2011

Open Space and Recreation Plan for Williamsburg

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee
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Town of Williamsburg
Open Space and Recreation Plan

2011

Prepared for: Town of Williamsburg

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Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan

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SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

The 2011 update to the 2004 Open Space and Recreation Plan is intended to provide renewed guidance to the citizens, boards, and committees of Williamsburg about the places and values of importance to residents. As noted in the title, the plan focuses on open space and recreation within the community. Open space includes places of significant ecological value, working landscapes, scenic vistas, and landscapes from which the character of Williamsburg is derived and noted. Recreational spaces in Williamsburg are very much a part of the abundant open spaces residents enjoy, one difficult to distinguish from the other. Because these places are so dear to those who make their home here, residents recognize the importance of encouraging smart growth, respectful of vibrant businesses and public spaces within the two village centers, yet protective of important open spaces, that if lost, would change the much loved character of Williamsburg. To this end, this plan identifies six goals:

Mill River in Haydenville

- Working farms and forests are promoted and supported.
- Vibrant village centers are maintained and developed while open space and natural resources are protected.
- Williamsburg's rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands are protected through comprehensive watershed management.
- Places of scenic, historic and ecological value are prioritized, protected, and well-managed.
- All town residents are offered a range of recreational opportunities.
- The community is informed about the range of open space issues, needs, and opportunities in Williamsburg.

Providing for the future while protecting our past can seem contradictory. However, the Action Plan lays out a series of actions over the next years focused on strengthening land protection, developing local regulatory tools to ensure growth respects the goals identified in this plan, and expanding and supporting existing recreational resources to meet the needs of all town residents.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose

The 2010 Open Space and Recreation Plan for the Town of Williamsburg is an update to the 2004 Open Space and Recreation Plan. The Board of Selectmen appointed an Open Space Plan Update Committee in March, 2010 tasked with updating the 2004 Plan in compliance with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Division of Conservation Services (DCS) requirements. The Plan update assesses opportunities and provides guidance about open space and recreation within a community vision framework that identifies areas for focusing growth and development within a Smart Growth context while also protecting ecologically sensitive and scenic resources that provide the much cherished rural character of Williamsburg.

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee included representation from the Williamsburg Open Space Committee, the Williamsburg Recreation Committee, a land trust, a regional food bank, and Williamsburg residents as follows:

Melissa Adams, Open Space Committee & Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources
Sally Loomis, Open Space Committee & Valley Land Fund
Kenley Clark, Open Space Committee
John O'Sullivan, Recreation Committee
Todd Lynch, Resident
Helen Symons, Resident
Eric Bloomquist, Resident
Andrew Morehouse, The Food Bank of Western Massachusetts

Technical assistance was provided by Anne Capra and Jayne Bernhard-Armington of the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission through a District Local Technical Assistance Grant from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee met eight times between May of 2010 and February of 2011. Minutes from these meetings are provided in the Appendices. Additionally, the Committee administered a public questionnaire available in the month of September 2010 and held a public visioning session on September 28, 2010 at the Williamsburg Town Offices in Haydenville.

Williamsburg residents were encouraged to complete the questionnaire as well as to attend the public visioning session through flyers posted around town, a notice on the town website, and an article in the Daily Hampshire Gazette newspaper that appeared on Tuesday, September 21, 2010. Questionnaires were available at both town libraries, at the Town Clerk's office in the Town Offices in Haydenville, and on the town website. Committee members also personally handed out questionnaires to town residents on three different days at the town transfer station, with verbal notice of the upcoming public visioning session.

A second public meeting was held on January 27, 2011 to present the draft plan to town residents for their input. This meeting was advertised through flyers posted around town, a notice on the website, and an article in the *Daily Hampshire Gazette* on Tuesday, January 25, 2011. (See Appendices for both *Gazette* articles) Feedback collected at the meeting and through emails from residents was incorporated into the final plan. A detailed discussion of the results of the community outreach is included in Section 6 Community Vision.

Due to Williamsburg's demographics and predominantly rural development pattern, no Environmental Justice Populations have been identified. The state considers environmental justice populations to be predominantly low-income or minority populations that live in denser urban neighborhoods and for reason of location may lack open space and recreational resources and often live side-by-side numerous existing large and small sources of pollution and old abandoned, contaminated sites, which can pose risks to public health and the environment. Owing to this, no enhanced outreach to this population was performed, as required by DCS.

Graves Farm Wildlife Sanctuary

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

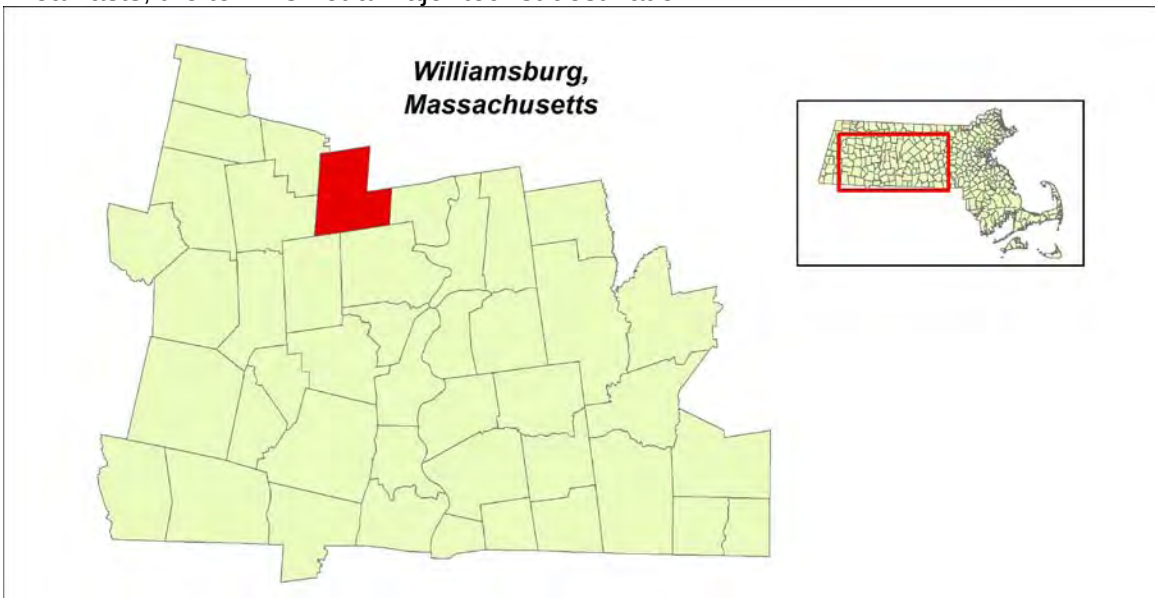
A. Regional Context

Williamsburg is a small, historic town of approximately 2,500 inhabitants.[1] The Town is nestled in the foothills of the Berkshires of Western Massachusetts, immediately northwest of Northampton. Other neighboring towns include Hatfield, Whately, Conway, Goshen, Chesterfield and Westhampton.

Regionally, Williamsburg lies between the larger communities and college towns in the Connecticut River valley and the Berkshire Hilltowns. As a result, Williamsburg is attractive to residents for both its proximity to larger communities with associated amenities and its small-town, rural charm and abundant natural resources.

Covering 16,378 acres (25.57 square miles) in an L-shaped configuration, the town's boundaries do not follow any natural features such as watercourses or ridges. The two village centers of Haydenville and Williamsburg Center lie two miles apart along Route 9, with less densely settled land between and surrounding them.

Hiking, cross-country skiing, bicycling, and snowmobiling are all relatively popular among many residents. The Fall foliage season brings tourist traffic through Williamsburg each year, particularly along Route 9 heading for the Berkshires. With the exception of the Williamsburg General Store, several restaurants, and a few Bed & Breakfasts, the town is not a major tourist destination.



[1] 2009 Town Census, Williamsburg Town Clerk.

B. History of the Community

The earliest settlements in town were located on high ground, outside of flood-prone areas. By the mid-nineteenth century, four water-powered industrial villages had grown up on the banks of the Mill River: Haydenville, Skinnerville, Williamsburg and Searsville. The river's steep drop and dependable flow eventually helped make the town a significant manufacturing center. In 1874 a large dam high on the East Branch of the Mill River suddenly collapsed. In one of the most significant industrial disasters of the era, a twenty-foot wall of water roared through the three lower villages, devastating dozens of homes and nearly all of Williamsburg's industries. In an hour the economic heart of the Town was wiped out, and well over a hundred lives were lost. The direction of the Town's growth was profoundly and permanently changed.

In the first half of the 20th century most of the factories prevalent in Town during the 19th century disappeared. Some of the workers left Town, and Williamsburg became once more dependent on farming for much of its economic vitality. Many people not fully involved in these land-based occupations began commuting out of town for work. This trend continues today, with Williamsburg becoming more and more attractive to residential development.

As with many small New England mill towns, Williamsburg is rich in historic resources. There are two National Register Historic Districts: the Haydenville Historic District with fifty-five (55) properties and the Williamsburg Center Historic District with seventy-three (73). In addition, the Meekins Library at 2 Main Street is individually listed on the National Register. In addition, the town has 72 buildings, burial grounds, objects or structures on its historic resource inventory, some of which may or may not be within the two historic districts. The Town of Williamsburg has an active Historical Commission and Historical Society that address various aspects of the history of Williamsburg. In collaboration with the Town, Meekins Library and Williamsburg Historical Society, the Williamsburg Historical Commission identifies, reorganizes, and catalogs Williamsburg’s historic resources and then makes an effort to copy, digitize and transcribe this material for web-based dissemination.

Meekins Library

C. Population Characteristics

Population Growth Indicators

The Williamsburg Town Clerk's 2009 Annual Report identifies Williamsburg as a small town of just over 2,500 residents. The town's most substantial period of growth occurred in the 1940s, with slow to moderate growth ever since. The volume of residential construction over the last decade also suggests continued, but slow population growth. The Williamsburg Building Department issued 91 building permits for new dwelling units from 2000 through 2009, which amounts to approximately 9 new homes per year.

Over the next decade, the town's population is likely to continue to grow as new homes are built on former farms and forest land, but overall population growth will be partially offset by the decreasing size of the average Williamsburg household which already went from 2.66 household members in1990 to 2.36 household members in 2000. U.S Census figures for the year 2000 identify over sixty percent of Williamsburg households had one or two householders and thirty percent had three to four householders. This demographic trend is keenly felt in the Williamsburg public school system as well as in many other school districts on the western side of the Connecticut River. Williamsburg Public School District enrollment figures for the 2009/2010 school year show a 35 percent decrease in student enrollment (58 students) from the 1993/94 school year.

Table 1: Williamsburg Population Growth

Year	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
Population	1,684	2,056	2,186	2,342	2,237	2,515	2,427	2,509
Percent Change		22%	6%	7%	-4%	12%	-3%	3%

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau Prepared by Massachusetts State Data Center/Donahue Institute, release date July 1st, 2009

In 2000, Williamsburg's population density was 94.91 persons per square mile, or 6.74 acres of land per inhabitant. Most Hampshire County towns are more densely populated than Williamsburg. The county-wide average density in 2000 was 288 persons per square mile—more than three times that of Williamsburg. State population density was 810 persons per mile. Densities in the county ranged from 1404 persons per square mile in Amherst and 850 in Northampton to 22 in Middlefield and 28 in Plainfield.

Population by Age

The age distribution of a town's population affects the demand for open space and recreation as different age groups have different needs. Table 2 shows population distribution changes for Williamsburg from 1980 through 2020 for comparative purposes. The years 2010 and 2020 are projections based on historic demographic patterns. The median age in 2000 was 41.5 years. The percentage of Williamsburg's population under the age of nineteen continues to decline. In 2000, 23 percent of Williamsburg residents were age nineteen years or younger compared to the year 1980 when it was 29 percent. Projections for the year 2010 estimate that this percentage will be even lower, down to 18 percent. The percentage of residents age seventy years and older shows a slight increase from eight percent in 1980 to a projected eleven percent in 2010.

Table 2: Williamsburg Population by Age Group

Age Group	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census	2010 Projection	2020 Projection
0 to 9	289	347	258	169	164
10 to 19	349	311	305	244	164
20 to 29	392	323	199	220	184
30 to 39	352	532	369	245	273
40 to 49	231	375	515	374	247
50 to 59	240	210	353	459	335
60 to 69	202	193	198	312	400
70 to 79	111	147	146	153	249
80 to 89	52	62	73	76	81
90 plus	19	15	11	12	13
Total Population	2,237	2,515	2,427	2,264	2,110

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & State Data Center, University of Massachusetts, Released 2003

Population by Race, Ethnicity & Ancestry

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 98 percent of Williamsburg residents are white. The town does not have any environmental justice populations. The state considers environmental justice populations to be predominantly low-income or minority populations that live in denser urban neighborhoods and for reason of location may lack open space and recreational resources and often live side-by-side numerous existing

large and small sources of pollution and old abandoned, contaminated sites, which can pose risks to public health and the environment.

Table 3: Population by Race & Ethnicity, Year 2000

	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
White Alone	2,377	9	2,368
Black or African American Alone	6	0	6
American Ind. and Alaska Native Alone	2	0	2|
Asian Alone	12	0	12|
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0	0
Some Other Race Alone	4	4	0
Two or More Races	26	3	23
Total Population	2,427	16	2,411

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Income & Poverty

Williamsburg's median household income in 2000 was $47,250, which was slightly higher than Hampshire County's median household income but $3,000 less than the state's. Homes in Williamsburg are increasingly expensive despite the downturn of the housing market in recent years. The average assessed value for a single family home in Williamsburg in 2000 was $145,479 and by the year 2010 the value was $277,290.[2] Comparatively, Williamsburg had the tenth highest average assessed value for a single family home in 2009 out of the 43 municipalities in the Pioneer Valley. In the year 2000, almost 75 percent of the population lived in owner-occupied housing while the remaining 25 percent rented.

Table 4: Median Household Income Comparison

Geography	Median household income (2000 dollars)
Williamsburg	47,250$
Chesterfield	49,063$
Goshen	49,583$
Hatfield	50,238$
Northampton	41,808$
Westhampton	60,089$
Hampshire County	46,098$
Massachusetts	50,502$

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As table 5 shows, not all Williamsburg households are affluent despite the generalized trend in property values mentioned above. The poverty rate for individuals in the year 2000 shows 5.5 percent of individuals, 1.2 percent of families, and 2.9 percent of children were below the poverty level. These percentages were much lower than percentages for Hampshire County and for the state. However, the percentage of individuals age 65 and older who were below the poverty level was four points higher than the county's percentage and approximately two points higher than the state's. As of

[2] Adjusting for inflation, a home valued at $145,479 in the year 2000 would translate into $184,322 in the year 2010.

the fall of 2009, Williamsburg had 76 subsidized housing units, equating to 7.2% of all year-round housing in town.

Table 5: Percent Below Poverty Level

Geography	Families	Individuals	Individuals 65 years and over	Children
Williamsburg	1.20%	5.50%	10.70%	2.90%
Hampshire County	5.10%	9.40%	6.70%	8.20%
Massachusetts	6.70%	9.30%	8.90%	11.60%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Economic Character of Williamsburg

State employment data shows that the construction industry and educational services industry employ the most workers in Williamsburg (Table 6). Major Williamsburg employers—businesses with fifty or more full or part-time employees—include: Snow Farm-New England Craft educational services (99 employees), and M.J. Moran Inc. specialty trade contractors (70 employees).[3] The unemployment rate in Williamsburg, the region, and the state has drastically increased over the past three years due to the economic recession that started in late 2007 (Figure 5). The percentage of unemployed Williamsburg residents went from 3.7% in 2007 to 7.9% in 2009. Free or low-cost recreational activities will be important to struggling and poorer households.

Table 6: Williamsburg Industry for Year 2008 by Industry Sector

Description	Number of Establishments	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Pay
Total, All Industries	84	566	$578
Construction	21	123	$880
Manufacturing	5	47	$554
Retail Trade	8	81	$361
Professional and Technical Services	7	25	$526
Administrative and Waste Services	3	11	$445
Educational Services	3	108	$571
Accommodation and Food Services	6	62	$225
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin	16	45	$369

Source: Massachusetts Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Employment & Wages Data (ES-202), accessed July April 2010

[3] Every five years, the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission produces an inventory to identify the region's largest employers. The primary data source for this report was an employment list purchased from a private vendor (InfoUSA, Inc.) in January 2008. This data was supplemented by an online version of this database that is maintained by InfoUSA, Inc. While the data from InfoUSA was generally of good quality, calls were made to confirm the employment figures listed within the database.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

Patterns and Trends

Williamsburg's development pattern and landscape were shaped both by its topography and historic land use patterns of the 18th and 19th century. The community of Williamsburg is centered around the two streamside villages of Haydenville and Williamsburg, which have naturally denser development and an attractive mix of residential and commercial architecture. Radiating from these villages centers is a network of roads connecting Williamsburg's villages to surrounding neighborhoods. Many of these roads follow stream valleys. A few additional roads such as O'Neill Road and Hemenway Road form links between rural roads. In between this pattern of residential roads are large blocks of open space, which cover many of the ridge lines and define the landscape. Together, this pattern of development and open space both connects and protects the natural, scenic, community and economic landscape of Williamsburg.

The town's topography, soils, and physiography (rivers, wetlands and watershed areas) typically shapes and constrains current land use patterns. Williamsburg's proximity to Northampton and its scenic setting coupled with an increase in land values has attracted some development interest. The town building department issued 91 building permits from 2000 through 2009 (Table 7). Almost all of these permits were issued for homes on existing roads, through the Approval-Not-Required (ANR) process. Two small subdivision developments were built in the last decade – Deerhaven Manor (8 units) and Eastern Avenue Extension (5 units). In addition, eleven energy-efficient detached condominiums were constructed on a 22-acre site on Laurel Road in Haydenville, which were available to first-time homebuyers with household incomes less than 80% of the Area Median Income. The Planning Board received an informational letter in 2009 regarding an age restricted housing community proposed for some property that abuts Petticoat Hill Road and the Dunphy School property, but there was no further application. In total, the town saw an increase of 104 parcels over a ten year period (Table 8).

Table 7: Number of Residential Building Permits Issued by Year

Year	Houses
2009	5
2008	4
2007	19
2006	13
2005	11
2004	11
2003	10
2002	7
2001	11
2000	0
Total	*91*

Source: Williamsburg Town Clerk, 2010

Table 8: Williamsburg Parcel Counts by Property Class, 2000 through 2009

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other Usage	Vacant Land	Total
2000	837	36	7	84	223	964
2001	842	35	7	77	221	961
2002	844	37	7	74	229	962
2003	837	37	7	114	205	995
2004	844	37	7	119	202	1,007
2005	846	37	7	119	208	1,009
2006	852	37	7	120	215	1,016
2007	871	38	7	120	220	1,036
2008	882	39	7	120	204	1,048
2009	898	38	7	125	201	1,068
Parcel change 2000-2009	*61*	*2*	*0*	*41*	*-22*	*104*

Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue, accessed July 2010

Aerial photography of Williamsburg taken in 1971, 1985, 1999, and 2005 as part of a state effort to document land use changes shows a loss of undeveloped land to developed land from 1971 to 2005 (Table 9). Some of the most noticeable changes during this period have been new lots for residential development on Petticoat Hill and Nash Hill Roads. Other areas experiencing residential development pressure include Fort Hill Road (Deer Haven Manor subdivision), Laurel Road (11-lot cluster subdivision), and North Farms Road.

The Haydenville village center has also experienced some economic stimulation and growth. Several new restaurants have moved in to replace closed establishments, as well as a new bike shop. Cumberland Farms on Route 9 expanded significantly from a small to a very large and busy gas station and convenience store.

Table 9: Williamsburg Land Use Changes: 1971 through 2005

Category	1971	% of Total	2005	% of Total	Change in Acres 1971 to 2005
Active Agriculture	884	5%	522	3%	-362
Pasture	431	3%	388	2%	-43
Forest	13,544	82%	13,794	84%	250
Non-Forested Wetland	227	1%	356	2%	129
Participation Recreation	64	0%	59	0%	-5
Water Recreation	0	0%	1	0%	1
Multi-Family housing lots	0	0%	2	0%	2
Residential lots less than 1/4 acre	14	0%	4	0%	-10
Residential lots 1/4 - 1/2 acre	130	1%	117	1%	-13
Residential lots greater than 1/2 acre	572	3%	706	4%	134
Commercial	35	0%	76	0%	41
Industrial	28	0%	40	0%	12
Urban Open, parks, institutional, cemeteries	27	0%	34	0%	7
Waste Disposal	13	0%	6	0%	-7
Water	67	0%	85	1%	18
Woody Perennial, orchards, nurseries	112	1%	37	0%	-75
Total Acres	16,425		16,425		

Source: MassGIS, 1971 and 2005 Land Use Statistics

Active agricultural land has been the most significant loss from 1971 to 2005, with 362 acres lost. Other significant losses include lands used for woody perennials, orchards, or nurseries (75 acres) and pastureland (43 acres). At the same time, the number of acres of forestland increased by 250 acres. These land use changes have had a significant effect on the landscape. As discussed in Section Four of this plan, some farmers have discontinued tilling their fields for agricultural production and as a result brush has been allowed to develop. In addition, the state changed their methodology for categorizing land use, which may have showed a greater increase in forestland than expected.

Infrastructure

Transportation

There are a total of 50.2 miles of roads in Williamsburg, 41.7 of which are Town roads. Six to seven miles of Town roads are unpaved gravel roads. All Town roads have been designated Scenic Roads under Mass. General Laws, Ch. 40, Sec. 15-c, by vote of Town Meeting.

Williamsburg's principal transportation corridor is Route 9 (Main Street), traveling in a northwest-southeast direction through town, and defining the Town's two village centers. Williamsburg residents and residents from the western Hilltowns travel through Williamsburg Center and Haydenville daily on their way to work or play. Williamsburg is about eight miles west of Interstate 91 along Route 9, which offers residents easy access to the major employment centers in the Pioneer Valley. Williamsburg's two other key transportation routes both branch off of Route 9. Route 143 (Chesterfield Road) branches west just north of Williamsburg Center and runs to Chesterfield and beyond. Mountain Street branches northeast at Haydenville and runs to Whately. Williamsburg's location in the Pioneer Valley will likely continue to attract new residents to town.

Mobility is enhanced by a limited sidewalk network in Williamsburg Center and Haydenville. Sidewalks are primarily located along Route 9 (Main Street), but some of the feeder roads also contain sidewalks. Sidewalks in Haydenville are inadequate causing people to walk in the road. The Pioneer Valley Transit Authority (PVTA) R-42 bus line connects Williamsburg Center to downtown Northampton along Route 9. This route offers 15 trips a day Monday through Friday and 12 trips on Saturdays.

Water Supply & Sewer Systems

Williamsburg's public water supply system draws very high quality water from two gravel-packed wells located in the 1,375-acre drainage basin of Unquomonk Brook (Water Resources Map). The town is fortunate in that the whole drainage basin lies within the town's boundaries and its protection is thus entirely under local control. The public water supply system serves roughly half the dwelling units in town: those along South Street, in and near the village centers, along Route 9 between the villages, and along Fort Hill Road. Residents in outlying areas are served by private wells. In addition there are three interim well-head protection areas all located at Snow Farm (these are also considered transient non-community wells).

The Board of Health adopted Private Well Regulations, effective May 1, 1990, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring housing units with no access to public water supplies the supply of safe drinking water from private wells and to provide for the protection of the town's groundwater resources. Per the BOH Private Well Regulation, all private wells must be constructed in accordance with MA DEP's Private Well Guidelines per certification by the well driller.

The upper Unquomonk Reservoir was drained in 2007 because of safety concerns and conditions. An inspection of the Unquomonk dam was also completed in 2007. The spillway has been reinforced and tree cutting completed. It has been determined that the dam does not generate enough power to consider it as a hydroelectric provider. At the time of this writing in the summer of 2010, the Water and Sewer Commission is in the

process of trying to buy some land on South Street to offer protection for the town's wells. Part of the land is in the Zone II of the aquifer. The Commission received the grant to partially fund this and received funds at the 2010 Spring Special Town Meeting. Williamsburg is still in talks with Northampton in regard to a contract for sewer disposal through the City of Northampton as well as an Emergency Water Hook-up. Costs of providing water and sewer are constantly rising and will need to be passed on to consumers.

The Town's Water Supply Overlay District also provides protection for watershed areas to Northampton's Mountain Street, Ryan and West Whately Reservoirs.

Long-Term Development Patterns

In addition to other factors, zoning and other land use regulations constitute Williamsburg's "blueprint" for its future. Land use patterns over time will continue to look more and more like the town's zoning map until the town is finally "built out"—that is, there is no more developable land left. Therefore, in looking forward over time, it is critical that the town focus not on the current use and physical build-out today, but on the potential future uses and build-out that are allowed under current zoning. Zoning is the primary land use tool that the town may use to manage development and direct growth to suitable and desired areas while also protecting critical resources and ensuring that development is in keeping with the town's character.

The Williamsburg Zoning Bylaw establishes three base zones, and two overlay zones as identified in the Zoning Map:

- Village Residential (VR) – 454 acres
- Village Mixed (VM) – 285 acres
- Rural (RU) – 15,686 acres
- Two overlay zones:
    - Floodplain – 527 acres
    - Water Supply Protection District – 4,000 acres

Although all appropriate zoning is relevant to protecting the health and safety of the Town residents, two of Williamsburg's districts are specifically relevant to natural hazard mitigation. These are outlined here:

- *Floodplain* - The floodplain overlay applies to those areas within the boundary of the one-hundred-year flood that are considered hazardous according to FEMA. It limits some uses for preventing potential flood damage.
- *Water Supply Protection District* - This purpose of this overlay district is to protect and preserve Williamsburg's groundwater resources from potentially damaging pollution or environmental degradation by regulating certain uses within the district. The regulations state specific prohibited and restricted uses, regulates drainage, details site plan requirements and special permit procedures. This overlay district also provides protection for the watershed areas to Northampton's Mountain Street, Ryan and West Whately Reservoirs.

The Zoning Bylaw also establishes a Site Plan/Special Permit Approval procedure for specific uses and structures within Williamsburg. This review allows the Special Permit Granting Authority the ability to review development to ensure that the basic safety and

welfare of the people of Williamsburg are protected, and includes several specific evaluation criteria that are relevant to natural hazards.

The Town of Williamsburg recently adopted an age-restricted housing bylaw that allows master-planned residential developments for residents age fifty-five (55) years or older on a minimum of five acres of land and within the designated Age Restricted Housing Community Overlay District, which is defined as the areas of town serviced at a public way by Williamsburg public sewer and Williamsburg public water. The bylaw requires a minimum set aside of fifteen percent of the housing units in the development as affordable housing units restricted to households earning up to 80% of the Median Area Household Income as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).The bylaw also incorporates the preservation of natural open space areas as an integral element of the development by mandating that at least 50 percent of an ARHC lot shall be maintained as open space.

Currently, existing zoning and other land use regulations encourages development in Williamsburg to seek areas where the environmental conditions and existing public utilities support such development. The community has an active Conservation Commission working to protect wetland areas. The Williamsburg Open Space Committee has provided information to the Town about the process for considering their right of first refusal option for land under Ch 61A that is sold or converted for future protected open space. A volunteer group is working with surrounding communities to develop a Mill River Greenway Plan to assure protection of the river corridor.

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Geology, Soils and Topography

Williamsburg has been significantly shaped by its natural resources, originally growing up along the banks of the Mill River, establishing an agricultural base, and more recently, protecting its scenic resources. Covering 16,378 acres (25.57 square miles) in an L-shaped configuration, the town's boundaries do not follow any natural features such as watercourses or ridges. The two village centers of Haydenville and Williamsburg Center lie two miles apart along Route 9, with less densely settled land between and surrounding them.

Geology & Topography

Williamsburg lies at the western edge of the Connecticut River Valley's flat central floor in the eastern foothills of the Berkshires. In general, the land rises from east to west. Elevations range from 400' to nearly 1500'. Most of Williamsburg consists of moderately to very rugged bedrock hills, particularly in the western and northern parts of town. The bedrock of Williamsburg is part of the eroded core of an ancient chain of mountains that is approximately 400-500 million years old and extends from Long Island Sound through Western Massachusetts and Vermont into Quebec. Like almost all of New England, Williamsburg was covered by great ice sheets thousands of feet thick in the recent geologic past. The ice sheets melted about 12,000 years ago and left extensive surface deposits that cover most of the land and dominate the New England landscape. Scattered widely over the town are dozens of drumlins, small elongated hills of soil and broken rock bulldozed and shaped by glacial action. There are only two large flat areas: the valley of Unquomonk Brook along South Street and the broad valley of Beaver and Nungee Brooks along Mountain Street. Both of these are former lake beds, deep bedrock valleys filled to their present levels with water-borne sediments. The narrow main valley of the Mill River cradles the two present-day villages and Massachusetts Route 9.

Williamsburg is unusual among Pioneer Valley towns in that its foundation consists largely of intrusive granites rock. Granodiorite, a coarse-to-medium-grained granite, has been quarried from time to time at several sites in town. The quarried stone has been used in bridge abutments, dams and factory foundations, among other structures. Many of these can still be seen, intact or in disrepair, here and there around town. None of the old quarries has been active in recent years.

In Williamsburg's stream valleys and other lowland areas, the surficial material is mostly stratified drift: mineral debris produced by the weathering and glacial grinding of bedrock into smaller chunks and particles, and borne to its present resting places by water.

Stratified drift plays an important role in groundwater recharge. Water can infiltrate the sands and gravels and form aquifers. By storing water, these deposits also help to maintain base flows in streams during periods of drought. They are valued for their sand and gravel, and because they are typically flat and have good percolation rates for septic

systems, they are often favored for housing development. However problems can occur when the density of septic systems is high and groundwater is close to the surface. In these situations, effluent can pass through the sands too quickly, causing the contamination of nearby water resources both above and below ground.

Williamsburg's highlands are thinly mantled with glacial till: an unlayered and highly variable jumbled mixture of clay, sand, gravel, silt, pebbles, cobbles and boulders deposited directly by ice. Glacial till covers about 90 percent of Williamsburg. There is much more surface runoff during rainy periods from till areas than from stratified drift areas where the surficial deposits are flatter and more porous. Because till lacks large pore spaces, it is incapable of storing large quantities of groundwater. Therefore wells in till usually have low production rates, and it is often unable to adequately treat septic system effluent, especially if hardpan is present, which may cause the effluent to "sheet off" into the nearest wetland, stream or shallow drinking water well.

Soils

The soils in Williamsburg have an influence on the types of development, and other land use activities. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 2007 soils update, there are 1,436 acres of prime farmland soils, 1,934 acres of poorly drained soils, and 6,074 acres of steep soils (which is different from steep slopes). Williamsburg's soils are entirely the products of glaciation and subsequent weathering processes. The Charlton-Paxton-Woodbridge soil association covers all of Williamsburg according to Soil Conservation Services (SCS) general soil map of central Hampshire County. This soil association is characterized by the SCS as "deep, nearly level to steep, well drained and moderately well drained loamy soils formed in glacial till on uplands. The soils of this association are suited for trees. The main limitations for most other uses are stones on the surface, slope, slow permeability and wetness." Till is generally unreliable as a structural material for roads, dams, and other earthworks because it is so variable, even within very small areas, and because it tends to heave a lot when exposed to frost. Most soils formed in till are of little use to farmers except for unimproved pasture and sometimes hay, because of poor drainage, low fertility, limited moisture availability, steepness or rockiness that limits plowing and soil improvement techniques. This is an accurate description of the hillsides that make up most of Williamsburg, but does not fairly represent either the higher hilltops and ridges or the larger valleys in town.

Most of the Town’s hilltops and ridges are covered with soils of the Charlton-rock outcrop-Hollis association. These are well-drained, loamy and typically shallow (2' to 4') to bedrock, often with many prominent outcroppings. Slope, slow percolation and shallowness to bedrock limit the usefulness of these soils for septic disposal systems and most other uses. They are mostly forested.

The larger lowland areas, including the valleys of the major streams, are dominated by soils of the Hinckley- Merrimac-Windsor group. These are "deep, nearly level to steep, excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained, sandy and loamy soils formed in outwash deposits or on outwash plains". Our two villages and our valley farmlands are located on these easily-excavated, highly permeable, often tillable soils. They have also been our sources of sand and gravel for two hundred years. Beneath them, in deep deposits of stratified drift, are our major reserves of groundwater.

Because these soils have a fast percolation rate, they have long been regarded as ideal for septic systems. But the reason they percolate fast is that any liquid we drain into them drops quickly into the groundwater below, without the fine filtering action provided by a soil with smaller particles. Unfavorable conditions for septic systems, along with physical constraints, have been partially responsible for the limited amount of development on Williamsburg's hillsides and near local wetlands. In recent years, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has approved a number of new technology designs for wastewater treatment that could enable more development in these areas. The designs are still fairly expensive, both to install and maintain. Massachusetts' Title 5 allows percolation rates of 1 inch in 60 minutes; previously the rate was 1" in 30 minutes. Local boards of health may revise their local regulations to maintain the old state standard of 1" in 30 minutes, but Williamsburg has adopted the newer 1" in 60 minutes rate.

B. Landscape Character

Forty years ago, Williamsburg boasted dozens of small family farms. Hundreds of acres now converted to other uses or new housing development were once used for orchard or pasture as recently as 1960. All that cleared land made Williamsburg a more spacious place than it is today. High, open overlooks could be found all over town and residents could see how their homes, farms and villages were situated in the larger landscape. Most of the town's roads evolved to connect outlying farms, usually by the gentlest routes available. The Mill River and its many tributaries was and remains the single most critical natural feature in identifying what Williamsburg was and what it will be.

Williamsburg is still a highly scenic town, which helps to attract new residents and maintain existing residents. However, the economics of farming have deteriorated, and miles of once-agricultural land has grown up to brush or woods or has been developed for new housing (see Table 9). Most of the high pastures, mowings and orchards have been abandoned, and open overlooks that still command generous views of the nearby countryside are increasingly rare. Few of them are still in the hands of farmers. Some have changed hands recently at increasingly high prices.

Agriculture is practiced in town at many scales. Williamsburg has one commercial dairy farm, two beef cattle farms, at least one commercial sheep farm (for meat and fiber), horse farms, tree farms, several maple syrup operations, an alpaca farm, a vegetable operation, and several other small farms including market gardens. Many farms, even non-commercial ones, are actively being used for feed corn, pasture, and hay production.

A goal of open space protection is retention of agricultural lands. Massachusetts was one of the first states in the country to enact farmland protection through the purchase of development rights and property tax breaks. There are several mechanisms for protecting farmland, , including the state's Chapter 61 Program, which many Williamsburg landowners are already enrolled in to receive a reduced tax assessment for active agricultural land. The Massachusetts Agriculture Preservation Restriction Program (APR) provides a payment to the landowner in return for a permanent deed restriction which keeps the land undeveloped and in active agriculture in perpetuity. There are currently two properties, amounting to a total of 233 acres, that currently have land in the state's APR Program.

Table 10: Williamsburg Properties in APR Program

Property Owner	Date Entered in Program	Acres
Warner, A.	26-Jun-95	16
Warner, C.	26-Jun-95	217

Source: Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources

There are seven properties (254 acres) enrolled in the state's Chapter 61A program. Chapter 61A is designed to encourage the preservation of farmland and promote active agricultural use by offering significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long term commitment to farming. Parcels in the Chapter 61A program are not permanently protected lands and chapter status may be lost when the property is sold. However, towns have the "right of first refusal" to purchase any classified land whenever the owner plans to sell or convert it to a residential, commercial, or industrial use. The town should create an inventory of the Chapter 61A lands of highest priority of protection, based on the amount of "prime or significant" farm soils on the parcel, as well as the possibility of linking to other adjacent protected agricultural lands.

Local resources available to the farming community include business training and viability grants and programs and marketing materials through the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources; new farmer resources through the New England Small Farm Institute in Belchertown, the Hilltown Community Development Corporation in Chesterfield, one of the several local land trusts, and Community Involved in Sustainable Agriculture (CISA), which provides marketing support to farmers.

The town has an Agricultural Commission which was formed in the mid 2000s in response to the perceived threat to the town's rural lifestyle and the ability to maintain an agriculturally based way of life in the face of increased population pressure. The Agricultural Commission was instrumental in developing a right-to-farm bylaw that obtained town meeting approval in 2008. The Right to Farm Bylaw protects and encourages the growth and development of farm-related businesses by protecting farmers and farm operators against nuisance lawsuits. The Williamsburg Open Space Committee also actively works on agricultural and open space issues. The Committee has been providing landowners currently enrolled in the Chapter 61 Program and interested residents with information and resources on opportunities and responsibilities associated with the program.

C. Water Resources

As discussed in the geology section above, stream valleys and other areas of Williamsburg contain stratified drift, layered deposits of mostly sand and gravel that can store a great deal of water and allow water to move relatively freely through it. These areas, especially in the Unquomonk Brook valley along South Street and the valley of the Beaver and Nungee Brooks along Mountain Street, serve as large unconsolidated aquifers in which water is stored underground, and from which it can be pumped more or less continuously in quantities sufficient to provide public water supply.

The qualities that make these places useful as water supply sources also make the water in them very vulnerable to contamination. Wherever water can easily enter and move through underground pore spaces, most dissolved or waterborne contaminants can do the same.

Watersheds

The Mill River and its various tributaries are critical water features in the town of Williamsburg.

Mill River

Ninety-five percent of Williamsburg drains into the Mill River within the town borders. The Mill River rises in Goshen, Conway and Ashfield and has a drainage basin of 29.1 square miles above the point at which it flows out of Williamsburg. Of that area, 16.6 square miles lie in Williamsburg. These figures do not include the basin of Beaver Brook, the only substantial brook that flows out of Williamsburg before it joins the Mill River. Beaver Brook owes some of its flow to a pipeline that carries water from the Northampton water supply reservoirs in West Whately to the Mountain Street Reservoir on the Williamsburg-Whately line. Overflow from that reservoir joins with Grass Hill Brook, Potash Brook (both rising in Whately) and Nungee Brook to become Beaver Brook. The entire Beaver Brook drainage basin above the Williamsburg-Northampton line covers 5.5 square miles, 3.4 of them in Williamsburg. Of the West Brook drainage basin, from which Northampton's drinking water is piped to Mountain Street Reservoir, 1.25 square miles lie in Williamsburg.

*Mill Rive*r

Other Major Tributaries of the Mill River

Bradford Brook rises in Ashfield and Conway and on the North End Farm and joins the stream once held back by the great dam whose collapse drowned the town in 1874. Together these streams form the East Branch of the Mill River. Near the former Bullard Bridge they are joined by a brook that flows south out of a small valley east of Carey Hill.

The West Branch originates in the Highland Lakes in Goshen, and is joined by Rogers (or Devil's Den) Brook, several unnamed streams, and Meekins Brook before meeting the East Branch in the center of Williamsburg village. Some concern has been expressed about potential impacts of the Goshen Landfill on Roger's Brook. Joe Wright Brook, flowing south from Whately and northeastern Williamsburg, joins the Mill River at Depot Road, and Unquomonk Brook flows into the main stream opposite Kellogg Road. One more unnamed stream flows from the highlands of the former Kellogg farm through the village of Haydenville (partly piped underground) and into the river below the old railroad bed, east of Fairfield Avenue. Finally, Beaver Brook joins the Mill River half a mile south of the Northampton line.

Surface Water

Williamsburg has no substantial bodies of open water except Northampton's Mountain Street Reservoir. The upper Unquomonk Reservoir, at about five or six acres, used to come in a distant second in area, however it has been drained. There are some beaver ponds, but few other bodies of water in Williamsburg have significant yield year-round. The state classified 2,817 acres of land in Williamsburg as Outstanding Resource Waters under the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards of 2007. This is watershed land that's should be designated for protection under 314 CMR 4.06(3) including Public Water Supplies. These waters constitute an outstanding resource as determined by their outstanding socioeconomic, recreational, ecological and/or aesthetic values. It should be noted that NHESP Certified Vernal Pools are designated as Class B Outstanding Resource Waters but are not included in this datalayer. As shown in the Water Resources Map, the Outstanding Resource Waters with the Williamsburg Water Supply Protection District in two areas: West Whately Reservoir and near the Unquomonk Reservoir. A good portion of the land classified as an Outstanding Resource Waters in the southwestern corner of Williamsburg is unprotected land.

Floodplains

The Water Resources Map for the Town of Williamsburg shows the 100-year and 500-year flood zones identified by FEMA flood maps. In Williamsburg, there are several floodplain areas, primarily along the Mill River. There are some smaller 500-year floodplains in several low-lying areas throughout Williamsburg mapped as well. The 100-year flood zone is the area that will be covered by water as a result of a flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Likewise, the 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year. The major floods recorded in Western Massachusetts during the 20th century have been the result of rainfall alone or rainfall combined with snowmelt. Williamsburg has experienced many flooding events over the last decade. Generally, these small floods have had minor impacts, temporarily impacting roads and residents' yards. Flooding in the 100 year floodplain particularly impacts the Town Center as the Mill River runs through it. There are 527 acres of land within the FEMA mapped 100-year floodplain and 501 acres of land within the 500-year floodplain within the Town of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg's generally rugged terrain and narrow, steep stream valleys, together with the channelization of the Mill River through the two villages, make the floodplains of our streams and river quite narrow in most places. Most of the exceptions are year-round wetland areas. The only place in town where a large amount of building has occurred in a floodplain (predating floodplain zoning) is along the Ashfield Road, where many former summer cottages are now year-round homes. Some of these properties could face

heavy damage in a serious flood. In the villages, the river is not expected to crest above its present high, steep banks—in some places, walls—even in a very severe flood. The regulations (contained in the Floodplain Overlay District Bylaw in the Williamsburg Zoning Bylaw) are designed to prevent activities and construction in floodplain areas which would worsen flood damage either upstream (by backing up and deepening floodwaters) or downstream (by increasing floodwater velocity or volume) in the event of a major flood.

A level floodplain area extending from the fork of the Brassworks Millpond, past the old bridge abutment near McFadden's and was once known as "the ballfield" and was a popular recreation field and picnic ground. Local knowledge recollected from the 1950s notes this area to have been more flooded, and used for ice skating in winter. We do not know whether, in those days, it was publicly owned. It now belongs in ill-defined portions to a private owner, the Brassworks Associates, and Western Massachusetts Electric Company. Inaccessibility limits its use today, but if that could be overcome it would be a possible location for recreational facilities.

Wetlands

Wetlands include rivers, ponds, swamps, wet meadows, beaver ponds, and land within the FEMA-defined 100-year flood area. Wetlands are specialized habitat areas that are always wet or are wet for extended periods of time during the year. They are home to wide array of species including frogs, fish, freshwater clams and mussels, beaver, muskrats, great blue herons, waterfowl, and bitterns, to name just a few. Wetlands also serve as temporary storage areas for flood waters allowing the water to percolate slowly into the ground rather than run off into streams and rivers quickly and violently.

There are 726 acres of wetlands are scattered widely across the town, with the largest occurring in the valley of Beaver, Nungee and Grass Hill Brooks along Mountain Street. This area is mostly wooded swamp, with some shrub swamp and a bit of wet meadow that is grazed. Other relatively large wetlands appear near the Town Well east of South Street (shrub swamp, wooded swamp and wet pasture land), along Nash Hill Road near the Whately town line (wooded swamp, the source of Joe Wright Brook), at the Northampton town line west of South Street (shrub swamp, wet meadow and wooded swamp), in the Graves farm woodlot along and near Adams Road and Depot Road (wooded swamp, with a little shrub swamp and wet meadow), along with others.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts regulates activities in and around wetlands in Williamsburg through the Wetlands Protection Act – a state law enforced by the local Conservation Commission. Wetlands protected by the act are primarily those that border the streams, rivers and ponds in the town. These 'bordering vegetated wetlands' provide critical wildlife habitat and play an important role in maintaining water quality by serving as natural filters for nutrients, toxins, and sediment that would otherwise move directly into surface and ground waters. Isolated wetlands – at least 1,000 square feet in size – are also protected by the state regulations.

Aquifer Recharge Areas

Williamsburg's public water supply system draws very high quality water from two gravel-packed wells located in the 1,375-acre drainage basin of Unquomonk Brook. The town is fortunate in that the whole drainage basin lies within the town's boundaries and its protection is thus entirely under local control. A comparison of the Water Resources

Map and Protected Open Space Map shows that only one-quarter of the land in this drainage basin is permanently protected. The public water supply system serves roughly half the dwelling units in town: those along South Street, in and near the village centers, along Route 9 between the villages, and along Fort Hill Road. Residents in outlying areas are served by private wells. The Board of Health adopted Private Well Regulations, effective May 1, 1990, to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring housing units with no access to public water supplies the supply of safe drinking water from private wells and to provide for the protection of the town's groundwater resources. Per the BOH Private Well Regulation, all private wells must be constructed in accordance with MA DEP's Private Well Guidelines per certification by the well driller.

The Town received a $46,638 FY10 Drinking Water Supply Protection Grant from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection to purchase approximately four acres adjacent to the town's wellhead on South Street to protect the area from agricultural and residential development.

D. Vegetation

The most plentiful of Williamsburg's natural resources are its trees. According to the MassGIS MacConnell 2005 Land Use Data, there are 13,974 acres of forested land in Williamsburg. Covering over 84% of the Town's landscape, the forest helps create the rural, undeveloped character of the area. The number of forested acres of land has increased by 250 acres (2%) in the last several decades due to former agricultural land turning into woods from non-tillage.

Approximately eight percent of all forested land is enrolled in the state's Chapter 61 forest tax program, which requires a state approved forest management plan in exchange for reduced property taxes. Thirteen properties (1,072 acres) are enrolled in program. The smallest parcel is ten acres and the largest tract is 212 acres. A full inventory of Chapter 61 lands can be found in Section Five of this report. As shown in Table 11, seven Williamsburg property owners have placed conservation restrictions on their land, amounting to a total of 619 acres of land, and, as a result, granted management of the property to a local non-profit.

Table 11: Williamsburg Conservation Restrictions by Grantee, Number of Acres, and Degree of Protection

Grantee	Acres	Term
Valley Land Fund, Inc.	204.0	Perpetuity
Hilltown Land Trust Inc.	35.4	Perpetuity
The Trustees of Reservations	68.0	Perpetuity
Hilltown Land Trust Inc.	80.0	Perpetuity
The Trustees of Reservations	185.0	Perpetuity
Massachusetts Audubon Society	39.0	Perpetuity
The Trustees of Reservations	7.5	Perpetuity

Source: Division of Conservation Services, Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs, July 2010

At the foot of the hilltowns, Williamsburg lies in a transition zone between the two hardwoods associations. On the eastern side of town one finds the central hardwoods: black oak, white oak, red oak, chestnut oak, black birch, white birch, hickory and red

maple, mixed with white pine and some hemlock. As the elevation rises toward the western side of town, one finds the northern hardwoods: birch, beech, red maple and sugar maple associated with red oak, ash, cherry, basswood and some hemlock. The transition between these two forest types accompanied by a diverse geology creates a diversity of natural communities. The large tract of unbroken forest land found in the north central portion of town has been designated "Core Habitat" by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species program because it supports a range of wildlife species including some that are threatened and endangered (see Fisheries and Wildlife section below). Most of Williamsburg is designated as a Forest Legacy Area.

Forests are dynamic. Both natural and manmade disturbances keep our forests in a constant state of flux. The most common natural disturbances are ice damage, and small yet powerful windstorms known as microbursts. The December 11, 2008 ice storm caused a significant amount of tree damage in the higher terrain. Town crews and volunteers conducted extensive cleanup of storm damage. Introduced insects and diseases also have a wide impact on our forests. One of the most well known is the chestnut blight, which reduced the once common majestic American chestnut to an understory tree that only survives a few years. Of concern today is the uncertain future of the eastern hemlock tree that is threatened by the Hemlock Wooley Adelgid, an introduced insect from Asia. The long-term impact of the insect is not known but it does have the potential to kill hemlock trees and wipe out whole stands. It was first detected in Williamsburg in the 1990's on Petticoat Hill and can now be found on Nash Hill and is most likely in other areas around town.

The forests in Williamsburg provide a sustainable resource for our houses, furniture, paper and other building needs; as well as a source of periodic income for the landowner giving an incentive and sometimes the ability to retain our forests as open space. Williamsburg's forests are its most important recreational resource as well, providing opportunities for motorized and non-motorized recreation. Of particular importance are woodlots accessible to the public through old roads or trails that can be followed to vistas, brooks or other points of interest. Large forested tracts add greatly to the quality of life in town by sheltering an abundance of wildlife, purifying the air, filtering the waters of our brooks, and attenuating the noise and pollution produced by an increasingly large and busy population. Forests provide a visual buffer, allowing us to live in close proximity and still feel a sense of isolation. The reforestation of abandoned farmland eliminates vistas and a sense of spaciousness in exchange for privacy, rich and diverse wildlife habitats, and the recreational possibilities of wooded land.

Public Trees

In 2001, the Selectboard appointed a Williamsburg Tree Committee. The Committee currently serves as Tree Warden for town with the authority for the care and control of public shade trees. In 2001, the Committee completed an inventory of 414 public trees in the village centers of Williamsburg and Haydenville. The inventory found 41 different species along the streets, the most prevalent species being Sugar Maple (23%) and the most common genus being Maple (45%). Most trees (64%) were in good condition. Twelve percent were in poor condition or dead. The inventory also identifies several trees over 40" caliper that contribute to the character of the town.

The Tree Committee/Tree Wardens, with the support of the Highway Department, planted a total of ten linden trees in the summer of 2009: two on South Main Street in

Haydenville, three on Village Hill, two on South Street, two on Eastern Avenue, and one on Nash Hill Place. Some of these plantings were at the request of citizens. The Tree Committee welcomes assistance in finding locations for new trees and then watering the trees after planting. In addition, they welcome more people to serve on what is currently a three-person committee.

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

Williamsburg abounds in wildlife, providing good or excellent habitat for a range of animal and plant species. Mammals and birds making comebacks in the past twenty years because of increased wooded areas and a healthy ecosystem are wild turkey, eagles, herons, osprey, turkey vultures, fisher, beaver, coyote, black bear, moose, and bobcat, which like the mix of hard- and softwoods, ledge, wetlands and stream valleys that exists throughout much of the town. On the other hand, some species associated with the fields, pastures, open wetlands, and orchards of small farms are becoming less common, such as bobolinks, bluebirds, woodcocks, meadowlarks, and whippoorwills (DeGraaf et al 1992). These noteworthy changes in animal populations are associated with numerous conservation and social issues. How to best protect biodiversity while addressing concerns for human safety and property is an ongoing challenge for Williamsburg. Williamsburg has one 88 acre Wildlife Management Area located in the north part of town along Ashfield- Road.

General Wildlife Inventory

The wooded areas of Williamsburg are primary habitat for several upland mammal species including white-tailed deer, black bear, bobcat, eastern coyote, red and gray fox, porcupine, skunk, weasels, red and grey squirrel, flying squirrels, fisher, opossum, raccoon, snowshoe hare, eastern cottontail, mice, voles, moles, shrews, woodchuck, chipmunk and bats. These upland forests are contiguous with vast forest tracts of the Appalachian Range in the American northeast, and sightings of moose that move along these corridors have become more frequent in recent years. Upland birds include ruffed grouse, turkey, turkey vulture, several species of hawks, barred and great horned owls, the occasional saw-whet owl, crows and ravens, and woodpeckers. Deep wood songbirds include ovenbirds, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, veery, and many migrating warbler species among others.

Lowland wildlife mammals are primarily beaver, muskrat, otter and mink. Lowland birds are primarily Canada geese, several species of ducks, osprey, woodcock, green and blue herons and kingfishers.

Grasslands and open fields are habitat for grassland birds such as bluebirds, Baltimore orioles, meadowlarks, bobolinks, sparrows, and many small rodents, including voles, mice, and shrews.

Williamsburg is home to many common reptiles and amphibian species, including painted, box and snapping turtles, garter and milk snakes, red-spotted newts, red-back salamanders, American toads, spring peepers, bullfrogs, green frogs, wood frogs, and gray treefrogs. In its network of wetlands, small ponds, streams and rivers Williamsburg hosts the usual assortment of frogs, toads, newts and salamanders, including one salamander listed with the Massachusetts Natural Heritage program as "species of special concern": the Jefferson Salamander and, as well as the Marbled Salamander,

listed as “Threatened” in Massachusetts. Private efforts are being made to protect the places where these salamanders are known to breed.

This listing is far from exhaustive and obviously leaves out the diversity of less well-known or understood species. Under-inventoried species include lichens, mosses, and a rich array of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrate life, from algae to more charismatic species like dragonflies, butterflies, moths, and katydids.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species of Flora & Fauna

According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Program listing, the following is a list rare, threatened, endangered and unique species in Williamsburg. Two of these rare species documented for Williamsburg have not been seen in the last 25 years are a snail, Walker’s Limpet (*Ferrissia walker*, Special Concern), and a vascular plant, Black Cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*, Endangered). Black Cohosh was looked for in the 1980s but not found. There is a very old record for the Eastern Veined White (*Pieris oleracea*), but it has not been recorded in town since 1934. Of note is that the Elderberry long-horned beetle (*Desmocerus palliates*) was downgraded to a Watch-Listed Species from Special Concern, giving it no regulatory protection. In addition, the Spotted Turtle and Spring Salamander, which were listed as species of Special Concern during the 2004 OSRP, have been removed from the list. The Wood Turtle is now listed as a species of special concern. The ensuing section discusses primary core habitats located in Williamsburg in which endangered and non-endangered species live.

Table 12: Endangered Species Found in Williamsburg

Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Most Recent Observation
Amphibian	Ambystoma jeffersonianum	Jefferson Salamander	Special Concern	2002
Amphibian	Ambystoma opacum	Marbled Salamander	Threatened	2002
Butterfly/Moth	Pieris oleracea	Mustard White	Threatened	Historic
Dragonfly/Damselfly	Boyeria grafiana	Ocellated Darner	Special Concern	2003
Reptile	Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	Special Concern	2006
Snail	Ferrissia walkeri	Walker's Limpet	Special Concern	1974
Vascular Plant	Actaea racemosa	Black Cohosh	Endangered	1973

Source: Massachusetts Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2010

Biodiversity Core Areas

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has mapped areas of critical concern for threatened and endangered species and natural communities across the state (see Natural Environment Map). A natural community is an interacting assemblage of plants and animals, their environment, and the processes that affect them. BioMap identifies areas for terrestrial species and natural communities and Living Waters for aquatic species.

Core Habitat BM692 contains a beautiful, narrow corridor of Circumneutral Rock Outcrops and Talus Forests on the sloping shores of Wright Brook. Circumneutral Rock Outcrops are open communities of grasses, sedges and herbaceous plants occurring on rocky outcrops with exposed circumneutral (neither acidic nor calcareous) bedrock. Circumneutral Talus Forest communities develop on boulder strewn slopes below

certain cliffs, with scattered trees, shrubs, vines, and ferns. There is often a gradient of vegetation density as the slope changes, with more trees on the lower slope. Here the picturesque rocky forest is free of disturbances and embedded within over 2000 acres of naturally forested land.

Core Habitat BM695 contains a continuation of the beautiful Circumneutral Rock Cliffs and Talus Forests occurring in a narrow corridor along Wright Brook. Circumneutral Rock Cliff communities consist of extremely sparse plants growing on small ledges and in crevices on a circumneutral cliff face. These communities tend to support a greater diversity of species than Acidic Rock Cliff communities. Circumneutral Talus Forest communities develop on boulder strewn slopes below certain cliffs, with scattered trees, shrubs, vines, and ferns. There is often a gradient of vegetation density as the slope changes, with more trees on the lower slope. Here the picturesque rocky forest is free of disturbances and embedded within over 2000 acres of naturally forested land.

Core Habitat BM651contains hilly hardwood and mixed forests with scattered vernal pools that support populations of Jefferson Salamanders. It extends south from the southern portions of Conway State Forest in Williamsburg and Whately, and includes High Ridge, Dry Hill, Walnut Hill, and Carey Hill. It also includes over seven miles of brooks that likely support populations of Spring Salamanders. This is a largely roadless area, most of which is currently unprotected.

Core Habitat BM695 also includes Joe Wright Brook and several other nearby streams along which meadows and wetlands with Elderberry provide habitat for the Elderberry Longhorned Beetle. This Core Habitat is located in a relatively undeveloped and unfragmented landscape, and within close enough proximity to Core Habitats in Whately and Westhampton to allow for occasional dispersal of Elderberry Longhorned Beetles between these areas, which may be important for long-term persistence of populations of this species. The majority of this Core Habitat is within the Graves Farm Massachusetts Audubon Society Sanctuary; conservation of remaining areas of unprotected land within this Core Habitat is desirable to increase the amount of contiguous protected habitat and to help ensure the long-term viability of rare species inhabiting the area.

Core Habitat BM696 is part of a series of high-quality Circumneutral Rock Outcrops that are free of exotic species and disturbances. Circumneutral Rock Outcrops are open communities of grasses, sedges and herbaceous plants occurring on rocky outcrops with exposed circumneutral (neither acidic nor calcareous) bedrock. Here these Rock Outcrops are embedded within over 2000 acres of naturally vegetated land.

Core Habitat BM737 encompasses a variety of habitats along Roberts Meadow and Brewer Brooks that support rare invertebrates such as the Spatterdock Darner dragonfly, and several rare species of salamanders, reptiles, and birds. Small portions of this area are protected as conservation land. This Core Habitat includes Hanging Mountain Pond and nearby meadows and wetlands that provide habitat for both the Spatterdock Darner dragonfly and the Elderberry Longhorned Beetle. This Core Habitat is located close enough to Core Habitats in Williamsburg and Northampton, allowing occasional dispersal between these areas. While a portion of this Core Habitat is on municipal watershed land, the majority appears to be unprotected. Conservation of the remaining areas of unprotected land within this Core Habitat is desirable to increase the amount of

contiguous protected habitat and to help ensure the long-term viability of rare species inhabiting the area.

This Core Habitat also comprises mixed forest, shrub swamps, and wet meadows along Roberts Meadow and Brewer Brooks. These connected riparian habitats support populations of Jefferson, Four-toed, and Spring Salamanders, as well as Spotted and Wood Turtles. Shallow freshwater marshes and wet meadows also provide habitat for the American Bittern, a rare species of marsh bird.

Core Habitat BM741 comprises upland forest and vernal pools that support a population of Jefferson Salamanders. Although this is a relatively small area bordered by major highways and development, the multiple vernal pools that are present likely serve as breeding habitat.

Core Habitat LW018 is a tributary of the East Branch of the Mill River. This habitat supports a diversity of aquatic invertebrates, including some of the more ecologically sensitive insects: mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. Forested stream banks help maintain the high-quality habitat by shading the water to keep it cool, by providing a natural energy source to the stream ecosystem in the form of leaves and sticks, and by controlling the runoff of sediments, excess nutrients, and water.

The East Branch of the Mill River (Core Habitat LW387) supports a community of the more ecologically sensitive aquatic insects: mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. The presence of this invertebrate community indicates the stream habitats here are relatively free of the impacts of development. Vegetated stream banks along the Core Habitat and upstream help maintain the habitat quality, shading the water to keep it cool and controlling the runoff of sediments, excess nutrients, and water from nearby development and roads.

Conservation Assessment and Prioritization System (CAPS)

In 2005, Williamsburg participated in a project implemented by the Highlands Communities Initiative and the Department of Natural Resources Conservation at UMASS Amherst to prioritize lands for conservation. The project entitled Conservation Assessment and Prioritization System (CAPS) is a computer modeling approach to prioritizing land for conservation based on the assessment of ecological integrity for various natural communities within an area. Beginning with a GIS base map depicting various classes of developed and undeveloped land, a variety of landscape-based metrics (or indices) were evaluated to calculate ecological integrity for every point in the landscape. A detailed description of the CAPS modeling approach can be viewed at www.umass.edu/landeco .

The CAPS project resulted in a series of maps identifying the top 35 parcels for protection depending on a specific conservation and/or restoration focus such as water supplies and water quality. Generally, the southwest and northeast corners of Williamsburg were found to have high ecological value. The CAPS data has been a useful tool to guide landowner outreach in vulnerable areas, and has been incorporated into the priority areas for conservation noted in the Action Plan and Action Plan Map.

Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are small bodies of water that hold water during the fall, winter and spring but dry out during the summer. The lack of water means fish can't survive and, over time, many species of salamanders and frogs have evolved to breed exclusively in these fish-free environments. Many other animals including fairy shrimp, fingernail clams, various beetles and many invertebrate species also depend on vernal pools, either throughout their life cycle or during their breeding phase. Vernal pools are also used transitionally by many larger animals (wood ducks, raccoons, etc), but they are especially important for many of the state's rarest reptiles and amphibians. Because of their small size, their importance as wildlife habitat has historically been overlooked. Only during the last 20 years have biologists recognized their ecological significance. Aside from biological values, vernal pools help prevent flooding by storing water and play a role in recharging groundwater.

To help safeguard vernal pools, Natural Heritage has developed a process for certifying them. The pools must meet strict criteria to qualify for certification. At present, there are three certified vernal pools in Williamsburg, which represents an increase of one since the last OSRP was written in 2004.

State Natural Heritage staff identified potential vernal pools statewide from 1:12,000 scale, color infrared, leaf-off aerial photographs taken between late March and early May 2000. At this time, they identified 34 potential vernal pools. The state has not updated this inventory since 2000.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

Williamsburg abounds in natural resources that yield not only physical products such as lumber and maple syrup, but also yield recreational, aesthetic, psychological, spiritual benefits. Difficult to measure but nevertheless compelling and real, is the importance of the natural environment to the town in providing residents and visitors with scenic pleasures as well as opportunities for engaging with nature. The overall beauty of the town's natural environment provides a habitat that residents value, as demonstrated in the 2004 OSRP town survey.

The landscape also holds within it many particular places that contribute to the overall integrity and scenic value of the Town. These special places, as listed below, have been noted by townspeople in surveys and community meetings and by the Open Space Committee.[4] They include places of historic and cultural interest as well as scenic value, most overlapping between categories and thus not considered one or the other. They are scattered throughout the town, on land owned by the town, by conservation organizations and by private landowners. It's especially important to direct conservation efforts to those species identified on private lands.

[4] The town was selected for participation in the state's Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, and supporters were disappointed when the state discontinued the program due to State budget tightening.

Table 13: Williamsburg Scenic & Unique Environments, according to Residents

Historic Dam Site	Walnut Hill
Nash Hill Old School Site	Lands between Rte 143 and Hyde Hill Rd
Brassworks Dam Area	Graham Pond Site
Unquomonk Mountain	West Branch Mill River Trail
Devil's Den	Davis Hill/Shingle Hill
Beaver Brook Golf Course	Graves Farm
High Ridge	Grass Hill
Balance Rock	Unquomonk Reservoir Forested Watershed
Existing Farms	Petticoat Hill
Battlecock Hill	Cable Line Trail and Other Existing Trails

G. Environmental Challenges

In addition to the development of open lands, and often as a result of it, Williamsburg faces various challenges to the health of its environment. These challenges, some of which have already been mentioned, include erosion, flooding, road salt damage, pollution of groundwater and wells, pollution of streams and wetlands, pollution of air, spread of invasive species, and the reduction of habitats and wildlife corridors. Each of these is occurring now in various degrees and will, unless addressed, continue over time to affect wild plants and animals as well as people and our overall community. The sections below describe these environmental challenges.

Hazardous Waste Sites and Landfills

Williamsburg relies on Holyoke's HazMat team for responding to incidents involving hazardous materials through a mutual aid agreement. The Verizon building at 18 Main Street is considered a Tier II Hazardous Materials storage facility, and is included on the Past & Potential Hazards/Critical Facilities Map (Appendix). Hazardous materials are transported regularly over our highways and incidents can occur at any time without warning. Williamsburg is particularly at risk because there is so much water located close to major roads, especially the Mill River along Route 9.

The Town of Williamsburg monitors a closed landfill at 29B Mountain Road in Williamsburg (DEP BWM file number 173097). The landfill was built in 1929 and closed in 2000. The landfill is unlined and received household waste as well as construction and demolition waste until 1996 when operations ceased. Since 1978, a small transfer station has operated out of the site. The transfer station is currently operated by Hilltown Resources Management Cooperative. The closed landfill is monitored via on-site wells. There are no current plans for redevelopment of this site for alternative uses.

Erosion and Sedimentation

Nearly all soil erosion in Williamsburg is caused by people clearing vegetation that formerly slowed the movement of air and water across the ground. Erosion caused by water is of greater concern as it is much more prevalent that wind erosion. In this wet climate, the increasingly common building of new homes on steep, wooded hillsides exposes highly erosion-prone soils to fast-flowing water runoff. The impact on roads, waterways and otherwise undisturbed vegetation downhill from the clearing and excavation can be considerable if not caught in time, and long-lasting. Soil and water washed onto roadways can damage the roads themselves; siltation in streams changes

flow patterns and harms aquatic plants, animals, and the insects, amphibians, fish and birds that feed on them. Mud washed over the roots of healthy plants can suffocate and kill them.

There are 3 problem culverts or other localized flooding areas in Williamsburg as identified in the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan (2009):

Depot Road

An undersized culvert floods once or twice each year. The water floods over the road blocking access for up to eight hours. One house experiences flooding in its basement and a private bridge is threatened. With 100% damage to 100% of the structures, the estimated cost of repairing or replacing would be $212,000 (not including the bridge). Cost for repairing or replacing any power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included. There is also potential for the road to be damaged.

Route 9 at the corner where McFaddens is located

Route 9 floods every spring and the road, a major evacuation and trucking route, is blocked for 12-24 hours. One business is threatened. The flood plain area has been slowly re-forested and the level of the Mill River is rising. In 2008/07 MassHighway installed stone gabions, but that did not reduce the flooding problem.

Route 9 (Goshen Road) going west towards Goshen

Water comes off road and washes away driveways and floods basements affecting five homes. With 100% damage to 100% of the structures, the estimated cost of repairing or replacing would be $1,060,000. Cost for repairing or replacing any power lines, telephone lines, and contents of structures are not included. There is also potential for the road to be damaged.

Most of the flood hazard areas listed here were identified due to known past occurrence in the respective area. There are many areas with no record of previous flood incidents that could be affected in the future by heavy rain and runoff.

Development Impact & Invasive Species

New development often results in the destruction of natural plant communities. This is seldom intentional. All of us would do well to remember that we are surrounded by a diverse and subtly beautiful native flora that is perfectly adapted to the places where it grows. It would make good practical and financial sense to avoid disturbing those native plants wherever possible, rather than replacing them with expensive and maintenance-intensive exotic species. When building, people often unwittingly destroy trees they attempt to save. As a rule of thumb, a healthy tree's roots are apt to extend as far from its trunk as its branches do, and any re-grading within that circle reduces the tree's chances of survival. Even where no re-grading has occurred, compaction by heavy machinery can damage roots as surely as if they had been cut.

Conversion of open space to development means wildlife suffer not only the loss of places to live but also the loss of the complex habitat which supports them. The brushy edge between field and forestland, one of the richest of New England wildlife habitats, is absorbed into the yards of new homes. Paths of movement by wildlife are disrupted.

Construction work and subsequent "improvements" can alter the natural vegetation, drainage, soil structure and other delicately balanced systems and relationships on which wildlife depends. Developers and sub-dividers should be cognizant of the effects of their projects on wildlife, and should be held responsible for preserving unique and important wildlife areas. Conservation for wildlife is most effective in preservation of large connected tracts of land, which still exist in Williamsburg; we still have the opportunity to protect such tracts.

Landscaping favors a small group of plants, often non-native or exotic, that are easy and cheap to produce and sell, and that we are taught to consider beautiful. This commercial re-engineering of the outdoors by the yard care industry urges homeowners to control their yard: control insects, weeds, fertility, moisture, and the public image the yard projects. Hardly anything else illustrates so perfectly how much our culture has to learn about maintaining a healthy relationship with its environment. Fortunately, a counter movement has sprung up in reaction to this scenario that favors native plants, natural growth, natural diversity, and habitat support for birds and animals. People are increasingly aware of the degradation caused by non-native plants, such as multiflora rose, bittersweet, Japanese barberry and honeysuckle, and are taking measures to remove them.

The use of pesticides and herbicides has become so prevalent that we need to limit their use and their deleterious effects. Roadside spraying, lawn chemicals, garden and farm insecticides all seem part of the landscape. Efforts to reduce their use involve regulation, education and generation of alternatives. There is now, for example, a local business that leases herds of sheep to graze rights-of-way, conservation lands, and parks rather than herbicides or mowing.

Flooding

There are approximately 511 acres of land within the FEMA mapped 100-year floodplain and 501 acres of land within the 500-year floodplain within the Town of Williamsburg. According to the Community Information System (CIS) of FEMA, there were 76 residential structures and 8 other structures located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) in Williamsburg as of February 1997, the most current records in the CIS for the Town of Williamsburg.

The Floodplain Map for the Town of Williamsburg shows the 100-year and 500-year flood zones identified by FEMA flood maps. In Williamsburg, there are several floodplain areas – primarily along the Mill River. There are some smaller 500-year floodplains mapped as well, in several low-lying areas throughout Williamsburg. The 100-year flood zone is the area that will be covered by water as a result of a flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Flooding in the 100 year floodplain particularly impacts the Town Center as the Mill River runs through it. Likewise, the 500-year flood has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year. The major floods recorded in Western Massachusetts during the 20th century have been the result of rainfall alone or rainfall combined with snowmelt. Williamsburg has experienced many flooding events over the last decade. Generally, these small floods have had minor impacts, temporarily impacting roads and residents' yards.

The Town of Williamsburg developed a detailed planning process to identify and assess flood issues and other environmental issues pertaining to the Mill River in the

Williamsburg Local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. All six implementation priorities in this plan touch on issues relating to flooding.

Table 14: Prioritized Implementation Schedule, 2008 Williamsburg Local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Priority	Mitigation Action	Responsible Department/Board	Proposed Completion Date	Incorporation into Existing Plans
1	Replace top 3 problem culverts, on Depot Rd.	Highway Dept.	2012	Capital Improvements Plan
2	Ensure dam owners realize their responsibility to inspect their dams	Select Board/Town Administrator and EMD	2010	CEMP
3	Identify sources of funding for dam safety inspections.	EMD	2010	
4	The town should evaluate whether to become part of FEMA's Community Rating System	Select Board/Town Administrator	2010	CEMP
5	The Town should continue to work to implement the recommendations of existing plans to protect the Town's natural resources (for flood mitigation) and for water supply protection	Town committees as appropriate and Town Administrator and Select Board	ongoing	CD Plan, OSRP
6	Consider participation in regional debris management plan	Highway Dept and EMD	When funded	

Dams

According to DCR sources, as well as local knowledge, there are currently eight (8) dams in Williamsburg, and Table 15 classifies these dams by their hazard risk: low, significant, or high hazard.[5] Williamsburg has a history of one dam failure, the collapse of a dam on one of the tributaries to the Mill River in 1874 caused one of the most disastrous floods in New England, destroying the Town's industrial section and killing 145 people. Williamsburg residents can obtain emergency and evacuation information at the Western Massachusetts Regional Homeland Security Advisory Council website (www.wrhsac.org). The WRHSAC in collaboration with the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission is in the process of creating a new website where all this information will be stored called WesternMassREADY.org. In addition, evacuation routes will be mapped and available for download on the Town of Williamsburg websites and at WesternMassREADY.org.

As discussed in Section 3D of this plan, the upper Unquomonk Reservoir was drained in 2007 because of safety concerns and conditions. An inspection of the Unquomonk dam inspection was also completed in 2007. The spillway has been reinforced and tree cutting completed. It has been determined that the dam does not generate enough power to consider it as a hydroelectric provider.

Table 15: Dams Located in Williamsburg

Dam name	Owner	Purpose	Hazard Risk
Mountain Street Reservoir Dam	City of Northampton	Water Supply	High
Brass Mill Pond Dam	The Brassworks Associates	None provided	Significant
Mountain Street Reservoir Dikes	City of Northampton	Water Supply	Low
Unquomonk Upper Reservoir Dam	Town of Williamsburg	Water Supply	Low
Graham Pond Dam	Thomas Hodgkins	Recreation	Low
Unquomonk Lower Reservoir Dam	Town of Williamsburg	Water Supply	Non-jurisdictional
Fuller Pond Dam	Roland M. Emerick	None provided	Non-jurisdictional
John P. Webster Dam	Mark Corner & Sarah McMullen	None provided	Non-jurisdictional

Source: Williamsburg Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2008

Ground and Surface Water Pollution

As discussed in Section 3D of this plan, the Water and Sewer Commission is in the process of trying to buy some land on South Street to offer protection of the town's wells. Part of the land is within the aquifer Zone II recharge area. The Commission received the grant to partially fund this and will be taking it to Special Town Meeting in the spring. Williamsburg is still in talks with Northampton in regard to a contract for sewer disposal through the City of Northampton and an Emergency Water Hook-up. Costs of providing water and sewer are constantly rising and unfortunately those costs will be passed on to the consumers of the system.

[5] It is difficult to track down accurate records of dams, as ownership and exact location is not clear. Furthermore, many very old dams listed in DCR records are not in existence anymore, according to local knowledge. This list is compiled from a combination of sources, and then verified by the Hazard Mitigation Committee.

Severe Winter Weather (Ice Storm)

Severe winter weather occurs regionally and therefore would impact the entire town. Any area over 600 feet could be severely damaged by severe snow and ice as evidenced by the effects of the ice storm of 2009. This ice storm caused significant damage and resulted in a major expenditure of public and private funding to clean up the damage.

Air, noise and light pollution

Air quality is beginning to be a concern in Williamsburg. The Mill River Valley tends to trap wood smoke and vehicle exhaust gases in dense layers overlying the two villages at various times. It may eventually become necessary to regulate wood-burning. Air pollution by auto exhaust can be addressed by bus use, bike trails, carpooling and the new hybrid cars. Pollution by lawn movers has recently been proven to be surprisingly considerable. It can be remedied through the use of electric mowers and altering landscape practices.

The Town of Williamsburg has a Town Energy Committee that seeks to increase the energy efficiency of town buildings and operations per the guidelines in the regional Clean Energy Plan. In addition, they also assist residents in becoming more energy efficient through public outreach.

Light pollution is a growing threat in the nighttime environment. Components of light pollution include glare, causing temporary loss of visibility; light trespass from neighboring properties; and urban sky glow, obscuring the view of the night sky. Solutions include quality lighting, community control over excess lighting and shielding of light sources. The expansion of Cumberland Farms on Route 9 has created light pollution in the neighborhood.

Noise pollution is not easily defined. Broadly speaking, any form of unwelcome sound is noise pollution, whether it is the roar of a jet plane overhead or the sound of a barking dog a block away. One measure of pollution is the danger it poses to health. Noise can be considered pollution if it causes annoyance, sleeplessness, fright, or any other stress reactions. The actual loudness of a sound is only one component of the effect it has on human beings. Other factors that have to be considered are the time and place, the duration, the source of the sound, and whether the listener has any control over it. Most people would not be bothered by the sound of a 21-gun salute on a special occasion. On the other hand, the thump-thump of a neighbor's music at 2 a.m., even if barely audible, could be a major source of stress. Williamsburg does have noise restrictions in its bylaws; however, enforcement of noise bylaws in general is difficult. Noise from trucks traveling on Route 9, mostly related to recent road construction in Northampton, is contributing noise pollution.

SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION & RECREATION INTEREST

This section discusses public and private land of conservation or recreation interest in Williamsburg. This inventory includes town-owned open space and conservation land, scenic roads, valuable natural resource areas such as watershed lands, historic and culturally important districts and landscapes, agricultural lands, and recreational facilities. Such parcels are considered of interest, either individually or in aggregate, because they conserve ecosystems and help define the character of Williamsburg. Their loss would undermine the visual character, quality of life and sense of place for Williamsburg's residents and the region.

This section includes both protected and un-protected lands. Protected lands are public or semi-public parcels which are permanently committed for conservation purposes, as well as privately owned lands with a deeded Conservation Restriction or Agricultural Preservation Restriction. The land that is not permanently protected includes town owned land not committed for conservation purposes, and private land. Land enrolled in MA General Law Chapter 61, 61A and 61B programs, while not an immediate threat for development due to its status as working land, is not permanently protected. The Appendices contain a table of all town owned lands of conservation and recreation interest including its condition, zoning, degree of protection, public access, acreage, owner, manager and funds used for its purchase.

Open space equity is not of particular concern in Williamsburg due to the abundance of land available for both passive and active recreation. Active recreation facilities including the town ball fields are located in the town center within reasonable proximity to the schools. The areas outlying the town center in all directions contain many public and privately owned lands with trails used year-round by residents.

A. Private Parcels

Large Forested Areas In Williamsburg

Almost 85 percent of Williamsburg is forest land according to the MassGIS MacConnell Land Use data. Most of the land within the forest blocks is owned by a diversity of owners. Some of the most notable blocks include:

North central forested block

An area of eight or ten square miles roughly bounded by Conway Road, Ashfield Road, Bullard Road and Nash Hill Road and extending into Whately and Conway is essentially wild, the roughest terrain and some of the highest ground in town.

Unquomonk watershed area

The area west of South Street and south of Petticoat Hill Road and Route 143, extending into Northampton, Westhampton and Chesterfield, is broken terrain, full of small streams and wetlands. It includes Battlecock Hill, the highest point in Williamsburg, and some important wildlife habitat and woodland trails.

Shingle Hill / Davis Hill

The area bounded by Route 9, Depot Road, Adams Road, Mountain Street and Hatfield Street, topped by Shingle Hill and Davis Hill, contains a variety of vegetation, natural habitats, wildlife, views and trail routes, and no part of it is more than 2.5 miles from either of our village centers.

Chapter 61 Lands

There are twenty-six properties totaling 2,176 acres, enrolled in the state's Chapter 61 Forest Tax program. This is approximately 16 percent of all forest land in Williamsburg. These parcels are scattered throughout town, which is consistent with the extensive forest coverage in town. This law provides property tax reductions for owners who manage their lands for farming, forestry or open space. Land enrolled in the Chapter 61 program is not permanently protected.

PARCEL ID	OWNER	PARCEL ADDRESS	TOTAL ACREAGE	CHAPTER
A2	Hull Forestlands LP	Briar Hill Road	306	61
A41	Baker's Acres Realty Trust	Conway Road	58.1	61
A51	Bissell, Robert	Briar Hill	73	61
B40	Boone, Robert	Dry Hill Road	7	61
C1	Arnold, Edward W	Old Goshen Road	11.6	61
C61	Zononi, Victor	Route 9	57.9	61
C167	Kaye, Joan	Hyde Hill Road	38	61
C168	Mann, Gerald	Hyde Hill Road	37.8	61
C169, 118	Caputo Jr., Victor F	Hyde Hill Road	45.4	61
D10, 13	O'Connor, Lawrence C., Trustee	Ashfield Road	105.6	61
D31	Wasson, Alton	O'Neil Road	30	61
D35	Jones, Emlen H	Ice Road	115	61
D36	Fish, Lincoln	Nash Hill Road	40	61
D43	Gabranski, Carol	Nash Hill Road	83	61
D50	Gibson, Donna Sue	Nash Hill Road	111.2	61
D57	Graves, Nicole	Grass Hill Road	80	61
E19, 29	Lennon, Carol K	Mountain Road	118.2	61
F4	Cowls W D Inc	Route 143	108.6	61
F40	Matuszko, Henry, Trustee	Unquomonk Road	120.9	61
F46, 46A	Cowls W D Inc.	Petticoat Hill Road	212	61
F47	Melnik, Patrick J	Chesterfield Road	98.5	61
F58.1	Cronin, Chantel	Petticoat Hill	27.8	61
G26	Bacon, Aldene	South Street	102.4	61
H9	Cole, Katherine, estate	Mountain Street	33.7	61
H35	Kisloski, Richard	North Farm Road	73.5	61
K33	Johnson, Penelope	Hatfield Road	80.7	61
		TOTAL	***2175.9***	

SOURCE: Williamsburg Assessors, December 2010

In 2008, Williamsburg's Open Space Committee developed a new procedure for informing town boards and committees when land protected under the Chapter 61 provision is proposed for development or conversion to another use. Under Chapter 61 regulations, the community has a right of first refusal when land enrolled in the Chapter 61 program is either sold or converted to another use. Communities can either purchase

the land or transfer this right to other conservation organizations in order to permanently protect lands for conservation or open space purposes.

In 2009, the Open Space Committee assisted the Conservation Commission in applying for state funding to exercise their right of first refusal to protect a property adjacent to the Anne T. Dunphy School when notified of the intent to sell the property to a developer. Funding was denied by the state. However, by following the Chapter 61 protocol, which outlined steps for town committees to follow to exercise their right of first refusal, it was determined that the letter did not follow all regulations and the property owner was notified that they would need to resubmit the notice to the town. The town has not been notified of any further action with intent to sell the property from the land owner.

In the fall of 2009, the Open Space Committee began a series of neighborhood meetings to talk with owners of large parcels of land about their land protection options. The purpose of these gatherings are to offer an opportunity for neighbors to communicate about common conservation goals for their neighborhood as well as to provide interested landowners resources and further information. These meetings are continuing into 2011 and increasing exposure for the Open Space Committee and their role as a resource in town for conservation efforts.

Chapter 61A

There are more than 3,200acres of land enrolled in the state's Chapter 61A Agricultural Land Tax Program. As noted above, land enrolled in the Chapter 61A program is not permanently protected. Parcels enrolled in this program are scattered throughout town but are generally located near town roads.

PARCEL ID	OWNER	PARCEL ADDRESS	TOTAL ACREAGE	CHAPTER
A12, A13	Loud, Gilbert	Briar Hill Road	165.5	61A
A25	Shumway, Peter	Ashfield Road	258.7	61A
A25.1	Shumway, Suzanne	Ashfield Road	72.1	61A
A28	Ouimet, Will	Ashfield Road	140	61A
A31	Everett, Edwin	Hemenway Road	69.8	61A
A40	Huber, Martha	Conway Road	93.9	61A
A45	Sayre, William B.	Conway Road	10.2	61A
B30	Bussler, David	Nash Hill Road	152.9	61A
B42	Sayre, William	Conway Road	25	61A
C12	Misner, Margaret	Old Goshen Road	30.7	61A
C17	Snow, Stephen	Old Goshen Road	71.9	61A
C21	Duke, Carol	Hemenway Road	20.5	61A
C24	Crotty Trust	Briar Hill Road	20	61A
C95	Black, Ralmon	Route 9	30.5	61A
C114	Lashway, David T	Route 9	76	61A
C119	Dufresne, Keith	Route 9	21.5	61A
C129	Lawton, Donald	Hyde Hill Road	22.5	61A
C129.1	Turner, Debra	Route 9	9.5	61A
C131	Turner, William	Lawton Hill Road	76.7	61A
C143	Guzik, Ruth	Chesterfield Road	111.5	61A
C159	Snow, Keith	Route 9	13	61A
C170	Slowik, John	Hyde Hill Road	35	61A
D14	Gardner, Anne	Ashfield Road	49.8	61A
D34	Thomson, Peter	Nash Hill Road	181.2	61A
D59.1	Graves, Roger	Depot Road	9.9	61A
D63.1	Allen, Robert	Depot Road	7.8	61A
D73	Clark, Clifford	Landlocked	132	61A
E4,E5	Forster, James W.	Adams Road	34.4	61A
E6	Forster, Nancy	Adams Road	24.5	61A
E7	Grass Hill Farm	Adams Road	62	61A
E16, E39	Warner, Cora	Mountain Street	231.8	61A
E19	Lennon, Carol	Mountain Street	15	61A
E27	Bannister, Katherine J	Mountain Street	25.5	61A
E28	Webb, Barbara	Mountain Street	142.6	61A
G22	Christensen, Nels	Unquomonk Road	93.9	61A
G24	Herbert, Martin	South Street	22	61A
G25	Bacon, Alden	South Street	51.2	61A
G31	Merritt, Philip	South Street	76	61A
G65	Cranston, Phillip & Donna	Walpole Hill Road	98.7	61A
G74	Cranston, Laura	Main Street	14.1	61A
G77	West, Lawrence	Landlocked	20.6	61A
H19	Loomis, Wilbur	Mountain Street	98	61A
J26	LaFogg, Peter	Bullard Road	58.7	61A
J26.1	Hathaway, Edward	Bullard Road	55	61A
J151	Locke, James	South Street	54.9	61A
J188	Carey, Willo	River Road	93.4	61A
K42	Erwin, Andrew	Mountain Street	34	61A
		TOTAL	***3214.4***	

Chapter 61B Land

The state's Chapter 61B program offers preferential tax treatment to those landowners who maintain their property as open space for the purposes of recreation. There are more thanr 1,200 acres of Chapter 61B land in Williamsburg. As noted above, land enrolled in the Chapter 61B program is not permanently protected.

PARCEL ID	OWNER	PARCEL ADDRESS	TOTAL ACREAGE	CHAPTER
A19	Tucker, Paul	Briar Hill Road	50	61B
A23	Mock. Paul	Briar Hill Road	24.3	61B
A27	Hemenway, Daniel	Hemenway Road	8	61B
A54	Cotton, John	Briar Hill Road	24.7	61B
A56	Krasofski, Stephen	Briar Hill Road	8.5	61B
C15	Zimmerman, Brian D.	Old Goshen Road	5	61B
C33.2	Marney, Craig	Ashfield Road	6.1	61B
C38	St. Clair, Steven	Ashfield Road	32.7	61B
C38.3	French, Kimberly	Ashfield Road	20.7	61B
C57	Richardson, Russell	Old Goshen Road	11.5	61B
C89	Hodgkins, Thomas	Route 9	129.6	61B
C100	Robator, James	Route 9	18.1	61B
C115A	Smith, Carl	Hyde Hill Road	23.9	61B
C154	Johnson, Stephen	Hyde Hill Road	10.8	61B
C172	Snow Farm	Hyde Hill Road	46.6	61B
C180	Snow, Stephen	Hyde Hill Road	12.3	61B
D50	Gibson, Donna	Nash Hill Road	10.4	61B
D51	Mathers, Mark	Depot Rode	5.8	61B
D52.1	Arts, Peter	Nash Hill Rode	7.1	61B
D70	Pelland, Peter	Depot Road	8.2	61B
D90	Gelbard, Jeffrey	O'Neil Road	24	61B
D92	Malikin, Robert	O'Neil Rode	9	61B
D100	Nichols, Patricia	Depot Rode	5.5	61B
D133	Spelman, Robert	Nash Hill Road	9	61B
E60	Kellogg, Walter	Mountain Street	5.8	61B
F2.2	Bates, Norman	Chesterfield Road	6.3	61B
F3	O'Neil, Edward	Route 143	78.9	61B
F11	Williamsburg Rod & Gun Club	Petticoat Hill Road	53	61B
F37	Lewelling	Petticoat Hill Road	32.1	61B
F47.1	Melnick, Patrick	Chesterfield Road	95.3	61B
H10	Wilson, Palma	Mountain Street	21.5	61B
H13	Lockwood, Rpbert	Mountain Street	13	61B
H33	DeRose, Charles	North Farm Road	18.3	61B
H33.A	Koziol-Guerra, Maria	North Farm Road	5	61B
J81	Corner, Mark	Chesterfield Road	13.9	61B
J122	Orwat, Edward	Petticoat Lane	12	61B
J150	MacLachlan, Andrew	Unquomonk	28.5	61B
K45	McQuestion, Robert	Mountain Street	14.2	61B
K124	The Brook Club	Main Street	246.9	61B
K294	Masters, Tom	Fort Hill Road	56.6	61B
		TOTAL	***1213.1***	

Private Permanently Protected Lands

Some property owners in Williamsburg have taken steps to permanently protect their private lands from development through the use of Conservation Restrictions or Agricultural Preservation Restriction.

Conservation Restrictions

Conservation Restrictions (CRs) are legal easements registered with the State and held and monitored by third party conservation organizations that protect land in perpetuity. A CR allows landowners to own and use their land for the purposes they desire, but also allows them to protect their lands from future development and maintain them as productive open spaces.

There are 1,014 acres of land in Williamsburg permanently protected by Conservation Restrictions, which is a four hundred acre increase since the completion of the 2004 Williamsburg OSRP. Some of these permanently protected private lands include parts of the Loud farm, Warner Farm, Graves property on Grass Hill, the Potash Brook area, and DAR State Forest.

Devil's Den, off Old Goshen Road (13 acres)

The Boy Scouts of America owns 13 acres of land at the Williamsburg-Goshen town line for recreation purposes. This site is known as “Devils Den”. This parcel contains a very rugged gorge with a sparkling brook flowing through it. Rare and endangered wildlife species have been found in the vicinity.

Other

The Williamsburg Rod and Gun Club own 53 acres of land on the Williamsburg-Chesterfield town line. The Beaver Brook Country Club owns approximately 227 acres of land of land off Main Street maintained as a private golf course.

APR Land

There are two parcels in Williamsburg, amounting to a total of 233 acres, preserved for agriculture under the state’s Agriculture Preservation Restriction Program (APR). This land is located in the area near Joe Wright Brook and Nungee Swamp on Adams and Depot Roads. The state’s APR program permanently protects farmland from development and compensates the farmer for development rights to the land. Land enrolled in the APR program must remain in agricultural use.

B. Public and Nonprofit Parcels

There are approximately 1,730 acres of land in Williamsburg protected by local or state government or nonprofit organizations. Some of this land is for water quality protection or public recreation. Several of these properties offer public trails.

Town of Williamsburg Properties

The following properties are owned by the town of Williamsburg and have some associated conservation or recreation use. Refer to the ADA assessment and inventory included in the Appendices for information about the accessibility of these facilities.

Unquomonk Watershed (606 acres)

The town watershed lands between South Street, Petticoat Hill Road and Chesterfield Road represent the largest area of town owned land located within the largest undeveloped tract of land in Williamsburg. The area rises nearly 1,000 feet from the lower areas of South Street and includes the summits of Unquomonk Hill, Petticoat Hill and broad top of Old Wolf Hill. These lands encompass various brooks and wetlands, including the upper Unqomonk reservoir, which is currently a back-up water supply for Williamsburg. This region is rich in wildlife, provides a large area of connected habitat of various types and has also been identified by the State Natural Heritage Program as a special habitat area. Many miles of trails connect and link this region to South Street, Petticoat Hill Road, and Chesterfield Road. The watershed lands are under active forest management. The town-owned lands are also bordered by permanently-protected state lands and private lands under temporary protection of Chapter 61.

Town Woodlot (131 acres)

The Town Woodlot, managed by the Select Board, is a 130 acre rectangular property off of old Gere Hill Road located within the interior of the forested block between Hyde Hill Road and Route 143. This land is characterized by steep wooded hillsides and ledges. The Town Lot Brook runs through it. It also includes Rena's Cave, a rock crevice with a romantic story that is one of Williamsburg's treasures. The Town Woodlot does not border any other public lands, but it is connected to the network of woodland trails.

Briar Hill Conservation Area (50 acres)

This 50 acre Conservation area is located in the northwest corner of town on the northeast side of Briar Hill Road. This land contains mixed hardwood and evergreen woodlands, and a hilltop, though somewhat overgrown, overlooking the North End Farm, the East Branch of the Mill River Valley, and the Conway State Forest. In the 1970's trails, picnic areas, and a play area were developed on this property. Since then volunteers have continued to maintain these trails at various periods of time, including, most recently, the Williamsburg Woodland Trails Committee.

Hall Conservation Area on O'Neil Road (17 acres)

This property south of O'Neil Road is managed by the Conservation Commission as conservation lands. The Woodland Trails Committee has reopened a network of trails with help from local boy scouts and girl scouts. They have created a new trail from the Hall Conservation Area, across private lands to the O'Neil Hill section of the Graves Farm Wildlife Sanctuary. A trailhead and kiosk provide access to this property off of O'Neil Road.

Ellen Ames Field (5.9 acres)

The 5.9 acre town-owned Ellen Ames Field on Fairfield and Myrtle Streets in Haydenville offers a baseball diamond, a Little League diamond, two soccer fields, and two tennis courts. It is the largest and most heavily used public recreation facility in town and is managed by the Recreation Commission. During the spring, summer, and fall Williamsburg Recreation Commission organizes T-ball, baseball and soccer teams for boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 16. American Legion teams for boys 16-18 share the spring and summer schedule. The fields are also currently used for adult soccer, Frisbee and softball.

Veteran's Memorial Park

A very small parcel located in the center of Williamsburg, this park contains a monument with the names of the Town's Veterans and a flag pole.

Angel Park Quiet Reflections Garden

Angel Park Quite Reflections Garden was created in 2007 as a public park dedicated to the memory of children who have passed away. It was built on public land adjacent to the Anne T. Dunphy Elementary School and features accessible seating for music events and presentations. The heavily planted setting has been used for a summer concert series and School related gatherings.

Meekins Public River Park

The Meekins Public River Park was created in 2010 as a result of the installation of a restored iron fence atop the Mill River Wall, thus forming an enclosed safe environment for children and park users. It is one of the few Public places in Williamsburg that allows access to the Mill River edge that is away from auto traffic and commercial activity. The Park hopes to host a new local Farmer's Market beginning in 2011. The Park features benches adjacent to the river edge, with pedestrian access directly from the accessible public walkway on North Street. Public parking is available in the Meekins lot and adjacent off-street spaces.

Anne T. Dunphy School grounds (7.6 acres)

The Anne T. Dunphy School, located off Petticoat Hill Road in Williamsburg, sits on a 7.6 acre site and offers a baseball diamond, soccer field, open field space, and scattered playground equipment. The baseball diamond and soccer field are used regularly for school classes and pick-up games. T-ball, Little League and Pee-Wee baseball teams play part of their schedules here, and there are occasional casual softball and soccer games as well. In 2010, a perennial garden was installed on the west side of the school as part of a forest garden immersion course. This garden boasts an array of edible, native perennials including raspberries, asparagus, sorrel, groundnut, and fiddlehead ferns. In addition, the garden has several handicapped accessible, raised garden beds used by students and elders as part of an intergenerational gardening program. This educational garden is used and maintained by students and community volunteers.

Helen E. James School grounds (2.9 acres)

The 2.9 acre Helen E. James School grounds, located off Main Street, in Williamsburg offers a small baseball diamond, an outdoor basketball court, two play sets, and an extensive school garden. The play sets are new and heavily used by children in town. In the past, softball teams have used the softball diamond. The basketball court is used for pick-up games. The James School garden was developed as a partnership between the school and the nonprofit Fertile Ground. The garden is used by elementary school students for weekly gardening lessons during the spring and fall and is cared for by community volunteers during the summer. The garden has numerous raised beds for

vegetables, a large raspberry patch, a strawberry patch, outdoor classroom area and several fruit trees. The garden serves as a model for other communities.

The following properties are municipally owned and, while they may not be actively used for recreation, they are important open spaces in Williamsburg.

Town Well & Watershed off of South Street (145 acres)

The Williamsburg water department owns four parcels off of South Street for protection of the town well and some of this watershed. This is where the main water supply for Williamsburg is drawn. The property has gently rolling topography and several wet areas, ponds and streams. These lands are managed by the Water and Seward Commission. Although a road does go to the well and tanks and there are trails that traverse this parcel, public access and trail use are not currently encouraged and areas around the well are posted "no trespassing."

Village Hill Cemetery (15.70 acres)

This cemetery is located on Village Hill Road. A network of paved roads exists at the cemetery.

Old Village Hill Cemetery (2 acres)

This is located on Village Hill Road. Access to this unused cemetery is by either parking on private property or walking up a very steep hill.

Mountain Street Cemetery (0.3 acres)

Located on Mountain Street, this small cemetery is surrounded by a fence with a wide gate. There is a long straight level driveway leading to it.

High Street Cemetery (2.40 acres)

This small cemetery is located on High Street.

Haydenville Playground

The playground located behind the Town Offices parking lot is a space that many neighborhood families would like to see restored. The playground has been neglected in recent years, so safety concerns should be addressed and this public space enhanced for recreational use. This space is used by members of the Haydenville Congregational Church, who have recently worked on a raised bed intergenerational garden, and for the annual senior picnic. There is a neighborhood group that submitted a letter as input to this plan stating that there are families with 20 children under the age of 8 who live in the immediate area of this playground. This letter, from 49 residents, requests that the town upgrade the equipment and grounds, and states that residents are willing to volunteer with this effort. The letter also recommends that the town or a public/private partnership purchase the wooded parcels both behind and on the High Street side of the playground if they are available for sale to provide additional age-appropriate play space for young children. (See letter in Appendices)

Other

Small public and semi-public open spaces in the two villages contribute to the atmosphere and the social life of the town. For example, the lawn of Meekins Library is a popular shady sitting place in the summertime. The Grange Hall steps and lawn, and

Historical Museum lawn become an ice cream picnic ground on hot summer days, when the General Store does a brisk business.
The "Williamsburg Parks and Gardens Beautification Fund" receives funds from local businesses in exchange for annual upkeep of the Route 9 flower gardens, and from the redemption of bottles and cans collected at the Transfer Station. This money is used to pay for ongoing seasonal lawn care activities, irrigation winterization, new and replacement plant purchases, and partial payment of irrigation water usage associated with the Walk of Flowers, Market Square, the Veterans' Park, and Angel Park Quiet Reflections Garden.

Other Municipal Land

Northampton Water Department Lands (1,518 acres)

The City of Northampton is the largest landowner in Williamsburg, owning and managing over 1,500 acres of land in Williamsburg's northeast and northern quadrants. These parcels include those around the Mountain Street Reservoir, on both sides of the Henhawk Trail north of Nash Hill Road, and north of Judd Lane where the old Williamsburg dam site is. These lands, under the control of the Northampton Water Department represent 10% of the land in Williamsburg. They are posted at several points and managed for the current and future water needs of the City of Northampton. The same Water Supply Protection Overlay District zoning applies here as with the Unquomonk Reservoir. Since the 2004 OSRP, these parcels have become permanently protected from development. The Town of Williamsburg also owns a parcel in this area abutting the Conway State Forest.

This area is characterized by evergreen forests, steep wooded slopes, several streams (including the feeder streams to the East Branch of the Mill River), and a number of woodland trails connecting to various parts of town and surrounding towns. However, permission for trail use should be requested from the Northampton Water Department.

State Lands

The following protected land is owned and managed by state agencies.

Conway State Forest (49.0 acres)

In the northeast section of Williamsburg, off of the Henhawk Trail, is a parcel of land that is part of the much larger Conway State Forest owned and managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. This parcel encompasses parts of High Ridge and is characterized mixed evergreen and hardwood forest and steep slopes on both the eastern and western portions of the ridge.

Williamsburg Wildlife Management Area (89.65 acres)

This parcel is located within the forested block between Nash Hill Road and Ashfield Road, and has a small piece of frontage on Ashfield Road. This Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is permanently protected and adjacent to the protected lands of the Northampton Water Department and in close proximity to properties enrolled in Chapter 61 and 61A. One trail traverses this parcel.

Brewer Brook Wildlife Management Area (292 acres)

The Brewer Brook Wildlife Management Area (WMA) consists of six parcels of land for a total of 292 acres located at the Williamsburg-Chesterfield town line. This WMA is permanently protected and adjacent to the permanently protected lands of the Unquomonk Reservoir and Melnik Conservation Restriction. It is also adjacent to one property enrolled in Chapter 61.

Non-Profit Conservation Lands

Petticoat Hill Reservation (51.1 acres)

The Petticoat Hill reservation is a publicly accessible conservation property near the center of Williamsburg off of Petticoat Hill Road. The reservation has parking, one loop trail and some signage. It is managed by The Trustees of Reservations.

Graves Farm (550.08 acres)

The Graves Farm is owned and managed by the Massachusetts Audubon Society (MAS) as a wildlife sanctuary and conservation area. MAS has developed a parking area and one trail on the property. The parcel is located both to the north and south of Adams Road and includes several nice natural features including open meadows, large trees and a ravine.

Bradley and Breckenridge Properties (33.6 acres & 67.0 acres)

These two conservation properties were donated by their former owners to the Hilltown Land Trust. Both parcels are off of Old Goshen Road and include parking and woodland trails open to the public.

Nature Conservancy Property (40.0 acres)

Access to this forty acre property owned by the Nature Conservancy is off Adams Road.

Other

Regional recreational facilities and attractions

Williamsburg residents benefit from the proximity of Look Park in Northampton, the DAR State Forest in Goshen, and the Connecticut River with its growing number of marinas, landings and camping spots. These outstanding and varied public amenities provide most kinds of outdoor recreational opportunities and facilities that Williamsburg lacks, all within a ten-mile radius of both our village centers. Skinner State Park, Mount Tom and Mount Sugarloaf offer breathtaking views of the valley (including some of Williamsburg) to hikers and motorists alike. Anywhere in the central or northern Berkshires is within an hour's drive, and even the far southwest corner of Berkshire County, with its many summer and winter attractions, is barely two hours away.

Williamsburg Trails

Williamsburg is blessed by with an extensive network of woodland trails on public and private lands that wind through our forests, climb ridges, follow streams and connect the special and beautiful places in town. These trails, old roads and farm lanes have become paths used by hikers, joggers, skiers, snowshoers, hunters, horseback riders, birders, cyclists, motorized bike and ATV riders, snowmobilers, artists, fishermen,

photographers, nature enthusiasts of every sort, amateur historians and archaeologists. However, some landowners would prefer their trails be used only for certain uses or not at all. To a large extent, Williamsburg has snowmobilers to thank for maintaining a huge network of trails, almost all on privately-owned land.

The Williamsburg Board of Selectmen established a Williamsburg Woodland Trails Committee to work with interested public and private property owners to enhance trail opportunities in town. The Woodland Trails Committee also participates in the Four Town Trails Initiative, a cooperative venture involving the towns of Williamsburg, Goshen, Conway and Ashfield and facilitated by The Highland Communities Initiative. This group works to connect the trails of the four adjacent towns. Williamsburg members have been exploring possible trail connections between the Williamsburg Briar Hill Conservation Area and the DAR State Forest trail system and the Conway State Forest. The Trails Committee also regularly sponsors hikes and assists with maintenance projects on public or private trails. The Trails Committee is exploring the idea of constructing a centrally located town kiosk where information about local trails, historical sites, public gardens and other points of interest would be displayed. A listing of publically accessible trails is available at www.williamsburgwoodlandtrails.org.

SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

A community questionnaire was distributed and a public visioning session was held to obtain community input relative to the update of Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The Williamsburg Open Space Plan Update Committee conducted a community survey available on-line and at several public locations around town during the month of September 2010. Ninety-nine completed surveys were submitted in response to four questions generated to solicit basic information about community interests and needs relative to open space and recreation in Williamsburg. The questionnaire was also intended to provide a forum for community input for those unable to attend the public visioning session, and generate awareness about open space and recreation planning within the community.

Complete questionnaire results are included in the Appendices, however, a summary of survey responses is provided to support the open space and recreation goals determined herein. Non-motorized trail use is the activity participated in by the greatest number of survey respondents (87.4%), followed by swimming (69.5%), road biking (55.8%) bird watching (47.4%), skating (23.2%), team sports (22.1%), fishing (21.1%), other (11.6%), motorized trail use (10.5%), and hunting (7.4%). Rivers and streams and hiking trails were recognized as the types of spaces used most often in Williamsburg. Last, protecting farmland, forests, and water quality ranked as the top three most important values to respondents, followed by preserving Williamsburg's rural character, maintaining/expanding non-motorized trails, and protecting scenic vistas.

A public visioning session attended by twenty people was held on Tuesday, September 28, 2010 from 7-9 PM at the Williamsburg Town Offices in Haydenville. Through a structured series of activities, participants identified the places of importance to them in the community and any conflicts or issues associated with these places. Out of this discussion, a community vision was identified including goals for open space and recreation.

Most of the results of the questionnaire were reflected in the discussion at the visioning session. Preserving the community's rural character was clearly identified as a priority. Additionally, there were a number of comments about how to accomplish this while still providing affordable housing, vibrant town centers, and multi-use transportation corridors to avoid Route 9 traffic congestion.

The Mill River is of great significance for the historic development pattern created around industrial mills clustered along the river which today create a series of village centers, somewhat disconnected from each other but for the highly traveled Route 9. The question most participants sought to explore over the coming years is how the two village centers along Route 9 be connected through multi-use paths and sidewalks, encourage vibrant commercial shopping and entertainment establishments, provide affordable housing within walking distance to local services, and respect and protect the Mill River as a unifying factor throughout Williamsburg. By focusing on re-developing the village centers within a more sustainable framework, the Town is offered greater

opportunity to relieve the pressures of suburban sprawl in the more rural, undeveloped, scenic areas of town identified for their agricultural, forest, and watershed value.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

Williamsburg's residents seek to support and encourage vibrant mixed-use activities in the Williamsburg and Haydenville village centers, respectful of the communities' mill town heritage and historic architecture as well as the Mill River itself. The use of public spaces is expanded for recreational opportunities and community gatherings. Pedestrian connections are established within and between the village centers offering alternative transportation to the often congested Route 9. Through supporting growth and utilization of services concentrated within the village centers, land in other areas of town can be prioritized for preservation, maintaining important watershed land for clean and plentiful drinking water for Williamsburg and surrounding Towns. Agriculture also remains a way of life, its many farm products and rural heritage supported by the community to preserve active working land for future generations.

SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

As stated in the goals of this plan and as evidenced by the previous inventory sections, there is a need to safeguard Williamsburg's forested landscape, remaining farms and fields, water resources, and wildlife habitat corridors. Wood, agricultural goods, and water have long been Williamsburg's most important products. As open spaces are developed and water demands increase, clean water, which we need for our own community and provide to several surrounding communities, is becoming a more valuable Williamsburg resource every day. In addition, wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation are important services that our open spaces provide, enriching our lives and supporting our local residential and tourism economy.

Williamsburg is fortunate to have many parcels of permanently, temporarily and potentially protected lands. However, most of the wooded sections in Williamsburg are not managed as forest as only 16 percent of forested land (2,176 of the 13,974 forested acres) is enrolled in the state's Chapter 61 Forest tax reduction program. Continued outreach about the benefits of the state's Chapter 61 program to property owners of the remaining substantial forestland tracts may result in increased participation in this program. Selective and sustainable harvesting of timber products could also improve some locations for wildlife habitat, as well as provide additional income to the town. The growing market for local foods may be an opportunity to help slow the loss of remaining farmland with continued support to town farms.

There continues to be a significant need to work with interested landowners to expand areas for protection, link these protected parcels, and to do so in ways that most effectively protect our forest, farm, water and wildlife resources. There is also a need to work closely with private landowners to enhance their abilities to carry on the tradition of private land stewardship in Williamsburg in ways that effectively contribute to safeguarding our open space resources.

It's notable that the several highest responses to the survey question about priorities were all about preserving and protecting Williamsburg's resources -- farmland, forest, water quality, wildlife habitats, and rural character. Town residents appreciate what we have and don't want to lose it.

B. Summary of Community's Needs

The Recreation Committee continues to support youth and adult recreational activities within the Town of Williamsburg. In recent years the number of town youth participating in athletics has been limited and we have sought alternate means to provide athletic opportunities for these groups. Members of the committee are active in regional youth sports leagues. Our youth participate in soccer in the Northampton Youth Soccer Association as well as Hampshire United in the Pioneer Valley Junior Soccer League. Parent volunteers have helped run basketball, T-Ball, and soccer teams for Williamsburg elementary age youth. We are in need of more parent volunteers to be able to offer youth programs from kindergarten through second grade.

The Recreation Committee continues to offer Adult basketball programs at the gym. The Ellen Ames field is used for pickup soccer and ultimate frisbee in the fall. The tennis courts at Ellen Ames continue to get considerable use. Survey responses and visioning discussion highlighted interest in ice skating and recreational river access.

Demographic trends suggest that additional adult programs may be needed in the near future to satisfy the recreation demands of an aging population. (See Section 3-C, Table 2) The Williamsburg Council on Aging offers adult classes in yoga, line dancing and Tai Chi, held at the Haydenville Town Offices.

Town-based groups like the Williamsburg Trails Committee have made substantial improvements to the town's network of trails, which figured strongly in both the survey and the visioning session. Efforts to inform the public about the locations of and access to community recreation facilities or resources should continue to be encouraged. The town has a substantially improved website, burgy.org, which currently offers much information in a clear and understandable way and has the capability of hosting even more information as needed. Going forward, attention should be paid to ways in which current and future community recreation facilities and resources could be made physically accessible to more residents and visitors.

There is a limited sidewalk network in town and therefore a need for new or extended sidewalks on roads connecting to Williamsburg and Haydenville centers and possibly between them. This is especially desirable for safe routes to Williamsburg schools for students and for easier routes around the village for elderly and disabled residents.

Some of the regional recreation needs identified in the 2006 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) play out here in Williamsburg. The highest levels of dissatisfaction for the Connecticut River Valley region were reported for golf courses and parks, then for lakes and ponds, followed by rivers and streams, and finally for bikeways. Residents report being most satisfied with historic and cultural sites, mountains, and trails and greenways resources.

In contrast to demand (or present use patterns), SCORP respondents in this region place the highest priority for new facilities on road biking (14.5%), walking (13.9%), swimming (13.8%), playground (11.3%), hiking (10.0%), and mountain biking (10.3%). A middle tier of priorities includes golfing (8.2%), tennis, picnicking and fishing (5.5%), and camping (5.3%). These facilities needs are converted into "Inferred" resource area needs, i.e. those natural or developed areas that can supply, and are conducive to, the desired recreation activities. Highest among these for the Connecticut Valley Region are rivers and streams, then parks and golf courses, then agricultural lands, followed by trails and greenways, and finally lakes and ponds. Note also that the regional needs for hiking, mountain biking (10.3%), and cross-country skiing (4.1%) rank higher than in any other region.

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

With continued subdivision and residential development along roads in town, there exists the potential for losing existing trails and trail access points. One possible solution for maintaining the network of trails in town could include purchase or donation of trail easements (rights-of-way) that would allow public use of trails subject to specified conditions. Or it could mean buying strips of land with short road frontages outright as they become available. Funding of these purchases could be public or private or a combination of the two.

A possible focus of this effort could be an eventual connection of the village centers via sidewalks and/or a multi-use corridor, as proposed by participants in the visioning session and by some survey respondents. Depending on the route, it could link other town open spaces as well as local businesses along Route 9. To the extent that such a connection followed the Mill River, it would emphasize the river as a unifying factor (per Section 6-A). If the floodplain near the Brassworks (see Section 4-C) could be obtained for public use, developed for recreation and linked to the corridor, it would act as a natural anchor and destination.

This report will help Williamsburg qualify for state and federal funding that can be used to buy land and easements, develop new trails or improve existing ones, and improve playgrounds and/or other recreational facilities.

SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: Working farms and forests are promoted and supported.

Objectives:

- Property owners interested in land protection are provided information and technical assistance to permanently protect farms and forests.
- The Zoning Bylaw is supportive of working farms and forest lands.
- Local farm and forest products are available locally and promoted.

Goal 2: Vibrant village centers are maintained and developed while open space and natural resources are protected.

Objectives:

- State, Federal and non-profit funding are used to support open space goals.
- Protection of open space is utilized as a tool to reduce community costs associated with stormwater infrastructure needs, flooding, road maintenance, school costs, social service costs, etc.
- Local zoning, regulations, and policies are adequate to foster and support this goal.

Goal 3: Williamsburg's rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands are protected through comprehensive watershed management.

Objectives:

- Land adjacent to surface waters is protected from development.
- Impacts from development such as nonpoint source pollution are reduced.
- A strong network of volunteers for monitoring and resource protection efforts is established.

Goal 4: Places of scenic, historic and ecological value are prioritized, protected, and well-managed.

Objectives:

- Land owners interested in protecting high priority areas are provided technical assistance on land protection options and strategies.
- Williamsburg's collection of public trees is enhanced.
- The Historical Commission and the Historic Society are engaged in planning to provide appropriate public access and/or protection to important historic resources.
- Habitats of endangered and threatened species are protected and well-managed.
- Programs for the management and eradication of invasive species are well-established.
- A network of volunteers for protecting, managing and enjoying natural areas is well-established.

Goal 5: All town residents are offered a range of recreational opportunities.

Objectives:

- Explore needs for new recreational facilities and programs and maintain existing ones.
- Opportunities for new trail development are explored as they become available.
- Open space and recreational facilities are accessible to people with disabilities.
- Public awareness of a network of multi-use trails exists.

Goal 6: The community is informed about the range of open space issues, needs, and opportunities in Williamsburg.

Objectives:

- Educational opportunities for residents and town officials are conducted regularly, and well-attended on various topics covered in the OSRP.
- Residents and town officials are informed about the OSRP and engaged in the Action Plan.

SECTION 9: SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Assessment & Implementation			
Monitor changes to Chapter 61 Regulations and update town protocols as needed.	Open Space Committee, Town Assessor, Agricultural Commission	2011-2018	N/A
Conduct survey to identify active farms, and interest in participating in local farmer's market.	Agricultural Commission	2011	
Identify site(s) for community garden(s) and create.	Recreation Committee and volunteers	2013-2015	Brassworks Loan Reuse Committee
Continue to explore funds to be designated for open space protection.	Open Space Committee. Board of Selectmen	2011-2018	Chapter 61, Timber Harvest Revenues, LAND and PARC Grants, DEP Aquifer Protection Grants
Assess need for public ice skating rink and identify parties interested in maintaining; identify potential sites.	Recreation Commission	2011-2012	PARC Grant
Assess public access to rivers and streams for recreational opportunities.	Recreation Commission	2013-2015	
Identify funding sources to help protect and maintain historic buildings.	Historical Society/Commission	2011-2018	Brassworks Loan Reuse Committee

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Education/Outreach			
Raise awareness of the Williamsburg Open Space Committee as a facilitator of land conservation and stewardship efforts in town, and the hub of information about open space activities, through events and promotional opportunities.	Open Space Committee	2011-2018	
Raise awareness among landowners, residents and town officials about conservation options through informal gatherings and organized events.	Open Space Committee, Highland Communities Initiative	2011-2018	
Identify and document conservation stories in town, and work with landowners as spokespeople at events and conversations about conservation.	Open Space Committee, Highland Communities Initiative (HCI)	2011-2018	Highland Communities Initiative
Support and help promote the efforts of other organizations and agencies to assist local farm and forest operations, such as local farm and forest tours, business workshops, grant program outreach, farmers markets, etc.	CISA, MA Dept. of Agricultural Resources, HCI, Meekins Library, Farmer's Market Committee, Transitions Williamsburg	2011-2018	
Encourage farm land owners to take advantage of grant programs through MA Dept. Agricultural Resources.	Agricultural commission	2011-2018	MA Dept. of Ag Resources
Make OSRP available at Town offices and libraries, and publicize updated action plan, and on-line.	Open Space Committee	2011	N/A
Develop trail way-finding maps, kiosks, and other strategies; and locate appropriately.	Trails Committee	2012-2016	

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Organize and promote guided walks for awareness and maintenance of trails.	Select Board, Trails Committee, Open Space Committee, local trail clubs	2011-2018	
Consider campaign for the adoption of the Community Preservation Act.	Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, HCI	2011-2014	HCI, Community Preservation Coalition
Conservation			
Develop a network of residents to monitor land use changes and opportunities for land conservation.	Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, Land Trusts/Conservation Organizations	2011-2013	N/A
Develop strategies for protecting ridge tops and scenic views including targeted land conservation, zoning, and best management practices.	Planning Board, Open Space Committee	2011-2018	District Local Technical Assistance Grant
Support the Forest Stewardship Program in the work with forest landowners to encourage Stewardship Plans.	Tree Committee, Highland Communities Initiative, Department of Conservation and Recreation	2011-2016	Department of Conservation and Recreation Forest Stewardship Program
Support organizations, agencies, and volunteers working to raise awareness of and action to eliminate invasive species.	Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission	2011-2018	
Support organizations and agencies involved in water quality monitoring, improvement, and pollution source tracking efforts in Williamsburg.	Riverways Program, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, CT River Watershed Council	2011-2018	DEP 604b Grant
Reduce runoff from roads and parking lots and adopt road maintenance practices that are ecological as well as economical.	Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Highway Department, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission,	2011-2018	MassDOT

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Work with landowners to protect and maintain existing networks of public and private trails and protect or negotiate access to trails of interest.	Woodland Trails Committee, Non-profit trail organizations, Recreation Committee	2012-2018	
Protect, nurture, and plant community trees on public property.	Shade Tree Committee, volunteers	2011-2018	
Planning & Improvement			
Promote the development of management plans on town-owned forest lands that identify multiple resource objectives including the sustainable harvest of timber for revenue. Consider using revenue to support plan goals.	Board of Selectmen, Water and Sewer Commission, Tree Committee	2011-2015	Chapter 61, Timber Harvest Revenues, LAND and PARK Grants, DEP Aquifer Protection Grants
Encourage reuse of vacant buildings in village centers; promote and develop community events in village centers.	Planning Board, local businesses	2011-2018	MA Historic Commission, DLTA, Hilltown CDC, Greater Northampton Chamber of Commerce, Brassworks Loan Reuse Committee
Perform zoning review to determine consistency with open space goals. Make recommendations for revision and/or new bylaws to encourage vibrant town centers with mixed-use growth and protect natural resource areas.	Planning Board, Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee	2011-2013	District Local Technical Assistance Grant

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMEFRAME	POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES
Work with landowners and town officials to explore feasibility of developing an accessible, multi-use transportation corridor between the village centers.	Planning Board, Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee, Trails Committee	2011-2015	District Local Technical Assistance Grant, Safe Routes to Schools Program
Develop plan for extending sidewalks near village centers for pedestrian access to local businesses and schools. Incorporate requirements for sidewalk development for new and redevelopment projects within village centers in zoning bylaw.	Planning Board, Highway Department	2011-2018	Safe Routes to Schools Program
Consider upgrading the area behind the Town Offices in Haydenville with safe playground equipment and explore opportunities for enhancement and expansion of this public space	Board of Selectmen, Recreation Committee, neighborhood volunteers	2011 – 2013	Division of Conservation Services PARC grant
Other			
Continue regular Open Space Committee meetings, coordinating with town committees, residents and conservation organizations to achieve open space goals; and, expand Committee participation.	Board of Selectmen; Open Space Committee	2011-2018	
Continue to participate in regional open space conservation efforts and identify opportunities for connections with other towns that protect places of ecological, cultural, and historical significance and/or expand recreational opportunities.	Open Space Committee, conservation organizations i.e. Mill River Greenway Project, HCI, HLT	2011-2018	
Work with City of Northampton to provide public access to old dam site and Northampton Reservoir lands.	Board of Selectmen, Open Space Committee	2012-2015	

SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

A Plan for Open Space and Recreation for Williamsburg, Massachusetts, 2004.

BioMap and Living Waters: Guiding Land Conservation for Biodiversity in Massachusetts. "Core Habitats of Williamsburg." Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, 2004

Town of Williamsburg website, www.burgy.org

Town of Williamsburg Local Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, 2009

MassGIS Landuse, 2005. http://www.state.ma.us/mgis/lus.htm

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report: Williamsburg, Massachusetts Historical Commission., typescript, 1982

Open Space Planners Workbook, Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs, Revised 2008.

Reading the Land Massachusetts Heritage Landscape a Guide to Identification and Protection, Department of Conservation and Recreation, Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, 2008.

SECTION 12: APPENDIX

1. Maps
   a. Municipal Zoning Districts
   b. Soil Limitations to Development
   c. Natural Environment
   d. Recreation, Protected, and Chapter Lands
   e. Water Supplies, Flood Plain and Slopes
   f. Seven Year Action Plan

2. Planning Process and Public Outreach

3. ADA Self-Evaluation

2010 OPEN SPACE PLAN

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
Natural Environment

Legend

- NHESP Certified Vernal Pool
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pool
- NHESP Priority Habitat
- NHESP Biocore Habitat
- Wetland
- Pasture
- Cropland
- Orchard
- Nursery
- Brushland/Successional; Transitional
- Forest
- Non-Forested Wetland
- Forested Wetland
- Golf Course
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Junkyard
- Very Low Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- High Density Residential
- Open Land
- Cemetery
- Marina
- Participation Recreation
- Spectator Recreation
- Urban Public/Institutional
- Transportation
- Powerline/Utility
- Mining
- Waste Disposal
- Water
- Water-Based Recreation

Conway State Forest
High Ridge
Dry Hill
Briar Hill Conservation Area
CONWAY ROAD
HEMENWAY TRAIL
Merritts Hill
BRIER HILL ROAD
C651
Walnut Hill
ASHFIELD ROAD
Williamsburg WMA
East Branch Mill River
Nichols Brook
HEMENWAY ROAD
Carey Hill
Nash Hill
Potash Brook Conservation Area
C692
C696
OLD GOSHEN ROAD
ICE ROAD
Potash Brook
Walnut Hill
Graham Pond
GOSHEN ROAD
HYDE HILL ROAD
VILLAGE HILL ROAD
NASH HILL ROAD
DEPOT ROAD
ONEIL ROAD
ADAMS ROAD
GRASS HILL ROAD
C695
Searsville
Walcott Hill
O'neil Hill
Graves Farm Wildlife Sanctuary
Joe Wright Brook
RESERVOIR ROAD
GEER HILL ROAD
Village Hill Cemetery
NORTH STREET
Town Lot Brook
Town Forest
Sere Hill
WILLIAMS STREET
WILLIAMSBURG
VALLEY VIEW ROAD
James School
Grass Hill Brook
Nungee Swamp
Fuller Pond
Meekin Brook
CHESTERFIELD ROAD
Bunphy School
RIVER ROAD
DEPOT ROAD
Scott Hill
Petticoat Hill Reservation
Davis Hill
Nungee Brook
Mountain Street Cemetery
MOUNTAIN STREET
PETTICOAT HILL ROAD
Battlecock Hill
Shingle Hill
Mill River
MAIN STREET
DEWEY STREET
LAUREL ROAD
Petticoat Hill
Hilltown Cooperative Charter School
HATFIELD ROAD
KINGSLEY AVENUE
COLE ROAD
THE LOPE
NORTH FARMS ROAD
Unquomonk Hill
Unquomonk Reservoir
SOUTH STREET
Unquomonk Brook
WALPOLE ROAD
HIGH STREET
Haydenville
Miller Hill
Williamsburg Country Club
UNQUOMONK ROAD
FORT HILL ROAD
SOUTH MAIN STREET
FAIRFIELD AVENUE
C741
Beaver Brook
Brewer Brook
C737
Bascom Hill

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

North

Williamsburg, Massachusetts

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only.
It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis without proper field verification.

Produced by the **PIONEER VALLEY PLANNING COMMISSION**
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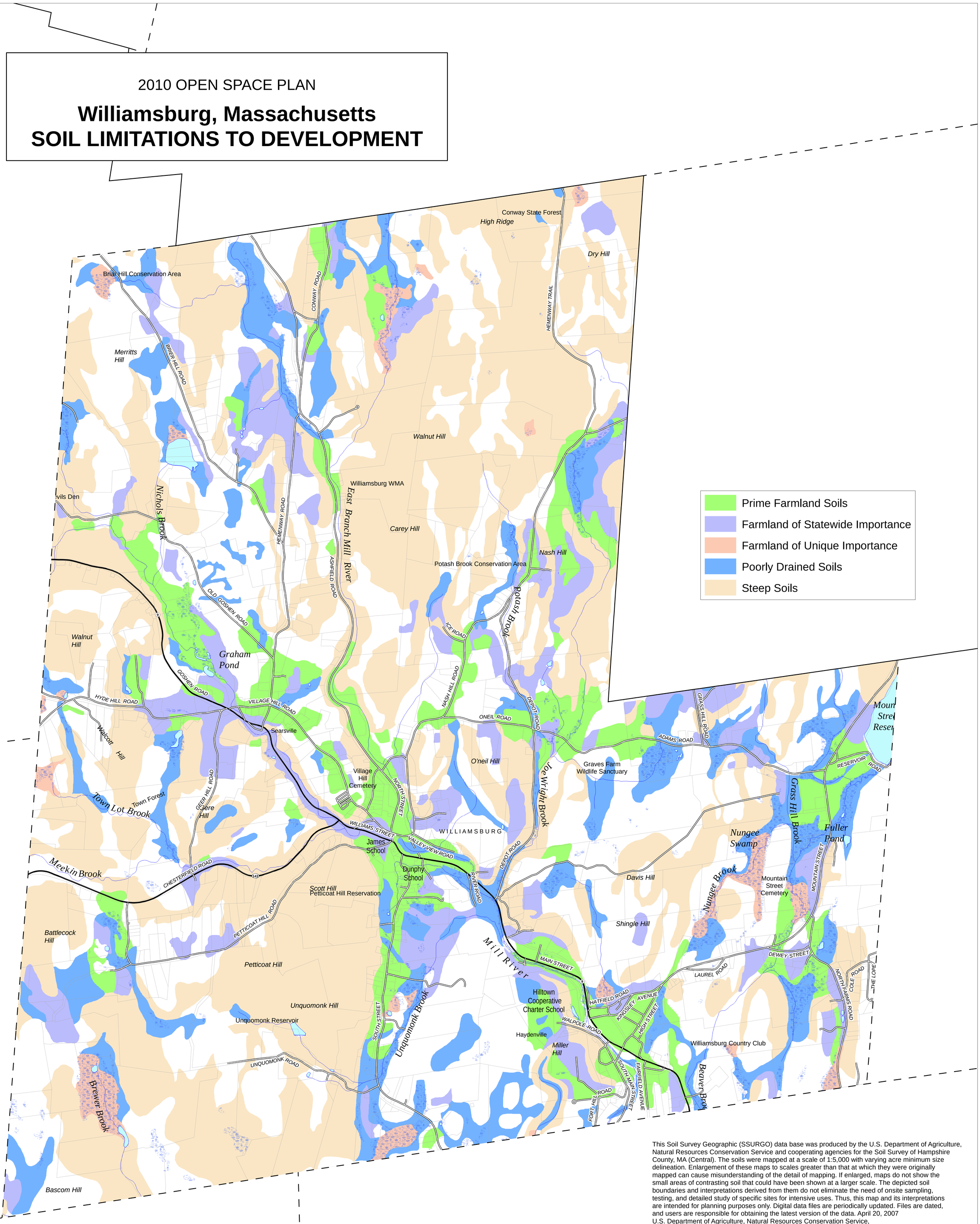
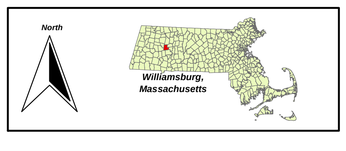
2010 OPEN SPACE PLAN

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
SOIL LIMITATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT



This Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) data base was produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and cooperating agencies for the Soil Survey of Hampshire County, MA (Central). The soils were mapped at a scale of 1:5,000 with varying acre minimum size delineation. Enlargement of these maps to scales greater than that at which they were originally mapped can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soil that could have been shown at a larger scale. The depicted soil boundaries and interpretations derived from them do not eliminate the need of onsite sampling, testing, and detailed study of specific sites for intensive uses. Thus, this map and its interpretations are intended for planning purposes only. Digital data files are periodically updated. Files are dated, and users are responsible for obtaining the latest version of the data. April 20, 2007
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
451 West Street, Suite 1, Amherst, MA 01002

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet



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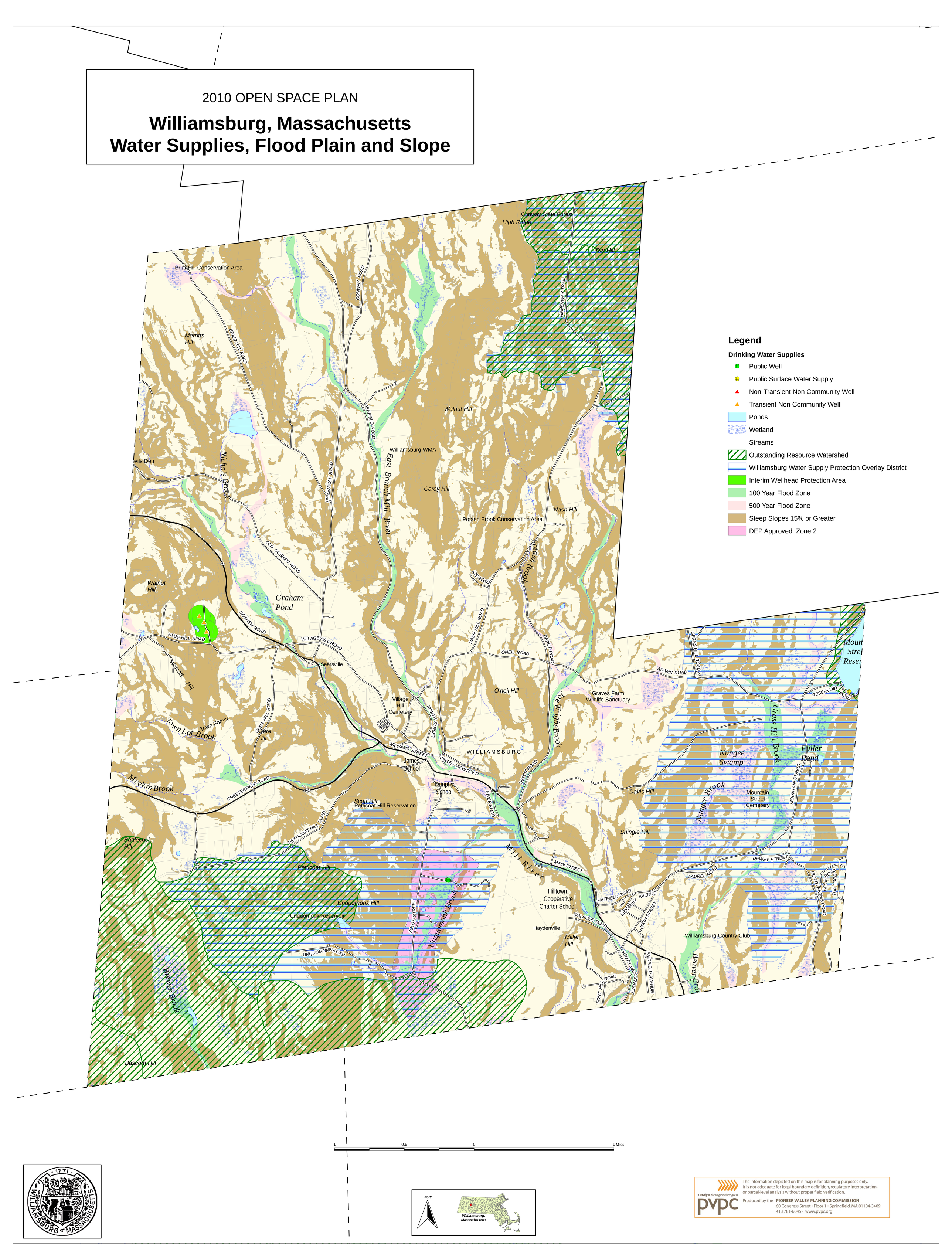
2010 OPEN SPACE PLAN

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
Water Supplies, Flood Plain and Slope



Legend

Drinking Water Supplies

- Public Well
- Public Surface Water Supply
- Non-Transient Non Community Well
- Transient Non Community Well
- Ponds
- Wetland
- Streams
- Outstanding Resource Watershed
- Williamsburg Water Supply Protection Overlay District
- Interim Wellhead Protection Area
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone
- Steep Slopes 15% or Greater
- DEP Approved Zone 2

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

North

Williamsburg, Massachusetts

WILLIAMSBURG • MASSACHUSETTS • 1771

Catalyst for Regional Progress
pvpc
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CONWAY

GOSHEN

WHATELY

CHESTERFIELD

WESTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON

HATFIELD

Conway State Forest

High Ridge

Dry Hill

Briar Hill Conservation Area

CONWAY ROAD

HEMENWAY TRAIL

Merritts Hill

BRIER HILL ROAD

Walnut Hill

ASHFIELD ROAD

Williamsburg WMA

East Branch Mill River

Carey Hill

Nash Hill

Potash Brook Conservation Area

Potash Brook

Nichols Brook

HEMENWAY ROAD

OLD GOSHEN ROAD

ICE ROAD

NASH HILL ROAD

Walnut Hill

Graham Pond

GOSHEN ROAD

HYDE HILL ROAD

VILLAGE HILL ROAD

ONEIL ROAD

DEPOT ROAD

GRASS HILL ROAD

ADAMS ROAD

RESERVOIR ROAD

Graves Farm Wildlife Sanctuary

Joe Wright Brook

Walcott Hill

Town Forest

Town Lot Brook

GEER HILL ROAD

Geere Hill

O'neil Hill

NORTH STREET

WILLIAMS STREET

VALLEY VIEW ROAD

WILLIAMSBURG

Grass Hill Brook

Fuller Pond

Nungee Swamp

Meekin Brook

CHESTERFIELD ROAD

143

Scott Hill

Petticoat Hill Reservation

RIVER ROAD

Davis Hill

Nungee Brook

Mountain Street Cemetery

PETTICOAT HILL ROAD

Battlecock Hill

Shingle Hill

MOUNTAIN STREET

DEWEY STREET

COLE ROAD

NORTH FARMS ROAD

THE LOPE

Petticoat Hill

Mill River

MAIN STREET

LAUREL ROAD

Unquomonk Hill

Unquomonk Reservoir

SOUTH STREET

Unquomonk Brook

Hilltown Cooperative Charter School

HATFIELD ROAD

KINGSLEY AVENUE

HIGH STREET

WALPOLE ROAD

Haydenville

Miller Hill

Williamsburg Country Club

UNQUOMONK ROAD

SOUTH MAIN STREET

FAIRFIELD AVENUE

DEER HAVEN DRIVE

FORT HILL ROAD

Beaver Brook

Brewer Brook

Bascom Hill

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
Municipal Zoning Districts
November 2003

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

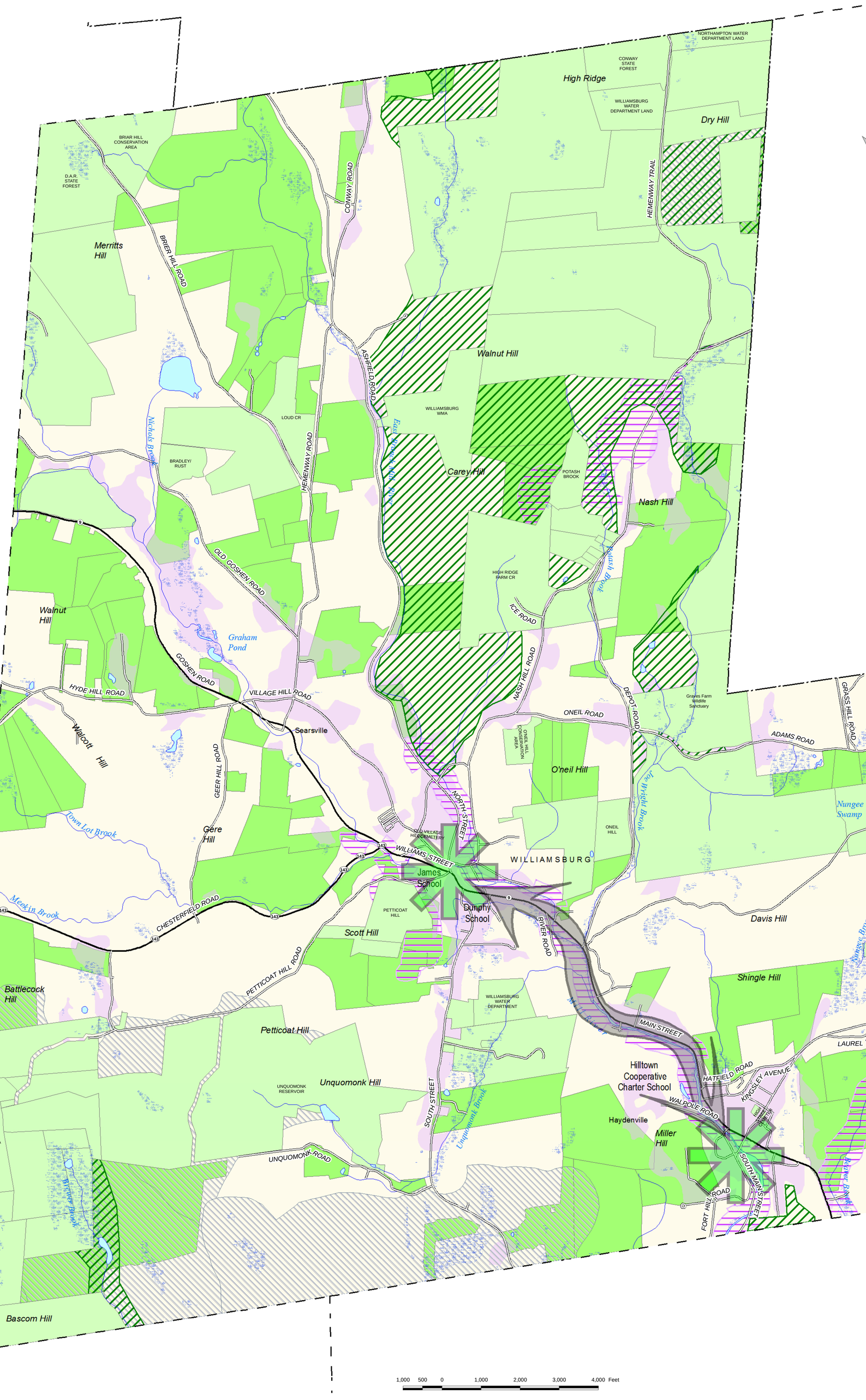
North

Williamsburg, Massachusetts

- Village Mixed VM
- Village Residential VR
- Unshaded - Unseen Areas
  Rural Residential RR

2010 OPEN SPACE PLAN

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
OPEN SPACE ACTION PLAN



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2010 OPEN SPACE PLAN

Williamsburg, Massachusetts
RECREATIONAL, PROTECTED & CHAPTER LAND

Open Space Level of Protection

- Permanent
- Limited
- Unknown or None

ChapterLands

- Chapter 61 Forestry
- Chapter 61A Agriculture
- Chapter 61B Recreation

Recreational and Protected Open Space Ownership

- Land Trust
- Municipal
- Nonprofit
- Private
- State

0.9 0.45 0 0.9 Miles

North Farms

North

Williamsburg, Massachusetts

Article from Daily Hampshire Gazette January 25, 2011

Land planning draft

Residents wishing to ask questions or comment on the latest draft of the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan can attend a public meeting on Thursday at 7 p.m. in the auditorium of the Town Offices in Haydenville. Members of the Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee will present the draft and associated maps at the meeting, and invite public comment.

A link to a copy of the draft is available at www.burgy.com and comments can be sent to committee member Melissa Adams at melissaadams4@comcast.net until Feb. 4.

"Community input is important to the process because we want it to be a guide for the town, and representative of the diverse interests and view of town residents," Adams said. "We got great ideas from people who came to a public visioning session that we held in September, and used this input to draft the plan. It also follows a format and includes content intended to meet state requirements for an Open Space and Recreation Plan update, which will making Williamsburg eligible for state grants."

Over the past year, the committee completed the 65-page plan, which Adams said would be a guide for the town for the next seven years, with the help of the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. The draft includes an environmental inventory of the town, an inventory of lands of conservation and recreation interest, goals and objectives, a five-year action plan and a "community vision" created based on information from surveys and public meetings.

The following are goals listed in the draft: promote and support working farms and forests; maintain and develop vibrant village centers while protecting open space and natural resources; protect Williamsburg's rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands through comprehensive watershed management; protect places of scenic, historic and ecological value; maintain a range of recreational opportunities for residents, and inform the community about open space issues, needs and opportunities in Williamsburg.

To confirm the meeting in case of snow, call the Town Offices at 268-8402.

value of doing so. Applications must be from — THE RECORDER

Daily Hampshire Gazette TUES SEPT 21, 2010

Williamsburg seeks ideas on open space

By REBECCA EVERETT
Gazette Contributing Writer

WILLIAMSBURG — The town is seeking public comment on open space and recreational goals and projects.

A committee formed in May to tackle the task of updating the town's open space and recreation plan is asking residents to complete a questionnaire or attend a meeting Sept. 28 at 7 p.m. at the Town Offices at 141 Main St.

"What we're trying to do is get people's input on what's important to them related to natural resources, open space and recreational activities in order to prioritize town projects over the next seven years," said committee member Melissa Adams. "Some things have changed — there are new people in town and maybe new issues since we last wrote the plan."

The state requires towns to update the plan; Williamsburg last updated its plan in 2004.

"The finished plan will make the town eligible for state grants and will help guide the committee's and town's efforts," Adams said.

At the meeting, residents will break up into groups to identify and prioritize places, recreational activities and other issues that they decide are important to the town's open space and recreation efforts, Adams said.

The committee, with the help of the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission, has also created a questionnaire to reach residents who cannot attend the meeting, available through Sept. 28 at the Meekins Library, the Haydenville Library and the town clerk's office, or online at www.burgy.org.

The PVPC will assist the committee at the meeting and with the writing and mapping for the plan, expected to be complete by January, Adams said.

A grant from the state for $6,000 and $2,530 from the town will cover the cost of hiring the PVPC and other costs involved with creating the plan.

Rebecca Everett can be reached at reverett@gazettenet.com.

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee Meeting
Thursday May 13, 2010
Minutes

Present:
Jeff Ciuffreda, Select Board
Members: Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, Andrew Morehouse, John O'Sullivan, Todd Lynch, Eric Bloomquist, Melissa Adams

Intoductions – Members introduced themselves, stated what other boards they are on in town

Welcome – Jeff Cieffreda thanked everyone for volunteering for the committee, stated that the Select Board supports the update of the plan, summarized Open Meeting Law requirements (including posting requirements, need for Agenda & Minutes, quorum for votes, & keeping meeting open to public to attend) and conflict of interest regulations; Brenda gave members information pertaining to the Open Meeting Law

Purpose of plan update – Melissa Adams discussed purpose of plan, and reasons for needing to update – 5 year plan, expired in 2009, need to have a current plan in order to be eligible for state grants; also to reflect changing conditions and priorities since plan was completed in 2004 to help guide town efforts & decisions.

Examples of goals and actions that the plan could address were mentioned by committee members, including the consideration of bylaws, raising general awareness of the natural resources within the community,. T. Lynch mentioned the value in taking a regional approach. Other related efforts in town were also mentioned, such as work of Trails Committee and the Mill River Greenway initiative. The need for sharing drafts of the plan with other members within the community and getting public input on goals and priorities was discussed.

Williamsburg Open Space Committee - Sallly Loomis gave brief description of initial development of plan completed in 2004, as well as recent efforts of Williamsburg Open Space Committee, including neighborhood conservation meetings, 5-town conservation imitative. J. Ciuffreda mentioned Ch61 protocol, which the committee helped the town develop and which has been used.

Role of Division of Conservation Services (DCS)– M. Adams explained that DCS is a state agency which reviews Open Space and Recreation Plans for Massachusetts towns; has a guide to help municipalities with this effort located on the website, some hard copies handed out) which includes chart of what's needed for an update.

Role of Pioneer Valley Planning Commission – M. Adams explained that PVPC is a regional planning commission, and Williamsburg is one of its member towns. PVPC

has committed $6,000 in staff services to help this committee update the plan between July 1 and December 31, 2010.

Committee members reviewed proposed Scope which was initially provided by PVPC, with adjustments to budget by M. Adams based on suggested responsibilities of PVPC versus committee; Members went through each task and associated cost estimate; Consensus among members that Melissa should send this proposal to Anne Capra, the PVPC Planner that will be working with the committee, and discuss. Discussion will including numbers of meetings necessary for Anne to attend, possibility of utilizing offer of assistance from the Highland Communities Initiative (HCI) towards visioning session (outreach, coordination, and/or facilitation) as well as whether there is flexibility to change tasks, and what is needed for contract between PVPC and the Town.

Members of the committee voted unanimously for Melissa Adams to serve as Chair of this committee. Members present also voted unanimously for the role of Minute taker to be a rotating role among all committee members except the Chair. M. Adams offered to prepare the Agenda for each meeting.

The next meeting date was set for **Thursday June 17 at 7:00 p.m**. It was agreed that the meeting will generally be set for the 3rd Thursday of each month, but that the summer schedule may be an exception due to vacations, and will be discussed at the next meeting. M. Adams will notify Brenda, Town Clerk, to post next meeting date & time.

S. Loomis will email electronic version of plan to members for their review before next meeting.

Items identified for 6/17 Agenda:

- update on conversation with Anne Capra
- public input process (visioning session; survey, etc.)
- next steps/responsibilities
- summer schedule

The meeting adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee Meeting
Thursday June 17, 2010

Minutes

Present: Melissa Adams (Chair), Andrew Morehouse, Todd Lynch, Eric Bloomquist, Kenley Clark, Helen Symons, Sally Loomis

The Minutes from the 5/13/10 meeting were approved.

Melissa Adams announced that $2,500 had been approved at Town Meeting as part of the Recreation budget to supplement the $6,000 in staff services that will be contributed by Pioneer Valley Planning Commission from July 1 to December 31, 2010.

M. Adams updated the committee on her conversation with Anne Capra, the planner at PVPC who will be providing services to the town/committee to update the Open Space and Recreation Plan. Anne agreed to the general terms of the revised budget. M. Adams will work with Anne to incorporate the revisions into a contract with the town. Anne suggested that she will attend three meetings beginning August 19, 2010 when she will present Sections 3, 4 and 5 and the data maps for the Plan to the committee. Anne said she will contact Paul Catanzaro of MassWoods at UMass to coordinate use of his resource maps of the town.

Anne would then facilitate a Visioning Workshop for town residents in September for the purpose of getting public input to the Plan. She will use the public input to draft the Goals and Objectives to present at the second meeting with the committee in November. She will prepare the Action Plan map for the third meeting in December.

Committee members reviewed the Visioning Workshop Agenda provided by Anne. Andrew Morehouse said it would be important for the committee to establish the connection with her by introducing her to town residents. M. Adams said it will be the committee's job to provide Anne with town details to make the workshop effective. M. Adams and A. Morehouse will try to schedule a meeting with Anne to get a better sense of how she would handle the workshop. A. Morehouse thought it would be helpful to have a success story from a Visioning Workshop in another town to share.

The committee discussed whether a survey would provide enough public input. The state looks for a high response rate to surveys when reviewing plans. The budget is not sufficient to mail a survey. M. Adams indicated that online access to a survey would be considered too restricted.

Sally Loomis said a more informal survey/questionnaire would let residents who can't attend the workshop to have input. Todd Lynch thought the survey could tie into the workshop and increase turnout. A raffle drawing would provide incentive for returning the survey. Questionnaires could be distributed at the dump with some exciting visual effects. They could be used for outreach to other town committees. T. Lynch and Eric Bloomquist offered to draft a questionnaire for the next meeting.

The next meeting was set for July 15, 2010 at 7:00 PM. M. Adams will notify the Town Clerk to post the next meeting date and time.

Items for 7/15 agenda:

S. Loomis will review Action Plan from 2004 and report on what has been accomplished and what hasn't.
T. Lynch and E. Bloomquist will present draft questionnaire.
Draft a timeline to accomplish the remaining tasks.

The meeting adjourned at 8:40 PM.

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee
Minutes for 7/15/10

Sally motioned to approve minutes from last meeting 6/17/10. Andrew seconded. All were in favor.

Andrew and Melissa updated the group on their conversation with Anne Capra and Jane Armington from PVPC. Melissa and Andrew were pleased with the meeting. Anne and Jane both seemed sensitive to small town issues and flexible with their format. They liked our suggestions about the visioning workshop (such as eliminating work on goals and objectives). We need to make sure the feedback at the visioning workshop and feedback from people just taking our survey are compatible.

There is now a change in state open space plans requirements -- towns are only required to update plans every seven years. Williamsburg could wait, but it will be six years since our last plan update in September so it probably does not make sense to wait to update the Williamsburg plan. The group agreed that we are on a roll and should probably complete the work now. **Melissa motioned that we should update the plan now using the services from PVPC rather than waiting a year. Andrew seconded. All were in favor.**

Melissa reviewed the timeline presented by PVPC. Anne noted that it takes up to 30 days for the state to review the plan before accepting it. We might want to send a draft to the state, in December and then have the last public input session while we wait for state feedback. Then when the state requests changes, they can still be input with help from PVPC on the sections they have written. PVPC can help with the plan in January using the matching funds from Williamsburg. The second public meeting can be held in January (better than December). Anne and Jane can facilitate the first public meeting, but are happy to have committee members do that as well. PVPC will not be able to facilitate a second public meeting in January where the draft plan is presented.

Anne will come to our next meeting on Thursday, August 12th.

Sally will ask Paul Jahnige for information from Trails Committee on current efforts in Williamsburg including recent trails created and connected. PVPC would like this information soon as they work to update the first chapters of the plan. PVPC also wants information on the 5 town initiative – what was done. Sally will send this to PVPC.

Survey questions
Eric edited the questions sent around by Todd, mainly reorganizing. What open spaces do you use (rate how often), Rate importance of different types of open spaces, Which of the following activities do you engage in (not ranked). Q about importance of improving quality and access of open spaces. Another Q on improving quality and diversity of open spaces.

Purpose of the survey is to get people excited about natural areas, get people to public meetings and give some feedback to committee as formulate goals and objectives. Timeframe is to get survey out in beginning of September.

Survey should be no more than one page, 4 - 5 questions, what and where about natural areas and recreation. Could have question at end – bring your ideas about programming to the meeting. We welcome your ideas about how to improve recreational programming and access to natural areas in town….

Do we want feedback on importance of ecological protection issues – water quality protection, wildlife, etc.?

Could be good to list types of activities, examples of natural areas in town,

What passive and/ or active uses of natural areas are important to you?
Where?

Include farmland and forests in uses of open space. Water quality protection. Wildlife habitat protection.

Active use what and where questions. Try to combine passive and active recreation into one question. Another question on what is important to you – places, values to protect.

Potential dates for first visioning workshop: September 28 or 30 or October 5th. Sally will check with school re open house then check with Anne.

Minutes from Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee
August 12, 2010 Williamsburg, Mass

Members present, Melissa Adams, chair, Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, John O'Sullivan, Eric Bloomquist, Helen Symons
Consultant, Anne Capra PVPC
The minutes from the previous meeting of 7/15/10 were approved.

Anne Capra presented the committee with a printed copy of the draft revisions for the Open Space and Recreation Plan of 2010. The committee had been provided this draft by email prior to this meeting and had been asked to review it. (See Attatched copy of Draft) The committee members discussed the questions for Sections 3 and 4. (See Attatched copy of Questions) that was asked by Anne Capra in order to update the plan. She has received the information requested by the assessors and is in the process of incorporating that data into the revised plan. Anne will have the corrected version for the next meeting. The committee reviewed the maps which were brought by Anne and they will be available in the Town Office for further review.

The committee discussed the Questionnaire that was prepared by Eric Bloomquist. It was recommended to add a category of Other to each section so that the repondees could add information that they would find relevant. The form can be done on line as well as a paper copy. Helen Symons volunteered to hand the forms out at the transfer station prior to the visioning workshop. She will request permission from the manager of the transfer station to do this.

The date for the Visioning Workshop will be September 28th at a location to be decided depending on site availability. The sites to be considered are the auditorium of the Town Hall, the Haydenville Congregational Church meeting room, or the School Cafeteria. Sally Loomis will find out which site will be available and notify the Selectboard, Brenda Lessard and the Committee. Anne Capra will arrange to have the information publisized in the local papers. The information will be posted at the Post Offices and at the Library as well as on the Town Website. Kenley Clark will arrange for refreshments. Each committee member will be responsible for a segment of the workshop. A final preparation meeting for the Visioning Workshop will be Sept 7 unless details can be worked out thru email.
There was no other business. The meeting was adjourned at 2130.
Next meeting date will be Sept 7 to finalize plans for the Visioning Workshop if necessary. Melissa Adams will confirm meeting date and time with committee members and will notify Brenda Lessard for posting if the meeting is scheduled.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen Symons

Revised 8/20/10

Open Space and Recreation Plan
Visioning Session Summary
Tuesday, September 28, 2010
7-9 PM

Community Strengths/ Special Places: Open Space and Recreation

- Lots of protected acreage/watershed land for drinking water supplies, however owned by other towns and access limited.
- Great hiking locations:
    - Scott Hill
    - Petticoat Hill
    - Unquomonk Farm/Brook
    - Near water tower
    - Gorge on Depot Road
    - Hemenway Trail
- Mill River; however, access not readily available, limited parking
- Extensive snowmobile trail network; well-maintained by organized club
- Playgrounds/ballfields
- Village centers
- Historic sites
- Many public roads are scenic resources
- Scenic vistas/viewsheds:
    - Ashville Road
    - Hemenway Trail
    - Unquonmonk Farm/Brook
    - Mountain Street
    - Adams Road

Community Weakness/ Conflicts: Open Space and Recreation

- Most trails on private property with limited parking and access
- Loss of tax revenue from protected land
- No parking at reservoir
- Prime area for development is prime area for recreation/open space
- Buildings/blocks falling into disuse: Brassworks, behind Dunphy School
- Access to historic dam at Hemenway Trail, privately owned
- Shooting range conflicts
- Lack of community gardens; used to exist
- Underutilized river for recreation
- Not enough walking loops in town
- Two village centers are disconnected
- Accessibility to historic sites
- Wheeled vehicles on watershed land and upper Hemenway Trail
- Making connections between trails/river and community
- Lack of large-scale community gathering areas
- Parking at trailheads
- More ADA accessible recreation resources

Open Space and Recreation Needs Analysis

- Trail accessibility; limited parking
- Limited knowledge of trail systems; need way-finding
- Connect village centers through alternatives to Route 9 for non-automobile use – bike/ped trails; snowmobile trails
- River access is limited; development in village centers oriented to road instead of river. Development should appreciate the river, use it as a tool to set the scene; need better site planning guidelines/zoning
- Broaden recreational opportunities: swimming, skating, more playing fields, organized sports for adults, coordination with Northampton
- Control development pressure, particularly on lands near water resources
- Perform a zoning review to identify opportunities to promote desired community vision, target development in appropriate areas, and protect resources
- Landowners need to be informed about conservation options
- Historic preservation options need to be better understood/ resource education for private and public land owners
- Community garden space

Goals/Objectives for Open Space and Recreation

- Village Centers are connected.
- Encourage sustainable development in village centers respectful of the river as a scenic and natural resource.
- Appropriate recreational opportunities available for all.
- Space for community gatherings and events are available for all.
- Healthy wildlife corridors and habitats exist, including field edge habitats.
- Invasive species are well-controlled.
- Forest and Farmlands are protected and well-managed
- Scenic roads and trees are protected and managed.

Action Plan

- Perform a zoning review to identify opportunities to promote desired community vision, target development in appropriate areas, and protect resources
- Connect village centers via a bike/ped path off of Route 9
- Preserve important scenic vistas
- Preserve assets and work with landowners
- Use River more!
- Connect Mill Street to Mill River (used to be a bridge)
- Create mixed use development at Brassworks
- Encourage businesses and landowners along Mill River to take advantage of river as resource; encourage through zoning.
- Encourage more community garden sites
- Create short walking trails
- Educate public about importance of trails and keeping trails open
- Create better linkages between two village centers and from village centers to outer land.
- Organize walks through the Town and promote community engagement
- Outdoor recreation site way-finding
- Encourage art installations and organized arts events

Minutes from the Williamsburg Open Space & Recreation Plan Update Committee
October 21, 2010

Members present – Melissa Adams, chair, Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, John O'Sullivan, Eric Bloomquist, Helen Symons, Todd Lynch
Consultant, Anne Capra, PVPC

The meeting began with a discussion of results from the questionnaire provided to Williamsburg residents. Ninety nine people responded. The top three priorities for respondents included: protecting farmland, protecting forests, and protecting water quality. Most written responses indicated significant usage of trails (including motorized) for walking and hiking. Gaps in recreation within town included swimming facilities as well as a multi-use transport corridor to link the village centers of Haydenville and Williamsburg. Many voiced a strong interest in preserving the community's rural character. Most responses to the survey echoed sentiments expressed during the Town Visioning session, which had an attendance of 20 people on September 28, 2010.

Anne Capra of PVPC presented draft copies of the Community Vision section, The Goals and Objectives section and a Summary of the Visioning Session. The majority of discussion involved editing of Draft Goals and objectives, through changes in language and re-ordering of objectives. The following represent the changes made to the goals:

1. Working Farms and Forests are supported.
2. Open Space and provision of recreational opportunities embrace creative means of support and proactive community planning.
3. Williamsburg's rivers, streams, ponds and wetlands are protected through comprehensive watershed management.
4. Places of scenic, historic and ecological value are prioritized, protected and well managed.
5. A range of recreational opportunities for all town residents exist.
6. The community is aware of open space issues, needs and opportunities in Williamsburg.

During a review of the actions, Anne alerted the committee about the need for an additional column, Potential Funding Sources, to be included in the Action Plan. Anne also explained the process of surveying town lands with an ADA Access Self-Evaluation form, which are to be included in the final report document. There was also discussion about the need for reconciling discrepancies in town chapter 61 lands as documented by the town assessor and the state's listing of those lands.

All agreed that the next meeting of the committee is to be November 18 at 7 pm. In preparation for that meeting, members of the committee are to read the actions and identify funding sources for suggested actions.

The meeting adjourned at 9pm.
Respectfully submitted,
Todd Lynch

Minutes from the Williamsburg Open Space & Recreation Plan Update Committee
November 18, 2010

Members present – Melissa Adams, chair, Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, John O'Sullivan, Eric Bloomquist, Helen Symons, Todd Lynch
Consultant, Anne Capra, PVPC

The meeting was called to order at 7:15 pm.

Meeting minutes of October 21 were approved.

The majority of the meeting was spent in review and reconciliation of two action plans. Anne Capra had drawn up an action plan based on our prior meetings and Melissa Adams, with input from committee members since our prior meeting, had outlined an action plan. These two action plans were consolidated into one and Ann Capra will provide that document for our next meeting. We agreed that, to the degree possible, actions will be grouped with goals. We also agreed to prioritize actions based on the time frames we have given them for completion.

Ann Capra presented an action plan map. The map will present a variety of geographic, biologic and development features. We agreed to highlight lands that are currently unprotected or under Chapter 61 protection. We will also highlight the desire for a multiuse transportation corridor between the two town centers.

There are currently parcels within the town whose status as protected lands is uncertain based upon discrepancies between the Assessor's information, Jennifer Fish's information and the information obtained through the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. Many of these discrepancies have been rectified. A few remain and Sally will meet with the Assessor to further clarify.

The analysis of needs was reviewed. Eric will develop a draft for review at the next meeting.

We will also need to highlight major accomplishments that have occurred for open space and recreation within the Town since the 2004 plan. The work of the open space committee will factor highly in this document. Sally had provided a status report early in our deliberations, which will also be used. We discussed the development of Solar Circle and Henley will contact the CDC to get information that we may include.

Melissa and Ann reported on funding which may be applied for to allow for review of our zoning bylaws and to help the town determine the degree in which they support the recommendations of the open space and recreation plan. This funding is available through the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. The Town, through the Board of Selectmen would need to apply. Sally informed the Board of Selectmen of this opportunity at their concurrent meeting tonight.

John reported that at the last Board of Selectmen's meeting they had chosen not to appoint an ADA coordinator.

The meeting adjourned at 9:20pm.

Respectfully submitted,
John O'Sullivan

Minutes from the Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee
December 8, 2010

Members present – Melissa Adams, chair, Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, Eric Bloomquist, Helen Symons, Todd Lynch

The meeting began at 7pm and the minutes from last meeting were approved unanimously.

There was a review of the analysis of needs (section 7). The group made necessary changes and edits, to be finalized by Eric and then forwarded by him to Anne Capra of PVPC. Among the changes included were adding the mention of ice skating as a desired activity somewhere in town, and the outlining of a possible connection between the Haydenville and Williamsburg village centers.

The group moved on to review the inventory of lands of conservation and recreation interest (Section 5). Several people noted that the listing needed updating – for example to remove the oak tree from the list, etc. The committee all agreed that the open space committee should review that section to make a more thorough evaluation of current lands and recreation areas.

Sally Loomis and Todd Lynch presented the results of their meeting with the planning board to gage their interest in a study of town bylaws by PVPC. The planning board expressed an interest in the first phase of the process – which would include case studies of other towns that have adopted new zoning regulations, as well as detailed analysis of where there might be room for improvement. Sally agreed to draft a letter to Anne Capra of PVPC to report the results of the meeting and see if it would be possible to go forward with phase one of the proposed three phase review and see if the other phases would be necessary.

The committee discussed the ADA coordinator position. The state requires the town to have a designated ADA contact that is a town employee. A letter will be sent to the select board that explains remaining documentation for the ADA report with a deadline of the end of December in order to stay on schedule with getting a draft to the state by the first week in January.

The committee reviewed several maps developed by PVPC. There was some question about the finality of the Open Space Action Plan map, because of the missing corridor designation between Haydenville and Williamsburg centers, Font size for village centers and schools was also problematic for overall legibility. Also noted was that there needed to be consistency between the updated protected lands map and the action plan map.

Next steps include finalizing comments on the text of the draft plan – to be finished and sent to PVPC on the 17th of December and picking a date for the next committee meeting

and the public meeting to present key findings of the draft plan – both to be held in January.

The meeting adjourned at 9pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Todd Lynch

Minutes from the Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee Public Presentation
January 27, 2011

Members present – Melissa Adams, chair, Sally Loomis, Kenley Clark, Eric Bloomquist, Todd Lynch

The meeting began at 7pm.

Melissa introduced the committee and gave an overview of the plan and the process of updating it.

Eric presented the survey results, and community needs as related to the questionnaire and visioning session. He noted that community character, a connection between the village centers, and creating "vibrant village centers" were common themes of both the visioning session and the questionnaire.

Kenley presented goals and objectives of the plan as informed by the visioning session and the survey. Within this section were several consistent threads of interest for those who participated in this process:

- The landscape is healthy and resilient
- Community members in Williamsburg are engaged in the process of protection and enjoyment of the Town's open space areas through stewardship and volunteering
- Open space provides social, ecological and economic benefits

Among questions from the audience was if the plan chronicles the commercially active agricultural areas in town. Melissa responded that the draft plan addresses this need, and the Agricultural Commission is currently in the process of developing a survey to determine active agricultural producers in town.

Sally discussed several of the action items – among them were; continuing to schedule events to raise awareness of land conservation programs for private landowners, supporting local agriculture through a farmer's market, and reconsidering an effort to educate residents on the benefits of adopting a community preservation act fund. Comments regarding the action plan included one about creating categories for the actions – with groupings for the actions by time, responsibility or type of action (if it is physical, policy, or educational).

Other comments from the audience included:

- A request to include an executive summary and summary paragraphs within each subsection to fully support the goals, objectives and actions.
- A better explanation of the population projections for the town.
- A reminder of the Brassworks Loan Reuse Committee as a possible funding source.

Next steps for the report are to finalize the plan and submit it to the State. The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday February 10th, 2011.

Respectfully Submitted,

Todd Lynch

Minutes from Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Update committee Meeting
February 10, 2011

Members present: Melissa Adams, Chair, Eric Bloomquist, Kenley Clark, Todd Lynch, Sally Loomis

The meeting began at 7:31pm

The letter from the Division of Conservation Services with required revisions to the plan was reviewed. Each item to be addressed was assigned to either PVPC or the committee depending who was primarily responsible for drafting each section. The Committee will address changes to the Introduction, the Analysis of Needs, add the ADA Inventory, and get letters of support to attach to the final plan. We will ask PVPC to address the remaining items identified in this letter.

Public comments from the public meeting held on January 27, 2011 were discussed in detail. Comments submitted that were corrections or typos will be added to the final version of the plan. There will not be time to add an analysis to each section of the plan. Eric will try to organize the action plan based on three categories – educational, policy, or physical – and code accordingly. If this is not practical, then the action plan will be left as is, but it was agreed that the Open Space Committee, or other committees using the plan, could choose to organize this section for their own use or to present to the public at a later time. The comment about the population estimates was discussed, as showing a slight decrease over 10 years, but the committee felt that this demographic data did not have a significant impact on the goals or actions identified in the plan, so no change will be made to this section.

The timeline for final revisions to the plan were discussed. Melissa will make remaining edits to the plan, and then send on to Anne Capra at PVPC so she can make her changes. Once all revisions are made, Melissa will email the final version from Anne to committee members for final review. She will then send on to following town committees and ask them for a letter of support:

- Board of Selectmen
- Planning Board
- Conservation Commission
- Open Space Committee
- Agricultural Commission

Once letters are returned, Melissa will send the final plan to Anne to coordinate printing.

This was the final meeting of this temporary committee to update the Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan. Some members will continue work on other town committees and work together as needed to promote and help implement actions identified in the plan.
The meeting ended at 8:50p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Melissa Adams

Hi Melissa, Sally, John, Helen, et al

Once word spread that a letter was going to the open space committee in hopes of having the Haydenville playground included in the open space and recreation plan, many households asked to add their names, which are appended below. Seeing the little playground renovated is dear to the heart of many families.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this issue and for your efforts on behalf of the entire town. Regards, Paul Dunphy

---

TO The Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee:

We cannot attend the public forum on January 27, but we ask that the draft of the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan be amended in the section Public and Non-Profit Parcels, to include the playground in Haydenville behind the Town Offices. In the action plan we are asking for the Town to consider upgrading the equipment and the grounds because in their current state they are a hazard.

Under goals we would like to recommend acquiring the wooded parcels both behind and on the High Street side of the playg round to provide additional age-appropriate play space for young children. The demographics of Haydenville have changed in the last year and there are now more than 20 children under the age of 8 who live in the immediate area of this playground.

The area behind the town offices has been a playground for more than 100 years, probably dating to the early days of the Haydenville Center School. This space offers a convenient walking destination for families with young children. Unfortunately, the swings and c limbing structure are in disrepair. However, there are many local residents are committed to restoring the site and are ready to raise funds and volunteer their time for such a project.

In addition to a children's play space, the area is important for eve nts for the Senior Center and town boards, including an annual senior picnic. And since last summer, the playground has been home to an intergenerational gardening project. Public and private groups have built several wood-framed beds that raise the soil level to a convenient height for gardeners of all ages.

The land immediately behind the playground and the wooden parcel toward High Street are privately held. However, the owners are interested in selling. If the town or a public/private partnership could acquire this property, it would add immeasurably to the options for the site, including a new point of access, separate from the Town Office parking lot, and be an invaluable asset in meeting the town ' s long-term open space and recreation needs.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely

Paul Dunphy & Martha Phinney
3 Grove Street

Jackie Chromey & Lakota Denton
1 Myrtle Ave. Haydenville, Ma

Sara Lunt, Dan and Elan Bonham
4 Edwards Street Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 3
2 adults, 1 child

Sharon, Ned, Maya and Leela Rudnitzky
3 Edwards Street Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Kathleen and Dick Thomas
2 Edwards St. Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 2
2 adults

Lindsey, Josh + Penelope Lynn
4 Fairfield Avenue. Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 3
2 adults, 1 child

Markelle Smith and Samuel, Mollie, and Torin Rowlett
5 Maple St., Haydenville, MA 01039
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Wendy Ostroff + Robert + Alexei+ Sonia Genova
9 Kingsley Avenue Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Keira Durrett + Jim, Nathan, and Jackson Ayres
20 Kingsley Ave. Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Kerri J. Simonelli + family
11 Solar Circle Haydenville Ma
Number in household = 5
2 adults, 3 children

Sara, Brian, Kathleen, and Elizabeth Barry
17 High Street Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Anne Tumblin-Haxo, Thomas Haxo, Cara Haxo
11 High St Haydenville Ma
Number in household = 3
3 adults

Julie A. Elias
13 high St Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 3
1 adults, 2 children

Rose Bookbinder and Max
6 High Street. Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 2
2 adults

Malia, Sean, Leela, and Chama Gaffney
6A High St. Haydenville, Ma
Number in household = 4
2 adults, 2 children

Williamsburg Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee
Public Meeting - Draft Plan Presentation
January 27, 2011 7:00 pm
Haydenville Town Offices

Sign-In Sheet

Name:	Address:	Phone #:	Email:
Don Barham	Heavenros Haydenville	617.230.2376	dabarham@hotmail.com
Diane Merritt	67 S. St. Wmsbg.	413-268 3372	dianemerritt67@gmail.com
Phil Merritt	" "	"	
Lisa Sheehy	47 South St. Wbrg	413.268.2091	redwing07@earthlink.net
ERIC WEGEE	107 PETTICOAT HILL W.	413 268-3160	
MAx Weider	6. High St. Haydenville	914-473-5748	weidmax@gmail.com
Rob Stinson	21 High	268.3594	rjstinson@comcast.net
Gwen Blodgett	7 Nash Hill Place	268-8371	netgwenb@yahoo.com
Melissa Adams	29 South St	268-8269	melissaadams4@comcast.net
Sally Loomis		2680108	Loomssally@gmail.com
Eric Bloomquist	47 South St	268-2091	
Kenley Clark			

Williamsburg OSRP

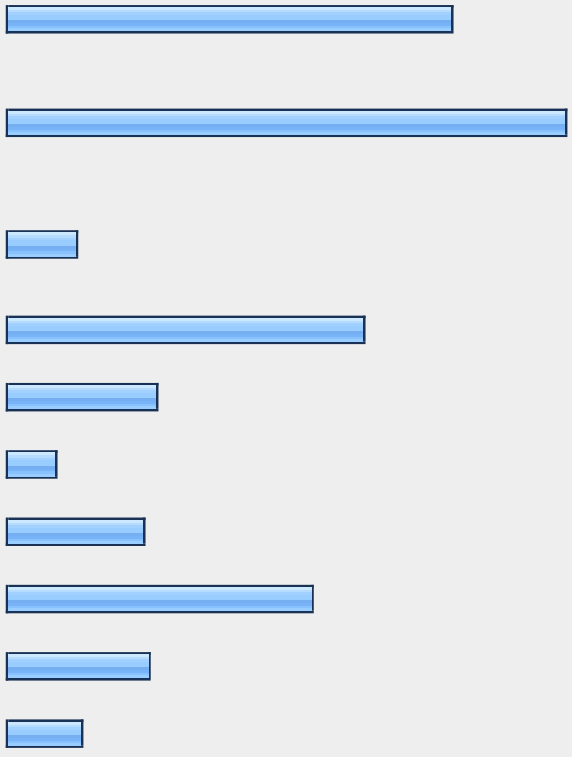
How often do you use the following spaces in Williamsburg?

	Often	Sometimes	Never	Response Count
Angel Park	10.4% (10)	**46.9% (45)**	42.7% (41)	96
Ames Field	7.5% (7)	33.3% (31)	**59.1% (55)**	93
School playgrounds	22.6% (21)	33.3% (31)	**44.1% (41)**	93
Hiking trails	37.9% (36)	**42.1% (40)**	20.0% (19)	95
Snowmobile trails	11.4% (10)	23.9% (21)	**64.8% (57)**	88
Rivers & streams	36.8% (35)	**47.4% (45)**	15.8% (15)	95
Other	**52.9% (9)**	5.9% (1)	41.2% (7)	17
			If other, please specify:	18
			answered question	**98**
			skipped question	**1**

If other, please specify:		
1	cross-country ski on snowmobile trails	Sep 15, 2010 1:08 AM
2	I use snowmobile trails for XC skiing	Sep 21, 2010 1:18 PM
3	Museum at Old Town Hall, Failed Reservoir Dam	Sep 22, 2010 5:12 PM
4	off-trail privately-owned land (w. permission) and public land	Sep 27, 2010 3:08 PM
5	Woodland areas S of Petticoat Hill Road town and privately owned	Sep 30, 2010 8:50 PM
6	cycling back roads and trails	Oct 4, 2010 4:31 PM
7	open fields for startgazing & astronomy hobby	Oct 18, 2010 2:27 AM
8	Graham Pond area	Oct 18, 2010 2:39 AM
9	Woodland Trails - Awesome!!	Oct 18, 2010 2:55 AM
10	snowmobile trails for biking, dirt roads for running	Oct 18, 2010 2:57 AM
11	privately owned trails	Oct 19, 2010 1:38 AM
12	try walking on road!! dangerous - need bike path	Oct 19, 2010 2:14 AM
13	snowmobile trails for skiing	Oct 19, 2010 2:16 AM
14	use snowmobile trails for hiking	Oct 19, 2010 2:18 AM
15	walking	Oct 20, 2010 1:42 AM
16	Village Hill Road	Oct 20, 2010 1:46 AM
17	my pasture, cemetaries	Oct 20, 2010 2:56 AM
18	Old Railroad Bed - Mountain Bike	Oct 21, 2010 12:00 AM

Williamsburg OSRP

Please check all of the following activities that you enjoy (in Williamsburg or elsewhere):



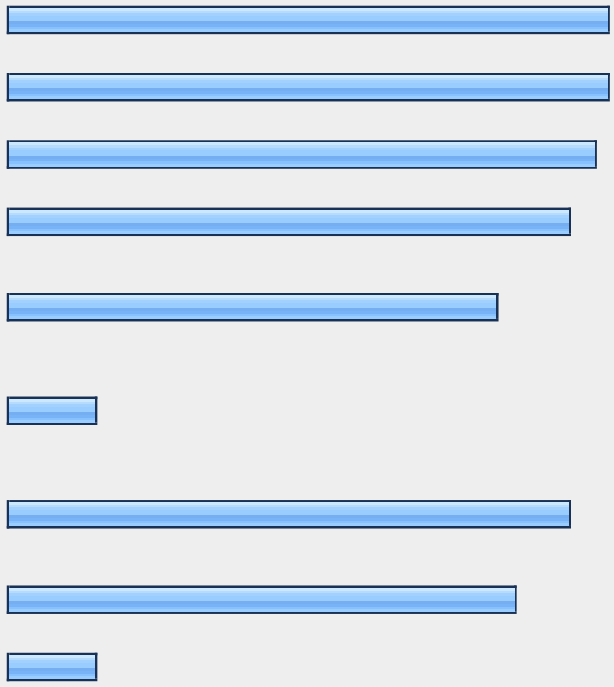
	Response Percent	Response Count
Swimming	69.5%	66
Non-motorized trail use (hiking, snowshoeing, skiing, biking, etc)	**87.4%**	**83**
Motorized trail use (snowmobiles, ATVs, etc)	10.5%	10
Road biking	55.8%	53
Skating	23.2%	22
Hunting	7.4%	7
Fishing	21.1%	20
Birdwatching	47.4%	45
Team Sports	22.1%	21
Other	11.6%	11
If other, please specify:		13
answered question		**95**
skipped question		**4**

If other, please specify:		
1	camping	Sep 10, 2010 7:22 PM
2	playground use	Sep 15, 2010 3:59 PM
3	walking in Town gardens	Sep 18, 2010 8:41 PM
4	Rail Trail Biking (obviously not in Williamsburg)	Sep 20, 2010 4:47 PM
5	tennis courts	Sep 21, 2010 1:02 PM
6	wildlife watching	Sep 27, 2010 3:08 PM
7	night sky astronomy	Oct 18, 2010 2:27 AM
8	leaf peeping, plant observation	Oct 18, 2010 2:57 AM
9	horseback riding	Oct 18, 2010 2:59 AM
10	swimming is at DAR, "How about *walking*?"	Oct 19, 2010 2:14 AM
11	walking	Oct 19, 2010 2:17 AM

If other, please specify:		
12	walking	Oct 20, 2010 1:46 AM
13	going off the trail; taking shortcuts cross lots	Oct 20, 2010 2:56 AM

Williamsburg OSRP

Please check all of the following that are important to you:



	Response Percent	Response Count
Protecting farmland	**93.8%**	**91**
Protecting forests	**93.8%**	**91**
Protecting water quality	91.8%	89
Protecting wildlife habitats	87.6%	85
Maintaining / expanding non-motorized trails	76.3%	74
Maintaining / expanding motorized trails	13.4%	13
Preserving Williamsburg's rural character	87.6%	85
Preserving scenic vistas	79.4%	77
Other	13.4%	13
If other, please specify:		17
answered question		**97**
skipped question		**2**

If other, please specify:		
1	would love to see safer bikeways/extension of the northampton bike path up to Williamsburg. Seeing our kids riding bikes along with the rt. 9 traffic terrifies me.	Sep 10, 2010 7:22 PM
2	I would love to see a safe way to bike/walk between Haydenville and Williamsburg	Sep 11, 2010 6:49 PM
3	protecting the rights of private property owners	Sep 14, 2010 12:15 AM
4	Maintaining but not expanding motorized trails.	Sep 15, 2010 6:13 PM
5	Widening of south street bridge to and creation of sidewalk, connecting to bike path	Sep 18, 2010 8:06 PM
6	limiting residential development	Sep 27, 2010 3:08 PM
7	protecting forests includes appropriate timber harvesting	Oct 18, 2010 2:08 AM
8	*expanding* non-motorized trails	Oct 18, 2010 2:25 AM
9	minimizing light pollution at night	Oct 18, 2010 2:27 AM
10	Would love to see Umpqua Reservoir re-created	Oct 18, 2010 2:55 AM
11	Dam site - Judd Lane	Oct 19, 2010 1:36 AM
12	bike path also, re motorized trails: concerned about ATVs (erosion)	Oct 19, 2010 1:47 AM

If other, please specify:		
13	emphasis on protecting forests and protecting wildlife habitats	Oct 19, 2010 2:07 AM
14	emphasis on proteccting farmland and protecting wildlife habitat, a "no!" on maintaining / expanding motorized trails	Oct 19, 2010 2:09 AM
15	re rural character: "Careful! We don't want to be excluding or exclusive"	Oct 19, 2010 2:14 AM
16	small town ambiance; feeling of fellowship and safety	Oct 20, 2010 1:42 AM
17	Protecting Farmers from Well-Meaning (& otherwise) people who make Fusses, Complaints, Laws & New Taxes that make it hard for them to do what they must	Oct 20, 2010 2:56 AM

Williamsburg OSRP

Do you have anything else to tell us about your thoughts on Williamsburg's open spaces?

	Response Count
	23
answered question	**23**
skipped question	**76**

	Response Text	
1	I'd like to elaborate on 2 of my answers to the 3rd question. "Preserving rural character" is important to me, but I would also support a moderate, well-planned increase in affordable housing consistent with Williamsburg's small-town character and smart-growth methods, for example small-scale clustered housing or co-housing near the town center and bus route. And "preserving scenic vistas" is somewhat important to me, but I didn't check it because in some other towns this has sometimes been used to oppose siting of wind turbines. I think wind energy can be developed without greatly harming scenic vistas. Finally, a small practical suggestion. I'd love to see a map of Williamsburg, including its open and recreational spaces, be added to the Town's website. Many thanks to everyone on the Open Space and Rec Committee for your thoughtful work!	Sep 6, 2010 7:29 PM
2	It would be great to open up more space along the river, especially in downtown Williamsburg. A multi-use path behind the shops would be a great addition. An extension of the park-like space that is underway behind the Library? Great Barrington has done a similar project with great success.	Sep 10, 2010 7:22 PM
3	Trail committee has been doing great work. I appreciate their efforts.	Sep 14, 2010 5:18 PM
4	We need to keep Williamsburg accessible to everyone, while being respectful of the property owners thoughts as well.	Sep 14, 2010 6:14 PM
5	Biking on our way to Ashfield, we stopped to say hi to Nick, Eric, Lincoln, & Jim constructing that wonderful riverside park. You guys are great, and I'd take the survey, but I'm from Florence and don't know all the ins and outs. John Sinton	Sep 14, 2010 6:54 PM
6	I would love to see a town skating rink (mostly for skating, not hockey) - there was one in the town where I grew up & it was a great community resource. Everyone from babies to the oldest residents would use it & it really fostered friendships & a sense of community.	Sep 15, 2010 2:45 PM
7	Would be nice to have more public access to the rivers, or at least existing spots sign posted so we know it's ok to stop and have a look without trespassing. Vermont does a good job at this.	Sep 15, 2010 2:54 PM
8	It's time to take advantage of stimulus money ,etc	Sep 18, 2010 8:06 PM
9	We need to integrate the Mill River and tributaries as part of the open space network and especially connect to the River in our Village Centers to emphasize our Cultural Landscape as well (its history, its ecology, and its functional aspects for everyday living.	Sep 18, 2010 8:41 PM
10	Better information about trails, access to bike path, cleanliness of Mill River for swimming	Sep 20, 2010 4:18 PM

	Response Text	
11	Sidewalks are inadequate to ensure safety. Currently you can't walk or bike safely from Haydenville to Burgy Center.	Sep 20, 2010 4:47 PM
12	As an active member of the Burgy Bullets Snowmobile Club, I have a vested interest in maintaining and preserving the use of the trails. We work with the landowners and groups to ensure that snowmobilers, along with skiers, hikers and bicyclists are able to use the trails without fear that they'll be closed. I love the area of Williamsburg and want to continue using these trails. I look forward to this meeting.	Sep 21, 2010 4:31 PM
13	I'd love to see more open space preserved when possible. I'd like to suggest that the new school or school renovation plan include access to trails and open space when possible.	Sep 25, 2010 5:11 PM
14	People need hands-on help/info. on options for preserving their land, and how to take advantage of CR, Ch. 61, etc; how to post their land; pros and cons of logging; wildlife "management" issues such as creating and protecting habitat, and understanding and protecting various species.	Sep 27, 2010 3:08 PM
15	Would be great idea to install some playground equipment at the Helen Ames Field, It something that is lacking on that end of town.	Oct 3, 2010 8:30 PM
16	Coordinating a town wide trail map. All the trails on one map would be great. I would be willing to help make this happen. Daniel Bonham - 4 Edwards St. dabonham@hotmail.com	Oct 4, 2010 4:31 PM
17	We should link up with the area bike trails.	Oct 18, 2010 2:09 AM
18	Be able to once again have an open, public trail between Haydenville and Leeds - don't be like the last committee and leave it out of the plan.	Oct 18, 2010 2:25 AM
19	Would love a bike path	Oct 18, 2010 2:51 AM
20	Thanks for soliciting input!	Oct 18, 2010 2:55 AM

21	Would be great to have in Williamsburg:
	- Organized Sports for Adults
	  - Basketball
	  - Soccer
	  - Softball
	- Swimming Hole Access to River
	- Ice Skating
	- Organized events to celebrate natural resources, protect land that get residents involved (clean up, trail maintenance, etc)
	- farm tours (with farm products for sale so residents can support)
	- Historic tours -> of buildings, farm museum, old town hall, Town Center area to increase appreciation & knowledge among residents
		Oct 19, 2010 1:44 AM

22	See Addendum #1	Oct 20, 2010 1:46 AM
23	See Addendum #2	Oct 20, 2010 2:56 AM

(over) Town Clerk, [ADDENDUM #1] Sept 29/2010

I am glad you are asking for an opinion:

(1) on Wednesday, as you know, we eat at the meal site. We are 12+ people. This Wednesday was September 29

Now wouldn't it have been nice if you could have dated the return date of this questionnaire to be on the following day?

You would have had 12 more opinions.

(2) I am filling out this questionnaire anyhow — even though it will be late.

Athena Warren
268-7357
21 Village Hill Rd
Amherst MA
01096

RSVP.

I've had a great time making a PIG'S BREAKFAST of your questionaire. But these are (or should be) Essay Questions — so, see Reverse for Essay Answers!) →

ADDENDUM #2 page 1

Williamsburg Open Space & Recreation Plan Update

Questionnaire

What's important to you?

The Open Space & Recreation Plan is a document that identifies the open spaces in Williamsburg and the values that we have about open spaces and recreation. This document is utilized by the Town to help with decisions regarding development and land protection within the Town. The Plan is also necessary to acquire certain State and Federal funding for development and protection.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SPACES IN WILLIAMSBURG?

The Angel Park is great but why can't the adjoining "Teachers Coffee walk" be connected to it between the shed & the holly bush? And couldn't some morning glories or something be planted on a trellis against the shed? I guess we should consult the teachers, but it just reminds me of Jim Crow — Teachers must go in back of Tool-shed for Coffee & in case they forget we put up this engraved rock to say so! (presuming that they can read!)

- ANGEL PARK .... (OFTEN) ✗ .... SOMETIMES .... NEVER
- AMES FIELD .... OFTEN .... (SOMETIMES) ✗ .... NEVER
- SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS .... OFTEN .... (SOMETIMES) ✗ .... NEVER
- HIKING TRAILS .... OFTEN .... (SOMETIMES) .... NEVER
- SNOWMOBILE TRAILS .... OFTEN .... (SOMETIMES) .... NEVER
- RIVERS AND STREAMS .... (OFTEN) .... SOMETIMES .... NEVER
- OTHER PASTURE (Mine) .... (OFTEN) .... SOMETIMES .... NEVER

(IF OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFIY: OFTEN

Cemetaries (great for botany, geneology, quiet contemplation, or conversations with the Dear Departed! Also picnics for the Whole Family! I also weed & deadhead plants for my folks & others who have none to do it for them. It's kinda fun!

PLEASE CHECK ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES THAT YOU ENJOY (IN WILLIAMSBURG OR ELSEWHERE): The late Pete Shumway used to get annoyed at all this need by Adults for "PLAY"

- X Dogwalking X Looking for Wildflowers X Berries to eat X Apples for Cow
- X SWIMMING X Hoping to Run into Friends X Escaping from Friends X Searching for Lost Objects, Animals, & Innocence
- X NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL USE (HIKING, SNOWSHOEING, SKIING, BIKING, ETC) X Looking for Salamanders
- X MOTORIZED TRAIL USE (SNOWMOBILES, ATVS, ETC) X (ON FOOT, gotta admit, snowmobile trails are convenient when walking on snow)
- ✗ ROAD BIKING (Not anymore, knees don't like to) X Crossing frozen DAR on foot nice)
- ✗ SKATING (not anymore, ankles don't like to)
- HUNTING X Hunting Twigs for firewood ("Twigs" tend to be fairsized branches actually. Suprized more women & vegetarians dont take up this predatory sport)
- ✗ FISHING Dont have liscense. May take it up again when old & liscence is cheap.
- X BIRDWATCHING X Salamander Patrol (picking them off road & onto safety, also frogs, caterpillars etc.
- ✗ TEAM SPORTS (Not a team player" - Maybe you dont want me on your team either)
- X OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY: Going OFF the Trail X Taking shortcuts crosslots X Silent & Noisy Meditation X ~~found a Coralroot Orchid~~ [illegible]

Why must we confine ourselves to "activities that (we) enjoy"? I mean I do manage to enjoy most of what I do, but I didnt always & I think its important to ENJOY WHAT YOU DO, EVEN IF YOU CANT DO WHAT YOU (THINK) YOU ENJOY! If not DO IT ANYWAY.

(Left margin: Found a Coralroot Orchid growing where there's a HIKING PATH NOW!)

PLEASE CHECK ALL OF THE FOLLOWING THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU: Is this really OURS to say? (I guess if we dont someone else will though & we aint gonna like it, but—

- X PROTECTING FARMLAND
- X PROTECTING FORESTS
- X PROTECTING WATER QUALITY
- X PROTECTING WILDLIFE HABITATS
- X MAINTAINING / EXPANDING NON-MOTORIZED TRAILS
- X MAINTAINING / EXPANDING MOTORIZED TRAILS
- X PRESERVING WILLIAMSBURG'S RURAL CHARACTER
- X PRESERVING SCENIC VISTAS
- X OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY: Protecting Farmers from Well-Meaning (& otherwise) People who make Fusses, Complaints, Laws & New Taxes that make it hard for them to do what they must.

But why do people move in here from the city or suburbs expecting us to preserve & protect UTOPIA for them — then finding it not quite to their expectations, require us to put in streetlights, new roads, a bigger library, chickens that dont crow, cows that dont moo, stink or need milking early in the morning, bike paths, better schools etc. and then when even then they are not satified (unfriendly natives? maybe?) move elsewhere leaving us with their improvements" & taxes to pay for them?)

What I like about ATVs is they make such a racket you can hear em coming & hide deep in the woods before they know you're there. Also People like Keith Dufresne have a good use for them when working in their sugar bush — there may be others like him.

DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING ELSE TO TELL US ABOUT YOUR THOUGHTS ON WILLIAMSBURG'S OPEN SPACES? PLEASE WRITE ON THE BACK OF THIS SURVEY ... Yes, and Thanks for Asking, and for Providing all this Paper!

OVER →

Please join us for a discussion about the future of Williamsburg's Open Spaces on Sept 28 at 7pm, at the Town Hall in Haydenville!

Thanx for asking & providing also these questions which provide a good jumping-off place for me to SAY whats important to me (as I see it)

"Facts are the enemy of Truth" - Cervantes

First of all I think the late Peter Shumway would want me to ask, Why all this need for Play, especially by adults? Is it perhaps because people dont have jobs that they can take any honest pleasure and satisfaction from? If this is how people feel I suppose they must be let to go out + try to enjoy themselves, but please dont let it get in the way of the farmers + dont let what you like to do take presidence over what they need to do, (and incedentally for the most part also ENJOY doing, else they'd be doing a job that PAID.)

Please remember that they are not here to create Utopia for the rest of us, primarily, (although they also succeed pretty well in doing that also, as a sideline) But if we make it too hard for them, as sometimes we do, (unwittingly maybe), when we insist on getting food Cheap; or complain about the smell of manure; or the sound of machinary when we Expect the Countryside to Be Quiet; or absolutely have to have a new soccerfield; or can't understand why it is that bull calves must die + become veal and cannot somehow be turned into dairy cows; or are shocked + sickened to learn that our Organic Vegetable is fertilized with COW FECES - we put the kibosh on farmers, and farming, and good food, and food in general, and open space itself, because open space that is only there to look at (yes I know it has a use for itself in the ecological scheme of things) becomes cause for resentment, and pretty soon someone is going to find a way to get any restictions taken off so that we can build a Walmart there where we can buy "Affordable" "Food."

No, I think Pete would say - as he did to me when I came around interviewing farmers in 1986 for the Open Space Committee that the best way to Preserve farm land is to farm it + Other farmers agreed. Most of them had little faith in grants + goverment programs, especially those that promised money + demanded compliance to Agricultural Experts, imposed Impossible Mandates + then failed to deliver, leaving farmers with big debts to pay for "improvements" that weren't. As for "Land Preservation:" "Look what governments done with National Parks: Mining, Clearcutting, renting grazing land to Cattle Barons, so beef farmers go out of business around here." Also if creditors hear that your getting financial assistance, they'll be around like vultures, asking you to pay up, NOW.

He did say he'd give us credit though, for taking an interest, and Good Luck, as I'm saying to you now. But also:

"YOU KNOW WHAT MAKES GOD LAUGH? HEARING OUR PLANS."

You probably think you need me to Keep God out of this, but in Truth and in good conscience, I cannot (Even if there IS no God) because farming is based on faith, which is hard to tabulate, impossible to quantify, and you probably shouldn't try. But have faith anyway that whatever farmers have been doing for generations now they've been doing something right. For millenia in fact, they've been doing something right, and doing it sustainably, and could again I think, If left to do so.

Right now we're all in a running high Tight Place, with petroleum running low, global warming, the population growing, War, Famine, disease all breathing down our necks – Yet I think all these things may be heading us in the right direction, and I see it beginning as we speak, with the farmers' markets + the Community gardens in the inner cities, + at the school, + people investing in CSA's + Chickens, Llamas, Alpacas, Goats, Workhouses, + people learning to spin wool + make their own socks + darning them + taking recycling + composting seriously, people pasturing animals on their "Lawns"; leaving unwanted household items on the side of the road, FREE or for a reasonable fee to passersby, People going into business repairing things + rather than buying them new, People going swimming rather than taking baths or showers, + people composting leaves, lawn clippings, + People just Helping One Another with or without promise of reward + realizing that We're All in This Together.

And I think its not so important to have a plan (for open space or anything else) as to be prepared to accept what comes + deal with it, and learn from it, and Keep our minds + hearts + options open.

Thank You!

Sincerely,

Amanda Emerson

101 Lawton Hill Rd
Williamsburgh MA 01096
413-268-7630

What is extraordinarily wrong often returns to itself as some-
thing simply extraordinary..?

Open Space and Recreation Plan
Visioning Session Workshop

Tuesday, September 28, 2010
7-9 PM

6:45 -7:05 Sign-in, make a name tag, review handouts, poster boards, etc.

7:05-7:15 Welcome/Overview of Workshop & Open Space and Recreation Plan

- Who are the Open Space Planning Committee and what are their roles?
- What is an Open Space and Recreation Plan?
- Why does Williamsburg need to update their Open Space and Recreation Plan now?

7:15-7:45 Mapping Exercise

Step 1: Each table has a copy of an enlarged map of Williamsburg and markers. Identify by drawing on the map your answers to the following questions:

- Where do you live?
- Where do you work?
- Where do you play?
- Are there distinct neighborhoods or districts within Williamsburg?
- What are the important natural resources and landmarks in Williamsburg? Examples: features, farm land, historic landmarks, scenic corridors, etc.
- What are the important recreational facilities in Williamsburg?
- Do you have concerns about any of the places (open spaces, recreational facilities) identified on the map?

Step 2: Each group has 2-3 minutes to present and explain their maps to everyone.

7:45-8:15 Open Space and Recreation Needs Analysis

Step 1: As a large group discuss the results of the Mapping Exercise and identify strengths and weaknesses.

Step 2: Given the identified strengths and weaknesses, identify open space and recreational needs.

8:15- 8:45 Creating Goals for open Space and Recreation

Reflecting on the Mapping Exercise and Needs Analysis, identify goals for open space and recreation.

8:45 – 9:00 Create an Action Plan

Identify Actions for achieving the identified Goals.

Open Space and Recreation Plan
Visioning Session Summary
Tuesday, September 28, 2010
7-9 PM

Community Strengths/ Special Places: Open Space and Recreation

- Lots of protected acreage/watershed land for drinking water supplies, however owned by other towns and access limited.
- Great hiking locations:
    - Scott Hill
    - Petticoat Hill
    - Unquomonk Farm/Brook
    - Near water tower
    - Gorge on Depot Road
    - Hemenway Trail
- Mill River; however, access not readily available, limited parking
- Extensive snowmobile trail network; well-maintained by organized club
- Playgrounds/ballfields
- Village centers
- Historic sites
- Many public roads are scenic resources
- Scenic vistas/viewsheds:
    - Ashville Road
    - Hemenway Trail
    - Unquonmonk Farm/Brook
    - Mountain Street
    - Adams Road

Community Weakness/ Conflicts: Open Space and Recreation

- Most trails on private property with limited parking and access
- Loss of tax revenue from protected land
- No parking at reservoir
- Prime area for development is prime area for recreation/open space
- Buildings/blocks falling into disuse: Brassworks, behind Dunphy School
- Access to historic dam at Hemenway Trail, privately owned
- Shooting range conflicts
- Lack of community gardens; used to exist
- Underutilized river for recreation
- Not enough walking loops in town
- Two village centers are disconnected
- Accessibility to historic sites
- Wheeled vehicles on watershed land and upper Hemenway Trail
- Making connections between trails/river and community
- Lack of large-scale community gathering areas
- Parking at trailheads
- More ADA accessible recreation resources

Open Space and Recreation Needs Analysis

- Trail accessibility; limited parking
- Limited knowledge of trail systems; need way-finding
- Connect village centers through alternatives to Route 9 for non-automobile use – bike/ped trails; snowmobile trails
- River access is limited; development in village centers oriented to road instead of river. Development should appreciate the river, use it as a tool to set the scene; need better site planning guidelines/zoning
- Broaden recreational opportunities: swimming, skating, more playing fields, organized sports for adults, coordination with Northampton
- Control development pressure, particularly on lands near water resources
- Perform a zoning review to identify opportunities to promote desired community vision, target development in appropriate areas, and protect resources
- Landowners need to be informed about conservation options
- Historic preservation options need to be better understood/ resource education for private and public land owners
- Community garden space

Goals/Objectives for Open Space and Recreation

- Village Centers are connected.
- Encourage sustainable development in village centers respectful of the river as a scenic and natural resource.
- Appropriate recreational opportunities available for all.
- Space for community gatherings and events are available for all.
- Healthy wildlife corridors and habitats exist, including field edge habitats.
- Invasive species are well-controlled.
- Forest and Farmlands are protected and well-managed
- Scenic roads and trees are protected and managed.

Action Plan

- Perform a zoning review to identify opportunities to promote desired community vision, target development in appropriate areas, and protect resources
- Connect village centers via a bike/ped path off of Route 9
- Preserve important scenic vistas
- Preserve assets and work with landowners
- Use River more!
- Connect Mill Street to Mill River (used to be a bridge)
- Create mixed use development at Brassworks
- Encourage businesses and landowners along Mill River to take advantage of river as resource; encourage through zoning.
- Encourage more community garden sites
- Create short walking trails
- Educate public about importance of trails and keeping trails open
- Create better linkages between two village centers and from village centers to outer land.
- Organize walks through the Town and promote community engagement
- Outdoor recreation site way-finding
- Encourage art installations and organized arts events

ADA SELF EVALUATION

TABLE OF CONTENT FOR INVENTORIES

ADA SELF EVALUATION

Part I: Administrative Requirements

1. Designation of an ADA Coordinator: The Town ADA coordinator is Jeffrey Ciuffreda (413) 268-8400

2. Grievance Procedures: The following grievance procedure has bee in effect since July9, 2004

TOWN OF WILLIAMSBURG
ADA GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

1. This ADA Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in employment practices and policies or the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the Town of Williamsburg.

2. The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of complainant and location, date, and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint, will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

3. The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible, but not later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

ADA Coordinator
Town of Williamsburg
P.O. Box 447
Haydenville, MA 01039-0447

Phone: 268-8400
FAX: 268-8409
E-mail: selectmen@burgy.org

4. Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the ADA Coordinator will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audiotape. The response will explain the position of the Town of Williamsburg and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

5. If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision of the ADA Coordinator within 15 calendars days after the receipt of the response to the Board of Selectmen.

6. Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the Board of Selectmen will meet with the complainant to discuss to complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the Board of Selectmen will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

7. All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, appeals to the Board of Selectmen, and responses from the ADA Coordinator and the Board of Selectmen will be kept by the Town of Williamsburg for at least three years.

ADOPTED by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Williamsburg this 9th day of July, 2004.

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

By: _____
Eric P. Cerreta, Chairman

By: _____
Christopher S. Morris, Clerk

By: _____
David A. Haskell

3. Public Notification Requirements: an Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Policy was adopted by the Select board on June 13, 2002. A copy of the policy hangs prominently in the Town Office. Along with this we have a large print EOE clause and a simple language EOE clause that is displayed in Town office. The Town Website has an EOE clause listed on our job opportunity page http://williamsburgma.virtualtownhall.net/Pages/williamsburgma_BOS/eoe and the Town Cable channel has a simple language version posted. Our job applications have an EOE clause affixed. Our Employee manual spells out the Towns Policy for EOE. Attached to this document are the Policy as well as public notice and simple language clause.

4. Participation of Individuals with Disabilities or Organizations Representing the Disabled Community Completion of the Self-Evaluation must involve people with disabilities. The ADA self- evaluation inventory was completed with the input of Mr. Donald Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin has bee a lifelong resident of the Town and is a Korean War veteran that uses a wheelchair. He has been active in running and organizing many recreational and social events in Town. In addition we discussed accessibility issues at the school gym and playgrounds with the schools' occupational therapist and speech and language pathologists.

Part II: program accessibility and facility inventories are as follows

Ellen Ames Field

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	
	Equipment	o Two baseball diamonds o Open space used for soccer fields o Two basketball and tennis courts
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	
Water Fountain	Access Routes	
Parking		
Programming	Are special programs	N/A

	at your facilities accessible?	
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			Parking is a combination of on street parking and the use of a dirt area that can accommodate approximately 10 cars. There is no designated accessible space on the street or within the parking area
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			

Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			

Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36”, maximum 48” above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor		x	
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach		x	
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim	x		
Extends at least 22” from the wall	x		
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high	x		
Cover exposed pipes with insulation		x	

Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)		x	
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			There are no stalls in these single restrooms
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars		x	
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet	x		
Hand operated push button or level controls	x		
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	x		
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain		x	
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a			N/A

minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: The field’s deficiencies in access are in designated parking and bathroom accessibility. These issues have been brought to the Recreation Committee. It is felt that parking accessibility can be easily remedied with installation of appropriate signage and will be carried out. Bathroom accessibility will need to be considered further as this will require significant structural changes.

Quiet Reflections Garden (Angel Park)

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment	N/A

	i.e. swings, slides	
	Access Routes	Blacktop, brick walkway
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		x	Parking is shared with the Dunphy School which has four accessible parking spaces, two of which are van accessible
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	x		No designated accessible parking within 200 feet of accessible entrance. There is an undesignated drop-off area immediately in front of the park.
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			

Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	x		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	x		
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable			

with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½" 1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			

Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: The park is accessible at grade on the western end. The park has an even brick walkway and small patches of grass. Accessible parking is greater than 200 feet from the accessible entrance along a paved path. Designated parking can be improved by designating a space in the Dunphy Parking lot closer to the Angel Park as well as the Veterans Memorial.

Briar Hill Conservation Area

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		Conservation area with marked trails
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			No parking available
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			

Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no			

conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*

Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating space and not less than 27” clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29” clear space (totaling 48”) must extend beyond the 19” clear space under the table to provide access			No picnic spaces designated.
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28” high, 30” wide and 24” deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32” above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and			

around the table must be stable, firm and slip resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36” around the perimeter			

Notes: Parking here is on the side of the road on a dirt pullout. There is a kiosk with signs. The trail is wide but the surface is uneven and not hard enough to support wheelchair access and there are barriers such as rocks and logs.

Ann T. Dunphy gymnasium

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	Basketball and volleyball as well as an accessible theater stage
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING	
Total Spaces	*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	1 space
26-50	2 spaces
51-75	3 spaces
76-100	4 spaces
101-150	5 spaces
151-200	6 spaces

201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	x		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		Two accessible spaces
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		Two additional accessible van spaces
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	x		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	x		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	x		
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	x		
No ponding of water	x		
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in			

level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	x		
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors	x		
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)	x		
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door	x		
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist		x	
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space	x		
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			N/A

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted	x		

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			

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

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor	x		
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach	x		
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim	x		
Extends at least 22” from the wall	x		
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high	x		
Cover exposed pipes with insulation	x		
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)	x		
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep	x		There is a single accessible bathroom. There is a sink and toilet with no stall
Stall door is 36” wide			N/A
Stall door swings out			N/A
Stall door is self closing			N/A
Stall door has a pull latch			N/A
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			N/A
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall	x		
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture		x	
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor	x		
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet	x		
1¼” diameter	x		
1½” clearance to wall	x		
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor	x		
Acid-etched or roughened surface	x		
42” long			

Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor		x	36”
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)	x		
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor		x	

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface		x	
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			N/A
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft	x		
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor	x		
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet	x		
Hand operated push button or level controls	x		
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	x		
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			N/A
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			N/A
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			There are no switches or controls for heat, ventilation, windows or thermostats available to the public within the gymnasium. Lighting within the gym is motion sensored
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating			No picnic spaces designated.

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

Notes: Gymnasium accessibility was reviewed with the schools Occupational Therapist and Speech and Language Pathologist. The facility works well and has been accommodating a young wheelchair user in the school. The single deficiency we find is in the operation of the pertinent exterior and interior doors. These doors do not meet specification for operation and are too heavy, or close too quickly to be managed safely and independently by a wheelchair user. The school is preparing for a new building phase and this issue will be addressed at that time.

Ann T Dunphy school grounds

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	
	Equipment	School playground equipment: • six swings-two are accessible • one accessible bench swing • one basketball hoop • one climbing structure • school garden with three accessible raised beds
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical	Information	N/A

Assistance	available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	x		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	x		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	x		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	x		
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	x		
No ponding of water	x		
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			Building access is separately inventoried as Ann T Dunphy Gymnasiun
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36”, maximum 48” above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			

Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			

Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: The site and much of the playground equipment is handicapped accessible and meets ADA requirements. There are ramps, wide level paved paths, and some playground equipment is specifically designed for handicapped accessibility.

Hall property

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		This is conservation area with developed trails
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A

Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			No parking available
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps

Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½" 1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to			

top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: There is no designated parking at the trailhead and the area is not accessible with a wheel chair.

Hellen James School grounds

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A

Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	
	Equipment	School playground equipment: • two large climbing structures • two smaller climbing structures • four swings • two infant swings • school garden • basketball court
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	x		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			

Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		One accessible space is provided.
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		The one space is van accessible
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	x		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			No sidewalk is present
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		Accessible path to playground covers a concrete surface as well as hardpacked turf in order to access the play area
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	x		
No ponding of water	x		
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			

Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			The school building on this site is not used the conservation committee or recreation committee programs.
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no			

conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*

Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating space and not less than 27” clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29” clear space (totaling 48”) must extend beyond the 19” clear space under the table to provide access			No picnic spaces designated.
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28” high, 30” wide and 24” deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32” above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and			

around the table must be stable, firm and slip resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

Notes: The building here has been renovated to meet ADA requirements. The grounds have paved paths, some areas with inclines. Playground equipment is not specifically handicapped accessible.

Mountain Street Cemetery

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING	
Total Spaces	*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	1 space
26-50	2 spaces
51-75	3 spaces
76-100	4 spaces
101-150	5 spaces
151-200	6 spaces

201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			There is no accessible parking at this site
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in			

level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			

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

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			

Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating			No picnic spaces designated.

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

Notes: There is no designated parking at this site. The grounds themselves are of undulating turf and would be difficult to manage for those with mobility impairments.

Old Village Hill Cemetery

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language	N/A

	interpreter) for meetings	

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			There is no designated parking at this site
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path

Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			

Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36”, maximum 48” above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			

18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			

Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: There are no hard surfaced trails or paths on this site.

Town Offices Playground **High Street Haydenville**

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	6
	Grills	
	Trash Cans	
	Picnic Shelters	
Trails		
Swimming Facilities	Pools	
	Beaches	
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	Six swings and one climbing structure
	Access Routes	
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	
	Equipment	
Boat Docks	Access Routes	
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	
	Equipment	
Restrooms	Access Routes	
Water Fountain	Access Routes	
Parking		Shared with Town Offices
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities	

	accessible?	
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		x	Accessible parking in this area is utilized for the Town Offices and as such is about 75 feet away from the entry to the playground area.
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	x		There is ample space for drop off
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	x		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			There are no curbs
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No Ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			

Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	x		
No ponding of water	x		
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs	x		
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant	x		
3 ft wide minimum	x		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)	x		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	x		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	x		
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”	x		
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			No curbs
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance	N/A		This is a playground
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened	N/A		
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36”, maximum 48” above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			N/A. There are no bathroom facilities
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60”			

wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			N/A
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A

Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access		x	This is being considered as part of an upgrade to this area
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.		x	
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions	x		
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

Notes: Parking is accessible as it shares the Parking lot with Town Offices. There are no adapted play structures.

Town well watershed

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas:	Access Routes	N/A

• Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis		
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			Recreational use is not encouraged at this site
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12,			

and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators			

accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½" 1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			

Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no			

deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes:

Town woodlot

ACTIVITY	**EQUIPMENT**	**NOTES**
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A

	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			No parking available. This is an inaccessible parcel of land managed by the Select Board.
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			

Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door			

with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½” high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36”, maximum 48” above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible			

and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only			

protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

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

Notes: There is no public or accessible parking, no hard surfaces or surfaced trails, no signs and trails on this lands are rugged and not accessible.

Unquomonk watershed

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		Conservation area with developed trails
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible			No parking available

entrance			
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		x	No accessible path
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed			
No ponding of water			
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			
3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than			

80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 1½” 1½” clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32” clear opening			
At least 18” clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3” of the latch			

Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each			

a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4” into the path of travel from a height of 27” to 80” above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, controls, and signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36” and a maximum of 48” above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54” for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18” above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60” to centerline of the sign			
Within 18” of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼” high			
Letters and numbers raised .03”			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30” wide and 19” deep per seating space and not less than 27” clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29” clear space (totaling 48”) must extend beyond the 19” clear space under the table to provide access			No picnic spaces designated.
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space			

under the table must be at least 28” high, 30” wide and 24” deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32” above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firm and slip resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36” around the perimeter			

Notes: There is no public or accessible parking, no hard surfaces or surfaced trails, no signs and trails on this lands are rugged and not accessible.

Veterans Memorial Park

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	N/A
	Grills	N/A
	Trash Cans	N/A
	Picnic Shelters	N/A
Trails		N/A
Swimming Facilities	Pools	N/A
	Beaches	N/A
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play equipment i.e. swings, slides	N/A
	Access Routes	N/A
Game Areas: • Ballfield • Basketball • Tennis	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Boat Docks	Access Routes	N/A
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	N/A
	Equipment	N/A
Restrooms	Access Routes	N/A
Water Fountain	Access Routes	N/A
Parking		N/A
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	N/A
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	N/A
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	N/A

PARKING	
Total Spaces	*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	1 space

26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		x	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.	x		Area is accessible from the sidewalk as well as a curb cut from parking lot
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	x		This site shares parking with the Ann T Dunphy school
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	x		
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	x		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	x		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%		x	
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	x		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	x		
RAMPS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			No ramps
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34” and 19” from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12” beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼” and 2”			
Clearance of 1½” between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

Notes:

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	x		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	x		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	x		
No ponding of water	x		
Path of Travel – For Dock, piers and paths to these structures			
Path does not require the use of stairs			
Path is stable, firm and slip resistant			

3 ft wide minimum			
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50)			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch			
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			
Objects protruding more than 4” from the wall must be within 27” of the ground, or higher than 80”			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and not be the service entrance			No buildings on site
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32” clear width opening (i.e. 36” door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48” and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			

Notes:

Door mats less than ½” thick are securely fastened			N/A
Door mats more than ½“ thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½” maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

Notes:

STAIRS AND DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			N/A
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11” wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34”-38” above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			

Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½" 1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

Notes:

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			No restrooms available.
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			

1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

Notes:

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			N/A
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Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
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Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

Notes:

PICNICKING

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

Notes: Parking available at the park in the Ann T.Dunphy school parking lot and alongside the park. There is a sidewalk without curbs, a bench and a flagstone path in the park.
Designated parking can be improved by designating a space in the Dunphy Parking lot closer to the Angel Park as well as the Veterans Memorial.

Part III Employment Practices:

I, Jeffrey Ciuffreda, attest to the best of my knowledge the Town of Williamsburg's employment practices are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act as regards to: Recruitment, Personnel Actions, Leave Administration, Training, Tests, Medical Exams/Questionnaires, Social and Recreational Programs, Fringe Benefits, Collective Bargaining Agreements, and Wage and Salary Administration

_____ _____

Jeffrey Ciuffreda ADA compliance Officer, Town of Williamsburg, MA

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT CLAUSE

The Town of Williamsburg will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, veteran status, sexual preference or disability. The Town of Williamsburg will take employment, without regard to their race, color, creed, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, veteran status, sexual preference or disability. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensations. The Town of Williamsburg agrees to post, in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment, notices setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.

Simple language EOE On Town TV and at Town Offices,

The Town of Williamsburg will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, veteran status, sexual preference or disability.

Wording in Employee Handbook:

Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action

The Town of Williamsburg is an equal opportunity employer. The Town of Williamsburg does not discriminate in its hiring and employment procedures against any applicant because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, age, educational attainment, sexual preference, marital status, or physical disability.

The Town recognizes the right of individuals to work and advance on the basis of merit, ability, and potential without regard to race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or age. Non-discrimination and equal opportunity are the policy of the Town in all of its hiring programs and activities.

Toward this end, the Town commits itself to take affirmative measures to ensure equal opportunity in the recruitment, hiring, rate of compensation, and all terms and conditions of employment. The Town is committed to fostering and encouraging a workplace comprised of individuals of diverse backgrounds, races, genders, abilities, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, and ages.

All Town employees are encouraged to take diligent, affirmative steps to ensure equal opportunity and respect for diversity. The policy of the Town is to recruit and hire without regard to race, sex, color, disability, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or age. Decisions about employment will be made so as to encourage the development of a diverse workforce

Part III Employment Practices:

I, Jeffrey Ciuffreda, attest to the best of my knowledge the Town of Williamsburg's employment practices are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act as regards to: Recruitment, Personnel Actions, Leave Administration, Training, Tests, Medical Exams/Questionnaires, Social and Recreational Programs, Fringe Benefits, Collective Bargaining Agreements, and Wage and Salary Administration

Jeffrey Ciuffreda

27 January 2011