under total buildout conditions would be in the range of three to seven million gallons per day. The Town needs to plan accordingly to accommodate this increased demand or to minimize the demand through growth management.

Table 7-2: Daily Water Usage Current and Buildout Conditions		
	Average Flow	Peak Flow
Existing Conditions	1,216,714 gpd	2,632,990 gpd
Buildout (additional)	2,121,804 gpd	4,591,559 gpd
Total Projected Need	3,338,520 gpd	7,224,549 gpd

Source: Department of Public Works, Town of Hanover (1996)
Build Out Analysis, Beals and Thomas, Inc. (1996)
Development Impact Assessment Handbook, ULI (1994)

In order to meet this demand, additional capacity of over two million gallons per day will be required, which does not take into consideration peak flow conditions. Presently, peak flow conditions are approximately 116% higher than average daily conditions. Extrapolating the estimated average daily and peak flows needed under full buildout conditions results in a total projected need for 3,338,520 gpd and 7,224,549 gpd, respectively.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Existing Conditions

All wastewater treatment in Hanover is private, with independent sewage disposal (septic) systems, with the exception of the Hanover Mall, which is served by a package treatment plant. Approximately 70% of the homes in Town were built prior to 1976, when less stringent septic regulations existed. In 1976, Title 5 was first established, and more stringent regulations were promulgated on March 31, 1995. These new regulations require that all septic systems be inspected prior to a home being sold. Also, most cesspools are required to be upgraded to a leaching system prior to or upon the sale of a home. Many homeowners had their systems inspected soon after the regulations became effective to determine whether their system could satisfy the new requirements.

The results of these inspections, whether positive or negative, had to be reported to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Unfortunately, many Hanover residents learned that their systems did not meet the more stringent requirements, which resulted in an inability to sell their home or expensive repairs/upgrades to the system. The new regulations also stipulate stringent regulations for new construction in an effort to reduce/eliminate groundwater contamination from independent sewage disposal systems. Following is a table indicating the septic system failure rates for the first eight months of the new Title 5 regulations. The Board of Health indicated that the failure rate has level off at approximately 30% in the ten months since.

Table 7-3: Hanover Septic System Failure Rates April - November, 1995			
Month (1995)	Number of Inspections	Failures	Percent Failure Rate
April	22	14	64
May	38	18	47
June	49	22	45
July	58	23	40
August	71	25	35
September	73	25	34
October	89	27	30
November	93	28	30

Source: Hanover Mariner Article entitled “Septic System Failure Rates Declines”. January 3, 1996. Quoted source in article - Health Agent Jeanmarie Kent Joyce.

According to the Board of Health, there are five areas most in need of wastewater treatment, as shown on Figure 7-2:

1. Brookwood/Cedarwood - due to high groundwater and highly constrained soils.
2. Presidential Estates - due to high groundwater.
3. Candlewood Drive/Reed Drive - due to high groundwater and clay-like soils.
4. Route 53 - due to the intensity of development and volume of flows. Also, this area of commercial development is located within the Town’s Aquifer Protection District.
5. Fireworks Industrial District - due to minimal lot sizes and the types of uses.

Table 7-4: Community Septic Management Program Summary

Funding agency:	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Maximum award:	Option 1: \$20,000 grant to adopt a regional or watershed approach to septic system management plans. Upon completion of such plan, community receives a minimum of \$200,000 load. Option 2: participants receive \$100,000 loan.
Amount available this round:	\$30 million
Matching amount:	None
Eligibility	All communities (except the 97 communities that participated in \$10 million septic system repair program) are eligible.
Due date:	A simple two-page “Expression of Interest” form had to be completed and returned to the appropriate DEP District by September 30, 1996.
Decision date:	(Not available)
Areas Funded:	Pre-loan financial assistance to develop a Comprehensive Community Septic Management Program including on-site inspection or management plan and a local betterment (loan) program.
Notes:	Program funding may be available next year of the communities which could not participate this year (those involved in the septic system repair program).
History of the program:	1996 Open Space Bond Bill authorizes \$30 million to assist homeowners to comply with Title V.
Contact:	For detailed information and “Expression of Interest Form” contact Patrick Rogers (508) 946-2836.

Source: MAPC Grant Source - A directory of Funding Programs for Municipalities (1996)

Figure 7-2: Areas with Environmental Issues

According to the Hanover Department of Public Works, there are no plans at this time to provide municipal sewer service in Hanover. As part of the Comprehensive Plan process, a survey was randomly distributed to 500 households in Hanover with an approximate response rate of 20%. Forty-nine percent of the survey respondents would like Hanover to be serviced by municipal sewer. Table 7-4 indicates the respondents' preference for land use types to be serviced by sewer.

Table 7-5: Desired Land Uses to be Serviced by Future Municipal Sewer Service	
Land Use Type	Survey Respondents*
Residential	50%
Commercial	31%
Industrial	19%

Source: Comprehensive Plan Survey (1996).

**This percentage is out of the 49% of the respondents who indicated a desire to have Hanover serviced by municipal sewer.*

Should the Town decide to pursue the possibility of providing municipal sewer service, it may want to consider connecting to the Town of Rockland's sewer system. Rockland's Wastewater Treatment Plant was constructed in 1964 and has a treatment capacity of six million gallons per day. Presently 90% of Rockland is sewered, which utilizes approximately 1.5 million gallons per day. In the next year it is anticipated that the remaining 10% of Rockland will be sewered, however significant capacity will still remain. Rockland is presently considering their ability to provide sewer service to neighboring towns. Another option may be to construct package treatment plants in the areas with failing septic systems, which would reduce environmental degradation and also make properties in these areas more marketable.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Hanover's seven (7) acre landfill, located on Rockland Street (Route 139) near its intersection with Route 53, was closed in 1972. It is unlined and approximately two acres have been capped. The Town is presently undergoing the approval process to cap approximately four (4) to four and one-half (4½) acres of the landfill. This process involves three steps:

1. Prepare an Initial Site Assessment utilizing information contained in town records.
2. Prepare a Comprehensive Site Assessment, which requires extensive data collection, testing and analysis.
3. The Department of Environmental Protection stipulates requirements for landfill cap based on previous two reports.

Hanover is presently performing Step #2 and expects to submit a Comprehensive Site Assessment to DEP in November/December of 1997. At this time, it is estimated that work will begin sometime in 1999, and will cost approximately \$500,000.

Solid waste disposal and recycling is now handled at the Town Transfer Station located on the easterly side of Route 53. Browning Ferris Industries Waste Systems (BFI) has been contracted by the Town to transport waste from the transfer station to the Bridgewater Landfill. This contract is due to expire in June, 1997, and it is unknown whether BFI will continue to provide Hanover's waste removal services. Presently, solid waste disposal is a service provided to Hanover residents at no additional charge, beyond payment of property taxes. There is no curbside pickup of waste or recycling; the transfer station is drop-off only.

FACILITIES

Inventory

In 1995, the Town conducted a *Facilities Study*² for the Town of Hanover, which included the Town Hall, Police Station, Senior Center/Council on Aging, and each of the five (5) public schools. Included in this report, was an analysis of existing and proposed conditions, with floor plans of each. Below is a summary of the findings in the study, which have been augmented as appropriate to reflect current conditions and anticipated needs.

Town Hall. Built in 1863, with an addition constructed in 1976, the two-story Town Hall contains 9,200 square feet. The offices of the Board of Selectmen, Town Administrator, Board of Assessors, Finance Director, Accountant, Town Clerk, Tax Collector, Visiting Nurses Association, Veterans Agent, Visiting Nurses Association, Board of Health, Conservation Commission, Housing Authority, Planning Board, Zoning Board of Appeals, Design Review Board, Arts Council, Building Department, and Parks and Recreation Department are located within the Town Hall. In addition, hearing rooms are provided on the first and second floors. Most of the offices are small and are in need of expansion to accommodate existing and future conditions, which include, the addition of staff, and the need for proper storage facilities. Electrical service was recently upgraded, and an elevator to comply with the American with Disabilities Act and gain access to the second floor has been installed. The need to upgrade windows, lighting, and office furniture was also identified in the Facility Study. Accommodations for the public, both in the form of waiting areas and accessibility to public records are also in need of upgrading. [See the *1995 Hanover Facilities Study* for detailed recommendations.]

Police Station. Constructed in 1976, the 4,200 square feet Police Station is located directly behind the Town Hall. Once occupied in 1976, the department almost immediately outgrew its present facility. The Facilities Study determined that the Department needs to almost double its present space. The Police Station Building Committee, formed in 1994, has determined that the present Police Station cannot easily be expanded and is therefore in the process of locating a new site. This new site must be located near the center of Town and have easy access to major roadways.

²Archtype, Inc., Boston, MA, 1995

School Buildings. Of the five (5) operating Hanover public school buildings, the Sylvester Elementary School and the Middle School were deemed most crowded by the *1995 Facilities Study*. In 1995 an advisory Facility Study Committee was appointed by the Superintendent of Schools. The *Facilities Study* proposed constructing additions onto both the Sylvester Elementary School and the Middle School. A sixth school building, the former Salmond Elementary School, is currently leased as a pre-school; however, the Superintendent's Office has recommended that this facility be reopened to house the Town's pre-school and kindergarten children for the 1997-98 school year. Additionally, a School Building Committee has been recommended to investigate the possibility of expanding the Middle School. The Town's current grade structure of grades 9-12 at the High School, 5-8 at the Middle School, and pre K-4 at the three (3) elementary schools, is similar to that recommended at the State level, and one which the Town would like to retain; however, the Superintendent's Office has proposed moving the fifth grade students out of the Middle School to the elementary schools to relieve overcrowding at the Middle School. To help fund changes deemed necessary in the school system, the School Committee proposes a Proposition 2½ override to hire additional staff so that a more reasonable student-teacher ratio can be achieved, to re-open Salmond School, to add additional operating costs, and to introduce world languages at the Middle School. The most recent per pupil costs for Hanover students is \$4,834, while the State average is \$5,348.

Senior Center/Council on Aging. The 1,840 square foot Senior Center is housed in a former elementary school on a one acre site at 624 Circuit Street, and requires extensive renovation. Both its heating system and original windows are in need of replacement. Parking at the Center is minimal at best, and the center has an occupancy limit of only 80 persons, which has caused some of Hanover's 1,600 seniors to be turned away at the door. The Council on Aging provides lunch service to Hanover seniors Monday through Friday, with van service providing meals to those who cannot make the trip to the Center. Other services provided by the Center include monthly health screenings, social and recreational programs, fuel assistance, and tax assistance programs. In addition, an out-reach program is run by the Council to those elderly citizens who are home bound. Additional services, such as a Senior Day Care Center could be provided if additional personnel and space were provided. Expansion of the kitchen and office spaces, and the addition of classrooms, examination rooms, and an exercise room, would greatly benefit Hanover's seniors, a segment of the population which is expected to increase more than two-fold by the year 2020³. The existing location of the Center is in a residential and rather remote area of Hanover. Given the renovations required and the additional space necessary to support the Council on Aging's programs (an additional 4,330 square feet today according to the *Facilities Study*), the Town should consider establishing a new Senior Center in a large more centralized location which is easily accessible to the other Town offices, the library, and to the two senior housing complexes.

³ According to the Hanover Population Study, 1993, Hanover Planning Board

Other Town facilities not covered by the Facilities Study.

John Curtis Free Library. The library, built in 1907, contains 8,900 square feet. As far back as the 1963 Master Plan, the library was deemed inadequate in size to adequately serve the Town. In 1987, a Library Facility Study was prepared which indicated that there was a need to double library space to 19,300 square feet and increase parking from 27 to 45 spaces. Funding was subsequently approved at a 1996 Town Meeting for an addition that would meet the twenty-year (20) need projected by the Town; however, construction is contingent upon Hanover receiving a state grant that would pay for approximately 40% of the construction cost. To date, the Town is currently on a waiting list for state appropriated library funding.

Fire Stations. There are six (6) fire stations located in Hanover. One station (#4) is also used as the Fire Department Headquarters, and another (#5) is currently closed. In 1993, the Town completed the *Municipal Fire Protection Study*⁴ which suggested that the Town could "be served well into the foreseeable future by three (3) fire stations." The Study identified problems with all of the fire stations, except the Fire Headquarters (#4), in terms of their inadequate size and their inability to accommodate existing and proposed equipment storage. The Study suggested maintaining the present Headquarters' station built in 1987, and locating one along Main Street in the vicinity of Mann's Corner, and the other at the intersection of King and Circuit Streets. It also proposed to either rehabilitate or close Fire Station #2 and hire addition career firefighters to make-up for the loss and response time. [See the *1993 Hanover Municipal Fire Protection Study* for additional recommendations.]

Based on the results and recommendations of the Fire Study, the Town appointed a Fire Station Building and Reconstruction Committee in 1993. The following year, Fire Station #5 was closed and the fire apparatus and personnel were relocated to the Fire Headquarters. Subsequently, Fire Station #2 was renovated, and a 1.25 acre parcel at the corner of Circuit and Summer Streets was purchased by the Town. This parcel was obtained to allow the consolidation of Stations #3 and #6 to serve the fire protection needs of West Hanover. It is expected that the new fire station will be built by the end of this century.

Department of Public Works. The Department of Public Works (DPW), has an office on Pond Street and a highway garage on Ames Way. The DPW is responsible for maintaining the Town's drinking water system, roads, and cemeteries. The DPW also maintains a transfer station located on Rockland Street and a cemetery building at Main and Silver Streets.

The DPW estimates that a total of nine (9) miles of sidewalks exist in Town. As far back as 1969, the Town prepared a sidewalk map and program with areas of proposed sidewalk service. In 1996, the Board of Selectmen appointed a Sidewalk Committee to consider the placement of sidewalks in Town. Deliberation on this issue is still underway.

A Cemetery Master Plan⁵ was prepared for the Town in 1986. This plan indicated that Hanover Cemetery could be expanded by 7.4 acres, or an estimated 4,612 to 11,500 sites, depending on

⁴Municipal Design Inc., Braintree, MA, 1993

⁵Hanover Cemetery Master Plan, Moriece & Gary, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 1986

plot size and whether the interments are single or double depth. Since that time, the cemetery has expanded three (3) acres.

Recreation Facilities. There are presently eleven (11) recreational facilities in Hanover (see Figure 6-1 for locations). These include those maintained by the School Department and the Parks and Recreation Commission. Amenities at these facilities include two (2) indoor basketball courts; three (3) outdoor basketball courts; three (3) football or soccer fields; three (3) tennis court facilities; four (4) playgrounds; fourteen (14) baseball or softball diamonds; and a track and street hockey facility. A complete list of these facilities, with their location and the responsible Town agency, is listed in the Open Space and Recreation Section of this report.

Respondents to the *1996 Hanover Community Survey* ranked the development/expansion of recreational facilities second only to schools. The *1996 Open Space and Recreation Plan* identifies Hanover High School Track, Hanover Middle School Soccer Fields, Sylvester School Tennis Courts, Hanover Middle School Basketball, Myrtle Field Tennis Courts and the Riverside Drive Canoe Launch Area as the Town recreational facilities in greatest need. A public forum regarding open space and recreation also revealed a demand for a teen/community center, which would offer Hanover’s school-aged children a place to spend their time.

In addition, the Plan also identifies the favorite recreational activities enjoyed by Hanover residents, as well as the recreational amenities (as opposed to facilities) in greatest need of improvement. These activities and amenities are listed in Table 7-5.

Table 7-6: Survey Respondents’ Favorite Recreational Activities and Recreational Amenities in Greatest Need of Improvement	
Favorite Activities Enjoyed By Hanover Residents	Amenities in Greatest Need of Improvement
Walking	Sidewalks
Biking	Bike Paths
Golf	Protected Open Space
Swimming	Swimming Pools/Instruction
Fishing	Golf Courses

Source: 1995 Open Space Survey

A list of Town assets and their location follows.

**TOWN OF HANOVER
 ASSET INVENTORY AND LOCATION**

Title	Address
Town Hall & Police Station	550 Hanover Street
Fire Stations:	
Fire Station #1	1160 Main Street
Fire Station #2	207 Broadway Street
Fire Station #3	925 Circuit Street
Fire Station #4	32 Center Street
Fire Station #5 (closed)	1095 Broadway Street
Fire Station #6	188 King Street
Library:	
John Curtis Free Library	534 Hanover Street
Schools (see Figure 7-3):	
Salmond School	Broadway Street
Cedar Elementary School	Cedar Street & Whiting Street
Center Elementary School	65 Silver Street
Sylvester School	495 Hanover Street
Hanover Middle School	Cedar Street & Whiting Street
Hanover High School	265-287 Cedar Street
Cemeteries:	
Hanover Cemetery	41 Main Street
Hanover Cemetery	Silver Street
Union Cemetery	Webster Street
Department of Public Works:	
Highway/Water Department Offices	Pond Street
Transfer Station	Hanover Street
Recreation System (other than school facilities): (see Figure 7-3)	
Briggs Field	Hanover Street
Everett Hall Field	Hanover Street
Calvin J. Ellis Field	Circuit Street
Myrtle/Center Playground	Myrtle Street
Amos Gallant Field	Main Street
Other:	
Senior Center/Council on Aging	624 Circuit Street

In addition, the South Shore Vocational Technical High School is located in Hanover.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Hanover DPW has established a five-year capital program, which is outlined below:

Project Title	FY98 (\$)	FY99 (\$)	FY00 (\$)	FY01 (\$)	FY02 (\$)
Pavement Management	375,000	375,000	375,000	380,000	380,000
Sidewalks	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Ames Way Garage					34,000
Pick-up trucks		21,400	14,995	18,000	19,000
One ton dump trucks	33,892	33,485	34,600	34,600	
5-7 Yard Dump Trucks	83,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	85,000
Landfill Capping		500,000			
Backhoe/loader		76,000			
HD trailer	15,000				
Street Sweeper	105,000				
Paver Box		46,000			
Master drainage/GIS			145,000	145,000	
Water Mains - New	45,000	38,000	20,000	38,000	26,000
Water Mains - Rehab	125,000	100,000	40,000	32,000	
Water Tank - Maintenance	160,000			165,000	
Water Tank - Replacement					990,000
Service Van			23,000	23,000	
Service Truck Replacement			38,000		
Pond Street Garage			85,000		
<hr/>					
Totals: General Fund	\$621,892	\$1,047,485	\$663,595	\$671,600	\$ 528,000
Water Enterprise	\$330,000	\$ 235,400	\$206,000	\$258,000	\$1,016,000
Source: Hanover Department of Public Works (1996).					

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations for Hanover's municipal services and facilities require a phased approach, through capital improvement planning, to ease financial constraints and to utilize/reuse existing structures.

Facilities

1. Establish a Building Committee to review all proposed facilities will meet the existing and proposed facilities which will meet the existing and proposed building needs for the Town of Hanover.
2. Relocate the Police Station to a site that can accommodate the size and nature of the department. Said location should be within easy access of all areas of Town, i.e., near the Town center and major roadways.
3. Charge the newly created Building Committee with the task to review appropriate space allocations for various existing and proposed programs established under the Council on Aging, and to identify potential sites, assure their availability, determine acquisition and building costs, and to apply for state-appropriated funding. Among the sites/areas to consider would be those near the town Center, West Hanover and/or the School Street area, and vacant commercial buildings along Route 53.
4. The Town Hall facility should continue to be renovated according to the recommendations suggested in the Facility Study including the establishment of a coordinated signage system. [See the *1995 Hanover Facilities Study* for detailed recommendations.]
5. The School Committee should continue to investigate opportunities to expand the Middle School and/or reopen the Salmond Elementary School in order to retain the current grade structure and minimize costs. [See the *1995 Hanover Facilities Study* for detailed recommendations.]
6. The Town should continue to follow the recommendations of the *Hanover Fire Protection Study* regarding the replacement/relocation of the Fire Stations in Town.
7. The Town should continue to diligently seek state-appropriated library funding, including approval of request at subsequent Town Meetings, if necessary.

Wastewater

1. Identify failing septic systems and work with homeowner/business to upgrade and/or repair failing system
 - educate the public as to the environmental consequences of failing septic systems
 - research availability of low interest loans for upgrading of septic systems
 - evaluate alternative methods of wastewater treatment (e.g., package treatment plants)
2. Continue to evaluate the need and demand for municipal sewer, especially in those areas of poor soils and high groundwater table.
 - explore the possibility of connecting to sewer system(s) of neighboring community(ies)
 - explore the possibility of constructing package treatment facilities in areas of failing septic systems

Water

1. Provide long range protection for sources of existing and future public drinking water supply.
 - maintain inter-town communication to protect sources of public water supply which cross town borders
 - amend Water Resource Protection District to include and protect Zone 2's and Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPA) of neighboring towns (Norwell and Rockland). Seek reciprocal protection from these Towns for Hanover's Zone 2's and IWPA's.
 - acquire a minimum 400 foot radius of land around proposed wells on Pine Island Road and Center Street. Amend Water Resource Protection District to include those well areas.
 - identify threats to quality of public water supply and institute measures to prevent contamination.
 - maintain an inventory of the commercial or home occupations that store or handle hazardous materials, pesticides, herbicides or solvents (above established threshold quantities) and develop appropriate protective measures.

Recreation

1. Investigate further usage of Town held property for passive and/or active recreational purposes.
 - continue efforts to improve the condition of the current playing fields.
 - continue efforts to assist in providing for an improved field maintenance arrangement.
 - continue implementing Parks and Recreation Commission's Capital Improvement Program.
2. Evaluate existing municipal or government controlled open space areas which are under-utilized for potential use/reuse for passive and/or active recreational purposes.
 - evaluate the feasibility of reusing the landfill, once capped, for active recreation.
3. Provide additional recreational opportunities in areas of future demand.
 - encourage new residential developments to provide open space set-asides for passive and/or active recreational use.
 - identify undeveloped parcels of land in future growth areas which may provide recreational opportunities.
4. Evaluate the demand for a teen/community center.