

Town of Princeton OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE



Prepared by the
Princeton Open Space Committee

August 2014

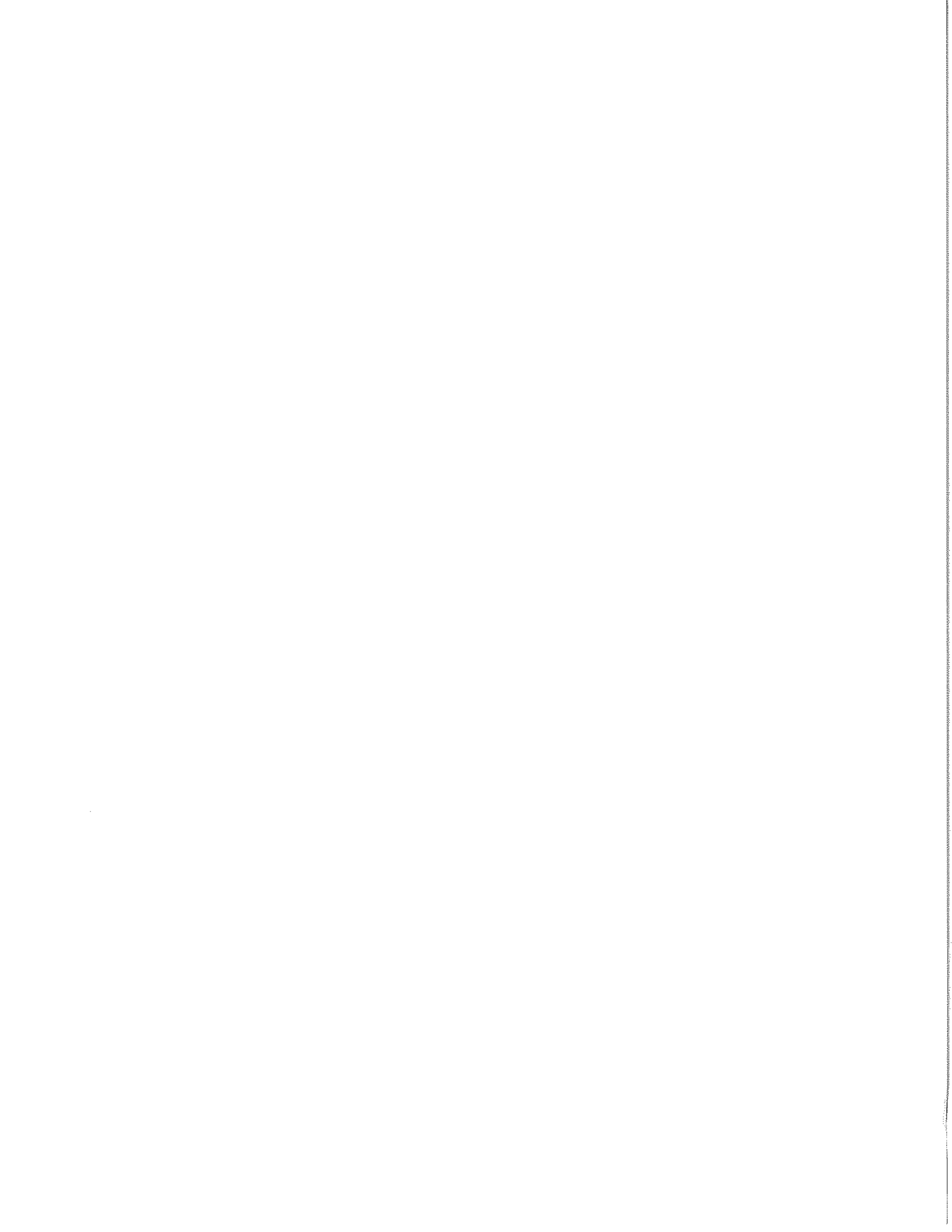


Table of Contents -- *note un-numbered pages have been inserted*

<u>Section 1- Plan Summary</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Section 2- Introduction.....</u>	<u>3</u>
A. Statement of Purpose.....	3
B. Planning Process and Public Participation.....	3
<u>Section 3- Community Setting</u>	<u>4</u>
A. Regional Context.	4
B. History of Princeton	5
C. Population Characteristics	6
D. Growth and Development Patterns.....	6
<u>Section 4- Environmental and Cultural Inventory and Analysis.....</u>	<u>8</u>
A. Geology, Soils & Topography	8
B. Landscape Character	9
C. Water Resources.....	10
D. Vegetation	11
1. Forest Land.....	11
2. Other Plant Communities: Meadows and Fields	13
3. Rare Plants.....	13
E. Fisheries and Wildlife.....	13
F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments	15
G. Environmental Challenges	16
<u>Section 5- Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest</u>	<u>17</u>
A. Public Recreational Facilities.....	18
B. Private Parcels: Recreation	19
C. Public and Nonprofit Parcels: Recreation.....	20
D. Town-Owned land and Recreational Facilities	22
E. Protected Land	23
F. Unprotected Land.....	23
<u>Section 6- Community Goals</u>	<u>24</u>
A. Description of Process	24
B. Statement of Open Space and Recreational Goals	24
<u>Section 7- Analysis of Needs</u>	<u>26</u>
A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs	26
B. Summary of Princeton's Needs	27
C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use.....	27
<u>Section 8 - Goals & Objectives.....</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Section 9 - Seven-Year Action Plan</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Section 10 - Public Comments</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Section 11 - References.....</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Section 12 – Maps – List of locations.....</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Section 13 – Appendices.....</u>	<u>31</u>

Section 1 - Plan Summary

As has been consistent in the past, this Princeton Open Space and Recreation Plan 2014 Update is designed to clearly outline what opportunities and goals are most valuable to the town's residents relating to recreation and open space. To clarify, by "open space" we mean land that has not been designated for development, industrial or commonly interpreted commercial use such as stores/malls. It may include commercial use such as agricultural (farm activities), sports fields, and managed forests, as well as everything discussed in Section 4.

In the 2007 Update, Krashes Fields was indicated as a new recreational space with a variety of sports fields. Since its inception it has been an invaluable asset to the town and surrounding communities. It is used heavily for sports and recreation activities, including an annual Winter Carnival and an annual summer event which includes, among many other family activities, a fireworks display and a movie showing. A skating rink has been set up at that location as well.

Since the publication of the 2007 Update, perhaps the most impressive and substantial accomplishment on the part of Princeton residents has been the permanent preservation of the Four Corners Conservation Area. Four Corners is a 168 acre parcel that was owned by the Bentleys and sold to Gallo to be developed. This caused great alarm to the surrounding residents and beyond to the general community.

Thanks to the exhaustive efforts of some key residents, the Four Corners Preservation Society was formed. In conjunction with the Massachusetts director of the Trust for Public Land, the Massachusetts Division of Conservation and Recreation, the Princeton Land Trust, the Open Space Committee, Mass Audubon and the Princeton Historical Society, they succeeded in their efforts. The town voted to appropriate money to support this project and in 2008 the land was saved from a large development project and now includes development space for a few well-placed homes, DCR land, PLT land and a conservation restriction on a large percentage.

Despite this success, the Board of Selectmen understood that pulling together funds for purchasing land for conservation purposes can be very challenging and therefore determined it was prudent to establish a means to be better prepared for the next time a large parcel moves out of Chapter 61 protection. The Land Preservation Study Committee was formed in the spring of 2007 to establish guidelines regarding land preservation and concluded its work in November that same year. Their report has been included as an appendix.

The Town Master Plan was referred to in our 2007 Update as it was an important tool for us. While it was completed in 2007, Princeton has been using it as a reference ever since to guide us towards realizing its goals. To prevent it becoming an unused document gathering dust on a shelf, the Town Plan Implementation Committee was established. They actively oversaw progress regarding the implementation of its objectives. Many of the goals have been reached; some were understood to take more time and be considered at later dates as was feasible; many were delegated to the appropriate committees. Those committees have been working on the goals ever since. The Town Plan Implementation Committee disbanded

in 2011 after determining that all of the goals that could be reached had and that the other remaining ones were in appropriate and capable hands.

In fact, one of the final points of the Master Plan to be resolved is to expand and/or connect passive use trails throughout town and that is the next project on the agenda for the Open Space Committee following the submission of this document. This is not to say that they haven't been working on the trail system; one huge accomplishment that took many years from inception to completion was re-routing of the Midstate Trail in town which entailed installing a footbridge over the east branch of the Ware River. In late spring of 2012, the Open Space Committee successfully funded and installed the new pedestrian bridge - this is a key link for the re-route of the Midstate Trail which now comes from the south through Savage Hill and crosses the new pedestrian bridge to bring the Midstate Trail through to the Four Corners Conservation Area and Mass Audubon's Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary and on through Wachusett Mountain State Reservation.

There is a wonderful network of trails that also cross the lands owned by the Princeton Land Trust. The fields are leased to a local farmer and the farmer provides for the trail to pass through the fields. Trails are available and open to the public year round and in winter the area is popular for cross country skiing and snow shoeing. A parking area has been established by the town on Gates Road and an information kiosk with trail map of the Midstate Trail and other nearby areas was installed in 2013 as an Eagle Scout project.

This project was completed thanks to the Open Space Committee members Kelton Burbank, Debbie Cary, Phil Gryzb, Kim Houde, Jim Samdahl, as well as Doug Williams, Sean Conway, Glenn Lyons, and very special thanks to Doug Andrysick. This task could not have been accomplished without their efforts and those of the Appalachian Mountain Club Midstate Trail Committee. This is an important step towards the work of expanding and documenting the trail system in Princeton. We expect to be part of regional efforts to have a corridor connecting trails from the Berkshires to Boston.

A smaller accomplishment was the restoration of the Disk Golf park in the center of town. This was initiated by a different group of residents at the request of the Open Space Committee.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan 2014 Update continues to address:

- The protection and enhancement of the natural environment;
- The protection/conservation of scenic landscapes, open meadows, and agricultural fields which preserve the community character;
- Implementation of various programs and outreach activities both to educate residents about the ways to preserve rural character and to celebrate the beauty of our Town;
- The planning and development of a town-wide and regional trail network;
- The need for quality recreational facilities and recreational opportunities for all Town residents; and,

- Re-affirms the Town's commitment to the on-going maintenance and management of recreation areas and facilities.

The Town has designated the following projects as priorities:

The preservation of key open fields, meadows, and agricultural lands, such as the Smith and Hall properties; the identification and designation of a dense inter-connected network of multi-use trails that link significant destinations in Town; create trail corridors and greenways; and maintain the recreational fields and the new community skating rink at Krashes Fields.

Section 2 – Introduction

A. Statement of Purpose

The 2014 Update continues to prioritize projects for the future with a focus on monitoring uses of preserved parcels and preservation of newly available land. As examples, the Hall property underwent substantial forest removal at the owners' direction this past year, and the town's response was immediate, though primarily educational rather than punitive. Also, the Smith property is in transition with the passing of the matriarch, Ruth Smith. All interested parties are in deliberations with her sons, as the land is so expansive and has an intrinsic as well as monetary value that could potentially be lost forever. As someone pointed out at the Town Meeting regarding Four Corners, comparing it to some Civil War era battle sites, "once it's gone, it's gone forever".

It should be recognized that in a small community such as Princeton, virtually all of these endeavors are undertaken by volunteers, not paid personnel. These are residents who are willing to donate their time, expertise and energy towards making Princeton a remarkable and vibrant community today for their families and also with the future in mind. Princeton could very easily make short-sighted choices that would be devastating to the character of the town. This document serves to reaffirm the objectives in the original 2000 Plan and the subsequent 2007 Update.

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

Princeton has received a large amount of feedback in recent years from the citizens. In addition to the Town Master Plan, which was completed in 2007, and which involved many committed citizens in its creation, there was a large project team which worked on The Princeton Reconnaissance Report, a 32-page document for the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program. The main reason we are including sections of this older document (2006) in the references is because it combines open space and history, and included many individuals who may not have participated in the Master Plan and the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update. Also, many of the properties they designate as important historically are still large natural parcels today which we are still concerned about.

Currently the Planning Board is working on some goals of the Master Plan regarding designation of village districts in East Princeton village and along a section of Worcester Road and the community is well engaged in that process. Also, the population in Princeton

is changing very slowly, in part due to the current housing market and exacerbated by a lack of internet in town, so that there isn't a huge change in the opinions of the residents since they are virtually the same constituency as in 2007, and the sense is that the new residents love the rural character enough to forego some amenities.

That said, everyone is welcome and there are several mechanisms for participation. On February 19, 2013 a Public Hearing on this Plan Update was held for the public to express their comments and suggestions. The Select Board, the Parks and Recreation Department and the Princeton Land Trust were all represented at this meeting as well. All of the feedback was very helpful and incorporated into the document. As a result, several of the goals of this Update are fresh ideas that go beyond what was recommended in the town's Master Plan.

The citizens may attend all committee meetings and the Board of Selectmen and the Town Administrator are very accessible to everyone. Any item may be included on the BOS agendas. Following an audience with the selectmen, the local newspaper, The Landmark, will document the proceedings for distribution to its readers and all meeting agendas and minutes are posted on the town website. Further, they are distributed via email to all residents who subscribe to the list serve.

The Open Space Committee, under the direction of the Town Administrator and the Board of Selectmen has directed the creation of this document, with outreach towards the director of Parks and Recreation. Various other outdoor recreational groups are also represented as part of the process including the Princeton Land Trust, the New England Mountain Bike Association, the Midstate Trail Committee, and the local Mass Audubon Wachusett Meadows wildlife sanctuary. All groups share the common goal of outdoor recreation and enjoying the natural world of which our town has much to offer.

Section 3 – Community Setting

A. Regional Context

The Town of Princeton was settled in 1759 and incorporated on April 24, 1771. Bordered on the northeast by Leominster, on the east by Sterling, on the southeast by Holden, on the southwest by Rutland, and on the northwest by Hubbardston and Westminster. It is situated about 14 miles from Worcester, 14 miles from Fitchburg, and 52 miles from Boston. The main roads are Routes 62, 31 and 140. Route 31 leads to Route 2 and all points east and west, Route 31 leads to Holden and Worcester, 140 leads to Route 190 whose northern end merges with Route 2 and whose southern end merges with Route 290 in Worcester.

The closest commuter train lines are in Leominster and Worcester. Generally the Providence airport or Bradley International Airport in Connecticut are used as often as Logan. Worcester Regional Airport availability has varied over the years.

We have one school in town, the Thomas Prince School which serves K- 8 students. There are several options for high school education in the region, including Wachusett Regional High School, Montachusett Technical High School, and a number of private schools. There are an abundance of colleges and universities in the area, mostly in Worcester, and this affords many employment and cultural opportunities as well as educational ones.

The predominantly rural/residential nature of Princeton, coupled with unique geographical features and open space, has resulted in the development of varied recreational opportunities. As indicated in

Section V, sizeable tracts of land are publicly accessible, although permitted uses vary according to the landowner. Many large tracts of land within Princeton are owned by the Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of Water Supply Protections and the City of Fitchburg Water Division to protect water supplies. Other large areas are owned by state agencies such as DCR Division of State Parks and Recreation and the Massachusetts Division of Fish & Wildlife for the protection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Town of Princeton owns several smaller parcels for park, sports and recreation purposes, including Princeton Park, Thomas Prince School, Sawyer Field and Princeton Center. Other tracts of land are owned by private non-profits such as Mass Audubon, and the Nimrod and Norco sports clubs.

B. History of Princeton

Wachusett Mountain has been a major focus of historical settlement in Central Massachusetts. The Mountain was a hunting ground of a branch of the Nipmuck Indians who inhabited the area into the 1600s. In 1675, long before the Town was settled, Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster was held captive for six weeks by native tribes and ransomed at the site of Princeton's 'Redemption Rock' from the Chief known as Metacomet, though he was referred to as King Philip by the new neighbors. Incorporated in 1771, Princeton was named after the Reverend Thomas Prince, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston and one of the first proprietors of Princeton. During the Revolution, Princeton supported its own company of Minutemen. After the Revolutionary War, the Town was one of the many hotbeds of dissension that resulted in Shays Rebellion in 1786.

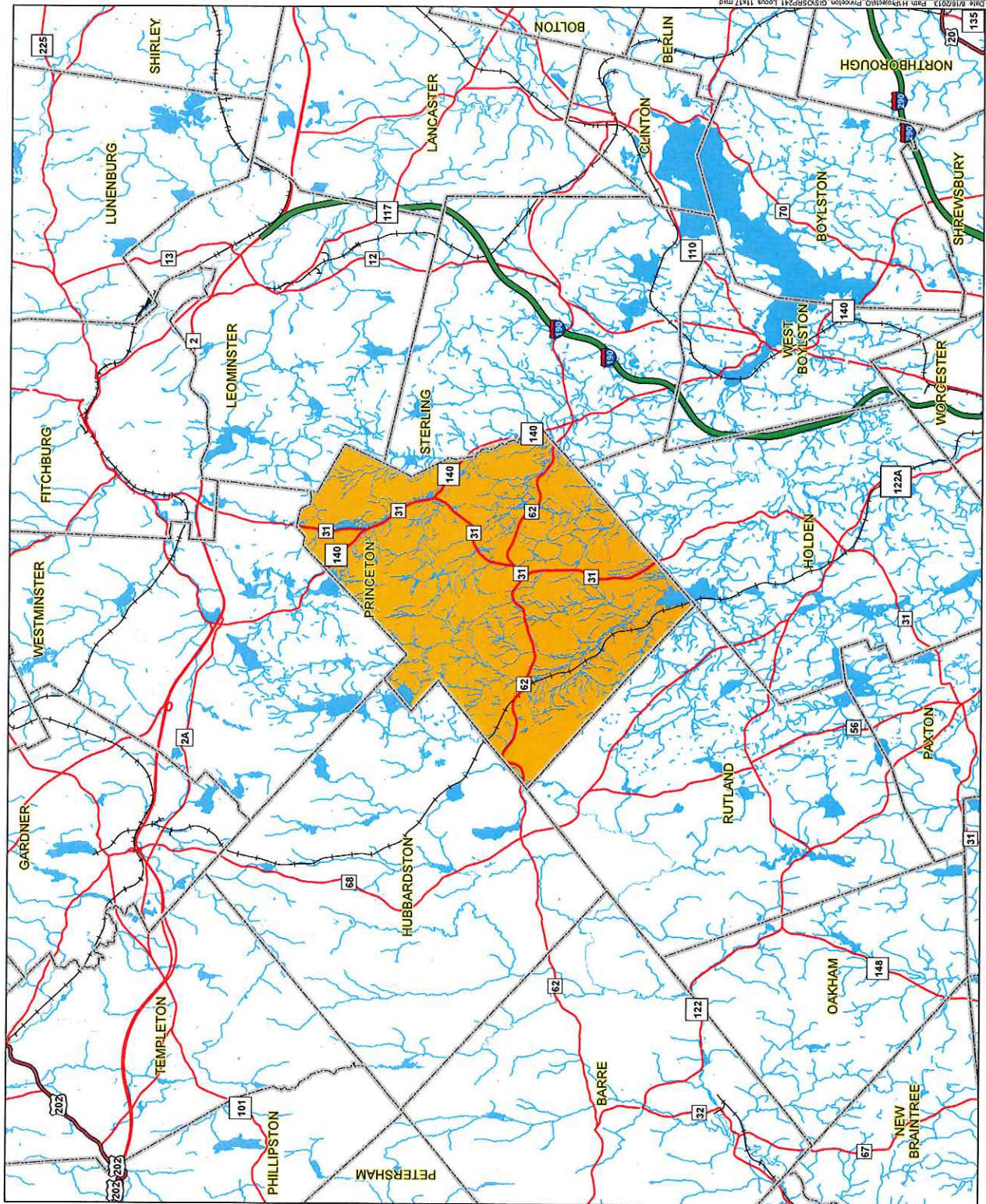
Colonists established subsistence farms in the 1700s and by the beginning of the 19th century, much of the land had been deforested for agriculture. During the 1800s, Wachusett Mountain and the Town of Princeton served as a summer resort for residents of Worcester and Boston (and beyond) who arrived by train to spend the summer months and take in the clear Princeton air.

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, eight trains daily came to Princeton, bringing hundreds of summer visitors to the many hotels and boarding houses. During these 'seasons' many famous individuals signed hotel registers- Louisa May Alcott, Sarah Bernhardt, Lydia Pinkham, the Harpers (of Harper's Magazine), and Thomas Edison. In addition, many famous names are associated with 19th century Princeton: Edward Savage, the artist, renowned for his portraits of George Washington, was born and is buried in Princeton. J.G. Whittier visited here and immortalized Mt. Wachusett in a famous poem. Earlier, in 1842, Henry D. Thoreau walked from Concord to Mt. Wachusett where he was inspired to write of the Mountain 'who like me/standest alone without society.'

Wachusett Mountain and its environs became a designated Commonwealth of Massachusetts reservation in the year 1899.

With the arrival of the automobile, vacation and recreation habits changed. After 1900, small local industries such as hat making, lumbering, and chair-making gradually disappeared. Agriculture, once prominent in the economy with products such as blueberries, declined. Hotels closed and many burned. Princeton became again, a quiet setting for country homes and small villages.

Princeton's history has been recently documented in a book called *Princeton and Wachusett Mountain* by Joyce Baily Anderson (2003).



C. Population Characteristics

The population of Princeton has grown modestly over the past 50 years from 1,028 in 1950. The only notable change in the population characteristics of Princeton since the 2007 Update is that our population has actually decreased from 3,772 to 3,497 people according to the annual town report for 2013. There are 1,209 single family parcels and the average house assessment is \$305,473 according to the "At a Glance" report for Princeton for fiscal year 2011. The population density is 88 people per square mile.

The population is predominantly white (96.7%) and relatively affluent, with an EQV per capita of \$144,827 in 2010. Fifty five percent of adults hold bachelor's degrees, and 97.7% have graduated from high school. Since there are relatively few employment opportunities in town, most people commute to work elsewhere. The average commute takes 31 minutes and 79% of households have two or more cars.

Our largest employer is Wachusett Mtn. Ski Area (seasonal), which employs at least 1,000 people at some point during the year. Aside from municipal employment there are also some restaurants and a few small businesses. McLean Hospital has a facility in town and we are proud that the non-profit National Education for Assistance Dog Services (NEADS) program is located in our community.

There are quite a few "home occupations," that is to say businesses operating out of peoples' homes but they generally employ one or two people. The labor force includes 1,893 individuals as of June 2013. Of those people 1,765 are employed and 128 are unemployed so that our unemployment rate is 6.8%.

Princeton is part of the five-town Wachusett Regional School District, which also includes Holden, Paxton, Rutland, and Sterling. There is one school physically located in town, the Thomas Prince School which currently serves grades K through 8. Enrollment is steadily declining and that is cause for concern. A committee formed to seek solutions to this problem in 2012, and in 2013 Thomas Prince became a STEAM school: one in which the curriculum focuses on Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Math. This has led to an increase in students enrolling at T.P. —mainly from other towns in the regional school district—in what is considered a truly successful result.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

Princeton has developed from a rural farming and residential community to primarily a residential community with a rural character. To give an idea of how populated we are, 5% of land is used for residential purposes, 1% is built environment, 4% is agricultural land, and 89% of the land within our boundaries is open space. Princeton's 35.8 sq. miles are characterized by sloped terrain that has encouraged the development of a radial frame of narrow, winding roads. We have an excellent and dedicated Road Advisory Committee which has made sure that the town roads have been maintained and routinely upgraded on a continuing basis.

A selection of town board members recently met with the Central Mass Regional Planning Commission on the subject of infrastructure for Princeton. Public transportation isn't applicable to our town because of the small population. There is a volunteer service to bring seniors to medical appointments and a bus that takes them shopping arranged through the Princeton Council on Aging.

We do have one area of infrastructure that is frustratingly absent: fast broadband service. Several

years ago, the Princeton Municipal Light Department installed townwide WiFi antennae poles but capacity is lacking. Cable was never installed in town for purposes of television so it isn't there for internet either. The present select board has initiated a Broadband Committee and they meet weekly and are making progress towards bringing, as one option, high-speed, fiber-optic lines for internet to town. This spring voters approved funding a study to ascertain exactly what would be involved and the committee is working closely with the town of Leverett because they have recently done this.

In 2008 Princeton suffered the total collapse of the electrical system for the town due to an ice storm. No one had any power for at least 3 days, and many homes didn't have it restored for 12 days. The positive aspect of this is that it has been rebuilt and is now in excellent shape.

Regarding other development issues and patterns, we are working on updating our zoning, since we have residential neighborhoods that have been erected in industrial zones, and homeowners may have been unaware of this fact when they purchased their homes. There are a few landowners who were aware of this and deliberately bought their parcels so that they could establish commercial businesses there. So now we are working on zoning that would make the most sense in various sections of town. Most residents are comfortable with neighboring businesses as long as they don't cause a disturbance such as excessive noise. These are primarily things such as accountants, architects, landscapers and other businesses that don't attract customers in the same manner as retail businesses. The few retail businesses we have are generally welcome and supported as much as a small population is able.

The fact that Princeton has no public sewer or water service and relies instead on private septic systems and wells may have restricted large scale developments. Plus, much of the undeveloped land is ledge or wetland.

The Planning Board has addressed the need for legal accessory apartments and it recognizes that as the population ages the older residents will require smaller, less labor-intensive living quarters than their current houses in order to stay in Princeton. Many older residents would like to stay in town, but currently there is only Wachusett House as a senior apartment facility, which can accommodate 16 residents. The number of new residential dwelling building permits issued shows no discernible trend in recent years, although pressures for development are likely to increase. The ease with which developers can convert vacant land on a public way to single-family house lots can be seen in the amount of 'Approval Not Required' development that has occurred in Princeton.

Commercial development has been limited within Princeton because so few people reside here. Almost no industrial activity exists today and less than 55 acres are currently in use for commercial purposes. The land that Princeton has zoned for business has attracted more residential than non-residential investment. Business/industrial development is limited to three zoned areas, all of which are oddly situated and for the most part too narrow to attract high quality commercial projects.

Per the Master Plan, the Planning Board has been working with the residents in the areas zoned for business or industrial use to make appropriate zoning changes to better reflect the current character of those neighborhoods and to determine their best future designations. At the Annual Town Meeting in May of 2014, voters approved a zoning change that added two large parcels to the Business Zone at the northern edge of that zone on the west side of Worcester Road. They also approved a mixed-use overlay district that encompasses the northern-most Business-Zoned parcels on the west side of Worcester Road

TOWN OF PRINCETON MASS. ZONING, PARCELS AND OPEN SPACE



NOTE
This map is not the official map for the town.
Information regarding the official status of any street
in town can be obtained at the Town Clerk's office.

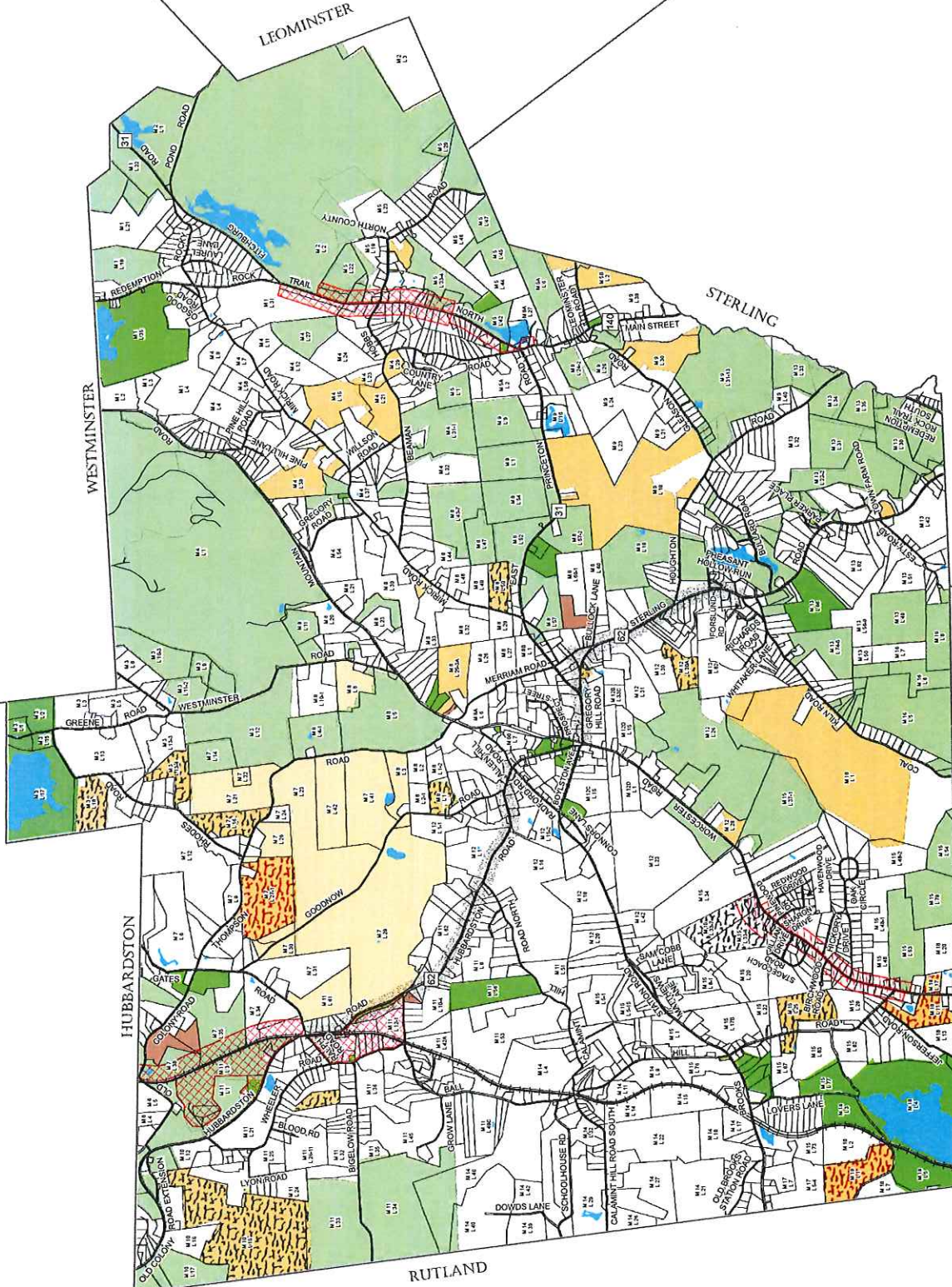
- Legend**
- Town Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Lakes, Ponds & Rivers
 - Streams
 - Rural Preservation Overlay District (RPOD)
 - Village Overlay District
 - Zoning Districts
 - Residential - Agricultural
 - Business
 - Business - Industrial
 - Property Parcels
 - Open Space (Owner Type)
 - State
 - Municipal
 - Land Trust
 - Private
 - Agricultural Preservation Restriction
 - Conservation Restriction



ZONING CURRENT AS OF: MAY 3, 2014

Source: Data provided by the Town of Princeton, CMAPPC, and the Office of
Geographic Information Management (GIM) for the Town of Princeton,
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Section 4- Environmental and Cultural Inventory and Analysis

In the past, Princeton open space lands have been protected primarily by State agencies that have significant land holdings, such as the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Division of State Parks and Recreation and the Massachusetts Division of Fish & Wildlife, but private organizations, including the Massachusetts Audubon Society and the Princeton Land Trust, also have substantial holdings. In addition, the cities of Fitchburg and Worcester both own land in Princeton to protect watersheds and drinking water supplies. The DCR's Division of Water Supply Protection assiduously bought land in Princeton and in other neighboring towns for several years to protect water resources that flow to the Wachusett Reservoir.

A. Geology, Soils & Topography

Three million years ago, ice sheets up to a mile in thickness covered most of New England. The most recent ice age receded some 15,000 years ago and is responsible in large part for the rugged and uneven terrain that we see today. The three principal peaks- Wachusett Mountain, Little Wachusett Mountain, and Pine Hill-stand dramatically above the surrounding terrain because they are *monadnocks* composed of extremely resistant metamorphic gneiss that was able to resist the ravages of ice and water during the Pleistocene ice age. Elsewhere in Princeton, one can see where the glaciers scraped and tugged at the gneiss bedrock, forming a *knob and kettle* landscape with *kettle holes* such as Crow Hill Pond and Paradise Pond; cliffs such as those near Crow Hill Pond; striations; and *roche moutonnee* which are outcrops of bedrock with a gentle slope on the upstream side of the ice and a steep rough slope on the downstream side such as Redemption Rock and the southwest side of Little Wachusett Mountain on Thompson Road.

The rest of Princeton is littered with the debris left behind after the glaciers receded. Thick deposits of glacial till cover the bedrock in most places and provide either extremely sandy soils or heavy, silty soils that are poorly suited to agriculture. Early settlers pulled boulders of granite out of the ground to facilitate cultivation and piled them on the boundaries of the fields to form the walls that are characteristic and charming features of Princeton today.

There are two types of rock walls: the larger ones are generally close to the old houses, and this is where the soil was thoroughly cleared for crops, and as new rocks would naturally rise to the surface over time they would be thrown onto these large stone walls, which is why there are smaller rocks on top of them; then there are the smaller rock walls where fields were cleared for grazing. These fields were not cleared as meticulously as they would be for the crops.

Town residents also used those boulders to build the foundations for their houses and other buildings. Elsewhere, the boulder fields were so large as to defy removal and cultivation, and these remain impenetrable to this day, such as on the northeast side of Wachusett Mountain above the headquarters of the state reservation and on the boundary of the Audubon Sanctuary near the junction of Ball Hill Road and Hubbardston Road.

As the ice sheets moved out over the land they carried enormous boulders with them, often for hundreds of miles. When the ice sheets melted these boulders were dropped as *glacial erratics* including Redemption Rock and others on Calamint Road, Thompson Road, and in the Audubon Sanctuary. Some of these boulders were dropped on top of others and remain perched precariously in this fashion as seen at Balance

Rock on the north side of Wachusett Mountain. The beautiful egg-shaped hills, or drumlins, found in much of southern Princeton were formed as the ice sheets proceeded over the landscape plowing up and riding over huge mounds of earth. As the ice sheets receded, the enormous volumes of water molded and carved the sand and silt into bizarre shapes, leaving *outwash terraces* and long sinuous ridges, or *eskers*, as seen due south of the Princeton Highway Department facility on Route 31.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has identified 34 soil types or associations in the Town of Princeton (see Figure 3 in Appendix F). These include five primary types. (1) The Woodbridge-Paxton association comprises rolling, well- drained, stony soils that are underlain with hardpan. They cover approximately 19.8% of the town and are generally unfavorable to high-density development. (2) The Peru-Marlow association, rolling, extremely stony occupies 17.3% of the town. These soils are moderately to well-drained, stony soils underlain with hardpan. Spring water table levels can be one to three feet below the surface. (3) The Montauk-Scituate-Canton association, rolling, extremely stony accounts for 14.3% of the town. These soils are moderately- to well-drained soils with bedrock below 60 inches and seasonal water tables within 2 feet. (4) The Ridgebury-Whitman association, undulating, extremely stony is the fourth largest soil group. These are poorly to very poorly drained soils. Water Tables in the spring are at or near the surface of the soil. (5) The fifth largest soil group is Buckspott-Wonsquesk mucks. These soils are very poorly drained.

These five soil groups comprise 61% of the town soils. All have limitation because of hardpan layers, drainage, slope or rockiness. There are better soil types and association scattered across the town. The major limitations to development are the steep slopes and the presence of hardpans that restrict the location of on-site septic systems. Development has been along established road systems, with subdivision development slowly taking hold as large blocks of land come on the market.

B. Landscape Characteristics

The center of Princeton is at 1,182 feet above sea level. The Town of Princeton is located within four watershed areas: the Wachusett to the east; the Quabbin to the west; the Quinapoxet to the south, and the Fitchburg Water Supply to the north. The town is hilly with mostly gradual slopes, although there are steep slopes in some areas. There are large tracts of moist stony soil throughout with ubiquitous outcroppings of ledge. The average January temperature is 20°F, and the average July temperature is 67°F. Average annual precipitation is 42 inches.





















The town's outstanding geographical feature is Mt. Wachusett which is the highest mountain in Massachusetts east of the Connecticut River. The Princeton landscape is dominated by the graceful, forested peaks of Wachusett Mountain (2006 ft.), Little Wachusett Mountain (1560 ft.), and Pine Hill (1440 ft.) that are clustered in the northern portion of the town. Viewed from south and east, the town of Princeton is seen nestled against this scenic backdrop. As the highest vantage points in central Massachusetts, these peaks also provide glorious vistas of Boston to the east, Mount Monadnock to the north, and Mount Greylock and the Berkshires to the west.

The remainder of town is characterized by rolling hills, rocky slopes, and numerous small valleys, with babbling brooks and quiet ponds. Over 70% of the land was previously cleared for farmland, but most of the farms have been abandoned and secondary growth, mixed hardwood and softwood forests have reclaimed these areas. Isolated fields are still hayed periodically and the vistas they afford add to the character of the town. Beautiful dry-stone walls frame these fields and the boundaries of former fields can be traced for miles through the now dense forest. The walls also parallel many of the winding, country lanes and provide aesthetic appeal as well as attractive habitats for numerous plants and animals.

SOILS & GEOLOGIC FEATURES

Town of Princeton, Mass.

Legend

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------|
|  | Town Boundary |  | Interstate |
|  | Active Railroad |  | U.S. Route |
|  | Water Bodies |  | State Route |
|  | Streams |  | Local Road |
|  | MassDEP Tier 21E Sites** | | |
|  | AUL Location* | | |
|  | NRCS SSURGO-Certified Soils | | |
|  | Prime Farmland Soils | | |
|  | Dominant Drainage Class | | |
|  | Excessively drained | | |
|  | Somewhat excessively drained | | |
|  | Well drained | | |
|  | Moderately well drained | | |
|  | Poorly drained | | |
|  | Very poorly drained | | |
|  | Not Classified | | |



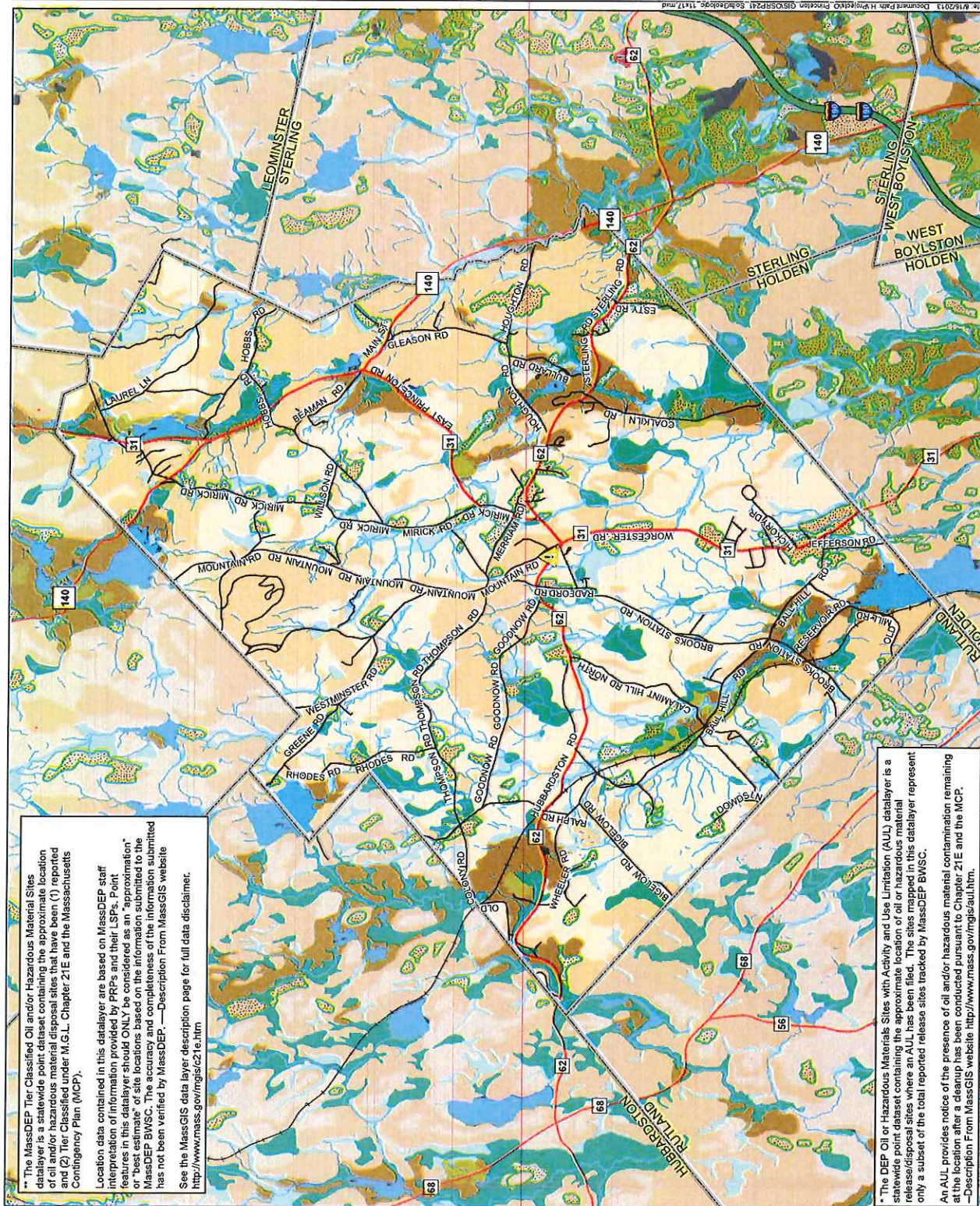
Source: Data provided by the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC), USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (2007 data), massDOT and the Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Information Technology Division.

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Central Manufacturers Resource Planning Consortium

Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission
2 Washington Square, Union Station Worcester, MA 01604



** The MassDEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites datalayer is a statewide point dataset containing the approximate location of oil and/or hazardous material disposal sites that have been (1) reported and (2) Tier Classified under M.G.L. Chapter 21E and the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP).

Location data contained in this datalayer are based on MassDEP staff interpretation of information provided by PRPs and their LSPs. Point features in this datalayer should **ONLY** be considered as an "approximation" or "best estimate" of site locations based on the information submitted to the MassDEP BWSC. The accuracy and completeness of the information submitted has not been verified by MassDEP. —Description From MassGIS website

See the MassGIS data layer description page for full data disclaimer.
<http://www.mass.gov/mgis/c21e.htm>

* The DEP Oil or Hazardous Materials Sites with Activity and Use Limitation (AUL) dataset is a statewide point dataset containing the approximate location of oil or hazardous material release/disposal sites where an AUL has been filed. The sites mapped in this dataset represent only a subset of the total reported release sites tracked by MassDEP BWSC.

An AUL provides notice of the presence of oil and/or hazardous material contamination remaining at the location after a cleanup has been conducted pursuant to Chapter 21E and the MCP.
—Description From MassGIS website <http://www.mass.gov/imqis/aul.htm>.

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OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

WATER RESOURCES MAP 2

Town of Princeton, Mass.

Legend

- Town Boundary
- Interstate
- U.S. Route
- Water Bodies
- State Route
- Local Road
- Streams
- Emergency Surface Water
- Community Groundwater Well
- Non-Transient Non-community
- Community Surface Water Source
- Transient Non-Community
- Interim Wellhead Protection Areas
- Approved Wellhead Protection Areas (Zone II)
- 100yr Flood Area (FEMA Q3 Zones)



1 in = 0.91 miles

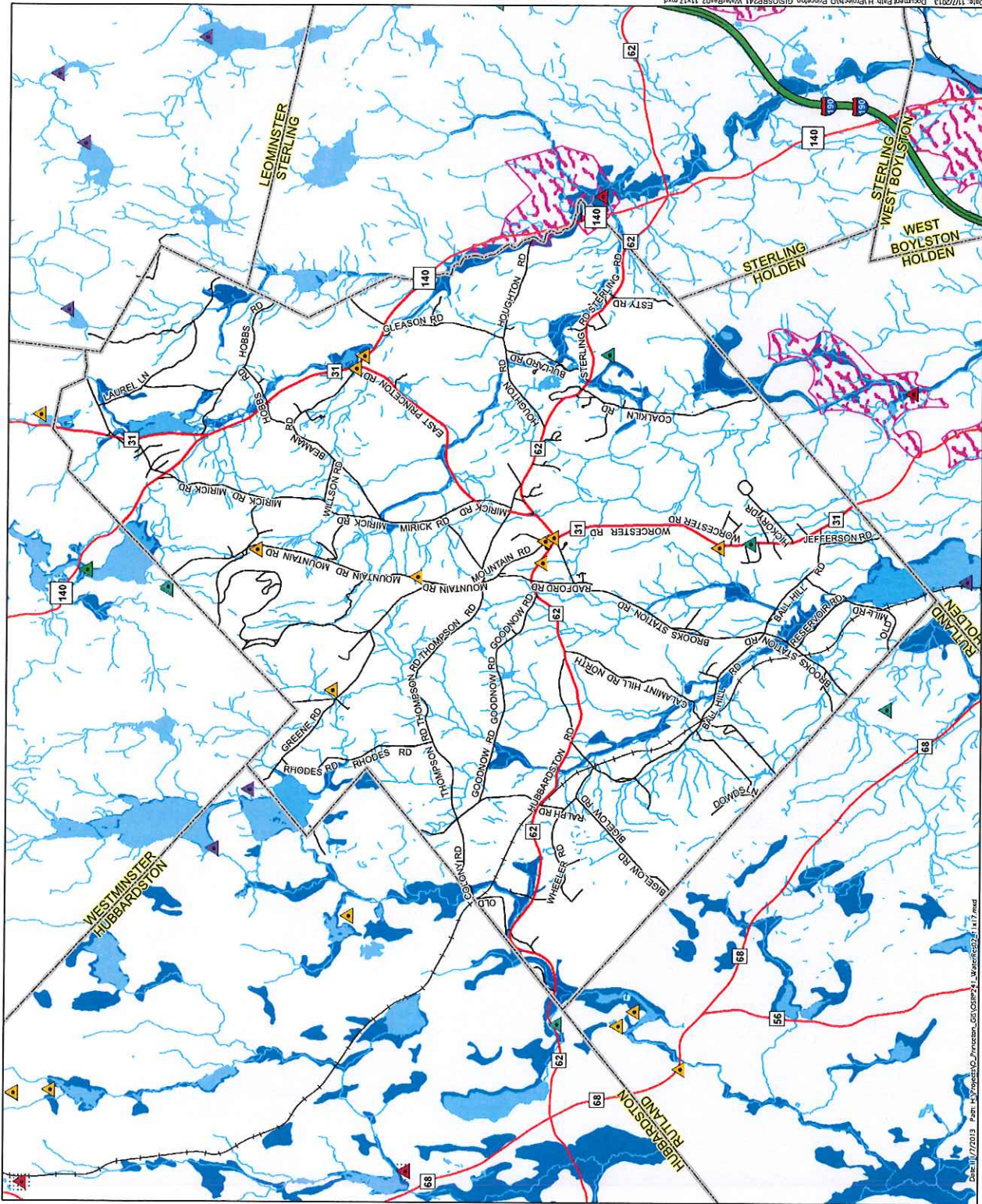
Source: Data provided by the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC), MassDOT and the Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Information Technology Division.

Information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. This information is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis. Use caution interpreting positional accuracy.

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Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission

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Date: 11/7/2013 File: H:\Projects\Princeton_GIS\Map2_1_WaterResources.mxd

C. Water Resources

More than ten percent of the town consists of open water or wetlands. Paradise Pond, Snow Pond, Glutner Pond, the Onion Patch, and numerous small unnamed ponds are located within Princeton, as are parts of Bickford Pond, Crow Hill Pond, Wachusett Lake, and the Quinapoxet Reservoir. Streams include Babcock, Cobb, Cold, East Wachusett, Governor, Justice, Keyes, South Wachusett, Steam Mill, and West Wachusett Brooks, the Stillwater River, and the East Branch of the Ware River. Many areas bordering these ponds, stream, and rivers are located within the 100 year flood zone.

The Highway Department reports no recurring problem of flooding on town roads, only the potential at certain locations that could occur during a 100-year flood event.

A watershed is an area of land in which all surface and ground water drains to a common river, stream, pond, lake, or coastal water body. Since water flowing over land picks up dissolved materials, land use and development regulations within a watershed affect the quality of the water supply. Nearly all of Princeton (86%) lies within the Nashua River Watershed, which encompasses 538 square miles in 31 communities in north central Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. The western corner of Princeton around the East Branch of the Ware River and the area around Bickford Pond and West Wachusett Brook lie in the Chicopee River Watershed, which covers 721 square miles in 32 cities and towns.

These watershed lands flow into four Class A public water supplies: the Quabbin Reservoir, the Wachusett Reservoir, the Quinapoxet Reservoir and the Fitchburg reservoirs. The Wachusett Reservoir is part of the storage system for the Quabbin Reservoir, which supplies water to more than 2.5 million people in the MWRA region. The Stillwater River and East Wachusett Brook drain the eastern half of Princeton and supply approximately 30% of the water in the Wachusett Reservoir. The rest of western Princeton drains to the Quinapoxet Reservoir, a water supply for the City of Worcester. The northern part of Princeton drains to the Fitchburg Reservoir. None of these public water supplies provides water for the Town. Princeton has no central public water supply and relies entirely on private wells.

Nearly all of Princeton is subject to the Watershed Protection Act (WsPA), which regulates land use and development in 22 towns located in the watersheds for the Quabbin Reservoir, Ware River and Wachusett Reservoir. Also known as the 'Cohen Bill', the WsPA was passed in 1992 and it is currently administered by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). The WsPA establishes two protection zones: the Primary Protection Zone and the Secondary Protection Zone. The Primary Protection Zone includes lands within 400 feet of reservoirs and within 200 feet of tributaries and surface waters. Within the Primary Protection Zone, any land alteration or activities that result in the storage or production of pollutants are prohibited. "Alteration" includes a variety of activities, such as construction, excavation, grading, paving, and dumping.

The Secondary Protection Zone includes land within 200 and 400 feet of tributaries and surface waters, land in flood plains and above certain aquifers, and bordering vegetated wetlands. Several types of activities are prohibited in the Secondary Zone: the storage, disposal or use of toxic, hazardous, and certain other materials; alteration of bordering vegetated wetlands; certain types of development; and other activities. The WsPA exempts specific uses and structures existing as of July 1, 1992, the construction of a single-family dwelling on an existing vacant lot, and minor changes to an existing structure. Owners of property located wholly or partially in a WsPA protection zone received written notification of their status

when the law went into effect. Today, property owners can check the location of their parcel relative to WsPA protection zones on maps available at Princeton Town Hall and DCR offices. DCR personnel provide technical assistance to landowners in order to ensure that projects comply with WsPA regulations. In addition, DCR monitors development by attending municipal board meetings reviewing legal advertisements in local newspapers, and conducting periodic windshield surveys. When violations are identified, DCR notifies property owners and works with the Department of Environmental Protection to secure enforcement when necessary.

The water resources of Princeton offer a variety of recreational opportunities.

Fishing, canoeing, hunting and trapping, swimming, and nature study are all potential activities. Many areas are owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Dept. of Conservation & Recreation (DCR) or Massachusetts Audubon, however, and restrictions on certain types of recreation do exist. The DCR does not allow swimming, hunting, or trapping on DCR lands or in any water draining to DCR reservoirs without a permit. These activities, plus fishing, are not allowed on Massachusetts Audubon property either. There are no Town-owned recreational water bodies and citizens must depend on the generosity of private landowners for access and use in many areas. Princeton residents have access to the beach on pristine Comet Pond in Hubbardston, now under DCR control and managed as a state park. Another DCR facility is in Leominster State Forest, in Westminster, where the northern section of Crows Hill Pond is open to swimming and picnicking.

Boating and fishing is permitted on Paradise Pond by the DCR. Boating and fishing on Snow Pond is controlled by private landowners. The Quinapoxet Reservoir and Wachusett Lake are for water supply only and access is restricted. Other water resources in town are privately controlled.

Princeton contains about 2,000 acres of wetlands including marshes, wet meadows, bogs, and swamps. Princeton has several brooks that feed into larger bodies of water. South Wachusett Brook empties into Quinapoxet Reservoir and Keyes Brook empties into Glutner Pond. Princeton also features several large water bodies, such as Paradise Pond, Wachusett Lake, Echo Lake, and Bickford Pond, as well as many other smaller woodland streams, ponds and vernal pools.

According to the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, there are eight (8) certified vernal pools and approximately 75 potential vernal pools. There is a significant wooded swamp around Governor's Brook near the Holden border, and many small patches of wooded swamp and shrub swamp throughout Princeton. Typical wetland vegetation such as sedges, jack-in-the-pulpit, goldthread, speckled alder, high bush blueberry and red maple can be found adjacent to the low, wet areas. During the last decade, the population of beavers in Princeton has increased substantially and they have created new ponds and associated wetland habitats at numerous locations around town. For example, large beaver ponds were created and have since drained at the junction of Mirick and Beaman Roads, the junction of Wheeler Road and Hubbardston Road, and in the Wachusett Meadow Sanctuary.

D. Vegetation

1. Forest land

Princeton is dominated by secondary growth, mixed hardwood and softwood forest. The uplands (drier, well-drained sites) are characterized by hickory/oak associations while the lower, moister sites oftentimes produce a beech/birch/maple woodland. Groves of pine and hemlock are found mixed with both forest types. Forested areas in Princeton are utilized for timber management and harvesting, walking, hiking,

skiing, rock-climbing, Frisbee golf, picnicking, bird-watching, hunting, environmental education, and many other outdoor pursuits.

Princeton has several connected, uninterrupted blocks of protected woodland. Minns Wildlife Sanctuary (137 acres), is primarily a forested hill with a few hiking trails that are not maintained. Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary (1,011 acres) has a large diversity of habitats: forest, meadow, wetland, pond and stream ecosystems. Massachusetts Audubon Society maintains eleven miles of trails through Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary, and provides interpretive information and educational programs.

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation, which is managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), comprises more than 2,050 acres including 1350 acres that are located in Princeton. Of the total acreage, 450 acres are leased to Wachusett Mountain Associates for a downhill skiing facility that serves approximately 500,000 people annually. The remaining 1,552 acres contain a variety of plant communities which vary with slope and elevation. In 1996, researchers at Harvard University confirmed and documented the unique presence of four stands of Old Growth Forest on Wachusett Mountain. This important discovery is attributed to the late Gordon Brownell. The forest is composed of red maples, sugar maples, yellow birch, American beech, red oak, and eastern hemlock that are between 100 -350 years old.

The vegetation at the lower altitudes is quite similar to most of Princeton: a hardwood forest of red oak, red maple, yellow birch and white ash, with a shrub layer of witch hazel, striped maple, beech, hazelnut, and low bush blueberry. There are many trail systems that traverse these uninterrupted blocks of woodlands, including the Midstate trail, which runs between Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and connects Wachusett Meadow to Mount Wachusett.

Since the days when the town was entirely a farming community, trees have been left along the roads when the fields were cleared. Whether or not this was for the shade they provided over the road or just that they were too close to the stone walls to cut, they grew into enormous elders and did serve to shade and beautify the roadways, particularly along Worcester Road and Sterling Road, two of our three most traveled. They are enjoyed by all who view them. Now they are mostly decaying and well over 150 years old. They support many species of wildlife, particularly some bird species which need senior trees for nesting cavities and the food source of the insects that inhabit them.

One of the effects of the 2008 ice storm is that the tops of thousands of trees broke off from the weight of ice, and many collapsed into the roads, taking telephone poles down with them. It was necessary to clear all of them away, and Princeton Municipal Light Department, as well as other towns' light and/or highway departments, afterwards systematically set out to cut any remaining limbs or whole trees down anywhere near the new electrical and phone lines so that this type of disaster would not be repeated.

For the past quarter of a century Princeton's tree warden, Joe Lee, worked with the light department and road committee to ensure as many of the shade trees were spared as possible, particularly when the roads were being widened. He really valued the trees over whatever other considerations were on the table. There have been instances of residents appealing to the selectmen as strongly as possible to spare the old trees, with varying success.

Princeton also lost many shade trees on the town common and at Sawyer Field during the ice storm, so those were replaced by much younger ones, and five years later they are all doing well. We also established some at Krashes Fields, the newest and most utilized public recreation space in town. Even at Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary, which has an abundance of trees, the magnificent Crocker Maple

Tree made news when its crown collapsed a few years prior to the ice storm. It was a shade tree for the cows when the Meadow was a farm and it was allowed to lay where it collapsed alongside the upper mowing field to decay naturally. A Native American ceremony was held to honor it, as it was believed to be over 300 years old.

2. Other Plant Communities: Meadows and Fields

Princeton has some open meadows and fields, both public and private. Most are mowed regularly to maintain grass and herbaceous vegetation. Along Routes 62 and 31, privately owned fields provide scenic viewing of the rural landscape and Boston in the distance. Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary maintains several meadows primarily for wildlife habitat. DCR also maintains a 'high meadow' for wildlife habitat and scenic viewing in the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation. Thomas Prince Elementary School and Princeton Park have several sports fields used for organized soccer and softball games. The public school also maintains approximately 20 acres of nature trails behind the school, some of which traverse a meadow habitat and are used often by teachers and students.

3. Rare Plants

The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) has documented nine (9) species of endangered (E) or threatened (T) species in Princeton, including:

Back's Sedge (E) *Carex backii*

Mountain Cranberry (E) *Vaccinium vitis-idaea ssp. minus*

Northern Wild Comfrey (E) *Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale*

Spiked False Oats (E) *Trisetum spicatum*

Wild Senna (E) *Senna hebecarpa*

Adder's Tongue Fern (T) *Ophioglossum pusillum*

Bartram's Shadbark (T) *Amelanchier bartramiana*

Great Laurel (T) *Rhododendron maximum*

Woodland Millet (T) *Milium effusum*

Dwarf Mistletoe (SC) *Arceuthobium pusillum*

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

The prevention of landscape fragmentation is viewed as essential to the stability and health of the environment. Without corridors of undeveloped land many animals may find the resources of isolated protected areas too limiting for survival and reproduction. An open space plan should serve to guide development in a way that preserves tracts of land of adequate size to enhance the survival of Princeton's wildlife. At present Princeton contains some large parcels of unbroken land in the form of mixed forests and open farmland, with various streams and wetlands.

Several sites in Princeton have been designated by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program as Priority Habitats for Rare Species and/or Estimated Habitats for Rare Wildlife. Priority Habitats are regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and Estimated Habitats are regulated through the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act. In Princeton these habitat areas are associated with Bickford Pond, Glutner Pond and surrounding wetlands, Wachusett Mountain old growth forest, Stillwater River

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

HABITAT FEATURES MAP

Town of Princeton, Mass.

Legend

- Town Boundary
- Interstate
- Active Railroad
- U.S. Route
- Water Bodies
- State Route
- Streams
- Local Road
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pools*
- NHESP Priority Habitats of Rare
- NHESP Living Waters Core
- Habitats
- NHESP Living Waters Critical
- Supporting Watershed
- DEP Wetlands
- NHESP/TNC BioMap2 Core
- Habitat
- NHESP/TNC BioMap2 Critical
- Natural Landscape

* NHESP Potential Vernal Pools:
Not equivalent to Certified Vernal Pools

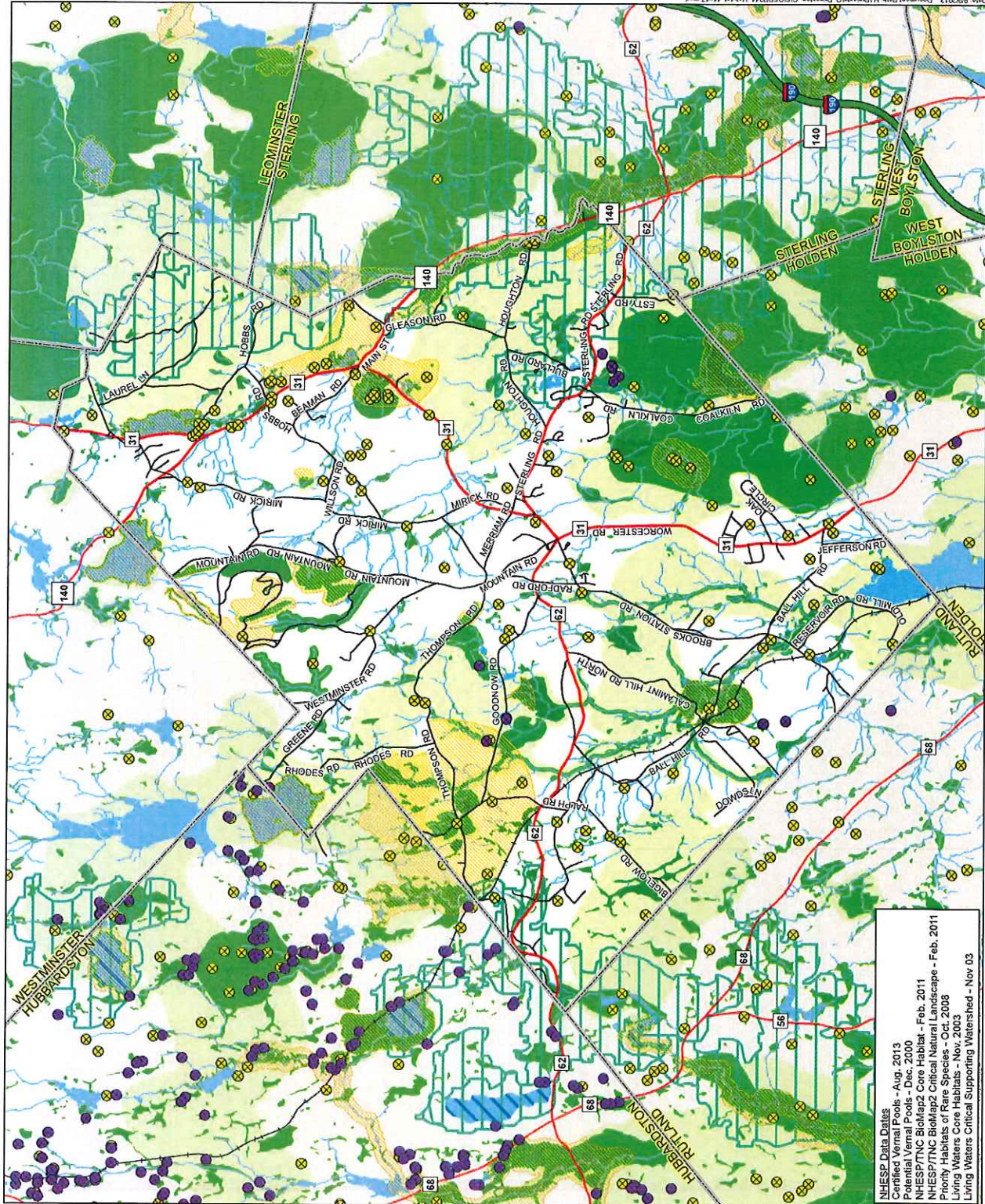


Source: Data provided by the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC), the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), the Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Information Technology Division.

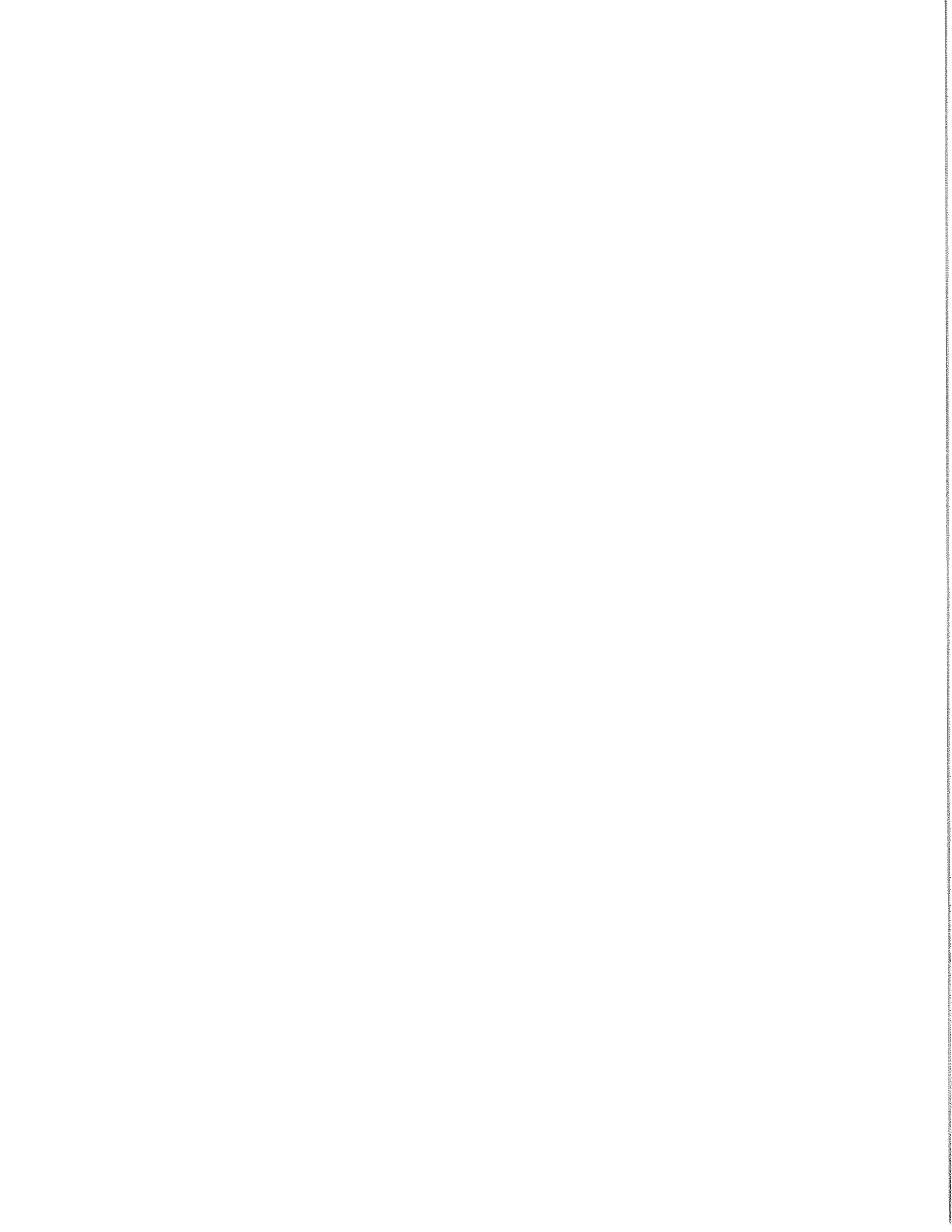
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NHESP Data Dates
Certified Vernal Pools - Aug. 2013
Potential Vernal Pools - Dec. 2000
NHESP/TNC BioMap2 Core Habitat - Feb. 2011
NHESP/TNC BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape - Feb. 2011
Priority Habitats of Rare Species - Oct. 2008
Living Waters Core Habitats - Nov. 2003
Living Waters Critical Supporting Watershed - Nov. 03

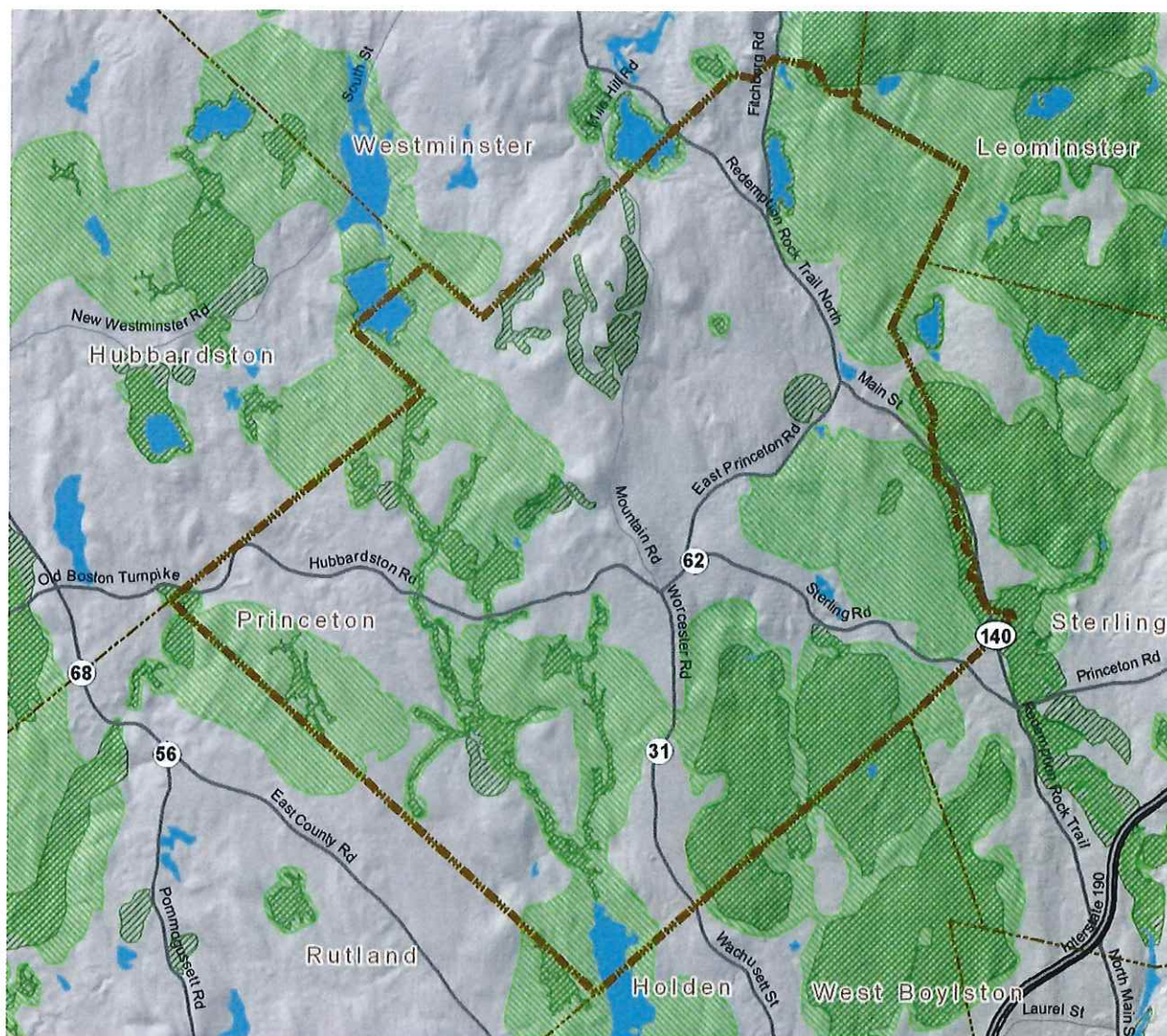




BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape in Princeton



BioMap2 Core Habitat



BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape

1 Mile



Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.

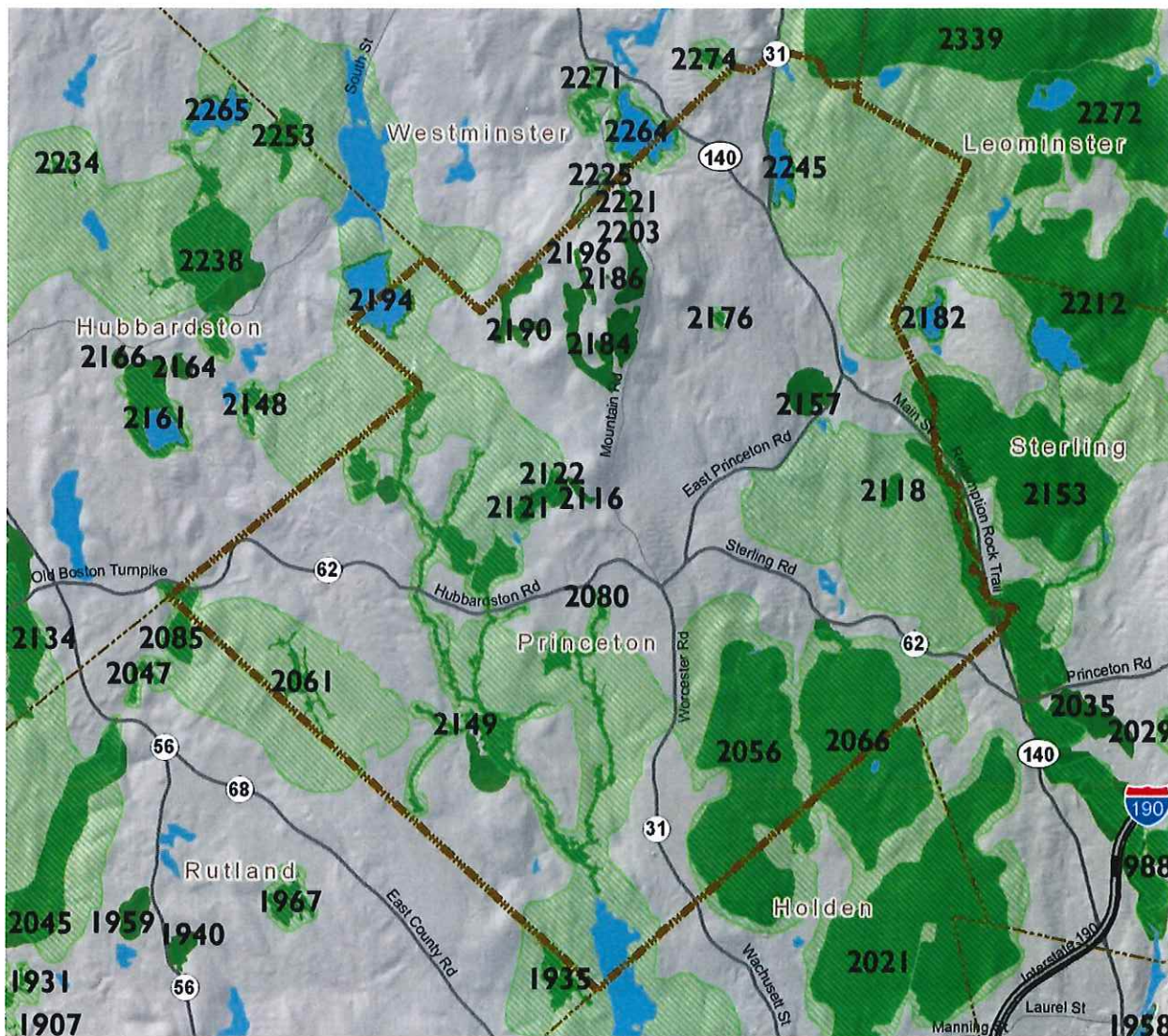


BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

BioMap2 Core Habitat in Princeton

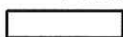
Core IDs correspond with the following element lists and summaries.



BioMap2 Core Habitat

BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape

1 Mile



Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program

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For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.

wetland corridor, wetlands in the Thomas Prince School area and Wachusett Meadow and associated wetlands.

Our town is also home to eight certified vernal pools and numerous potential vernal pools. The mapped potential vernal pools, and others that are unmapped, have been identified by state and local experts and they await formal certification. Vernal pools contain water only seasonally and are home to certain species of frogs, salamanders, shrimp, shellfish and insects that depend on them for survival. A key feature to them is that, due to their temporary nature, they lack fish. This is why they are critical habitat for the above mentioned creatures; their eggs would be consumed by fish if they were present. Most vernal pools are afforded no formal protection unless they are certified.

The following is a recent inventory of species of special concern inhabiting the various habitats within our town boundaries:

Spine-crowned Clubtail dragonfly, (*Gomphus abbreviates*) , SC
Four-toed Salamander, (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), Non-listed SWAP
Spring Salamander, (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*), Non-listed SWAP
Marbled Salamander, (*Ambystoma opacum*), T
Wood Turtle, (*Glyptemys insculpta*), SC
American Bittern, (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), E
Common Loon, (*Gavia immer*), SC
Water Shrew, (*Sorex palustris*), SC

Here are examples of Priority Natural Communities found in Princeton:

Hickory-Hop Hornbeam Forest/Woodland, S2
Circumneutral Talus Forest/Woodland, S3

We also have an Exemplary Natural Community in our Oak/Hickory Forest.

Princeton's diverse species and habitats provide opportunities for hunting and fishing as well as hiking, bird watching, photography, cross country skiing and other forms of passive recreation. The east branch of the Ware River, Keyes Brook, and Stillwater River are all stocked with trout. Many streams support populations of native brook trout. In addition, the town's waters offer bass, pickerel and pan fish for fishermen seeking warm water species.

Massachusetts Audubon has designated Wachusett Mountain an Important Bird Area (IBA) and identifies it as a premier hawk migration and observation point in New England. We have fisher, otter, turkey, porcupine, bobcat, great blue heron, wood duck, coyote, red fox, gray fox, deer, mink, moose, and black bear. Also nocturnal animals, such as flying squirrel, raccoon, skunk and various owl species.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

Most of Princeton's roads are narrow lanes lined with woods, fields, clapboard houses and stone walls that create and access uniquely preserved scenic images of rural New England. The following roads are of particular note, but no formal protection or designation currently exists: Allen Hill Rd, Ball Hill Rd, Beaman Rd, Bigelow Rd, Blood Rd, Bullard Rd, Bullock Lane, Calamint Hill Rd, Coal Kiln Rd, Connor Lane, Esty Rd, Fitchburg Rd, Gates Rd, Gleason Rd, Goodnow Rd, Greene Rd, Grow Lane, Hobbs Rd, Houghton Rd, Jefferson Rd, Leominster Rd, Lyons Rd, Matthew Lane, Merriam Rd, Mirick Rd, Mountain Rd, Old Brooks Station Rd, Old Colony Rd, Old Colony Rd Extension, Pine Hill Rd, Prospect St, Radford Rd, Ralph Rd, Rhodes Rd, Rocky Pond Rd, Sam Cobb Lane, Schoolhouse Rd, Sterling Rd, Thompson Rd, Westminster Rd, Wheeler Rd, Whitaker Lane, Wilson Rd, Worcester Rd.

Princeton contains within its borders Mt Wachusett and its associated foothills. Much of the town's rolling terrain affords views of the mountain and from the mountain into the surrounding countryside. Particularly spectacular views of the landscape to the east towards Boston can be seen from Wachusett Mountain, Minns Wildlife Sanctuary, and at various points along Mountain Road.

In addition, as a result of its rural history and natural beauty, Princeton contains many more intimate landscapes of significant scenic value. Many of these vistas remain open, however, only with periodic grazing, mowing, clearing, and stewardship. Some particularly fine vistas include:

- All directions from Mount Wachusett summit and the Summit Road;
- North from 358 Mountain Road over common land to Monadnock;
- East from Mountain Road between Merriam and Pine Hill Roads;
- West from Mountain Road above Goodnow Park to Meetinghouse Cemetery;
- East from Worcester Road to 1 mile south of Prince of Peace Church;
- Hall's fields from Gregory Hill Road;
- West from Russell Corner to Wachusett Mountain;
- South from Wachusett Meadow's North Mowing field;
- West from Route 31 near the Princeton Municipal Light Department.

Though less dramatic than the sweeping vistas noted above, there are many other local features that have particular historical and/or aesthetic value, including but not limited to the following:

- Redemption Rock;
- Paradise Pond;
- Keyes Brook (stone arch bridge and mill sites);
- Russell Corner;
- Houghton Road at Hubbard's Farm;
- East Wachusett Brook;
- Brook cascading along south side of North Cemetery;
- Former Allen Estate;
- Cow tunnel on Allen Hill Road;
- Four Corners (Thompson and Gates Roads);
- Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary;
- Blueberry Hill (Little Wachusett, Minns Wildlife Sanctuary);
- High Meadow at Echo Lake.

Princeton's town common is beautifully situated on sloping ground with views to the Boston skyline. The common is surrounded by a variety of well-kept 18th and 19th century buildings, contains a band stand and is flanked on the north end by architecturally distinguished public buildings.

Princeton has a dramatic natural landscape characterized by steep and rolling hills and forested slopes. The landscape has been shaped by glaciation and subsequent erosion that has left many unique geological features, including glacial striations, balanced rocks, glacial erratics, and glacial deposits such as drumlins and eskers. Wachusett Mountain dominates the town and hosts one of the largest stands of old growth forest east of the Connecticut River.

G. Environmental Challenges

The Town of Princeton is located in the headwaters of the Wachusett Reservoir Watershed. Town water and sewer services are not available, thus, each home is on its own well and septic system. Theoretically, surface and ground water supplies could be damaged by excessive development. The approval of septic systems is important, in that the majority of soils are hardpan, shallow to bedrock or hydric. The rules of Title V should ensure that new development does not pollute groundwater. Similarly, the Cohen Bill and Rivers Protection Act combine to yield a good degree of riparian zone protection by establishing buffers along waterways. Nevertheless, the potential for suburban sprawl is perceived by many as a threat to the preservation of Princeton's special rural character and its environmental well-being.

Runoff from the domestic use of pesticides and fertilizers could present a potential problem as development densities increase, regardless of these legislative provisions. There has been some interest by several residents to designate Princeton as a herbicide/pesticide-free community and the viability of such a plan will be researched in the next year or two. It may be primarily symbolic, as our "no nuke" bylaw, but it is interesting to consider.

The Highway Department reports that in general, no roads in town are subject to stormwater flooding. The threat of flooding from beaver dams occurs in cycles, as beaver populations come and go, and the department works to keep culverts under roadways open with "beaver baffle" devices.

The Princeton Road Advisory Committee was working with state agencies on making improvements on all of Route 140 through Westminster, Princeton and Sterling for the past two years, but that project has been tabled for the time being. There is a bridge on Route 140 over Keyes Brook in East Princeton Village that must be repaired soon. The town is working with the state and the local residents on making improvements there.

Two old landfills are no longer in use in the Town. Potentially, leachate from the sites could enter ground water supplies. Two small hazardous waste sites are located at the town hall and highway department. Corrective measures to remove contaminants have been completed. In 2012-2013 Princeton renovated the Thomas Prince School to make it more "green." This included replacing the roof, the boilers, and the windows. The removal of the windows which were installed in the 1970s resulted in PCBs being released into the atmosphere, so that had to be remediated. That project has been completed.

Princeton does not contain any Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) as officially designated by the State Executive Office of Environmental Affairs. The Old Growth Forest on Wachusett Mountain, however, may be eligible for listing as an ACEC. The town has extensive forest with farm fields interspersed. There are approximately 140 parcels of Chapter 61 land. The July 2014 list is added as an addendum to this document.

Sedimentation -- Owing to its altitude, Princeton is at the headwater and source of several watershed basins. This results in stormwater flowing from the Wachusett Mountain ridge in each direction and essentially leaving town. Consequently, Princeton has little or no problems with sedimentation, erosion or flooding. Any major flooding issues are caused by beaver activity. Since the town is so sparsely populated with broad tracts of undeveloped woodlands and wetlands, most beaver activity--which runs in cycles--goes largely unnoticed. Occasionally, when beaver-dam flooding causes problems for roadways or property damage, the state allows certified wildlife handlers to remove the dams and install "beaver bafflers" or water drainage devices to undermine the dams.

Forestry Challenges – As outlined in Section IV D. 1. "Forest land," several sections along the town's major roads are lined with numerous, aged hardwoods which have historically provided shade and ambience, but have become problems. Many are impinging on road shoulders and utility lines and are gradually being removed as road improvement projects move forward. The entire length of Pine Hill Road, which is extremely steep and narrow, was repaved in 2014 and several very old trees had to be removed. In 2015, Route 140 north of East Princeton is being reconstructed to create shoulders where none existed before. This involves the removal of many old trees which are currently encroaching at the pavement's edge.

The town is experiencing slow degradation of its Eastern hemlocks, now visible at lower elevations, as the woolly adelgid has become a threat to the woodlands of southern New England. This tiny parasitic insect gains traction as winters become milder, allowing the pest to migrate farther north. The emerald ash borer is another impending invasive pest, known to be moving into the area, that threatens the town's ash trees.

Environmental Equity – As illustrated in the accompanying map of "Environmental Justice Populations" Princeton contains no populations that meet Environmental Justice criteria. It is safe to say that virtually all town residents live in close proximity to undeveloped open space mostly in the form of woodlands but also including farm fields, meadows, wetlands and waterways or dedicated parks and sanctuaries.

Section 5 - Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Our town offers field-based activities, hiking, walking, birding, biking and playgrounds. Open Space protection is vital to the community as well as the wild plants and animals that abound within the town. Open spaces provide a place for refuge from the stresses of daily life, a place to get fresh air and exercise, to spend time with other people in a friendly setting, and to learn about and appreciate the nature around us. It is very important to get outdoors as much as possible for better health of mind and our cardiovascular systems. Our residents enjoy the beauty of our scenery and vistas provided by living in such a rural environment, and all of the outdoor recreation that provides, from cycling to skiing to sitting on a bench in a field watching the birds. All of it is beneficial to our well-being. The Thomas Prince School recently created an outdoor classroom in memory of Angela Bengrazi and the Library is raising money for an outdoor reading room in honor of the recently retired director, Wendy Pape.

Preservation of open space for the benefit of the other species is a valid reason in and of itself, although not always politically popular; it requires educating those who may not understand the impact people's actions have on the environment. It is valuable to have the tremendous support of state agencies such as the DCR in researching effects of development, establishing protocols and educating the public on issues related to preservation of open space and fresh water.

2010 Environmental Justice Populations

Central Region

Massachusetts

Environmental Justice Criteria:

Environmental Justice (EJ) populations are determined by identifying all Census 2010 block groups that meet any of the following criteria:

Income
25% or more of households
earn 65% or less than the
MA median household income

Minority population 25% or more of residents identify as a race other than white

English language isolation

Populations meeting one EJ criterion

income

minority population

English isolation

Populations meeting two EJ criteria

income and minority population

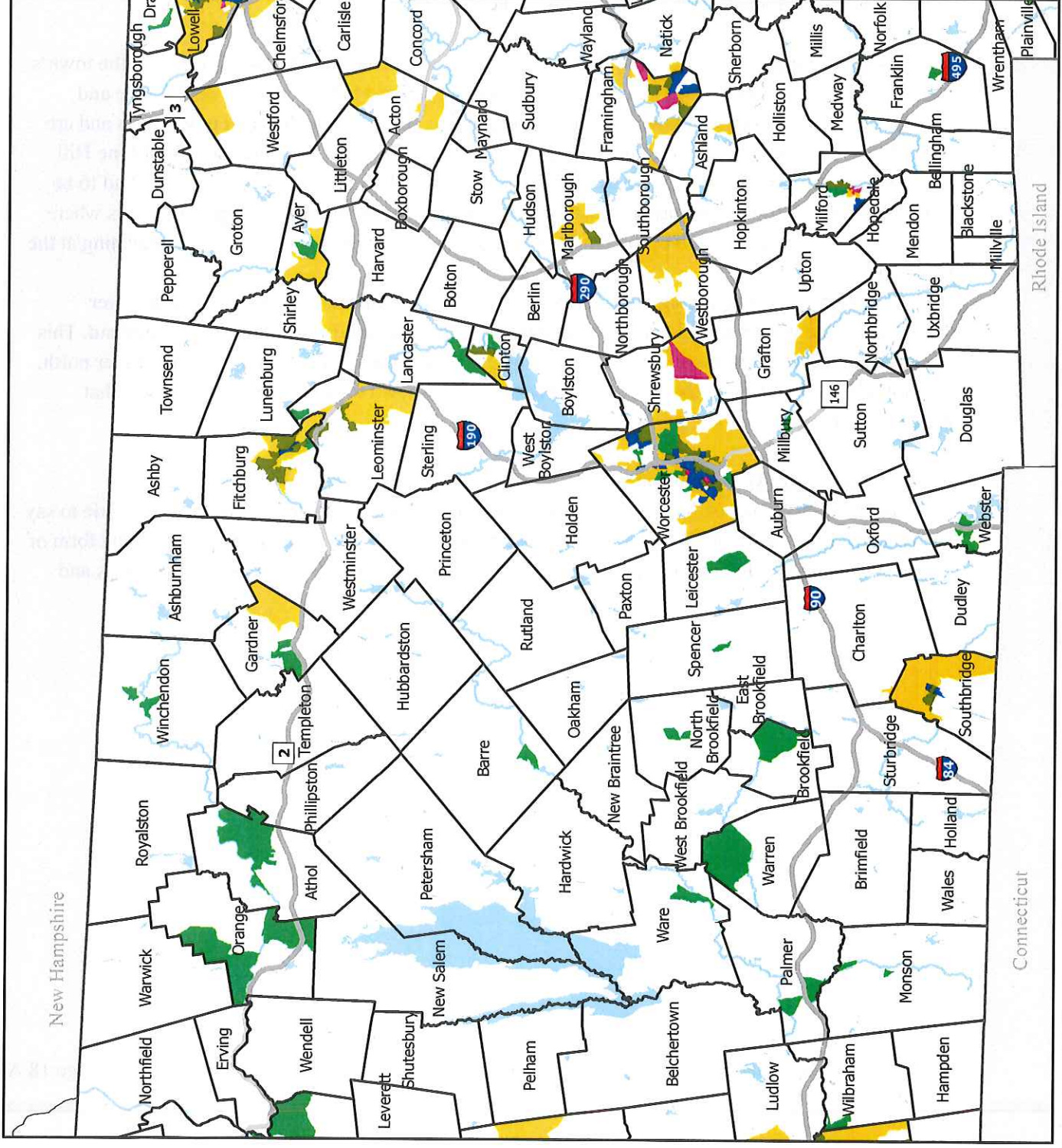
income and English isolation

minority population and English isolation

Populations meeting three EJ criteria

income, minority population
and English isolation

For more information contact:
EEA EJ Policy Program Coordinator
617-626-1000



Section IV G. -- Environmental Challenges (additional)

Sedimentation -- Owing to its altitude, Princeton is at the headwater and source of several watershed basins. This results in stormwater flowing from the Wachusett Mountain ridge in each direction and essentially leaving town. Consequently, Princeton has little or no problems with sedimentation, erosion or flooding. Any major flooding issues are caused by beaver activity. Since the town is so sparsely populated with broad tracts of undeveloped woodlands and wetlands, most beaver activity--which runs in cycles--goes largely unnoticed. Occasionally, when beaver-dam flooding causes problems for roadways or property damage, the state allows certified wildlife handlers to remove the dams and install “beaver bafflers” or water drainage devices to undermine the dams.

Forestry Challenges – As outlined in Section IV D. 1. “Forest land,” several sections along the town’s major roads are lined with numerous, aged hardwoods which have historically provided shade and ambience, but have become problems. Many are impinging on road shoulders and utility lines and are gradually being removed as road improvement projects move forward. The entire length of Pine Hill Road, which is extremely steep and narrow, was repaved in 2014 and several very old trees had to be removed. In 2015, Route 140 north of East Princeton is being reconstructed to create shoulders where none existed before. This involves the removal of many old trees which are currently encroaching at the pavement’s edge.

The town is experiencing slow degradation of its Eastern hemlocks, now visible at lower elevations, as the woolly adelgid has become a threat to the woodlands of southern New England. This tiny parasitic insect gains traction as winters become milder, allowing the pest to migrate farther north. The emerald ash borer is another impending invasive pest, known to be moving into the area, that threatens the town’s ash trees.

Environmental Equity – As illustrated in the accompanying map of “Environmental Justice Populations” Princeton contains no populations that meet Environmental Justice criteria. It is safe to say that virtually all town residents live in close proximity to undeveloped open space mostly in the form of woodlands but also including farm fields, meadows, wetlands and waterways or dedicated parks and sanctuaries.

TOWN OF PRINCETON MASS.

ZONING, PARCELS AND
OPEN SPACE
UNIQUE FEATURES
& SCENIC RESOURCES

1 in = 0.2 miles OR 1 in = 1,600 ft

NOTE
This map is not the official street map for the town.
Information on street names and other details
in towns can be obtained at the Town Clerk's office.

Legend

- ☐ Town Boundary
- Railroad
- Lakes, Ponds & Rivers
- Streams
- Rural Preservation Overlay District (RPOD)
- Zoning Districts
- Residential - Agricultural
- Business
- Business - Industrial
- Property Parcels
- Open Space (Owner Type)
- State
- Municipal
- Land Trust
- Private
- Agricultural Preservation Restriction
- Conservation Restriction



ZONING CURRENT AS OF: FEB. 26, 2008

Source: Data provided by the Town of Princeton, GIS/ITC, and GIS/ITC/Office of
Information Technology. The map is a representation of the current zoning and
information on the map is for planning purposes only. This information
is not to be used for any other purpose. The map is a representation of the
current zoning and information on the map is for planning purposes only.

PRODUCED BY
CMRPG
3 WASHINGTON SQUARE, UNION STATION
WORCESTER, MA 01604

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation features a network of car roads
and single-track/primitive hiking trails. The summit is accessible by a paved car-road
and was upgraded in 2012 with a new observation deck/fire tower.
The alpine ski area is privately owned and operated and accounts for at least half
of the mountain's one million visitors per year.

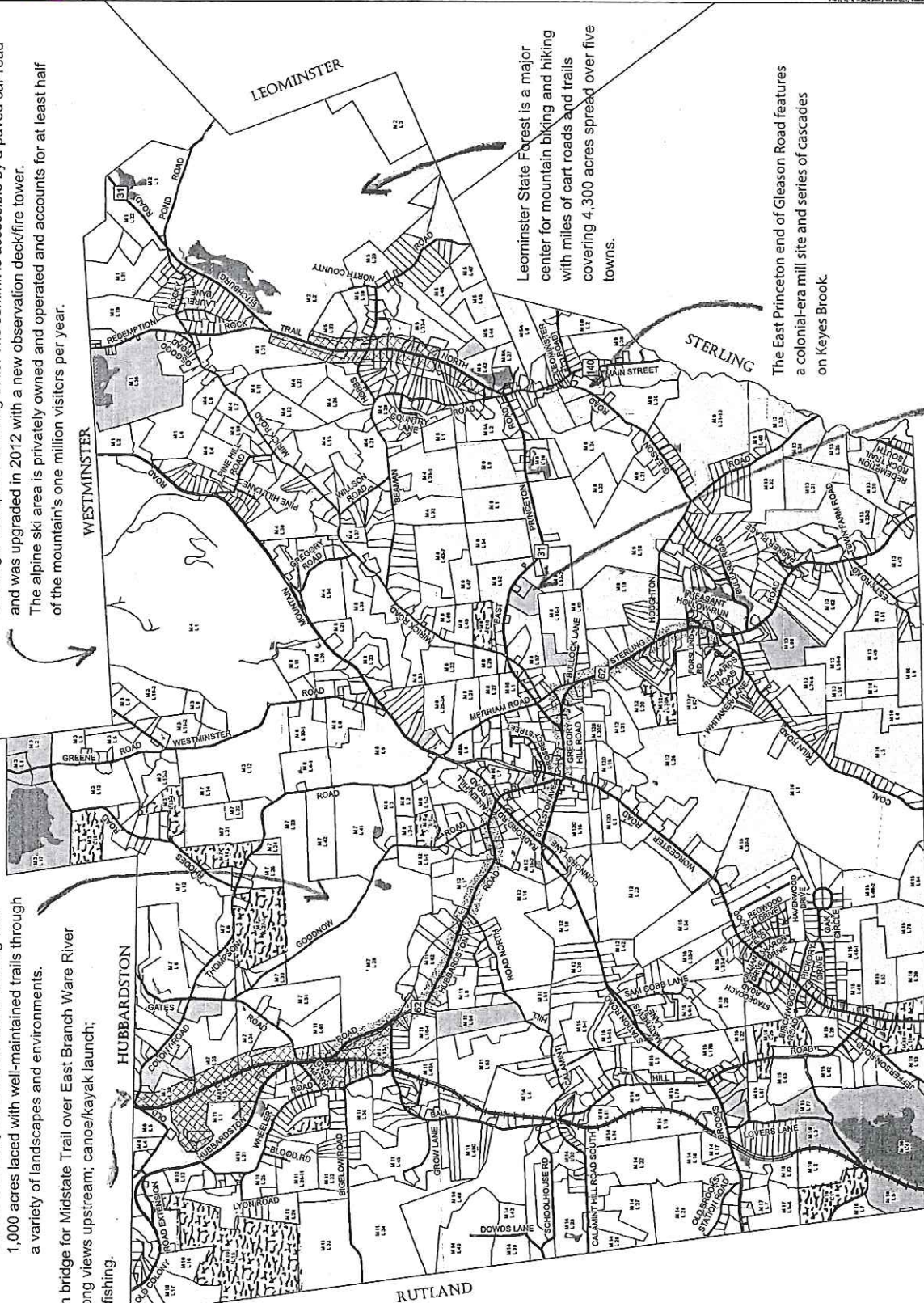
Mass Audubon manages the Wachusett Meadow
Wildlife Sanctuary on Goodnow Road offering over
1,000 acres laced with well-maintained trails through
a variety of landscapes and environments.

Pedestrian bridge for Midstate Trail over East Branch Ware River
features long views upstream; canoe/kayak launch;
shoreline fishing.

Leominster State Forest is a major
center for mountain biking and hiking
with miles of car roads and trails
covering 4,300 acres spread over five
towns.

The East Princeton end of Gleason Road features
a colonial-era mill site and series of cascades
on Keyes Brook.

HOLDEN
Krashes Field on East Princeton Road features several soccer ball fields, lighted outdoor basketball court,
nature trails, an outdoor/ice rink and sledding hill in winter. A field house has rest rooms and food concession facilities



100

In a place such as Princeton, where so little has changed since the town was founded, another very important reason to preserve the open spaces, fields and forests, is that the landscape is historically as important as the old homes and public buildings. The addendum includes a section from the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Princeton Reconnaissance Report which lists many land parcels that are essentially the same as they were over 200 years ago. Our community is committed to preserving these areas for their historical value as well as the scenic and aesthetic value they provide.

The current guidelines for preparing this Update do not necessitate the inventory of protected and unprotected land, however we feel this is vital information for future planning strategies.

A. Public Recreational Facilities

Krashes Fields, our most recent recreation area, is centrally located and easily found on a major town road (Route 31). It includes ample free parking, 3 full-sized soccer fields, lighted outdoor basketball court, marked hiking and nature trails, seasonal sledding hill and ice skating pond and free wireless internet. Similarly the Thomas Prince School has ample free parking, several baseball fields, soccer fields, an outdoor basketball court, extensive nature trails, and a playground. The Parks and Recreation Department has raised money to replace the playground equipment .

There is a playground, walking track and baseball field behind the Princeton Center Building (a former school), another area with plenty of parking. Boylston Park is an area owned by the town that some nearby residents are making improvements to. It may become a dog park, because there aren't many places where dogs are permitted. Parks and Recreation is also planning on making improvements to Sawyer Field in East Princeton Village.

Lastly there is Goodnow Park, which is behind the Town Hall Annex in the center of town. It is small and rocky with trails and a disc golf course. About a year ago it was cleaned up by residents who disc (as in Frisbee) golf.

There are some small parks dispersed throughout town and Krashes Fields really filled a need for a big, central area. We also have a Mass Audubon wildlife sanctuary in town and many trails. The Open Space Committee will work on connecting trails throughout the next few years. The remainder of the town is mostly woodlands with some farm fields interspersed.

Mount Wachusett State Reservation is the second highest mountain in the state of Massachusetts (2,006 ft.). The hiking and ski trails are used annually by thousands of people. Several bands of old growth forest exist on the inaccessible ledges on the mountain. One band occurs above the visitor's center and has red oak and yellow birch ranging in age from 150 to more than 350 years. The west side of the mountain has stunted red oaks that are 100 to 180 years old and the east side has beech and oak trees over 200 years old. Noted forest ecologist, Dr. Charlie Cogbill, suggests that "the significance of these forest stands is increased by the diversity of vegetation types, the dominance of deciduous hardwoods species, the presence of an unusual yellow birch talus community, the location of WM [Wachusett Mountain] in the eastern part of Massachusetts and the relatively large increase that these areas make in the state total of identified old-growth forest." (Quoted in *Final Report on Old Growth Forests on Wachusett Mountain* by Foster, Orwig and O'Keefe.) Presently, the old growth area is protected and a permit is required in order to enter the critical habitat.

B. Private Parcels: Recreation

There are several tennis venues (23 courts total) but none of them are public. Among them are the Pine Hill Club courts, the Princeton Tennis Club courts on Goodnow Road, and the Dan Hart Memorial courts behind the Prince of Peace Church in the center of town. We have a Historical Geo-Cache Adventure that can be accessed here: <http://www.princetonmahistory.org/hot-news-1/geo-cache>.

The following organizations offer recreation for their members and open to the public for special events:

- Nimrod League Inc. (447 acres, restricted access): fresh water fishing, hiking, hunting, target archery. This organization approached the Open Space and Recreation Committee in the interest of establishing trails on their land in 2012 and will work on that going forward.
- Wachusett Mountain Ski Area offers skiing seasonally and also hosts a variety of family-themed events during the summer and fall such as their Apple-fest, Kids-fest, Chili-fest and so forth. These activities attract visitors from near and far, generating support for local restaurants, farms, local craftsmen, the Johnny Appleseed Trail Association and the Midstate Trail. Collectively, these resources and activities serve a sector of the tourism industry know as ecological tourism, or 'eco-tourism.'
- Princeton Land Trust (PLT): (250.75 acres owned, Conservation Restrictions on another 287.72 acres as of December 2012): hiking, hunting, nature observation. Land parcels include:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acquired</u>
Rocky Mason	East Princeton Road (Route 31)	.03	1992
Holt	Ball Hill Road	2.9	1994
McElroy	Bullock Lane	18.0	1995
Bullock	Bullock Lane	35.7	1996
Gregory	Prospect Street	8.3	1996
Densmore	Merriam Road	2.5	1996
Burkhardt	Calamint Road	30.7	1997
Metcalf	Sterling Road (Route 62)	49.0	2005
Fiore	Beaman Road - Country Lane	3.15	2005
Boy Scout Land	Old Colony Road	31.0	2006
Sandstrom	Worcester Road	45.0	2006
Nichols	Sam Cobb Lane Extension	.05	2006

Fox Hill Bldrs	Old Colony Road	11.5	2008
Reynolds	Mountain Road	1.1	2009
Poor	Sterling Road	11.82	2011
Garfield	Mirick Road	33.24	1992
Krashes	Rhodes Road	31.0	1995
Yaglou	Mountain Road	2.3	1999
Woodward	Thompson Road	42.0	2004
Burdick	Ball Hill Road		2006
Nimrod League	Worcester Road	47.0	2006
Cronin	Oak Circle	2.2	2006
Davis	Hickory Drive	1.0	2006
Forkey	Hickory Drive	1.0	2006
McNary	Oak Circle	1.0	2006
Greene	Goodnow Road	17.05	2006
Krashes	Rhodes Road	44.3	2007
Brewer	Wheeler Road	14.63	2007

- Norco Sports Club (301 acres, restricted access): hiking, hunting, nature observing, picnicking, target archery. They sometimes host local events such as fundraisers.

C. Public and Non-Profit Parcels: Recreation

Numerous informal recreational activities are available in Princeton that take advantage of its relatively rural setting, forested landscape, and extensive tracts of land that are publicly accessible. Some of the major facilities and recreation offerings are as follows:

- Wachusett Mountain State Reservation (1,350 acres in Princeton) (Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation): hiking, scenic viewing, horseback riding, bicycling, hunting, picnicking, observing nature, jogging, fresh water fishing, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, and downhill skiing and snowboarding (leased Wachusett Mountain Ski Area). The state reservation

also offers organized walks and other programs.

- Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary (1,011 acres) (Mass Audubon): hiking, nature observing, picnicking, canoeing, snowshoeing and limited cross country skiing. Also many nature programs, summer nature adventure camp, and preschool and homeschool programs on Goodnow Road. Wachusett Meadow hosts several annual events including Hey Day in the fall and the Sheep Shearing Open House in the spring which are geared towards families and are designed to be nature-themed and very affordable.
- Wachusett Lake: Wachusett Lake is located adjacent to Wachusett Mountain State Forest. It was once a drinking water supply for Fitchburg and has scenic value.
- Midstate Trail: The Midstate Trail, a 95-mile long hiking trail extending from Rhode Island to New Hampshire, is maintained by the Midstate Trail Committee with the cooperation of state agencies and private property owners. Locally, the trail passes through Savage Hill, the Four Corners Conservation Area, Mass Audubon's Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary, Wachusett Mountain State Reservation and Leominster State Forest.
- Leominster State Forest (4,300 acres) (Department of Conservation Recreation, Division of State Parks and Recreation): DCR manages the Leominster State Forest, an expanse of woodlands covering portions of Westminster, Princeton, Leominster, Fitchburg and Sterling. Princeton's section includes 1,380 acres in the northern part of town. Access to the Leominster State Forest is conveniently located off Route 2 and Routes 140 and 31, making the park accessible to local and regional visitors. Leominster State Forest offers extensive trails that cross a wide variety of terrains, including the Midstate Trail. It also offers year-round recreational opportunities ranging from hiking, mountain biking, swimming, kayaking and rock climbing in the summer to cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and snowmobiling in the winter.
- Massachusetts Department of Recreation and Conservation (DCR)- As of November 2012 DCR owns 3,434 acres in Princeton for watershed protection and another 3,635 acres for parks which are available for hiking, birding, exploring the natural world and other forms of recreation. **(Some of this acreage includes the aforementioned Leominster State Forest and Wachusett Mountain State Reservation.)**
- Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife (189 acres): hunting, hiking, nature observation.

In addition to these sites, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife owns the Savage Hill Wildlife Management Area, which straddles the Princeton-Rutland town line and includes 370± acres in Princeton.

D. Town-Owned Land and Recreational Facilities

We have included land in Conservation Restrictions under the Princeton Land Trust, which isn't the town per se, in section A above.. The town owns and manages the following parks via the Parks and Recreation Department:

Facility	Location/Description
Krashes Fields Complex	East Princeton Rd
	Facilities include: Ample parking 3 full sized soccer fields lighted outdoor basketball court Marked hiking and nature trails for hiking, snowshoeing, nature watching Seasonal sledding hill and ice skating pond Everett Needham Fieldhouse – open seasonally w/ food and bathroom facilities Now available! Wireless internet access. Access code KRASHESFIELD
Thomas Prince School Fields and Grounds	Sterling Rd
	Facilities include: Little League, Softball and Babe Ruth baseball fields Soccer Fields Outdoor Basketball court Playground area Extensive trail network for nature walks, hiking, cross-country running and snow shoeing Snack Shack, open seasonally
Center School Area	Boylston Ave.
	Facilities include: Baseball field Walking track Small playground area
Sawyer Field	East Princeton
	Facilities include: "Plans are being developed for future improvements and enhanced recreational utilization of this location" Baseball field Playground equipment and play area Open playing field
Goodnow Park	Town Hall Dr. Behind Town Hall Annex
	Facilities include: Passive picnic and hiking recreation area Frisbee golf course

Additionally there is a 70 acre parcel of land owned by the town called Boylston Park which to date hasn't been used officially at all. There is a small group of volunteer citizens now revitalizing it. They are clearing the trails, improving the parking, possibly adding benches and picnic tables, and considering making it a dog park.

The Parks and Recreation department offers a tremendous variety of classes, teams, and events for all ages. They notify the community through an email list serve and the local paper. All of their events are on the town website as well. Their winter carnival and summer event are very popular and revenue generated from them help fund a variety of other activities and upgrades to playgrounds. We have included their 2011 annual report to the town, the Princeton Parks and Recreation Update, under references.

Krashes Fields /Princeton Park was funded initially by a \$150,000 challenge by David and Barbara Krashes for the town to vote to appropriate a matching \$150,000, and it was approved at Town Meeting. Another \$208,000 was provided by federal funds, and more came in the form of individual donations.

The Everett Needham Field House at Krashes Fields / Princeton Park was designed in 2011 to be a small scale model of the house at the summit of Wachusett Mountain during its heyday as a summer vacation destination. It was a labor of love by some residents who wanted to provide a permanent memorial for Mr. Needham. He was a larger-than-life character who made the road to the summit of the mountain possible in the early 1900s. The primary people involved in this project were Edwin Carlson and his wife Kathleen Sweeney. The popularity of Krashes Fields has necessitated something larger than a snack shack being erected there. It is truly amazing what can be accomplished in this small town when people set their minds on it. It stands to reason that one of our goals will be to maintain that structure and the fields, as well as the skating rink in winter.

E. Protected Land

In 2012, per the BioMap2 produced by the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, open space protected in perpetuity includes 9,938 acres, or 43.3% of the total area of Princeton. All these are protected through the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (901); Municipalities (903) such as Fitchburg and Worcester; and other charitable organizations (905) such as Massachusetts Audubon and the Princeton Land Trust. DCR land currently includes 7,069 acres, an increase of 364 since the last rendition of this document. Princeton Land Trust property increased by about 97 acres. They currently own 250.75 acres and hold Conservation Restrictions on 287.72 acres.

F. Unprotected Lands

Forest and Woodland- Chapter 61

The most recent figures for Princeton land in Chapter 61 follows this report as reference. These lands have no current or full potential recreational use. These sites are located throughout Princeton with no concentration in one particular area. All are currently privately owned, assessed under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 61, indicating a current commitment but no long-term assurance of protection.

Agricultural/Horticulture - Chapter 61A

Many acres have been identified as agricultural/horticulture privately owned parcels of land. Within this large grouping are eight sub- groupings:

- A. Private Residence
- B. Field Crops
- C. Grape Vineyards
- D. Tillable Forage
- E. Productive Woodland
- F. Pasture
- G. Nurseries
- H. Necessary Related Land

Conservation Restrictions and Agricultural Protection Restrictions

Property Location	Acres	Map # - Lot #	Owner/Manager	CR	APR
207 Thompson Road - farm	107	M27 -- L1	Stimson family		
Old Mill Road	69	M18 -- L1	The Heifer Project in Rutland - nonprofit		x
294 Worcester & Jefferson roads	34	M18 -- L11	E. Zottoli		x
299 Worcester Road	8	M18 -- L17	E. Zottoli		x
Savage Hill off Hubbardston R d	48	M10 -- L15	Mass Fisheries & Wildlife - DCR	x	
182 Thompson Road	42	M7 -- L16	T. Masterson	x	
21 Greene Road	21	M3 -- L13-4	S. Young	x	
106 Rhodes Road	54	M3 -- L18	D. Krashes	x	
46 Goodnow Road	17	M8 -- L1	L. Greene	x	
55 Mirick Road	33.2	M8 -- L50	Huck	x	
Sterling Road	5.3	M12-B -- L33	B. Poor	x	
76 Wheeler Road - backland	17	M11 -- L26-14	P. Brewer	x	
Off Sterling Road	26	M12 -- L30-A	The Clearings HOA	x	
Ball Hill Road	46.5	M15 -- L25	Burdick	x	
Ball Hill Road	5.7	M15 -- L64	Burdick	x	
Nimrod Club, 168 Coal Kiln Rd.	447	M16 -- L1	Sportsmen's club - nonprofit	x	
Norco Club, 91 Houghton Rd.	301	M9 -- L18 & L23	Sportsmen's club - nonprofit	x	

Princeton has many new productive woodlands in addition to seasoned farm and pasture land. All parcels are assessed under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 61A- again indicating current commitment but not long-term assurance of protection.

Private Recreation Land- (61B)

There may be some acres assessed under Massachusetts General law 61B, Recreation Land Assessment program included in the list for Princeton in the 2012 reference provided; the state codes include 016, 017, 601, 602, 716, 717, 718, 720, 801 and 802. While this designation indicates current owner commitment, there is no assurance of the permanence of recreation use or even of its public utility.

Section 6 – Community Goals

A. Description of Process

The preparation of this Update was initiated by the Board of Selectmen and the Open Space Committee has been charged with crafting it. We welcome public input through our regular meetings and in other forums, such as meetings of other town committees and boards. Additionally, we use previously mentioned documents as guides. It is acknowledged that the tremendous compilation of input from residents across various demographics and interests by many town and state organizations over the last decade and continuing up to the present affords us a remarkable quantity of data and feedback. Each of those undertakings has been thorough and exhaustive and we are indebted to the many individual citizens who have given so much of themselves in preparing those documents.

We continue to use the information already provided, including the Master Plan as a guide, and make sure we incorporate the goals and objectives therein as we approach new projects. We welcome all new input and ideas from Princeton's residents and those are also incorporated into our programs and plans. As stated earlier, the Public Hearing held for this document brought forth some new concerns and ideas that were not in the Master Plan.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreational Goals

After much consideration and review of comments, discussions with Town Boards and Committees, as well as incorporation of information from the Master Plan process, the long-range goals have been formulated. The Open Space and Recreation Plan 2014 Update re-affirms many fundamental goals of the previous plans, and recommends that work be continued to insure or achieve those goals.

Land preservation: While Princeton enjoys the benefits of several large tracts of publicly and privately owned land protected from development, full value of these areas as wildlife habitat will be retained only by the protection and preservation of connecting parcels. Examples of areas where existing corridors could be preserved include South Wachusett Brook to Wachusett Meadow and land linking Wachusett Meadow westward to the east branch of the Ware River. These areas support a wide diversity of wildlife including some that are listed by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife as rare. As land becomes available we will approach the landowners with information on methods they can employ to preserve their land and receive an appropriate return on their investment at the same time.

The Princeton Land Trust is now involved with making the necessary steps to purchase the Smith Farm property, MassAudubon is participating in this process and the Open Space Committee has offered to support them with this project.

Both wetland and dry wildlife corridors need to be conserved. For example, river otters move primarily along wetland corridors whereas fishers primarily use dry corridors. Princeton supports a population of fishers whose movements have been carefully tracked by local naturalists. Additionally, since the 2007 Plan Update, we have had a substantial increase in bear, moose, coyote and bobcat populations. There are enough turkeys for them to be considered common. Strategic parcels of land, which will maintain the integrity of these corridors, should be preserved.

Preserve our historic memories, spaces and places: The community is very proactive in documenting and guarding the historical components of our landscape, including stone walls, fields, farms, cemeteries and so forth. We have a vibrant group overseeing the history of the town and demonstrating to the owners of historical properties the great respect and appreciation we all have for their maintaining the integrity of those places. Whenever possible various town committees and/or boards will work with residents to help preserve any parcel of land or piece of history.

Our historical commission is working on preserving the oral history of our town by preserving old recordings on CDs with a grant from the Princeton Cultural Council and by taking the oral history of some current elderly residents.

Along these lines, Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary hosted a “remembrance” for a (deceased) very popular and charismatic former long-time resident, Fred Mason in October 2012. In addition to living here for a large portion of his life, he was the director of Mass Audubon’s Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary for many years. Mr. Mason was an accomplished artist, an author, and held his own nature camp at his house for many years. The exhibit and remembrance brought out many senior residents who grew up in our town under his tutelage. Most of them still reside here. The historical society, the art society and Wachusett Meadow curated this event together. The sense of community this brought forth, as well as the memories of the local flora and fauna, swimming holes and walks down the country roads was wonderful and it is amazing how little the town has changed considering the pressures on it to do so.

There is also a very dedicated community group formed to save the historic Mechanics Hall in the village of East Princeton. They have a great amount of money to raise and work to do in order to restore it to its former glory, as it is an under-utilized town property that has suffered years of neglect because the town does not have the resources to maintain it. They consider it a centerpiece of the community and believe it has an intrinsic value that necessitates their help. It sits in the village on Route 140 and that road is slated to be upgraded in the next few years with some state transportation funding.

Upgrade parks: The Parks & Recreation department has recently replaced the playground equipment at Thomas Prince School, is planning in the next few years to revitalize Sawyer Field in the East Princeton Village, and assist with the development of Boylston Park.

There is still some trail clean-up to be done from the effects of the 2008 Ice Storm. The more popular routes are completed cleared but not the more remote ones. There could be improvements made regarding signage at trail heads and parking as well. We will have to revisit the ADA self-evaluation for Princeton and develop a plan for upgrading areas and equipment to meet those standards.

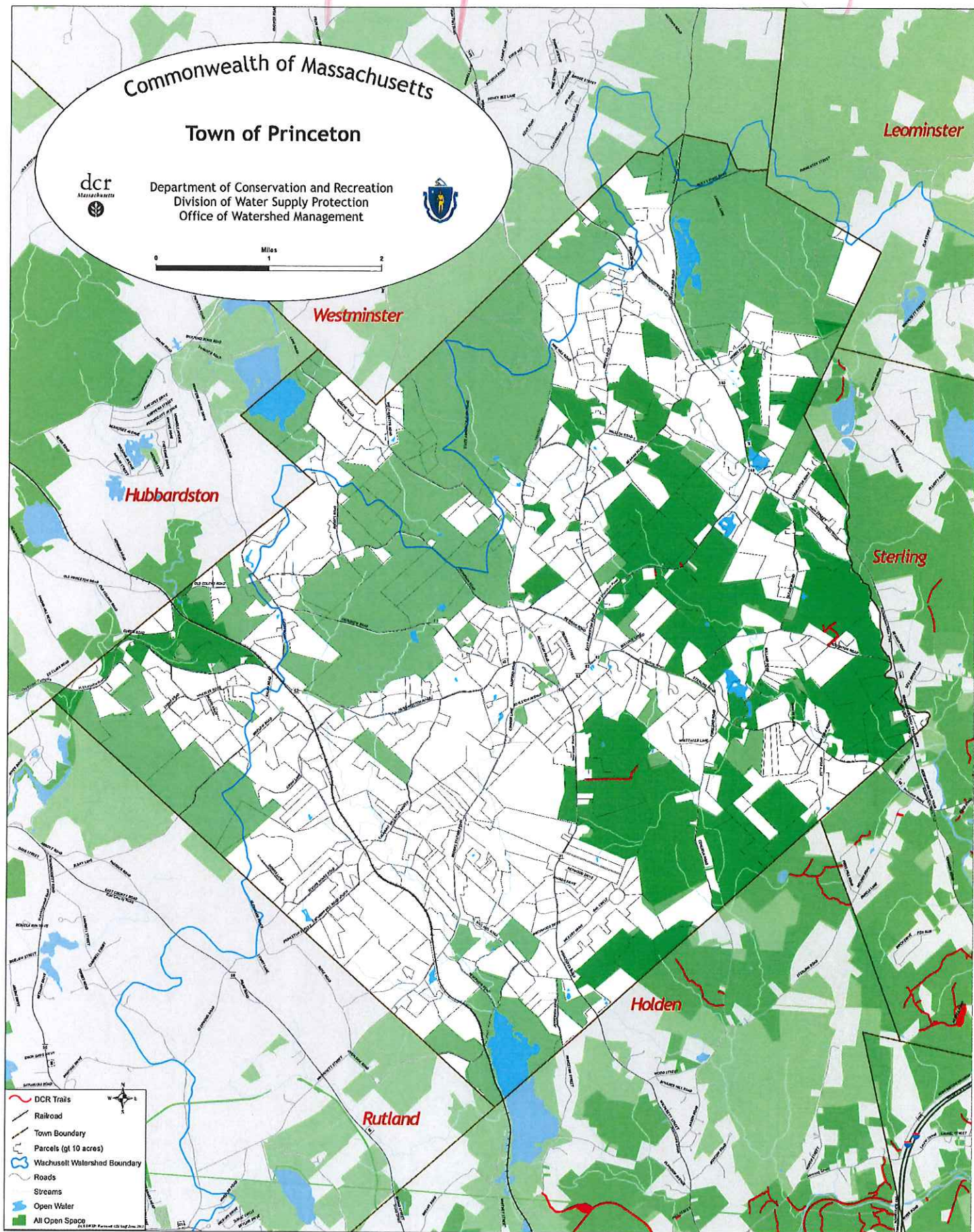
Expand and connect trails: The Open Space Committee has been charged by the Master Plan Implementation Committee to work on making connections between trails. Joining forces with Parks & Recreation Committee, they are very enthusiastic about this project, and data locally and from surrounding communities suggests that there is a strong interest in this. The Open Space Committee envisions a trail ring

Town-Owned Conservation & Recreation Properties: all in Residential—Agricultural Zone

Property / Location	Condition	Manager	Public Access	Recreation Potential	Protection	Grants used
Krashes Fields, East Princeton Road (Route 31)	good	Parks & Rec. Dept.	Excellent parking & access	Trail development; special events; expand sports' uses	CR held by DCR	(Nat. Park Service) Land & Water Conservation Fund \$208,000
Four Corners – Gates Road	Very good	Cons. Commission	Dedicated (field) parking	Local links to Midstate Trail	Cons. Commission	(Mass.) Self-Help Funding
Thomas Prince School grounds, Sterling Road (Route 62)	very good	Parks & Rec. Dept.	Excellent parking & access	Trail development and local links	Town-owned school property	
Princeton Center, Boylston Avenue	good	Selectmen; Parks & Rec. Dept.	Excellent parking & access	Built out	Town-owned former school	
Boylston Park, Calamint Hill Road	undeveloped	Conservation Commission	Roadside parking	Dog park; nature & multi-use trails	Cons. Commission	
Sawyer Field, Main Street (Route 140) E. Princeton	Little-used	Parks & Rec. Dept.	Roadside parking & access	Possible re-purpose	Town-owned	
Goodnow Park, rear of Town Hall	Little-used & overgrown	Parks & Rec. Dept.	Excellent parking & access		Town Center campus	

add "USE" Column

Open Space Inventory

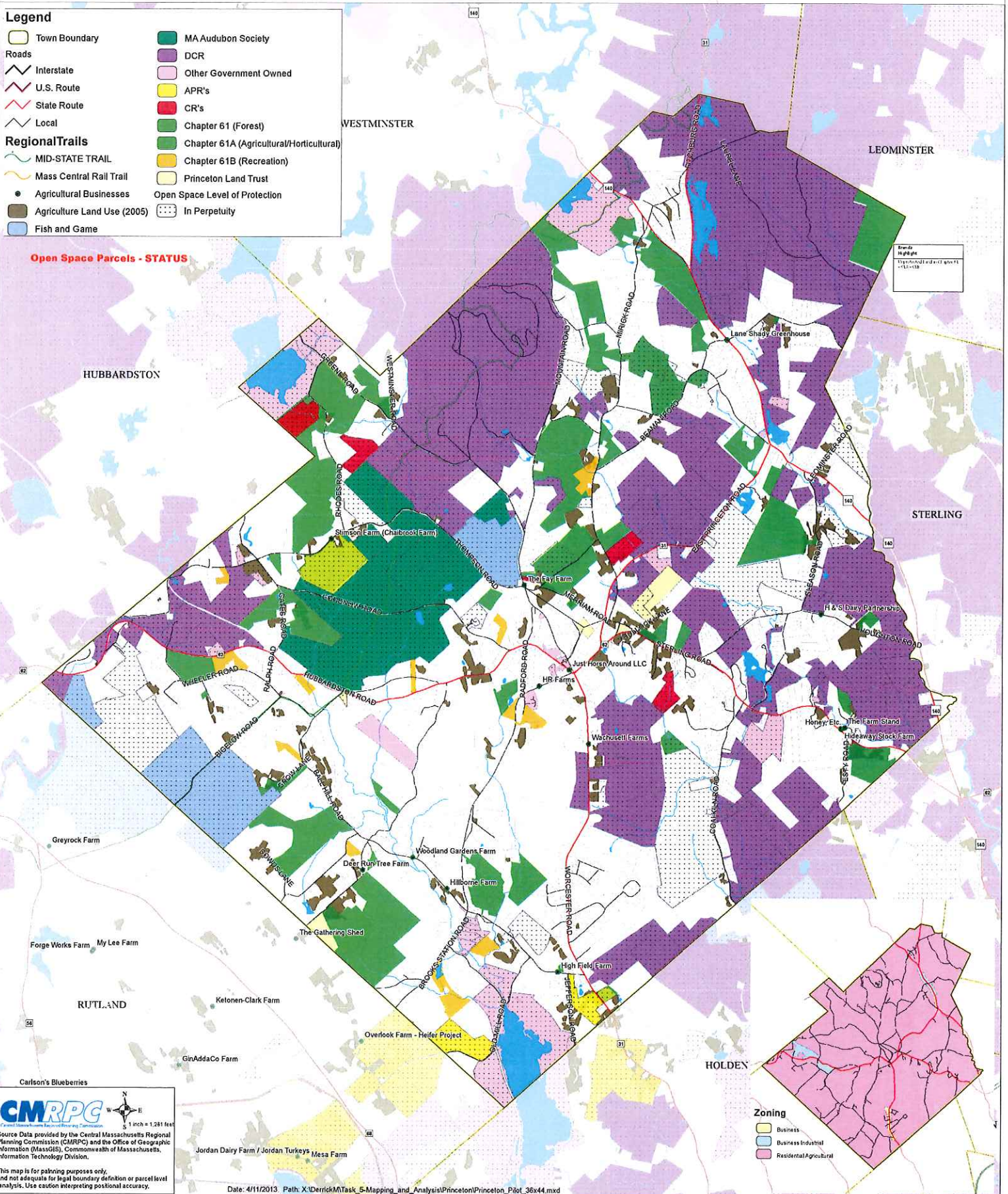


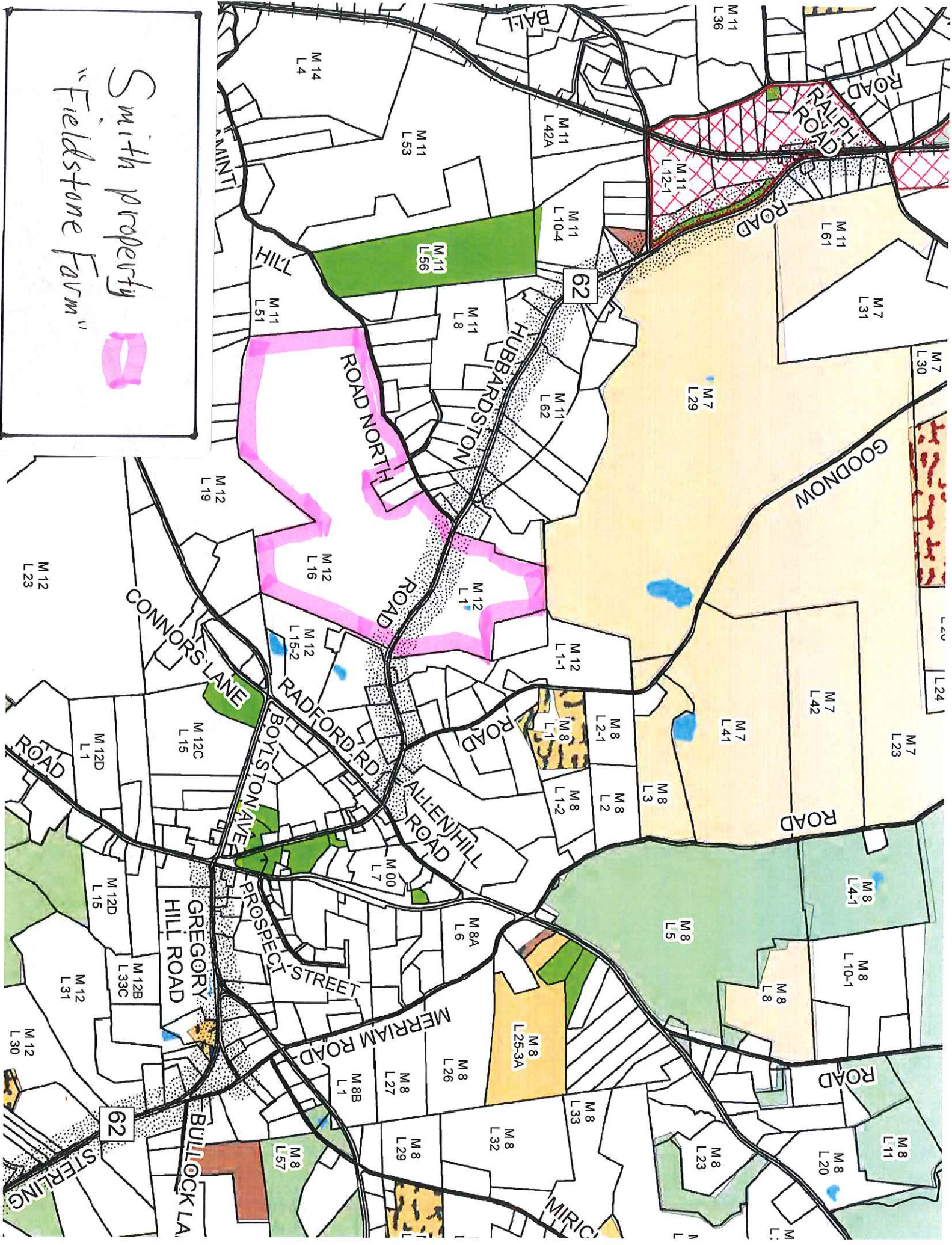
RURAL 11 WORKING MAP - PRINCETON

Legend

- Town Boundary**
- Roads**
- Interstate
 - U.S. Route
 - State Route
 - Local
- Regional Trails**
- MID-STATE TRAIL
 - Mass Central Rail Trail
- Open Space Level of Protection**
- Agricultural Businesses
 - Agriculture Land Use (2005)
 - Fish and Game
- MA Audubon Society**
- DCR
 - Other Government Owned
 - APR's
 - CR's
 - Chapter 61 (Forest)
 - Chapter 61A (Agricultural/Horticultural)
 - Chapter 61B (Recreation)
 - Princeton Land Trust
 - In Perpetuity

Open Space Parcels - STATUS





Smith property
"Fieldstone Farm"





or “Trail Around Princeton” (TAP) with others intersecting it. We hope to incorporate the Midstate Trail and also connect to the Wachusett Greenways Rail Trail that is being created from western Massachusetts to Boston. Starting in 2014, maps including protected land and current trails have been collected and marked up with points of interest and potential new connections that will link them.

Help the American Chestnut tree recovery: American Chestnut trees have been planted in town over the past several years, some on residential properties and several more on the property of Mass Audubon’s Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary on Goodnow Road. Local resident arborist Elizabeth Hammond is monitoring them using standard scientific protocols to collect information on their individual health and chestnut blight resistance.

Section 7 – Analysis of Needs

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan document perfectly and succinctly describes the reasoning behind the protection and ongoing care of natural resources:

“At the heart of both active and passive outdoor recreation is an enjoyment of natural resources: clean air, clean water, healthy wildlife, flourishing habitats and vegetation, and scenic vistas. Quality outdoor recreation experiences are dependent on the protection, sound stewardship, restoration and enhancement of these resources...”

The town of Princeton is fortunate in that it hasn’t been urbanized at all, although there are several locations where long-gone industry left its visible mark on the land. The Town is responsive to any issues that should arise regarding the quality of our groundwater and surface water. We have an abundance of vernal pools, streams, seeps, ponds, brooks and so forth. We have been increasingly assisted in their care by the DCR. To date, the Division of Conservation and Recreation has purchased 3,434 acres of watershed land in our town.

A common response from some residents to the fact that we have approximately 25% of the land in our town protected is that that’s a good amount and surely more than in urban areas. However, according to the SCORP 2006, the Central Mass region has a smaller percentage (22.3%) of land area in Open Space and Recreation acres than Metro Boston (27.5%). When Princeton preserves open space it is beneficial to the surrounding urban communities such as Worcester and Gardner as well as our own residents. We could consider using this benefit to the surrounding communities as leverage when seeking assistance to that end.

We will have to be very innovative in seeking support for funding to purchase and maintain properties that need protecting. Due to Princeton’s very limited resources it would be entirely impossible to protect large tracks of land without coordinating efforts with other organizations which share an interest in this goal.

Our scenic landscape is also a top priority. Besides the beauty it affords and the general improvement in the quality of life for our residents, is also recognized that we are responsible for preserving the natural habitats for the wildlife within our borders and beyond. The various ecosystems in Princeton afford us a great variety of plant and animal life. We also want to preserve and where possible expand the wildlife corridors in our area.

The community will work cooperatively with local and state agencies whenever a parcel of land is in transition. We have thoroughly documented means by which residents and/or landowners may preserve their rural habitats and we should be proactive in making that information available to said parties. We will consider publication of a letter and pamphlet designed by the Land Preservation Study Committee. Currently we are aware that the Smith property on Hubbardston Road is in this position. The Princeton

Land Trust is in discussions with the family and the Open Space Committee will be participating in the process also.

B. Summary of Princeton's Needs

The community needs financial support as much as possible from state and federal agencies to accomplish most of our goals. Our citizens are responsible for the majority of all the taxes, as there are so few commercial ventures in town. In the future, if it seems more likely that voters would support a Community Preservation Act we have several organizations / committees willing to revisit that so it would help support our goals financially.

Any opportunity to enhance the current trail systems and access to them would be beneficial. An awareness program that illustrates what is available to the community regarding trails in Princeton as well as the surrounding community may engage people to support them and help with their maintenance. Increasing their use will in and of itself help keep the trails clear. We may review signage for them so citizens will know which uses are permitted and where to park. We can explore making some of our more popular trails handicapped accessible and possibly include benches for people who are not physically able to walk far without assistance. There are grants available for this purpose that can be researched.

As new trails are established and old ones maintained, it will be exciting to explore all of the possibilities of access for people who are disabled. Everyone benefits from and enjoys the outdoors if given the opportunity to have obstacles removed for them. Princeton has many elderly residents and if there were new ideas about access they would be very much welcomed.

It is possible that in the future the town will have areas which would benefit from sidewalks for pedestrians, particularly in the village of East Princeton and a section of Worcester Road. Again, parking and benches, and possibly increased traffic control efforts (signs, speed bumps, cross walks) might be called for if areas morph into village neighborhoods with commercial services. The vast majority of the town would not have a need for this in the foreseeable future, but it's something to think about if changes in zoning develop. The area around the Mountainside Market is an example: in that case the proprietors were extremely helpful in transforming the area to accommodate people who support the establishments there, and subsequently people really enjoy the area.

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

Princeton's form of government includes the Town Administrator and a Board of Selectmen, which consists of three individuals each elected for a three-year term. This necessitates educating the board on a fairly regular basis. New board members bring new goals and ideas of their own and sometimes this means the other committees and boards benefit from new approaches. The current Board of Selectmen has wisely chosen to meet with every board and committee to be briefed by them on their tasks and responsibilities and ideally meet all of the members.

While there is some overlapping of individuals in some groups and committees, there is not normally a great deal of interaction between them. That said, most things related to the land must pass approval of the Conservation Commission and in many instances the Planning Board. Anything of consequence is also reviewed by the Board of Selectmen. The Agricultural Commission always welcomes opportunities to participate in town activities that embrace the agricultural aspects here, such as sponsoring and organizing the Farmers' Market and participation in the Hey Day event at Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary.

There are some instances of different organizations working together in this town. As mentioned in the summary, the successful preservation of the Four Corners land was done with the Four Corners Preservation Society, Mass Audubon, the Princeton Land Trust, the Trust for Public Land, DCR and voters. The Parks and Recreation department is very successful at fundraising during the winter carnival and they very generously donated much needed funding towards the construction of the bridge over the East Branch of the Ware River which enabled us to re-route the Midstate Trail so it now crosses through part of Four Corners.

Section 8. Goals and Objectives

Princeton will continue to value the input of the community regarding outdoor space, shared vistas and land, air and water quality, and general quality of life for everyone. We are determined to maintain the rural quality of the town and support agricultural endeavors to the extent possible. Our goals include actively maintaining our parks and programs to keep them vital and safe for everyone.

Natural Resources Campaign: We appreciate the abundance of wildlife we have and are serious about keeping the wild landscape available for creatures and plants that can thrive here. There could be more energy directed towards awareness campaigns for the residents regarding some concepts such as living with wildlife, ‘wildlife corridors’, ‘vernal pools’, herbicide use, energy consumption, stewardship of and responsibility for the environment and other areas that the general public may not be thinking of. Monitoring of local species previously noted in Section 4’s inventories in the face of climate changes would be useful to understand their phenotypic plasticity. That is, their adaptive capacity to changes in temperature, moisture, etc. “Sustainability” is a relatively new term for a much older idea, but it is heartening to see it at the forefront of issues across college campuses and in boardrooms nationwide.

Gauge Public Opinion: In a few years it will be appropriate to gauge the public’s interests in the character of the town again on a town-wide scale. There have been generations of children raised here who in turn raise their new families here.

1. One item for discussion may be how to disperse information to residents who do not subscribe to the email list serves or the paper. If an organization can afford it they do town-wide mailings on their own.
2. Determine what recreational facilities are valued by the community and where we can improve.
3. Identify citizens interested in getting involved in volunteering.
4. Take into consideration all seasons and the activities they can support.
5. Assess the financial commitment the community is willing to make for recreation.

Section 9. Seven Year Action Plan

The following is an action plan for the town to find us seven years into the future in a solid position where we are strategically prepared for changes and situations we may or may not foresee today.

2014: As noted previously, the Open Space Committee has town trails for passive recreation on their radar until such time as they feel that task is complete; an educated timetable for that would bring us almost to the end of this Update, to 2021. A “Trail Around Princeton” (TAP) is taking shape. As beneficial as new technologies are in this endeavor, such as GPS and the like, the process still involves intimate knowledge of the town’s geography along with the skills and time commitment our residents.

Feedback at the Public Hearing included creating a map for residents with the locations of all trails. The Open Space Committee plans to hold a Trail Summit to collaborate with land owners to accomplish this. Some topics: geocaching events to introduce families to the trails was suggested by Parks & Recreation; consideration of standardizing trail widths, signage, and trail markers; adding interpretive items along some trails; and research Chapter 61B properties for potential trails.

2015: Committees and volunteers will continue work on the TAP. Princeton Land Trust, the Open Space Committee, and other interested parties will work toward preservation of the Smith property (Fieldstone Farm), which includes approximately 300 acres on both sides of Hubbardston Road just west of the center of town. This project may grow into a huge undertaking of several years even with people working diligently on it, if Four Corners was an example of what to expect. We know that many residents wish for it to remain as it is, but we do not have a financial plan for this yet. The town has experience and resources for this and we do expect a satisfactory outcome for the landowners and the town.

2016: The Board of Selectmen must make sure that appropriations are on the annual town warrant for sufficient maintenance of our parks and fields. If these benefits to the community are not championed by them it is possible that the individuals who have taken on this responsibility voluntarily may not be able to maintain that commitment indefinitely. The Open Space Committee and the Parks and Recreation Committee should do a thorough ADA self-evaluation with recommendations for reasonable improvement plans to be initiated pending voter approval at Town Meeting.

2017: The Open Space Committee and the Parks and Recreation Commission should be close to completing all links in the trail system for TAP. The two boards will review this document again to check our progress. One or the other group should check on any updates to be aware of any special changes to the Plan that will be needed that were not in existence in 2014.

The Historical Commission and/or the Cemetery Commission should inventory and repair prominent stone walls. Making people aware that these have historical as well as aesthetic significance, and that it is illegal to remove stones from them if they serve as boundary lines for lots and roadways, are part of this effort. They are greatly valued by the town residents and visitors.

2018: Again, the Board of Selectmen must make sure that appropriations are on the annual town warrant for sufficient maintenance of our parks and fields. This is one of the most important needs assessed by the SCORP.

Parks and Recreation has indicated that the ball field in Sawyer Park in East Princeton is not needed so perhaps the whole park could be used as a playground or possibly combine the space to make it a playground and a dog park. Formerly there was a group called the East Princeton Village Improvement Society that raised money for Sawyer playground and held clean-up events and so forth, but they disbanded in the mid-1980s.

2019: Once more the Open Space Committee and/or the Parks and Recreation Commission should review this document and judge our progress.

The Board of Selectmen should consider a new forum in 2019 to collect the opinions of the population once again. While a substantial change in opinions and values is not expected, an exploration of public opinion will, if nothing else, confirm for us that we are making good strides towards accomplishing what people want and expect of us. This is also a great opportunity to inject some new energy into these

Seven-year Action Plan – Summary Chart

Listed in order of priority

<u>Goals/Objectives</u>	<u>Responsible Party</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Timing</u>
“Trail Around Princeton” (TAP)	Open Space Committee Parks & Recreation Commission	Volunteer hours	3 – 4 years
Ensure that appropriations are on the annual town warrant for sufficient maintenance of our parks and fields	Board of Selectmen & Advisory Board Parks & Recreation Commission	Town budget	Ongoing: Every Fiscal Year
Organize a Trail Summit	OS Committee Parks & Recreation Commission	Self-supporting or fund-raising	2 years
Work toward preservation of the Smith property (Fieldstone Farm)	OS Committee Conservation Commission	Multiple sources: potential grants & donation opportunities	7 years
ADA self-evaluation with recommendations	OS Committee; BOS Parks & Recreation Commission	Town budget	2016
Inventory and repair prominent stone walls	Historical Commission and/or Cemetery Commission	Volunteer hours	2017
Re-purpose Sawyer Park in East Princeton	Parks & Recreation Commission	Volunteer hours & donations	3 years
Update input needed for OS Plan: Conduct a new forum to collect opinions of town residents once again	Board of Selectmen OS Committee Parks & Recreation Commission	Town budget	2019
Review this 2014 plan and begin process for updating it.	OS Committee Parks & Recreation Commission	Town budget	2020

TOWN OF PRINCETON MASS.

ZONING, PARCELS AND OPEN SPACE

7-year Action Plan



NOTE
This map is not the official record map for the town. It is a planning tool. The official record map can be obtained at the Town Clerk's office.

Legend

- Town Boundary
- Railroad
- Lakes, Ponds & Rivers
- Streams
- Rural Preservation Overlay District (RPOD)
- Zoning Districts
- Residential - Agricultural
- Business
- Business - Industrial
- Property Parcels
- Open Space (Owner Type)
 - State
 - Municipal
 - Land Trust
 - Private
- Agricultural Preservation Restriction
- Conservation Restriction



ZONING CURRENT AS OF: FEB. 26, 2008

Source: Data provided by the Town of Princeton, CMRPG, and the Office of Geographic Information Systems. The information is provided for informational purposes only. The information is not intended to be used for legal or other purposes. The information is provided as is, without warranty, and the user assumes all liability for any use of the information.

PRODUCED BY
CMRPG
214 WASHINGTON SQUARE, UNION STATION
WORCESTER, MA 01604

Lay out a route for a continuous or perimeter, townwide trail
Seek out landowners for permission to cross key parcels
with this (passive-recreation) trail.

Consider preservation of the
Smith property (Fieldstone Farm),
which currently includes approximately
300 acres on both sides of Hubbardston Road

Coordinate a neighborhood group
in East Princeton to create a plan
for Sawyer Field which is currently
underused and could be re-purposed.

Consider sites on open-space parcels
for geocache locations

Develop
access and trails
in (town-owned)
Boylston Park
off Calamint
Hill Road North.
Consider adding
interpretive signage
along some trails--
both existing and
proposed.

HOLDEN

RUTLAND

LEOMINSTER

STERLING

HUBBARDSTON

Consider preservation of the
Smith property (Fieldstone Farm),
which currently includes approximately
300 acres on both sides of Hubbardston Road

2020

2021

projects with new participants! A sub-committee would probably be formed to analyze the data.

2020: The process should begin actively to produce the next Open Space and Recreation Plan Update in January of this year. Princeton should have a timetable for progress reports from whoever will be charged with this task. The Parks and Recreation director has expressed interest in being involved with this as well.

2021: The Open Space Committee and/or the Parks and Recreation Commission should have the finalized document ready and include all of the accomplishments and difficulties encountered between now and then.

Section 10. Public Comments

Letters of Support (see Appendix F) have been collected from the Princeton Board of Selectmen, The Central Mass Regional Planning Commission, The Chief Municipal Officer (the Town Administrator), The Princeton Planning Board, The Princeton Land Trust and the Princeton Parks and Recreation Department.

Section 11. References

- ‘At A Glance’ Mass. DHCD Report for Princeton 2011
- Mass. SCORP 2012 – State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Princeton Master Plan 2007
- Princeton Annual Report, editions 2007 - 2013
- Princeton Conservation Commission 2013 Annual Report
- Princeton Parks and Recreation 2013 Annual Report
- Princeton Zoning By-Laws as of May 2014

Section 12. Maps

Regional Context	after page 4
Zoning Districts & Open Space	after page 7
Soils & Geologic Features	after page 9
Water Resources	after page 11
Core Habitat & Critical Natural Landscape	after page 13
Habitat Features	after page 13
Unique Features & Scenic Resources	after page 17
DCR protected land in Princeton	after page 25
Unprotected Land in Chapter 61; 61A; 61B	after page 25
Smith property “Fieldstone Farm”	after page 25
Seven-Year Action Plan.....	after page 28

Section 13. Appendices

Appendix A -- ADA List – Grievance Policy and Analysis of Town Properties

Appendix B – The Princeton Land Preservation Study Committee Final Report.

Appendix C – BioMap2 2012 Report -- town overview published by the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Appendix D – List of Unprotected Land in Chapter 61; 61A; 61B

Appendix E – List of Princeton Open Space

Appendix F – Letters of Support

Appendix G – Conservation Restrictions (CR) and Agricultural Protection Restrictions (APR)

APPENDIX A

TOWN OF PRINCETON

Grievance Policy For the General Public

EQUAL ACCESS TO FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Maximum opportunity will be made available to receive citizen comments, complaints, and/or to resolve grievances or inquiries.

STEP 1:

The Town Manager will be available to meet with citizens and employees during business hours.

When a complaint, grievance, request for program policy interpretation or clarification is received either in writing or through a meeting or telephone call, every effort will be made to create a record regarding the name, address, and telephone number of the person making the complaint, grievance, program policy interpretation or clarification. If the person desires to remain anonymous, he or she may.

A complaint, grievance, request for program policy interpretation or clarification will be responded to within ten working days (if the person making the complaint is identified) in a format that is sensitive to the needs of the recipient (i.e. verbally, enlarged type face, etc.)

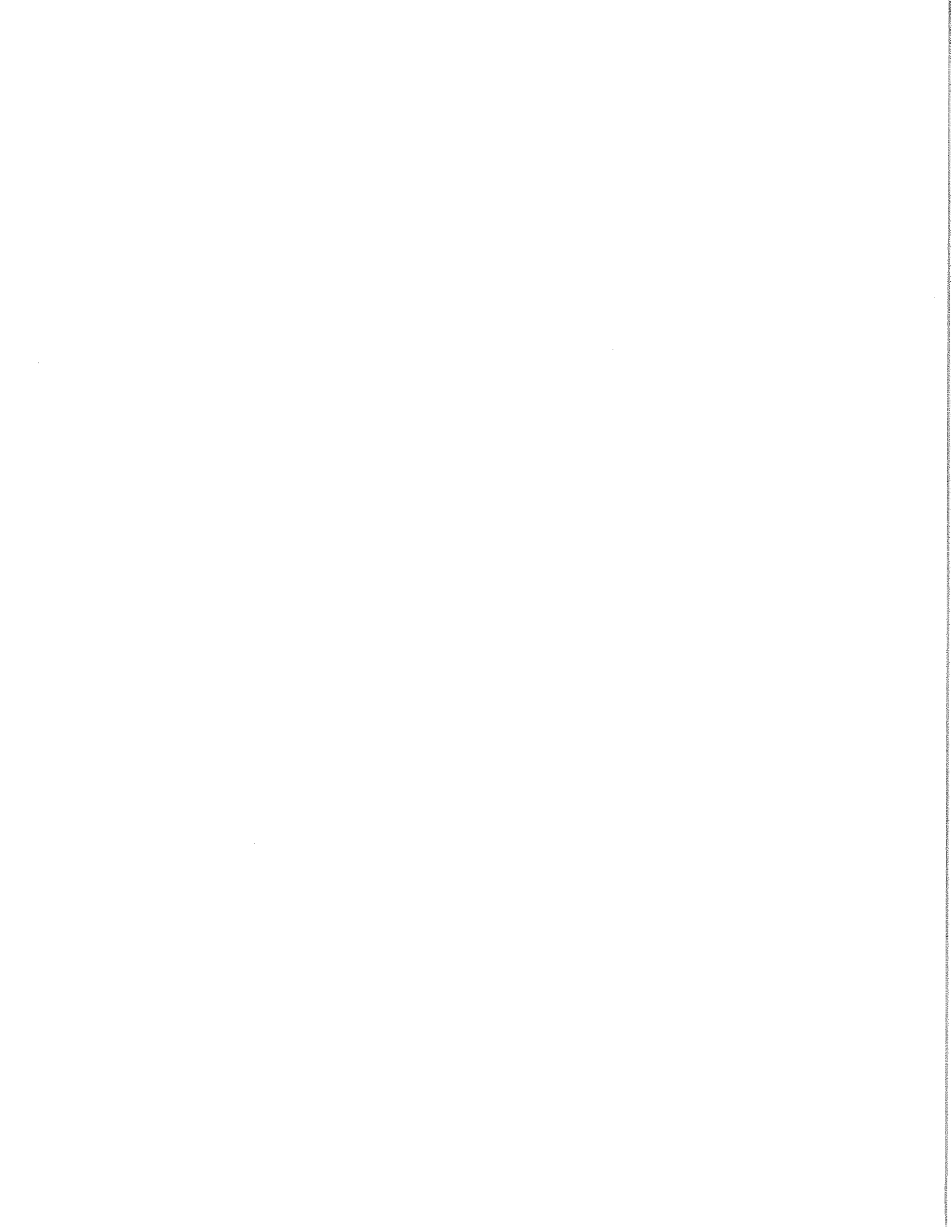
Copies of the complaint, grievance, request for program policy interpretation or clarification and response will be forwarded to the appropriate town agency (i.e. park commission, conservation commission). If the grievance is not resolved at this level it will be progressed to the next level.

STEP 2:

A written grievance will be submitted to the Town Manager. Assistance in writing the grievance will be available to all individuals. All written grievances will be responded to within ten working days by the Town Manager in a format that is sensitive to the needs of the recipient (i.e. verbally, enlarged type face, etc.). If the grievance is not resolved at this level, it will be progressed to the next level.

STEP 3:

If the grievance is not satisfactorily resolved, citizens will be informed of the opportunity to meet and speak with the Board of Selectmen, with whom local authority for final grievance resolution lies.



Section 3. Equal Employment Opportunity

A. Equal Employment

- 3.A.1. The Town of Princeton is an equal opportunity employer and has a policy of non-discrimination on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, sex, creed, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation or age, as defined by law. The Town conforms to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. Sexual Harassment

- 3.B.1. Sexual harassment by an employee of the Town is prohibited. No employee shall exercise responsibilities or authority in such a manner as to appear to make submission to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, a term or condition of employment within the Town. No employee shall conduct himself or herself, with respect to verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature, in such a way that such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.
- 3.B.2. Sexual harassment of any employee of the Town, whether involving managers, supervisors or co-employees, is contrary to the Town's Sexual Harassment Policy. Violation of this policy will be grounds for immediate and severe disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
- 3.B.3. Guidelines and regulations regarding sexual harassment are detailed in the Town's Sexual Harassment Policy. (See Appendix E.)

C. Drug Free Workplace/Drug & Alcohol Testing

- 3.C.1. The Town seeks to ensure a safe, healthy and productive work environment for all employees. Evidence clearly indicates that alcohol and other drug abuse by employees results in low productivity, high absenteeism, excessive use of medical benefits and a risk to the personal safety of the employee as well as that of co-workers. In a good faith effort to comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Town prohibits the use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs/controlled substances on the Town's premises. It is prohibited for any employee of the Town to unlawfully manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess, or use controlled substances at the workplace or on other premises while conducting Town business. Controlled substances are defined for the purposes of this policy as those groups of drugs whose use is limited or prohibited by federal and/or state law.
- 3.C.2. Guidelines and regulations regarding a drug free workplace are detailed in the Town's Drug Free Workplace Policy in Appendix A. The Drug and Alcohol Testing Policy for Highway and Police employees is also detailed in Appendix A.

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TOWN OF PRINCETON

6 TOWN HALL DRIVE
PRINCETON, MA 01541

~ OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK ~

TEL (978) 464 - 2103

FAX (978) 464 - 2106

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

At the legally called meeting of the Board of Selectman of the TOWN OF PRINCETON, held on June 3, 2013 the following business was transacted.

John Lebeaux was appointed the "Americans with Disabilities Coordinator" for a term to run 7/1/13 through 6/30/18.

A true copy, Attest:

Lynne F. Grettum,
Town Clerk

October 15, 2014

Krashes Fields Complex

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

Activity	Equipment	Notes	Yes	No	Comment
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 out of 6
		Access to Open Spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Back and Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Adequate number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Trails		Surface material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Rails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Signage (for visually impaired)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Shade provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level grass
Game Areas: *ballfield; *basketball; *tennis	Access Routes	Berm cuts onto courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Height	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Equipment	Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Spectator Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bring your own
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Bait Shelves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Program-ming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Guided Hikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Interpretive Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

PARKING

Total Space: Required Accessible Spaces

		Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Up to 25	1 space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A
26-50	2 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
51-75	3 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
76-100	4 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	gravel lot - no lines
101-150	5 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
151-200	6 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
201-300	7 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
301-400	8 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
401-500	9 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Specification for Accessible Spaces

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

RAMPS

Specifications

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Non-slip surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Notes

The ramp to the higher ground fields needs handrails & 2 platforms on the way up. There is a platform at the top,

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Site Access

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No ponding of water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Path of Travel

Path does not require the use of stairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3 ft wide minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Entrances

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Door mats more than 1/2" thick are recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Emergency egress - alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NOTES Picnic tables should have smooth surface access.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

STAIRS and DOORS

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Stairs

No open risers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Nosings not projecting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Treads no less than 11" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handrails 34"-38" above tread	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (If no safety hazard and space permits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip has a smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
1½" clearance between wall and handrail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Doors

Minimum 32" clear opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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At least one Sink:

Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extends at least 22" from the wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	16" from wall
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

At least one Stall:

Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is 36" wide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door swings out	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is self closing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door has a pull latch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Coat hook is 54" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA

Toilet

18" from center to nearest side wall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grab Bars

On back and side wall closest to toilet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/4" diameter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/2" clearance to wall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acid-etched or roughened surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" long	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fixtures

Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

One ADA conforming restroom for each gender (used by all).
Not sure why sinks not 22" from wall.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Floors

Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Drinking Fountains

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Hand operated push button or level controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Telephones

Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES

Switches, Controls and Signs

Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Signs

Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Letters and numbers at least 1 1/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Letters and numbers raised .03"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SWIMMING POOLS, SHOWER ROOMS & PICNIC FACILITIES

NONE

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area

Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifting device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use

NONE

Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PICNICKING

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 of 6
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 of 6

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM Thomas Prince School Fields and Grounds.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM			Yes	No	Comment
Activity	Equipment	Notes			
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no paths - level lawn
		Access to Open Spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Back and Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Adequate number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no paths - level lawn
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	
Trails		Surface material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Rails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Signage (for visually impaired)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Shade provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Access Routes	Enough space between equipment for wheelchair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Game Areas: *ballfield; *basketball; *tennis	Access Routes	Berm cuts onto courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Height	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Equipment	Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Spectator Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a few bleachers; BYO
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Bait Shelves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Program-ming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Guided Hikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Interpretive Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

PARKING

Total Space: Required Accessible Spaces

		Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Up to 25	1 space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
26-50	2 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
51-75	3 spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	79/60 ratio
76-100	4 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
101-150	5 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
151-200	6 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
201-300	7 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
301-400	8 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
401-500	9 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—

Specification for Accessible Spaces

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	yes school, no fields
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	some areas
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NONE

RAMPS

Specifications

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Notes

Some areas with level lawn should be replaced with surface that would improve wheelchair access.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

Site Access

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level lawn
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No ponding of water			

Path of Travel

Path does not require the use of stairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3 ft wide minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Entrances

NONE

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats more than 1/2" thick are recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency egress - alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

Soccer fields are difficult to reach for many and impossible for wheelchairs. Needs paved access with handrails and turn-outs.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

STAIRS and DOORS

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Stairs

NONE

No open risers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nosings not projecting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Treads no less than 11" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails 34"-38" above tread	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip has a smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1½" clearance between wall and handrail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Doors

NONE

Minimum 32" clear opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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At least one Sink:

Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extends at least 22" from the wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

At least one Stall:

Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is 36" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door swings out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is self closing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door has a pull latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coat hook is 54" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Toilet

18" from center to nearest side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grab Bars

On back and side wall closest to toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/4" diameter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/2" clearance to wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acid-etched or roughened surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fixtures

Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

Area could benefit from outdoor-event restrooms

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Floors

NONE

Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Drinking Fountains

NONE

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hand operated push button or level controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Telephones

NONE

Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES

NONE

Switches, Controls and Signs

Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Signs

NONE

Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers at least 1 1/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers raised .03"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SWIMMING POOLS, SHOWER ROOMS & PICNIC FACILITIES

Specifications

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

SWIMMING POOLS - accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area

Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifting device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use

NONE

Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PICNICKING

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level lawn
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level lawn

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

Princeton Center School outdoor area

Activity	Equipment	Notes	Yes	No	Comment
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level grass
		Access to Open Spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Back and Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Adequate number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	
Trails		Surface material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Rails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Signage (for visually impaired)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Shade provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Game Areas: *ballfield; *basketball; *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	level lawn
		Berm cuts onto courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Equipment	Height	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Dimensions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Spectator Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bring your own
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Bait Shelves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Program-ming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Guided Hikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Interpretive Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

PARKING

Total Space: Required Accessible Spaces		Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Up to 25	1 space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16/3 ratio
26-50	2 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51-75	3 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
76-100	4 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
101-150	5 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
151-200	6 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
201-300	7 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
301-400	8 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
401-500	9 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Specification for Accessible Spaces	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

RAMPS

Specifications

Specifications	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No handrails
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Non-slip surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Notes

handrails should be installed.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

Site Access

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No ponding of water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Path of Travel

Path does not require the use of stairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3 ft wide minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Entrances

NONE

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats more than 1/2" thick are recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency egress - alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

STAIRS and DOORS

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Stairs

NONE

No open risers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nosings not projecting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Treads no less than 11" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails 34"-38" above tread	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip has a smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1½" clearance between wall and handrail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Doors

NONE

Minimum 32" clear opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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At least one Sink:

Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extends at least 22" from the wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

At least one Stall:

Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is 36" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door swings out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is self closing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door has a pull latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coat hook is 54" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Toilet

18" from center to nearest side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grab Bars

On back and side wall closest to toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
1 1/4" diameter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
1 1/2" clearance to wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Acid-etched or roughened surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
42" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Fixtures

Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Floors

Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

Drinking Fountains

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hand operated push button or level controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

Telephones

Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES

Switches, Controls and Signs

Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

Signs

Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers at least 1 1/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers raised .03"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SWIMMING POOLS, SHOWER ROOMS & PICNIC FACILITIES

Specifications

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area

Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifting device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use

Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PICNICKING

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

Sawyer Field

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM			Yes	No	Comment
Activity	Equipment	Notes			
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Access to Open Spaces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Back and Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Adequate number	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Located near accessible water fountains; trash can, restroom, parking, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	
Trails		Surface material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Dimensions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Rails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Signage (for visually impaired)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Shade provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Same experience provided to all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Game Areas: *ballfield; *basketball; *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Berm cuts onto courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Height	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Dimensions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Spectator Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Bait Shelves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Program-ming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Guided Hikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Interpretive Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

PARKING

Total Space: Required Accessible Spaces

		Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Up to 25	1 space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	no lines, just gravel
26-50	2 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51-75	3 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
76-100	4 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
101-150	5 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
151-200	6 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
201-300	7 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
301-400	8 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
401-500	9 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Specification for Accessible Spaces

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	no lines, just gravel lot
Van space -- minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

RAMPS

Specifications

	Yes	No	Comment/Transition Notes
Slope Maximum 1:12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Notes

when Parks & Recreation department upgrades park they will have to pave & delineate ADA spaces.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

Site Access

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
No ponding of water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 space has big puddle

Path of Travel

Path does not require the use of stairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3 ft wide minimum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

Entrances

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats more than 1/2" thick are recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency egress - alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

STAIRS and DOORS

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

NONE

Stairs		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No open risers		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nosings not projecting		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Treads no less than 11" wide		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails 34"-38" above tread		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip has a smooth surface		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1½" clearance between wall and handrail		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

Doors

Minimum 32" clear opening		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules

NONE

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--

At least one Sink:

Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extends at least 22" from the wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

At least one Stall:

Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is 36" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door swings out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is self closing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door has a pull latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coat hook is 54" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Toilet

18" from center to nearest side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grab Bars

On back and side wall closest to toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/4" diameter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/2" clearance to wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acid-etched or roughened surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fixtures

Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES Site would benefit from ADA restroom S

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

NONE

Floors

Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Drinking Fountains

NONE

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hand operated push button or level controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Telephones

NONE

Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES

NONE

Switches, Controls and Signs

Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Signs

NONE

Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers at least 1 1/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers raised .03"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

No interior space.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SWIMMING POOLS, SHOWER ROOMS & PICNIC FACILITIES

Specifications

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

SWIMMING POOLS - accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area

Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifting device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use

Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

PICNICKING

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 tables on level grass. old old.
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	grass
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	grass

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

Goodnow Park

Activity	Equipment	Notes	Yes	No	Comment
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Access to Open Spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Back and Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Adequate number	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Trails		Surface material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Dimensions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Rails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		Signage (for visually impaired)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Location from accessible parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Shade provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Access Routes	Enough space between equipment for wheelchair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Game Areas: *ballfield; *basketball; *tennis	Access Routes	Berm cuts onto courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Height	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Equipment	Dimensions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Spectator Seating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Arm Rests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Equipment	Bait Shelves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Fish Cleaning Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Located adjacent to accessible paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Program-ming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Guided Hikes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
		Interpretive Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

PARKING

Total Space: Required Accessible Spaces

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Up to 25	1 space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
26-50	2 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
51-75	3 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
76-100	4 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
101-150	5 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
151-200	6 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
201-300	7 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
301-400	8 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
401-500	9 spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Specification for Accessible Spaces

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on-street parking
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Van space - minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Curbside to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Curbside is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

RAMPS

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Slope Maximum 1:12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clearance of 1 1/2" between wall and wall rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Notes

Goodnow Park is a small wooded area on steep ledge used for an 18-hole disk (Frisbee) golf course. No signage, non-descript narrow trail from road across from Princeton House of Pizza in center of town.

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

Site Access

Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
No ponding of water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Path of Travel

Path does not require the use of stairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3 ft wide minimum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than 1/2 inch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

NONE

Entrances

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats less than 1/2" thick are securely fastened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door mats more than 1/2" thick are recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grates in path of travel have openings of 1/2" maximum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency egress - alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

STAIRS and DOORS

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Specifications

NONE

Stairs

No open risers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nosings not projecting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Treads no less than 11" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrails 34"-38" above tread	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip oval or round	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip has a smooth surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Handgrip diameter between 1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1 1/2" clearance between wall and handrail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NONE

Doors

Minimum 32" clear opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Threshold maximum 1/2" high, beveled on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules

Specifications

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	--

At least one Sink:

Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Extends at least 22" from the wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

At least one Stall:

Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is 36" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door swings out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door is self closing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stall door has a pull latch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coat hook is 54" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Toilet

18" from center to nearest side wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Grab Bars

On back and side wall closest to toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1½" diameter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1½" clearance to wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acid-etched or roughened surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fixtures

Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES

Specifications

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

Floors

NONE

Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Drinking Fountains

NONE

Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hand operated push button or level controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Telephones

NONE

Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES

Switches, Controls and Signs

NONE

Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Signs

NONE

Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers at least 1 1/4" high	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers raised .03"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NOTES

LOCATION/FACILITY/PROGRAM

SWIMMING POOLS, SHOWER ROOMS & PICNIC FACILITIES

Specifications

NONE

Yes No Comment/Transition Notes

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area

Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lifting device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use

Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floors are non-slip surface	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PICNICKING

A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

APPENDIX B

**The Princeton Land Preservation Study
Committee**

FINAL REPORT

November 2007

Table of Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. Criteria for Prioritizing Parcels of Land for Open Space Preservation
- III. Chapterlands: Beneficial Tax Reduction and Temporary Land Protection
- IV. Resources or Methods for Permanently Preserving or Protecting Open Space
 - a. Environmental Regulatory Framework
 - b. Donations of Land
 - c. Grants / Acquisition of Less Than Fee Interests
 - i. Conservation Restrictions (CR)
 - ii. Agricultural Preservation Act (APR)
 - iii. Other Methods
 - d. Partnerships with State or Municipal Agencies
 - i. State agencies
 - ii. Municipal agencies
 - e. Historic Preservation Programs
 - i. Preservation Restrictions
 - ii. Listing on National Registrar of Historical Places
- V. Funding Open Space Preservation
 - a. Community Preservation Act
 - b. Conservation Trust Fund
 - c. Private Donations / Funding
 - d. The Mountain Fund
 - e. The John Hitchcock Fund
 - f. State and Federal (Through the State) Funding
 - i. Self-Help Program
 - ii. Massachusetts Land and Water Conservation Fund
 - iii. Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Division of Conservation Services FY09Conservation Partnership Grant
 - iv. Lake and Ponds Grant Program
 - v. Recreational Trails Grant
 - vi. Forest Stewardship Planning Grants for Private and Town Forestlands (FSP)
 - vii. Forest Legacy Program (FLP)
 - viii. Mass. Farm Viability Enhancement Program
 - g. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - i. Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
 - ii. Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)
 - iii. Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)
 - iv. Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP)
 - v. Conservation Security Program (CSP)
 - h. Resale of Portion of Land / Limited Development

I. Introduction

In the spring of 2007 the Princeton Selectmen established this committee to bring together the advice and expertise of members of the Planning Board, the Open Space Committee, and the Princeton Land Trust as well as the input of several Citizens at Large to create a document for the community containing meaningful information regarding the preservation of land in the town. It should be recognized that the members of the aforementioned committees have been extremely gracious and patient while suffering the inevitable learning process of the Citizens at Large. Their contributions have averted a good deal of redundancy.

We have developed a matrix of criteria to help various representatives of the town and/or landowners ascertain the value of a parcel of land and rate it against others. It has been designed to relate closely to the Master Plan. While the matrix may present as a relatively simple document now, it was once an extensive array of terminology and nuances that ultimately detracted from the purpose, so we elected to reduce its volume. There is an instructional preamble accompanying the matrix to explain its purpose and process. The matrix should not stand alone; there are financial aspects and other considerations unique to each situation to take into account. One example would be if a 2 acre parcel comes on the market that sits between two 25 acre parcels, it could potentially be considered a key parcel (and an affordable one).

This committee has researched and documented various methods of preserving open space. Also, to date we have reviewed what we believe to be all of the possible sources of financial assistance in land preservation and have included contact information for each. We also believe that it would be beneficial to understand the intentions and aspirations of owners of Chapter 61, 61A and 61B parcels by approaching them long before there are classification changes to the properties to know where to expend our energy.

We have designed a pamphlet for landowners which we envision as being an initial piece of literature to be followed by this report and assistance from the Town Hall for people seriously considering any of these options.

Beyond the scope of this committee but noteworthy are other things Princeton can do governmentally (i.e. by Town Meeting or ballot) to assist this effort, such as establishing zoning and land use standards, road discontinuance (no funding needed), and supporting the implementation of the Master Plan. We as a committee strongly support the town adopting the CPA as well. These actions illustrate that we are a community dedicated to the preservation of rural and agricultural land.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Rossow, Chair
Daeg Brenner
Andy Brown

Tom Daly
Dominic Golding
Dave Krashes

Jeff Richards
Peter Weis
Wallace Whitney

II. Criteria for Prioritizing Parcels of Land for Open Space Preservation

This section includes our Matrix for rating land parcels and a selection of parcels in the town that are over 50 acres, with the logic being that they provide more open land than smaller parcels. (When we included parcels between 20 - 49 acres, we added 139 more parcels.) We have also included Hall's fields since it was believed by most committee members that most people in town appreciate their scenic beauty.

The matrix provides a way to assign a number to the importance of a parcel of land, thus allowing comparing parcels of land, with the parcels having the highest numbers being those most important to preserve. Using the matrix depends entirely on knowledge of the parcel, so it is important that those using the matrix walk the land or know thoroughly its characteristics. There are groupings of characteristics, with each total group having a total number of possible points. The points can be assigned in either of two ways: (a) either by giving the total number of points for a group of characteristics to a parcel if that parcel has just one of the characteristics in the group or (b) by pro-rating the points within a group depending upon how many of the characteristics within that group the parcel displays. Very important, if a number of individuals are using this matrix and totaling points, they must all use the same method, either (a) or (b). When comparing parcels with this matrix, probably either (a) or (b) will give the same comparative standings to the various parcels being rated.

Another method one could employ would be to place a check-mark for each characteristic that a given parcel has and total up the check-marks. Then, the parcel with the most check-marks would be considered the most valuable.

This matrix has been developed to be used mainly based on the characteristics of the land, not on cost, availability, nor any financial factors. It is the recommendation of this committee that this is used in conjunction with feasibility issues such as financial considerations, neighborhood interest, and landowner bias. With some reluctance, we have included a map with highlighted areas which rate well on our matrix. We believe once a parcel is considered, the land must be looked at more closely than our group was able.

We have also attached a sheet from the Nashua River Watershed Association presentation since it visually simplifies the thought process for the landowner who wishes to preserve his or her land.

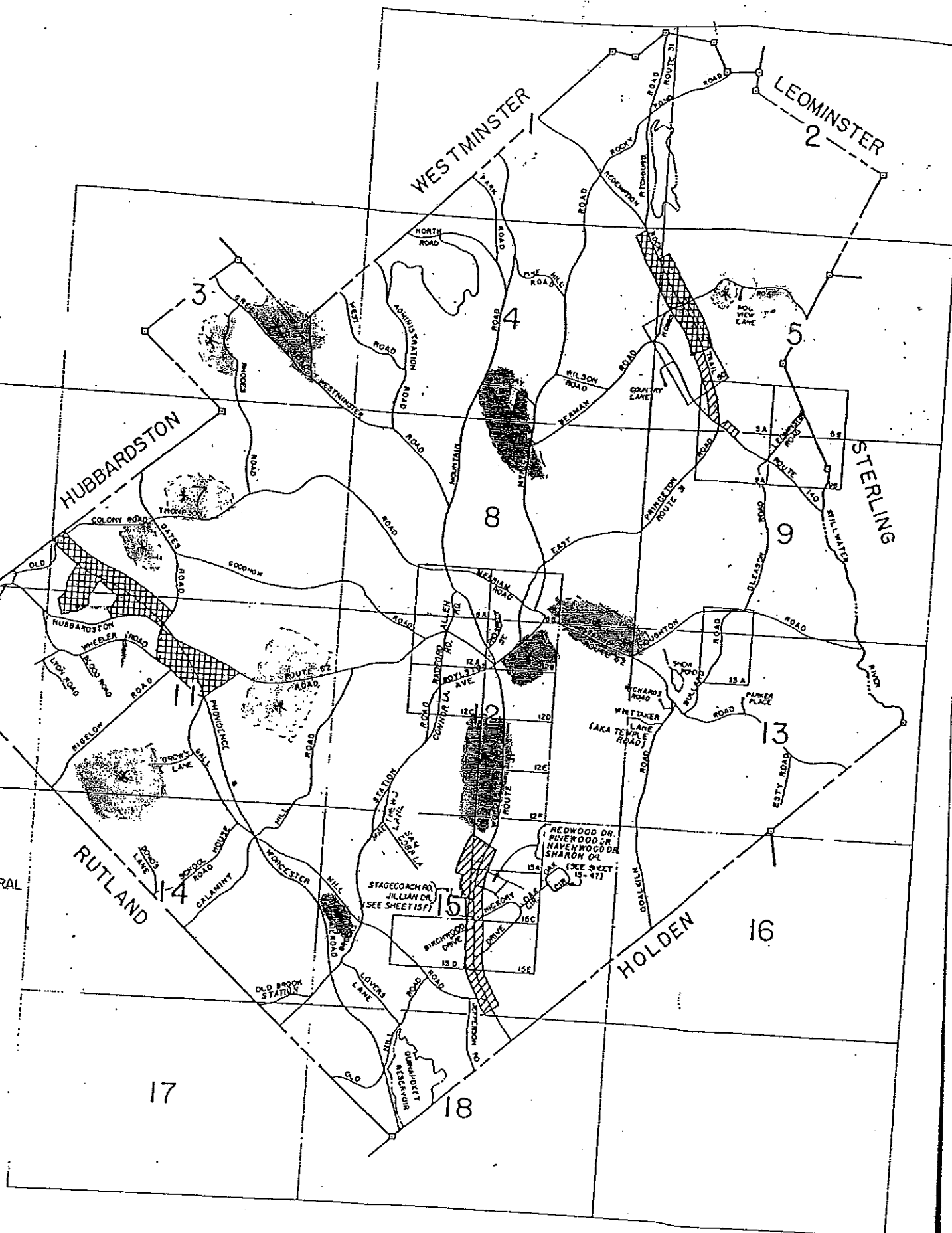
**Princeton Land Preservation Study Committee
Land Protection Priority Matrix**

	Weighted Value (Max. Points)	Parcel Valuation:			
		Parcel 1	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	Parcel 4
Protect / Enhance Town Character	35				
Historically significant building, structure or site					
Protect or enhance scenic vistas on streets, trails, waterways					
Protect distinctive, valued open or forested parcels					
Provide active (ball fields) or passive (cross country ski trails) recreation					
Compatibility with Town's open space plan					
Road frontage (visual impact and potential for ANR development)					
Protect Natural Resources	20				
River, pond or stream frontage; wetlands protection					
Unique ecosystem; protected species					
Impact on drinking water supplies					
Wildlife corridors					
Parcel size					
Connect New and Existing Open Space	20				
Contiguous with existing and future open space, e.g. Wachusett Meadow, Mt. Wachusett State Park					
Improve public access to existing open space					
Make regional trail connections, e.g. Midstate Trail					
Make local trail connections					
Economic Impact	25				
High risk liability or contamination (negative)					
High build-out potential					
High risk of development					
Avoided cost of infrastructure improvements (e.g. roads) and town services (e.g. schools)					
Community and neighborhood support					
Total Maximum Points	100				

**Parcels of Land with Over 50 Acres
As of August 2007**

PARCEL_ID	STATE CODE	#	STREET	OWNER	AREA (in Acres)
241/004.0-0001-0000.A	106	499	MOUNTAIN RD	WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN ASSOCIAT	280.00
241/012.0-0016-0000.0	717	0	HUBBARDSTON RD	SMITH, RUTH	203.83
241/012.0-0023-0000.0	803	0	BROOKS STATION RD OF	CUSANELLO TRUST VICTOR A. 1996	188.00
241/009.0-0024-0000.0	720	0	GLEASON RD	MOSHER, CLAYTON F	175.75
241/007.0-0012-0000.0	602	0	RHODES RD	OPALKA, S, L BEGLEY & P KRASHES	141.86
241/007.0-0006-0000.0	016	114	GATES RD & THOMPSON	MACDONALD, JANET S TE	119.00
241/014.0-0022-0000.0	601	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	KRAG, WILLIAM	110.15
241/011.0-0053-0000.0	018	122	CALAMINT HILL RD N	KESSLER, STEPHEN B.	109.81
241/015.0-0034-0000.0	130	0	WORCESTER RD	MCCALL, EDWARD H	103.00
241/014.0-0040-0000.0	017	51	DOWDS LANE	MALKASIAN, SCOTT	102.50
241/014.0-0046-0000.0	601	0	BALL HILL RD	LYONS, THOMAS J.	100.00
241/001.0-0031-0000.0	601	0	MIRICK RD	JOHNSTON, EDITH A.	90.92
241/008.0-0039-0000.A	601	0	MIRICK RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.	87.29
241/007.0-0035-0000.0	130	0	OLD COLONY & GATES	BENTLEY TRUST	83.88
241/003.0-0013-0000.0	601	0	GREENE RD	KRASHES, BARBARA P.	82.97
241/013.0-0082-0000.0	016	32	WHITTAKER LANE	GOODNOW, THEODORE B.	81.35
241/015.0-0005-0000.0	130	0	BROOKS STATION RD	VALENTE, MAURO	78.85
241/011.0-0045-0000.0	017	32	GROWS LANE	CASWELL, JENNIFER	78.12
241/009.0-0019-0000.0	803	0	HOUGHTON RD	FORESTEIRE, EDWARD P.	78.00
241/001.0-0021-0000.A	101	67	ROCKY POND RD	KINCAID, BARTON B.	73.68
241/013.0-0049-0000.0	130	0	ESTY & COAL KILN RD	ISRAEL, MARTIN	73.00
241/014.0-0021-0000.0	601	0	BROOKS STATION RD OF	REARDON, EDWARD P & MARIE M T	70.00
241/007.0-0031-0000.0	601	0	GATES RD OFF	RUSSELL, ROBERT S & ELIZABETH	69.26
241/014.0-0029-0000.0	101	72	CALAMINT HILL RD S	MCGANN, WILLIAM P	68.00
241/011.0-0021-0000.0	601	0	WHEELER RD	MCINERNEY, SYLVIA A	63.00
241/001.0-0004-0000.0	130	0	MIRICK RD	THERRIault, ANDRE F.	61.60
241/004.0-0038-0000.0	016	217	MIRICK RD	CARLSON, EDWIN B.	61.01
241/014.0-0004-0000.0	016	152	CALAMINT HILL RD N	BIGELOW, SCOTT S.	57.90
241/013.0-0032-0000.0	017	154	HOUGHTON RD	HUBBARD, BRADFORD	56.00
241/009.0-0030-0000.0	017	72	GLEASON RD	MOSHER, CLAYTON F	55.00
241/004.0-0032-0000.0	130	0	BEAMAN RD	PIONEER MILLENNIUM REALTY TR	54.99
241/013.0-0042-0000.0	718	0	STERLING RD	CALCIA, DAVID E.	54.00
241/004.0-0054-0000.0	602	0	MOUNTAIN RD	GREGORY, RICHARD H.	53.20
241/015.0-0020-0000.0	717	0	BALL HILL RD OFF	GIARD, WALTER C.	53.00
241/012.0-0019-0000.G	101	68	BROOKS STATION RD	GROVES, JOHN	52.10
241/003.0-0018-0000.0	601	0	RHODES RD	KRASHES, DAVID	50.00
241/014.0-0027-0000.0	717	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	PEURA, ROBERT A	50.00
			* Also Hall's Fields		20.00 or so

RICTS
L-AGRICULTURAL
NDUSTRIAL



FINDING A PATH TO LAND PROTECTION

Do you wish to retain ownership of the land?

YES-----NO

<i>Do you wish to protect the land permanently?</i>	<i>Is monetary compensation needed?</i>
<i>If yes...</i>	<i>If yes...</i>
Conservation Restriction	Sale at Fair market Value
Donation of an Undivided Interest	Bargain Sale
Donation of land by Bequest (will)	Installment Sale
Donation of a Remainder Interest	Charitable Remainder Trust
<i>If no...</i>	<i>If no...</i>
Deed Covenants and restriction	Lifetime Donation of Land
Lease to a Conservation Organization	Donation by Will
Management Agreement	Donation of a Remainder Interest
Chapter 61 Open Space Tax Program	Donation of an Undivided Interest
Land Stewardship	

Do you wish to limit the future uses of the property when you convey title?

Combinations of options are often used to achieve specific goals.

(Adapted from Land Conservation Options. 2001)

III. Chapterlands: Beneficial Tax Reduction and Temporary Land Protection

If you own a large parcel of land in Massachusetts, it is definitely worth exploring Chapter 61, Chapter 61A and Chapter 61B. As Roger Leo, the president of the Princeton Land Trust, succinctly put it, "these laws offer lower taxes to private individuals who use their land for farming, forestry and open space; landowners receive the tax benefit in recognition of the importance of land used for purposes other than development."

Chapter 61 is designed to give favorable tax treatment to a landowner willing to keep woodland undeveloped **and** managed for forest products. The parcel must have 10 or more contiguous acres and a 10-year forest management plan. The plan will include information on the size and species of trees present, boundaries, deeds, etc. and a schedule for management activities such as thinning, harvesting, and access road construction. When the land is withdrawn from classification there would be a penalty payment dependent on the number of years in the program, and is the difference between the taxes paid under Chapter 61 and what would have been paid if not classified, plus interest.

Chapter 61A is for the conservation of agricultural and horticultural lands and the property tax is assessed solely on its use, and it is most commonly applied to agricultural land, where no management plan is required. For Chapter 61A, there must be at least 5 or more contiguous acres devoted to agricultural or horticultural uses, and it must produce annual gross sales of not less than \$500. There must be farming activity for two years prior to classification. By "agricultural" use the state means raising or selling animals or products derived from them, and by "horticultural" they mean growing crops for animal or human consumption and other use.

Finally, the purpose of Chapter 61B is to use the land for open space or recreation. Woodlands that are not actively managed for forest products can be classified under Chapter 61B, and no management plan would be needed. There must be 5 or more contiguous acres of land. If it is left in a wild state to preserve natural resources and wildlife, it doesn't need to be available for public use; if it's qualifying based on recreational use, it would need to be available to the public or members of a non-profit group for such activities as hiking, camping, boating, horseback riding, hunting, and golfing.

With Chapter 61A and 61B there would be a conveyance or roll-back tax imposed upon withdrawal or change of use. In all three programs, the town has first right of refusal when the land is sold or converted to residential, commercial or industrial use. This option lasts for 120 days unless it is waived, with an exception allowed for residential use by a family member.

Any land currently taxed or **within one year of being taxed** under these chapters cannot be sold for, or converted to, residential, industrial, or commercial use without giving notice of intent to the town. (Discontinuance of forest qualification does not itself create a conversion of use.) The landowner must deliver the Notice of Intent to Sell or Convert

Use by certified mail or hand-delivery to **all** of the following: the Board of Selectmen, the Board of Assessors, the Planning Board, the Conservation Commission, and, if any, the State Forester. If the owner's notice is lacking any necessary document, the town must notify them in writing within 30 days.

The town has a Right of First Refusal Option and Option to Purchase with a 120 day decision deadline. Within this timeframe the town must, through the Board of Selectmen, hold a public hearing and vote to authorize purchase and the appropriation must be by a two-thirds vote. Then the town must send written notice to the landowner, including a proposed Purchase and Sale contract or other agreement. The classified land must be transferred by landowner to the town within 90 days of the date of the execution of the Purchase and Sale Agreement by the landowner, and returned by certified mail to the Board of Selectmen.

The assessors' office contacts any owner if a renewal has lapsed to confirm that they aren't intending to renew and didn't simply neglect to. They will let various appropriate committees and offices in the town know of the change. If the landowner allows the Chapter status to expire (if it isn't renewed by September 30th) and waits upwards of one year, they may proceed to sell the land without giving any notice to the town. The town may exercise the Right of First Refusal if 1.) the land has been taxed under Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B within the previous year and 2.) the owner files a notice of intent to convert use or sell the land with the town. Simply removing the land from classification does not equate to having an intent to sell or convert.*

* This overview largely provided by Gary S. Brackett, Esquire.

IV. Resources or Methods for Preserving or Protecting Open Space

a. Environmental Regulatory Framework

There are some legal safeguards, such as the Wetlands Protection Act and the Clean Water Act, which may apply to certain situations. If they are deemed applicable, they would logically be the first choice for defending the land, as they don't include a search for funds.

b. Donations of Land

If the land is not protected by law, the next best option for the community would be if the landowner was in a situation whereby he or she was able and willing to donate land outright to the town.

c. Grants / Acquisition of Less Than Fee Interests

i. Conservation Restriction (CR)

Landowners who wish to protect their land permanently while retaining ownership may choose to donate a conservation restriction. A conservation restriction, or "CR" for short, is a legal agreement that extinguishes most development rights on the property forever, and gives a trust such as the Princeton Land Trust (PLT) or public conservation agency the right and responsibility to monitor the property and enforce the CR terms. The landowner generally agrees not to construct, place or allow to remain any structures on the land; not to excavate or remove any natural resources; not to subdivide the land; not to engage in any commercial activities thereon; and not to engage in any activities that would materially impair conservation interests. Permitted uses include agricultural and horticultural activities, harvesting of forest products, and the construction of hiking, horseback riding and cross-country skiing trails. When considering the terms and the grantee, it should be taken into consideration that some types of land management are more costly than others (preserving scenic fields includes regular haying).

With a CR, the land itself remains in private hands, and may be sold, given, or willed to any party the owner chooses. The CR goes on record at the Registry of Deeds and becomes a permanent part of the property's title, binding all future owners of the land. The public has no right to use the property if that right of access is specifically *excluded* in the CR.

CRs have become a very popular conservation tool in recent years. It is a flexible technique that can be tailored to the specific needs of the land and owner. The PLT has been granted eleven CRs protecting a total of 240 acres. Other landowners have granted CRs to the Department of Conservation and Recreation as well as to other State agencies. CRs are particularly useful for owners who want to retain ownership of their land while ensuring the protection of its important qualities. **If you aren't sure this is right for your situation, you may want to put your land in Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B temporarily first.**

Landowners who donate CRs are often eligible for federal income tax deductions. The amount of the charitable contribution is determined by a qualified professional appraiser, hired by the donor, and is calculated as the amount by which the CR has lowered the fair market value of the property. For CRs granted in 2007 only federal tax law allows the landowners to deduct the value of the CR up to 50% of his or her adjusted gross income, and in addition allows a 15 year carry forward of any unused deductions. There may be a change in this information as of December 31st however. Donated CRs may provide significant estate and property tax benefits as well.

The approval of a CR is at the discretion of the Secretary of Environmental Affairs after the request has been reviewed by the Director of Conservation Services. The landowner needn't be discouraged by the overwhelming paperwork; the grantee, be it the Princeton Land Trust, Mass Audubon or another organization, is experienced and willing to help landowners through this process. Logically, one may want to begin by deciding which organization (or organizations) one prefers to designate as the grantee. Then the landowner would contact them, and they will work with him/her through the process.

The CR must be reviewed and approved by the town selectmen in Massachusetts (because it affects the tax base), then it is submitted along with a 4-page application form, a plan of land, a field report, a USGS topographical map, photographs, and the municipal certification. It is recommended that you send a draft for review before sending the fully executed CR. The next step is a review by the state. This may be followed by a modification if needed; review by EOEa counsel; approval and signature by Secretary; return of CR to applicant; then it is recorded and a copy sent to the Assessors' office.

Here are some private organizations which hold CRs:

Princeton Land Trust (978) 464-5206, email: driveway25@earthlink.net
Mass Audubon Bob Wilber (781) 259-9500, email: land@massaudubon.org
The Trustees of Reservations Wesley Ward (979) 840-4446, email: central@ttor.org
Massachusetts Forestry Association (413) 323-7326, email: info@massforests.org
The Nature Conservancy (617) 227-7017, email: Massachusetts@tnc.org
Trust for Public Lands (617) 367-6200, email: patti.murray@tpl.org

For more information contact: the Division of Conservation Services, 251 Causeway Street, Boston, MA 02114; tel. # (617) 626-1012; email: Joel.Lerner@state.ma.us

ii. Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR)

Similar to CRs, agricultural preservation restrictions (or APRs) are designed specifically for the preservation of agricultural land. The Commonwealth has an active program that buys APRs from owners of farmland, but such an owner may also donate a CR or APR to conservation organizations, towns, and other qualified entities. In Princeton, for example, the Stimson family has granted an APR on its farm.

iii. Other Methods

As indicated above in the chart entitled "Finding a Path to Land Protection", there are several other legal tools available to landowners who wish to protect their land, such as Donation of a Remainder Interest and Donation of Land by Bequest. It is beyond the scope of this report to describe such methods. We urge interested landowners to consult their own attorneys.

For more information on APRs contact:

The Mass. Department of Food and Agriculture Bureau of Land Use
251 Causeway Street, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114
Ron Hall (617) 626-1704

The Princeton Land Trust (see above) or the Assessors Office at the Princeton Town Hall, 6 Town Hall Drive, Princeton, MA 01541; Tel.# (978) 464-2101.

d. Partnerships with State or Municipal Agencies

i. State agencies

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) is the primary state agency for land preservation, as they are about the most aggressive state agency regarding purchases of unspoiled land in Massachusetts. When funding is available, DCR acquires land for watershed protection and to expand state parks. The subsequent function of the property may be more active than with a CR or APR; generally the agency intends to allow public access for a variety of recreational purposes, as their name implies, unless it is protecting drinking water.

Listed below them are other avenues for land protection depending on the characteristics specific to the property being considered.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

100 Cambridge St., 9th floor, Boston, MA 02114

Jennifer Soper, (617) 626-1015

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

251 Causeway Street, Boston, MA 02114

State Parks and Forests Land Acquisition and Protection Program (617) 626-1250

Email: mass.parks@state.ma.us

Division of Water Supply Protection

180 Beaman Street, W. Boylston, MA 01583

Watershed Land Acquisition Program: Jim French (508) 835-4816 x214

Email: Jim.French@state.ma.us

Mass. Division of Fisheries and Wildlife

Field Headquarters 1 Rabbit Hill Rd., Westboro, MA 01581

Philip Truesdell (508) 389-6300

Email: Philip.Truesdell@state.ma.us

ii. Municipal agencies

For our small town, "municipal agencies" essentially means the Princeton Land Trust. In some communities a municipal water department would be another helpful option. The Princeton Land Trust (PLT) members are the stewards of our CRs, ensuring they are managed responsibly and as intended. They also have their own modest endowment. Also, they are a great resource for landowners as they have experience with documentation, researching records and monitoring land use.

e. Historic Preservation Programs

i. Preservation Restrictions

A preservation restriction, like a CR, is a legally binding agreement between a landowner and a responsible non-profit, municipal, or state agency that seeks to preserve a property with historic value, either architecturally, archeologically, or in its history of use. Because the intent is to preserve the site historically, the restrictions may be more limiting than

other methods mentioned thus far. As an example, it may be forbidden to alter the land and/or structures, so that the historical integrity is maintained.

This designation may render the landowner eligible for federal tax deductions and reduce local property taxes. The Massachusetts Historical Commission or a local governing agency determines if a preservation restriction will be granted.

ii. Listing on National Register of Historic Places

This is another effective means of preserving a building, parcel, or area. If a site is listed here, it is eligible for a preservation restriction, but the reverse is not so.

For more information contact: the Princeton Historical Commission c/o the Town Clerk, 6 Town Hall Drive, Princeton, MA 01541; Tel. # (978) 464-2103.

V. Funding Open Space Preservation

a. Community Preservation Act *

The Community Preservation Act (CPA) is a state law that allows cities and towns in Massachusetts to place a surcharge on local property taxes to acquire and protect open space, preserve historic buildings and landscapes, and create and maintain affordable housing. It also provides significant state matching funds to participating communities.

In order for a municipality to qualify for state matching funds, its Town Meeting or City Council must vote to place a property tax surcharge of up to 3 percent on the ballot. Alternatively, the CPA may be placed on the ballot through a petition signed by at least 5 percent of the town's registered voters. Once the CPA is placed on the ballot, local voters must then vote to approve it. Participating towns can opt out of CPA after five years and end the surcharge.

If Princeton approves the CPA, it will also establish a Community Preservation Committee (CPC) that will make annual recommendations to Town Meeting on how the money should be spent. Town Meeting will then appropriate fund from the fund based on these recommendations, although it may also reject or reduce the amounts.

Each fiscal year Town Meeting must spend, or set aside for future spending, the following share of annual Community Preservation Fund revenues:

- 10 percent for open space
- 10 percent for historic resources
- 10 percent for community housing

Beyond these required disbursements, it is up to the residents of Princeton to decide how much of the remaining 70 percent they would like to spend on the three purposes identified above or for recreation (ball fields, trails, etc.). We could allocate the remaining 70 percent to one purpose, spread it evenly among them, or set the funds aside for future spending.

Any portion of a taxpayer's real property taxes that are already exempt are also exempt from this CPA surcharge. Town Meeting may also allow exemptions for property owned and occupied by a person who qualifies for low income housing or moderate senior housing, or the first \$100,000 of taxable value of residential real estate.

The annual cost to the average Princeton resident would depend on what surcharge level the community chooses and which of the two exemptions are allowed. For the average home value of \$373,441 the cost would be approximately:

Exemptions	1%	2%	3%
None	\$44	\$88	\$132
First \$100K	\$32	\$64	\$96

The amount Princeton would raise annually would again depend on the same factors. Below is a sample of possible scenarios; please bear in mind this is **before the state match** each year.

Exemptions	1%	2%	3%
None	\$60,411	\$120,823	\$181,234
First \$100K	\$45,922	\$91,844	\$137,766

To date, communities which have adopted the CPA have received a 100% match but this is not guaranteed as more communities adopt the CPA and have to share the fixed amount of state funding. Still, it makes each tax dollar go much further, thus this committee supports adopting the CPA at whatever surcharge level the townspeople will tolerate.

For more information contact: Katherine Roth, Associate Director. Phone: 617-367-8998
katherine.roth@communitypreservation.org

*This overview was prepared and authored by the Community Preservation Coalition.

b. Conservation Trust Fund

This fund was established by Town Meeting vote in May of 1977 with an appropriation of \$5,000 in accordance with MGL Chapter 40 Section 8C. The town stipulated in the article that it must take Town Meeting approval to spend over \$200.00 from the account. Under \$200.00 may be spent by the authority of the Conservation Commission. Since 1977 six other town meeting appropriations have been made to the account totaling \$35,000. According to state law the interest may stay with the account. No money has been appropriated to the account since 1985. The current balance is approximately \$79,771.23. This includes interest accrued.

"This money may be used for the purchase of land, easements, and water rights, or any of them for the purposes of preserving open spaces in land and water areas in Princeton an

to defray expenses related to such purchases." New money may be appropriated at any town meeting to be deposited into this account for the same purpose.

Princeton Conservation Commission contact: Dave Getman (978-464-7745).

c. Private Donations / Funding

This is pretty self-explanatory but it's important to consider as a potential source of assistance in the effort to preserve land. Also it should be recognized that private financial donations have made a tremendous difference in the past for Princeton.

d. The Mountain Fund

Wachusett Mountain Associates (WMA), the operator of the Wachusett Mountain Ski Area, has as a part of its lease with the DCR agreed to pay one percent of its gross revenues into a fund known as the Mount Wachusett Land Acquisition Trust (the Fund). The primary purpose of the Fund is to purchase land "abutting or in the vicinity of Wachusett Mountain State Reservation". The Fund may, however, be used to purchase land at any location within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but as a practical matter all acquisitions have take place within Central Massachusetts. Since its establishment, the Fund has acquired eleven parcels, including two within the Town of Princeton – Larry Greene's Christmas tree farm on Thompson Road and the Beaman property adjacent to Leominster State Forest.

The Fund now has over \$1 million available for land acquisition. Henry Beth, a Princeton resident, serves as the sole Trustee of the Fund. Henry's role is to manage the Fund investments and to handle the legal work for the acquisitions.

There are no formal application procedures for receiving funding from the Fund. Duane Erickson, Supervisor of Wachusett Mountain State Reservation (tel. 464-5396), serves as the primary contact for submitting applications. The DCR Land Acquisition Committee, a committee consisting of ten or so DCR personnel in Boston, has complete discretion as to which parcels are to be purchased. In making its determinations DCR bases its decisions on the principal goals of the DCR – "natural resources recreation" and the expansion of the boundaries of the State Parks. For example DCR believes natural resources recreation did not contemplate the Fund's being used for a project such as Krashes Field. On the other hand DCR has acquired properties along Crow Hill to protect the Midstate Trail as part of its mandate to promote natural resources recreation. It is on this basis that the Four Corners preservation group has approached DCR for a grant from the Fund since the Midstate Trail might be relocated across or near the Bentley property.

e. John Hitchcock Fund

This fund was established by John Hitchcock, a notable Princeton resident who passed away about fifteen years ago. The principal amount is \$10,000 and the interest is approximately \$56,000. The interest amount can be used for such purposes as deemed

acceptable by the town's Conservation Commission. The principal may be used for any purpose approved by the residents in an article at Town Meeting, but that money must be matched equally by the town of Princeton. Using the funds to help preserve the rural character and undeveloped land in the town would very much be in keeping with Mr. Hitchcock's intentions.

This fund is overseen by the Trustees of Trusts, one of whom is Charlie Dings (464-2008).

f. State and Federal Funding (Through the State)

i. Self-Help Program

This is a program administered by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA), specifically by the Division of Conservation Services. Under the Self-Help program the state will match up to 66% of the amount that the town of Princeton appropriates for land acquisition. The maximum match is \$500,000.

The Self-Help program was established in 1961 to assist municipal conservation commissions acquiring land for natural resource preservation and passive outdoor recreation purposes. Lands acquired may include wildlife habitat, trails, unique natural, historic or cultural resources, water resources, forest, and farm land. Compatible passive outdoor recreational uses such as hiking, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, birding and the like are encouraged. Access by the general public is required.

The state program pays for the acquisition of land, or a partial interest (such as a conservation restriction), and associated acquisition costs such as appraisal reports and closing costs.

Contact: Jennifer Soper (617) 626-1015

Jennifer.soper@state.ma.us

ii. Massachusetts Land and Water Conservation Fund

This program is also administered by EOEEA, and provides up to 50% of the total project cost for the acquisition, development and renovation of park, recreation or conservation areas. Municipalities, special districts and state agencies are eligible to apply. Nearly 4,000 acres have been acquired and hundreds of parks renovated using the \$95.6 million that Massachusetts has received from the state side portion of the federal program since 1965. Access by the general public is a requirement.

Contact: Jennifer Soper (617) 626-1015

Jennifer.soper@state.ma.us

iii. Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Division of Conservation Services FY09 Conservation Partnership Grant
Deadline for submission of grant proposal is 3:00 pm on July 31, 2008. Renews annually.

This funding opportunity is administered by the Division of Conservation Services under the EOEEA. Its goal is to assist not-for-profit corporations (such as Mass Audubon or town Conservation Land Trusts) in acquiring interests in lands suitable for purposes of conservation or recreation; it may be used to protect land parcels considered to be valuable as links between already preserved habitats or areas of special value or concern environmentally.

This is a grant which provides reimbursement of up to 50% towards a project approved by the Secretary of Environmental Affairs. Previously awarded to town conservation trusts, Mass Audubon, and other not-for-profit corporations.

Contact: Christy Edwards (617) 626-1000

christy.Edwards@state.ma.us

iv. Lake and Pond Grant Program

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) funds and supports grant programs for municipalities, non-profit organizations and planning agencies for projects connected to the environment and its history. The Lake and Pond Grant Program provides funding on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis for the protection, preservation and enhancement of public lakes and ponds. The maximum grant is \$25,000.

v. Recreational Trails Grant

The DCR administers this federal grants program [authorized by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)] that provides funding to support trails protection, construction and stewardship projects. Eligible applicants are non-profits organizations, government agencies and municipalities.

vi. Forest Stewardship Planning Grants for Private and Town Forestlands (FSP)

This program seeks to encourage landowners to improve wildlife habitat, protect soil and water resources, and increase the potential for high-quality wood products from their forested land. FSP grants are awarded to landowners and municipalities for the preparation of 10-year Forest Stewardship management plans. Grants range from \$350 to \$6,600.

vii. Forest Legacy Program (FLP)

FLP is a partnership between the USDA and DCR to identify and help protect environmentally important forests from conversion to non-forest uses. FLP supports property acquisition and efforts to acquire conservation easements. Participation is limited to private forest landowners who are required to prepare a multiple resource management plan as part of the conservation easement acquisition. The federal government may fund up to 75% of project costs with at least 25% coming from private, state, or local sources. In addition to gains associated with the sale or donation of property rights, many landowners also benefit from reduced taxes associated with limits placed on land use.

iv. Mass. Farm Viability Enhancement Program

This is a state grant designed for farms that have been active for at least three consecutive years and are interested in continuing to do so. The program helps the farmer design a strong business plan and gives them grant money to help, and in turn the farmer must place the farm in a protective agricultural "Covenant" for between 5 and 10 years, whereby they are bound not to change the land use. To date well over \$10 million has been awarded. Their specific URL is: www.mass.gov/agr/programs/farmviability/index, and the application # is AGR-FVEP-08-15.

For more information on these opportunities, visit:
<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/forestry/other>
<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/grants.htm>
<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/fsp.shtml>

g. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

i. Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service works with Massachusetts landowners to implement conservation projects to safeguard water quality, preserve farmland, improve wildlife habitat and protect wetlands. They channel federal funds from the USDA through several programs, EQIP being their flagship program. Through EQIP farmers may receive financial and technical assistance for structural and management conservation practices on agricultural land. Projects mostly focus on water quality protection. Approximately \$3.9M in grants were funded in FY2006.

ii. Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

WHIP provides technical and financial assistance to landowners who wish to improve fish and wildlife habitat or restore natural ecosystems on their land. FY2006 funding was \$1.4M

iii. Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

WRP funds projects for landowners who voluntarily protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. FY2006 funding was about \$0.4M.

iv. Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP)

We'd be stretching it a bit to suggest Princeton has ranchland, however, FRPP provides funds to purchase the development rights to farmland in order to preserve productive farmland for agricultural use. FY2006 funding was \$3.7M.

v. Conservation Security Program (CSP)

CSP is a small program that rewards producers in selected watersheds for historic conservation activities. In FY2006 one project alone was funded (\$4,800).

For more information on any of these visit:

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/>
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/programs_faqs.html

h. Resale of Portion of Land / Limited Development

A number of times during the past 50 years relatively large tracts of land have been preserved with a significant amount of open spaces remaining by the tactic of one neighbor buying the land, then paying for it by selling a limited amount of it for subsequent housing development. Two recent examples are the purchase of the 240 acre Harrington Farm and the purchase of the 100 acre Sandstrom property. In each case, the neighbors purchased small pieces of the property and either none or very few houses were subsequently built.

Express an Interest

Even before a piece of property is for sale, it is very important for the neighbors to express an interest, saying that if the property is ever going to be placed on the market they would like to know to have an opportunity to buy. Then periodically stay in touch with the owner to find out what the owner is thinking and what may be happening.

Organizing to Buy

Hopefully within the neighborhood there is one individual with enough business experience, financial ability or ability to get a loan so that one individual can buy the property and handle whatever division of the land is to be made. This would be considered a "friendly purchase". This individual would then either subdivide the land and sell large tracts with a condition in the deed that only one home would be built or might retain the land himself/herself, or might sell portions of the land to neighbors with development restrictions on those pieces. In any event, in exchange for a sizeable preservation of land, the neighborhood and town should be satisfied to see the individual make a profit and retain some of the land himself/herself.

With an interest in a large adjoining tract of land, but with the land not yet on the market, the neighborhood might have time to decide among itself that one individual could lead a consortium which might buy the land. Hopefully they will be able to find among themselves one individual which could meet the criteria expressed above. It is very important for the neighborhood to be the first buyer, because once a developer has purchased the land, the price will undoubtedly rise and could become too high for the neighborhood to pay.

A fallback method could be for the neighborhood to find a "friendly developer" with whom it could work. To do this, the neighborhood would have to do some research, hopefully find someone in the town that they would know and could trust, and might even have to raise some capital itself to help the developer and ensure his compliance with their wishes. In any situation, particularly with a friendly developer, it is important for there to be written and signed documentation to cover any agreements made.

Sources of Funds

Hopefully within the affected neighborhood, there is one individual or a small group of individuals who can raise or provide enough money themselves to make a purchase or to make a deposit that allows time for a purchase option during which additional funds can be raised.

A second possibility is a straightforward bank loan, hopefully at a reasonable rate of interest and based on the presumption that the loan will be repaid by sale of smaller parcels of the tract. Depending on who the borrower is, a bank might make a loan based solely on the purchase price, might require a professional appraisal of the land or might even require additional personal collateral such as personal securities. Or, with the appropriate collateral, the bank might not require the appraisal.

The ability of the town to supply funds either for the purchase or for a time-limited purchase option is unclear, but it could be explored at the time a need arises.

Walking the Land/ Deciding How to Divide

Some decisions on what piece of land can be sold to neighbors probably can be settled among the neighbors, but for a large tract of land the value of a professional cannot be underestimated. Someone who is used to selling land and can see the possibilities of a given tract can be invaluable. Such an individual could possibly be the agent who might help sell the land later on. That individual should be able to find an engineer to handle percolation testing and experts for evaluations for wetlands, etc. An experienced sales individual would also know about contacting state agencies for possible interest and so on. (We are probably not talking about a local real estate agent accustomed to selling houses). The Trust for Public Lands, with an office in Boston, has helped Princeton in the past and is available to private landowners for, usually, a modest fee.

Selling the Land

With an idea of what pieces of land ought to be sold, prices have to be established. For large parcels that look attractive, the land should be considered "prime" and the prices should reflect that. This means high prices rather than low. Given the variation over time with the demand for land and housing, it might require 2 or 3 years to sell enough parcels to break even on the loan and the interest. If past experience is any judge, when the loan has been paid off, there will still be parcels of land available for sale and in the hands of whomever has been managing or owning the property. These remaining parcels should be considered the manager's profit, and nobody should begrudge him/her that profit. Hopefully those parcels will remain open and unbuilt on.

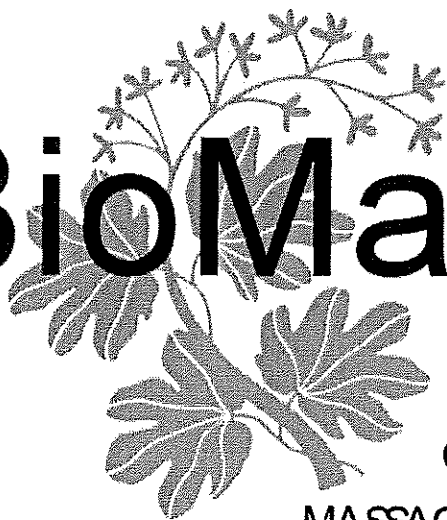
Working with the Landowner

If the owner of a large tract of land who is considering selling to a developer can be convinced that he/she will do better financially by selling the land retail rather than wholesale, here is an alternative. The town tells the landowner that he/she can probably make considerably more money by subdividing the large tract into smaller, but still considerable sized, pieces of land that can be sold as "farms" for one house each with a conservation restriction on the rest of the land. The town, perhaps through the Princeton Land Trust, tells the owner that it will supply a land manager/engineer who will handle the technical details of surveying, percolation tests, and boundaries division to assist the land owner. Also, the "manager" will assist in establishing prices for the various smaller tracts and will assist in the sale of these tracts. The whole deal is spelled out beforehand in writing and signed as a contract. It is clearly understood between all parties that some

financing will be required to pay for the professional expenses and that a period of 2 or 3 years may be required to recoup the money and sell all the land. Incidentally, there may be tax advantages to the seller if all the land is not sold in any one taxable year.

APPENDIX C

BioMap2



CONSERVING THE BIODIVERSITY OF
MASSACHUSETTS IN A CHANGING WORLD

Princeton

Produced in 2012

This report and associated map provide information about
important sites for biodiversity conservation in your area.

This information is intended for conservation planning, and is
not intended for use in state regulations.



Natural Heritage
& Endangered Species
Program
Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

The Nature
Conservancy 
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



Table of Contents

Introduction

What is *BioMap2* – Purpose and applications

One plan, two components

Understanding Core Habitat and its components

Understanding Critical Natural Landscape and its components

Understanding Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape Summaries

Sources of Additional Information

Princeton Overview

Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape Summaries

Elements of *BioMap2* Cores

Core Habitat Summaries

Elements of *BioMap2* Critical Natural Landscapes

Critical Natural Landscape Summaries





BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

Introduction

The Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game, through the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), and The Nature Conservancy's Massachusetts Program developed *BioMap2* to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of climate change.

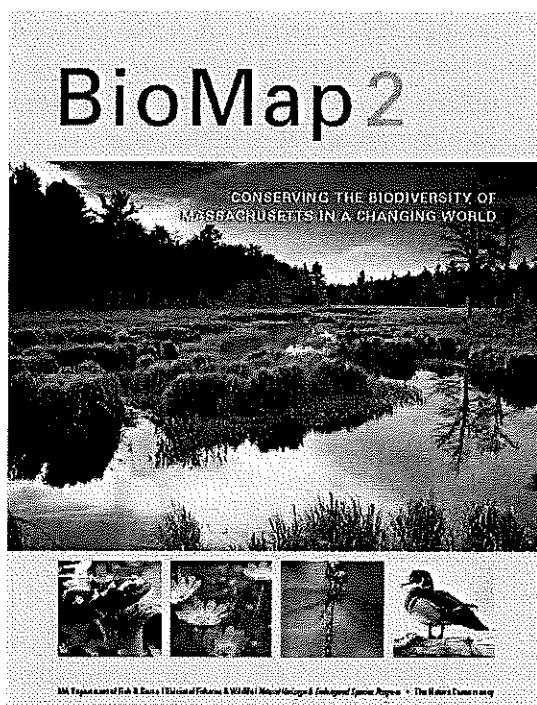
BioMap2 combines NHESP's 30 years of rigorously documented rare species and natural community data with spatial data identifying wildlife species and habitats that were the focus of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's 2005 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). *BioMap2* also integrates The Nature Conservancy's assessment of large, well-connected, and intact ecosystems and landscapes across the Commonwealth, incorporating concepts of ecosystem resilience to address anticipated climate change impacts.

Protection and stewardship of *BioMap2* Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape is essential to safeguard the diversity of species and their habitats, intact ecosystems, and resilient natural landscapes across Massachusetts.

What Does Status Mean?

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines a status category for each rare species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, M.G.L. c.131A, and its implementing regulations 321 CMR 10.00. Rare species are categorized as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern according to the following:

- ☐ Endangered species are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts.



Get your copy of the *BioMap2* report! Download from www.nhesp.org or contact Natural Heritage at 508-389-6360 or natural.heritage@state.ma.us.

- ☐ Threatened species are likely to become Endangered in Massachusetts in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- ☐ Special Concern species have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become Threatened in Massachusetts.

In addition NHESP maintains an unofficial watch list of plants that are tracked due to potential conservation interest or concern, but are not regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act or other laws or regulations. Likewise, described natural communities are not regulated by any law or regulations, but they can help to identify



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program**

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.



ecologically important areas that are worthy of protection. The status of natural communities reflects the documented number and acreages of each community type in the state:

- ☐ Critically Imperiled communities typically have 5 or fewer documented sites or have very few remaining acres in the state.
- ☐ Imperiled communities typically have 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.
- ☐ Vulnerable communities typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.
- ☐ Secure communities typically have over 100 sites or abundant acreage across the state; however, excellent examples are identified as Core Habitats to ensure continued protection.

In 2005 the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife completed a comprehensive State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) documenting the status of Massachusetts wildlife and providing recommendations to help guide wildlife conservation decision-making. SWAP includes all the wildlife species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA), as well as more than 80 species that need conservation attention but do not meet the requirements for inclusion under MESA. The SWAP document is organized around habitat types in need of conservation within the Commonwealth. While the original BioMap focused primarily on rare species protected under MESA, *BioMap2* also addresses other Species of Conservation Concern, their habitats, and the ecosystems that support them to create a spatial representation of most of the elements of SWAP.

BioMap2: One Plan, Two Components

BioMap2 identifies two complementary spatial layers, Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape.

Core Habitat identifies key areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems across the Commonwealth. Protection of Core Habitats will contribute to the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity.

Critical Natural Landscape identifies large natural Landscape Blocks that are minimally impacted by development. If protected, these areas will provide habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes, maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience to natural and anthropogenic disturbances in a rapidly changing world. Areas delineated as Critical Natural Landscape also include buffering upland around wetland, coastal, and aquatic Core Habitats to help ensure their long-term integrity.

The long-term persistence of Massachusetts biological resources requires a determined commitment to land and water conservation. Protection and stewardship of both Critical Natural Landscapes and Core Habitats are needed to realize the biodiversity conservation vision of *BioMap2*.

Components of Core Habitat

Core Habitat identifies specific areas necessary to promote the long-term persistence of rare species, other Species of Conservation Concern, exemplary natural communities, and intact ecosystems.

Rare Species

There are 432 native plant and animal species listed as Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) based on their rarity, population trends, and threats to survival. For





Table 1. Species of Conservation Concern described in the State Wildlife Action Plan and/or included on the MESA List and for which habitat was mapped in *BioMap2*. Note that plants are not included in SWAP, and that marine species such as whales and sea turtles are not included in *BioMap2*.

Taxonomic Group	MESA-listed Species	Non-listed Species of Conservation Concern
Mammals	4	5
Birds	27	23
Reptiles	10	5
Amphibians	4	3
Fish	10	17
Invertebrates	102	9
Plants	256	0
Total	413	62

BioMap2, NHESP staff identified the highest quality habitat sites for each non-marine species based on size, condition, and landscape context.

Other Species of Conservation Concern

In addition to species on the MESA List described previously, the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) identifies 257 wildlife species and 22 natural habitats most in need of conservation within the Commonwealth. *BioMap2* includes species-specific habitat areas for 45 of these species and habitat for 17 additional species which was mapped with other coarse-filter and fine-filter approaches.

Priority Natural Communities

Natural communities are assemblages of plant and animal species that share a common environment and occur together repeatedly on the landscape. *BioMap2* gives conservation

priority to natural communities with limited distribution and to the best examples of more common types.

Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are small, seasonal wetlands that provide important wildlife habitat, especially for amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. *BioMap2* identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools in the state.

Forest Cores

In *BioMap2*, Core Habitat includes the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development, providing critical habitat for numerous woodland species. For example, the interior forest habitat defined by Forest Cores supports many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development, such as the Black-throated Green Warbler, and helps maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Wetland Cores

BioMap2 used an assessment of Ecological Integrity to identify the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Aquatic Cores

To delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic





Species of Conservation Concern, beyond the species and exemplary habitats described above, *BioMap2* identifies intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur.

Components of Critical Natural Landscape

Critical Natural Landscape identifies intact landscapes in Massachusetts that are better able to support ecological processes and disturbance regimes, and a wide array of species and habitats over long time frames.

Landscape Blocks

BioMap2 identifies the most intact large areas of predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes.

Upland Buffers of Wetland and Aquatic Cores

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers.

Upland Habitat to Support Coastal Adaptation

BioMap2 identifies undeveloped lands adjacent to and up to one and a half meters above existing salt marshes as Critical Natural Landscapes with high potential to support inland migration of salt marsh and other coastal habitats over the coming century.

The conservation areas identified by *BioMap2* are based on breadth and depth of data, scientific expertise, and understanding of Massachusetts' biodiversity. The numerous sources of information and analyses used to

Legal Protection of Biodiversity

BioMap2 presents a powerful vision of what Massachusetts would look like with full protection of the land most important for supporting the Commonwealth's biodiversity. While *BioMap2* is a planning tool with *no regulatory function*, all state-listed species enjoy legal protection under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (M.G.L. c.131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00). Wetland habitat of state-listed wildlife is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.00). The *Natural Heritage Atlas* contains maps of Priority Habitats and Estimated Habitats, which are used, respectively, for regulation under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and the Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on rare species regulations, and to view Priority and Estimated Habitat maps, please see the Regulatory Review page at www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/regulatory_review/reg_review_home.htm.

***BioMap2* is a conservation planning tool that does not, in any way, supplant the Estimated and Priority Habitat Maps which have regulatory significance. Unless and until the *BioMap2* vision is fully realized, we must continue to protect our most imperiled species and their habitats.**

create Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape are complementary, and outline a comprehensive conservation vision for Massachusetts, from rare species to intact landscapes. In total, these robust analyses define a suite of priority lands and waters that, if permanently protected, will support Massachusetts' natural systems for generations to come.





Understanding Core Habitat Summaries

Following the Town Overview, there is a descriptive summary of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape that occurs in your city or town. These summaries highlight some of the outstanding characteristics of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape, and will help you learn more about your city or town's biodiversity. You can find out more information about many of these species and natural communities by looking at specific fact sheets at www.nhesp.org.

Additional Information

For copies of the full *BioMap2* report, the Technical Report, and an [interactive mapping tool](#), visit the *BioMap2* website via the Land Protection and Planning tab at www.nhesp.org. If you have any questions about this report, or if you need help protecting land for biodiversity in your community, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program staff looks forward to working with you.

Contact the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

By phone 508-389-6360
By fax 508-389-7890
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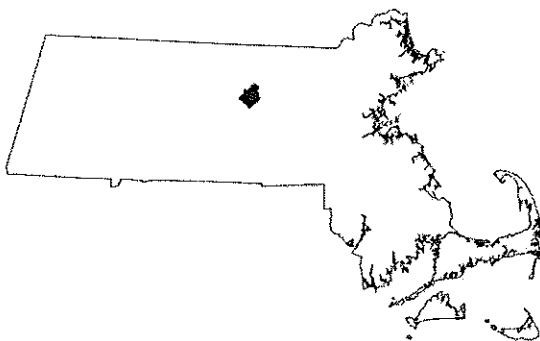
The GIS datalayers of *BioMap2* are available for download from MassGIS at www.mass.gov/mgis.





Town Overview

Princeton lies on the border of the Lower Worcester Plateau, the Southern New England Coastal Plains and Hills, and the Worcester Plateau Ecoregions. The Lower Worcester Plateau Ecoregion is comprised of open hills and transition hardwood and central hardwood forests. Most parts drain to the Chicopee and Quinebaug Rivers. The Southern New England Coastal Plains and Hills Ecoregion is comprised of plains with a few low hills. Forests are mainly central hardwoods with some transition hardwoods and some elm-ash-red maple and red and white pine. Many major rivers drain this area. The Worcester Plateau Ecoregion is an area that includes the most hilly areas of the central upland of Massachusetts with a few high monadnocks and mountains. The dominant forest types present are transition hardwoods and some northern hardwoods. Forested wetlands are common. Surface waters are acidic. Many major rivers drain this area.



Princeton at a Glance

- ☐ Total Area: 22,939 acres (35.8 square miles)
- ☐ Human Population in 2010: 3,413
- ☐ Open space protected in perpetuity: 9,938 acres, or 43.3% percent of total area*
- ☐ BioMap2 Core Habitat: 3,435 acres
- ☐ BioMap2 Core Habitat Protected: 2,102 acres or 61.2%
- ☐ BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape: 10,994 acres
- ☐ BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape Protected: 6,063 acres or 55.1%.

BioMap2 Components

Core Habitat

- ☐ 5 Exemplary or Priority Natural Community Cores
- ☐ 4 Forest Cores
- ☐ 6 Wetland Cores
- ☐ 9 Aquatic Cores
- ☐ 2 Vernal Pool Cores
- ☐ 25 Species of Conservation Concern Cores**
 - o 1 mammal, 2 birds, 1 reptile, 3 amphibians, 1 insect, 6 plants

Critical Natural Landscape

- ☐ 6 Landscape Blocks
- ☐ 6 Wetland Core Buffers
- ☐ 9 Aquatic Core Buffers

* Calculated using MassGIS data layer "Protected and Recreational Open Space—March, 2012".

** See next pages for complete list of species, natural communities and other biodiversity elements.





**Species of Conservation Concern, Priority and Exemplary Natural Communities,
and Other Elements of Biodiversity in Princeton**

Insects

Dragonflies

Spine-crowned Clubtail, (*Gomphus abbreviatus*), SC

Amphibians

Four-toed Salamander, (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), Non-listed SWAP

Spring Salamander, (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*), Non-listed SWAP

Marbled Salamander, (*Ambystoma opacum*), T

Reptiles

Wood Turtle, (*Glyptemys insculpta*), SC

Birds

American Bittern, (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), E

Common Loon, (*Gavia immer*), SC

Mammals

Water Shrew, (*Sorex palustris*), SC

Plants

Back's Sedge, (*Carex backii*), E

Spiked False-oats, (*Trisetum spicatum*), E

Dwarf Mistletoe, (*Arceuthobium pusillum*), SC

Woodland Millet, (*Milium effusum*), T

Adder's-tongue Fern, (*Ophioglossum pusillum*), T

Great Laurel, (*Rhododendron maximum*), T

Priority Natural Communities

Hickory - Hop Hornbeam Forest/Woodland, S2

Circumneutral Talus Forest/Woodland, S3

Exemplary Natural Communities

Oak - Hickory Forest

Other BioMap2 Components

Forest Core

Aquatic Core

Wetland Core

Vernal Pool Core

Landscape Block

Aquatic Core Buffer

Wetland Core Buffer





BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

SC = Special Concern

S1 = Critically Imperiled communities, typically 5 or fewer documented sites or very few remaining acres in the state.

S2 = Imperiled communities, typically 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.

S3 = Vulnerable communities, typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program**

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Elements of BioMap2 Cores

This section lists all elements of *BioMap2* Cores that fall *entirely or partially* within Princeton. The elements listed here may not occur within the bounds of Princeton.

Core 1935

Wetland Core

Core 2056

Forest Core

Wetland Core

Vernal Pool Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Marbled Salamander

Ambystoma opacum

T

Core 2061

Wetland Core

Core 2066

Forest Core

Aquatic Core

Wetland Core

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Level Bog

S3

Species of Conservation Concern

Dwarf Mistletoe

Arceuthobium pusillum

SC

Four-toed Salamander

Hemidactylium scutatum

Non-listed SWAP

Core 2080

Aquatic Core

Core 2085

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

American Bittern

Botaurus lentiginosus

E

Core 2116

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Circumneutral Talus Forest/Woodland

S3

Core 2118

Species of Conservation Concern

Four-toed Salamander

Hemidactylium scutatum

Non-listed SWAP

Core 2121

Oak - Hickory Forest



**Core 2122**

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Hickory - Hop Hornbeam Forest/Woodland

S2

Core 2149

Aquatic Core

Wetland Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Four-toed Salamander

Hemidactylium scutatum

Non-listed SWAP

Marbled Salamander

Ambystoma opacum

T

American Bittern

Botaurus lentiginosus

E

Water Shrew

Sorex palustris

SC

Core 2153

Forest Core

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Triangle Floater

Alasmodonta undulata

Non-listed SWAP

Spine-crowned Clubtail

Gomphus abbreviatus

SC

Spotted Turtle

Clemmys guttata

Non-listed SWAP

Wood Turtle

Glyptemys insculpta

SC

Water Shrew

Sorex palustris

SC

Core 2157

Vernal Pool Core

Core 2176

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Great Laurel

Rhododendron maximum

T

Core 2184

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Circumneutral Talus Forest/Woodland

S3

Species of Conservation Concern

Back's Sedge

Carex backii

E

Spring Salamander

Gyrinophilus porphyriticus

Non-listed SWAP

Core 2186

Spiked False Oats

Trisetum spicatum

E

Core 2190

Species of Conservation Concern

Spring Salamander

Gyrinophilus porphyriticus

Non-listed SWAP



**Core 2194**

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Common Loon

Gavia immer

SC

Core 2196

Species of Conservation Concern

Woodland Millet

Milium effusum

T

Core 2203

Priority & Exemplary Natural Communities

Circumneutral Talus Forest/Woodland

S3

Hickory - Hop Hornbeam Forest/Woodland

S2

Core 2221

Species of Conservation Concern

Adder's-tongue Fern

Ophioglossum pusillum

T

Core 2225

Species of Conservation Concern

Adder's-tongue Fern

Ophioglossum pusillum

T

Core 2245

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Common Loon

Gavia immer

SC

Core 2264

Aquatic Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Common Loon

Gavia immer

SC

Core 2339

Forest Core

Aquatic Core

Wetland Core

Species of Conservation Concern

Common Loon

Gavia immer

SC





Core Habitat Summaries

Core 1935

A 75-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

The 75-acre Wetland Core is among the largest 20% of Wetland Cores in this ecoregion.

Core 2056

A 1,164-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Wetland Core, Vernal Pool Core, and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Vernal pools are small, seasonal wetlands that provide important wildlife habitat, especially for amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. *BioMap2* identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools in the state.

Adult and juvenile Marbled Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late summer or early fall to breed in dried portions of vernal pools, swamps, marshes, and other predominantly fish-free wetlands. Eggs are deposited under logs, leaf-litter, or grass tussocks and hatch after being inundated by fall rains. Larvae metamorphose during late spring, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

Core 2061

A 60-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.





Core 2066

A 1,057-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, Priority Natural Communities, and Species of Conservation Concern.

Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Level Bogs are dwarf-shrub peatlands, generally with pronounced hummocks and hollows in sphagnum moss. These wetland communities are very acidic and nutrient-poor because the peat isolates them from nutrients in groundwater and streams. This example of Level Bog is in good condition and is well buffered by naturally forested upland.

A member of the Christmas Mistletoe family, Dwarf Mistletoe is a very small fleshy shrub, usually no more than 0.8 inch tall, that parasitizes conifer trees. In Massachusetts, Dwarf Mistletoe occurs in peatlands varying from kettlehole peat bogs to spruce-fir-birch headwater swamps, generally on the branches of black spruce (*Picea mariana*).

Four-toed Salamanders live in forested habitats surrounding swamps, bogs, marshes, vernal pools, and other fish-free waters that are used as breeding sites. Most breeding sites in Massachusetts are characterized by pit-and-mound topography with significant sphagnum-moss cover. Eggs are typically laid in mounds or patches of sphagnum moss that overhang water. Upon hatching, the larvae wriggle through the moss and drop into the water, where they will develop for several weeks prior to metamorphosis.

Core 2080

A <1-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Core 2085

A 98-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.





American Bitterns are heron-like birds that nest primarily in large cattail, tussock or shrub marshes and are very sensitive to disturbance.

Core 2116

A 13-acre Core Habitat featuring a Priority Natural Community and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Circumneutral Talus Forest communities develop on boulder-strewn slopes below slightly acidic cliffs or rock outcrops. There is often a gradient of vegetation density as the slope changes, with more trees on the lower slope. This moderate-sized Circumneutral Talus Forest is in a good condition with good landscape on protected land with other conservation and developed land around it. It has a typical rich species mix for the community type with variable substrate of boulders, cliff, and loose talus.

Core 2118

A 27-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Four-toed Salamanders live in forested habitats surrounding swamps, bogs, marshes, vernal pools, and other fish-free waters that are used as breeding sites. Most breeding sites in Massachusetts are characterized by pit-and-mound topography with significant sphagnum-moss cover. Eggs are typically laid in mounds or patches of sphagnum moss that overhang water. Upon hatching, the larvae wriggle through the moss and drop into the water, where they will develop for several weeks prior to metamorphosis.

Core 2121

A 56-acre Core Habitat featuring a Priority Natural Community.

Oak-Hickory Forests are dominated by a variety of oak species, with hickories present in lower densities. They generally occupy upper slopes or ridgetops. A subcanopy commonly present includes hop hornbeam, flowering dogwood, and shadbush. This young example of Oak-Hickory Forest is recovering well from past anthropogenic disturbances, including logging. It is in good condition and has a naturally vegetated buffer.

Core 2122

A 12-acre Core Habitat featuring a Priority Natural Community.

Hickory-Hop Hornbeam Forests are open, hardwood forests dominated by various hickory species with significant hop hornbeam in the subcanopy. This community is characterized by a sparse shrub layer, and a nearly continuous cover of grasses and sedges. This example of Hickory-Hop Hornbeam Forest is large and relatively diverse, with no significant anthropogenic disturbances and a good-sized buffer to development.

Core 2149

An 841-acre Core Habitat featuring Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, and Species of Conservation Concern.





Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

The 71-acre Wetland Core is among the largest 20% of Wetland Cores in this ecoregion.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Four-toed Salamanders live in forested habitats surrounding swamps, bogs, marshes, vernal pools, and other fish-free waters that are used as breeding sites. Most breeding sites in Massachusetts are characterized by pit-and-mound topography with significant sphagnum-moss cover. Eggs are typically laid in mounds or patches of sphagnum moss that overhang water. Upon hatching, the larvae wriggle through the moss and drop into the water, where they will develop for several weeks prior to metamorphosis.

Adult and juvenile Marbled Salamanders inhabit upland forests during most of the year, where they reside in small-mammal burrows and other subsurface retreats. Adults migrate during late summer or early fall to breed in dried portions of vernal pools, swamps, marshes, and other predominantly fish-free wetlands. Eggs are deposited under logs, leaf-litter, or grass tussocks and hatch after being inundated by fall rains. Larvae metamorphose during late spring, whereupon they disperse into upland forest.

American Bitterns are heron-like birds that nest primarily in large cattail, tussock or shrub marshes and are very sensitive to disturbance.

The Water Shrew habitat is near water - most commonly the banks of a swift rocky-bedded stream in a dense conifer or mixed forest.

Core 2153

A 2,020-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Aquatic Core, and Species of Conservation Concern.

Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Triangle Floaters are freshwater mussels commonly found in low-gradient river reaches with sand and gravel substrates and low to moderate water velocities, although they are found in a wide range of substrate and flow conditions.

Larvae of Spine-crowned Clubtail dragonflies are aquatic and burrow just under the top of silty to sandy bottom sediments in medium to large rivers.





Strong populations of Spotted Turtles in good habitat - large, unfragmented, protected open space - continue to be of interest for the conservation of this species. This small, dark-colored turtle with yellow spots on its carapace inhabits a variety of wetlands year-round and nests in nearby uplands during spring. Road and collection are the primary conservation concerns.

Wood Turtle habitat is streams and rivers, preferably with long corridors of undeveloped, connected uplands. They also use fields and early successional habitat extending up to 500 meters on both sides of the waterways. Mowing and roads are the primary causes of mortality. Collection is also a conservation concern.

The Water Shrew habitat is near water - most commonly the banks of a swift rocky-bedded stream in a dense conifer or mixed forest.

Core 2157

An 87-acre Core Habitat featuring Vernal Pool Core.

Vernal pools are small, seasonal wetlands that provide important wildlife habitat, especially for amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. *BioMap2* identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools in the state.

Core 2176

A 7-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Great Laurel, a member of the Heath family, is an evergreen shrub or small tree that grows up to 10 m high. It is a plant of moist woods, swamps, and the edges of ponds.

Core 2184

A 181-acre Core Habitat featuring a Priority Natural Community and Species of Conservation Concern.

Circumneutral Talus Forest communities develop on boulder strewn slopes below slightly acidic cliffs or rock outcrops. There is often a gradient of vegetation density as the slope changes, with more trees on the lower slope. This large example of Circumneutral Talus Slope is in excellent condition, and provides a diversity of habitat for wildlife. It has little current human disturbance and few exotic invasive species.

Back's Sedge is a perennial herbaceous sedge of dry, rich woodlands.

Spring Salamander adults inhabit clean, cold, high-gradient brooks and headwater seeps in forest habitat, usually at elevation >100 m. Larvae are entirely aquatic and largely nocturnal, spending daylight hours buried below the streambed or hidden under stones. Adults are semi-aquatic and spend most of their time under cover objects along the margins of brooks, springs, and seeps; however, they will venture into upland forest during rainy weather.





Core 2186

A 1-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Spiked False Oats is a boreal grass approaching its southern limit in Massachusetts. It is found growing in cool microclimates with exposed circumneutral bedrock.

Core 2190

An 86-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Spring Salamander adults inhabit clean, cold, high-gradient brooks and headwater seeps in forest habitat, usually at elevation >100 m. Larvae are entirely aquatic and largely nocturnal, spending daylight hours buried below the streambed or hidden under stones. Adults are semi-aquatic and spend most of their time under cover objects along the margins of brooks, springs, and seeps; however, they will venture into upland forest during rainy weather.

Core 2194

A 200-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Common Loons rely upon large, clear lakes as breeding habitat. They only leave the water to tend to their nests, which are either placed in shoreline vegetation, or upon specially designed nesting platforms built for them by conservationists. Their diet consists primarily of fish, and Common Loons have been shown to be particularly vulnerable to human disturbance and toxins, especially mercury.

Core 2196

A 20-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Woodland Millet is typically found on steep slopes in rich, mesic forest communities with calcareous soils. Its microhabitat often includes the drier, rocky upper slopes of the woodland.

Core 2203

A 68-acre Core Habitat featuring Priority Natural Communities.

Circumneutral Talus Forest communities develop on boulder strewn slopes below slightly acidic cliffs or rock outcrops. There is often a gradient of vegetation density as the slope changes, with more trees on the lower slope. This large example of Circumneutral Talus Slope is in excellent condition, and provides a diversity of habitat for wildlife. It has little current human disturbance and few exotic invasive species.

Hickory-Hop Hornbeam Forests are open, hardwood forests dominated by various hickory species with significant hop hornbeam in the subcanopy. This community is characterized by a sparse shrub layer, and a nearly continuous cover of grasses and sedges. This small but excellent occurrence of Hickory-Hop





Hornbeam Forest/Woodland has no invasive species and is within the many acre Wachusett Reservation. It is part of a forest mosaic, mostly within a Circumneutral Talus Forest.

Core 2221

An 18-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Adder's-tongue is a small terrestrial fern, up to 12 inches high, consisting of a single fleshy green stalk bearing a simple leaf and a fertile spike. Boggy meadows, acidic fens, borders of marshes, wet fields, and moist woodland clearings provide suitable open and sunny habitat for Adder's-tongue Fern.

Core 2225

A 27-acre Core Habitat featuring a Species of Conservation Concern.

Adder's-tongue is a small terrestrial fern, up to 12 inches high, consisting of a single fleshy green stalk bearing a simple leaf and a fertile spike. Boggy meadows, acidic fens, borders of marshes, wet fields, and moist woodland clearings provide suitable open and sunny habitat for Adder's-tongue Fern.

Core 2245

A 102-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Common Loons rely upon large, clear lakes as breeding habitat. They only leave the water to tend to their nests, which are either placed in shoreline vegetation, or upon specially designed nesting platforms built for them by conservationists. Their diet consists primarily of fish, and Common Loons have been shown to be particular vulnerable to human disturbance and toxins, especially mercury.

Core 2264

A 168-acre Core Habitat featuring Aquatic Core and a Species of Conservation Concern.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Common Loons rely upon large, clear lakes as breeding habitat. They only leave the water to tend to their nests, which are either placed in shoreline vegetation, or upon specially designed nesting platforms built for them by conservationists. Their diet consists primarily of fish, and Common Loons have been shown to be particular vulnerable to human disturbance and toxins, especially mercury.

Core 2339

A 3,263-acre Core Habitat featuring Forest Core, Wetland Core, Aquatic Core, and a Species of Conservation Concern.





Forest Cores are the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development. Forest Cores support many bird species sensitive to the impacts of roads and development and help maintain ecological processes found only in unfragmented forest patches.

This 2,969-acre Forest Core is the second largest in the ecoregion. It is part of an important cluster of Forest Cores, which are only partially protected. Only 18 acres occur in Fitchburg.

Wetland Cores are the least disturbed wetlands in the state within undeveloped landscapes—those with intact buffers and little fragmentation or other stressors associated with development. These wetlands are most likely to support critical wetland functions (i.e., natural hydrologic conditions, diverse plant and animal habitats, etc.) and are most likely to maintain these functions into the future.

Aquatic Cores are intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur. They delineate integrated and functional ecosystems for fish species and other aquatic Species of Conservation Concern.

Common Loons rely upon large, clear lakes as breeding habitat. They only leave the water to tend to their nests, which are either placed in shoreline vegetation, or upon specially designed nesting platforms built for them by conservationists. Their diet consists primarily of fish, and Common Loons have been shown to be particularly vulnerable to human disturbance and toxins, especially mercury.



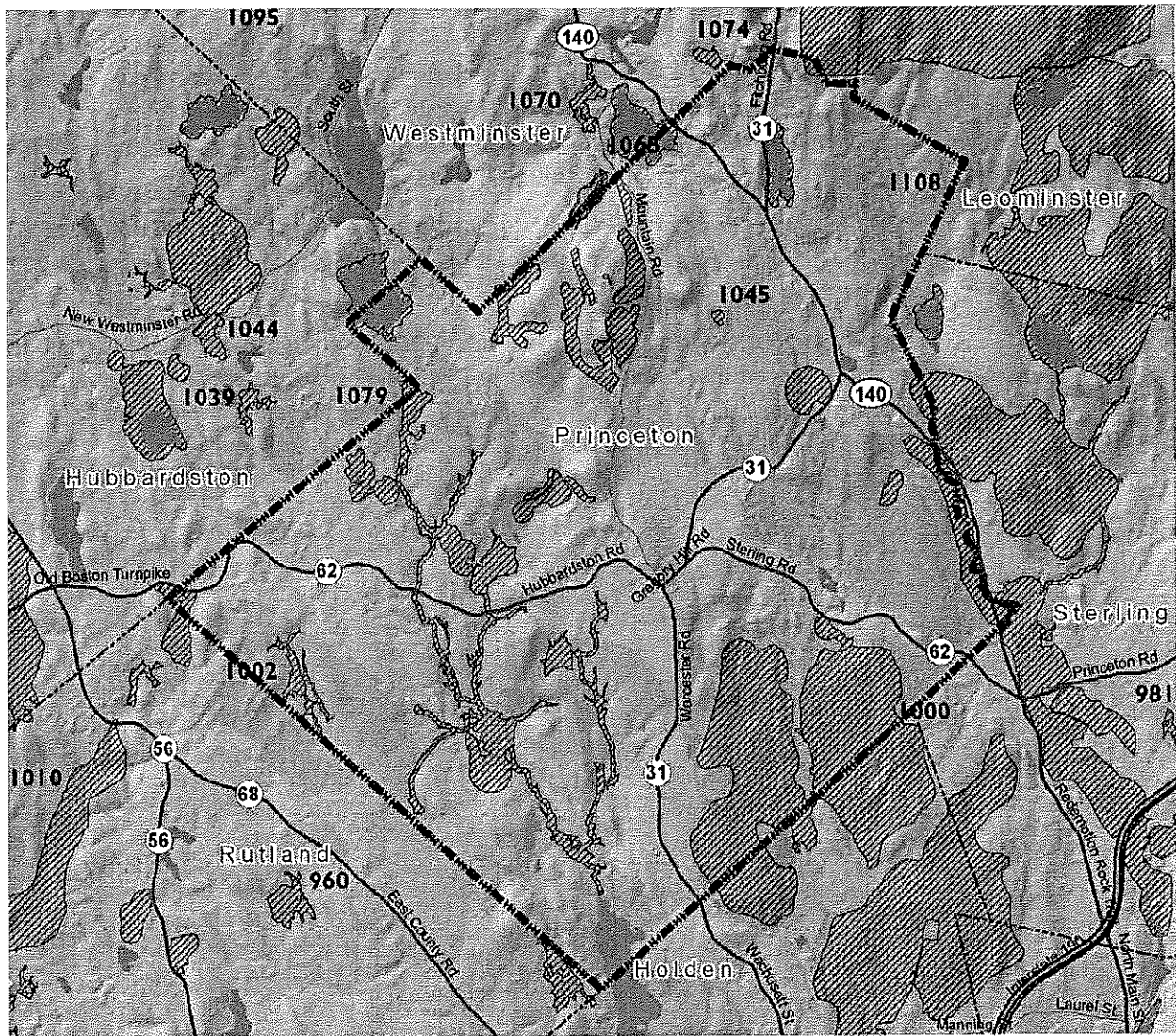


BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape in Princeton

Critical Natural Landscape IDs correspond with the following element lists and summaries.

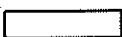


BioMap2 Core Habitat



BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape

1 Mile



Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.



Elements of BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscapes

This section lists all elements of *BioMap2* Critical Natural Landscapes that fall *entirely or partially* within Princeton. The elements listed here may not occur within the bounds of Princeton.

CNL 1000

Aquatic Core Buffer
Landscape Block
Wetland Core Buffer

CNL 1002

Aquatic Core Buffer
Landscape Block
Wetland Core Buffer

CNL 1045

Aquatic Core Buffer

CNL 1065

Aquatic Core Buffer

CNL 1074

Wetland Core Buffer

CNL 1079

Aquatic Core Buffer
Landscape Block
Wetland Core Buffer

CNL 1108

Aquatic Core Buffer
Landscape Block
Wetland Core Buffer





Critical Natural Landscape Summaries

CNL 1000

A 6,794-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer, Wetland Core Buffer and Landscape Block.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

Landscape Blocks, the primary component of Critical Natural Landscapes, are large areas of intact predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Collectively, these natural cover types total 3.6 million acres across the state. An Ecological Integrity assessment was used to identify the most intact and least fragmented areas. These large Landscape Blocks are most likely to maintain dynamic ecological processes such as buffering, connectivity, natural disturbance, and hydrological regimes, all of which help to support wide-ranging wildlife species and many other elements of biodiversity.

In order to identify critical Landscape Blocks in each ecoregion, different Ecological Integrity thresholds were used to select the largest intact landscape patches in each ecoregion while avoiding altered habitat as much as possible. This ecoregional representation accomplishes a key goal of *BioMap2* to protect the ecological stages that support a broad suite of biodiversity in the context of climate change. Blocks were defined by major roads, and minimum size thresholds differed among ecoregions to ensure that *BioMap2* includes the best of the best in each ecoregion.

This mostly forested 5,943-acre Landscape Block is the eighth largest of 62 Blocks in the ecoregion.

CNL 1002

A 1,674-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer, Wetland Core Buffer and Landscape Block.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

Landscape Blocks, the primary component of Critical Natural Landscapes, are large areas of intact predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as





well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Collectively, these natural cover types total 3.6 million acres across the state. An Ecological Integrity assessment was used to identify the most intact and least fragmented areas. These large Landscape Blocks are most likely to maintain dynamic ecological processes such as buffering, connectivity, natural disturbance, and hydrological regimes, all of which help to support wide-ranging wildlife species and many other elements of biodiversity.

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CNL 1045

A 21-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

CNL 1065

A 243-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

CNL 1074

A 76-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Wetland Core Buffer.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.





CNL 1079

A 10,954-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer, Wetland Core Buffer and Landscape Block.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

Landscape Blocks, the primary component of Critical Natural Landscapes, are large areas of intact predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Collectively, these natural cover types total 3.6 million acres across the state. An Ecological Integrity assessment was used to identify the most intact and least fragmented areas. These large Landscape Blocks are most likely to maintain dynamic ecological processes such as buffering, connectivity, natural disturbance, and hydrological regimes, all of which help to support wide-ranging wildlife species and many other elements of biodiversity.

In order to identify critical Landscape Blocks in each ecoregion, different Ecological Integrity thresholds were used to select the largest intact landscape patches in each ecoregion while avoiding altered habitat as much as possible. This ecoregional representation accomplishes a key goal of *BioMap2* to protect the ecological stages that support a broad suite of biodiversity in the context of climate change. Blocks were defined by major roads, and minimum size thresholds differed among ecoregions to ensure that *BioMap2* includes the best of the best in each ecoregion.

CNL 1108

A 14,637-acre Critical Natural Landscape featuring Aquatic Core Buffer, Wetland Core Buffer and Landscape Block.

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers. One, the variable width buffers methodology, included the most intact areas around each wetland and river, by extending deeper into surrounding unfragmented habitats than into developed areas adjacent to each wetland. Other upland buffers were identified through the rare species habitat analysis. In this way, the conservation of wetland buffers will support the habitats and functionality of each wetland, and also include adjacent uplands that are important for many species that move between habitat types.

Landscape Blocks, the primary component of Critical Natural Landscapes, are large areas of intact predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Collectively, these natural cover types total 3.6 million acres across the state. An Ecological Integrity assessment was used to identify the most intact and least fragmented areas. These large Landscape Blocks are most likely to maintain dynamic ecological processes





BioMap2

Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World

such as buffering, connectivity, natural disturbance, and hydrological regimes, all of which help to support wide-ranging wildlife species and many other elements of biodiversity.

In order to identify critical Landscape Blocks in each ecoregion, different Ecological Integrity thresholds were used to select the largest intact landscape patches in each ecoregion while avoiding altered habitat as much as possible. This ecoregional representation accomplishes a key goal of *BioMap2* to protect the ecological stages that support a broad suite of biodiversity in the context of climate change. Blocks were defined by major roads, and minimum size thresholds differed among ecoregions to ensure that *BioMap2* includes the best of the best in each ecoregion.



**Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program**

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
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For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.

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Please contribute on your Massachusetts income tax form or directly to the



Natural Heritage &
Endangered Species Fund

To learn more about the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program
and the Commonwealth's rare species, visit our web site at www.nhesp.org.

APPENDIX D

Princeton Land in Chapter 61; 61A; 61B

PARCEL_ID		Acres	Addr #	Address St.	Owner Name
241/015.0-0006-0000.0	016	15.32	1	MATTHEWS LANE	ZGURZYNSKI, PAUL A.
241/014.0-0014-0000.0	016	32.2	0	CALAMINT HILL S OFF	POMERLEAU PRINCETON REALTY T
241/007.0-0007-0000.B	016	14.1	270	THOMPSON RD	RICHARDS, PAUL D.
241/007.0-0016-0000.0	016	42.3	182	THOMPSON RD	MASTERMAN, TODD
241/008.0-0002-0001.0	016	15.04	64	GOODNOW RD	LOWENTHAL, DAVID
241/003.0-0013-0005.0	016	20.9	21	GREENE RD	YOUNG, STEPHEN B.
241/004.0-0008-0000.0	016	23	331	MIRICK RD	STIMPSON, JOHN C.
241/004.0-0014-0000.0	016	15	264	MIRICK RD	WASHBURN, STIG TRUSTEE
241/004.0-0038-0000.0	016	61.01	217	MIRICK RD	SWEENEY, KATHLEEN
241/004.0-0040-0000.0	016	7	26	PINE HILL RD	HELLE, RICHARD D.
241/005.B-0002-0000.0	016	29	44	LEOMINSTER RD	BAKER, JANEEN T.
241/010.0-0015-0000.B	016	20.36	487	HUBBARDSTON RD	DICARLO, JOSEPH
241/008.0-0023-0000.0	016	16.1	184	MOUNTAIN RD	STROCK, HAROLD B.
241/011.0-0026-0014.0	016	17.07	76	WHEELER RD	BREWER, PETER C.
241/011.0-0049-0000.C	016	34.3	291	BALL HILL RD	KNAPP, REBECCA S.
241/011.0-0049-0000.F	016	15.7	319	BALL HILL RD	VALCOVIC, DAVID
241/013.0-0082-0000.0	016	81.35	32	WHITTAKER LANE	GOODNOW, THEODORE B.
241/012.0-0022-0002.0	016	26.5	43	BROOKS STATION RD	WHITNEY, WALLACE F JR & ROBIN
241/014.0-0004-0000.0	016	46.68	152	CALAMINT HILL RD N	BIGELOW, SCOTT S.
241/012.0-0036-0000.0	016	19	47	STERLING RD	DEKKER, JOB
241/007.0-0006-0000.0	016	86.74	114	GATES RD & THOMPSON	MACDONALD, JANET S TE
241/009.0-0024-0004.0	017	9.15	71	GLEASON RD	THIBODEAU, GREGORY J
241/014.0-0040-0000.0	017	102.5	51	DOWDS LANE	MALKASIAN, SCOTT
241/014.0-0043-0000.0	017	33.75	20	DOWDS LANE	BURROWS, LORIN P.
241/005.0-0031-0000.0	017	34.06	104	HOBBS RD	HILLIS, JAMES W.
241/005.0-0033-0002.0	017	13	90	HOBBS RD	EDEN-KILGOUR, GLENIS B.
241/012.B-0034-0001.0	017	20	44	GREGORY HILL RD	HALL ACRES TRUST
241/015.0-0028-0000.0	017	26.3	28	BALL HILL RD	NASH, RICHARD S
241/012.D-0009-0000.0	017	11.8	17	WORCESTER RD	BRAUNHARDT, VICKI
241/011.0-0004-0000.0	017	19.87	27	GATES RD	BISBEE, DAVID C.
241/013.0-0017-0000.0	017	21.75	13	TOWN FARM RD	ALLEN, ARTHUR III
241/011.0-0025-0000.0	017	26.2	0	WHEELER RD	POST, EVERETT B. REVCABLE LIVIN
241/011.0-0026-0011.0	017	39.69	20	BLOOD RD	FUCHS, GARY R.
241/013.0-0032-0000.0	017	56	154	HOUGHTON RD	HUBBARD, BRADFORD
241/013.0-0033-0000.0	017	6.21	0	HOUGHTON RD	HUBBARD, BRADFORD
241/015.0-0048-0000.0	017	20	263	WORCESTER RD	SANDSTROM, ROBERT E
241/008.0-0027-0000.0	017	24.87	70	MERRIAM RD	PAPE, HARRY A.
241/011.0-0032-0000.0	017	23.54	60	BIGELOW RD	HAMEL, PHILIP L.
241/013.0-0042-0000.A	017	19.5	275	STERLING RD	CALCIA, DAVID E.
241/011.0-0045-0000.0	017	78.12	32	GROW LANE	CASWELL, JENNIFER
241/015.0-0076-0000.0	017	43.37	143	BALL HILL RD	DOWDY, GREGORY
241/008.0-0060-0000.0	017	32.66	26	BULLOCK LANE	BULLOCK FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TR
241/012.0-0015-0000.0	017	14.88	91	HUBBARDSTON RD	RYBACKI, CHRISTINE M.
241/012.0-0020-0000.0	017	26.79	100	BROOKS STATION RD	BOOTH, PHYLLIS
241/009.0-0024-0003.0	017	7.98	53	GLEASON RD	HARDING, CHRISTOPHER A.
241/012.0-0030-0000.0	017	32.2	42	STERLING RD	LYNCH, JOHN G.
241/009.0-0030-0000.0	017	55	72	GLEASON RD	MOSHER, CLAYTON F
241/014.0-0008-0000.D	017	18.43	192	BALL HILL RD	MARKLEY, HERBERT G
241/014.0-0032-0000.0	018	18.14	40	CALAMINT HILL RD S	CHASE, RUTH R.
241/012.0-0043-0000.0	018	11.92	112	BROOKS STATION RD	COCHRELL, TIMOTHY
241/014.0-0050-0002.0	018	13.55	125	CALAMINT HILL RD N	MOSS, STANLEY E
241/001.0-0017-0000.0	018	9.2	290	REDEMPTION ROCK TR	MIGHDOLL, PHILLIP
241/008.0-0001-0002.0	018	2.84	25	THOMPSON RD	ZAWACKI, WALTER J.
241/004.0-0037-0000.0	018	11.5	196	MIRICK RD	MILTON, DAVID S & LINDA S

Princeton Land in Chapter 61; 61A; 61B

241/005.0-0010-0001.0	018	10.03	27	HOBBS RD	OCCHIPINTI, EMANUEL F. LE
241/005.0-0023-0000.0	018	43.07	85	HOBBS RD	ANTONIO, CHRISTO
241/015.0-0008-0002.0	018	11.38	20	SAM COBB LANE	STEWART, BEVERLY A,
241/012.C-0001-0000.0	018	4.82	18	CONNOR LANE	BRADY, PATRICK
241/010.0-0019-0000.0	018	32.5	20	LYONS RD	GOOD, EDMUND
241/014.0-0039-0000.0	018	24.1	29	DOWDS LANE	CONNELL, CLIFFORD W.
241/008.0-0043-0006.0	018	8.68	120	MIRICK RD	JOHNSON, CARL R. JR
241/011.0-0041-0003.0	018	8.49	351	BALL HILL RD	DUNN, THOMAS J.
241/011.0-0042-0000.A	018	17	0	BALL HILL RD	GALLO, GERALD
241/013.0-0056-0008.0	018	9.29	244	STERLING RD	DUNBAR, MARK R.
241/011.0-0049-0000.E	018	8.6	313	BALL HILL RD	PROZZO, LISA J.
241/011.0-0053-0000.0	018	109.8	122	CALAMINT HILL RD N	KESSLER, STEPHEN B.
241/012.0-0001-0004.0	018	8.29	142	HUBBARDSTON RD	HERNANDEX, JO-ANN
241/012.0-0012-0000.0	018	9.5	14	GOODNOW RD	LACHANCE, JAMES M.
241/012.0-0020-0002.0	018	9.25	86	BROOKS STATION RD	UNION, DAVID M
241/009.0-0021-0000.0	018	22.45	27	GLEASON RD	HAY, JOHN P.
241/011.0-0035-0001.0	071	2	0	BIGELOW RD	HAMEL, PHILIP L.
241/001.0-0002-0000.0	601	27.97	0	MOUNTAIN RD	WACHUSETT MT REALTY ASSOCIA
241/001.0-0003-0000.0	601	17.7	0	MOUNTAIN RD	WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN ASSOC
241/007.0-0028-0003.0	601	7.14	0	THOMPSON RD	RICHARDS, PAUL D.
241/007.0-0031-0000.0	601	69.26	0	GATES RD OFF	RUSSELL, ROBERT S & ELIZABETH
241/001.0-0031-0000.0	601	90.92	0	MIRICK RD	JOHNSTON, EDITH A.
241/001.0-0031-0002.0	601	4	0	REDEMPTION ROCK TR	KEYES BROOK REALTY TRUST
241/002.0-0003-0000.0	601	121	0	ON LEOMINSTER TOWN	LEOMINSTER SPORTSMAN ASSN IN
241/003.0-0005-0000.0	601	40	0	GREENE RD	BOMBA, JOHN
241/003.0-0013-0000.0	601	82.97	0	GREENE RD	KRASHES, BARBARA P.
241/003.0-0018-0000.0	601	53.6	0	RHODES RD	KRASHES, DAVID
241/003.0-0020-0001.0	601	9.05	0	RHODES RD	KRASHES, DAVID
241/003.0-0021-0000.0	601	21.58	0	RHODES RD	KRASHES, DAVID
241/004.0-0003-0015.0	601	8.5	0	MOUNTAIN RD	WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN REALTY A
241/004.0-0003-0016.0	601	1.8	0	MOUNTAIN RD	WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN REALTY A
241/004.0-0004-0000.0	601	41	0	PINE HILL RD	WALLACE, GEORGE J. TRUSTEE
241/004.0-0015-0000.0	601	55.7	0	MIRICK RD	SCHLAIKJER, PAUL F.
241/004.0-0021-0000.0	601	45	0	WILLSON RD	SCHLAIKJER, PAUL F.
241/004.0-0026-0000.0	601	19	0	HOBBS RD	LINDQUIST, WILLIAM A.
241/004.0-0028-0000.0	601	8.2	0	REDEMPTION ROCK TR	JOHNSTON, EDITH A.
241/004.0-0029-0000.0	601	11	0	BEAMAN RD	CUMMING, ROBERT
241/004.0-0038-0004.0	601	22.34	0	MIRICK RD	GMRC LENDING TRUST~
241/004.0-0041-0000.0	601	15	0	PINE HILL RD	GMRC LENDING TRUST~
241/005.A-0002-0000.B	601	36.8	208	BEAMAN RD	LEE, ALFRED A.
241/015.0-0008-0004.0	601	24.71	0	BROOKS STATION RD	NICHOLS, DAVID R
241/011.0-0021-0000.0	601	63	0	WHEELER RD	AYARS, WILLIAM
241/008.0-0021-0000.0	601	23.92	0	MOUNTAIN RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.
241/008.0-0025-0003.A	601	46.75	0	MERRIAM RD	ADAMS, WAYNE
241/008.0-0026-0000.0	601	39	0	MERRIAM RD	DOW, ELIZABETH
241/008.0-0032-0000.A	601	42.69	0	MIRICK RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.
241/008.0-0039-0000.A	601	87.29	0	MIRICK RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.
241/008.0-0040-0000.A	601	22.42	0	MIRICK RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.
241/008.0-0049-0000.0	601	23.32	0	MIRICK RD	MIRICK, JOHN O.
241/009.0-0023-0000.0	601	44.8	91	HOUGHTON RD	NORCO SPORTSMAN'S CLUB, INC.
241/012.0-0029-0000.0	601	14.5	0	COAL KILN RD, OFF	GOODNOW, THEODORE B.
241/012.0-0036-0001.0	601	1	0	STERLING RD	KAHL, MICHAEL
241/012.0-0037-0000.0	601	12.81	0	STERLING RD	DENSMORE TRUST WILLIAM P. NO
241/014.0-0013-0008.0	601	4.97	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	POMERLEAU PRINCETON REALTY T
241/014.0-0021-0000.0	601	70	0	BROOKS STATION RD OF	REARDON, EDWARD P.
241/014.0-0022-0000.0	601	110.2	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	JEAN KRAG TRUST

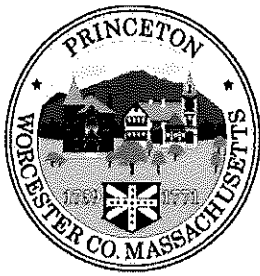
Princeton Land in Chapter 61; 61A; 61B

241/014.0-0046-0000.0	601	100.8	0	BALL HILL RD	LYONS, THOMAS W.
241/007.0-0012-0000.0	602	144.6	0	RHODES RD	OPALKA S., BEGLEY L., KRASHES P.T
241/004.0-0055-0000.0	602	0.6	0	MOUNTAIN RD	NORTH SEA PARTNERS
241/004.0-0054-0000.0	602	53.2	0	MOUNTAIN RD	NORTH SEA PARTNERS LP~
241/007.0-0034-0000.0	602	43	0	OLD COLONY & GATE	MASON, ROBERT G.
241/005.0-0033-0001.0	716	1.3	0	HOBBS RD	EDEN-KILGOUR IRREVOCABLE TRUS
241/018.0-0017-0000.0	717	7.56	0	WORCESTER RD	ZOTTOLI, ERNEST
241/015.0-0020-0000.0	717	53	0	BALL HILL RD OFF	GIARD, WALTER C.
241/014.0-0027-0000.0	717	50	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	PEURA, ROBERT A
241/008.A-0011-0002.0	717	3.7	0	MERRIAM RD	PAPE, HARRY A.
241/014.0-0042-0000.0	717	23.4	30	DOWDS LANE	MALKASIAN, SCOTT
241/014.0-0025-0000.0	717	27.2	0	CALAMINT HILL RD S	PEURA, ROBERT A.
241/015.0-0028-0000.A	718	1.84	0	BALL HILL RD	NASH, RICHARD S
241/007.0-0027-0001.0	718	106.6	0	THOMPSON RD	STIMSON, STEPHEN C
241/001.0-0005-0003.0	718	22.2	0	MIRICK RD	JACK, HAROLD B.
241/013.0-0042-0000.0	718	54	0	STERLING RD	CALCIA, DAVID E.
241/009.0-0040-0000.0	718	13.8	0	HOUGHTON RD	HUBBARD, BRADFORD
241/012.0-0035-0000.0	718	17	0	STERLING RD	MASON, ROBERT G AND ANNE S TR
241/018.0-0011-0000.0	718	34.33	294	WORCESTER RD	ZOTTOLI, ERNEST W
241/011.0-0045-0000.A	718	7	0	BALL HILL RD	CASWELL, JENNIFER
241/009.0-0024-0000.0	720	157.8	0	GLEASON RD	MOSHER, CLAYTON F
241/013.0-0022-0004.0	720	10.01	0	TOWN FARM RD	CALCIA, MICHAEL D.
241/011.0-0026-0010.0	720	2.07	0	BLOOD RD	FUCHS, GARY
241/014.0-0004-0003.0	720	11.21	0	CALAMINT HILL RD N	MARKLEY, HERBERT
241/012.0-0015-0002.0	720	19.58	0	HUBBARDSTON RD	THAYER, JOHN D.
241/011.0-0062-0002.0	801	7.22	0	HUBBARDSTON RD	GETCHELL, BENJAMIN R.
241/012.0-0013-0001.0	803	10.65	0	GOODNOW RD	LACHANCE, JAMES M.
241/011.0-0035-0000.0	803	9.25	0	BIGELOW RD	BLACKMER, KAREN J.
241/011.0-0020-0000.0	803	17.74	0	HUBBARDSTON RD	CAPPARELLI, MICHELLE N. TRUSTE
241/012.0-0022-0001.A	803	3.57	0	BROOKS STATION RD	WSF REALTY TRUST
241/008.0-0038-0000.0	803	21.07	0	MIRICK RD	JOHNSON, CARL
241/011.0-0013-0000.0	803	8.6	0	HUBBARDSTON RD	CONWAY, SEAN
241/012.C-0001-0000.A	803	6.98	0	BROOKS STATION RD	BRADY, PATRICK
241/014.0-0036-0000.0	803	5.4	0	SCHOOLHOUSE RD	CHASE, RUTH R.
241/015.0-0073-0000.0	803	28.5	0	BROOKS STATION RD	FIELDS, HEIDI
241/008.0-0001-0002.A	803	11.39	0	THOMPSON RD	ZAWACKI, WALTER J.
241/011.0-0041-0004.0	803	8.51	0	BALL HILL RD	DUNN, THOMAS J.
241/015.0-0067-0000.0	803	0	0	BALL HILL RD OFF	BROWN, ANDREW V.
241/012.C-0017-0000.0	803	12.52	0	BROOKS STATION RD	BRADY, PATRICK
241/007.0-0035-0001.0	803	6.12	0	OLD COLONY RD	GAGAS, CHARLES E.

APPENDIX E

Princeton Open Space				
Property	Owner	Fee & CE		Open Space plan
Wachusett Mountain State Reservation	DCR	1,350		
Leominster State Forest	DCR	1,380		
Division of Water Supply	DCR	3,434		
	DCR			
Fisheries and Wildlife	DFW	559		Minns and Savage Hill
Princeton Land Trust	Town	538		Fee and easement
Wachusett Meadow Wildlife Sanctuary	Audubon	1,011		
Nimrod League of Holden	Private	447		Includes PLT CE
NORCO Club	Private	301		DCR has a CE on NORCO
Boylston Park	Town	60		
		9,080		
Other lands				
Fitchburg Bickford Reservoir	City	207		Not protected
Fitchburg Wachusett Lake	City	194		Not protected
Thomas Prince School	Town	60		Recreational Fields
Krashes Fields	Town	17		Recreational Fields
Worcester Water Supply	City	288		Cobb Brook & Quinipoxet Reservoir
		9,846		
Total Princeton Land Acreage		22,912	43.0%	Percentage Conserved

APPENDIX F



TOWN OF PRINCETON

Office of the Board of Selectmen

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Edith M. Morgan, Chairman
Neil A. Sulmasy, Clerk
Stan Moss
selectmen@town.princeton.ma.us

John Lebeaux
Town Administrator
jlebeaux@town.princeton.ma.us

March 11, 2013

Kelton Burbank, Chairman
Town of Princeton Open Space Committee
6 Town Hall Dr.
Princeton, MA 01541

Re: *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update-December 2012*

Dear Mr. Burbank:

Chairman Morgan attended the February 19, 2013 Public Hearing on the *Plan* and reported to the rest of the Board the positive testimony and discussion she heard that evening.

Based on Chairman Morgan's report and each Board member's independent review of the *Plan*, at our March 11, 2013 posted meeting the Board of Selectmen unanimously voted to support the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update-December 2012*.

The Board recognizes the time and effort necessary to create this extremely well-crafted document and offers its gratitude to the members of the Open Space Committee on a job very well done.

Sincerely,

Edith M. Morgan, Chairman

Neil A. Sulmasy, Clerk

Stan Moss

Princeton Board of Selectmen



Lawrence B. Adams Executive Director
Community Development
Mary Ellen Blunt Transportation
Janet Pierce Regional Services and
Business Manager
Howard Drobner Commission Chair

Celebrating Fifty Years of Service - 1963-2013

July 26, 2013

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge St., Ste. 900
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Ms. Cryan;

RE: Town of Princeton 2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMRPC) is writing this letter in support of the Town of Princeton and its recently revised and updated 2013 Open Space & Recreation Plan. The Town and its Open Space Committees with the guidance of the Town Administrator and Board of Selectmen and the participation of several nonprofit recreation and conservation organizations are to be commended for their hard work putting this Plan together.

The authors have done a very thorough job and the final document appears compliant with the standards for such plans as promulgated by your office. Princeton has recognized the need to protect open space and the desire to maintain a healthy community with a rural and historic character. The town's leaders have participated in the CMRPC's Rural-11 Prioritization Project and have noted there, as they have in this plan, that farms, and forests, are a key part of the Town's open space as such deserve preservation, resources to sustain them.

Princeton's Open Space and Recreation Plan provides the Town with the specific guidance and action steps needed to accomplish its goals and objectives. Maybe most importantly, Princeton plans to continually gauge public opinion and to develop a natural resources campaign. Princeton's Wachusett Mountain, its other DCR lands, Mass Audubon lands are destination for tourists and others from around the state and region. It is a tall order to protect plan for the protection of the open spaces and the management of the resources when there are so many visitors.

The Town of Princeton will be well served by having a State-approved, up-to-date Plan in order to plan for its recreation facilities and programs, as well as to preserve and protect its valuable open spaces and natural resources.

Please consider this letter to be a demonstration of CMRPC's support for the Plan and the process used to develop it. We find Princeton's Plan to be fully consistent with CMRPC's Regional Open Space and Recreation Plan as well as the conservation priorities outlined in our 2020 Growth Strategy for Central Massachusetts and its 2004 Update.

Sincerely,

Trish Settles, AICP
Principal Planner





TOWN OF PRINCETON

Conservation Commission

6 Town Hall Drive
Princeton, MA 01541
(978) 464-2100 Phone (978) 464-2106 Fax
www.town.princeton.ma.us

May 28, 2013

Mr. Kelton Burbank, Chairman
Open Space Committee
Town of Princeton
6 Town Hall Drive
Princeton, MA 01541

Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

Dear Mr. Kelton:

Members of the Princeton Conservation Commission have reviewed the "Town of Princeton Open Space and Recreation Plan Update" prepared by the Princeton Open Space Committee. During our May 21, 2013 meeting, members of the Commission voted unanimously to support the Update. The Commission greatly appreciates the time and effort put into developing this document and the vision that it expresses.

Very truly yours,



John Vieira
Princeton Conservation Commission, Chairman



PRINCETON LAND TRUST
P.O. Box 271
Princeton, Massachusetts 01541-0271

May 1, 2013

Kelton Burbank
Chairman
Princeton Open Space Committee
Town of Princeton
6 Town Hall Drive
Princeton, MA 01541

The Princeton Land Trust has reviewed the "Open Space and Recreation Plan Update 2012" and believes it is a fine document and excellent planning tool to guide open space planning in Princeton.

The plan recognizes the relationship between open space and quality of life, places appropriate value on historic landscapes, and notes the need for present-day recreational opportunities for Town residents.

Section 9 lays out a Seven Year Action Plan. The specific goals are noteworthy and achievable if the Open Space Committee, other Town Boards and the Princeton Land Trust work together.

The Princeton Land Trust supports the "Open Space and Recreation Plan Update 2012" and congratulates Committee members on a job well done.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Sullivan
Trustee and President
Princeton Land Trust



