

Chapter 246

SEWERS

ARTICLE I Sewage Systems and Elevations

- § 246-1. Road grades; house foundations.
- § 246-2. Compliance of sewage disposal systems.

ARTICLE II Soil Stability

- § 246-3. Prohibited areas of sewage system installation.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Health of the Town of Dennis: Art. I, 10-28-1963; Art. II, 9-4-1984. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Toxic and hazardous materials — See Ch. 250.

ARTICLE I
Sewage Systems and Elevations
[Adopted 10-28-1963]

§ 246-1. Road grades; house foundations.

All grades of roads in subdivisions adjoining waters within Dennis shall be not less than six (6) feet above the mean high water of lakes, ponds, streams, tidal water, flats and all tributaries of such tidal waters and flats. Foundations of dwellings shall be not less than two (2) feet above the lowest point of the road or roads adjoining each lot.

§ 246-2. Compliance of sewage disposal systems. [Amended 9-15-1969]

On land adjoining lakes, ponds, streams, tidal waters, flats and all tributaries of such tidal waters and flats, sewage disposal systems shall comply with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Sanitary Code XI, and said systems shall terminate not less than seventy-five (75) feet from a point at least two (2) feet above mean high water or a greater height where conditions warrant it. All sewage disposal permits refused by the Building Inspector shall be reviewed by the Board of Health.

ARTICLE II
Soil Stability
[Adopted 9-4-1984]

§ 246-3. Prohibited areas of sewage system installation.

Septic sewage systems shall not be installed in any area of a buildable lot where there are active shifting sands or earth. This shall include:

- A. Coastal beaches, to include any unconsolidated sediment subject to wave, tidal and coastal storm action which forms the gently sloping shore of a body of salt water and includes tidal flats. Coastal beaches extend from the mean low-water line landward to the dune-line, coastal bank line or the seaward edge of existing man-made structures, when these structures replace one (1) of the above lines, whichever is closest to the ocean.
- B. Coastal dunes, to include any natural hill, mound or ridge of sediment landward of a coastal beach deposited by wind action or storm overwash. "Coastal dune" also means sediment deposited by artificial means and serving the purposes of storm damage prevention or flood control.
- C. Barrier beaches, to include any 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 a marsh system. A barrier beach may be joined to the mainland at one (1) or both ends.
- D. Coastal banks composed of unconsolidated sediments, to include the seaward face or side of any elevated land form, other than a coastal dune, which lies at the landward edge of a coastal beach, land subject to tidal action or other wetland. These banks are exposed to vigorous wave action and, through that action, serve as a major continuous source of sediment for beaches, dunes and barrier beaches as well as other land forms caused by coastal processes. Coastal banks with previously existing man-made structures, such as seawalls, riprap, revetments and bulkheads, are exempt from this provision.