



Town of Sudbury

2009-2013

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN



June 2009

Preface

This Plan is the culmination of a sixteen month process by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee. Committee members are:

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Thanks go out to Bruce Kankanpaa, Assistant Town Engineer, for creating the plan of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest; Mark Thompson, Brian Powell and the Sudbury Technology Department, for developing the website survey template; and Lynn Puorro from Comcast for televising the public forum.



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February 26, 2010

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Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Kablack:

Thank you for submitting Sudbury's expanded Open Space and Recreation Plan Action Plan to this office for review. I am pleased to write that the plan has been approved for an additional two years. This will allow Sudbury to participate in DCS grant rounds through September 2015.

Congratulations on a great job. Please call me at (617) 626-1171 if you have any questions or concerns about the plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Melissa Cryan".

Melissa Cryan
Grants Manager

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Maps:

Map 1: Zoning Map

<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/899/sudburyzoningmap.pdf>

Map 2: Soils and Geologic Features Map

Town of Sudbury Surficial Geology Map, MassGIS

<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/download.asp?id=4976>

Town of Sudbury Soils Map (available for review at the Town of Sudbury Engineering Department)

Map 3: Unique Features Map:

The Heritage Landscape Open Space and Historic Resource Map

<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/3201/MapofSudburyopenspace&historicalResourcesHeritageLandscapes.pdf>

Map 4: Water Resource Maps:

Draft Hydrology Map: <http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/3031/4pwc25khydro.pdf>

Draft Surface Water and Wetlands Map:

<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/3888/SurfaceWaterandWetlands.pdf>

Map 5/6: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest/Five Year Action Plan

<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/download.asp?id=4975>

SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

The 2009-2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan has been written to further the Town's widely endorsed goals of open space protection and land preservation. Over the past two decades, Sudbury has spent considerable effort and money on preserving land, with over 550 acres purchased for conservation use or preserved in perpetuity with restrictions. The community was one of the first in the Commonwealth to adopt the Community Preservation Act in 2002, which has committed almost \$15 million in funding for land protection efforts since that date.

This Plan presents an updated analysis of the Town's resources and needs, and provides an action plan for meeting those needs. The goals and objectives have been carefully crafted to focus on the community's priorities for natural resource protection and recreation. They also include unmet goals from past plans, updated to today's needs. The goals include: preserving the Town's character; protecting wildlife and critical habitats; protecting the Town's aquifers and surface water bodies, providing recreational opportunities to meet the needs of the entire community; developing trail linkages for non-motorized recreation; and maintaining town owned lands for enjoyment by the residents and increasing outreach to the public on these wonderful assets.

The 2009-2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan is complementary with other Town plans, and shares many similar goals and objectives with the 2001 Master Plan, the 2002 Land Use Priorities Committee Report, the 2004 Athletic Field Master Plan, and the 2007 Heritage Landscape Report. It is clear that Sudbury residents and town officials have strong desires to preserve land for a variety of reasons and uses. This Plan will help the Town prioritize its decisions for funding as parcels are offered to the Town for purchase, or become threatened by development or other land uses.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

This Open Space and Recreation Plan is written to provide the Town a framework with which to approach the task of land preservation for open space and recreation, and to help establish priorities among the overwhelming number of potential parcels available. This plan updates previous studies completed in 1977, 1985 and 1998. Many of the goals and objectives identified in those studies have been attained, however many remain unaddressed and new goals have been added. The Town continues to grow and its finite open land resources are diminishing. This plan will assist the Town in meeting its open space and recreation needs over the next ten to twenty years.

The Town has identified long term goals and has been planning for its future, and this plan is one resource to manage growth and maintain Sudbury's history and character. The plan represents a broad coalition of interests, including the Conservation Commission, Park and Recreation Commission, Planning Board, Community Preservation Committee, Agricultural Commission, and private residents. The plan itself was written by members of the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee (OSRPC), which includes a broad representation of board members and private residents interested in conservation and recreation.

The views of many residents are also reflected in the plan, as over 500 residents responded to a town-wide survey distributed in the fall of 2007. In addition, a public forum to discuss the goals and objectives of the plan and the proposed priority parcels was held in October 2007 and attended by approximately 50 residents. The public forum was also broadcast on the local cable television channel in order to reach a broader segment of the population. Large landowners were contacted for input, and additional input was received at the board and committee level by representative members of the OSRPC.

Sudbury has identified its critical resources, including environmental, recreation, historic, visual and cultural in order to define our “community character”, and has established procedures for acquisition of threatened resources. Sudbury has integrated protection of critical environmental resources into all local bylaws and state regulations, including adoption of best management practices for wetland protection, erosion control, stormwater management and cluster housing. We work in partnership with diverse groups to promote regional open space. We have adopted the Community Preservation Act as a funding mechanism to help us achieve our goals.

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

A. Regional Context

Sudbury is located approximately 25 miles west of Boston in the heart of "Metro West" in Middlesex County. It is predominantly residential, though there are some vestiges of farming and a small segment of light industry. The town is bordered by Concord and Lincoln to the north, Marlborough, Maynard and Hudson to the west, Wayland to the west, and Framingham to the south. The major thoroughfares through the town are state routes 20 and 117, both running in an east/west direction. Approximately 25 square miles in area, the community is home to just over 18,000 residents in 2007.

Sudbury is located within the Sudbury-Assabet-Concord (SuAsCo) River watershed. The Sudbury River flows along the eastern boundary of the Town, forming a natural border with the Town of Wayland. Most of the river's floodplain is protected open space owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Department of Environmental Management. The Sudbury River is a vital recreational resource for boaters, canoeists, anglers, bird watchers and wildlife enthusiasts. Major streams flowing into the Sudbury River include Hop Brook and Pantry Brook. Four miles of the river were designated as “scenic” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Sudbury is one of fifty communities located along the Bay Circuit Greenway. The Bay Circuit, also known as the outer Emerald Necklace, was envisioned in 1929 as a 100-mile long “green beltway”, extending from Plum Island on the north shore, to Kingston Bay on the south shore. The goal of the project was to create a series of parks and conservation lands linked by trails, waterways and scenic drives. The greenway is currently under development, with state and local conservation groups securing easements across private and public lands for trail access. The Bay

Circuit Trail enters Sudbury from the east across the Sudbury River in Wayland, crosses Nobscot Mountain in Sudbury, and then travels into Framingham.

The Nobscot Boy Scout Reservation, the largest undeveloped parcel of land in Sudbury, spans into Framingham and, via both public and private lands, adjoins the Callahan State Park, creating a vast network of open space, wildlife habitat and public trail system of over 1,000 acres. The 150 acres of the Nobscot Reservation located in Framingham are identified on the Town of Framingham's 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan as priority parcels for preservation.

Sudbury is fortunate to have significant open spaces along its town borders, and has collaborated with local, state and federal agencies to create these large areas which span jurisdictions. On its northern border, Sudbury and Concord have both acquired land for municipal and open space purposes totaling over 180 acres around Frost Farm and White Pond. On its eastern border, the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge contains over 500 acres located in both Sudbury and Wayland. On its western boundary, conservation lands owned by the Town of Sudbury, Sudbury Valley Trustees, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Sudbury, Marlboro, Maynard, Stow and Hudson span over 2900 acres, including the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge and the Women's Federation Memorial Forest.

Sudbury is within the MAPC regional planning area, and is a member of the subregional Minuteman Advisory Group on Interlocal Coordination (MAGIC). In 2008 MAPC adopted *MetroFuture* (<http://www.metrofuture.org/>) as the official regional plan for Greater Boston. The plan includes goals, objectives and broad implementation strategies for accomplishing the goals set forth in the plan. Sudbury's Open Space and Recreation Plan is consistent with *MetroFuture* in many aspects. Both plans support and attempt to achieve sustainability through sound land use practices and the protection of natural lands on a state, regional and local level. Sudbury supports this goal, and has worked with abutting towns to protect vast land areas along the town's borders, including the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge, the Women's Federation Memorial Forest, and most recently, the Nobscot Reservation. MAPC and *MetroFuture* support the Community Preservation Act, which has been a successful tool in protecting open space and creating new recreational opportunities in Sudbury. Both plans support increasing the role of agriculture in the region, protecting scenic roads and other community character-defining assets, and increasing bicycle and pedestrian accessibility and safety. All of these topics uphold the *MetroFuture* recommendation to create a "robust network of protected open spaces, farms, parks, and greenways (which) will provide wildlife habitat, ecological benefits, recreational opportunities, and scenic beauty."

B. History of the Community

Sudbury was settled by English colonists in 1638 and incorporated in 1639, the second Massachusetts town "beyond the flow of the tide". Part of the original attraction of the area was its broad river meadows for pastures (after the dam at Billerica was enlarged in 1825, the meadows became less useful for agriculture, as they were now more consistently flooded). The initial town included all of Wayland and Maynard, and parts of Framingham and Marlborough. In 1722, the West Precinct was created in the current town center, and in 1780 the town of East

Sudbury split from Sudbury and later became Wayland. The initial center of Town was in Wayland, with Sudbury a western district.

Native Americans also inhabited the area, although their numbers had been substantially reduced by epidemics in the early seventeenth century. Many Native American artifacts have been discovered in Sudbury, including stone tools, a cremation pit, and grinding stones.

In the late seventeenth century a Wampanoag chieftain, Metacomet, known by the English as “King Philip”, created an alliance of many Indian groups to make war on the colonists who were usurping their lands. Sudbury was the frontier then, defended by garrison houses, and was the site of one of the major English losses of King Philip’s War, the Battle of Green Hill, in 1676.

A century later, on April 19th, 1775, over three hundred Sudbury militiamen marched to Concord to become a major presence at the battles of Lexington and Concord. This march is reenacted annually at daybreak on April 19th.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Sudbury remained a primarily agrarian community. What industry there was centered at South Sudbury (now Mill Village) where there were a series of mills. Other industries included numerous greenhouses; these were heated by coal, which became more available after the railroad came in 1871. The other population centers of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century include the Town center and North Sudbury, which was just a small village.

Once it became more profitable to build than to farm, Sudbury's rolling landscape made it easy to develop, and the town experienced tremendous growth in the 1950s and 60s. The eastern border of the town is dominated by the floodplain of the Sudbury River, which is the major regional topographic feature. Nobscot Mountain, a large hill which Sudbury shares with Framingham, is the other principal regional geographic feature of the town. Both of these are important areas for outdoor recreation, not only for Sudbury residents, but also for the larger community.

The last half-century has seen a tremendous increase in the population of Sudbury, as it has evolved from a small country town to a suburb of greater Boston. Although passenger rail service to Sudbury was discontinued in 1971, the advent of high technology industries in Boston and along outlying Route 128 has spurred a large population growth in this town.

Being a semi-rural residential community, the Town’s recreation and open space needs are primarily to provide for active recreation, for passive recreation, for preservation of remaining farmland, and for habitat preservation for wildlife and open space.

C. Population Characteristics

Until 1945, Sudbury had been a small, agricultural village dating back to early Colonial Times, and proudly boasted of its role in the American Revolution. Since 1945, however, Sudbury has experienced rapid population growth, with the population reaching a plateau at approximately 15,000 in 1975. Population grew slowly for the next 20 years to reach 16,923 in 1998 when the

last Open Space and Recreation Plan was written. Since then the population increase has again accelerated and Sudbury's population as of April, 2008 was 17,924. Sudbury is approximately 25 square miles, giving it a density of about 600 people per square mile.

The rapid population growth in the 1940's through the 1960's was due to the availability of land for residential use, and Sudbury's proximity to Boston. Stabilization of the population may be due to things such as: the physical constraints of developing the remaining land in Sudbury, successful preservation efforts for much of the Sudbury River flood plain and other environmentally sensitive areas fluctuations in the building trade industries, and the conscious or sub-conscious karma in Town that over-development is not wanted.

The fact that substantial development has taken place in the last 20 years with little increase in the total population suggests that the numbers of households are increasing, but the number of people per household is decreasing. In 1975, the number of dwellings was 3860, the average number of persons per dwelling was 3.9, and approximately 35% of the total population was school age children. As of 1996, the number of housing units in Sudbury was 5304, the average number of persons per housing unit was 2.98 and the percentage of the total population which was school age was 30%. Current statistics show that the total number of dwelling units in Sudbury is 5,772 (2007 figures obtained from the Town Clerk's Office), the average number of residents per household is 3.19, and the percentage of the town's total population that is school age is 49.27%.

Population projects prepared by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) in May 2007 estimate that over the next 2 decades we can expect to see the following changes in Sudbury's population:

2008	17,924 (present)
2010	18,469
2020	20,133
2030	21,611

This represents a 19.5% increase in the current population by the year 2020, with a corresponding increase in the number of households by over 30% (to 6369 total households). These projections may or may not be valid, depending to a great extent on the methods Sudbury employs to control growth and preserve undeveloped land. A build-out analysis was conducted by MAPC in 2000 to give a more accurate accounting of the actual number of developable parcels in Town and estimated projections for population growth. MAPC analyzed vacant, developable land, excluding wetlands and flood plain and applying Sudbury's minimum lot size under zoning, to come up with an upper limit for the potential for new subdivision lots. From this number, they estimated household size and projected impacts on the Town from estimated water usage, solid waste generation, number of new students and new road construction. The analysis showed that there is the potential for 2048 additional homes, for a total of just over 7600 homes, and that the Town would reach total build-out in 2025. Armed with this data, Sudbury decisively voted to adopt the Community Preservation Act in 2002, giving the Town the resources to slow growth and development by purchasing developable land for conservation. The Town's desire to

conserve land will likely have a large impact on these build-out figures. Over the last 10 years alone the Town has reduced the number of potentially buildable lots by almost 150 with the purchase/restriction of properties for open space.

Sudbury has a higher than average median household income and median home value compared with many towns in the county, as well as the state. The average median household income in 2005 was \$134,600, as compared to the state median of \$57,184. The median home value in 2005 was \$741,500, as compared to the state median of \$361,500.

Unemployment in the region is typically lower than both the statewide and national averages. Despite the relatively small population and limited commercially zoned area in the Town, the town's business sector currently employs approximately 8,600 people with a 2005 average annual wage of approximately \$52,000. Major employers in Sudbury include Raytheon Corporation, Sudbury Farms, Lincoln-Sudbury Regional School District, Chiswick Trading Company and the Wayside Inn. Employment sectors, including job growth, employment and wages, have continued to grow over the last decade despite downturns in the economy. The largest job sectors found in the region are professional and business services; trade, transportation and utilities; manufacturing; and education and health services.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

1. Patterns and Trends

Sudbury was settled in 1636 as a farming community, with the population reaching 2,000 by 1776. In 1945 the population was still only 2,500, with agriculture still the main occupation in the town. The period between 1945 and 1970 was one of tremendous residential growth. Since that time the town has changed from being a predominantly rural farming community to a suburban “bedroom” community of Boston. The current population in 2008 is 17,924 people, and land use is still primarily residential, with some agriculture, light industry and retail business uses.

Zoning in Sudbury is predominantly residential, occupying over 93% of the total land area in the Town. Minimum lot sizes throughout the Town are 1 to 1.5 acres. A small portion of the Town is zoned for 5 acre lots, corresponding to properties once held in ownership by the Wayside Inn. Approximately 7% of the total land area is zoned non-residential, including business zones, industrial zones, and one research zone. The non-residential areas in Town are primarily located along the Route 20 corridor and its intersection with Union Avenue. The Town has experienced little growth in the commercial sector in the last decade due to a surge in commercial development in the 1980’s and the diminution of the supply of commercial land now available. The Fort Devens Sudbury Annex property, 500 acres located along the western boundary of the Town, is zoned for Open Space and has recently been transferred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service for protection as a wildlife refuge.

Although the population has remained somewhat fixed around 15,000 for over 20 years, development demands for new homes has increased. This is most likely due to the greater number of households in Sudbury, each with fewer numbers of people in them than 20 years ago.

Subdivision activity has decreased since the 1990’s and 2000’s, when development had taken its toll on many large, visible tracts of land, as well as smaller parcels which were enjoyed mostly by the adjacent neighborhoods. Most recent subdivisions are proposed under the Town’s Cluster Development Bylaw or other bylaws which require significant upland open space preserved. Since the adoption of the CPA in 2002, several large developable parcels have been preserved, with limited or no development.

2. Infrastructure

There are currently 160 miles of roadways in Sudbury, most of which are owned and maintained by the Town. Only state Route 20, which bisects the Town in an east-west direction in the southern portion of Town, is owned and maintained by the state. With little state interference, the Town has been able to maintain the rural nature along the roads, and to reduce the use of salt and other contaminants during winter months. Sudbury has enacted a Scenic Road Bylaw which further restricts widening of roads and preserves trees and stone walls.

While development of frontage lots proliferated in the 1950's, the 1990's saw the back lands subdivided, and the creation of mostly dead end streets. Due to environmental constraints which limit road construction across wetlands, and a general lack of frontage due to previous development patterns, these newer dead end streets burden the local roadway system by forcing more traffic onto the main roads. Residents of dead end streets enjoy the solitude they offer the neighborhood, however, those people living in the older neighborhoods, along the more traveled routes, have to cope with increasing traffic. Alternative methods for joining neighborhoods are now essential. This can be accomplished by pedestrian and bike paths through neighborhoods and conservation land, thereby avoiding congested streets and conventional modes of transportation.

The Sudbury Water District provides water to almost 90% of the Town. The Water District is a separate governmental entity with its own board of commissioners and budget. Water is supplied from underground wells located in several locations throughout Town. Fewer than 200 homes have individual drinking water wells.

There is no municipal wastewater disposal in Sudbury, and all residential and most commercial properties utilize on-site septic systems to dispose of sanitary waste. The reliance on adequate soils for wastewater has played a large role on the low density nature of Sudbury. However, revisions to Title V, the State Sanitary Code, and the invention of new technologies has made portions of Sudbury more developable than in the past.

The Town has spent considerable time studying the need to create a municipal sewer collection system for the business district along Route 20. There are two major reasons for the need for a sewer system in this location. This area is adjacent to the Town's major drinking water well fields which are vulnerable to contamination from commercial and industrial sources. In addition, high groundwater and poor soil conditions pose substantial problems for existing businesses to maintain their septic systems, and operation and repair costs have been high. However, to date, the ability to locate a parcel of land for disposal of the waste for a large municipal system has not been found. Town leaders are pursuing potential out of town solutions in order to address the issue. A municipal sewer system will allow moderate growth of Sudbury's business district, including the introduction of residential housing, which will allow the Town to concentrate commercial development in accordance with the state's Smart Growth principles.

3. Long-term Development Patterns

Sudbury's 2001 Master Plan outlines tools for the Town's long term development plans. It provides a comprehensive approach to land development in order to preserve the character of Sudbury, including its historic charm, its agricultural roots, its wooded nature, and the unique biological attributes of its vast wetland systems. Conservation and development are balanced in order to produce the most beneficial product for everyone - the Town, the residents and the habitat. Open Space Cluster Development plans are one example of how the two can work together.

As noted above, most recent developments have utilized bylaws which cluster housing on developable lands, and preserve significant open space. Most recently however, Sudbury has experienced developments under the state's Comprehensive Permit law, Chapter 40B, which

propose development at density greater than typical zoning and have little or no open space. The Town has developed guidelines for Comprehensive Permits which state the Town's desire to allow developments at high densities, but with expectations of greater setbacks and creation of open space. Developers who propose developments meeting these guidelines can expect greater Town cooperation through the process in return.

Protection of land as open space is a critical component of the Master Plan and will play the most defining role in the preservation of Town character as the Town approaches build-out. Prioritization of parcels for protection, as included in this Plan, clearly defines the Town's goals and sets an incentive for interested parties to get involved - to raise awareness of the assets of these properties, to raise funds for purchasing properties, and to become involved in developing growth management policies. (See Map 5)

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Geology, Soils, and Topography

1. General Description

The two major geologic features of Sudbury are the Sudbury River, which flows from south to north demarcating most of the town's eastern boundary, and Nobscot Mountain, which reaches a summit of 600 ft above sea level near the town's southern boundary. They represent the highest and lowest elevations of the area, with the Sudbury River defining the low point at 122 feet above sea level. Elevations between the two undulate gracefully with rolling hills and rounded plains interspersed with numerous wetlands and vernal pools.

The landscape of Sudbury was molded by glaciers that buried it in sheets of ice more than a mile thick as they advanced, melted and last receded about 10,000 years ago. In general, soils have formed in glacial outwash deposits at elevations below 200 feet above sea level. Compact glacial till and ground moraine, which was deposited by the glaciers over bedrock, predominates at elevations above 250 feet. The two areas can generally be identified in the field by the association of stone walls with ground moraine, and stands of white pine trees which thrive in the sandy deposits of glacial outwash. Soils within floodplains along the Sudbury River and major streams are formed in alluvial materials. On the slopes of Nobscot Mountain and some other minor hills in the area, soils have developed over the mantle of ground moraine.

The following is a list of the types and approximate extent of the soils found in Sudbury:

Glacial Till/Moraine Upland Soils	20%	(e.g., Charlton, Paxton, Scituate soil series)
Glacial Outwash Upland Soils	- 40%	(e.g., Carver, Hinckley, Windsor soil series)
Hydric Soils	- 25%	(e.g., Raypol, Scarboro, Whitman soil series)
Shallow Bedrock Soils	- 10%	(e.g., Hollis soil series)
Floodplain Soils	- 5%	(e.g., Occum, Pootatuckto, Winooski soil series)

The bedrock of Sudbury is unequally divided by the Bloody Bluff Fault, which separates the Nashoba Terrane from the Avalon Terrane and the Boston Basin. The Nashoba Terrane is

somewhat of a geologic enigma: Its rocks are much more highly metamorphosed than those on either side of it, and are typical of rocks which are formed at great depth. This is in contrast to the rocks of the Boston Basin, which are (lightly metamorphosed) sandstone, mudstone, and volcanic deposits.⁽⁹⁾

All the high spots in Sudbury (Nobscot Mountain, Goodman's Hill, Pendleton Hill and Green Hill) are underlain by the more resistant Avalon rocks. The Nashoba rocks to the northwest, which are generally light gray granite, gneiss, and schist, produce a more low-lying terrain.⁽⁹⁾

2. Effects of Geology, Soils and Topography

2.a) Effects on Development

In many towns the type of soils found in the town limits or prohibits the installation of septic systems, and thus limits development. In Sudbury, 40% of the soils in Town are hydric soil, floodplain soils or soils with a shallow depth to bedrock, thereby putting significant pressure on the remaining upland areas for development. The remaining soils are the sandy soils of glacial outwash soils which have a fast percolation rate and the more compact till soils have a slower percolation rate. Most of these soils are suitable for septic systems, given enough depth of soils, percolation rate, water table and adequate land area for the system. One just has to drive around the town to see the extent of new construction with huge lawns covering large septic systems, and you can readily observe the tremendous pressure on the town for residential development

2.b) Effects on Water Supply

Sudbury is served by 10 operating wells (not all run simultaneously) which are administered by the Sudbury Water District. The Water District provides water to town residents and also water for fire protection. Most wells produce good quality water, with chlorination, pH neutralization, air stripping (2 wells), greensand filtration for manganese and iron, and fluoridation treatment taking place in various wells as needed.⁽¹⁾

Sudbury is fortunate to have large areas of surficial stratified deposits with saturated thicknesses greater than 40 feet which are suitable for public wells. Unfortunately several of the Town's major wells are located in aquifers with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydro geologic barriers (clay) that can prevent contamination migration. This is of great concern since Rt. 20 and the densely developed business district is just north of these wells.

2.c) Effects on Wastewater treatment

Since Sudbury is served by septic systems, the types of soils are an important factor in the growth rate of the town. Approximately 40% of the town is glacial outwash plain which is characterized as sandy soils with rapid percolation rates. Systems in these soils must be designed to compensate for the fast percolation rate of the soils so the leachate achieves the purification necessary to protect the groundwater. Approximately 20% of the town is glacial till/moraine soils which present the opposite problem with slow percolation rates. Sudbury has its own local Board of Health Regulations which define design requirements more stringently than Title 5 requirements for septic systems in these soils. Floodplain soils and hydric soils are found in

wetlands and river/stream systems and are not suitable for septic systems under Title 5, local regulations or the Wetland Protection Act. Approximately 30% of Sudbury is wetland/floodplain area. Since a significant portion of the town is not suitable for installation of septic systems, there is added pressure for development in those areas of town with suitable soils.

The Rt. 20 business corridor is also served by individual septic systems. This area is substantially located in areas of gravel, sand and silt. These types of soils, and the density and types of businesses pose a potential threat to the groundwater. Since much of this high density business area is just north of many of the town wells, the Town is very concerned about the threat of groundwater pollution and protecting the wells. The Rt. 20 Sewer Technical Advisory Committee has been trying to find a piece of land which would be suitable for a local treatment plant or some other alternative sewer treatment in an effort to protect our wells. To date no suitable area has been found.

The town has instituted an aquifer protection Bylaw which provides additional protection and regulates land uses within the town aquifers.

2.d) Effects on Recreation

While hydric and floodplain soils are not suitable for development, the associated rivers, streams and wetlands provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities. Canoeing, kayaking, bird watching, hiking and catch and release fishing are recreational activities which abound along the Sudbury River and other streams and wetlands in Sudbury. The Sudbury River is categorized as a Class B waterway ⁽⁵⁾ and has been designated as a Wild and Scenic River for its entire length through Sudbury. Within the Town there are four primitive canoe launching sites along the Sudbury River that are open to the public, located at Pelham Island Road, Route 20, Sherman's Bridge and Great Meadows.

Recreational fields for active recreation are in great demand in Sudbury. In 2004 the Park and Recreation Department hired a consultant to prepare an Athletic Field Master Plan Report ⁽³⁾ which would identify cost effective strategies for the creation of new fields and the renovation of existing fields. The over-scheduling of most of the existing facilities made it more imperative that the most effective use of the existing facilities be implemented. Since the upland soils in Sudbury are generally suited for many active and passive recreational activities, proper design, maintenance, irrigation and resting of the fields are important. The limiting factor in new site development for active recreational activities is more often the cost of land, slope and water table, rather than soils.

B. Landscape Character

Sudbury's landscape is varied, with some hilly wooded sections, some open fields with gentle slopes, a few farms, large wetland systems and many single family subdivisions. Rt. 20 is the business corridor in town and is densely populated with all types of businesses, gas stations, small shopping centers, Longfellow Glen Apartments, a hotel, two nursing homes and an Assisted Living Facility. The Sudbury River with its large associated flood plain provides a beautiful landscape panorama along the eastern boundary of the town. Nobscot Mountain which

is located at the Sudbury/Framingham border is the highest point in Sudbury. Nobscot Mountain is part of the Nobscot Conservation Area, owned by the Town of Sudbury, and the Nobscot Boy Scout Reservation which is owned by the Knox Trail Council of the Boy Scouts. Trails on the mountain are open to the public for hiking and enjoying the scenic vistas from Tippling Rock. The 2008 Annual Town Meeting voted to purchase the development rights of the Scout Reservation, through the placement of a conservation restriction on 303 of the 316 acres located in Sudbury, from the Knox Trail Council. This will permanently protect a significant parcel of land from future development.

The Wayside Inn is the premier historical and scenic point of interest in Sudbury. Located north of Rt. 20 on the south west side of town, it is a destination for many townspeople and tourists alike. With the Hop Brook flowing through the Grist Mill, the Martha Mary Chapel, and the Little Red School House, it is a wonderful place for a walk or picnic. While the Wayside Inn is currently open to the public, it is owned by a private corporation and is not fully protected from future development. This area is considered a prime parcel of land in need of permanent protection.

One of the noticeable features of Sudbury that particularly contributes to the Town's character is its few remaining roadside fields. Driving through Town one can see remnants of old farmsteads, adjoining fields and stone walls which remind us all of the past farming history of Sudbury. However, these fields are especially vulnerable to development and now many of the old farmhouses are surrounded by modern, single family homes.

While some roadside fields remain today, many of them, which have not succumbed to development, have reverted to woodland. Woods are the dominant type of landscape in town. The forests include oak-hickory stands and pine forests. There are extensive areas of pine woods on the western side of town.

The topography in Sudbury promotes the large number of wetlands and vernal pools. Wetlands are readily visible when driving along the road, or taking a walk in the woods. Vernal pools can occur in all positions in the landscape ranging from within wetland areas to isolated upland settings. The occurrence of wood frog choruses in the late spring betrays the existence of a vernal pool. Sudbury has worked hard to identify and protect many of the vernal pools in town and to date has 143⁽⁴⁾ confirmed vernal pools and 60 certified vernal pools.⁽¹⁰⁾ Development which takes place too close to wetlands or vernal pools can adversely impact the breeding habitat and the quantity and quality of the water. The local wetland bylaw strives to provide additional protection to the wetland resources in town.

Over the last 5 years, development has continued in town and so has the effort to protect the natural resources and landscape character of the town. Efforts to protect and preserve large parcels that provide corridors for wildlife and recreational opportunities continue. Determining priority parcels will help the Town determine which resources and methods of preservation are best suited to continue the effort to help preserve the character of the town and future recreational resources.

C. Water Resources

1. General Description

Sudbury is fortunate to have the Sudbury River with the adjoining Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge along the eastern boundary of town. The river provides a variety of recreational activities, as well as flood control. Future generations will enjoy much of the greater Sudbury River Valley as it exists today since the US Fish and Wildlife Service has been acquiring land since the 1940s to form the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. Great Meadows is a wonderful resource for the town and provides access to the river, information, guided events and many educational opportunities.

Willis Pond, Carding Mill Pond, Cutting Pond and Stearn's Mill Pond are small water bodies in Sudbury. Willis Pond is now shallow and weedy, but does provide some recreational opportunities. In the past there was boating on the pond, but it is now used for canoes and kayaking. A small cleared area and dock are located on the south side of the pond. Only catch and release fishing is allowed due to contamination.

Carding Mill Pond is downstream from the Wayside Inn and the Grist Mill and the Marlboro Easterly Wastewater Treatment Plant. The pond is subject to nutrient loading from the effluent of the treatment plant and has problems with weed growth.

Cutting Pond is privately owned, but offers public access via the Cutting Recreation Land. A canoe launch and small picnic area are located on the east side of the pond, accessible via the recreation land parking area.

Stearn's Mill Pond is a local favorite spot for fishing and ice skating. The dam at the Pond has recently been purchased by the Town and a small parking area and picnic area are being constructed.

2. Watersheds:

The Sudbury Ponds and Waterways Committee was established in 2005 with a mission to study and establish strategies and options for the remediation and sustainability of all publicly owned ponds and waterways throughout the Town.⁽⁶⁾ They are also developing a Ponds and Waterways Master Plan. As part of this process they are preparing GIS Maps of Sudbury's water resources and watersheds. The maps are nearing completion, but are not finished at this time. One of the maps is a Watershed Map on which they have defined and named nine watersheds in town. This map and several others will be part of their final report to the town. They have prepared a Draft Hydro Map which shows all the surface water resources in Town, a draft Watershed Map and a draft Wetlands Map which shows the watersheds, water resources and property map. The draft maps are posted on the Town's web site.

SuAsCo and the Sudbury Valley Trustees are non-profit organizations which are actively involved in protecting the quality of the Sudbury River and its watersheds. Techniques such as land acquisition, partnering with the Town, providing recreational opportunities and educational programs have helped protect parcels of land, water resources and watersheds in Town.

The Hop Brook Protection Association has been actively involved in the federal and state permitting process for the Marlboro Easterly Wastewater Treatment Facility since 1986. Studies have shown that the nutrient level of the effluent from the facility, which is near the headwaters of Hop Brook, facilitate the growth of algae and weeds in Hop Brook and downstream ponds. In October 2006 the operating permit for the facility was revised requiring substantial upgrades to the facility and effluent.⁽⁷⁾

In July 2004 the Sudbury Water District completed the Source Water Assessment and Protection Report (SWAP)⁽²⁾. The SWAP report is a planning tool to support efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses that may be potential sources of contamination within the watersheds and the water supply protection area, the assessment helps focus protection efforts. The report helped the District develop plans for corrective actions to promote good practices on land contained within Zone I and Zone II areas. The SWAP report is on the Sudbury Water District website.

3. Surface Waters

Sudbury is dotted with a large number of wetlands, small ponds, small and large streams and most significantly the Sudbury River. These water bodies are all shown on the Draft Hydro Map (Map 4) which was prepared by the Ponds and Waterways Committee and is on the town website⁽⁶⁾. It is interesting to follow the corridors of Hop Brook, Pantry Brook and Cold Brook to the Sudbury River. Carding Mill Pond, Willis Pond, Cutting Pond and Stearn's Mill Pond and many un-named small ponds are also shown on the map.

4. Groundwater Resources

Self-reliant in terms of water supply and wastewater disposal, Sudbury is distinguished from its neighbors by not subscribing to services provided by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). Sudbury's drinking water is supplied by groundwater pumping stations operated by the Sudbury Water District.

The Sudbury Water District has prepared maps which show the existing and potential drinking water supplies. It also includes Zone I and Zone II recharge areas around existing wells. The 24"x 36" map is on display in the Water District office.

5. Flood Hazard Areas

Flood hazard areas are generally associated with the Sudbury River and its tributaries. The 100 year flood elevation is at an elevation of generally 122 feet along the river and rises with the elevation of the tributaries⁽⁸⁾. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which show the 100 year flood areas and elevations, are available for review at the Public Works Department. In the springtime, the river reaches flood stage with run-off from snow melt and spring rains giving it the appearance of a long vast lake. The river has been documented rising more than twelve feet during certain times of the year⁽⁹⁾. By detaining floodwaters for controlled release it provides an invaluable flood control function. During years of extremely high snow melt and spring rains,

some of the tributaries to the river may cause flooding of roads. Flooding has occurred at Water Row, Lincoln Road, Pelham Island Road, Route 20 and Concord Road.

Flood hazard from other sources is relatively low in Sudbury. Water main breaks and beaver dams pose the most significant threats outside of the river flood plain. The Sudbury Water District has a comprehensive leak detection program and a semi-annual gate and valve exercising which are in place to avoid large problems with the water distribution system throughout Town. Beaver activity varies from year to year, but has been the cause of flooding in residential neighborhoods near Hickory Road.

The Sudbury Zoning Bylaws prohibit construction or filling in the Flood Plain Overlay District without a Special Permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals. Sudbury also incorporates extensive stormwater runoff zoning performance standards for all projects, and requires compliance with the MA DEPT Stormwater Management Policy Standards for most development.

6. Wetlands

In the mid 1970's the Sudbury Conservation Commission contracted with IEP to prepare wetland maps of the town. The detailed 24" x 36" maps show the wetland boundary as delineated by vegetation are available for review at the Conservation Commission office. However, delineating the wetland boundary now includes hydric soils, therefore the wetland areas may vary. The IEP maps are an invaluable reference tool and serve as a starting point for the Commission. On-site inspections and in the field delineations are required for applicants to the Conservation Commission. It is estimated that approximately 30% of the town is wetlands.

D. Vegetation

1. General Description and Inventory

Most of Sudbury is wooded with a mixture of mixed oak, oak/white pine, white pine, and pitch pine forest types. The town has worked hard to protect large wooded tracts of land which are open to the public for passive recreation. The Town has also partnered with other groups such as the Sudbury Valley Trustees (SVT) to protect large and small tracts of land. While the town has many new housing developments, many large land areas, such as the Cutting Nursery, Wolbach Farm and portions of the Mahoney properties have been protected over the recent years.

On the south western side of the town a significantly large tract of forest includes the Nobscot Boy Scout Reservation. This land then connects to the Wayside Inn Historic District, the SVT Memorial Forest and Desert Natural Area, which connects to the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge. All these areas provide wonderful opportunities for hiking, bird watching and viewing of beautiful woods, marshes and wetlands. Scenic vistas of the Boston skyline and the white steeples of the many New England style churches in the area are visible from Tippling Rock in the Boy Scout Reservation. These large, contiguous tracts of land provide exceptional habitat, biodiversity, ecosystem protection and recreational opportunities.

In 2005, the Assabet River Wildlife Refuge was opened to the public. The refuge encompasses 3.5 square miles located with the towns of Sudbury, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. It includes a vast network of trails for walking, wildlife observation, photography, fishing and hunting. This area was formerly the Fort Devens Sudbury Training Annex, and has paved and gravel roads throughout the area. The land provides excellent habitat opportunities for area-sensitive species of birds and mammals as well as healthy populations of more common and adaptable species such as coyote, raccoons, fisher, skunk, etc.

The SVT has recently been gifted the Wolbach Farm on Rt. 27 along the Sudbury River. Their headquarters are located there along with open, mowed fields and many walking trails through the woodlands. This land is open to the public for hiking, educational programs and bird watching and connects to the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.

Other large forested areas include, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Pantry Brook Wildlife Management Area, the Davis Conservation Land, Hop Brook Marsh Conservation Land, SVT Round Hill Reservation and Lincoln Meadows Conservation Land, Poor Farm Conservation Area (Meachen property), King Philip Conservation Area (including the Piper, Libby and Dickson properties), and various other SVT properties. These areas include woodlands, wetlands, river systems and open fields. All of these areas provide a great deal of natural resource protection and protection of the naturally occurring biodiversity

In 1999 the Conservation Commission started a Bow and Arrow by permit hunting program on selected conservation lands. The 12 parcels of land are generally fairly large, wooded tracts of land with good habitat for deer. As of 2006, 24 permits have been issued to persons who have passed a proficiency test and perform 2 hours of stewardship service for the Town. These stewardship assignments include such things as building a kiosk, cleaning up and refurbishing a parking lot, installing a gate, and log removal.⁽⁴⁾

The Park and Recreation Department has developed many of the larger athletic fields at existing schools. Other athletic facilities have been built in areas that were old farms, nursery operations or open fields. All of these areas provide intensive recreational activities to a large number of adults and youths. Detailed information about all of the recreation facilities are on the Town website.

2. Forested Land Types⁽⁹⁾

2.a) Mixed Oak Forests:

A mixture of oak species (white, red, and black) dominates the majority of Sudbury forests with white pine often comprising a strong component. These forests average 60-80 years old, with many trees ranging from 8-16" in diameter. Oak dominates the dry crests of eskers as seen on the town property west of Curtis School or on well-drained sandy plains as found in the southwest corner of the SVT Memorial forest. Otherwise, at mid to lower slopes, red and black oaks are most common with some mixing of white ash, American elm, black cherry, and red maple. More occasionally sugar maples, beech, and/or black birch are seen growing in richer soils. Eastern Hemlock can be found on cool north-south slopes, but rarely in large numbers.

Mid-story vegetation consists often of saplings of these same species. Witch-hazel and spice bush may be found along slopes by streams or wetlands.

Shrub layers are rarely dense due to shading by closed tree canopy. However, scattered about are clumps of America hazelnut (*Corylus Americana*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), northern arrowwood (*Viburnum recognitum*), and nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*). Where more light penetrates due to a fallen tree or two or along the edge of a trail, there are often dense patches of low growing black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), early blueberry (*Vaccinium vacillans*) and low bush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) with sheep laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) mixed in. Herbaceous plants, those that disappear in winter, include scattered evergreen woodfern (*Dryopteris intermedia*), swathes of hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), and often ubiquitous Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*). More rarely seen in cooler sites are bunchberry (*Cornus Canadensis*), bluebead lily (*Clintonia borealis*), and the delicate, ephemeral wood anemones (*Anemone quinquefolia*). Evergreen groundcovers include the fragrant-leaved wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), diminutive twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*), partridge berry (*Mitchella repens*), the more prominent pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), striped wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculate*), dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*), and shinleaves (*Pyrola rotundifolia* and *Pyrola elliptica*). Occasionally, one will find the ghostly clusters of Indian pipes (*Monotropa uniflora*), a parasite. Various creeping, bushy clubmosses (*Lycopodium obscurum*, *L. tristachyum*, *L. complanatum*, and *L. clavatum*) add interest throughout the year as well. Open patches have various blackberries that are attractive to wildlife, meadowsweet, young gray birch, cherry, and all too often the exotic European blackthorn.

Oak forests dominate several of our most popular conservation lands. The Boy Scout land and Nobscot Reservation, which encompasses most of Nobscot Mountain, is almost exclusively oak woods due to its steep, well drained slopes and lack of disturbance over many years. Mostly oak canopies shade Hop Brook Marsh, Hop Brook, and other town conservation lands. The variety of associated species, the dramatic seasonal changes (including late fall color) and the varied terrain usually associated with these forests provide excellent nature experiences for Sudbury residents. Also, many of these wooded areas are near to schools, providing for rich educational opportunities.

Oaks are rated as the most important food for wildlife. The mast or acorn crop provides vital nutrition for grey squirrels, chipmunks, deer, wild turkey, and blue jays. Deer browse on the young growth as do grouse. The trees young, old, and dying provide nesting cover for a variety of birds and other mammals.

2.b) White Pine Forests⁽⁹⁾:

Some small areas around Sudbury are almost exclusively white pine. White pine stands frequently grow on sandy soils where once there was an abandoned field. Due to site conditions and chance, including the release of seeds in a high-yield seed year, there are a number of areas of exclusively white pine. These sites have scant under story of saplings, shrubs, herbs, or evergreen groundcovers. While some stands could provide good timber and some wildlife value, when they are located on public or private conservation lands such as SVT Memorial Forest,

Hop Brook and Hop Brook Marsh conservation lands, and Davis Farm Conservation Land, these dense evergreen woodlands provide great aesthetic appeal. The open understory, stillness, and often impressive trunks provide the walker with a sense of tranquility and awe. In winter, such forests can harbor flocks of chickadees and kinglets and the occasional great horned owl.

2.c) Pitch Pine Community⁽⁹⁾:

The southwestern sections of Sudbury (and eastern Marlboro), where glacial Lake Sudbury once stood, have deep deposits of sandy soil. These very well-drained sites support predominantly pitch pine forests (*Pinus rigida*). Although some of these forests types are now growing into mixed oak/pitch pine forests, areas which have had repeated fires such as “the Desert” area of town, have large stands of this fire-adapted species. Occasionally red maple, cherry, or a tree oak will sprout into an opening. Where fires have been most frequent or intense, thereby creating open areas, scrub oak forms impenetrable thickets. The various members of the Heath family (*Gaylussacia baccata* *Vaccinium vacillans*, and *V. angustifolia*) can also be abundant. Sweet fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), meadowsweet (*Spirea latifolia*), and frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense*) may grow into these open patches as well. Herbaceous plants are uncommon except for bracken fern (*Pteridium aquifolium*), Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*), and rarely the lovely bird's-foot violet (*Viola pedata*). Asters and goldenrods may be found in openings or along trails in the fall.

These burned over areas provide a mosaic of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, patches that are conducive to wildlife. Deer browse on the oak sprouts along with grouse, and potentially wild turkey. Palm warblers, towhees, and cuckoos are common in these dry, second growth habitats.

While some observers consider these pine stands as stark, and others consider such areas wastelands, the pitch pine community in Sudbury is one of its rarest habitat types. With careful management by a coalition of land owners of the "Desert Project Area", this natural area is now open for passive recreation. The many woodland trails, the dry wooded habitats interspersed with lush wetlands and streams provide excellent opportunities for people to explore the subtle, often contrasting, qualities of this natural habitat.

3. Agricultural Fields⁽⁹⁾ :

As is the case elsewhere in eastern Massachusetts, much of the farm land that used to cover much of Sudbury in the 1930s and 1940s, has been developed into residential subdivisions. However there are some significant areas that provide economic, scenic, recreation and in a few instances, wildlife amenities to the town.

The majority of agricultural fields are located on the north end of Sudbury between Rte. 117 and Concord Road, although there are other scattered fields along Lincoln Road, Horse Pond Road, Marlboro Road, Morse Road and south of Route 20 on Nobscot Road. Most are annually cultivated for a variety of crops including corn, squash and pumpkins, and some "pick your own" produce such as Verrill's strawberry and asparagus patches. Pick Your Own Blueberries is located on the Clark/Murphy property on Nobscot Road, providing economic and recreational

opportunities. A few of the open fields are hayed. Two of the largest commercial agricultural operations in the state are located in Sudbury - Bartlett Greenhouses on Rt. 20 and Cavicchio Greenhouses on Union Avenue. They are both wholesale growers selling to local garden centers and landscaping companies.

Some of the agricultural lands are permanently protected under the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program, others are under chapter 61A, the tax-incentive program for farmers. The Town Assessors records show 53 parcels in the 61A program in 2008. Three groups of parcels are in the 61B-Forestry program.

Most of the working fields in Town are not accessible to the public visually or physically. The Town-owned Davis Farm land, managed in part by Sudbury Conservation Commission and in part by the Park and Recreation Department, includes several acres in the interior which is mowed occasionally. A small area down the old, interior farm road is particularly notable for butterflies. Nearby, on the old Sperry property, now called Frost Farm, there are some fields that are periodically mowed. These include typical European fodder grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). Another piece of town conservation land is leased out to a local grower, Cavicchio Greenhouses, which is wholesale distributor of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs. Cavicchio Greenhouses has its major nursery operation, most of which is for potted plants, located just north of Rte. 20. They also have a large field on Lincoln Road with trees and shrubs. Bartlett Greenhouses which is located on the north side of Rt. 20 in the business area of Town, has a large agricultural operation with greenhouses specializing in geraniums.

Community Sponsored Agriculture (CSA) is on the rise in the state, and several small farms have been established in the region in recent years. CSA consists of a community of individuals who financially support a local farm so that the farmland becomes the community's farm, with the growers and consumers providing labor and capital, and sharing the risks and benefits of food production. Typically, members become "share-holders" of the farm, and the payment covers the anticipated costs of the farm operation and farmer's salary. In return, they receive shares in the farm's bounty throughout the growing season. Members also share in the risks of farming, including poor harvests due to unfavorable weather or pests. By direct sales to community members, who have provided the farmer with working capital in advance, growers receive better prices for their crops, gain some financial security, and are relieved of much of the burden of marketing. According to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, in 2004 there were 60 CSAs in Massachusetts.

3.a) Uncultivated Fields⁽⁹⁾:

This field type typically is dominated by bunch grass with pointed red cedar trees scattered here and there. Of particular note is a rare field type: little bluestem (*Schizachrium virginicus*). The only large tract of little bluestem in town is on the Waite/Wolfe property at the corner of Concord Road and Pantry Road. With a barn on the crest of the hill, broad open slope, stone walls, and adjacent wetland, it is a particularly scenic sight for travelers driving from Concord to Sudbury, and represents the epitome of Sudbury's "rural character". It also serves to protect a long stretch of Pantry Brook, just before it enters the state's Pantry Brook Wildlife Management Area. The parcel of land also provides a wildlife corridor from protected lands to the west to the

large preserved acreage to the east, the Pantry Brook Wildlife Management Area and Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. Also, these extensive little bluestem fields may attract the Juniper Hairstreak Butterfly—once common but now becoming increasingly rare due to loss of habitat. This property provides not only a scenic amenity, but highly significant wildlife values.

4. Wetlands Vegetation⁽⁹⁾:

Sudbury has a great variety of wetland types from forested and shrub swamps to deep water marshes to ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. Each has its own associated set of species; however, in many cases the various types merge into one another and create mosaics of habitat types. This mixture of habitats adds greatly to the wildlife and scenic values of the wetlands. In general, many of the wetlands are not as accessible as the upland areas due to difficulty of creating and maintaining trails. This is unfortunate for residents, since wetlands, of all the Town's plant communities, support for the greatest biodiversity. However, their seclusion only enhances their value to wildlife which depends on these undisturbed areas for food, shelter, breeding, and migration. Indeed, as they are often linked by a series of streams and smaller wetlands, these linear habitats provide vital links to wildlife populations throughout the town. The dispersal of individuals with their associated variation of genetic inheritance, is essential to healthy populations now and in the future.

4.a) Wet meadow⁽⁹⁾:

A wonderful example of a wet meadow is the area just south of Feeley Field on Raymond Road. This acre (or more) of open land provides a buffer to the ball fields and is mowed once a year between mid-July to late August. Annual mowing and the wet mucky soils provides excellent habitat for a large diversity of herbaceous wetland plants: sedges, rushes, grasses, and wildflowers that are very unusual in Sudbury. The variety of plants also provides for an abundance of unusual butterflies and dragonflies.

This wet meadow is used, with permission, by the New England Wildflower Society for its more advanced botanical courses and also for training wetland scientists in wetland boundary delineation. Amateur botanists and entomologists also frequent the site. Woodcock use these types of open areas for their unique courtship dances, so this area would be prime habitat for these birds. Thus, this wet meadow comprises a locally rare habitat for many species, provides unusual educational opportunities, as well as provides for a buffer around the ball field. Many of the wet meadows in Sudbury, including land to the south owned by the Sudbury Water District, have grown up into shrubs and will soon be dominated by red maples. Consequently, the Feeley Field wet meadow is one of the few such wetland habitats remaining in Sudbury, and the only one accessible to the public.

4.b) Bogs⁽⁹⁾:

There are few bogs in Sudbury, and those that remain have been severely impacted by drainage systems. For instance, a classic kettle hole bog located behind Haynes School has a large drainage pipe altering its water quality and eliminating any opportunities for rare bog orchids.

4.c) Cedar Swamp⁽⁹⁾:

There is a cedar swamp in the north part of Sudbury just off Route 117 and another along the north side of Willis Pond on land owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

4.d) Red Maple Swamps⁽⁹⁾:

By far the most common wetland type in Sudbury and throughout the Northeast, red maple swamps can be found in isolated wetland pockets, wetlands adjacent to small streams, and along the edges of lakes and rivers throughout Sudbury. It is the most common wetland in people's "backyards". The dominant species is red maple (*Acer rubrum*) which can be mixed with white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). The understory can vary greatly within and between individual swamps depending on land use history, seasonal fluctuations in the water table, and pure chance. On the drier end of the wetland spectrum are scattered clumps of sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), highbush blueberries, silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), male berry (*Lyonia ligustrina*), chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*), swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) with an herbaceous layer of ferns including sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), interrupted and/or cinnamon fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*, *O. cinnamomea*), and sometimes royal fern (*O. regalis*) in more moist depressions. Spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*) is more rarely seen due to its preference for rich soils. The bold leaves of skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) are often a frequent sight in these wet woodlands, especially along slow or intermittent streams, along with bright yellow marsh marigolds (*Caltha palustris*) in spring, and sometimes brilliant red cardinal flowers (*Lobelia cardinalis*) in August. Sphagnum moss may fill in wet depressions. Where the water table may fluctuate 2-3 feet and the area was once a pasture, tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) may predominate below a canopy of red maple.

Due to their prevalence on both public and private land, red maple swamps are often not considered to be of particular interest; however, to the attentive nature watcher, these areas provide a wide number of opportunities. Red maple swamps harbor many different animals and plants that are relatively accessible to the viewer. Many conservation lands have trails that skirt the edges of such areas allowing the walker to view these lush habitats. Also, because they are protected, red maple swamps provide buffers between houses and reduce densities, adding to the rural feeling and privacy of home owners in the town.

4.e) Shrub Swamps⁽⁹⁾:

Where deep water (1-2') stresses and thereby reduces the number of deep-rooted trees, large tussocks of sedge may support islands of extremely dense shrubs under a scant over-story of trees or no trees at all. Many of the shrub species listed above become dense and often bear

bounties of fruits that attract a variety of wildlife, particularly birds. Buttonbush is common in some deep-water shrub swamps. Also, along the edges of sluggish open water may be found thickets of bayberry and leatherleaf. The openings created by such wetland hydrology can be aesthetically pleasing as well as of high wildlife value.

4.f) Marsh⁽⁹⁾:

Marshes are dominated by herbaceous plants that can survive in up to 3 feet of water. Typically in Sudbury we notice cattail marshes, often with clumps of alder (*Alnus spp.*), shrub willows (*Salix spp.*) and/or black willow (*Salix nigra*), near the edge or on widely scattered islands. One such marsh can be easily seen along Raymond Road where it covers the town wells. These and other marshes in town are being overwhelmed by purple loosestrife, an invasive introduction from Europe. This is particularly apparent along Cold Brook just north of Concord Road, and along the Sudbury River at the various road crossings.

The marshes along parts of Hop Brook, including the SVT Memorial Forest, Hop Brook and Hop Brook Marsh Conservation Lands, are notable for the dominance of 4- to 5-foot reed-canary-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) which forms wide belts along the edge of the stream. While much of the area may appear to be a monoculture, in disturbed areas such as beaver meadows and ice scours, there can be a great diversity of annual species including arrow-leaved tear thumb (*Polygonum arifolium*, *P. sagittatum*), water smartweeds (*P. hydropiper*), water purslane (*Ludwigia palustris*), bugle weeds (*Lycopus spp.*) rice cutgrass (*Leersia*, and jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) colonizing the bare ground. Perennial burreeds (*Sparganium spp.*, arrowheads (*Sagittaria spp.*), softrush (*Scirpus validus*), and other sedges persist on less disturbed sites. Orange tangles of parasitic dodder clamber over the grasses and large black and yellow spiders mark their fine webs with a white zig-zag to warn mammals of their work. There are also stiff stands of cattail (*Typha latifolia*), giant burreed (*Sparganium americanum*), and occasionally soft-stem bulrush with their linear, up-right leaves. Wool-grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), with its soft cinnamon heads and tussocks of arching thin leaves can dominate areas as well. A few culms of the state-listed river bulrush (*Scirpus fluvistile*) are found in disturbed areas. Nearer the upland, blue-joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) and tussock sedge begin to replace the reed-canary grass. Wetland shrubs such as blueberry, arrowwood, and winterberry skirt the edges along with healthy red maple. Spikes of brilliant cardinal flower are particularly appealing in late summer. Of note are several bands of red maple that succumbed to the higher water table caused by beaver dams at various points along the brook. Dead grey trunks, many still with bark, have become popular nesting, feeding, and roosting areas for woodpeckers, black phoebes, and eastern kingbirds.

These protected marshes along Hop Brook are vital habitats for insects, songbirds, waterfowl, and mammals. Dragon- and damsel-flies are prevalent along with spiders and mosquitoes that help to nourish nestling birds. Beaver have colonized Hop Brook over the last ten years

5. Rare Species⁽¹⁰⁾:

Plants that are listed in the 2006 Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 - State-listed Plant Species in Sudbury

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
Longs Bullrush	<i>Scripus longii</i>	Threatened
Fen Sedge	<i>Carex tetanica</i>	Special Concern
River Bullrush	<i>Bolbuschoenus fluviatilis</i>	Special Concern
Slender Cottongrass	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	Threatened
Heartleaf Twayblade	<i>Listera cordata</i>	Endangered
Leafy White Orchis	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>	Threatened
Lion's Foot	<i>Prenanthes serpentina</i>	Endangered
Pod-grass	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Threatened
Tall Nut-sedge	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Endangered
Swamp Oats	<i>Sphenopholis pennsylvanica</i>	Threatened
Britton's Violet	<i>Viola brittoniana</i>	Threatened

Source: Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (2006)

6. Unique Natural Sites : Vernal Pools, Cedar Swamp⁽⁹⁾

There is a cedar swamp in the north part of Sudbury just off Route 117 and another along the north side of Willis Pond on land owned by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

The gently rolling topography lends itself to the existence of many vernal pools. The Conservation Commission has identified 143 vernal pools⁽⁴⁾ and has certified 60⁽¹⁰⁾. The Commission has been a strong advocate of maintaining a large buffer zone around vernal pools to ensure the viability of the animals frequenting the pool.

7. Vegetation Mapping:

No references to state or regional vegetation mapping could be found.

E. Fisheries & Wildlife

Sudbury Natural Areas Project (SNAP)⁽⁴⁾

Sudbury has a rich diversity of habitat types and natural, un-fragmented corridors that allow movement of wildlife. The Sudbury Natural Areas Project (SNAP) is a strategic concept plan that is in progress to systematically restore the ecological integrity of Sudbury's landscape. This plan will revitalize the town's capacity to support native plant and animal diversity in a town-wide landscape context. It is an ambitious effort to reclaim vital natural areas, wildlife habitat features, characteristics and qualities that have already been swept from Sudbury's landscape.

Actively reclaiming key segments along streams and brooks, uplands near ponds, vernal pools and bordering vegetated wetlands will reconstitute their systemic ecological functions and result in restoring the ecological integrity of the natural systems that define Sudbury's ecology.

SNAP Concepts:

- Analyze, evaluate and implement resource protection in the ecological context of the landscape (town-view) level rather than on a property-by-property basis;
- Build preservation and restoration efforts around core linkage systems and reclaim vital elements of developed areas within and feeding these core systems;
- Reduce fragmentation, segmentation and edge effects of natural areas by filling gaps in protected land and actively re-patching development/natural area boundaries;
- Develop stream-side wildlife corridors using additional protection of Rivers Protection Act;
- Emphasize critical habitat feature protection and restoration;
- Re-vegetate with native species endemic to work sites and the Sudbury Landscape;
- Use active management of lands to restore and maintain habitat and biological diversity at the landscape level; and
- Educate town officials and residents on the quality of life of natural areas and wildlife and the community benefits of town-wide steward-ship of natural areas and wildlife.

1. General Inventory: Habitat Types⁽⁹⁾

1.a) Wooded wetlands (swamps):

These occur on the periphery of the river floodplain, particularly along tributary streams and upstream along upland watercourses and water bodies. Pockets of such areas also occur in kettle depressions, in outwash areas and in uplands of high table.

Deer and other mammals use these areas for shelter in winter. Deer prefer the cover of the softwood wetlands, which also provide forage. Song birds feed on the fruit and insects are plentiful here. These are important breeding areas for such amphibious species as frogs, salamanders, and toads.

1.b) Seasonally flooded basin or flats, shrub swamp, and meadows:

In Sudbury, these habitat types occur mostly in the floodplain areas and along upland streams and water bodies. The soil may be waterlogged or covered with water during the spring, but are well drained during the growing season.

Animals supported include migratory waterfowl, muskrat, some mink and weasel, raptors (hawks and owls), raccoons, deer, game birds (pheasant, woodcock, and grouse). The seasonally flooded basins and flats provide the primary feeding and resting areas for migratory waterfowl.

1.c) Bogs and shallow marshes:

These occur mostly around Willis Pond, Pantry Brook, and Allowance Brook, as well as scattered upland areas. The most likely plants are heath shrubs, cranberries, sedges, sphagnum moss, and sundews. Trees include red maples, some hemlock, black spruce, and white cedar. In

the wetter areas cattails, some bulrushes, pickerelweed, arrowheads, and some larger sedges abound.

Animals found in bogs and shallow marshes include wading birds (herons, rails, bitterns), small pan fish, skunks, and turtles. Shallow marshes are secondary nesting and feeding grounds for pairs and small flocks of waterfowl. Their primary importance to upland game is water supply, hunting, and grazing areas. Bogs are important to the wading birds and as winter forage areas for upland wildlife.

1.d) Deep marsh:

Deep marshes occur along the Sudbury River and in scattered upland areas of high water table. Vegetation is similar to the shallow marsh. Deep marshes also provide the nesting and feeding areas for many waterfowl, but are not as significant in this respect as the shallow marshes. The fringes of deep marshes are feeding and watering grounds for upland mammals (raccoons, skunks, deer) and wading water birds. Their primary importance is for fisheries and other aquatic recreation.

1.e) Fields:

Fields are important home habitats for small mammals which form the basis of major food chains. Primary consumers such as mice, woodchucks, and rabbits live and feed in this habitat, providing critical food sources for secondary consumers such as hawks, foxes, coyotes, and owls. Fields also provide food for song birds and game birds, as well as for larger grazing animals such as deer.

The following are of particular value as wildlife habitats: fields bordered by thickets, forests and/or marshes, fields which have water sources or are/near water sources, and fields which provide a diversity of vegetation.

1.f) Brush lands or thickets:

These frequently occur in proximity to open fields as they are a habitat most often created by vegetative succession or the over-growth of unused agricultural fields.

Thickets provide critical shelter and forage for song birds, game birds (woodcock, pheasant, grouse) and small mammals (rabbits, muskrats when near wetlands), particularly in winter. Thickets in proximity to open fields are of particular value as the two habitats are attractive to many of the same wildlife species during different seasons, when each provides different shelter and foraging resources.

1.g) Deciduous woodlands:

The habitat is dominated by grey squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, and song birds (downy woodpeckers, chickadees, blue jays). Other less predominant resident species include skunk,

foxes, weasels, mink, nesting hawks (migratory), deer, pheasants, and certain waterfowl if near water.

Deciduous woodlands lose many active resident species in winter to hibernation (subsurface burrows or hollow trees) and to migration (song bird species and hawks). Several species do not remain all year in this habitat, but move according to the season (food and shelter availability), most often to thickets and/or coniferous woodlands.

1.h) Coniferous woodlands:

Because of its year round foliage, this habitat is attractive to wildlife during winter months. Deer, particularly, prefer to "yard" in these areas during months of heavy snows. Also, hawks nest in this habitat summer; herons nest as well, particularly if near marshland; owls nest year round (and hunt in nearby fields); and raccoons and red squirrels prefer this habitat year round. If this habitat is near a water hole and/or field, it will be of increased wildlife value due to the food need of many coniferous-preferring wildlife species.

2. Vernal Pools:

The gently rolling topography lends itself to the existence of many vernal pools. Sudbury also has a large number of vernal pools which are basin depressions that contain water for at least two continuous months during the late spring/early summer. These basins are used exclusively by certain amphibians for breeding because of their hydrology and their lack of adult predatory fish populations. The Conservation Commission has identified 143⁽⁴⁾ confirmed vernal pools and has certified 60 vernal pools.⁽¹⁰⁾ The Commission has been a strong advocate of maintaining a large buffer zone around vernal pools to ensure the viability of the animals frequenting the pools. They have adopted a comprehensive local wetland bylaw that provides protection to vernal pools and the surrounding buffer zone.

3. Wildlife Corridors:

One of the more significant contributors to the loss of species diversity is the loss of appropriate habitat to maintain a healthy ecosystem. For many species, especially predatory birds and mammals, a key inhibitory factor is the fragmentation of habitat areas into many small, preserved parcels which are difficult, if not impossible, for these species to pass between.

Although Sudbury has seen significant residential growth over the last decade, with the concomitant loss of many differing habitats and their resident natural communities, a unique resource still remains. Significant wildlife corridors on the east side of Sudbury in Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and several other adjacent preserved parcels, including King Philip Woods. On the west side of town, the Assabet River Wildlife Refuge and the contiguous preserved parcels of Hop Brook Conservation land and the SVT Memorial Forest of Sudbury are a large corridor for wildlife migration. These areas are home to a wealth of resident and migratory species, some of which are rare, threatened or endangered. These species range from the smallest of insects and crayfish, rare salamanders and turtles, exotic plants such as orchids as well as large predators like the Northern Harrier, coyote and bob cat.

Smaller corridors, some of which have a limited connection with the major corridors to the east and west, are scattered throughout town which should be targeted for preservation. Primary objectives in prioritizing these corridors should include the need to identify and protect specific areas which support significant natural communities and provide habitat for rare species. A second major objective is to provide corridors which allow for passive recreational use thus facilitating a healthy interaction between humans and wildlife in Sudbury. Sudbury is currently conducting a wildlife study of the north-south railroad corridor in order to determine what effects the construction of a recreational trail may have on the wildlife which currently uses the corridor.

4. Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

Sudbury is home to a number of wildlife species that are protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. (See Table 2)

Table 2- State-listed Wildlife Species in Sudbury 2006⁽¹⁰⁾

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter striatus	Special Concern
Blue-spotted Salamander	Ambystoma laterale	Special Concern
Marbled Salamander	Ambystoma opacum	Threatened
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus Henslowii	Endangered
American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	Endangered
Purple Tiger Beetle	Cicindela purpurea	Special Concern
Hentz' Redbelly Tiger Beetle	Cicindela rufiventris hentzii	Threatened
Sedge Wren	Cistothorus platensis	Endangered
Spotted Turtle	Clemmys guttata	Special Concern
Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	Special Concern
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus exilis	Endangered
Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps	Endangered
Eastern Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina	Special Concern
Wood Turtle	Glyptemys insculpta	Special Concern

Source: Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (2006)

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

1. Scenic Landscapes:

Sudbury retains a rural character containing many scenic landscapes. The three local Historic Districts preserve the historical settings of those areas, including the town center and the King Philip and Mill Village neighborhood. The Wayside Inn and the Grist Mill, contained in the Wayside Inn Historic Preservation District, are the subject of many iconic images. There are many vantage points along the Sudbury River and many agricultural settings are still visible. There are some dramatic viewpoints, but much of the scenery is on a smaller, more intimate scale.

Perhaps the best vantage point to view the landscape of Sudbury and the Metrowest area is Tippling Rock on the shoulder of Nobscot Mountain. On a clear day when the leaves are off the trees, beyond the scenery of Sudbury are views of the tops of Boston's tallest buildings to the east, Mount Monadnock to the northwest, Mount Wachusett to the west, and the Blue Hills to the southeast. For the most part, the beautiful view from Tippling Rock appears as a continuous forest canopy of mixed stands of conifers and deciduous trees interspersed with white church steeples. The predominantly green scenery belies the fact that Sudbury has been experiencing tremendous pressure from suburban sprawl for housing development.

Another large-scale view is from Old Sudbury Road descending toward the Sudbury River. As you emerge from the trees, the landscape opens out and you can see the wide expanse of marsh. The Sudbury River can be seen meandering through the wetland, which is surrounded by low hills. There are two sentinel drumlins, Weir Hill and Round Hill, which punctuate the floodplain. From the top of these hills, you can see the across the marshes and far into the distance.

All of these cherished landscapes have been identified as Heritage Landscapes in the 2007 Sudbury Reconnaissance Report developed in conjunction with the Freedom's Way Heritage Association and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. Heritage Landscapes are special places created by human interaction with the natural environment that help define the character of a community and reflect its past. This report compiled community input on identified Heritage Landscapes in Sudbury, and prioritized eight specific landscapes, some of which cover large areas and corridors. The landscapes chosen include the Hop Brook Corridor, the Hunt-Bent Farm on Concord Road, the Indian Grinding Stone on Greenhill Road, Nobscot Reservation, the Sudbury River Corridor, the Town Center, the Water Row Corridor and the Wayside Inn Complex. This report is available on the Town's website.

2. Major Characteristics or Unusual Geologic Features or Other Resources for Potential Protection

The OSRPC has developed a list of Resource Criteria to help highlight major characteristics, unusual features or other resources which make parcels desirable for preservation. As parcels become available, they can then be evaluated based on available information and knowledge of the parcel. The criteria include: scenic views, links/corridors, accessibility, historic preservation, suitability for recreation, natural resources (wildlife habitat, vegetative diversity and geologic features), surface water resources, agriculture and ground water resources. (See Resource Criteria Chart in Appendix A).

3. Cultural and Historical Areas

There is substantial evidence of Sudbury's history in town. The old Town Center has a group of 18th-century buildings which includes the Old Meeting House. The Old Burying Ground, with graves of Revolutionary War veterans, the Town Commons, and the Town Pound are also in the Town Center.

Many of the roads in town date from Colonial times. As you drive along them, the views of woods, fields, and meadows laced together with the ubiquitous stone walls give a sense of Sudbury's more pastoral past. Some better examples of these are Water Row, Concord Road, and Old Sudbury Road.

The Wayside Inn is located in the western part of Sudbury. The Inn was built in 1770 on the Boston Post Road and has been operated continuously as an inn ever since. The area near the Inn was bought by Henry Ford in the 1920's and developed as an historic area. Henry Ford restored the Inn and, just down the road, erected the landmark Gristmill out of fieldstone employing the old building methods using only oxen and manpower. The mill uses only water power to grind corn. On the Inn's grounds, Ford also built the Martha-Mary Chapel, a traditional New England chapel, and nearby, he relocated the "Little Red Schoolhouse", described in the poem "Mary Had a Little Lamb". This area provides a sense of what the Town was like in its early days.

4. Unique Environments

There are no designated Areas of Critical Concern in Sudbury.⁽¹²⁾

G. Environmental Challenges

There are no known hazardous waste or Brownfield Sites in Town that would influence open space and recreation planning.⁽¹¹⁾ The old railroad beds proposed for recreational uses have not been tested for contamination.

Releases of effluent from the Marlborough Easterly Wastewater Treatment Plant into Hop Brook has increased loading of phosphorous entering the Hop Brook stream and pond system. Portions of Hop Brook are unusable during the warmer months due to the algae blooms. The Hop Brook Watershed Protection Association is working diligently with the Department of Environmental Protection, US Environmental Protection Agency and the City of Marlborough to revise and upgrade their discharge permit. The town supports the efforts of the group and continues to lobby for adherence to the standards and time schedules set forth in the permit, so the recreational opportunities can be restored.

There are no operating landfills in Sudbury. The Town's landfill has been capped since 1996 and is being monitored by DEP.

There are no areas of erosion, chronic flooding or sedimentation that will influence the town's open space and recreation planning.

Due to the Town's lack of a public sewer system, Sudbury's development potential is limited to the existing soil conditions on most sites. This has served to naturally limit the proposal of large developments. The Town has recently permitted its first residential package sewage treatment plant for a 73 unit Comprehensive Permit. While not a preferred method, the Town will vigilantly review the permitting of the plant through DEP and monitor its performance.

Sudbury has made significant improvements in its land use regulations for new development over the last two decades, and continues to do so. Since 1988, the Town has enacted a Cluster Development Bylaw, Water Resource Protection Bylaw, local Wetlands Administration Bylaw, performance standards in the areas of erosion control, stormwater management, and prevention of commercial and industrial pollution. The Town is currently developing a new stormwater bylaw in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Emissions Standards. Town Boards and staff carefully review development plans prior to construction, during construction and post-construction. Redevelopment sites are required to upgrade existing stormwater and wastewater facilities to current standards, or to some higher level of protection.

SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

There are over 3,000 acres of land in Sudbury which are privately held and undeveloped or under-developed. These lands face heavy development pressures as the demand for raw land increases. Land owners are offered higher and higher prices for their land, which cause many to sell. Currently, prices for raw land can exceed \$400,000 per one acre building lot. Unless a property is enrolled in one of the programs under M.G.L. c. 61, taxes on the value of the land become burdensome and may force a sale of the land.

Development of these parcels brings not only a destruction of habitat and a loss of character to a neighborhood, it also increases the need for additional town services, especially educational services. Information from the American Farmland Trust concludes that there is a long-term greater cost to taxpayers when a parcel of land is developed for residential housing than if it is purchased for open space preservation or left to active farming.

With this in mind, all undeveloped land in Sudbury, especially land targeted for single-family residences, becomes a priority for preservation in terms of the potential financial impact that results from development. Protection of land can occur via several methods. Outright purchase of the land for conservation purposes is one method. Placing a conservation restriction, or other restriction such as an Agricultural Preservation Restriction, can also protect the land from development. In this scenario, the Town or a conservation organization holds and monitors the restriction, and a landowner retains the title to the land. With restrictions, in many instances the landowner can continue to use the land for purposes which are consistent with conservation, passive recreation, agriculture and similar uses.

We recognize, however, that it is unrealistic to acquire or restrict all remaining undeveloped land in Town. This section of the Plan identifies key parcels that will best contribute towards achievement of the goals and objectives as outlined in this Plan. Other sections of the Plan investigate mechanisms for protecting key features of certain parcels of land while allowing development when outright purchase is unrealistic.

A. Private Parcels

The Private Land Inventory represents a list of parcels that the Town of Sudbury deems significant to the ecological integrity of the Town, or which have significant potential as public recreation areas. It was developed using input from past studies (Master Plan, Heritage Landscape Report, Land Use Priorities Committee Report), public hearings, and identification by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee in accordance with the goals and objectives of this Plan. The parcels on the inventory list contain resources or features of local and/or regional significance that will be eliminated and unable to be recreated should the parcel be altered by full or partial development. Criteria used to determine the parcels on the inventory include:

- The parcel contains valuable natural resources – groundwater, surface water, wildlife habitat, etc.;
- The parcel is contiguous in location to other permanently protected lands owned by the Town of Sudbury, or other land conservation entities, or provides connection between conservation or recreation lands;
- The parcel contains a unique geologic feature, such as the Sudbury River, glacial formations or significant topography;
- The parcel contains historical significance, public views, is a working farm, etc.;
- The parcel can serve a municipal need, such as: recreation, natural resource/natural heritage education, public water supply, public garden, public access to a water supply, etc.; and
- The parcel is large in size, i.e., over twenty (20) acres.

The Private Land Inventory is depicted on Map 5 - Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest. Parcels on the Private Land Inventory are not prioritized, as availability for preservation will vary depending on the landowner. The parcels have been given numerical ranking in Appendix A (Resource Criteria) based on the number of criteria that they fulfill. However, it is noted that all identified parcels on this inventory are deemed important for the fulfillment of the Town’s open space and recreation needs.

Table 3 – Private Land Inventory

#	NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSOR MAP	ACREAGE
1	Aaronson	137 Brimstone Lane	L04(6,7)	8.83
2	Beers/Arabian Horse Farm	277 Old Sudbury Road	H09(51)	8.99
3	Blue Sky Trust	Maynard Road	E(06),307	36.7
4	Bonnie Brook	Maynard Road	G08 (300)	27.3
5	Cavicchio	110 Codjer Lane	J08 (4,5,6,501,502,503); J07(6,9,205)	approx. 135
6	Clarke/Murphy	118 Nobscot Road	L07 (200)	27.35
7	CSX Corridor			10.11
8	Dickey/Nobscot	Nobscot Road	L05 (006)	4.5
9	Dickey/Newbridge Rd.	10 Newbridge Road	G11 (500)	73.56

10	EOT Corridor (Bruce Freeman RT)			approx. 35
11	Fairbank Farm	Old Sudbury Road	H10 (203 and 200)	approx. 33
12	Greenwood Swim and Tennis	261 Mossman Road	C07(21)	6.43
13	Honora Haynes	82 Morse Road	F09 (002)	24.51
14	Hillside south of Rte 20 across from Wayside Inn (5 separate parcels)			
		Boston Post Road	L02 (200)	5.01
		Boston Post Road	L02(210)	5.0
		67 Bowditch Road	L02 (211)	5.03
		Bowditch Road	L02 (212)	5.01
		25 Bowditch Road	L03 (211)	5.06
15	Hodder	136 Hudson Road	G08(700)	7.52
16	Johnson	189 Landham Road	L10 (500)	37.04
17	Kurth	113 Haynes Road	D09(2, 300)	20.93
18	Leon	25 Plympton Road	H11 (004,005)	3.13; 6.37
19	Liberty Ledge	Julian's Way, Liberty Ledge Drive	C8, lots 183-213, 173, 115, 333-335	approx. 40
20	56 Lincoln Road (White)	56 Lincoln Road	F13(016); F14(022); F14(021)	3.05; 3.0; 4.67
21	79 Lincoln Lane	79 Lincoln Lane	F14(008)	1.44
22	MacNeill	Brimstone Lane	L04 (500)	20.73
23	Maurer/Norman	206 North Road	C10 (9,10,12,13,14 and 400)	appr0x. 56.5
24	Maynard Rod & Gun Club	Powder Mill Road	B07 (300)	38.3
25	MBTA Corridor (Wayside RT)			approx. 35
26	McCarthy	Peter's Way/ Concord Road	G09 (100)	12
27	McCarthy	Union Avenue	K08(55)	21.3
28	McLagan	Plympton Road	G11 (300)	10.48
29	Nashwtuc Country Club	Concord Road	D13 (300)	105.06
30	Rudenberg	Wayside Inn Road	L01 (002)	10.3
31	Sudbury Swim and Tennis	1 Hemlock Road	H05(29)	13.07
32	Sullivan	151 Plympton Road	G10(501)	24.16
33	Waite/Wolfe	652/667 Concord Road	E10 (201,200)	60; 40.61
34	Wayside Inn	72 Wayside Inn Road	L02 (2,9,10) K5 (601); L03(1,2)	136.25
35	Weaver	248 Old Lancaster Road	H08(8)	11.58
36	Wolbach/SVT	Old Sudbury Road	H11 (104,105)	2.76
			TOTAL	1181.64

Parcel Descriptions

Parcel #1: Aronson, Brimstone Lane

Acreage: 8.83

Chapter 61

Owner: David and Georgianna Aronson

Parcel located at the southern end of Brimstone Lane adjacent to Town conservation land containing several residential buildings, fields and forest.

Parcel #2: Beers/Arabian Horse Farm, Old Sudbury Road

Acreage: 8.99

Owner: Richard and Joan Beers

Equestrian property and Bed & Breakfast located in the Historic Town Center. Contains house and barn, pastures and wetlands. One of many parcels located within the Town Center Priority Heritage Landscape. Barn and house may have historic significance.

Parcel #3: Blue Sky Trust, Maynard Road

Acreage: 36.7

Owner: Blue Sky Trust, Robert Quirk, Trustee

This property is located at the Sudbury/Maynard border on the west side of Town. Most of the 36+ acres are forested wetland with a direct surface water connection to the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge. The Blue Sky Trust parcel has confirmed Blandings turtles, a state-listed threatened species. A small man-made ponding area with sand and gravel banks is presumed to be prime nesting areas for the Blandings turtles.

Parcel #4: Bonnie Brook off Maynard Road

Acreage: 27.3

Owner: Bonnie Brook Realty Corp.

Parcel with sloping entrance down to vegetated wetland bordering on Mineway Brook. Variable topography with low, flat riverfront area. Good wildlife value and connectivity value.

Parcel #5: Cavicchio, Codjer Lane

Acreage: approximately 135

Chapter 61

Owner: Paul and Louise Cavicchio/Codjer Lane Realty Trust

Started as an apple farm in 1910 but was leveled during a hurricane in 1938. Was rebuilt and currently functions as a large-scale plant and landscape nursery. Contains an early 20th-century house and barn on Codjer Lane. Located within the Hop Brook Corridor Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #6: Clark/Murphy (Blue Meadow Farm), Nobscot Road

Acreage: 27.35

Chapter 61

Owner: David and Maryann Clark

Open meadow and cultivated pick-your-own blueberry operation. Part of the meadow was a former small airplane landing strip. Property abuts the abandoned CSX railroad right-of-way.

Contains a perennial stream, two ponds, and bordering vegetated wetland. Property is in close proximity to several of the town's municipal wells. Identified as an area of Critical Concern in the Heritage Landscape Inventory.

Parcel #7: CSX Railroad Corridor

Acreage: 9.76

Owner: CSX Corporation

1.4 mile corridor stretching from the intersection of Union Ave. south to the Framingham town line. Corridor continues into Framingham and Natick, with opportunities for connection to proposed/existing rail trails in those towns. Property adjacent to significant wetlands, and abuts water supply well. Scenic views along the corridor.

Parcel #8: Dickey/Nobscot, Nobscot Rd

Acreage: 4.5

Owner: Newbridge Farm Trust

Parcel located within and surrounded by the Boy Scouts Nobscot Reservation. No obvious or known legal access for development, however should legal access be found, development will fragment an undisturbed parcel, increase edge effects, and reduce the overall wildlife value of the area. Located within the Nobscot Reservation Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #9: Dickey/Newbridge Farm, Newbridge Road

Acreage: 73.56

Chapter 61

Owner: Newbridge Farm Trust

Large forested parcel. No longer farmed. Abuts State Fish & Wildlife Management Area; includes Bridge Brook. Appears to have development potential with considerable upland areas. Currently in a Forestry Plan. Located within the Water Row Priority Heritage Landscape, and is listed as a Critical Concern in the Heritage Landscape Inventory.

Parcel #10: EOT Railroad Corridor/Proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail

Acreage: approximately 35

Owner: MA Executive Office of Transportation

4.5 mile corridor stretching from Union Ave. north to the Concord town line. Corridor continues into Concord, Acton, Westford, Carlisle, Chelmsford and Lowell, with opportunities for connection to proposed/existing rail trails in those towns. Property adjacent to areas of significant wetlands. Crosses Hop Brook and Pantry Brook.

Parcel #11: Fairbank Farm, Old Sudbury Road

Acreage: 33

Chapter 61

Owner: Rebecca and William Fairbank

Property increases in elevation from Old Sudbury Road. Considerable disturbance from current greenhouse, farm stand and composting uses. Important agricultural land located along a major scenic, historical "gateway" into Sudbury Center. Barn may have historical significance. Parcel is within the Town Center Priority Heritage Landscape, and is listed as a Critical Concern in the Heritage Landscape Inventory.

Parcel #12: Greenwood Swim and Tennis Club, Mossman Road

Acreage: 6.43

Chapter 61

Owner: Greenwood Club Inc.

Private recreational club in North Sudbury. Contains pool and multiple tennis courts. Excellent opportunity for Town recreation complex.

Parcel #13: Honora Haynes/Broad Acre Farm, Morse Road

Acreage: 24.51

Chapter 61

Owner: Honora Haynes Trust

Active horse farm with stables, pasture, indoor arena and riding fields located on both sides of Morse Road. Abuts the Wake Robin Woods Conservation Land, Featherland Park and the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail. Contains three vernal pools. Listed as a Critical Concern in the Heritage Landscape Inventory.

Parcel #14: Hillside across from Wayside Inn, Bowditch Road

Acreage: 25.11 Total – 5 separate parcels

Owners: William Peed (2), William and Joyce Duvall (2), Susan Robelen

Sloping, boulder-covered scenic hillside opposite Wayside Inn on Route 20. Was used as a cow pasture. Henry Ford built passage under Route 20 so cows from the Wayside Farm could pass safely. Historical, aesthetic, and wildlife significance. Adjacent to the Wayside Inn Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #15: Hodder/Twillingate Farm, Hudson Road

Acreage: 7.52

Chapter 61

Owner: James and Karen Hodder

Local flower farm. Portion has been subdivided and developed into residential subdivision. Horse pasture and cultivated fields along Hudson Road currently undeveloped.

Parcel #16: Johnson, 189 Landham Road

Acreage: 37.04

Owner: John and Maria Johnson

Limited development potential due to extensive wetlands and vernal pools. The land stands adjacent to 150 acres of protected open space lands owned by the Town of Sudbury, the Sudbury Water District, and Sudbury Valley Trustees. Property contains both open fields and wooded areas. Acquisition and permanent protection of most of this parcel will protect a wildlife corridor located along Landham Brook.

Parcel #17: Kurth, Haynes Road

Acreage: 20.93

Chapter 61

Owner: Richard and Mary Kurth

Small private farm currently cultivated. Contains fields and forested land.

PP #18: Leon, Plympton Road

Acreage: 9.5

Owner: Gonzalo and Holly Leon

Small but strategically located parcel directly abutting the Piper/Libby/Dickson/King Philip Woods conservation areas. The existing trail system incorporates trail segments on the Leon property. Trail easements, conservation restriction with public access, or outright purchase of the non-residential area of this parcel will enhance the public use of existing conservation land.

Parcel #19: Liberty Ledge/Camp Sewataro, Haynes Road

Acreage: 40

Owner: Liberty Ledge Real Estate Trust

Camp Sewataro, a children's summer day camp since 1960, operates on this property. Managed swimming ponds, canoeing areas, tennis courts, and sports fields exist. This parcel would provide a combination of active and passive recreation opportunities and is a potential area to relocate Sudbury's Park & Recreation Day Camp.

Parcel #20: 56 Lincoln Road

Acreage: 10.72 (3 parcels)

Chapter 61

Owner: Henry and Barbara White

Four separate but contiguous parcels; three undeveloped. Borders on Sudbury River and USFW Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge. The parcel is within a section of the Sudbury River designated by the National Park Service as Wild & Scenic. The parcels contain a vernal pool and upland areas. Parcel is within the Sudbury River Corridor Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #21: 79 Lincoln Lane

Acreage: 1.44 acres

Owner: Caroline Diamond

Parcel is within the Sudbury River Corridor Priority Heritage Landscape, and the Wild & Scenic River designation area. It borders the Sudbury River and is adjacent to the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and protected Town of Sudbury conservation land on three sides. The lot is located within a Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program Estimated Habitat Area for seven state-listed species. It is a wooded lot with floodplain, bordering vegetated wetland and sufficient upland areas and suitable soils on the parcel to permit the construction of a single-family house under current regulations. Development of this lot will fragment a naturally vegetated corridor paralleling the river and introduce residential uses within a pristine natural area.

Parcel #22: MacNeill, Brimstone Lane

Acreage: 20.73

Owner: Mallard Real Estate Trust

Property abuts the Nobscot Conservation Land and the Boy Scout Nobscot Reservation property. This is a heavily wooded parcel with variable topography, including steep areas sloping to a large wetland. Parcel is adjacent to the Nobscot Reservation Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #23: Maurer/Norman, North Road

Acreage: 56.5

Chapter 61

Owner: Fairview Development Corp., John and Doris Norman

Active plant nursery and landscape business abutting the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail and White Pond in Concord. The parcel contains three ponds, open fields, and wooded areas. Much of it is disturbed for the landscaping operation, resulting in the potential for Town development of an active/passive recreation area. Abutting land owned by John and Doris Norman increase potential for significant habitat preservation.

Parcel #24: Maynard Rod & Gun Club, 45 Powder Mill Road

Acreage: 38.3 (Sudbury); 93 acres total in Sudbury and Maynard

Chapter 61

Owner: Maynard Rod & Gun Club Inc.

Private recreational club in North Sudbury. Contains a fishing pond, recreation fields, clubhouse and pavilion.

Parcel #25: MBTA Railroad Corridor

Acreage: approximately 35

Owner: MBTA

4.5 mile corridor stretching east/west across Sudbury from Wayland to Marlborough. Corridor is portion of 26 mile corridor which continues through 7 towns from Waltham to Berlin, with opportunities for connection to proposed/existing rail trails in those towns. Property adjacent to areas of significant wetlands. Crosses Hop Brook twice in Sudbury.

Parcel #26: McCarthy (JOC Trust), Peter's Way/Concord Rd

Acreage: 12

Owner: Dorothy and Martha Bartlett, Laura McCarthy

Forested, landlocked parcel adjacent to undeveloped Town lands (Parkinson, Howe, New Town Cemetery) and the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail. Adjacent to actively managed crop land under Agricultural Preservation Restriction, and wooded area containing Mineway Brook with limited trails. Presents an opportunity for further development of an active/passive recreational complex and expansion of Town cemetery.

Parcel #27: McCarthy, Union Ave

Acreage: 21.3

Owner: CAS Trust

Landlocked residentially zoned parcel adjacent to Industrial parcels on the west side of Union Ave. Contains wetlands and possible vernal pools.

Parcel #29: McLagan, Plympton Road

Acreage: 10.48

Chapter 61

Owner: Barbara McLagan

Scenic hillside with well-maintained meadow overlooking the Sudbury River and wetlands within the National Park Service's Wild & Scenic designation area and the Water Row Corridor

Priority Heritage Landscape. Parcel is within the Sudbury River Corridor Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #29: Nashawtuc Country Club, Concord Road

Acreage: 105.06 (Sudbury)

Chapter 61

Owner: Nashawtuc County Club

Country club located in Sudbury and Concord, MA with considerable frontage on the Sudbury River. Clubhouse is located in Concord. All of the Sudbury section of the property is part of an 18-hole golf course. This property has active recreation potential as well as access to the Sudbury River for passive recreational uses. Parcel is within the Sudbury River Corridor Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #30: Rudenberg, Wayside Inn Road

Acreage: 10.3

Owner: Gunther Rudenberg

This property is located just west of the Longfellow's Wayside Inn on the Sudbury/Marlborough line. The land is level and wooded with Hop Brook forming the southerly property line. In addition to Hop Brook, numerous wetlands are located throughout the parcel, although there is good potential for an upland trail system within the parcel which could connect to walking trails or sidewalks to the Wayside Inn properties. Property is located in the Wayside Inn Historic District.

Parcel #31: Sudbury Swim and Tennis Club, Hemlock Road

Acreage: 13.07

Chapter 61

Owner: Sudbury Swim and Tennis Club Inc.

Private recreational club. Contains pool and multiple tennis courts. Excellent opportunity for Town recreation complex.

Parcel #32: Sullivan, Plympton Road

Acreage: 24.16

Chapter 61

Owner: Plympton Conservation Trust

Large open field and woodlands containing a large residential structure. Front field could accommodate further residential development or recreation use. Wetlands in rear of parcel.

Parcel #33: Waite/Wolfe (Hunt-Bent Farm), Concord Road

Acreage: 100.61

Chapter 61

Owner: Pantry Brook Preservation Trust, West Pantry Brook Farm Limited Partnership

Includes the 1825 Aaron Hunt House and two barns. Lucius Philip Bent moved to the farm in the late 19th century from a cottage at 652 Concord Road. Five generations of Hunts/Bents have farmed the land. Tall pine trees shield the home from the road. Stone walls line the fields and some of the open fields slope down towards the marshland of Pantry Brook. This land is an important parcel aesthetically for the preservation of the town's agricultural history and

character. A portion of the property is bisected by the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail. Property is identified as a Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #34: Wayside Inn, Wayside Inn Road

Acreage: 136.25

Owner: Wayside Inn and Wayside Inn Corporation

The property was first created in 1702 as a two-room home but was restructured into an Inn in 1716. Overnight accommodations returned in 1897 with the Inn taking on the name of Longfellow's Wayside Inn. The property was then sold to Henry Ford in 1923, who subsequently moved an Inn building from Sterling, MA to its current residence on the site. Hop Brook flows through the property under an 18th century stone bridge. Several of the extensive fields are used for craft and antique fairs. The grounds include a working Grist Mill, several ponds, an historic ice house, and the Martha Mary Chapel. It is located within the Wayside Inn Historic District and sets the standard for much of the historic and aesthetic planning goals and objectives of the town. The property is identified as a Priority Heritage Landscape.

Parcel #35: Weaver, Old Lancaster Road

Acreage: 11.58

Chapter 61

Owner: James and Melanie Weaver

Residential property containing trout stream and wetlands. Adjacent to the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail.

Parcel #36: Wolbach Farm, Old Sudbury Road

Acreage: 2.76

Owner: Sudbury Valley Trustees

Currently two lots which are part of the Wolbach Farm, the Sudbury Valley Trustees headquarters, a property preserved by John Wolbach and gifted to the Sudbury Valley Trustees. A permanent conservation restriction is recorded on most of the property, except these two lots which have the ability to be sold for development. They are located within the "gateway" to Sudbury in the corridor between the Sudbury River and town center. Keeping parcels within this gateway undeveloped will preserve the historic and scenic character of this section of town as well as enhance the significant amount of property protected in perpetuity in this important area. These parcels are within the Town Center and Sudbury River Corridor Priority Heritage Landscapes.

B. Chapter 61, 61A and 61B Parcels

Many parcels in Town are under special designated tax status to the benefit of both the Town and the landowners. Table 4 lists lands that are in Chapter 61 (Forestry), 61A (Agriculture), and 61B (Recreation) programs for fiscal year 2008. In exchange for beneficial tax status, the owners must agree to offer to the Town a right of first refusal on the property if a sale or conversion of use is contemplated. Many of the parcels on the Private Land inventory, and are considered priority parcels for preservation, are enrolled in this program. The Town has exercised its option under its right of first refusal over the years on several properties. In order to maintain program

status, the owner is required to apply annually to the program. Properties are taken out of the program if the application is not renewed, the property use is converted, or the property is under agreement for sale.

Table 4 : FY08 Chapter 61 Properties

OWNER	LOCATION	TYPE	PROGRAM ACRES
MAYNARD ROD+GUN CLUB INC	POWDER MILL RD	Forestry	38.3
GREENWOOD CLUB INC	261 MOSSMAN RD	Recreation	6.43
FAIRVIEW DEVELOPMENT CORP	206 NORTH RD	Agriculture	3.69
FAIRVIEW DEVELOPMENT CORP	NORTH RD	Agriculture	15.53
MAURER BRUCE D & F JEFFREY	NORTH RD	Agriculture	15.25
VERRILL STEPHEN & JOAN	100 NORTH RD	Agriculture	11.63
VERRILL STEPHEN B & JOAN F	NORTH RD	Agriculture	0.57
VERRILL STEPHEN B & JOAN F	NORTH RD	Agriculture	16.9
KURTH RICHARD R & MARY F	113 HAYNES RD	Agriculture	4.11
KURTH RICHARD R & MARY F	HAYNES RD	Agriculture	12.72
VERRILL STEPHEN	CONCORD RD	Agriculture	24.1
VERRILL STEPHEN & JOAN	1 NORTH RD	Agriculture	87.1
DILLON DANIEL P & SHARON T	1011 CONCORD RD	Agriculture	20.42
PLL LLC	999 CONCORD RD	Agriculture	18.58
NASHAWTUC COUNTRY CLUB	CONCORD RD	Recreation	105.06
CUTTING WEBSTER JR ETAL	MAYNARD RD	Agriculture	63
ROCKLAGE SCOTT M & PATTY B	MARLBORO RD	Agriculture	26.17
WEST PANTRY BROOK FARM	667 CONCORD RD	Agriculture	48
WOLFE CAROLE R TRS	652 CONCORD RD	Agriculture	53.61
VERRILL STEPHEN & JOAN	HAYNES RD	Agriculture	15.5
DILLON DANIEL P & SHARON T	CONCORD RD	Agriculture	11.5
HAYNES HONORA	82 MORSE RD	Agriculture	24.51
HAYNES HONORA	MORSE RD	Agriculture	9.6
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR TRS	LINCOLN RD	Agriculture	36.6
WHITE HENRY & BARBARA	LINCOLN RD	Forestry	3.05
WHITE BARBARA & HENRY	56 LINCOLN RD	Agriculture	3.02
WHITE HENRY & BARBARA	LINCOLN RD	Forestry	2.77
WHITE HENRY & BARBARA	LINCOLN RD	Forestry	0.96
WHITE HENRY & BARBARA	LINCOLN RD	Forestry	0.92
HODDER W JAMES &	136 HUDSON RD	Agriculture	7.52
SULLIVAN CAROLYN TR	151 PLYMPTON RD	Agriculture	24.16
SLUDER GREENFIELD & PATRICIA	PLYMPTON RD	Agriculture	5
MCLAGAN BARBARA B	PLYMPTON RD	Agriculture	2
MCLAGAN BARBARA B	WATER ROW	Agriculture	10.48
MEADE & DICKEY TRUSTEES	10 NEW BRIDGE RD	Recreation	73.56
SUDBURY SWIM & TENNIS CLUB	1 HEMLOCK RD	Recreation	13.07
WEAVER JAMES C & MELANIE B	248 OLD LANCASTER	Recreation	11.58
BOOMA STEPHEN & SHARON	233 CONCORD RD	Agriculture	8.8
BOOMA STEPHEN & SHARON	CONCORD RD	Forestry	5.2
FAIRBANK REBECCA	OLD SUDBURY RD	Agriculture	25.88
CHEREN ROBERT V & JUDITH A	DUTTON RD	Recreation	3.9
CHEREN ROBERT V & JUDITH A	181 DUTTON RD	Recreation	10

CAVICCHIO FARMING LLC	CODJER LN	Agriculture	21.66
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	110 CODJER LN	Agriculture	14
CAVICCHIO FARMING	CODJER LN	Agriculture	16
TP FARMING LLC	CODJER LN	Agriculture	15
CAVICCHIO FARMING	CODJER LN	Agriculture	2.5
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	CODJER LN	Agriculture	8.68
CODJER LANE LLC	CODJER LN	Agriculture	20.8
CODJER LANE LLC	CODJER LN	Agriculture	7.05
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	CODJER LN	Agriculture	7.01
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	CODJER LN	Agriculture	16.79
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	CODJER LN	Agriculture	2.13
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	CODJER LN	Agriculture	1.87
GRAY LAWRENCE S & SUZANNE	3 FRENCH RD	Agriculture	9.7
P L M CORP	578 BOSTON POST	Agriculture	1.66
P L M CORP	578 BOSTON POST	Agriculture	10.27
STONE ANNE TRS	554 BOSTON POST	Agriculture	56
STONE WILLIAM P TRUSTEE	554 BOSTON POST	Agriculture	5.28
P L M CORP	BOSTON POST RD	Agriculture	0.92
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR	110 CODJER LN	Agriculture	0.38
CAVICCHIO PAUL F TRUSTEE	CONFIDENCE WAY	Agriculture	1.29
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR TRUSTEE	CONFIDENCE WAY	Agriculture	1.79
CAVICCHIO PAUL F JR TRUSTEE	CONCORD RD	Agriculture	13.64
MERCURI VINCENT C	189 BOSTON POST	Recreation	1.29
MERCURI VINCENT C	BOSTON POST RD	Recreation	1.55
MERCURI VINCENT C	BOSTON POST RD	Recreation	1.52
MERCURI VINCENT C	BOSTON POST RD	Recreation	1.59
SHYLOVSKY THEODORE W	192 BOSTON POST	Recreation	8.54
ARONSON DAVID & GEORG	137 BRIMSTONE LN	Recreation	7.44
ARONSON DAVID	BRIMSTONE LN	Recreation	1.4
MURPHY GLEN E & AUDREY C	NOBSCOT RD	Agriculture	1.38
MURPHY AUDREY C TRUSTEE	NOBSCOT RD	Agriculture	23.73
WRIGHT WARREN J & DOR TR	155 WOODSIDE RD	Agriculture	4.5
WRIGHT WARREN J & DOR TR	HOPESTILL BROWN	Agriculture	5
		TOTAL	1173.11

C. Public Parcels

The Town of Sudbury contains substantial lands dedicated to open space and recreation which are owned by various municipal entities. Some lands are permanently protected by virtue of their acquisition or donation. But not all these lands are protected, including some of the most popular areas for passive recreation.

Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge is the largest of the public open areas. Managed by the US Department of the Interior, the refuge includes 548 acres of wetlands and adjacent upland along the Sudbury River. The newest addition to federal land-holdings in Sudbury is the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge, dedicated in 2000, which includes 507 acres in Sudbury (out of a total of 2947 acres) and is part of the former Sudbury Fort Devens Annex. The total amount of land in Sudbury owned by the federal government is approximately 1430 acres.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts owns two large parcels in Sudbury, the Pantry Brook Wildlife Management Area in the east (adjacent to Great Meadows NWR), and the Sudbury State Forest in the western part of Town (adjacent to Assabet River NWR). Both of these areas are popular for fowl hunting. Along with other smaller parcels, the total amount of land in Sudbury owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is approximately 740 acres.

The Town of Sudbury owns approximately 1270 acres of land which is designated as conservation land or open space. These lands range in size from less than one acre to over 80 acres (see Table 5). Thirteen designated Conservation Areas provide passive recreation and public trails. These dedicated conservation lands are managed by the Sudbury Conservation Commission. Public use of the reservations varies tremendously, but all are open to the public for passive use. The 88-acre Hop Brook Marsh is frequently used by day hikers, horseback riders and cross country skiers for passive recreation. The Hop Brook Marsh area has a vast network of maintained trails through upland, wetlands, around ponds, and along streams. These trails connect with over 3,000 acres of state, federal, private conservation non-profit, and abutting town's trail systems.

Davis Farm Conservation Land is more remote and does not get the extent of daily use some of the other conservation lands enjoy. Davis tends to be used by organized groups for camping as two fire pits are available for use with a permit from the Fire Department. The Lincoln Meadows conservation land has community garden plots available for annual rent. The Conservation Commission also oversees over 400 acres of designated conservation-restricted land which is not open to the public.

The Town's Park and Recreation Department administers and oversees the management of six recreation areas that include facilities for soccer, lacrosse, baseball, softball, field hockey, ice skating, courts for tennis, basketball, and a toddler playground. Park and Recreation also oversee the Town's two parks, Heritage Park and Grinnell Park.

There are five parcels of Town-owned land that have no specific designation on their use, but which may present opportunities for open space and recreation. These parcels are listed below, with a description and the current thinking on potential uses.

Frost Farm – part of the 140 acre Frost Farm, of which the Town purchased 75 acres in 1991, this property has been used for a variety of purposes. Approximately 16 acres were leased for the Frost Farm Incentive Senior Development, 44 town homes for moderate income seniors. Approximately 55 acres were designated for conservation use in 2001. The balance of the property is well-suited for designation as conservation use, however the Town has been reluctant to do so until litigation of the senior development is complete. The property contains trails which link with the Town of Concord conservation land to the north and the Davis Farm Conservation Land to the south.

Sand Hill Sanitary Landfill – a 28 acre parcel overlooking the Sudbury River, there is a possibility for redevelopment of this parcel into an active recreation area, such as a golf driving range. The Town has not done any feasibility studies to date, nor has sought public input on this idea.

Mahoney Farm – part of a larger parcel which has been subdivided and developed, the Town portion of this property is 36 acres. Currently the Town is involved in a feasibility study of the property to determine its potential for housing and/or recreation. The Park & Recreation Commission is interested in developing baseball/softball fields in this location, but preliminary testing indicates significant wetlands and high water table.

Melone (gravel pit) – this 30 acre parcel located on North Road is currently an active gravel pit owned by the Town, with an additional 16 acres in the Town of Concord. Currently the Town is involved in a feasibility study of the property to determine its potential for housing and/or recreation. Preliminary testing indicates high potential for both housing and recreation. However the parcel's proximity to a nearby water supply well and perennial stream will place some limitations on its eventual development.

Parkinson/Howe property – this 12 acre parcel of land located behind Ti-Sales off Hudson Road is currently used as an informal lacrosse practice field. Proper access to the field makes development into a formal, scheduled field problematic. The Town monitors sale of adjacent properties that could provide adequate access. This property has been suggested as a major trail head for the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail. However, access problems would need to be addressed for any significant public use of this property.

Table 5: Town of Sudbury Conservation and Recreation Lands

Parcel	Address	Mgmt. Agency	Current Use	Acreage	Condition	Recreation Potential	Grant Funding	Public Access	Zoning	Degree of Protection
A08-0023	CRANBERRY CIR	CON COM	conservation land	3.46	good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
B07-0034	SNOWBERRY LN	CON COM	conservation land	3	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B07-0401	VIRGINIA RIDGE RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.92	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B08-0419	POWDER MILL RD	CON COM	conservation land	2.2	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B08-011	POWDER MILL RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.76	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B08-0501	POWERS RD	CON COM	conservation - cedar swamp	2	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B08-0503	POWERS RD	CON COM	conservation - cedar swamp	1.33	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
B08-0504	POWERS RD	CON COM	conservation - cedar swamp	2	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
C11-300	NORTH ROAD	CON COM	FROST FARM cons land	44	very good	passive	none	yes	Research	high
C12-100	NORTH ROAD	CON COM	FROST FARM cons land	5	very good	passive	none	yes	Research	high
D10-0018	NORTH ROAD	CON COM	Davis Conservation Land	7.95	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
D10-0019	CONCORD RD	CON COM	Davis Conservation Land	6.61	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
D10-0022	CONCORD RD	CON COM	Davis Conservation Land	8.68	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
D10-0300	PANTRY RD	CON COM	Davis Conservation Land	37.38	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
D11-700	CONCORD RD (off)	CON COM	Cail Farm (rear-part)	8.19	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
D11-006	CONCORD RD (off)	CON COM	Cail Farm (rear)	6.56	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
D11-007	CONCORD RD (off)	CON COM	Cail Farm (rear)	5.09	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
D11-003	CONCORD RD (off)	CON COM	Cail Farm (rear)	1	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
D12-106	CONCORD RD	CON COM	conservation land	6.91	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
D09-204	MARLBORO RD	CON COM	Barton Farms Cons. Land	14.1	good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
D09-201	MARLBORO RD	CON COM	Barton Farms Cons. Land	1.03	good	passive	Self-Help	no	A1 res	high
E09-0311	MORSE ROAD	CON COM	conservation land	2.77	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E09-432	FLINTLOCK LANE	CON COM	conservation land	0.98	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E10-0402	FROST LANE (off)	CON COM	Newfell conservation land	21.1	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E12-0008	CONCORD RD	CON COM	conservation land	2.44	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E12-0104	CONCORD RD	CON COM	conservation land	3.04	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E12-107	CONCORD RD	CON COM	conservation land	2.57	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
E13-0002	WEIR HILL RD	CON COM	Lincoln Meadows Cons. land	13.4	good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
F04-0405	ARBORWOOD RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.07	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F04-0406	ARBORWOOD RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.07	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F04-0415	WILLIS LAKE DR	CON COM	conservation land	0.29	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F04-0501	LAKE SHORE DR	CON COM	conservation land	0.3	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high

F04-0815	CRYSTAL LAKE DR	CON COM	conservation land	2.79	good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F04-0817	CRYSTAL LAKE DR	CON COM	conservation land	0.21	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F05-0119	LAKE SHORE DR	CON COM	conservation land	0.27	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0450	ELDERBERRY CIR	CON COM	conservation land	4.2	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0451	ELDERBERRY CIR	CON COM	drainage area	0.19	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0452	CAMPERDOWN LN	CON COM	conservation land	0.96	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0453	CAMPERDOWN LN	CON COM	conservation land	2.81	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0454	CAMPERDOWN LN	CON COM	drainage area	0.46	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F06-0500	RUN BROOK CIR	CON COM	conservation land	0.5	fair	recreation	none	yes	A1 res	high
F08-0016	MINEBROOK CIR	CON COM	conservation land	4.16	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F09-0001	JUNIPER RD	CON COM	Wake Robin cons land	31.08	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F09-0214	HUNT RD	CON COM	conservation land	1.18	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F09-0216	HUNT RD	CON COM	conservation land	1.17	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
F12-0010	LINCOLN RD	CON COM	Lincoln Meadows Cons. Land	28.95	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
F12-0013	LINCOLN RD	CON COM	Lincoln Meadows Cons. Land	35.5	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0103	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1.06	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0104	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1.05	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0105	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1.05	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0106	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1.05	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0110	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0111	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
F13-0112	LINCOLN LN	CON COM	conservation land	1	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
G04-007	MOORE RD	CON COM	conservation land	1.25	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G05-0027	DUTTON RD	CON COM	Atkinson Gift	11.9	very good	passive	none	yes, ltd.	A1 res	high
G06-0500	SEXTON ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	0.57	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0525	MONTAGUE ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	0.32	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0530	NELSON RD	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	1.39	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0534	WATT ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	0.9	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0535	WATT ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	2.84	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0536	WATT ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	1.8	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0539	MONTAGUE ST	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	1.1	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-0582	ALLAN/EVERETT	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	1.08	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G06-575	HUDSON/EVERETT	CON COM	conservation land- water supply	0.45	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G07-0330	HUDSON RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.93	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
H03-0001	DUTTON RD	CON COM	HOP BROOK Cons. Land	13	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H04-0009	DUTTON RD	CON COM	HOP BROOK Cons. Land	80.28	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H05-0028	TANBARK RD	CON COM	conservation land	3.87	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
H07-0025	489 PEAKHAM RD	CON COM	HAYNES MEADOW Cons. Land	22.5	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high

H08-0505	BROWNSTONE LN	CON COM	conservation land	4.58	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
G11-200	PLYMPTON RD	CON COM	PIPER FARM Cons. Land	29.42	very good	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
H10-0015	OLD SUDBURY RD	CON COM	PIPER FARM Cons. Land	1.7	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H10-300	RICE RD	CON COM	PIPER FARM Cons. Land	59	excellent	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
H10-	FIELDSTONE FARM	CON COM	PIPER FARM Cons. Land	3.69	excellent	passive	Self-Help	yes	A1 res	high
H10-400	FIELDSTONE FARM	CON COM	PIPER FARM Cons. Land	20.23	excellent	passive	none	limited	A1 res	high
H11-0011	WATER ROW	CON COM	conservation land	0.92	good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H11-0012	WATER ROW	CON COM	conservation land	0.92	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
H11-0013	WATER ROW	CON COM	conservation land	0.92	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
H11-0400	WATER ROW	CON COM	LIBBY conservation land	26	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H11-306	WATER ROW	CON COM	DICKSON parcel	2.39	very good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
H11-308	OLD SUDBURY RD	CON COM	KING PHILIP WOODS cons land	30.01	good	passive	MA Fish & Wild	yes	C res	high
H12-100	WATER ROW	CON COM	KING PHILIP WOODS cons land	56.4	very good	boating	MA Fish & Wild	boat only	A1 res	high
J07-0317	FOREST ST	CON COM	conservation land-Dudley Brook	2.32	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
J07-0318	FOREST ST	CON COM	conservation land-Dudley Brook	1.38	good	passive	none	no	C res	high
J08-0009	UNION AVE	CON COM	conservation land-Hop Brook	13.18	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
J10-0102	WALKER FARM RD	CON COM	conservation land	5.76	very good	passive	none	no	C res	high
J10-0200	PURITAN RD. (off)	CON COM	conservation land	6.21	very good	passive	none	yes	C res	high
K03-0400	102 DUTTON RD	CON COM	Carding Mill conservation land	43.1	good	passive	none	limited	WIHP	high
K05-0010	WASHINGTON DR	CON COM	conservation land	1.1	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
K05-0029	REVOLUTIONARY	CON COM	conservation land	4.73	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
K06-500	BOSTON POST RD.	CON COM	TIPPLING ROCK TRAIL cons land	41.3	very good	passive	none	yes	C res	high
K10-0041	LANDHAM RD	CON COM	conservation land	29	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
K11-0401	OLD COUNTY RD	CON COM	conservation land-vernal pool	0.26	poor	passive	none	no	Industrial	high
L03-0105	BOWDITCH RD	CON COM	VERNAL POOLS	4.21	good	passive	none	no	C res	high
L04-0200	BRIMSTONE LN	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	23.49	good	passive	none	yes	C Res	high
L04-0300	BRIMSTONE LN	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	17.71	good	passive	none	yes	C Res	high
L04-0361	BIGELOW DR	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	13.99	fair	passive	none	yes	C Res	high
L04-0400	BRIMSTONE LN (off)	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	20.32	good	passive	none	yes	C Res	C Res
L04-0605	BRIMSTONE LN	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	0.26	fair	passive	none	yes	C res	high
L05-300	BRIMSTONE LN	CON COM	NOBSCOT conservation land	32.36	very good	passive	none	yes	C res	high
L06-004	BOSTON POST RD.	CON COM	TIPPLING ROCK TRAIL cons land	5.5	very good	passive	none	yes	C res	high
L08-0002	RAYMOND RD	SELECTMEN	RAYMOND WEST cons. mgmt.	76.8	good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
L08-0013	RAYMOND RD	SELECTMEN	RAYMOND EAST cons. mgmt.	38	good	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high
L10-0015	COOLIDGE LN	CON COM	conservation land	5.25	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
L10-612	LANDHAM RD	CON COM	LETTERY conservation land	15	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
M08-0206	RAYMOND RD	CON COM	conservation land	3.11	very good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
M09-0214	CLIFFORD RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.93	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	high
M11-0005	STOCK FARM RD	CON COM	conservation land	0.5	fair	passive	none	yes	A1 res	high

B08-0008	MAYNARD FARM	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	4.89	fair	passive	none	no	A1 res	mod
C07-0020	MOSSMAN RD	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	6.37	fair	recreation	none	no	A1 res	mod
C10-0500	NORTH RD	PARK & REC	Davis Field	28.91	fair	recreation	BOR grant	yes	A1 res	high
F04-0010	LAKE SHORE DR	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	0.21	fair	boat launch	none	yes	A1 res	mod
F05-0005	HUDSON RD	PARK & REC	Haskell Field	28.77	good	recreation	BOR grant	yes	A1 res	high
F06-0001	FAIRBANK RD	PARK & REC	Fairbank Community Center	8.05	good	recreation	none	yes	A1 res	low
F10-0001	CONCORD RD	PARK & REC	Featherland Park	30.73	good	recreation	none	yes	A1 res	Low
G04-0437	MIDDLE RD	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	1.03	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	Low
G05-0005	DUTTON RD	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	2.78	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	Low
H05-0027	HEMLOCK RD	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	1.12	good	passive	none	no	A1 res	mod
H09-0004	CONCORD RD	PARK & REC	Grinnell Park - recreation	0.7	good	park	none	yes	A1 res	low
H09-048	OLD SUDBURY RD	PARK & REC	Heritage Park - recreation	4.4	good	park	none	yes	A1-res	mod
J09-0007	CONCORD RD	PARK & REC	PARK AND RECREATION	0.36	good	cemetery	none	yes	A1 res	low
K06-0036	HORSE POND RD	PARK & REC	recreation	2.04	fair	recreation	none	yes	A1 res	mod
L08-0012	RAYMOND RD	PARK & REC	Feeley Field - recreation	18	good	recreation	none	yes	A1 res	low
L08-0010	RAYMOND RD	PARK & REC	conservation	8.86	fair	passive	none	yes	A1 res	mod

TOTAL

1270.19 acres

D. Non-Profit Parcels

The Non-Profit Parcel Inventory contains parcels owned by the Sudbury Valley Trustees and the Sudbury Water District. While most of these parcels are currently undeveloped, there are few or no permanent restrictions on future development. Sudbury Valley Trustees is incorporated as a non-profit conservation organization dedicated to conserving land and protecting wildlife habitat in the Concord, Assabet and Sudbury River basin. With this mission, it is unlikely that SVT will sell any of its land for development, however, unless protected through deed restrictions, SVT has the option of selling property when it is clearly in the best overall interests of their mission. Property that may be expendable to SVT may be of great value to the Town for the goals & objectives in this Plan.

The mission of the Sudbury Water District is to provide an adequate supply of high quality water to all District consumers. As with SVT properties, all SWD parcels may not be suitable to further the mission of SWD. However these parcels could be of highest value to the Town in achieving its open space and recreation goals.

Therefore, this plan is identifying both the Sudbury Valley Trustee and the Sudbury Water District properties as parcels for priority protection in hopes of engaging these entities in working with the Town to permanently protect these parcels. Other non-profit lands, including houses of worship, private schools and other state and federal lands have not been included in this report.

Table 6: Sudbury Valley Trustees Properties

POWERS RD	C08-0054	cedar swamp	3.77
NORTH RD	C08-0056		3
HUNT RD	E09-0126		0.92
MORSE RD	E09-0602		1.78
HERMITAGE ST	F08-0018		1.22
WILLIS RD	F08-0506	Mineway Brook/Ashley	41.1
HUNT RD	F09-0125		1.27
LINCOLN RD	F11-0006	Lincoln Road fields	9.73
LINCOLN RD	F11-0008		29.15
LINCOLN RD	F13-0018		10.18
WEIR HILL RD	F13-0022	Round Hill	11.6
LINCOLN RD	F13-0023		6.6
LINCOLN RD	F13-0024		11
MOORE RD	G05-0037		3.1
HUDSON RD	G07-0200	Gray Reservation	35
HUDSON RD	G07-0400	Gray Reservation	17
NEW BRIDGE RD	G10-0101	Brues Woods	1.65
NEW BRIDGE RD	G10-0301	Brues Woods	5
NEW BRIDGE RD	G10-0303	Brues Woods	4.77
PLYMPTON RD	G10-0400	Brues Woods	23
WATER ROW	G11-0401		10.7
CONCORD RD	H09-0012		5.16

WOLBACH RD	H11-0100	Wolbach Farm	44.09
WOLBACH RD	H11-0102	Wolbach Farm	5.27
OLD SUDBURY RD	H11-0104		1.38
DUTTON RD	J03-0001	Memorial Forest	217
UNION AVE	J08-0022		3.38
WOLBACH RD	J11-0202		1.38
BOSTON POST RD	K08-0029		0.25
WAYSIDE INN RD	L02-0004		1.68
WAYSIDE INN RD	L02-0011		18.1
NOBSCOT RD	L07-0023	East of Clark property	10.88
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0001		4
LANDHAM RD	L09-0002	Lyons-Cutler Reservation	59
COOLIDGE LN	L09-0003		2.5
LANDHAM RD	L10-0029		3.04
CUTLER FARM RD	L10-0425		3.71
PELHAM ISLAND	L11-0014		0.26
OLD FRAMINGHAM	M07-0007		6
MORAN CIR	M08-0121		0.55
CIDER MILL RD	M08-0150		0.92
LAND END LN	M08-0189		0.92
		TOTAL	621.01

Table 7: Sudbury Water District Properties

BRIMSTONE LN	L03-0365	1.01
BLUEBERRY HILL	H07-0240	16.8
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0218	0.98
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0219	0.98
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0220	1.06
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0221	1.03
WRIGHT RD	L09-0222	0.93
CUTLER FARM RD	L09-0223	0.97
WRIGHT RD	L09-0234	0.92
15 NORTH RD	C12-0007	4
WATT ST	G06-0531	0.23
NELSON RD	G06-0532	0.55
WATT ST	G06-0533	1.42
GOODMANS HILL	H09-0035	1.24
NOBSCOT RD	L07-0018	2.8
NOBSCOT RD	L07-0039	7.24
NOBSCOT RD	L07-0041	0.18
199 RAYMOND RD	L08-0001	24.5
RAYMOND RD	L08-0008	2.89
RAYMOND RD	L08-0009	7.72
WARREN RD	M09-0021	16.35
POWDER MILL RD	B07-0400	32.09
NORTH RD	C12-0004	6.87
NORTH RD	C12-0006	0.08

CONCORD RD	D13-0500	10.24
MAYNARD RD	E07-0003	1.84
BRENTWOOD RD	G06-0001	10
BRENTWOOD RD	G06-0003	4.82
BRENTWOOD RD	G06-0005	5.65
PRATTS MILL RD	H06-0800	17.8
WASH BROOK RD	J08-0002	4.39
WASH BROOK RD	J08-0315	0.7
PEAKHAM RD	H07-0600	12.15
CLIFFORD RD	L09-0235	0.92
	TOTAL	201.35

SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

A. *Description of Process*

1. Planning 1998-2008

Sudbury developed prior Open Space and Recreation Plans in 1978, 1985, and 1998. During the ten years since the Plan was last revised in 1998, the Sudbury community has worked diligently to define and refine its vision for the future and to provide mechanisms to implement that vision. During this time period, Sudbury has developed several significant planning documents and has adopted other measures that articulate key goals and objectives for the Town. These documents, which reflect broad input from the Town residents and thorough consideration of the Town needs, illuminate Sudbury’s community vision. In particular, Sudbury has, on many occasions, addressed its priorities and plans for the use and preservation of open space and recreation resources and has articulated how those priorities fit within the context of its vision as a whole.

The most significant initiative during the past decade has been the adoption of the Community Preservation Act in 2002. This has given the Town the financial resources to implement and achieve its open space goals. Since 2002, the Town has collected an average of \$1 million each year from local taxes, along with a significant match from the state CPA Trust Fund. Over \$16 million of those funds have been committed for open space and recreation.

The 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee has reviewed the following important resources to understand how the Sudbury community values its open land and recreation resources and to assist in the identification of particular goals and objectives to implement the community’s vision.

Sustainable Sudbury Master Plan (2001): In 2001, Sudbury adopted a Master Plan that reflected several years of hard work and the collaborative efforts of hundreds of town residents, several Town boards and committees, and especially those individuals serving on the Master Plan Task Force and other groups dedicated to production of the Plan. The process provided numerous opportunities for public input including three public forums and a town-wide survey with a

highly significant response rate of 27%. This document is enormously valuable in understanding the vision of the Sudbury community.

Walkway Committee Report (1999): In connection with the development of the Master Plan, the Walkway Committee produced a plan to implement a system of integrated walkways throughout Town.

Land Use Priorities Committee Report (2002): This Committee was appointed in 1998 to evaluate undeveloped land for the potential for preservation and a variety of other community uses. This report provides a Decision Model for analysis and a priority ranking of land parcels evaluated at that time. This report has provided a framework for analysis of private parcels as they have become available for possible protection. The criteria developed by this committee has been used to rank the parcels in the Private Land Inventory of this Plan.

Community Preservation Act (2002): Sudbury voted to adopt the Community Preservation Act, which provides a 3% surcharge on real estate taxes to be matched by state grants to provide funding for open space preservation, affordable housing, historic preservation, and recreation resources. Sudbury's adoption of the highest surcharge demonstrates the community's commitment to dedicate resources to these target areas. To date Sudbury has received matching funds from the state for the Town's preservation efforts.

Sudbury Athletic Field Master Plan (2004): Sudbury developed an Athletic Field Assessment Report and a Master Plan to identify cost-effective strategies for the creation of new fields and the renovation of existing fields.

Bylaw Review and Amendment (ongoing): Sudbury continues to review and amend its bylaws to further implement the goals of the Master Plan in maintaining the character of Sudbury. Many relevant bylaws (including the Water Resource Protection District Bylaw and the Open Space Bylaw) predated the Master Plan. More recent bylaw revisions include the Scenic Roads Bylaw, the Demolition Delay Bylaw, the In-ground Irrigation Bylaw and the Sudbury Wetlands Administration Bylaw.

Establishment of Boards and Committees (ongoing): In recent years, the Town has undertaken several initiatives consistent with its goals for land and natural resource preservation and for recreation opportunities including the creation of the following:

- Rail Trail Conversion Advisory Committee: In 2004, the Board of Selectmen created this Committee to provide a mechanism for the Town to examine the conversion of an existing unused rail line in Sudbury to a recreational path and alternative transportation corridor. This committee is currently studying the feasibility of constructing a rail trail along the proposed Bruce Freeman Rail Trail Corridor running north south through Sudbury. CPA funds have been allocated for a feasibility study, title search, wildlife study and corridor mapping.
- Sudbury Center Improvement Advisory Committee: In 2005, the Board of Selectmen established the Sudbury Center Improvement Advisory Committee to recommend plans to upgrade, restore, and improve the historic Town Center. The mission of the

Committee reflects the Town's goals preserving the Town's historic landscapes while providing recreational and cultural opportunities as appropriate.

- Sudbury Agricultural Commission: Created in 2005, the Commission seeks to foster preservation of farmland and agricultural activities.
- Ponds and Waterways Committee: In 2005, this Committee was established to assess the condition of the Town's major ponds, waterways and tributaries, recommending remediation strategies where necessary, in order to enhance opportunities for both active and passive recreational use as appropriate.

Sudbury Reconnaissance Report: Freedom's Way Landscape Inventory (June 2006): In 2006, Sudbury participated in the Heritage Landscape Inventory Program sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Freedom's Way Heritage Association. The primary goal of the inventory program was to identify a wide range of landscape resources, particularly those that are significant and unprotected. This inventory focuses on Heritage Landscapes: "special places created by human interaction with the natural environment that help define the character of the community and reflect its past." The process for identification of these landscapes included a community Heritage Landscape Identification meeting on May 9, 2006, attended by 25 residents and including input from representatives of Town boards and non-profit organizations. The public forum was followed by fieldwork by a consulting team and culminated in a significant report which focused on 8 Heritage Landscapes in Sudbury.

2. Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee Process

In June 2007, the Sudbury Town Manager established the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee charged with updating the 1998 Plan. The Committee includes the Town Planner, the Conservation Coordinator, the Park and Recreation Director; representatives from the Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Park and Recreation Commission; and a wide range of interested residents to enhance the public perspective of the process and the Plan. The Committee has held 14 public meetings over 9 months. All meetings were open to the public and advertised in the Town Clerk's office and on the Town's website. The Committee's work included review of other planning documents, maps, and reports, input from Town employees and boards on ongoing work in related areas, discussion of all key aspects of the Plan, and drafting and review of the Plan.

The Committee also conducted a public survey in the Fall of 2007 to solicit resident input on the Plan update. This survey was made available on the Town website and at various Town Building. A public forum was held on October 18, 2007, with over 50 participants. The Committee sought to heighten public awareness of these opportunities for input through notices in the Town newspaper, on the local cable channel, and advertisement on the Town website. Property owners whose parcels were proposed for preservation in the Plan were notified directly of the survey and the public forum. Notices about the survey and forum also were sent to parents through the public schools and placed in the Council on Aging and Park & Recreation Department newsletters. 560 surveys were returned to the committee.

The key questions of the survey show overwhelming support for protecting open space (434 to 63, or 87%) and providing diverse recreational activities (501 to 37, or 93%). When asked about preserving the character of the town, protection of undeveloped land was clearly the most important and protection of surface water and wetlands was clearly the second most important above the preservation of historic sites, agriculture and viewsheds. There was also overwhelming support of the Community Preservation Act funds for the preservation of open space as well as active and passive recreation.

The tabulation of survey responses, including open responses to several questions, is contained in Appendix B.

The Draft Open Space and Recreation Plan was available for public comments from September 30 to November 21, 2008. The Draft Plan was widely distributed both in hard copy and on the town's website to boards and committees, MAPC, EOEEA, all landowners of parcels identified for preservation, as well as all residents. All comments received during the public comment period are attached in Appendix D.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

The people of Sudbury truly value the Town's character – its scenic beauty, history, open space, natural resources, good schools, and the vibrant sense of shared community. Sudbury has a genuine sense of place. Sudbury residents invest significant time and other resources in efforts to maintain these special characteristics. Our community works to plan for the future but also to preserve that special connection to the past.

The Sudbury Master Plan reflects these values and articulates our efforts to realize this vision. The goals and objectives of the Master Plan are rooted in the concept of sustainability. This concept suggests a balancing of goals with an eye toward long-term outcomes. The Sudbury community recognizes that change is inevitable, but seeks to manage change in a positive and productive manner. As noted in the Master Plan: "A primary goal of a sustainable community is to meet its basic resource needs in ways that can be continued into the future. A sustainable community seeks to maintain and improve its economic, environmental and social characteristics so that its residents can continue to lead healthy, productive and enjoyable lives."

Among the many critical goals addressed in the Master Plan, the preservation of open space and natural resources are highly prominent. At the 1998 Town Meeting, the residents of Sudbury adopted as a resolution a statement about the character of Sudbury, which included the following:

We value the town's essentially residential, low-density nature. A significant aspect of Sudbury's charm and character is derived from its rural/suburban feeling. Becoming more like towns nearer Boston would not be considered "progress." This is not to say that the value and convenience of consumer oriented, commercial activity and development is not appreciated. We remain open to positive change, while zealously safeguarding historical treasures and traditions. High value is placed upon

Sudbury's natural resources and beauty, its open spaces, wetlands, forests and wildlife. The opportunities that these resources provide for enjoying and appreciating nature, recreation and escaping from our hectic lives is precious. Aligned with these natural resources is the diligent protection of the quality of Sudbury's water and air.

This vision for Sudbury was further delineated in the Natural and Cultural Resources Element of the Master Plan and these themes permeate the subsequent planning documents and initiatives that inform our current efforts as a Town.

The preservation of open space is important to Sudbury for aesthetic, cultural, historical, environmental, and economic reasons. The Sudbury community envisions the protection of undeveloped lands as integral to its connection with its agrarian history. We seek to maintain a diversity of land uses including agricultural uses. Other important historical, archeological, or cultural features will also be lost if development is not managed proactively. We value the beauty of the land around us and recognize that these features draw people to visit and to live in Sudbury. The economic viability of Sudbury is also intricately linked with our ability to preserve open land as rapid development strains our ability to provide quality Town services.

Our future depends on what we do to protect our natural resources today – yet these goals go beyond mere protection of open space to consideration of broader environmental needs. We seek to protect our groundwater and surface water, wetlands, fish and wildlife, indigenous vegetation, and air quality. We seek to protect local ecosystems and habitats. As a community, we envision a proactive approach – not just to deter further harm, but also to restore and improve the quality of local resources. We recognize that local environmental efforts are necessarily intertwined with regional efforts, especially concerning the watersheds that encompass Sudbury.

The Sudbury community envisions a productive relationship between the human residents and the environment not only for the protection of the natural resources but also to allow for appreciation of our environment. We are fortunate to live in a beautiful place where we also have easy access to enjoy it. Sudbury values opportunities for both active and passive recreation and seeks to broaden those opportunities consistent with our protection goals. We aim to provide diverse opportunities to meet the needs of a wide range of residents including accessible recreational resources. Rapid population growth has placed a strain on our recreation facilities and we seek to address unmet needs for field space and other recreation opportunities. Finally, Sudbury has long envisioned a pedestrian-friendly town with interconnected trails and walkways (including connections to commercial areas) and increased opportunities for bicycle traffic.

In sum, Sudbury's open space and recreation goals must be viewed in the context of the broader vision for Sudbury which centers on sustainability. We seek to protect and enhance the resources we have now to sustain our community in the future. We envision a community that remains a desirable place to live and believe this enhances our economic viability. As a community, we endeavor to implement these open space and recreation goals in a manner consistent with other sustainability goals concerning housing, Town services, historic preservation, and other needs of Sudbury residents. We envision a balance of approaches that includes protection of highly valuable parcels towards these ends and other measures designed to

manage the effects of development on our natural resources. Thus, we plan to continue moving forward in a deliberate and collaborative manner toward our vision for Sudbury's future.

SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

Over the past two decades, Sudbury has made significant gains towards protection of its resources through its open space preservation efforts and other measures aimed at managing growth and development. Yet, Sudbury faces the ongoing need to protect its resources from threats posed by continuing development and other sources.

In analyzing the unmet needs for resource protection, the OSRP Committee looked to the community's priorities as articulated in many sources, including the 2001 Master Plan, the 2002 Land Use Priorities Committee Report, the 2004 Athletic Field Master Plan, and the 2007 Heritage Landscape report. To obtain further public input in updating the Plan, the Committee conducted an extensive survey, distributed through a variety of sources and which resulted in 560 responses.

In addition, the Committee held a public forum in October, 2007, to allow residents to discuss the goals and objectives of the plan and the proposed priority parcels. The comments offered by the 50 residents who attended have been incorporated into the planning process.

The Committee also looked to state and regional sources to better understand the protection of Sudbury's resources in the context of the needs of the region. These sources include *Massachusetts Outdoors!*, the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), population and build-out projections prepared by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, and relevant GIS maps. The needs identified by Sudbury residents were compared with those identified by the residents in our region, the Northeast Region of Massachusetts, who were surveyed for the statewide outdoor recreation plan.

The needs identified through these various means support the goals outlined in Section 8 as well as the Five-Year action plan to implement the goals. Also, the protection needs identified are directly reflected in the Committee's list of Resource Criteria used to assess which parcels should be targeted for protection in light of these needs.

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

1. Preserve the Town Character

The preservation of open space is crucial to maintaining our Town character and quality of life, and the Town has recognized the need to protect certain types of land and land uses. Sudbury residents value our significant history, including the Town's place in the early American colonial era. Many Native American artifacts have been discovered in the Sudbury area. The Town's history as an agrarian community is prized and underscores the need to protect certain views and land uses.

The preservation of a variety of landscapes also remains an important need. Sudbury is characterized by a wide range of topographies, including forests, open fields, farmlands,

wetlands, and various water bodies. Sudbury is representative of the region as described in the statewide plan (SCORP): “the long historical presence of agriculture and woodlands and the abundance of surface water resources lend this region its distinctive and attractive landscape.” As development continues to limit the types of views and land uses, there is a need to preserve certain landscapes. For instance, Sudbury has few remaining roadside fields. Those remaining farmsteads, fields, and stone walls which point to our farming history are in need of protection.

The limited options that remain for open space preservation highlight the need to link open space parcels, which will enhance the opportunities for recreation and for enjoyment of the natural resources, and will provide larger habitat areas to protect existing wildlife. The Sudbury River and the adjoining Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge run along the eastern boundary of the town. The southwestern portion of Town has a band connecting several large tracts of land which include the Boy Scout Nobscot Reservation, the Wayside Inn Historic District, the SVT Memorial Forest and Desert Natural Area, and the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge. Other large protected parcels are scattered throughout Sudbury. Preservation measures are needed to further connect these tracts to promote habitat protection and passive recreational opportunities.

The Town’s continued growth underscores the need to protect the remaining parcels of open space. Sudbury was a small agricultural town until about 1945. Sudbury then experienced rapid population growth from the 1940s through the 1960s due to the availability of land and its proximity to Boston. In the last 20 years, substantial housing development has continued even as population growth has stabilized, as fewer persons now live in each household. In 2007, the Sudbury population had reached 18,080; the total number of dwelling units was 5,772. As described in Section 3, MAPC has predicted that Sudbury’s population will increase 19.5% by 2020 (to 20,133), with an increase in the number of households by over 30%. While the Town may or may not continue to grow at this rate, it is clear that the amount of undeveloped land is finite and is diminishing rapidly. We are running out of time – and land.

The OSRP Survey responses demonstrate overwhelming support for protection of open space (434 to 63, or 87%). Sudbury residents rated “permanent protection of undeveloped land” as the most important means to preserve the Town character. Residents also strongly supported the continued use of Community Preservation Act funds for the preservation of open space. The numerous and expansive comments provided by survey respondents show the concerns residents have for the protection of cultural and historical features (such as barns, stone walls, and scenic roads) and for the aesthetic qualities of our Town (including the appearance of commercial enterprises, the types of housing, and the rural character).

2. Protect Wildlife and Critical Habitats

Sudbury boasts a wide range of vegetation and topographies which support a rich diversity of habitat types. In particular, there is a wide variety of wetland types, which each support a set of species and which often merge and mix providing even greater biodiversity. Sudbury includes some unique natural sites, such as a cedar swamp, and is home to many rare species of plants and a number of wildlife species protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (See Tables 1 and 2). While many habitats have been impaired by the impacts of development,

Sudbury has developed a plan, the Sudbury Natural Areas Project (SNAP), to systematically restore the natural systems that define Sudbury's ecology.

Particular wildlife protection needs have been identified in the SNAP plan and through other efforts. Protection and restoration needs focus on areas adjacent to streams and brooks, uplands near ponds, vernal pools, and vegetated wetlands. The protection of habitats includes the need to reduce fragmentation of habitat areas and the need to protect or restore the natural boundaries of habitats.

Wildlife corridors are a primary protection concern. Significant wildlife corridors exist along the east side of Sudbury (including the Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and other preserved parcels) and along the west side (including the Assabet River Wildlife Refuge and other preserved parcels). Smaller corridors, some of which are connected to the major corridors, are scattered throughout Town and should be targeted for preservation.

The vast majority of the OSRP Survey respondents (469 of 525, or 89%) agreed that Sudbury should protect land areas and migration corridors for the well-being of indigenous plants and animals.

3. Protect the Town's Water Resources

3.a) *Aquifers and Groundwater*

Sudbury is served by 10 operating wells administered by the Sudbury Water District, which supplies Sudbury's drinking water. In July 2004, the Water District completed the Source Water Assessment and Protection Report (SWAP) to support water supply protection. Significant water resource protection needs are outlined in this report, including the identification of different zones requiring different protection practices. The OSRP Committee considered the location of the potential parcels within these zones in its assessment of parcels in need of protection.

Sudbury generally has conditions suitable for public wells. However, 5 of the 9 water supply wells (generating 58% of the total Sudbury water supply) are located in aquifers with a high vulnerability to contamination. In particular, the Route 20 business corridor presents a threat of groundwater pollution and contamination of wells in the area. The Town's major drinking water well fields are adjacent to the business district and are vulnerable to contamination from commercial and industrial uses. Thus, the Town has identified the need to create a municipal sewer collection system for the business district along Route 20. The current conditions make it difficult to maintain the current septic systems. The identification of a suitable site for a local treatment plant or other alternative sewer treatment remains a critical need.

The residents who responded to the survey favored zoning controls, such as aquifer protection bylaws, as means to protect the Town's groundwater resources, but also supported other measures such as water bans. The survey also demonstrated strong support for providing a sewer system for the Route 20 business district.

3.b) *Surface Water Bodies*

Sudbury faces the ongoing need to protect its ponds, streams, vernal pools, and wetlands. And the Sudbury River and its watershed, a major natural resource. Protection of these water resources is crucial to protection of the wildlife and plant life in these habitats. In addition, these waterways provide a wide array of recreational opportunities, including canoeing and kayaking. Sudbury has a large number of wetlands and vernal pools key to the biodiversity of wildlife; the Town has taken steps to protect these resources and must continue to review development that could harm the quality of the water or breeding habitats provided by these resources. Sudbury survey respondents gave high ratings to the “protection of surface water bodies and wetlands” as a way to protect the Town character.

A particular need for the protection of Hop Brook has been identified due to the effluent from the Marlborough Easterly Wastewater Treatment facility, which is facilitating the growth of algae and weeds in Hop Brook and downstream ponds. Survey respondents strongly support the Town’s efforts to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus emissions into Hop Brook from the Marlborough treatment facility.

B. Summary of Community’s Needs

1. Provide Recreational Opportunities to Meet the Diverse Needs of the Entire Community

Recreational fields for active recreation are in great demand in Sudbury. The Town’s Park and Recreation Department manages six recreation areas that include facilities for soccer, lacrosse, baseball, softball, field hockey, ice skating, tennis, and basketball. Sudbury has the need for creation of new fields as well as the need to effectively renovate existing fields. These particular needs are outlined in the 2004 Athletic Field Master Plan. The Park and Recreation Department also manages two parks and a toddler playground.

Sudbury residents also have incredible opportunities for passive recreation on the sixteen Conservation Reservations managed by the Sudbury Conservation Commission, on two wildlife reserves, and on other privately held parcels accessible to the public. Moreover, the rivers, streams, ponds and other water bodies provide opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, and other recreation.

The primary recreation need identified through the OSRP survey and other sources is the need to provide and maintain a diversity of recreational land uses reflecting the interests and needs of the whole community. A large majority, 501 of 552 Sudbury respondents, supported this goal. Recreational opportunities need to be accessible for those with differing needs, including physical disabilities. Likewise, 96% of the residents of our region surveyed for the statewide plan support improving access for people with disabilities, more strongly than in any other region. A majority of Sudbury residents specifically support the development of conservation trails accessible to people with disabilities. Sudbury residents also solidly support funding of active and passive recreation through the Community Preservation Act (425 of 541 respondents, or 79%).

When asked about new or expanded recreational opportunities that are needed in Sudbury, residents rated highly the following facilities: bicycle paths, conservation trails, small parks, outdoor skating facilities, playgrounds, and playing fields (see Appendix B for complete results). The needs identified in Sudbury overlapped with those identified by respondents in the region, who placed the highest priority for new facilities on road biking, playground activity, swimming, walking, golfing, and basketball.

2. Develop Trails and Walkways and Trail Linkages for Non-Motorized Recreation

The need to develop trails and walkways is a major feature of the need to enhance opportunities for passive recreation. A large portion of the Sudbury survey respondents (434 of 544, or 80%) agreed that Sudbury should develop and maintain trail linkages by connecting old or creating new walkways and trails for non-motorized recreation. A significant majority (again 80%) support the continued implementation of the comprehensive walkway program with the construction of new walkways. A majority of respondents believe Sudbury should work toward development of rail trails or recreation corridors along the rail bed lines.

The linkage of existing trails and open spaces remains a critical need. The linkage of parcels that are currently protected, including linkage of conservation trails, achieves many goals – such as enhancement of open space views to preserve Town character, protection of wildlife corridors, and increased potential for passive recreation.

C. Management Needs

1. Funding

The primary management need faced by the Town has been and will continue to be funding for the implementation of the open space and recreation goals. Sudbury's adoption of the Community Preservation Act in 2002 has significantly improved the Town's ability to implement these goals. Given the significant state match that has been received to date, this mechanism has allowed Sudbury to make progress towards many important goals with projects supported by state funds in equal amount to local funds. Yet, Sudbury cannot afford to support every meritorious protection or preservation project.

Going forward, the Town needs to continue to educate residents about the provisions and advantages of the Community Preservation Act, and to work to use these funds in the most effective manner. Public education and public input concerning the potential benefits of the investments in these areas are crucial components of the funding process. Moreover, the Town needs to continue its efforts to seek and obtain any other sources of funding to implement open space and recreation goals, including state and federal grants and private fundraising. The Town must continue to explore other mechanisms, exemplified by our cluster zoning bylaw, to meet open space goals.

Working in conjunction with local groups such as the Sudbury Valley Trustees, private fundraising for open space purchases seems another viable funding option, as a majority of survey respondents indicated they would be willing to donate money towards a public fund for the acquisition of additional open space in Sudbury. This model was very successful in the preservation of the Nobscot Scout Reservation, where \$1.1 million was raised privately towards the cost of the conservation restriction, thereby reducing the Town's burden.

2. Develop a Cohesive Strategy Involving Town Boards and Committees, Regional Conservation Organizations, and Town Residents

Sudbury has enjoyed major successes in meeting its open space and recreation goals due in part to effective collaboration and communication among the relevant Town boards and committees. Moreover, many efforts have fostered good communication with local landowners concerning significant land parcels and with the public as a whole concerning the land preservation process. The process that has been used effectively is described in the Five-Year Action plan below.

Sudbury has also worked closely with private and non-profit groups in the region to achieve compatible goals for protection of open space, water resources, and wildlife. Examples of these organizations include the Sudbury Valley Trustees, the SuAsCo river protection organization and the Sudbury Foundation. Sudbury needs to continue with these collaborative efforts.

Taking the process even further, formation of a standing Open Space Advisory Committee may be an effective way to review and prioritize projects as they are presented by landowners. The Open Space Advisory Committee can be an advisory body and a resource to the Board of Selectmen in carrying out the major goals outlined in the Open Space and Recreation Plan and in revising the Open Space and Recreation Plan as needed to comply with federal and Commonwealth of Massachusetts requirements and guidelines.

3. Maintain and Develop Town-Owned Land for Enjoyment by Residents

The Town needs to continue the management of its resources, including Town-owned land and recreational facilities, in an effort to support the open space and recreation goals. The Town is currently reviewing plans for five parcels that may present opportunities for open space protection or recreation. The OSRP survey collected public input concerning possible uses for some of these lands, which are included in the appendices to this report.

4. Increase Awareness Among Sudbury Residents of the Town's Open Space and Recreational Assets

Implementation of the Town's open space and recreation goals can be achieved in part through increased use of current assets, both Town-owned facilities and other local recreational opportunities available to the public, including accessible conservation land. A majority of the Sudbury survey respondents reported that they are not aware of the complete range of Sudbury's

open space and recreational assets, including the location of those assets. The Town needs to develop strategies for outreach and public education about these local assets.

SECTION 8: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Preserve town character through the permanent protection of undeveloped land, surface water bodies and wetlands, agricultural lands and uses, publicly cherished viewsapes and historic sites.
 - a) Implement the recommendations contained in the 2006 Heritage Landscape Report.
 - b) Continue support of the Community Preservation Act as a viable funding source to increase the amount of permanently protected land in Sudbury.
2. Protect land areas and migration corridors for the well-being of indigenous flora and fauna.
 - a) Inventory parcels for environmental sensitivity and to identify those that provide significant unprotected wildlife habitat.
 - b) Work with landowners to obtain Conservation Restrictions in critical areas.
3. Protect the quality and quantity of the Town's water supply, through both aquifer protection and water use education.
 - a) Continue to investigate centralized wastewater options for Route 20 business district properties.
 - b) Continue efforts for Town compliance with NPDES Phase 2 Stormwater standards.
 - c) Work with the Sudbury Water District to encourage water conservation.
4. Protect and restore the quality of the Town's ponds and waterways.
 - a) Continue efforts to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus emissions from the Marlborough Easterly Treatment Plant.
 - b) Protect critical parcels along the Sudbury River from further development.
 - c) Implement recommendations of the Ponds and Waterways Committee Master Plan.
5. Provide and maintain a diversity of conservation and recreation land uses reflecting the interests and needs of the whole community, including opportunities for both active and passive recreation.
 - a) Continue support of the Community Preservation Act as a viable funding source for new recreational and conservation programs and areas.

- b) Implement those field creation and redevelopment strategies described in the 2004 Athletic Field Master Plan which have not been implemented to date (Davis Field, Feeley Field, Noyes School, Parkinson Land/Ti Sales, Mahoney Farm).
 - c) Develop accessible conservation trails.
 - d) Investigate Town lands for potential reuse as recreational areas, including the landfill, Melone property and Mahoney property.
6. Develop and maintain trail linkages by connecting old or creating new walkways and trails for non-motorized recreational.
- a) Continue feasibility studies of the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail.
 - b) Continue working with CSX Corporation to create an additional link to the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail.
 - c) Explore reuse of the east-west MBTA corridor for bicycle and pedestrian use. Work with abutting towns to further the creation of a rail trail along the MBTA corridor.
 - d) Continue implementation of the 2001 Walkway Committee Report.
 - e) Identify gaps in the present trail network, including regional Bay Circuit Trail connections.
7. Continue to provide outreach to increase awareness among residents of the range of the Town's open space and recreational assets, and of their possible uses and entry points.
- a) Identify trail heads, canoe landings, and recreation areas on maps. Publish on the Town's web site and at all conservation land kiosks.
 - b) Expand and promote eco-tourism opportunities in Sudbury, including hiking, canoeing/kayaking, walking, biking and agricultural uses.
 - c) Create stewardship programs for conservation lands. Engage residents and businesses to be involved.

SECTION 9: FIVE -YEAR ACTION PLAN

Armed with achievable, consensus-based goals and objectives, a list of properties for both open space and recreation potential, and Community Preservation Act funding, the Town is poised to implement this plan. It is unlikely that all the goals will be accomplished in the next five years, but listing specific actions will enable us focus our efforts on high priority items, and to monitor progress over time.

One of the central aspects of the Action Plan must be to continue to work with the various boards and committees who represent the open space and recreation interests of the Town, including the Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission, Park & Recreation Commission, Planning Board and the Community Preservation Committee. Success at Town Meeting will be linked to a cohesive strategy backed by all the major boards. Sudbury is fortunate to have excellent communication and cooperation amongst these boards so that goals can be evaluated and achieved equitably.

One example of Sudbury's ability to communicate and cooperate successfully is demonstrated in the land acquisition process currently in place. In order to understand what it takes to complete a preservation project, the process is outlined below.

Sudbury is enamored of its open spaces – fields, forests, farms and flood plains. These areas define the character of the Town, and make it a very desirable and beautiful place to live. The Town has spent considerable time and money ensuring that these areas remain undeveloped for future generations. Long after state subsidies for agricultural preservation dried up, and other funding sources for open space protection declined, the Town has continued to dedicate local resources to protecting land. Over the last several years, as land values have risen significantly and town financial resources have declined, an informal process for evaluating land for protection and negotiating with landowners has been developed which has met with approval from Town officials, landowners and residents alike. This process evolved with the guidance of the Land Protection Specialists at Sudbury Valley Trustees, to whom we are grateful for their advice and knowledge. The process has focused on the recommendations of the previous Open Space and Recreation Plan, and the evaluation criteria developed by the Land Use Priorities Committee Report. The process is outlined below so that future boards and committees can utilize this process and build upon its successes to continue the legacy of open space preservation in Sudbury.

How is a parcel chosen?

The vast majority of parcels that the Town preserves are identified in one or more Town plan or study. They have received some public acknowledgement that they contain resources worthy of protection, whether it is natural resource values, unique wildlife habitat, groundwater protection, scenic view, active farmland, etc.

The parcel may come to our attention by virtue of a right of first refusal under the Town's Chapter 61 tax program, whereby property owners receive real estate tax discounts for keeping their property undeveloped, and in return the Town receives a right of first refusal when they are ready to sell. The parcel may also be offered directly to the Town by a willing landowner who

needs to sell their land for any variety of reasons. Occasionally, the Town will send letters to landowners notifying them that the Town is interested in preserving their land, so that they can consider purchase by the Town when the time comes.

How is the value or cost determined?

However we begin the process, the determination of value is almost always the same. A plan is developed, typically by the landowner, showing the development potential under current zoning and subdivision regulations. In addition to the plan, an analysis of the soils and topography is also completed to determine buildability of the lots and the roadway system. This gives us an idea of how many lots could be developed. An appraisal is then done, which takes into account land value and the costs necessary to develop the plan into a subdivision. The net value becomes the price of the land.

Sometimes landowners want to continue to own the land, and only sell the development rights to the Town. The rights are typically in the form of a conservation or agricultural preservation restriction, prohibiting development but allowing some use of the property. Appraisals can also be prepared which show the value of the restriction, which are typically discounted from 10-30% of the price for a full sale of property.

How is the price negotiated?

If the property is enrolled in Chapter 61, the landowner must submit a bona fide purchase and sale agreement for the property, and the Town must match that offer. The purchase and sale agreement cannot contain contingencies, and there is no price negotiation.

For all other properties, where there is a less formal process, the price can be determined in one of two ways. The landowner can submit an offer of the land to the Town, and name a price. This method typically requires the landowner to have completed the subdivision plan and appraisal to document the value. The Town will then have an appraisal commissioned on its behalf, and armed with this knowledge, will negotiate terms and price for the sale.

Or, with a willing landowner who does not want to have to prepare a subdivision plan and appraisal, but does want the town to purchase the land or a restriction on the land, the Town can complete the valuation process outlined above. The cost of doing the plan will typically be deducted from any purchase price, and the Town must have sufficient staff help to carry this out.

What Town board or department is responsible for land acquisition?

Ultimately, the Town Manager and the Board of Selectmen have the authority to negotiate and purchase land for the Town. Other boards and departments may bring a parcel of land to the attention of the Town Manager, but no other board or department has the authority to negotiate for the Town unless expressly given. The Town Manager will assign a project manager, typically the Director of Planning and Community Development or the Conservation Coordinator. Once a project materializes, the project manager discusses its merits with other boards and committees such as the Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Community Preservation Committee, Finance Committee, and the Park & Recreation Commission. Projects that receive broad support are the most successful.

How long is the process?

From experience, we have seen that land negotiation typically take 1-2 years before a project is ready to be proposed for Town Meeting.

How is land acquisition/preservation funded in Sudbury?

Sudbury is fortunate to have a dedicated funding source for open space preservation with the Community Preservation Act. A 3% surcharge on all residential property tax bills is collected annually to fund this. Over the last 5 years the state has matched Sudbury's local revenues. These funds can be expended only upon recommendation of the Community Preservation Committee and an affirmative Town Meeting vote. The Community Preservation Committee has become an active participant in land acquisition since they must approve all expenditures. By virtue of the committee make-up, with representation by most major boards, enthusiastic support for a project by the CPC is an important political tool for passage at Town Meeting.

How many parcels will the Town be able to buy based on projections for Community Preservation Act revenue?

Given the large amount of undeveloped land left in Sudbury, the CPC has formulated spending policies that seek to leverage their revenues and maximize the number of projects that can be funded. It is the CPC policy to bond land acquisition expenditures and spread payments out over 20 years so that the current residents do not shoulder the entire financial burden. Future residents who will enjoy these lands will also be burdened with the costs. The annual debt service expenditure for a 20 year bond will typically cost 1/10th of the total cost of the project. For example, a \$5 million expenditure for open space will cost \$500,000 per year. This then becomes a minimal annual cost, allowing reservation of revenue for other projects.

We have completed some modeling of CPC revenue in order to manage current debt and plan for new projects. Based on the current reserves of the CPC, outstanding debt and anticipated revenues, it is anticipated that the Town could fund a major open space acquisition every 3-4 years for as long as the CPA surcharge is collected.

Who else is involved?

Many people are involved from start to finish. Town Counsel reviews all legal documents, including purchase and sale agreements, restrictions, deeds and title work. The Conservation Commission typically becomes the manager of purchased or preserved lands, and constructs informational kiosks and trails. The Conservation Commission also typically submits applications to the state for approval for Conservation Restrictions, and Self-Help/LAND funding, if applicable, and leads site visits to inform the public prior to a Town Meeting vote. Sudbury Valley Trustees are another local resource that helps with negotiating purchases, fundraising, publicity, and monitoring of open space parcels.

As shown above, it takes a concerted effort to achieve the goals of this plan. We have had success in the past, and hope to continue these achievements into the next decade. The Five Year Action Plan sets forth realistic goals, and assigns responsibilities to various Town boards and departments to accomplish them. Map 5, Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest, incorporates the Five Year Action Plan. The parcels on the Plan are the priorities for the duration of the 2009-2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan.

What the Town does not currently have, and should consider, is the formation of an Open Space Advisory Committee. This committee would be responsible for evaluating and prioritizing potential properties for preservation with CPA of other public funds. Given the somewhat limited CPA funding, and the expansive priority list of parcels contained in this Plan, an evaluation committee would determine the readiness of a project, and its projected level of support prior to moving forward to a commitment to the landowner. Currently there is no process in Town.

SECTION 9: FIVE YEAR ACTION PLAN

GOAL	OBJECTIVES					RESPONSIBILITY	FUNDING
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Preserve Town Character	Implement Heritage Landscape Report	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen	CPA
	Support CPA	➔	➔	➔	➔	All Boards	NA (Board goals and policies)
			Investigate Transfer of Development Rights Bylaw			Planning Board	NA (staff)
Protect Flora and Fauna				Wildlife inventory		Conservation Commission	CPA
	Work with landowners to obtain conservation restrictions	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen Conservation Commission	CPA
Protect Groundwater Supply	Investigate alternative wastewater options along Route 20	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen Planning Board	Private funds, Town Meeting funds, grants
	Continue compliance with NPDES Phase 2	➔	➔	➔	➔	Conservation Commission	Grants
	Work with SWD to encourage water conservation	➔	➔	➔	➔	All Boards	NA (staff)
Protect Ponds and Waterways	Reduce emissions from Marlboro Treatment Plan	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen	Town Meeting funds, grants
	Protect critical parcels along Sudbury River	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen	CPA
		Implement recommendations of Ponds and Waterways Master Plan	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen	Unknown until Master Plan is finished
			Develop Integrated Pest Management Plan for Town properties			Conservation Commission	NA (staff)

Provide Recreational Land Uses	Support CPA for recreational uses	➔	➔	➔	➔	All Boards	CPA
		Davis Field restoration/expansion	Parkinson/Howe field restoration & expansion		Melone field construction	Park & Recreation Commission	CPA
		Develop accessible trails				Conservation Commission	CPA
	Feasibility studies of Mahoney and Melone properties					All Boards	CPA
Develop Trail Linkages	Feasibility studies of Bruce Freeman Rail Trail		Design funding for Bruce Freeman Rail Trail			Selectmen	CPA
	CSX corridor	➔	➔	➔	➔	Selectmen	CPA
			Investigate MBTA corridor	➔	➔	Selectmen	CPA
	Continue implementation of Comprehensive Walkway Plan	➔	➔	➔	➔	Planning Board	CPA
			Update Trail Linkage Plan			Conservation Commission	NA (staff)
Provide Outreach and Education		Complete trail head identification on town lands				Conservation Commission	Conservation funds
		Expand/promote eco-tourism opportunities	➔	➔	➔	All Boards	CPA
			Create stewardship program	➔	➔	Conservation Commission	Conservation funds
			Map town-held conservation restrictions			Conservation Commission	NA (staff)
	Engage landowners about permanent protection of	➔	➔	➔	➔	All Boards	NA (staff)

	land						
	Work with SVT and SWD on permanent protection of lands	➡	➡	➡	➡	All Boards	CPA
	Create Open Space Advisory Committee					Selectmen	NA

SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS

Draft copies of the Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2009-2013 were distributed for review and comment from September 30 to November 21, 2008. The distribution list is found in Appendix C. Copies of the Draft Plan and reference maps were also made available to the public at the Conservation Commission office (DPW Building), Goodnow Library, Park and Recreation Commission office (Fairbank Center) and the Planning and Community Development office (Flynn Building). All of these buildings are fully accessible. The Draft Plan was also available for review on the Town's website.

The duration of the comment period was greater than 45 days. All comments submitted were reviewed and considered for incorporation by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee. Copies of the comments that were received are included in Appendix D. The final document is a consensus plan of the Townspeople of Sudbury.

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

SOURCES:

- (1) 2006 Sudbury Water District Report, 8th Annual Water Quality Report
- (2) Sudbury Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report, Mass Dept of Environmental Protection, prepared for the Sudbury Water District, July 9, 2002
- (3) Park and Recreation 2004 Athletic Field Master Plan Report, prepared by Gale Associates, September 1, 2004
- (4) Sudbury Conservation Commission, Deborah Dineen, Administrator
- (5) Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, prepared by the Mass Dept of Environmental Protection Division of Water Pollution control, Technical Services Branch, Westborough, MA July 20, 1990 and Sudbury Assabet & Concord Wild and Scenic River Stewardship Council at www.sudbury-assabet-concord.org
- (6) Sudbury Ponds and Waterways Committee, established May 3, 2005, Susan Crane chairman.
- (7) Hop Brook Protection Association, www.hopbrook.org
- (8) FIRM Insurance Rate Map of Sudbury, Map Index 1,2,3,4,5,6, Community Panel #250217-0001-00006, revised 1998
- (9) Sudbury Open Space and Recreation Plan, prepared by the Town of Sudbury 1997-2002

- (10) Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, 2006 Maps,
www.mass.gov/dfwele/nhesp
- (11) Town of Sudbury, Department of Public Works, William Place, Director
- (12) Massachusetts Department Conservation and Recreation, ACEC Program,
www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/acec
- (13) The Open Space Planner's Workbook
- (14) Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
- (15) Town of Sudbury 2001 Master Plan
- (16) 2002 Land Use Priorities Committee Report
- (17) 2007 Sudbury Reconnaissance Report, Freedom's Way Landscape Heritage,
Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program
- (18) 2000 MAPC Build-Out, Development Constraints Map
<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/898/sudburybuildoutmap3.pdf>
- (19) 2000 MAPC Build-Out, Developable Lands Map
<http://sudbury.ma.us/documents/dl/897/SudDevelopLandMap.pdf>
- (20) Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, Farm Viability Enhancement
Program <http://www.mass.gov/agr/programs/farmviability/index.htm>
- (21) National Agriculture Library, Alternative Farming Systems Information Center,
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- (22) University of Massachusetts Amherst, CSA Farms in Massachusetts,
http://www.umassvegetable.org/food_farming_systems/csa/farms_ma.html
- (23) Economic Engines 2: The Combined MetroWest and Greater Marlborough Economies
Revisited, May 2007
- (24) Metropolitan Area Planning Council, *Metro Future: Making A Greater Boston Region*
<http://www.metrofuture.org/>

2009-2013 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN APPENDICES

Appendices

Appendix A: Resource Criteria and Parcel Rankings

Appendix B: Survey Results

Appendix C: Distribution List for Draft Plan

Appendix D: Comments on Draft Plan

Appendix E: Self-Evaluation

**APPENDIX A
RESOURCE CRITERIA**

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RESOURCE CRITERIA	Aaronson	Beers/ Arabian Horse Farm	Blue Sky Trust	Bonnie Brook	Boy Scouts	Cavicchio	Clark/ Murphy	CSX	Dickey/ Nobscot	Dickey/ Newbridge	EOT	Fairbank Farm	Green- wood Swim	Honora Haynes	Rt 20 Hillside
RESOURCES																
1	Is the property within a Zone II? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	How is the property regarded, through direct testing or from testing on adjacent properties, as a potential water source? EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
AGRICULTURE																
3	Is the site currently in agricultural production? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
RESOURCES																
4	Are there important water bodies, wetlands, vernal pools or riparian zones on the property? YES, MAYBE, NO	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
5	Would purchasing this property provide opportunities for public use of YES, LIMITED, NO	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
NATURAL RESOURCES																
6	How important is this property as a wildlife habitat? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1
7	What is the diversity of vegetation? HIGH, MODERATE, LOW	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
8	Are there major geological features on the property? YES, MAYBE, NO	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
RECREATION																
9	property in terms of increasing the availability of recreation needs? HIGH, MODERATE, LOW	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
HISTORIC PRESERVATION																
10	Is the property listed as a national, state, or local historic site, or within a historic district? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
11	How important are landmarks on this site from a historic perspective? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
SCENIC VIEWS																
12	How would you rate the scenic views of the property? EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2
LINKS/CORRIDORS																
13	How important is this property as a connection to other protected lands? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1
14	How important is this property as a connection to existing or potential trails? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1
15	Is the property easily accessible by the public? YES, MAYBE, NO	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	Size of property 20+acres, 10-19 acres, 1-9	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2
TOTAL POINTS		11	13	10	15	23	16	22	20	9	20	22	17	5	20	11

**APPENDIX A
RESOURCE CRITERIA**

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RESOURCE CRITERIA	Hodder	Johnson	Kurth	Leon	Liberty Ledge	56 Lincoln Rd/ White	79 Lincoln Lane	MacNeill	Maurer/Norman	May Rod & Gun	MBTA
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES											
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO											
2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR											
AGRICULTURE											
3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO											
SURFACE WATER RESOURCES											
4	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
YES, MAYBE, NO											
5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1
YES, LIMITED, NO											
NATURAL RESOURCES											
6	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT											
7	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	1	1
HIGH, MODERATE, LOW											
8	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
YES, MAYBE, NO											
SUITABILITY FOR RECREATION											
9	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	1	2
HIGH, MODERATE, LOW											
HISTORIC PRESERVATION											
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO											
11	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT											
SCENIC VIEWS											
12	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2
EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR											
LINKS/CORRIDORS											
13	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2
CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT											
14	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	2
CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT											
15	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
YES, MAYBE, NO											
16	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2
Size of property 20+acres, 10-19 acres, 1-9 acres											
TOTAL POINTS											
	10	19	11	17	11	20	14	18	22	13	21
SCORING -											
2= ENTIRE, EXCELLENT, YES, CRITICAL, HIGH, 20+ACRES											
1 = PARTIAL, AVERAGE, MAYBE, IMPORTANT, MODERATE, 10-19 ACRES											
0 = NO, POOR, UNIMPORTANT, LOW, 1-9 ACRES											

**APPENDIX A
RESOURCE CRITERIA**

		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	RESOURCE CRITERIA	McCarthy/ CAS Trust Union Ave	McCarthy/ Peters Way	McLagan	Nash CC	Old Sudbury Rd/ Oechsle	Rudenberg	SS&T	Sullivan	Waite/ Wolfe	Wayside Inn	Weaver	Wolbach 2 lots
	GROUNDWATER RESOURCES												
1	Is the property within a Zone II? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	How is the property regarded, through direct testing or from testing on adjacent properties, as a potential water source? EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
	AGRICULTURE												
3	Is the site currently in agricultural production? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	SURFACE WATER RESOURCES												
4	Are there important water bodies, wetlands, vernal pools or riparian zones on the property? YES, MAYBE, NO	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0
5	Would purchasing this property provide opportunities for public use of surface water body? YES, LIMITED, NO	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
	NATURAL RESOURCES												
6	How important is this property as a wildlife habitat? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2
7	What is the diversity of vegetation? HIGH, MODERATE, LOW	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	0
8	Are there major geological features on the property? YES, MAYBE, NO	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	SUITABILITY FOR RECREATION												
9	How important is this property in terms of increasing the availability of recreation needs? HIGH, MODERATE, LOW	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0
	HISTORIC PRESERVATION												
10	Is the property listed as a national, state, or local historic site, or within a historic district? ENTIRE, PARTIAL, NO	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
11	How important are landmarks on this site from a historic perspective? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
	SCENIC VIEWS												
12	How would you rate the scenic views of the property? EXCELLENT, AVERAGE, POOR	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	2
	LINKS/CORRIDORS												
13	How important is this property as a connection to other protected lands? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2
14	How important is this property as a connection to existing or potential trails? CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, UNIMPORTANT	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
15	Is the property easily accessible by the public? YES, MAYBE, NO	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
16	Size of property 20+acres, 10-19 acres, 1-9 acres	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	0
	TOTAL POINTS	8	13	15	21	14	16	6	15	24	24	8	11
	SCORING -												
	2= ENTIRE, EXCELLENT, YES, CRITICAL, HIGH, 20+ACRES												
	1 = PARTIAL, AVERAGE, MAYBE, IMPORTANT, MODERATE, 10-19 ACRES												
	0 = NO, POOR, UNIMPORTANT, LOW, 1-9 ACRES												

APPENDIX A
2009 OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN
RECREATION PARCEL RANKING

PARCEL #		RANKING
11	EOT Corridor	22
26	MBTA Corridor	21
30	Nashawtuc Country Club	21
8	CSX Corridor	20
6	Cavicchio	16
20	Liberty Ledge	11
33	Sudbury Swim & Tennis	6
13	Greenwood Swim & Tennis	5

CONSERVATION/RECREATION PARCEL RANKING

PARCEL #		RANKING
35	Waite/Wolfe	24
36	Wayside Inn	24
5	Boy Scout Reservation	23
7	Clark/Murphy	22
11	EOT Corridor	22
24	Maurer/Norman	22
26	MBTA Corridor	21
30	Nashawtuc Country Club	21
8	CSX Corridor	20
14	Haynes	20
17	Johnson	19
6	Cavicchio	16
25	Maynard Rod and Gun	13
20	Liberty Ledge	11
33	Sudbury Swim & Tennis	6
13	Greenwood Swim & Tennis	5

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2009-2013 Survey Results

In order to obtain public input to aid in updating the Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee conducted a survey. It was initially distributed at Sudbury Day on September 15th, 2007 and then through a variety of Town, Water District, School and other publications and email lists. The survey period closed on November 1st, 2007. In total, we received 560 total responses. Most respondents replied directly on-line at www.sudbury.ma.us.

The key questions of the survey show overwhelming support for protecting open space (434 to 63, or 87%) and providing diverse recreational activities (501 to 37, or 93%). When asked about preserving the character of the town, protection of undeveloped land was clearly the most important and protection of surface water and wetlands is clearly the second most important above the preservation of historic sites, agriculture and viewsheds. There was also overwhelming support of the Community Preservation Act funds for the preservation of open space as well as active and passive recreation.

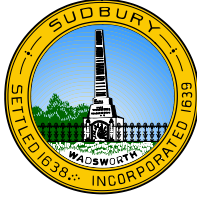
The rest of the survey's robust coverage of many aspects of open space and recreation defy an easy summary. These results will provide guidance to those implementing the 5 Year Action Plan that is recommended as part of the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

This document combines the original survey questions with the responses. There were several open ended questions. The responses to each of those has been put in a separate appendix for that question. These are the appendices:

Appendix SA: Other suggestions for preserving town character.....	9
Appendix SB: Other suggestions for protecting ground water.	12
Appendix SC: Other suggestions for protecting ponds and waterways.....	14
Appendix SD: Suggested uses for the Mahoney property.	15
Appendix SE: Suggested uses for the Route 20 landfill.	16
Appendix SF: Suggested uses for the gravel pit on Route 117.....	17
Appendix SG: Other suggested recreation opportunities.....	18
Appendix SH: Parcels Suggested for Protection.....	21
Appendix SI: Suggestions for Recreation and Land Protection.	23
Appendix SJ: Any Other Comments or Suggestions.	33

The responses last two question only appear as appendices.

Some questions about knowledge of the Town's recreational assets and other town reports were not properly recorded. Those have been omitted from this report.



TOWN of SUDBURY OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN SURVEY

September 15, 2007

Dear Sudbury Resident:

As the town grows, change is inherent. In order to shape change into desirable results, town government needs to determine the pulse of the community and assess which direction to take. The enclosed is a survey asking for your opinions about conservation and recreation land use in Sudbury - as it is now, and as you feel it should be in the future.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee is in the process of writing an updated Open Space and Recreation Plan, the purpose of which is to help the Town continue to acquire land and provide opportunities for the benefit of its citizens over the coming years. The Open Space and Recreation Plan will address a full range of issues relating to land use involving passive and active recreation, protection of plants and wildlife, water quality and land preservation. Public input is both a required and a valued component of our Open Space and Recreation Plan, of which this survey will be one segment.

We realize your time is valuable and have tried very hard to make the survey as brief and easy to complete as possible. Although it is several pages long, we believe that it will take approximately 10 minutes to complete the entire survey. **Your responses can help shape Sudbury's future.** Popular sentiments expressed in the survey will be explored once they are identified.

Surveys can be both picked up and returned to the labeled boxes found at the Flynn Building, Town Clerk's office, Goodnow Library and the Atkinson Pool. Survey forms will be accepted until November 1, 2007. The survey is also available on-line at www.town.sudbury.ma.us. The results of the survey will be made public on the website. If you have any questions or comments for the committee, please email us at osrpc@town.sudbury.ma.us

Thank you for your time and your insights, they are both greatly appreciated.

Town of Sudbury Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee:

Susan Asbedian-Ciaffi
Laura Bartlett Abrams
Jack Braim
Jan Hardenbergh
Susan Iuliano
Chris Morely

Lynne Remington
John Sklenak
Debbie Dineen
Jody Kablack
Dennis Mannone

Demographics

Residence location in Sudbury – North: 186, East: 50, South: 155, West: 140. Total Responses: 531

Gender: Male: 252, Female: 288. Total Responses: 540.

Age: Under 21: 1, ages 21 – 30 : 8, ages 31 – 40: 95, ages 41 – 50: 209, ages 51 – 60: 114, ages 61 – 70: 65, over 70: 28. Total Responses: 520.

Are you retired? Yes: 68, No: 417. Total Responses: 485.

Number of years living in Sudbury. Average: 16 years. More than 20 years: 159. Less than 10: 195. Total Response: 553.

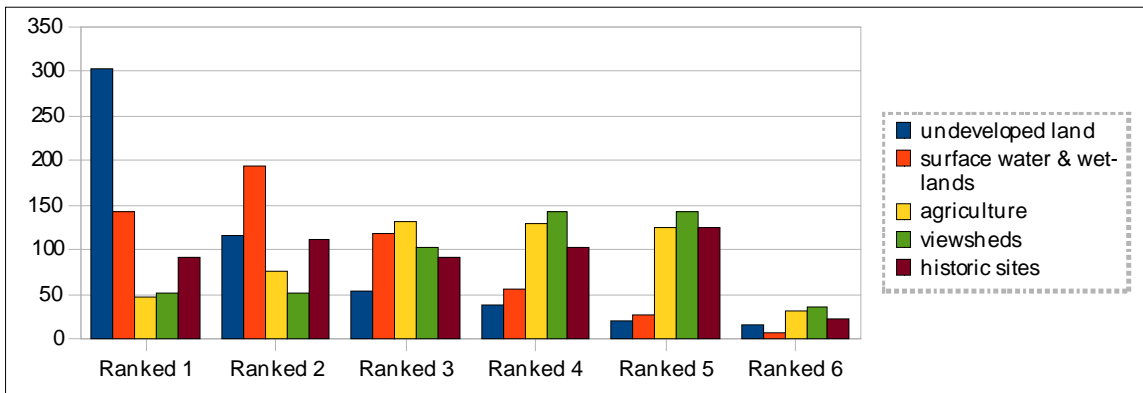
Number of children under age 21 living in your residence: None: 164, One: 94, Two 179, Three: 78, More than three: 12. Total Responses: 527.

Total occupants at your residence: average: 3.38 One: 27, Two 144, Three: 88, Four 177, Five: 81, More than five: 19. Total Response: 538.

Town Character Previous town-wide planning surveys have indicated that residents want to preserve the rural/suburban feeling of a predominantly residential town with an historical desire to preserve Sudbury’s natural resources, beauty, historical treasures, and traditions. Sudbury should strive to preserve town character through:

Rank in order of importance to you. Use numbers 1-6, use each only once, with 1 being most important.

	Responses Ranked					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
▪ Permanent protection of undeveloped land	302	116	55	39	20	17
▪ Protection of surface water bodies and wetlands	142	194	118	56	28	8
▪ Preservation of agriculture	48	76	131	129	125	31
▪ Preservation of important viewsheds	52	52	102	144	143	36
▪ Preservation of historic sites	91	113	92	102	125	22
▪ Other: Appendix SA contains the wide ranging suggestions for other ways to preserve town character.						



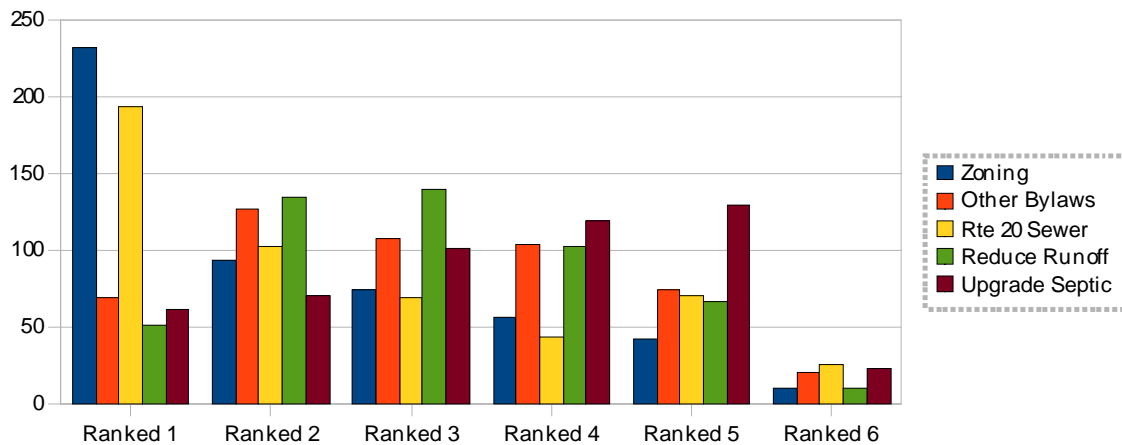
Flora and Fauna

Should Sudbury protect land areas and migration corridors for the well-being of indigenous plant and animal species? Yes: 469, No: 56. Total Responses: 525.

Groundwater quality and quantity Sudbury obtains all its drinking water from public or private groundwater wells. Sudbury should protect groundwater resources in town through:

Rank in order of importance to you. Use numbers 1-6, use each only once, with 1 being most important.

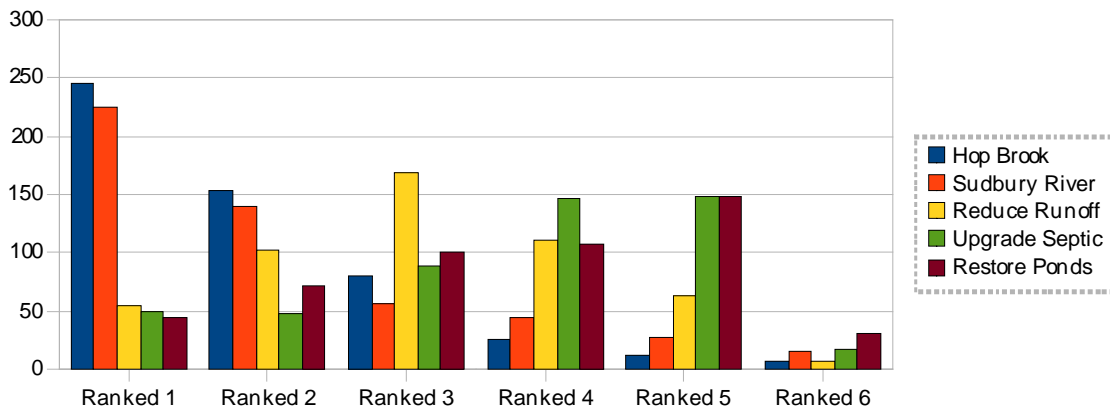
	Responses Ranked					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
▪ Zoning controls, such as aquifer protection bylaws.	232	93	75	56	43	11
▪ Non-zoning controls, such as irrigation control bylaws and water bans.	69	127	104	107	74	21
▪ Sewering the Route 20 business district, which is directly adjacent to the Town's water supply wells.	193	103	69	44	71	26
▪ Increase efforts to reduce pollution from road runoff.	51	135	140	102	67	10
▪ Increase efforts on upgrading non-compliant septic systems.	61	71	101	119	129	23
▪ Other: Appendix SB contains other suggestions for protecting ground water.						



Surface water quality The rivers and ponds in Sudbury contribute to the quality of life for all residents. Sudbury should protect and restore the quality of the Town's ponds and waterways through:

Rank in order of importance to you. Use numbers 1-6, use each only once, with 1 being most important.

	Responses Ranked	1	2	3	4	5	6
▪ The Town should continue efforts to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus emissions into Hop Brook from the Marlboro Easterly Treatment Plan.		245	153	80	25	11	7
▪ Undeveloped parcels along the Sudbury River and other waterways should be protected from development.		225	139	56	44	28	16
▪ Increase efforts to reduce pollution from road runoff.		54	102	169	111	63	6
▪ Increase efforts to upgrade non-compliant septic systems.		50	48	89	147	149	17
▪ The Town should allocate funds for active pond restoration.		45	71	101	108	149	30
▪ Other: Appendix SC contains other suggestions for protecting ponds and waterways.							



General Recreation Sudbury strives to accommodate the needs for both passive and active recreation for children and adults.

1. Sudbury should continue to provide and maintain a diversity of recreational land uses reflecting the interests and needs of the whole community.
Agree: 501, Disagree: 37, No Opinion: 14. Total Responses: 552.
2. Sudbury should continue funding of active and passive recreation through the Community Preservation Act.
Agree: 425, Disagree: 69, No Opinion: 47. Total Responses: 541.
3. Sudbury should develop additional recreational areas on existing town lands and other lands acquired for this purpose.
Agree: 321, Disagree: 146, No Opinion: 73. Total Responses: 540.
4. Sudbury should develop conservation trails accessible to people with disabilities.
Agree: 305, Disagree: 96, No Opinion: 142. Total Responses: 543.

Recreational Opportunities

Sudbury should develop and maintain trail linkages by connecting old or creating new walkways and trails for non-motorized recreation.

Agree: 434, Disagree: 80, No Opinion: 30. Total Responses: 544.

1. Sudbury should proceed with development of the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail (North/South) as a non-motorized path.
Agree: 391, Disagree: 108, No Opinion: 43. Total Responses: 542.
2. Sudbury should work towards development of a recreation corridor into Framingham along the CSX railroad (North/South) right of way.
Agree: 355, Disagree: 134, No Opinion: 51. Total Responses: 540.
3. Sudbury should work towards development of a recreation corridor into Wayland and Marlboro along the MBTA railroad (East/West) right of way.
Agree: 380, Disagree: 114, No Opinion: 48. Total Responses: 542.
4. What type of trail surface do you prefer along the former railroad corridors?
Porous Pavement: 99, Stone dust: 56, Paved: 157, Natural Surface: 175, Other: None.
5. Sudbury should develop active recreation uses on the Mahoney property off Old Framingham Road.
Agree: 209, Disagree: 136, No Opinion: 178. Total Responses: 523.
Suggested Uses: See Appendix SD.
6. Sudbury should convert the Route 20 landfill to an active recreational use.
Agree: 191, Disagree: 166, No Opinion: 162. Total Responses: 519.
Suggested Uses: See Appendix SE.

7. Sudbury should redevelop the town gravel pit on Route 117 into active recreational use.
 Agree: 205, Disagree: 128, No Opinion: 190. Total Responses: 523.
 Suggested Uses: See Appendix SF.
8. Sudbury should continue implementing the comprehensive walkway program with the construction of new walkways.
 Agree: 428, Disagree: 69, No Opinion: 41. Total Responses: 538.
9. Regional trails, such as the Bay Circuit Trail, should be developed and linked with local trails.
 Agree: 363, Disagree: 88, No Opinion: 86. Total Responses: 537.
11. What new or expanded recreation opportunities are needed in Sudbury?:
Choose top 10, using numbers 1-10 with 1 being most important.

Choices: Small neighborhood parks; Active playing fields (soccer, baseball, lacrosse, football, etc.); Outdoor swimming pool; Spray park; Bicycle paths; Dog park; Neighborhood playgrounds; Sports courts (tennis, basketball, deck hockey, etc.); Horseback riding trails ; Campground; Wildlife hunting areas; Outdoor ice skating rink; Indoor ice skating rink; Boat landings; Conservation trails; Golf range; Indoor recreation/fitness; Other.

This table show both the total votes as well as the individual tallies for each option. For the other suggestions made by respondents, see Appendix SG.

	Total Votes	Rank 1	# 2	# 3	# 4	# 5	# 6	# 7	# 8	# 9	# 10
Bicycle paths	443	172	86	62	34	26	14	12	10	14	13
Conservation trails	431	128	94	50	44	42	19	22	11	13	8
Small Parks	350	61	53	53	42	33	20	22	18	19	29
Outdoor Skating	321	30	36	49	44	49	26	16	21	14	36
Playgrounds	308	27	44	48	43	37	25	17	21	14	32
Playing Fields	296	47	34	33	26	29	30	26	29	15	27
Outdoor Pool	274	46	29	36	20	27	16	19	24	16	41
Sports Courts	261	13	20	26	32	36	30	32	23	21	28
Boat landings	253	10	27	27	26	29	26	24	18	19	47
Indoor Recreation	250	15	23	27	25	20	26	22	22	22	48
Dog park	229	15	20	36	16	27	25	17	12	14	47
Indoor Skating	209	15	17	20	20	21	17	17	14	13	55
Golf range	199	13	16	7	7	22	14	12	24	20	64
Horseback Trails	195	7	10	12	17	13	19	22	24	24	47
Campground	179	4	6	4	11	15	17	18	18	25	61
Spray park	166	8	16	17	13	13	14	8	23	13	41
Hunting Areas	146	10	5	7	5	8	3	9	7	7	85

Open Space

1. Sudbury should increase the amount of permanently protected undeveloped land by purchasing property or acquiring development rights.
Agree: 434, Disagree: 63, No Opinion: 33. Total Responses: 530.
2. Sudbury's zoning should allow for the granting of density bonuses in exchange for larger, ecologically significant open space areas in new Developments?
Agree: 338, Disagree: 92, No Opinion: 84. Total Responses: 514.
3. Do you think the Town should purchase land or development rights for the purpose of keeping it in its natural state for flora, fauna, water supply, aesthetics, limiting development, etc. even if the purchase does not include public access?
Agree: 335, Disagree: 155, No Opinion: 39. Total Responses: 529.
4. Sudbury should continue to utilize Community Preservation Act funds for the preservation of open space.
Agree: 465, Disagree: 35, No Opinion: 31. Total Responses: 531.
5. Would you be willing to donate money towards a public fund for the acquisition of additional open space in Sudbury? Agree: 273, Disagree: 150, No Opinion: 95. Total Responses: 518.
6. Are there any parcels of land in Town that you consider special and worth protecting or acquiring for conservation, recreation, scenic views or wildlife protection? Please list.
See Appendix SH: Parcels Suggested for Protection.

Education/Outreach The Town makes every effort to adequately publicize information on programs and opportunities, as well as reports which can be found on Town's website: <http://sudbury.ma.us/>

1. Do you feel you are aware of the complete range of Sudbury's open space and recreational assets, including locations?
Yes: 235, No: 286, No Opinion: 21. Total Responses: 542.
5. Where did you obtain this survey? (response count: 506)

152	Town Website
143	Other email list
108	Sudbury Water District mail/email
79	Park & Recreation mail/email
15	Sudbury Day
12	Town Office Buildings
88	Other: includes the following items and several other unique answers.
27	Sudbury Valley Trustees
15	Friends of Bruce Freeman Rail Trail
13	School notices
10	friend
5	Goodnow Library
3	Newspaper

Appendix SA: Other suggestions for preserving town character.

Town Character Previous town-wide planning surveys have indicated that residents want to preserve the rural/suburban feeling of a predominantly residential town with an historical desire to preserve Sudbury's natural resources, beauty, historical treasures, and traditions. Sudbury should strive to preserve town character through: [preservation of open space, wetlands, viewsheds and historic sites]

Responses to:

Is there an 'other' selection you would prefer to include and what rank would you give it?

Natural Resource Protection

Replanting Elm Trees	6 similar responses
Wildlife corridor/habitat protection	4 similar responses
Stopping the pollution of water bodies is important, but the wetlands protection has become overzealous	
Dredging and cleaning of all town bodies of water	
Protection of 'woody' character of town by encouraging people to leave woods as is, especially around water	
Educating the public about the importance of land and water protection	

Transportation

Minimize traffic	10 similar responses
Cutting greenhouse gases and promoting alternative transportation infrastructure	
Important to me are the country roads of Sudbury. Please do not turn them all into city streets and highways.	
Preserve scenic roads	
Underground utilities on scenic roads	
I think we should try to fix that 'bump out' type stuff that Bill installed. We need to keep traffic moving through and out of town SAFELY.	

Rail Trail/Walkways/Trails

Bruce Freeman Rail Trail	
Also IMPORTANT that Sudbury preserve SAFETY by adding sidewalks and bike trail/walk trail for recreation. Sudbury is no longer a rural town as its population is now 18,000 and we need to rank safety/recreation too.	
Rails to trails and train and walking path extensions	7 similar responses
Against Rail Trail	2 similar responses
Would like to preserve rights of way on railbeds for future transportation needs	
No more sidewalks please!! You are ruining the 'rural' and quaint character that is (was?) Sudbury.	
Provide sidewalks	
Conservation land and trails	2 similar responses
Trail Connectivity & Loop	
Walking trails	2 similar responses

Population/Economics

Keep elderly in town	2 similar responses
----------------------	---------------------

Increasing tax base w/o adding children to schools
Stop purchasing any additional undeveloped land so tax-producing homes and businesses can be built
Give those over 60 with land a tax break so they don't have to sell and move!
Prevent more people from coming to Sudbury & burdening schools/taxes
Preservation of income diversity of residents
I disagree with the premise 'preserve the rural/suburban feeling' without any recognition of the costs in other dimensions.
Preservation of local economies

Housing/Zoning

Preservation of diversity in housing - no more McMansions
Preserve/encourage restorations of older homes rather than razing them
Tasteful character of commercial and residential development
Zoning bylaws to mitigate the appearance and density of development
Protection of stone walls
Better residential zoning to prevent over-development
Preservation of barns
Restricting new house building to large (2+) acre parcels
Fewer developments of large houses or multiple condo complexes
Maintenance of low population density
Stop big-builder developments. Sudbury is already over developed
Preservation of rural character 3 similar responses
Housing units total number restrictions
Limiting size and scope of new residences
Tough zoning
Too many trees removed to make way for homes, thus causing water problems for homeowners.
Limit developments that are large in size and scope

Route 20

Create a welcoming town gathering area (enhance Fairbank Center or create a new area)
Enhancing Route 20 with underground electrical wires, landscaping and private/public efforts
one would be carefully planned development of the rte 20 commercial corridor to increase the tax base
Town Center adding a downtown walking area
Give shopping areas the look and feel of 'old New England'
Create a walkable Sudbury to simulate a town center
Preserve character of town center by building walkways and open space to connect sites in town center via pedestrian traffic (eg, library, route 20) and an open space park to encourage socializing in a common open space.

Recreation

Development of a water recreation area such as a beach at a local pond
Update parks and play areas with better structures
Keep fields free for recreational use and don't turn every piece of green into agriculturally used land
Increased access to undeveloped recreational land.
Develop public use space and playing fields on protected land
Preservation of public recreational land

Other

Not sure what viewsheds are

5 similar responses

Clean up of toxic areas in and around Sudbury

I would rank them all as 1

It is hard to rank these undeveloped/water, etc. are all very important

3 similar responses

Dark sky regulations (do not increase light pollution)

You don't to rank these important factors to the exclusion of the others.

Appendix SB: Other suggestions for protecting ground water.

Groundwater quality and quantity Sudbury obtains all its drinking water from public or private groundwater wells. Sudbury should protect groundwater resources in town through: [zoning, other bylaws, Rte 20 sewer, reduce runoff, upgrade septic systems]

Responses to:

Is there an 'Other' you would prefer to include and what rank would you give it

Fertilizer/Pesticide Use

Limit/ban the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in Sudbury 7 similar responses

Irrigation Wells

Regulate/ Ban Sprinklers 4 similar responses

Educate those who home owners that have installed private wells that they too are draining the resources of the town and should adhere to the water restrictions 3 similar responses

Sewer/Wastewater

Connect to the MWRA

My priority for sewerage Rt. 20 is contingent on there being evidence that Rt. 20 septic poses a threat to groundwater

Think about a sewer system in the town, more important near the wells

Develop a plan for central sewerage collection for the entire town 2 similar responses

Establish sewers in all residential areas

Please offer explanation of pros/cons to sewerage Rt. 20 in future surveys

Increase efforts to grandfather older homes w/non compliant septic

Development

Limiting Mansions that may become multifamily residences 6

Carefully monitor residential and commercial growth

In my opinion, Sudbury's zoning controls are already overboard on this issue.

Increase lot size to 2-3 acres

Stop building, or require low impact smaller homes 2 similar responses

Maintain low population density bylaws

Limit development & business growth in & around wetlands, water supply areas

No further expansion of business should be allowed

Purchasing buffer land around aquifers

Work at 'greening' town buildings & schools

Other

Enforce H2O bans

Water supply protection plan

Increase efforts to protect existing private wells

Increase efforts to ensure road drains are clear

Protection of rivers, including reduction of withdrawal from rivers.

Obtain Sudbury's drinking water from a reservoir. These wells are a nuisance

Resource protection credits to owners of undeveloped land

Protect open space

Recharge Basins for runoff

We should defer to scientific experts in this case, not enough knowledge to

answer objectively

7 similar responses

Water table in Africa *decimated* by private wells- I'd rec. 10K hookup-fee/private well.

I have full confidence in the Sudbury Water District. Ask them, Listen.

Not really a very pressing or critical issue in the scheme of other more important matters.

More public education on groundwater resource protection

3 similar responses

Appendix SC: Other suggestions for protecting ponds and waterways.

Surface water quality The rivers and ponds in Sudbury contribute to the quality of life for all residents. Sudbury should protect and restore the quality of the Town's ponds and waterways through []

Responses to:

Is there an 'Other' that you wish to include and what would you rank it

Supervised dredging of ponds by landowners or town in winter

There should be a beach in Sudbury. There is no place to swim in the summer.

I have full confidence in the Sudbury Water District. Ask them, Listen.

Not enough information is provided for an intelligent response.

Encourage residents to use less lawn fertilizer and pesticides 8 similar responses

Please use common sense and weigh the cost against the benefit---the impact to all of us from taxes and more regulations.

The high tax burden on residents requires more low-impact businesses be recruited to operate here.

Follow the most cost effective approaches recommended by objective analysts 2 similar responses

Advocate environmentally friendly lawn care using organic products

Increase credibility of conservation committee by withdrawing restrictions on 'vernal pools' which were created by human construction (eg. farm runoff, tire track, damming of the river

Provide better public access for parking, bikes, foot traffic, canoe launches, etc.

Low population density should be encourage through bylaws

We should vigorously enforce the existing dog pooper scooper laws to ensure these feces do not further contaminate our surface water.

Concentrate on saving taxpayer dollars - not saving the world

All of the above sound critical, need more info to understand priorities

Restoration of Willis Lake and create a 'town' beach

Increase removal of invasive species in/ near ponds

Appendix SD: Suggested uses for the Mahoney property.

Conservation land, especially with trails	26 similar responses
Playing Fields	6 similar responses
Community farm or community garden, such as the Land's Sake farm in Weston, the Waltham Fields community farm, the Natick Community Farm or lease fields	7 similar responses
Affordable housing/senior housing	5 similar responses
Golf course/driving range	2 similar responses
Tax producing homes, condos, and retail/commercial, particularly low-impact businesses	9 similar responses
But not more playing fields (and especially not more artificial turf fields)	
Only playing fields if dire need for them, should leave pond and grounds alone as scenic	
Neighborhood playground/park with sidewalk from site down Nobscot to Rte 20	2 similar responses
Pool	
Casino	
No motorized vehicles	
Parking for rail trail access	2 similar responses
Mixed use w/sport field and open land w/walking and cross country ski or snowshoe trails	2 similar responses
Dog park	2 similar responses
Skate park, ice skating rink	2 similar responses
Leave it alone. Stop spending my tax money!	
Sod Farm for Athletic field replacement	
Let nature restore it to its original appearance	
Reserve for development of a new South Sudbury Fire Station or a new elementary or middle school.	
Equestrian	
Stock a trout pond for fishing	
Something that would beautify the town - arboretum perhaps	
Passive recreation and/or possible school site for future expansion	
Active recreation is needed but the Cutting field is absurd; right on the street. Couldn't it have been designed so the field is not fenced in and right on the traffic. Willis Hill is such a mess already. Please plan Mahoney land more attractive.	

Appendix SE: Suggested uses for the Route 20 landfill.

Wind farm	2	
Active recreation – tennis, basketball, playing fields, pool	7	
Golfing Range		
Methane collection	5	
Commercial development	16	
Driving range		
Open space for passive recreation - kites and rockets, picnics, concerts	6	
Would want more information before making a decision	3	
Sell it on the open market so tax producing development can occur.		
Is it suitable to be gathering spot for town concerts and other events?		
Motocross Track		
Keep it as a landfill/transfer station as long as possible	3	
Keep it natural, stop touching the land! Add trees. Restore.		7
Municipal use – school, police station, DPW , wastewater treatment		7
Is it going to be closed? If so, will there be a new one and where will it be?		
Capping/restoration seems expensive		2 similar responses
Affordable housing, if the ground will support it.		
Make sure no children will play there, or anyone spend considerable time there, whatever the use.		
Mountain Biking Trails		
This is another eyesore. Something should be done here. Recreation area would be awesome if planned aesthetically pleasing.		

Appendix SF: Suggested uses for the gravel pit on Route 117.

Mixed use - conservation land/affordable housing/commercial	3
Housing	4
Sell for commercial development	9
Future school	
Municipal use	2
Active recreation	6
Golf Driving Range	2
Motocross track	
Ski hill	
Mountain biking	
would want to see proposals before making a decision	
Open space/passive recreation with trails	8
Agriculture	
Community 'beach' We had one from an old quarry in my hometown and it was great.	
Keep as gravel pit	6
Dog park	
Recharge basin	
This town does not need any more playing fields. The people need to appreciate the natural world, grow their own food, and have calmer, less heavily scheduled lives.	
The gravel pit has been over dug in the past 5 yrs, it's an eyesore!	
Isn't the gravel pit still active? I see trucks entering and leaving so I thought it was still in use?	
Is this going to be closed as well? If so, where will the new one be?	

Appendix SG: Other suggested recreation opportunities.

Fishing

Frisbee golf course

Target Ramps

Pond swimming areas

It seems to me we have enough

No hunting. Yes to non-sports outdoor recreation -- pool, ice rink, hiking/biking trails

Nature trails, natural settings with access

Walkways

We need a nice beach with sand and clean water to swim in and ample parking.

Just stop building. Our shortage is open space, not recreational opportunities

Better on-road bike lanes

Think we could end spending unless dire need for recreation field or to connect some existing trails with those in other towns, or for constructing and maintaining sidewalks so people/kids could walk to friend's houses.

Community recreation center

Open fields for general, unorganized use such as model airplanes, rockets, dog training and whatever people want.

Lighted soccer field, tennis and basketball courts and softball fields

develop small beaches and ponds for swimming and recreation

Cross-country skiing

WE HAVE SUFFICIENT REC OPPORTUNITIES--AGAIN, FOCUS ON VALUE FOR SPEND AND STOP THE SIDEWALKS BUSINESS

We need a walking downtown area like Concord and Maynard

I'd like to see the Fairbanks Center have a fitness facility besides swimming and spend the money improving that facility.

These are mostly frivolous uses of our tax money. Please find ways to demonstrate better fiscal responsibility.

roller blading /skateboarding area

SIDEWALKS!

Town maintained skateboard park such as in Wellfleet, MA-4

Update the ancient gym at Atkinson with a modern day one.

Clean ponds for swimming and fishing

bandstand

x-country skiing & snowshoeing trails

multiuse park, blading, skateboards, bikes, exercise gauntlet, benches, stage

rail trails, bike/jog paths, connections to other towns trails

skateboard park for teens

Sudbury has enough of these things

Outdoor skating, number 2, right after outdoor swimming. I oppose any more playing fields, especially artificial turf.

Bike Paths # 1, Cross Country Ski Trails #1, Swim Team needs more seats -larger venue for observers #1, roller skate park # 3

walking trail around Willis Lake (although I realize this is Nat'l Wildlife area)

ATV Park, Trail Use

tennis courts please

Johnson family land for open land and horse trails

Sudbury has enough recreation areas. We'd rather have town lands left intact, not developed at all. THAT preserves Sudbury, not paved walkways, CERTAINLY not HUNTING areas or campgrounds or golf ranges (fertilizers again! Aren't we working against that?)

Allow Sudbury to revert to its natural state to the extent practical, The town does not need to provide for every activity. Rank 1

No--for me, there is enough already except for sidewalks

focus on group of team activities; soccer, softball, tennis, yes; golf range, no

Fix up the Haskell Field little playground for small children. It needs help.

we already have indoor fitness center at high school which could use more members and needs some marketing to raise awareness

status quo

X-country ski trails!! Ski hill maybe rope tow or T-bar on back of Goodman's hill or Nobscot

The three selections are ONLY if there are sufficient funds beyond normal everyday expenses, like fire/police, schools, DPW, etc.

More pave sidewalks

Mountain bike trails

We don't need any of this stuff - golf range - come on!

pond/lake swimming

Lets use the outdoor facilities we have, instead of leaving them unoccupied, 90% of the time. #1.

Walkway (sidewalk) along Dutton Rd from Tanbark to Pratt's Mill. Traffic is fast there and visibility is not great. Also could be used to walk to Curtis MS.

Walkways Skating Pond

The Bruce Freeman Trail

The people of Sudbury need opportunities for unscheduled, spontaneous, organic recreation. Please no more energy and resource intensive sources of frustration.

park for gatherings/picnics/charcoal grills, etc.

Conversion of rail beds to bike/hiking trails

I completed 5 the rest we don't believe are needed and would add tremendously to the taxes,
None of these are needed, taking the word 'needed' literally, as opposed to 'desired'.

town beach

Activity centers for young and old teens

Sudbury needs an open space park that allows its residents to enjoy the beauty of a water view - for example, access to sit, walk, and picnic along the banks of the Sudbury River. I would rank this #1 as there is nothing like this currently in Sudbury.

wildlife areas without hunting

Appendix SH: Parcels Suggested for Protection.

Are there any parcels of land in Town that you consider special and worth protecting or acquiring for conservation, recreation, scenic views or wildlife protection? Please list.

Waite Farm on Concord Rd.	21 similar responses
Nobscot Mountain	14 similar responses
Dickey Property, Newbridge Rd.	3 similar responses
Haynes Farm-Morse Rd.	3 similar responses
Wayside Inn area	
Plympton Rd	
Heritage Park Pond Water Flow	
Round Hill, Lincoln Rd.	
Clark blueberry farm	
Existing farms in town	2 similar responses
Mahoney Property, Old Framingham Rd	
Historic properties/structures should be protected	3 similar responses
Sudbury River corridor	6 similar responses
Hop Brook corridor - Carding Mill Pond, Sterns Pond, Hager Pond, Part of mill village along Hop Brook to allow bridge across RR to section house park	
Hop Brook and adjacent Fort Devens land	9 similar responses
The rail trail corridors	4 similar responses
Cavvichio lands	2 similar responses
The Training Field on Old County Road	
McLagan field on Plympton and Water Row	
Land near Greenwood Swim Club behind Longfellow Rd	
Pond off Chanticleer Rd	
Jones and Bartlett Publishing Company on Tall Pines is much greater than their building footprint. This land is largely wet, and good wildlife habitat - not worth much to them, but worth a significant in terms of habitat.	
Johnson land on Landham Rd	
Frost Farm	
Ford Road Pond	
King Phillip War battleground on Green Hill, several acres are currently undeveloped	
All properties along Rt. 20	
Willis Hill water tower, restoration of Willis Lake, boat launches to Sudbury river, nature boardwalk on	

great meadows, restoration of town center
Land abutting North Road

804 Boston Post Road which is I believe within Sudbury's historic district.

This land should not be used for housing development 2 similar responses

Any and all land 6 similar responses

All waterfront property

Additions to Piper property, etc, to connect to town center

As long as an equal balance of access is available for ALL who need to utilize public facilities. Unused public facilities should not be closed to tax paying groups for no reason other than to penalize them.

No, we have too many already. Let's focus on making the most of what we have instead of buying more and then doing nothing with it.

Sudbury should enforce existing requirements from its business residents to clean-up, i.e., along Rt. 20 and Union Ave.

Protecting contiguous parcels of conservation land should be a priority (to protect wildlife) 2 similar responses

CPA was sold to us as exactly this solution.

Open Streetscape Property

Sudbury is already overdeveloped, so put a cap on developments coming up in our old farms and open spaces. Most of all, stop big-builder developments.

Wetlands and areas to create a larger buffer around town water supply areas

Sudbury should adopt a pay as you go model. I am against bonding for this purpose

Nothing much left of any significance, is there? My wishes will remain just that, empty wishes. My plan is to move to a place where there is open space left to preserve.

Nice to have land near the schools for nature walks, scouting activities, etc - on foot

Parcels significant to wildlife should be protected

Let's fix up the former Army land on Hudson Road. Right now the entrance is an eyesore.

all of the current ones - including those managed by Sudbury Valley Trustees.

Appendix SI: Suggestions for Recreation and Land Protection.

Is there anything else you would like to see the Town do relative to active/passive recreation and acquisition of lands for permanent protection?

Buy more passive conservation lands

With Over 100 identified native American historical sites listed with the Massachusetts Historical Commission and most are on private land. It is time that the town work with the MHC to protect those sites, it is privileged information where those sites are, in order that no one disturbs them.

Creating anything additional is not good because it will have some type of negative impact on wildlife. That is the spirit of Sudbury and it will be lost.

We have plenty of facilities for organized sports, but not as many for unorganized outdoor activity. Hiking and biking trails, outdoor pool, ice rink, mountain bike/bmx park (dirt surface), connecting trails between conservation areas and inter-town trails, and making sure walkways exist on major roads would make it easier for kids and adults to get around without driving, and play outdoors without having to join a team or hike a small distance in one conservation area, leave it by road to go to the next, hike there, etc. Expand bike access to trails. Every kid in town has a mountain bike; few know where and how to ride off-road, which is safer than in traffic.

Sudbury should make every effort to keep what open and natural land we can. Future generations will only benefit from what little historic and rural character that is left if we preserve all that we can. While recreation corridors are to be valued, a 20 foot wide macadam way is not in keeping. We should strive to keep the natural character as much as possible. I enjoy walking the railroad tracks now and envision the space between the rails filled with a natural walking surface as an ideal way to open the corridor while keeping the natural feel. This can be done without blocking the natural fauna migration trails.

Acquire rights to build a rail trail along both the proposed Bruce Freeman and Mass. Central rail trails.

Overall I am in favor of open space and recreational activities, although we should be more selective. I am against paying for development rights while allowing an owner to situate a house in the middle of the property. This causes Sudbury to basically pay for somebody's back yard.

Can something be done with that abandoned gas station on the corner of Rt. 20 and Nobscot roads? It is such an eye sore.

I think that a monthly or bimonthly e-mail newsletter with links to town sites that are related would be useful. The newsletter could also contain links to relevant newspaper articles and related open space groups.

Bring open space planning up to date and qualify the town for state grants and other funding for planning and preservation/development of green spaces. Shouldn't there be a plan submitted every 5 years to the Commonwealth?

I do not support the rail trail as it is too restrictive in potential uses. It will cost a great deal of money to maintain and I am concerned that money will come at the expense of sidewalks and streets. We should not build as many single use fields as we seem to do. If there are more programs that need fields and no fields are available, perhaps we do not need the added programs. There are times when we have to say no. We can not continue to spend tax dollars on everything people think they need. That takes money

from residents to spend on other recreation that a town can not provide such as trips, vacations, long distance hiking, auto racing events, sporting event tickets, etc. There is nothing wrong with an existing program being allowed to die if it is not supported or not supported enough to be worth while. I know that is not an easy decision but there are times it has to be made. If a program is said to be 'needed' but participants do not want to pay fee to support it, that tells us a lot about the need. It says those people want the program so long as other people pay for it. We only have to give opportunities, not every opportunity.

we have much conservation land in Sudbury now--I would like to see more land put towards active recreation use, both for teams and for individuals, especially a linear recreation path. Sudbury's roads are narrow, winding, and most do not have sidewalks and are not conducive to either walking or biking. Walking can be done in the conservation lands, but some people just need a smooth surface in a quiet (i.e. no noisy cars or trucks) to do their walking on .

Stop building and start preserving Sudbury before it is gone. The character of the town has already been compromised and will continue to deteriorate if building houses (etc) on every bit of undeveloped land. Perhaps give breaks (tax) so that people don't have to sell land in order to remain living in Sudbury

Open Space should take priority over active recreation projects, which are expensive to build and maintain, are often underutilized (e.g., miles of unused sidewalks paved through rural neighborhoods, at the cost of thousands of trees), may serve a small minority (e.g., boat landings, golf courses), or create unanticipated new problems (liability, equal access challenges, trash and vandalism, etc., as with the proposed rail trail.) Sudbury is still blessed with a little remaining open space, let's leave as much as we can untouched.

Preserve natural habitats that act as our buffer during flooding

Ask for bequethment of Sudbury property whose sale could be used for purchasing conservation land.

I would definitely contribute to a fund to open space protection. I would not contribute to a fund for recreational fields.

I would like to see all purchasing of conservation/open space land stop. We need more tax dollars coming in which means we need more houses and commercial development.

More on-road bike paths and bicycle friendly facilities (e.g., bike racks near supermarkets). Thanks!

Highly in favor of Bruce Freeman rail trail.

Purchasing property for open-space protection, when there is no public access, unfairly raises the property value of abutting homeowners and a particular neighborhood without a commensurate, tangible benefit to the rest of the community. I understand that, economically, a rising tide lifts all boats, but Sudbury is now exclusive and expensive enough. When CPA funds are used for Astroturf for jocks at L-S, then taxes are too high already, too. All should benefit from CPA, not just 'stick & ball' athletes aged 5-18.

I think the only open areas we should preserve now are those of historical or scenic importance for Sudbury (by scenic I mean views/scenes the town can be remembered or visited for).

Finish the rail trail. This would be an incredible recreation asset. In an age where our kids are getting less fit (fatter) this is also an investment in their health and well being.

Open fields for recreation as well as woods trails. What is happening to Davis? It is used for baseball, model airplanes, rockets, dog training as well as soccer. Will these uses be preserved? There are not many fields available.

Get the rail trail, stop it!!!!

Organize hikes, informational walks to view and learn more about Sudbury's open space and outdoor natural recreation resources. Launch an education program on the interconnectedness of responsible land use, the natural environment, and the preservation of everyone's quality of life.

Develop what it has first rather than diverting additional resources to simply acquire land for it to sit there unused.

PLEASE STOP BUILDING THE SIDEWALKS. THEY ARE HONESTLY OUT OF PLACE AND RUINING OUR RURAL CHARACTER. FOCUS ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF TOWN RESIDENT'S TAX DOLLARS. LETS NOT TURN OUR TOWN INTO A CITY. IF WE WANTED SIDEWALKS, WE WOULD HAVE MOVED TO NEWTON. THE SIDEWALKS ARE ALREADY CRUMBLING AND ARE AN EYESORE-OVER TIME IT WILL COST MORE TO MAINTAIN THAN THEY COST TO BUILD.

Pass dark sky laws that apply to all and allow town owned property to be used at night for astronomical observation.

A little more emphasis on facilities for adults--bike and walking paths, etc., and less on playing fields.

I would like to see better trail maps for the available hiking trails. In addition, adequate marking of existing trails would lead to increased usage. I would like to see the sidewalk plan implemented more quickly. In Sudbury we seem to pave roads that are in good shape while leaving busy roads without sidewalks. Can we redirect our paving budget toward sidewalks and away from roads that don't need it (example; Landham road in spring 2007). Can Community Preservation funds be used to maintain existing sidewalks? Many existing sidewalks are virtually unusable due to growth of weeds, brush etc. The sidewalk leading from Featherland to the High School is routinely obstructed by pricker bushes throughout the spring and summer. We have very few recreation facilities for children older than 10 and adults unless they are involved in an organized team activity. Could the town install backboards at the tennis courts so that players can hit against the board to practice without a partner? Wind shields on existing public courts would make a huge difference, the courts would be used much more. Indoor basketball courts for public use - school courts are inaccessible to the general public. Fairbanks has 8' baskets.

The new parcel of land on the corner of Rt. 20 and Peakham Road should be a nice park for walking and picnicking (especially near the pond). It should not be used for low-income housing. There is too much traffic on Rt. 20. It is very difficult to turn left on Rt. 20 from Peakham Rd. and Lafayette Drive. Housing would only increase the traffic. Also, there should be a traffic light at the intersection of Peakham and Rt. 20.

Protect wildlife corridors between preserved areas.

I love the town and it's open space. It just seems they missed the boat with designing a downtown that is accessible and friendly to pedestrians. I think Concord is more friendly to elderly and all people to walk to shops and cafes. I'm not sure if Sudbury could even do it now but it would be great.

Not sure where this falls, but some transportation around town (like a town van or shuttle) so the roads would be less clogged would be useful. Has anyone considered some public transportation into Boston or to Riverside or Alewife?

Bike paths are extremely important to me. I have two young children and do not feel comfortable letting them ride on my street (Moore Rd).

Please reduce our tax burden. This town is out of alignment in its tax increases versus cost of living expenses in general.

Conduct a wildlife and fauna study and publish results on Website, especially for proposed Bruce Freeman rail trail corridor

Become more balanced in your approach. It's absurd that it cost an additional \$100,000 at LSHS to look at the impact on blue spotted salamanders which are in very low need of protection. This lack of perspective prevents our town from creating a realistic economic development plan.

Sudbury has recreation facilities that are superior to most surrounding communities so I don't think that is a priority.

Stop being so rabid about the protection and understand that balance is required. The additional funds spent on the high school fields, for instance, because of environmental issues is overkill.

Stop with the crazy notion that this town is full of wildlife & fauna that is near extinction. Adopt a more reasonable approach and encourage new businesses to open shop here. Attract new employers that will provide jobs and pay taxes. Seek a more balanced view.

Reverse Sudbury's reputation as unfriendly to commercial interests by adopting a more reasonable approach to conservation issues. The town has become embarrassingly militaristic about these matters.

Screw this initiative. Open spaces???? What a joke. What we need is corporate development to help offset the residential tax burden. That should be our focus. Not wetlands. Not the size of the signs in town and endless meetings regarding such. WE NEED TO ENCOURAGE AND GROW AND RETAIN (LET ME REPEAT) RETAIN LOCAL BUSINESSES TO HELP OFFSET THE RESIDENTIAL TAX BURDEN OR SUDBURY WITH ITS EXTREMELY HIGH RATIO OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD WILL STRANGLE ITSELF. We are sick of overrides. There shouldn't have to be overrides. Where is our long range business plan -- ala Wayland! You are so worried about traffic patterns once Wayland's new piazza is completed. There won't be traffic problems. All the traffic will be there. WE -- SUDBURY -- needs a long range plan to develop our down town (and our 117) so that we can encourage and retain business and offset our residential tax burden. You are giving us a survey about wetlands? About open spaces? Get a clue! All the people that show up at town meeting every year don't give a flying @ \$%& about open spaces. We are there to fight for every penny and make sure that our precious tax dollars are spent wisely and our children are taken care at school and the seniors fight to keep what little money they have left. They are being taxed out of Sudbury -- and every elderly couple that leaves is replaced with a family of 4+ making our tax situation worse. If you came to us at town meeting and said we needed to fund a bond for X dollars so that 3 or 5 or 7 years from now our tax burden will be decreased by Z -- we would vote for that in a heartbeat if 'Z' would make a difference; if 'Z' would allow overrides to be a thing of the past and allow seniors the option to live out their days here if they so choose; if 'Z' would adequately fund our police department and increase that staff to the level it needs to be; if 'Z' would fund our schools, pay teacher salaries, and give us the option of expanding the school staff as well as physically to allow for full day kindergarten. That's what you should be surveying -- if you feel the need to send up a trial balloon. Used to be that when persons were elected office they took the bull by the horns and assumed the responsibility for which they were elected -- instead of 2nd guessing themselves. They did what was necessary and what was right -- and if they were wrong, they were ready to face the consequences and be voted out. Being in charge is not a popularity contest. You don't work on the town council because you want to be the Kind/Queen of the Prom. You will piss some people off when you make the tough decisions. And this is our tough decision. It's not about preserving mosquito breeding grounds. It is about preserving our community. The writing has been on the 'wall' of our tax bills since we moved here. Do what is needed. Urbanize this city for our children and our seniors. And don't think of urbanize as being a 4 letter word. I'm sure Concord doesn't think so. Or Wellesley. Or Wayland when they are finished. And their cute little walk about downtown areas are tasteful all the

while they are raking in the tax dollars. We support the developing our rail trails and connecting them with surrounding town trails not just because we like to bike. We support them because they'll bring in business from surrounding areas. Got the message?

Stop hunting around Sudbury. This is too dense an area and one life lost is too much.

I would very much like to limit development in the Town. In order to preserve what is left of what was a much more diverse, less populous Town, I think that we should act now to limit commercial and residential development by permanently protecting the open space that remains.

I would not like to see CPA funds used for athletic fields, but rather preservation of wetlands, woodlands, and historic properties. If possible, it would be great if the town could purchase land that had been used for agricultural purposes and preserve it for agricultural use (a nonprofit farm cooperative similar to the Natick Community Organic Farm, perhaps).

Allow the development of more sidewalks along roads--even those listed as 'historic' to provide better safety for children and walkers.

The Town should make available all information about the quantitative financial benefit of such lands, indicating the cost of services NOT consumed because the land was not developed, and the difference between that cost and the anticipated tax revenue for the land.

Please paint all crosswalks on route 27 and other busy roads blue. Put crosswalk signs closer to crosswalk (e.g., near Mark Lane). Present data at town meeting that shows how much it costs the town to have houses built versus leaving open. The town has changed a lot since we moved here in 1975 -- keep open space.

Sudbury is a robust community with a strong family base. Since there are very few sidewalks in the town, it would be nice to have neighborhood parks. If that is not possible. Sidewalks would be a delightful addition so that people could walk & bike in a safer environment. Right now, bike paths on the roads are almost non-existent (perhaps a foot in width). If there were more sidewalks, people might be able to walk more places. Living in North Sudbury, we generally have to drive into Concord for playgrounds and open fields to play on. Sidewalks along major corridors like Route 117 would be an enhancement, especially since children within walking distance to Haynes school (if not taking the bus) would have to walk on and cross (117) to get to school.

I am embarrassed and chagrined that I am not aware of any of the above. On the other hand the town is not doing a very good job of communicating these issues as I am very interested in this subject

I would like to see a concerted effort to take in the entire needs of the community to provide walkways and bike paths that people can use from infancy in strollers to advanced age in wheelchairs and to run the gamut in between with bikes, cross country skiing, snowshoes, skateboards. These pathways could be put through a variety of wildlife habitats. Organized sports fields should be available but these are used by a specific population for a limited time span. We should be encouraging activities that can be done throughout a lifetime for everyone such as walking, running, swimming, biking, cross country skiing, snowshoeing. Looking forward as the population ages, if opportunities are given to people to remain fit, they will age with less falls, injuries and more zest for life. If paths and bikeways are more developed perhaps people will be able to bike or walk to stores safely if they choose not to, or are unable to drive.

restrict housing development in undeveloped areas.

No more soccer fields.

Bike trails throughout the town. And passive recreational space along the shopping area of Route 20 to make it walkable and inviting.

I STRONGLY support the rail trail program and encourage Sudbury to join the adjoining towns who have committed and help convince those towns that are holding back.

1. Continue to install sidewalks on through-routes - i.e. Dutton Road. 2. ALL roads need clearly lined shoulders for safe bike riding. 3. Better / more often signage on conservation trails. Mileage markers on trails to track distance. 4. More bike racks to lock bikes to at shopping centers / casual restaurants. 5. Mandatory to have a light on bikes when riding at night.

Decrease number of building permits for new houses to 10 per year and limit size of new homes to under 4,000 sq. feet

complete trails such as the Bruce Freeman Trail so people within the town can safely ride their bikes and commute on bike as an alternative to driving and creating more pollution.

I'm infuriated to see Davis field apparently turned into agriculturally used land. Leave our fields alone.

A comprehensive listing of all outdoor recreation locations, with information about public access, type of activity permitted, and an accompanying map.

Increase the quantity & step up construction of sidewalks in Sudbury. Create road shoulders for bicyclists.

Having a small child and living off of 117 I would really hope for a neighborhood playground within walking distance from my home. I would also like to be able to walk on a sidewalk with the baby in the stroller instead of on the street where people are speeding by. It's a shame that I can't take my baby out for a walk in my neighborhood for fear of being hit by a car. Please put in sidewalks on Dakin Road! I actually leave Sudbury every day and go to other towns because there's more to do and I feel much safer going out for walks! That's horrible!

1. Widen the width of the walkways in the walkway program so they can be used as multiuse paths. 2. As walkways are constructed, provide features/accommodations for underground utilities. 3. Do not violate the Wetland Administrative Bylaws for any active recreation.

First, I would like to see more sidewalks--not necessarily paved sidewalks, but designated paths safe from auto traffic for walking and running. Second, I would like to see more bike trails. Third, I would like to improve zoning laws so that new, 'mini-mansion' houses are not being built cheek-by-jowl in too-small parcels of land. Fourth, I would like to see more tennis courts.

The Town does not do a great job of maintaining its open space or opening up newly acquired properties for passive recreation, such as creating walking trails.

Continue to build and improve walkways along main roads. Try to complete Peakham Road walkway.

I am a strong proponent of rail trail conversion. Sudbury enjoys substantial historic investments in athletic, educational, and open space projects. Diversity in the investments is warranted. Relatively minor investments in the development of rail trails would have disproportionately large benefits for recreational opportunities. In addition, the community would have a new avenue for interaction; rail trails will tie neighborhoods together across the town. Rail trails bring people together by giving them a place to walk, ride, and interact. Walkways are wonderful for a neighborhood; rail trails provide community wide benefits.

Tax breaks rather than outright purchase of lands to ease property and taxpayer burden; change zoning to make large tracts of land harder to build out; do not indulge 'blackmail' techniques as in Mahoney property purchase. their portion of land is still inbuilt yet their threats to double number of homes on property was key to town buying land. Never build artificial turf/playing field so close to road as it detracts from rural character -- especially just as you enter town.

The sidewalks and bike paths would do a lot to make the town more connected. It is unsafe for kids to ride their bikes on many roads, which then leads to more parents with kids in cars. If we opened up the side walks and bike paths, it would be a refreshing change and I do not think it would ruin the rural character of Sudbury. Also, local playgrounds would bring neighborhoods together. Anything we can do to get people out of their cars! The other important piece is putting in safe areas to cross roads such as in town center where we need a safe crossing area, arrows for turning, and pedestrian right of way at the intersection - not in the middle of traffic! Most parents are fearful of letting their kids ride their bikes or walk anywhere due to the lack of safe crossings at most stop lights/major intersections in town.

Up to date trail maps available online.

Sudbury is a beautiful town. It's why I moved here. The open space adds to the peace and beauty of all Sudbury represents. Continued land development only serves to convert beautiful Sudbury into a town like Framingham or Natick or Marlboro. I'm not an elitist, but preserve the value and beauty of Sudbury by preserving as much open space as possible. We are fortunate to live here. The surrounding open space adds to the overall value of every acre. Development on any level increases the amount of pollution, noise, water use, waste, congested roads, and diminishes the amount of quiet and privacy we now enjoy. Right now, the traffic on Rte 20 during peak hours is becoming intolerable. Why add to the problem?

stop/don't zone home builders who want to squeeze too many homes into too small of a space (e.g., 8-home development in a small cul de sac on Rte. 117 westbound just beyond and across from Longfellow road. This development is horrible. There's no reason why 2 MAYBE 3 homes wouldn't have been sufficient.

I would like to see zoning board not approve lots for development that really are substandard as far as layout, access, character, or require complex arrangements to meet ecological guidelines. Sometimes it seems that any developer can get a house on the most awkward sites. Sudbury is fairly well built out now and more houses end up costing the town money, when students are factored in. I would recommend encouraging rebuilding older homes in established neighborhoods, which increases the taxes, without increasing the # of students. I would also recommend going to 1.5 or 2.0 acre zoning for any new home construction, which would shut out most marginal new construction and help preserve open space.

I would like to see the town avoid paving (like the rail trail) or building structures (playgrounds, soccer fields) on land. I think the land should be held to preserve the natural habitat of flora and fauna. If we continue to acquire land and build rail trails and soccer fields with artificial turf Sudbury will evolve to a suburban/ urban town character instead of a rural town character. I notice we have even changed from using the phrase rural town character to suburban/rural town character in the first line of this questionnaire to describe people's past wishes. That in itself is disappointing.

I'd like to reiterate that we need the bike path. If sidewalks relate to this survey, then I'd like to stress their importance.

Review zoning and town bylaws to see if we can slow down the growth in town

I think we miss a lot of community building by not having bike paths. I would very much like to see bike paths become a part of the fabric of Sudbury life.

Better maintain the existing assets and develop new ones as budgets permits.

Maintain low population density

Sudbury is losing its 'rural' character all the time. When we first voted to raise taxes to purchase land, we had thought it was to preserve the land, not to create more playing fields, golf ranges, or anything like that. We really thought it was to keep development *out*, like at Nobscot. We don't mind helping to fund

that. We do mind funding purchases of land just for the town to develop it (although sometimes, town things are less damaging than what developers want to do). Why can't Sudbury own and PRESERVE land/water ways? What is the issue with that?

Ban wells used for lawn irrigation. It all comes from the same source. Enforce dog pooper scooper laws to reduce raw sewage getting into surface runoff. Stop big-builder developments. Attempt to restore any available land to its natural status rather than developing it for recreation or other use.

accelerate the development of the Bruce Freeman bikepath

Recognize that the Town will grow as the greater Boston and general Eastern Massachusetts area grows. Don't lock people out of Sudbury and force the growth out to Harvard, Bolton, Groton, etc. That would have deeper environmental and other quality of life issues that will impact all the towns of Eastern Mass (longer commutes, more roads, greater fuel consumption, etc.). Recognize that land that some people would sequester for 'preservation' will need to be devoted to Sudbury's municipal needs; places to put new schools, new commercial and retail use, and infrastructure improvements (sewerage plants, water wells, recycling and transfer stations, etc.). Don't be NIMBY.

Mostly Open Space

See comments under Open Space above

Walkways, as presently designed, have serious accessibility issues for strollers and wheelchairs both at curb cuts and walkway/driveway interfaces and there are few curb cuts where there are traffic islands. Both passive and active recreation sites are non-compliant with CMR 521 19.1 thru 19.14

would like to see more passive recreation for seniors. Especially close to all the new over 55 developments going in. There is way to much emphasis on sports fields

Zoning law so you can't build a house almost as large as the lot. Adopt a zoning law like Lincoln.

I do not know how the Town of Lincoln has preserved its town where as Sudbury is close to losing it. I would look to Lincoln to see if Sudbury could learn something and preserve what is left.

Buy everything that is not built within reason

work with other town departments to prevent further degradation of this body's mission such as the development of Maple Avenue. What a disgrace.

1. Make sure that there is public access to all public lands, with parking areas as needed. . 2. Connect public lands with walking or bicycle trails.

Do not use CPA funds for things like track surfaces - which is totally contrary to the intent of the law.

Try to preserve land areas in their natural state--without spending tax monies.

I would prefer they buy as much open space as possible -- I don't care if it's converted to anything other than trails or nothing. I think open space is vital to our town's character.

There is a disconnection in Sudbury. I just went to a presentation in Topsfield by a MAPC Senior Housing Planner who talked about how the town of Ipswich got organized and involved around creating long term plans for development and preservation. Maybe we can get ideas from her; Jennifer Raitt. If people want to have a say, they need to show up at meetings, not Town Meeting only. It shouldn't be the few dragging the many, unless the few (whomever participates) have the final say. It would be nice to have a page in the weekly paper just for town committee discussion notes, maybe that would draw interest. Better yet (we gotta do this), if an email was pushed out to each household weekly, people would definitely scan it and then read what interested them based on headlines of various activities and

reports--which could lead to optional discussions online for anyone want to post comments.

Help get the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail built.

Add playing fields on some of the beautiful conservation land we have available. It provides access to and enjoyment of the land we have set aside for the town to enjoy. Playing fields, when done right, are a very non-invasive use of the land.

Continue to progress on both the North South and East West bicycle trails. Closely monitor the Boy Scout land for possible sale.

Reduce the amount of new housing developments. Keep the rural feel to Sudbury which is quickly being lost!

Just do whatever possible to preserve the woodsy character of the town, protecting/rescuing the waterways, and maintaining the woods and open space. It's not exactly asked for, but I also think it would be relevant to be careful about the tearing down of older houses, and the development of 'McMansions', especially in areas that are otherwise woodsy and pretty.

I do not think we should spend a lot of money preserving land that has limited public access. It is questionable when a few already well to do property owners benefit financially and from restricted access. The zoning and wetlands by laws should keep excessive development off these properties. I would like to see existing fields utilized at a higher load factor before supporting new fields - early morning and Sunday games.

Sudbury has a lot of protected land, which is great, but the parcels tend to be small and disconnected. What is most needed is something like the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail for cycling and long-distance running. The smaller parcels are best suited to habitat protection and would benefit from 'viewing stations' and info on local flora and fauna.

protect the land that already exists and protect homeowners from dealing with major water problems throughout the town because of development and the removing of trees. Trees being the source of holding back water. Plenty of playing areas, already exist and are rarely seen being used day or evenings, specifically one on Rt. 27. And there are others in the town not fully in use. Bicycle routes need to be developed not only to protect the riders from motor vehicles, but also to protect the operators of vehicles from hitting them since most riders do not now how to ride bikes on busy streets, riding side by side instead single file. A major problem for all concerned.

The town should focus more on passive recreation by purchasing property for protection/preservation and less on active recreation. I voted for the Community Preservation Act in order to preserve more open space. Instead, too much money (especially CPC money) has been and continues to be used to fund active recreation.

Continue to maintain good residential zoning, so that homes are not too close together. Protect undeveloped land - do not sell it to property developers.

Need exercise classes before work (6:30 or 7am) at Fairbanks CC. Most recreational activities are scheduled to be only accessible to stay-at-home parents or retired people. Similarly, need more children's activities on weekends, not during the work day.

Less money should be spent on recreation, more on protection

It is critical that the rich land of Sudbury is not regarded as simply and only a resource for potential recreational exploitation, the same as it would be for development. This is the ecology that allows us to live. If we insult, degrade, and destroy it for long enough, we will be dealt a harsh hand. Take a look at

how climate change is already changing our town for a preview. We all know that undeveloped land is great for the town both ecologically and financially. Make sure that the people of Sudbury know that they need to put their money down on the table to keep our town livable and living. We need to fund the growth and utilization of local natural resources through import-replacement schemes. This is critical both for people to have real, visceral connections to the land that sustains them and to help the town persist in light of climate change. Towns can only be as rich as their capacity to sustain themselves, and right now Sudbury cannot. The best place to start is to actively encourage and significantly fund efforts to expand agriculture and forestry in town. The town needs to adopt an honest, integrated conception of what is 'natural' in its planning and deliberations. People are part of nature, and we need to work to include ourselves in healthy relationships with it.

Restrict/limit gun hunting on all public lands within Town wherever possible. Continue efforts in making recreational uses accessible to wheelchairs and other disabled residents.

- limit the size of new homes throughout Sudbury by increasing the tax rate as the size of the house increases. - limit the amount of land that can be cleared for new homes, or additional land for existing homes. Right now people can cut down 50 trees if

Bring education, housing and passive recreation sites(Trails, walkways, bike paths, park space, play grounds) together for a more interactive community wide experience rather than having rec. space as a destination. The Park & Rec Commission needs to focus on community wide recreation rather than only being focused on organized sports. If you do not have kids playing on a team the Park & Rec Commissioners could care less about the rest of the community

Curtail building of McMansions all over this town. They are an obscene display of new money.

Land acquisition and open space zoning density policy should also take into account the need for affordable housing in Sudbury.

town beach

Create a walking path along the Sudbury River, with easy access to road / parking to encourage broad use. Encourage businesses to utilize open space (eg, a restaurant that opens onto a lawn / outdoor seating) so residents can eat out while enjoying some fresh air / natural beauty.

The town should acquire undeveloped land and protect land to have big natural corridors for the wildlife

Build all the rails trails immediately. Stop studying them and just build them! Stop trying to mollify the rail trail opponents; they will never be won over. Don't let opponents use conservation as an excuse to prevent rail trail development.

Important to preserve the historical/rural feel of Sudbury but reality is there is an urgent need for walkways and bicycle paths and paved trails. We also may need more traffic lights at some very dangerous intersections. Safety of our citizens is in jeopardy with the lack of sidewalks and trails. There are many places where sidewalks end in the middle of roadways. Town Center needs urgent help. Wayland significantly improved their 27/20 intersection. Sudbury is behind the 8-ball on this. A tragedy can occur. More sidewalks needed everywhere. Especially around LSRHS, Concord Road, Lincoln Road, Union Ave, Route 20, Landham Road. There is a huge traffic problem because residents cannot walk on the roads and must resort to driving.

Appendix SJ: Any Other Comments or Suggestions.

Use this space for any comments or suggestions you would like to add.

Less development of certain recreational facilities would support water quality issues and quality of life, and open space. Swimming pools and skating rinks use water and all public facilities generate more septage, use of roads, create noise and light pollution. Open Space and recreational goals need not rely on expansionist attitudes and direction.

So they get destroyed in development, unless state or federal funds are to be used in the development, then that triggers a MHC search of its records. A dig might happen then to remove what would be destroyed. But the archaeologists of today would rather leave a site undisturbed as each year we know more or have new technology that would give us better information in the future.

Concentrate more on preservation of open space and less on active recreation. the town should be saving CPC funds to purchase property for preservation not wanting it on things such as putting down artificial turf or building a rail trail.

Continue to purchase open scenic land

Purchase small parcels such as abandoned properties that when added up would help with overall appearance in town along Rt. 20, 27, concord rd, etc.

Focus all CPA resources on affordable housing.

Create one booklet with maps for all public trails in Sudbury. Sudbury really needs a dog park!!! Acquire more land for pocket parks and community gardens. A garden at each elementary school. A learning garden and or farm at Curtis MS and LSRHS

maintain and protect our present properties

protect and improve what we have

Maintain walking trails, wood chips for base. Bridges over streams or low areas that [?] water. Cut branches back from trails.

Protection of riparian zones and conservation area is key.

Publish on the website schedules for field use (school practices, events, competitions, etc.) This would permit the residents to know when a field or facility was not in use, so they could use it (e.g. running, playing catch, etc.)

Clean up the ponds and ready at least one for swimming

We have such a valuable area that we should try to protect it.

Could you add more Music enrichment programs to Park & Rec offerings?. I'd love to see a program like RhythmKids Classes offered through town, as Weston and Watertown currently does.

It's very difficult for me to rank some of the improvements esp. for water quality as I don't know what the cost/benefit ratios are as well as relative magnitude of problems. Also I am assuming the CSX trail doesn't connect into another trail in Framingham.. if it does then I would rank it the same as the others. I really think having a bike trail will be a big plus as I do not like to ride on most Sudbury roads (I don't like to ride on sidewalks because of safety and even-ness). I answered porous pavement as a preferred surface assuming it's relatively even and easy to maintain, but more forgiving (for walking/jogging)...?

Also completing more sidewalks, esp. on roads where they end abruptly, would be great for walking and personally I would like to see more of that happening. I do walk and jog, by myself and with dogs, and do appreciate all the conservation trails near our house. thanks!

I don't have the answer to increasing affordable housing in Sudbury or even if it makes sense. However, spending enormous sums of money to benefit just a few people is not the right way to do it.

This kind of communication/questionnaire is a very good idea. I hope that you get a lot of feedback.

No more over 55+ developments for the uber-wealthy. Look into adopting a transfer of development rights by-law to control and direct growth and combat sprawl. And please will you just give up on the police station? The people of the community have spoken - try listening.

thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

Sudbury should find the needed finances, without raising taxes, to buy all remaining open space.

Strongly support acquisition of land to protect as open space, preserving as much as we can, the remaining pieces of undeveloped land.

The town really needs a nice beach for families to go to in the summer. There are plenty of ponds. It is a matter of dumping sand, ensuring the water is clean, providing parking, life guard, picnic tables, a grilling area, trash barrels etc. It would be money well spent.

I think Sudbury should seriously consider maintenance and liability in proposing uses for open space. I think the best use is conservation land, second best is recreational fields that are managed in an existing program (Parks and Rec). I think we need to preserve as much of the rural character of Sudbury as possible. Additionally, we taxpayers are running out of funds.

This survey email was a great way to reach me.

we have enough homes in town and our schools are full, we do not need more. let the expansion's that have been going on settle.

We should concentrate on connecting and maintaining trails and sidewalks (way too many roots/holes/branches/poison ivy for safe jogging and biking, and feel strongly that we should have NO MORE PAVEMENT besides sidewalks

The reason I am not for acquiring new land is that our property taxes will go up some more and it is difficult as it is for seniors. Most, have fixed incomes and the additional taxes and all the increases i.e.; insurance, medical costs and ad infinitum, will makes living here more difficult. I am for land conservation. Protecting our wild life as well. There should be a happy medium, I hope!

Many of us who supported the CPA were disappointed to learn the town uses these funds to create playing fields. This was not well-publicized when the town campaigned for the CPA. I believe these funds should be used ONLY to acquire lands and certainly not to add yet another sports field--let alone a turf field. Let the users of these facilities fund them not the taxpayers!

Public recreation areas (whether indoor or outdoor) should not be controlled for allocation by one person or one entity. Unused space should be available for use as need be to all town and school organizations without 1 person being in complete control of the decision making. The politics of the balance between Park & Rec. and the L-S Athletic Director doling out field and gym space to town sports is ridiculous. Open gym space should be made available to groups that need it if they are willing to follow the guidelines of use of that space.

I think a direct mailing of this survey which reach a much larger representation.

In order to preserve the air and life quality of the town, Sudbury should institute a ban on gasoline powered lawn mowers and possibly other outdoor machinery, and possibly institute a lawn mower buy-back and exchange program for electric lawn mowers, as has been successfully used elsewhere to limit emissions and cut down on noise.

If I could cause the Town to focus on one thing it would be ensuring that all neighborhoods have sidewalks. In November I will have 3 small children--that will make 7 small children on our cul-de-sac of 4 houses. There is no way my children can walk safely anywhere off of our cul-de-sac, nor is there any way I can safely take them on walks in a stroller off of our cul-de-sac. Instead, I have to cross my fingers and walk down Nobscot Rd to get to Rte. 20, and from there I cross my fingers here and there when I walk through one neighborhood with sidewalks to another without them. That just isn't right. I resent the Town spending money to acquire additional open space and then in the same breath saying it doesn't have the money to address a safety issue such as sidewalks. When did open space become more important than the safety and well-being of the residents? Also, I used to live in Boston and I can tell you that there are far more outdoor recreational opportunities (and sidewalks everywhere) for children and adults than there are in Sudbury. So, my next priority would be to really think about making good use of the open space that Sudbury already has. Acquiring additional open space merely for the purpose of acquiring additional open space to me is wasteful and irresponsible. Sudbury should have bike trails, it should have an outdoor skating rink, it should have cross-country skiing trails--if you like to engage in a particular activity outdoors, Sudbury already has sufficient space to accommodate those activities, but instead we spend our money foolishly by acquiring additional space to maintain the 'rural' character of a Town that is no longer rural--it is a suburb and it should start acting like it! Although this wasn't part of the survey, I think that Sudbury should encourage commercial development--if we had more businesses (like Wellesley, for example) we wouldn't need to pay for override after override by taxing our residents into poverty. Of course, what got us into the override problem in the first place was simply laying our heads down on the chopping blocks when the unions presented us with contracts that we simply can't afford--it's called 'negotiation' for a reason. If towns started saying no to double digit benefit increases then the unions would either have to not work or lower their demands. But I digress. In terms of HOW Sudbury should make use of the open space that it has, I think it should first be developed for the community in general--for example, I would rather there be cross-country ski trails, bike trails, horseback riding trails, a public golf course (i.e., things that all residents could use, if they so chose), then to develop space as neighborhood playgrounds or parks that only the nearby residents could use. And, indeed, how would you decide which neighborhoods got parks/playgrounds first? if that went according to a master plan moving at a snail's pace such as the sidewalk plan, that would mean that some neighborhoods would not only have sidewalks but also playgrounds while the rest of us waited years and years and years for the hope of having at least one of those benefits. In terms of trails, specifically, I think the Bruce Freeman trail should be extended all the way south to Sudbury--in fact, the only thing I don't like about the current trail proposal is that those of us living in the south will have less access to the trail than our northern neighbors--I've been to the Minuteman trail many times and it is just wonderful. I would like to see Sudbury having a trail going all the way through the town south to Framingham so that ALL residents could enjoy the many recreational benefits that a well-designed trail could afford. Putting sidewalks in, developing the open areas we already have for the common recreational good, implementing a rail trail system throughout the Town--all of these things will enhance, not detract, from the new nature and character of Sudbury. Sudbury used to be a rural town, but it simply no longer is, and instead of fighting to stay in the past, we should thoughtfully develop the land that we have to fit the needs of our present and future--that means developing our sidewalk system for the safety of all residents and thoughtfully developing the open areas we already own for the health and well-being of our expanding population.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation benefit us all.

See my above comments on the land the town is interested in purchasing at the Rt. 20/Peakham intersection.

the sooner housing lots are limited to two acres the better.

This survey, while well intended, is biased towards finding ways to SPEND our money. I sincerely appreciate the effort put forth by the city to understand our wants and needs, and would like to see the same rigor applied to understanding our views towards improvement of spending and taxing behaviors in general. We are in great danger of taxing ourselves out of being an attractive community.

We have wonderful sports facilities and a bucolic setting. The future focus should be on increasing the commercial tax base so we can continue to afford to live here to play on these fields and walk on the paths.

I want to pay less taxes. I want more businesses in town to share the burden. I think Sudbury has a reputation as being unfriendly to commercial interests. Surely there are environmentally neutral companies that could be enticed to come here.

I think Sudbury needs to improve its commercial tax base. Taxes in this town are way too high and the lack of vision in addressing this issue is deplorable. I would prefer Sudbury consider attracting 'green' businesses to commercially develop available property. What's the sense in having a bucolic town if residents can't afford to live here?

Sudbury's high tax rate is driving long-time residents away. Can you attract environmentally neutral businesses to rebalance the burden on residents?

Sudbury needs to be more balanced in its efforts by addressing the lack of economic development here. Why not become a haven for 'green businesses' that might help support our nature efforts. The two goals of preserving the bucolic character of Sudbury and attracting business to support our expensive educational system are not incompatible.

Just an FYI... we make a point of NOT voting for incumbents running for town council. Years of tax hikes and pinching pennies and short changing the schools and emergency services and putting the squeeze on our seniors has convinced us the folks who are elected just don't have a clue. And we are not alone. We are a growing minority who are sick of meetings about signs and fiddling with bus routes and times that no one likes that negatively impact our home lives but we are stuck with because we can't afford anything else. We are sick of 2 1/2 hour kindergartens. How many surveys do you want to shove at us about that one? We are sick of McMansions. We are sick of stores folding and having to go out of town or online to shop. Mostly we are sick of our high taxes that don't seem to get us anything but misery. For the amount of taxes we pay, our town should be so much better off, but it's not because we have a disproportionate amount of residential taxes. And a disproportionate amount of school aged children. The one BIG SOLUTION? Higher percentage of corporate income. Gee. How to do that? Tax them out of our town or lets see, make Sudbury attractive to businesses large and small. Hell yes, set up a sewer system on Route 20! You want to buy up open spaces? Fine, but turn it into business parks or a town center that isn't just a bunch of churches. Create our own piazza either from scratch or by connecting our existing businesses in a way that flows. You can't do that on your own. Hire a town planner - a visionary with fiscal responsibility as part of his/her focus. Trust me, we, the residents would pay for that. What we won't pay for is even more mosquito breeding grounds.

Please, please stop talking about a sewer on route 20 and actually put one in!!! I've lived here 17 years and we always just talk. Meanwhile our water supply continues to be threatened and our commercial tax

base shrinks. Could we dig the residential tax hole any deeper?? Please take action.

I supported the CPC because I thought it would be used to acquire open space, not because it could be used for recreation. I hope my responses reflect that.

The beauty of Sudbury comes largely from the wildlife. I observe birds, such as herons and ducks, as well as turtles, deer and others, having a very difficult time feeding and drinking from the clogged ponds and waterways. Dredging and cleaning these bodies of water should be a high priority. Also, the other water protection principles should be undertaken.

I am concerned that you may have a biased sample by the way you have people answer the survey. I found out through the West section in the Globe. I assume that you have fixed it so a person cannot answer online more than once. Thank you for the opportunity to respond. BTW; I like the character counter below.

Public facilities such as the high school should be available to all local groups for use when it is not conflicting with school activities. My daughter is a Pop Warner cheerleader and I was very disappointed with the school board and park and recreation department this fall. The high school cheer gym sat empty as the Pop Warner girls practiced outside on the grass (a dangerous surface for stunts and tumbling) and in the cold and dark. The high school is a public building and all efforts should be made to allow town youth sports to use this facility.

support maximizing purchases that contribute to wildlife corridor. Support public access unless circumstances absolutely prevent this. Then support completing corridor w/ no access. Support increasing bike trails and walkways. If contributing to public fund for preservation prefer to see town work with SVT rather than establish town fund.

It is so vital that Sudbury continue to work on our walkways and expand the trail system such that our town is an accessible community for pedestrians. Walkers & bikers must be accommodated for the health of our residents and our environment. I feel strongly that we protect a good portion of our undeveloped land from an overgrowth of residential and business development; however, it is imperative that we do not naively limit the expansion of trails and walkways. An enhanced trail system will encourage residents to rely on modes of transportation other than automobiles. This is crucial for - 1) individual health, during a time when physical activity is limited and obesity is a major epidemic; 2) modeling behaviors of regular physical activity and decrease reliance on cars to our children - who are used to being strapped in the backseat of the minivan with a juice box, goldfish, and a DVD just to drive 1.5 miles to school or the store/school; 3) to limit carbon emissions and improve the health of the environment.

We love the town. I wish there were sidewalks, and another town park area (north) to accommodate families. Fairbank playground accommodates 0-5 years. Beyond that, the only other non-school playground is at Shaws on Route 20. And there are no fields there. Sidewalks would enable joggers, moms walking babies in strollers and young kids riding bikes a safe, useable surface to exercise and circulate. Bolsters health, safety & community.

I am discouraged by vocal nay saying homeowners with a 'not in MY backyard' attitude. We should do what is best for the largest group of residents and consider those who are less able to speak for themselves like the elderly and the disabled. Bikeways and walking paths would only improve our town. When you can't drive your SUV because gas costs \$10/gallon, wouldn't you like to be able to bike to the store for a loaf of bread? Could you imagine a bike rider breaking into an abutter's house and stealing their TV? Then putting it on their back and taking off? I don't think so. If paths are available they will be used for a wide variety of residents during waking hours. We might also have people who ride through our town on a longer trip who will need to buy refreshments at a local store and add to our economy. It would be safer

for our children to ride on bike paths than in some of the narrow busy streets like Mossman, Dutton, Peakham or any number of streets. Let's bring Sudbury into the 21st century and look to the future while preserving the best of the past.

Keep up the good work. Thank you for all that you do.

MBTA IS NOT A GOOD CHOICE FOR HISTORICAL SUDBURY.... TAKING OUR TOWN AND MAKING IT A CITY!! THE RAILWAY WILL BRING IN MORE UNWANTED CRIME IN SUDBURY

I do not consider myself qualified to answer many of these questions regarding water, conservation land, etc. I do not know the difference between paving and porous pavement.

This was a difficult survey to respond to--I have strong emotional opinions yet I am not always sure that they are the best for the town. I hope you can keep some aspect of what drew me to come here in 1962. I know things change with time, but I hope we can always preserve the 'small-town' feeling that most of us love.

Protect Sudbury water (as well as humans and all flora/fauna) by **COMPLETELY** prohibiting use of chemical/non-organic pesticides (by Town, commercial & residents).

1. When used for recreation, Community Preservation funds should be limited to passive recreation. I recommend road easements be utilized to construct multiuse paths parallel to existing roads. We should purchase these easements as/if necessary. If we truly want to encourage non-motorized commuting/transportation, we should take advantage of the highways and byways already established to the destinations most frequently visited and open them to non-motorized traffic. This will also avoid the creation of new intersections. We should avoid paving new asphalt paths/roads through wetland and wildlife areas.

I hope the Town is making every effort to get this form filled out by many people - I am not sure most know about it and its importance.

It would be great if residents who own conservation protected land could enter into agreement with the town to create walking trails, or even wetland preserves (like Audubon preserves) so that the habitats are preserved but do not have to be totally excluded from human use and enjoyment.

I am not in favor of using land acquired for open space for active recreational purposes, such as playing fields. I am strongly in favor of using CPA funds primarily for acquisition of open space for conservation and land preservation purposes.

I have trepidation answering some questions given my lack of knowledge how supporting one proposed activity could negatively impact another. For example, would protecting local flora and fauna be a significant impediment to developing a rail trail?

For expensive projects aimed at a narrow group of people, have those people donate more funds. Keep town funds to broad population use. For example, spending a lot of money on tennis courts or lacrosse fields only benefit a small minority of people who participate in such activities.

A town this size with as many children it has should have an outdoor town pool as well as an indoor sport court.

Although I'm always pleased to have more significant open space protected in town, as I went through this survey, it seemed to me that most of the land I cared about in Sudbury had either been protected already, or lost to development. With no kids at home and a general lack of personal interest, I'm not tuned into the active recreation programs in town and don't have a good idea of what needs there might

be, but I've always been amazed to hear that we need yet another athletic field. We seem to already have so many! Do we still need more?

My comments are above

Sudbury seems to have done a good job at meeting the needs for athletic fields at this point. We are lucky to have so much space to rest at Haskell. Seems like more than enough space many evenings at Haskell in the fall.

Is the question below a trick question?

I do not feel that use of community preservation funds is appropriate for artificial turf fields. I would love to see a place to skate, a pond, with a little warm-up shack adjacent. A public pool or pond would be wonderful for swimming. The indoor pool does not have an area appropriate for toddlers. The town center is preserved to the extent of being hardly used except for church-goers. In contrast route 20 has the appeal of a shopping strip (little appeal). Developing a commercial zone with some charm and walkability would be a wonderful goal. Perhaps along Station road and extending across toward where the Emerson building is. This is the one exception I would make to the goal of preserving all undeveloped land. The bike path could lead to this area.

Although I have support for the rail trails, we should not preclude restoration of rail service to Sudbury. If we could get commuters off the roads, the traffic would decrease, which would add to quality of life. We could also cluster smart growth around rail stations. Perhaps there is a way to have a bike trail adjacent to a railroad, on the same right of way, separated by a safety fence etc. At the very least, the right of way needs to be preserved for future rail expansion.

Just want to add again that the land owned by Jones and Bartlett is beautiful land with lots of wildlife - fishers and owls, turkey and deer. I don't believe they can currently build on that land, but a future owner could possibly find ways to divide it and build some houses. I believe it does also connect to some conservation land as well. I don't believe it would be very expensive land to purchase and preserve because of its wetness.

I answered some questions 'no opinion' because I did not feel I had enough information to make an informed decision or I would like more specifics, for example, how monies might be spent.

Suggestion - keep business in the business district, along Route 20. Doing so will automatically preserve the look and character of the town. This includes the business of the police station. There is reason why nearly 50% of all arrests to date occur on Route 20. This is the corridor that criminals use. There is no sense to bring that element into other sections of town for booking and jailing.

Some concerns with the negative reputation of the Conservation agent as difficult and not respectful of residents

Sudbury should have a permanent place for Pop Warner football and cheering to practice without being treated like criminals for wanting to play football and cheer. The current athletic director at LS should be ashamed of herself for not allowing the girls to go inside to practice in the cheer gym even though it is not being used by anyone else. Just goes to show that once LS got their field money from Pop Warner they didn't need us anymore. We all pay taxes in this town and should share the facilities fairly.

Villages at Sudbury is an unreasonable project and should not be completed. Traffic and school over crowding threaten to turn Sudbury into Waltham or Marlborough. The town should work actively to repeal 40b legislation and let towns decide the best use of their geographic resources. Enough with the communism.

Sudbury is already over developed, so put a stop to future commercial development, and minimize

residential development.

I disagree with the very premise of the Community Preservation Act and the way it is funded. You need to know this because that could affect how one might answer the questions above. If these matters are important enough to be supported by tax moneys, then they need to be part of the ordinary budget process. As it happens, I would probably answer the questions above the same way in the absence of CPA, but it doesn't mean I'd be willing to fund all the consequences of the preferences. - tom powers] 201 Union Ave 978-443-9442

The town should slow down the building of condos and small homes. We have way too many over 55 and our schools are overloaded. Rte 20 is a complete mess with all the traffic.

I hate seeing Community Funds used for a Reail that will in effect destroy beautiful and sensitive areas in Sudbury.

MORE RETAIL AND OFFICE SPACE TO REDUCE TAX BURDEN ON RESIDENTIAL; CREATE A TOWN CENTER PROJECT SIMILAR TO WHAT WAYLAND IS DOING, OTHERWISE MANY WILL VISIT WAYLAND MORE OFTEN TO BE IN A TOWN CENTER SETTING

As Chairperson of the Commission on Disability, I would like a representative of our Commission be given an opportunity to be more involved at the planning stages of any active or passive recreation sites so that we can assure compliance with both ADA and AAB regulations. It is far more costly to the town in terms of dollars for violations of AAB and ADA to be noted later and, more importantly in my mind, building non compliant facilities and waiting until they are cited for that noncompliance fosters an already existing image that Sudbury is not a welcoming community for those with disabilities.

Stop building condos thinking that over 55 will be a long term tax advantage to the town. 1/ there will probably be great tax breaks for seniors especially as their numbers increase therefore increasing their political clout to make this happen 2/ When the baby boom is over they will be either empty and unsellable. The rules will probably have to change to allow under 55 which would again increase the services. these developments are being built everywhere in way greater quantities than the demand will warrant. The competition to fill these are great. Sudbury's tax structure is not attractive to seniors with no kids in the schools. The open space that was lost can not be brought back.

great idea to do email survey

The town should allocate appropriate facility time to the Pop Warner activities. I am especially upset that the cheerleaders were not given adequate L-S gym time

Developers have changed and largely destroyed the character of town over the years I have lived here. There are still remaining pockets of natural beauty left and I feel strongly that what is still left is preserved. It seems like any last bit of land which could be developed for McMansions has been used. Property taxes have increased to a point where they have become a substantial financial burden. The traffic is terrible and the amount of large commercial vehicles, spewing exhaust which don't fit on narrow roads, common place.

Many of the questions were hard to answer without additional information and argument. In other words, with more information about the pros and cons and expense of various options, our opinion could change. For example, on the surface of the rail trail, we picked porous pavement. But we really don't know what the relative expense and merit of that choice is as compared to the others. Similarly, the questions about cleaning the water supply are hard to answer w/o additional information such as the cost/benefit analysis of each of the options. Nevertheless, we hope you learn some useful information.

I have lived in this town for 19 years. It is an historical but not much attention is being paid to preserve

it's history. I have four children with two still in elementary school. They have all played one sport or another but I still feel we currently have enough sports playing fields especially given the vast fields now available at the high school. I think we need more family parks donned with beautiful trees and flowers. I was under the impression years ago that the Comm Preservation Fund was suppose to preserve some of the natural beauty not turn the spaces into sports fields. I also feel we should have more restrictions on new construction sites, i.e. limit the amt of new houses being constructed on a lot that previous housed one home! This town is starting to become too overcrowded and overdeveloped with more of a city feel than the country feel it once had.

My choices are pie-in-the-sky. I am well aware that these very desirable things have to compete for our dollars with lots of other very desirable things. But this survey is a great way to understand the priorities of various demographic groups. So congratulations to you!

Any improvements/decisions with regard to recreation, conservation or education of Sudbury should take into account the fact that it is not in our best interest to provide services that will produce more traffic on Route 20.

This online survey is fabulous. Thanks for organizing it. With regard to some of the questions above, I am not completely informed on all the options so am not sure I would rank the same way if I had more information. Maybe this is one of the points of the survey -- to show us that we are not as informed as we could be.

I think this survey was poorly done. Of course if you ask someone if they would like to preserve open space the answer will be yes. Unfortunately you have to give tradeoffs such as would you be willing to increase your taxes to pay for open space. Other issues addressed here need explanation and asking citizens whether it is preferred to build sewers on Rte 20 or stop excess road runoff pollution doesn't mean anything if they are not educated about the relative detriment of each.

We've only lived here a little over a year, but we love the town! I think preserving what we have here is the most important thing -- the open space, woods, wildlife, darkness at night, and rural character are what we love about Sudbury, in addition to the people, and the way the town seems to be so well and thoughtfully run, with much reach-out to residents (like this). I've been impressed with the annual report, the reports from the water district, and other mailings and information that we have received, and by the thoughtfulness that seems to go into most public discourse.

One of the things we love about our new town is the caring about open spaces and conservation! Bravo!!

I don't think this survey was very useful because it does not take into account the costs of doing any of the things we're being asked to evaluate. People may say they're in favor of a lot of things when simply asked a yes (agree) or no (disagree) question but, their answers are likely to change when their responses will affect them financially (i.e. increased taxes).

In many communities, rail trails have become the most highly rated recreation part of the community. Sudbury is likely to feel the same in the future.

Would like to see provision for pedestrians (e.g. walkways) on the Post Rd either side of Nobscot Rd. Any further commercial (e.g. retail) development should be concentrated on the Post road between Concord Rd and the Shaw's plaza.

Why can't the town build more traditional narrow, tree-lined, windy, scenic roads, with houses sparsely scattered here and there instead of letting developers build subdivisions? If it's cost prohibitive, can we find some way of making it affordable? The only two choices mentioned in the planning docs seem to be typical subdivisions or subdivisions with everybody crammed together in one corner so the animals can

have the majority of the space. I think we can find a way to make the land enjoyable for both people and animals to live on. If we have to have housing crammed together, how about putting a coffee shop or tasteful convenience store on the corners of the residential streets, so people have something to walk to? That's not rural? Well, neither are subdivisions with small lots. Can we bring back the commuter rail? It takes forever to get anywhere from this town, and you can forget about living here and working downtown. The 15-year olds must feel trapped. Who knows, maybe it would help the traffic problems too. Where are the project plans and status reports on the various town initiatives?

Town should promote the Assabet national wildlife refuge as a cost effective, recreational asset.

I believe that expanded walkways are the capital improvement that would most benefit the quality of life in Sudbury. We would have a way for us and our children to enjoy our beautiful town, without having to drive or dodge cars!

I moved to Sudbury because of it's Rural/Suburban living areas. I get so frustrated lately every time a new house or development goes up all of the surrounding trees go down. If I wanted to live in the suburbs I would have moved to a town like Needham. I am for all we have to do to save the uniqueness of Sudbury community life. I tell people..if you don't like trees, flora, fauna etc...Sudbury is not the community for you. And please, don't move here anyway and try to change to ecological culture as some have. I stay in Sudbury because I love Sudbury AND I am willing to pay the price for what Sudbury offers. I will promise to stay more informed about our conservation efforts. Thank you

Many of the questions on this survey are too complicated for a non-engaged citizen. There needs to be more details if the survey expects to be valid

I would dearly love to have a rail trail in Sudbury. Talking with a RE broker in Bedford, he said that all property near rail trail is worth much more. They love the rail trail there. I use the Cape Cod rail trail and my in-laws live right on it. It is a real property value booster.

We need to understand that people and nature are not apart from each other. If we don't work toward an active, positive, and constructive integrated relationship with the place in which we live, we are doing just the opposite, taking a negative, destructive, antagonistic posture against our very home. I watch the madness of our cell phone holding, SUV driving populace racing by my place every day. These people may be rushing to or from work, shuttling their children to one or another scheduled activity, all while the trees, rocks, soil, streams, and REALITY which is our town flash by their window as in a dream. Is this the life we want our fellow citizens to live? Is the ripped-open flesh of our land at yet another expertly misconceived development the only thing that might jolt our people into thinking that they might be missing something in their lives? We need a connection to the world around us. Sports fields and stadiums don't do this, athletic clubs and swimming pools don't do this. The town needs to take an active, innovative, progressive role in fostering a positive, creative, honest, happy relationship between its people and the natural world upon which we all depend. Anything less is an abrogation of the responsibility of government to provide for the health and happiness of its people.

I am against the development of the parcel of land that the selectmen voted to acquire on Rt. 20.

There were a couple of items I found difficult to adequately comment on due to my lack of understanding and lack of detail in the question, notably providing detail regarding the relative impact of the various items listed under the water quality questions would have assisted me with a more informed answer.

When land or development rights are purchased to keep property in its natural state for flora, fauna, aesthetics, etc., even if it is for a single benefit, such as habitat protection, there should be a high priority for public access. The town needs to address town wide sewerage to reduce the financial burden of septic system replacement/restoration to Title V compliance.

I feel strongly that the Town's character and value could be increased by building the Bruce Freeman rail and other rail trails.

This was the best way for you to reach us....Thank you

Great survey

Sudbury should cap number of building permits each like many communities and require set asides for open space and affordable housing.

Our open space should include affordable housing and / or play grounds as part of any future plans

I'm glad to see you caring about my input

This was a better town when we first moved here many decades ago. The massive destruction of land and constant building of huge homes has permanently changed the character of the town. Now it is just another community for the newly rich to show off their incomes. We can't go back (too bad), but it would be lovely to instigate restraint with the home building. The McMansion lovers can always move to Miami where they will fit right in.

Using CPA money for artificial turf at the High School is an abomination. Why not use CPA money for beer and cigarettes if enough people vote for it?

I've said this a couple of times now, but a town beach area is very important to me. Our family has to use other town facilities to meet this desire. In my opinion, there is plenty of space and funds in town to be able to accommodate this need, even if it means cutting back in the budget (including not funding a police station).

town should put more resources to keep ATVs out of conservation land

Thanks for making the effort to reach out and survey the residents!

The town has been studying this issue for 30 years! It's time to take action on some of the plans that have been developed in the past instead of just conducting another study. Take action now before it is too late.

Please keep as much open space, historical sites, conservation and bike trails as possible! This is a big part of what makes Sudbury so special!

The rail trail will harm our wetlands

Distribution List for Draft 2009-2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan:

By email with link to website:

Sudbury Planning Board
Sudbury Town Manager
Sudbury Board of Selectmen
Sudbury Conservation Commission
Sudbury Park & Recreation Commission
Sudbury Community Preservation Committee
Sudbury Board of Health
Sudbury Zoning Board of Appeals
Sudbury Historical Commission
Sudbury Board of Assessors
Sudbury Agricultural Commission
Sudbury Commission on Disability
Sudbury Finance Committee
Sudbury Capital Improvement Planning Committee
Sudbury Ponds and Waterways Committee
Sudbury Rail Trail Conversion Advisory Committee
Sudbury Center Improvement Advisory Committee
Sudbury Historical Society
Sudbury Permanent Landscape Committee
Sudbury Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee
Town of Sudbury Department Heads
Sudbury Valley Trustees
Sudbury Foundation
SuAsCo Watershed Council, Nancy Bryant

Plan sent by USPS and email with link to website:

Metropolitan Area Planning Council
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

Plan and Map placed on reference at:

Goodnow Library
Conservation Commission office
Planning and Community Development office
Park and Recreation Commission office

Letter sent by USPS:

Mr. and Mrs. David Aronson
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beers
Robert Quirk
Knox Trail Council
Paul Cavicchio
David J. Clark
Nancy Bagdasarian
Rosanne and Barbara Dickey
William and Rebecca Fairbank
Greenwood Swim and Tennis Club
Honora Haynes
Richard Smith
William & Joyce Duvall
Susan Robelen
James and Karen Hodder
Henry and Barbara White
Johnson Household
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kurth
Gonzalo Leon
Caroline Diamond
Mark Taylor
Eva MacNeill
Fairview Development Corp
Maynard Rod & Gun Club, Inc
Laura Bartlett Abrams
Barbara McLagan
Nashawtuc Country Club
Walter and Christa Oechsle
Sudbury Water District
H. Gunther Rudenburg
Sudbury Swim and Tennis Club
Sullivan
Carol and Richard Wolfe
Wayside Inn Corp.
James and Melanie Weaver
Sudbury Valley Trustees
Jeffrey Lang
Karen and Ron Riggert
Robert Capaccio
Henry Noer



Town of Sudbury

<http://www.sudbury.ma.us>

September 30, 2008

To all interested Sudbury Residents and Landowners:

The Sudbury Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee is pleased to announce the completion of the Draft 2008-2012 Open Space and Recreation Plan. We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of all who participated in its creation, and encourage a thorough reading of its pages to ensure it truly reflects the objectives and direction set forth by residents and town boards and committees.

The Draft Plan can be downloaded from the Town's web site at www.sudbury.ma.us. Reference copies are available at the Goodnow Library, Conservation Commission office (DPW Building), Park & Recreation Commission office (Fairbank Community Center) and the Planning and Community Development Department office (Flynn Building). Paper copies of the Plan will be made available upon request to the Planning and Community Development Department at pcd@sudbury.ma.us or by calling 978-639-3387.

A 45 day comment period has been established, which will end on November 21, 2008. Written comments will be accepted during this period by sending them to the Planning and Community Development office, Flynn Building, 278 Old Sudbury Road, Sudbury, MA, 01776; or by email to osrpc@sudbury.ma.us.

A final plan will be compiled which reflects comments received on the draft plan. Your involvement in this last stage is critical, as we want the final plan to be as accurate and inclusive as possible. Please take some time to explore the plan, and let us know your thoughts.

Thank you again for contributing to this important endeavor. Through these efforts of visioning and leadership, we will be able to sustain the excellent quality of life in Sudbury we desire for ourselves and future generations.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Committee

Appendix D

Public Comments Received on Draft Plan (attached):

1. Metropolitan Area Planning Council, May 15, 2009
2. Sudbury Planning Board, December 10, 2008
3. Sudbury Board of Selectmen, January 30, 2009
4. Sudbury Conservation Commission, May 21, 2009
5. Sudbury Valley Trustees, October 24, 2008
6. Alorie Parkhill (resident), November 3, 2008
7. Alexandra Plotkin (resident), November 3, 2008
8. Richard Williamson (resident), November 3, 2008
9. Jim Boland (resident), November 4, 2008
10. Connie Farb (resident), November 9, 2008
11. Friends of the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail, November 18, 2008

2009-2013 Town of Sudbury Open Space and Recreation Plan Section

504 Self-Evaluation

Designation of Section 504 Coordinator

The designated Section 504 Coordinator is James Kelly, ADA Coordinator and Building Inspector.

Grievance Procedures

Persons wishing to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in employment practices and policies or the provision of services, activities, programs and benefits by the Town of Sudbury should make the complaint in writing according to the grievance procedure adopted by the Town and detailed in the attached document.

Public Notification Requirements

Employment advertising contains non-discrimination statements.

Participation of Individuals or Organizations Representing the Disabled Community

The Sudbury Disability Commission represents the disabled community and participated in the completion of the Facilities Inventory and Transition Plan.

Program Accessibility

Many government, recreation, elder services and public service programs provided by the Town of Sudbury are readily accessible and useable by persons with disabilities. These programs are held in buildings and facilities that provide full accessibility, or other accommodations are made for specific disabilities. The Town's Commission on Disability recommends that the Town prepare a full Self-Evaluation of all town services, policies and practices and a Transition Plan to bring the Town into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, however a funding source for this study has not been identified. All improvements contained in such a plan will be considered, subject to funding availability.

Transition Plan

Since the 1998 Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Town has been upgrading its conservation and recreation facilities to accommodate disabled persons. Since the last plan update, the following upgrades have been put in place:

- Accessible door handles and other hardware have been installed at the Fairbank Community Center
- Featherland Park restrooms have been made accessible
- Accessible walking trail constructed at Haskell Field

Facility Inventory

The full Inventory and Transition Plan is attached.

Employment Practices

Sudbury is an equal opportunity employer, as documented in the attached Article VII(A) of the Town's General Bylaws, Equal Employment Opportunity, and in the Town of Sudbury Employee Handbook.

Inventory of Open Space Facilities Owned by the Conservation Commission or Recreation Department

The Conservation Commission and the Recreation Department manage certain properties for the Town of Sudbury, but ownership rests with the Town. Some of these properties, especially those managed by the Conservation Commission contain extensive wetlands and are not intended for public access.

Accessibility of other facilities

The day use area in Haskell Playground, managed by the Sudbury Recreation Department, has been upgraded with a handicapped accessible picnic table.

The accessibility of privately owned facilities, e.g. Nashawtuc Country Club, Bosse Sports Club, is unknown.

**OFFICE OF THE
TOWN MANAGER**
278 OLD SUDBURY ROAD
SUDBURY, MA 01776
(978)639-3381
(978)443-0756

August 15, 2008

Ms Melissa Cryan
Grants Manager
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street
Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Ms. Cryan:

I am writing to confirm that Mr. Wayne R. Walker, Assistant Town Manager/Human Resources Director of Sudbury, has been appointed as the Town's ADA Coordinator for employment practices and that James Kelly, the Building Inspector for the Town of Sudbury, has been appointed as the Town's ADA Coordinator for town buildings and facilities. As such, Mr. Walker and Mr. Kelly are responsible for insuring compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Sincerely,

Maureen Valente
Town Manager

TOWN OF SUDBURY

BUILDING DEPARTMENT
275 Old Lancaster Road • Sudbury, MA 01776

Phone: 978-443-2209, ext. 1363
Fax: 978-443-6128

James Kelly
Inspector of Buildings
Certified Building Official

August 15, 2008

Ms. Melissa Cryan
Grants Manager
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street
Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

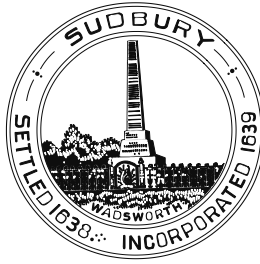
Dear Ms. Cryan:

I am writing to certify that the Town of Sudbury's employment practices are in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act in the following categories: recruitment, personnel actions, leave administration, training, tests, medical exams and questionnaires, social and recreation programs, fringe benefits, collective bargaining agreements and wage and salary administration.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

James Kelly
Building Inspector Coordinator



Town of Sudbury Employment Application

The Town of Sudbury is an Equal Opportunity Employer

Personnel Office, 278 Old Sudbury Road, Sudbury, MA 01776

Tel. (978) 639-3386

Fax (978) 443-0756

The Town of Sudbury accepts applications for advertised positions only. The Town does not maintain a file of general applications. A resume may be attached but not substituted for this form. All questions must be answered completely.

(Please Print or Type)

Position(s) applied for _____ Date _____

How did you learn about the position? _____

Date you are available to start _____

Salary desired _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Name: _____
(Last) (Middle Initial) (First)

Address: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Work Phone: () _____

Are you 18 years or older? ____ Yes ____ No

Can you provide required proof of your legal right to work? ____ Yes ____ No

Federal Law requires submittal of satisfactory proof of identity and employment eligibility (Passport, Valid Driver's License, Birth Certificate, etc.). Failure to submit such proof will result in ineligibility for employment with the Town of Sudbury.

Have you ever been employed by the Town of Sudbury? ____ Yes ____ No

If Yes, when and in what capacity? _____

If Yes, reason for leaving? _____

Do you have a dependable means of transportation to and from work? ____ Yes ____ No

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? ____ Yes ____ No

If Yes, please specify: _____

Have you been convicted of a misdemeanor in the last five years? ____ Yes ____ No

If Yes, please specify: _____

You are not required to divulge information concerning any offense committed prior to the age of seventeen or if there is a sealed record on file. Conviction may not necessarily disqualify an applicant from employment.

EDUCATION:

_____ School Name/Location _____ Years Completed _____ Degree/Date _____ Course of Study _____

High School: _____

College: _____

Graduate School: _____

Business/Technical/
Other: _____

SPECIAL SKILLS:

Please describe any specialized training or job related skills that will help us evaluate your application for employment.

Specialized Training: _____

Special Equipment: _____

Professional Licenses: _____

Professional Memberships: _____

Computer Software: _____

Other: _____

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

List current or most recent employer first

1) Employer's Name: _____

Employer's Address: _____

Job Title: _____ From: _____ To: _____

Work Performed: _____

Reason for Leaving: _____

2) Employer's Name: _____

Employer's Address: _____

Job Title: _____ From _____ To _____

Work Performed: _____

Reason for Leaving: _____

3) Employer's Name: _____
Employer's Address: _____
Job Title: _____ From: _____ To: _____
Work Performed: _____
Reason for Leaving: _____

REFERENCES:

Please provide professional and/or business references only.

1) Name: _____ Occupation: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: _____
Relationship: _____ Years Acquainted: _____

2) Name: _____ Occupation: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: _____
Relationship: _____ Years Acquainted: _____

3) Name: _____ Occupation: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: _____
Relationship: _____ Years Acquainted: _____

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT:

"I certify that the information provided in this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if employed, any misrepresentation or false or misleading statements given in this application or in personal interview(s) may be sufficient grounds for discharge.

I authorize investigation of all statements contained herein and authorize the employer to contact and obtain all information that may be necessary to arrive at an employment decision from all listed references, employers and educational institutions. I understand that the information so obtained is for the use of the Town of Sudbury only. I hereby release all parties from any and all liability for any damages which may arise as a result of furnishing or releasing such information.

If required for the position I am seeking I agree to have a physical examination by a physician selected by the employer, which may include testing for drugs or a psychological examination and recognize that any offer of employment may be contingent upon the results of such examination(s).

I understand that neither this application nor any offer letter I may receive for employment constitutes an agreement or contract for employment for any specified period or definite duration. I understand that all appointments are probationary and that I must demonstrate my fitness for continued employment. I also understand and acknowledge that, unless otherwise defined by applicable law, employment is of an "at will" nature; i.e. that I may resign at any time for any reason and that the employer reserves the right to terminate my employment at any time with or without cause. "

Signed: _____ Date: _____

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Americans with Disabilities Act Title II regulations require that municipalities notify applicants, employees, participants and interested persons of their rights under the law.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

THE TOWN OF SUDBURY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY IN ADMISSION OR ACCESS TO, TREATMENT OR EMPLOYMENT IN ITS PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.

THE TOWN OF SUDBURY HAS DESIGNATED THE FOLLOWING PERSON TO COORDINATE EFFORTS TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS. QUESTIONS, REQUESTS FOR AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES OR MODIFICATIONS OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES AND COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

Wayne Walker, ADA Coordinator
278 Old Sudbury Road, Sudbury, MA 01776
(978) 639-3386

The information in the notice must be communicated on an ongoing basis in formats that ensure access to persons with visual, cognitive, physical or hearing impairments.

This may include the use of public service radio and television announcements, printing information in brochures, program notifications and other municipal publications, sending notices to disability **organizations** including organizations that have telephone tapes for people who are blind, posting notices in municipal facilities and printing notices in local newspapers.

Massachusetts Office on Disability 1-800-322-2020 voice/TDD One
One Ashburton Place (617) 727-7440 voice/TDD Boston
Boston, MA 02108

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

THE TOWN OF SUDBURY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF DISABILITY IN ADMISSION OR ACCESS TO/ TREATMENT OR EMPLOYMENT IN ITS PROGRAMS/ SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.

THE TOWN OF SUDBURY HAS DESIGNATED THE FOLLOWING PERSON TO COORDINATE EFFORTS TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS. QUESTIONS, REQUESTS FOR AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES OR MODIFICATIONS OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES AND COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:

Wayne R. Walker, ADA Coordinator

278 Old Sudbury Road

Sudbury, MA 01776

(978) 639-3386

TOWN OF SUDBURY

Americans with Disabilities Act

(ADA)

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

August 15, 2008

**THE TOWN OF SUDBURY
PUBLIC NOTICE
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

The Town of Sudbury does not discriminate on the basis of disability. Program applicants, participants, members of the general public, employees, job applicants, and others are entitled to participate in and benefit from all agency programs, activities, and services without regard to disability.

Copies of this notice are available, upon request, in alternate print formats (large print, audiotape, braille, computer disk, etc.). Our grievance procedure, self-evaluation, as well as ADA policies, practices and procedures are available upon request.

The Town of Sudbury has designated the following persons to coordinate its efforts to comply with the ADA. Inquiries, requests, and complaints should be directed to:

**WAYNE WALKER
ASSISTANT TOWN MANAGER
ADA COORDINATOR –
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
TOWN OF SUDBURY
278 OLD SUDBURY RD.
SUDBURY, MA 01776
978-639-3386 (telephone)
978-443-0756 (fax)**

**JAMES KELLY
BUILDING INSPECTOR
ADA COORINDATOR – FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT
TOWN OF SUDBURY
275 OLD LANCASTER RD.
SUDBURY, MA 01776
978-443-2209 EXT 1363 (telephone)
978-443-6128 (fax)**

A. TOWN OF SUDBURY ADA GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. It may be used by any disabled individual or their authorized representative who believes that they have been discriminated against on the basis of disability in employment practices or the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits by the Town of Sudbury.

The complaint should be submitted in writing or on audiotape to the appropriate ADA Coordinator named on the next page and should include a description of the alleged discriminatory incident or action, the place and date on which it occurred, and the name of any employee or representative of the Town of Sudbury involved. The complaint should also include the name, address, phone number of the complainant or their authorized representative. Any assistance needed in filing or pursuing the complaint will be provided by the ADA Coordinator upon request. The complaint should be submitted by the complainant and/or his/her authorized representative as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged discriminatory incident:

WAYNE WALKER
ASSISTANT TOWN MANAGER
ADA COORDINATOR –
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES
TOWN OF SUDBURY
278 OLD SUDBURY RD.
SUDBURY, MA 01776
978-639-3386 (telephone)
978-443-0756 (fax)

JAMES KELLY
BUILDING INSPECTOR
ADA COORINDATOR –
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
TOWN OF SUDBURY
275 OLD LANCASTER RD.
SUDBURY, MA 01776
978-443-2209 X1363 (telephone)
978-443-6128 (fax)

Within 30 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 30 calendar days after the meeting, the ADA Coordinator, will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, braille, or audiotape. The response will explain the position of the Town of Sudbury and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his or her designee may appeal the decision of the ADA Coordinator within 30 calendar days after receipt of the response.

Within 30 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the Town Manager or his/her designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 30 calendar days after the meeting the Town Manager or his/her designee will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, appeals to the Town Manager or his/her designee, and responses from the ADA Coordinator and Town Manager or his/her designee will be kept by the Town of Sudbury for at least three years.

I. EMPLOYMENT

A. Reasonable Accommodation Policy

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that no otherwise qualified individual with a disability shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from employment at the Town of Sudbury. Employment review and hiring will be based on the employee/prospective employee's ability to perform what the Town of Sudbury determines to be the essential functions of a job.

Further, it is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that reasonable accommodation will be made for an otherwise qualified applicant or employee with a disability, unless the Town of Sudbury can demonstrate that the accommodation imposes an undue financial or administrative hardship on the operation of its programs.

Notice of the availability of reasonable accommodations for job applicants will be made available upon request to applicants with disabilities during the pre-employment process if necessary to provide equal opportunity to secure employment with the Town of Sudbury.

All prospective employees will be informed that the Town of Sudbury does not discriminate on the basis of disability and that requests for reasonable accommodations needed for the performance of essential job functions or for the enjoyment of other benefits of employment should be made by prospective employees following receipt of a conditional offer of employment, preferably at the post-employment offer meeting.

Persons with disabilities employed by the Town of Sudbury may request reasonable accommodations from their immediate supervisor or from the ADA Coordinator.

A decision regarding reasonable accommodation requests will be made within five business days of the submission of the request and any supporting documentation required by the Town of Sudbury. The effectiveness of the accommodation and need for modifications or additional accommodation will be assessed during the first month of use of the accommodation.

Current employees seeking reasonable accommodations should make requests to their immediate supervisor who will inform the ADA Coordinator. Requests for accommodation can be made at any time when they become necessary to the performance of essential job functions or the enjoyment of benefits of employment. A decision regarding the requested accommodation will be made within ten working days of the submission of the request and any supporting documentation required.

Applicants or employees have the right to appeal the denial of any accommodation request using the ADA Grievance Procedure. The final decision concerning any requested accommodation that may represent an undue financial or administrative hardship will be made by the Town Manager.

B. Employment Training Assurance

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that staff training and development activities provided by agency personnel and volunteers include information about ADA employment requirements. Our Employee Handbook explains the Town's ADA policies, procedures, and practices including reasonable accommodation, grievance procedures, and essential versus non-essential job functions. All new employees are informed during an orientation session of these policies.

II. NON-DISCRIMINATORY OPERATIONS

A. Equal Opportunity Policy

No qualified person with a disability shall be denied the benefits of, be excluded from participation in, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any of the Town of Sudbury's programs or activities.

In providing its services, programs, and activities the Town of Sudbury will not:

1. Deny a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in, or benefit from, a benefit, service, or activity.
2. Afford a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in, or benefit from, any aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded to others.
3. Deny a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to participate as a member of planning or advisory boards, commissions or any other entity of the Town of Sudbury.
4. Otherwise limit a qualified individual with a disability the enjoyment of any right, privilege, advantage, or opportunity enjoyed by other qualified individuals receiving the aid, benefit, or service.
5. As earlier stated, it is the policy of the Town of Sudbury to ensure that persons with disabilities are provided maximum opportunity to participate in and benefit from programs, services, and activities. Moreover, it is our goal that such participation is in the same manner as those of non-disabled persons and in fully integrated settings.

B. Reasonable Modification Policy

The Town of Sudbury will make reasonable modifications to policies and procedures necessary to accommodate the needs of a person with a disability whenever an otherwise qualified person with a disability requests such modification, unless it can be demonstrated that such an accommodation would impose an undue burden or fundamental alteration to the program.

The Town of Sudbury will comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations relative to the use of assistive equipment and trained assistance animals. In addition, no arbitrary restrictions or limitations will be placed on the type of assistive equipment or trained assistance animals that consumers may bring with them to the Town of Sudbury facilities.

Final decisions regarding requests for reasonable modifications will be made by the Town Manager in a timely fashion (no longer than 10 working days). Individuals seeking to contest a denial of a request for reasonable modification will be given the grievance procedure in the format appropriate to their needs.

C. Eligibility Requirements Assurance

Any prohibitions or limits on the eligibility of qualified individuals with disabilities to receive services or practice any occupation or profession, are not allowed under this policy.

Eligibility requirements have been reviewed by the ADA Coordinator and updated as necessary to comply with the requirements of the ADA. Whenever programs formulate new eligibility policies or new programs are developed, policies will be reviewed with the ADA Coordinator to ensure compliance. Staff will be informed of and trained on any changes in eligibility requirements that may arise.

D. Assurance Regarding Surcharges

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that surcharges will not be charged to persons with disabilities, their family members or organizations representing them for the provision of reasonable accommodations, reasonable modifications to policies and procedures, auxiliary aids and services, or any other costs related to the participation of a person with a disability.

E. Integrated Services Assurance

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that all of our services, programs, and activities are provided in the most integrated setting possible. People with disabilities will not be required to participate in separate programs even if separate programs specifically designed to meet the need of persons with disabilities are offered.

Services will not be provided to any person with a disability in a manner or at a location different from that available to other service recipients unless the potential for removal of architectural barriers or the use of assistive devices and equipment have been found to be inadequate or inappropriate to the needs of the individual. In all cases, the affected individuals, (family members and other representative when appropriate) will be fully involved in the consideration and decision-making process.

F. Significant Assistance Assurance

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that programs to whom we provide significant support may not discriminate against people with disabilities. All contracts and all program sites are regularly assessed to ensure nondiscrimination against people with disabilities. All new contracts and programs are assessed prior to approval to ensure they do not discriminate against people with disabilities.

G. Accessible Transportation Policy

The Town of Sudbury does not provide transportation for Department of Public Health sponsored programs.

H. Community Referral Assistance

Our program does not require referrals as a condition of participation. We do make occasional referrals to the following two programs:

1. Massachusetts Prevention Center
158 Union Ave.
Framingham, MA 01702
This facility is completely handicapped accessible

2. Smokers Quit Line
American Cancer Society, Boston
617-338-6018
This hot line is equipped with TDD/TTY

I. Training Assurance Regarding Non-Discriminatory Program Operation

The Town of Sudbury provides orientation training to all new employees. All Town of Sudbury employees receive a copy of the Employee Handbook which includes ADA policies. On-going information of the ADA will be included in all future new staff orientations and as needed at regular Department Head Meetings.

III. EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

A. Effective Communications Policy

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that auxiliary aids and services will be provided when necessary to ensure effective communication with persons whose disabilities effect communication. Persons with communications disabilities will be given the opportunity to request the aid or service that they prefer and the requested aid or service will be given primary consideration by the Town of Sudbury and will be provided unless doing so would impose an undue burden or a fully effective alternative is available.

B. TTY/TDD Assurance

At present, the TTY/TDD machine for the Town of Sudbury is located at the Police Station. The Town is planning to purchase one or more TTY/TDD machines for Town offices in the near future.

Final decisions regarding requests for reasonable modifications will be made by the Town Manager in a timely fashion (no longer than 10 working days). Individuals seeking to contest a denial of a request for reasonable modification will be given the grievance procedure in the format appropriate to their needs.

C. Alternative Format Policy and Procedures

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury to make all documents, publications, and materials used in agency programs available to persons with disabilities who need them in alternative formats including large print, audiotape, braille, and computer diskettes.

Large print, short audiotapes, and computer diskettes in ASCII formats will be prepared by members of the Town of Sudbury who have been identified by the ADA Coordinator and trained in the necessary skills and procedures.

The procedure for requesting alternate formats is:

1. The person making the request should identify the materials desired and specify his or her preferred alternate format to the ADA Coordinator either in person, by phone, or in writing at least ten (10) days in advance of the event or activity for which the material is needed.
2. The materials will be provided in the requested format at no charge. *(Every attempt will be made to meet requests made less than 10 days before an event or activity).*
3. If, after primary consideration has been given to the preferred format, the request cannot be met, an alternative effective format will be offered. If a request cannot be met the person making the request will be informed as soon as possible but at least 2 days in advance of the event or activity.
4. Final decisions regarding requests for reasonable modifications will be made by the Town Manager in a timely fashion (no longer than 10 working days). Individuals seeking to contest a denial of a request for reasonable modification will be given the grievance procedure in the format appropriate to their needs.

D. Interpreter Services Policy

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that sign language interpreters, will be provided upon request to any person needing interpreter services in order to participate in any meeting, program, or activity of the agency. Requests should be made 10 days in advance of the scheduled event or meeting. *(Every reasonable effort will be made to meet requests made with less than 10 days).* Requests should be made either in person, over the phone, or in writing to the Program Director:

Mary McCormack
Executive Assistant to the Town Manager
Town of Sudbury
278 Old Sudbury Rd.
Sudbury, MA 01776
Tel. (978) 639-3382
FAX (978) 443-0756

The Program Director will contact the Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (MCDHH), to schedule the interpreter service. In addition to MCDHH, the Town of

Sudbury maintains a list of names and phone numbers of at least three (3) qualified freelance sign language interpreters working in the region. If informed that MCDHH has not been successful in scheduling interpreters as requested, staff of the Town of Sudbury will immediately attempt to contact and schedule a freelance interpreter.

If an interpreter service cannot be obtained, the Program Director or other member of the staff will offer the option of an alternative effective form of communication or the opportunity to postpone the meeting until such a time as an interpreter can be scheduled.

Final decisions regarding requests for reasonable modifications will be made by the Town Manager in a timely fashion (no longer than 10 working days). Individuals seeking to contest a denial of a request for reasonable modification will be given the grievance procedure in the format appropriate to their needs.

E. Assistance Listening Device Assurance

It is the policy of the Town of Sudbury that assistive listening devices will be provided upon request to persons needing such devices to participate in programs, services and activities of the agency.

The procedure for requesting an assistive listening device is for the person needing the device (or his/her representative) to identify his or her need for a device in person, by telephone, or in writing to the Program Director at least ten (10) business days before the scheduled event or activity will take place. The ADA Coordinator or Program Director, or other responsible member of the staff will arrange for rental and timely delivery of the device by express mail. *(Every reasonable effort will be made to meet requests made with less than 10 days notice).*

Final decisions regarding requests for reasonable modifications will be made by the Town Manager in a timely fashion (no longer than 10 working days). Individuals seeking to contest a denial of a request for reasonable modification will be given the grievance procedure in the format appropriate to their needs.

F. TV Captioning Assurance

N/A. Our program does not use a TV as part of its program.

G. Video Assurance

N/A. our program does not use videos.

IV. PROGRAM AND FACILITY ACCESSIBILITY

Section V, Facility Accessibility has not been included because the material to be submitted is a summary of the findings from your facilities inventory and should include a listings of:

Appendix E

- a) barriers that limit accessibility identifying those whose removal is *readily achievable*.
- b) barriers limiting access whose removal is not readily achievable (with cost estimates).
- c) the source of all funds received by your agency.

**See the checklist for complete description
of requirements of Section V requirements**

Town of Sudbury
278 Old Sudbury Road
Sudbury, MA 01776

Telephone: (978) 639-3386 or (978) 443-8891, ext. 1363

COMPLAINT FORM FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

1. Name: _____
 (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)
Street Address: _____
City and State: _____
Zip Code: _____
Telephone Number: _____

2. In the event the Town is unable to locate you to discuss this complaint, please provide the following information concerning a person who can contact you:

Name: _____
Street Address: _____
City and State: _____ Zip: _____
Telephone Number: _____

3. Who or what do you allege has violated requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act:

Name: _____
Street Address: _____
City and State: _____ Zip: _____
Department/Organization/Unit: _____
Program: _____
Individual: _____

4. Have you filed a complaint with respect to this matter with any other Federal, State or local government agency:

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, name of agency: _____

Street Address: _____

City and State: _____ Zip: _____

5. Have you pursued resolution of your complaint through the internal grievance procedure at your institution?

Yes _____ No _____

(Note: It is not required that you pursue your complaint through your institution's internal grievance procedure.)

If yes, what is the statue of your complaint in this grievance procedure?

6. Have you or do you intend to file this complaint with a lawyer?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, Lawyer's Name: _____

Address: _____

7. In order to determine if you have filed a complaint in a timely manner, the following is requested:

(a) On what dates and times was a violation/discriminatory act noted?:

8. Describe in detail the alleged discriminatory conduct or actions. If more space is required to answer this or any other question on this form, attach additional sheets. (NOTE: In describing discriminatory conduct, it will be helpful if you could provide information as to other persons allegedly treated in the same manner, non-handicapped persons treated differently; has the institution given an explanation for actions or conduct.)

9. Submit any written materials, dates, documents, etc. which you think are relevant to this complaint.

(Signature)

(Date)

**INFORMATION SHEET
THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITY ACT OF 1990**

FACT SHEET

OBJECTIVE:

Furthers the goal of full participation for persons with disabilities by giving civil rights protection to these individuals. It guarantees equal opportunity for these individuals in (1) employment, (2) public accommodations; (3) transportation, (4) state and local government services and (5) telecommunications.

(1) Employment:

- Employers with 25 or more employees must comply, effective 26 July 1992.
- Employers with 15-24 employees must comply, effective 26 July 1994. - Complaints may be filed with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(2) Public Accommodations: (Title III)

Effective 26 January 1992: Public accommodations such as restaurants, hotels, theaters, doctors offices, pharmacies, retail stores, museums, libraries, parks, private schools and daycare centers may not discriminate. Private clubs and religious organizations **are exempt**.

Reasonable changes must be made in policies, practices and procedures to avoid discrimination.

Elevators are generally not required in buildings under three stories or with fewer than 3,000 square feet per floor, unless the building is a shopping center, mall or professional office of a health care provider.

Individuals May:

- (a) Bring lawsuits to obtain court orders to stop discrimination, but money damages cannot be awarded; or
- (b) Can file complaints with the U.S. Attorney General who may file lawsuits to stop discrimination and obtain money damages and penalties.

(3) Transportation:

Public Bus/Rail: New buses and/or rail vehicles, ordered after 26 August 1990, must be accessible.

Private Bus/Vans: New over-the-road buses ordered on or after 26 July 1996 (July 26, 1997 for small companies). Note: After completion of a study, the president may extend this deadline by one year, if appropriate. Individuals may file complaints with the U.S. Attorney General or bring private lawsuits under the public accommodations procedures.

(4) State and Local Government Operations: (Title II)

State and local governments may not discriminate against qualified individuals. All government facilities, services and communications must be accessible consistent with the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Individuals may file complaints with federal agencies designated by the U.S. Attorney General or bring private lawsuits.

(5) Telecommunications:

Companies offering telephone services to the general public must offer telephone relay services to individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD's) or similar devices.

Individuals may file complaints with the Federal Communications Commission.

For additional information and answers to questions, contact the U.S. Department of Justice:

(202) 514-0301 (Voice) 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM Eastern Time

202) 514-0331 (TOD) 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM Eastern Time

(202) 514-0333 (TOD) 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM Eastern Time

For copies of the full 90 page Americans with Disability Act of 1990, at **no** cost, please contact:

U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Disability Policy
113 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20010

FACILITIES INVENTORY AND TRANSITION PLAN

The following facilities inventory includes those facilities that are under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission and/or Park and Recreation Commission and Department. Those parcels that are not intended for public use or access, including many lands under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission and classified as "open space", are not listed. In addition, recreation programs and facilities associated with the Sudbury Public Schools and the Lincoln Sudbury Regional High School have not been classified in this inventory.

FEELEY FIELD				
LOCATION:	RAYMOND RD			
MANAGER:	Park & Rec Commission			
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Paved and unpaved lot	Not accessible, no designated handicap space(s)	Designate paved spaces for handicap use	Unpaved surfaces are not considered accessible. Handicapped parking spaces must be paved and designated to be compliant.
Baseball/Softball Fields/Stands	NA	Not accessible		Grass is not an accessible surface. Stands are not accessible.
Tennis Courts	NA	Not accessible		Entryway is too narrow.
Restrooms	full restrooms	Women's room accessible	Door to men's room needs replacement for accessibility	
FEATHERLAND FIELD				
LOCATION:	CONCORD RD			
MANAGER:	Park & Rec Commission			
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Paved lot	Not accessible, some handicap spaces designated		Per 2006 assessment by Commission, number of designated spaces is inadequate, locations are inappropriate, some lack proper signage and access aisles.
Baseball/Softball Fields/Stands	NA	Not accessible		Grass is not an accessible surface. Stands are not accessible.
Tennis Courts	NA	Accessible		Entryway is too narrow.
Restrooms	full restrooms	Accessible		

FACILITY:		FAIRBANK COMMUNITY CENTER		
LOCATION:		FAIRBANK RD		
MANAGER:		Park & Rec Commission		
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Paved lot with handicapped spaces	Accessible, but some parking spaces not compliant		HC spaces on Rec/Pool side of building and HC space next to School Dept entrance are non-compliant.
Pool	Indoor pool, diving pool	Not accessible		Lacks required lift/transfer system.
Locker Room	lockers, showers, bathrooms	Unsure of accessibility		There is a history of non-compliance here. May/may not have been addressed.
Volleyball Area	NA	Unsure of accessibility		Entrances may not be wide enough.
Basketball Courts	NA	Unsure of accessibility		Entrances may not be wide enough.
Restrooms	Handicapped facility	Unsure of accessibility		Senior Center toilet area has some non-compliant aspects.

FACILITY:		HASKELL FIELD		
LOCATION:		FAIRBANK RD		
MANAGER:		Park & Rec Commission		
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Paved lot with handicapped spaces	Not accessible, some handicap spaces designated		Per 2006 assessment by Commission, number of designated spaces is inadequate, locations are inappropriate, some lack proper signage and access aisles.
Baseball/Softball Fields	NA	Not accessible		Grass is not an accessible surface.
Toddler Playground	Accessible swings	Soft surface not accessible	New playground under development which will be fully accessible	Swings/Equipment not accessible.
Walking Trail	Paved trail around field	Accessible/Not accessible		New pavement is accessible, however the loop as a whole will not be accessible until older walkways are repaved.

Restrooms	full restroom	Not accessible	May be replaced if funding available - grant request recently submitted
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Exercise Area	Par course - parallel bars, sit up bench, etc.	Accessible	
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FACILITY: DAVIS FIELD
LOCATION: NORTH RD
MANAGER: Park & Rec Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Unpaved lot	Not accessible	Analysis underway to improve this area with CPA funds	Unpaved surfaces are not considered accessible. Handicapped parking spaces must be paved and designated to be compliant.

Soccer Fields	NA	Not accessible		Fields are on the other side of the parking lot. Entries are too narrow. Steep access from the parking lot to the fields.
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Restrooms	Port-o-san	Not accessible	Improvement will likely include accessible restrooms
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FACILITY: HORSE POND FIELD
LOCATION: HORSE POND RD
MANAGER: Park & Rec Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
Parking	Paved parking area	Not accessible, no designated handicap space(s)		Handicapped parking spaces must be designated to be compliant.

Playing Field	NA	Not accessible		Grass is not an accessible surface. Stands are not accessible.
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FACILITY: HOP BROOK CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION: DUTTON RD

MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Grading of main trail planned for accessibility

FACILITY: TIPLING ROCK CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION: BOSTON POST RD

MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	Develop accessible parking and trail section on level area off driveway
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	

FACILITY: BARTON FARM CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION: HAYNES RD

MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	

FACILITY:	NOBSCOT CONSERVATION AREA		
LOCATION:	HAYNES RD		
MANAGER:	Conservation Commission		
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Steep grades do not permit accessibility

FACILITY:	DAVIS FARM		
LOCATION:	NORTH RD		
MANAGER:	Conservation Commission		
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	Accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Regrade main trail loop for accessibility

FACILITY:	LINCOLN MEADOWS		
LOCATION:	LINCOLN RD		
MANAGER:	Conservation Commission		
ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	Accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	Accessible	
Community Gardens	garden plots	Accessible	

FACILITY: HAYNES MEADOW
LOCATION: PEAKHAM RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	Accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	Accessible	Redesign bridges for accessibility

FACILITY: KING PHILIP WOODS
LOCATION: OLD SUDBURY RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	Accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Steep grades in areas - no current plans for improvement

FACILITY: PIPER FARM
LOCATION: RICE RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	Accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Identify potential trail segments for redesign for accessibility

FACILITY: LIBBY/DICKSON
LOCATION: WATER ROW
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Steep grades do not permit accessibility

FACILITY: MAHONEY FARM
LOCATION: NOBSCOT RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
NONE	NONE		Public trails open to the public under development, with potential for accessibility

FACILITY: RAYMOND RD EAST & WEST
LOCATION: RAYMOND RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trail	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Develop accessible connection from railroad right of way

FACILITY: FROST FARM
LOCATION: NORTH RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	dirt trails	not fully accessible	Reassess trail locations for accessibility

FACILITY: POOR FARM MEADOW
LOCATION: MARLBORO RD
MANAGER: Conservation Commission

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	ASSESSMENT	TRANSITION PLAN
Parking	Unpaved	not fully accessible	
Walking Trails	paved and dirt trails	not fully accessible	Identify potential accessible trail and parking solutions