

DRAFT
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TOWN OF MEDWAY
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN
2018-2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO BE WRITTEN

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SECTION 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Medway has experienced steady population growth since the end of World War II due to its proximity to Boston and Providence, Rhode Island, reaching a peak in the 1990s. Although growth slowed in the 2000s, it is estimated to have picked up again between 2010 and 2016, consistent with other towns in Norfolk County. The development associated with these new residents has affected the character of the community. Once a small farming town, the construction of I-495 in the 1960s triggered the conversion of rural roadways into suburban collectors, especially Route 109, the main east-west corridor, and Route 126, a north-south artery. The median household income in 2015 was \$110,241, 20% higher than the county and 62% higher than the state. Much of this growth is young families. Although there has been a decline in school district enrollment since 2002, down 19%, almost one-third of Medway's population is under nineteen years old.

Medway residents are proud of their conservation and recreation areas, with 7.3% of the total land area (538 acres) permanently protected as open space. There are an additional 379 acres of town-owned land used for recreation and open space, but without permanent deed restrictions for that use, for a total of 12.4% of land currently dedicated to open space and recreation. Consistent with a growing trend nationally, residents are calling for increasing access to these areas for outdoor recreation and, expanding pedestrian and bicycle networks between them for people of all ages and abilities.

The goals and objectives have been updated and refined since the 2010 Open Space and Recreation Plan due to the many action plan accomplishments. Three new goals have been derived from an extensive public outreach and engagement process including three public forums, a community survey, numerous Task Force meetings, and extensive communication between town departments, boards, and committees. The goals for open space and recreation in Medway for the next seven years are as follows:

Goal #1 Important natural resources are protected and sustainably managed for future generations to use and enjoy.

Goal #2 A range of recreational opportunities exist on Town lands with adequate resources dedicated to their maintenance.

Goal #3 A network of well-maintained trails exists across Medway, with a strong stewardship program established.

SECTION 2 INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of an Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) is to provide guidance for the protection and management of the community's open space and recreation resources, while also directing smart growth to places where the impact on natural resources can be minimized so that the quality of ecosystem services can be optimized. Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits. These services can be translated into economic returns as well. The Trust for Public Land conducted an economic analysis of the return on the Commonwealth's investment in land conservation through a variety of state funding programs and found that every \$1 in land conservation returned \$4 in natural goods and services to the Massachusetts economy.

Medway's first OSRP was completed in 1996, and updated sixteen years later in 2010 by a newly appointed Open Space Committee. Recognizing how useful the 2010 OSRP was in directing community development efforts in the areas of land conservation and outdoor recreation, residents sought funding at Town Meeting in 2017 to update the 2010 plan and create a new seven-year action plan, capitalizing on a number of recent accomplishments in these areas.

Development pressure continues to be high. Without thoughtful planning and a vision to guide development, the community character that is cherished by many could easily be lost, as they have been in many other towns. A common vision facilitates decision making for everyone – local, state and regional government, private landowners, developers, local businesses, community organizations, and others. This plan, developed through broad public input, is intended to provide the vision as well as specific strategies for accomplishing Medway's goals.

There have been many accomplishments since the 2010 OSRP was completed. Some of them are on-going and recognized in the Seven-Year Action Plan. Others have served as critical stepping stones and established a network of green spaces throughout Medway. The following is a list of some of these accomplishments:

Open Space Acquired

Over 130 acres of land has been permanently protected for open space.

- 15 acres at 50 Winthrop Street – support development of Medway Community Farm
- 8 acres south of Adams Street
- 57 acres south of Adams Street – surrounding the High School
- 50 acres north of Adams Street – the “Boardwalk”

Trails

A broad range of natural environments can now be experienced including mature and young oak/pine forests, riverfronts, meadows, and stream corridors.

- Established walking trail along farmer’s pond at Idylbrook
- Negotiated permission to use the trails between Idylbrook and Weenakeening Woods
- Developed a walking trail from the High School to Summer Street
- Design and construction of walking trail off Adams Street including the Chicken Brook boardwalk



New High School athletic fields

Recreational Water Access

Identified two town-owned riverfront properties that were inaccessible to residents and collaborated with partners to provide accessibility improvements -

- Bresnahan’s Landing Canoe Launch and Fishing Platform with Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game
- Charles River Amphitheatre walking path, parking and fencing, with many volunteers including the Girl and Boy Scouts and Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission, Community Preservation Committee, Department of Public Services, Planning and Economic Development, and others

Outdoor Recreation and Park Improvements

Over \$4.8 million in park renovations are underway for passive and active recreational areas, pavilions, new playground equipment, improved parking, and improved accessibility for mobility impaired people.

- Planning, design, and construction start up for major renovations at Oakland Park
- Planning, design, and construction start up for major renovations at Choate Park
- Planning and design for replacement of tennis courts at Medway Middle School
- High School athletic field additions (football and soccer fields, baseball diamond)



Medway Open Space Sign

Education and Outreach

- Obtained Community Preservation Act (CPA) funds for information kiosks and installed at some open space properties.
- Design and installation “Medway Open Space” sign
- Produced brochure of comprehensive guide to Medway Open Spaces
- Created online trail maps and tools
- Held local events including Medway Pride Day, Cross Country Ski Day, and Storyboards

- Worked with the Eagle Scouts on projects including walking path around farm and meadow, canoe launch cleanup and planting, and a trail bridge at the Amphitheatre

Environmental Planning

- Worked with the Conway School to develop a management plan for the Adams Street Conservation Area.
- Negotiated and permitted open space restrictions in several new residential developments including Williamsburg, Charles River Village, Millstone and Salmon Senior Living Community.
- Open Space Committee became a permanent member of EPFRAC and CPC

The Value of Open Space

The Trust for Public Land conducted an economic analysis of the return on the Commonwealth's investment in land conservation through a variety of state funding programs and found that every \$1 in land conservation returned \$4 in natural goods and services to the Massachusetts economy. For example, watershed protection around the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs has saved Massachusetts Water Resources Authority ratepayers an estimated \$200 million in filtration plant construction and annual operating costs. The state tax revenue attributed to outdoor recreation spending equals \$739 million annually. Approximately 90,000 jobs in the state are supported by this spending, accounting for \$3.5 billion in wages and salaries. Agriculture, forestry, commercial fishing, and related processing activities are responsible for \$13 billion in output, and 147,000 jobs in Massachusetts. Over \$724 million of property value in Boston is attributable to its park system. Access to parks and open space increases the physical activity and health of residents in Massachusetts, reducing healthcare costs related to obesity by \$2 billion annually in the state. Although these figures are for the entire state, they illustrate the tremendous benefits, economic and otherwise, provided by a vibrant network of open space.

SOURCE: Trust for Public Land

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

Development of the 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan was accomplished with broad input from residents and Town departments, boards and committees between June 2017 and June 2018. The process was guided by the Planning and Economic Development Department and an appointed eleven-member task force, with technical assistance provided by a consultant, Conservation Works, LLC. The Open Space and Recreation Plan Task Force met times during the one-year planning process to share the priorities and initiatives of their respective boards and committees, review and analyze public comment, undertake a detailed parcel level analysis to prioritize open spaces for protection, review and comment on data updates and drafts of plan sections, and develop a seven-year action plan for accomplishing the goals and objectives developed in response to the planning process. In addition, a community survey was conducted, and three public forums held on October 3, 2017, March 12, 2018, and June 25, 2018. A detailed description of the findings and outcomes from these planning events is provided in Section 6 Community Vision.

Table 2-1: Open Space and Recreation Plan Task Force

Appointed Task Force Members	
Paul Atwood	Agricultural Committee, Upper Charles Conservation Trust, Medway Trails Club
David Blackwell	Conservation Commission
Rich Eustis	School Committee
Matt Hayes	Planning and Economic Development Board
Denise Legee	Open Space Committee
Paul Mahoney	Board of Parks Commission, Evaluation of Parks, Fields and Recreation Areas Committee (EFRAC)
Glenn Trindade	Board of Selectmen
Task Force Staff	
Susy Affleck-Childs	Planning and Economic Development, Coordinator
Dave D'Amico	Department of Public Services, Director
Bridget Graziano	Conservation Agent
Mackenzie Leahy	Community and Economic Development, Administrative Assistant
Anne Capra	Conservation Works LLC, Consultant

SECTION 3 COMMUNITY SETTING

A. Regional Context

Medway is located in Norfolk County in southeastern Massachusetts along the I-495 corridor, approximately thirty miles southwest of Boston. It is located within the Charles River watershed, with the Charles River forming the boundary between Medway and Franklin to the south. Two state highways traverse the town. Route 109 is a major east-west commuter route, linking Medway with Milford and I-495 to the west, and Millis, Medfield, Boston, and I95 to the east. Route 126 is a major north-south route, providing access to Bellingham and Woonsocket, RI to the south, and Holliston, Ashland, and Framingham to the north. Medway is served by the Franklin commuter rail line with three stations located in the abutting towns of Franklin and Norfolk.

As discussed in more detail below under Population Characteristics, Medway has the second highest median household income and second-lowest poverty rate among its abutting towns. Medway also has a slightly older population than the state as a whole.

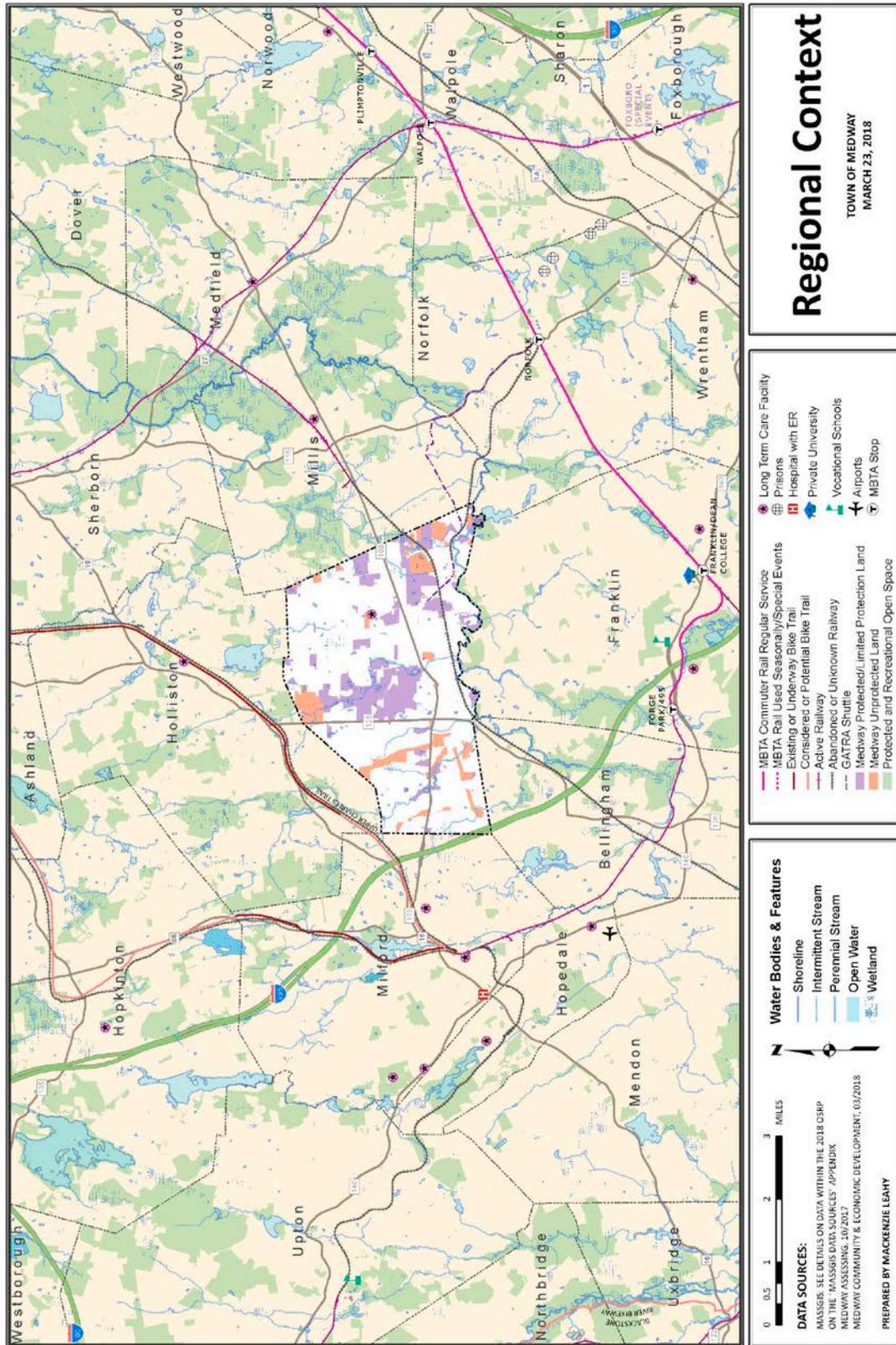
Medway is a member of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), and its Southwest Area Planning (SWAP) sub-region. Medway is also a member of the 495/MetroWest Partnership. Through its participation in these organizations, Medway has participated in regional efforts addressing water resources, traffic problems, open space, economic development, town center development, and other issues.

Medway shares a major aquifer with the towns of Franklin and Norfolk near Populatic Pond. All three towns either have, or are planning, wells in the vicinity. The aquifer Zone II for the town of Bellingham's wells is in the southwest corner of town. The Town has adopted Groundwater Protection Overlay Districts to protect these shared water resources. Medway also shares a regional wastewater treatment plant with Franklin, Bellingham, and Millis. The plant is located in Medway, the plant is a tertiary plant which discharges into the Charles River. An expansion of the plant in order to update compliance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES permit) was completed in late 2016.

Medway participated in MAPC's production of "MetroFuture," the official regional plan for Greater Boston, which was adopted in 2008. This Open Space and Recreation Plan is consistent with that plan, especially in its acknowledgment of regional natural and recreational resources, and in its recommendation for communicating with neighboring towns to identify potential trails which could cross town borders.

The Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services has a statewide open space and recreation plan called the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), which was last updated in 2017. Some of the findings of that plan for the region that includes Medway are discussed in Section 7 Analysis of Needs.

Among abutting towns, as of December 2017, Franklin, Holliston, and Norfolk have current Open Space and Recreation Plans. Bellingham, Millis, and Milford all have expired plans.



B. History of Medway

The area that became the Town of Medway was once home to the Mucksquit Indians of the Nipmuc tribe. Unlike some of the nomadic tribes, the Mucksquit were farmers, growing pumpkins, squash, corn and beans in addition to fishing in Medway's waterways. The land containing what is now Medway was acquired by Medfield in 1659 through a "New Grant." In 1713, the Town of Medway was incorporated as a separate town and, began as a small farming community of 230 people.

Located along the Charles River and harnessing the Chicken Brook and Hopping Brook, Medway was the perfect location for mills of all kinds. Medway's bountiful water power provided the basis for large-scale industrial development beginning as early as 1809, when the Medway Cotton Manufacturing Company (the first of its kind in the country) was established on the Charles River. The first carpet mill in New England would be built on Chicken Brook in 1826. Medway would become nationally known for its Bell Foundry and Canning industry.

Hat factories, boot manufacturers, and other mills sprang up throughout the 1800s, and some remained in operation well into the twentieth-century. These were served by canals initially, and then a charter for a railroad was granted by the state legislature in 1847 and served all the towns in the area, extending as far as Blackstone. As the railroad developed, additional mills were attracted to the town. Population increased, roads were built, facilities such as schools and churches were established, and villages developed at what are now known as Medway Village and West Medway.

By 1900, Massachusetts's industry was concentrating in Lowell, Lawrence, and New Bedford. This contributed to the residential transformation of Medway, which, along with the additions of major highways in the vicinity, has resulted in Medway becoming a community that is predominantly residential.

Like many suburban towns, Medway experienced significant growth following the end of World War II. This growth began to accelerate during the 1960s, following the construction of I-495, when the growth rate exceeded that of the State's as a whole, and the population reached 7,938. During this time, a new suburban-style strip commercial center developed along Main Street (Route 109). As indicated in Table 3-1, growth slowed somewhat during the 1970s (+5.8%) before accelerating again during the 1980s (+17.6%) and 1990s (+25.3%). Growth slowed significantly during the 2000s (+2.4%) but, is estimated to have picked up again between 2010 and 2016 (+4.4%).

During the 1990s, the Town began a series of infrastructure improvements to attract industry to the Medway Business Park at I495 and Route 109. The park currently hosts a bowling ball manufacturer, a supplier and designer of outdoor playground equipment and landscape elements, and several other businesses.

C. Population Characteristics

This section discusses Medway’s change in population characteristics over time, as well as in comparison to Norfolk County, and Massachusetts. Specific indicators include population growth, age distribution, school enrollment, density, income, ethnicity, and labor force.

Population Growth

Population growth in Medway slowed somewhat during the 1970s before accelerating again during the 1980s and 1990s. Growth slowed significantly during the 2000s but, is estimated to have picked up again between 2010 and 2016.

Table 3-1: Population Growth of Medway, 1970-2016

Year	Population	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
1970	7,938	N/A	N/A
1980	8,447	464	+5.8%
1990	9,931	1,484	+17.6%
2000	12,448	2,517	+25.3%
2010	12,752	304	+2.4%
2016	13,308	556	+4.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 from U.S. Census; 2016 Estimate from American Community Survey

This most recent growth trend is in line with that of Norfolk County and Massachusetts, as depicted in Figure 3-1.

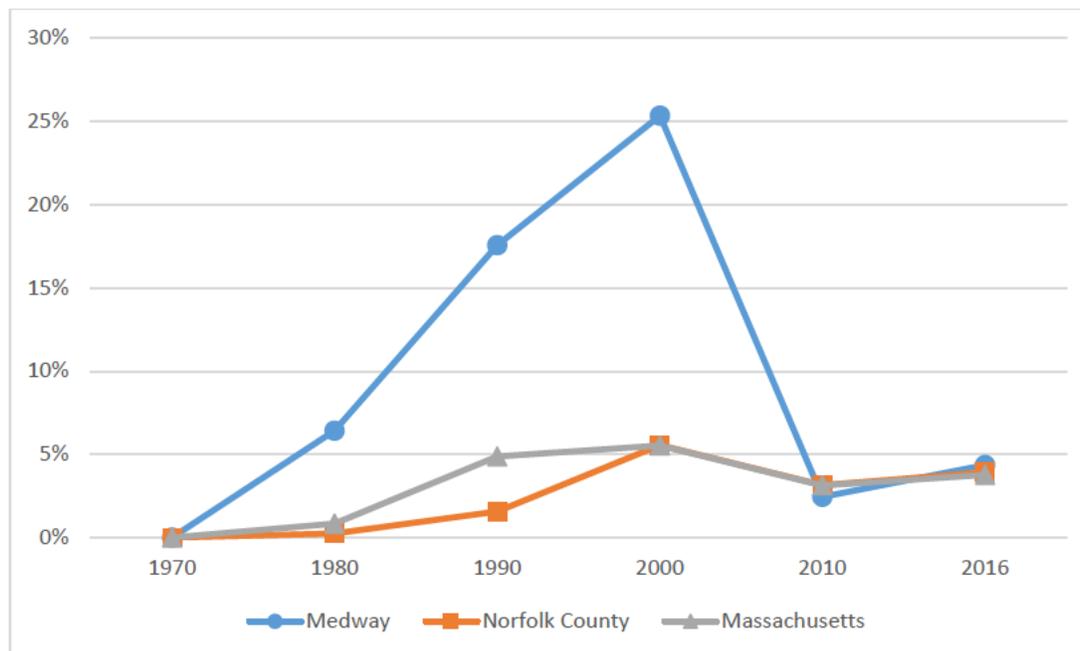


Figure 3-1: Population Growth Comparison, 1970-2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 from U.S. Census; 2016 Estimate from American Community Survey

Age Distribution

In 2015, the largest age group in Medway was between 45 and 64 years (34.4%), followed by 19 years or younger (27.7%), then 20-44 years (26.1%), and over 65 years (11.7%). Figure 2 indicates that in 2015, Medway had a higher percentage of its population under the age of 19 years than the county and state, 27.7% vs. 24.5% (county) and 24.0% (state). Medway had a lower percentage of its population between the ages of 20 and 44 years than the county and state, 26.1% vs. 31.2% and 33.6%. To contrast, Medway had a higher percentage of its population between the ages of 45 and 64 years than the county and state, 34.4% vs. 29% and 27.9%. At the other end of the scale, Medway has a lower percentage of its population age 65 years and older than the county and state, 11.7% vs. 15.3% and 14.6% in 2015.

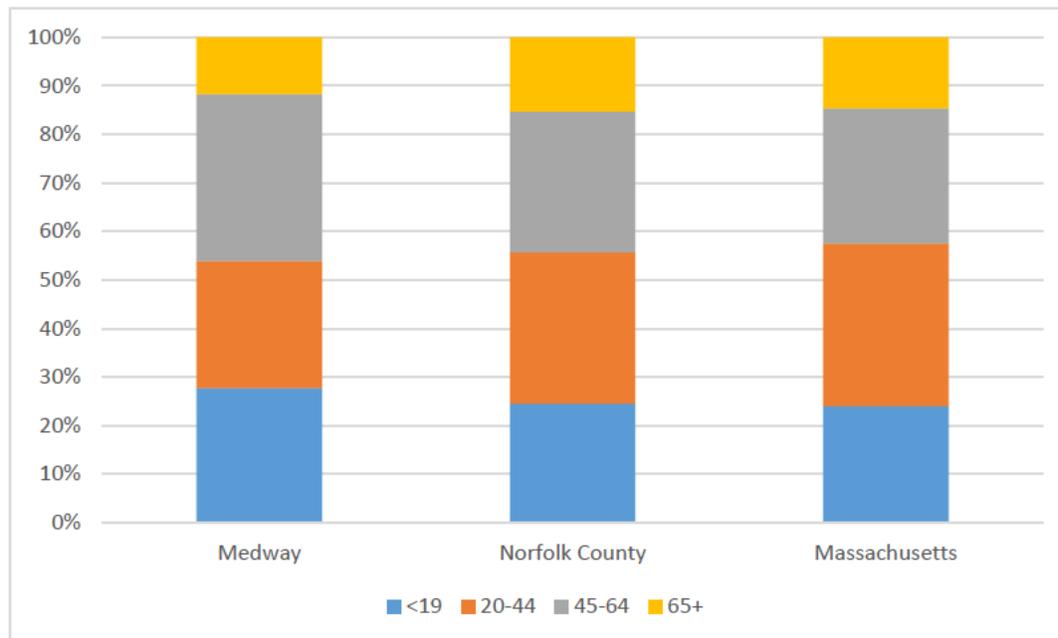


Figure 3-2: Age Distribution Comparison, 2015

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: 2015 Estimates from American Community Survey

School Enrollment

As shown in Table 3-2, student enrollment in the Medway School District has been in decline since 2002. From 2002 to 2012, the student enrollment dropped by 366, or 12.9% of its population. In the following five years, the district lost an additional 166 students (6.7%). Almost one-third of the population of Medway (27.7%) is under 19 years old.

Table 3-2: Medway’s School District Enrollment, 2002-2017

School Year	Population	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
2002-2003	2,848	N/A	N/A
2012-2013	2,482	366	-12.9%
2016-2017	2,316	166	-6.7%

Source: MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, <http://www.doe.mass.edu/>

Density

The average density in Medway nearly doubled from 684 persons per square mile in 1970 to an estimated 1,153 per square mile in 2016. Medway's average density has consistently been lower than the county-wide average density. Since 1990, Medway's average density has been higher than the average statewide density.

Table 3-3: Density (Persons per Square Mile), 1970-2016

Year	Medway	Norfolk County	Massachusetts
1970	684	1,527	726
1980	728	1,531	732
1990	856	1,555	767
2000	1,073	1,642	810
2010	1,105	1,694	839
2016	1,153	1,760	873

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 from U.S. Census; 2016 Estimate from American Community Survey

It is important to note that average density is not necessarily an indicator of either the existence or quality of open space. Two towns with the same average density can have vastly different development patterns. One town could be developed into concentrated centers or villages surrounded by vast areas of open space, while the other could be characterized by low-density sprawl spread throughout its land area. This concept is further illustrated by the reduction in the population of Boston from 1950 to 2000 while the suburbs grew substantially. The City of Boston reached its highest population in 1950 at 801,444. This population was accommodated on about 46 square miles (about 4 times greater than the land area of Medway). In 2010, Boston's population was 23% less at 617,594. If the 183,850 people who left Boston were resettled in the suburbs at a density of 1,100 per square mile (almost equal to the 2010 density of Medway), it would take 167 square miles, an area about fourteen times larger than Medway, to accommodate them. Clearly, concentrating development in city, town and village centers is a key component of protecting and preserving open space.

Income

Medway's median household income in 2015 was \$110,241. This is well above the county (\$88,262) and state (\$68,563) figures.

Table 3-4: Income and Poverty, 2015

Geography	Per Capita Income Estimate	Median Household Income Estimate	Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level*
Medway	\$47,240	\$110,241	3.1%
Norfolk County	\$45,829	\$88,262	6.1%
Massachusetts	\$36,895	\$68,563	10.4%

* For whom poverty status was determined.

Source: American Community Survey 2010-2015 Five Year Estimates. Five-year estimate of income for the past 12 months and reported in 2015 dollars.

In comparing median household income in 2015 for Medway to its abutting towns, Medway has the second highest median household income (\$110,241) to Norfolk (\$141,278). The figures for Holliston (\$108,869), Franklin (\$108,272), Millis (\$92,042), Bellingham (\$88,460), and Milford (\$69,741) are lower. The number of families in Medway below the poverty level in 2015 was 3.1%. This is the second lowest level among the abutting towns which range from 3.0 % (Bellingham) to 11.2% (Milford). It is significantly lower than the Norfolk County (6.1%) and Massachusetts (10.4%) levels.

Ethnicity

The 2010 U.S. Census indicated that Medway’s population was 95.0% white. Other races included Blacks or African-Americans (1.0%); American Indian and Alaska Native (0.2%); Asian (2.2%); Two or more races (1.3%); and Other (0.5%). Latinos of any race constituted 2.0%.

Table 3-5: Medway Demographic Profile

	2000		2010		2015		Since 2000
	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Total Population	12,448	100	12,752	100	13,069	100	+5.0
Male	6,032	48.5	6,205	48.7	6,199	47.4	+2.8
Female	6,416	51.5	6,547	51.3	6,870	52.6	+7.1
Race							
White	12,139	97.5	12,109	95.0	12,195	93.3	+0.5
Black or African American	71	0.6	131	1.0	227	1.7	+219.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	12	0.1	30	0.2	0	0	-100.0
Asian	120	1.0	280	2.2	408	3.1	+240.0
Hispanic or Latino	105	0.8	250	2.0	328	2.5	+212.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder <https://factfinder.census.gov>

Notes: 2000 and 2010 from U.S. Census; 2015 from American Community Survey

Labor Force

In 2016, Medway had a labor force of 7,229 with 7,019 residents employed and 210 unemployed. Medway experienced a 2.9% rate of unemployment, lower than both Norfolk County’s overall rate of 3.2% and Massachusetts’s rate of 3.7%.

Table 3-6: Labor Force and Unemployment Data, 2016

Geography	Labor Force	Employed Persons	Unemployed Persons	Unemployment Rate
Medway	7,229	7,019	210	2.9%
Norfolk County	370,658	358,675	11,983	3.2%
Massachusetts	3,583,500	3,473,400	110,100	3.7%

Source: MA Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development. http://lmi2.detma.org/lmi/lmi_lur_a.asp

D. Growth and Development Patterns

Patterns and Trends

As discussed above, Medway began as an agrarian community. Its water power led to the development of mills during the Industrial Revolution. People settled into villages at Medway Village and West Medway. Much of the remainder of town was agricultural.

In 1971, the “developed” land in Medway (including recreation, residential, commercial, industrial, mining, urban open land, transportation, and waste disposal) totaled 1,732 acres or 23.2% of the total land area in Medway. The “undeveloped” area (including crop land, pasture, forestland, wetland, open land, water and woody perennial) totaled 5,682 acres, or 76.1% of the total. By 1985, the developed land had increased to 2,445 acres, a change of 712 acres. By 1999, the developed land increased further to 3,381 acres – more than 45% of the Town's land area. Thus, developed land almost doubled (an increase of 95%) from 1971 to 1999 while population increased by only 63% (from 7,938 to 12,448) during roughly the same time (1970 to 2000).

Acreage devoted to commercial and industrial uses only increased by 98 acres during this period. Residential land area, however, increased by 1,518 acres, accounting for 92% of the increased developed land. Almost two-thirds of this increase in residential land (986 of the 1,518 acres) was in the category of low density residential (lots larger than 1/2 acre).

Thus, the 1970 population of 7,938 occupied a total of 1,478 acres in 1971, or about .19 acres per person. The 2000 population of 12,448 occupied 2,996 acres in 1999. This is .24 acres per person. Another way of looking at it is Medway was able to accommodate 7,938 people in 1971 on 1,478 residential acres. In order to add 4,510 people by 2000, it required an additional 1,518 acres of residential land! This is 0.34 acres per person, almost twice the amount of land per person used in 1971.

The biggest loss of undeveloped land was in the category of forestland, which decreased by 1,040 acres between 1971 and 1999. Pasture land was almost completely eliminated during this period (from 246 acres to 30) and crop land was reduced by 298 acres.

Table 3-7 details the number of single-family new house construction building permits issued in Medway from 1997 to 2014. While the number of permits issued annually dipped below 10 from 2008 to 2012, 2013 and 2014 saw a surge of 34 and 26, respectively.

Table 3-7: Single-family New House Construction Building Permits

Year	# Buildings	Average Cost
1997	78	\$144,100
1998	53	\$170,200
1999	63	\$178,200
2000	57	\$230,400
2001	65	\$198,200
2002	38	\$198,400
2003	22	\$202,500
2004	22	\$257,400
2005	30	\$289,200
2006	11	\$281,000
2007	11	\$336,200
2008	8	\$326,600
2009	6	\$342,200
2010	9	\$338,700
2011	6	\$326,900
2012	5	\$399,000
2013	34	\$211,600
2014	26	\$213,100

Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Medway-Massachusetts.html>

Infrastructure

The significant infrastructure elements in Medway are its transportation network, water service, sewer service and stormwater system. Each of these is discussed briefly below.

Transportation

Medway is home to between 80 and 90 miles of public roads including access to two major roadways, Route 109 and Route 126. Route 109 runs east-west through the center of town and divides Medway in half. With Route 128 and I495 at either end of it, Route 109 becomes a very convenient way to reach many destinations. Route 126 is a north-south roadway, and is heavily trafficked for its access to Bellingham, Holliston, and I495. These thoroughfares are supported by smaller roads such as Village Street, which is parallel to Route 109 until it joins Route 109 in Millis. It also provides convenient access into Bellingham and I495. There are also several private roads and unaccepted streets.

Commuter rail service to Back Bay Station and South Station is available in neighboring Franklin. Shuttle service from several locations in Medway to the Norfolk rail station was initiated in 2008 and has been very successful. Medway is not affiliated with a regional transit authority. Brush Hill Transportation provides rush hour service to Boston from West Medway M-F. The Norfolk Airport, a General Aviation (GA) facility, is easily accessible. It has a 2,700' asphalt runway with a copter approach.

Sidewalks are an important element of any town's transportation network. Although sidewalks

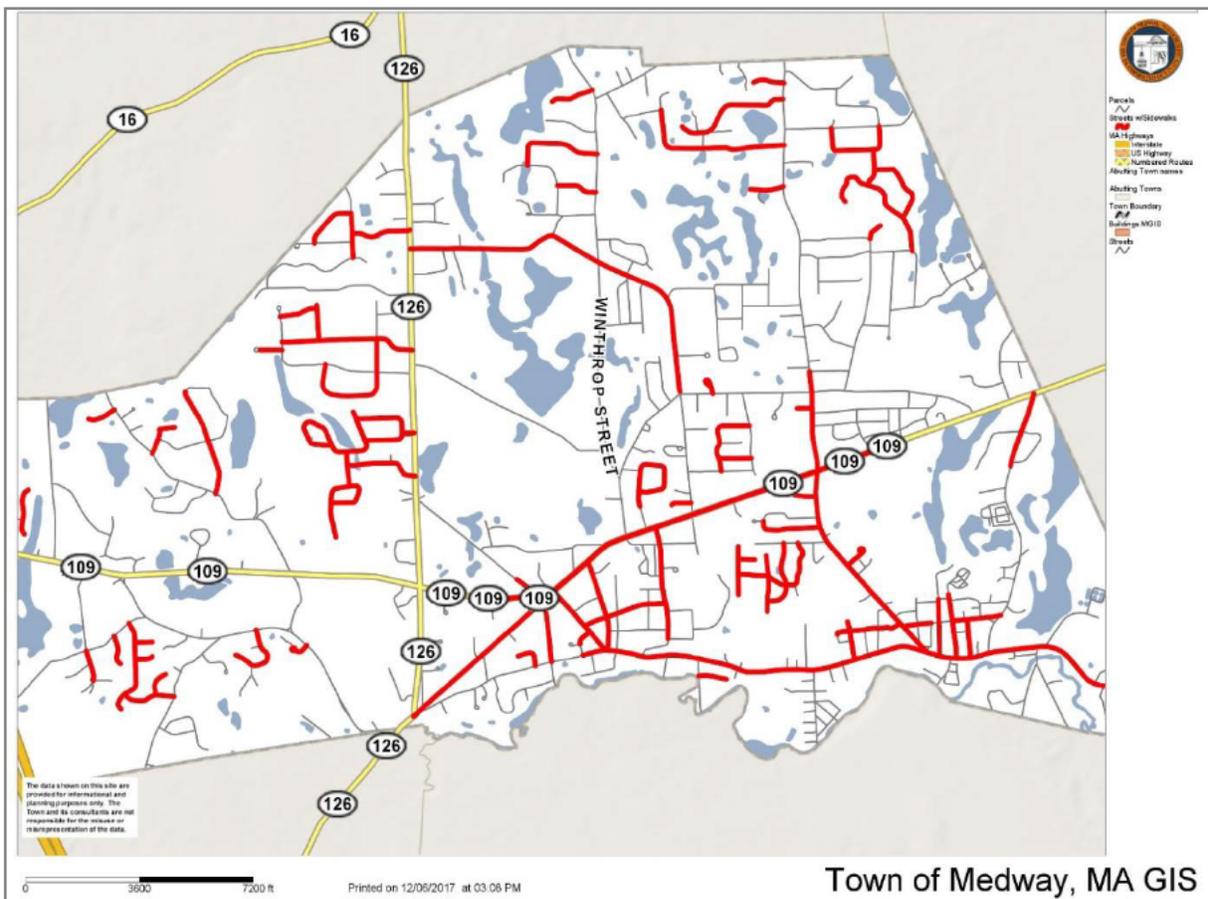
exist on many roads throughout Medway, residents report that they are not in good condition, and often do not provide critical connections for safe pedestrian routes to popular destinations. The Department of Public Services completed the Six Year Road and Sidewalk Plan 2019-2024, with scheduled improvements and costs noted in the table below.

Table 3-8: Six Year Sidewalk Plan

STREET NAME	SIDEWALK COST
YEAR 1 - 2019	
High Street	\$124,537
Wellington Street	\$135,392
Franklin Street	\$115,645
Center Street	\$53,720
Lincoln Street	\$146,206
Awl Street	\$26,459
North Street	\$143,086
Church Street	\$12,920
Barber Street	\$101,945
Main Street (Village Street to Bellingham Line)	\$50,000
YEAR 1 TOTAL	\$909,910
YEAR 2 - 2020	
Holbrook Street	\$110,665
Laurelwood Lane	\$151,691
Main Street (Highland Street to Summer Street)	\$300,000
Daffodil Lane (one side only)	\$46,920
Stall Brook Road	\$85,302
Stoney Ridge Road	\$27,880
YEAR 2 TOTAL	\$722,448
YEAR 3 - 2021	
Alexandria Drive	\$67,874
Birch Bark Road	\$70,417
Maple Leaf Lane	\$47,000
Sun Valley Drive	\$135,000
Woodland Road	\$62,538
YEAR 3 TOTAL	\$382,829
YEAR 4 - 2022	
Cynthia Circle	\$32,721
Broad Street	\$106,222
Village Street (Legion Street to Millis Street)	\$739,000
YEAR 4 TOTAL	\$877,942
YEAR 5 - 2023	
Dogwood Lane	\$252,862

Wildwood Road	\$60,643
Azalea Drive	\$178,219
Stanley Road	\$213,700
Mallard Drive	\$35,216
Spring Street	\$53,279
Autumn Road	\$157,158
Quail Drive	\$54,785
Milford Street (Summer Street to Highland Street)	\$451,200
YEAR 5 TOTAL	\$1,457,061
YEAR 6 - 2024	
Oakland Street (Main Street to Senior Center)	\$200,000
Main Street (Richard Street to Lee Street)	\$350,000
Village Street (Cottage Street to High Street)	\$67,000
YEAR 6 TOTAL	\$617,000

Figure 3-3: Roads with Sidewalks



Water Supply

The Town of Medway's water supply (Medway Water Division) is sourced through four groundwater wells, all of which are part of the Charles River Basin. Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Town is serviced by the public water supply, and $\frac{1}{4}$ is on private wells. The Medway water distribution system consists of four (4) groundwater supply sites, two (2) water storage facilities and approximately 75 miles of water mains, and serves approximately 13,000 residents.

The four wells combined produce an average of 300 million gallons of water each year (Medway 2016). Well #1 or Populatic Street well is a gravel-packed well located off Populatic Street. Well #2 or Oakland Street well is a 24-inch well, located off of Oakland Street, and Well #3 or Village Street well is an 8-inch diameter well located off Village Street. Well #4 is at Industrial Park.

Medway occasionally exceeds the authorized daily withdrawal volumes for its wells, and is under order by MassDEP to issue a mandatory water ban annually.

The wells are located in two separate Zone IIs. The Zone II for Well #1 and #3 extends into Franklin, and the Zone II for Well #2 extends into Millis. Each well has a Zone I of 400 feet. The wells are located in an aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. All three wells have lime and polyphosphate added for corrosion control. Fluoride is also added for dental health. Water is stored in two storage tanks located on Lovering Street and Highland Street, with a combined capacity of 2.8 million gallons (Medway 2002). There is a Groundwater Protection Overlay Zoning District that regulates potentially harmful land uses within the Zone II.

The Town of Medway is currently addressing the near and long-term integrity of the municipal water supply. The primary focus of the community is the reduced water quality due to elevated iron and manganese levels entering the system from natural sources. The rate and frequency of withdrawal from the sources is managed to the extent practicable to reduce the iron and manganese entering the system. Medway's water service area includes mainly residential demand, which makes up approximately ninety percent (90%) of the system water use, according to the town's Annual Statistical report submitted to MassDEP. The remaining demand is commercial and industrial. According to the 2013 Water Integrity Report, the water pumping records for 2015 and 2016 indicates that the Town of Medway water supply capacity (0.947 to 1.140 mgd), may be exceeded by system water use prior to 2023 (WRC-OWR projection). Leak detection and repair is a priority. Additionally, Medway should pursue water supply improvement options that will increase water supply capacity. Recommended options to be investigated included:

- Install iron and manganese removal plant to treat Oakland and Village water supplies to allow longer run times and greater volume per day.
- Populatic replacement well to return capacity back to 600 gpm.
- Install satellite wells at Oakland to extend time between well cleanings resulting in greater volume per day.
- Locate new water supply; one location with potential as a water supply is Chicken Brook.

Wastewater System

The wastewater system is comprised of approximately forty-four miles of gravity sewer that discharges into the treatment facility operated by the Charles River Pollution Control District,

and services 3/4 of the community. Through its recent sewer extension project, the Department of Public Services now operates and maintains a sewer pump station located in the Trotter Drive Industrial Park area. The Department of Public Services continues to make improvements for major sewer trunk line repairs with several inflow and infiltration problems corrected, and will continue. Options for recharging the aquifer with treated wastewater rather than discharge to the Charles River are being explored as part of design solutions to address the water shortages described above.

Stormwater System

Medway is a NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) regulated community. As such, they have been implementing the draft 2010 NPDES Phase II permit, despite the continued delay in issuance of a Final Permit by the EPA. Among these efforts are an intense public outreach program to lay the groundwork for creation of a stormwater utility. A Stormwater Task Force has been convened, consisting of representatives from the Board of Selectmen, Department of Public Services, Water and Sewer Commission, Charles River Pollution Control District, Planning and Economic Development Board, Conservation Commission, and Finance Committee, to discuss strategies related to the new MS4 permit and other water related issues. With funding provided by a grant from MassDEP, the town has developed a draft Stormwater Utility Implementation Plan. Work also continues on stormwater infrastructure identification, mapping and testing. Additionally, the town has hired an Environmental Compliance Officer who will work with DPS and Conservation Commission to ensure the town is complying with all required regulations and maintenance of stormwater structures in town, as well as, private stormwater management systems that effect out wetlands, waterways and groundwater. All 425 known outfalls in Medway have been located with GPS. About 25% remain to be inspected for dry weather flows. Some illicit connections have been detected, most related to basement sump pump connections.

It should be noted that the Town has contracted with Kleinfelder in the development of an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP). This plan looks to treat all of the above systems as integrated and interactive. The resulting planned actions and investments will work in harmony for an overall improvement in water resources for the community.

Long-Term Development Patterns

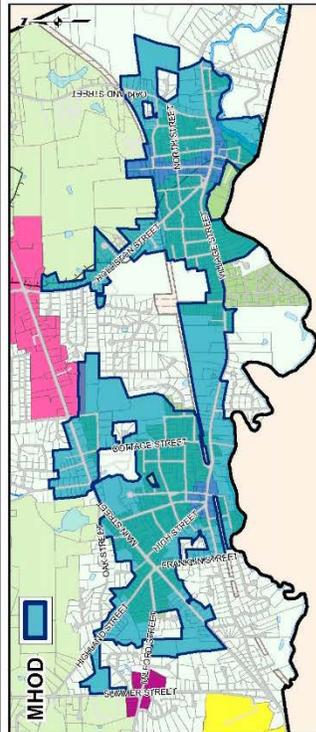
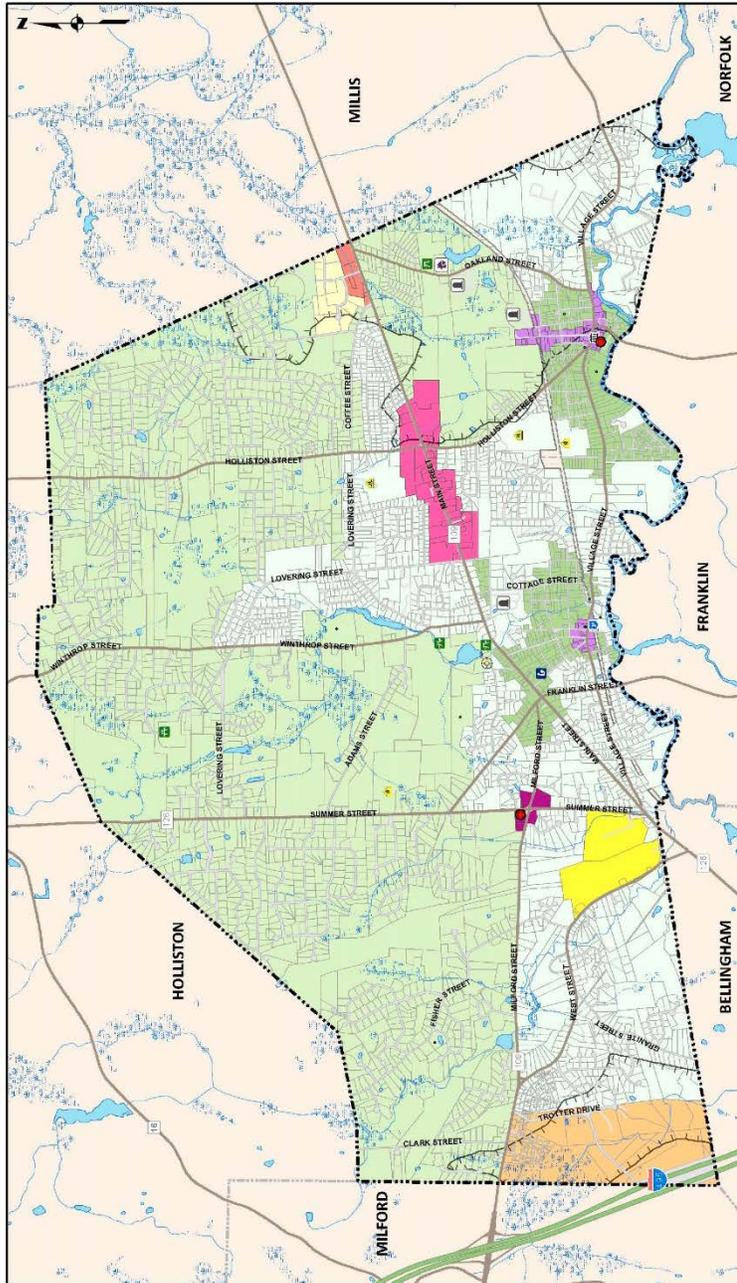
The current Zoning Bylaws provide for three residential districts: two agricultural-residential (AR), and one village residential (VR). Zone AR-I requires minimum lot sizes of 44,000 ft² and 180 feet of continuous frontage. Zones AR-II and VR require minimum lot sizes of 22,500 ft² and 150 feet of frontage. There are four designated commercial districts and three industrial districts. A major increase in development has occurred since 1991. Most of Medway's development is in the form of residential subdivisions.

Medway Zoning Map

TOWN OF MEDWAY
MARCH 23, 2018

- Zoning District**
- AR-I Agricultural Residential I
 - AR-II Agricultural Residential II
 - VR Village Residential
 - YC Village Commercial
 - NC Neighborhood Commercial
 - CB Central Business
 - BI Business Industrial
 - EI East Industrial
 - ER Energy Resource
 - WI West Industrial
- Other Features**
- Open Water
 - Parcel Boundaries
 - Roads (Public & Private)
 - Rail ROW
 - Town Hall
 - Police Station
 - Fire Stations
 - Schools
 - Thayer House
 - Other Parks, Trails, Memorials, Dog Park, Picnic Areas
 - Public Library
 - Senior Center
 - Parks, Fields
 - Cemeteries

DATA SOURCES:
 MASSGIS: LEVEL 3 ASSESSOR'S PARCELS, 10/2017
 MEDWAY ASSESSING, 10/2017
 MEDWAY COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, 02/2018
 PREPARED BY MACKENZIE LEAHY



The buildout analysis completed in 2000 by the MAPC projected that there are an additional 2,617 developable acres in Medway. This translates into 2,057 additional residential units, 5,658 additional residents (for a total buildout population of 18,106), more than 4.1 million square feet of commercial and industrial space, about 1,234 additional school children (for a buildout total of 3,829), an additional demand for water of 735,033 gallons per day (for a buildout total of 1.9 million gallons per day), and an additional 39 miles of roadway.

By agreement with the Massachusetts Secretary of the Commonwealth, the UMass Donahue Institute (UMDI) has produced population projections for all Massachusetts municipalities at 5-year intervals to 2035, using a model developed by Dr. Henry Renski, Associate Professor of Regional Planning at UMass Amherst. For Medway, these projections are lower than previous forecasts by MAPC and the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) for 2020: 14,491 (MAPC) and 15,080 (MISER). The 2000 Buildout Analysis provides an even greater estimated population based on 10% annual growth rate, forecasting the Town’s buildout capacity at 18,106 people around 2040. The Buildout Analysis forecast is inconsistent with the recent projections from UMDI, and unlikely given the only 2.4% increase between 2000 to 2010, and 4.4% from 2010 to 2016.

Table 3-9: Population Projections 2015-2035

	PROJECTIONS				
Census 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
12,752	13,153	13,146	13,312	13,502	13,526

Source: <http://pep.donahue-institute.org/>

SECTION 4 ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

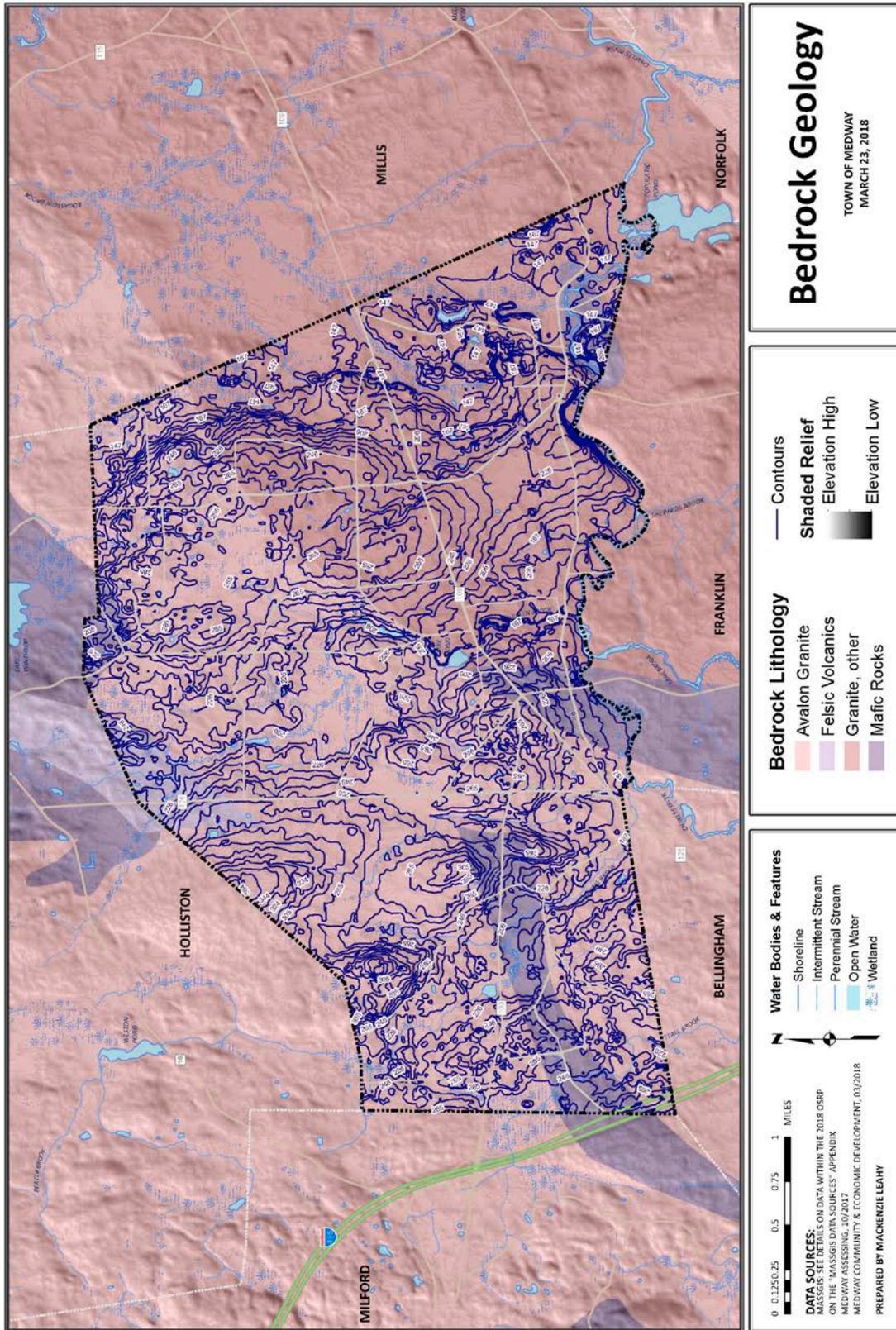
A. Geology, Soils & Topography

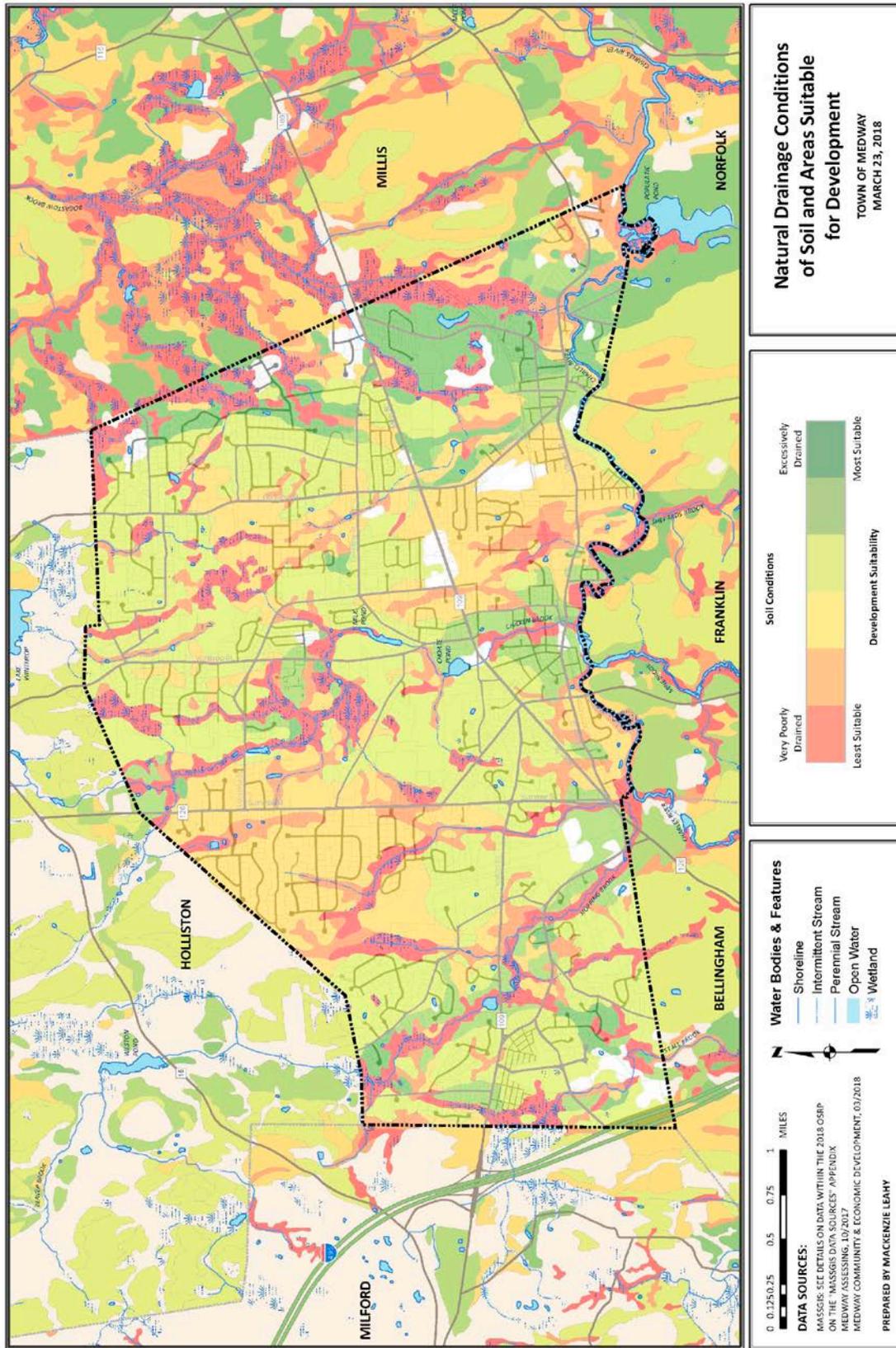
Medway's geology is largely a result of glacial activity that occurred about 20,000 years ago. The terrain ranges in elevation from 135 to 370 feet above mean sea level.

Most soils in Medway are fine sandy loams (Canton, Merrimack, Paxton, Ridgebury, Scituate, Woodbridge). These soils are nearly level to steep and very deep. They are well-drained and located on glaciated uplands. Erosion on slopes can be a hazard, but fine sandy loams are well-suited for agriculture, forests, and meadows. They are also suited well for building foundations, making these soil types desirable for development, though slopes can limit their use.

Pockets of sandy loam (Hinckley), loamy sand (Deerfield), and silt loam (Rippowam, Raynham) also run through the town. Hinckley is well-suited for crops, lawns, and pasture and is sometimes found to be wooded. Because of the high permeability of Hinckley soils, there is a danger of septic tank effluent polluting groundwater. Very fine sandy loam and mucky sandy loam (Scarboro, Birdsall) form the substrate for wetland areas in town and support the important wetland ecosystem services of flood protection and the replenishment and filtration of drinking water resources (Conley & Serrill).

Medway is comprised of approximately 50 percent sewer and 50 percent individual septic system so soil types are extremely important when determining future development and infrastructure in town. The area identified as the "west side" of Medway as known to have heavy, wet, rocky soils mingled with clay, with in its natural state produces chestnut, oak, maple, and hickory, with surprisingly rapidity, and under cultivation is the best grass providing land in the town. (History of Medway). However, these soils are not necessarily conducive for septic.





B. Landscape Character

Medway offers a diverse landscape that includes suburban, small town, rural, and agricultural character. The town includes hills, forests, fields, stone walls, ponds, rivers, streams, marshes, and swamps. These elements provide a pleasant and productive environment in which to live and work.

With its location along Route 109, and containing Choate Pond and the Charles River, Medway blends old and new into its existing rural character. By incorporating a public beach, playground and nature trails, Medway maintains its undeveloped feeling; a characteristic that could be lost in the future due to increasing traffic and loss of wildlife habitats.

The corridor between Summer and Winthrop Streets, through which Chicken Brook runs, retains much of the town's historic, rural character. The historic New England pattern of settlements clustered amid fields and forest remains in areas of Medway. Historic clusters in Medway Village and West Medway, an emerging modern village at the intersection of Routes 109 and 126, and Village Street, which runs across the southern end of town from Bellingham to Millis, all showcase historic homes and represent a significant part of Medway's character.

Route 109, also known as Main Street, runs through the middle of Medway in an east-west direction and makes up the commercial core of the town. It is also the site of many historic homes. The commercial area is largely suburban in character, having been developed primarily from the 1960s to the present.

C. Water Resources

Medway lies entirely within the Charles River watershed and the Charles River forms Medway's border with the town of Franklin, a stretch that makes up two-thirds of Medway's southern border. Surface waters compose about 0.5 percent of Medway's area. A network of wetlands and streams weave through town on their way to the Charles River. Additionally, another important water resource within Medway are Chicken Brook, most of which has been protected through successful acquisition of land surrounding the brook, and Black Swamp, located in the northeastern part of Medway.

Drinking Water

The public water supply system is also discussed under infrastructure in Section 3.

Aquifer Recharge Areas

Drinking water for Medway's residents and businesses originates from four local groundwater supply wells installed in sand and gravel deposits. These wells tap the medium and high yield aquifer of the Charles River basin underlying the eastern and southeastern part of town. The Charles River basin is fed by the Bugastow sub basin and the Chicken Brook-Charles River sub basin. The most productive aquifer is connected with the Charles River in the southeastern corner of town near the borders with Franklin and Norfolk (Conley & Serrill). The Water

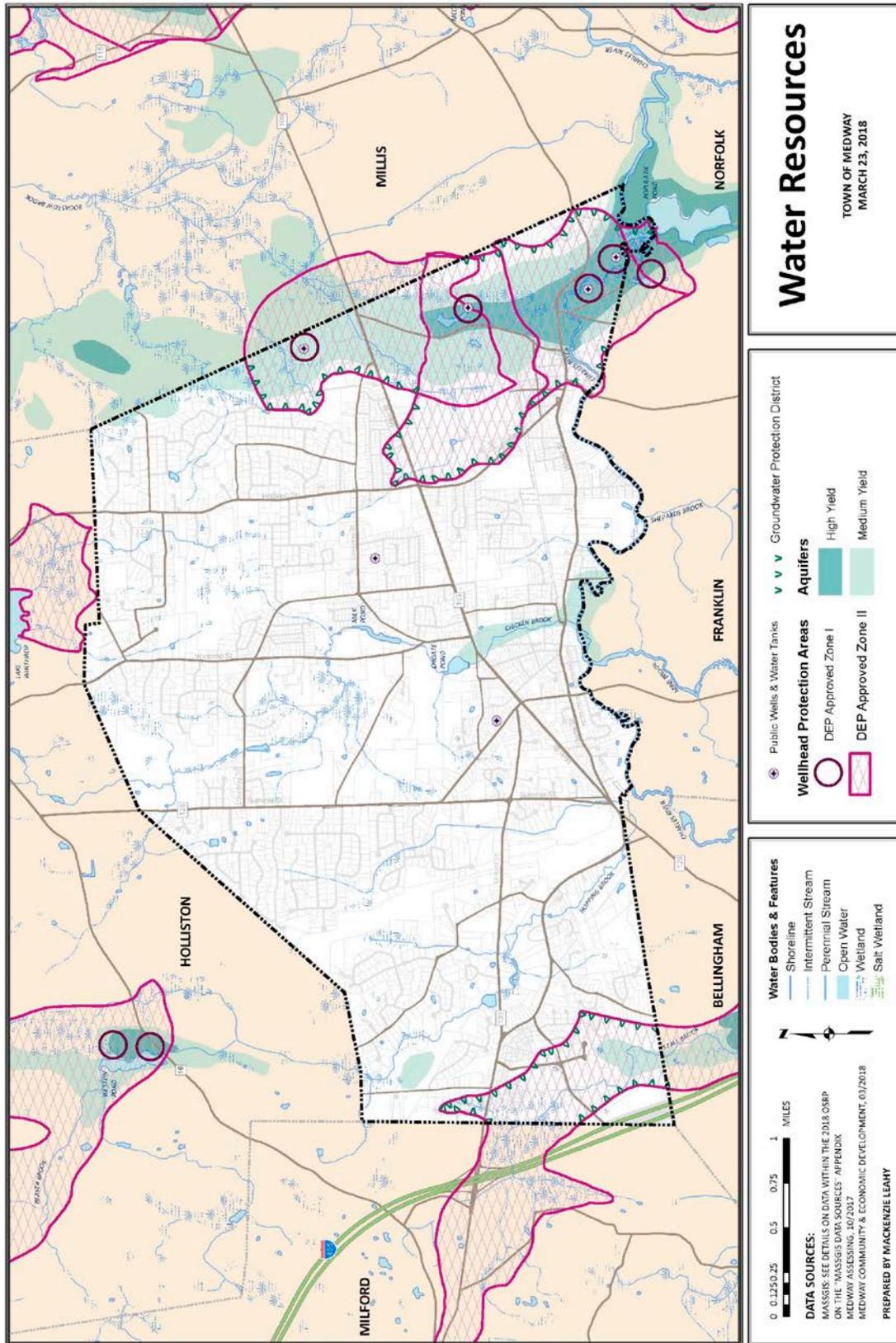
Resources Map illustrates the sub basins, Town wells, aquifers and Zone II water supply protection areas.

Populatic Well – Medway’s largest well, Populatic well is a gravel packed well installed in 1942. The water supply carries a MassDEP maximum withdrawal rate of 607 gpm, however present maximum pumping rate is set at 425 gpm due to well water level restriction.

Oakland Well – Oakland well is a gravel packed well installed in 1965. The water supply carries a MassDEP maximum withdrawal rate of 410 gpm, however present maximum available rate is 275 gpm due to well water level restriction.

Village Well – Village well is a gravel packed well rehabilitated in 2007. The water supply carries a MassDEP maximum withdrawal rate of 457 gpm, however present maximum pump rate is set at 350 gpm with a maximum rate of approximately 420 gpm, depending on groundwater level.

Industrial Park Road Well - Industrial Park well is a gravel packed well installed in 2007. The water supply carries a MassDEP maximum withdrawal rate of 330 gpm, however present maximum available rate is approximately 215 gpm due to well water level restriction.



Regulatory Requirements

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts started the Sustainable Water Management Initiative in 2010 to guide MA DEP's permitting of water withdrawals under the Water Management Act (WMA) with the goal of providing water for communities while also supporting ecological health and promoting economic development (Massachusetts Sustainable Water Management Initiative). WMA regulates the sub basins and requires the town to minimize impacts to river and stream base flow by limiting water withdrawals to a "safe yield," the maximum dependable water withdrawal calculated over a series of years. WMA makes conservation and water loss reduction important priorities (Conley & Serrill).

Since 2003, Medway has been designated as "urbanized" and is regulated by the EPA's NPDES (National Pollution Discharge System) permits program as an MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System). An MS4 is a system composed of stormwater drains, pipes, culverts, swales and ditches designed to collect and transfer stormwater from developed areas to the nearest water bodies. An MS4 is not a combined sewer system.

Medway has a Stormwater Management Plan to achieve regulatory compliance and by doing so manage stormwater safely and safeguard ecological health by reducing pollution to waters. The town reports its stormwater activities in a yearly report. The 2016-2017 report describes revisions and improvements that are being incorporated into the stormwater collection system along Route 109 and Choate Pond as part of the Route 109 renovations project. It also lists work completed under the categories of: public education, outreach, and participation; illicit discharge detection and elimination; construction site stormwater runoff control; post-construction stormwater management in new development/redevelopment; and pollution prevention in municipal operations. The Town is currently strategizing how to meet the requirements of the new MS4 permit which will go into effect July 1, 2018 (NPDES Phase II Small MS4 General Permit Annual Report).

Water Supply and Demand

Medway's water system has limitations when it comes to meeting the town's water needs. The Town has enough permitted capacity to meet demand, but its current four wells cannot safely pump enough water to meet future projected water demands (Water Supply & Demand Assessment in Relation to Exelon Power 'West Medway II' Project for Town of Medway, MA). Medway is strategizing about how to best improve the water system to increase the quantity of water the system can pull and properly account for water demand.

Water testing in 2016 showed that water quality at all wells was in compliance, with the exception of slightly elevated manganese levels at the Village Street well. During 2016 the Medway Water Division conducted a Level 1 Assessment and was required to complete one Corrective Action (Annual Water Quality Report). Medway is working to return all wells to permitted capacity and substantially lower losses in the distribution system to address this issue, especially as Medway looks to the future and possible constraints on development a limited water supply would pose.

Water Conservation and Protection

Because the drinking water aquifers are shallow and connected, development and other activities, such as agriculture, can affect drinking water quality and quantity downstream. The town wells can benefit from good management practices including identifying and protecting land that directly effects aquifers and groundwater (Conley & Serrill).

The town encourages water conservation through education and outreach efforts. To sustain local water resources a mandatory water ban is in effect from May 1 to September 30. No outside watering was allowed from 9am-5pm, in-ground sprinkler use is forbidden, and restrictions for watering via a hose are in effect (Water Ban Notice). This restriction has been in place for the past fifteen years as part of the town's Water Withdrawal Permit. Medway has begun discussions on how to further protect drinking water as part of the Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, with the help of a consultant (Kleinfelder).

Flood Hazard Areas

Many of the water resources in Medway are within flood hazard areas. Three major types of flood hazard zones exist in Medway: A, AE and X500. Zone A is an area inundated by 100-year flooding for which no Base Flood Elevations have been determined. There are three small areas of Zone A in Medway as follows: (1) a small area between Village Street and Forest Road, along the abandoned railroad bed; (2) the northern part of Hopping Brook; and the area along the small brook near the intersection of Route 109 and Holliston Street.

Zone AE is an area inundated by 100-year flooding for which Base Flood Elevations have been determined. This zone closely follows most of Hopping Brook, Chicken Brook, the Charles River, and the small brook near the intersection of Route 109 and Holliston Street.

Zone X500 is an area subject to inundation by a 500-year storm; an area inundated by 100-year flooding with average depths of less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile; or an area protected by levees from 100-year flooding. It is the most common zone in Medway. X500 zones abut the AE zones along Hopping Brook, Chicken Brook, the Charles River and the small brook near the Route 109 and Holliston Street intersection. Additionally, there are several patches of wetlands in town that are within Zone X500, including a patch west of Clark Street, two patches near Stall Brook at the Milford and Bellingham borders, the area around Summer Hill Road, the wetlands at the end of the brook near the Highland and Park Streets intersection, four patches of wetlands in the Black Swamp, a patch of wetlands on Route 126 near Pheasant Run Road and two patches of wetlands along the brook that offshoots eastwardly from Milk Pond. There is another X500 zone lining the brook that offshoots northward from Hopping Brook around Route 109. Finally, an X500 zone surrounds the AE zone around both Park Pond and Milk Pond.

Medway is currently updating the 2011 Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which expired in April 2016. The Town has received a FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant to update the plan. Flooding is the most relevant and serious natural hazard identified by local officials. There are eight critical infrastructure sites within FEMA floodplains and five within locally identified flood

areas, including: Walker Street Bridge, Milford Street Culvert, Main Street Culvert, and the Town's Populatic Well. With the assistance of a Hazard Mitigation Grant, the Town has been working on drainage improvements to the Brentwood Subdivision (built in the 1970s), an area identified in the recently expired plan which is prone to flooding.

Locally Identified Areas of Flooding

The following areas were identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan as areas with localized flooding problems:

Brentwood

Brentwood, a subdivision built in the 1970's, suffers from inadequate drainage systems. Water runoff from a hill located west of the community is the primary cause of the flooding. In 2016 using funds available from MEMA, the Town installed a major drainage upgrade in the area to address the highest risk areas. There have been no incidents since this work was completed.

Hopping Brook

Each spring Hopping Brook exceeds its banks. Infrequently, the brook floods Route 109, a major roadway and escape route for Medway residents. Every spring and in larger rain storms, 4-5 five houses south of the brook sustain flood damages. Expanding the culvert under Route 109 could potentially mitigate this problem.

Chicken Brook at Village Street

During large rain storms and spring events, Chicken Brook exceeds its banks floods Village Street. The town also indicated that flooding occurs south of Chicken Brook in Bellingham causing the upstream portion in Medway to flood. While this is a frequent problem, there is little damage caused by the flooding. The town has identified a hydro analytics study of the area and/or building a retaining wall on the northern banks of Chicken Brook as potential mitigation measures.

Main Street by the Mill

During large storms water levels at Chicken Brook raise and threaten to flood the old Medway Mill. The brook flows directly under the mill, a site for potential development.

Charles River at Village Street

The Charles River rises every spring and causes or threatens flooding throughout its duration. The Charles River flows through the southern portion of Medway, which has low topography. During large storms, Village Street, a major roadway through Medway, sustains flooding resulting in partial to complete road closure. The town has installed improved drainage in the highest risk areas and continues to work to mitigate flooding at this location.

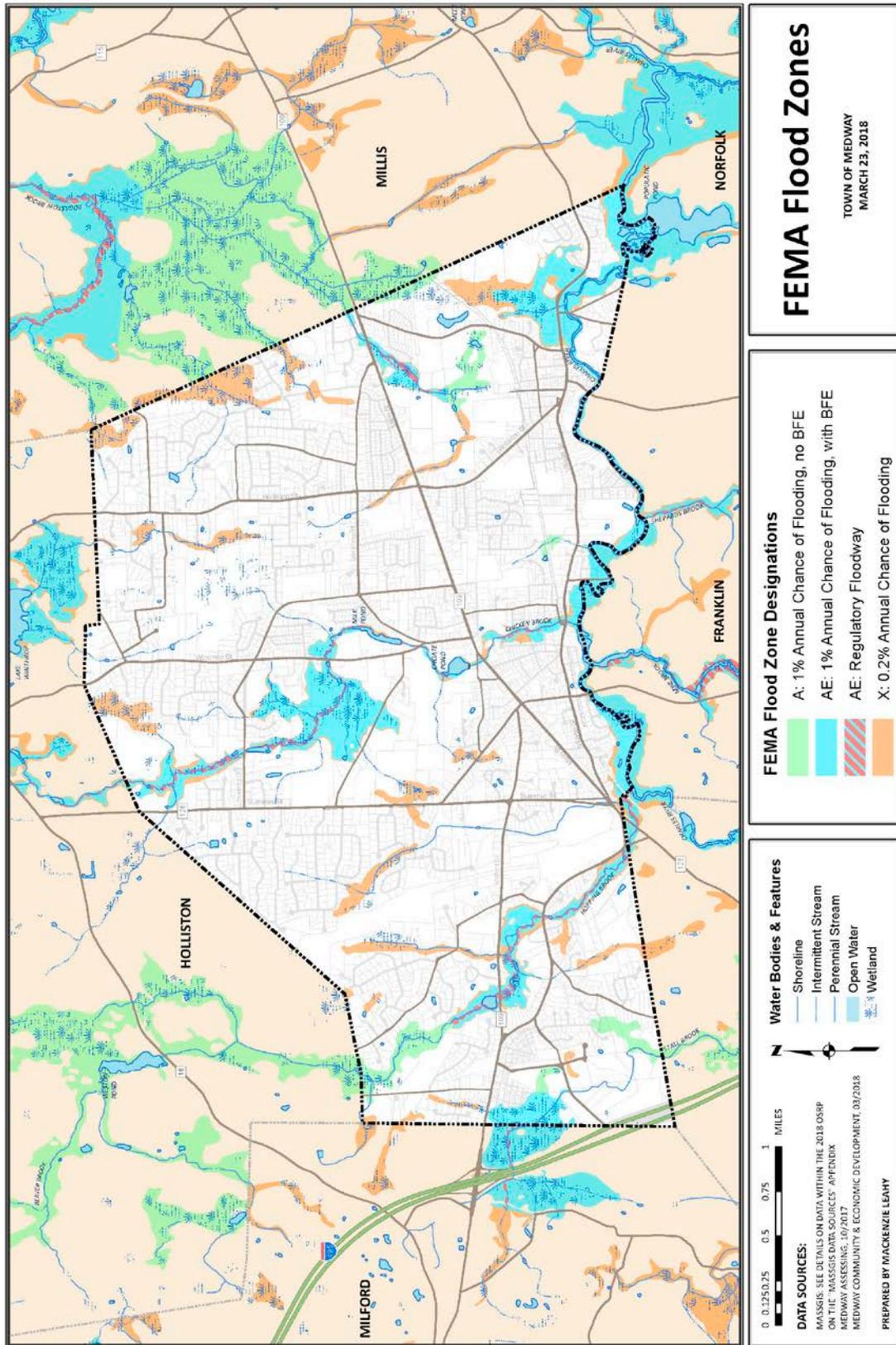
Choate Dam

The Choate Dam was renovated in 2008. If the dam were to fail, extensive to catastrophic damages southward/downstream would occur. The renovations included improvements to sluiceway operation allowing for emergency lowering of the water levels. This provides additional storm surge storage for very large storm events. With renovation at the park

underway, stormwater management will be significantly upgraded, improving the quality of runoff to Chicken Brook.

Sanford Dam

The Town is unsure of the condition of the Sanford Dam. It is privately owned and is a minor concern for the Town as it does not provide significant storage. However, if the dam were to fail, it would cause some immediate eastward/downstream damages through flooding but eventually the stream would regulate to its original flow patterns.



Rivers

The Charles River is the most significant water body in town. It is a winding eighty-mile river along the Medway south border that flows from Hopkinton to Boston Harbor. The watershed, which includes thirty-five communities, covers a drainage area of 308 square miles. During the Industrial Revolution, the Charles River was widely used as a power source for manufacturing mills, including in Medway. Pollutants discharged from these mills led to significant environmental damage to the river. The Charles River Watershed Association (CRWA) was formed in 1965 in response to the conditions of the river. Ongoing efforts to clean the Charles River have resulted in ninety percent of it being currently swimmable, according to CRWA.

The town's brooks and streams are all tributaries of the Charles River and thus contribute to its water quality, streamflow, and temperature. The major tributaries are Chicken Brook, Hopping Brook, and Stall Brook. Chicken Brook flows north to south through the central part of town in a corridor with many opportunities for recreation known as the Chicken Brook Ecological Corridor. This area includes wildlife habitat, agricultural fields, hiking trails, and Choate Park. Chicken Brook often dries up in the summer. Hopping Brook originates in Holliston and meanders through Medway from its northwest corner to join the Charles River where it begins to form the border between Medway and Franklin. Hopping Brook is protected, in part, by US Army Corps of Engineers land. Stall Brook runs through the southwestern corner of town (Master Plan 2009).

The Bellingham Dam Removal Project was completed between November 2016 and February 2017. The goal of this project was to remove the impoundment and sediments to free flow conditions on the Charles River and improve water quality and the health of the aquatic ecosystem (Bellingham Dam Removal FAQ Sheet).

Ponds

Choate Pond, along with Milk Pond, is fed by Chicken Brook, a tributary to the Charles River. Choate Pond is the largest body of water in Medway, formed by the Chicken Brook Dam located in the heart of Choate Park. Choate Pond was once the main attraction at Choate Park with a swimming beach for residents. More frequent testing, more stringent requirements, and warmer water temperatures led to frequent closers during the swimming season due to high bacteria counts. As a result, Choate Pond has been closed for swimming for ten years. In 2004, Town Meeting approved funding to clean up Choate Pond. Two of the three proposed tasks have been completed with minimal improvements in water quality. The last measure had both technical and regulatory challenges that far exceeded the Town's appropriation and was unlikely to be successful. Currently, the Park is undergoing significant improvements for recreational use. The former beach will be replaced with native woodland vegetation to restore some habitat structure and function around the pond.

Wetlands

Wetlands are scattered throughout town, with heavier concentrations along major waterways. Most of the wetlands are deciduous forested wetlands, predominantly red maple swamps. There was no net loss of wetlands in Medway in the period from 1971 to 1999. The Black Swamp,

which straddles the town line between Medway and Millis, is the most prominent wetland in Medway with great wildlife habitat and little human access.

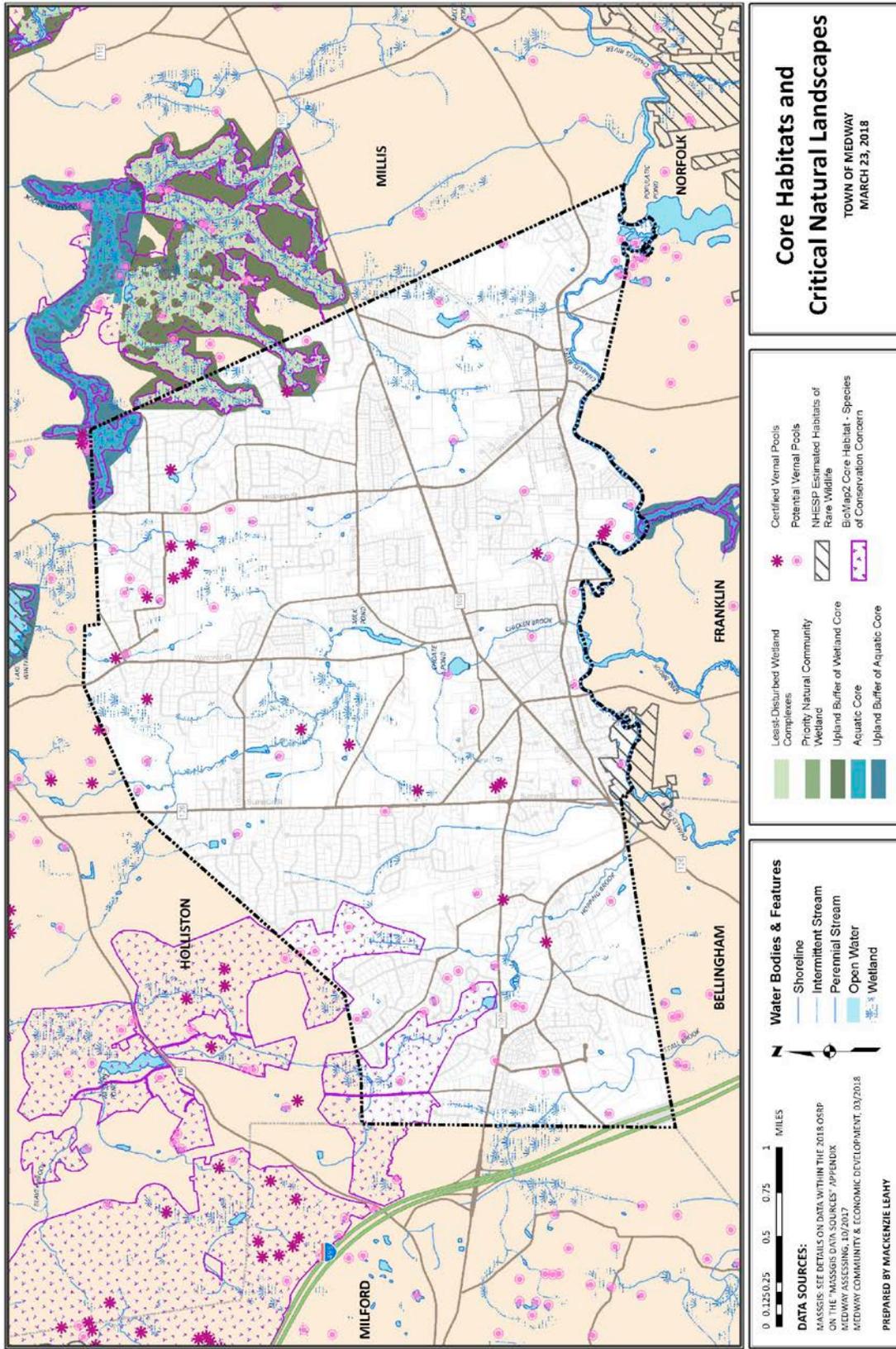
The Chicken Brook Wildlife Corridor, first identified in the 2010 OSRP, is currently protecting a considerable amount of wetlands resources through permanent land protection. This corridor provides not only wetland protection but a scenic walking path and boardwalk open to the public.

During the 1970s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) acquired hundreds of acres of wetlands and low-lying property along the Charles River and its tributaries for flood control purposes. This assemblage of lands is known in its entirety as the Charles River Natural Valley Storage Area. It is a flood control project initiated as a “passive” means of protecting the environment and reducing downstream flooding by ensuring that existing low-lying areas in the flood plain were not altered in any way that would reduce their capacity to contain, slow, or absorb flooding. The Charles River Natural Valley Storage lands are located in Millis, Medfield, Norfolk, Franklin, Holliston, Needham, Sherborn, Bellingham, Dedham, Dover, Medway, Newton, Wrentham, Walpole, Natick, and Boston. In several instances, these lands have been managed and further developed for conservation and recreation purposes. (The Charles River Meadowlands Plan for Bellingham, Franklin, and Medway).

Wetland resources are protected through regulations administered by the Medway Conservation Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. Medway has a local Wetlands Protection Bylaw that provides greater protection than the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act. Together they ensure that wetlands continue to perform their valuable functions for water quality and watershed protection, wildlife habitat, flood control, groundwater recharge and pollution control.

Vernal Pools

There are seventeen Certified Vernal Pools and sixty-seven Potential Vernal Pools in Medway. The Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game (MassWildlife) believes that the potential vernal pools are likely to pass certification standards if the certification process was completed. MassWildlife encourages the Town to certify pools on its own property and require developers to certify pools on any property requiring permits from the Town (Harper). Medway does contain a unique area of unprotected private land which currently has five Certified Vernal Pools and three Potential Vernal Pools all which are clustered and provide specialized habitat for specific species unique to these habitats. It should be noted that DEP recognizes these areas as “cluster vernal pools” and considers these clusters susceptible to decline from development. The Medway Wetlands Protection Bylaw provides 100’ Vernal Pool Habitat protection to vernal pools whether or not they are certified in advance. This is a “No Disturb Zone” which means the Conservation Commission does not allow disturbance of this land.



Water-Based Recreation and Access

A town-wide survey of 600 residents was administered as a part of the Parks, Open Space and Athletic Field Master Plan. The need for more water-based recreation opportunities and increased access to the town's water bodies rose to the top as the third greatest priority. Due to the water quality challenges of the town's ponds, the master plan focuses on the Charles River as the primary area for increased water-based recreation in town (Parks, Open Space and Athletic Field Master Plan Report 2013). Since the master planning process described above, the town has acted to increase access by improving infrastructure at identified recreation sites along the Charles River including Breshnahan's Landing, Charles River Amphitheatre, and the Salmon Retirement Community. Access to the Charles River is also available at Ohnemus Picnic Area off of Village Street.

Breshnahan's Landing

There is canoe and kayak access to Breshnahan's Landing off of Village Street and at Norfolk Launch at River Road in Norfolk. The 3.3-mile distance between launches brings paddlers along the north edge of Populatic Pond where paddlers can find the pond outflow into the Charles River and resume the journey along the Charles to a takeout at River Road in Norfolk. Obstacles such as downed branches, beaver dams, and high or low flow can impede a paddler's way. Experienced paddlers who can handle fast water could paddle as far as South Natick before having to portage over the next dam on the river (Breshnahan's Landing Paddling Map 2015).

Amphitheatre

The Charles River Amphitheatre, a town-owned open space, is the best area to view the Charles River in Medway. It is conveniently located off of Village Street near the center of Medway and includes walking trails and a canoe and kayak launch however, the lack of directional signage on Village Street prevents people from finding this hidden treasure. Paddlers can head upstream, potentially as far as the West Medway dam. There is no beach for swimming, but the brochure guide to Medway's open spaces features a photo of a rock known as Swimming Rock in the river at the Charles River Amphitheatre (Guide to Medway's Open Spaces 2015). The Town is taking steps to improve the facilities at the Amphitheatre. The Medway Community Preservation Committee allocated funds to install a new fence at the site in May 2017 (Committee Meeting Minutes, May 1, 2017).

Salmon Retirement Community – Conservation Restriction (Charles River)

The Salmon Retirement Community has granted a Conservation Restriction to the Town of Medway through its Conservation Commission. The Conservation Restriction allows for the construction of a natural trail system and recreational boat launch in the Charles River.

297 Village Street – Chapter 91 Charles River

The recent applicant with the State for a Chapter 91 permit now allows the public to enjoyment for fishing, fowl, and navigation along the Charles River, where all access is not restricted.

Charles River

The Charles River Meadowlands Initiative is an effort by citizens of the towns of Bellingham, Franklin, and Medway to enhance the conservation and recreation opportunities of the US Army

Corps of Engineer (USACE) lands of the Charles River Natural Valley Storage Area. In 1970 the USACE preserved hundreds of wetlands for flood control purposes and since then has made sure that these flood plain areas are not altered in any way that would diminish their capacity to contain, slow, and absorb floodwaters. Citizens and the local governments of the three towns are in support of this initiative which seeks to improve recreation access to the USACE lands and other nearby lands owned by the towns. In doing so they intend to join together across town borders to promote passive recreation and the positive economic impacts that can accompany it. Citizens and town governments are the drivers in this initiative. For different reasons, USACE, Mass Fish and Game, and DCR are all supportive, but unwilling to take a leadership role (The Charles River Meadowlands Plan for Bellingham, Franklin, and Medway).

Medway has several public parcels that are contiguous with the Charles River in Franklin and fifty-two acres of USACE lands. Medway could reap social, cultural, economic, and public health benefits from the increased recreation and community activities proposed by the Meadowlands initiative. Increased connectivity and wildlife habitat, due to additional anticipated land conservation efforts, would benefit Medway's biodiversity and the ecosystem services of its lands.

D. Natural Communities (Associated Vegetation and Wildlife)

Medway is located within the Southern New England Coastal Plains Ecoregion— an area with coastal plains and a few low hills.

Vegetation

Forest

Medway's vegetation is dominated by upland forests in areas previously cleared for pastures and farmland. Central oak-hickory hardwood forests mixed with white pine make up most of the forest cover. The town also contains sugar maple-birch-beech-ash transitional hardwood forests and areas with elm-ash-red maple and red and white pines (BioMap2).

Highbush blueberries, sweet pepperbush, witch hazel, and spicebush populate the understory communities in moist upland forests while in the drier forests lowbush blueberries, sheep laurel and huckleberry dominate. Spotted wintergreen, princess pine and partridgeberry are also common, as well as lady's slippers, Canada mayflower, trillium and false Solomon's seal.

Medway's Northern swamp forests are a mix of the hardwoods of maple, oak, ash and evergreens, such as white pine in sandy soil and white cedar in clay rich soils. These forests are also home to theighbush blueberries and swamp azaleas also found in upland forests.

Forest land in Medway declined by more than twenty six percent between 1971 and 1999 due to development and forest succession. More than 1,000 acres were converted to other uses.

Meadow

Meadow, once a common type of ecosystem of Medway's coastal plains, makes up a smaller proportion of the landscape. Broad meadows historically blanketed the lands along the Charles River. Meadow habitat declined significantly between 1971 and 1999, dropping from 246 acres to just 30 acres. The Chicken Brook corridor has the highest concentration of meadows and pasture land in town (Conley & Serrill). Wildflowers including Queen Anne's lace, golden rod, wild asters, milkweed and joe pye weed are prevalent in the drier meadow areas, while in the wetland meadows bulrush, jewelweed and red cardinal flowers are more common.

Cultural Grassland

Cultural grasslands are created by humans and are typically maintained by annual mowing. There are three main locations where these types of grasslands are present: Amphitheatre, Millstone Conservation Restriction, and the Adams Street Conservation Area. These areas have historically been open and are typically not suitable for cultivation because of their dry, rocky, sandy, and low-nutrient soils. A plant inventory of the Adams Street Conservation Area was conducted in 2015 by Open Space Committee member Jim Wickis, and the following herbaceous plants identified there: burdock, *Artium tomentosum*; common milkweed, *Asclepias syriaca*; cow vetch, *Vicia cracca*; curly dock, *Rumex crispus*; daisy fleabane, *Erigeron annuus*; Deptford pink, *Dianthus armeria*; English plantain *Plantago lanceolate*, field pennycress *Thlaspi arvense*, field pepperweed *Lepidium campestre*; lambsquarters, *Chenopodium album*; lesser stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*; mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*; oxeye daisy, *Leucanthemum vulgare*; wild madder, *Galium mollugo*; yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*; yellow wood sorrel, *Oxalis stricta*; orchard grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; and, red fescue, *Festuca rubra*.

Public Shade Trees

Public shade trees are under the care and oversight of Medway's Tree Warden, who works under the Department of Public Services. The Tree Warden determines whether trees in public areas should be taken down, planted, or remain as public shade trees, and enforces rules and regulations associated with trees along scenic roads. Twenty-five roadways in Medway currently have local scenic road status. Any cutting or removal of trees in the right-of-way of a scenic road requires an application to the Planning Board for a Scenic Road Work Permit.

Exemplary Habitats

American Chestnut Study Area at Idylbrook Park

Planted in 2004 by Gary Jacobs, a volunteer who planted over 600 trees in association with the local chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation. The foundation has been working since 1983 to develop a chestnut resistant to the chestnut blight. If discovered, the American chestnut could continue once again to provide nuts for animals and humans and, its wood could be used for building.

Black Walnut Grove at the Salmon Retirement Community

There is a grove of black walnuts trees that are in excellent condition, which will be preserved as part of the Salmon Retirement Community Conservation Restriction, required under the ARCPUD Permit issued by the Planning and Economic Development Board.

BioMap2

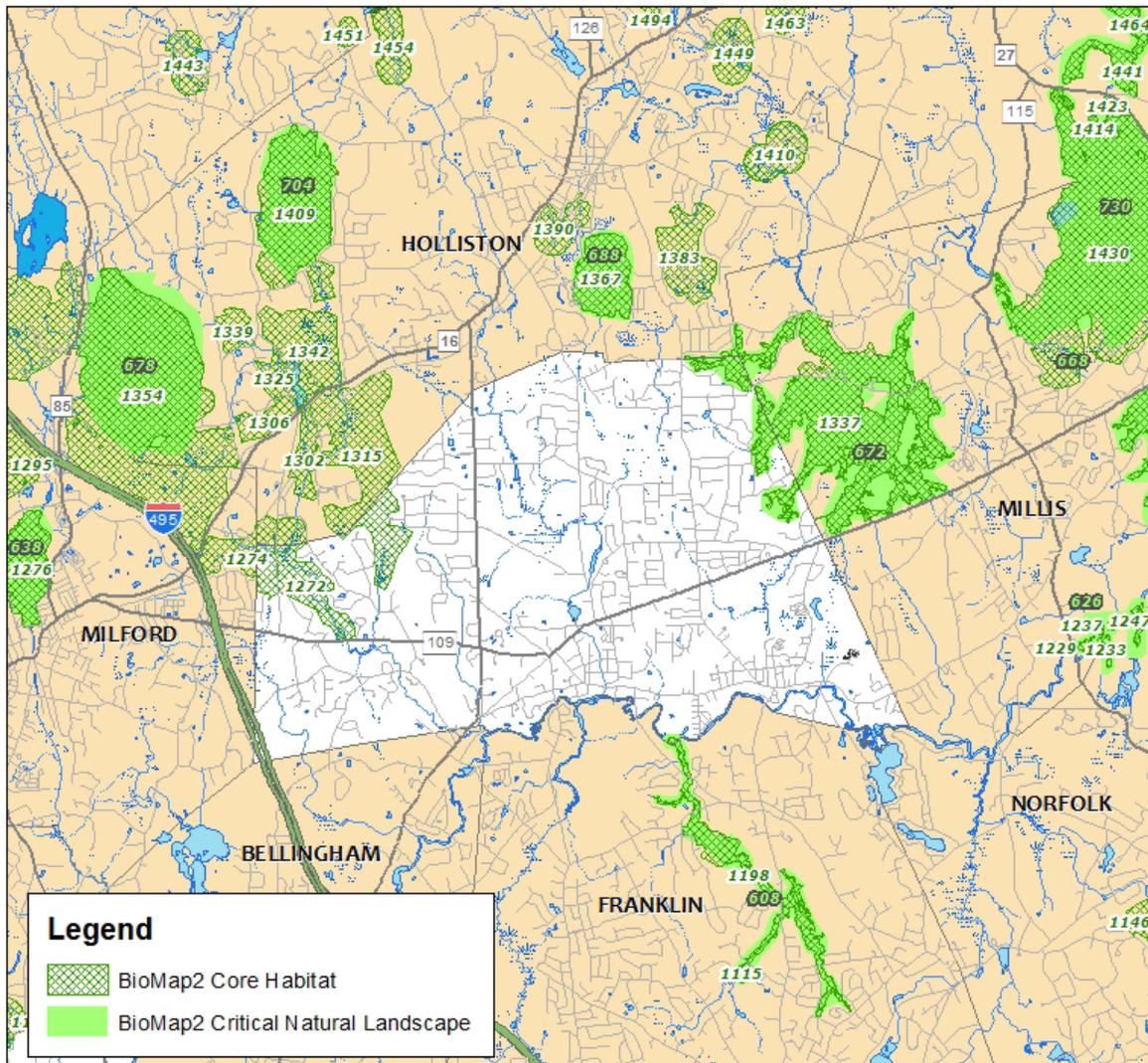
In 2012, the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP), in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), produced *BioMap2: Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World*. This study combined information about rare species, natural community data, and spatial data identifying wildlife species and habitats. BioMap2 also integrates TNC’s assessment of large, well-connected, and intact ecosystems and landscapes across the Commonwealth, incorporating concepts of ecosystem resilience to address anticipated climate change impacts.

BioMap2 identifies two ecological components, Core Habitats and Critical Natural Landscapes (CNL), used to determine the areas of Massachusetts most in need of protection in order to preserve and promote biodiversity. Core Habitats are the most viable habitat for rare plants and animals or exemplary natural communities. CNL areas serve as supporting buffers around Core Habitats. They can be large undeveloped patches of vegetation, large “road less” areas, and undeveloped watersheds. Protection of CNLs provides habitat for wide-ranging native species, supports intact ecological processes, maintains connectivity among habitat, and enhances ecological resilience to natural and anthropogenic disturbances (BioMap2).

One Wetland Core Habitat, two Aquatic Core Habitats, three Species of Concern Core Habitats, two Aquatic Core Buffer CNL areas, and one Wetland Core Buffer CNL area are identified within Medway. The three Species of Concern Core Habitats are located in the northwest area of Hopping Brook and extend into Holliston. These areas provide large un-fragmented open spaces along Hopping Brook’s riparian corridors and are habitat for the rare spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) and four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylum scutatum*). In the northeast, Aquatic and Wetland Core Buffer CNLs overlap the Aquatic and Wetland Core Habitats in the Black Swamp. This habitat supports the Spatterdock darner (*Rhionaescha mutata*), a rare dragonfly species (BioMap2). The second Aquatic Core Habitat and Species of Concern Core Habitat are located predominantly in the town of Franklin but extend into Medway where Sherman Brook meets the Charles River. This area also provides habitat for the four-toed salamander (BioMap2).

Based on 2012 data, 320 acres of open space are protected in perpetuity, 4.3% of Medway’s total land area. BioMap2 Core Habitat areas make up 352 acres of which 51 acres, or 14.5 %, is protected. CNL areas make up 163 acres of which fifteen acres, or nine percent, is protected (BioMap2). As these areas are all at the periphery of town, their conservation would also be beneficial to adjacent towns. Therefore, conservation efforts should be collaborative with neighboring towns.

Figure 4-1: BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes



CAPS

The University of Massachusetts Landscape Ecology Laboratory’s Conservation and Assessment and Prioritization System (CAPS) is “an ecosystem-based (coarse-filter) approach for assessing the ecological integrity of lands and waters and subsequently identifying and prioritizing land for habitat and biodiversity conservation.” CAPS defines ecological integrity as “the ability of an area to support biodiversity and the ecosystem processes necessary to sustain biodiversity over the long term.” This system provides a second way to identify areas for conservation. The Index of Ecological Integrity ranking system of CAPS includes metrics of connectivity, traffic volume, distance from roads, and unimpeded stream flow. This contrasts with BioMap2 which focuses on rare species habitat. CAPS mapping identifies the top fifty percent of lands with the highest ecological integrity (Conley & Serrill). Figure 4-2 illustrates the integrated statewide, watershed

and ecoregion assessment of index of ecological integrity. The darker the color, the higher the integrity value. Figure 4-3 illustrates the top 50% of landscape types within Medway for ecological integrity.

In addition to the areas identified by BioMap2, CAPS identified areas within the Chicken Brook corridor as important for biodiversity and ecosystem health. Kirby Swamp and an area within the Adams Conservation Area utility corridor were identified as having high value for wetland and aquatic habitat (Conley & Serrill).

Figure 4-2: Integrated Index of Ecological Integrity Map

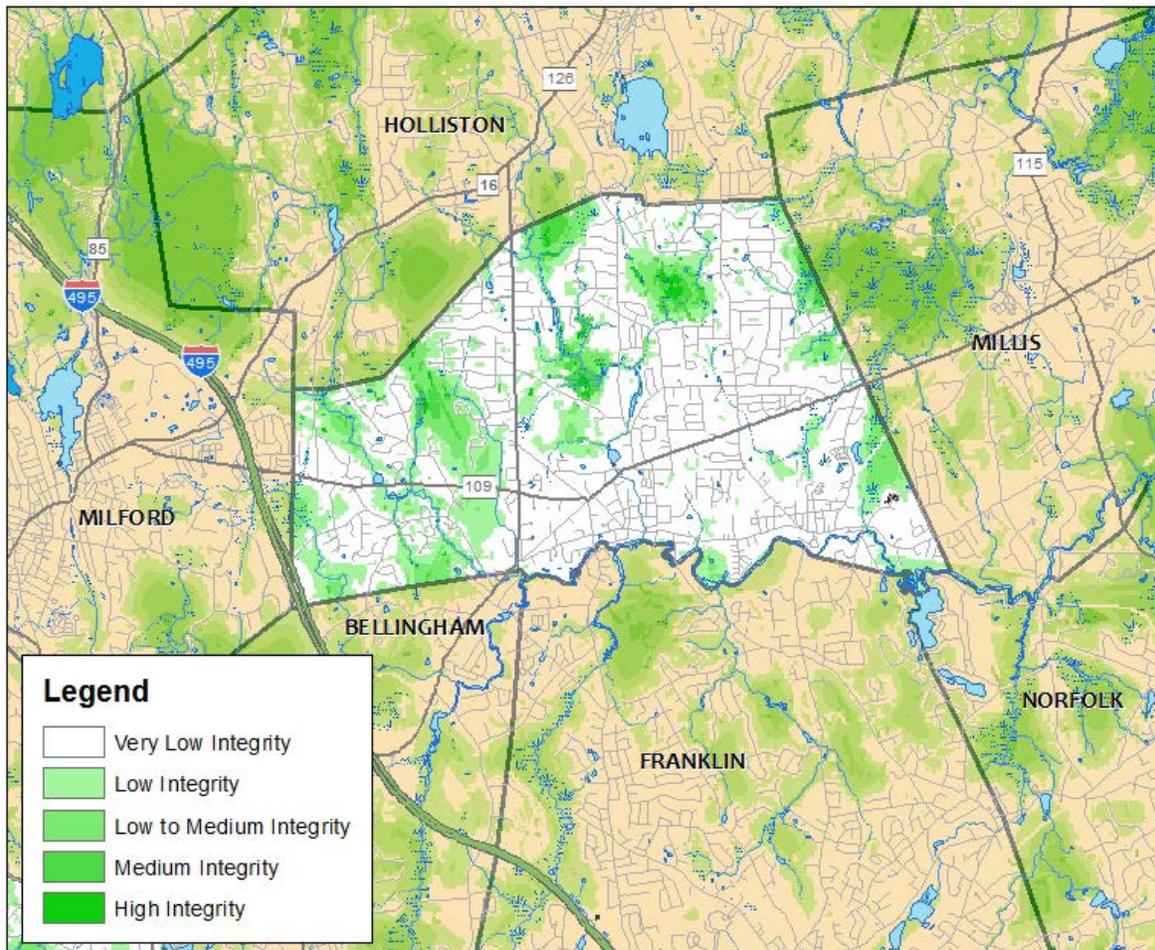
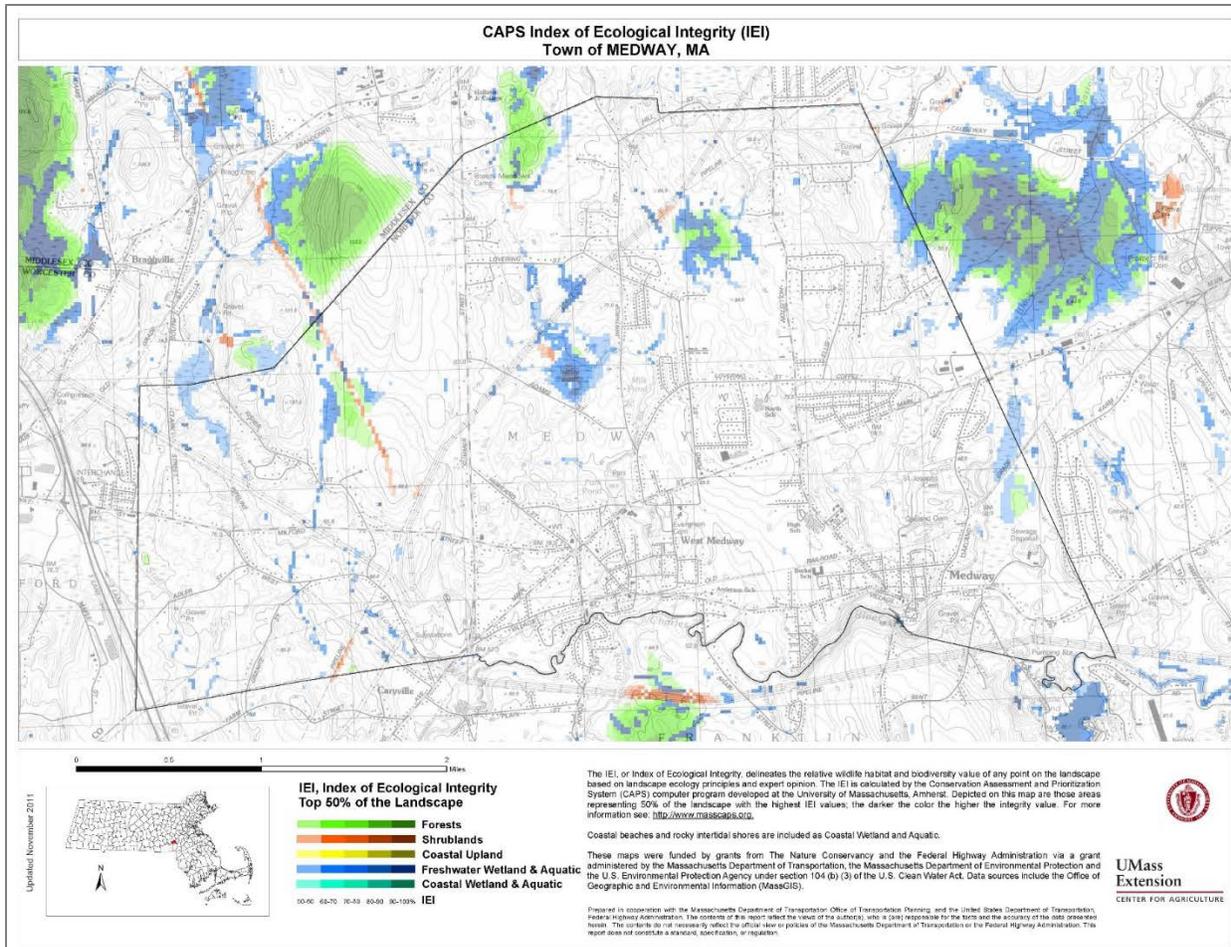


Figure 4-3: Index of Ecological Integrity, Top 50% of Landscapes in Medway



Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants

According to the NHESP, Medway currently has no rare or endangered plant species (Harper). Previously, two vascular plant species, the Rigid flax and the Saline sedge were listed as endangered. However, these species are no longer on the list. There are also no Priority Natural Communities listed by NHESP, but this could be due to lack of survey effort.

Threats to Natural Communities

In addition to BioMap2 Core Habitats, there are areas of Priority Natural Communities distinction just outside the town’s borders in Holliston. These habitats, home to rare and endangered species, are connected and supported by habitats within Medway. Since wildlife is dependent on natural habitats for food, water, shelter and reproduction and these resources have been fragmented due to the encroaching development, it can be expected that biodiversity will suffer unless these natural habitats are protected.

The Town owns much of the land along Chicken Brook and Kirby Swamp. While this doesn’t support state-listed rare species, NHESP recognizes it as a significant complex of uplands and wetlands. Town-owned and non-town-owned lands not yet protected as open space are

vulnerable to development. Similarly, NHESP encourages the conservation of another tract of undeveloped wetlands and uplands between Winthrop and Holliston Streets, north of Lovering Street. Conserving these areas would help protect the more common species that contribute to the town's biodiversity and the health of its ecosystems (Harper). In addition, land conservation that increases connectivity of the Core Habitats and Critical Natural Landscapes with other open space parcels can increase biodiversity and ecosystem services in town.

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

The primary wildlife corridors in Medway are generally along the major waterways, including the Charles River, Chicken Brook and Hopping Brook. Both Chicken Brook and Hopping Brook flow into the Charles. Hopping Brook provides a link to Cedar Swamp in Holliston and Chicken Brook flows into the Charles nearly opposite its confluence with Mine Brook flowing in from Franklin, thus forming a link to Franklin.

In addition, electrical transmission rights-of-way also serve as corridors. They provide links between Hopping Brook and Chicken Brook and also link those corridors with Lake Winthrop in Holliston and Dopping Brook in Holliston and Sherborn.

Mammals

Currently, there is a diversity of mammals in Medway including, white tailed deer, gray squirrel, muskrat, beaver, coyote, red fox and, raccoon. No detailed survey of mammals has been conducted to date, however, these species are commonly observed throughout Medway.

Birds

There are no detailed inventories or bird counts for Medway, however, the following observations from local residents and Town staff have been reported to the Conservation Commission. Great blue herons (*Ardea Herodias*) and other marsh species have been observed at freshwater marshes and forested wetlands, including along Chicken Brook. Red-tail hawks have been observed along the utility power lines, hunting mice and other field dwelling species from perches in the tree line bordering the cleared right-of-way ROW). Utility ROWs can be great wildlife habitat for meadow dependent species. The utility companies utilize a combination of herbicides and manual cutting for managing vegetation growth within the ROW. Choate Pond is home to some mute swans (*Cygnus olor*) which were introduced from Europe and are becoming invasive in the vicinity. Recently, at Choate Pond hooded merganser ducks (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) have been seen. These particular birds have been in decline due to the loss of wetlands to development nationally. Efforts to restore habitat including the addition of nesting boxes and wetland restoration have led to slowly increasing populations. The Conservation Commission in cooperation with the Eagle Scouts have been building blue bird boxes and installing them across town. Medway has not conducted a Blue Bird Study but it is something that the town would like to undertake in the future.

Reptiles/Amphibians

Medway is home to several species of reptiles and amphibians, wood frog, spring peepers, spotted salamander, green and gray tree frogs, bull frog, snapping turtles, and painted turtles, just to name a few. Along Winthrop Street in close proximity to Chicken Brook (within the Chicken Brook Wildlife Corridor) there is a sign constructed by residents that is put up every spring to warn drivers of reptile and amphibian crossing.

One species, wood turtle, is listed as of “special concern” in Medway. A species of “special concern” is a native species documented by biological research to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked. Or it refers to a species which occurs in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened within Massachusetts.

Table 4-1: Reptile of Special Concern in Medway

Scientific Name	Common Name	MESA* Status
<i>Glyptemys insulpta</i>	Wood turtle	Special Concern

Source: Harper, Lynn. *MassWildlife Letter*. August 21, 2017.

*MESA – Massachusetts Endangered Species Act

As discussed previously, BioMap2 Core Habitat areas in Medway provide habitat for the spotted turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) and four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylum scutatum*). Reptile and amphibian species such as these rely on both aquatic and nearby terrestrial habitats during their life cycles.

Fish

The lakes, ponds and streams in Medway contain many fish species. There are local perennial streams that are stocked annually with trout at four locations including: south of West Street in Hopping Brook, two locations along the Charles River (west of Kadin Lane and along Walker Street), and south of Milford Street in Stall Brook. Fish species that have been observed in Medway include sunfish (*Enneacanthus obesus*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), chain pickerel (*Esox nige*), and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). Medway does not have any Coldwater Fisheries Resource streams.

Insects

Although there is no detailed inventory of insects in Medway, a number of invasive insect species are common to the region including the gypsy moth and hemlock wooly adelgid.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

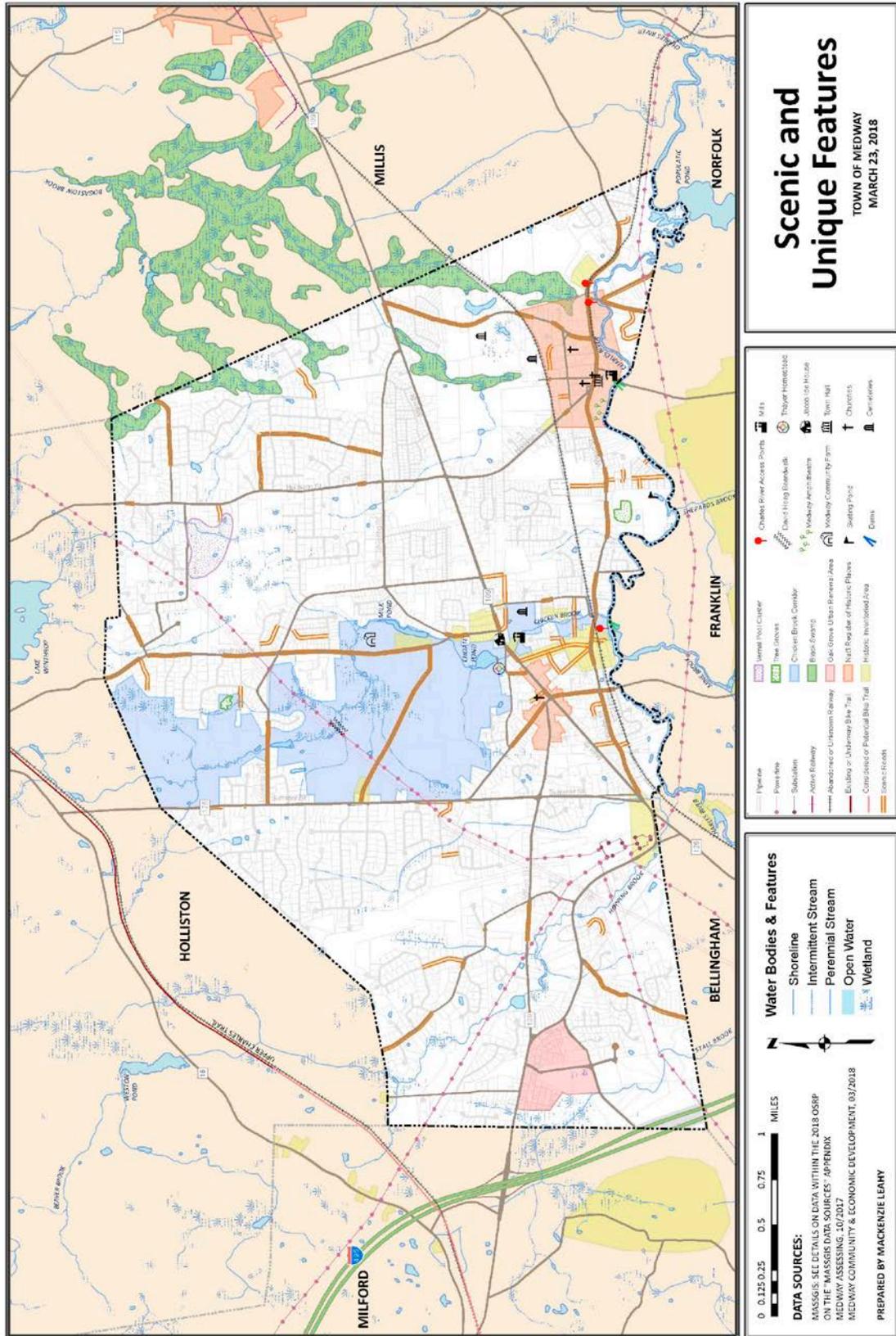
The Town of Medway has designated twenty-five roads as *scenic roads*, roads that have been maintained for over fifty years and have homes that reflect that heritage with trees and/or stone walls intact. They are protected from unnecessary changes and allow people to continue enjoying the town as it was in an earlier time. Along many of these roads, historic homes and other buildings can be found, adding to the scenic and cultural value of these neighborhoods. In 1988, Rabbit Hill in West Medway was officially registered as a National Historical District because of its historic homes and structures. Most recently, Medway Village was also added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 4-2: Scenic Roads in Medway

Street	From	To
Adams Street	Winthrop Street	Summer Street
Brigham Lane (now Country Lane)	Main Street	Village Street
Causeway Street	Holliston Street	Millis Town Line
Charles River Road	Village Street	Charles River
Ellis Street	Coffee Street	Holliston Street
Elm Street	Main Street	Evergreen Street
Evergreen Street	Main Street	Elm Street
Farm Street	Village Street	Millis Town Line
Fisher Street	West Street	Holliston Town Line
Franklin Street	Main Street	Village Street
Granite Street	West Street	End
Guernsey Street	Cottage Street	Lincoln Street
High Street	Main Street	Village Street
Highland Street	Main Street	Summer Street
Hill Street	Winthrop Street	Holliston Town Line
Lincoln Street	Main Street	Village Street
Lovering Street	Winthrop Street	Summer Street
Oakland Street	Main Street	Village Street
Partridge Street	Ward's Lane	Winthrop Street
Pearl Street	Walker Street	End
Populatic Street	Village Street	Franklin Town Line
Village Street	In its entirety	
Walker Street	Populatic Street	Franklin Town Line
Wellington Street	Cottage Street	High Street
Winthrop Street	Main Street	Holliston Town Line

Source: *Town of Medway Scenic Roads Rules and Regulations, July 2002.*

* These roads, or in most cases, sections of roads, were designated as scenic roads in the Annual Town Meetings held on December 20, 1975 and May 14, 2001.



G. Environmental Challenges

Drinking Water Supply

One serious issue is the adequacy of the domestic water supply. Medway has made significant efforts to solve this problem but conservation of water supplies and protection of water resources remain a concern. The anticipated increase in development makes this an imperative issue for the future sustainability of the town. The quality of drinking water sources is not a problem at present but conserving land and managing possible water pollutants is important to safeguard resources in the future. Pollution from land use can affect drinking water sources because chemicals can migrate through porous sand and gravel into groundwater. For this reason, it is important to identify and protect undeveloped land within aquifer recharge areas.

Surface Water Quality, Streamflow, and Temperature

Volunteers from the Charles River Watershed Association take water samples monthly at a water quality monitoring site at the Shaw Street bridge over the Charles River. The average 2016 *E. coli* level in the water at this site was 129 colony forming units per 100 milliliters. This is just above the swimming standard of 126 colony forming units per 100 milliliters. A look at the *E. coli* concentration for each of the samples taken monthly in 2016 indicates that six out of the twelve days had unsafe *E. coli* levels for swimming. The *E. coli* standard for boating is 630 colony forming units per 100 milliliters, therefore the Charles River along the border with Medway is safe for boating (Charles River Monthly Monitoring 2016 Year-end Report).

Thirteen percent of Medway's land is covered by impermeable surfaces. It is generally accepted that when impervious area in a watershed reaches ten percent, stream ecosystems begin to show evidence of degradation, and coverage more than thirty percent is associated with severe, practically irreversible degradation. Non-point source pollution from Medway contributes to water quality degradation in the Charles River. Temperatures of the Charles River have been steadily increasing and have been above healthy levels (Charles River Monthly Monitoring 2016 Year-end Report). Waters warmed when passing over impermeable surfaces can contribute to this trend.

As discussed previously, the suburban and rural upper Charles River communities, of which Medway is one, are experiencing one of the fastest development rates in Massachusetts. The demand for water has the potential to cause lower flows of the Charles River. Providing drinking water to citizens and making sure that enough water from the tributaries in Medway reach the Charles River to maintain healthy river flow heights and rate is a challenge (Charles River Issues).

A regional sewer treatment plant is located in Medway. It serves the towns of Medway, Franklin, Millis and Bellingham. It currently discharges its treated effluent into the Charles River, resulting in an out of basin transfer of water. A major challenge is to find ways to keep that water in the basin so that there is not a net loss of water. Groundwater pumped from the ground and then discharged out of the groundwater recharge area results in a net loss of water within the basin. Given the existing water shortages due to well capacity issues, finding ways to recharge

wastewater locally such as through use as irrigation, would be beneficial. Additionally, Medway is reaching its allotted capacity at the wastewater treatment plant which has implications for future development. Once capacity is reached, future developments would not be able to tie into the sewer system, and would need private septic systems, which would have implications for groundwater quality. The Town enacted a moratorium on sewer extensions in 2016.

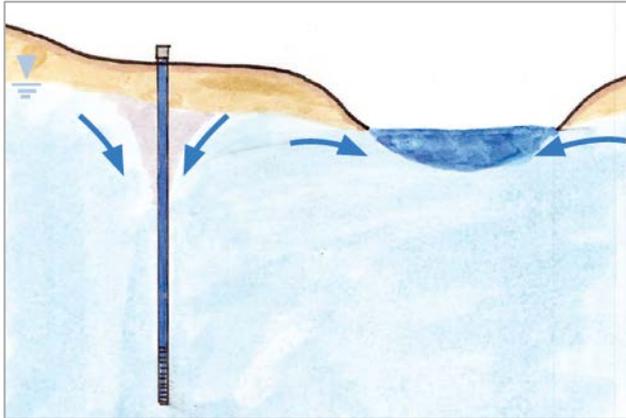


Image credit: Conley & Serrill
“A pumping well intercepts the groundwater that would flow into the river, decreasing river flow. In times of drought, the pumping well can draw from the river and reduce base flow.” (Conley & Serrill)

Flooding

Flooding has been an issue in several areas of town including Walker Street Bridge, Milford Street Culvert, Main Street Culvert, and the Town’s Populatic Well. Increased amounts of impervious surface from development can result in the production of more runoff than the storm drainage systems were designed for. Medway adopted a Stormwater Management Bylaw in 2017 to provide standards for stormwater management and treatment to reduce the impact of new development on water resources.

Generally, there has been a substantial rise in beaver activity over the past five years, according to the Conservation Commission. Both the Town and the State have moved to a policy of not disturbing beaver dams and habitat unless public health is threatened, i.e. roads or drinking water wells will be flooded. Ponding created by beaver dams is creating new flood areas and a shift in flooding patterns, the future impact of which is yet to be determined.

Loss of Open Space to Development

Medway has lost more than twenty six percent of its forest land between 1971 and 1999. However, it now has an Open Space Residential Design bylaw requiring that fifty percent of a developed parcel remain as open space. This and the Adult Retirement Community Planned Unit Development bylaw, which also requires open space be provided, are two tools the community has adopted to mitigate the loss of open space from development.

Erosion and Sedimentation

Erosion and sedimentation are problems primarily from new construction or significant redevelopment. The Wetlands Protection Bylaw Article XXI, the Planning and Economic Development Boards Rules and Regulations, and a Stormwater Management Bylaw Article

XXVI seek to address this problem. Recently, in 2017, the Town completed a total overhaul of the Stormwater Management Bylaw Article XXVI making the regulation more stringent to address past issues and meet NPDES Stormwater Phase 2 permit requirements.

Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Areas

Under the Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 21E sites are contaminated by oil or other hazardous material and are subject to special restrictions for redevelopment. Such sites are classified by tiers based on their level of contamination and their owner’s compliance with regulations. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has a searchable database that lists forty-six reportable spills of oil and/or hazardous materials in Medway from 1987 through December 2017. Most of those sites, including some former gas station sites, are classified in a status that poses no significant risk, meaning the release has been properly cleaned up (MassDEP Searchable Sites).

There is one Tier II and two Tier 1D Chapter 21E sites in Medway as follows:

Table 4-3: Tier Classified Chapter 21E Brownfield Sites in Medway

Site Name	Address	Zoning	Tier
Main Street Shell	86 Main Street	Central Business	II
Medway Oil Facility	37 Broad Street	Village Commercial	1D
N/A	8 Populatic Street	Agricultural Residential II	1D

Source: MassGIS

One gas station on Main Street is classified as Tier II, meaning that permits from the Mass DEP are not required and response action may be performed under the supervision of a Licensed Site Professional, without prior Departmental approval. The gas station is in cleanup phase and is located within the proposed Chapter 40R overlay district on Main Street. The district is currently being targeted for mixed-use redevelopment.

The Medway Oil Facility and 8 Populatic Street are located in the C-III and AR-II zoning districts respectively and are designated as Tier 1D sites. Tier 1D includes any site where the responsible party fails to provide a required submittal to Mass DEP by a specified deadline. A site is categorically classified as Tier 1D on the date of its applicable transition deadline and is assessed annual compliance fees should the responsible party fail to submit certain paperwork to the department by the applicable deadline. Both Tier 1D sites are unlikely to be targeted for housing-related redevelopment in the foreseeable future.

It should be noted that the above list presents those sites on a list of sites with reported spills that has been prepared by DEP. It is not meant to suggest that these sites are undevelopable, nor it is intended here to imply that these are the only sites that may be hindered for development due to past spills. That judgment must necessarily be made on a site-by-site basis.

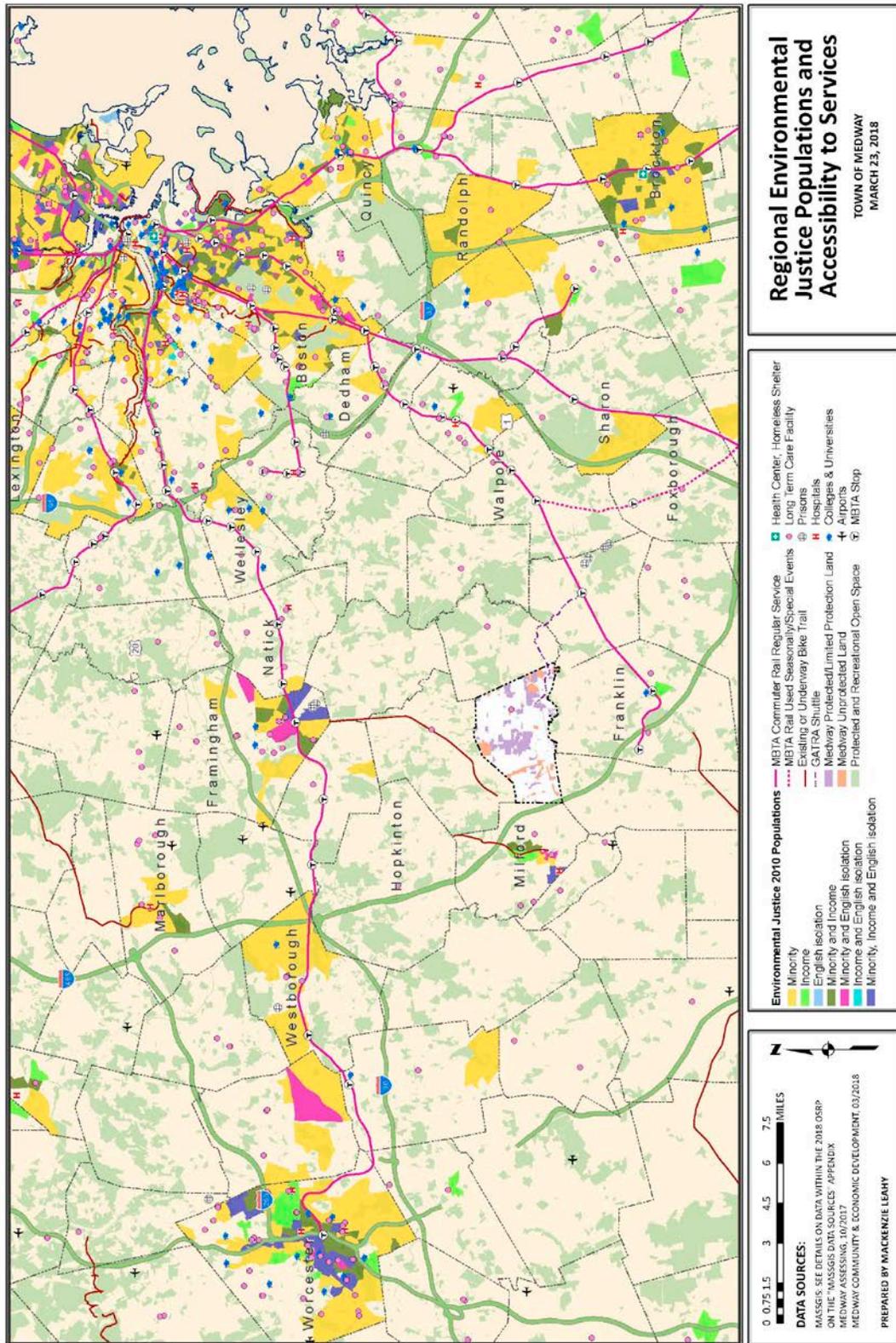
There are also two closed landfills in Medway. One is located off Broad Street and the other off Highland Street. Neither is shown as capped through information available from MassDEP, though both are inactive. The Town's Highway Garage is adjacent to the one off Broad Street.

Invasive Species

One unfortunate change in Medway is the spread of non-native, invasive plants. They are establishing themselves on roadside, fields, woods, ponds and waterways - displacing native species. Burning bush, Japanese honeysuckle, Japanese knotweed, glossy buckthorn, and Oriental bittersweet are common invasive species in Medway. Wild Parsnip has been discovered at the Adams Street Conservation Area where volunteers have been successful in working to eradicate it from this location.

Environmental Justice Populations

There are no environmental justice populations in Medway. Park and conservation resources are well distributed across town, offering all residents access to these facilities. There are environmental justice populations in the abutting towns of Milford and Franklin, but these areas are located in the center of both towns and do not have any direct relationship with Medway.



SECTION 5 INVENTORY OF EXISTING OPEN SPACE

There are 538 acres of permanently protected land in Medway, or 7.3% of the total land area. There are an additional 379 acres of town-owned land used for recreation and open space, but without permanent deed restrictions for that use, for a total of 12.4% of land currently dedicated to open space and recreation.

A. Private Parcels

Many private lands in Medway provide important public benefits like clean water, wildlife habitat, rural character, wood products, food, and outdoor recreation. There are approximately 59 acres of privately owned land with Conservation Restrictions held by the Medway Conservation Commission. Although privately owned, these lands are permanently protected through deed restrictions.

Table 5-1 Conservation Restrictions

Map_Parcel	Owner	Street	Acres	Land Use
55-005 portion	Williamsburg Condo Association	Williamsburg Way	1.0	open space/trails
Portions of 69-015, 69- 014, 69- 015-0001, 69-021, 69- 013-0001	Medway Land Venture, LLC	Village Street	37.4	open space/trails
20-004 portion	Millstone Condo Association	Millstone Village	20.4	open space/trails

Approximately 500.9 acres of private land is enrolled in one of the Chapter 61 Current Use Tax Programs. The Chapter 61 programs give Massachusetts landowners an opportunity to reduce their property taxes in exchange for providing the ecosystem services and public benefits noted above and, commit to keeping some or all of their land undeveloped for a specified period of time. Chapter Lands are considered temporarily protected because at any time, the land owner can decide to sell or develop their land for another purpose. In this case, the landowner must pay back the abated taxes, and the town is given the first right of refusal to acquire the property. The town can also assign this right to a conservation entity such as a land trust or state conservation agency. There are three different Chapter 61 programs: 61, 61A, and 61B.

Table 5-2 Chapter 61 Current Use Tax Programs

Chapter 61 – Forestry	Intended for landowners interested in long-term, active forest management. Assessment of forestland under Ch. 61 is based on the land’s ability to grow timber. Program requirements include ten or more contiguous acres, a state-approved forest management plan developed by a licensed forester or landowner, and periodic forest management as recommended by the forest management plan.
Chapter 61A – Agriculture	Intended for landowners engaged in agricultural or horticultural use. Assessment is based on the land’s ability to produce the agricultural or horticultural product being grown. Forestland may be enrolled in this program and is based on your land’s ability to grow timber.
Chapter 61B – Recreation	Intended for landowners interested in maintaining the land in a substantially natural, wild or open condition. Assessment of forestland under Ch. 61B is 25% of the current assessed value of the land. Landowners must have at least 5 contiguous acres of land. Forest management under Ch. 61B is not mandated. However, landowners do have the option of managing their forests if they develop a state approved forest management plan.

Table 5-3 Chapter Lands

Map_Parcel	Owner	Street	Acres	Land Use
Chapter 61 Lands (14.8 acres)				
08-024	Hoag David G., Tr., Hoag Grace G., Tr.	Winthrop St	14.8	
Chapter 61A Lands (438.8 acres)				
13-007	Atwood, Paul and Rebecca	Lovering St	13.4	Filed, Vegetable, Orchard
67-046	Briggs Robert A	Waterview Dr	8.0	Pasture
67-061	Briggs Robert A	Waterview Dr	4.4	Pasture
29-011	Briggs Robert A	Adams St	11.4	Pasture
29-012	Briggs Robert A	Winthrop St	5.0	Pasture
29-013	Briggs Robert A	Winthrop St	8.5	Pasture
41-008	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Holliston St	8.0	Pasture
50-001-0001	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Holliston St	29.0	Piggery
50-001	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Main St	60.9	Piggery
50-010	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Broad St	21.9	Piggery

50-006	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Broad St	0.8	Piggery
50-007	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Broad St	0.4	Piggery
50-008	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Broad St	0.2	Piggery
20-002	Iarussi, David and Sandra	Lovering St	10.0	Field & Hay
23-061	Lally, John P, Lally Anne J	Coffee St	24.0	Pasture
24-010-0002	Lally, John P, Lally Anne J	Jayar Rd	11.4	Pasture
24-010-0001	Lally, John P, Lally Kathleen	Coffee St	16.5	Pasture
32-025	Lally, John D	Coffee St	5.8	Non-productive
45-005	Lobisser, Michael and Patricia	Milford St	14.0	Pasture
42-028	Lombard Tina J Et Al/Tr, Lombard Farms Realty Trust	Oakland St	14.9	Horseback Riding
19-018	Panachelli, Francis and Janine	Summer St	50.0	Fields & Hay
24-005	Revell Paul P.	Jayar Rd	0.3	Pasture
24-007	Revell Paul P.	Green Valley Rd	1.0	Fields & Hay
24-009	Revell Paul P.	Jayar Rd	0.7	Pasture
38-005	Shady Oaks Rlty.Tr, Briggs Robert A	Winthrop St	32.0	Pasture
38-010	Shady Oaks Rlty.Tr, Briggs Robert A	Winthrop St	47.0	Pasture
39-001	Shady Oaks Rlty.Tr, Briggs Robert A	Winthrop St	8.0	Pasture
20-001	Suttill, William and Jennifer	Lovering St	10.3	Fields & Hay
21-093	Wilson Paul R	Lovering St	20.3	Fields & Hay
21-095	Wilson Paul R	Lovering St	0.7	Fields & Hay
Chapter 61B Lands (47.3 acres)				
40-049	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Holliston St	8.7	Golf Range
40-048	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	Holliston St	0.3	Golf Range
42-028	Lombard Farms Realty Trust	Oakland St	15.0	Horseback Riding
45-025	Robertson Mariann P.	Fisher St	11.6	Nature Study
12-006	RSEC Realty Trust, Walter G. & Marian C. Haas, Trs.	Claybrook Farm Rd	4.5	Horseback Riding
12-014	RSEC Realty Trust, Walter G. & Marian C. Haas, Trs.	Claybrook Farm Rd	2.0	Horseback Riding
12-007	RSEC Realty Trust, Walter G. & Marian C. Haas, Trs.	Summer St	5.2	Horseback Riding
TOTAL			500.9	

Other privately owned open space in Medway include 256 acres held by three utility companies (NStar, New England Power Company, and Exelon Corporation). Much of this land is within the transmission right-of-ways which are used as unsanctioned trails for all-terrain vehicles (TVs), mountain bikes, and hikers.

B. Public and Nonprofit Parcels

Medway has many parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, and conservation lands. Of the 832 acres of all land owned by the Town of Medway, 97% is maintained for open space or recreation purposes. Of the open space and recreation lands, 436 acres are permanently protected (not including an additional 59 acres held as Conservation Restrictions on private land), and another 374 acres are unprotected. These lands are inventoried in Table 5-6. Management of town owned open space and recreation parcels is assigned to specific town departments depending on the purpose or use of the land, as noted in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Town Management Entity

Entity	Acres	Acres Protected	Acres Unprotected	Use/Purpose
Conservation Commission	256	251	5	conservation areas, parks
Board of Parks Commissioners/DPS	138	0	138	parks, schools
Department of Public Services (DPS)	41	41	0	water supply, stormwater management
Council on Aging	4	0	4	Senior Center
Board of Selectmen	270	144	126	Community Farm, Thayer Homestead, recreation, historical (CPA)
School Committee	106	0	106	Schools and athletic fields
TOTAL	815	436	379	

The following properties are owned by the town of Medway and provide opportunities for passive and/or active recreation:

Charles River Access

Charles River Amphitheatre, Sanford Street -

The Charles River Amphitheatre is located behind the Sanford Mills Condominium Association parking lot, off of Sanford Street. The site provides canoe and kayak access to the Charles River, unimproved trails through a small field and open forest, and a picnic and sitting area. A gravel parking lot accommodates three cars at the entrance.



Bresnahan’s Landing canoe launch at the Charles River

Bresnahan’s Landing, 57 Village Street -

Bresnahan’s Landing is a canoe and kayak launch and fishing area on the Charles River, on land formerly owned by the Bresnahan family. Paddlers can paddle downstream to Populatic Pond and takeout at River Street in Norfolk, or

depending on conditions and paddling ability, as far as South Natick before having to portage over the next dam. This site is not ADA accessible. There is a small gravel parking lot, lawn with a picnic table and kiosk, and grassed boat ramp. A wooden fence and fence posts restrict vehicle access to the boat launch.

Ohnemus Picnic Area, between 311 and 315 Village Street - Ohnemus Picnic Area is a small area with picnic benches on the shore of the Charles River, next door to the Police Station. The park was created in memorial to Kurt Ohnemus, a Medway Scout leader, by his son as an Eagle Scout project. This sitting area is accessible from a natural surface foot path through the woods, with no on-site parking.

Parks, Playgrounds and Ballfields

Oakland Street Park, 82 Oakland Street - Oakland Street Park is one of Medway's primary athletic facilities with soccer fields, basketball courts and a playground. It is also adjacent to the Medway Senior Center. The parking lots for both facilities serve as overflow for large events. Currently at the park, there are two signed handicapped parking spots next to the playground and between the basketball court and soccer field, however a mobility impaired person would not be able to access the recreation facilities due to the lawn between the pavement and the site. Seasonal port-o-potty stalls serve as bathrooms (non-wheelchair accessible). In 2017, the Town completed a Master Plan for a full renovation of the park, reorganizing the parking, circulation, playground area, and other non-athletic portions of the park to create a more efficient and cohesive core. Other than an expansion to the field closest to Oakland Street due to the relocation of the playground, the athletic fields and basketball court remain unchanged. The existing small storage building will be replaced with a bathroom and office/storage structure. A new pavilion will be built for public use. All of these renovations and improvements will meet ADA accessibility standards.

Idylbrook Park, Kimberly Drive and Wards Lane - Idylbrook Park is a complex of athletic fields for soccer and baseball. A mowed path provides a loop trail around the athletic fields through a natural area. Two parking lots serve the park: at the end of Kimberly Drive and Wards Lane. One signed handicapped parking spot exists in each parking lot. The baseball diamond is at the end of a gated dirt access road from the parking lot off of Kimberly Drive.



Athletic fields at Idylbrook Park

Choate Park Complex, Oak Street - The Choate Park Complex is the centerpiece of Medway's public spaces. The park consists of a series of active and passive recreational facilities surrounding Choate Pond including playgrounds for different age groups, tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, and trail around the pond connecting to Cassidy Field. Thayer Homestead, also owned by the Town of Medway, is adjacent to the park and is the location of community gatherings and events. A park master plan completed in 2017 details a full renovation of the park, including ADA accessibility. Construction will begin in 2018. The proposed project concentrates primarily on the "core area" of Choate Park including a new wood pavilion, bathrooms, playgrounds for multiple age groups, a tricycle path, water spray feature, sitting areas, and new trees. The project will improve the pathway around Choate Pond and a branch connection up to Cassidy Fields to provide a firm, stable, slip-resistant surface of stabilized decomposed granite to satisfy accessibility requirements. The renovated pathway will be suitable for maintenance and public safety vehicle access and will be at an ADA-accessible slope with the exception of the steeply sloped portion to the north of the site between the bridge and Cassidy Field, where regrading for accessibility would create too large a disturbance area. Occasional seating will be provided along this pathway. user experience. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2018.

Cassidy Field, Cassidy Field road, off Winthrop Street - The Cassidy Field complex is home to Medway Youth baseball. The complex consists of baseball diamonds, a batting cage, a concession stand and sitting area with picnic tables, bathrooms, and a trail connection to Choate Park.

North Street Park and Playground, corner of School and North Street - The North Street Park and Playground has a large playground, sand playlot, and basketball court. There are a few benches and two picnic tables.

Village Street #1, 304 Village Street - Small road side park with benches and a flagpole. A sidewalk on Village Street offers convenient access for pedestrians.

Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Park, across from 315 Village Street - The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial is a small park and memorial set off the sidewalk on Village Street.

Henry Garnsey Canine Recreation Park, 302 Village Street - The Henry Garnsey Canine Recreation Park is an off-leash fenced dog park at the intersection of Village and Cottage Streets. There is a gravel parking lot for six to eight cars, some benches, and a large kiosk/shed with tools for spreading wood chips, and bulletin board for posted rules and regulations.

Conservation Areas

Many of the acres held as Town conservation lands do not offer public access typically due to site conditions such as extensive wetlands or the parcel is landlocked. The following are two exceptions:

Adams Street Meadow Conservation Area, Adams Street - Adams Street Meadow Conservation Area is one of Medway's newest passive recreation facilities. A trailhead on Adams Street

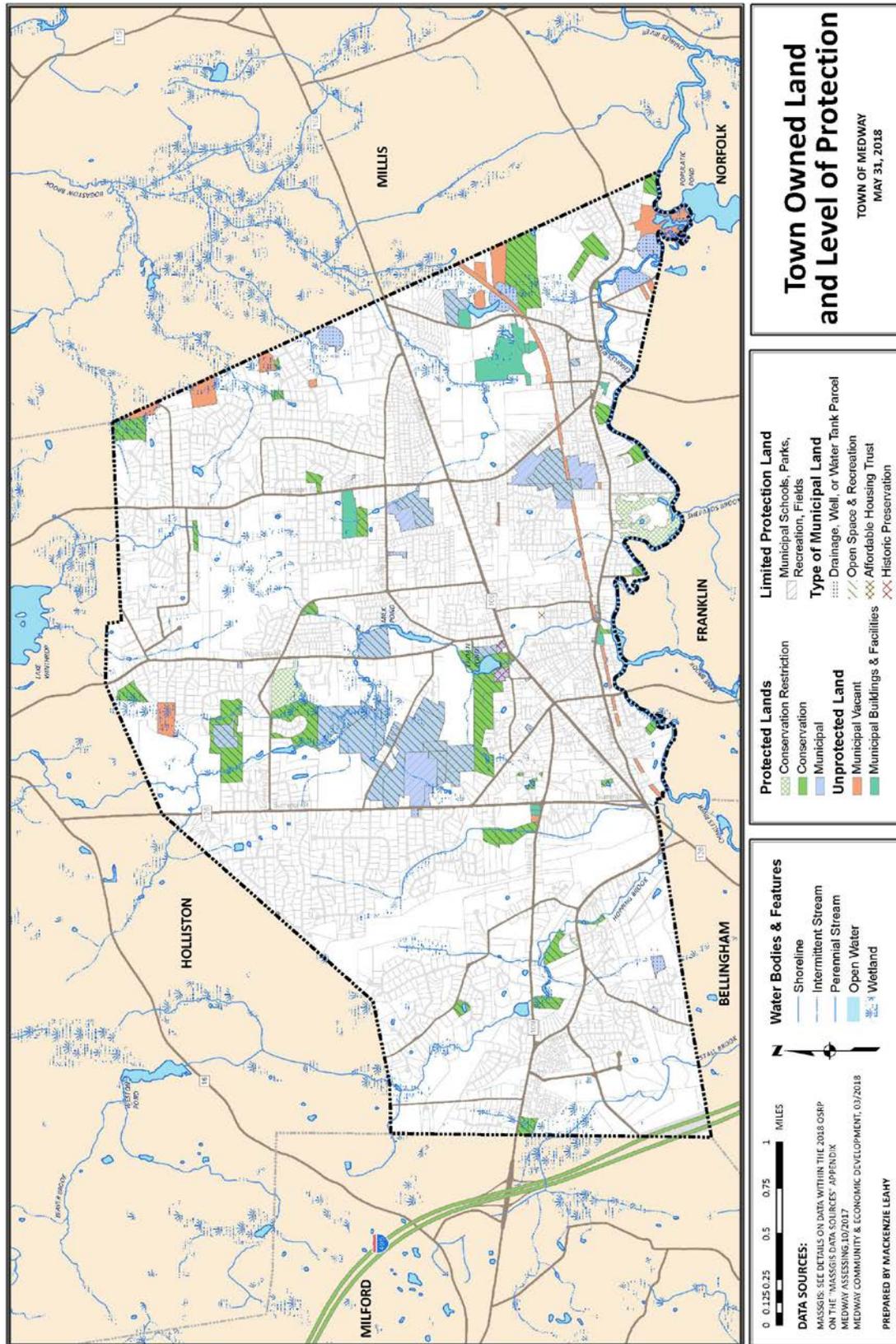
follows the edge of the utility right-of-way, old farm roads, a series of new foot bridges, and leads to the Chicken Brook boardwalk.

Deerfield Street Pond, across from 20 Deerfield Street - Deerfield Street Pond is a very small pond located on 3.48 acres across the street from 20 Deerfield Street, with a narrow, natural surface trail around the pond. Access to the pond is along a short natural surface path through a forested area. This conservation area was set aside as part of the residential subdivision that surrounds the pond.

Other Town Owned Open Space

Medway Community Farm, 50 Winthrop Street - Medway Community Farm, Inc. is a non-profit organization that leases seven acres and the dwellings at 50 Winthrop Street from the Town of Medway since 2009. The Farm operates a CSA, farm stand, and educational programs on the site.

Other publicly owned land in Medway includes 43 acres owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of the Charles River flood control project. Nonprofit and religious institutions own 220 acres of land within Medway, some of which is available for passive recreation.



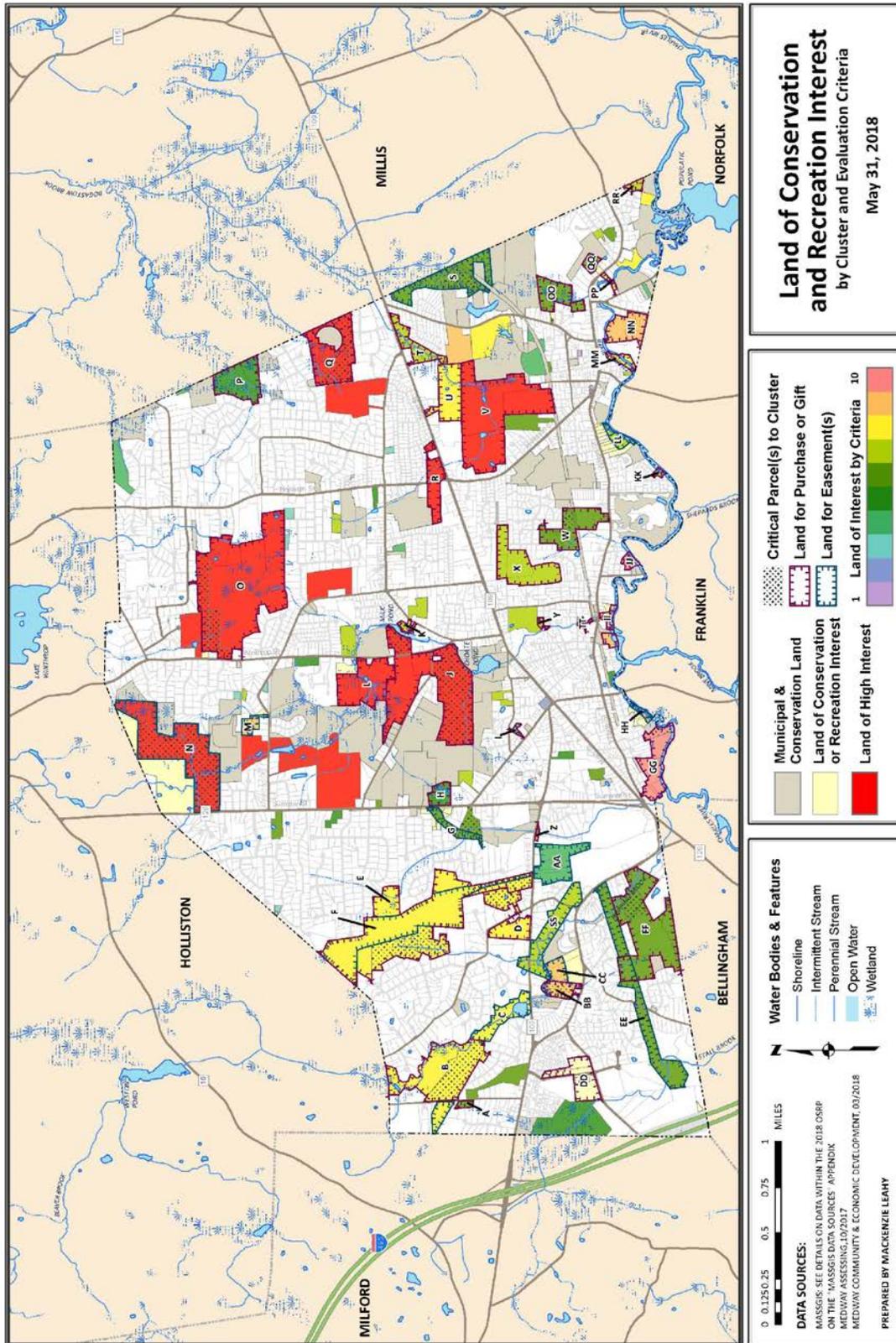
C. Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

There are 1,748 acres of private lands within Medway that are of interest for protection as conservation or recreation land (see Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest Map). These lands were identified utilizing an overlay analysis based on an expansion of the original criteria developed by the Medway Open Space Committee (see Table 2-3) for assessing the value of a parcel for acquisition, as outlined in Table 5-5. Once parcels were identified based on these criteria, they were ranked by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Task Force and, evaluated as to whether the parcel would be more valuable as part of a cluster.

These criteria for protection also correspond with four priority goals for open space that have been identified by the Open Space Committee: 1) preservation of a greenway along Chicken Brook; 2) access to the Charles River; 3) farmland preservation; and, 4) development of a rail trail.

Table 5-5 Criteria for Evaluating Private Lands

a. Preserves land and open space
b. Preserves wildlife habitats and/or corridors
c. Protects wetlands, ponds, vernal pools, waterways, water resources, and/or groundwater/drinking water
d. Contains important historical, geological, or local landmark features; is a property of unique character; could provide/expand upon existing unique features
e. Is located adjacent to or provides frontage or access to parcels owned by the Town or another government agency or land trust, or which are otherwise protected, thus creating opportunities for connections
f. Abuts or provides access to the Charles River or other waterways
g. Provides a large area of vacant land or two or more acres
h. Is an area of high visual or aesthetic value
i. Could provide, improve or expand recreational uses/facilities/community parks
j. Could be used for a pocket park
k. Could be used for trails or to connect to existing trails including properties adjacent to railroad right-of-way
l. Requires limited preparation to achieve intended use
m. Is classed as Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B, or is otherwise used for similar uses and/or promotes agriculture or community gardening
Pocket Park (also know as a parkette, mini-park, vest-pocket park or vesty park) - A very small outdoor open space or greenery area, usually no more than ¼ of an acre, which provides a safe and inviting environment for immediate nearby residents. Pocket parks are frequently created on a single vacant building lot or small, irregular piece of land. Pocket parks usually include benches.
Community Park – Serves as a social and recreational focal point for residential neighborhoods. It may offer a range of facilities and spaces for passive or active (programmed or un-programmed) recreation in response to demographic and cultural characteristics of surrounding neighborhoods, along with opportunities for interaction with nature. They may include landscaped areas, open space, recreation centers, sports fields and courts, playgrounds, and/or trails and associated parking. Community parks range in size up to thirty acres and can often be accessed by foot or bicycle from nearby neighborhoods.



SECTION 6 COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

As noted in Section 2 Introduction, the process for developing the 2018 OSRP took place over a twelve-month period between June 2017 through June 2018 and included a community survey, three public forums, stakeholder interviews, and numerous Task Force meetings. This process significantly informed the Task Force's understanding about community needs, the goals and objectives, and the Seven-Year Action Plan.

Community Survey

A community survey was open for a two-month period from September 11 to November 7, 2017, receiving 305 responses. The survey was available online at Survey Monkey and in hardcopy available at the Senior Center, Town Hall and Public Library. The following is a summary of the survey results.

Places for outdoor recreation dominated the top five most important values/characteristics of Medway are: 1) Safe paths or sidewalks for pedestrians and bicycles; 2) community parks; 3) trails for walking and running; 4) active recreation facilities (e.g. sport fields, playgrounds, etc.); and, 5) rivers, streams and ponds.

Of the twenty-four places identified in the survey for outdoor recreation, knowing where a place is, and where to get information about a place, corresponded with the level of use at the place. For example, 100% of respondents know where Choate Park is and 98% of respondents stated they use the park. In comparison to the Medway Amphitheatre, with only 26% of respondents stating they know where it is, and 89% of respondents stating they have never used the facility. The places respondents indicated they used the most included Choate Park and playground, Oakland Park and playground, Idylbrook Park, Cassidy Field and Thayer Homestead. School playgrounds and athletic fields were used on average by 50% of respondents. Only 38% of respondents used the Garnsey Dogg Park off Village Street, and 17% used the canoe launch and picnic area on the Charles River at Bresnahan's Landing. More than 79% of respondents did not know where to get information about Deerfield Road pond, Winthrop Street Park, Medway Amphitheatre, Colonel Matondi Park, the public basketball courts, Bresnahan's Landing, and the North Street Park and playground.

Use of trails in Medway also corresponds to knowing where a place is and/or where to get information about the trail. The Choate Pond trail is used the most by respondents (91%) followed by the Choate Park to High School trail (64%), and the Idylbrook Park trail (48%). More than 50% of respondents did not know where to information about any of the trails in Medway.

The lack of bathroom facilities was the top major concern (58%) about existing parks and non-trail recreation areas, followed by degraded facility (54%), inadequate maintenance (43%), lack of seating (30%), and trash (28%). The top major concern about existing trails is inadequate

wayfinding or directional signs (53%) followed by vegetation encroaching on trail (37%), personal safety (26%), inadequate maintenance (24%), and lack of bathroom facilities (22%).

Although Medway does not have any Environmental Justice populations, concerns about equitable distribution of open space and recreation facilities across Medway and access by all residents was explored in the survey. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of respondents stated they can walk to a park or conservation area within ten minutes from their home. Of those that were not within a 10-minute walk, 75% felt it is important to be able to walk from home to park or conservation area.

Ranked priorities for recreation and open space resources over the next seven years include:

- 1) Protect and maintain existing parks and conservation areas.
- 2) Expand/renovate current parks and recreation facilities to meet community needs.
- 3) Protect and maintain existing farm land.
- 4) Acquire and protect new land for conservation areas.
- 5) Develop new trails.
- 6) Acquire and protect new land for parks and recreation.
- 7) Acquire and protect new land for agriculture.

Actions people are willing to take include voting to approve resource at Town Meeting, allowing use of their own property for trails, volunteering their time, and donating money and land.

Table 6-1: Actions People are Willing to Take for Open Space and Recreation

Vote at Town Meeting to appropriate funds to protect new land for parks and recreation	74%
Vote at Town Meeting to appropriate funds to protect land for new conservation areas	69%
Vote at Town Meeting to appropriate funds to protect farmland	59%
Support construction of a sidewalk or roadside path along the road on my property	52%
Volunteer my time as part of a periodic work crew to maintain town parks, open space/conservation areas or trails	47%
Volunteer my time to help build new trails	37%
Donate money for the maintenance and management of town-owned conservation land	19%
Donate/sell an easement on my property to establish new trails to create connections to a town-wide trail network	14%

Last, 43% of respondents felt that all age groups are well-served by existing recreation facilities. Of those age groups respondents felt were not well-served, teens (15%), ages five to twelve (14%), then seniors ages fifty to seventy (12%) were not well-served.

Public Forums

October 3, 2017, 7-9pm, Thayer Homestead – Approximately ___ people attended the first public forum to kick off the plan update and begin to identify community priorities for the coming years. As a warm up exercise and to help attendees become oriented to the many open space and recreation resources in town, the walls of the room were lined with large format maps of Medway’s parks and conservation areas, and residents were asked to place sticky notes with comments about these places on the maps. Members of the Open Space Committee, Parks Commission, EPFRAC, and the Medway Trails Club presented the accomplishments achieved since the 2010 OSRP was completed. Attendees broke out into small groups to identify the places and characteristics of the community enjoyed by residents, and any issues or needed improvements that should be addressed. Each of the groups reported their findings back to the full group, and the results grouped according to type of need or action described.

March 12, 2018, 7-9pm, Thayer Homestead – At the second public forum, approximately ___ people attended. Matt Hayes, Chair of the Open Space and Recreation Plan Task Force presented an overview of the planning process thus far and, consultant Anne Capra of Conservation Works presented the results of the community survey. Ms. Capra then presented a slide show utilizing a GIS overlay analysis to illustrate some of the existing natural resources in town (e.g. water supplies) and their relationship to priority development and protection zones. Attendees then broke out into small groups and reviewed a map of existing protected and unprotected open space resources in Medway. Each group was provided with a list of criteria for open space protection developed by the Open Space Committee. Each group was asked to review the criteria and identify places to target for protection based on the criteria. Each group reported back to the full group.

10-Minute Walk Campaign

Everyone deserves a park within a 10-minute walk of home. Parks are essential to the physical, social, environmental, and economic health of a community—and cities nationwide. That’s why the National Recreation and Park Association, The Trust for Public Land, and the Urban Land Institute are leading a nationwide movement to ensure there’s a great park within a 10-minute walk of every person, in every neighborhood, in every city across America. Through a collective national voice, Mayoral endorsement, and local action, the 10-Minute Walk Campaign aims to increase park access, quality, and funding within a 10-minute walk of home.

<https://www.nrpa.org/10minutewalk>

Table 6-3: Open Space Committee Criteria for Open Space Protection

Natural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Preserves or buffers natural areas containing diverse wildlife habitat and/or migration corridors
<input type="checkbox"/> Provides protection for wetlands, ponds, vernal pools, and/or waterways
Strategic Open Space
<input type="checkbox"/> Is large
<input type="checkbox"/> Is contiguous to protected areas
<input type="checkbox"/> Can support multiple uses
Public Use
<input type="checkbox"/> Is an area of high visual or aesthetic value
<input type="checkbox"/> Provides/improves recreational access and/or lake, stream or trail access
<input type="checkbox"/> Contains important historical, geological or local landmark features
<input type="checkbox"/> Requires limited preparation to achieve intended use
Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> Categorized as Chapter 61 or 61A or otherwise used recently for agriculture

June 25, 2018 - TBD

The Draft 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan was issued for public comment on June 20, 2018. A summary of the planning process completed over the past year was presented, and information about how to review the draft plan on the town website and submit comment was provided. The goals and objectives for open space and recreation were presented, along with a snap shot of the seven-year action plan.

Stakeholder Interviews

In addition to the outreach described above, planning consultant Anne Capra conducted one on one interviews with a representative from certain departments, boards and committees to learn about their current programming, initiatives and priorities for the coming years, including the Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, Agricultural Commission, Department of Public Services, Community Preservation Committee, Medway Trails Club and Task Force, and the Upper Charles River Conservation Land Trust.

Conservation Land Assessment and Management Plan Training Retreat

Conservation Works members Anne Capra, Pete Westover and Molly Hale provided a full day training workshop on Saturday, May 5, 2018 in conservation land assessment techniques and land management plan development for twelve individuals from town boards, committees, and departments tasked with oversight of town conservation lands. Anne provided an overview of Baseline Document Report (BDR) guidelines and the tools and resources used for conducting site assessments. The training then moved to the Charles River Amphitheatre property off Sanford Street where attendees broke into three groups and conducted an assessment of the site looking at boundaries, trails and other recreation facilities, and ecological conditions. After the field work, the groups convened back at Town Hall for lunch and each reported their findings about site conditions. Based on these findings, the group brainstormed about management needs

and recommendations for the property. Planning consultant Anne Capra then developed a Baseline Document Report and Management Plan for the Amphitheatre utilizing the information collected at the training retreat. This plan will be used as a template for developing BDRs and management plans for other town-owned conservation lands.



Attendees Glenn Trindade, Tina Wright, Mike Francis and Paul Atwood conducting site assessments at the Charles River Amphitheatre training retreat on May 5, 2018.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

The community vision outlined in this plan is much the same as it was in 2010. Residents cherish Medway's parks and conservation areas. Existing trails are heavily used, and residents have expressed a great desire to expand and develop a town-wide network of trails, with opportunities to connect to regional, long-distance trails as well. Parks and other facilities for outdoor recreation have become places for families to gather and people of all ages to get outdoors and participate in community events year-round. With all of this investment in open spaces, some residents realize that planning for sustainable growth in appropriate places is ever more critical as a key strategy for protecting Medway's rural character.

Medway's rural character is preserved through the permanent protection of open space, working farms, outdoor recreation, and historic landscapes from which the culture and character of our community are founded.

SECTION 7 ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

Medway has always been a pleasant place to live. Because of this, there has been steady population growth since the end of World War II due to its proximity to Boston and Providence, Rhode Island, reaching a peak in the 1990s. Although growth slowed in the 2000s, it is estimated to have picked up again between 2010 and 2016, consistent with other towns in Norfolk County. The development associated with these new residents has affected the character of the community. Once a small farming town, the construction of I-495 in the 1960s triggered the conversion of rural roadways into suburban collectors, especially Route 109, the main east-west corridor, and Route 126, a north-south artery. Community and regional plans for economic growth seek to direct growth to the Route 109 corridor and focus conservation of undeveloped land along the Chicken Brook corridor flowing through the center of town in a north to south direction, and along the Charles River, which forms Medway's southern boundary with Franklin and Norfolk. Protecting land in Medway in these areas also helps create larger contiguous blocks of open space regionally, creating connections to protected lands in the surrounding towns of Holliston, Franklin, and Norfolk. Additionally, several priority parcels for protection in east Medway offer connections to a protected corridor at the Black Swamp in Millis. Within this regional network of open space, the value of conserving additional land in Medway is amplified.



Choate Pond at Choate Park
SOURCE: Tim Rice

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

Stewardship

As Medway continues to increase its focus on stewardship, it needs to ensure that adequate policies, resources and staff are available to engage in planning and land management practices. A desire for increased maintenance at town-owned conservation areas has been expressed through the public engagement process. For DPS staff to expand their maintenance activities into conservation areas, there would need to be additional funding allocated for new staff, and possibly new equipment for trail surface maintenance and brush clearing along narrow path alignments.

Developing a robust volunteer stewardship program is of interest to the Open Space Committee and Medway Trail Club, both of whom perform a considerable amount of stewardship on town-owned conservation areas currently. Current civic partners in these efforts have included the Boys and Girl Scouts. Expansion of the volunteer stewardship program will require dedicated leadership to manage and coordinate this effort. Potential activities identified for a volunteer

corps include trail maintenance, new trail construction, some invasive species removal (i.e. garlic mustard pull), biological inventories, monitoring conservation restrictions, conducting baseline inventories, and supporting public education and outreach programs.

Baseline Inventory and Monitoring Program

The Open Space Committee and Conservation Commission are seeking to develop a baseline inventory and monitoring program for new and existing conservation properties. These inventories typically result in the production of a Baseline Document Report (BDR). The primary objective of a BDR is to identify and document the boundaries of a property and the existing conditions of the site at the time of the acquisition. Members of the Open Space Committee, Conservation Commission, Department of Public Services, and others attended a training session on May 5, 2018 about how to conduct a site inventory and develop the associated report, utilizing the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs Baseline Document Report Specifications. BDRs are also now a requirement for all conservation restrictions acquired with CPA funds, or for any open space/conservation properties acquired in fee. Further, for any town-owned conservation areas requiring a third-party holder of a conservation restriction, the third party typically requires a BDR to be completed prior to any transfer of ownership. This has become standard practice in the land conservation community nation-wide due to national accreditation standards land trusts are seeking from the Land Trust Alliance. This accreditation is critical for land trusts to procure insurance and, manage their endowments in relation to legal challenges from issues such as enforcing against encroachments.

Land Management Plans

Detailed biological inventories and habitat assessments are typically beyond the scope of a standard BDR but may be necessary to develop a land management plan. For example, if the purpose of a particular property is to manage the land for forestry or to provide habitat for a specific rare plant or animal species, it is important to have those conditions assessed by a qualified professional and, recommendations appropriate to the intended use or purpose of the property developed. All land management plans should seek to support the goals and objectives of this OSRP.

Lands of Conservation Interest

While Medway has acquired lands of conservation interest in recent years, it must continue to use creative strategies to permanently protect the remaining lands of interest. Land conservation in Medway can generally be grouped into meeting the following objectives:

1. Improving recreational access to the Charles River and maintaining a healthy river corridor.
2. Protection of the Chicken Brook stream corridor and creation of the associated Medway Link Trail, a pedestrian greenway connecting to Holliston.
3. Protection of open space and agriculture within the aquifer Zone II in the southeast corner of town and, in the center of town along Route 109.
4. Expansion of the trail network onto land and easements owned and managed by the utility companies.
5. Development of a rail trail corridor along the abandoned rail line.

The Land of Conservation and Recreation Interest Map (see Section 5) identifies lands that would support the community's goals and objectives for open space and recreation and, provides a

prioritized matrix for their conservation. The Appendix includes a table titled Privately Owned Lands of Open Space, Conservation or Recreational Interest that corresponds to this map and, provides detailed information about parcel ownership, size, current use, potential use, and whether the parcel should be part of a cluster to fulfill its potential use. The table identifies 46 clusters, or potential groupings of land, to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in this plan. Within these clusters, 767 acres on 47 parcels are identified as “land of high interest”. Of these, 51% (391 acres) are currently enrolled in Chapter 61, 61A or 61B as productive lands. The Town should be prepared, if these parcels come up for sale, to exercise their first right-of-refusal to acquire them, or assign that right to a qualified conservation entity, such as a land trust.

Additionally, since it may not be feasible for the Town to acquire an additional 767 acres of open space, other strategies for preservation of this open space need to be evaluated. Some options include working with landowners to have them permanently protect the land through conservation restrictions or agricultural preservation restrictions. Some of the parcels may be appropriate for limited development clustered onto the areas of low ecological value, with preservation of areas of high natural resources. A review of Medway’s Zoning Bylaw to identify ways to incentivize open space protection and the use of green infrastructure is recommended, for example, through allowing Open Space Residential Development by right through Site Plan Review rather than as a Special Permit.

Drinking Water Quality and Quantity

As discussed in Sections 3 and 4, Medway’s water supply faces some challenges. There is enough permitted capacity to meet demand needs, but the current four wells cannot safely pump enough water to meet future projected water demands. Demands on Medway’s water supply may only increase in the future with climate change. Integrating the challenges climate change pose to the natural world into our decision-making process is critical. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, climate change forecasts for the northeast United States call for warmer weather and increased occurrences of large storm events with high precipitation rates over short duration events, i.e. more floods, warmer weather, and longer dry spells/drought conditions. Heat waves, heavy downpours, and sea level rise pose growing challenges to many aspects of life in the Northeast. Infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, and ecosystems will be increasingly compromised, challenging the region’s environmental, social, and economic systems. This will increase the vulnerability of the region’s residents, especially its most disadvantaged populations. The scientific evidence demonstrates that this change is attributable to the surge in greenhouse gas emissions generated by fossil fuel energy sources, such as oil, coal and gas. These emissions trap heat in the earth’s atmosphere, raise world temperatures, increase water vapor in the air, and ultimately create more extreme weather events like Tropical Storm Irene in 2011 and Superstorm Sandy in 2012.

B. Summary of Community's Needs

Trails and Recreation Facilities

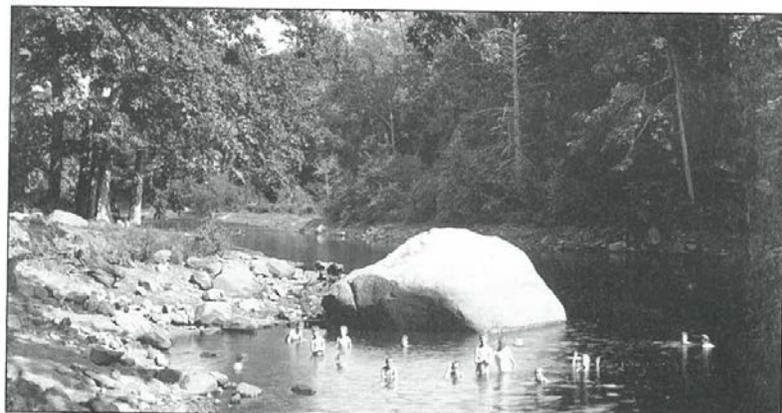
Throughout this planning process, residents have expressed a strong interest in expanding the existing trail network throughout town. The Medway Community Link Trail in the Chicken Brook corridor has seen recent improvements with the Chicken Brook boardwalk and trail connections from Adams Street. There is a trail from Choate Park to the High School, but not from High School to Idlybrook. The Chicken Brook boardwalk and trail will help fill some of this gap, but a trail is still needed through Iarussi Way, an Open Space Residential Development.

Opportunities for trail development on land or easements owned by the utility companies have been identified. A proposed 154 residential unit 40B development on 150 acres off of Woodland Road is being evaluated for open space and recreation opportunities in conjunction with development.

Improving recreational access to the Charles River is also of great interest. Public access currently exists at the Amphitheatre off Sanford Street, and at Bresnahan's Landing and Ohnemus Picnic Area, both on Village Street. The Charles River is a popular blue trail, with the potential for adding several more access points along its shores in Medway.



Utility rights-of-way have the potential to be viable trail corridors.

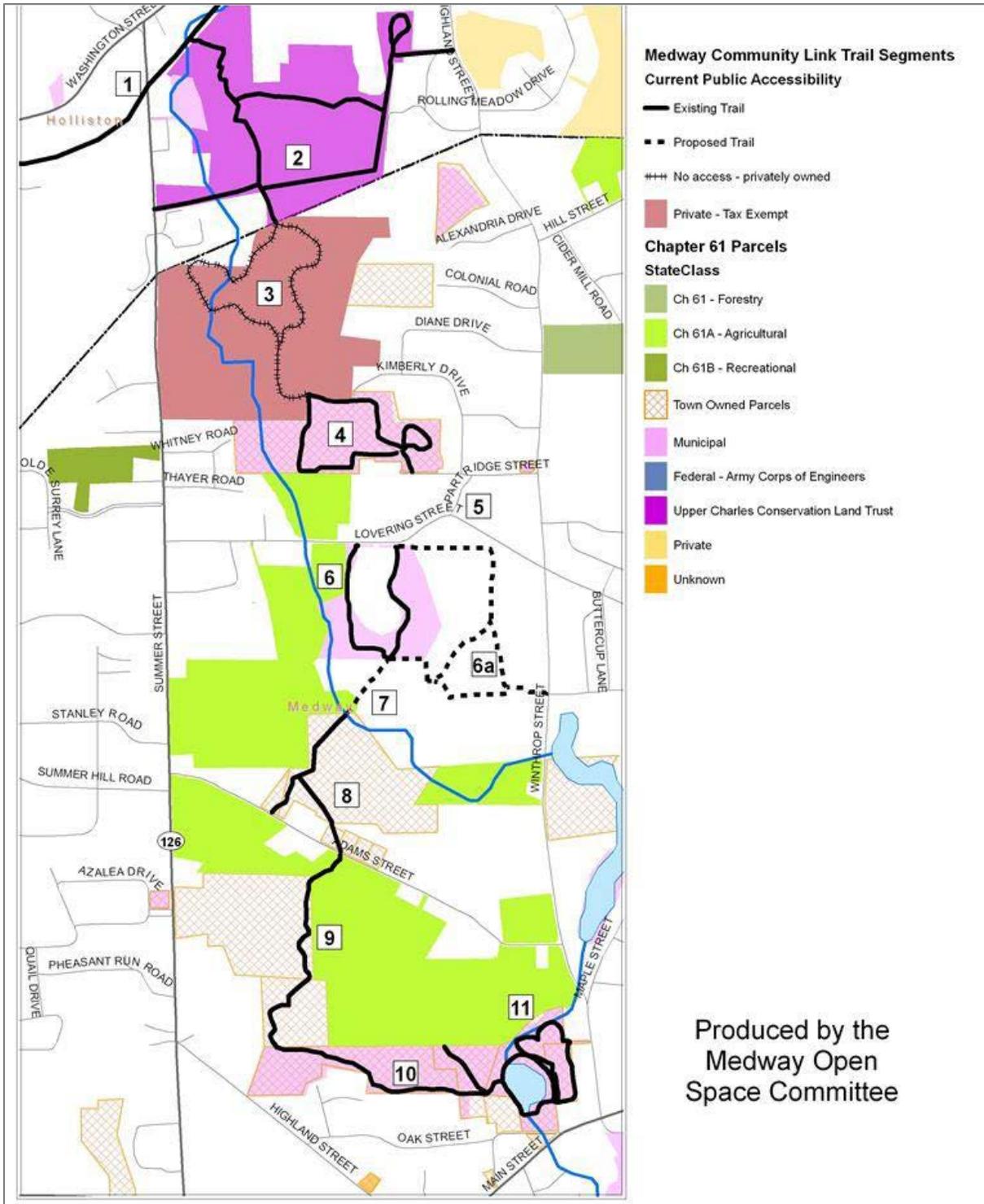


c. 1895 "The Big Rock" in the Charles River, a few hundred feet upriver from the Sanford Mill Dam, was a popular swimming spot.
SOURCE: Hoag and Howker, 2004

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) was updated in 2012 based on a statewide public outreach process. The four goals of the plan are:

- Increase the availability of all types of trails for recreation.
- Increase the availability of water-based recreation.
- Invest in recreation and conservation areas that are close to home for short visits.
- Invest in racially, economically, and age diverse neighborhoods given their projected increase in participation in outdoor recreation.

The needs, goals, and actions addressed in Medway's 2018 OSRP are consistent with these statewide goals for outdoor recreation. Although Medway is not racially or ethnically diverse with 93% of the population as white (American Community Survey 2015), 11.7% of the population is age 65 or older. Activities for seniors is programmed through the Medway Senior Center, located next door to Oakland Park.



Lands of Agricultural Interest

As development pressures rise and prime agricultural lands diminish, Medway's remaining private farmland is jeopardized. Several of the highest priority lands of interest for conservation and recreation are working farms. This includes a piggery on Broad Street, pasture land on Winthrop and Adams Streets, pasture land on Waterview Drive, and pasture land and a golf driving range on Holliston Street. These and other farms in Medway, including the Community Farm on Winthrop Street, provide not only a scenic landscape but a source of locally grown food. The Agricultural Commission has begun an inventory of existing farms and farm products with the intention of developing a marketing guide for locally-sourced products. As is the case with publicly accessible trails and conservation lands, some local farm products are available, but residents aren't sure where they are or where to get information about them. Marketing and promotional materials and events, such as the Medway Community Farm Day, help the community support the local economy and foster the character of the community desired by residents.

Needs for Persons with Disabilities

Please refer to the Appendices for Medway's American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) self-evaluation information for handicap accessibility. The self-evaluation provides an outline of how accessible the Town's conservation and recreation properties and programs are to people with disabilities. Currently none of Medway's conservation areas are accessible to mobility impaired people. Some of the active recreation facilities, including Choate and Oakland Parks and Cassidy Fields, do offer handicapped accessible bathrooms and parking. Both Choate and Oakland Parks are undergoing major renovations in 2018, much of which will significantly improve their accessibility to mobility impaired people.



Medway Community Farm has become an important local food hub and center of civic activity.

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

Several parcels identified as lands of conservation and recreation interest are in areas zoned for commercial or industrial use. At the west end of Medway at the boundary with Milford, there is a parcel on the south side of Route 109 that is within the 43D Priority Development zone, and identified within the Urban Renewal Plan, for industrial or commercial development. Due to these designations for development, this parcel of open space may be difficult to acquire for such purposes but may be well-suited for clustered dense development and green infrastructure practices to conserve some of the land closest to the wetlands to the west.

Another parcel of interest is on Route 109 in the center of town and is currently used as pasture and a golf driving range. This parcel is zoned for commercial use due to its location along the primary east-west transportation route through town. Rezoning this parcel for non-commercial uses would be needed to regulate the type of development here, unless the land was acquired in fee or development rights through a conservation restriction.

Last, several undeveloped parcels in the southeast corner of town have been identified for conservation. This area is part of the aquifer's Zone II. If these properties are not put into conservation, a Planned Unit Development with a set aside for conservation might be important to preserve aquifer recharge in this area.

SECTION 8 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal #1 Important natural resources are protected and sustainably managed for future generations to use and enjoy.

Objectives:

- 1-1 Smart growth and development is consistent with the character of the community and protects important natural resources.
- 1-2 Management plans are developed to identify resources and, followed for town-owned conservation areas and recreation facilities.
- 1-3 Educational programming about Medway's natural resources exists in the local schools and throughout the community.
- 1-4 The public water supply is safe and ample to meet the needs of Medway today and into the future.
- 1-5 A broad range of funding sources is identified and pursued for the protection of natural resources.
- 1-6 A greenway along Chicken Brook is protected and used for passive recreation compatible with habitat protection.

Goal #2 A range of recreational opportunities exist on Town lands with adequate resources dedicated to their maintenance.

Objectives:

- 2-1 Residents are well-informed about open space and recreational resources in town.
- 2-2 Funding is available to support the maintenance of high quality recreation facilities.
- 2-3 Existing parks and recreation facilities are updated, and support access for people of all abilities.
- 2-4 Access to the Charles River is available at multiple locations and for a range of uses.

Goal #3 A network of well-maintained trails exists across Medway, with a strong stewardship program established.

Objectives:

- 3-1 Existing trails are mapped and well-publicized to residents.
- 3-2 Trails are accessible through ample wayfinding and directional signage.
- 3-3 Opportunities for developing new trails to improve connectivity across town are identified and projects developed.

SECTION 9 SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

Responsible Party

AC	Agricultural Commission
BOS	Board of Selectmen
CC	Conservation Commission
CED	Department of Community and Economic Development
CPC	Community Preservation Committee
DPS	Department of Public Services
GIS	GIS Coordinator
OSC	Open Space Committee
EPFRAC	Evaluation of Parks, Fields and Recreation Areas Committee
MACC	Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions
MAPC	Metropolitan Area Planning Council
MPS	Medway Public Schools
MTC	Medway Trails Club
NHESP	Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
PC	Board of Parks Commissioners
PEDB	Planning and Economic Development Board
TA	Town Administrator
TC	Town Counsel

Timeline

Year 1 2019:	July 2018 – June 2019
Year 2 2020:	July 2019 – June 2020
Year 3 2021:	July 2020 – June 2021
Year 4 2022:	July 2021 – June 2022
Year 5 2023:	July 2022 – June 2023
Year 6 2024:	July 2023 – June 2024
Year 7 2025:	July 2024 – June 2025

Funding

DAR	<p>Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources has a program to offer technical assistance to Agriculture Commissions, and other grant programs available to farmers to support agricultural business entrepreneurialism and best management practices. https://www.mass.gov/guides/agricultural-grants-and-financial-assistance-programs</p> <p>APR Program: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/agricultural-preservation-restriction-apr-program-details</p>
DCR	<p>Community Forest Stewardship Grants from Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation</p> <p>https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/or/csfg-implentation-grants.pdf</p>

DLTA	District Local Technical Assistance Grants available through the Regional Planning Agencies (MAPC) https://www.mapc.org/about-mapc/funding-opportunities/
DCS Grants	Massachusetts Department of Conservation Services (DCS) has over ten active grant programs for various aspects of land conservation and environmental stewardship projects. https://www.mass.gov/grant-programs-offered-by-the-division-of-conservation-services/need-to-know
LAND	LAND Grant program (DCS) helps cities and towns acquire land for conservation and passive recreation purposes. The grants reimburse cities and towns for the acquisition of land in fee or for a conservation restriction. https://www.mass.gov/service-details/local-acquisitions-for-natural-diversity-land-grant-program

Seven-Year Action Plan

Actions		Responsible Party	Timeline	Funding
CONSERVATION / OPEN SPACE LAND MANAGEMENT				
1	Complete baseline document reports (BDR) for town-owned open space/conservation areas	CC, OSC	2019-2022	CPA
2	Complete management plans for town-owned open space/conservation areas	CC, OSC	2019-2022	CPA
	Mark boundaries on properties with completed BDRs	CC, OSC, DPS	2020-2023	CPA
	Develop detailed biological inventories (plant and animals) for properties of high ecological value (Chicken Brook corridor, Charles River corridor); report rare species to NHESP for documentation/certification	CC, OSC	2019-2025	CPA
	Establish annual monitoring program for properties with BDRs and management plans	CC, OSC	2019	CPA
	Secure funding for additional DPS personnel to perform maintenance on town-owned open space/conservation areas; consider creation of a "land management fund"	BOS, DPS, CC	2019-2020	
	Seek advice from MACC about appropriate uses of Conservation Commission's Trust Fund to determine if funds can be used to support conservation assessment and planning activities on town conservation lands	CC	2019	
	Establish a volunteer stewardship program to assist with maintenance of conservation areas (general maintenance, invasive species control, biological inventories, etc.)	OSC, CC	2019-2025	
	Establish guidelines for the use of pesticides and herbicides on all town-owned lands (conservation areas, parks, recreation facilities, road rights-of-way)	DPS, CC	2020	
	Establish sound practices for managing invasive species on town-owned land; implement invasive species control practices	OSC, CC, DPS, PC	2020	
	Establish rules and regulations for town-owned properties with public access about dog use, horse riding, trash, ATV use, snowmobiling, etc.	CC, PC	2019	
	Change Town bylaw to allow dogs "under control" and their owners to access trails.	CED, OSC, MTC	2020-2021	
	Establish water conservation program for town-owned lands	DPS, CC, PC	2019	
	Establish Memorandum of Understanding with local condo associations responsible for open space maintenance – Millstone, Pine Ridge, Charles River, Williamsburg	CED, CC, TC	2020	
	Establish a forest stewardship program at the Klein Conservation Area	CC, OSC	2021-2025	DCR
	Trail benches – identify locations for benches, raise funds to purchase benches, and install benches	MTC	2020-2025	CPC, DCR
	Evaluate public accessibility and parking at conservation areas and develop and implement plans for improvement	OSC, MTC	2019-2025	CPC, DCR

	Identify subdivisions with drainage parcels and explore opportunities for connections with open space parcels	PED, OSC, CC	2022-2-25	
LAND CONSERVATION				
	Stay informed about grant program land conservation; communicate with grant program administrators about lands of interest and seek their guidance about how to best structure a competitive grant application; submit grant applications for all eligible projects	OSC, CED, CC	2019-2025	DCS Grants
	Develop working relationships with land owners and understand the types of opportunities for conservation that may be appropriate for each parcel (easements, conservation restrictions, fee acquisition, etc.)	OSC, BOS, CED	2019-2025	
	Strategically pursue lands of conservation and recreation interest (easements, conservation restrictions, fee acquisition, etc.)	OSC, BOS, CED, CPC	2019-2025	DCS Grants, CPA
	Acquire properties adjacent to the Medway Community Farm for expansion of farm operations	BOS, AC, CPC	2019-2025	CPA
LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING				
	Develop a rail trail master plan; secure funding	CED, MAPC	2021-2025	CPA, DLTA
	Establish preferred use of Adams Street Conservation Area	BOS, CC	2019	
	Work with Medway's GIS Coordinator to upload new open space GIS layers developed through BDRs, management plans, and annual monitoring, for use by town staff and residents	GIS, CED, CC	2019-2025	DLTA
	Continue to promote open space conservation and cluster developments through permitting requirements for new residential development	CED, CC	ongoing	
	Open Space Residential Development – Evaluate allowing by right rather than through Special Permit, and amend Zoning Bylaw	CED, CC, MAPC	2019-2020	DLTA
	Conduct a Zoning Bylaw review to assess how opportunities to implement Green Infrastructure and conserve open space are either incentivized or not encouraged; amend Zoning Bylaw to incentivize the implementation of Green Infrastructure and/or conservation of open space	CED, CC, DPS, MAPC	2019-2020	DLTA
	Revise OSRD and ARCPUD regulations to require boundaries of open space parcels be surveyed and marked prior to conveyance to the Town	CED	2019-2020	
	Utilize opportunities to develop pocket parks on vacant town-owned lands, new subdivisions, new commercial/industrial developments/redevelopments; develop program for working with neighborhoods on pocket park design, construction and stewardship	CED, BOS, OSC	ongoing	DCS Grants
	Communicate with neighboring communities to explore opportunities for trail connections, particularly in Holliston, Millis and Bellingham, and to create larger blocks of contiguous open	MTC, CED, OSC, MAPC	ongoing	

	space			
	Work with the local utility companies to allow public access along utility rights-of-way	OSC, TC, MTC	2019-2025	
	Collaborate with Agricultural Commission to identify programs to preserve and support local agriculture, including the use of Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APR)	AG, OSC	2019	DAR
	Inventory existing farms and farm products; develop marketing brochure for local farm products	AG, OSC	2019	DAR
	Prepare master plan for former VFW property on Holliston Street, recently acquired by Town	CED, OSC, BOS	2019-2021	CPA, DLTA
EDUCATION AND OUTREACH				
	Continue to develop directional and wayfinding signs for all publicly accessible parks, conservation areas, open spaces, and recreation facilities.	CC, EPFRAC, PC, OSC	2019-2025	CPA
	Educate residents about invasive species control practices through workshops and outreach materials (brochures, etc.) to be developed	CC, OSC	2021	
	Develop programming with Medway Schools to engage kids in the local environment; develop outdoor classroom at a local conservation area or on school grounds	MPS, CC, OSC	2020-2025	
	Revise Town website to offer more information about recreational resources, trails, and conservation lands	CED	2019-2021	
	Design and implement signage for CPA funded projects and properties – “This property was purchased using Community Preservation Act Funds”	CPC	2019-2025	CPA
	Sponsor community education events at local parks and conservation areas; develop brochures, fact sheets, lecture series, videos, etc. about topics	OSC	2019-2025	
	Develop interpretive signs/displays for place-based learning in conservation areas about plants, animals and natural communities	OSC, CC	2022-2025	CPA
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE				
	Explore having Medway Trails Club establish itself as a 501c3 to expand funding opportunities for trail projects	MTC, OSC	2019-2020	
	Encourage consistency in OSC membership to support sustained implementation of OSRP	OSC	2019-2025	
	Foster communication between town boards and committees; consider regular all town board meeting	TA, BOS	2019-2025	

SECTION 10 PUBLIC COMMENTS

TO BE ADDED

APPENDIX A: PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS OF OPEN SPACE, CONSERVATION OR RECREATIONAL INTEREST

Parcel_ID	Owner	Address Number	Address	LUC	LUD	Assessed Area (Acres)	General Category	Specific Category	Notes	Protected?	Criteria (100 highest priority / automatic)	Cluster?	Cluster Label	Critical to Cluster ?
34-007	Shannon Richard	21	Clark St	130	DEV LAND	1.010				Unprotected	6	Cluster	A	
34-008	Shannon Robert F & Lois A TT, Robert F & Lois A Shannon	19	Clark St	130	DEV LAND	1.010				Unprotected	6	Cluster	A	
56-001	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	65	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	15 500	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
56-002	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	2.181	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
46-059	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	61	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	0.456	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
56-005	Sithe West Medway LLC, Exelon Corporation	49	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	1.400	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
56-004	New England Power Company Property Tax Dept.	53R	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	9 300	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
56-003	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	61R	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	5 500	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
46-059-0001	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	61A	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	0.161	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	4	Cluster	AA	
35-019	Binda Albert T	28	Clark St	101	One Family	28 938				Unprotected	8	Cluster	B	Yes
26-001	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	48R	Clark St	900	U.S.GOV	2 800	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of		Protected	8	Cluster	B	
26-002	Johnson Cindy Canha-, Johnson Lyn K, Lennart H	48	Clark St	101	One Family	1.040				Unprotected	8	Cluster	B	
35-021	Jonson Irrevocable Trust	79R	Fisher st	132	Undev Land	4.000				Unprotected	8	Cluster	B	
44-029	F&M Rlty Trust, F. & M. Mainini, Trs.	11	Short St	130	DEV LAND	1.011				Unprotected	8	Cluster	B	
54-093	Binda Albert T	86	West St	130	DEV LAND	9 520				Unprotected	9	Cluster	BB	Yes
44-043	Parrrella Michael J	96	Milford St	900	U.S.GOV	10.730	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of		Protected	8	Cluster	C	
44-049	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	17R	Deerfield Rd	900	U.S.GOV	0 280	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of		Protected	8	Cluster	C	
44-049-0001	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	17R	Deerfield Rd	900	U.S.GOV	0.180	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of		Protected	8	Cluster	C	
34-005	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	27	Clark St	423	Elec-Row	6 960	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	8	Cluster	C	
44-044	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0R	Deerfield Rd	423	Elec-Row	4 800	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	8	Cluster	C	
55-003	Wickis James J & Elizabeth A / Life Estate & Remainder Int	74	West St	101	One Family	4 900				Unprotected	9	Cluster	CC	
55-002	Wheeler Arthur / Wheeler Florence	80	West St	101	One Family	8.410				Unprotected	9	Cluster	CC	
55-001	Parrrella Michael J	84	West St	013	RES/COMM	4.680				Unprotected	9	Cluster	CC	
45-025	Robertson Mariann P.	28	Fisher St	803	61B-NATURE	11.640	Chapter 61B	Nature Study		Protected	8	Cluster	D	Yes
45-005	Lobisser Michael L, Lobisser Patricia M	76	Milford St	017	RES/AG	14.000	Chapter 61A	Pasture, Non-Productive	718 - Pasture - 10, 720 - Non-Productive - 3	Protected	8	Cluster	D	
54-005	New England Power Company Property Tax Dept.	16	Alder St	130	DEV LAND	5 550	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	0	Cluster	DD	
54-004	MELE ANTHONY, MELE MARGUERITE	18	Alder St	441	POT-DEV-LAND	5.000				Unprotected	0	Cluster	DD	
54-001	Cybox International, Inc.	26	Alder St	440	Dev-land	10 346				Unprotected	0	Cluster	DD	
45-026	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	60	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	5 500	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	8	Cluster	E	Yes
27-004	Tri Valley Realty Trust	0	Cedar Farms Rd	132	Undev Land	33 806				Unprotected	8	Cluster	E	Yes
36-025	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	4R	Fisher Ter	423	Elec-Row	1.100	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	8	Cluster	E	

45-024	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0	Fisher St	423	Elec-Row	2,410 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	8	Cluster	E
27-003	Auler, Michael	4	Winterberry Ln	101	One Family	0 517		Unprotected	8	Cluster	E
27-049	Boczanowski Construction Inc. Goggin Edmund Heirs of, C/O Florence McCraiken (Adm.)	0R	Summer Hill Rd	132	Undev Land	13,430		Unprotected	8	Cluster	E
37-062	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	71R	Summer St	132	Undev Land	15 840	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	8	Cluster	E
55-052	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	45	West St	423	Elec-Row	5 950 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
55-049	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	43	West St	423	Elec-Row	0 340 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
55-047	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	45	West St	423	Elec-Row	0,090 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
55-050	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	41	West St	423	Elec-Row	2 580 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
65-018	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0R	Castle Rd	423	Elec-Row	6 300 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
65-013	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Property Tax Dept Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax	0R	Castle Rd	423	Elec-Row	14,620 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
64-066	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0	Granite St	423	Elec-Row	11 540 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
64-005	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	5R	Trotter Dr	423	Elec-Row	0,071 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
64-004	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	7R	Trotter Dr	423	Elec-Row	13,020 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
55-048	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	45	West St	423	Elec-Row	0 240 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
65-001	Yorkis Laura G., Mullen Ronald Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax	17	Granite St	101	One Family	4,742		Unprotected	6	Cluster	EE
36-021	New England Power Company Property Tax Dep	0R	Fisher St	423	Elec-Row	90,000 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	8	Cluster	F
65-027	New England Power Company Property Tax Dep	29	West St	423	Elec-Row	12 970 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-033	Unknown Owner	0R	Granite St	132	Undev Land	3,000 Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase, or Acquisition	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-034	Unknown Owner	0R	Granite St	132	Undev Land	0,750 Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase, or Acquisition	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
75-003	Unknown Owner New England Power Company Property Tax	0R	Granite St	132	Undev Land	0,100 Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase, or Acquisition	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
66-004	Dept. New England Power Company Property Tax	27	West St	423	Elec-Row	0 370 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-028	Dept. New England Power Company Property Tax	23	West St	423	Elec-Row	8 520 Utilities	Potential Trail Connector	Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-023	Roche's Building Co., Inc.	41R	West St	132	Undev Land	4 830		Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-036	Spear, Jr. William A., Spear Rosemary	0R	Granite St	132	Undev Land	5,000		Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
65-035	Spear, Jr. William A., Spear Rosemary	23R	Tulip Way	132	Undev Land	27,000		Unprotected	6	Cluster	FF
37-026	Rabbit Brook Realty Trust, Linda A. Lindsey, Trs. Lindsey Linda A	7	Pheasant Run Rd	132	Undev Land	2 570		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-036	Dept. Kaplan Dev. Of Medway Inc.	69	Summer St	101	One Family	9,770		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-011	Dept. Lieberman Stacey A / Lieberman Matthew W	87	Summer st	132	Undev Land	1,150		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-012	Dept. Ritter John / Cataldo Carla	4	Pheasant Run	101	One Family	1,640		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-013	Dept. Metelus Martine V / Romelus Medina	8	Pheasant Run	101	One Family	1,410		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-015	Dept. Mason Patrick J / Mason Denise M	6	Pheasant Run	101	One Family	1,610		Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
37-014	Dept. Briggs Robert A	2	Pheasant Run	101	One Family	1,070	Productive Lands - Pasture	Unprotected	6	Cluster	G
67-061	Briggs Robert A	12	Waterview Dr	718	PASTURE	4,420 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Protected	9	Cluster	GG
67-046	Briggs Robert A	0R	Waterview Dr	718	PASTURE	8,000 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Protected	9	Cluster	GG

Potential for Purchase, Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition												
66-051	Unknown Owner	403R	Village St	132	Undev Land	3,000	Owner Unknown	Unprotected	9	Cluster	GG	
66-049	codman John C., Codman Anne W.	405R	Village St	130	DEV LAND	2,700		Unprotected	9	Cluster	GG	
67-039	David & Wilma Newton	5	Rob Way	101	One Family	10,000		Unprotected	9	Cluster	GG	
37-071	Seven R's Realty Trust, Steven & Kerri Richardson, Trs.	70	Summer st	132	Undev Land	6,980		Unprotected	5	Cluster	H	
37-072	Bedi Katherine L	82	Summer St	101	One Family	1,310		Unprotected	5	Cluster	H	
67-063	Peter & Gail Hachenburg Family Revocable Trust	16	Waterview Dr	101	One Family	1,950		Unprotected	9	Cluster	HH	
67-068	Caunt George / Caunt Christine A	32	Waterview Cir	101	One Family	1,130		Unprotected	9	Cluster	HH	
67-067	Viswanathan Murali / Nagarajan Kavitha	26	Waterview Cir	101	One Family	1,830		Unprotected	9	Cluster	HH	
67-064	Malcom & Alison Hill	18	Waterview Dr	101	One Family	0,946		Unprotected	9	Cluster	HH	
47-049	Johnson Walter J /Carolyn E.	19R	Oak St	132	Undev Land	0,933		Unprotected	4	Cluster	I	
47-048	Johnson Walter J /Carolyn E.	21R	Oak St	132	Undev Land	0,317		Unprotected	4	Cluster	I	
47-089	Hall Heather A, Hall Jeffrey L	18R	Highland St	132	Undev Land	0,144		Unprotected	4	Cluster	I	
58-110	Medway Power and Electric	309	Village St	132	Undev Land	1,159		Unprotected	8	Cluster	II	
68-008	Pitman Norma Phillips	0	Charles St	132	Undev Land	0,252		Unprotected	8	Cluster	II	
58-107	Guarino Matthew / Guarino Hilary	7	Charles St	101	One Family	2,270		Unprotected	8	Cluster	II	
58-116	Morris Guy A	2	Kadin Ln	101	One Family	1,480		Unprotected	8	Cluster	II	
58-112	Julians Inc	305	Village St	316	Comm Whs	1,589		Unprotected	8	Cluster	II	
30-005	SHADY OAKS RLTY.TR. / ROBERT BRIGGS ET AL.	38	Winthrop St	017	RES/AG	32,000	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	718 - Pasture - 31	100	Cluster	J
38-010	Shady Oaks Rlty.Tr, Briggs Robert A	25	Winthrop St	718	PASTURE	47,000	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture		100	Cluster	J
29-011	Briggs Robert A	0	Adams St	718	PASTURE	11,372	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture		100	Cluster	J
39-001	Shady Oaks Rlty.Tr, Briggs Robert A	33	Winthrop St	718	PASTURE	8,000	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture		100	Cluster	J
69-005	Generazio Bennet L.	0	Samoset Cir	132	Undev Land	0,780		Unprotected	10	Cluster	JJ	
68-022	Generazio Bennett L.	0	Samoset Cir	132	Undev Land	0,536		Unprotected	10	Cluster	JJ	
69-006	Generazio Bennet L.	0	Samoset Cir	132	Undev Land	1,102		Unprotected	10	Cluster	JJ	
69-007	Generazio Bennet L.	0	Samoset Cir	132	Undev Land	0,643		Unprotected	10	Cluster	JJ	
30-008	Gay Thomas A, Gay Kathleen A.	23	Maple st	132	Undev Land	0,735		Unprotected	7	Cluster	K	
30-010	Briggs Robert A	0R	Maple St	132	Undev Land	0,500		Unprotected	7	Cluster	K	
69-086	Thomson David	3	Riverview St	101	One Family	0,471		Unprotected	8	Cluster	KK	
69-091	Eisnor Barbara A	0	Riverview St	132	Undev Land	0,240		Unprotected	8	Cluster	KK	
69-090	Wasserman Mark	0	Riverview St	132	Undev Land	0,090		Unprotected	8	Cluster	KK	
29-013	Briggs Robert A	51	Winthrop St	017	RES/AG	8,500	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	718 - Pasture - 7.5	100	Cluster	L
29-012	Briggs Robert A	53R	Winthrop St	718	PASTURE	5,000	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture		100	Cluster	L
20-005	David & Naritha Philbrick	59	Winthrop St	101	One Family	18,300		Unprotected	100	Cluster	L	
29-014	Paul A & Doris M Sefarian Life Estate / Kandle AuClair	47	Winthrop St	101	One Family	10,000		Unprotected	100	Cluster	L	
60-103	Flaherty Mark F / Fiaherty Joan Moquin	205	Village St	101	One Family	0,590		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
70-004	Toivonen Bradley J / Sanderson Noelle	9	Neelon Ln	101	One Family	1,830		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
60-102	Spillane Michael J. / Spillane Jeanette	207	Village St	101	One Family	0,910		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
60-101	Mill John A / Mill Madeline C	209	Village St	101	One Family	0,890		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
60-100	Lawrence & Patricia Spector Life Estate / Lindsey Spector	211	Village St	101	One Family	0,000		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
60-098	Multiple Owners	215	Village St	102	CONDO	0,000		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
70-007	Multiple Owners	215	Village St	102	CONDO	0,000		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
70-006	Dunton Lauren M / Verissimo Fulvio V	217	Village St	104	TWO FAMILY	2,620		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	
70-005	Avellino Emma M	219	Village St	101	One Family	1,630		Unprotected	7	Cluster	LL	

13-013	Vernaglia Trustees Betty McCall, Betty McCall	9	Wards Ln	130	DEV LAND	3,607		Unprotected	9	Cluster	M	Yes
13-023	Vernaglia Revocable Trust	138	Loving St	101	One Family	1,260		Unprotected	9	Cluster	M	Yes
13-012-0001	First Financial Tr-NA	138R	Loving St	132	Undev Land	2,030		Unprotected	9	Cluster	M	
70-024	Masterson Bernadette	12R	River St	132	Undev Land	2,200		Unprotected	7	Cluster	MM	
70-026	Mandino Nancy	12R	River St	132	Undev Land	1,500		Unprotected	7	Cluster	MM	
06-030	MARIAN COMMUNITY INC	154	Summer St	961	REL - RECTOR	105,150	Non-Profit	Unprotected	100	Cluster	N	Yes
07-020	MARIAN COMMUNITY INC	0R	Diane Dr	962	REL - OTHER	3,600	Non-Profit	Unprotected	100	Cluster	N	
02-001	Carr James L. Jr. 7 Mary Anne Wood	137R	Winthrop St	132	Undev Land	21,080		Unprotected	100	Cluster	N	
71-003	Koshivas Bessie G, Koshivas Joyce G	49	Pearl St	101	One Family	13,900		Unprotected	8	Cluster	NN	
71-006	Daniel Trust, George Pavlik, Tr., James Pavlik, Administrator	12	Walker St	130	DEV LAND	0,689		Unprotected	8	Cluster	NN	
71-007-0001	PIK Realty LLC	16	Walker St	130	DEV LAND	1,445		Unprotected	8	Cluster	NN	
71-007-0002	PIK Realty LLC	49	Pearl St	132	Undev Land	3,010		Unprotected	8	Cluster	NN	
71-003	Koshivas Bessie G, Koshivas Joyce G	49	Pearl St	101	One Family	13,900		Unprotected	8	Cluster	NN	
08-016	Wickett Development Co	21R	Fairway Ln	132	Undev Land	0,308		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	Yes
08-019	Wickett Henry L.	0R	Woodland Rd	132	Undev Land	12,500		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	Yes
08-020	Wickett Henry	102	Winthrop St	101	One Family	10,800		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	Yes
08-023	Robert & Glorai Walsh Family Funding Trust	114	Winthrop St	101	One Family	6,220		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	Yes
14-005	Wickett Henry L. & Henry L. Jr.	0R	Woodland Rd	132	Undev Land	115,100		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	
09-058	Wickett Development Inc	11	Woodland Rd	130	DEV LAND	9,550		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	
15-001	Timber Crest LLC	153A	Holliston St	132	Undev Land	4,928		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	
15-019	Pavlik Dorothy/Susan/James & Nancy Russel & Thomas Pavlik	143	Holliston St	132	Undev Land	19,000		Unprotected	100	Cluster	O	
51-037	Wasniewski Trust	26	Oakland St	101	One Family	0,616		Unprotected	6	Cluster	OO	Yes
61-010	Picard Regina L Trustee, Picard-Calhan Realty Trust	24	Oakland St	101	One Family	11,480		Unprotected	6	Cluster	OO	
61-023-0001	Emero Thomas D	70R	Village St	132	Undev Land	2,530		Unprotected	6	Cluster	OO	
16-029	Newton Katie Estate Heirs	6	Maple Leaf Ln	130	DEV LAND	8,100		Unprotected	5	Cluster	P	
16-028	Pine Tree Realty Trust, Thomas E. Murray Jr., Trust	6	Broken Tree Rd	130	DEV LAND	19,300		Unprotected	5	Cluster	P	
61-050	Tri Valley realty Trust, C/O Joseph W. Griffiths, Tr.	53	Village St	130	DEV LAND	0,786		Unprotected	8	Cluster	PP	
71-026	D'Alessandro Jay & Richard, D'Alessandro Helen (Life Estate)	15R	Populatic St	132	Undev Land	0,490		Unprotected	8	Cluster	PP	
71-025	D'Alessandro Jay & Richard, D'Alessandro Helen (Life Estate)	15R	Populatic St	132	Undev Land	0,340		Unprotected	8	Cluster	PP	
24-010-0001	Lally John P, Lally Kathleen	35R	Coffee St	718	PASTURE	16,500	Chapter 61A	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	Yes
24-005	Revell Paul P.	0R	Jayar Rd	718	PASTURE	0,250	Chapter 61A	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-007	Revell Paul P.	26R	Green Valley Rd	713	FIELD/HAY	1,019	Chapter 61A	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-009	Revell Paul P.	0N	Jayar Rd	718	PASTURE	0,670	Chapter 61A	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-010-0002	Lally John P, Lally Anne J	31	Jayar Rd	718	PASTURE	11,410	Chapter 61A	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-004	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Green Valley Rd	900	U.S.GOV	0,750	Federal	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-006	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Indian Creek Rd	900	U.S.GOV	2,030	Federal	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-008	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Indian Creek Rd	900	U.S.GOV	3,360	Federal	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
23-047	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Green Valley Rd	900	U.S.GOV	2,430	Federal	Protected	100	Cluster	Q	
24-016	Ellen Realty Trust, Ellen Rosenfeld, Tr.	19	Jayar Rd	132	Undev Land	1,800		Unprotected	100	Cluster	Q	

61-014	Wasniewski Mitchell S	50A	Village St	132	Undev Land	0.901				Unprotected	6	Cluster	QQ
61-017	Uminsky Neal, Uminski Meredith	54R	Village St	130	DEV LAND	1.546				Unprotected	6	Cluster	QQ
61-019	Kilty John J Jr	52	Village St	101	One Family	2.160				Unprotected	6	Cluster	QQ
41-008	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	86	Holliston St	017	RES/AG	8.037	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	718 - Pasture - 7.027	Protected	100	Cluster	R
40-048	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	89	Holliston St	805	61B-GOLF	0.250	Chapter 61B	Golf Range	Driving Range	Protected	100	Cluster	R
40-049	Freil Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	87	Holliston St	805	61B-GOLF	8.650	Chapter 61B	Golf Range	Driving Range	Protected	100	Cluster	R
72-041	Lewis Bernard S	14	Ryan Rd	132	Undev Land	0.713				Unprotected	7	Cluster	RR
72-040	Veiner Trs Martin I, Winkler Trs Doris	13	Ryan Rd	132	Undev Land	1.919				Unprotected	7	Cluster	RR
42-052	U. S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Oakland St	900	U.S.GOV	14.710	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers		Protected	6	Cluster	S
33-020	U. S. Army Corp of Engineers	0	Oakview Cir	900	U.S.GOV	1.470	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers		Protected	6	Cluster	S
42-051	U. S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Oakview Cir	900	U.S.GOV	3.400	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers		Protected	6	Cluster	S
42-048	U. S. Army Corp of Engineers	0R	Oakview Cir	900	U.S.GOV	0.830	Federal	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers		Protected	6	Cluster	S
42-060	Unknown Owner	0R	Oakland St	132	Undev Land	1.000	Owner Unknown	Potential for Purchase, Gift, or Acquisition		Unprotected	6	Cluster	S
51-028	Unknown Owner	0R	Oakland St	132	Undev Land	2.000	Owner Unknown	Potential for Purchase, Gift, or Acquisition		Unprotected	6	Cluster	S
33-019	North Ave Incorporated	102R	Oakland St	132	Undev Land	5.500				Unprotected	6	Cluster	S
42-061	Knight Gordon B. & Loretta M.	0R	Oakland St	132	Undev Land	1.580				Unprotected	6	Cluster	S
45-012	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	88	Milford St	132	Undev Land	1.500	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
45-051	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	87	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	0.890	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
45-050	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	85	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	0.870	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
45-048	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	83	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	5.000	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
55-013	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	9	Fisher St	423	Elec-Row	6.750	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
55-012	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	66R	West St	423	Elec-Row	3.940	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
55-026	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0	West St	423	Elec-Row	6.690	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
55-011	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	0	Fisher St	423	Elec-Row	0.700	Utilities	Potential Trail Connector		Unprotected	7	Cluster	SS
33-038	Fasolino Matthew	5	Main St	130	DEV LAND	1.500				Unprotected	7	Cluster	T
33-037	Powderly Kent G	11	Main St	101	One Family	3.000				Unprotected	7	Cluster	T
33-036	Cerel Stanley J, Cerel Ruth Q	15	Main St	130	DEV LAND	2.600				Unprotected	7	Cluster	T
32-033-0002	Red Wing Properties	27	Main St	132	Undev Land	5.390				Unprotected	7	Cluster	T
42-001	Sia Silvio Charles	18R	Vernon Rd	132	Undev Land	3.000				Unprotected	7	Cluster	T
58-191	Unknown Owner	15	Guernsey St	132	Undev Land	0.500	Owner Unknown	Potential for Purchase, Gift, or Acquisition		Unprotected	4	Cluster	TT
58-201	Unknown Owner	50	Cottage St	132	Undev Land	0.400	Owner Unknown	Potential for Purchase, Gift, or Acquisition		Unprotected	4	Cluster	TT
41-030	Boczanowski Harriet L.E., C/O Joanne/Deborah	43	Main St	130	DEV LAND	1.600				Unprotected	8	Cluster	U
41-037	Boczanowski Joanne	43	Main St	101	One Family	24.200				Unprotected	8	Cluster	U
50-007	Hidden Access Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	45	Broad St	718	PASTURE	0.380	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V
50-008	Hidden Access Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	43	Broad St	718	PASTURE	0.192	Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V

50-006	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	47	Broad St	718	PASTURE	0.770 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V	Yes
50-001	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	65	Main St	718	PASTURE	60.860 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V	
50-010	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	41	Broad St	718	PASTURE	21.900 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V	
50-001-0001	Hidden Acres Realty II, LLC, Cassidy David L	64R	Holliston St	718	PASTURE	29.000 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Protected	100	Cluster	V	
59-021	Farley Frank J	256R	Village St	130	DEV LAND	4.000	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	Yes
49-094	Kings Lane Realty Trust, Thomas Cimeno & Greg Coras, Tr.	13	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	1.400	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
49-095	Levy Robert C	15	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	1.384	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-017	Levy Robert C	17	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	1.408	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-013	Levy Robert C	25	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	2.209	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-016	Levy Robert C	19	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	0.620	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-015	Levy Robert C	21	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	0.620	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-014	Levy Robert C	23	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	0.539	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-011	Levy Robert C	22	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	1.605	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-012	Levy Robert C	24	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	1.822	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-060	Ozella Anthony M. Jr., Ozella Kathleen A, K.A.O. Realty Trust	256	Village St	132	Undev Land	11.140	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
49-093	500 Medfield Colonial Trust, Gregory Coras/Thomas Cimeno, Tr	7R	Kings Ln	132	Undev Land	0.575	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
59-010	Levy Robert C	20	Villa Dr	130	DEV LAND	0.717	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	6	Cluster	W	
48-048	Elmwood Realty Trust, Paul J. Watson, Tr.	5	Elm St	130	DEV LAND	5.080	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	8	Cluster	X	
49-032	Rosenberg Cheryl	26	Keiley St	130	DEV LAND	6.000	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	8	Cluster	X	
49-098	Coakley Family Funding Trust	9	Elm St	101	One Family	11.240	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	8	Cluster	X	
48-049	Brookside Realty Trust, J. Chilson & Gernagian, Trs.	28	Evergreen St	130	DEV LAND	1.420	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	8	Cluster	X	
48-067	Snyder Gary G	15	Richardson St	101	One Family	12.600	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	8	Cluster	X	
48-069	Evergreen Cemetery Assoc., C/O Alan Smith	10	Cutler St	953	CHAR - CEMEN	1.120 Non-Profit	Cemetery	Evergreen Cemetery	Unprotected	7	Cluster	Y	
48-078	Unknown Owner, N/F Walter Welch	0R	Cutler St	132	Undev Land	0.182 Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase, or Acquisition		Unprotected	7	Cluster	Y	
46-054	Unknown Owner	47A	Milford St	132	Undev Land	0.466 Owner Unknown Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase, or Acquisition		Unprotected	7	Cluster	Z	
46-055	Chaffee Alan H.	49	Milford St	106	OUT BLDG	0.400	Productive Lands - Pasture	Piggery	Unprotected	7	Cluster	Z	
08-024	Hoag David G., Tr., Hoag Grace G., Tr.	116	Winthrop St	601	C61.10 YEAR	14.810 Chapter 61	10 Year Restriction		Protected	100	No Cluster		
13-007	Atwood Paul, Atwood Rebecca	148	Loving St	017	RES/AG	13.400 Chapter 61A	713 - Field/Hay - 3, 712 - Vegetable - Field/Hay, Vegetable, Orchard, Non-Productive	2.25, 714 - Orchard - 0.28, 720 - Non-Productive - 5.5	Protected	100	No Cluster		
20-001	Suttill William S, Suttill Jennifer K	155	Loving St	017	RES/AG	10.300 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Field/Hay	713 - Field/Hay - 7	Protected	100	No Cluster		
20-002	Iarussi David M, Iarussi Sandra	157	Loving St	017	RES/AG	10.000 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Field/Hay	713 - Field/Hay - 5	Protected	100	No Cluster		
21-093	Wilson Paul R	82	Loving St	713	FIELD/HAY	20.300 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Field/Hay		Protected	100	No Cluster		
19-018	Panechelli Francis M, Panechelli Janine M	116	Summer St	017	RES/AG	50.000 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Field/Hay, Pasture	713 - Field/Hay - 15, 718 - Pasture - 34	Protected	100	No Cluster		
23-061	Lally John P, Lally Anne J	0	Coffee St	718	PASTURE	24.000 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Pasture		Protected	100	No Cluster		
21-095	Wilson Paul	74	Loving St	713	FIELD/HAY	0.683 Chapter 61A	Productive Lands - Field/Hay		Protected	100	No Cluster		

32-025	Lally John D	35	Coffee St	017	RES/AG	5,790	Chapter 61A	Non-Productive	720 - Non-Productive Lands - 4.79	Protected	100	No Cluster
42-028	Lombard Tina J Et Al/Tr, Lombard Farms Realty Trust	73R	Oakland St	806	61B-HORSEBCK	14 937	Chapter 61B	Horseback Riding	Saddle Row Cemetery	Protected	9	No Cluster
51-001	Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston	59	Oakland St	953	CHAR - CEMEN	22,100	Non-Profit	Cemetery	Oakland Street Cemetery	Unprotected	8	No Cluster
47-080	Second Congregational Church	196	Main St	960	REL - CHURCH	1 860	Non-Profit	Church		Unprotected	2	No Cluster
48-068	Evergreen Cemetery Assoc., C/O Alan Smith Evangelical Cong. Society, C/O Bruce Gregory	0	Cottage St	953	CHAR - CEMEN	9,120	Non-Profit	Cemetery	Evergreen Cemetery	Unprotected	7	No Cluster
50-003	(Cemetery)	0R	Crooks St	960	REL - CHURCH	9 830	Non-Profit	Cemetery	To be purchased for Transfer Station	Unprotected	4	No Cluster
60-200	Evangelical Cong. Society Village Church	0	Crooks St	960	REL - CHURCH	0,100	Non-Profit	Church		Unprotected	2	No Cluster
60-122	St. Josephs Mens Club	155A	Village St	316	Comm Whs	0,047	Non-Profit	St. Josephs Men's Club		Unprotected	1	No Cluster
61-094	Christ Church	14	School St	960	REL - CHURCH	0,600	Non-Profit	Church		Unprotected	1	No Cluster
60-215	Evangelical Cong	170	Village St	960	REL - CHURCH	0 350	Non-Profit	Church		Unprotected	1	No Cluster
59-045	Unknown Owner	6N	Center St	132	Undev Land	0,150	Owner Unknown	Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase,	Unprotected	4	No Cluster
72-046	non-existent?	0				0,000	Owner Unknown	Gift, or Acquisition	Potential for Purchase,	Unprotected	8	No Cluster
44-009	C&C Realty Trust, C/O Bell Atlantic Nynex Mobile	116	Milford St	423	Elec-Row	8,000	Utilities	Connector	Potential Trail	Unprotected	6	No Cluster
71-016	Boston Edison Co, Nstar Services Co/Prop Tax Dep	30	Populatic St	423	Elec-Row	1,000	Utilities	Connector	Potential Trail	Unprotected	4	No Cluster
73-002	Boston Edison Co, C/O Nstar	0R	Alder St	423	Elec-Row	0 510	Utilities	Connector	Potential Trail	Unprotected	0	No Cluster
13-025	Dunnebie Enterprises Inc.	1	Kimberly Dr	130	DEV LAND	1,008				Unprotected	3	No Cluster
21-062	Zampa Nicholas	60	Winthrop St	101	One Family	10,000				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
31-007	Johnson Trustee Joshua A, Harry T Johnson Jr Family Irrevocable Trust, Jeanne E Johnson	107A	Holliston St	132	Undev Land	1 978				Unprotected	5	No Cluster
32-145	Fasolino Matthew, Fasolini Stacy D	12	Coffee St	130	DEV LAND	1,130				Unprotected	3	No Cluster
31-129	Lennon Ray A./Nancy S. Trs., Lennon Family Trust	33R	Loving St	130	DEV LAND	1 500				Unprotected	4	No Cluster
30-093	Skog Dorothy G	28	Maple St	101	One Family	5 850				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
47-027	Klein David R.	10R	Oak St	130	DEV LAND	2,170				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
51-005	Casey Thomas	0R	Chestnut St	132	Undev Land	1,000				Unprotected	4	No Cluster
53-001	Bemis Harold W.	36R	Alder St	442	Undev Land	12 500				Unprotected	5	No Cluster
51-019	Reardon James M, Reardon Kathleen J	4R	New City Rd	130	DEV LAND	1 250				Unprotected	4	No Cluster
60-048	Medway Oil Co., Inc.	26	Barber St	390	DEV-LAND	0,670				Unprotected	6	No Cluster
53-002	Waters Technologies Corp	0R	Alder St	442	Undev Land	0 505				Unprotected	5	No Cluster
58-111	Julians Inc	305	Village St	310	Oil Storage	0,100				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
61-054	Jones Robert	8	Populatic St	316	Comm Whs	0,100				Unprotected	5	No Cluster
70-021	Comras Joel L, Hartwell Stacey H	37	Village St	132	Undev Land	8 500				Unprotected	8	No Cluster
71-018	Burns Maureen E	34R	River St	132	Undev Land	0 500				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
62-027	Pine Ridge Drive LLC	10N	Populatic St	132	Undev Land	0,100				Unprotected	4	No Cluster
04-030	Morgenstern Joel D / Morgenstern Rachel S	19	Juniper Rd	101	One Family	10 370				Unprotected	7	No Cluster
50-012	Knowlton William R / Knowlton Joanne	26	Holliston St	101	One Family	11 900				Unprotected	6	No Cluster
67-075	Novopashin Anton / Suprun Olga V	27	Charles St	101	One Family	0 500				Unprotected	5	No Cluster
10-016	Burbank, Jr. Theodore P., Burbank Luella E.	30R	Causeway St	132	Undev Land	0 959				Unprotected	4	No Cluster
10-027	Pine Tree Realty Trust, Thomas E. Murray, Jr., Tr.	22	Hickory Dr	132	Undev Land	0,107				Unprotected	1	No Cluster
13-018	Vernaglia Trustee Betty McCall, Betty McCall Vernaglia Revocable Trust	1	Wards Ln	130	DEV LAND	0 887				Unprotected	7	No Cluster

Vernaglia Trustees Betty Mccall, Betty Mccall									
13-036	Vernaglia Revocable Trust	125	Loving st	130	DEV LAND	1,013	Unprotected	3	No Cluster
12-057	Delgenio Michael, Delgenio Pauline	135A	Summer St	130	DEV LAND	5,800	Unprotected	6	No Cluster
11-013	Guerrero & Associates Inc	24	Stable Way	130	DEV LAND	0,860	Unprotected	3	No Cluster
15-010	Narducci Corp Inc	6	Fern Path	132	Undev Land	2,090	Unprotected	3	No Cluster
15-015	Narducci Corp Inc	23R	Howe St	132	Undev Land	1,358	Unprotected	3	No Cluster
19-046	Boczanowski Construction Inc.	0	Summer St	132	Undev Land	3,009	Unprotected	5	No Cluster
22-064	Mill James A & Dede K	127R	Holliston St	132	Undev Land	4,049	Unprotected	7	No Cluster
37-064	Dunton Lovell H & Kristina M	42N	Highland St	130	DEV LAND	4,050	Unprotected	7	No Cluster
47-023	SIBLEY FREDERIC FRANCIS	14	Oak St	130	DEV-LAND	1,300	Unprotected	7	No Cluster
57-009	WD Jaguar LLC	25A	Milford St	132	Undev Land	2,771	Unprotected	5	No Cluster
58-192	Dibona Mario N.	11	Guernsey St	132	Undev Land	0,500	Unprotected	4	No Cluster
57-003	Burke II Richard H, Burke Mary C	242R	Main St	132	Undev Land	2,770	Unprotected	6	No Cluster
58-138	Currian Estate of Jon W	1	High St	390	DEV-LAND	0,500	Unprotected	2	No Cluster
62-031	Lewis Bernard S	26R	Village St	132	Undev Land	2,800	Unprotected	6	No Cluster
28-016-0001	Ciafco Builders Corp	98	Summer St	130	DEV LAND	1,011	Unprotected	6	No Cluster
20-004-0002	Mccall-Vernaglia Betty Ann	79	Winthrop St	130	DEV LAND	2,850	Unprotected	5	No Cluster
20-004-0001	Mccall-Vernaglia Betty Ann	75	Winthrop St	130	DEV LAND	1,010	Unprotected	5	No Cluster
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