

**BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT
and
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Local Acquisitions for Natural Diversity (LAND) Grant Program**

Property name: Donker Farm

Municipality: Worcester

Date acquired: 4/28/2015

Registry: Worcester

Book/page: Book 53643, Page 361

LAND #: 31

Date of report: June 4, 2015

Property location: 0, 48R, 50 Tory Fort Lane, 221 Beaconsfield Rd, and 18 Briarcliff Street, Worcester, MA

Size: 22.8 acres

Interest held by City of Worcester: Conservation Restriction

Other interest holders:

- Greater Worcester Land Trust (GWLT), Fee (Book 53643, Page 350)
- Massachusetts Electric Company, Powerline Easement
- City of Worcester, Water Easement

Table of Contents

Section I: Property Information

1. Property description
2. LAND grant program regulations
3. Legal protection
4. Contact information
5. Land Use and Management Plan (if fee owned by town) and/or Copy of Conservation Restriction (if CR) or

Section II: Maps

1. Resource map
2. Monitoring map

Section III: Site Visit Report

1. General information
2. Current property conditions
3. Boundary conditions

Section IV: Photographs

1. Photo location map
2. List of photographs
3. Photographs

Section V: Amendments

Section VI: Signatures

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Examples of reinforcement and construction of fence structures.

Appendix 2 – Forest Management Plan for Tory Fort Lane, MA DCR Case No. 348-104; Plan Period through July, 2016.



Section I: **Property Information**

I.1. Property description

The Donker Farm property, located at 0, 48R, 50 Tory Fort Lane, 221 Beaconsfield Rd, and 18 Briarcliff Street, Worcester, MA, Assessors' map/block/lot 40-041-00008, 05-018-00003, 25-018-00021, 40-037-00006, 40-037-0006A, 40-041-0001A, 40-041-00001 is subject to a Conservation Restriction held by the City of Worcester, under care and control of the Conservation Commission, for the purposes of conservation and passive recreation, in perpetuity. The Conservation Restriction was recorded on 04/28/2015, in **Book 53643, Page 361** in the Worcester Registry of Deeds.

I.2. Local Acquisitions for Natural Diversity (LAND) grant program regulations

This property is permanently protected open space, for conservation and passive recreation only. It is subject to the standards and guidelines in 301 CMR 5.00: Self-Help and Urban Self-Help Programs, of the Division of Conservation Services, Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA). Excerpted here are some of the major points:

- 5.06(4): Under the care and control of the City of Worcester Conservation Commission
- 5.09(1): The property must be used at all times for open space conservation and passive recreation purposes only, in accordance with MGL Ch. 132A, Sec. 11
- 5.09(1): The property is permanently protected under Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution, and may not be converted to other uses. Municipalities must pursue all feasible alternatives to conversion of grant-funded land. If conversion is finally determined to be the only possible choice, *all* of the following must occur: municipal approval of the conversion; a two-thirds majority vote of both houses of the state legislature; replacement of the land with new conservation land that is of equal or greater fair market value at the time of conversion, and of equal or greater acreage, ecological value, and usefulness, to be approved or disapproved by the Secretary of EEA.
- 5.09(2): If this property ceases to be used in whole or in part for conservation and/or passive recreation purposes, all interest in the property shall revert to the Commonwealth, unless the Secretary demands specific performance of the grant contract. The City of Worcester Conservation Commission must notify the Secretary of EEA of a change or potential change to an inconsistent use, or, the Secretary of EEA may notify the Conservation Commission that an inconsistent change in use has occurred. The Conservation Commission has 90 days to rectify the use to the satisfaction of the Secretary, or it will revert to the Commonwealth.
- 5.08 (2) and (3): Open to use by all members of the public without discrimination
- 5.08(1): In accordance with the LAND program regulations, the City of Worcester Conservation Commission may impose reasonable limits on the type and extent of use of this area and facilities acquired, as necessary for maintenance or preservation.
- 5.06(1): Off-street parking may be required

- No private enterprise may occur on properties for which the fee simple or encumbered fee is owned by the municipality, except that which contributes to and does not conflict with appropriate public use and benefit.
- Structures are prohibited on properties for which the fee interest is owned by the municipality, except those that further conservation or public passive recreational use of the property.

I.3. Legal protection

Through receipt of funding through the LAND grant program, this property is permanently protected under Article 97 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

- *Ch. 132A, §11 – Act establishing the Self-Help (now LAND) grant program*
- *Ch. 40, §8c – Authority of conservation commissions to hold land for conservation purposes*
- *Article 97 – Prohibits conversion of the property from conservation and recreational use*
- *LAND Project Agreement – Prohibits conversion of the property from conservation and recreational uses. Requires mitigation in the event of conversion. Requires appropriate public access. Recorded with deed.*
- *Additional legal protections – n/a*

I.4. Contact Information

Provide contact information for property monitor or manager, landowner (if CR), and any other people or organizations involved in the property.

Name (organization)	Title (eg. property monitor)	Mailing address	Phone
Greater Worcester Land Trust	Fee Interest, Property Manager, Property Monitoring	4 Ash Street Worcester, MA 01608	(508) 795-3838
City of Worcester Conservation Commission c/o Division of Planning & Regulatory Services	Conservation Restriction Holder, Property Monitor	455 Main Street Room 404 Worcester, MA 01608	(508) 799-1400 ext. 260

I.5. Land Management Plan

Purpose:

1. **Public Use:** The Premises provide open space for public enjoyment, and will be open to the public for educational purposes, hiking, birdwatching, and other passive outdoor recreational uses;
2. **Cultural Values:**
 - a. The Premises provide a cultural link as the last remaining domestic agricultural operation in the City of Worcester;
 - b. The Premises provide a place for the husbandry and care of livestock of various kinds as well as the utilization of agricultural practices;
3. **Conservation Values:**
 - a. The Premises contain riparian habitat, wetlands, and upland forest, and are part of an undeveloped block of forest;
 - b. The Premises contain a tributary to the Tatnuck Brook, along with associated wetlands, and vegetated buffer. These resources enhance water quality and ground water recharge for the Tatnuck Brook sub-watershed of the Blackstone River watershed, of which this is a tributary;
 - c. The Premises contains wetlands which provide flood storage during significant storms;
4. **Open Space Connectivity:** The Premises is a critical link in public access along the extensive trail system, known as the Four Town Greenway, on conservation lands of the City of Worcester and the Greater Worcester Land Trust linking the towns of Worcester, Paxton, Holden, and Leicester;
5. **Scenic Values:** The Premises provide natural surroundings to the base of Moreland Hill in Worcester and thereby enhance the scenic beauty along the valley of the Tatnuck Brook;
6. **City's and Regional Goals:**
 - a. Contributing to the habitat and recreation corridor designated in the 495/MetroWest Development Compact as a Priority Preservation Area;
 - b. Addressing the City's 2013 Open Space & Recreation Plan's Goal 1: Enhance Natural and Cultural Resources, and;
 - c. Addressing the City's 2013 Open Space & Recreation Plan's Goal 7: Improve Open Space System Connectivity.

All LAND-funded properties must provide access to the general public for passive recreational activities. The specific subset of permissible passive activities varies from project to project and is described here.

Permitted public activities:

Note: These should be posted at the property entrance(s).

- Walking, hiking, nature study, bird watching, etc.
- Cross-country (Nordic) skiing, snowshoeing
- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Horseback riding
- Gardening/agriculture (in designated areas), once Agriculture Management Plan is issued
- Nature study (such as by large educational groups)

With permission of fee holder only:

- Camping
 - The erection and use of such accessory structures as blinds and birdhouses, no more than four tent platforms, and temporary sanitary facilities such as chemical toilets
 - Entry after dark (e.g. for star gazing), etc.
- Any other use of the Premises or activity thereon which does not materially impair the purposes of this Land Management Plan or other significant conservation interests, at the discretion of the Conservation Commission.

- This list can be amended. See ‘Section V – Amendments’ for a process to be used.

Prohibited public activities:

Note: These should be posted at the property entrance(s).

- Mining, Soil Excavation, etc. (except as permitted in the Conservation Restriction (forestry, agriculture, maintenance, etc.))
- Filling/Dumping (except as permitted in the Conservation Restriction (forestry, agriculture, maintenance, etc.))
- Vegetation destruction, cutting or removal (except as permitted in the Conservation Restriction (forestry, agriculture, maintenance, etc.))
- Motorized vehicle use/recreation (except emergency/agricultural uses and except in the designated parking area/s)
- Commercial recreational activities
- Collection of plants/animals/soil/rocks
- Fires (except by permission of fee holder, contained in a cooking fire, in compliance with local and state regulations, and with guidance with USFS Fire Danger Class System “high” and above)
- Any other use of the Premises or activity thereon which materially impairs the purposes of this Land Management Plan or other significant conservation interests, at the discretion of the Conservation Commission.

Structures:

Structure	Description	Intended use
Shed	A small wooden structure	Current use and/or as a storage shed for tools
Livestock Barn	24' X 32' barn for housing livestock, currently sheep and goats	Current use and/or as a storage shed for tools

Known stewardship issues/potential problems:

- a) **Invasive vegetation** - (Japanese Knotweed, Japanese Barberry, Asiatic Bittersweet, Black Swallow-wort). The highest concentration is in the Powerline Easement area (Japanese Knotweed). Water line easement area and area along street frontage also suffers from invasive vegetation.
- b) **Nuisance vegetation** - Poison Ivy growth around parking area and along trails.
- c) Prior/current history of illegal **ATV** use and access. The entrance on Briarcliff Street has been closed.
- d) Illegal **dumping** of brush and other vegetation at property boundaries.
- e) **Encroachments** - privately-held structures (a shed, fencing, retaining wall, etc.)

Stewardship responsibilities:

Entity responsible for management: Greater Worcester Land Trust (fee owner)

Plans for managing known stewardship issues and responsibilities:

- a) **Invasive and nuisance plant species** will be removed and managed by combination of hand pulling, cutting, mowing, and browsing and grazing of livestock. When deemed appropriate by the land manager, and with prior assent of the CR holder, the fee owner/manager will utilize selective herbicide applications to target invasive plants that threaten the conservation values of the property.
- b) **Dumping** will be monitored and reported to the Worcester Conservation Commission. When appropriate, cleanups may be organized to deal with old trash and prior dumping on the property. New dumping will be addressed assertively by such measures as trying to identify the offender, contacting Department of Inspectional Services, and removing trash from the premises.
- c) **Motorized vehicle access** will be restricted with the use of barriers including width-limiting gated entries, drift fencing and bollards. Vandalism and trespass will be documented and reported to local police and Massachusetts Environmental Police, as well as the CR holder.
- d) **Encroachments:**
 - I. Soon after the signing of this document, letters will be sent to the abutters informing them about the Conservation Restriction and the change in ownership, along with a need to cease any unlawful activities or encroachments of the conservation land.
 - II. Any further encroachments upon the CR will be documented and reported to the CR holder and any appropriate authorities.

Plans for regular management to support the purposes of the Land Management Plan:

1. Regular monitoring will be done by Greater Worcester Land Trust, Inc.

Purpose - Public Use:

The Premises provide open space for public enjoyment, and will be open to the public for educational purposes, hiking, birdwatching, and other passive outdoor recreational uses

2. Passive recreational use will be encouraged by offering clear, well-marked trails throughout the property. When reasonable, existing trails will be utilized, however, the creation of new trails through the clearing of debris, brush, and/or small trees, as permitted in paragraphs B.5.a and B.5.b of the CR will be done to create connectivity between existing trails or mitigate erosion in highly traveled areas. Wayfinding markers, including small trail signs, painted blazes, and flagging tape will be placed around the property to ensure safe navigation while on the trails.
3. Regular maintenance, including new and existing trail clearing, and invasive species removal will be done by volunteers and staff from Greater Worcester Land Trust, Inc.
4. Trail erosion will be monitored and managed; but in cases when erosion has been excessive, small sections of trails may be redesigned or rerouted.

Purpose - Cultural Values:

- The Premises provide a cultural link as the last remaining domestic agricultural operation in the City of Worcester
- The Premises provide a place for the husbandry and care of livestock of various kinds as well as the utilization of agricultural practices

The following steps may be taken to preserve the cultural values of Donker Farm as the last remaining domestic agricultural operation in the City of Worcester and support its ability to continue to provide a place for livestock care and other agricultural operations:

5. Reinforcement and continued maintenance of the existing infrastructure, including the (~24' x 32') livestock barn and shed and surrounding containment fence.
6. Expansion of the current livestock herd to maintain a healthy and diverse population for the purpose of public education, preservation of cultural values and brush management. This may be achieved through the boarding of privately owned livestock and/or community shared livestock overseen by a designated managing body. Details of such activities will be outlined in more detail through a **Livestock Management Plan** at a future date.
7. Expansion of the livestock containment fencing toward road frontage on Tory Fort Lane to improve public visibility of this cultural icon.
8. Possible fencing of some or all of the power line easement may be done, with consideration to the scenic value of the property, to support the purpose of livestock care through additional grazing and browsing space. Grazing and browsing livestock may further support the conservation value purpose outlined in the conservation restriction by naturally managing the growth of brush/ecological succession, and the spread of nuisance and invasive species while maintaining open shrubby and/or grassy habitat.

9. Reinforcement and construction of any fence structure may also include one or more trail stiles to allow for public access while ensuring continued containment and safety of live-stock. While not an exhaustive list, examples of such structures are illustrated in **Appendix 1**.
10. While 46 Tory Fort Lane is not part of this Conservation Restriction, upon the termination of Elisabeth Donker's life estate, long-term management of this property could include the use of raised or unraised plant beds as part of a community garden or working-share community shared agriculture (CSA) program to serve the purpose of agricultural use and cultural value.

Additionally, the upland hillside on the Eastern side of the property (subject to the Conservation Restriction) is suitable for permaculture, including foraging for acorns and wild blueberries, and may continue to serve as a viable space for other low-impact agricultural uses.

Portions of the CR may also be converted and utilized for more intensive agricultural purposes with the assent of the CR holder, and in concert with the development of an **Agriculture Management Farm Plan**.

Other Purposes:

Conservation Values
Open Space Connectivity
Scenic Values
City's and Regional Goals

An existing Forest Management Plan (Appendix 2) was developed and submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation in 2005 by John Clarke of Bay State Forest Service. This document currently serves as a foundation for management related to wildlife habitat, forest health, and harvest of timber. The intent is to update the Forest Management Plan (due to expire in July, 2016) by including the Cook's Brook property to the north, thus offering a more integrated and expansive forest management approach to these adjacent properties.

Active forest or agricultural management plans:

- ***Agriculture:*** Donker Farm has a rich history of domestic agricultural use that contributes greatly to its cultural value and makes it an especially unique landmark within its community. An Agriculture Management Plan will be developed at a later date to outline areas to be managed for agriculture.

- ***Forest:***

Harvesting of saw timber or other forest management should be conducted only in consultation with a licensed forester and in compliance with an up-to-date Forest Management Plan for long-term objectives.

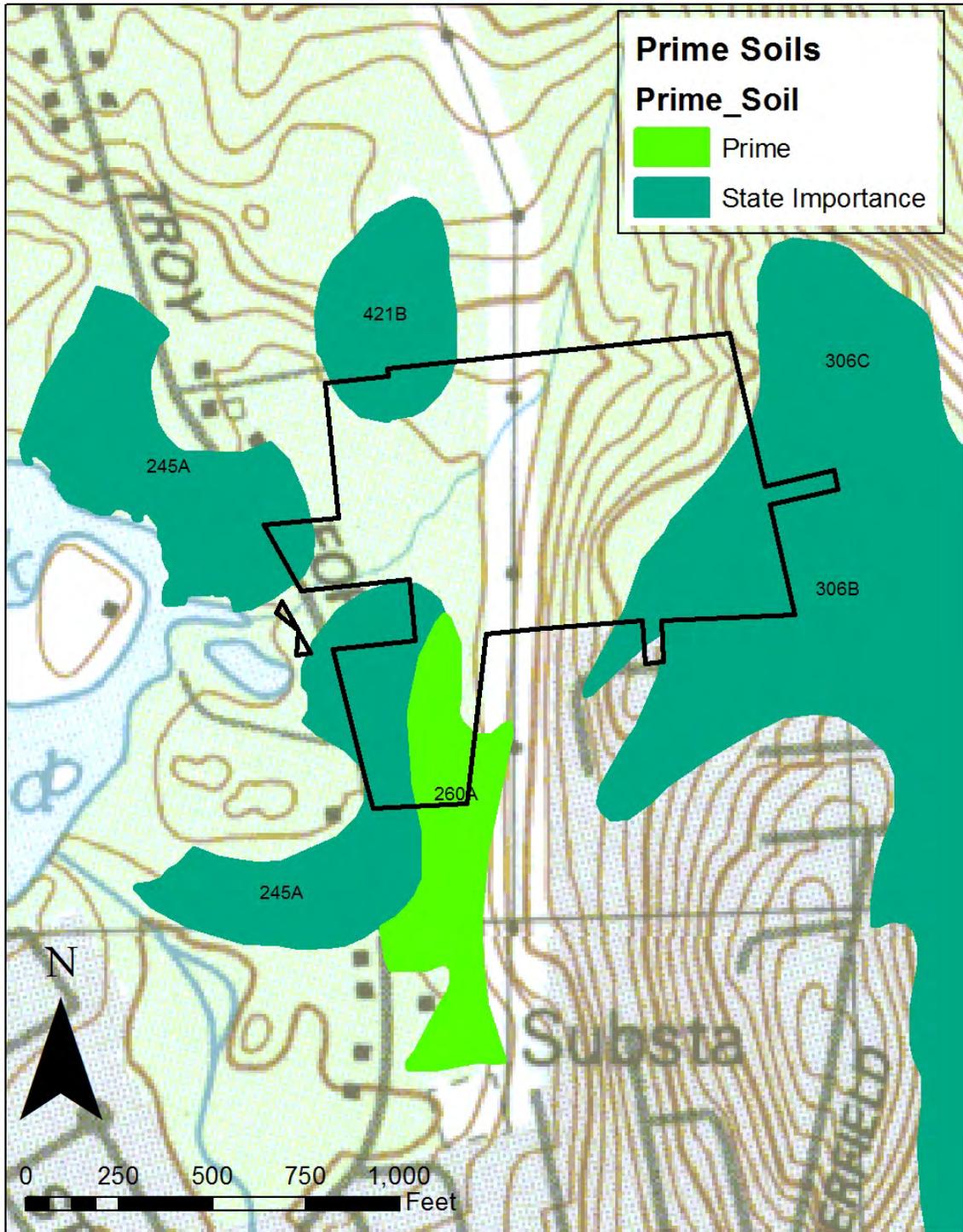
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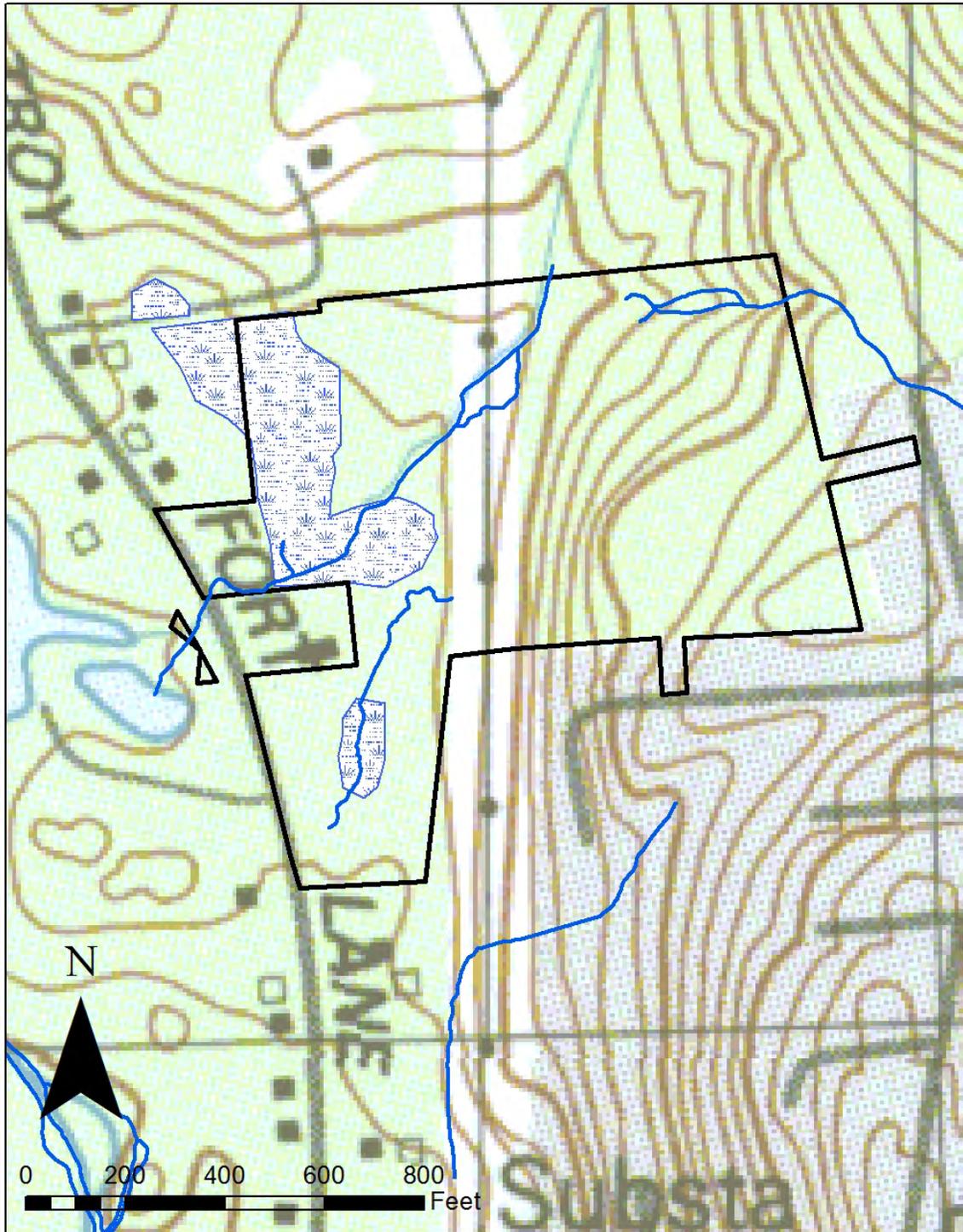
Section II:
Maps

II.1. Resource map

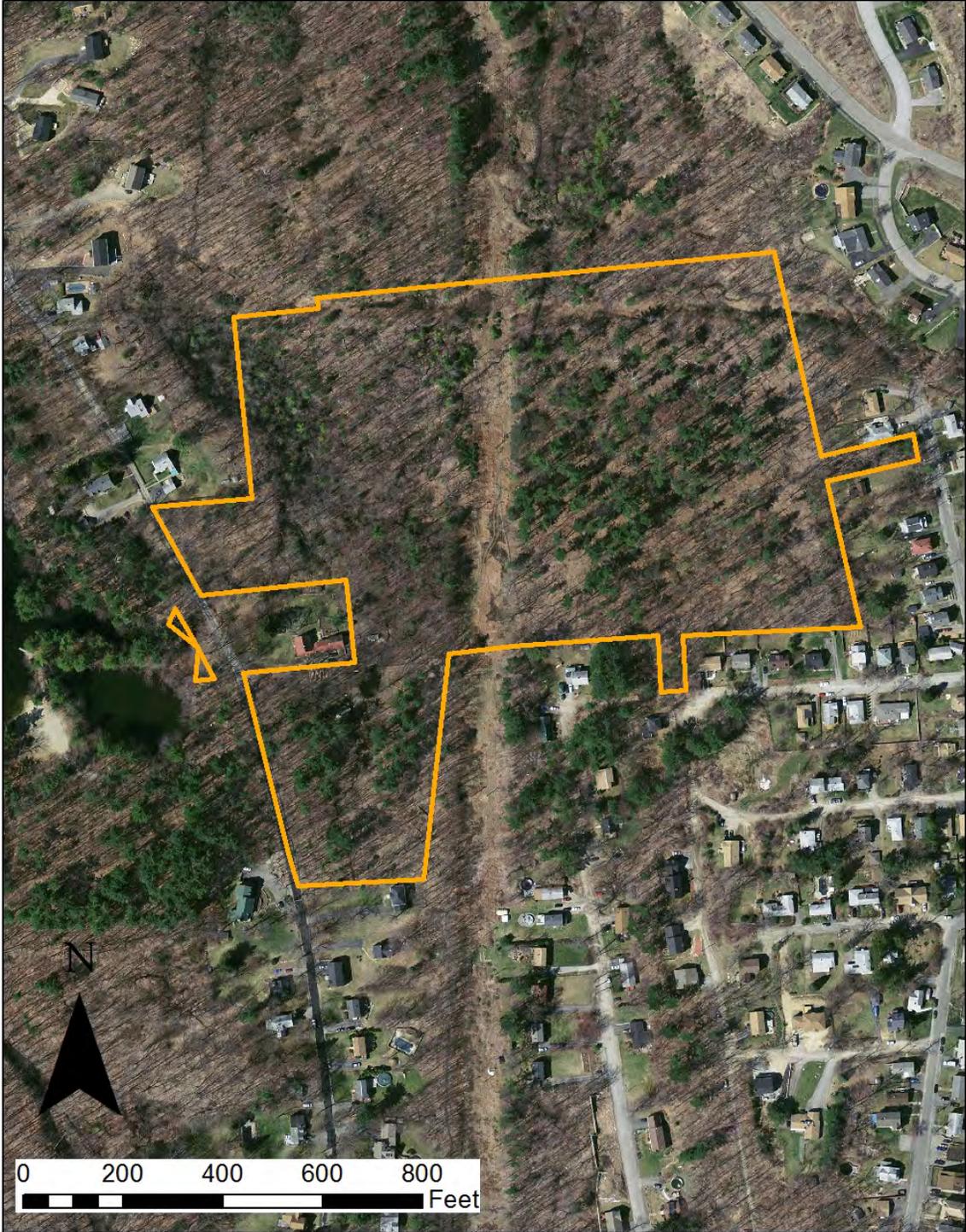
Donker Farm CR : Prime Agricultural Soils



Donker Farm CR : Wetlands

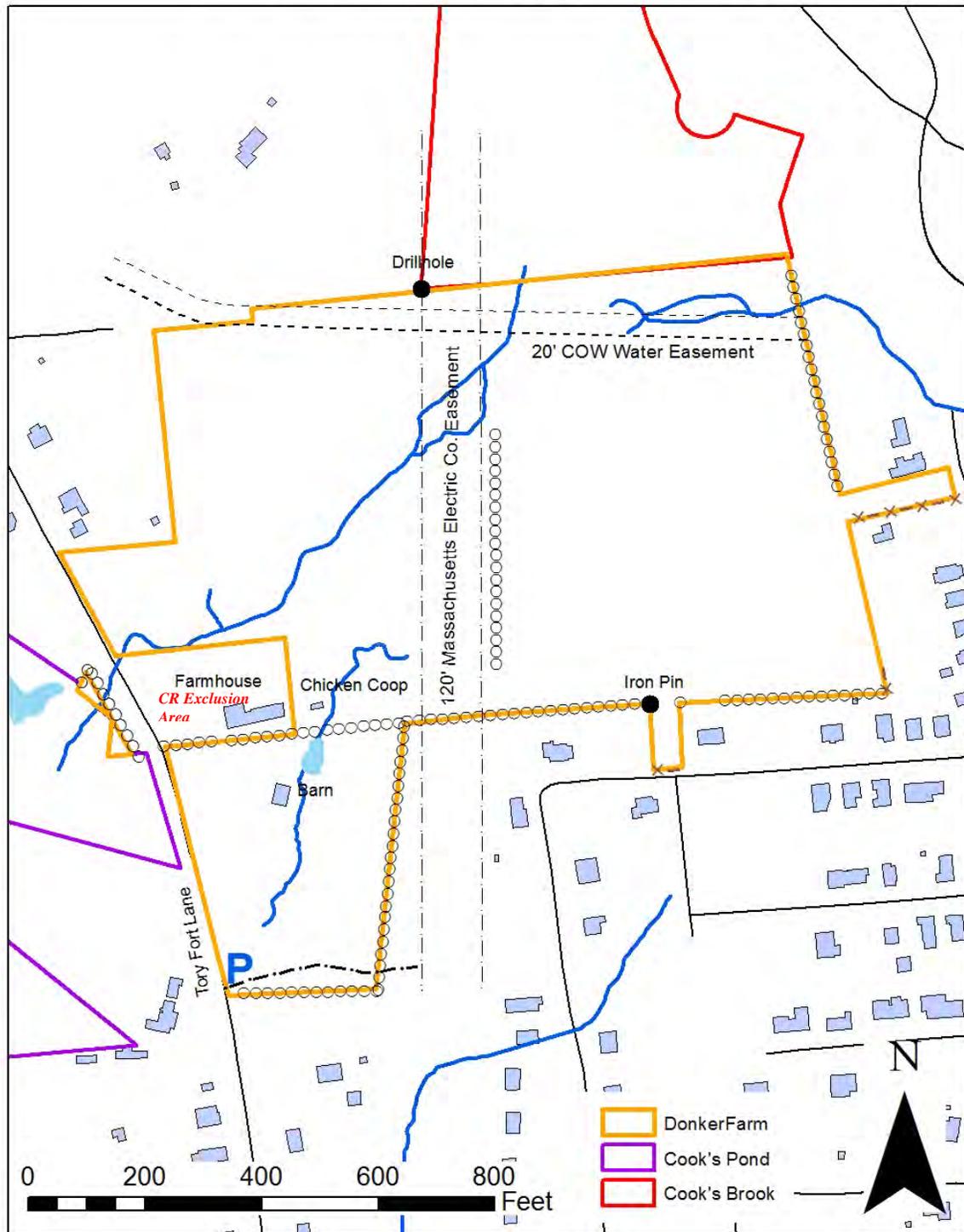


Donker Farm CR : Aerial Orthophoto



II.2. Monitoring map

Donker Farm CR : Physical Features



Section III: Site Visit Report

III.1. General information

Date of inspection: 5/20, 5/29/15, 6/1/15

Time spent on property: 12 hours

People present:

Name:	Affiliation:
Tyler Maikath	Contractor for Greater Worcester Land Trust
Jackie Lynn	GWLT volunteer
Jim Gettens	GWLT volunteer

III.2. Current property conditions

Note: This section may summarize some provisions of the CR or Management Plan. The entire CR document must be read in order to understand its terms.

IV. Conditions of the property relevant to the purposes of this Land Management Plan:

Project purpose	Condition	Photo
Agricultural Preservation	An approximately 768 ft ² livestock barn is on the property, along with a small farm pond (~0.15 acr) for watering and irrigation purposes. Sheep and goats, and small flocks of domestic geese and chickens have free range in and around the CR.	2899, 2900, 2907, 2908, 9621, 2983
Wetland Conservation	The Cook's Brook flows freely through the CR, as it exits a concrete culvert on the north side of the property, along with 2 other unnamed streams. North of Cook's Brook, as it exits the powerline easement, is a significant red maple wooded swamp with areas of standing water, approximately 4 acres of which is on the CR. Eastern hemlock also grows in this swamp. The stream located just east of 46 Tory Fort Ln flows south and is dammed as a small farm pond, adjacent to the livestock barn, on the CR.	2995, 2900, 2916, 2924, 2925
Public Recreation/Passive Use	Currently a short cart path on the south side of the CR connects to the powerline easement. Adjacent to Briarcliff St., an overgrown logging trail accesses the uplands west of the powerline. The powerline itself and interconnecting water easement hold potential for hiking and passive recreation.	9864, 2979
	Many of the hardwood trees throughout the CR have been	2905, 2945,

Upland Forest Conservation & Connectivity	coppiced and cut throughout the years by the former owners, who had the property enrolled in Ch 61 for forestry. The forest contains a mix of native species common to the area such as shagbark hickory, white pine, white ash, red & white oak, basswood, and red maple, as well as non-native species such as Norway and white spruce (planted), Norway maple and tree-of-heaven (invasive), and Japanese barberry, Amur honeysuckle, and multiflora rose in the portions of the forest understory. Low-bush blueberries grow in the sunniest and most open areas due to past forestry practices. The CR is adjacent to the Cook's Brook CR, 6.4 acres, and Cook's Pond CR, 33 acres.	etc.
Wildlife Conservation	The list of wildlife observed in and adjacent to the CR on monitoring visits was extensive, including a variety of birds and amphibians, raccoons, white-tailed deer, and Eastern cottontail. Notably, several species of migratory, Neotropical birds were observed including magnolia warbler, rose-breasted grosbeaks, Baltimore orioles, wood thrush, and chestnut-sided warblers.	

B. Conditions of the property relevant to Permitted and Prohibited Uses:

Activity	Condition	Photo
Permitted		
Agriculture	The CR has a small livestock population cared for by the owner of 46 Tory Fort Lane.	2907, 2908, 9621, 2983
Passive Recreation	The trails of the property currently are not managed for hiking and outdoor recreation. The trail system must be improved & interconnected for sustainable and enjoyable outdoor passive recreation opportunities.	9864, 2979
Prohibited		
Dumping	All of the immediate private homeowner abutters on the eastern and southern boundaries have been dumping brush and yard waste on the CR property.	2961, etc.
Structural Encroachments	Several abutting property owners are using their properties right up to or over the boundaries of the Conservation Restriction. Some of their uses appear occupying the Conservation Restriction. In particular, the owners or builders of 16 Briarcliff had built a large retaining wall, with accompanying fill, 10-15' over the boundaries of the Conservation Restriction. Portions of a shed at 16 Briarcliff are also over the boundaries of the CR. It is worth noting that these private occupying uses pre-date the CR. The residents/owners of 223 Beaconsfield Rd. had cut many trees on the CR property, south of their own property, prior to it becoming conservation land. They also have numerous personal	2968-2970, 2953, 2954, 2958, 2959 (shed)

	<p>items including jungle gym equipment on the CR.</p> <p>The residents/owners of 215 Beaconsfield have a wooden picket fence that appears to encroach onto the CR property, however.</p>	
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C. Additional remarks regarding the present condition of the property:

Upland portions of Tract 1 (Conservation Restriction; Exhibit B - Sketch Plan depicting the Premises) were logged as a commercial thinning operation in the recent past, and some oaks are regenerating in the understory. However, there is much Japanese barberry invading the understory, and the property bears some signs of deer over-browsing such as the prolificacy of hay-scented fern throughout the property.

The easements on the property (powerline and water) bear some potential as pasture for live-stock, particularly as they can be managed for mutually beneficial uses for the easement holders and conservation. They would also allow agriculture to expand upon the property without conversion of any upland forest habitats. The easements may also serve some habitat value as early-successional shrub-land.

III.3. Boundary Conditions

- A. *Do the boundaries on the ground clearly correlate to the legal description found in the CR document or property deed (i.e. can you follow the boundary after reading the description)? If not, how did you locate the property boundary?*

Yes, the boundaries mostly correlate to the legal description found in the CR and property deed. However the triangular lots west of Tory Fort Lane, included in Tract 1, have a complicated legal description, and their exact boundaries would have to be found with a new field survey.

Despite this fact, a stonewall running roughly north-south represents the eastern boundary of these two small lots.

A MobileMapper GPS unit running ArcPad with the uploaded CR boundaries was used in the field to locate boundaries, along with a 300' measuring tape and sighting compasses.

- B. *(If CR): Are portions of the property which are excluded from the Restriction marked or otherwise evident on the ground?*

The one-acre house lot exclusion of 46 Tory Fort Lane is not well-marked along both its eastern and northern boundaries. However, agricultural activities are allowed by grandfathered status both within the exclusion as well as on the Conservation Restriction. The southern boundaries of the exclusion are located along a stone wall, and the western side is bounded by Tory Fort Lane.

C. Describe the condition of the boundary markings at all other points (i.e. stone wall, flagged, signed, unmarked):

With the exception of two recent survey monuments, the boundary markings of the Conservation Restriction are in poor to average condition. Several sections of boundary stonewalls have been demolished or buried in fill from house development close to the boundaries. These areas in particular are along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Conservation Restriction. While doing field work for this BDR, the documenters did mark several boundaries with flagging tape and with GWLT property boundary sign tags.

D. Describe the use of abutting properties, focusing on uses close to the boundary line:

Several abutting property owners are using their properties right up to or over the boundaries of the Conservation Restriction. Some of their uses appear occupying the Conservation Restriction property. In particular, the owners or builders of 16 Briarcliff had built a large retaining wall, with accompanying fill, 10-15' over the boundaries of the Conservation Restriction. Portions of a shed at 16 Briarcliff are also over the boundaries of the CR. It is worth noting that these private occupying uses pre-date the CR.

The residents/owners of 223 Beaconsfield Rd. had cut many trees on the CR property, south of their own property, prior to it becoming conservation land. They also have numerous personal items including jungle gym equipment on the CR.

The residents/owners of 215 Beaconsfield have a wooden picket fence that appears to encroach upon the CR's boundaries.

All of the immediate private homeowner abutters on the eastern and southern boundaries have been dumping brush and yard waste on the CR property.

Section IV: Photographs

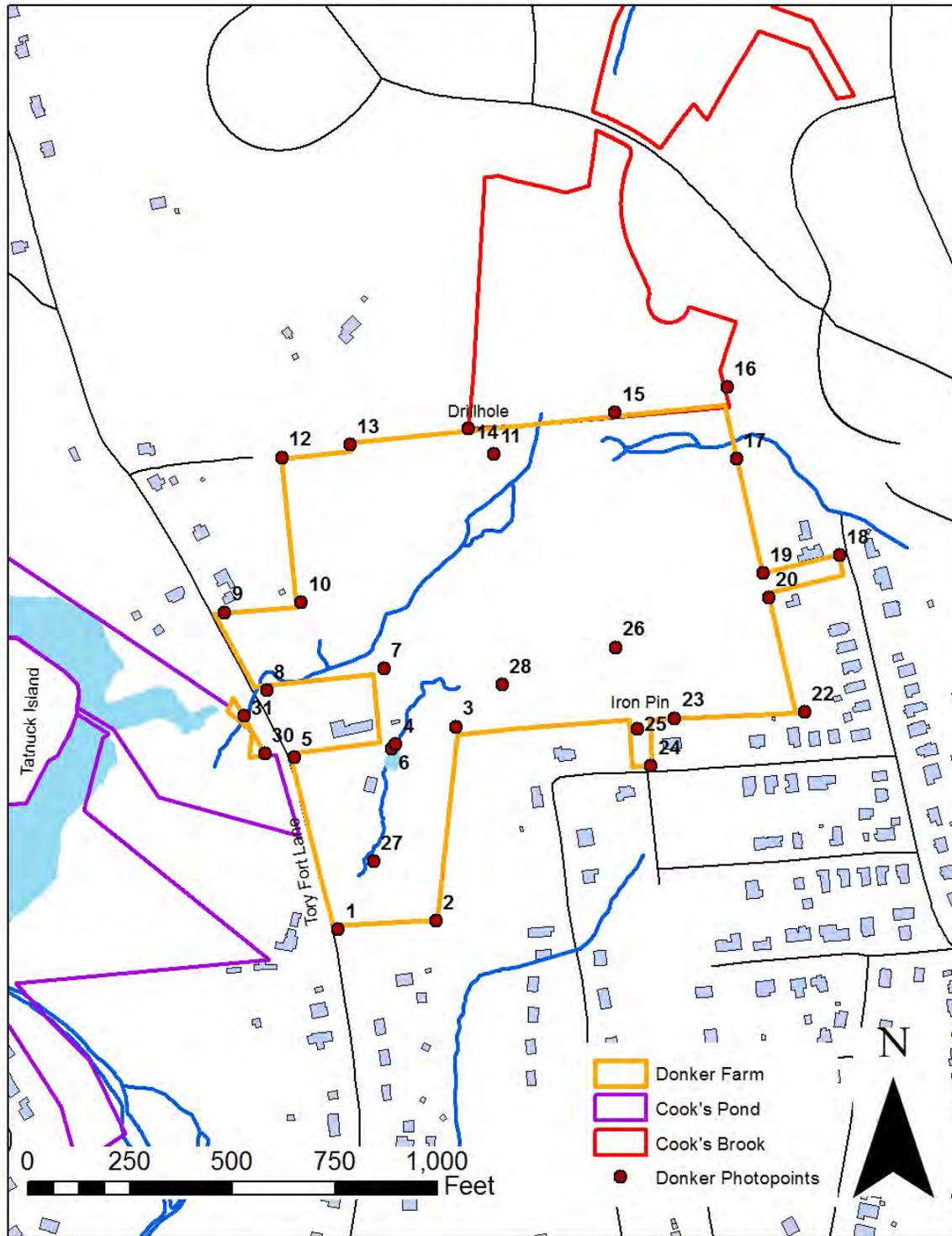
IV.1. Photo location map

The **photo location map** shows the location from which documentary photographs were taken.

Include:

- **Property boundary** (and CR boundary if applicable).
- **Photopoints** (location from which photos were taken). Each point should be placed as accurately as possible. Mark each point with:
 - An arrow showing the direction the photo was facing
 - A label (A,B,C or 1,2,3 etc.) so that the description can be looked up in the list of photos

Donker Farm CR : Photopoints



Photopoint	Latitude	Longitude	Survey Monument
1	42.2845	-71.8543	Stream
2	42.2846	-71.8534	Stonewall
3	42.2859	-71.8533	Stonewall Intersection
4	42.2858	-71.8538	None
5	42.2857	-71.8547	Stonewall
6	42.2857	-71.8539	Stonewall
7	42.2863	-71.8539	None
8	42.2861	-71.8550	None
9	42.2867	-71.8554	None
10	42.2867	-71.8547	Rusted Garden Tool in approx. Corner
11	42.2877	-71.8529	None
12	42.2877	-71.8549	None
13	42.2878	-71.8542	None
14	42.2879	-71.8532	Drillhole
15	42.2880	-71.8518	Pile of Stones
16	42.2882	-71.8508	None
17	42.2877	-71.8507	Stonewall
18	42.2870	-71.8498	None
19	42.2869	-71.8505	None
20	42.2868	-71.8504	None
22	42.2860	-71.8501	Fence/Stonewall
23	42.2860	-71.8513	Stonewall - destroyed
24	42.2856	-71.8515	None
25	42.2859	-71.8516	Stonewall/Iron Pin
26	42.2864	-71.8518	None
27	42.2850	-71.8540	None
28	42.2862	-71.8529	None
30	42.2857	-71.8550	Stonewall
31	42.2860	-71.8552	Stonewall/Stream

IV.2. List of documentary photographs

Photographer(s): Tyler Maikath, Jackie Lynn

Date	Photo #	Location description (where the photographer was standing)	Cardinal direction	Description of photo subject

SEE INDIVIDUAL PHOTOS FOR A DESCRIPTION.

IV.3. Documentary Photographs (All azimuths refer to magnetic north).



Photopoint 1. IMG 2887; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/5/15; Monument: Stream; Azimuth: 98. Facing easterly along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left of the vernal (intermittent) stream.



Photopoint 1. IMG 2891; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stream; Azimuth: 184. Facing southerly along Tory Fort Ln from the southwestern corner of the CR. CR is behind and to the left of the photographer.



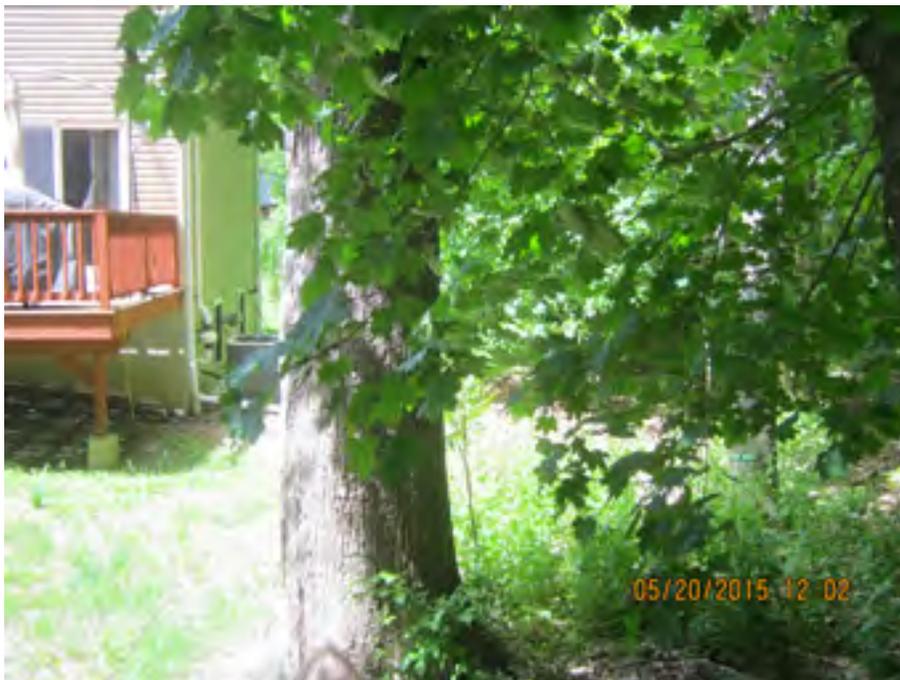
Photopoint 1. IMG 2892; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stream; Azimuth: 4. Facing northerly along Tory Fort Ln from the southwestern corner of the CR. CR is to the right of the lane and utility pole. Note cart path leading to the parking area in the foreground.



Photopoint 1. IMG 9864; Photographer: Jackie Lynn; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Stream. Immediately adjacent to PP 1 (southwestern corner of the CR). Facing east from Tory Fort Lane towards Donker Farm property sign and parking area.



Photopoint 2. IMG 2893; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 18. Facing northerly along the eastern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the left of the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 2. IMG 2894; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 278. Facing westerly along the southern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the right of the maple and private residence.



Photopoint 3. IMG 2895; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall Intersection; Azimuth: 196. Facing southerly along the eastern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the right of the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 3. IMG 2896; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall Intersection; Azimuth: 280. Facing westerly from the eastern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the right of the oak and the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 3. IMG 2897; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall Intersection; Azimuth: 100. Facing easterly along the southern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the left of the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 3. IMG 2898; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall Intersection; Azimuth: 100. A closer view of the powerline easement, facing easterly along the southern boundary of the CR. The CR is to the left of the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 4. IMG 2899; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 224. Interior view of the farm pond and livestock barn from where the stream crosses the car path/driveway.



Photopoint 4. IMG 2900; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 202. Interior view of the farm pond and livestock barn from where the stream crosses the car path/driveway.



Photopoint 5. IMG 2902; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 100. Easterly view along a northern boundary of the CR from Tory Fort Lane. The CR is to the right of stonewall corner in the foreground. To the left is a 1 acre CR exception, an exclusion area for the farmhouse at 46 Tory Fort Lane.



Photopoint 5. IMG 2903; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 180. Southerly view along Tory Fort Lane and the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the left of the road.



Photopoint 5. IMG 2904; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 349. Northerly view along Tory Fort Lane and the 1 acre exclusion lot at 46 Tory Fort Ln. CR is behind the photographer.



Photopoint 5. IMG 2905; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 273. Westerly view out of CR across Tory Fort Lane towards a footpath on the opposite side of the road.



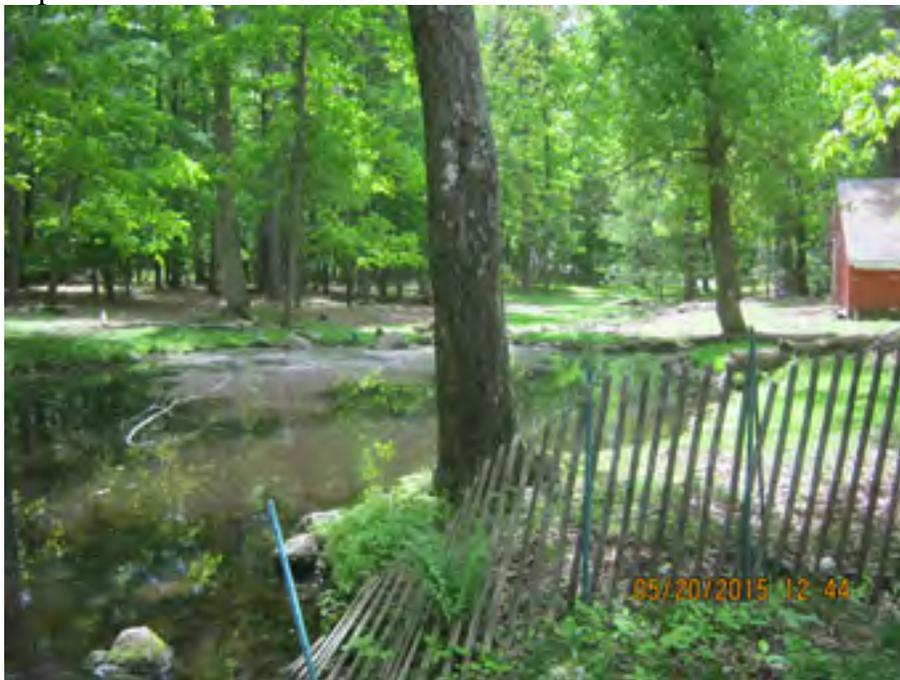
Photopoint 5. IMG 2907; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15. Southerly view into the CR of the livestock barn.



Photopoint 5. IMG 2908; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15. Free-ranging domesticated chickens on the CR.



Photopoint 5. IMG 9621; Photographer: Jackie Lynn; Date: 5/20/15. Domesticated geese on the farm pond of the CR.



Photopoint 6. IMG 2909; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 190. Southerly view of CR from the western boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 6. IMG 2910; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 10. Northerly view of the CR from the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the right of the trees; 1 acre house lot (exclusion) is to the left. Note: boat is being stored on CR.



Photopoint 6. IMG 2911; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 280. Westerly view along the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the left of the chicken atop the stonewall boundary.



Photopoint 7. IMG 2912; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 190. Southerly view along the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the left.



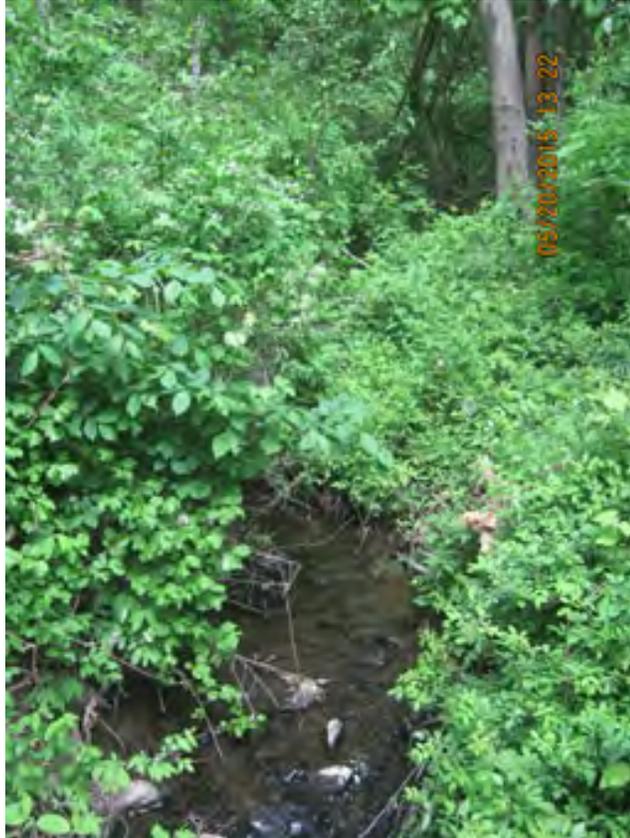
Photopoint 7. IMG 2913; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 280. Westerly view along the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the right, 1 acr exclusion is to the left.



Photopoint 8. IMG 2914; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 180. Southerly view of the 1 acre exclusion from the western boundary of the CR. CR is behind photographer.



Photopoint 8. IMG 2915; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 100. Easterly view of the CR from the western boundary. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 8. IMG 2916; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 34. Northeasterly view into the CR. Cook's Brook crosses Tory Fort Lane underground through a culvert.



Photopoint 9. IMG 2917; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 94. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR property line is centered upon the mowed path in the photo. 60 Tory Fort Lane is to the left.



Photopoint 9. IMG 2918; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 164. Southerly view along the western boundary of the CR. CR is to the left of the road.



Photopoint 9. IMG 2919; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 344. Northerly view out of CR from the northwestern corner of the CR, abutting 60 Tory Fort Lane.



Photopoint 9. IMG 2920; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 49. Northeasterly view, across Tory Fort Lane, out of CR. CR is behind the photographer.



Photopoint 10. IMG 2921; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Rusted garden tool is the immediate vicinity of the corner; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view along the northwestern boundary of the CR towards Tory Fort Lane. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 10. IMG 2922; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Rusted garden tool is the immediate vicinity of the corner; Azimuth: 4. Northerly view along the northwestern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 10. IMG 2923; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Rusted garden tool is the immediate vicinity of the corner. Easterly view into the CR of multiple-trunked red maple from the northwestern boundary.



Photopoint 10. IMG 2924; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Rusted garden tool is the immediate vicinity of the corner; Northeasterly view into the CR of the red maple swamp behind 60 Tory Fort Lane.



IMG 2925; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15. Southerly view into CR from Caton Rd of red maple/hemlock swamp.



Photopoint 11. IMG 2926; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Intersection of powerline and water easements; Azimuth: 14. Northerly view of CR and powerline easement near the northern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 11. IMG 2927; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Intersection of powerline and water easements; Azimuth: 199. Southerly view of CR and powerline easement near the northern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 11. IMG 2928; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Intersection of powerline and water easements; Azimuth: 110. Easterly view of CR and water easement near the northern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 11. IMG 2929; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/20/15; Monument: Intersection of powerline and water easements; Azimuth: 286. Westerly view of the CR and water easement near the northern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 12. IMG 2930; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view out of the CR along Caton Rd. from the northwestern corner of the CR. CR is to the left (Tract 3).



Photopoint 12. IMG 2931; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 94. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR and Caton Rd., as it intersects the water easement. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 13. IMG 2932; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 94. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 13. IMG 2933; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 184. Southerly view along the northern boundary of the CR. Flagging tape in the center of the photo represents the corner of Tract 3 and Tract 1. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 13. IMG 2934; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view out of CR along the water easement. Caton Rd. is beyond the boulders.



Photopoint 14. IMG 2935; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Drillhole. Drillhole monument on the northern boundary of this CR and the southwestern corner of the Cook's Brook CR.



Photopoint 14. IMG 2936; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Drillhole; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 14. IMG 2937; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Drillhole; Azimuth: 184. Southerly view into the CR and powerline easement from the northern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 14. IMG 2938; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Drillhole; Azimuth: 94. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR across the powerline easement. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 15. IMG 2940; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Rock pile next to access road; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 15. IMG 2941; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Rock pile next to access road; Azimuth: 202. Southerly view into CR from the northern boundary of the CR, showing access road leading out to water easement.



Photopoint 15. IMG 2942; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Rock pile next to access road; Azimuth: 94. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 16. IMG 2943; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Southerly view along the eastern boundary from the northeastern corner of the CR (atop a steep hill/mound of fill).



Photopoint 16. IMG 2944; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 274. Westerly view along the northern boundary from the northeastern corner of the CR (atop a steep hill/mound of fill).



Photopoint 16. IMG 2945; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 357. Northerly view out of this CR towards the Cook's Brook CR. The Donker Farm CR is behind the photographer.



Photopoint 17. IMG 2946; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None (water easement); Azimuth: 280. Westerly view into CR from the eastern boundary along the water easement.



Photopoint 17. IMG 2947; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None (water easement); Azimuth: 100. Easterly view out of CR from the eastern Boundary along the water easement.



Photopoint 18. IMG 2948; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Southerly view along Beaconsfield Rd. immediately east of the CR frontage on the street and right-of-way.



Photopoint 18. IMG 2949; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None. Red spray paint mark on the street indicates the northern corner of the right-of-way frontage on Beaconsfield Rd. in line with the CR corner.



Photopoint 18. IMG 2951; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Southerly view along the eastern boundary of the CR. Right-of-way is to the left, CR is to the right.



Photopoint 18. IMG 2952; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 357. Northerly view out of CR along Beaconsfield Rd and its associated right-of-way, towards 223 Beaconsfield.



Photopoint 18. IMG 2953; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 267. Westerly view along the northern boundary of the CR. 223 Beaconsfield is to the right, CR is to the left. Note toys being stored on the CR.



Photopoint 19. IMG 2954; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 87. Easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 19. IMG 2955; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 87. A closer easterly view along the northern boundary of the CR. Note the many personal items being stored on the property, as well as the lack of trees, which were illicitly cut by the abutter at 223 Beaconsfield prior to the CR and the property becoming conservation land.



Photopoint 19. IMG 2956; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Southerly view of the CR. CR is to the left, out to Beaconsfield, and the right.



Photopoint 20. IMG 2957; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Southerly view of the CR from the eastern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right; (the property line goes through the shed). Note the cut wood and personal items being stored on the property by the abutters at 215 Beaconsfield, including the shed which is partially on the CR.



Photopoint 20. IMG 2958; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 87. Easterly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left. Note the wooden picket fence which is partially located on the CR.



Photopoint 20. IMG 2959; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 177. Another southerly view along the eastern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right. Shed is approximately half way over the property boundary.



IMG 2961; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Monument: None; Azimuth: 357; Northerly view along eastern boundary of the CR, abutting 213 Beaconsfield Rd., showing yard waste dumping onto the CR.
(No Photopoint 21).



Photopoint 22. IMG 2963; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 278. Westerly view along southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 22. IMG 2964; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 357. Northerly view along the eastern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left. Note extensive brush dumping seen through the trees, as well as the chain-link fence on private property to the right, several feet to the east of the CR boundary.



Photopoint 22. IMG 2965; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 357. Northerly view along chain-link fence abutting 205 Beaconsfield and the CR.



IMG 2966; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None. Extensive brush dumping behind 205 Beaconsfield onto the CR.



IMG 2967; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None. Extensive yard waste and concrete dumping onto the CR from the abutter at 6 Briarcliff.



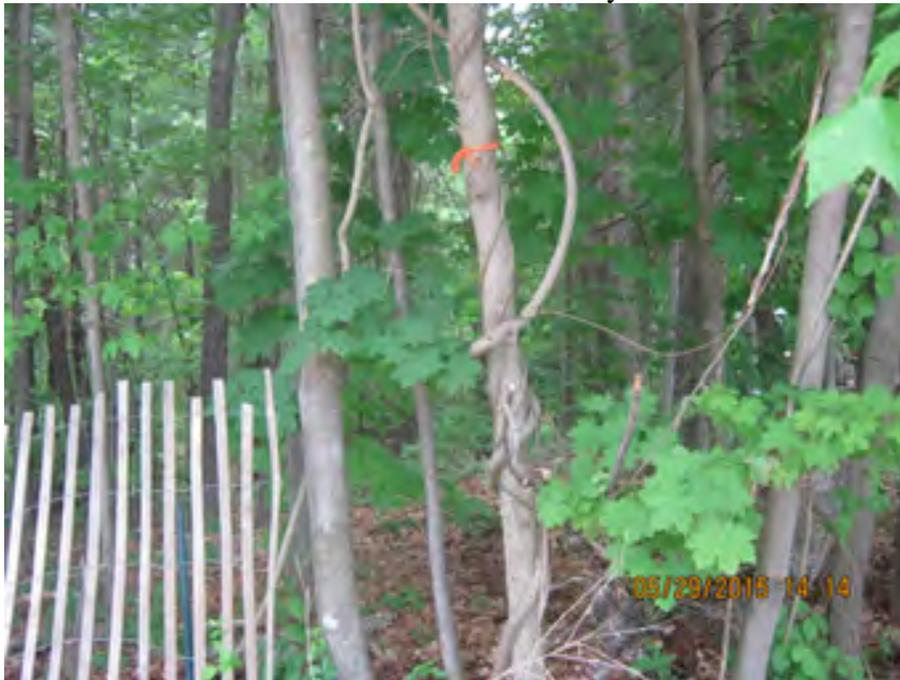
Photopoint 23. IMG 2968; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None (Stonewall destroyed); Azimuth: 278. Westerly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right. Note construction of large retaining wall on CR.



Photopoint 23. IMG 2969; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None (Stonewall destroyed); Azimuth: 278. Westerly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right. Note construction of large retaining wall on CR. The abutter at 16 Briarcliff has also been working on their shed, below, and construction materials are also on the CR. The back of the shed itself is very close to the CR boundary.



Photopoint 23. IMG 2970; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None (Stonewall destroyed); Azimuth: 278. Westerly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right. Note the white pine in the center of the photo, which straddles the CR boundary.



Photopoint 24. IMG 2971; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 8. Northerly view along the eastern boundary of the CR, with street frontage on Briarcliff. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 24. IMG 2972; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 278. Westerly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 25. IMG 2973; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Iron pin/stonewall. Iron pin/rebar in stonewall on the southern boundary of the CR.



Photopoint 25. IMG 2974; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Iron pin/stonewall; Azimuth: 98. Easterly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left. Note the back edge of the retaining wall from 16 Briarcliff (on the CR).



Photopoint 25. IMG 2975; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Iron pin/stonewall; Azimuth: 275. Westerly view along the southern boundary of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 25. IMG 2976; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: Iron pin/stonewall; Azimuth: 195. Southerly view along the southeastern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left and behind the photographer.



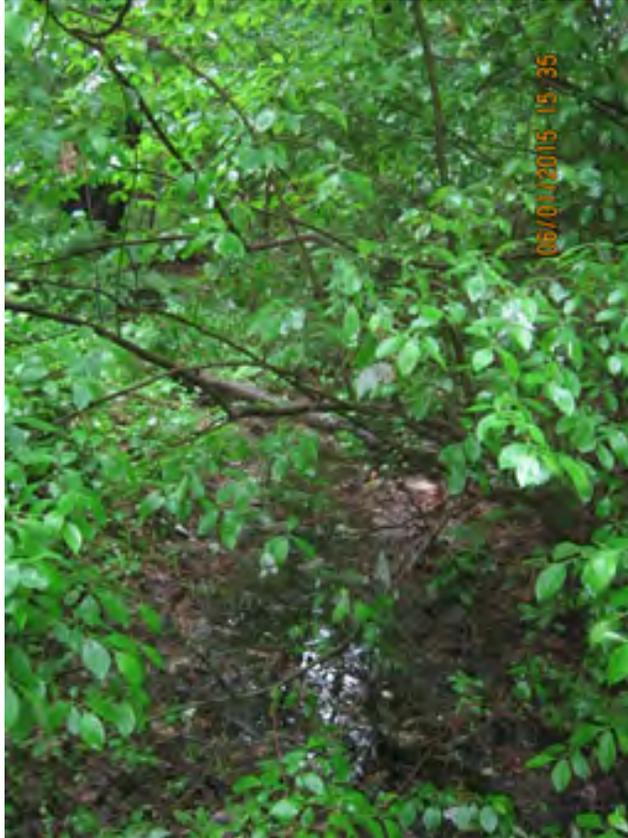
Photopoint 26. IMG 2977; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 40. Northeasterly view of the CR from an old skidder trail/cart path in the interior of the CR.



Photopoint 26. IMG 2978; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 5/29/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 230. Southwesterly view of the CR from an old skidder trail/cart path in the interior of the CR.



IMG 2979; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15. Bike rack adjacent to the parking area in the southwestern corner of the CR.



Photopoint 27. IMG 2980; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 202. Southerly view along stream within the CR.



Photopoint 27. IMG 2981; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 20. Northerly view along stream within the CR, with livestock barn in the background.



Photopoint 27. IMG 2982; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: None; Azimuth: 108. Easterly view of the CR along livestock fencing.



Photopoint 27. IMG 2983; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15. Sheep and a goat grazing in the powerline easement on the CR.



Photopoint 28. IMG 2985. Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 4. Northerly view along a stonewall adjacent to the powerline easement within the CR.



Photopoint 28. IMG 2986. Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 184. Southerly view along a stonewall adjacent to the powerline easement within the CR.



Photopoint 28. IMG 2987. Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 280. Westerly view from a stonewall adjacent to the powerline easement within the CR. Note the grazed area within the powerline. (No Photopoint 29).



Photopoint 30. IMG 2992; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 275. Westerly view into the CR from the southeastern corner of the CR. CR is to the right.



Photopoint 30. IMG 2994; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 344. Northerly view along the eastern boundary of the CR. CR is to the left.



Photopoint 31. IMG 2995; Photographer: Tyler Maikath; Date: 6/1/15; Monument: Stonewall; Azimuth: 225. Southwesterly view into the CR from the eastern boundary of the CR. Cook's Brook is in the center of the photo as it flows towards the Cook's Pond complex.

Section V: Amendments

V. 1. How to amend this document

This property is permanently protected as open space for conservation and passive recreational use only.

It is difficult to anticipate all potential changes to the property that may occur, due to natural events that may make it more or less appropriate for specific activities or uses. It is also difficult to know in the present the specific passive recreational uses future visitors to the site may want. For these reasons, it may become necessary in the future for portions of the Land Management Plan to be revised.

Amendments to the Land Management Plan may be proposed by any party (e.g. by the Greater Worcester Land Trust, Conservation Commission, a member of the public, etc.).

Any amendment proposals shall be reviewed and considered by the grantor and grantee of the Conservation Restriction, and both have to approve the change. Conservation Commission will vote to amend the Plan following a public meeting held to discuss and solicit public input on any contemplated changes.

If approved, the amendment document shall be endorsed by the Commission and placed on file. A copy will be send to the DCS.

The following sections of this document may be revised:

I.4. Contact information

I.5. Land Management Plan sections:

Permitted uses/activities

Prohibited uses/activities

Structures

Stewardship plans (*may focus on timber production, but must consider protection and management of noncommercial forest resources*)

Active management plans (i.e. *Agriculture Management Plan and Forest Management Plan, etc.*)

Any changes to these sections must still adhere to the LAND grant program regulations, Project Agreement, Article 97 requirements, and any other pertinent regulations. All changes must adhere to the terms of the Conservation Restriction, if applicable.

Procedure for amending this document:

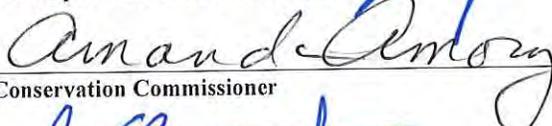
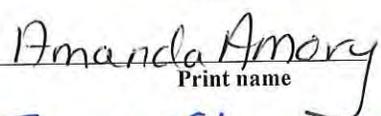
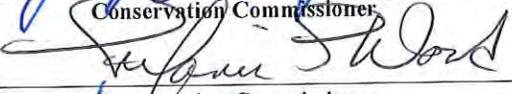
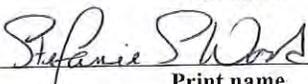
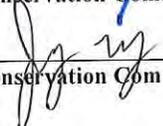
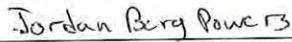
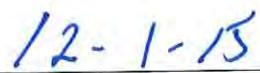
No amendment of this document may be made without the prior assent of both the fee owner & CR holder, and without notification of DCS. Any other amendments shall be deemed invalid. The Site Visit Report and accompanying Photographs may not altered at any time, though, if necessary, additional documentation may be added in the future to protect the conservation values of the CR.

Section VI:

Signatures

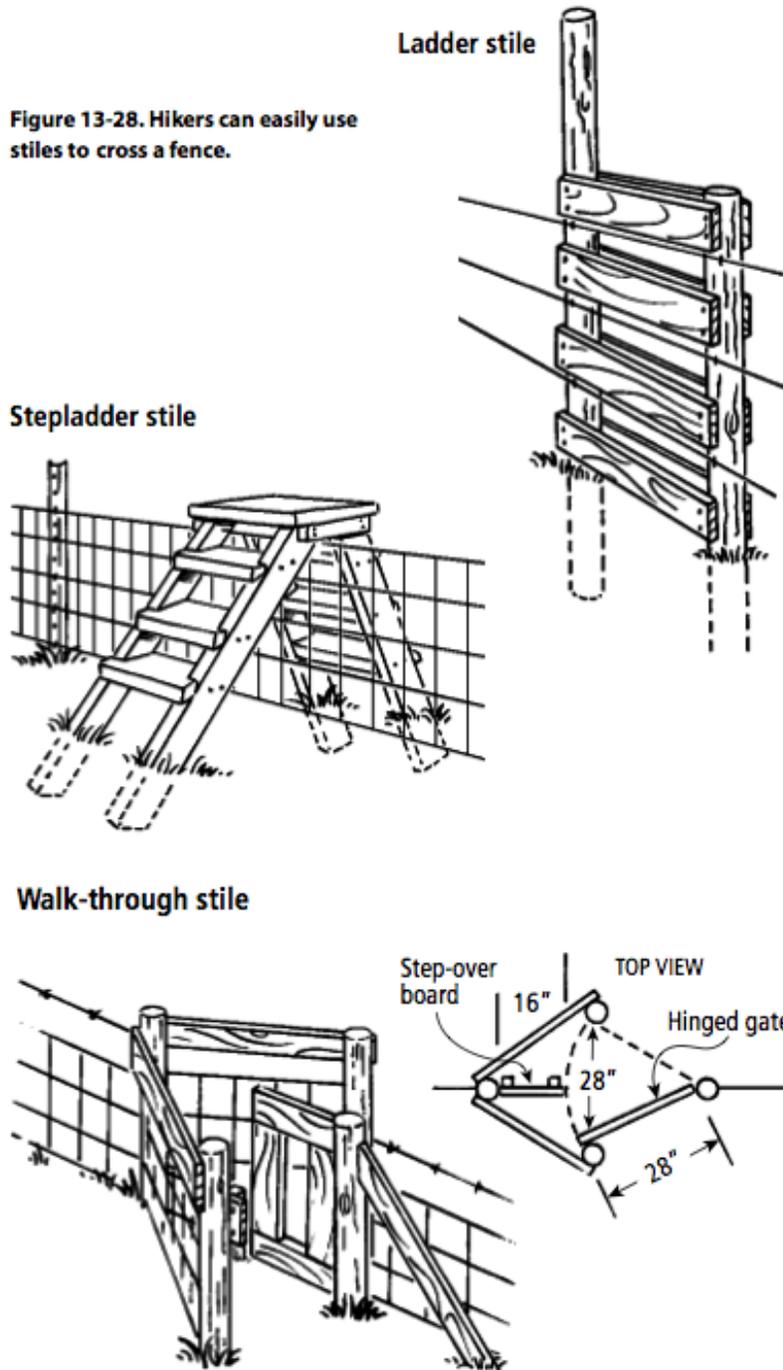
I certify that the above Baseline Documentation Report and Land Management Plan is accurate and complete.

I understand that this property is permanently protected open space under Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution, for conservation and passive recreation uses, under the care and control of the Conservation Commission. I understand that the property may not be sold, subdivided, altered, or used for any other purposes, except by all of the following: approval of the Conservation Commission; approval of the municipality by town meeting/city council vote; vote of approval by both houses of the Massachusetts State Legislature; approval by the Governor of Massachusetts; mitigation by replacement with an unprotected property of equal or greater size, value at the time of disposition, ecological value, and passive recreational value, subject to approval by the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs. Any change in use must also adhere to all relevant environmental laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Massachusetts Environmental Protection Act and Endangered Species Protection Act, the Wetlands Protection Act, the Rivers Protection Act, and Global Warming Solutions Act.

 _____ Preparer	 _____ Print name
 _____ Municipal Chief Executive Officer	 _____ Print name
 _____ Conservation Commissioner	 _____ Print name
 _____ Conservation Commissioner	 _____ Print name
 _____ Conservation Commissioner	 _____ Print name
 _____ Conservation Commissioner	 _____ Print name
 _____ Conservation Commissioner	 _____ Print name
	 _____ Date

Appendix 1: Examples of reinforcement and construction of fence structures

Figure 13-28. Hikers can easily use stiles to cross a fence.



Source: woodlandstewardship.org

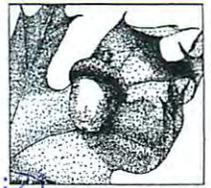
Appendix 2:

Forest Management Plan for Tory Fort Lane,
MA DCR Case No. 348-104;
Plan Period through July, 2016.



FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to: Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
For enrollment in CH61/61A and/or Forest Stewardship Program



09-19-2005 P03:21

CHECK-OFFS

CH. 61 CH. 61A STWSHP. C-S
 cert. _____ cert. _____ new XX SIP 1 _____
 recert. XX recert. _____ revis. _____ other _____
 amend. _____ amend. _____

Case No. 348-104 Orig. Case No. W0355
 Owner ID 300145 Add. Case No. _____
 Date Rec'd 9-19-05 Ecoregion 221A4
 Plan Period 07-16 Topo Name N. Worcester
 Rare Sp. Hab. No River Basin Blackstone

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s) Pieter and Elisabeth Donker
 Mailing Address 46 Tory Fort Lane, Worcester, MA 01602 Phone (508)754-4012
 Property Location: Town(s) Worcester Road(s) Tory Fort Lane
 Plan Preparer John R. Clarke, Bay State Forestry Service Mass. Forester License # 357
 Mailing Address 139 June Street, Worcester, MA 01602 Phone (508)753-7452

RECORDS

Assessor's Map No.	Lot No.	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	Ch. 61 Excluded Acres	Ch. 61 Certified Acres	Stewardship Excluded Acres	Stewardship Acres
40	37/6	7352	313	3.32	.29	3.03	.29	3.03
40	41/1	6629	154	20.00	1.5	18.5	1.5	18.5
40	41/2	6484	164	1.00	1.0	0	1.0	0
40	41/2A	6629	154	.11	0	.11	0	.11
25	18/3	6629	154	.22	0	.22	0	.22
25	18/21	6629	154	.13	0	.13	0	.13
TOTALS				24.78	2.79	21.99	2.79	21.99

Excluded Area Description(s) (if additional space needed, continue on separate paper)

- I. Water main taking along northern boundary totaling 1.04 acres.
- II. Beginning at a point 224' south of the northernmost property corner on Tory Fort Lane: thence, N83E 300', S2W 240'; thence, along the south side of access road. Totals 1.46 acres & includes house & associated land.
- III. Beginning at a point 165' westerly along stone wall from the property corner nearest the utility r.o.w.: thence, westerly 100' along a stone wall, S23W 127', S77E 100' and N23E 127' to place of beginning. Contains pond & livestock totaling .29 acres

HISTORY Year acquired 1978 Year management began 1980

Is subdivision plan on file with municipality? Yes _____ no XX

Are boundaries blazed/painted? Yes _____ no _____ partially XX

Have forest products been cut within past 2 years? Yes _____ No XX

What treatments have been prescribed, but not carried out (last 10 years if plan is a recert.)?

stand no. 1,5,6 treatment Comm. Thin (50 Cords) reason Difficulty finding operator/forester

(if additional space needed, continue on separate page)

Previous Management Practices (last 10 years) None

Remarks: (if additional space needed, continue on separate page)

Boundaries are generally clear, but should be blazed and painted by August 2007.

Plan to be considered for recertification in 2006.

Landowner Goals

Please check the column that best reflects the importance of the following goals:

Goal	Importance to Me			
	High	Medium	Low	Don't Know
Enhance the Quality/Quantity of Timber Products*	x			
Generate Immediate Income			x	
Generate Long Term Income		x		
Produce Firewood			x	
Defer or Defray Taxes	x			
Promote Biological Diversity		x		
Enhance Habitat for Birds		x		
Enhance Habitat for Small Animals		x		
Enhance Habitat for Large Animals		x		
Improve Access for Walking/Skiing/Recreation		x		
Maintain or Enhance Privacy		x		
Improve Hunting or Fishing			x	
Preserve or Improve Scenic Beauty	x			
Protect Water Quality		x		
Protect Unique/Special/ Cultural Areas		x		
Other:				

* This goal must be checked "HIGH" if you are interested in classifying your land under Chapter 61/61A.

1. In your own words please describe your goals for the property:

IMPROVE FORESTLAND PRODUCTIVITY, WHILE
MAINTAINING/ENHANCING AESTHETIC VALUES

Stewardship Purpose

By enrolling in the Forest Stewardship Program and following a Stewardship Plan, I understand that I will be joining with many other landowners across the state in a program that promotes ecologically responsible resource management through the following actions and values:

1. Managing for long-term forest health, productivity, diversity, and quality.
2. Conserving or enhancing water quality, wetlands, soil productivity, biodiversity, cultural, historical and aesthetic resources.
3. Following a strategy guided by well-founded silvicultural principles to improve timber quality and quantity when wood products are a goal.
4. Setting high standards for foresters, loggers and other operators as practices are implemented; and minimizing negative impacts.
5. Learning how woodlands benefit and affect surrounding communities, and cooperation with neighboring owners to accomplish mutual goals when practical.

Signature(s):

Peter P. Donker

Date:

SEPT 15-2005

Owner(s) (print)

Donker

Peter P. Donker

(This page will be included with the completed plan.)

Page 2 of 19



Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

Landscape/ Regional Context

The area of western Worcester, MA is mostly urban and suburban land with areas of private and municipal forest. There are some woods roads and trails used for recreation and forest operations through the forests of this hilly landscape and some of the forested properties are under Chapter 61 or another forest conservation program. In addition to forest harvesting practices, the forests of this area have been greatly affected in the last century by the chestnut blight, the hurricane of 1938, the gypsy moth outbreak of the 1980's, and forestland conversion. The terrain is generally gently sloping with areas of exposed rock, streams, and wetlands. There are many stone walls and some other cultural resources, such as cemeteries and cellar holes that are found in this area and much of the region. This particular property and the abutting lands are situated east of Tory Fort Lane. Tory Fort Lane is paved and receives moderate traffic.

Property Overview

This 25-acre property is located on Tory Fort Lane with frontage on said road, Beaconsfield Road, and Briarcliff Road. This property is gently sloping with a westerly aspect. Soils underlying the Donker Property are generally well-to-moderately drained, sandy loams on the uplands with mucky loams around wet areas.

This property is dominated by several forest types: red maple swamp, oak – hardwoods, grass – forbs, and white pine – hardwoods. An excluded area of this property is under agricultural use. The forest stands of this property are of moderate-to-good quality and management should be implemented to improve the overall quality and productivity through the enhancement of growth rates on the best trees. Improvement thinning should take place throughout the forest followed by at least 7 years of growth and reevaluation before follow-up treatments.

The invasive exotic species Japanese knotweed, Japanese barberry and oriental bittersweet were detected on the property and should be treated to control spread.

There are some standing dead trees, or snags, which provide wildlife habitat for several species of bird and mammal, but creating snags should be considered during harvesting through girdling trees of low or no commercial value away from recreational trails. The Donker Property does not appear to fall within a Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program biocore polygon, but will be rechecked prior to harvesting activities for any restrictions.

Property Role

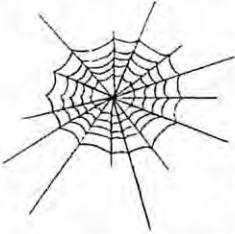
The achievement of the management objectives will serve to increase the value of standing timber for future growing stock, provide long-term timber income to the landowner, maintain trails for recreational use, improve wildlife habitat conditions and highlight important aesthetic qualities of the property. These goals are designed to generate a healthy, sustainable forest that may be relied upon for periodic income, productive wildlife habitat, and recreational sanctuary.

Management Summary

The management recommendations, summarized, state that the forest on this property should be treated with an improvement thinning to remove lower-value trees and enhance the development of better quality growing stock. Also, invasive exotic species should be treated where detected and recreational trails will be maintained. These recommendations are designed to serve the landowner by: 1) improving long-term forest productivity, 2) promoting valuable wildlife habitat through improving seed production and maintaining snags, or den trees, and 3) maintaining and enhancing recreational and aesthetic values.

Stewardship Issues

Massachusetts is a small state, but it contains a tremendous variety of ecosystems, plant and animal species, management challenges, and opportunities. This section of your plan will provide background information about the Massachusetts forest landscape as well as issues that might affect your land. **The Stand Descriptions and Management Practices sections of your plan will give more detailed property specific information** on these subjects tailored to your management goals.



Biodiversity: Biological diversity is, in part, a measure of the variety of plants and animals, the communities they form, and the ecological processes (such as water and nutrient cycling) that sustain them. With the recognition that each species has value, individually and as part of its natural community, maintaining biodiversity has become an important resource management goal.

While the biggest threat to biodiversity in Massachusetts is the loss of habitat to development, another threat is the introduction and spread of invasive non-native plants. Non-native invasives like European Buckthorn, Asiatic Bittersweet, and Japanese Honeysuckle spread quickly, crowding out or smothering native species and upsetting and dramatically altering ecosystem structure and function. Once established, invasives are difficult to control and even harder to eradicate. Therefore, vigilance and early intervention are paramount.

Another factor influencing biodiversity in Massachusetts concerns the amount and distribution of forest growth stages. Wildlife biologists have recommended that, for optimal wildlife habitat on a landscape scale, 5-15% of the forest should be in the seedling stage (less than 1" in diameter). Yet we currently have no more than 2-3% early successional stage seedling forest across the state. There is also a shortage of forest with large diameter trees (greater than 20"). See more about how you can manage your land with biodiversity in mind in the "Wildlife" section below. (Also refer to *Managing Forests to Enhance Wildlife Diversity in Massachusetts* and *A Guide to Invasive Plants in Massachusetts* in the binder pockets.)



Rare Species: Rare species include those that are **threatened** (abundant in parts of its range but declining in total numbers, those of **special concern** (any species that has suffered a decline that could threaten the species if left unchecked), and **endangered** (at immediate risk of extinction and probably cannot survive without direct human intervention). Some species are threatened or endangered globally, while others are common globally but rare in Massachusetts.

Of the 2,040 plant and animal species (not including insects) in Massachusetts, 424 are considered rare. About 100 of these rare species are known to occur in woodlands. Most of these are found in wooded wetlands, especially vernal pools. These temporary shallow pools dry up by late summer, but provide crucial breeding habitat for rare salamanders and a host of other unusual forest dwelling invertebrates. Although many species in Massachusetts are adapted to and thrive in recently disturbed forests, rare species are often very sensitive to any changes in their habitat

Indispensable to rare species protection is a set of maps maintained by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) that show current and historic locations of rare species and their habitats. The maps of your property will be compared to these rare species maps and the result indicated on the upper right corner of the front page of the plan. Prior to any

regulated timber harvest, if an occurrence does show on the map, the NHESP will recommend protective measures. Possible measures include restricting logging operations to frozen periods of the year, or keeping logging equipment out of sensitive areas. You might also use information from NHESP to consider implementing management activities to improve the habitat for these special species.



Riparian and Wetlands Areas: Riparian and wetland areas are transition areas between open water features (lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers) and the drier terrestrial ecosystems. More specifically, a **wetland** is an area that has hydric (wet) soils and a unique community of plants that are adapted to live in these wet soils. Wetlands may be adjacent to streams or ponds, or a wetland may be found isolated in an otherwise drier landscape. A **riparian area** is the transition zone between an open water feature and the uplands (see Figure 1). A riparian zone may contain wetlands, but also includes areas with somewhat better drained soils. It is easiest to think of riparian areas as the places where land and water meet.

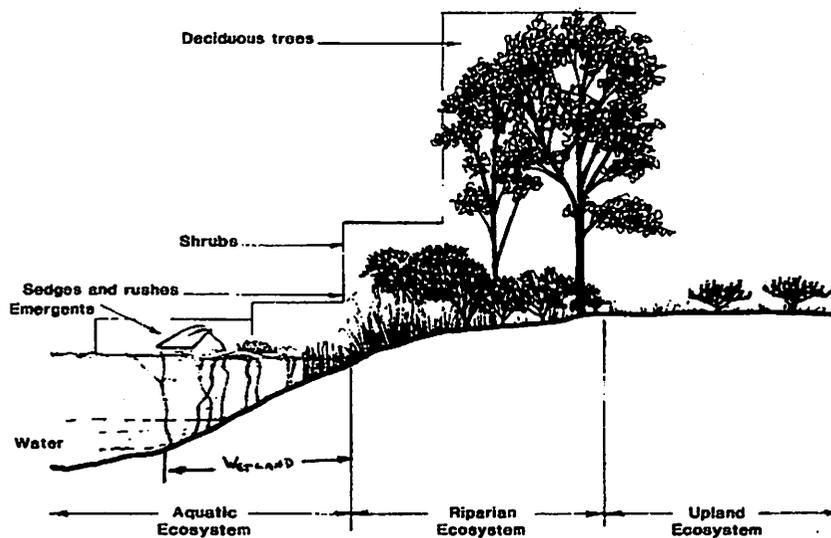


Figure 1: Example of a riparian zone.

The presence of water in riparian and wetland areas make these special places very important. Some of the functions and values that these areas provide are described below:

Filtration: Riparian zones capture and filter out sediment, chemicals and debris before they reach streams, rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies. This helps to keep our drinking water cleaner, and saves communities money by making the need for costly filtration much less likely.

Flood control: By storing water after rainstorms, these areas reduce downstream flooding. Like a sponge, wetland and riparian areas absorb stormwater, and then release it slowly over time instead of in one flush.

Critical wildlife habitat: Many birds and mammals need riparian and wetland areas for all or part of their life cycles. These areas provide food and water, cover, and travel corridors. They are often the most important habitat feature in Massachusetts' forests.

Recreational opportunities: Our lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds are often focal points for recreation. We enjoy them when we boat, fish, swim, or just sit and enjoy the view.

In order to protect wetlands and riparian areas and to prevent soil erosion during timber harvesting activities, Massachusetts promotes the use of “Best Management Practices” or BMPs. Maintaining or reestablishing the protective vegetative layer and protecting critical areas are the two rules that underlie these common sense measures. DEM’s Massachusetts Forestry Best Practices Manual (included with this plan) details both the legally required and voluntary specifications for log landings, skid trails, water bars, buffer strips, filter strips, harvest timing, and much more.

The two Massachusetts laws that regulate timber harvesting in and around wetlands and riparian areas are the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (CH 131), and the Forest Cutting Practices Act (CH132). Among other things, CH132 requires the filing of a cutting plan and on-site inspection of a harvest operation by a DEM Service Forester to ensure that required BMPs are being followed when a commercial harvest exceeds 25,000 board feet or 50 cords (or combination thereof).



Soil and Water Quality: Forests provide a very effective natural buffer that holds soil in place and protects the purity of our water. The trees, understory vegetation, and the organic material on the forest floor reduce the impact of falling rain, and help to insure that soil will not be carried into our streams and waterways.

To maintain a supply of clean water, forests must be kept as healthy as possible. Forests with a diverse mixture of vigorous trees of different ages and species can better cope with periodic and unpredictable stress such as insect attacks or windstorms.

Timber harvesting must be conducted with the utmost care to ensure that erosion is minimized and that sediment does not enter streams or wetlands. Sediment causes turbidity which degrades water quality and can harm fish and other aquatic life. As long as Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented correctly, it is possible to undertake active forest management without harming water quality.



Forest Health: Like individual organisms, forests vary in their overall health. The health of a forest is affected by many factors including weather, soil, insects, diseases, air quality, and human activity. Forest owners do not usually focus on the health of a single tree, but are concerned about catastrophic events such as insect or disease outbreaks that affect so many individual trees that the whole forest community is impacted.

Like our own health, it is easier to prevent forest health problems than to cure them. This preventative approach usually involves two steps. First, it is desirable to maintain or encourage a wide diversity of tree species and age classes within the forest. This diversity makes a forest less susceptible to a single devastating health threat. Second, by thinning out weaker and less desirable trees, well-spaced healthy individual trees are assured enough water and light to thrive. These two steps will result in a forest of vigorously growing trees that is more resistant to environmental stress.



Fire: Most forests in Massachusetts are relatively resistant to catastrophic fire. Historically, Native Americans commonly burned certain forests to improve hunting grounds. In modern times, fires most often result from careless human actions.

The risk of an unintentional and damaging fire in your woods could increase as a result of logging activity if the slash (tree tops, branches, and debris) is not treated correctly. Adherence to the Massachusetts slash law minimizes this risk. Under the law, slash is to be removed from buffer areas near roads, boundaries, and critical areas and lopped close to the ground to speed decay. Well-maintained woods roads are always desirable to provide access should a fire occur.

Depending on the type of fire and the goals of the landowner, fire can also be considered as a management tool to favor certain species of plants and animals. Today the use of prescribed burning is largely restricted to the coast and islands, where it is used to maintain unique natural communities such as sandplain grasslands and pitch pine/scrub oak barrens. However, state land managers are also attempting to bring fire back to many of the fire-adapted communities found elsewhere around the state.



Wildlife Management: Enhancing the wildlife potential of a forested property is a common and important goal for many woodland owners. Sometimes actions can be taken to benefit a particular species of interest (e.g., put up Wood Duck nest boxes). In most cases, recommended management practices can benefit many species, and fall into one of three broad strategies. These are **managing for diversity, protecting existing habitat, and enhancing existing habitat.**

Managing for Diversity – Many species of wildlife need a variety of plant communities to meet their lifecycle requirements. In general, a property that contains a diversity of habitats will support a more varied wildlife population. A thick area of brush and young trees might provide food and cover for grouse and cedar waxwing; a mature stand of oaks provides acorns for foraging deer and turkey; while an open field provides the right food and cover for cottontail rabbits and red fox. It is often possible to create these different habitats on your property through active management. The appropriate mix of habitat types will primarily depend on the composition of the surrounding landscape and your objectives. It may be a good idea to create a brushy area where early successional habitats are rare, but the same practice may be inappropriate in the area's last block of mature forest.

Protecting Existing Habitat – This strategy is commonly associated with managing for rare species or those species that require unique habitat features. These habitat features include vernal pools, springs and seeps, forested wetlands, rock outcrops, snags, den trees, and large blocks of unbroken forest. Some of these features are rare, and they provide the right mix of food, water, and shelter for a particular species or specialized community of wildlife. It is important to recognize their value and protect their function. This usually means not altering the feature and buffering the resource area from potential impacts.

Enhancing Existing Habitat – This strategy falls somewhere between the previous two. One way the wildlife value of a forest can be enhanced is by modifying its structure (number of canopy layers, average tree size, and density). Thinning out undesirable trees from around large crowned mast (nut and fruit) trees will allow these trees to grow faster and produce more food. The faster growth will also accelerate the development of a more mature forest structure, which is important for some species. Creating small gaps or forest openings generates groups of seedlings and saplings that provide an additional layer of cover, food, and perch sites.

Each of these three strategies can be applied on a single property. For example, a landowner might want to increase the habitat diversity by reclaiming an old abandoned field. Elsewhere on the property, a stand of young hardwoods might be thinned to reduce competition, while a “no cut” buffer is set up around a vernal pool or other habitat feature. The overview, stand description and management practice sections of this plan will help you understand your woodland within the context of the surrounding landscape and the potential to diversify, protect or enhance wildlife habitat.



Wood Products: If managed wisely, forests can produce a periodic flow of wood products on a sustained basis. Stewardship encompasses finding ways to meet your current needs while protecting the forest’s ecological integrity. In this way, you can harvest timber and generate income without compromising the opportunities of future generations.

Massachusetts forests grow many highly valued species (white pine, red oak, sugar maple, white ash, and black cherry) whose lumber is sold throughout the world. Other lower valued species (hemlock, birch, beech, red maple) are marketed locally or regionally, and become products like pallets, pulpwood, firewood, and lumber. These products and their associated value-added industries contribute between 200 and 300 million dollars annually to the Massachusetts economy.

By growing and selling wood products in a responsible way you are helping to meet our society’s demand for these goods. Harvesting from sustainably managed woodlands – rather than from unmanaged or poorly managed forest – benefits the public in a multitude of ways. The sale of timber, pulpwood, and firewood also provides periodic income that you can reinvest in the property; increasing its value and helping you meet your long-term goals. Producing wood products helps defray the costs of owning woodland, and helps private landowners keep their forestland undeveloped.



Cultural Resources: Cultural resources are the places containing evidence of people who once lived in the area. Whether a Native American village from 1,700 years ago, or the remains of a farmstead from the 1800’s, these features all tell important and interesting stories about the landscape, and should be protected from damage or loss.

Massachusetts has a long and diverse history of human habitation and use. Native American tribes first took advantage of the natural bounty of this area over 10,000 years ago. Many of these villages were located along the coasts and rivers of the state. The interior woodlands were also used for hunting, traveling, and temporary camps. Signs of these activities are difficult to find in today’s forests. They were obscured by the dramatic landscape impacts brought by European settlers as they swept over the area in the 17th and 18th centuries.

By the middle 1800’s, more than 70% of the forests of Massachusetts had been cleared for crops and pastureland. Houses, barns, wells, fences, mills, and roads were all constructed as woodlands were converted for agricultural production. But when the Erie Canal connected the Midwest with the eastern cities, New England farms were abandoned for the more productive land in the Ohio River valley, and the landscape began to revert to forest. Many of the abandoned buildings were disassembled and moved, but the supporting stonework and other changes to the landscape can be easily seen today.

One particularly ubiquitous legacy of this period is stone walls. Most were constructed between 1810 and 1840 as stone fences (wooden fence rails had become scarce) to enclose sheep within pastures, or to

exclude them from croplands and hayfields. Clues to their purpose are found in their construction. Walls that surrounded pasture areas were comprised mostly of large stones, while walls abutting former cropland accumulated many small stones as farmers cleared rocks turned up by their plows. Other cultural features to look for include cellar holes, wells, old roads and even old trash dumps.



Recreation and Aesthetic Considerations: Recreational opportunities and aesthetic quality are the most important values for many forest landowners, and represent valid goals. Removing interfering vegetation can open a vista or highlight a beautiful tree, for example. When a landowner's goals include timber, thoughtful forest management can be used to accomplish silvicultural objectives while also reaching recreational and/or aesthetic objectives. For example, logging trails might be designed to provide a network of cross-country ski trails that lead through a variety of habitats and reveal points of interest.

If aesthetics is a concern and you are planning a timber harvest, obtain a copy of this excellent booklet: *A Guide to Logging Aesthetics: Practical Tips for Loggers, Foresters & Landowners*, by Geoffrey T. Jones, 1993. (Available from the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service, (607) 255-7654, for \$7). Work closely with your consultant to make sure the aesthetic standards you want are included in the contract and that the logger selected to do the job executes it properly. The time you take to plan ahead of the job will reward you and your family many times over with a fuller enjoyment of your forest, now and well into the future.



This is your Stewardship Plan. It is based on the goals that you have identified. The final success of your Stewardship Plan will be determined first, by how well you are able to identify and define your goals, and second, by the support you find and the resources you commit to implement each step.

It can be helpful and enjoyable to visit other properties to sample the range of management activities and see the accomplishments of others. This may help you visualize the outcome of alternative management decisions and can either stimulate new ideas or confirm your own personal philosophies. Don't hesitate to express your thoughts, concerns, and ideas. Keep asking questions! Please be involved and enjoy the fact that you are the steward of a very special place.



STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	AC	MSD OR SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOL/AC	SITE INDEX
CH61	1	RM	2.7	11.0	60	1 MBF 10.0 Cds Fuel	35 RM

This red maple swamp is characterized by saturated soils and wetland vegetation, such as spicebush, sphagnum moss and red maple. The understory is dominated by wetland shrubs and little tree regeneration is present. Timber growing potential on this site is limited.

Soils supporting Stand 1 are saturated, or nearly so, throughout most of the year. These soils are characterized as poorly drained, deep, mucky loams. Timber productivity is minimal and timber production should not be considered a goal herein.

The wildlife habitat potential of this stand is fair-to-good since this stand provides a valuable aquatic resource to the property as a whole. Girdling of trees within Stand 1 will serve to create snags for nesting, while reducing stocking of poor quality red maple.

The desired future condition of Stand 1 is one of an unmanaged wetland. However, controlling invasive exotic species, such as Japanese barberry and Japanese knotweed, and enhancing wildlife habitat values through girdling of some trees to give additional light to berry producing shrubs will be considered valuable forest stewardship practices.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = Forest Products (for Ch. 61/61A) STEW= Stewardship Program practices
 STD= stand Type= Forest type AC= acre MBF= thousand board feet BA= basal area VOL= volume
 Owner(s) Donker Town(s) Worcester

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	AC	MSD OR SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOL/AC	SITE INDEX
CH61	2	OH	6.99	14.5	130	11 MBF 6.0 Cds Fuel	65 NRO

This oak - hardwoods stand is dominated by red oak, white ash, red maple, hickory associated with black birch and white pine. Portions of this stand are grazed by livestock and show little or no understory. For long-term forest productivity, some tree regeneration should be established. However, in other parts of the stand, regeneration is dominated by red maple, black birch and red oak, but is generally out competed by witch hazel and mountain laurel. The establishment of regeneration will be a long-term goal within Stand 2. The overstory is characterized by better quality individuals of a medium-to-large sawtimber size interspersed with smaller individuals of cordwood-to-small sawtimber size. In general, this stand is overstocked and would benefit from a thinning to remove lower quality individuals.

The soils supporting Stand 2 and moderately drained loams over gentle terrain. These soils provide adequate soil moisture and are well-suited for timber production.

The wildlife habitat value of this stand is found in its mast producing overstory as well as its maturing condition. Massachusetts forestland is generally characterized into three categories, young, middle-aged and old. Young and old forest are considered to be lacking statewide, while a glut exists of middle-aged forest. Management of this stand, and this property, should be directed toward mature, or old, forest conditions for the benefit of wildlife and aesthetics.

The desired future condition of Stand 2 is one of an improved, maturing oak-hardwoods stand with a small pine component. This condition will best be achieved through an improvement thinning to remove lower quality individuals and to improve the growth rates of residual trees. Better quality individuals of all species will be retained and the establishment of regeneration will be targeted during subsequent harvests.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = Forest Products (for Ch. 61/61A) STEW= Stewardship Program practices
 STD= stand Type= Forest type AC= acre MBF= thousand board feet BA= basal area VOL= volume
 Owner(s) Donker Town(s) Worcester

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be done within next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	1,2,4	All	Invasive Exotic Controls	6	0	0 MBF 0.0 CDS	2005-2008

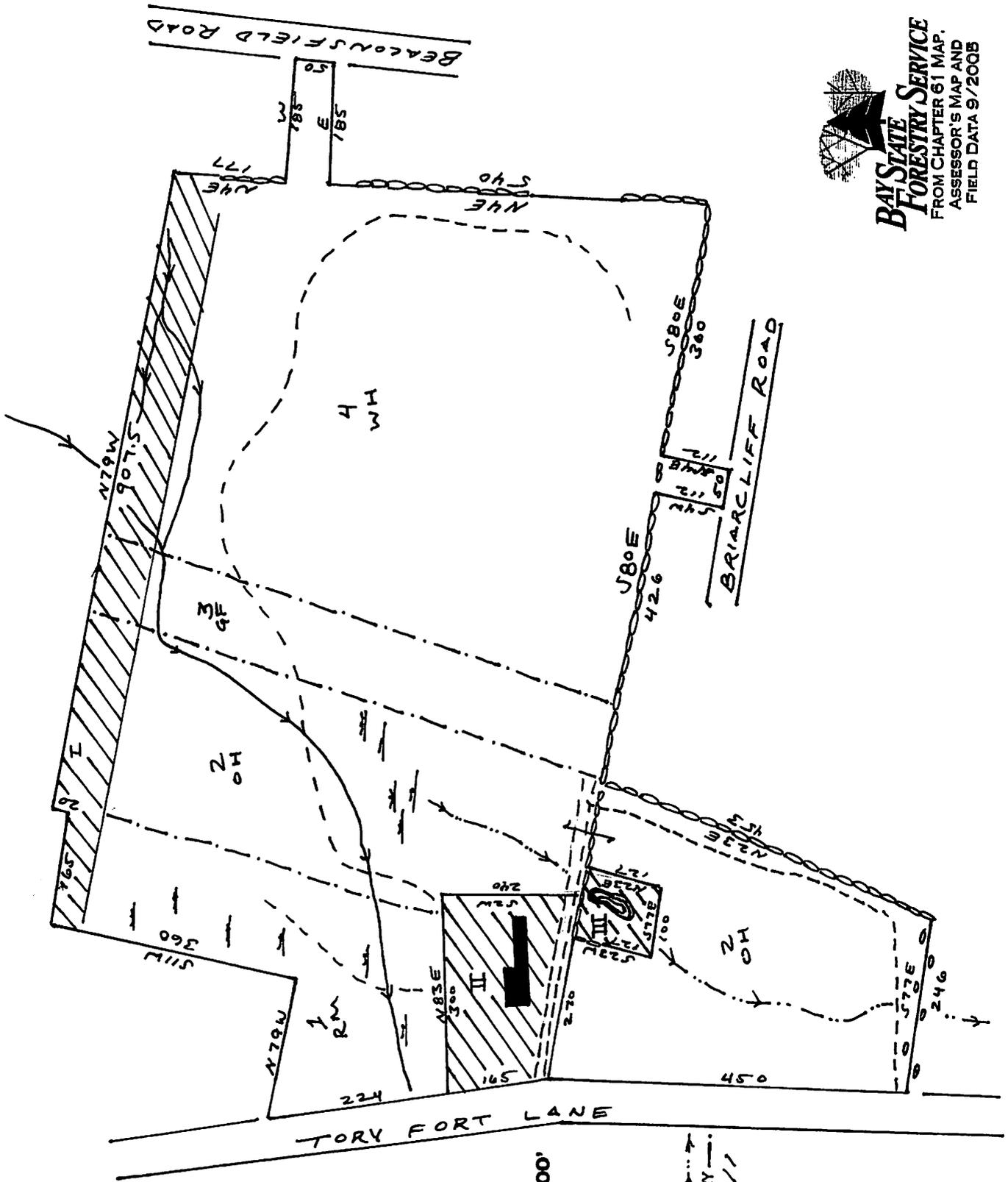
The control of Japanese barberry, oriental bittersweet and Japanese knotweed should be attempted in order to control the spread of these nuisance species. All three of these species have been introduced from Asia and present a threat to native forestland. Cutting with a cut surface herbicide application tends to be most effective, but continued cutting will usually provide some control.

Funding for invasive exotic species control will be applied for through the Forest Stewardship Program.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = Forest Products (for Ch. 61/61A) STEW= Stewardship Program practices
 STD= stand Type= Forest type AC= acre MBF= thousand board feet BA= basal area VOL= volume
 Owner(s) Donker Town(s) Worcester

FOREST MANAGEMENT MAP

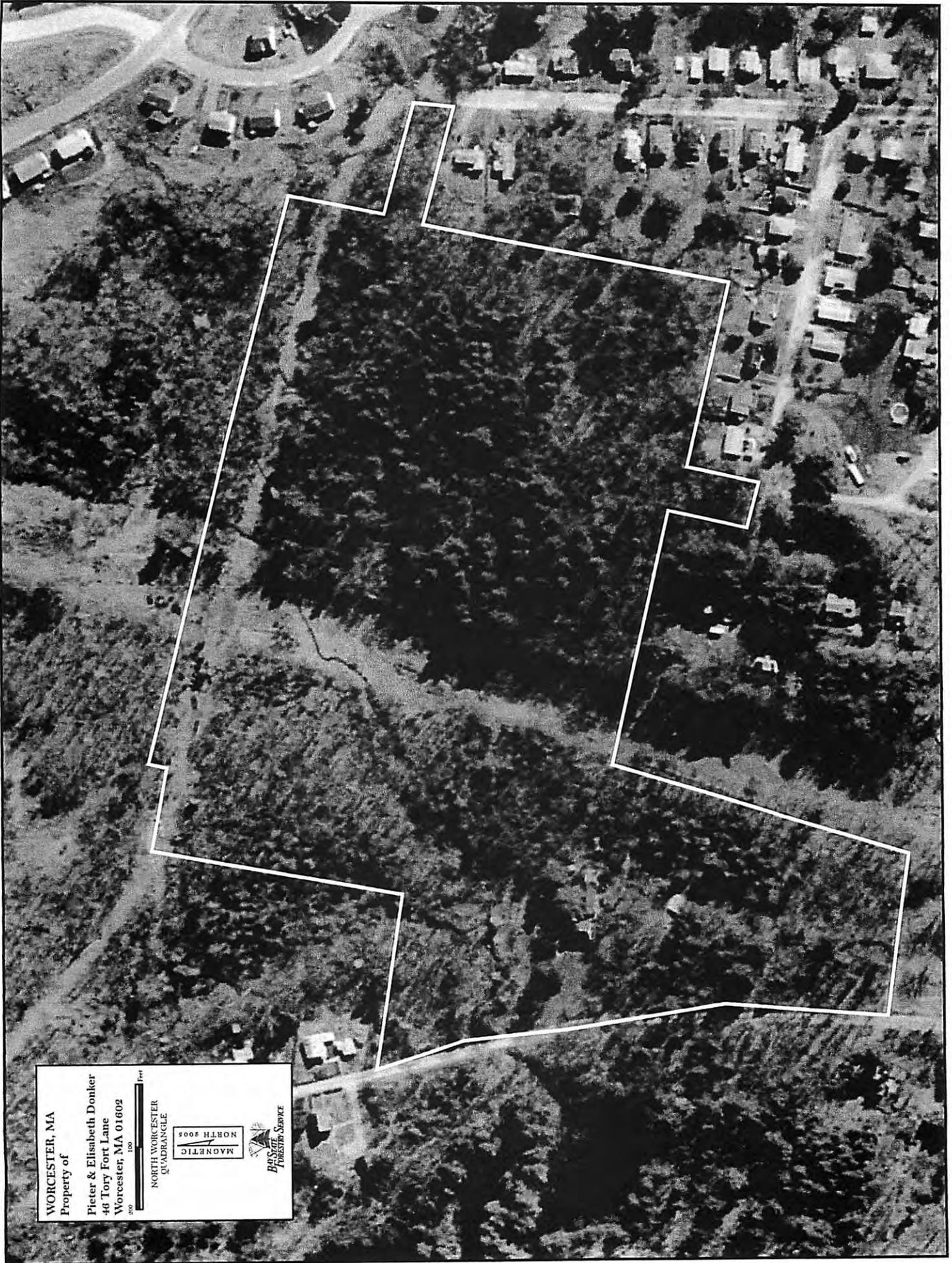
WORCESTER, MA
 PROPERTY OF
 PIETER & ELISABETH DONKER
 46 TORY FORT LANE
 WORCESTER, MA 01602



MAGNETIC NORTH 2005

SCALE: 1" = 200'
LEGEND
 STONE WALL 
 ACCESS ROAD 
 WETLAND 
 TRAIL 
 STREAM 
 INTERMITTENT STREAM 
 FOREST TYPE BOUNDARY 
 EXCLUDED LAND 
 OPEN WATER





WORCESTER, MA
 Property of
 Pieter & Elisabeth Donker
 46 Tory Fort Lane
 Worcester, MA 01602

200
 100
 Feet

NORTH WORCESTER
 QUADRANGLE

MAGNETIC
 NORTH 2003

BRS
 BUREAU OF
 REVENUE & SERVICE

Signature Page Please check each box that applies.

CH. 61/61A Management Plan I attest that I am familiar with and will be bound by all applicable Federal, State, and Local environmental laws and /or rules and regulations of the Department of Conservation and Recreation. I further understand that in the event that I convey all or any portion of this land during the period of classification, I am under obligation to notify the grantee(s) of all obligations of this plan which become his/hers to perform and will notify the Department of Conservation and Recreation of said change of ownership.

Forest Stewardship Plan. When undertaking management activities, I pledge to abide by the management provisions of this Stewardship Management Plan during the ten year period following approval. I understand that in the event that I convey all or a portion of the land described in this plan during the period of the plan, I will notify the Department of Conservation and Recreation of this change in ownership.

Signed under the pains of perjury:

Owner(s) Peter P. Donker Date Sep. 15 - 2005
Isabella J. Donker Date Sept. 15 - 2005

I attest that I have prepared this plan in good faith to reflect the landowner's interest.

Plan Preparer J.P. Chen Date 9 Sept 2005

I attest that the plan satisfactorily meets the requirements of CH61/61A and/or the Forest Stewardship Program.

Approved, Service Forester [Signature] Date 11-16-05

Approved, Regional Supervisor [Signature] Date 11-17-05

In the event of a change of ownership of all or part of the property, the new owner must file an amended Ch. 61/61A plan within 90 days from the transfer of title to insure continuation of Ch. 61/61A classification.

Owner(s) Donker Town(s) Worcester