



Town of Brewster Open Space & Recreation Plan 2021-2028



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September 24, 2025

Peter Lombardi
Town of Brewster
2198 Main Street
Brewster, MA 02631

Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Mr. Lombardi:

Thank you for submitting the updated Action Plan for the Town of Brewster's Open Space and Recreation Plan extending the goals and objectives over 10 years. I'm pleased to write that the plan has received an additional three years of approval, and the town is eligible to apply for DCS grants through January 2031. Please contact me at melissa.cryan@mass.gov if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Melissa Cryan

Melissa Cryan
Grant Programs Supervisor

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October 27, 2022

Krista Moravec
Horsley Witten Group
55 Dorrance Street | Suite
200 Providence, RI 02903

Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Moravec:

Thank you for submitting the Open Space and Recreation Plan for Brewster to this office for review and compliance with the current Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements. I'm pleased to write that the plan has received final approval and the town is eligible to apply for DCS grants through January 2028. Please contact me melissa.cryan@mass.gov if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Melissa Cryan

Melissa Cryan
Grant Programs Supervisor

Brewster Open Space and Recreation Plan

2021-2031

On September 22, 2025 the Brewster Select Board voted to approve the extension of the Brewster Open Space and Recreation Plan for an additional three years. The Town submitted an updated Action Plan that extended the goals and objectives over 10 years. The Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs approved the 3-year extension on September 24, 2025. The new 10-year plan runs through 2031.

Prepared by:

Town of Brewster

Horsley Witten Group, Inc.

Cape Cod Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the 2021 Brewster Open Space and Recreation Plan was funded by the Brewster Community Preservation Committee.

The Town of Brewster would also like to acknowledge the following as primary authors and guiding the Open Space and Recreation Plan update process:

Elizabeth Taylor, Chair of the Brewster Open Space Committee and Planning Board member

Christopher Miller, Director, Natural Resources Department

Michael Gradone, Director, Recreation Department

Hal Minis, Chair, Brewster Vision Advisory Group

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Mary Haynes
Laurel Labdon

Carol Ridley, Coordinator, Pleasant Bay Alliance

A special thank you to the residents of Brewster who provided their input and comments during the update process.

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SECTION 1. PLAN SUMMARY



Sunset by the Jetty. Photo credit: Bill Damon

The 2021 Brewster Open Space and Recreation Plan reflects the overall aspirations of this community as expressed by its residents in surveys, public hearings, and town meetings from 1970 through 2021. Residents wished to incorporate protection of water resources, open space, and recreational opportunities with the preservation of the Town's rural character and small coastal community identity.

The Town of Brewster, through its Open Space Committee, and other Town departments, boards, and committees, has worked hard to preserve the Town's precious natural resources and to provide and maintain a variety of public recreational facilities. The Town has built strong partnerships with non-profit partners, such as the Brewster Conservation Trust, The Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts, Inc., and other government agencies, such as the Cape Cod Commission to further open space and recreation efforts.

For this 2021 OSRP update, the Town conducted a comprehensive review of the 2014 Plan as well as other planning initiatives that support open space and recreation planning, particularly the *Brewster Vision Plan*. The update of the OSRP involved an extensive public engagement campaign, including a community survey and public forum. The town also engaged its municipal, regional, and non-profit partners to ensure that the plan is comprehensive, realistic, and achievable. The Plan includes an updated

inventory of open space and recreation lands, and an analysis of Brewster's open space and recreation needs. As a result of Brewster's inclusive planning process, the five overarching goals of the 2021 OSRP are:

1. Protect the Town's drinking water supply to meet the needs of residents and visitors today and in the future.
2. Provide open space and recreation opportunities that maintain Brewster's rural character and small coastal community identity and support a sustainable local economy as a center for ecotourism.
3. Preserve and enhance habitat diversity and protect marine and fresh surface water resources to maintain their important ecological functions and values to the community.
4. Provide a variety of recreation and open space opportunities to promote healthy and active lifestyles for Brewster residents, ensuring equitable accessible for all users and abilities.
5. Support coordination and communication of regional open space and recreation needs.

SECTION 2. INTRODUCTION



Stony Brook Mill

A. Statement of Purpose

> *"Like so many Massachusetts communities, especially those near water, Brewster has experienced overwhelming development pressures. These pressures threaten to erode the basic environmental systems and very essence of this rural coastal community. We either have to secure essential and ecologically significant tracts of land to preserve our natural heritage and communal well-being, or suffer the environmental consequences and social costs of excessive, uncontrolled and inappropriate growth" (Brewster Open Space Committee, 1985)*

Written in the Foreword to the 1985 Open Space Plan, these words are as accurate and appropriate today as they were then. The purpose of this Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) is to provide a framework and guide for continued conservation and recreation planning in the Town of Brewster. Major objectives are the conservation of Brewster's natural resources, protection of open spaces, and the provision of public recreational opportunities.

The 2021 OSRP is an update of the 2014 OSRP. By maintaining a current plan, Brewster remains eligible for state funding assistance for open space and recreation purchases and improvements. The 2021 OSRP builds on earlier plans and incorporates existing and new goals of protecting natural resources, conserving open space, and providing a recreation program that meets the needs of Brewster's current and future population. The Plan also updates the 2014 Action Plan, identifies new issues or changing conditions since its approval, and assesses future needs based on community trends.

1. Progress Since 2014

Appendix A provides a complete history of the Town's open space accomplishments. The list below highlights progress in the implementation of the 2014 OSRP's Action Plan:

- Purchased Copelas properties and Chester Robinson property as dedicated open space.
- Continued monitoring lands within the Town's Zone II Areas and Water Protection District and considering opportunities for purchasing lands for open space protection.
- Continued implementation of the recommendations of Brewster's Integrated Water Resource Management Plan related to wastewater management with the completion of Phases II and III.
- Purchased Quivett Marsh Vista open space preservation in partnership with the Brewster Conservation Trust.
- Several municipally owned properties that are important for conservation were transferred to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission.
- Continued support of local farmers markets, "buy local" programs, and other steps to support markets for locally grown produce, including the farmers market at the Brewster Historic Society.
- Adopted the Fertilizer Nutrient Control bylaw to ensure best management practices in the use of fertilizers on managed turf areas to protect Brewster's water resources.
- Purchased land that was vulnerable to coastal erosion, storm event flooding, or sea level rise, which has led to reduced Flood Hazard Insurance rates for residents.
- Continued to organize public education and stewardship events, such as spring clean-up events.
- Hired Natural Resource Department staff to support growing demands of the department.
- Published trail maps and brochures of the Town's conservation areas.
- Continued to add new recreational activities and programs, as well as courts for pickleball and bocce ball.
- Continued work with neighboring towns to protect shared groundwater resources and overlapping wellfield recharge areas, specifically participating in the Pleasant Bay Alliance with Orleans and Harwich as well as with Dennis.

The work since 2014 emphasizes the importance of the OSRP in reaching natural resource protection goals and meeting the recreational needs of residents.

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

The planning process to update the OSRP involved:

- Reviewing current, available data from local, regional, state, and federal sources.
- Reviewing current reports and studies around open space and recreational issues for Brewster and the region.
- Reviewing the 2014 OSRP to identify completed action items, where new data and information is needed, and other follow-up items.
- Engaging the public to ensure stated goals and objectives are still relevant.
- Engaging the public, including local nonprofits, community groups, and other stakeholders, to understand changes since 2014 in open space and recreation needs and preferences.
- Engaging Town departments and decision makers to understand changes since 2014 in open space and recreation policies.

A working group made up of Town staff, including the Natural Resources Department and Recreation Department, as well as representation from the Brewster Planning Board, Open Space Committee, and the Cape Cod Commission helped guide the update process. Other Town department staff and Town boards and commissions were also consulted. Stakeholders and members of the public were also asked to provide input and perspective through the public engagement process. These included:

- Brewster Conservation Trust
- Association to Preserve Cape Cod
- Brewster Council on Aging
- Brewster Chamber of Commerce
- Nauset Public Schools

As noted above, the planning process of the 2021 OSRP involved the review of existing and ongoing open space, recreation, natural resource, and resiliency planning initiatives to ensure consistency with these efforts. As community driven projects, these initiatives involved significant public engagement such as workshops, community surveys, and stakeholder meetings that represent the direction of residents. The Town uses the resulting plans to guide local policies and actions. The OSRP needs to be consistent with the documents, and it is also essential to not repeat what has already been asked and reported. The OSRP provides an opportunity to explore areas of open space and recreation needs that may need more attention or expand on current efforts as appropriate. It is important to recognize that the OSRP will not list all the recommendations and strategies of these reports, plans, and strategies, but *incorporates them by reference, and any updates that take place going forward*. This ensures a succinct and focused OSRP.

Below is a brief summary of planning initiatives and resources that the OSRP supports and references throughout the document, as needed. It is followed by public engagement that was conducted as part of the 2021 OSRP update process.

1. Previous Planning Initiatives

Brewster Integrated Water Resource Management Plan

In 2009, the Town of Brewster Comprehensive Water Planning Committee recognized that an integrated approach was needed to protect and restore the Town's waters. Integrated water management recognizes that impacts to groundwater also affect surface waters and vice versa. Both water quality and quantity impacts are possible, so any evaluation of the Town's water resources must consider both. The Brewster Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP)[1] was implemented in three phases. Building on the work of Phases I and II, Phase III began in 2013 and assessed the challenges and proposed solutions to manage the Town's water resources, specifically the evaluation of wastewater and nitrogen management alternatives, and the development and finalization of updated by-laws and regulations to implement the stormwater management recommendations developed during Phase II.[2]

Brewster Coastal Adaptation Strategy

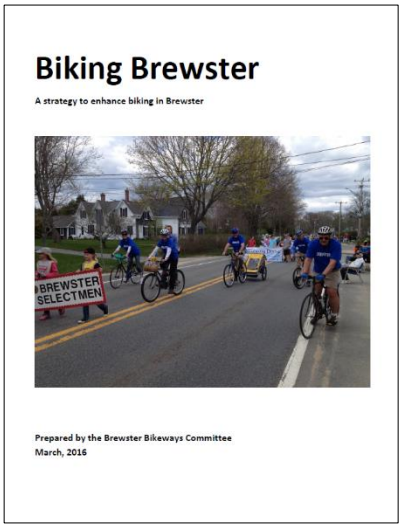
In 2016, the Brewster Coastal Access Advisory Group conducted a survey to gather opinions about accessibility, amenities, usage, water quality, and other issues around the Town's beaches. Around 2,000

[1] https://horsleywitten.com/brewsterIWRMP/
[2] https://horsleywitten.com/brewsterIWRMP/documents.html

people completed the survey. Results were used to develop the *Brewster Coastal Adaptation Strategy*. The strategy is a framework for future decision-making about Brewster's public coastal areas. It assists the Town in meeting the diverse access needs of the community and adapting to coastal change, sea level rise, storm surge, and shoreline erosion.

Biking Brewster: A Strategy to Enhance Biking in Brewster

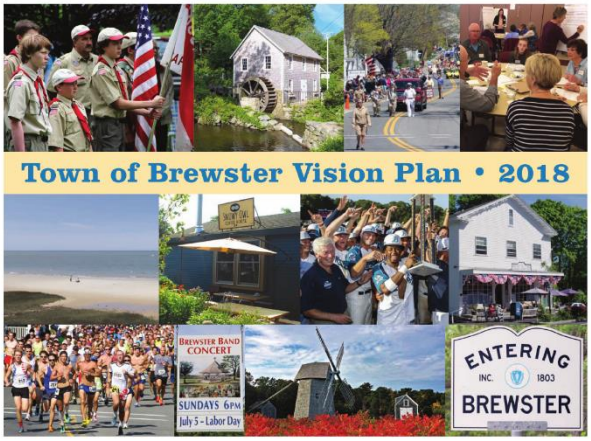
Biking Brewster was drafted in 2016 by the Brewster Bikeways Committee. It is a plan to help inform local decision makers about improvements to the road network, upgrading public facilities, and building public awareness in ways that promote the safe use of bikes for recreation and as an alternative means of transportation in Brewster. It builds on the 2014 OSRP, where residents expressed the need for more bike trails and biking opportunities.



Brewster Age-Friendly Action Plan

In 2017, the Brewster Council on Aging worked with the Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging at the Gerontology Institute at UMASS Boston. The project included a needs assessment of the Town's older residents, including recreational needs.[3]

Brewster Vision Plan



In 2017, the Town designed a visioning process that engaged residents to understand the community's values, key issues the Town will face in the future, and priority actions it should take to address these issues. Three deep-dive community workshops were held in late June of 2017 that asked residents what they value about Brewster, what are its challenges, and what are its assets. Approximately 135 citizens participated. The results led to the key issues, or building blocks: community character, open space, housing, local economy, coastal management, water resources, governance, and community infrastructure. Local experts worked together to draft summary papers for each building block that provided background information and summaries of issues in Brewster. A second round of workshops were held to review this information and produced a list of priority actions for the Town.

In February 2018, the Town administered a survey asking citizens to rate the importance of each action, from "not important" to "extremely important." The survey was available on-line and paper copies were available in locations throughout town. Over 1,200 people took the survey. Water resources and open

[3] http://records.brewster-ma.gov/weblink/0/doc/89079/Page1.aspx

space were the highest scoring building blocks. Because all the actions in these building blocks were rated as important or higher, all were incorporated into the final Vision Plan.

From this input, the Town drafted the *Brewster Vision Plan* and conducted a final round of workshops that focused on implementation. Participants identified stakeholders for each building block, including Town government, community groups, and individuals. The final plan[4] was presented to the Select Board, which it approved in July 2018.

Brewster Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Workshop

In 2019, the Town received funding from the Massachusetts Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program to complete climate change vulnerability assessments and resiliency planning. An MVP workshop was held in March 2019 to identify the natural hazards threatening the Town that are exacerbated by climate change. Mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce the adverse effects were discussed and prioritized. Twenty-two community members participated in the workshop, representing different areas of Town.



Kari Hoffman, former Planning Board member and current Select Board member, at the MVP workshop

Attendees recommended seven high priority action items to address vulnerabilities and build on existing strengths. The seven elements are highlighted in the MVP Workshop Summary Report.[5] Following the workshop, the Town held a public information and listening session to provide an opportunity for residents to learn, ask questions, and provide feedback on the seven high priority items identified at the workshop.

Brewster Coastal Resources Management Plan

In 2019, Phase 1 of the Town's *Coastal Resources Management Plan* was released.[6] Lead by the Brewster Coastal Committee, the plan articulates a vision and policy direction for managing the Town's coastal resources. It identifies five priority issues and recommends management strategies for implementation. These include:

- Increase resilience of public beaches and landings
- Preserve ecosystem services provided by healthy coastal wetlands
- Provide access for water dependent activities
- Preserve peak-season access to public beaches and landings
- Protect infrastructure, visual access, and sense of place threatened by changing conditions

[4] http://records.brewster-ma.gov/weblink/DocView.aspx?dbid=0&id=90826&page=1&cr=1
[5] http://records.brewster-ma.gov/weblink/0/edoc/107178/Brewster%20MVP%20Workshop%20Summary%20Report.pdf
[6] https://www.brewster-ma.gov/committees-mainmenu-29/coastal-committee/2588-final-phase-i-brewster-coastal-resource-management-plan

The plan builds on prior planning initiatives, including those listed above. It was developed with the consultation with topical experts and public input from five workshops. The plan will help the Town meet the diverse access needs of the community and adapt to coastal change.

2. Community Survey

A community survey was administered between April 13 and May 11, 2020. It was available through the Town's website, and municipal departments and local partners were asked to send the survey via email to their memberships, including the School Department, Recreation Department, Council on Aging, Brewster Land Trust, Association to Preserve Cape Cod, and others.

It should be noted that the Town began the update of the OSRP at the onset of the 2019 novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, which greatly impacted how it was able to conduct public engagement. On March 10, 2020, Governor Charles Baker issued a State of Emergency, which was followed by Order No. 13 on March 23, ordering the closure of non-essential businesses and prohibiting the gathering of more than 10 people through April 7, which was extended to May 18, at which time select businesses were opened and under strict protocols to protect public health. In late April, the Governor announced that public schools would remain closed and virtual learning would continue through the end of the year. While Town government continued to provide services during this time, Town Hall and other municipal facilities were closed to the public. The Town was unable to make paper copies of the survey available at popular locations, and the mailing surveys was both cost prohibitive and administratively difficult given public health concerns.

The survey was reopened from June 1 to 30, 2021. Because town buildings were open to the public on a limited basis, flyers were posted in Town Hall and the Library and sent to local partners. Paper copies of the survey were available upon request from the Department of Natural Resources.

A total of 600 responded to the survey. See Section 6. Community Vision and Appendix B for a summary of the community survey results.

3. Public Workshop

By June 2020, the Commonwealth had begun its second phase of a four-phased reopening of businesses and institutions. Town Hall was still closed, and public gatherings were limited to 10 people. On June 18, 2020, the Town held a virtual meeting to present the draft sections of the OSRP for public comment. Draft materials were posted on the Town's website and residents were encouraged to email comments and questions in advance of the virtual meeting. The meeting presented an overview of the OSRP, why the Town has a plan, needs identified in the community survey and planning initiatives since the last OSRP update, and draft goals and objectives. Viewers could email questions live. Draft materials remained on the Town's website and comments were accepted through June 26, 2020, a week after the virtual meeting.

A second virtual public workshop was held June 15, 2021. Because town buildings were open to the public on a limited basis, flyers were posted in Town Hall and the Library and sent to local partners. It was also promoted on the Town's website. A presentation summarized the OSRP and encouraged residents to take the community survey that was reopened. Town staff also answered questions from attendees.

C. Enhanced Outreach and Public Participation for Environmental Justice Populations

The Massachusetts Environmental Justice (EJ) Policy defines EJ populations as "those segments of the population that EOEA has determined to be most at risk of being unaware of or unable to participate in environmental decision-making or to gain access to state environmental resources. They are defined as neighborhoods (U.S. Census Bureau census block groups) that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The median annual household income is at or below 65% of the statewide median income for Massachusetts; or
- 25 percent of the residents are minority; or
- 25 percent of the residents are foreign born; or
- 25 percent of the residents are lacking English language proficiency."

The Massachusetts Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS) has mapped environmental justice populations for all communities in Massachusetts. According to the mapping provided by MassGIS, Brewster does not currently encompass any EJ populations according to the criteria summarized above. In addition, according to the U.S. Census, over 95% of the population speaks only English. Despite this, the Town of Brewster made every effort to include all citizens in the public participation component of the OSRP.

> *"Environmental Justice is based on the principle that all people have a right to be protected from environmental pollution, and to live in and enjoy a clean and healthful environment. Environmental justice is the equal protection and meaningful involvement of all people with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits."*
>
> Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA),

SECTION 3. COMMUNITY SETTING

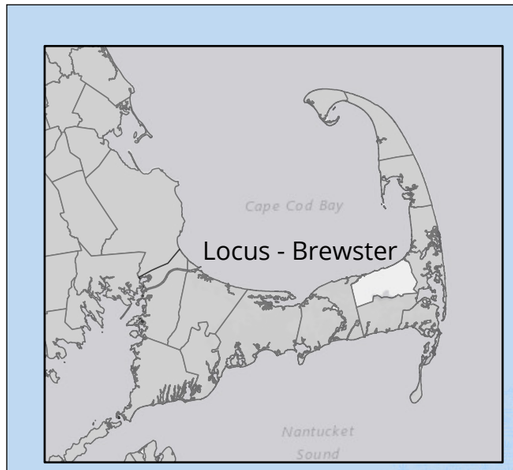


Stony Brook Field. Photo credit: John Phelan

A. Regional Context

Brewster is a Massachusetts town located within what is referred to as "lower Cape Cod" (Map 1). The approximately 22.55-square-mile coastal town within Barnstable County is bordered to the north by Cape Cod Bay, to the east by the Town of Orleans, to the west by the Town of Dennis and to the south by the Town of Harwich. Brewster has an abundance of natural resources and miles of both coastal and freshwater shoreline. The town has been committed to the protection of its valuable natural resources for decades, and established the groundwork for the acquisition of dedicated open space with its purchase of large expanses of coastal wetlands in the 1960s. Brewster has largely retained its physical natural beauty and serenity, to which the residents of the town have added a strong sense of historical continuity and present-day community.

Brewster lies within the Cape Cod Watershed, which extends 70 miles into the Atlantic Ocean, and is surrounded by Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and Nantucket Sound. The watershed encompasses a drainage area of approximately 440 square miles and includes 560 miles of coastline, 53 embayments, 996 ponds, 158 municipal water supply wells, and eight ACECs. The Town of Brewster encompasses six of these embayment watersheds, which it shares with neighboring jurisdictions, including Cape Cod Bay, Herring River, Namskaket Creek, Pleasant Bay, Quivett Creek, and Stony Brook watersheds. Brewster also contains a very small portion of the Bass River watershed.



BREWSTER

DENNIS

HARWICH

ORLEANS

CHATHAM

Brewster's Regional Context

Map 1

Adjacent Town

N

0 1

Miles

CAPE COD COMMISSION

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

Cape Cod was formed by glaciers approximately 20,000 years ago and is comprised of a series of interconnected broad, glacial outwash plains and hilly moraines. There are 15 towns in the Cape Cod Watershed that comprise Barnstable County. Many of the towns on the Cape are divided into villages, each with its own unique personality. The watershed supports a year-round population of approximately 250,000 people and a peak summertime population of approximately 500,000 people. In 1961, 70 square miles - or approximately half of the Outer Cape - was granted National Park status and named the Cape Cod National Seashore, which currently receives 5 million visitors a year.

Residents and visitors make heavy use of the natural resources in Brewster and across Cape Cod. The beaches and ponds provide places to sunbathe and swim, picnic, and relax. Salt marshes, teeming with life, provide inspiration for artists, opportunities for canoeing, kayaking and shellfishing, and salt hay for gardens. These resources draw visitors to Brewster and provide refuges for wildlife and plant species.

Brewster shares many of its resources with neighboring communities (Table 3.1). As such, protection and maintenance of these resources often requires regional collaboration.

Table 3.1. Brewster's Shared/Abutting Resources

Resource	Communities/Regions/State
Cape Cod Bay	Bourne, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, Provincetown, State of Massachusetts
Pleasant Bay	Orleans, Chatham, Harwich
Long Pond	Harwich, State of Massachusetts
Quivett Creek	Dennis
Paine's Creek	Dennis
Namskaket Creek	Orleans
Inner Cape Cod Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Brewster, Orleans
Diadramous Fish Run	Harwich
Coastal Plain Pond Shores and Priority Habitat (Cahoon Pond, Mill Pond, Grassy Pond, Mud Pond, Black Pond, Seymour Pond, Round Pond)	Harwich
Bakers Pond - Coastal Plain Pond Shores and Priority Habitat	Orleans
Bakers Pond Conservation Area	Within Orleans Zone II
SE Brewster Read Kingsbury Conservation Area	Within Orleans Zone II
Sandwich Moraine Outwash Plain	Bourne, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich, Orleans
Monomoy Lens (Zone II Groundwater Protection Districts)	Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Chatham
SW Brewster Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area	Abuts Harwich Wellfields
SW Brewster Conservation Lands: Mother's Bog, Meetinghouse Road, Windrift Conservation Areas	Abut Dennis Water District Wellfields
Cape Cod Rail Trail	Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham Wellfleet
Cape Cod Pathways Trail	All Cape Cod Towns, Barnstable County

B. History of the Community

John Hay, well-known Brewster author, conservationist, and educator, once wrote: We have *"to turn back to the lessons of the past, in hopes of saving the future"* (Hay, 1979). To understand Brewster today, one has to look to its past. The very early history of Brewster has been described by Dr. Fred Dunford, past staff archaeologist at the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, in excerpts from the book, *Secrets In The Sand* by Dr. Dunford and Greg O'Brien.

The record of human activity on the Cape is rich and diverse, covering almost 8,000 years of Native American pre-historic use, followed by 500 years of European involvement. *"When Native Americans arrived at Cape Cod some 10,500 years ago, they found an environment entirely different from that of today. Cape Cod was a foothill at one end of a vast plain that stretched as far eastward as George's Bank."*

As European settlers began to arrive, the area now known as Orleans, Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown were purchased from the Native Americans in 1644 and incorporated as Nauset in 1646. The area which became Harwich and Brewster was originally a lower cape territory which included Native American land and land known as "Purchases of Old Comers Reserve." One of the first settlers in the "Brewster" area, known as the North Parish of Harwich, was John Wing in 1658. The Parishes of Harwich were incorporated through the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1864. Harwich remained intact until 1772, when the southeastern part separated off to become Eastham. Then, in 1803, after a bitter struggle, the north and south parishes separated into the Towns of Brewster and Harwich. Brewster's population was only 1,111 in 1810.

As the North Parish had developed, the Stony Brook Herring Run was an important fishery for the settlers, most of whom were farmers. As the forests were cleared for farming, the lumber was used for houses, boat building and salt works.

Many sections of Brewster were originally divided into a series of long narrow parcels, forming the familiar "Long Lots." Looking at Brewster town assessor's maps today, one still sees many of these long narrow wood lots. Early agricultural practices and the demand for hardwoods such as oak to build homes and Atlantic white cedar for ships led to rapid deforestation. Once the forests were gone, the soil quickly dried out and blew away in the ever-prevalent winds. Anything that did grow was soon grazed off by sheep, 10,000 of which were reported in Barnstable alone in the late 1600s. As the soil was exhausted, farmers took to the sea. By 1676 with much of the vast forests gone, some towns had bylaws that exacted fines for wasting wood or letting it rot. By 1800, there had been a total clearing of more than 31,000 acres on Cape Cod and lumber had to be imported.



Stony Brook Grist Mill. Photo credit: John Phelan

Brewster's early economy remained centered on Stony Brook. The first grist mill was built there before 1662. The establishment of other small enterprises in what was known as "Factory Village"

brought customers from afar to purchase cloth, boots, and food during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The salt marshes also played an important part in the lives of early colonists. Livestock was pastured on them and salt hay was cut for fodder. By the late 1600's, many of the resource areas were overused and depleted. In the early 1700s, colonists were actively trying to prevent erosion of the beaches, thereby protecting the marshes. In 1732 they banned livestock from some beaches, except for oxen that were still used in the fishing industry. Beach areas were extensively used for the production of salt, becoming a big business for Brewster. In 1802 there were twenty-one salt works in the town. By 1831 the number of salt work had climbed to seventy-six scattered along the Brewster shore with an annual capacity of 104,717 feet representing one tenth of Cape Cod's 1.4 million feet of salt works. Salt production and repair of the wooden works provided many jobs to Brewster residents, bringing badly-needed income to local farmers. When salt became less expensive to produce elsewhere, the salt works were gradually dismantled and the lumber reused in buildings that are still in use today.



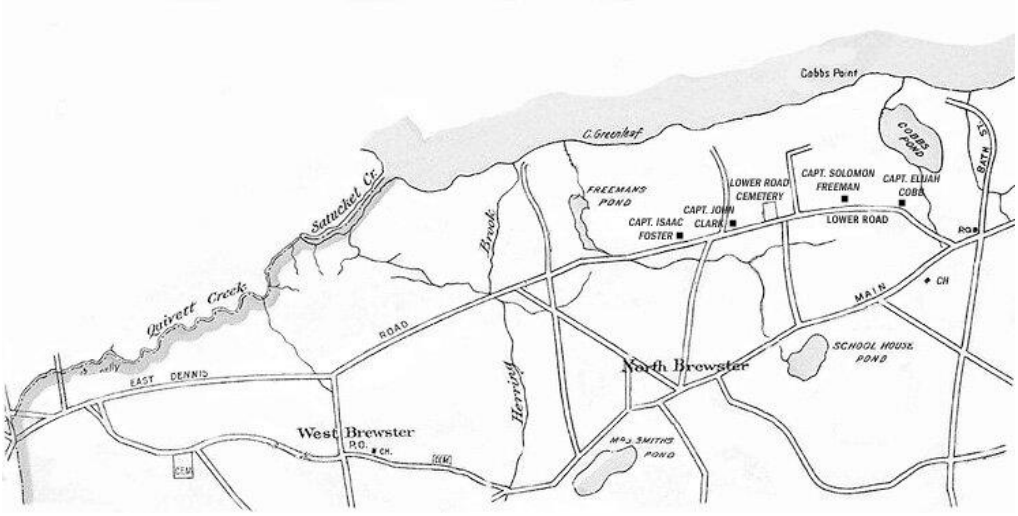
c. 1893 – photographer Cornelius Chenery. Cranberry screening. From the Brewster Historical Society's "Brewster in Black and White" collection.

Based on 1831 maps, cranberry bogs in the freshwater wetlands, together with the related ditches, were a predominant feature of the landscape. The ditches were installed to drain standing water from the cranberry bogs, once it was no longer needed. Many of these ditches remain to this day.

Early attempts at resource protection were too little and too late. Clear-cutting and neglectful agricultural methods took their toll. When Henry David Thoreau visited the Cape between 1849 and 1855, he described "*singular barren hills, all stricken with poverty grass, desolate, with soil no farmer would think of cultivating. It was hard to distinguish soil from sand*."

Yet Brewster still prospered towards midcentury as the population rose to 1586 by 1850. With limited economic opportunities in Brewster many local sons turned to the sea starting in the early 1800s. Some turned to fishing, although Brewster had no port, and some were involved in the packet ships that brought goods from Boston to the Cape. While Brewster built a pier for the packet ships making it a transportation hub of the area, the building of the Cape Cod Rail Road in the 1860s and through to Orleans by 1865 spelled the end of the Packet ship era. Other young men signed on to sailing ships that plied the oceans from port to port, their captains arranging cargoes for delivery to other ports. This process might keep them at sea for several years. A tally by the late1800s listed over a hundred ships' captains and officers buried in Brewster's cemeteries. The captains and crews of these ships shared in the profits of these voyages. Returning to Brewster with their riches ship captains often used their gains to build mansions for their families along 6A. Their travels, often dangerous and sometimes deadly are well documented in books by several authors. The days of entrepreneurial sailing ship captains faded in the second half of the 1800s with the end of the cotton trade and the rise of subsidized and scheduled British steam shipping. Thus, many young Brewster men shifted their sights seeking riches in the frontier town of

the West, Chicago. Some later returned to Brewster towards the end of the century with their riches to build great stately mansions. Nickerson and Crosby are two whose legacy homes still grace Brewster today.



Map of Brewster c. 1860s shows original property owners names of the period.

Source: Brewster Historical Society

An insight into the economies of the time can be obtained by looking at real estate valuation lists of this period. Brewster resident Paul F. Saint in his book, *The Saints of Brewster*, reports that "*in 1862 Saint's Rest had an assessed value of only $20, while the cow of the Saints had an assessed valued of $30 as it was considered 'income producing' property*" (Saint, 1996). Brewster, during this time, was primarily a rural pocket along the "King's Highway" between Barnstable and the developing Eastham-Orleans centers. By the late 1800s, after much of Brewster's original woodlands had been cut, second-growth pine/oak forests started covering the area. With limited commerce, only some farming and cranberries, there was little to keep the younger adults from moving to the more prosperous cities. Thus, the year-round population shrank to 631 by 1910, only 40% of the 1850 level.

Although Brewster was still a quiet town, at the turn of the 20th century the beaches slowly grew more active as summer vacation communities were built along the shores of Cape Cod Bay. During prohibition residents beach "activities" also included scavenging for whiskey. Walkers on the flats would often come upon cases of alcohol tossed overboard by rumrunners attempting to evade arrest by federal prohibition officers. While there was little industry the town folk still suffered during the Depression. There was not starvation with food from the garden; clams and fish from the sea. But many of the old sea captain homes were boarded up and most children dropped out of high school before graduation to find work to help feed their families. Oral histories from residents who grew up here in the 1920s and 30s talk about working in family cranberry bogs, picking beach plums, harvesting fish from the numerous fish weirs, and hunting local woodlands as ways to supplement meager incomes and put food on the table

A major event during this time period was the establishment of the 14,000-acre Nickerson State Park in the 1930s, a gift of the Nickerson family's hunting and fishing preserve. This acquisition, along with the expansion of summer camps and cottage colonies along the beaches increased the use of the Cape and especially Brewster as a "summer escape" destination. After World War II the Cape started to grow more rapidly. More people summered here, but Brewster's year-round population remained very low, at 827 in 1940. In the 1950s the new Route 6 was created, connecting eastern portions of the Cape to the bridges over the Cape Cod Canal. By 1970 Brewster's population had finally inched above the previous peak of

1850 to 1790 souls. As Brewster became a summer recreation destination the era of "Second Homes" commenced. With it came a boom in the year-round population to ten thousand by the turn of the twenty first century.



Historic postcard of Cliff Pond at Nickerson State Park, 1930-45. Source: Boston Public Library

In the 1960s, Brewster had initiated acquisition and control of sensitive wetlands, marshes, and ponds as well as established Cape Cod Bay access points. Large residential subdivisions were developed, however increasingly restrictive zoning law limited densities. The Town attempted to balance this growth by acquiring land with additions such as the Punkhorn Parklands and other significant parcels. The Town's continued process of land acquisition and restrictive zoning have helped maintain the quiet, rural atmosphere valued by residents and visitors alike.

The Brewster Historical Society, established in 1964, collects and preserves the artifacts and history of Brewster to ensure their future accessibility. At Windmill Meadow, adjacent to the Town Drummer Boy Park, the Society has the restored 18th century Higgins Farm Windmill, the circa 1795 Harris Black House and the working Hopkins Blacksmith Shop circa 1867.

Furthermore, Brewster joined other towns along Route 6A in creating a historic district. The Old Kings Highway Regional District was created in 1973 and the National Register District was established in 1996. These actions helped maintain the historic nature of Brewster's village core to this day.

Recently, the Brewster Historical Society restored the circa 1799 Captain Elijah Cobb House, gardens, and outbuildings. The House, now a museum, also functions as the Society's headquarters. The Museum holds five permanent galleries and an extensive documents research area accessible by appointment.

The Town also leases an historic site, the Crosby Estate from the state. The 1888 eclectic 35-room Crosby Mansion is the centerpiece of Albert Crosby's seaside estate. The mansion, named "Tawasentha" was built around Crosby's childhood home, an early 19th century Cape Cod-style house. Following the death of Crosby's widow Matilda in 1930, the mansion was used as a hotel, a school for the arts, and in 1959, became Camp Seascape for Girls. In 1985, the Massachusetts Division of Conservation and Recreation (MA DCR) purchased the mansion, several outbuildings, and some cottages once connected to the Nickerson family estate, as well as the former Camp Monomoy. In 1999, legislation designated the Town of Brewster, in partnership with the Friends of Crosby Mansion, as lessees for the Mansion, the Crosby Cottage and Garage, and two seaside cottages (i.e., Sully and Graham). A 25-year lease was executed in 2003, which is managed through the MA DCR's Historic Curatorship Program. The Friends now rent the three cottages and use revenues generated to rehabilitate the mansion. Since the lease began in 2003, the Town of Brewster and Friends of the Crosby Mansion "have invested over to $500,000 and thousands of dollars in volunteer labor and donated materials" into the rehabilitation, management, and maintenance of the property as a house museum and event center" (Foley 2015). The Friends offer six open houses annually and rent the mansion for weddings and other functions.

The state also leases the former Camp Monomoy to the Cape Repertory Theatre. Robert J. "Captain Del" Delahanty founded the boys' camp in 1922, started Camp Wono for Girls in 1939, and added a day camping program in the 1960s, forming the Cape Cod Sea Camps. The camp was purchased by the state in 1983 and added to Nickerson. In 1991, the Cape Rep was named lessee of some of the camp buildings as well as the Cape House and Barn through special legislation. Under the 25-year lease agreement, the non-profit theater uses the properties for theatrical programs and performances. The buildings include the 1790 expanded Cape Cod style residence that is used as offices, the late 19th century barn, which is used for storage, the mid-20th century outdoor theater, which was an outdoor chapel at Camp Monomoy, and the former Camp Monomoy dining hall which is used as an indoor theater. The Cape Rep has restored and rehabilitated a number of the buildings over the years, with the help of donations, grants and town funds. The Cape Rep maintains buildings and grounds within their control and offers six to eight plays per year.



Cape Rep Theatre has a long-term lease of the former Camp Monomy. It has the only outdoor theater on Cape Cod (left) and has preserved the Barn (center) and Cape House (left). Photo credits: Cape Rep Theatre

C. Population Characteristics

1. Population Growth/Trends

Cape Cod has experienced some of the state's highest population growth over the last century. Table 3.2 shows that population growth in the region has always been high, ranking in the top three regions across the state. The exception is in the last two decades (2000-2019), where Barnstable County had the lowest population growth among the Commonwealth's 14 counties.

Table 3.2. Cape Cod Population Growth Rate, 1920-2019

Years	Rank Among All MA Counties	Growth/ Decline (%)	Population (in latter year)	Gain/Loss in Decade
1920–1930	3	21.10	32,305	5,635
1930–1940	1	15.4	37,295	4,990
1940–1950	1	25.5	46,805	9,510
1950–1960	1	50.2	70,286	23,481
1960–1970	1	37.5	96,656	26,370
1970–1980	1	53	147,925	51,269
1980–1990	2	26.1	186,605	38,680
1990–2000	3	19.1	222,230	35,625
2000–2010	14	-2.9	215,888	-6,342
2010-2019		-1.34	212,990	-2,898

Source: Cape Cod Commission, US Census 2010

Brewster's growth rate has been variable over the same period, but the town experienced a similar trend from 2000 – 2020 with a decrease in total population. Table 3-3 shows Brewster's growth rate between 1920 and 2020. In the 1960's, Brewster had a 44.8% growth rate, moderately higher than the county's 37.5%. From 1970 to 1980 the town experienced a significant population increase from 1,790 to 5,226 year-round residents, a 192% increase. This was the largest population increase of any town on the Cape. Over the next decade the town's population increased to 8,440, a 61.5% increase, the third highest increase on the Cape. The town's population still increased, but a bit more slowly (19.6%) between 1990 and 2000 to 10,094 year-round residents in 2000.

Table 3.3. Brewster Population Growth Rate, 1920-2020

Years	Growth/ Decline (%)	Population (in latter year)	Gain/Loss in Decade
1920–1930		769	
1930–1940	7.5	827	58
1940–1950	19.3	987	160
1950–1960	25.2	1,236	249
1960–1970	44.8	1,790	554
1970–1980	192	5,226	3,436
1980-1990	61.5	8,440	3,214
1990-2000	19.6	10,094	1,654
2000-2010	-2.71	9,820	-274
2010-2020	-4.93	9,335	-485

Source: Cape Cod Commission, US Census 2010, Brewster Town Clerk, 6-2020

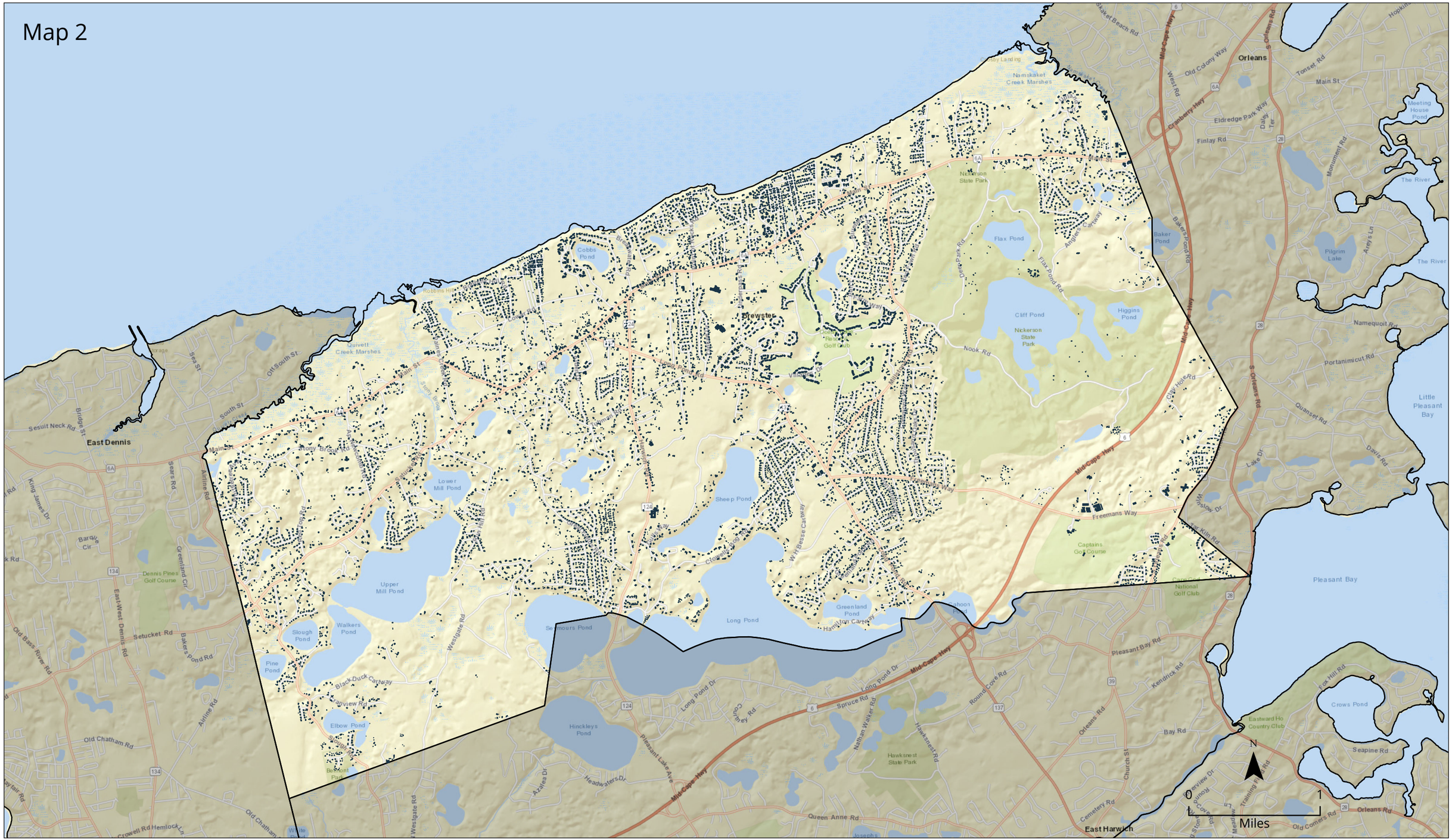
Brewster has experienced a 2.71% population decrease between 2000 and 2010, and a 4.93% decrease between 2010 and 2020. The current population is estimated to be about 9,335 year-round residents. Population growth rates are affected by many factors including economic trends, employment opportunities, real estate costs, and the availability of buildable land. The reasons for Brewster's slowing growth rate are unclear; possible factors include the relatively sluggish economy, an increase in second home purchases, high real estate prices and the decrease in developable lots.

Like most of Barnstable County, Brewster has a large proportion of seasonal housing stock and experiences substantial population fluctuations due to its summer resort/retirement community status. Currently, the population more than triples in the summer, from a year-round population of about 9,335 to an estimated 35,000 people during the summer season. This large influx of seasonal residents places added stress on the town's natural resources as well as its open space and recreational facilities. The likelihood that many second homeowners will transition to year-round residents is also an important consideration for long-range planning.

2. Population Density

The approximately 23 square mile town has a year-round population density of about 406 people per square mile. Seasonally, the population density in Brewster increases to 1,521 people per square mile (Map 2). This increased density, which is experienced across Cape Cod places stress not only on the town's natural resources and recreation facilities, but also infrastructure, such as roads and public water and wastewater infrastructure.

Map 2



Brewster's Population Density
Showing Commercial and Residential Structures

Building Footprint (2014 Aerial Survey)

Adjacent Town

Total Population: 9,820 (2010 Census)

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

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3. Age

The demographics on Cape Cod, particularly as they relate to age, have shifted considerably in recent years. The flight of youth raised on Cape Cod (that do not return) combined with the increasing retirement population, has led to this dramatic shift, which was evident in the 2010 US Census.

The school-age children and residents between the ages of 20 and 44 years decreased by 25% and 26%, respectively, from 2000 to 2010. By 2018, the number of school aged children declined to 806, or 44.5%; however, people 20 to 44 years saw an increase of 12.5%. These data reflected the decrease in elementary school enrollment, yet the town does not appear to be losing its young adults and young families. Whereas the decrease in the young professional population on Cape Cod is thought to have had large impacts on the local economy, job market, and public transportation opportunities, Brewster is experiencing an increase in this age group.

The number of people aged 65 and over increased by 4.2%, and those aged 60 to 64 increased by over 100%. The median age also increased between 2000 and 2010 from 46.9 to 53.5, a 14% increase. During this time, the number of 45- to 64-year-old adults decreased by 28.4%. While the population of 64 and older increased to 3,933, a dramatic 42.6% increase, with the median age increasing from 53.5 to 57, a 6.5% increase.

These age trends have impacts on needs related to open space and recreation resources also. For example, there may be more of a need currently for passive recreation opportunities for the town's senior population, whereas opportunities for school-age children may be experiencing a lack of enrollment and/or interest (Table 3-4).

Table 3.4. Brewster Age Profile

Age Group	2010	2020	Percent Change
Total population	9,820	9,335	4.9% decline
Under 5 years	345	86	75.1% decline
5 to 19 years	1,451	806	44.5% decline
20 to 44 years	1,803	2,029	12.5% increase
45 to 64 years	3,463	2,481	28.4% decrease
65 and over	2,758	3,933	42.6% increase
Median age (years)	53.5	57	6.5% increase

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010, Brewster Town Clerk 6-2020

This shift is anticipated to have impacts on the socioeconomics of the region and may be one of the causes for the trend observed in Table 3.5. This is important to note since a decrease in overall socioeconomic conditions in the town could have impacts on the community's tax base and ability to purchase and maintain open space and recreation resources.

These age trends are experienced across Cape Cod, and the town will work with neighboring communities and the region to help identify ways to address the associated challenges with the region's changing demographics.

4. Income and Employment

Table 3.5 provides an economic overview of Brewster. It is a highly educated community, with more than half of its residents (61.3%) receiving a bachelor's degree or higher. It is also an older community as mentioned above. The percentage of residents in the labor force (16 years and older) represent about half its population (49%), compared to 67.1% in Massachusetts, indicating that many residents are retired. Of those that are in the labor force, most are working. In 2018, the unemployment rate in Brewster was 3.3%, 4.7% in Barnstable County, and 5.4% in Massachusetts. These figures do not take into consideration the impacts of the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic on local, regional, and national economies. The lasting economic implications of business closures in Brewster, Cape Cod, and the Commonwealth are unknown at the time this plan is being updated but are expected to be long-lasting.

Table 3.5. An Overview of Brewster, MA

People & Housing		Employment & Income	
Population Estimate (2020)	9,335	Labor Force (persons working in the area) (2018)	4,860
H.S. Diploma or More - % of Adults 25+ (2018)	100.0%	Unemployment Rate (2018)	3.3
Bachelor's Deg. or More - % of Adults 25+ (2018)	61.3%	Avg. Wage per Job	N/A
Households (2018)	4,282	Median Household Income (2018)	$58,214
Total Housing Units (2018)	7,993	% Derived from Earnings (2018)	48.90%
% of Total Units Vacant for Seasonal or Recreational Use (2018)	60.6%	Median Family Income (2018)	$77,540
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing (2018)	$456,800	Poverty Rate (2018)	5.0%
Total Building Permits Issued	N/A	Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes) (2018)	21.7

Source: 2018 Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; STATSCapeCod and Cape Cod Commission BART (Barnstable Area Regional Trends) Data, 2018; Brewster Town Clerk, 2020

Like most other Cape Cod communities, Brewster maintains a generally high socioeconomic status, particularly when considering the seasonal population. However, Brewster's year-round population had been experiencing a slight decrease when compared to the State but was in a better position than the County for median household income. Brewster had a lower poverty status than both the State and the County (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6. Median Household Income and Poverty Status for Town of Brewster, 2010 and 2018

	Massachusetts		Barnstable County		Town of Brewster	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
Median Household Income	$64,509	$77,378	$60,317	$69,001	$58,374	$58,214
Poverty Status – All Families	7.5%	11.1%	5.0%	7.5%	5.5%	5.0%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; STATSCapeCod, Cape Cod Commission BART (Barnstable Area Regional Trends) Data, 2018

As can be seen in Table 3.7, the percentage of people employed within the service industry (including food and retail service) and construction industry within the Town of Brewster and Barnstable County is higher than the Massachusetts average. This is typical for a tourist destination such as Cape Cod.

However, slow growth and decreased economic conditions, which have impacted the tourism industry that Cape Cod depends on, have affected these tourism-dependent sectors as well, likely exacerbating the increase in unemployment rates, decrease in median household incomes, and increase in the poverty rate experienced in Brewster.

Table 3.7. Income and Employment for Town of Brewster

	Massachusetts		Barnstable County		Town of Brewster	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
Percent Unemployed	3.0%	7.4%	3.0%	6.2%	1.4%	5.0%
OCCUPATION						
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	41.1%	42.8%	35.1%	37.5%	37.2%	36.2%
Service occupations	14.1%	16.6%	18.2%	19.3%	17.6%	18.6%
Sales and office occupations	25.9%	24.2%	27.5%	24.9%	27.7%	27.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7.7%	7.4%	11.7%	11.5%	11.0%	11.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.3%	9.1%	7.5%	6.7%	6.5%	6.0%
INDUSTRY						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Construction	5.5%	5.9%	9.7%	10.0%	10.7%	9.8%
Manufacturing	12.8%	9.9%	4.8%	4.3%	3.3%	4.0%
Wholesale trade	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%
Retail trade	11.2%	10.7%	14.9%	12.7%	16.1%	17.7%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.2%	3.8%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	2.5%
Information	3.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	8.2%	8.1%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	11.6%	12.7%	10.1%	11.6%	10.8%	8.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	23.7%	26.7%	22.6%	23.9%	22.2%	24.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6.8%	8.0%	11.3%	11.1%	12.5%	12.5%
Other services, except public administration	4.4%	4.5%	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.4%
Public administration	4.3%	4.1%	5.0%	5.1%	4.0%	3.5%
Median household income (dollars)	$50,502	$64,509	$45,933	$60,317	$49,276	$58,374
Percentage of families below the poverty limit	6.7%	7.5%	4.6%	5.0%	1.6%	5.5%

Source: US Census 2010; 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

5. Environmental Equity/Justice Populations

Brewster does not have significant populations meeting the income and minority criteria used by the 2010 MassGIS work that identifies and maps environmental justice populations for all communities in Massachusetts. The criteria used for identifying environmental justice populations include:

- Income – households earn 65% or less of the statewide median income
- Minority – 25% or more of residents are minority
- Foreign Born – 25% or more of residents are foreign born
- Lacking English Proficiency – 25% or more residents are lacking in English proficiency

There are no populations identified based on either minority classification or based on the income data layer (Map 3). However, there are certainly populations in Brewster whose income is at poverty level, 10.9% as of 2011 per STATS Cape Cod. According to a report entitled Monitoring the Human Condition 2009 prepared by the Barnstable County Department of Human Services, the following populations of need are found in the County, and in Brewster:

- Low-income young households with one to two children who rent their home and may receive some financial assistance.
- Low-income young to middle-age households with at most one child who rent, are homeless or live in a group home.
- Low-income young to middle-age households with no more than one child who rent, are homeless or live in a group home. These households also may be cultural minorities, receiving financial assistance, or chronically ill. This group is considered by the report as the most needy among Cape Cod households.

There do not appear to be specific low economic population pockets, but populations may be spread in all areas of town.

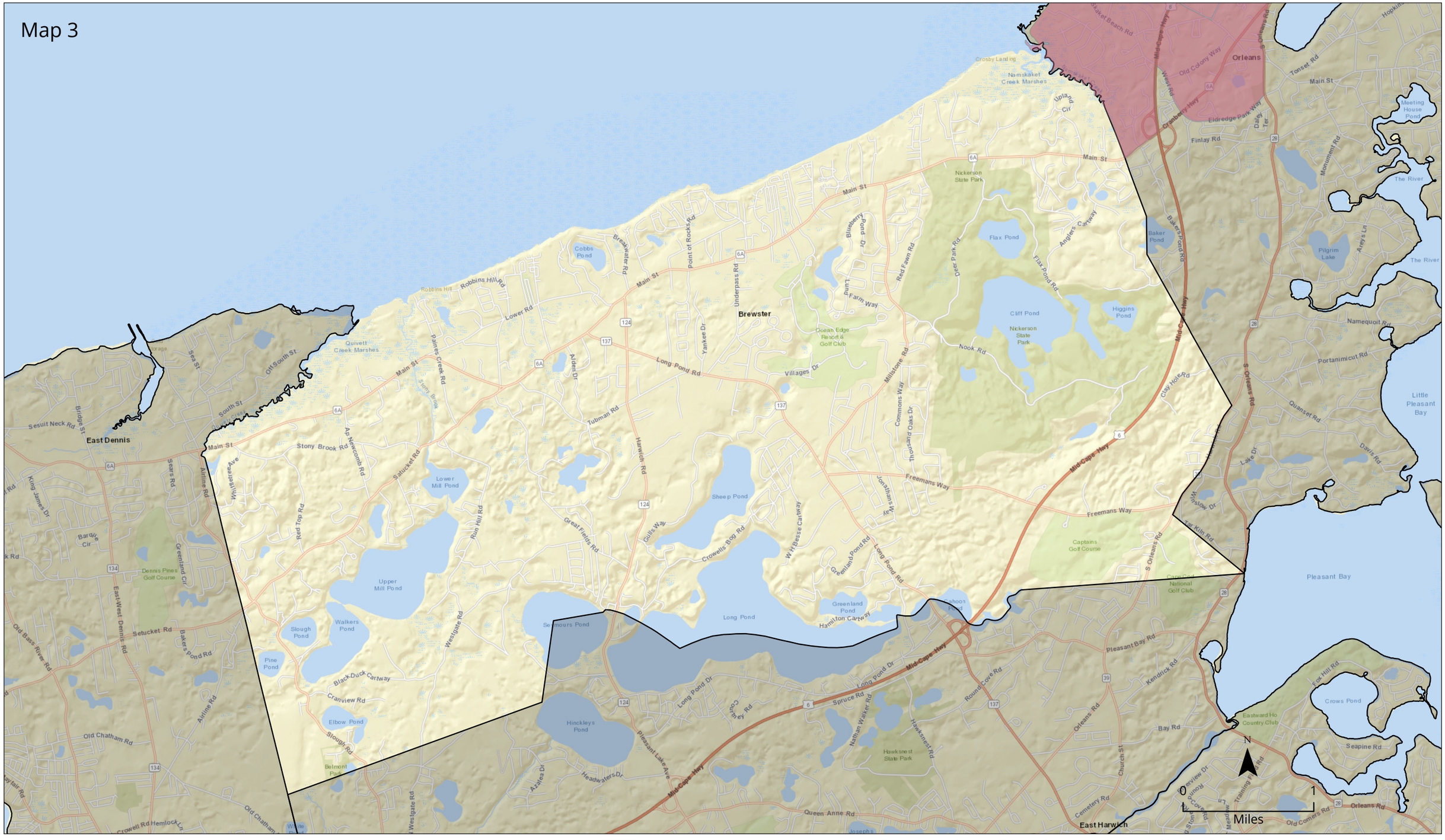
D. Development Patterns and Trends

While Brewster retains many of its small town, rural qualities, many areas are characterized by single-family, residential development with areas of commercial development concentrated along Route 6A as well as along Underpass Road and at the Route 137/Millstone Road intersection. There is also an industrial district in the southeastern section of town.

Through the later part of the twentieth century, Brewster's permanent population steadily grew. In the 1980s and 1990s, new residential development concentrated south of Route 6A, which moved from west to east until it abutted the border of Nickerson State Park. These subdivisions were designed with lots ranging from ¼ to ½ acre in size. Larger lots were developed around the town's ponds.

The Town has constructed two elementary schools. In 1973, the Town had built the Stony Brook Elementary School off Underpass Road. In 1999, a second school, the Eddy Elementary School was constructed on Main Street to meet increased student enrollment and projections.

Map 3



Brewster's Environmental Justice Population
No Block Groups Meet The Criteria

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

Environmental Justice by Income

Adjacent Towns

Environmental Justice (EJ) populations are determined by identifying all Census 2010 block groups that meet any of the following criteria:
Income: Households earn 65% or less of statewide median household income.
Minority Population: 25% or more of residents identify as a race other than white.
English Language Isolation: 25% or more of households have no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well.

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In the late 1980s the town approved Ocean Edge, a large planned unit development in east central Brewster near Nickerson State Park that covered 390 acres and was planned to have more than 1,200 units. This development was large for Brewster, and its effects on traffic and service needs are still being felt today.

Dealing with the complexities of Ocean Edge and the increased pressure of new residential development required the town to revisit its approach to future development. It became necessary to consider where development would be located in relation to the town's natural resources, and how anticipated future impacts would be mitigated. Further, visitors to the area nearly triple the town's population during the summer months. These visitors are staying in either newly constructed seasonal homes or camping in Nickerson State Park and other sites. Most are drawn to the area for its outdoor recreational opportunities, and it is anticipated that this seasonal influx will not wane.

The demands for open space and recreational resources are driven by both year-round residents, which are increasing in age, and seasonal visitors, which have a wide range of ages, from young families to retirees. Meeting these demands while maintaining and enhancing the integrity of the town's natural features will need to be balanced.

1. Infrastructure

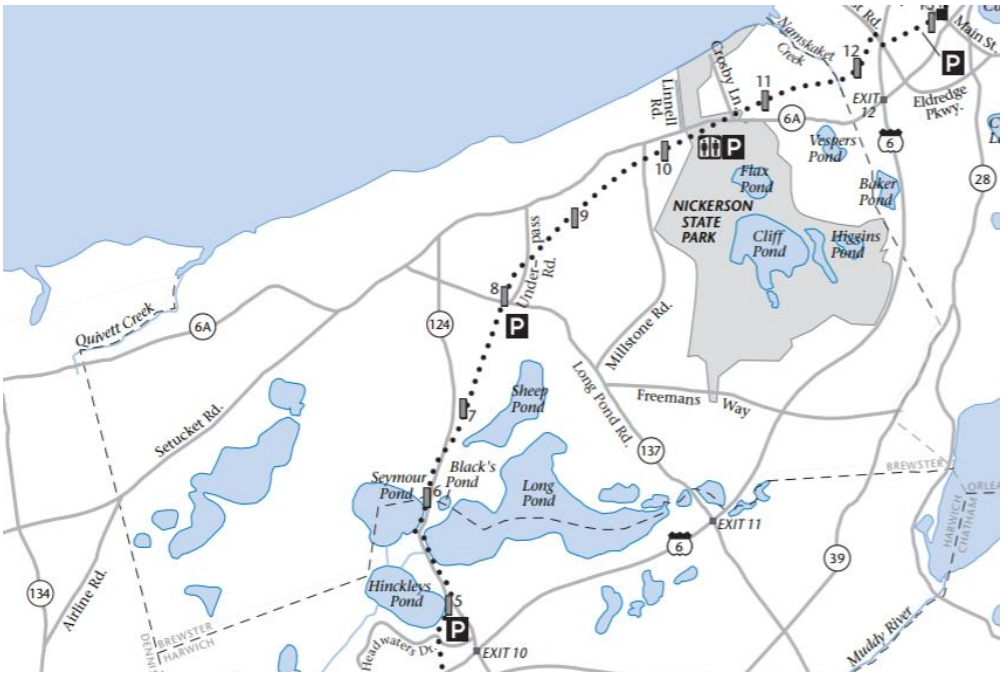
This section describes the Town's existing infrastructure and the effects it has had on development patterns. The intent is to understand the effects of the community's "gray" infrastructure on its "green" infrastructure, or open space, and to help define and preserve the community's character.

Transportation

Brewster is located midway on Cape Cod and is accessible by major highways (Route 6, 6A, 124, and 137). Route 6A extends the length of Brewster and is Brewster's Main Street. It is synonymous with the scenic, aesthetic, historic, economic, and rural character of the town. It is a designated scenic road and registered as the Old King's Highway National Register District to further protect it from pressure to accommodate increased traffic that would extinguish the roadway's historically valuable character.

Pressure increases each year to expand the roadway to accommodate bike traffic and reconfigure some intersections where left hand turns cause back-ups in traffic. Attempts to expand the paved width of roads to accommodate pedestrian, bike, and skate traffic have been met with strong opposition from abutters to the roads. Only three roads have sidewalks, albeit incomplete ones. Many pedestrian paths run along portions of these roads. Shoulders tend to be narrow and somewhat steep, with utility poles, trees and smaller vegetation interrupting the shoulders, pathways, and sidewalks. Despite the impediments, bike traffic along Route 6A is encouraged to travel on the sidewalk or on the unpaved shoulders, instead of in the vehicular lanes.

Residents and visitors also have use of the Flex Bus Service which will drop people off at the beaches. 6,700 riders boarded buses in Brewster in 2011.



Cape Cod Rail Trail through Brewster. Source: MA Division of Conservation and Recreation

The 22-mile Cape Cod Rail Trail (CCRT) provides passage through the Town from Dennis to South Wellfleet. About six miles long in Brewster, it is the only designated bike path in town. This trail is heavily used by cyclists, roller-skaters, roller-bladers, skate-boarders, cross-country skiers, walkers, and occasionally equestrians. It is a major step toward promoting alternative types of transportation. It serves as a primary corridor, allowing the town to bring bicyclists, horseback riders and walkers to interesting destinations with connector trails. Thousands of bicyclists, hikers and riders use the trail each year. Nickerson State Park also has an eight-mile bike path, which connects to the CCRT. Bikes are also ridden along local roads using non-delineated trails. This is dangerous and illustrates a serious need for local and roadside bike lanes.

The Brewster Bikeways Committee has coordinated an effort to place “Share the Road” signs on all beach roads throughout town, as well as sticker all Brewster patrol cars with the same bike safety message. A number of trail directional signs have been erected along the CCRT as well as message board signs along the Brewster section. The Committee is working with neighboring towns to coordinate activities, creating the Lower Cape Bikeways Coalition. There is also now a “Bike Brewster” Facebook page.

As part of the Cape Cod Pathways Program, Brewster Pathways has a goal of a walking path from Dennis to Orleans, with connections to Harwich and "fingers" extending into various parts of town. Pathways through Nickerson State Park and on to Orleans have been dedicated, as well as a pathway connection routed through the Punkhorn Parklands. This trail is now complete except for a few connecting sections in the middle of Brewster. The Committee has been negotiating with private property owners/associations but has been unable to plot the trail along property edges to connect open space parcels. A seven-mile section from the Dennis town line to Route 137 has been plotted with GPS and has been marked with trail signs.

Brewster has many walking trails as well as many informal walkways throughout its many acres of conservation land. The majority of walkways and pathways in Brewster are useful mainly for recreational purposes. It is not likely that these pathways will provide alternative means of transportation, because most of them do not lead to destination points, or conveniently connect with other links or modes of

transportation. By linking recreational resources and facilities with safe bike or pedestrian paths, a significant amount of vehicular traffic could be eliminated in the future.

Water Supply System

Drinking water in Brewster comes from the Cape Cod Aquifer, a sole source aquifer, through public wells owned and operated by the Brewster Water Department, and a number of private wells, owned and operated by individual homeowners as well as businesses. The Cape Cod Aquifer is comprised of six lenses, including the Monomoy Lens, the second largest of the Cape Cod groundwater lenses. The Monomoy Lens is 66 square miles with a maximum elevation of 30 feet, and provides water to the Town of Brewster, but also to the towns of Dennis, Harwich, Chatham, and Orleans.

The Brewster Water Department currently operates five public water wells connected to its distribution system, with a sixth that could be developed into a full production well in the future. The first two wells (well #1, and well #2) initially became operational in 1972, followed by well #3 in 1986. All three of these wells are located off of Freeman's Way. Well #4, located within the Punkhorn Parklands, went into operation in 1992. Well #5, also located within the Punkhorn Parklands, was drilled in 2012 with the Water Department building a pump house and water treatment system to adjust the pH of the water. Well #6 was approved to be put online and fully operational by DEP in January of 2014.

There are a number of private wells in town, but there is no inventory of properties served by these private wells.

The Cape Cod aquifer has a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. As such, the town has implemented wellhead protection regulations and a Groundwater Protection District, as well as the District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC) to oversee land use within that District. Brewster's Zone II areas are dominated by forests with smaller areas of residential use (7%) and a very small percentage of commercial and industrial land use (Brewster, 2011). The vast acreage surrounding Brewster's wellfields also provides for ample passive recreation areas with miles of trails for walking, hiking, birdwatching, dog walking, biking and horseback-riding.

Wastewater System

Wastewater discharges in Brewster are mostly from individual onsite septic systems. Brewster is not served with public sewers or private sewage treatment facilities. The Tri-Town Sewage Treatment Facility in Orleans used to provide a receiving facility for the disposal of septage from Brewster, Orleans and Eastham. This facility has now been closed and the buildings have been demolished. It is uncertain whether a new facility will be built in the future.

Managing the impacts of wastewater-associated pollutants, primarily nutrients, on groundwater and surface water resources is a major priority in Brewster. To address these impacts, the town has been involved in a multi-phase Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP), which is currently in Phase III. During Phase II, the town commissioned a comprehensive assessment of wastewater management alternatives in Brewster. Phase III will include further examination and prioritization of these alternatives.

2. Long-Term Development Patterns

Zoning

The town has implemented specific land use controls to minimize the impacts of future development on natural resources. Table 3.8 outlines the town's current zoning districts, and Map 4 shows the Town's zoning districts geographically. Specific overlay and floating districts and bylaws are used by the town to minimize impacts to natural features and gain protected open space and recreational resources.

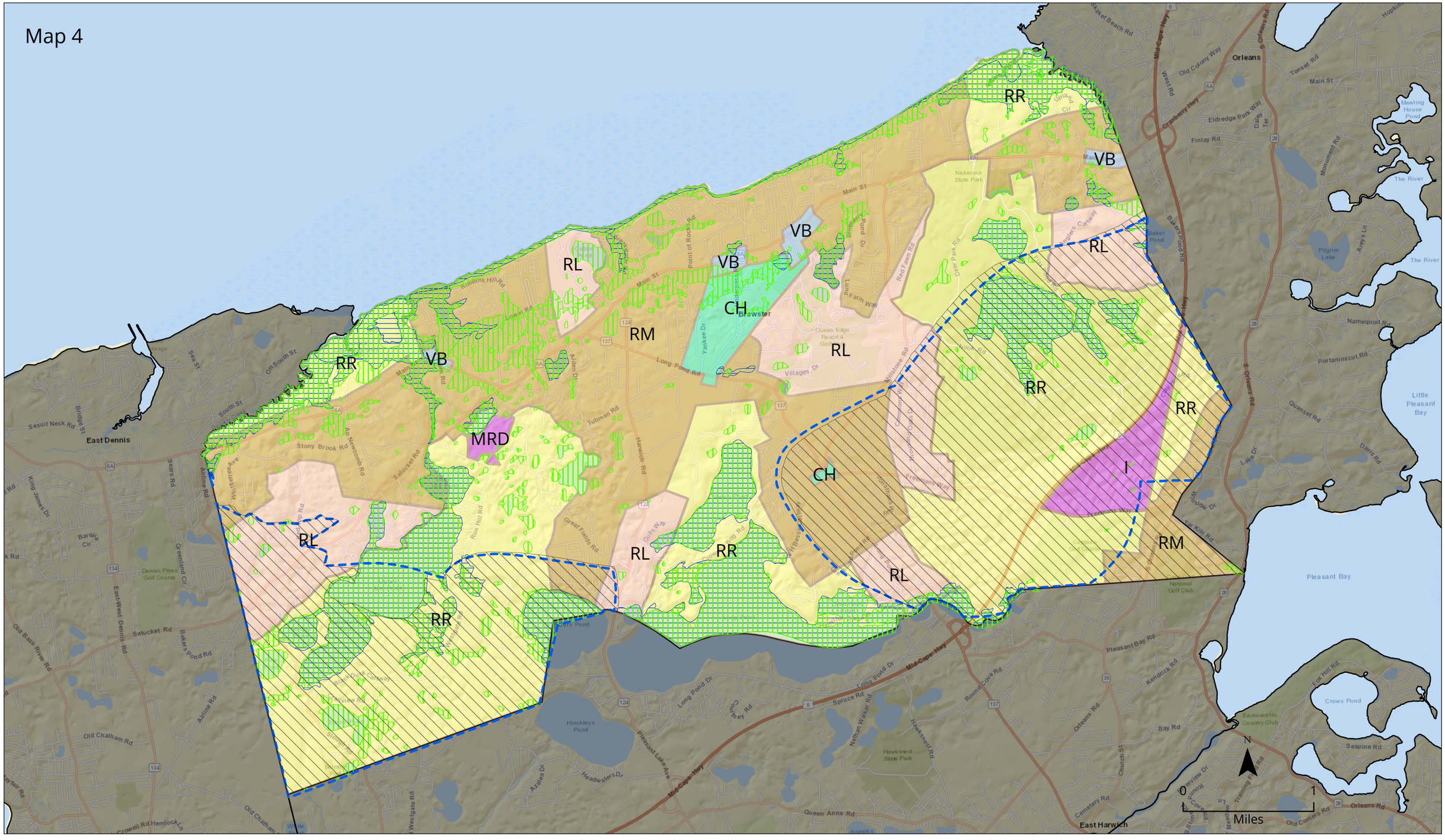
Table 3.8. Brewster Zoning Districts and Bylaws

District	Minimum Lot Size (square feet)
Residential Rural (R-R)	100,000
Residential Low Density (R-L)	60,000
Residential Medium Density (R-M)	60,000
Commercial High Density (C-H)	15,000
Village Business (V-B)	15,000
Industrial (I)	20,000
Overlay Districts	
Wetland Conservancy District (WCD)	-
Water Quality Protection Bylaw	-
Groundwater Protection District (GWPD)	-
Flood Plain District (FPD)	-
Site Plan Review –replaced Corridor Overlay Protection District (COPD)	-
Personal Wireless Services Communications (PWSC)	-
Facilities Overlay District (CT)	-
Cluster Residential Development	-
Natural Resource Protection Design	-
Planned Residential Development	-

The Wetland Conservancy District (§179-6) is intended to preserve and maintain the surface water and groundwater that support public water supplies, as well as natural habitats. Lands within the districts include those that border vegetated wetlands, freshwater banks, land subject to flooding, land under a freshwater body, land under the ocean, coastal beaches, barrier beaches, rocky intertidal shores, land under salt ponds, fish runs, coastal dunes, coastal banks, salt marshes and land containing shellfish which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c.131, § 40, as amended. They also include specific soil types identified in the bylaw. Uses allowed in Wetland Conservancy Districts are those associated with outdoor activities, such as fishing, hiking, and boating, among other uses that promote and maintain the natural features in these areas.

The Water Quality Protection Bylaw (Article XI) is an overlay district encompassing the entire Town of Brewster. The intent of this bylaw is to establish specific requirements for land uses and activities within those portions of town mapped and identified on the Brewster Zoning Map as the District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC) entitled "Brewster Water Protection District." The DCPC includes areas designated as Zone I and Zone II as well as the Groundwater Protection District and the Pleasant Bay Watershed. The bylaw outlines uses that will be exempt from its oversight, but specifically calls out uses that are prohibited town-wide as well as those prohibited in Zone I, Zone II, and/or the DCPC. Performance standards are provided.

Map 4



Brewster's Zoning and Overlay Districts

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
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Zoning Districts
- RR - Residential Rural
- RL - Residential Low Density
- RM - Residential Medium Density
- VB - Village Business
- CH - Commercial High Density
- I; MRD - Industrial, Municipal Refuse Disposal

Overlay Districts
- Natural Resources Protection
- Aquifer Protection
- Wetland Protection
- Floodplain Protection
- Adjacent Towns

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While not mandatory, cluster development is promoted in Brewster to allow for more flexible residential subdivision design in order to preserve natural features of a property. Under the Cluster Residential Development Bylaw (§179-35) any parcel of at least 10 acres in size in the R-R, R-L and R-M Districts may use cluster development design. The bylaw requires at least 60% of a site be set aside as open space, which must be permanently protected for passive recreational purposes such as walking or riding trails or wildlife corridors and habitats.

Cluster development that occurs in DCPC Zone II areas and the Pleasant Bay Watershed is encouraged to follow specified design and layout standards based on the town's Natural Resource Protection Design (NRPD) Bylaw (Article XIII). The NRPD Bylaw requires applicants for the subdivision of land to conduct a natural resource analysis and development impact statement, which assesses how the proposed development may impact the natural environment, including air quality, water resources, soils, plants and wildlife. Guidance on conducting the analysis and impact statement is provided in Subsection B.3 of Section 290-10 of the Brewster Subdivision Rules and Regulations. The NRPD Bylaw also dictates minimum requirements for dedicated open space acreage, as follows:

- R-R District: minimum of 80%
- R-L District: minimum of 65%
- R-M District: minimum of 65%

Among other performance standards and requirements, the bylaw outlines how the maximum number of residential units is calculated. The town also provides density bonuses for projects that include, for example, wastewater treatment for properties outside of the project area that are using Title 5 systems, providing open space greater than the minimum percentage or if the applicant deeds public access to the open space portion of the project.

Buildout

As experienced across the region, the 2010 U.S. Census indicated that Brewster's population was stagnant, and it had slightly decreased from 2000. Whether declining population is a new trend or a reaction to the 2008 economic and housing market downturn remains to be seen, but the town must consider how much new development will actually occur and at what rate. A build-out analysis was conducted in 2012 for the town as part of the Brewster Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. It looked at two scenarios: a baseline scenario, which was considered "worse case" and assumed development would occur under current zoning regulations, and a Smart Growth scenario, which assumed that development would occur using the town's cluster development bylaw. The analysis indicated that at full buildout, between 765 and 800 new housing units could be built on existing vacant or underutilized parcels and between 330 and 460 acres of open space could be protected. Under the Smart Growth scenario, more conservation could be achieved around Brewster's ponds. Table 3-8 summarizes the build-out analysis.

The town does not have updated buildout numbers. The Local Comprehensive Plan process is tasked with developing that data and it is in the initial stages.

Table 3.9. Summary of Brewster Buildout Analysis

Scenario	Number of New Residential Units	Acres of Preserved Open Space	Acres of Commercial Development	Acres of Industrial Development
Baseline Scenario	765	329.5	11.3	49.8
Smart Growth Scenario	801	458.6	11.3	49.8

Source: *Town of Brewster Buildout Analysis*, prepared by Horsley Witten Group, Inc., 2012

The study also examined the impact of the additional growth and included an analysis of impervious surface. The findings indicated little difference between the two scenarios. Under the baseline scenario, impervious cover was estimated to be an additional 129.8 acres, and the Smart Growth scenario could add an additional 131.4 acres. The use of stormwater best management practices can help mitigate the impacts.

It is ultimately uncertain as to when the town will experience full buildout considering the slow economic recovery in the region. While local development interest has increased, it is anticipated the outlook for future development will fluctuate and the town will have to reevaluate growth expectancy periodically.

SECTION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Long Pond

A. Geology, Soils, and Topography

1. Geology and Topography

Brewster's landforms are a product of glacial ice, ocean influence, wind, and erosion. Brewster and the Cape were first formed 17,000 to 21,000 years ago by glacial action near the end of the Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene epoch. As ice withdrew from the area of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, it came to rest where the Cape is presently located, depositing several hundred feet of unconsolidated material ranging in particle size from clay to boulders. Map 5 shows Brewster's geologic features.

Most of Brewster is comprised of a glacial deposit designated as the Harwich Outwash Plain. Outwash plains are deposited by meltwater streams flowing off the front of a receding glacier. The flowing streams tend to sort sediment deposition by particle size. Coarser grained particles are deposited in faster flowing environs closer to the melting ice front while finer grained particles are deposited in slower flowing environs further away. Large blocks of ice left by the retreating glacier settled and were surrounded by sediments deposited in the outwash streams. Those buried ice blocks finished melting long after (potentially thousands of years in some cases) the outwash deposits ceased active formation, resulting in numerous steep-sided kettle-holes as the surrounding sediments collapsed into the voids left by the melting ice block. Where those kettle-holes are deep enough to intersect the water table, kettle-hole ponds were formed.

Map 5

Brewster's Soils and Hydrologic Soil Group
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Postglacial Deposits
- Beach and Dune Deposits
- Cranberry Bog
- Swamp and Marsh Deposits
- Artificial Fill

Glacial Stratified Deposits
- Coarse
- Glaciolacustrine Fine
- Thin Till

Base Map Features
- Great Pond
- Brewster
- Adjacent Towns

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In contrast to the relatively flat outwash plain areas, the higher land (up to 141 feet above mean sea level) in the northwestern part of town (north of the Mill Ponds and along Stony Brook) is characterized by less well sorted sediments of varying particle sizes, including many boulders. The Mass GIS mapping shown on Map 5 does not differentiate between the varied topography of the Stony Brook area and the more consistent deposits of the Harwich Outwash Plain; they are both simply classified as Sand and Gravel deposits. However, more detailed geologic mapping conducted by the USGS has depicted this area, originally, as part of the Sandwich Moraine (Oldale, 1969) or, more recently, as ice contact deposits (LeBlanc et al, 1986). End moraines are deposited at the terminus of an advancing ice front, both by thrusting and bulldozing of material up in front of the ice, and by direct deposit of material entrained in the ice as the ice melts away. Ice contact deposits also originate near the edge of an ice sheet as the ice differentially melts dropping its varied sediment load around stagnant blocks of resistant ice surviving for a period after the larger ice sheet has receded away. While moraine and ice contact deposits are of different origin, they are both characterized by relatively steep and varied topography with a wide range of particle sizes and abundant boulders. These characteristics make for interesting and varied open space uses, in contrast to the flatter and more consistent outwash plain areas.



Whale Rock at Windmill Village is an example of a large glacial erratic. Photo credit: Brewster Conservation Trust

Along the immediate northern (Cape Cod Bay) shore of Brewster are fine-grained deposits of glacio-lacustrine (wind-blown) origin. After the ice-contact deposits and the outwash deposits were laid down, the ice front had receded to a position well north of the Cape and melt water from that continually receding ice was temporarily trapped by the glacial deposits of the Cape to form a glacial lake in roughly the current position of Cape Cod Bay. The low energy environment of the lake allowed finer silt and clay sized particles to settle out, creating the lacustrine deposits currently exposed along Brewster's northern shoreline. Wind driven dune deposits and marshlands comprise the most-recent, post-glacial sediment deposits in town.

The geologic history of Brewster was once thought to be rather simple but is today seen as a complex set of interactions which are not yet fully understood. For purposes of open space planning, it is sufficient to understand that most of Brewster is composed of sandy glacial deposits, with limited areas of more varied topography and pockets of wetlands, bogs, and clay. This glacial past explains its topography. Ultimately, it also explains Brewster's soils, vegetation, wildlife, visual beauty, and basic character.

2. Soils

Soil types for the Town of Brewster have been mapped and described by the federal Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Soil Survey of Barnstable County. Maps and interpretative data indicating the limitations of individual soils for different land uses such as on-site sewage disposal,

homesites, and woodlands, are available for review through the NRCS or through the Conservation Commission office in Brewster Town Hall.

Hydrologic Soil Group and Surface Runoff

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

The Four Hydrologic Soil Groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

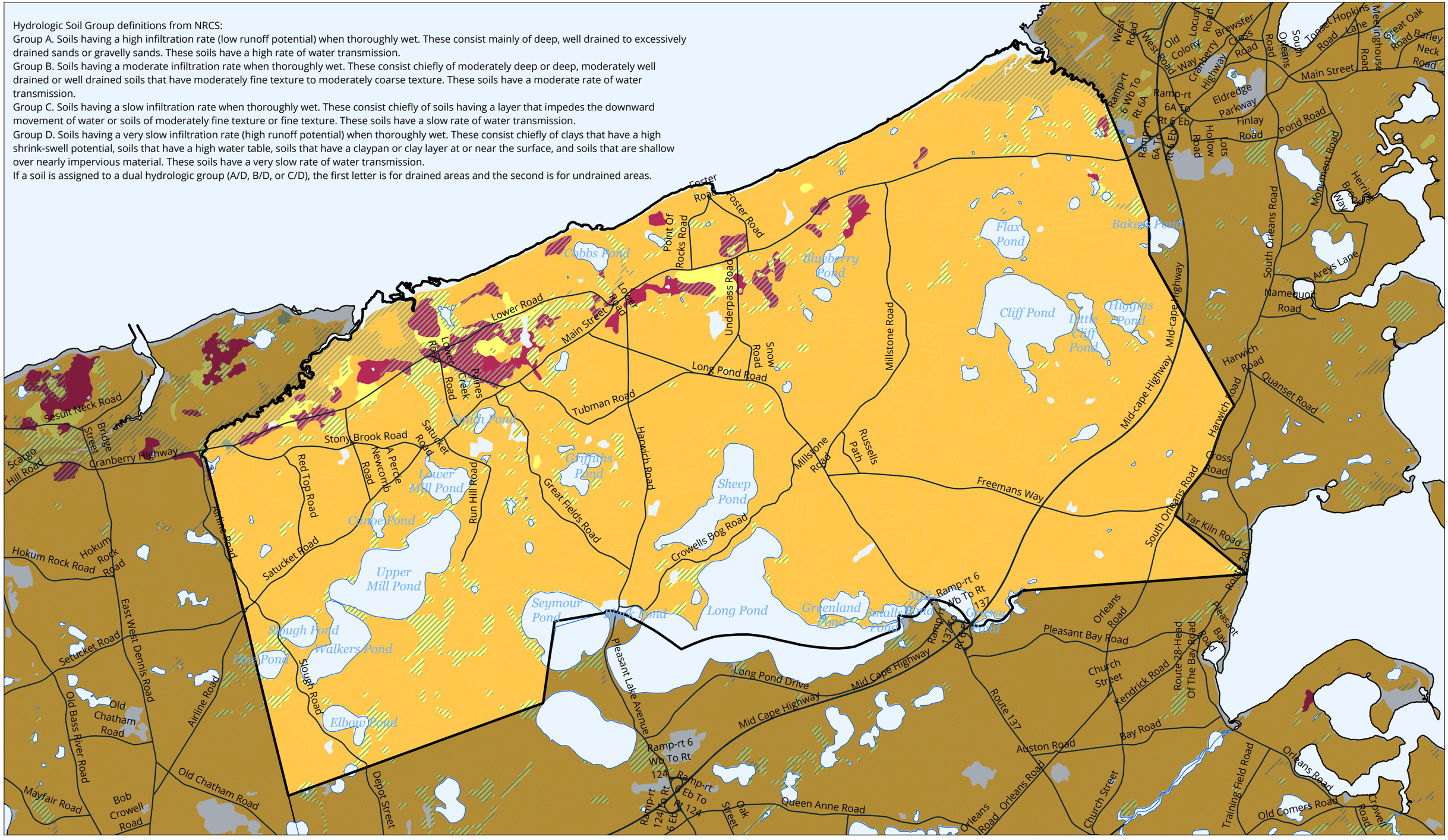
Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. The concept indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

Map 6 shows hydric soil classifications in Brewster. A single soil association, the Carver (A) soil, comprises more than 75% of the town's soils. The most important aspect of Brewster's Carver soils is their permeability. The loose coarse lower layers act as a vast reservoir for underground water replenished by precipitation, and town well tests indicate large amounts of drinkable water in both the eastern and western sectors of Brewster. However, the permeability that allows between 15 and 20 inches of water per year to recharge the groundwater system also allows septage, landfill leachate, contaminated road runoff and other pollutants, such as oil or gas from leaking underground storage tanks, to quickly flow through the soil into the drinking water supply. Wet soils, low permeability soils, wetlands and surface waters make up the other 25% of the soils of the town, which means that 25% of Brewster is unsuitable for development just on the basis of soil type. However, while these soils and water areas preclude or should preclude development, they provide drinking water through groundwater recharge, natural habitat of major importance, and widely used recreational opportunities.

Map 6

Hydrologic Soil Group definitions from NRCS:
Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.
If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.



Brewster's Soils and Hydrologic Soil Group
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Hydrologic Soil Group
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D

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A second major soil type, the Plymouth-Barnstable-Nantucket-Barnstable (A-A-B-A), is also excessively drained and well-drained, sandy, loamy soil. Like Carver, these soils can present severe problems with septic fields, since they allow the effluent to percolate into the groundwater without being sufficiently filtered.

A third type, the Plymouth-East Chop-Carver-Boxford Soil Complex (A-A-A-C/D) again, is excessively well-drained, however these sandy soils have the addition of clay. There are apt to be pockets of perched water where these soils form. These soil areas have previously been considered unsuitable for building and for septic systems. However, with the decreasing availability of developable parcels, many previously unwanted lots, are now getting a closer look.

Another soil type in Brewster can be classified as wetland/bog, Freetown Sanded Muck (A/D), comprising approximately 7% of the town. These soils can be used successfully for cranberry bogs, and there are several important wildlife habitat areas associated with these soils.

The Ipswich-Pawcatuck-Matunuck Soil Complex (A/D) is the major soil type found in boggy areas near the shore. The soils are poorly drained peats formed in marine and sandy deposits. There is also a small amount of Agawam soils (approximately 3% of town) which, while important for certain wildlife and plant species, are again unsuitable for development because these soils are too wet or impermeable for proper septic tank functioning.

Almost all of this “wet” land is unsuitable for residential, commercial or industrial use because of wetness and instability. Yet, as building pressure increases, it is more difficult to keep people from building in these totally inappropriate, marginal areas. In some instances "bog view" and "marsh view" are now being sold as special attributes of parcels that might best be left undeveloped. Any natural feature is perceived by a growing number of people as a commodity to be sold to the highest bidder, disassociated from its natural functions or its true long-term value to the community.

According to NRCS criteria, 496 acres (about 3%) of the town's land area are classified as prime agricultural soils. Prime agricultural soils are mainly concentrated in the north / northwestern portion of Brewster. Although there are a few active agricultural lands located on prime agricultural soils, most existing active agricultural areas are not (APCC, 2011).

3. Landscape Character

Quiet beauty, rural charm and quaint New England are some of the phrases used to characterize Brewster. They embody the key qualities described by residents in a 1991 Local Comprehensive Plan Committee Survey. Brewster’s greatest assets are its rural character, bay beaches, Route 6A, open space and ponds.

One of the many charms of Brewster is its access to its great beaches on Cape Cod Bay. These are especially inviting to parents with small children, because of the extraordinary features exposed at low tide. Brewster has enormous sand flats that extend at least a mile into the Bay. People of all ages enjoy “walking the flats.” This terrain is also ideal for shellfishing.

Off-season, Route 6A is a quiet, pleasant drive between Dennis and Orleans. It is lined with the homes of sea captains and other historic structures. From west to east there are many features to visit along the way. The spectacular scenic vista of Cape Cod Bay at the Drummer Boy Park is also the site of an historic Windmill, the Harris Black House and a Blacksmith Shop. Traveling east, the Cape Cod Museum of Natural

History is then on the north side of the street. A short drive south off 6A, taking Stony Brook Road to Run Hill Road, connects one with The Punkhorn Parklands, over 800 acres of ponds, woodlands and bogs.

Continuing east on 6A one passes numerous sea captains' homes which have been brought back to their original beauty and charm, at least two early Town Hall buildings, and 11 chances to take a road leading to the north to access a town beach. On the eastern edge of town, Ocean Edge mansion is seen set far back off the north side of the road. Formerly La Salette Seminary, these buildings now comprise the Ocean Edge Conference Center. Further on, Nickerson State Park is seen on both sides of the road, with beaches and marshes on the Bay side and forests, trails and ponds on the south side of 6A.

There is no town center per se, unless it is the Old General Store, situated approximately where Route 124 meets Route 6A. Early morning coffee, the newspaper and conversation concerning the latest happenings are all available to residents and visitors alike.

B. Water Resources

1. Watersheds

The Town of Brewster is within the Cape Cod Watershed. This watershed is a coastal river drainage area lacking the characteristic, large mainstream rivers and associated tributary systems common to the other watersheds of Massachusetts. Cape Cod coastal embayment systems are fed by smaller freshwater and estuarine recharge areas comprising tidal creek and marsh systems. The Town of Brewster encompasses six embayment watersheds, which it shares with neighboring jurisdictions. These include the Cape Cod Bay, Herring River, Namskaket Creek, Pleasant Bay, Quivett Creek, and Stony Brook watersheds. Brewster also contains a very small portion of the Bass River watershed. Map 7 shows these watershed boundaries as well as Brewster's major water resources. The Pleasant Bay, Herring River and Bass River Watersheds have recently been assessed a part of the Massachusetts Estuaries Project for the restoration and protection of estuarine resources. The Pleasant Bay Watershed has been included in Brewster's Water Resources bylaw, while the Herring River and Bass River Watersheds have not. In Brewster, much of the focus has been on the Pleasant Bay watershed, as Brewster's nitrogen contribution is far greater to Pleasant Bay than it is to Herring River or Bass River.

Although Brewster encompasses just a small portion of shoreline on Pleasant Bay, a portion of the watershed draining to the bay is within the town. Excessive nitrogen originating primarily from on-site wastewater disposal systems within the Bay's watershed has led to a degradation of Pleasant Bay's water quality. Some of the impacts of excessive nitrogen loading include:

- Loss of eelgrass beds, which are critical habitats for macroinvertebrates and fish



Inlet into Pleasant Bay, Nauset Beach, Cape Cod National Seashore, Chatham. Photo credit: Karen Morgan, USGS

Map 7

Little Namskaket Creek

Namskaket Creek

Brewster Cape Cod Bay

Quivett Creek

Well #3

Well #1

Well #2

Well #4

Well #6

Well #5

Herring River

Bass River

Pleasant Bay

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Brewster's Public Water Resources and Protection Areas

- Water Tower
- DEP Public Water Well
- Brewster Zone II
- Other Town Zone II
- District of Critical Planning Concern
- Watershed (with Name)
- Adjacent Town

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- Undesirable increases in macro algae, which are much less beneficial than eelgrass
- Periodic extreme decreases in dissolved oxygen concentrations that threaten aquatic life
- Reductions in the diversity of benthic animal populations
- Periodic algae blooms

In addition, as a result of these environmental impacts, commercial and recreational uses of the Pleasant Bay System coastal waters could be greatly reduced or cease altogether (EEA, 2007).

With proper management of nitrogen inputs these trends can be reversed. The Town of Brewster is one of four towns (including Chatham, Harwich and Orleans) within the Pleasant Bay Watershed. These towns have formed the Pleasant Bay Alliance, a municipal organization that coordinates the resource management plan for the watershed, including the designated Pleasant Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The Alliance's projects, programs and studies promote healthy natural resources and safe public access throughout Pleasant Bay.

Pleasant Bay Alliance

The Pleasant Bay Alliance is an organization of the Towns of Brewster, Chatham, Orleans, and Harwich. Formed through an inter-municipal agreement, the Alliance is charged with implementing the Pleasant Bay Resource Management Plan. The Plan encompasses the Pleasant Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Pleasant Bay watershed. The Alliance develops and distributes public policy recommendations, technical studies and public information/educational materials, all available on the Alliance website, www.pleasantbay.org. Brewster's Natural Resources Director and Town Planner are appointed by the Select Board to represent the Town on the Alliance's Steering Committee.

Watershed Nutrient Management

Each Alliance member town has developed a plan to address its share of responsibility for reducing nitrogen in Pleasant Bay. The Alliance has compiled the effect of the four town plans in the Pleasant Bay Targeted Watershed Management Plan (2018). The watershed plan includes a mix of traditional nitrogen removal actions (e.g., sewering), and non-traditional methods (e.g., shellfish aquaculture.) Chatham and Harwich are proposing to install sewers and share use of Chatham's treatment plant. Orleans is pursuing a combination of sewering around Meetinghouse Pond, exploring the nitrogen removal capacity of shellfish aquaculture in Lonnie's Pond, and testing the efficacy of permeable reactive barriers. Brewster is maximizing fertilizer reductions at its golf course and exploring the potential for nitrogen removing septic systems. The regional approach allows the towns to work together to pursue efficiencies and cost savings through coordinated actions.

In 2018, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) issued the Pleasant Bay Watershed Permit, the first permit of its kind to reduce nitrogen loads in a watershed shared by multiple towns. The permit gives each Alliance town a mix of authorizations and incentives needed to implement the nitrogen removal strategies outlined in the watershed plan. The 20-year permit is managed in five-year increments, with nitrogen reduction targets for each town to meet along the way. The Alliance develops annual progress reports required by MassDEP and the Cape Cod Commission to demonstrate that nitrogen reduction requirements are on track. The process is flexible and allows towns to adapt if targeted strategies end up performing better or not as well as predicted.

To help implement the work called for under the watershed permit, the Alliance obtained $250,000 from the Southeast New England Estuaries Project (SNEP), a grant program sponsored by US EPA and Restore America's Estuaries. Under the grant the Alliance and member towns are: 1) exploring the potential for expanded use of nitrogen removing septic systems; 2) monitoring the effectiveness of shellfish aquaculture for nitrogen removal; 3) developing a nitrogen trading demonstration project that will allow towns to use financial transactions to compensate for nitrogen removal; and 4) updating the ecological model that is used to track and assess nitrogen concentrations and removal requirements in the Pleasant Bay system.

Working with the towns to achieve the nitrogen removal targets outlined in the Targeted Watershed Management Plan and watershed permit will continue to be a high priority for the Alliance.

Monitoring

Working with volunteers and technical support from the four member towns, the Alliance coordinates the Pleasant Bay Water Quality Monitoring program. Trained volunteers collected samples at bay-wide sites achieving a 90% collection rate. The program is operated in accordance with a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) approved by MassDEP and adheres to protocols for volunteer training, sample custody, and laboratory analysis. The precise number of monitoring stations has been adjusted over the past two decades based on refinement of data needs. Currently, there are twenty-five stations actively monitored.

Data collected by the water quality monitoring program were incorporated in modeling of Pleasant Bay undertaken by the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP). The MEP analysis detailed in the 2006 Technical Report documented signs of nutrient-related stress throughout the system and found that thirteen of seventeen subembayments exhibited some level of impaired or degraded habitat health due to overloading of nitrogen. The report also documented excessively low dissolved oxygen levels in some subembayments such as Muddy Creek, Paw Wah Pond, Lonnie's Pond, Areys' Pond, Quanset Pond and Meetinghouse Pond, where surrounding land is densely developed and tidal flushing is restricted. The MEP report provided the basis for establishing total nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for nineteen subembayments in Pleasant Bay. The TMDLs provide the nutrient targets for local and regional nutrient management planning.

In coordination with Dr. Graham Giese and the Center for Coastal Studies of Provincetown, the Alliance also supports regular tide gauge monitoring throughout the Pleasant Bay system.

Coastal Resilience

The Alliance coordinates inter-municipal efforts related to coastal vulnerability and resiliency in Pleasant Bay. The Alliance's work in the area of coastal vulnerability and resiliency builds on extensive previous technical studies and monitoring undertaken by the Alliance over more than a decade, including: 137 Years of Shoreline Change in Pleasant Bay 1868-2005 (Borrelli, 2005); A Geomorphological Analysis of Nauset Beach/Pleasant Bay/Chatham Harbor For the Purpose of Estimating Future Configurations and Conditions (Giese et al, 2010); Analysis of Tide Data from Meetinghouse Pond, Chatham fish Pier and Boston: With Application to Management (Giese, 2012); Sea Level Rise: Assessment of Impacts on Nauset Barrier Beach and Pleasant Bay (CCS, 2017); Progress Report on Collection and Analysis of Tidal Data from Boston Harbor, Meetinghouse Pond, Chatham Fish Pier and Outermost Harbor: June 2016 – June, 2017

(Giese and Legere, 2017); These studies have led to the development of policy guidance submitted to the member towns, including permitting guidelines for docks, piers and walkways, and the recently released Guidelines for Managing Erosion in Pleasant Bay (Pleasant Bay Alliance, 2018).

The Alliance obtained a $70,050 FY2020 coastal resilience grant from Massachusetts Coastal Zone Management. The grant funded a project to help Salt Marsh resources in Pleasant Bay keep up with sea level rise. The project includes an assessment of Salt Marsh vulnerability and living shoreline suitability in Pleasant Bay. The Alliance will use this assessment to develop and permit living shoreline pilot projects on public properties to manage erosion while sustaining natural coastal processes. (Carol Ridley, Director PBA)

2. Surface Waters: Freshwater Lakes and Ponds

Freshwater ponds are a major defining feature of Brewster. Over 10% (or over 2,000 acres) of the town's surface area is covered by freshwater ponds providing Brewster with the largest pond area on the Cape. The Town of Brewster has approximately 80 ponds; of these ponds, 53 of them are greater than one acre and 28 of them are greater than 10 acres. The 743-acre Long Pond shared with Harwich is the Cape's largest, while Cliff Pond with a depth of 84 feet is the deepest. In recent years, local concerns about the water quality of Brewster's ponds have often become focused by algal blooms, fish kills, and concerns related to the impacts from population growth.

Nine major freshwater ponds are interconnected in the Stony Brook watershed, which ultimately discharges into Cape Cod Bay at the mouth of Paine's Creek. These ponds include Elbow, Slough, Pine, Walkers, Smith, Canoe, Upper Mill, Lower Mill, and Schoolhouse Ponds. This hydraulic system is the core of the over 800-acre Punkhorn Parklands.

Brewster's ponds generally lie within the sand and gravel of the Harwich Outwash plain. Groundwater flow is enhanced by the highly permeable sand and gravel deposits and plays a dominant role in all of the major pond systems. The influence of surface water runoff to the ponds is minimal due to the ponds' general lack of tributary streams and the soil composition of their watersheds. Wave action has winnowed the sand from much of the pond shorelines, leaving an armor of coarse gravel and cobbles. Very little fine-grained sediment is present except where organic matter has concentrated in the deeper areas of the ponds.



Flax Pond. Photo credit: John Phelan

About 14 ponds are regularly stocked with fish by the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife and at least 11 ponds support public swimming. Ten ponds are sufficiently deep to have the potential to support cold-water fish (e.g. Long, Seymour, Sheep, and Slough Ponds). Ponds in the Stony Brook and Herring River watersheds provide essential habitat for anadromous fish like alewife and

blueback herring, which migrate from salt to freshwater to spawn, and catadromous fish like eels that spawn in salt water and live in freshwater.

Several complex man-made hydrologic networks consisting of many miles of ditches and intermittent streams course through Brewster and are maintained by the Barnstable County Mosquito Control Commission. The Consodine Ditch system was developed to remove surface water from low-lying wetlands and acts as a flood relief system, which discharges water at Breakwater Beach. A second extensive ditch network flows through the Stony Brook watershed and discharges through Freemans Pond and Paine's Creek.

Some of Brewster's ponds are coastal plain ponds, which are freshwater bodies that occupy glacially formed depressions in the sandy soil found on Cape Cod. The water in the ponds fluctuates seasonally in response to a direct link with the area's water table. This seasonal fluctuation allows a diverse pond shore plant community to flourish. The dry years keep aquatic plants from establishing a permanent colony and the wet years keep the upland plants from taking over. Coastal plain pond shore communities often take root in zones along the shoreline depending on the plant's ability to tolerate wet conditions. Waters tend to be nutrient poor and acidic. It is not uncommon to find some of the more common marsh emergents such as rushes and sedges in the mix of plants. But it must be remembered that along with more common varieties of plants there are globally rare plants such as the Plymouth Gentian.

Recreational Access to Ponds

Brewster's ponds are enjoyed for a wide number of recreational uses, such as fishing, boating, sunbathing, swimming, and ice-skating. Due to its large size (743 acres) Long Pond is a popular ice-fishing location in the winter. MA fishing licenses are required on all ponds. All of Brewster's ponds have a three-horsepower propulsion limit except Long, Cliff, and Flax Ponds where there are no power limitations.



Boat ramp on Long Pond.

The majority of Brewster's ponds lack official public landings; however, many have informal access. Formal Public Freshwater Beaches/Landings are located as follows:

- Long Pond – Boat ramp and beach
- Slough Pond
- Upper Mill Pond – Accessible viewing platform and boat ramp
- Sheep Pond – Accessible viewing platform, boat ramp and beach
- Schoolhouse Pond – Accessible fishing dock and car-top boat launch, winter ice skating

The most active of the public landings is the town beach and boat launching facility at Long Pond and the State launching ramp and town beach at Fisherman's Landing on Sheep Pond. Cliff Pond and Flax Pond in Nickerson State Park have swimming beaches with lifeguards as does Long Pond. Seymour Pond has a

public beach shared with Harwich and there is a small public swimming access to Pine Pond. There is substantial town frontage on Bakers Pond, however access is difficult and there is no beach on the Brewster side, only in Orleans.

Town public boat ramps exist at Walkers, Long, Upper Mill and Sheep Ponds. Brewster's sailing program established in 1997 is located at Upper Mill Landing. Car top boat launching facilities were also constructed at Slough and Schoolhouse Ponds. Handicapped access viewing platforms are found at Sheep, Upper Mill and Schoolhouse Ponds. The Schoolhouse Pond platform doubles as a fishing dock.

Pond Water Quality

Many of the ponds in Brewster today have compromised water quality due to excessive loadings of phosphorous, the nutrient of concern that controls the level of excess plant and algae growth, a process known as eutrophication. Eutrophication can deplete oxygen levels, cause fish kills and noxious odors, and reduce water column visibility. At the end of the algal growing season, the algae die off and settle on the pond bottom causing sediment buildup. This can impact organisms living on the pond bottom. Common sources of phosphorus include phosphate-containing cleaners or detergents, human and animal waste, vehicle exhaust deposits, and fertilizers from lawns, golf courses, and agriculture (HW, 2013).

Brewster has been conducting environmental monitoring of its ponds under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources for over 20 years (since 1987). Brewster's ponds had been monitored regularly by the Cape Cod Pond and Lake Stewardship (PALS) program. The PALS program had monitored ponds and lakes across Cape Cod, including 29 ponds in Brewster. Brewster now runs their own PALS/pond monitoring program.



Lower Mill Pond

According to the PALS data, many of Brewster's ponds are not meeting water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll a and nutrients (phosphorous and nitrogen) (SMAST, CCC, 2009). These data are consistent with observed conditions, which include regular algal blooms at many of Brewster's ponds. Table 4.1 summarizes the ponds in Brewster that were listed on the State's 2012 Impaired Waters (303(d)) List.

Table 4.1. Brewster's Impaired Freshwater Ponds

Pond	Pollutant(s) of Concern
Lower Mill Pond	Chlorophyll-*a*; Excess algal growth; Phosphorous (total); Secchi disk transparency; Turbidity
Long Pond	Oxygen, dissolved
Sheep Pond	Mercury in fish tissue
Walkers Pond	Excess algal growth; Phosphorous (total); Secchi disk transparency; Turbidity
Baker's Pond	Mercury in fish tissue

Brewster is using an aquatic weed harvester to remove aquatic plants in an effort to lessen the phosphorus impairment in Walkers Pond. Starting last year, the effort has expanded to Elbow Pond with assistance from the Brewster Ponds Coalition and the Friends of Elbow Pond. In fall of 2019 an alum treatment was complete on Upper Mill Pond as a part of the treatment strategy for the Mill Ponds complex (Walkers, Upper, Lower Mill Ponds).

The Cape Cod Commission has mapped the watersheds of 18 of Brewster's Ponds. Regulations targeted toward development within these watersheds could help control sources of phosphorous, including the fertilizer and pesticide use, stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Through its Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, the town is looking into implementing local regulations, such as provisions that require more stringent septic system setbacks to ponds, in order to better manage phosphorous sources. Managing phosphorous loading to Brewster's ponds will enhance the recreational capacity of these resources by allowing them to be used for boating, swimming, fishing and other activities.

3. Marine Surface Waters

Marine resources in Brewster exist primarily on the north shore, along Cape Cod Bay. There is a small section of Brewster bordering Pleasant Bay (approximately 40 feet of frontage) to the south but there is no landing there. There are no large estuaries in Brewster though there are some substantial creeks including Paine's, Quivett and Namskaket. At low tide, Brewster's beaches become a part of expansive tidal flats that extend ¾ of a mile out into Cape Cod Bay. These extensive flats provide for many hours of exploration fun.

Marine Surface Waters Access

Ten saltwater beaches are located along Cape Cod Bay. Each is accessible from a street connecting to Main Street (Route 6A) with the exception of Wings Island Beach, which is reached by trail. These provide miles of swimming, sunbathing, beach strolling, fishing, and boating access. Beach sticker revenues contributed $333,665 to the Brewster economy in fiscal year 2019. Brewster's saltwater beaches/landings (west to east) include:

- Wings Island Beach - Behind the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, off John Wing Trail
- Paine's Creek Beach
- Mant's Landing Beach
- Saint's Landing Beach
- Breakwater Landing
- Breakwater Beach
- Point of Rocks Landing Beach
- Ellis Landing Beach
- Spruce Hill Beach – Reached by following path/boardwalk behind building to stairway to beach
- Linnell Landing Beach
- Crosby Landing Beach -Connects with Nickerson State Park land/ Beach/Namskaket Creek & Saltmarsh



Crosby Land Beach. Photo credit: Kelly Moore

Marine Surface Water Quality

Water quality at eight of Brewster's most popular bathing beaches (Breakwater, Crosby Landing, Ellis Landing, Linnell Landing, Mant's, Paine's Creek, Point of Rocks, and Saints Landing) is monitored throughout the summer by the Barnstable County Department of Health and the Environment. These beaches are monitored for enterococci bacteria, which has proven to be the most useful bacterial indicator for determining the extent of fecal contamination in marine recreational waters. The beaches generally have excellent water quality.

As highlighted earlier in this Plan, water quality in Pleasant Bay has been degraded from excessive nitrogen loading within its watershed, a portion of which is in Brewster. As fertilizers account for 16% of the watershed nutrient load in Pleasant Bay, The Pleasant Bay Alliance recently created a Fertilizer Management Plan that provides strategies with the potential to reduce overall controllable nitrogen by up to 7.2%. The town has also developed an Integrated Resource Management Plan with specific action items to reduce nitrogen loading to Pleasant Bay, such as regulatory controls on septic systems and stormwater management.

Some of the creeks and rivers in Brewster have also demonstrated poor water quality (Table 4.2). The town is looking at ways to manage these surface water resources as well.

Table 4.2. Brewster's Impaired Marine Surface Waters

Water body	Pollutants of concern
Pleasant Bay	Nitrogen
Quivett Creek	Fecal coliform
Namskaket Creek	Fecal coliform
Herring River[1]	Fecal coliform
Bass River[1]	Estuarine bioassessments, Fecal coliform

[1] River not in Brewster, but a portion of the contributing watershed area is within the town boundary.

4. Aquifer Recharge Areas

In general terms, the groundwater system can be described as the saturated zone of water-bearing glacial deposits beneath the land surface. The upper surface of this zone is known as the water table. In cross-section, the groundwater body is shaped like a lens, with the highest elevations of the water table being found along the groundwater divide and flowing towards the lower elevations near the town's shores and beaches.

The town's groundwater system, like the whole of Cape Cod, is replenished entirely by precipitation. The level of the water table fluctuates seasonally due to evaporation, precipitation, and water withdrawals. Brewster's potable drinking water supply source is its underground sole source aquifer. The town's groundwater resources are part of the "Monomoy Lens," an aquifer which extends to five towns: Brewster, Orleans, Harwich, Brewster and Dennis. Brewster's public water supply wells are located in large undeveloped areas in and around Nickerson State Park and the Punkhorn Parklands.

Groundwater is the primary source of Brewster's existing and future drinking water supply. The Town of Brewster currently has excellent water quality across its public drinking water wells, and most of its private wells. This is a result of planning for water supply protection through land acquisition and land use regulation over the last 20 to 30 years. For example, the town has supported the Monomoy Lens Groundwater Protection Project. Brewster's Water Quality Review Committee has also been reviewing development projects regularly over a number of years. The Town of Brewster owns the land of the Zone Is to all the town's drinking water wells. Zone I is the protective radius required around a public water supply well or wellfield, which is 400 feet for Brewster's drinking water wells, as they have approved yields of over 100,000 gallons per day.

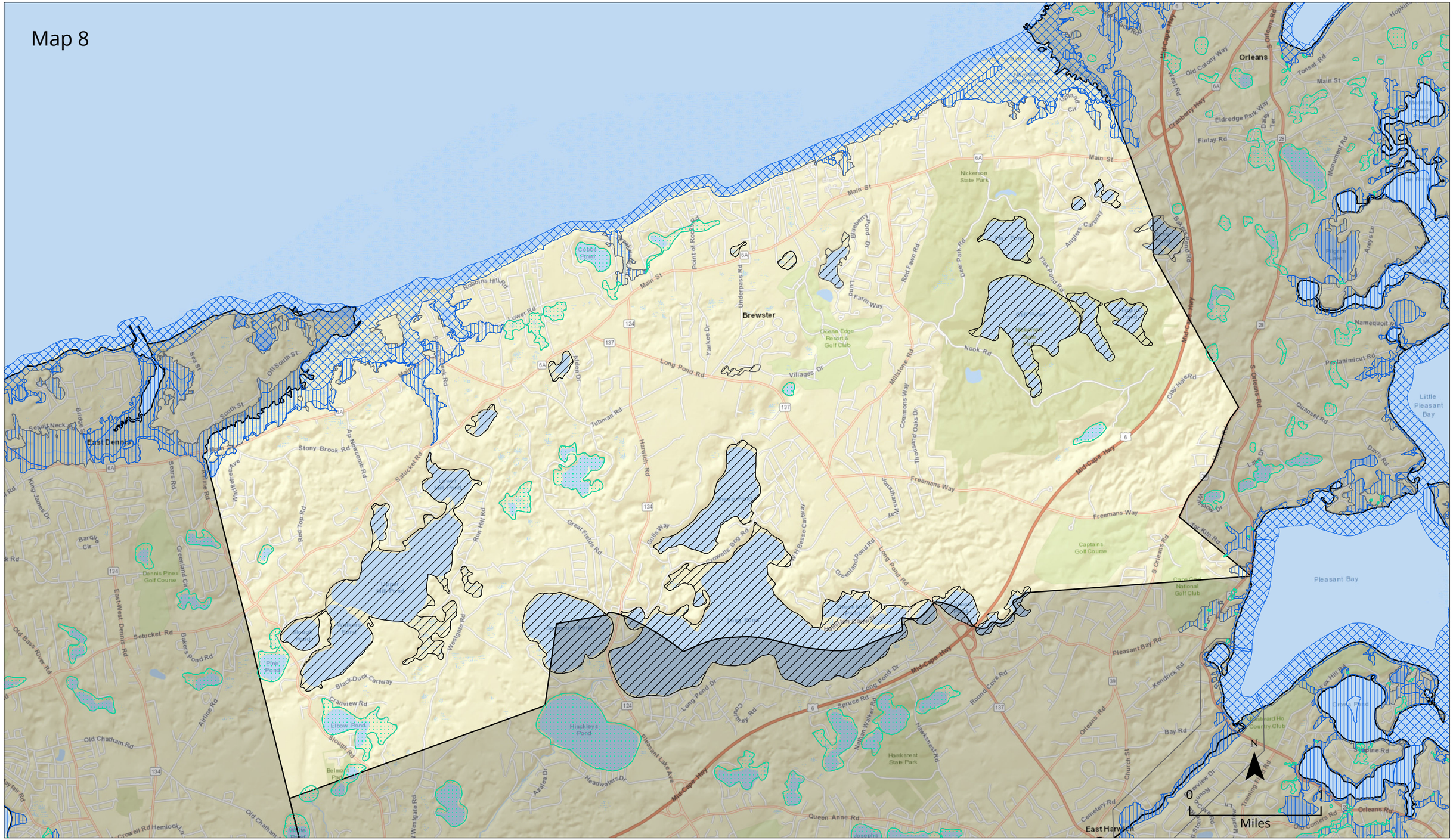
A Zone II is the area of an aquifer which contributes water to a well under the most severe pumping and recharge conditions that can be realistically anticipated (i.e., 180 days of pumping at approved yield with no recharge from precipitation). Any contamination of groundwater in a Zone II could impact drinking water quality at the public well drawing water from that area. Land acquisition in the Zone II areas to public drinking water wells is a pro-active approach to protecting drinking water quality. The Zone II areas in Brewster represent approximately 4,360 acres (excluding surface water ponds), of which 40% , or 1,740 acres, are protected by conservation. Conservation lands include a combination of town and state-owned properties, conservation restrictions, and other conservation mechanisms.

Map 7 shows Brewster's drinking water wells as well as the Town's and neighboring towns' Zone II areas. Brewster's DCPC is also shown.

5. Flood Hazard Areas

Brewster participates in the Federal Flood Insurance Program, which requires that new shorefront development meet engineering standards for flood proofing, but does not prohibit development. Flood velocity zones, or V-zones, are land areas where storm surge or direct wave action occurs. The velocity zones which cover the entire Brewster coastline are all directly subject to wave and wind action. Landward of the velocity zones are other flood-prone areas (A-Zones) in which standing waters can be expected during 100-year storm events. Map 8 shows Brewster's flood hazard areas. In 2019 Brewster's Flood Insurance Premium rates were reduced due to the amount of Open Space that Brewster has preserved.

Map 8



Brewster's Flood Zones (FEMA FIRM)

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

Flood Zone

- A - Area inundated by 100 year flood, no base flood elevations
- AE - Area inundated by 100 year flood, with base flood elevations
- VE - Area inundated by 100 year flooding with velocity hazard (wave action), with base flood elevations
- Area of Minimal Flooding
- 0.2% Annual chance flood hazard
- Adjacent Towns

CAPE COD COMMISSION

Brewster experiences coastal erosion and flooding regularly and in the coming decades, flooding and erosion will be increasingly exacerbated due to relative sea level rise. This phenomenon, the result of land submergence and ocean expansion from global climate change, could result in the loss of shoreline and upland in Brewster between now and 2025 (CZM, n.d.).

These areas will basically coincide with the 100-year floodplain. Sea level rise will also mean an increase in the severity of storm damage. The town can expect shoreline retreat that will not only affect private residences, but town-owned properties and facilities such as parking lots and beaches. The town must consider this issue when examining long-term public investment in shoreline facilities, such as siting new parking lots.

The Floodplain Zoning District includes all special flood hazard areas designated on the Town of Brewster Flood Insurance Rate Map as established by the National Flood Insurance Program. The following uses, which present low flood damage potential and are unlikely to cause obstructions to flood flows, are encouraged, provided they are permitted in the underlying district and do not require structures, fill, or the storage of either materials or equipment:

1. Agricultural uses such as farming, grazing, truck farming, horticulture, etc.
2. Forestry and nursery uses.
3. Outdoor recreational uses, including play areas, nature study, boating, fishing and hunting where otherwise legally permitted.
4. Conservation of water, plants and wildlife.
5. Wildlife management areas, foot, bicycle, and/or horse paths and bridges provided such uses do not affect the natural flow pattern of floodwaters or of any watercourse.
6. Temporary nonresidential structures used in connection with fishing, hunting, bird watching, growing, harvesting, storage, or sale of crops raised on the premises.
7. Buildings and uses lawfully existing prior to the adoption of these provisions.

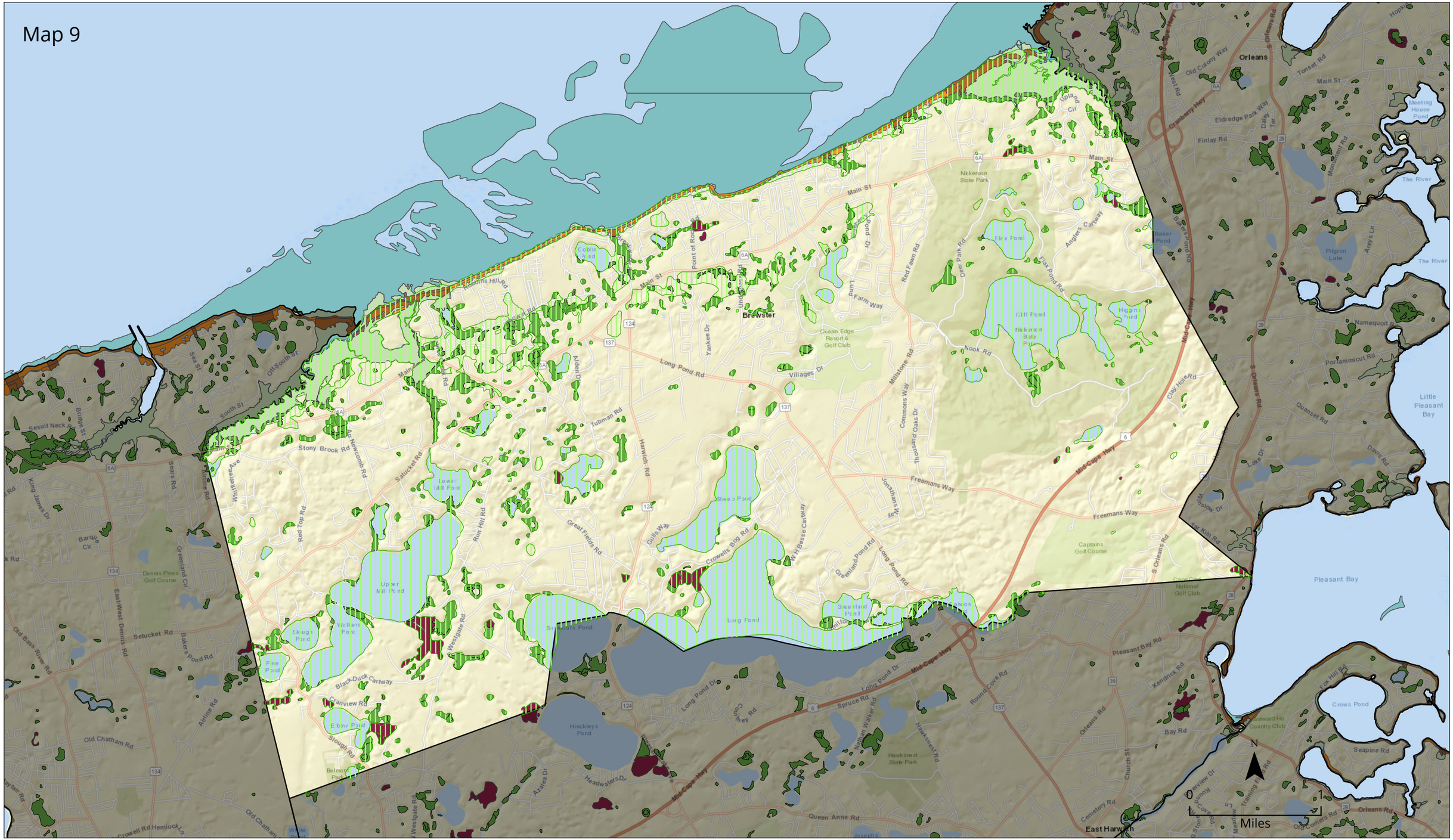
The town has identified the following as flood plain use limitations:

1. Man-made alteration of sand dunes within Zones V1-30 increases potential flood damage and is prohibited.
2. All new construction within Zones V1-30 is required to be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
3. All subdivision proposals shall be reviewed to assure that:
    a. Such proposals minimize flood damage;
    b. All public utilities and facilities are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
    c. Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
4. Existing contour intervals of site and elevations of existing structures must be included on plan proposals.

6. Wetlands and Vernal Pools

Wetlands cover more than 20% of Brewster's land area (Map 9). Saltwater wetlands consist of 12,840 acres, which include salt marshes, tidal flats and barrier beaches. Freshwater wetlands, consisting of 553 acres, include sensitive Atlantic White Cedar, Red Maple and shrub swamps, bogs, vernal pools and other wetlands. Some of these wetland resource areas are described in more detail below.

Map 9



Brewster's Wetland Resource Areas
Wetlands From DEP as of 2019

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

Wetland Type

- Barrier Beach System
- Coastal Bank, Beach, Bluff, or Sea Cliff
- Cranberry Bog or Bog
- Salt Marsh
- Tidal Flat
- Wetlands
- Wetland Protection Overlay District
- Adjacent Towns

CAPE COD COMMISSION

Salt Marshes

Salt marshes are tidal areas that are often found behind the protected shores of barrier beaches. There is a wide variation in salinity levels and the degree and duration of flooding which controls the types and amounts of vegetation that can be established. Saltmeadow grasses dominate the higher areas of the marsh. Saltmarsh Cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and Saltmeadow Cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) are the most common perennial, salt tolerant grass species in salt marshes, although other species such as Black Rush (*Juncus gerardi*) and Sea Lavender (*Limonium nashii*) may also be found. Salt marshes comprise one of the most productive ecosystems on earth, providing the basis for the food chain in both freshwater and marine environments. They also provide excellent wildlife habitat including habitat for migrating and overwintering waterfowl and shorebirds and the young of many species of marine organisms.

Barrier Beaches

Barrier beaches are low lying strips of coastal dune and beach that protect coastal salt marsh areas and adjacent inland areas behind the marshes. They serve as a buffer to storm waves and storm surges. They are dynamic areas where the beach and dunes are constantly changing, and gradually migrating landward, as a result of wind and wave action. This landward migration is part of the natural cycle of barrier beaches, and the process of overwash plays an important role in the dissipation of wave energy and protection of upland areas behind the barrier beach. As storm waves erode the seaward side of the barrier beach, overwashed material is carried into the marsh and provides a substrate for the formation of new dune areas, shifting the barrier beach landward. Barrier beaches provide nesting habitat for a wide variety of birds including Piping Plover (Charadrius melodus) and Least Terns (Sterna albifrons).

Vernal Pools

The Town of Brewster contains 38 certified vernal pools. A vernal pool is a temporary pool that forms during spring rains, through the retention of snowmelt or in low lying areas that intercept seasonally high water tables. The water is usually held in depressions or low areas and will persist until the heat of summer causes evaporation of the water. Although typically dry during the summer months, vernal pools may fill up again during late autumn wet spells and may hold water through the winter. Although vernal pools are usually associated with woodlands, vernal pools have been found in other low lying areas such as meadows and sandflats. Vernal pools are important wildlife habitat for a variety of amphibian and invertebrate species, some of which are completely dependent on the pools for their survival and have a limited ability to find other suitable breeding locations when "their" vernal pool is lost. The temporary nature of the pools precludes the establishment of fish populations. Without predation by fish, amphibian’s eggs, and larvae are able to mature, making these pools ideal habitat for certain species of frogs and salamanders, as well as other invertebrate species.



Vernal pool protected by the Brewster Conservation Trust. Photo credit: Mass Audubon

Brewster also has a significant number of vegetated wetlands that were converted to cranberry bog production during the 1920s to 1950s. Most of these wetlands have reverted to their natural vegetative state and now provide important wildlife habitat, flood control and storm damage prevention, and work to greatly improve water quality. The existing Brewster Wetlands Protection regulations generally prohibit the conversion of wetland resource areas into active cranberry operations or other agricultural projects unless specific criteria are met. Any such proposed agricultural project for a wetland area must "not have any adverse effect upon any of the interests protected in the By-law."

The Brewster Wetlands Protection By-law and Regulations are more stringent than the State Wetlands Protection Act in several distinct areas. For example, the Brewster Wetlands Protection By-law extends the wetland values protected in the By-law to include: groundwater quality, water quality in the numerous ponds of the town, erosion and sedimentation control, and aesthetics and historic values. These values are above and beyond the values listed in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act Regulations. The town also extends applicability to include land subject to inundation by groundwater or surface water, which goes beyond the state's regulations.

C. Vegetation

The Town of Brewster contains a number of diverse vegetative communities which are ecologically significant, and which help to define the visual character of the town. There is a wide diversity in the size, successional stage and vulnerability to development of these communities. These plant communities perform many critical functions. Plant species moderate weather extremes, help maintain the quality of the soil and air, protect against erosion, and absorb runoff, therefore protecting groundwater supplies. Vegetation provides useful habitats for wildlife, including shelter and food, breeding and overwintering habitat. Some wild plants, such as those producing berries, provide food for humans. Trees, shrubs and groundcover have aesthetic value, and are a major component of visual quality.

1. Coastal Plant Communities

American Beach Grass is the dominant species and provides much of the stability for sand dunes that extend for miles along Brewster's northern seashore. This vegetative community also provides habitat for a variety of migratory and year-round birds. In areas where more soil is present, Rosa rugosa (Beach Rose) and Beach Peas take root as well as thicker coastal shrub communities including Bayberry, Scrub Oak, Eastern Red Cedar, Low-bush Blueberry, Eastern Prickly Pear and Beach Plum. These more established vegetative communities also provide habitat for upland birds.



American Beach Grass. Photo credit: NOAA

Erosion and the need for beach renourishment resulting from shoreline development are ongoing challenges in Brewster. Beach grass and other xerophytes (plants adapted to living in drying conditions) are of prime importance to the stabilization of dunes and protection of the shoreline. They are capable of collecting sand, thus building dunes while their strong root systems protect them from excessive wind erosion.

The town's salt marshes are delicately balanced, productive, and protective habitats which are dependent largely on barrier beaches to protect them from the open ocean. It has become generally understood that about two thirds of the value of the commercial catch of fish and shellfish landed on the East Coast of the United States comes from species that live at least part of their life cycles in marshy estuaries. Salt marshes provide the food and protection necessary for larval and juvenile marine organisms to reach a degree of maturity. The grasses prevent these tiny animals and their food supply from being swept out to sea. Salt marshes provide other functions important to coastal communities:

- They absorb billions of gallons of water brought ashore by high tides and storms, thus mitigating storm water damage to more landward areas.
- Salt marshes take up and accommodate significant contributions of domestic pollutants found in coastal runoff. Some of these, such as nitrates and phosphates, can act as fertilizers in reasonable concentrations and bolster the overall productivity of the marsh. Others, such as potentially toxic heavy metals and some pesticides, appear to be sequestered to varying degrees by soils and plants. Less is known about their cycling within the ecosystem. The salt marshes play a powerful role in maintaining the cleanliness of coastal waters.

2. Freshwater Plant Communities

Freshwater ponds, lakes and streams support a variety of aquatic plant species. These resource areas include a mix of globally restricted plants and more common species such as rushes, sedges, Blue-joint, Boneset, and Purple Gerardia. Other species include: New England Boneset, and Maryland Meadow Beauty, both rare in Massachusetts; Thread-leafed Sundew, common on these ponds, but uncommon elsewhere; and Spatulate-leaved Sundew. Plymouth Gentian occurs mixed with Golden-pert, Goldenrod, and Pink Tickseed. Slender Arrowhead and Bladderwort are also common to these environs.



Atlantic white cedar. Photo credit: Mike Allen

Brewster also has nice examples of Atlantic White Cedar and Red Maple swamps. According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP), cedar swamps have declined considerably in Massachusetts due to conversion to cranberry bogs or reservoirs, and filling for agriculture or development. Only a few remain on outer Cape Cod. Brewster's wooded swamps include:

- Atlantic White Cedar Swamp between Elbow and Walkers Pond
- Atlantic White Cedar Swamp southeast of Vespers Pond
- Red Maple Swamp off Black Duck Cartway/Krawitz Conservation Area

Some predominant plant species include cranberry, Swamp Azalea, blueberry, Red Maple, water lilies, and Black Tupelo.

3. Forest Land - Upland Plant Communities

Brewster has relatively large areas of unfragmented second growth pine-oak forest compared to other Cape towns. As the title implies, second growth pine/oak forest has sprung up on formerly cultivated lands that once were forested, prior to clearing by the Cape's original settlers. The pines and oaks are often 30 to 50 years old and are found on most undeveloped sites on the Cape. The vegetative community will continue to change in these areas as pines mature and give way to oaks and other hardwoods. These areas are considered to be the Cape's prime developable land and also provide important upland wildlife and plant habitat. Brewster is fortunate to have at least two such significantly sized (by Cape standards) unfragmented second growth forests designated as protected open space:

- *The Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area*, located in the southwestern corner of town, contains over 800 acres of predominantly Pitch Pine forest, slowly being overtaken by hardwoods, mostly Black Oak with some White Oak. There are a number of small pure stands of Pine Barrens, home to a threatened species, the Barrens Buck Moth. Important as a forest rebuilder, the Pitch Pine is slowly replenishing the soil. Other species include American Beech, White Pine and Red Maple. The Punkhorn's miles of trails provide for long leisurely walks and possible glimpses of "forest interior" species, such as warblers, vireos, cuckoos, tanagers and whip-poor-wills, that prefer to dwell in blocks of unbroken woodland.
- *Nickerson State Park*, located at the eastern end of town, has over 1,888 acres of woodlands and ponds. One of the most popular parks in the state, it has salt and fresh-water beaches, miles of trails for walking, hiking and horse-back riding, 420 campsites, and boating and swimming access.



Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area, Yellow and Orange Loop. Photo credit: Tina Smith (alltrails.com)

There are also many smaller, healthy stands of woodlands scattered throughout town including four hardwood tree woodland communities remaining in Brewster outside of Nickerson State Park. These are remnants of the forest community present prior to European settlement.

- Post Oak/Hickory Woodland Community on Wings Island
- American Beech Forest Woodland Community west of Paine's Creek Road
- American Beech Forest Woodland Community east of Run Hill Road, southeast of the Town Transfer Station
- Climax community (the final stage of ecological succession, which includes mixed forest vegetation) on Greenland Pond (PH)

In addition to the above, Red, White, Scarlet and Black oak are all common in this area. White Pine and hardwoods such as Beech, Pignut, and Bitternut Hickory, Aspen, Sassafras and American Holly are also part of the natural cover type, although they were more abundant prior to the Colonial Period. Red Maple, Black Tupelo, willows, and Atlantic White Cedar grow in poorly drained pockets in the topography. There also exist stands of Gray Birch, dogwood, locust, and hickory.

Abundant understory plants include huckleberry, Low Bush and High Bush Blueberry, Sweet Pepperbush, Viburnums, Bayberry, Poison Ivy, Greenbrier, Bearberry, Striped Wintergreen, and many species of

wildflowers. A transition from forest to shrub thickets takes place in areas near the Bay shore. Beach Plum, Staghorn Sumac, Salt Spray Rose, Chokeberry, Poison Ivy and Bayberry are a part of the community located in the swales behind the beach and dune systems. The beach and dunes are only habitable for hardy organisms that have adapted to an environment of wind borne salt, shifting dunes and salt water flooding. The plants found in this environment include Beach Heather, Beach Pea, Seaside Goldenrod, Dusty Miller, Sea Rocket, Sea Lavender, Beach Grass and various Spartina species.

Upland areas, including former fields, contain a variety of grasses, emergent woody species such as Wild Cherry and Eastern Red Cedar, pioneer species such as Poison Ivy, fruits such as Black Raspberry and Wild Strawberry, thistle, Queen Ann's Lace, milkweed, chicory, and numerous other species. These provide important habitat and food for wildlife. Some of Brewster's upland communities are described in more detail below.

4. Public Shade Trees

Natural vegetation areas, both large and small, are important to the preservation of Brewster's rural character. Keeping natural vegetation intact as much as possible as the town develops, helps to maintain this rural image. Unfortunately, many residents and visitors alike assume that all green areas they see and enjoy are protected, which is not true. The Open Space Committee has worked hard to protect as many parcels as possible over the years. The Planning Board also requires the retention of vegetated buffers along parking areas and has many requirements for the retention/permanent protection of open space in the development of subdivisions.

Aside from the aesthetic value trees and other vegetation provide, they are necessary components of the regional ecosystem. They provide valuable wildlife habitat, temperature moderation, air purification, and removal of pollutants from precipitation and have considerable impact on energy consumption in residences. "Heat Islands" or domes of warmer air over urban/suburban areas are caused by the loss of trees and shrubs and the absorption of more heat by pavement buildings and other sources. Heat islands can affect local, regional, and global climate, as well as air quality.

Public shade trees are found in all of Brewster's parks, small squares like the "Egg," the grounds of all Town-owned buildings, Town-owned and private cemeteries alike, and along public and private roadways.

Management of the Town's shade trees is the responsibility of the Tree Warden, who is also the Superintendent of the Department of Public Works (DPW). Trees on public streets are maintained by the DPW. No money is specifically allocated for the planting of new trees. The DPW does get about $5,000 every third or fourth year to deal with removal. Generally, any monies spent for care comes out of the DPW General Expense Budget, such as a recently purchased box of tree fertilizer spikes to put around the trees they care for. The spikes are put in the ground on off hours, voluntarily, to avoid the expense of having to pay someone to do it and to stay out of the hot sun during the day. The rest of the "shade" trees in town see limited care, if any. When the DPW has a bucket truck in town for removals, they try to get some deadwood pruning out of the way, but hazardous removals come first.

The Town has applied for and received several grants, one of those being $5,000 from a local family foundation to replace some of the many trees lost during a December 9, 2005 storm. The DPW planted approximately 60 trees throughout town - in cemeteries, schools, and a few along town roadways. The cemetery trees and the ones along Old Long Pond Road are doing fine, especially the cemetery.

The DPW is looking to provide additional plantings at the Cape Cod Rail Trail parking area on Route 124. Some landscaping has already been installed at this location by a local family and the DPW has expanded these plantings. The department completed the installation of split rail fencing along the parking area and has added trees appropriate for the area. Three Hedge Maples from the perimeter of the Brewster Landfill were relocated to this location prior to the installation of photovoltaic cells on the capped landfill.

In addition to the Rail Trail Parking area project, the DPW also replanted the traffic island at the corner of AP Newcomb Road and Stony Brook Road in the western section of Brewster. The DPW completed a large water quality project in this area and tree plantings were also added to one of the islands. The island on the westerly side of AP Newcomb Rd has veteran's stone and memorial plaque and two large, but declining, Green Ash trees, one of which was struck by lightning several years ago. The second ash tree has been trimmed by the local power company over the years and is in decline. New tree plantings for this island include the relocation of three Gingko trees, also from the perimeter of the Brewster Landfill. The trees are scheduled to be relocated later this fall. Once these trees become established, the ash trees will be removed. The second island at this intersection is the location of the recently installed stormwater sand filter and tree planting on this island will be avoided.

The DPW has also expanded an area near the office where crab apple trees had been planted. Care for these trees has been expanded using deep root fertilization practices and deadwood pruning. In addition to the crab apple trees, this area has been expanded using plant materials removed from other town buildings and from excavation activities throughout the Town. There are about a dozen crab apple trees, some forsythia and a number of other shrubs and plantings as well as perennial plantings salvaged from the compost pile. A water line was installed to the area, as was an irrigation system to improve plant quality. These plant materials can then be used in other areas of town as needed. The Barnstable County Cooperative Extension Service also maintains a tree farm and they sell to municipalities at significant savings over commercial gardens. Staffing and adequate funding are the limitations to this effort.

The designation of certain roads in town as Scenic Roads under state law provides protection for trees by requiring a public hearing and review prior to the removal of trees for roadway construction or other reasons.

The Town has designated the following roads as Local Scenic Roadways, under the provisions of MGL Chapter 67 of the Acts of 1973, to preserve landscaping and stone walls. The Historic District Committee has authority to approve or disapprove any cutting of trees along Route 6A. The Planning Board under the Scenic Road Act and Shade Tree Acts, has preservation authority and permitting power for the following "Scenic Roads." When these roads are within the Old Kings Highway Historic District, such a review is done jointly by the Planning Board and the Old Kings Highway Historic District Committee.

- Stony Brook Road
- Satucket Road
- Lower Road
- Paine's Creek Road
- Brier Lane
- Slough Road
- Tubman Road
- Robbins Hill Road
- Great Fields Road
- Breakwater Road
- Point of Rocks Road
- Old North Road
- Cathedral Road
- Foster Road
- Ellis Landing Road
- Linnell Landing Road
- Crosby Lane
- Millstone Road

- Red Top Road, from Stony Brook Road to Satucket Road
- Run Hill Road, from Stony Brook Road as far as Millpond Drive

The Conservation Commission also protects all vegetation including shade trees within 100 feet of any wetland. They have taken many enforcement actions following incidents of illegal clearing and pruning in wetland resource areas. The Commission has taken the strongest action allowed under state regulations to enact penalties for illegal clearing.

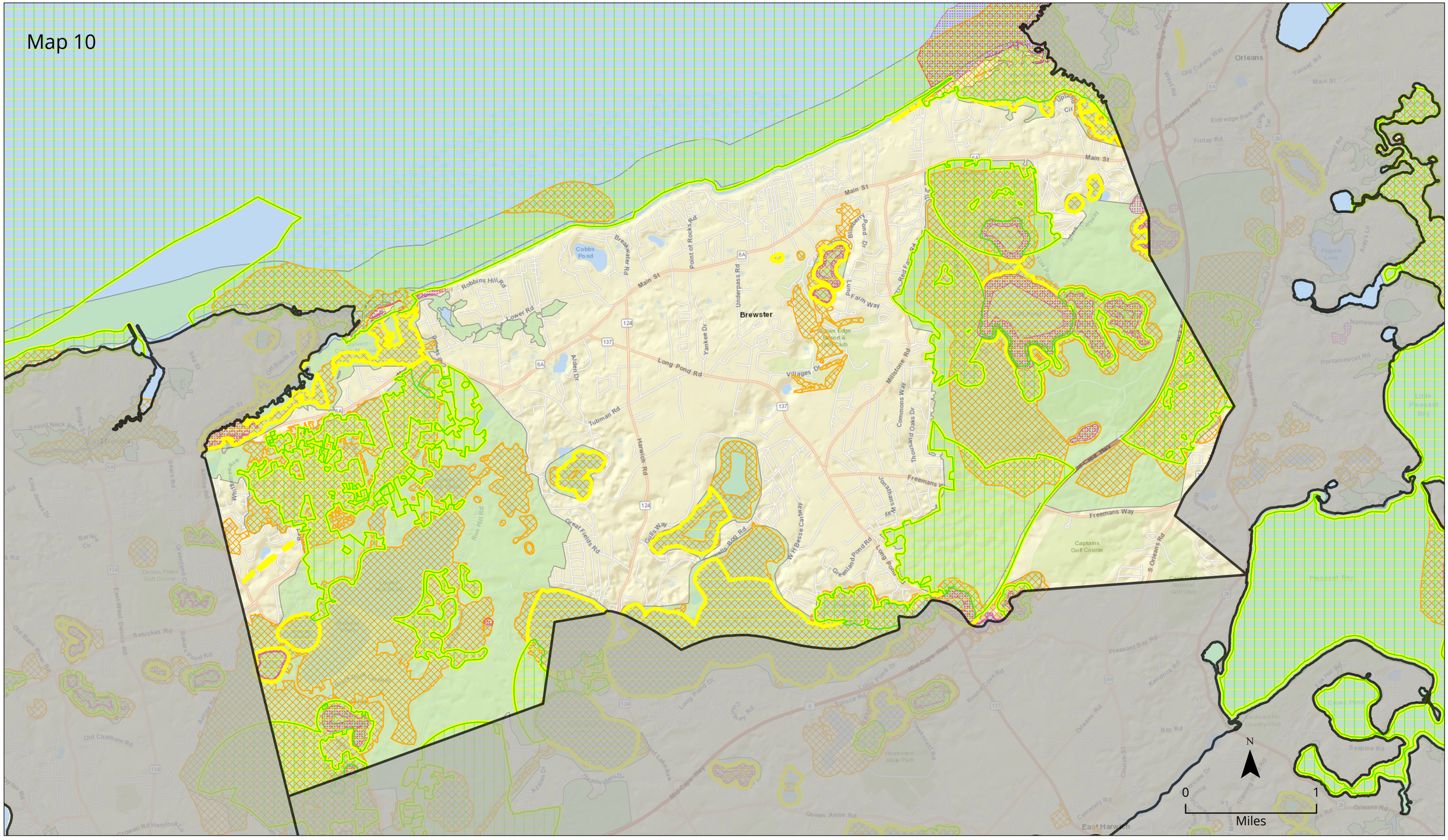
5. Rare Plant Communities

Rare plant habitats and species have been documented and mapped over the years, most notably by the NHESP. The Association to Preserve Cape Cod (APCC) prepared a Cape-wide inventory of notable habitats in their Critical Habitats Atlas and the Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts prepared a Cape-wide map of significant wildlife habitats in their Cape Cod Wildlife Habitat Conservation Project. Map 10 shows the mapped endangered species habitat and BioMap II Core Habitat and Supporting Natural Communities in Brewster.

NHESP maintains a list of all Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) – listed species observed and documented in each Massachusetts municipality. These species are listed because they are threatened (T), Endangered (E) or Special Concern (SC):

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

Map 10



Brewster's Endangered Species Habitats

NHESP Estimated Habitat
NHESP Priority Habitat
NHESP Natural Communities
Biomap 2 Core Habitat
Biomap 2 Critical Natural Landscape
Adjacent Town

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

CAPE COD COMMISSION

Table 4.3. Brewster's MESA-listed Plant Species in Brewster as of 6-2020

Scientific Name	Common Name	MESA Status	Most Recent Observation
Carex mitchelliana	Mitchell's Sedge	T	2012
Dichanthelium dichotomum ssp. mattamuskeetense	Mattamuskeet Panic-grass	E	1918
Dichanthelium ovale ssp. pseudopubescens	Commons's Panic-grass	SC	2006
Gamochaeta purpurea	Purple Cudweed	E	1924
Isoetes acadiensis	Acadian Quillwort	E	2009
Lachnanthes caroliana	Redroot	SC	2016
Liatris scariosa var. novae-angliae	New England Blazing Star	SC	2017
Lipocarpha micrantha	Dwarf Bulrush	T	2012
Mertensia maritima	Oysterleaf	E	2001
Ophioglossum pusillum	Adder's-tongue Fern	T	1992
Opuntia humifusa	Prickly Pear	E	1989
Persicaria puritanorum	Pondshore Knotweed	SC	2012
Rhexia mariana	Maryland Meadow Beauty	E	2017
Rhynchospora scirpoides	Long-beaked Bald-sedge	SC	2012
Rumex pallidus	Seabeach Dock	T	1994
Sabatia kennedyana	Plymouth Gentian	SC	2017
Sagittaria teres	Terete Arrowhead	SC	2016
Spartina cynosuroides	Salt Reedgrass	T	2018
Utricularia resupinata	Resupinate Bladderwort	T	2002

Table 4.4. US Fish & Wildlife Endangered & Threatened Plant Species in Massachusetts, 2020

Scientific Name	Common Name
Agalinis acuta	Sandplain Gerardia
Isotria medeoloides	Small-whorled Pogonia
Scirpus ancistrochaetus	Northern Bulrush

NHESP, with funding made available by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), developed a BioMap to identify the areas most in need of protection in order to protect the native biodiversity of the Commonwealth. The BioMap focuses primarily on state-listed rare species and exemplary natural communities but also includes the full breadth of the State's biological diversity. The goal of the BioMap project, completed in 2001, was to identify and delineate the most important areas for the long-term viability of terrestrial, wetland, and estuarine elements of biodiversity in Massachusetts. Similarly, the goal of the NHESP Living Waters project, completed in 2003, was to identify and delineate the rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds that are important for freshwater biodiversity in the Commonwealth. These two conservation plans are based on documented observations of rare species, natural communities, and exemplary habitats. BioMap and Living Waters were combined and updated in BioMap2 in 2010 (Map 10).

BioMap2 delineates “Core Habitats” that identify the most critical sites for biodiversity conservation across the state. Core Habitats represent habitat for the state’s most viable rare plant and animal populations and include exemplary natural communities and aquatic habitats. Core Habitats represent a wide diversity of rare species and natural communities, and these areas are also thought to contain virtually all of the other described species in Massachusetts. Statewide, BioMap Core Habitats encompass 1,380,000 acres of uplands and wetlands, and Living Waters identifies 429 Core Habitats in rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape areas cover approximately 50% of the Town of Brewster, in two main areas. One large area Core Habitat encompasses Nickerson State Park and its surrounds extending southeast to the town boundary and northeast to include Namskaket Creek. The second encompasses the Punkhorn Parklands area, the Mill Ponds, the herring run, and the entire Paine's Creek area. BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscapes cover the transition zones between the Core Habitat areas and the developed areas and are concentrated around ponds (Map 7).

D. Fisheries and Wildlife

Wildlife is an important recreational, commercial, and educational resource, and represents a rich, natural heritage which helps to define the basic character of the town. It adds interest and variety to the landscape, plays an important role in controlling pest infestation, and in general is a barometer of the ecological health of the community. The spread of roads and subdivisions has reduced and greatly fragmented the habitat of many native wildlife species which cannot easily survive. Many of these species have already been replaced with others that have adapted to suburban environments; others remain threatened by development.

As discussed in the sections above, Brewster has within its boundaries a large number of diverse habitats supporting healthy wildlife populations. Individual wildlife will be best conserved if their habitats are protected intact with enough space to provide the food webs needed to sustain each species.

1. Inventory

Certain wildlife habitat areas in Brewster are of particular importance and deserve greater protection through conservation land purchases, habitat management and regulation to assure that critical habitat is not broken up into suboptimal size areas, or contaminated by development or chemicals. Species listed as State endangered or threatened should be given the same priority for preservation as federally listed species, and all planning decisions for the use of Brewster land should reflect wildlife considerations. A general species inventory follows.

Tidelands and Coastal Waters

Brewster has the following native species occurring in its tidelands and coastal waters:

Marine Mammals

- Right, Sperm, Humpback, Minke, Pilot and Fin Back whales, Common and White-Sided Dolphin, Harbor Porpoise, Harbor and Gray Seals.

Reptiles

- Loggerhead, Leatherback, Green and Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtles, Diamond Back Terrapin.

Fish

- Alewife: there are two Alewife (Herring) runs in Brewster at Paine's Creek and Long Pond.
- Little Skate, Alewife, Atlantic Salmon, American Eel, Shiners and Minnows, Atlantic Cod, Smooth Flounder, Seahorse, Pipefish, Silversides, Bluefish, Striped Bass, Scup, Sculpin, Tautog, Northern Puffer, Porcupine Fish and Toadfish which at least seasonally occupy the coastal waters of Brewster along with occasional Great White Sharks. Cephalopods are also commonly seen in the form of Common and Boreal Squids.
- The tidal creeks and marshes are home to Mummichugs and Three-spined Sticklebacks.



Alewife. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service



Blue mussels. Photo credit: NOAA



Horseshoe crab. Photo credit: Kaldari

Mollusks/Shellfish

- Nut Clams, Blood and Transverse Ark, Ribbed/Blue/Horse Mussels, Eastern Oyster, Bay, Iceland and Deep Sea Scallops, Jingle Shell, Gem Clam, Quahog, Surf, Common Razor and Soft-Shell (Steamer) Clams, False Anglewing and Piddock Clam.
- The Common Eastern Chiton.

Common Gastropods (snails)

- Limpets, Smooth and Common Periwinkle, Common Slipper Shell, Moon Snail and their sand-collar egg-masses, Oyster Drill, Dogwinkle, Waved Whelk, Dove Shell, Knobbed and Channeled Whelk, Common Mud and Salt Marsh Snail, Bubble Shell.
- A number of species of colorful shell-less Gastropods known as Nudibranchs or Sea Slugs.

Crustaceans

- Fiddler Crabs, Common Rock Barnacles, Blue, Lady, Green, Jonah, Rock, Spider, Hermit and Mole crabs, American Lobster, various shrimp, myriad Common Rock Barnacles and swarms of Sand Fleas/Beach Hoppers.

Arachnids

- Horseshoe Crab

Echinoderms

- Northern Sand Dollar, New England Sea Cucumber, Purple and Green Sea Urchins, Northern Sea Star and Common Starfish

Annelids

- Clam Worm, Parchment worms, and others.

Many of the above listed species contribute their shells and molts to the vast array of intriguing items that wash ashore twice a day and add to the beach wrack line.



Least tern. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

Coastal Birds

- At least seasonally, seabirds such as Northern Fulmar, Sooty Shearwater, Wilson's and Leach's Storm-Petrel, Northern Gannet, and, Great and Double-crested Cormorants, Common Loons, Horned, Pied-billed and Red-necked Grebes, Laughing, Ring-billed, Herring and Black-backed Gulls, Common, Least and Roseate Terns, Razorbills, Common Murre, Dovekie, Atlantic Puffin.
- Ducks and geese such as Mute Swan, Canada Goose, Brant, Mallard, Black Duck, Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Northern Pintail, Ruddy Duck, Wood Duck, Canvasback, Greater and Lesser Scaup, Common Eider, Black, White-winged and Surf Scoter, Long-tailed Duck, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Common and Red-breasted Merganser and the occasional Brown Pelican.



Mallards. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

- The tidal flats and marshes are patrolled by birds such as King, Clapper and Virginia Rail, Sora, Common Moorhen, American Coot, American Oystercatcher, American Avocet, Piping, Wilson's, Black-bellied and Semipalmated Plovers, Killdeer, Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits, Whimbrel, Curlew, Willet, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Red Knot, Common and Spotted Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher, Common Snipe, Ruddy Turnstone, Dunlin, Sanderling, Upland Sandpiper, Least and American Bittern, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Green-backed Heron, Cattle, Snowy and Great Egrets, Great Blue Heron, Belted Kingfisher with occasional Glossy Ibis and Wood Stork.



Great Blue Heron. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

- Brewster is also host to larger birds such as Turkey Vultures and a number of Raptors and Accipiters: Bald Eagles, Northern Harrier, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Northern Goshawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk and Osprey. There are also smaller hunters, American Kestrel, Merlin, with the occasional Peregrine Falcon.

Inland Species

Mammals

- White-Tailed Deer, Eastern Coyote, Red Fox, Raccoon, Eastern Cottontail, White-lined Skunk, Grey, Red and Flying Squirrels, Virginia Opossum, Woodchuck, Fisher, Otter, Eastern Chipmunk, White-footed Mice and Meadow Voles, Moles, Brown Rats, and Bats.



Red fox. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

Reptiles

- Snakes: Snakes in Brewster include the Hognosed, Northern Rat, Red Rat, Milk, Green, garter, Grass, Northern Water, and Black Racer amongst others.
- Turtles: Turtles include the Box, Red-eared Slider, Eastern Painted, Bog, Spotted, Mud, Snapping and Diamondback Terrapin



Box turtle. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

Amphibians

- Frogs include the Bull, Green, Pickerel, Tree, Gray Tree, Wood, and Spring Peepers.
- Salamanders include the Spotted, and Red-backed Salamanders.

Insects

- Representatives of most all insect families, including a number of rare, endangered and threatened, recently discovered Dragonflies and Damselflies.



Halloween pennant dragonfly. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

Birds

- Inland Bird Species include ground species as Ruffed Grouse, Woodcock, Northern Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Mourning Doves, Rock Dove, Yellow and Black-billed Cuckoos, Whip-poor-will, Chuck-will's Widow, Common Nighthawk, and Chimney Swift.

- Nighttime hunters include Common Barn Owl, Short-eared Owl, Long-eared Owl, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Eastern Screech Owl, Northern Saw-whet Owl, and winter beach visits from Snowy Owls.
- A number of woodpeckers inhabit our woodlands; Northern Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Redheaded Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers and the Pileated Woodpecker.
- Passerines (perching birds) include Eastern Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Eastern Phoebe, Least and Acadian Flycatchers, Horned Lark; Tree Swallow, Purple Martin, Bank, Northern Rough-winged, Cliff and Barn Swallows; Blue Jay, American Crow, Fish Crow, Common Raven, Tufted Titmouse, Black-capped Chickadee, Carolina Chickadee, Brown Creeper, White and Red-breasted Nuthatches; House and Carolina Wrens, Marsh Wren; Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Woodthrush, Veery, Swainson's Thrush, Hermit Thrush, American Robin, Northern Wheatear, Northern Shrike, Gray Catbird, Northern Mockingbird, Brown Thrasher, Water Pipit, Cedar Waxwings; European Starling, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Solitary Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo.
- Warblers include the Prothonotary, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Nashville, Northern Parula, Black-and-white, Black-throated Blue, Cerulean, Blackburnian, Chestnut-sided, Cape May, Magnolia, Yellow-rumped, Black-throated Green, Yellow-throated, Prairie, Bay-breasted, Pine, Palm, Yellow, Kentucky, Canada, Hooded, and Worm-eating Warblers, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Northern Waterthrush, Common Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat and American Redstart.



Barred owl. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service



Red-bellied woodpecker. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service



White-crowed sparrow. Photo credit: US Fish & Wildlife Service

- Sparrows include the Grasshopper, Sharp-tailed, Seaside, Vesper, Savannah, Song, American Tree, Field, Chipping, White-throated, White-crowned, Fox, Swamp, as well as Dark-eyed Junco, Lapland Longspur, Snow bunting, Dickcissel.
- In the Blackbird family the Cape has Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Rusty Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird, Common Grackle, Boat-tailed Grackle, Orchard Oriole, Northern Oriole, Scarlet Tanager.

- Cape Cod Finches include the House/English Sparrow, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, Purple Finch, House Finch, Evening Grosbeak.
- Other Cape residents and visitors are the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Northern Cardinal, Snow Bunting, Indigo Bunting and Rufous-sided Towhee.
- The smallest avian species in our area is the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

The fact that Cape Cod and therefore Brewster is located in the path of many migratory flyways allows birdwatchers to site any number of unusual and spectacular species in route to wintering or breeding grounds and spectacular sightings of unusual species blown in from Europe and other areas by storm winds.

2. Vernal Pools

Vernal pools provide habitat for many wildlife species. Certain species are specifically adapted for life in a vernal pool and cannot complete their life cycle without a vernal pool. For example, many of these species, such as the Yellow-Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*), require vernal pools for reproduction. The loss of vernal pools and associated upland habitat areas would result in the extirpation of vernal pool-dependent species. All four amphibian species listed as rare in Massachusetts use vernal pools. In addition, two state-listed turtle species and three state-listed crustaceans use vernal pools. There are 38 certified vernal pools in Brewster (Map 9).

3. Corridors for Wildlife Migration

Riparian areas (i.e., rivers, streams and adjacent lands) are important habitats for wildlife, and function as corridors for wildlife migration. This includes many of what are ordinarily thought of as "upland" species as well as wetland species. For example, many upland animals need access to rivers and streams for hunting and drinking, particularly in the winter when other water sources may be frozen over. The junction between rivers, streams and adjacent riparian land is especially high in ecological diversity and biological productivity because gravity is constantly moving energy and matter along with the current and because so many animals spend their lives both in water and on land. The high value of riparian areas as wildlife habitat is also due to the abundance of water combined with the convergence of many species along the edges and ecological transition zones between aquatic/wetland, aquatic/upland, wetland/upland and river channel/backwaters habitats (Cohen, 1997). In Brewster, examples of where wildlife can migrate include:

- Along the Cape Cod Bike Path.
- Protected land along Quivett Creek.
- Protected land from Spruce Hill Conservation Area at Cape Cod Bay through Nickerson State Park.
- Protected land from Calf Field Pond to Punkhorn Parklands.

4. Rare Species

As described in the preceding sections, Brewster provides a variety of habitats for wildlife species: some of these species are unique to the area, others have their largest, most stable populations here, and yet others are still relatively common. Brewster is also home to 14 MESA-listed wildlife species (four birds, seven insects, one fish, one mammal and two reptiles (Table 4.5) and 17 federally-listed species (Table 4.6).

Table 4.5. Brewster's MESA-Listed Wildlife Species as of 6-2020

Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	MESA Status	Federal Status	Most Recent Observation
Bird	*Charadrius melodus*	Piping Plover	T	T	2018
Bird	*Parula americana*	Northern Parula	T		2006
Bird	*Sterna dougallii*	Roseate Tern	E	E	2008
Bird	*Sterna hirundo*	Common Tern	SC		2008
Butterfly/Moth	*Abagrotis nefascia*	Coastal Heathland Cutworm	SC		1981
Butterfly/Moth	*Apamea inebriata*	Drunk Apamea Moth	SC		1981
Butterfly/Moth	*Papaipema sulphurata*	Water-willow Borer Moth	T		2015
Dragonfly/Damselfly	*Enallagma daeckii*	Attenuated Bluet	T		2010
Dragonfly/Damselfly	*Enallagma pictum*	Scarlet Bluet	T		2012
Dragonfly/Damselfly	*Enallagma recurvatum*	Pine Barrens Bluet	T		2005
Fish	*Notropis bifrenatus*	Bridle Shiner	SC		1961
Mammal	*Eubalaena glacialis*	Northern Right Whale	E	E	2010
Reptile	*Malaclemys terrapin*	Diamond-backed Terrapin	T		2002
Reptile	*Terrapene carolina*	Eastern Box Turtle	SC		2019

Table 4.6. US Fish & Wildlife Endangered & Threatened Species in Massachusetts, 2020

Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name
Bird	*Calidris canutus rufa*	Red Knot
Bird	*Charadrius melodus*	Piping Plover
Bird	*Sterna dougallii dougallii*	Roseate Tern
Fish	*Acipenser brevirostrum*	Shortnose Sturgeon
Mammal	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Northern Long-eared Bat
Mammal	*Sylvilagus transitionalis*	New England Cottontail
Reptile	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Reptile	*Chelonia mydas*	Green Sea Turtle
Reptile	*Clemmys (Glyptemys) muhlenbergii*	Bog Turtle
Reptile	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Leatherback Sea Turtle
Reptile	*Eretmochelys imbricate*	Hawksbill Sea Turtle
Reptile	*Lepidochelys kempii*	Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle
Reptile	*Pseudemys rubriventris*	MA Population of Northern Red-bellied Cooter
Invertebrate	*Alasmidonta heterodon*	Dwarf Wedgemussel
Insect	*Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis*	Northern Beach Tiger Beetle
Insect	*Cicindela puritana*	Puritan Tiger Beetle
Insect	*Nicrophorus americanus*	American Burying Beetle

E. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

Map 11 shows Brewster's unique features, which include some of its most scenic and historic resource areas.

1. Heritage Landscapes

According to the Brewster Reconnaissance Report (March 2007) prepared as part of the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program (HLI), heritage landscapes are defined as:

> *"…those special places and spaces created by human interaction with the natural environment that help define the character of a community and reflect its past. They are dynamic and evolving; they reflect the history of a community and provide a sense of place; they show the natural ecology that influenced land use patterns; and they often have scenic qualities. The wealth of landscapes is central to each community's character, yet heritage landscapes are vulnerable and ever changing. For this reason it is important to take the first steps towards their preservation by identifying those landscapes that are particularly valued by the community – a favorite local farm, a distinctive neighborhood or mill village, a unique natural feature or an important river corridor."*

In 2007, the Cape Cod Commission, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, and Boston University Preservation Studies Program worked with HLI to help three Cape Cod communities, including Brewster, to identify critical landscape resources, particularly those that are significant and unprotected, including Brewster. The purpose of the inventory was to focus on landscapes that have not been identified in previous survey efforts and to provide communities with strategies for preservation. The Reconnaissance Report outlines the Town's history of the community, describes the priority heritage landscapes, discusses planning issues identified by the community, identifies planning tools available in the community, and makes preservation recommendations.

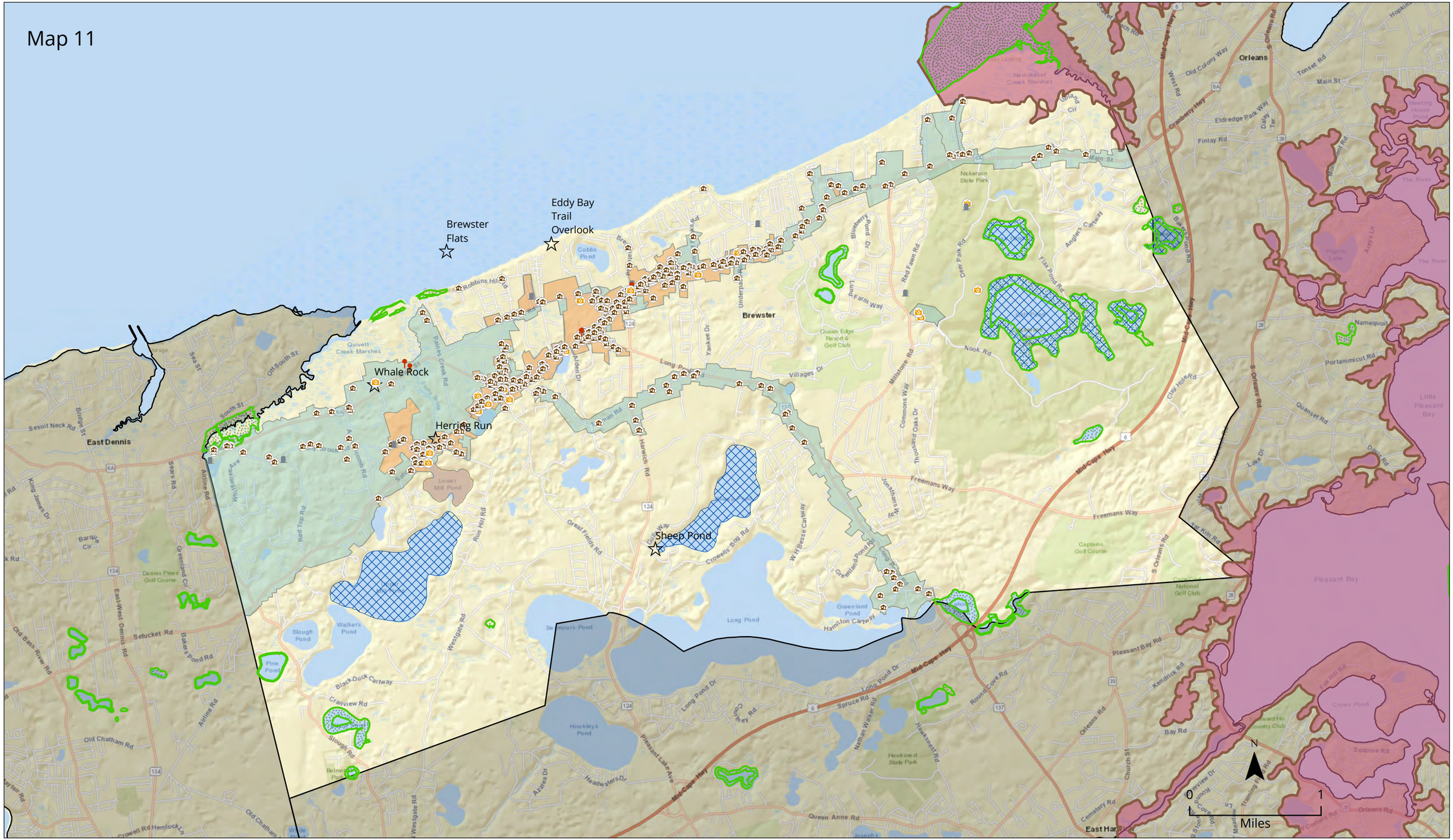
Heritage landscapes in Brewster come in many forms. The following provides a list of priority landscapes that contribute to the community's character and may not be permanently protected or preserved.

Cemeteries

There are six (6) large cemeteries and a number of smaller, older family plots in town.

- The Brewster Old Burying Ground - Most of the 596 graves in this old cemetery date from 1750 to 1850. (Breakwater Road behind Unitarian Church)
- Dillingham Cemetery - An excellent example of an 18th century New England family burying ground. (Stony Brook Road)
- Red Top Cemetery - An old graveyard which is still in use. (Red Top & Stony Brook Roads)
- Sears Cemetery - The oldest legible date is 1726. Reading these tombstones provides a graphic record of life of a very historic local family. (off Airline Road near Route 6A)
- Brewster Cemetery - Interesting 19th century monuments (off Lower Road)
- Pine Grove Cemetery - Quiet 19th century yard, still in use, contains several stones with remarkable epitaphs. (Foster Road & Old Cemetery Road - off Route 6A)
- Foster Cemetery – earliest date is 1855, (Long Pond Road near No Bottom Pond)
- Family cemeteries in Nickerson State Park

Map 11



Brewster's Scenic Resources and Unique Features

ACEC - Mass. DCR

Historic Sites and Areas - Mass. Historical Commission

Coastal Plain Pond Shore Community - NHESP

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2021. The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

MHC Inventory Resource Type

- Building
- Burial Ground
- Object
- Structure
- Geologic Feature Example
- Coastal Plain Pond Shore Community
- Kettle Hole Pond
- Old King's Highway Historic District
- MHC Inventoried Area
- National Register of Historic Places
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- Adjacent Towns

CAPE COD COMMISSION

Commons/Village Centers

The Brewster Town Commons or Village Center is generally considered to be the confluence of Routes 137, 124 and 6A, which is where the first church gathered in 1700. This is also the site of the Old General Store, which has served as a meeting place for Brewster residents for many years.

Mill Sites

The Stony Brook Valley encompasses a quarter of Brewster. Its boundaries include all of West Brewster. The Valley is rich with historic resources such as a grist mill from 1873 and early 18th century houses. The Stony Brook Valley area includes the 1873 Stony Brook Grist Mill and associated Mill Ponds and 18th century houses. In 1940, the Town of Brewster acquired the property encompassing the Herring Run, Grist Mill, and the remains of Factory Village on Stony Brook Road. The Mill Sites Committee oversees the preservation of Brewster's historic Grist Mill, and the town-owned land and scenic footpaths along Stony Brook. It is important to preserve the Village and Neighborhood Character of this area by doing additional inventory work of significant resources in the Valley. Stony Brook Grist Mill and its associated Mill Ponds are also important to the town's scenic and historic heritage.

Parks

Brewster's Drummer Boy Park is important for its scenic, historic, and recreational opportunities and is an important asset to the town. The 17-acre park located along historic Route 6A with scenic views of Cape Cod Bay includes well-tended lawns, attractive tree-plantings, a children's playground (updated in 2019), and the historic restored 18th century Higgins Farm Windmill and historic home and blacksmith shop on the adjacent Historical Society and Brewster Conservation Trust properties.



Higgins Farm Windmill. Photo credit: John Phelan

A scenic and recreational asset, Nickerson State Park, offers family outings, camping, hiking, swimming, and boating. There are over 400 campsites for which the Park will accept reservations, and there is also a stocked year-round pond for freshwater fishing.

The railroad right-of-way that is now the Cape Cod Rail Trail is also an important scenic heritage landscape, dating from the Early Industrial Period (1830-1870).

Buildings/Estates

Historic homes and estates are also a significant part of Brewster's scenic heritage. Over 99 sea captains made their home in Brewster in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of their homes are still standing and have been renovated or restored to their original beauty. Several of the historic homes are available to

visit, as they form a major part of the Brewster economy, as charming country inns and quaint bed and breakfasts. A notable example is the Crosby Mansion. Built in 1888, the mansion, named Tawasentha by its original owners, Albert and Matilda Crosby, is located on the west side of Crosby Lane off of Route 6A in East Brewster. This imposing colonial revival house now belongs to the Commonwealth of MA and is a part of Nickerson State Park. It is also one of the featured cultural attractions on the Brewster segment of the Cape Cod Pathways trail network.

The Old Town Hall (Brewster's second one), located at 1240 Main Street, next door to the Fire Department, was designed by Boston architect, Walter T. Winslow in popular Queen Anne style. It was completed in 1881 and restored in 1973. It was the focus of both town government and Brewster's civic life from 1881 to 1985: town meetings were held here, taxes paid, marriages, births and deaths recorded. Town Hall served as the social center of Brewster: suppers were served, theatrical productions enjoyed, clubs and societies organized. It was also a large sewing center and the founding location of the Brewster Museum of Natural History. Today this lovely historic building is home to the Brewster Council on Aging, serving as a center for senior activities, lunch programs, bridge games, and summer art shows.



Old Town Hall. Photo credit: T.S. Custadio

In addition, the Captain Mayo home, a restored 1868 Victorian building on Main Street, is now the Brewster Ladies' Library. Recently expanded in 1997, the Library has new large meeting rooms, access to the Internet and is a member of the Cape-wide CLAMS Library System, making it a most valuable local and regional resource.

Farms/Cranberry Bogs

Brewster is also marked by scenic agricultural lands, including farmsteads, pastures, fields, woodlots, and cranberry bogs. In addition to their scenic properties, these agricultural operations provide local healthy food for residents. There are also farms that provide recreational opportunities, such as horseback riding.

Preservation of agricultural landscapes means preservation of the farming activities, particularly in Brewster where farms are declining, and their character is integral to the community's past. It is important to know what features of these agricultural landscapes are and which features the community treasures in order to make a case for preservation of these farms. Some preservation tools are available that can assist communities in preserving the actual farming activities even if only a few farms remain. Others are tools to preserve the landscape when the farm is sold. Brewster already has adopted the Cluster Residential Development Bylaw which requires 60% of dedicated common space, not including wetlands in a subdivision. It also adopted the Natural Resource Protection Design (NRPD) bylaw which over lays all Zone II areas, as well as the Pleasant Bay Watershed. This bylaw reduces the number of housing lot by half, as well as requiring 80% open space, not including wetlands.

The town may want to consider strategies that specifically support farming activities, such as:

- Continue supporting the local agricultural commission which advocates for farming.
- Document additional farms that may not presently be included in Brewster's inventory of historic resources, using MHC survey forms.
- Adopt a right-to-farm bylaw which allows farmers to carry on farming activities that may be considered a nuisance to neighbors.
- Develop partnerships to raise funds to purchase development rights on farms or to assist farmers in the restoration of historic farm buildings for which the owner would be required to donate a preservation restriction (PR).
- Continue public-private partnerships to preserve farm land through purchase of conservation restrictions (CRs) or agricultural preservation restrictions

Camps

The Cape Cod Sea Camps is a property that encompasses a great amount of acreage and is the largest privately owned property on Main Street. It provides a scenic view along Main Street, as well as from Cape Cod Bay. This is a prime candidate for conservation and historic preservation restrictions.

Scenic Roads

The viewshed from Great Fields Road includes farms, wetlands, a wooded landscape, and some 19th century domestic architecture. A town plan to straighten and repave the entire road never came to fruition. The Town could consider adoption of a Scenic Overlay District to help limit development in such scenic areas.

The Old King's Highway forms the backbone of the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District. Many of the most recognizable landscapes and iconic buildings in Brewster are located along this roadway. In 1973 this was designated as a regional historic district and in 1992 was designated a State Scenic Road by the state legislature. The town should work with the state to ensure that maintenance and signage does not further detract from the historic character of the district.

Cottage Colonies

Cottage colonies are located on the north end of town, often near the shore of Cape Cod Bay or along Route 6A. The primary concern relates to the potential loss of character if these properties are sold and/or developed. Even within the historic district, there is concern that current regulations may not fully protect these resources. Additions, new construction and special permits and variances being awarded are out of character in massing and scale of historic cottages. The preservation of cottage colonies would help to retain much of Brewster's historic character and support its economy, which benefits greatly from the tourism industry. Colonies could be eligible for listing on the National Register. The town could adopt Neighborhood Architectural Conservation Districts that recognize special areas within a community where the distinctive characteristics of the neighborhood are important.

Ponds

The more than 80 ponds in Brewster are viewed as a collective landscape feature in the town, covering more than 10% of the town's surface area. The ponds have historically and currently sustain cranberry

operations, are used for recreation, and some are stocked with fish. The impact of development and the interrelated management of the pond ecosystems are of concern. The challenge is to gain protection for nearly all the land adjacent to ponds, which are mostly in private ownership. And to manage the impacts of development and phosphorus loading to ponds. The issues of land and pond protection require the involvement of many parties, including the town department of natural resources, the conservation commission with the assistance of the Cape Cod Commission, DEP and DCR, as well as neighborhood associations and the Brewster Ponds Coalition. Possible development of a master plan for ponds and watersheds in Brewster, including consideration of land acquisition or conservation restrictions for land that is not protected, and preservation management of land already in conservation, recognizing that if the sources of phosphorus are not diverted or lessened, the ponds will continue to experience phosphorus overload. It is possible that, in the future, the state will address phosphorus loading in ponds the same way it has addressed nitrogen loading in watersheds/estuaries and towns will be required to address these issues.



Sheep Pond is an example of one of the many glacial kettle ponds found throughout Brewster.

Stone Walls

Historic stone walls are found throughout Brewster – along scenic roads, in fields where they separate one pasture or meadow from another, as markers along property boundaries, and lining old cart paths. These stone walls provide a glimpse back to Brewster's agricultural beginnings. Today they often mark property lines, particularly along the town's scenic roads. The scenic road bylaw provides some protection for stone walls within the road right-of-way by requiring approval from the planning board for any demolition or alteration of the walls. These walls are vulnerable to loss in the face of new development. Here again a Scenic Overlay district could help limit new development in scenic areas with distinctive stone walls, providing for a no-disturb buffer on private lands. The town could consider creating an inventory of stone walls and consider them as contributing elements of the national register by amending it.

Community Events

The town also hosts a number of annual festivals, which treat residents as well as visitors to a vast array of experiences and build the community's character.

- The annual *Brewster-In-Bloom Festival* exemplifies community spirit at its best. There is an arts and craft show, antique & flea market, golf tournament, road race, art shows, historic inn tours, demonstrations and open houses at businesses all over town, with a lively parade right down Main Street to cap the week's activities. Proceeds from the Bloom have been used to beautify the

town with yearly plantings of daffodil bulbs and to provide scholarships to deserving Brewster students (COC/BTU, 1999). Bloom proceeds are directed toward scholarships for Brewster students moving on to education beyond high school and to add to the scholarship reserve fund. The Brewster Chamber of Commerce donates $750 a year to the Recreation Department for Brewster in Bloom.

- *Brewster Conservation Day* started in 2012 by the Town and Brewster Conservation Trust to celebrate the community's natural resources and organizations dedicated to saving them. With over 40 unique presentations, one can learn from interactive exhibits on aquaculture, natural plant gardening, and water resources. The daylong event celebrating Brewster's environmental wonders draws over 800 visitors.



Brewster Conservation Day 2020. Photo credit C. Simmons, Brewster Conservation Trust

- *Society of Cape Cod Craftsmen's Annual Craft Fair* at the Drummer Boy Park is in its 55th year.
- *Brewster Historical Society Annual Antiques Fair* at the Drummer Boy Park. The Society has been in existence for almost 50 years.
- *Annual Brew Run*, sponsored by the Wood Shed for the last 29 years, attracts over 1,400 runners each year. Proceeds are donated to the Brewster Fire Department Emergency Squad and to the Brewster Police Department.
- *Brewster Historical Society Farmer's Market*, held on their property, which is adjacent to the Drummer Boy Park.

Brewster's residents highly value the community's strong sense of place, which is created by its varied natural features and land use patterns that flow from the fertile land. The town has already taken measures to document and evaluate its most significant buildings. It now needs to expand its documentation to include additional resources and even go beyond traditional resources, documenting landscapes, streetscapes, rural roads, 19th & 20th century neighborhoods and other natural and cultural assets that define the overall fabric of the community. Like most municipalities, Brewster is facing multiple pressures for change that threaten land-based uses and natural resources. Special places within the community that were once taken for granted are now more vulnerable than ever to change

2. Historic Cultural Areas/Archaeological Resources

Historic Cultural resources are an integral part of Cape Cod's past, and Brewster's early history has been well documented in the archaeological record.

- Nickerson State Park - Nickerson and its environs are well documented in the archaeological record.
- Wings Island
- Old Indian Well – adjacent to Quivett Creek

- Native American burial grounds – adjacent to Quivett Creek
- Only one other Middle Archaic site has been identified in Brewster, near Upper and Lower Mill ponds. The inland setting of this site is of particular interest, because most pre-Contact sites on the Cape and Islands are coastal. This site is between Upper and Lower Mill Ponds.
- The Stony Brook Valley - The area was once called "Indian Fields." Early, Middle, and Late Archaic archaeological sites along with Woodland sites have been identified, with additional resources suspected. Eighteenth and nineteenth century sites may also provide archaeological deposits in the form of privies, wells, and outbuilding remains.

In 1993, Brewster produced an Archaeological Sensitivity Map, with revision/updates in 1996 and 1998, by the Cape Cod Commission (Appendix C). This map shows areas of:

> PRIMARY SENSITIVITY (1,000-Foot Protective Buffer Zone): This generally includes all areas within 1,000 of marine ecosystems, particularly those areas within close proximity to freshwater. These areas have a high probability of containing prehistoric archaeological sites. The four most important areas for management consideration based upon available data are: Namskaket Creek and marsh, the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, Stony Brook Valley, and the major ponds of the Herring River Drainage System.
>
> SECONDARY SENSITIVITY (500-Foot Protective Buffer Zone): This generally includes all areas within 500 feet of a water body greater than 3 acres in size that are not a part of the Herring River or Stony Brook drainage systems. These areas are likely to contain prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly if they intersect areas of primary sensitivity.
>
> TERTIARY SENSITIVITY: This generally include all areas within a protective zone that skirts wetlands of any size and water bodies less than three acres in size. Developments that may disrupt the natural character or inhibit public safety are prohibited in this protective zone. The delineation of the protection zone is defined in the Town of Brewster's Wetlands Conservancy District Bylaw and are subject to the regulations that constitute the Wetlands Protection act, MGL.c.131, --40, as amended. Archaeological sites may exist within these environments.

Preservation Strategies

Preservation Plan

Brewster should consider creating a Preservation Plan under the auspices of the Planning Department and the Historical Commission. The plan could include all aspects of preservation activity in Brewster from administrative policies to survey to ordinances to outreach. Each recommendation should include the purpose of the action, a description of the tasks involved, a timeframe, a list of resources available, and who should execute the action. Joint review of the status of each of the recommendations contained in the plan by the Historical Commission and the Planning Department every five years would be an excellent way to begin to update the plan and to establish new preservation priorities for the town.

Village and Rural Neighborhood Character

Nearly all preservation strategies address village and neighborhood character in some manner. As described above, thorough documentation on MHC inventory forms is an important first step in the preservation planning process, followed by National Register listing where appropriate. One of three traditional preservation strategies has been adopted by Brewster: a regional historic district bylaw (the

Old Kings Highway Historic District was created by an Act of the State Legislature in 1973). A demolition delay bylaw should be adopted by the town. Demolition delay bylaws provide a time period in which towns can explore alternatives to demolition. A third strategy that may be useful in a mid-20th century neighborhood or area which has lost some of its historic fabric is a Neighborhood Architectural Conservation District bylaw and designation.

District of Critical Planning Concern

District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC) is an area of critical value to Barnstable County which must be preserved or maintained due to one or more of the following factors: the presence of significant natural coastal, scientific, cultural, architectural, archaeological, historic, economic or recreational resources or values of regional, state-wide or national significance; the presence of substantial areas of sensitive ecological conditions which render the area unsuitable for development; the presence or proposed establishment of a major capital public facility or area of public investment. DCPCs may cover areas located in one or more than one town. Districts may be nominated and designated for many purposes. For example, they may protect a municipal investment, protect a critical natural resource, or provide incentives for economic development.

Coordinating Open Space, Historic, and Cultural Resource Protection

Coordinating open space protection with that of the historic and cultural resources emphasizes the links between these resources. Many of the Town's historic and cultural places are associated with its natural areas such as ponds, coastal features, and forests. By taking a comprehensive approach to resource protection and management, the Town not only achieves multiple goals, but gives the community and visitors to Brewster multiple ways to appreciate and enjoy these resources. As a example, establishing the Old Kings Highway Historic District preserve historic resources along the roadway as well as open spaces and scenic views and landscapes.

3. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) are places in Massachusetts that receive special recognition because of the quality, uniqueness, and significance of their natural and cultural resources. These areas are identified and nominated at the community level and are reviewed and designated by the state's Secretary of Environmental Affairs. ACEC designation creates a framework for local and regional stewardship of critical resources and ecosystems.

There are two designated ACECs within the Town of Brewster: the Pleasant Bay ACEC and the Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC (Map 11).

The 9,240-acre Pleasant Bay ACEC covers four towns (Orleans, Chatham, Harwich and Brewster), less than 1% of the area being within the Town of Brewster. The Pleasant Bay ACEC was nominated by the Conservation Commissions, Boards of Selectmen, and Planning Boards from the Towns of Brewster, Chatham, Harwich, and Orleans and was designated as an ACEC in 1987 because of the area's extraordinary natural resources. The boundary for this ACEC generally follows a 100-foot buffer to the 10-foot contour line and includes wetlands and waterbodies that outflow into Pleasant Bay. Over 1,000 acres of salt marsh and several hundred acres of tidal flats are found in the ACEC. Other important habitats include islands, salt and freshwater ponds, rivers, bays, and barrier beaches. These areas provide flood control, storm damage prevention, improved water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities to surrounding communities.

The 2,600-acre Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC covers three towns (Eastham, Orleans, and Brewster), 15% of the area being within the Town of Brewster. The Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC was nominated by the Conservation Commissions, Boards of Selectmen, and Planning Boards from the Towns of Brewster, Eastham, and Orleans and was designated as an ACEC in 1985 because of the area's extraordinary natural resources. The boundary for this ACEC generally follows the 10-foot contour line on the landward side, and the mean low water on the seaward side, and extends from First Encounter Beach south to include Namskaket Creek. Included within the ACEC boundary are hundreds of acres of saltmarsh, highly productive shellfish beds, undisturbed wildlife habitat, barrier beaches, salt ponds, and tidal rivers and creeks. These areas provide flood control, storm damage prevention, improved water quality, and recreation opportunities to surrounding communities. Brewster's coastal resources, which are either partially or entirely included in the ACEC, include Cape Cod Bay, Namskaket Creek, and the barrier beach south of Namskaket Creek.

F. Environmental Challenges

Brewster faces a number of environmental challenges that influence open space and recreation planning.

1. Wastewater Management

Pollutants in wastewater impact groundwater quality and can contribute to the degradation of freshwater ponds and coastal water resources. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the main pollutants of concern. Nitrogen causes problems with marine resources and phosphorus is the primary pollutant impacting freshwater ponds. Both nitrogen and phosphorus act as a fertilizer, contributing to excess growth of aquatic plants and algae, changing natural ecosystems, and leading to the loss of fish and shellfish habitat.

Pleasant Bay is listed as an Impaired Waterbody for nitrogen by the State of Massachusetts, and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report has been issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) setting nitrogen loads and reductions for both current and buildout conditions within the Bay's watershed. Septic systems located within the watershed to Pleasant Bay provide the main source of nitrogen impacts to the Bay. As such, the Town of Brewster will need to manage nitrogen loading to the Bay by controlling wastewater sources within the watershed. The Town of Brewster is part of an inter-municipal, 20-year watershed permit issued by DEP to the four towns with contributing watersheds to Pleasant Bay: Chatham, Harwich, Orleans, and Brewster. The Pleasant Bay Alliance is facilitating the nitrogen management and water quality improvement projects for each Town under the permit, which is in its second year.

Some of Brewster's Ponds (e.g., The Mill Pond Complex) have historically been degraded by nutrients (namely, phosphorous) and pathogens coming from the numerous farms, at a time when there was no vegetative cover or trees to prevent nutrients from entering the ponds. Today septic systems discharging effluent and fertilized lawns contribute nutrients close to the pond shores. Phosphorus discharged from a septic system is absorbed by the sediments below the leaching facility, and phosphorus can only move downgradient from a septic system once sediments below the system have adsorbed all the phosphorus they can uptake. Therefore, the closer a system is to a pond shore, the more likely that it will be a source of phosphorus to a pond. Transport of pathogens in groundwater is related to both distance and size. Transport of bacteria and protozoa from septic systems and groundwater discharge systems is normally small because these organisms are relatively large compared to soil pores and can be adsorbed to the soil

particles. However, septic systems near the edge of ponds could be sources of pathogens, especially if the systems are not functioning correctly.

The town is addressing wastewater management through its Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. Open space planning can help reduce development potential and the impacts of wastewater-associated contamination, particularly when required within watersheds to impaired embayments, such as Pleasant Bay, and within buffer areas to freshwater ponds.

2. Stormwater Management

Stormwater runoff can potentially impact drinking water supplies, ponds, streams and coastal waters. Proper management of stormwater is critical to the protection of these resources. Stormwater runoff is the excess precipitation that runs off over the land and discharges to nearby receiving waters such as streams, ponds, wetlands, and estuaries. Stormwater can impact all of Brewster's water resources in different ways. As land development occurs, impervious surfaces block the natural infiltration of rainwater, thereby reducing the recharge rate and lowering the water table. Increased runoff volumes and increased peak flows can cause more stream-related flooding and can also modify streambeds with increased erosion and sedimentation. Water temperature is also increased in streams near impervious areas. New land uses can introduce pollutants and nutrients that are carried by stormwater to receiving waters. Ponds are susceptible to phosphorus loads which can exacerbate algae and aquatic plant levels. Wetlands are susceptible to impacts from stormwater in terms of both hydrology and water quality changes. Wetlands are very sensitive to water level changes and to alterations in water inputs. Coastal waters, including estuarine systems, are sensitive to stormwater inputs that alter salinity levels and to nitrogen loads that promote algae growth and impact eel grass health.

Increased development brings with it an increase in impervious ground cover. The greater the area of imperviousness, the greater the stormwater impact on water resources. At over 25% impervious area, receiving waters are highly impaired (NRDC, 1999). Some studies have shown that the health of water resources is impacted at levels as low as 5 to 7% impervious cover. More recently, even lower impervious thresholds (1 to 2%) have been found to reduce riverine fish populations in Massachusetts with about 5% impact on fish for every 1% increase in impervious cover (Armstrong, 2011). While most watersheds are developed with a variety of land uses, significant residential, commercial, and industrial development often bring impervious cover levels that exceed ecological stress thresholds.

The town is addressing stormwater management through its Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. Open space planning that helps to decrease development potential also reduces impervious cover and associated stormwater pollution. Low impact development (LID) practices, which can be incorporated into open space and recreation area design, can also be used to treat nitrogen and phosphorus to limit discharge of these pollutants to freshwater ponds and coastal waters.

3. Groundwater and Surface Water Pollution

The Town has embarked on a comprehensive water planning effort to address concerns and threats to its water resources in town. It has been actively monitoring pond water quality and has addressed nutrient management through active remediation and town bylaws.

The Department of Public Works is charged with MS4 compliance and is actively working to minimize stormwater pollution to our water resources.

4. Coastal Erosion and Flooding

Coastal erosion is a natural process that provides sediment for downdrift marshes, beaches, and dunes. However, development along the coast has reduced the amount of land available for natural erosion, and has increased vulnerability to flooding. Sea level rise and the increased frequency and intensity of storm events resulting from global climate change also exacerbates coastal erosion and flooding, which will be further discussed below. Coastal erosion threatens public and private property, causes shoaling that impedes navigation, and increases sediment loading to receiving waters.

Brewster is addressing challenges related to coastal erosion and flooding through its Hazard Mitigation Plan. Open space planning, particularly protection of vulnerable shorelines from development, can help mitigate coastal erosion and flooding impacts.

5. Biodiversity and Habitat Fragmentation

Another major impact of development is fragmentation of habitat. Undisturbed, unfragmented forest interiors are crucial locations for declining populations of breeding Neotropical migrant bird species, such as Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrushes, and warblers. Development also brings with it the disruption of wildlife corridors. Animals which normally were able to safely traverse from one area to another along protected corridors, are now forced to crossroads to reach food sources, many getting hit by cars in the process. Other species thrive in fragmented/disrupted habitats, such as Gray Squirrels and raccoons.

Brewster has been working to enhance biodiversity and reduce habitat fragmentation through a number of approaches, such as promoting Open Space Residential Design subdivisions instead of conventional subdivisions and encouraging Natural Resource Protection Design within the Water Quality Protection District. The town can further these efforts through open space planning that prioritizes purchases that connect existing open spaces and natural areas to extend habitat corridors.

6. Climate Change

Climate change is already affecting the physical and biological environments of the northeast, and is expected to intensify in coming decades. Temperatures have risen by about 0.7°C over the last century and are projected to increase by a further 3-5°C under probable emission scenarios. As a consequence of increasing temperatures, sea level will rise by at least one meter this century, with even greater coastal impacts from storm surges in areas that have seen major population increases. Increasing temperatures have also affected altitudinal and range shifts in species, and earlier seasonal migrations for migratory animals, a trend that will be reinforced further in the future. The northeast region has recorded higher amounts of precipitation over the last 50 years, with a greater frequency of extreme events and all model simulations for the future point to wetter winter and spring conditions, but much drier summers and falls. This will increase overall runoff but shift the timing of peak flows of rivers to earlier in the spring, with longer periods of low flows in the summer months. All of these changes will have major impacts on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems across the region, changing forest types and aquatic environments, affecting fish community structure and the timing of fish migrations (NECSC, 2012).

Climate change impacts, including projected sea level rise, increased storm frequency and intensity, wetter springs and drier summers, and shifting habitat conditions should all be taken into account when planning open space and recreation resources. For example, when protecting coastal areas, sea level projections should be incorporated into calculations of protection zones. Brewster began mapping areas impacted by sea level rise in its Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (2013), and the Brewster

Coastal Resource Management Plan (2019) identified climate scenarios to guide resilient planning strategies in our vulnerable coastal areas. In addition, Brewster received Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness designation from the State Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs in 2019 and has been actively pursuing resiliency grants under that program.

It is also important to note that climate change impacts will exacerbate the challenges described above: wastewater and stormwater management, coastal erosion and flooding, and biodiversity and habitat fragmentation. For example, sea level rise causing ocean encroachment and groundwater rise could reduce septic system setbacks from the ocean and less separation from septic drain fields to groundwater, which could increase the vulnerability of these receiving waters to wastewater-associated pollution.

Projected impacts of climate change as well as Brewster's adaptation strategies are described in a number of Brewster's local planning documents. For example, projected sea level rise impacts and adaptation strategies are included in the town's Integrated Water Resource Management Plan. Brewster's Hazard Mitigation Plan incorporates strategies to mitigate projected increased storm frequency and duration.

7. Hazardous Waste

Over the last several decades, there have been a number of residential oil spills, due to leaks from home heating oil tanks. These spills have resulted in large excavation of yards, removal of contaminated soils and replacement with clean soil. Monitoring wells have been installed at each site and reports are received by the Conservation Commission and Board of Health on a regular basis. There are two plumes emanating from the Landfill area, which are being carefully monitored and evaluated using monitoring wells located at appropriate areas within the parcel boundaries and off-site.

Brewster's Water Quality Protection Bylaw prohibits facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste throughout the town (with a few exceptions). It is important for the town to continue to manage hazardous waste to protect the town's sensitive water resources.

8. Landfills and Plumes

Brewster's landfill has been capped and has required annual groundwater monitoring. The facility now is the Brewster Recycling Center and all solid waste is sent off site for incineration.

9. Solid Waste Disposal

The Brewster solid waste transfer station and recycling center is owned and operated by the town. The Brewster Department of Public Works (DPW) is located on-site and has several buildings including a salt storage shed and a highway garage with offices for DPW personnel. The former landfill is also located on-site, and is shielded by dense, wooded vegetation that exists within the site boundary. The landfill operations began in the 1940s and ceased accepting waste in 1998. The landfill was capped in 1998-1999, and post-closure environmental monitoring (groundwater, surface water and soil gas monitoring) is conducted by the town on an ongoing basis.

Brewster has been exploring ways to reduce the amount of solid waste that is ultimately landfilled through recycling and composting initiatives. On October 1, 2013 Brewster started a unit-based fee system (Pay-As-You-Throw-PAYT) for handling the disposal of non-recyclable waste. Only designated yellow disposal bags are accepted for trash at the transfer station. These are available at local retailers.

Such a unit-based system encourages more recycling by Brewster residents. It also places the costs of disposal more equitably on those who create the waste.

At Spring 2019 Town Meeting, Brewster voted to ban single-use plastic bags. These bags may not be offered by Brewster businesses to their customers starting June 1, 2020.

The Town has also changed their Transfer Fee Sticker System. Previously it cost about $100 per family for a transfer station sticker, with those solely disposing of recyclables entering for free. Now everyone pays $50 for a sticker, whether they are just dropping off recycling or dropping off regular trash.

10. Forestry Management

As mentioned in Section 4.C above, Brewster has relatively large areas of unfragmented second growth pine-oak forest compared to other Cape towns. These second growth pine/oak forests have sprung up on formerly cultivated lands that once were forested, prior to a number of instances of clearing. Many of the pines and oaks are often 30 to 50 years old, are surrounded by younger trees of the same species and are found on most undeveloped sites on the Cape. These forest communities continue to change as pines mature and give way to oaks and other hardwoods.

Due to the maritime influence inherent to Cape Cod, these forests are subject to the damage caused by salt exposure and intense wind events. Pines are especially susceptible to wind-throw, uprooting, crown and branch damage. Most winter storms bring the Cape storm surges from the ocean. Periodic defoliation of trees (especially Oaks) by forest insects such as the gypsy moth or the newly arrived winter moth increases the exposure of sunlight to the under-story shrubs. This dry and acidic environment slows the decay of organic matter and leads to accumulation of litter and duff. A report by the USDA Forest Service indicates that Barnstable County, given its sandy soil, wind conditions and preponderance of pine and oak trees, is as prone to wildfires as regions of California.

Residential development has increased within the forested urban interface area over the past two decades resulting in more management issues. The forested land provides important habitat for many wildlife and plant species and serve also as a water supply and recharge area for the town. Managing the town forests for their conservation and water source values, as well as reducing wildfire hazards and protecting public safety are priorities.

Brewster is fortunate to have a number of significantly sized (by Cape standards) unfragmented second growth forests designated as protected open space. Brewster is moving forward with forest resource management for these areas.

Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area

The Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area, located in the southwestern corner of Town, contains over 800 acres of predominantly Pitch Pine forest, slowly being overtaken by hardwoods, mostly Black oak with some White Oak. There are a number of small pure stands of Pine Barrens, home to a threatened species, the Barrens Buck Moth. Important as a forest rebuilder, the Pitch Pine is slowly replenishing the soil. Other species include American Beech, White Pine and Red Maple. The Punkhorn's miles of trails provide for long leisurely walks and possible glimpses of "forest interior" species, such as warblers, vireos, cuckoos, tanagers and whip-poor-wills, that prefer to dwell in blocks of unbroken woodland.

In 2006 the *Wildland Fire Protection and Preparedness Plan for the Punkhorn Parklands Brewster, Massachusetts* was done by Caren A. Caljouw and Seth Wilkinson for the Town of Brewster and the Cape Cod Cooperative Extension. This Wildland Fire Protection and Preparedness Plan was funded through the Cape Cod Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Town of Brewster, as part of a county-wide initiative to address wildfire hazards on town-owned or town administered open space tracts. The Town of Brewster nominated the Punkhorn Parklands as its highest priority for wildfire assessment and preparedness planning. It is Brewster's largest contiguous conservation property and consists of mixed oak and pitch pine forest, which contains highly flammable and heavy fuel accumulations. Residential development has increased within this interface area over the past two decades, warranting assessment of wildfire risks and hazardous fuels.



Trail in Punkhorn Parklands. Photo credit: Bonnie Newman, Brewster Conservation Trust

Based on the primary management goal to reduce wildfire hazards within the Punkhorn Parklands through an integrated and proactive land management program, the following objectives and strategies were established.

1. Use prescribed burning and mechanical methods to reduce fuel loadings within priority fire-prone areas of the Punkhorn Parklands.
2. Maintain the integrity of dirt roads and access points to provide for rapid response, fire suppression, and fire breaks.
3. Provide neighboring landowners with information regarding fire hazards and recommendations to protect life and property from wildfire.
4. Employ best management practices during the course of vegetation management to maintain and enhance biological diversity in varying seral stages of the vegetation.
5. Offer prescribed burn training opportunities on these properties, emphasizing basic wildland fire behavior, fire suppression, ignition techniques, and safety procedures.
6. Develop prescriptions for priority fuel reduction zones and other management units.
7. Establish team of land managers and fire professionals for Punkhorn Parklands to determine implementation schedule and guide management actions.

All recommendations outlined in this plan could not be implemented immediately. Limitations of technical resources, sequencing of actions, and limited funding resources required that priorities be established. Those actions deemed most critical to reducing very hazardous fuel loads and providing for public safety were to be addressed first. With grants received from Barnstable County the Town purchased a tractor and equipment for mechanical treatment of areas in the Punkhorn staff has cut vegetation in various areas to reduce fire hazards.

Nickerson State Park

Nickerson State Park, located at the eastern end of town, has over 1,888 acres of woodlands and ponds. One of the most popular parks in the state, it has salt and fresh-water beaches, miles of trails for walking, hiking and horse-back riding, 420 campsites, and boating and swimming access. The State has their own fire management plan and Brewster does not participate, except to respond to any calls for fire suppression assistance.

Mother's Bog/Slough Road Woodlands

Mother's Bog/Slough Road Woodlands comprise 80 acres off Slough Road. In 2012, using a grant from Barnstable County, a DCR Forestry Management Plan was prepared by Joel R. Carlson, Licensed Mass. Forester. This property is abutted by open space to the west and south. To the east and north are residential areas.

Permitted uses and activates that pertain to forest management on the property include the maintenance and use of roads and trails for passive recreational purposes, passive public recreational use, development of limited facilities related to passive recreational use, the planting and cutting of trees and shrubs and removal of invasive species when following an approved management plan and best management practices, installation of water monitoring wells, and wildlife enhancement projects after consultation with the conservation easement.

The property is located within the Town of Brewster's Fire Management Suggested Focus Area 3, as identified by the 2012 Barnstable County Wildfire Preparedness Plan, and is classified as being an area of High Wildland Fire Hazard. Suggested management actions for Focus Area 3 are fuel treatments and/or structural ignitability reduction strategies.

Portions of the property have been designated by the Massachusetts DEP as protected wetlands, primarily in the area of the former cranberry bog. The Massachusetts NHESP has designated a small section in the northern portion of the property as Priority Rare Species Habitat. Additionally, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has identified all of the property as being within the BioMap2 Core Habitat, Critical Natural Landscape, Species of Conservation Concern, and Core Natural Landscape Block designated areas. These are considered areas crucial to protecting the biodiversity and land identified as critical to protecting the state's long-term viability of rare species, common species, and natural communities.

The trees on the property are predominantly pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) and oak consisting of black oak (*Quercus velutina*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Understory vegetation is primarily comprised of blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) and scattered black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*). Forest health is good throughout the property. No evidence of recent wildfire, significant wind events, or insect infestations has been observed. Limited invasive plant species occur on the property.

The primary property goals are to: protect water quality; promote biological diversity; enhance habitat for birds; enhance habitat for small animals; enhance habitat for large animals; preserve or improve scenic beauty; and reduce fire hazard.

Objectives (in part for various areas) include:

1. Maintain the current natural community type within its natural range of variability.
2. Allow to transition and mature into pine forest.
3. Reduce the presence of invasive species and maintain the current open field.
4. Allow to transition and revert back to a forest wetland system.

Management practices recommended to be done within the next 10 years include:

1. General Property Management: Identify property boundaries and prevent un-authorized activities and encroachment.
2. Wildland Fire Hazard Reduction: Increase firefighter and public safety by decreasing wildland fire risk in and around the property and reduce the threat of wildfire to property and life on lands adjacent to the property using education and awareness programs. *Educate property owners regarding defensible space, hazards of wildfire and prevention measures to protect life and property. (200-250 residences)
3. Wildland Fire Hazard Reduction: Increase firefighter and public safety by decreasing wildland fire risk in and around the property. *Improve dirt road access and egress for public and emergency vehicles and reduced potential for erosion.
4. Ecosystem and Wildlife Habitat preservation.
5. Reduce Invasive Species.

Wing's Island

Wing's Island is north of Route 6A, on Paine's Creek. Starting in 2004, the Town received a Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) grant from NRCS. Wilkinson Ecological Design mowed the field and made 17 burn piles for a future burn as part of a habitat protection and fire prevention strategy.

In 2005, the Town was awarded a Barnstable County Land Management Grant for $7,500. The Town hired Vince Olivier to supervise AmeriCorps and work with the Cape Cod National Seashore burn crew to perform a prescribed burn. Twelve piles were burned along with 2.5 acres. Mechanical mowing was then performed and the area was then seeded with warm season native grasses. Trail repairs were completed with granite curbing and repairs were done to the boardwalk.

Since then, the Brewster Department of Natural Resources has managed the field, utilizing a tractor to periodically mow the 10 acres, coupled with periodic controlled burns in coordination with Americorps and the Seashore burn team.

Volunteers from Americorps, the Brewster Conservation Trust and the Brewster FLATS group have worked to remove invasive species from this and many other conservation areas around town.

Bakers Pond Conservation Area

Bakers Pond Conservation Area is located west of Nickerson State Park and borders Bakers Pond, a resource largely in Orleans. These 39.29 forested acres, another predominantly Pitch Pine forest, also

contain a 10.70-acre Cedar Swamp. No forestry management plan has been established for this conservation area.

Sheep Pond Woodlands

Sheep Pond Woodlands, 52 acres located in the middle of town off of Route 137, adjacent to a State Cape Cod Rail Trail parking lot, is another predominantly Pitch Pine forest. No forestry management plan has been established for this conservation area. As funds are available over the next few years, the Town anticipates completing a forestry management plan for all conservation areas.

11. Invasive Species

The Massachusetts Invasive Plant Advisory Group (MIPAG) defines invasive plants as "non-native species that have spread into native or minimally managed plant systems in Massachusetts." These plants cause economic or environmental harm by developing self-sustaining populations and becoming dominant and/or disruptive to those systems.

Already, invasive non-native organisms have contributed to the decline of 42% of our federally listed threatened and endangered species (Nature Conservancy).

12. Environmental Equity

Brewster does not have significant populations meeting the income and minority criteria used by the 2010 MassGIS work that identifies and maps environmental justice populations for all communities in Massachusetts. As described in Section 3.C.5, the criteria used for identifying environmental justice populations include:

- Income – households earn 65% or less of the statewide median income
- Minority – 25% or more of residents are minority
- Foreign Born – 25% or more of residents are foreign born
- Lacking English Proficiency – 25% or more residents are lacking in English proficiency

There are no populations identified based on either minority classification or based on the income data layer. However, there are certainly populations in Brewster whose income is at poverty level, 10.9% as of 2011 per STATS Cape Cod. According to a report entitled Monitoring the Human Condition 2009 prepared by the Barnstable County Department of Human Services, the following populations of need are found in the County, and in Brewster:

- Low-income young households with one to two children who rent their home and may receive some financial assistance
- Low-income young to middle-age households with at most one child who rent, are homeless or live in a group home
- Low-income young to middle-age households with no more than one child who rent, are homeless or live in a group home. These households also may be cultural minorities, receiving financial assistance, or chronically ill. This group is considered by the report as the most needy among Cape Cod households.

There do not appear to be specific low economic population pockets, but populations may be spread in all areas of town. In setting priorities and allocating resources for open space and recreation facilities and programs the town has made sure that adequate open space and recreation areas are spread throughout

the town. Since the 1984 OSRP was first developed, there has been community involvement in planning and environmental decision-making to maintain and/or enhance the environmental quality of all neighborhoods.

Location of Conservation & Recreations Areas throughout Brewster:

- North West Brewster –Quivett Marsh Vista, Drummer Boy Park & Recreation area,
- South West Brewster – Mother's Bog and Meetinghouse Road Conservation Areas, Punkhorn Parklands
- Central Brewster – Sheep Pond Woodlands, Long Pond Woodlands Conservation Area, Stony Brook and Eddy Elementary Schools Fields and Tennis Courts & Town Hall recreation fields
- North East Brewster – Bakers Pond Conservation Area
- East Brewster – Nickerson State Park
- South East Brewster - Read Kingsbury Conservation Area & Freeman's Way Recreations fields

SECTION 5. INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST



The Captain's Golf Course

A. Introduction

1. What is Open Space?

"Open space" refers to the "green infrastructure" of a community: undeveloped land areas that have important ecological functions, natural resources, or cultural resources that are worthy of conservation and protection. Such areas may contain, but are not limited to, forests, farmland, old fields, floodplains, wetlands, and shorelands. Open space can also encompass scenic vistas, small parks, green buffers along roadways, corridor parks, recreational areas, and historic sites. Open space is precious, and opportunities to obtain open space lands decrease as time goes on.

Open space provides opportunities for outdoor recreation and education. Use of open space varies and includes both active and passive recreation. Active recreation such as tennis, baseball, golf, and ice skating, usually require special facilities and make intensive use of land. Passive recreation activities such as hiking, fishing, bird watching, and picnicking take place in more natural parks. Such parks are used

extensively and demand is increasing. Passive activities increase public understanding of our relationship to the environment and the value of protecting natural resources.

Agricultural areas provide pleasant scenery and are an important component of a community's rural character. They are well-suited for many types of recreational activities, as well as being very important for wildlife habitat. In addition, agricultural pursuits, such as cranberry production, are often identified as a key component of community character, especially in communities undergoing rapid growth. The remaining farms in such communities take on added importance in defining community "place".

Forested open space is a major renewable resource providing both commodities (e.g., wood products) and non-commodity benefits (e.g., water resource protection, wildlife habitats). Forests have a significant effect on the rate at which water will reach the ground, run off into surface waters, and infiltrate the earth's surface. They also act to moderate temperatures in their immediate vicinity. They can provide nearby houses with cooling shade in the summer and can decrease the cold winds in the winter. Hence, forests can reduce home heating and cooling costs to some degree. In addition, forests act as filters by removing particulates and absorbing carbon dioxide from the air.

A rich forest wildlife habitat has a variety of vegetative cover types for browsing, resting, nesting and hiding. Most animals inhabit several different landscape types, including meadows, dense underbrush, and open woods, which provide food and shelter. The greater the number of interfaces between landscape types, the greater abundance of wildlife habitat. Throughout much of Cape Cod, patterns of forested land alternate with developed land, and give the overall region its rural character.

2. What is "Protected" Property?

The Town of Brewster has taken great effort to help preserve and enhance the quantity and quality of open space and recreational holdings throughout the town. Protected open space or permanently restricted lands include those acquired by conservation restrictions, trust and gifts, town purchases, and tax takings. The town includes within its boundaries over 2,200 acres of large State and non-profit open space and recreational holdings, such as Nickerson State Park, State acquired Camp Monomoy land, Brewster Conservation Trust lands, Orenda Wildlife Trust and the Rail Trail. In addition, about 80 freshwater ponds cover some 1,700 acres. Other lands which enhance the open space in the town include those which are associated with public buildings, e.g., Elementary Schools, Old Town Hall, Fire/Police Station, Town Hall, Agricultural, and Chapter 61B land.

3. Importance of Protecting Open Space

There has always been a strong sentiment among Brewster's residents to protect the rural small coastal community atmosphere, the scenic and historic character. Preservation of open space has consistently been a top priority since the 1970s. As land disappears, the town loses a portion of its character, history and main tourism draw: open space and recreation areas. The preservation of agricultural and woodland resources, historic sites and structures, and other remaining open spaces is a top priority, both as a reminder of Brewster's history and earlier character, and for protection of natural and scenic resources.

The value of open space can also be quantified in monetary terms. Aside from the obvious environmental considerations, there are important economic benefits to open space such as the reduction of costs for maintenance of additional infrastructure and services required by residential development; the cost avoidance of the contamination of natural resources; property enhancements due to additional property value adjacent to open space or permanently protected properties as well as retention of community

character. It is not uncommon for the value of building sites to be enhanced by 15 to 20%+ in the vicinity of park and recreation areas (BNHM, 1998). The increased value to the landowner is also shared by the municipality, because as relative property values are higher, then assessed valuations and tax revenues will also be higher.

In addition, communities on Cape Cod increasingly consider the "opportunity cost" of losing open space to development, especially residential development. An acre of open space can generate much more revenue to the town than it "consumes" in town services, while an acre of residential development consumes at least 15% more in services than it generates in taxes.

B. Private Parcels

Privately owned parcels include all land that is not owned by a municipal, state, or federal agency. These parcels represent a large proportion of land in Brewster. This land may be used for commercial or residential purposes. Private lands that have specific open space and/or recreation values are widely considered the most valuable properties in town – financially, ecologically and socially – and are therefore coveted for both development and preservation. In Brewster, and across the entire region, where vacant developable land is relatively scarce and the competition for this land is intense, land values have skyrocketed. Recognizing the need to prioritize land protection efforts, various initiatives and lists have been developed over the years by conservation groups to help focus their efforts and money. Some of these land protection initiatives are facilitated by local and state governments, such as the state's Wetlands Protection Act, Chapter 61 programs, the Cape Cod Commission and the town's Open Space Committee. Others are run by regional private non-profit groups such as The Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts and its consortium of land trusts, including the Brewster Conservation Trust. For each of these groups, land has been either loosely or systematically prioritized for protection based on predetermined criteria. Most of these privately generated lists are confidential and kept behind closed doors, used only for preservation purposes, in an attempt to avoid their potential misuse. Therefore, they are not included in this Plan. Table 5.1 summarizes the private parcels that are considered significant for open space and recreation.

Table 5.1. Significant Privately Owned Parcels as of 6-2020

	Acres	Zoning	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Protection
Golf Courses (195.06 acres)						
South Orleans Road-Cape Cod National	66.16	RM	Good	Yes	Yes - fee	No
Villages Drive-Ocean Edge	128.9	RL	Good	Yes	Yes - fee	No
Tennis Courts (0.94 acres)						
Center Street	0.94	RM	Good	Yes	Private	No
Riding Stables (18.79 acres) Non-Chapter 61B						
Commercial Street	3.01	CH	Good	Yes	Private-fee	No
Freemans Way	15.78	RR	Good	Yes	Private-fee	No
Youth Camps (201.96 acres)						
Crowells Bog Road-Camp Favorite-Girl Scouts	47		Good	Yes	Private - fee	Partial-Temporary

	Acres	Zoning	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Protection
Featherbed Lane-Camp Mitton-Crossroads	30		Good	Yes	Private-fee	No
Long Pond Road-Camp Wono	70.04	RM	Good	Yes	Private-fee	No
Main Street-Cape Cod Sea Camps	54.92	RM	Good	Yes	Private - fee	No
Mini-Golf (0.77 acres)						
Underpass Road	0.77	CH	Good	Yes	Private - fee	No
Chapter 61 Forest Land (22.35 acres)						
South Orleans Road Rear-Private tree farm (Grover)	22.35	RR/I	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Chapter 61A Farm Land (129.99 acres)						
Blue Jacket Way (Ahlstrom)	7.41	RM	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Cranview Road (Casey)	5.45	RR	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Cranview Road (Davenport)	22.67	RR	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Eldridge Road & Western Eagle Cartway (Allard)	14.89	VB/RM	Good	No	Patrons	Partial - Temporary
Jackson Road (Caritas)	7.06	RR	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Main Street (Brown)	8.53	CH	Good	No	Patrons	Partial - Temporary
Main Street (CBI)	6.80	RM	Good	No	Patrons	Partial - Temporary
Long Pond Road/Cape Lane (Crocker) Commercial Greenhouse	5.11	CH/RM	Good	No	Patrons	Partial - Temporary
Long Pond Road (Mangelinkx)	5.0	RM	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Main Street (Merchant)	5.0	RR	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Point-of-Rocks Road /Cathedral Road (Latham)	19.44		Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Serenity Lane (Jenkins) Namskaket Farm	21.12	RR	Good	No	Patrons	Partial - Temporary
WH Besse Cartway (Eten)	1.5	RR	Good	No	Private	Partial - Temporary
Chapter 61B Recreational Land (74.07 acres)						
Hamilton Cartway (Malkus)	5.923	RR	Good	No	Open Space Private	No
Lund Farm Way (Avery)	5.56	RM	Good	Yes	Riding	No
Main Street (Shady Knoll)	6.75	RM	Good	Yes	Campground	No
Harwich Road (Woodfield LLC/Sweetwater Forest)	45.70	RM	Good	Yes	Campground	No
Run Hill Road (Sheridan)	5.0	RR	Good	Yes	Riding	No

	Acres	Zoning	Condition	Recreation Potential	Public Access	Protection
WH Besse Cartway (Eten)	5.14	RR	Good	No	Open Space Private	No

1. Agricultural Lands

As identified in Table 5.1, there are several farm properties in Brewster, which are partially protected under Chapter 61A. These farm properties include field crops, truck crops, cranberry bogs, and others. The agricultural and horticultural land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61A is designed to encourage the preservation of the state's valuable farmland and promote active agricultural and horticultural land use. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to farming. In exchange for these benefits, the city or town in which the land is located is given the right to recover some of the tax benefits afforded the owner when the land is removed from classification and an option to purchase the property should the land be sold or used for any purpose other than to continue raising farm products.

As of 2013, there were 61.52 acres under Chapter 61A Farm Land. As of June 2020, there are 129.99 acres, more than double. The Agricultural Commission is glad to see an increased and active interest in farming and farmland preservation.

2. Forested Lands

As noted in Section 4, there are large areas of unbroken woodland in Brewster. Much of this is protected within public conservation areas while other pockets are privately owned. As identified in Table 5.1, there are about 22.351 acres of forested land in Brewster protected under Chapter 61. The forest land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61 is designed to encourage the preservation and enhancement of the state's forests. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to forestry. In exchange for these benefits, the city or town in which the land is located is given the right to recover some of the tax benefits afforded the owner when the land is removed from classification and an option to purchase the property should the land be sold or used for non-forestry uses.

3. Private Lands Significant for Water Resource Protection

The entire Cape is significant for water resource protection due to the presence of a single underground sole source aquifer and the abundance of surface water resources. Surface water resources include salt and freshwater bodies and wetland habitats of all kinds. Map 7 identifies lands that contribute to the town's drinking water supply and are therefore significant for protection. Much of the land within these contribution areas is privately-owned.

4. Priority Areas for Protection of Rare Species

As described in Sections 4D and 4E, Brewster is home to a number of rare and endangered plant and wildlife species. The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) has mapped areas that are considered priority and/or estimated habitat for these species. These areas are of critical importance to the protection of rare and endangered species. Map 10 shows where these habitat areas exist in Brewster.

5. Conservation Restrictions and other Less than Fee Interests

It is not commonly known that land purchased or designated and used for conservation purposes is not always protected from development in perpetuity. The best way to ensure a parcel's perpetual protection is to place language in the deed to that effect. Such language is known as a "conservation restriction," and is one of the major land protection tools being used today. This conservation restriction may be owned by a non-profit land trust or another non-profit organization including the town itself; it does not necessarily have to be held by the owner of the land. In many cases, a land trust may hold a conservation restriction on land that is owned by a private landowner or even on land that is owned by a town or state. Conservation restrictions may vary in duration; to ensure perpetual protection, a permanent conservation restriction is necessary.

Most of Brewster's conservation restrictions are held by the Brewster Conservation Trust, discussed later in Section 5C. The State holds a Conservation Restriction on the Town-owned Quivett Marsh. Conservation restrictions are the easiest and most reliable means of ensuring the perpetual protection of land. As it has in the past, the town should work in conjunction with the Brewster Conservation Trust to acquire conservation restrictions on all unprotected municipal lands even if they are currently designated as conservation and recreation land and on any privately owned land that exhibits conservation values including wetland resource areas.

6. Private Recreation Lands

In 2013, there were 93.78 acres under Chapter 61B Recreational Land. As of June 2020, there are 74.07 acres. The reduction is due to two town purchases. One, 6.53 acres on the Robinson property, was part of the Town's 43-acre Long Pond Woodlands open space acquisition. The second change was the Town's purchase of 22.74 acres on Tubman Road, which had been the Basset Wild Animal Farm. This land was offered to Habitat for Humanity Cape Cod to produce affordable housing. Six homes were built on Paul Hush Way in 2018, with eight more being built in 2020.

Much of the listed recreational land is comprised of campgrounds. The recreational land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61B is designed to encourage the preservation of the Commonwealth's valuable open space and promote recreational land uses. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to preserving land in an undeveloped condition or for use for outdoor activities. In exchange for these benefits, the city or town in which the land is located is given the right to recover some of the tax benefits afforded the owner and an option to purchase the property should the land be sold or used for any purpose other than to maintain it as open space or for recreational use.

7. Other Resources, Estates, Major Institutional Holdings

Other private properties that offer recreational amenities include a variety of youth camps, horseback riding stables and other resources (See Table 5.1). There are also 18 church-owned parcels in Brewster with a combined total of 72.54 acres. These churches represent historic, scenic and in some cases open space resources. Where appropriate, the town should seek conservation restrictions on the undeveloped green areas of these church parcels.

In addition, the Ocean Edge Conference Center, housed in the former Nickerson Estate, more recently La Salette Seminary, is a private resort facility that provides an excellent resource for community activities including weddings, lawn parties, and other events. Its importance as a culturally scenic and historic

property cannot be overlooked and its continued protection and operation as such should be encouraged.

8. Developable Land

The Town of Brewster commissioned a buildout analysis in 2012 in order to allow the community to test existing regulations and envision its possible future when land is developed to the maximum extent allowable. This analysis also identified lands that are most vulnerable to development. The buildout analysis included two scenarios: a "baseline scenario", remised on utilization of existing zoning, with no consideration for environmental impacts beyond existing regulations, and a "smart growth" scenario, also premised on utilization of existing zoning, but incorporating an innovative, environmentally-based approach that promotes conservation and utilizes Cluster Residential Development. Both scenarios identified about 15.23 acres of commercial development and 64.43 acres of industrial development under buildout conditions. The baseline scenario yielded 718 new residential units, whereas the smart growth scenario yielded 797 new residential units. However, the smart growth scenario identified 455 acres of permanently preserved open space utilizing Cluster Residential Development regulations, which is over 100 more acres than that proposed under the baseline scenario.

The town does not have updated buildout numbers. The Local Comprehensive Plan process is tasked with developing that data and it is in the initial stages.

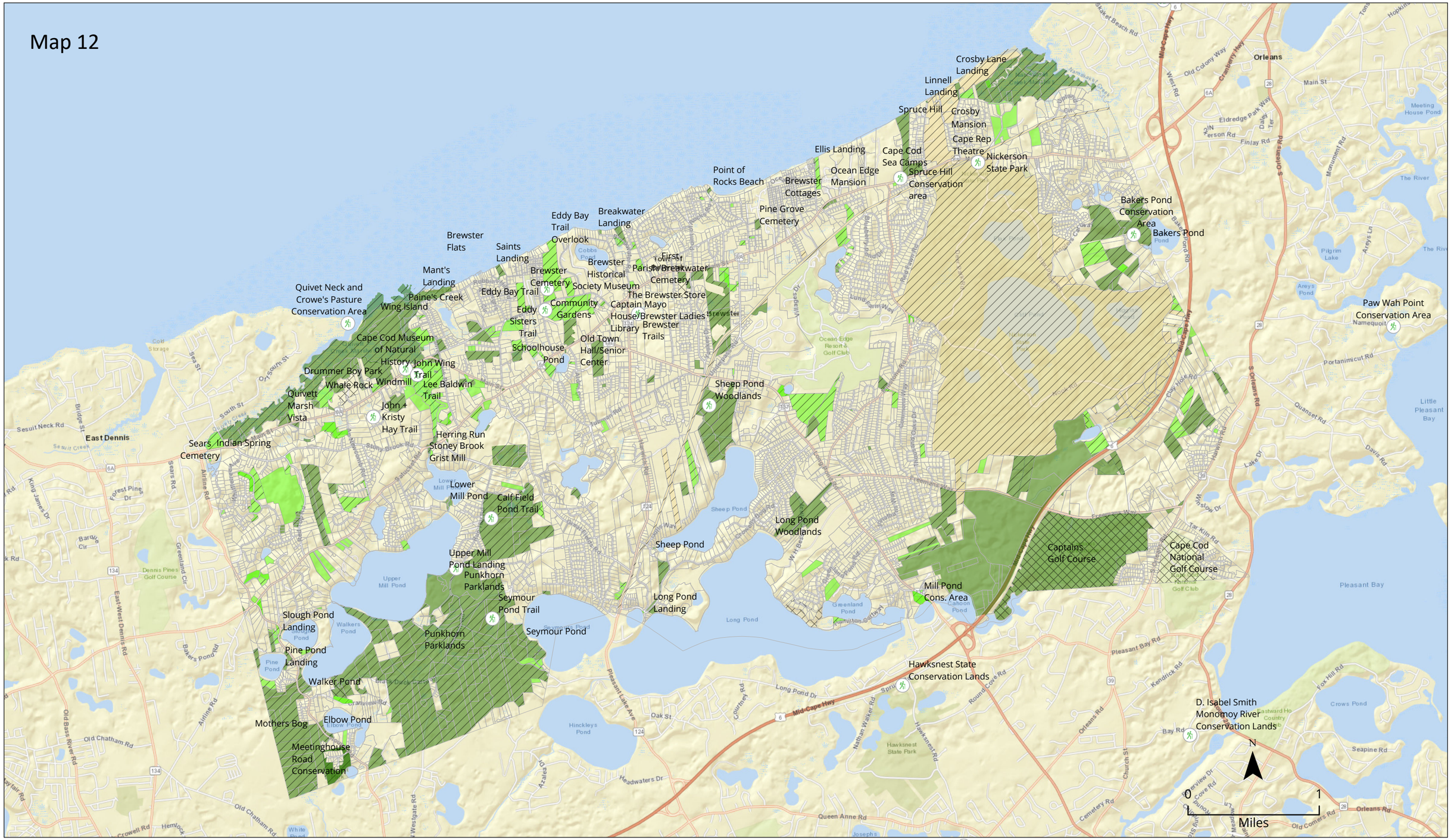
C. Public and Nonprofit Parcels

The Town of Brewster has cooperated with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Brewster Conservation Trust, The Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts, Inc., Orenda Wildlife Trust and adjacent town governments and non-profits in establishing thousands of acres of land dedicated to conservation in their natural state. A matrix of municipally owned conservation and recreation lands is provided in Appendix D. These facilities are also shown in Map 12.

1. Town Conservation Commission Land and Facilities

According to the Town Assessor's Database, The Brewster Conservation Commission owns and manages about 822 acres of conservation land within the Town of Brewster. Properties owned and managed by the Brewster Conservation Commission are summarized in Appendix D and depicted visually in Map 12. The Town of Brewster also maintains at least 1,000 acres of "other municipally-owned and managed conservation lands," which are owned and managed by other town agencies, such as the Select Board. Many of these lands have been managed and maintained by the Conservation Commission/ Department of Natural Resources for years, even though they were not under their custody and control. The Town reviewed the deeds and town meeting articles for all of these lands and many parcels were transferred to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission. The Brewster Conservation Trust now holds a Conservation Restriction on all the parcels that were transferred to the Conservation Commission. This process is not quite finished yet. It is anticipated to be completed over the next several years, after which all town lands will be under the custody and control of the correct department.

Map 12



Brewster Protected Open Space and Recreation

Type of Ownership
- State
- Municipal
- Non-Profit; Private

Public Access
- Limited Public Access
- Full Public Access
- Parcel Boundaries

Trailheads
- Adjacent Town

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2021.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

CAPE COD COMMISSION

2. Town Recreation Department Land and Facilities

The Brewster Recreation Department owns and manages two properties within the Town of Brewster: a recreation area including a new outdoor tennis facility at Underpass Road (approximately 5.8 acres) and athletic fields at Recreation Drive (approximately 26 acres). These Recreation Department properties are summarized in Appendix D and depicted visually in Map 12. The Recreation Department also provides recreation services and programs on a number of other properties, including but not limited to:

- Breakwater Beach
- Upper Mill Pond
- Long Pond
- Programs at the Orleans Ice Skating Rink
- Drummer Boy Park
- Eddy Elementary School
- Stony Brook Elementary School/White Caps Baseball Field
- Nauset Regional High School (in North Eastham)
- Nauset Regional Middle School
- Nickerson State Park
- Town Hall Fields
- Freeman's Way Fields
- Gage's Fields
- Finch Skate Park Orleans-Run by Brewster, Orleans & Eastham (Town pays $1,400/year to use) Nauset Together We Can also facilitates a lot of fundraising and improvements
- COA Building
- Tennis Courts
- Captain's Golf Course
- Driving Range



Playground at Eddy Elementary School

The Recreation Department is made up of two full time staff members, the director and assistant director, as well as year-round part-time staff and program instructors. During the summer, the department employs an additional 30-40 seasonal employees. They host a website for information and registrations at www.brewsterrecreation.com.

The Recreation Department offers a variety of recreation programs and activities for all ages, from toddlers to seniors. Programming examples are provided as follows; however actual programs offered may vary from this list.

Spring: Senior Fitness, Senior Striders, Senior Tennis, Adult Cardio Tennis, Pickup Basketball, Youth Baseball & Softball, Youth Tennis, Farm League Baseball, Baseball Clinics, Lacrosse Clinics, Softball Clinics, Soccer Clinics, Archery Classes, Track & Field, Kids Fitness, Ultimate Frisbee Program-grades 3-5, Family Fishing Clinic, Tee Ball, Toddler Games, Brewster in Bloom 5K Run, Pickleball Clinics and drop-in, DIY Projects, Men's Basketball, Senior Games,

Summer: Summer Rec Program, Adult Tennis, Adult Fitness Boot Camp, Senior Tennis, Stand Up Paddle-boarding (Youth & Adult), Yoga classes on the beach, Soccer clinics, Swimming, Youth Tennis, Basketball, Archery classes, Baseball, Golf instruction, Kayak Rentals, Science programs, Playground Program, Sailing (Youth and adult), Skippers-jump rope instruction, Baseball, Pickleball Clinics, Men's Basketball, Tennis, Swimming and Sailing Lessons, Mad Science Classes, Dance Instruction, Turbo Tennis for Adults, Pickup Basketball, DIY Projects, SUP Classes, Track Program, Senior Tennis, Field Trips to Orleans Skating Rink

Fall: Senior Tennis, Adult Tennis, Soccer, Youth Tennis lessons, Baseball, Skippers, Flag Football, Field Hockey clinic, Golf driving range, Science programs, Adult & Youth Yoga, Senior Fitness, Senior Striders, Pickleball clinics and drop-in,, Archery Classes, Run Club, Pickup Basketball, DIY Projects, Men's Basketball, Run, Pass and Kick Contest, Stony Brook Sports Month, Senior Games

Winter: Men's Basketball, Senior Striders, Dodgeball, Floor Hockey, Youth Basketball, DIY Projects, Handball, Pillow (grades1-2) and Floor (grades 3-5) Hockey, Bayside Skippers, Pickleball Drop-in Program, Adult Basketball Drop-in Program, Pickup Basketball, Snow Shoe Excursion and Rentals, Indoor Soccer and Futsal Programs, Breakfast with Santa, HotShots Competition, Yoga

Community Events: Breakfast with Santa, Ice Rink, Brewster in Bloom Events: Bloom 5K Run, Easter Egg Hunt, Summer Kick Off Party, Movie Night by the Bay, Parents' Night Out, HotShot Basketball Shootout, Senior Games

3. Other Municipal Open Space and Recreation Land and Facilities

In addition to the lands and facilities owned and managed by the Conservation Commission and Recreation Department, there are lands and facilities owned by other municipal departments that serve open space and recreation needs, such as:

- Cemeteries
- Brewster Water Department properties
- Council on Aging property
- Public beaches and landings
- Drummer Boy Park
- The Herring Run
- The Mill Site
- Captain's Golf Course
- Public athletic fields and other recreation facilities

Cemeteries

Brewster has seven cemeteries: Pine Grove, Brewster Memorial, Sears, First Parish/Breakwater, Dillingham, Red Top, and Lincoln/Foster. Plots are sold through the Department of Public Works for Brewster Memorial Cemetery, which contains an area for green burial as well as one for vaulted burials. Four cremations may be placed in each plot, but only one headstone may be used or in the case of a green burial site, a flat stone is used.

The Brewster Cemetery Commission is actively involved with restoration work in First Parish/Breakwater, Sears, and Lincoln/Foster. There are no more plots to be sold in Pine Grove and returned plots will be used as open space and not placed on the market.

Brewster Water Department Properties

The Brewster Water Department owns and manages approximately 363 acres of land in Brewster. Most of this land has been acquired for protection of drinking water.

Council on Aging Building

The Council on Aging building, built in 1893 as the Town Hall, is situated on a 1.83 acre parcel. The Council on Aging is housed in this building and it also serves as a recreational resource for seniors in Brewster, offering social events, such as regular luncheons and educational courses and activities, such as computer classes and gardening sessions. A Bocce court has been added on one side of the building. The Council on Aging staff help link Brewster's seniors to services and give support (Town of Brewster, 2013b).

Public Beaches and Landings

Access to the Cape Cod Bay exists along Brewster's shoreline, with several roads leading north of Route 6A to the beaches. There are ten (10) saltwater public beach/landing points, none of which have lifeguards. The majority of these are less than 100 feet wide and are maintained by the Brewster Department of Public Works under the direction of the Town Manager, Select Board, Conservation Commission, and the Natural Resources Department.

The public beach/land points all afford spectacular vistas of the flats and Cape Cod Bay, and include:

- Crosby Landing (Crosby Lane)
- Linnell Landing (Linnell Landing Road)
- Spruce Hill Beach (Main Street)
- Ellis Landing (Ellis Landing Road)
- Point of Rocks Landing (Point of Rocks Road)
- Breakwater Beach (Breakwater Road)
- Breakwater Landing end of Breakwater Road)
- Saints Landing (Robbins Hill Road)
- Mant's Landing (Robbins Hill Road)
- Paine's Creek Beach (Paine's Creek Road)



Exploring at Payne's Creek. Photo credit: William DeSousa-Mauk, MA Office of Travel and Tourism

- Wing Island Beach (Behind the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History, off Main Street)

Brewster's shoreline is a six mile stretch of sandy/pebble beach. At low tide, the mud flats extend out more than ¾ of a mile. Cape Cod Bay waters and beaches tend to be calmer than beaches on the south side of the Cape. Recreational activity along Brewster's shoreline consists of boating, swimming, fishing, shellfishing and other aquatic recreational activities. Town beaches require parking stickers from mid-June through Labor Day.

The Town also has a number of freshwater beaches/access points:

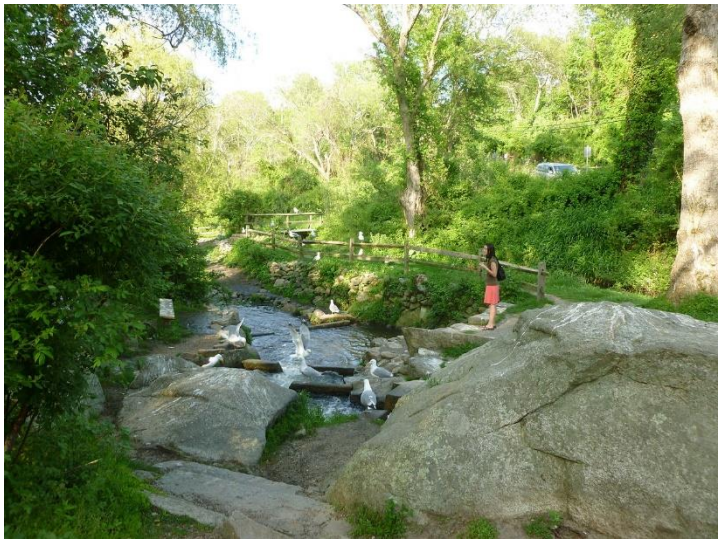
- Long Pond (Crowells Bog Road) – beach, lifeguard on duty from July 4 through Labor Day Weekend, daily from 9-4 PM
- Sheep Pond (Fisherman's Landing) – beach and viewing platform
- Upper Mill Pond (Run Hill Road) – no beach, boat ramp and viewing platform
- Slough Pond (Slough Road) – access, no beach
- Walkers Pond (Slough Road) – access, no beach
- Schoolhouse Pond (Main Street) – access, viewing/fishing platform, no beach

Drummer Boy Park

According to the Assessor's database, Drummer Boy Park is about 17 acres in size. As discussed throughout this Plan, particularly in Section 4.E., Drummer Boy Park is a valuable conservation and recreation resource for the town, providing opportunities for active and passive recreation. It is also the site for regular public events, such as the annual Brewster Conservation Day, Brewster in Bloom, Fairs and Farmers Market (on adjacent Historical Society property). The town is undertaking the process to update the Master Plan for the Park, and evaluating improved access to Wing Island.

Herring Run

According to the Assessor's database, the Herring Run property is about 1.8 acres in size. The town acquired the site in 1940 in conjunction with the Gristmill, and the remains of Factory Village on Stony Brook Road. The Millsites Committee oversees the preservation of Brewster's historic Gristmill, and the town-owned land and scenic footpaths along Stony Brook. The herring run is a popular destination for both residents and visitors. The Alewife Committee oversees the Herring Run, with the assistance of the Natural Resources Department.



Herring run at Stony Brook Mill. Photo credit: John Phelan

Captain's Golf Course

According to the Assessor's database, Captain's Golf Course is about 305 acres in size. The property contains two 18-hole courses: the par-72 Port Course and the par-72 Starboard Course.

Public Athletic Fields and Other Recreation Facilities

The town is part of the Nauset regional school system for Middle School and High School, both of which are located in towns other than Brewster. There are two public elementary schools in the Town of Brewster: Eddy Elementary School (approximately 29 acres) and Stony Brook Elementary School (approximately 23 acres). The Eddy and Stony Brook schools provide large field areas for public use during non-school hours. The Cape Cod Baseball League's Whitecaps plays at a Stony Brook field. There is also a walking/running path that surrounds this field.

There are also the following fields:

- Behind the Council on Aging/Fire Department
- In front of Town Hall
- Large playing fields off of Freeman's Way:
    - Three baseball fields – two Little League fields, one Babe Ruth field
    - One soccer field



Ballfield at Freemans Way.

Town of Brewster Cape Cod Pathways

The Cape Cod Pathways Project, sponsored by Barnstable County, encourages landowners to participate in the creation of a linked system of walking trails throughout the Cape. This network relies on land

donations, easements, licenses and purchases. Its implementation requires the use of access easements over some privately owned parcels and the acquisition of other parcels for their conservation values as well as access to the Trail.

The Town has been supportive of the effort of the Cape Cod Commission's Cape Cod Pathways project to link trails to form a Cape-wide network and the town has completed most of a contiguous trans-town path as part of the regional Pathways system. The town's Cape Cod Pathways Committee had worked consistently over the last two decades to implement the Brewster Pathways Plan and Brewster Department of Natural Resources has taken over the planning and maintenance of this important through trail. Any privately owned parcels that are necessary to cross as part of the Cape Cod Pathways Plan should continue to be considered a high land protection priority for their recreational value, as well as their conservation value.

4. State Conservation and Recreation Land

State-owned land in Brewster includes the Cape Cod Rail Trail and Nickerson State Park. Nickerson State Park in the eastern sector of the town provides a passive and active recreational facility of over 1,960 acres and is a favorite Mid-Cape destination spot. The park provides over 400 camp sites, eight miles of hiking and bicycle trails, freshwater and saltwater swimming, interpretive programs, fishing and boating. The park is owned and managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. Nickerson State Park offers family outings, camping, hiking, swimming, and boating. There is a stocked year round pond for freshwater fishing.

Roland C. Nickerson State Park was the first state park, or "state forest park" as it was originally called, in the Commonwealth. The park was established in 1934 when members of the Nickerson family donated approximately 1,727 acres to the state in memory of Roland C. Nickerson, Junior and Senior. All lands were located south of Route 6A. Prior to the donation, the property had been used as the Nickerson's private game preserve (Edmonds 1988).

Development of recreation infrastructure began almost immediately after the park's establishment; it continued through the 1970s. In 1983, the park expanded northward to the shores of Cape Cod Bay. It now included coastal resources and recreational opportunities. Also acquired in the expansion were dozens of buildings, including the historic Crosby Mansion and Crosby House. Today, Nickerson is perhaps best known for its campground, the largest in the Complex; water-based recreation, and for its connection to the Cape Cod Rail Trail. Coastal access is provided along the park's approximately 4,200 feet of shoreline on Cape Cod Bay. The sandy beach and shallow, warm waters of the Bay make it popular with beachgoers. Hundreds of acres of flats are exposed. Sections of the beach are closed seasonally to protect state-listed beach-nesting birds. The beach is unguarded and there are no bathroom facilities. Portable toilets are available seasonally at two adjacent municipal beaches; Linnell Landing Beach and Crosby Landing Beach. There are no signs identifying the DCR-owned portions of the beach; they appear to be extensions of Town of Brewster beaches.

The NSP Namskaket Sea Path, the first intertidal hiking trail in Massachusetts, extends from Nickerson's bayside beach in Brewster to the town-owned Skaket Beach in Orleans. It is passable only at low tide, and requires wading across Skaket Creek and walking across at least 1,000 feet of flats. It lacks suitable markers.

The Stephen L. French Youth Forestry Camp is also located here. It is a Department of Youth Services facility that contains a ropes course, administrative buildings, cabins, workshops, and sheds. The Homeward Bound Wilderness Program is one of the oldest wilderness therapy programs in the country, it is a highly structured 27-day outdoor experiential education program for court-acquainted adolescents and is home based at the 26-acre Forestry Camp. The program is funded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and operated by the contracted vender, Accept Inc. Approximately 216 youths participate each year. In operation year-round since 1970, Homeward Bound continues to evolve and expand experiences for each participant. During the course of the program youth learn to value their health, cook meals for themselves, take responsibility for their actions, practice household chores, run a 10K marathon, team building skills, conflict resolution, and much more. Instructors do everything with the youth and are present the entire time.



Yurt at Nickerson State Park. Photo credit: MA Department of Conservation and Recreation

DCR leases the Crosby Estate to the town. The 1888 eclectic 35-room Crosby Mansion is the centerpiece of Albert Crosby's seaside estate. The mansion, named "Tawasentha" was built around Crosby's childhood home, an early 19th century Cape Cod-style house. It is managed through the DCR's Historic Curatorship Program. The lessees, the town/Friends of Crosby Mansion, rent the Mansion and three seaside cottages, using revenues generated to rehabilitate the mansion (Foley 2015). The Friends have restored and rehabilitated the mansion over the years, with the help of donations, grants, and town funds.

DCR also leases the Former Camp Monomoy to the Cape Repertory Theatre. Camp Monomoy started as Camp Mon-O-Moy in 1922, boys' camp, Camp Wono for Girls was added in 1939, forming the Cape Cod Sea Camps. The camp was purchased in 1983 and added to Nickerson. In 1991, the Cape Rep was named lessee of some of the camp buildings as well as the Cape House and Barn through special legislation. Under the 25-year lease agreement, the non-profit theater uses the properties for theatrical programs and performances. The Cape Rep has restored and rehabilitated a number of the buildings over the years, with the help of donations, grants and town funds. The Cape Rep maintains buildings and grounds within their control and offers six to eight plays per year.

There is also a 1.5 acre wetland parcel on Thad Ellis Road, purchased in 1993 by the MA Division of Fish & Wildlife for permanent protection and the Brewster State Forest, 26 forested acres, located just west of the Sheep Pond Woodlands Conservation Area. The Forest is bisected by the Cape Cod Rail Trail and extends south to Sheep Pond.

The Cape Cod Rail Trail, which is over five miles long in Brewster, covers about 60 acres. This route, once taken by the railroad, is managed by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, and also runs through the Towns of Dennis, Harwich, Orleans, Eastham, and Wellfleet.

5. Brewster Conservation Trust Land

The Brewster Conservation Trust was formed by citizens greatly concerned with the impacts of development on the town's natural resources. Although privately chartered (granted in 1983 by the Mass. Legislature), it is a public organization with several hundred members. The Trust Charter states that its purpose is to promote preservation of the natural and rural character of the Town of Brewster, the establishment of sound conservation practices, and acquisition by gift, purchase or otherwise of real estate of every sort and description.

Because of the nature of its formative charter and private financing (independent of tax dollar funding), the Trust offers methods of land protection and acquisition which extend beyond limits governing town agencies. There is a sliding scale of tax effects on Conservation Restrictions established by the Town of Brewster Assessors, based on time length of the Restrictions. A summary of the land parcels owned and managed by the Brewster Conservation Trust is provided in Appendix E.

6. Orenda Wildlife Land Trust

Formed in 1986, Orenda has acquired over 300 acres that are preserved as sanctuaries on Cape Cod and in western Massachusetts. Orenda also protects hundreds more acres by holding conservation restrictions on some parcels or charitable trust agreements with other land trusts on their land. Orenda owns one parcel (27.46 acres) in Brewster. The Brewster Conservation Trust holds a conservation restriction on this parcel.

7. The Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts

Though the Compact does not own any lands in Brewster except for those it holds temporarily during land acquisition proceedings, it contributes much in the way of land protection, including planning, land management and land protection work. The Compact provides technical expertise to the town and the Brewster Conservation Trust. It also shares a staff person with the Trust and maintains an office at the Trust's headquarters.

8. Camps and Sporting Clubs

There are several private non-profit camps and sporting clubs in Brewster that provide important recreational facilities for kids and adults including:

- Camp Mitton-Crossroads
- Camp Favorite - Girl Scouts
- Cape Cod Fish and Game
- Brewster Sportsman's Club
- Cape Cod Sea Camps
- Dream Day Cape Cod

9. Cape Cod Museum of Natural History

Brewster has some important museum sites that provide open space and recreation resources including the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History in west Brewster which offers indoor and outdoor programs and activities including several miles of walking trails and extensive wetland resource areas. The John Wing Trail (1.3 miles) leads across the saltmarsh, north to Wings Island and finally descends to the barrier beach and Cape Cod Bay. To the south, across Route 6A, is the Lee Baldwin Trail (one mile) which runs through the salt marsh, across Stony Brook to a large Beech forest. The Stony Brook Herring Run starts at

this marsh and runs all the way to the Upper and Lower Mill Ponds and the Millsites on Stony Brook Road. The Museum owns a total of 73.24 acres.



Field walk during KidSummer nature program at Cape Cod Museum of Natural History. Photo credit: Maureen Dwyer, MA Office of Travel and Tourism

SECTION 6. COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

The Town pulled from several sources to understand the community's vision for open space and recreational resources. These included public input expressed during recent planning efforts as well as specific engagement during the OSRP update process.

B. Previous Planning Initiatives

The Town of Brewster has conducted several planning initiatives that involved public engagement such as workshops, community surveys, and stakeholder meetings. They are detailed in Section 2. These initiatives created plans that the Town is currently implementing and using to guide local policies. They support open space and recreation planning and it is important that the OSRP be consistent with them. All of these plans informed Section 7 Analysis of Needs, and subsequently Section 8 Goals and Objectives. They are incorporated into this OSRP by reference and noted as needed throughout the plan.

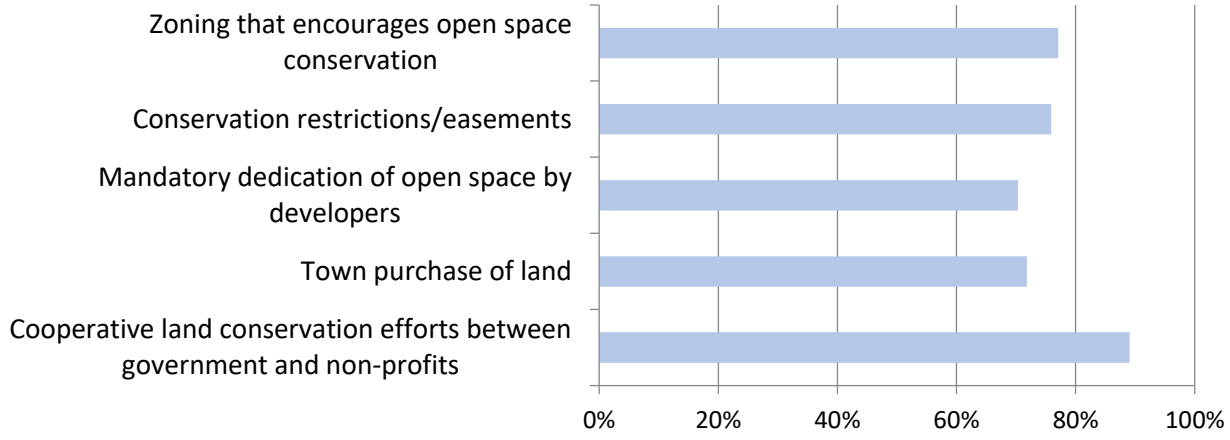
1. Community Survey

An online community survey was developed to understand the current open space and recreational needs and opportunities in Brewster. It was first administered between April 13 and May 11, 2020. Due to COVID-19 and social distancing orders, town buildings were closed, therefore, paper copies were not available at that time. Town departments distributed to their email lists and local partners were asked to share the survey via email to their memberships, including Council on Aging, Brewster Land Conservation Trust, Nauset High School, Association to Preserve Cape Cod, Brewster Chamber of Commerce, and others. The survey was also announced on Brewster Cable public television.

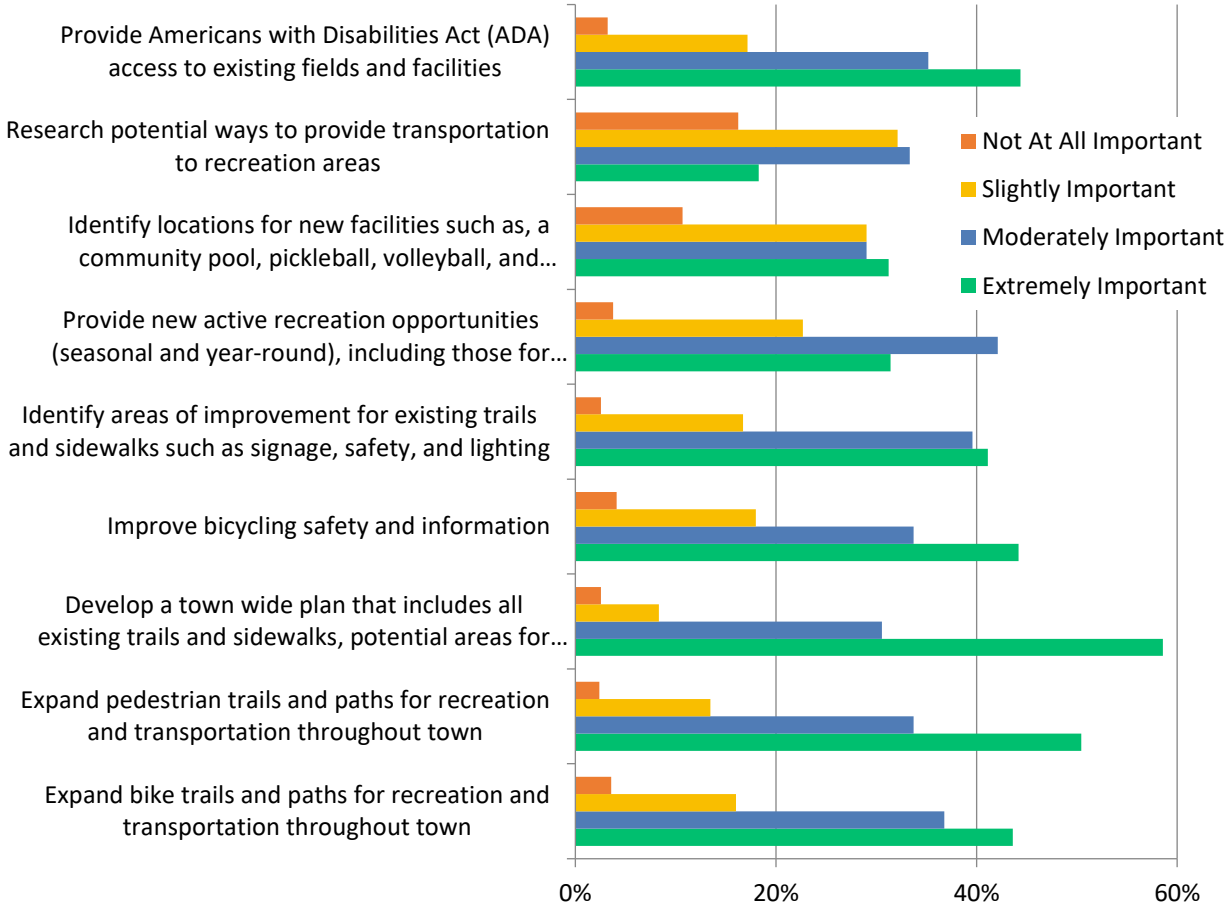
The survey was reopened from June 1 to 30, 2021. Because town buildings were open to the public on a limited basis, flyers were posted in Town Hall and the Library and sent to local partners. Paper copies of the survey were available upon request from the Department of Natural Resources.

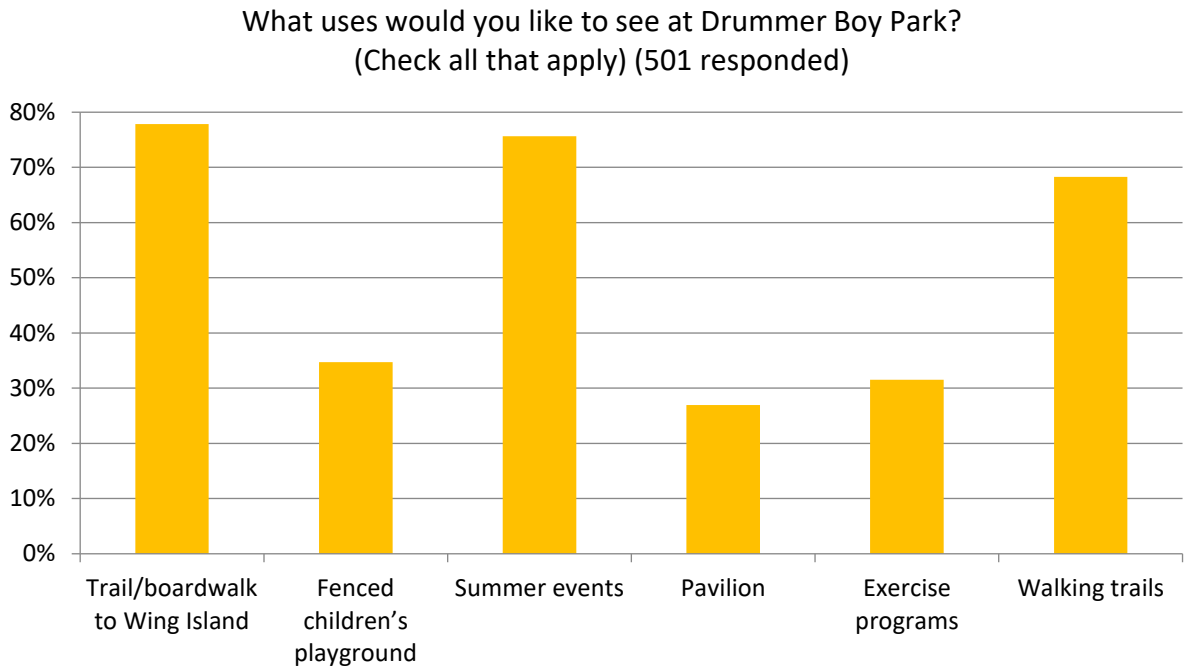
A total of 600 responded to the survey. Below highlights the key findings of the survey and the full output can be found in Appendix A.

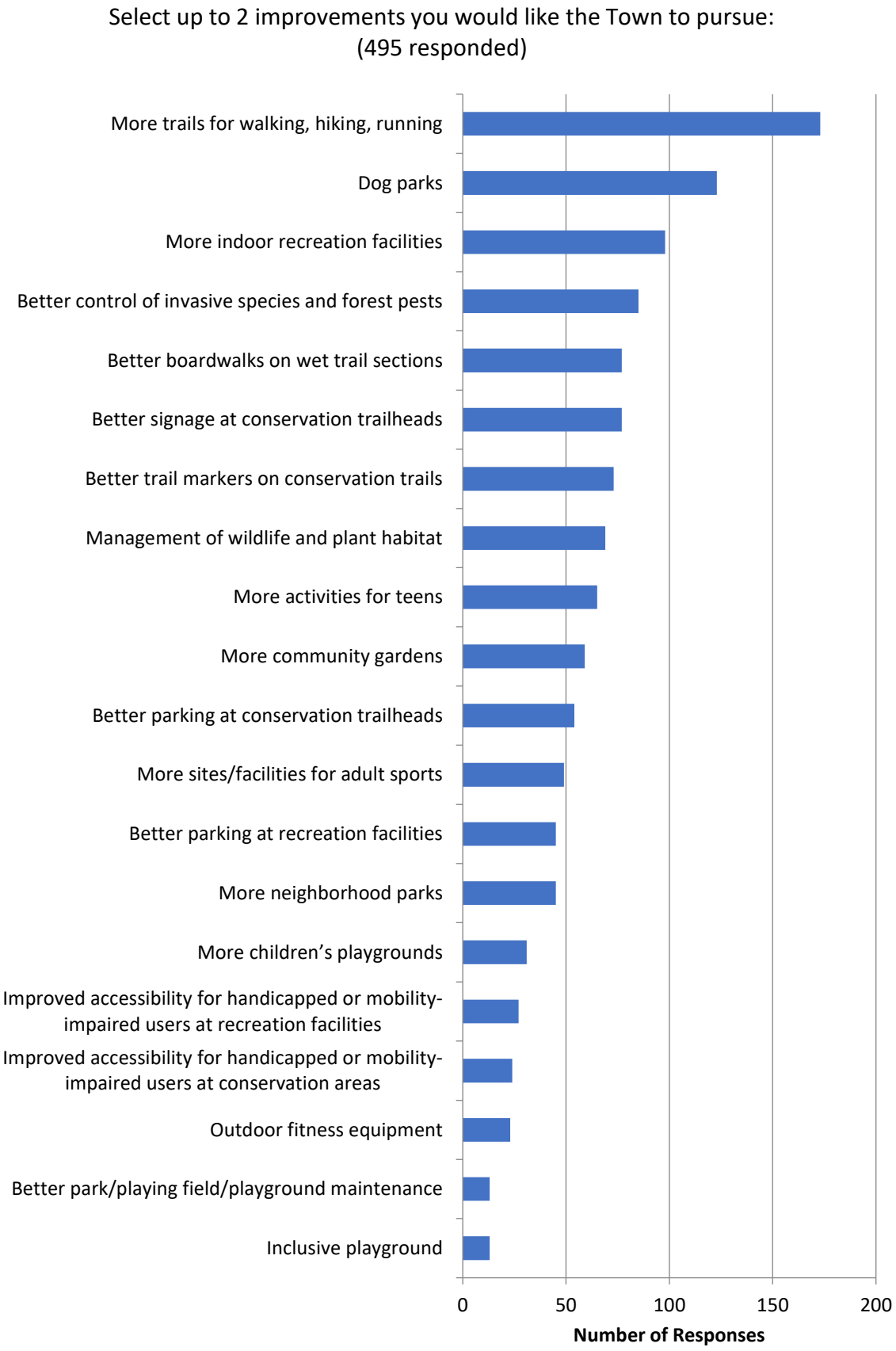
What Town actions do you favor to preserve and protect open space? (Check all that apply) (593 responses)

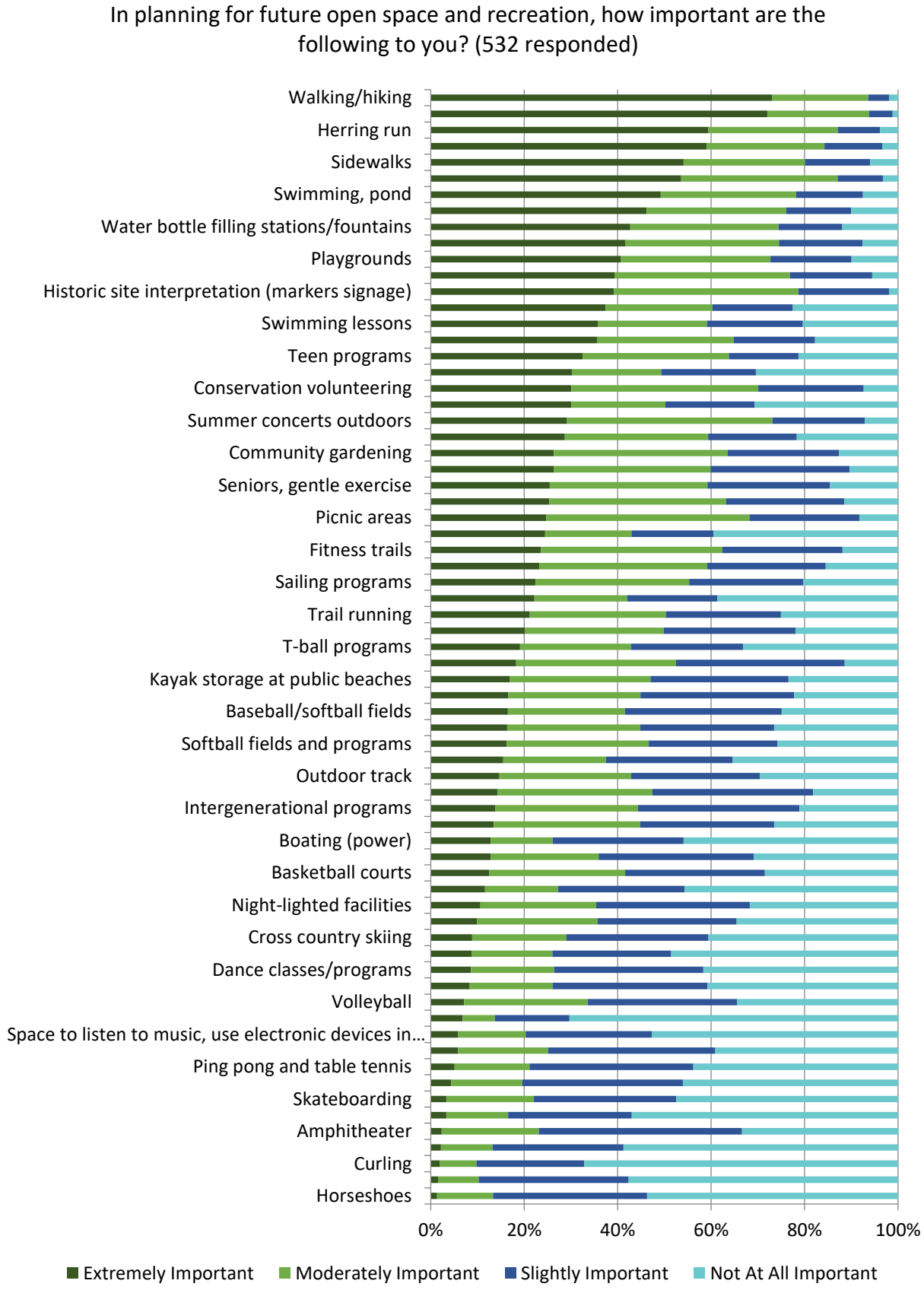


What are the most important actions the Town should take in the next 5 years regarding open space and recreation opportunities and public access? (593 responded)




What uses would you like to see at Drummer Boy Park?
(Check all that apply) (501 responded)
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Trail/boardwalk to Wing Island
Fenced children's playground
Summer events
Pavilion
Exercise programs
Walking trails


Select up to 2 improvements you would like the Town to pursue:
(495 responded)
More trails for walking, hiking, running
Dog parks
More indoor recreation facilities
Better control of invasive species and forest pests
Better boardwalks on wet trail sections
Better signage at conservation trailheads
Better trail markers on conservation trails
Management of wildlife and plant habitat
More activities for teens
More community gardens
Better parking at conservation trailheads
More sites/facilities for adult sports
Better parking at recreation facilities
More neighborhood parks
More children's playgrounds
Improved accessibility for handicapped or mobility-impaired users at recreation facilities
Improved accessibility for handicapped or mobility-impaired users at conservation areas
Outdoor fitness equipment
Better park/playing field/playground maintenance
Inclusive playground
0
50
100
150
200
Number of Responses


In planning for future open space and recreation, how important are the following to you? (532 responded)
Walking/hiking
Herring run
Sidewalks
Swimming, pond
Water bottle filling stations/fountains
Playgrounds
Historic site interpretation (markers signage)
Swimming lessons
Teen programs
Conservation volunteering
Summer concerts outdoors
Community gardening
Seniors, gentle exercise
Picnic areas
Fitness trails
Sailing programs
Trail running
T-ball programs
Kayak storage at public beaches
Baseball/softball fields
Softball fields and programs
Outdoor track
Intergenerational programs
Boating (power)
Basketball courts
Night-lighted facilities
Cross country skiing
Dance classes/programs
Volleyball
Space to listen to music, use electronic devices in...
Ping pong and table tennis
Skateboarding
Amphitheater
Curling
Horseshoes
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Extremely Important
Moderately Important
Slightly Important
Not At All Important

2. Public Workshops

As described in Section 2, on June 18, 2020, the Town held a virtual meeting to present the draft sections of the OSRP for public comment. Draft materials were posted on the Town's website and residents were encouraged to email comments and questions in advance of the virtual meeting. The meeting presented an overview of the OSRP, why the Town has a plan, needs identified in the community survey and planning initiatives since the last OSRP update, and draft goals and objectives. Viewers could email questions live. Draft materials remained on the Town's website and comments were accepted through June 26, 2020, a week after the virtual meeting. Comments received were incorporated into the OSRP.

A second virtual public workshop was held June 15, 2021. Because town buildings were open to the public on a limited basis, flyers were posted in Town Hall and the Library and sent to local partners. It was also promoted on the Town's website. A presentation summarized the OSRP and encouraged residents to take the community survey that was reopened. Town staff also answered questions from attendees.

C. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

The primary goals related to open space and recreation identified by residents are:

- Support the Brewster 2018 Vision Plan, particularly where it speaks to the Town's open space and recreational resources.
- Ensure that access to open space and recreational resources is equitable and inclusive to Brewster residents of all ages and abilities.
- Create diverse opportunities for Brewster residents to be active and live healthy lives.
- Protect and enhance the Town's natural resources to maintain the environmental, social, and economic values and benefits they provide to the community.
- Continuously reach out to the public to understand community needs.

SECTION 7. ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

This section provides an overview of open space and recreational needs for the Town of Brewster. They are a compilation of public input from the recent planning initiatives listed in Section 2, public input strategies described in Section 6 as part of the OSRP update process, and consultation with Town staff, boards, and commissions.

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

1. Water Systems

Brewster's commitment to the protection of marine and fresh surface waterbodies through a holistic watershed approach has been, and will continue to be, integral to its success in protecting these resources. The Brewster Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (IWRMP) serves as the Town's comprehensive guide to local water resource protection and contains a number of recommendations for protecting marine and fresh surface waters. Strategies focus on nitrogen management for marine surface waters, town-wide stormwater management, and short-term management strategies to reduce phosphorus loadings to Brewster's freshwater ponds. Phase III of the IWRMP included the assessments of Pleasant Bay, Mill Ponds, Schoolhouse Pond, and Herring River. It will be important for the Town to continue these efforts to ensure protection of its valuable surface water resources.

The following offers more detail on specific water resources in Brewster.

Town Wellfields Protection

Brewster's drinking water supply is sourced from wells; therefore, protecting wellfields is important to ensure clean and safe drinking water. Respondents to the OSRP community survey overwhelmingly supported preservation of land to protect groundwater and drinking water (95%). The *Brewster Vision Plan* recommends the Town should identify and acquire more open space in critical areas around wellfields, educate the public about threats to drinking water supplies in order to prevent contamination, and improve zoning regulations in the Zone II area. One of the recommendations that came out of the March 2019 public workshop conducted for the MVP program was the development of back-up power at the drinking water wells to provide critical infrastructure resilience to power outages during natural disasters. Most respondents of the OSRP survey (84%) support the management of land dedicated for public water supply protection.

What is a Zone II area?

The DEP-approved area of an aquifer which contributes water to a well under the most severe pumping and recharge conditions that can be realistically anticipated as defined in 310 CMR 22.00.

- Brewster Water Quality Protection Overlay District, Brewster Zoning Bylaw

Water Quality of Ponds

Ponds provide important habitat for aquatic life and are a great natural resource for residents in Brewster. Nutrients in ponds are important for sustaining all living plants and animals in an aquatic ecosystem. However, human activity and development cause nutrient levels to become excessive, potentially fueling nuisance and invasive marine plant growth and degrading water quality. Primary sources of pollutants include septic systems, and stormwater runoff from roadways and treated lawns.

In addition to the work and recommendations of the IWRMP, the *Brewster Vision Plan* recommends public education about fertilizer use, landscaping best practices, upkeep of septic systems, and stormwater management. The Town should also review and strengthen its current policies and regulations that can reduce pollutants in surface water, including septic system regulations and those designed to meet state and federally mandated requirements to manage stormwater.

Water Quality of Marine Watersheds

Brewster's identity is tied to its small coastal community feel. Both the Town's marine and fresh waterbodies are important to the region's ecology, recreational opportunities, and economic health. These resources provide not only critical habitat for wildlife and vegetative communities but also contribute to the aesthetic beauty of Brewster. Coastal and freshwater resources, particularly the beaches, also draw large numbers of visitors to Brewster each year, making them important for tourism and local economic development. However, heavy use of the waterbodies and their shorelines, coupled with development in watersheds, can result in unintended degradation of water quality and habitat.

Protecting the water quality of marine watersheds is not only beneficial to Brewster's residents but the environment as well. The Town should continue protecting the marine watershed by upgrading town-owned wastewater treatment systems and expanding the standards for development in sensitive marine watersheds. Public education on what property owners can do to contribute to a healthy environment can also enhance ecosystem health and promote environmental stewardship.



Shellfishing at Saint's Landing Beach. Photo credit: Brewster Chamber of Commerce

2. Habitat Protection

Healthy and productive coastal and inland ecosystems and habitats have social, economic, and environmental benefits. Open areas offer recreational opportunities to walk and experience nature, wetlands improve water quality and absorb floodwaters, and forests improve air quality and reduce air temperatures. Natural systems such as dunes and their vegetation can also help minimize the inland impacts of storm surge during severe weather events. Healthy shellfish beds support the local economy and businesses. Beaches and conservation areas attract visitors who also spend money at local restaurants and shops.

These systems are not in isolation. Building and maintaining linkages between habitats and systems support species that have both ecological and socio-economic importance. For example, species such as herring move between watersheds and coasts while completing their life cycle activities and allow

researchers to measure ecosystem health. These links also provide opportunities for users to move through open space areas as well, as long as there is a balance with habitat protection.

Inland and coastal systems are often threatened by pollution, overuse, and physical habitat alteration and destruction, intentional or unintentional. A majority of respondents to the OSRP survey (83%) agreed that it is extremely important to protect land for wildlife habitat and half (51%) agreed that it was extremely important to protect land that links open space parcels.

The *Brewster Vision Plan, Brewster Coastal Adaptation Strategy,* and *Brewster Coastal Resources Management Plan* outline several policies and strategies to protect the Town's open spaces and coastal resources. The Town should continue to work with its partners in protecting key properties with critical habitat and built linkages. A review of municipal regulations can identify areas that can strengthen requirements for stormwater management. Improving access to natural areas should minimize invasive infrastructure such as boardwalks and parking that encroaches on environmentally sensitive areas.

3. Agriculture

Supporting local agriculture is an issue of regional importance, and a number of regional organizations have been working to increase local agricultural activity and expand the amount of land available for farming. There is an opportunity and community support to expand local agriculture to protect and promote agricultural activities in the Town. When asked about agriculture in the OSRP survey, more than 50% of respondents noted that preserving agricultural land is extremely important. Taken together, more than half of respondents felt that community gardens were "extremely important" or "moderately important" (26% and 37% respectively). Just over half (53%) also identified farmers markets as "extremely important" in planning efforts, with 34% felt it was moderately important. About 12% included community gardens in their top two improvements the Town should pursue. The Brewster Conservation Trust has a limited number of plots available for families at its 18-acre Lower Road field. The Town should look for other opportunities to determine the feasibility and interest in developing community gardens for residents on Town properties.



The community garden (65 plots for families) and the children's garden at the Brewster Conservation Trust are the only community gardens on Cape Cod that are hosted on land trust property. Photo credit: Brewster Conservation Trust

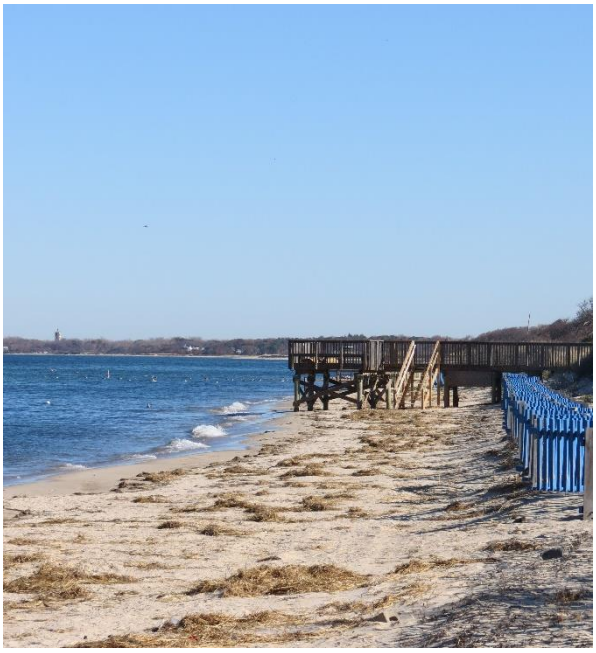
4. Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Natural resources, such as freshwater wetlands and coastal marshland, are the Town's first line of defense against natural hazards, particularly severe weather and coastal storm events that bring wind, rain, and storm surge. Natural features absorb rain and runoff, providing a buffer that can significantly reduce damage to public infrastructure and private property. Natural coastal processes can also be

disrupted by the impacts of climate change, which exacerbate threats such as coastal erosion, accretion, sea-level rise, and storm surge.

Recent planning efforts by the Town assessed these issues with stakeholders and public input. Goals for coastal management outlined in *Brewster Vision Plan* include adapting to climate change projections and developing resiliency techniques that are financially and environmentally sustainable. The *Vision Plan* also outlines the need for public outreach and educating citizens and decision-makers about coastal change and achieving the plan's goals. Techniques such as living shorelines are also highlighted as one way of supporting and strengthening natural resources and their role in adapting to and minimizing the impacts of climate change.

During the MVP workshop, community stakeholders reinforced the focus of Brewster as being most vulnerable to coastal flooding/storm surge, sea level rise, hurricanes or Nor'easters, and intense rain/flooding. The outcomes of the *Vision Plan*, *Brewster Coastal Strategy*, and *Coastal Resource Management Plan* support the protection of natural resources and mitigating impacts from these events. Action items from the workshop also call for more public education on preparedness and projects that increase the Town's resilience.



Ellis Landing Beach. Photo credit: Kelly Moore

B. Summary of Community Needs

1. Coastal Public Access

Brewster's public beaches are popular with locals and visitors. However, access to beaches has been a challenge for many people. In the *Brewster Vision Plan*, residents noted a strong desire to improve beach access. In general, residents want to expand beach access to new areas, improve beach parking, and Handicap accessibility. Access to public beaches, especially for residents in the summertime, needs to be prioritized. In addition, amenities and considerations that improve accessibility to public beaches by disabled populations should be implemented. It is important to make these areas accessible to all user groups in Brewster.

The 2016 *Coastal Beach Access Survey* revealed that most respondents access the beach by driving. When arriving, they often face challenges of lack of parking spaces and handicap accessibility. When presented with the option of the shuttle, more than 60% of respondents noted the desire to take the shuttle from a satellite location to the beach.

2. Recreational Opportunities

Recreation facilities are incredibly important for a healthy and vibrant community. These facilities provide opportunities for residents to be active and to socialize with other residents. They are common ground focused on inclusivity while fostering a culture of health and well-being in the communities they serve.

Residents are looking for more recreational opportunities for all ages. The *Brewster Vision Plan* highlights the need for more walking trails, bike paths, sidewalks, and a dog park. The *Vision Plan* also supports the expanded utilization of Drummer Boy Park for recreational purposes, including the possible development of a walkway to Wings Island. In the OSRP survey, over 40% of respondents noted that providing new active recreation opportunities (seasonal and year-round), including those for youth (see more discussion below under Targeted Populations), is very important. Respondents to the OSRP survey highlighted the need for future open space and recreational planning should focus on walking and hiking trails, specifically those that are accessible.

Residents also express a need for a community center in the OSRP survey as well as in the *Vision Plan*. A center would add more space for indoor recreational activities as well as additional space for the Council on Aging (COA) to expand its offerings. There may be opportunities to work collaboratively with neighboring towns on a shared space or with a private entity like the YMCA.

The Town responds to these needs through different departments. The Recreation Department continues to improve current programming, as well as expanding into other new programs for kids, adults, and seniors. It has also expanded programming to alternative outdoor locations like various bay beaches, ponds, and trails. The Department is looking to locate a new full basketball court with two hoops with pickleball striping. It would like to update the current Drummer Boy Park Master Plan and is actively applying for funding to support the update. The COA also continues to update its offerings and recently installed a new bocce court.

More “passive” recreation is also supported. The Town recently updated its trail map and guide to include all networks in one brochure. There are also ample opportunities for freshwater fishing in ponds throughout Brewster.

3. Health and Wellness

Recreation and leisure activities are integral to our health and social well-being, and the Town is dedicated to creating opportunities for Brewster residents to live healthier lifestyles. One of the "three pillars" of the National Recreation and Parks Association is health and wellness, and the Brewster Recreation Department echo those sentiments.

People look to the Town’s parks and open spaces as an outlet during stressful situations. Resource advocates voice the importance of these spaces for physiological and mental health benefits, offering opportunities to be active with our body, "unplug" our minds, and reconnect with nature. This was amplified during COVID-19 pandemic, when the Governor issued stay-at-home orders from March to at least May 2020, the time of the draft publication. Many found refuge by simply walking, biking, or running,[7] or being in their local park or open space.

Open spaces and parks are also important as community-wide resources because they provide places for informal gatherings as well as organized community events and recreational programming.

The Recreation Department continues to improve current programming by offering more diverse activities like yoga and fitness events that allow all age groups to be engaged and active.

[7] https://kinder.rice.edu/urbanedge/2020/04/10/covid-19-era-renewed-appreciation-our-parks-and-open-spaces

4. Bike and Pedestrian Networks

Walkable neighborhoods have health, environmental, and financial benefits. When a community is walkable and bikeable, it makes it easier to get around and fosters a greater sense of community. Connecting resources with walking and biking networks allows residents to access areas without using their vehicles, which helps reduce air pollution and promotes healthier choices.



Cape Cod Rail Trail in East Brewster. Photo credit: John Phelan

Half of respondents to the OSRP survey noted they live within a quarter mile (approximately a five to 10-minute walk) of a recreation or open space resource, but 41% still drove their vehicle to get to an open space or recreational facility. There could be several reasons for this. For example, the type of resource near their home may not be their destination, indicating that desired recreational opportunities may not be equitably distributed in Town. It could also imply that the resource near their home is not easy to walk or bike to.

Brewster residents support an increase in walking and biking amenities. This was articulated in the *Brewster Vision Plan* and *Biking Strategy Plan*. Equally, responses to the OSRP survey also support the need to expand biking and walking trails and paths for recreation and a way to get around Town. More information about bike safety and finding opportunities to make it safer to bike in Brewster were also important to survey respondents. More than three quarters felt it was either extremely important (55%) or moderately important (26%) to address sidewalks in future open space and recreation planning. More than half of respondents (60%) felt it is extremely important for Brewster to develop a town-wide walking and biking plan that includes all existing trails and sidewalks, potential areas for expansion, trail connections, and links to key recreation areas and bay beaches.

The Town has made a significant effort to improve walking and biking safety overall town-wide, and specifically in accessing open space and recreational resources. New sidewalks along Mill Stone Road connect Nickerson State Park to the Cape Cod Bike Trail and to a new affordable housing development. The Town also advocates to Massachusetts Department of Transportation the inclusion of sidewalks when it proposes improvements or maintenance to Route 6A and other state roads. It is important to note that building a larger walking and biking network will take incremental projects. The Town continues to identify gaps and will prioritize areas that connect residential areas to parks and open spaces and other destinations. And as sidewalks, paths, and other connections are made, it is also important to incorporate other amenities such as benches, trash receptacles, and bike racks.

Developing and adopting Complete Streets principles into a town policy is one way Brewster can increase walking and biking amenities. Complete Streets principles consider all modes of transportation (walking, biking, driving, and public transportation) in a development project and integrate these modes into a larger town-wide network. Adopting these principles creates a safer way to travel through town for people of all ages and abilities. Implementing Complete Streets principles are shown to have safety, environmental, economic, and public health benefits.[8] Through their Complete Streets Program, the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)[9] has a variety of technical resources and funding opportunities to assist communities in developing local Complete Streets priorities and implementation. There is a three-tiered process that must be met to be eligible for funding. In January 2020, the Brewster Select Board adopted a Complete Streets policy. For Tier 2, the Town must assess the needs, safety, and network gaps in its transportation network and prioritize projects for funding (Tier 3). Safety and network gaps between residential areas and open space and recreation resources should be part of that assessment.

5. Ecotourism

Ecotourism refers to immersing oneself into the culture of the place you are visiting. In Brewster, visitors experience the community by walking its conservation areas, biking its trails, fishing on its freshwater ponds, and visiting its beaches. These visitors in turn support local businesses like restaurants, lodging, museums, and shops. The Brewster Chamber of Commerce advocates for ecotourism and promotes sustainable travel that brings visitors but leaves a small footprint on the natural environment. The *Vision Plan* also recognizes the importance of the Town's natural beauty and resources to the community's economic base. The Town partners in this effort by protecting and maintaining its open space and recreational resources through the diverse policies and programs discussed throughout this OSRP.



Cape Cod Sea Camps. Photo credit: John Phelan

6. Target Populations

Different user groups have different needs and preference for recreational facilities and programming. Age, culture, ability, and other population characteristics should be considered when planning for recreation and open space. To ensure the Town is inclusive with its planning and development of programs, residents want to focus on the needs of specific populations in the community.

[8] https://smartgrowthamerica.org/program/national-complete-streets-coalition/what-are-complete-streets/. Obtained January 6, 2017.
[9] http://www.massdot.state.ma.us/highway/DoingBusinessWithUs/LocalAidPrograms/CompleteStreets.aspx. Obtained January 6, 2017.

Youth and Families

Creating recreational programs and activities for the Town's youth is an opportunity to promote youth development and show them they are valued in the community.[10] Activities allow young people to foster positive social relationships with adults and other youth, learn conflict resolution, and value civic engagement. More than half of respondents to the OSRP survey felt it was either very important (32%) or moderately important (31%) that future planning of open space and recreation include teen programming. Several comments addressed the need for activities and space for teens and young adults, including those with disabilities. During the Vision Plan, students expressed the need for more active recreation such as sports fields, courts, and a skate park.

There are various ways to get the youth involved in recreational programs. The *Council on Aging Action Plan* discusses intergenerational programming as a way to connect older adults with younger generations. The Recreation Department is continuously developing new programs to try to capture younger residents. Summer programs include tennis, archery, and track and field. Teens are also eligible for season employment through the Department as lifeguards and instructors.

As the Town sees an increase of its affordable housing base, it will also see an increase in young families. Whenever possible, the design of these new developments should incorporate elements of open space, recreational amenities, walking and biking infrastructure, and community gardens. Walking and biking links to neighboring open space and recreational resources should also developed to build the overall network, as discussed earlier.

Aging Population

Community programs for seniors provide personal and health benefits, allowing them to stay physically and socially active. Nearly half of Brewster's residents are over the age of 60. The Brewster Council on Aging developed an *Age-Friendly Action Plan* that outlines several initiatives to improve services to the Town's older residents. Recreational goals include offering a full range of exercise and fitness activities that meet the needs and preferences of a diverse group, from low to high intensity. As noted above, there is a desire to explore intergenerational programming between older adults and youth through the Recreation Department.

People with Disabilities

A committed to promoting outdoor recreational facilities that are free of barriers and open to all throughout Brewster is important. In the OSRP, over 40% of residents noted that providing Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access to existing fields and facilities is extremely important. An ADA Self Evaluation was conducted as part of the OSRP update and can be found in Appendix F. The All Access The evaluation includes priorities for updating facilities to make them more accessible over the long-term.

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

1. Recreational Facilities and Programming

Maintenance of recreational facilities, such as ballfields, courts, playgrounds, and parks, is done through the Department of Public Works. The Recreation Department, with guidance and support of the

[10] https://www.nrpa.org/globalassets/research/witt-caldwell-full-research-paper.pdf

Recreation Commission, is responsible for developing recreational programming, staffing, and management and coordination of facility usage.

The Town works to ensure that its recreational facilities are well maintained and appropriately staffed on a regular, continuous basis. Overall, respondents to the OSRP survey felt that maintenance of Brewster's open space and recreation areas was average (39%) or above average (43%). Failure to ensure upkeep of facilities, even for short-term reasons, can have long-term implications that decrease public safety and support, and adversely impacts the public recreational experiences.



Playground at Stony Brook Elementary School.

When financial and technical resources are limited, the Town can use creative ways to ensure proper maintenance levels. One example is through partnerships with local community groups, leagues, clubs, and businesses through an "adopt a spot" or "adopt a park" program.

Expanding recreational programming that include new activities or building upon growing demand for existing will also require additional resources. Respondents to the OSRP survey highlight many new programs and activities they would like to see, including areas dedicated for dogs, a community center, and walking and biking amenities, including benches. These and other suggestions will need to be assessed for feasibility based on available space (or land if a new facility), construction costs (if new or redevelopment of an existing facility), equipment costs, and needed staff, among other factors.

2. Conservation Area and Natural Resource Management

There are several municipal departments, boards, and commissions that support the health and protection of the Town's natural resources, but two are highlighted here as leads for conservation area and natural resource management efforts. Brewster's Natural Resources Department is currently staffed by a Director and two Shellfish and Natural Resource Officers. The Department oversees shellfish propagation and regulations for commercial and non-commercial shellfishing. It also leads Town efforts related to coastal resource management and protection. The Conservation Department is staffed by a Conservation Administrator and Department Assistant. It is responsible for the administration of the Town's wetlands protection bylaws and regulations and open space planning and management. The Department also provides staff support for the Conservation Commission.

Recognizing that staffing is limited in these departments, the Town relies on partnerships for the upkeep and management of the conservation areas and natural resources:

- The Brewster Conservation Trust is a non-profit land trust that owns land and conservation restrictions in Town with a goal of preserving open space, natural resources, and the rural character of Brewster.

- Brewster Flats works with the Natural Resources Department and helps maintain Brewster's open space and recreation areas.

These groups along with local scouts and other civic and community groups help to maintain trails, trail markings, and clean-up of public open spaces. More than half of respondents to the OSRP survey indicated that conservation volunteering was either extremely important (30%) or moderately important (39%) in future planning of open space and recreation.

The Town continues to express the need to establish a separate land manager/park ranger position in order to more effectively manage and patrol open space areas. A land manager/park ranger and staff would be able to manage a number of areas, including having the responsibility for maintaining trails and providing "on-the-spot" education and outreach to the public. A visible Town presence on public lands would be an asset and would help promote environmental stewardship as well as enforce regulations related to public open space areas. This could start as a volunteer position to demonstrate its value and garner public support as a permanent municipal staff position.

Property management plans can also be an important tool that outline specific needs of a conservation area and outline strategies to ensure the long-term health of the environment and maintenance of user amenities. The Town has undertaken several initiatives that create resource management plans and there may be opportunities to focus on specific conservation or recreational areas to address unmet maintenance or management needs.

3. Climate Change and Natural Hazards

Preparing for the impacts of natural hazards and climate change involves all municipal departments in a coordinated effort, many more than those that participate in open space and recreational planning. As shown in the studies and reports outline in Section 2, the Town has made it a priority to be more resilient to these challenges. The Town is also in the process of writing its Hazard Mitigation Plan, which will be an important document in planning for natural hazards like intense and severe storms, heat waves, tornados, earthquakes, and other events. Actions from all these efforts range from public education to infrastructure investments. The Town should continue with these planning efforts and remain vigilant in keeping current on best practices and new data as they become available.

As noted earlier, natural resources and processes, while impacted by climate change, can also build resilience. The Town continues to ensure their health and productivity to maintain their values and functions through local regulations, conservation efforts, and mitigation and enhancement projects. Broadly, strategies include:

- A review of local bylaws and regulations to ensure they meet anticipated impacts of sea level rise, more intense and frequent storm events, and more extreme precipitation and temperature cycles, among other projections.
- A review of stormwater management infrastructure to identify opportunities to incorporate more natural features ("green infrastructure") to slow and collect rain runoff during storms.
- Find natural areas, such as wetland or dune systems, that would benefit from preservation and enhancement to maintain and support their ecological functions that build resiliency ("living shorelines").
- Monitor changing environmental conditions, including coastal areas, aquifer resources, floodplain, and wetlands, among others.

Approaches that focus on natural resources go hand in hand with other adaptive strategies to improve roadways and utility infrastructure and policies that promote development with less impervious surfaces, for example.

4. Open Space and Recreation Planning Related to Pandemics

The COVID-19 pandemic, which is still ongoing as this OSRP is updated, has impacted all residents, but certain groups in our communities are more at risk, including people 65 years and older, those with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes, obesity, and heart disease, and those struggling with mental health issues. Lower income residents, communities of color, and persons with disabilities are also more likely to experience hardships as a result of the pandemic. The inequities of these impacts arise from many existing socioeconomic conditions, particularly barriers to access health care, quality housing, healthy foods, and even quality open space and recreational opportunities, among others. During the pandemic, Executive Orders from the Governor closed essential businesses and places to the public, including state and local parks and recreational areas. Understanding the importance of these resources for physical and mental wellbeing, residents still sought out opportunities to be active and be in natural settings.

The pandemic provides an opportunity to look at open space and recreational planning with a new lens. What are ways to keep programming and services available to residents while ensuring public health and safety during situations that warrant social distancing? During these times, can the Town continue to engage residents, particularly those that are most vulnerable and struggle in social isolation? What are ways to make our parks and public spaces safe if social distancing is required? How do we design future parks and spaces with these situations in mind? The National Recreation and Park Association discusses these issues and challenges recreation professions to be creative and innovative while ensuring equitable access for all residents.[11] Not experiencing these issues alone, Brewster can work with its regional partners to share ideas, lessons learned, and resources. Advocating that parks and recreational areas are essential for overall community public health should be discussed.

In the immediate future, the Town is working to maintain parks, conservation areas, and other municipal facilities and their ability to serve the public. Ensuring public health and safety requires limiting visitors to places like beaches and enforcing safe social distancing.

The Cape Cod Reopening Task Force is assisting regional communities in these efforts. While the number of visitors is expected to be lower, projections from a survey of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce visitor database (May 2020) indicates that about 67% say they will return the summer of 2020. This reduced volume impacts not only the business community but the revenues to the Town associated with user fees at its beaches and parks.

D. Regional and State-Identified Needs

1. Cape Cod Commission

The Cape Cod Commission's (CCC) 2018 Regional Policy Plan (RPP) outlines policies and objectives to guide development and protect natural resources and open spaces on Cape Cod. The RPP and Brewster have shared goals and needs for the protection of these resources.

[11] https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Three-Pillars/health-wellness/coronavirus-disease-2019/

The 2018 RPP identifies Natural Areas as generally the region's least developed and most sensitive areas. These identified areas comprise natural shoreline, barrier beaches, banks, and dunes, areas with highest habitat value and natural landscapes, undeveloped lands in wellhead protection areas, buffers to wetlands and vernal pools, and undeveloped areas subject to flooding. The vision for Natural Areas is to minimize adverse development impacts to sensitive resource areas, to preserve lands that define Cape Cod's natural landscape and contribute to its scenic character, and to improve the Cape's resilience to severe storms and the effects of climate change. Natural Areas are lands with the highest significance for resource protection or conservation and are appropriate for permanent protection through acquisition and conservation restriction or for transfer of development rights to less vulnerable areas.

In the 2018 RPP, the CCC recognizes that the open space of the Cape is critical to the health of the region's natural systems, economy, and population. Open space provides habitat for the region's diverse species and protection of the region's drinking water supply. Wooded open space provides a carbon sink for mitigating the impacts of climate change, both through the storage of carbon that would otherwise be lost to the atmosphere through development, and through the carbon-absorbing capacity of trees. Open space contributes significantly to the natural and rural character of the region and supports key industries. The beaches, farms, woodlands, and marshes of the Cape provide recreational outdoor activities that attract visitors and residents to the region and provide the necessary land and resources for the Cape's agricultural activities.

According to the CCC's 2018 RPP, "An analysis conducted using 2012 assessor's data showed that protected open space comprises approximately 40% of the Cape's more than 230,000 assessed acres. The protected land includes federal, state, and local holdings, which vary widely in their amounts by town. In total, Cape towns hold more than 30,000 acres of protected open space. In addition to government entities, private land trusts have been critical in protecting open space as well."

Finally, the CCC completed its Green Infrastructure Mapping project.[12] The Pine Barrens Partnership, including members representing local, regional, and state government and non-profit partners, identified lands within the Pine Barrens Ecoregion that are priorities for conservation and management. The Pine Barrens Ecoregion includes all of Cape Cod, the Islands, and several towns in southeastern Massachusetts, and comprises an area sharing common geology and habitats. The "Green Infrastructure Map" includes BioMap 2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes, lands that will allow for habitat resiliency as the climate changes, and coastal and riparian areas that are prone to flooding. CCC is an active partner in this project and worked with stakeholders to finetune the map.

2. Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2017)

The 2017 Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) was developed by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. The SCORP is a planning document that assessed the availability of recreational resources and the needs of residents throughout the state as a way to identify gaps. It is also one method of how states meet multiple goals of the National Park Service and remain eligible for funding from the National LWCF (LWCF). In Massachusetts, EEA administers LWCF grants to Commonwealth communities with approved Open Space and Recreation

[12] Conserving the Massachusetts Coastal Pine Barrens: https://cccommission.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=8fe34c4ea57c45f482cf0e628a648e8a

Plans. Grants can be used for activities that address recreation and open space needs, including land acquisition for conservation or recreation purposes or park renovation.

The development of the latest SCORP involved an extensive public outreach process, including regional public meetings and surveys. Surveys targeted specific groups: recreation users, municipal employees, land trusts, and middle and high school students. Through the public participation process, four outdoor recreation goals were developed for the 2017 SCORP. The goals are:

1. Access for Underserved Populations
2. Support the Statewide Trails Initiative
3. Increase the Availability of Water-based Recreation
4. Support the Creation and Renovation of Neighborhood Parks

The following provides an overview of the SCORP findings.

Recreation Users and Youth

Through the surveys, most recreation users said outdoor recreation was very important to them for physical fitness, mental well-being, and being close to nature. When asked why they visited a specific outdoor recreation facility, most responded that it was closest to their home. About three-quarters of survey respondents had a park or conservation area within walking or biking distance to their homes, but more than half drove. Lack of time was the number one reason why respondents did not visit outdoor recreation sites more frequently. Most respondents to the survey felt that programming at a facility was somewhat or very important, particularly for seniors, young children (4 to 12 years old), and teens. The most popular recreational activities respondents engaged in over the past 12 months were water-based recreation (boating, swimming, etc.) and trail-based recreation (hiking, biking, cross-country skiing, etc.). Desired amenities or activities were more trails, inclusive playgrounds for all young children with all abilities, and more water-based recreation.

The most popular activities for middle and high school-aged youth were team activities like soccer, lacrosse, and football. Teens favored swimming, hiking, running/jogging, walking, and road biking. Youth and teens frequented outdoor recreation facilities closest to where they lived, and popular reasons why they visited these sites were for fun and enjoyment, spend time with friends and family, and to be outside. Lack of time, weather, and use of the Internet were primary reasons why younger respondents did not visit facilities or participate in recreational programming. Desired amenities were more recreational sites close to home, more equipment at sites, and providing spaces that are “just for kids my age.”

Similar concerns and desires were expressed in Brewster. Water-based activities and walking and biking are very popular. Residents want more amenities to get around without a car. Many live near open space and recreational resources but walking and biking to these spaces from their neighborhoods is not considered safe. About one quarter of the community survey respondents felt that youth between 13 and 17 years were not well-served by Brewster’s open space and recreation opportunities.

Municipal Employees

Municipal land and conservation staff were asked about the types and quality of resources available to their residents. Out of 351 communities, 58 municipalities (17%) responded to a survey. Most responses

(about one third) came from local conservation commissions followed by parks and recreation departments. More than half (69%) of respondents had part- or full-time recreation staff and 82% had part- or full-time conservation staff. The SCORP noted that this demonstrates that communities are able to provide many types of outdoor recreation facilities for their residents. Important factors to consider when determining a community's staffing and financial capacity to provide quality resources and programming are the number of sites a community has, the types of amenities offered at each site, regular maintenance required, and the size of the sites, among other attributes.

About half of the respondents offered more than nine programs annually. Those providing less focused on activities that connected children to the outdoors. Only 16% responded that they offered more than four activities per year for people with disabilities.

Highest priorities for funding in the next year were for playgrounds, ball fields, community or regional trail systems, and improving pedestrian access to parks such as sidewalks and safe road crossings. This is consistent with responses from recreational users and youth groups.

In Brewster, biggest needs are also focused on the capacity of department staff and sustainable funding for investments in recreational facilities and programming and open space acquisition and management. There is a heavy reliance on local volunteer groups and organizations for maintenance and upkeep. Ensuring accessible resources is important for the Town and departments coordinate with the All Access Committee on priorities.

SECTION 8. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives described in this section are the long-range aspirations of the Town of Brewster for the protection of natural resources and provision of recreational opportunities for its citizens and visitors. The objectives listed here are conceptual steps that need to be undertaken in order to achieve these goals. The specific actions required to implement these objectives are contained in Section 9, The Ten -Year Plan.

The goals and objectives are the results of input from the community through the community survey, public meeting, and review by various town boards, committees, and departments. They also capture the goals of recent planning initiatives discussed in Section 2 and are consistent with the 2018 Cape Cod Commission Regional Policy Plan and the 2017 Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Goal 1. Protect the Town's drinking water supply to meet the needs of residents and visitors today and in the future.

Objective 1.A. Acquire open space for the purpose of protecting existing and future wellhead sites.

Objective 1.B. Protect existing public supply wells from land-based sources of contamination.

Objective 1.C. Coordinate wastewater management planning efforts with protecting drinking water resources.

Goal 2. Provide open space and recreation opportunities that maintain Brewster's rural character and small coastal community identity and support a sustainable local economy as a center for ecotourism.

Objective 2.A. Acquire and preserve lands with significant scenic, historical, cultural and/or archaeological value.

Objective 2.B. Acquire and protect upland wooded, open field, coastal, and wetland parcels that preserve and enhance community character.

Objective 2.C. Promote sustainable, community-based agriculture, and aquaculture practices.

Goal 3. Preserve and enhance habitat diversity and protect marine and fresh surface water resources to maintain their important ecological functions and values to the community.

Objective 3.A. Protect marine and freshwater resources from pollution and degradation.

Objective 3.B. Protect open space for the purpose of preserving Brewster's unique and fragile ecological habitats and augment the Town's network of wildlife corridors.

Objective 3.C. Acquire, preserve, and enhance natural areas to mitigate natural hazards and increase Brewster's resilience to climate change impacts, including projected sea level rise.

Objective 3.D. Increase public awareness of the importance of natural resource protection, conservation management, and the impacts of climate change and natural disasters to promote environmental stewardship.

Goal 4. Provide a variety of recreation and open space opportunities to promote healthy and active lifestyles for Brewster residents, ensuring equitable access for all users and abilities.

Objective 4.A. Acquire and protect lands of recreational value.

Objective 4.B. Increase public access to marine and freshwater resources in a manner that is compatible with the protection of these resources.

Objective 4.C. Ensure equitable access and usage of open space and recreation areas to all Brewster residents and visitors.

Objective 4.D. Use a comprehensive approach for recreation land management.

Objective 4.E. Consider new programming and facilities to meet changing preferences and needs of the community.

Objective 4.F. Enhance walking and biking opportunities that connect residential areas with open space and recreational resources.

Objective 4.G. Plan for future pandemics that impact access to open space and recreational resources.

Goal 5. Support coordination and communication of regional open space and recreation needs.

Objective 5.A. Coordinate the protection of drinking water resources with neighboring towns.

Objective 5.B. Participate in regional efforts to protect marine and fresh surface water resources.

Objective 5.C. Participate in regional wastewater management planning.

Objective 5.D. Collaborate with neighboring communities and the region to increase connectivity of multi-modal paths that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Objective 5.E. Increase communication and collaboration with local stakeholders, neighboring communities, and the region to investigate opportunities for shared open space and recreation resources.

SECTION 9. 10 - YEAR ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan is intended to guide future planning efforts to protect natural resources, acquire open space, and improve recreational opportunities for the next ten years (2031). It is designed to implement the goals and objectives outlined in Section 8 and to address the needs identified in Section 7. The Action Plan is also intended to be consistent with other local plans, specifically those outlined in Section 2, and, to the extent practical, the Cape Cod Commission Regional Policy Plan. Map 13 geographically depicts the desired outcome of the proposed Action Plan.

The Open Space Committee is responsible for overseeing the management and implementation of the Action Plan with the support of numerous Town departments, boards, and committees and help from private and non-profit stakeholders, and regional, state, and federal agencies.

For each of the action items, the Action Plan prioritizes completion, where highest priority actions will be done by 2023, followed by actions that should be completed between 2021 and 2026, and lower priority actions that will start by 2026 and be completed in 2031. Ongoing actions occur during the duration of the ten-year period.

A funding source has also been identified for each action item:

- Town Department (Town Dept): the action item will be funded as part of a budgeted work program for one or more town departments or committees.
- Town Meeting: the action item will need to be funded via Town Meeting vote.
- Grant: grant funding will be sought to complete the action item. Where known, specific grant resources are provided.
- CPA: funding from the local Community Preservation Act
- Other: a source of funding, other than those listed above will support the action item. Where known, further information is provided.

For each action item, one or more responsible parties have been identified. The responsible party/ parties in bold type font in the table is/are considered the coordinating party/parties, and the others are considered to play a supporting role.

Implementation

Implementing the Action Plan will take a coordinated effort of all responsible parties. As the entity responsible for the OSRP, all leads in the Action Plan should report to the Open Space Committee on an annual basis with the status of their respective action items. Timeframes are established; however, it is recognized that circumstances may change and impact resource availability, which may cause actions to move up or down in priority. As lead parties report out to the Open Space Committee, they should discuss why actions could not be completed, or why others rose to the top to help prepare for the next OSRP update as well as overall open space and recreational planning. Equally, as supporting documents, reports, and studies used to develop the OSRP are revised, updated, and implemented, these activities should also be reported to the Open Space Committee and documented for future OSRP updates.

Map 13

2.A.2 Implement the Brewster Reconnaissance Report Related to Historic, Scenic, and Archaeological Resources

4.B.3 Improve Access to Beaches and Ponds

4.F.2 Increase Pedestrian Pathways and Amenities to Encourage Walking

3.C.3 Monitor Coastal Erosion, Purchase Lands to Minimize Damage to Structures /Property

4.C.4 Develop and Distribute Self-Guided Trail Brochures for Natural/Cultural Areas

4.F.3 Increase Bikeways and Bike Amenities at Beaches and Parks to Encourage Bicycling

2.C.1 Support Private Shellfishing, Reseeding shellfish beds

5.D.2 Reconfigure Signage on State-owned Roads to Direct Cyclists/Pedestrians to Town Destinations

3.A.2 Strengthen Wetlands Bylaw and Protect Marine and Freshwater Wetlands

3.D.2 Continue Annual Brewster Conservation Day

3.A.3 Restrictions Within and Expansion of Buffer Areas to Ponds and Wetland Resources

3.A.4 Monitor Lands Within Buffer Areas to Marine and Freshwater Resources, Purchase Land for Protection

4.F.9 Continue the Brewster Pathways Connections Through Town With Dennis, Harwich , and Orleans

1.A.2 Monitor Zone IIs and Water Protection Districts

5.D.1 Work With Neighboring Towns and Stakeholders on Joint Management of Shared Resources

4.C.3 Improve Signage to Town Open Space and Recreation Facilities

5.B.2 Work With Chatham, Harwich, Orleans, and Stakeholders to Meet Pleasant Bay TMDL

Crosby Lane Landing
Linnell Landing
Crosby Mansion
Cape Rep Theatre
Nickerson State Park
Ellis Landing
Point of Rocks Beach
Brewster Cottages
Ocean Edge Mansion
Cape Cod Sea Camps
Pine Grove Cemetery
Saints Landing
Brewster Historical Society
First Parish/Breakwater Cemetery
Museum
The Cemetery
Brewster Store
Captain Mayo House/Brewster Ladies Library
Brewster Cemetery
Community Gardens
Old Town Hall/Senior Center
Drummer Boy Park
Cape Cod Museum of Natural History
Stoney Brook Grist Mill
Sears Cemetery
East Dennis
Punkhorn Parklands
Zone 2
Watershed
Captains Golf Course
Cape Cod National Golf Course
Pleasant Bay
Little Pleasant Bay
Orleans
East Harwich
Meeting House Pond
The River
Namequoit
Pentamimicut Rd
Seapine Rd
Crows Pond
Eastward Ho Country Club
Ocean Edge Resort & Golf Club
Hawksnest State Park
Cliff Pond
Fox Pond
Flax Pond
Baker Pond
Upper Mill Pond
Lower Mill Pond
Walkers Pond
Slough Pond
Pine Pond
Sheep Pond
Long Pond
Hinckleys Pond
Greenland Pond
Hawksnest Pond
Scargo Lake
Stony Brook Rd
Main St
Route 6A
Route 137
Route 28
Mid-Cape Hwy
Millstone Rd
Yankee Dr
Tubman Rd
Harwich Rd
Freemans Way
Finlay Rd
Tonset Rd
Monument Rd
Bay Rd
Orleans Rd
Pleasant Lake Ave
Quanset Rd
Queen Anne Rd
Round Cove Rd
Sesuit Neck Rd
Bridge St
South St
Sears Rd
King James Dr
Old Bass River Rd
Crowell Rd
Hemlock Ln
Old Chatham Rd
Cemetery Rd
Church St
Davis Rd
Fox Hill Rd
Seapine Rd
Meadow Trail Rd
Overview Dr
Cow Yard Rd
Deer Park Rd
Red Fawn Rd
Point of Rocks Rd
Underpass Rd
Lower Rd
Paines Creek Rd
Stony Brook Rd
Newcomb Rd
Satucket Rd
Robbins Hill Rd
Great Fields Rd
Crowell Bog Rd
Long Pond Rd
Long Pond Dr
Spruce Rd
Hawksnest Rd
Nauset Water Rd
Old Queen Anne Rd
Westgate Rd
Peters Rd
Yarmouth Rd
Old Colony Rd
Old Kings Hwy
Tonset Rd
Orleans Rd
Main St
Finlay Rd
Fox Pond
Flax Pond Rd
Cliff Pond
Nickerson State Park
Baker Pond
Higgins Pond
Meeting House Pond
Crosby Landing
Linnell Landing
Ellis Landing
Point of Rocks Beach
Brewster Cottages
Ocean Edge Mansion
Pine Grove Cemetery
Saints Landing
Drummer Boy Park
Cape Cod Museum of Natural History
Stoney Brook Grist Mill
Sears Cemetery
East Dennis
Punkhorn Parklands
Zone 2
Watershed
Captains Golf Course
Cape Cod National Golf Course
Pleasant Bay
Little Pleasant Bay
Orleans
East Harwich
Meeting House Pond
The River
Namequoit
Pentamimicut Rd
Seapine Rd
Crows Pond
Eastward Ho Country Club
Ocean Edge Resort & Golf Club
Hawksnest State Park
Cliff Pond
Fox Pond
Flax Pond
Baker Pond
Upper Mill Pond
Lower Mill Pond
Walkers Pond
Slough Pond
Pine Pond
Sheep Pond
Long Pond
Hinckleys Pond
Greenland Pond
Hawksnest Pond
Scargo Lake
Stony Brook Rd
Main St
Route 6A
Route 137
Route 28
Mid-Cape Hwy
Millstone Rd
Yankee Dr
Tubman Rd
Harwich Rd
Freemans Way
Finlay Rd
Tonset Rd
Monument Rd
Bay Rd
Orleans Rd
Pleasant Lake Ave
Quanset Rd
Queen Anne Rd
Round Cove Rd
Sesuit Neck Rd
Bridge St
South St
Sears Rd
King James Dr
Old Bass River Rd
Crowell Rd
Hemlock Ln
Old Chatham Rd
Cemetery Rd
Church St
Davis Rd
Fox Hill Rd
Seapine Rd
Meadow Trail Rd
Overview Dr
Cow Yard Rd
Deer Park Rd
Red Fawn Rd
Point of Rocks Rd
Underpass Rd
Lower Rd
Paines Creek Rd
Stony Brook Rd
Newcomb Rd
Satucket Rd
Robbins Hill Rd
Great Fields Rd
Crowell Bog Rd
Long Pond Rd
Long Pond Dr
Spruce Rd
Hawksnest Rd
Nauset Water Rd
Old Queen Anne Rd
Westgate Rd
Peters Rd
Yarmouth Rd
Old Colony Rd
Old Kings Hwy
Tonset Rd
Orleans Rd
Main St
Finlay Rd
Fox Pond
Flax Pond Rd
Cliff Pond
Nickerson State Park
Baker Pond
Higgins Pond
Meeting House Pond

N

0 1 Miles

Brewster's Action Plan

Trailheads
Cape Cod Rail Trail
Public Water Zone 2
Watershed Outline

Protected Open Space
Public; Non-Profit; Private
Adjacent Town

This map is produced by the GIS Department of the Cape Cod Commission, a division of Barnstable County, 2020.
The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel level analysis. It should not substitute for actual on-site survey, or supersede deed research.

CAPE COD COMMISSION

ACTION PLAN

**Updated September 2025*

Legend

ACAC – All Citizens Access Committee
ADA- Fed Americans with Disabilities Act
AGCOM – Agricultural Commission
APCC – Association to Preserve Cape Cod
AMER – Americorps
BCT – Brewster Conservation Trust
BHC – Brewster Historical Commission
BHS - Brewster Historical Society
BIKE – Bicycle & Pedestrian Committee
BLDG – Building Department
BOH –Board of Health
BPC- Brewster Ponds Coalition
CC- Brewster Cultural Council
COC – Chamber of Commerce
CCC – Cape Cod Commission
CCIWPF- Cape Cod & Islands Water Protection Fund
CCMNH –Cape Cod Museum of Natural History
COA – Council on Aging
COMPACT – Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts
CONSCOM – Conservation Commission
CPA- Community Preservation Act
CPC – Community Preservation Committee
DCPC- District of Critical Planning Concern (See WQPD)
DNR- Department of Natural Resources
DPW – Department of Public Works (incl. Tree Warden)
ECAC – Energy & Climate Action Committee
FIN- Finance Committee
FIRE – Fire Department
FLATS – Brewster Friends of Lands, Aquatics, Trails, and Shellfish (DNR volunteer core)
HD- Health Department
LEC- Brewster Land Evaluation Committee (Succeeded the Open Space Committee)
LWCF- Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund
LAND- MA Local Acquisitions for Natural Diversity grant
MassDOT- Massachusetts Dept. of Transportation
MA DCR – MA Division of Conservation & Recreation
MHMP- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
MVP- Massachusetts Municipal Vulnerability Program
NHESP – MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program
NRAC- Natural Resources Advisory Commission (Succeeded the Comprehensive Water Management Planning Committee)
OKHHDC – Brewster Old Kings Highway Historic District Committee
PB- Planning Board
PLAN – Planning Office
POLICE– Police Department
REC - Recreation Department & Commission
SB – Select Board
SCAC- Sea Camps Advisory Committee
SMAST- UMass- Dartmouth School for Marine Science & Technology
TM- Town Manager's Office
WATER – Water Department & Commission
WRTF- Water Resources Task Force
WQPD – Water Quality Protection District aka "DCPC," All Zone IIs and Pleasant Bay Watershed
ZBA- Zoning Board of Appeals

Goal 1. Protect the Town's drinking water supply to meet the needs of residents and visitors today and in the future.

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 1.A. Acquire open space for the purpose of protecting current and future wellhead sites.			
1.A.1. Identify, prioritize, and monitor lands for potential future wellhead sites and consider opportunities for purchasing these land areas. See 2.B.1.	Ongoing	WATER ENTERPRISE, CPA, LAND, LWCF	**WATER**, LEC, CPC
1.A.2. Monitor lands within the Town's Zone II Areas and Water Protection District and consider opportunities for purchasing lands for open space protection.	Ongoing	CPA, LAND, LWCF, WATER ENTERPRISE	**SB, BCT, COMPACT, WATER,** LEC, CPC
Objective 1.B. Protect existing public supply wells from land-based sources of contamination.			
1.B.1. Continue to enforce the Town's Water Quality Protection District Bylaw.	Ongoing		**PLAN, PB, BLDG, HD, BOH,** ZBA
1.B.2. Continue to work with the Cape Cod Commission, SMAST, and others to analyze existing and projected future nitrogen loading to the Town's drinking water supply.	Ongoing		**DNR, WRTF, HD, BOH**
1.B.3. Continue to implement the recommendations of Brewster's Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP) related to public water supply protection.	Ongoing		**SB, DNR, BOH, HD, PLAN, PB, TM, WATER, WRTF,** BPC, BCT
Objective 1.C. Coordinate wastewater management planning efforts with protecting drinking water resources.			
1.C.1. Implement the recommendations of Brewster's IWRMP related to wastewater management within the 20-year Pleasant Bay permit; Update IWRMP.	Ongoing	CCIWPF, WATER STABILIZATION FUND	**SB, DNR, BOH, HD, PLAN, PB, TM, WATER, BPC, BCT,** WRTF
1.C.2. Continue to implement the monitoring well program in Zone II areas.	Ongoing		**BOH, HD,** WATER, DNR, TM
1.C.3. Update Water Department Master Plan	2025-2027		**WATER, TM, FIRE**

Goal 2. Provide open space and recreation opportunities that maintain Brewster's rural character and small coastal community identity and support a sustainable local economy as a center for ecotourism.

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 2.A. Acquire and preserve lands with significant scenic, historical, cultural, and/or archaeological value.			
2.A.1. Implement the recommendations of the Brewster Reconnaissance Report related to scenic, historic, and archaeological resources.	Ongoing	CPA	**SB**, BHC, CPC, PLAN, TM, AGCOM, BHS
2.A.2. Continue to identify and recommend roadways that should be designated as scenic pursuant to MCL ch. 40 sec. 15c.	Ongoing		**SB, PB**, PLAN BHC, DNR, OKHHDC
2.A.3. Identify and map specimen trees. Document species, age, and condition.	Ongoing	CPA	**DNR,** NRAC, CONSCOM**,** DPW, PLAN, CPC, SB
2.A.4. Continue to identify sites for historic designation and prepare and submit historic designation applications to the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the National Register of Historic Places.	Ongoing	CPA	**BHC,** BHS, SB, CPC
2.A.5. Continue to identify and recommend historical or archaeological sites that the town should consider purchasing. See 2.B.1.	Ongoing	CPA	**BHC,** BHS, SB, AGCOM, LEC, CPC
2.A.6. Create a pamphlet on historic buildings and their significance for owners and prospective buyers as a way to encourage preservation of these sites.	Ongoing	CPA	**BHC, BHS**, CC, CPC
2.A.7. Conduct an audit of the current Zoning Bylaws and recommend amendments to further protect historic and archaeological resources.	2027-2028		**PB,** PLAN, SB, BHC
2.A.8. Review areas on MA Scenic Landscape Inventory for status, ownership, and condition. Recommend measures to protect and enhance each scenic resource identified or worthy of discussion. If lands need to be purchased or otherwise protected, submit data to the LEC for evaluation and recommendations to CPC for Town Meeting.	2026-2027	CPA	**BHC, LEC**, OKHHDC, BCT, PLAN, AGCOM, CPC, SB, CPC

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 2.B. Acquire and protect upland wooded, open field, coastal, and wetland parcels that preserve and enhance community character.			
2.B.1. Develop standard criteria and process to assess suitable properties for open space acquisition or conservation restrictions considering (but not limited to) the following priority parcel evaluation criteria: • Size (for the BCT ranking map, vacant parcels >2 acres and "under-developed" parcels >5 acres i.e., parcels with enough upland capable of future subdivision and otherwise good CR candidates) • Certified vernal pool (NHESP data) • Potential vernal pool (NHESP data) • Contains wetland, buffer to wetland, or subject to coastal storm flooding • Links to existing open space • Wildlife habitat (presence of Biomap2 Core habitat and/or NHESP rare species habitat areas) • Ponds (ranking data from the Cape Cod Priority Ponds Project) • ZOC- Zone of Contribution • PLAAP – Priority Land Acquisition Assessment Project; possible future wellfield lands • Nutrient management/ mitigation (IWRMP) • Carbon sequestration (significant forest, wetlands) • Marsh migration (CZM/SLAMM data)	Ongoing	CPA, LAND Federal Drinking Water Grant	**LEC,** DNR, CONSCOM, BPC, BCT, COMPACT, SB, TM, WRTF, NRAC, CPC
2.B.2. Continue to seek out and apply for grants to fund acquisition of open space parcels.	Ongoing		**LEC, DNR, BCT, COMPACT**, WATER, SB
2.B.3. Support BCT in public education on conservation restrictions as an approach to land protection, and work with landowners who wish to donate parcels or create conservation restrictions for open space.	Ongoing		**BCT, COMPACT, SB,** DNR**,** TM**, LEC**
2.B.4. Continue to transfer municipally owned properties that are important for conservation to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission.	Ongoing		**SB, CONSCOM, BCT, TM,** Assessing Office, Tax Collector
2.B.5. Identify ways to strengthen the Town's bylaws and regulations for open space protection, including mandatory dedication of open space by developers, requiring maximum practical retention of natural vegetation on-site, and other approaches.	2027-2028		**PB, SB,** PLAN, WRTF, DNR

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
2.B.6 Identify opportunities to connect existing open space resources with new resources created from lot clustering, land donations, conservation restrictions, or open space acquisitions.	Ongoing	CPA	**PB, SB**, TM, PLAN, LEC, BCT, DNR, COMPACT, CPC
Objective 2.C. Promote sustainable, community-based agriculture and aquaculture practices.			
2.C.1. Continue to support private Shellfishing ventures and enhancement of Town coastal resource areas by reseeding shellfish beds.	Ongoing		**DNR,** NRAC, AGCOM
2.C.2. Encourage participation by town departments and residents in Arbor Days and other government "green" campaigns.	Ongoing		**DPW, DNR**, BCT, SB, TM, CONSCOM, CCC
2.C.3. Monitor land certified under Chapter 61A and, if available under a right of first refusal, consider purchase or continue its use for agricultural purposes.	Ongoing		**SB, TM,** BCT, COMPACT, LEC, AGCOM
2.C.4. Support agricultural land use by supporting farmers markets, "buy local" programs and other steps to support markets for locally grown produce.	Ongoing		**SB, DNR**, BCT, AGCOM, CCMNH
2.C.5. Identify opportunities for community gardens on town properties.	2022-2024		**SB, DNR, LEC,** REC, SCAC
2.C.6. Consider merits of "Right to Farm Bylaw."	2029-2031		**SB, DNR**, NRAC, AGCOM
2.C.7. Inventory and map all lands that are currently used for agricultural purposes and all lands that have high value or potential based on soils, parcel size, or other factors. Identify parcels with high or potentially high agricultural value.	2026-2027		**LEC, BCT, COMPACT,** NRAC, AGCOM
2.C.8. Implement a shade and specimen tree program to maintain existing trees & plant additional trees as appropriate.	2027-2029		**DPW, DNR, CONSCOM**, SB, CCC, NRAC, ECAC

Goal 3. Preserve and enhance habitat diversity and protect marine and fresh surface water resources to maintain their important ecological functions and values to the community.

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 3.A. Protect marine and freshwater resources from pollution and degradation.			
3.A.1. Continue to implement the recommendations of Brewster's IWRMP related to protection of marine and freshwater resources as well as stormwater management; Update IWRMP	Ongoing		**SB, DNR, BOH, HD, PLAN, PB, TM, WRTF,** WATER, DPW, BPC, BCT

Action Items	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
3.A.2. Continue to strengthen the local wetlands protection bylaw and regulations to protect marine and freshwater wetlands from sources of pollution.	Ongoing		**CONSCOM**, **DNR, SB,** WRTF, NRAC, PLAN, BCT, BPC
3.A.3. Consider expanding the size of protected buffer areas as well as restrictions within buffer areas to freshwater ponds and wetland resources.	Ongoing		**CONSCOM**, **DNR, SB,** WRTF, NRAC, BOH, HD, PLAN, BCT, BPC
3.A.4. Monitor lands within buffer areas to marine and freshwater resources, as well as any other lands that may compromise these resources and consider opportunities for purchasing lands for open space protection. See 2.B.1.	Ongoing	CPA	**DNR, BCT, COMPACT, CONSCOM,** NRAC, WRTF, BOH, LEC, CPC, SB
3.A.5. Continue management and correction of tidal restrictions to promote enhanced flushing.	Ongoing		**DNR, CONSCOM,** TM, DPW
3.A.6. Require low impact development and green infrastructure practices as approaches to protect marine and freshwater resources from stormwater pollution through amendments to local bylaws and regulations, incl. zoning	2020-2023		**DNR, PLAN, PB, CONSCOM,** SB, WRTF**, NRAC**
3.A.7. Draft and adopt a stormwater management general bylaw.	COMPLETED 2022		**DNR, PLAN, PB, CONSCOM,** SB, BLDG, DPW, WRTF, TM
3.A.8. Provide incentives to restore altered or degraded wetlands, buffer areas, and ponds.	2026-2027		**DNR, CONSCOM,** SB, NRAC
3.A.9. Develop incentives/regulations to encourage shared "community" docks on freshwater ponds, as opposed to multiple docks belonging to individual owners.	2026-2027		**DNR, CONSCOM,** SB, NRAC
Objective 3.B. Protect open space for the purpose of preserving Brewster's unique and fragile ecological habitats and augment the Town's network of wildlife corridors.			
3.B.1. Revisit inventoried high priority parcels which if protected or reclaimed as open space would present opportunities to link green spaces and create or reestablish wildlife corridors between fragmented forests and critical habitat areas. See 2.B.1.	Ongoing		**LEC,** DNR, CONSCOM, NRAC, SB
3.B.2. Conduct an audit of the town's land use bylaws and regulations to ensure habitat protection, particularly for rare and endangered species, and make recommendations for amendments.	2027-2029	Town Dept	**DNR, PLAN, PB, CONSCOM,** SB, NRAC

Action Items	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 3.C. Acquire, preserve, and enhance natural areas to mitigate natural hazards and increase Brewster's resilience to climate change impacts, including projected sea level rise.			
3.C.1. Implement the action items identified in Brewster's MHMP.	Ongoing	MVP	**TM, FIRE**, PLAN, DNR, BLDG, HD, POLICE, ECAC
3.C.2. Ensure that the local floodplain zoning district bylaw is consistent with federal and state regulations and FEMA requirements.	Ongoing		**PB, PLAN**, DNR, SB, BLDG, CCC
3.C.3. Continue to monitor lands within areas that are vulnerable to coastal erosion, storm event flooding, marsh migration, and sea level rise, and consider additional opportunities for purchasing these lands for open space to minimize damage to structures and property.	Ongoing	MVP, CPA	**DNR, BCT, COMPACT, CONSCOM,** NRAC, LEC, CPCSB
3.C.4. Consider amendments to local bylaws and regulations that prohibit development and re-development within areas that are vulnerable to coastal erosion and flooding.	Ongoing		**DNR, PLAN, PB, CONSCOM,** SB, NRAC
3.C.5. Incorporate updated climate change projections, including those for sea level rise, marsh migration, precipitation, temperature, and increased storm frequency and duration into planning decisions for future open space acquisitions as well as development of recreation facilities	Ongoing		**DNR, PLAN,** SB, TM, NRAC, **CONSCOM, REC**, CCC
Objective 3.D. Increase public awareness of the importance of natural resource protection, conservation management & the impacts of climate change to promote environmental stewardship.			
3.D.1. Continue to organize public education and environmental stewardship events, such as spring clean-up events, to be held at public open space areas.	Ongoing		**DNR, BCT, CONSCOM,** FLATS NRAC, BPC
3.D.2. Continue to host Brewster Conservation Day on an annual basis.	Ongoing		**DNR, BCT, TM**, WATER, FLATS, BPC
3.D.3. Develop outreach materials to increase the community's knowledge about building resilience to the impacts of climate change and steps individuals can take to contribute.	2027-2030	MVP	**DNR, PLAN, BLDG, TM**
3.D.4. Develop outreach materials about the negative impacts of inappropriate lawn fertilization and lawn irrigation on water quality. Through these efforts, show the benefits of using more environmentally friendly and organic lawn care and garden products and methods.	Ongoing		**DNR, PLAN**
3.D.5. Engage youth to assist in conservation projects to promote awareness of local resources and environmental stewardship.	Ongoing		**DNR, CONSCOM, BCT,** AMERICORPS

Goal 4. Provide a variety of recreation and open space opportunities to promote healthy and active lifestyles for Brewster residents, ensuring they are equitable and accessible for all users and abilities.

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 4.A. Acquire and protect lands of recreational value.			
4.A.1. Inventory town-owned open space and evaluate opportunities for recreational facilities and/or programming.	Ongoing		**LEC, REC, DNR, CONSCOM,** SB, ACAC, CC COA
4.A.2. Protect the Town's recreational and outdoor educational amenities that support the local tourism economy by acquiring and preserving lands which: • Abut Town beaches or landings. • Provide additional public places. • Promote fishing (finfish and shellfish) by protecting habitat • Protect or expand walking and bicycling amenities, canoe waterways/trails/haul-out locations or lands that would provide locations for other activities usually associated with passive recreation as defined by MA Division of Conservation Services. • Provide for expanded or new recreational/open space facilities in areas of town that are underserved. • Expand existing public and private conservation, recreation, and open space lands.	Ongoing	CPA	**LEC, REC, CONSCOM**, ACAC, BIKE, CPC SCAC, DCR
Objective 4.B. Increase and improve public access to marine and freshwater resources in a manner that is compatible with the protection of these resources.			
4.B.1. Review regulations to control activities on freshwater ponds, e.g. personal watercraft, use of motorized boats, horsepower limitations.	Ongoing		**DNR, CONSCOM**, SB, TM, NRAC, POLICE, BPC
4.B.2. Acquire land or obtain easements to provide additional sites for freshwater swimming, beaches, and boat landings.	Ongoing	CPA	**REC**, **DNR, SB, TM, LEC, BCT,** CPC
4.B.3. Improve existing access to beaches and ponds.	Ongoing	CPA	**SB, DNR, CONSCOM, TM,** REC, DPW, ACAC, BIKE, CPC

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 4.C. Ensure equitable access and usage of open space and recreation areas to all Brewster residents and visitors.			
4.C.1. Use the ADA Self Evaluation and prioritized Transition Plan to address needed accessibility improvements at open space and recreation areas. Pursue grant funding for these improvements.	Ongoing	Municipal ADA Grant	**SB, DNR, CONSCOM, TM,** REC, DPW, ACAC COA
4.C.2. Provide additional benches for recreational areas, including trails, parks, active recreation areas, conservation areas, and beaches.	Ongoing	CPA	**REC, SB, TM, DPW**, DNR, CONSCOM, CPC, COA
4.C.3. Improve signage, including accessibility signage, at all Town open space and recreation facilities, which is consistent with Town's existing signage bylaws and complements the Town's community character. Prioritize signage related to the rail trail (how to access the rail trail from Route 6A, and how to access commercial areas from the rail trail) as well as public beaches.	Ongoing	CPA	**DPW, SB, TM**, DNR**,** CONSCOM, BIKE, ACAC, REC, BLDG, OKHHDC, CPC, BCT, DCR
4.C.4. Continue to develop, update, publish, and broadly distribute self-guided trail brochures with natural and cultural interpretive text and maps for areas such as: • The Punkhorn Parklands (done); • Bakers Pond; • Stony Brook Herring Run; • Wings Island (Partially done by CCMNH); and • Namskaket Creek Marsh. Maps and trail brochures should be made available at locations throughout the community, such as the police station, fire station, chamber of commerce, town hall, and general store.	Ongoing	CPA	**TM, DNR, CONSCOM**, **BCT,** BREWSTER ALEWIFE & MILL SITES COMMITTEES, CCMNH, COMPACT, COC, CPC
4.C.5. Clearly mark trails so that they are easy to navigate, and incorporate accessibility considerations (e.g., "Braille trails") to the greatest extent possible.	Ongoing	CPA	**TM, DNR, CONSCOM**, **REC**, CCMNH, BCT, CPC
4.C.6. Identify residential areas that lack access to recreation opportunities or conservation areas by walking and/or biking. Identify ways to increase access.	Ongoing		**TM, DNR**, **REC,** BIKE, BCT
4.C.7. Provide multi-use open space and recreation areas that can be used for a variety of uses by people of different ages and abilities.	Ongoing		**TM, SB,** REC, COA, ACEC, DPW
4.C.8. Develop multi-generational programming to bring youth and older residents together and broaden individual experiences.	Ongoing		**TM, SB, REC**, **COA, SCAC**

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
4.C.9. Use universal design concepts in the development of new playgrounds, parks, and public spaces as well as for the upgrades and improvements to existing facilities.	Ongoing	CPA	**TM, REC**, COA, ACAC, DPW, CPC
Objective 4.D. Use a comprehensive approach for recreation land management.			
4.D.1. Continue support of FLATS and encourage the establishment of other "Friends-of-Facility" groups such as the Friends of Brewster Dog Park for conservation and recreation areas to promote public and private involvement in recreation land management and maintenance. Engage local stables and similar establishments.	Ongoing		**TM, SB,** DNR, CONSCOM, DPW DPW, BCT, BPC
4.D.2. Complete a Recreation Needs Assessment to evaluate community recreation needs and identify recommended staffing and program enhancements	2024-2025		**REC**, TM, **NAT,** SB
4.D.3. Explore ways to ensure sustained funding for recreation facility maintenance.	Ongoing		REC, TM, SB
4.D.4. Implement Bay and Pond Property (former CCSC) Comprehensive Plans approved by Town Meeting and seek grant funds to defray costs	Ongoing		**SCAC, TM, SB**, FIN, DNR, DPW
4.D.5. Enhance seasonal Natural Resources Department staffing, to: • Provide oversight of conservation and recreation lands. • Provide public education concerning usage of open space/natural recreation resources. • Provide a "visible" presence on Town lands, on the spot "education" and/or fines for violators of regulations, a deterrent to trash dumping on Town lands. • The position might start out as part-time or summer job or could be a volunteer job.	2020-2025		**DNR, TM**, SB, CONSCOM, AMERICORPS
Objective 4.E. Consider new programming and facilities to meet changing preferences and needs of the community.			
4.E.1. Create separate trails/areas marked and designated for horseback riding, walking/hiking, and/or dog walking in Town open space areas.	Ongoing		**DNR, CONSCOM**, BIKE, ACAC, DPW
4.E.2. Provide active recreation areas (e.g., playgrounds, ball fields, tennis courts) that serve Brewster's active recreation needs.	Ongoing		**REC, TM, SB, SCAC**
4.E.3. Continue to develop recreational programming and opportunities for youth and teens.	Ongoing		**REC,** TM

Action Items	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
4.E.4. Continue to develop active recreational programming for older residents that also include multi-generational activities.	Ongoing		**REC**, TM, COA
4.E.5. Continue to find opportunities for an age-integrated community center.	Ongoing	Town Dept	**TM, SB,** REC**,** COA, SCAC
4.E.6. Identify potential sites for an off-leash dog park.	COMPLETED 2021		**SB**, **TM**, DPW, FRIENDS OF BREWSTER DOG PARK
Objective 4.F. Enhance walking and biking opportunities that connect residential areas with open space and recreational resources.			
4.F.1. Educate the public regarding the benefits of walking and biking.	Ongoing		**TM**, BIKE, REC
4.F.2. Increase pedestrian pathways and amenities, such as benches, to encourage walking. Evaluate connections between recreation areas and open space resources and neighborhoods and commercial areas to determine where pathways or sidewalks are needed.	Ongoing	CPA, MassDOT Complete Streets Grant	**TM, DNR,** SB, ACAC, DPW, REC, CONSCOM, CPC
4.F.3. Increase bikeways, bike trails, and bike lanes as well as bicycle amenities, such as bike racks, to encourage bicycling. Review whether additional bicycle racks are needed at recreation areas such as beaches and parks. Consider where there are missing links between existing bikeways and bike paths.	Ongoing	CPA, MassDOT Complete Streets Grant	**TM, DNR,** SB, ACAC, BIKE, DPW, REC, CONSCOM, POLICE, CPC
4.F.4. Distribute education materials that promote safer interaction between bicyclists and motorists. Continue to make improvements, such as lighting and roadway signage, that alert the auto drivers of potential cyclists or roadway striping that delineates separate spaces for autos and cyclists.	Ongoing	CPA	**TM,** SB, BIKE, DPW, POLICE, CPC
4.F.5. Enforce regulations/laws for both motorists and bicyclists.	Ongoing		**SB, POLICE**, TM
4.F.6. Continue to update the Brewster Bikeways Map, which identifies safe and attractive bicycle routes in Brewster. Consider new technology that promotes increased knowledge and access to the map and the Town's resources (e.g. smartphone app)	Ongoing		**TM,** DNR, BIKE
4.F.7. Continue to evaluate moving forward towards developing a prioritization plan (Tier 2) and becoming eligible for funding to implement key projects as part of the Complete Streets Program.	Ongoing	MassDOT Complete Streets Grant	**TM, SB**, BIKE, DPW, PLAN
4.F.8. Continue with the Brewster Pathways connections through Town to Harwich, Dennis, and Orleans. Publicize pathways and provide guides for residents/visitors.	2023-2026	CPA	**TM,** DNR, BCT, COC, CPC

Action Items	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
4.F.9. Identify and develop alternate bicycle routes and/or paths that bicyclists would prefer as an alternative to on-road routes. Consider possible alternative routes for large cycling events.	2026-2027	MassDOT Complete Streets Grant	**TM, SB**, BIKE, POLICE, SB, DPW
Objective 4.G. Plan for future local, regional, and national incidences that impact public access to open space and recreational resources.			
4.G.1. Document lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic related to the need for open space and recreational opportunities by residents. Consider: • Where was the town successful? • Where were their gaps or needs not met? • Where is more information needed?	Ongoing		**TM, SB, HD,** REC, DNR, CONSCOM, DPW, COA, PLAN
4.G.2. Collaborate with neighboring communities and the Cape Cod Commission to share experiences and ideas on how to plan for services related to open space and recreation during another pandemic or national incident that requires social distancing or self-quarantine.	Ongoing		**TM, SB, HD,** REC, DNR, CONSCOM, DPW, COA, PLAN

Goal 5. Support coordination and communication of regional open space and recreation needs.

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 5.A. Coordinate the protection of drinking water resources with neighboring towns.			
5.A.1. Continue working with neighboring towns, such as Dennis, Harwich and Orleans, to protect shared groundwater resources and overlapping wellfield recharge areas.	Ongoing	CPA	**TM, SB,** WRTF, PLAN, WATER, DNR, BOH, HD, CPC
Objective 5.B. Participate in regional efforts to protect marine and fresh surface water resources.			

Action Item	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
5.B.1. Continue to work with neighboring towns as well as federal, state and regional stakeholders on the joint management of shared resources, such as: • Cape Cod Bay - Dennis, Orleans and the State of Massachusetts • Pleasant Bay - Orleans, Chatham, Harwich • Long Pond - Harwich, State of Massachusetts • Quivett Creek – Dennis • Namskaket Creek – Orleans • Herring River- Harwich, Dennis • Bass River- Dennis • Inner Cape Cod Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern - Brewster, Orleans, Eastham • Coastal Plain Pond Shores and Priority Habitat (Cahoon Pond, Mill Pond, Grassy Pond, Mud Pond, Black Pond, Seymour Pond, Round Pond) – Harwich • Bakers Pond - Coastal Plain Pond Shores and Priority Habitat – Orleans.	Ongoing		**SB, TM,** DNR, WRTF, CONSCOM, WATER, NRAC
5.B.2. Continue to work with the towns of Orleans, Chatham, and Harwich as well as federal, state, and regional stakeholders on meeting the requirements of the Pleasant Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).	Ongoing		**TM, WRTF, PLEASANT BAY ALLIANCE,** BOH, HD, SB, DNR, PLAN
5.B.3. Continue to work with neighboring communities on improving degraded waters and meeting TMDL requirements for waterbodies as they are listed and TMDLs are developed (e.g. Herring River and Bass River watersheds)	Ongoing		**TM, WRTF, PLEASANT BAY ALLIANCE,** BOH, HD, SB, DNR, PLAN
5.B.4. Continue to partner with the Cape Cod Commission and SMAST through the PALS program to monitor Brewster's pond water quality**.**	Ongoing		**DNR, HD, TM, BPC**
5.B.5 Prepare & Implement the Pond Management Plan	Ongoing		SB, TM, DNR, WRTF, CONSCOM, BPC, BOH, HD, WATER, NRAC, PLAN
5.B.6 As TMDLS are approved for watersheds, consider incorporating them into the Water Quality Protection District Bylaw.	Ongoing		**SB, PB, BOH, WRTF**, HD, PLAN, DNR
Objective 5.C. Participate in regional wastewater management planning.			
5.C.1. Implement the recommendations of Brewster's Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, as updated, related to regional coordination.	Ongoing		**SB, DNR, TM, WRTF,** WATER, NRAC

Action Items	Timeline	Potential Unique Funding Sources	Responsible Parties (Primary/ies in Bold)
Objective 5.D. Collaborate with neighboring communities and the region to increase connectivity of multi-modal paths that cross jurisdictional boundaries.			
5.D.1. Continue to work with neighboring towns as well as federal, state, and regional stakeholders on the joint management of existing shared recreation resources, such as: • Punkhorn Parklands - Harwich • Cape Cod Rail Trail - Dennis, Harwich, Orleans • Cape Cod Pathways Trail - Dennis, Harwich, Orleans	Ongoing		**SB, TM,** REC, DNR DCR
5.D.2. Work with the Commonwealth to reconfigure signage to existing state-owned roadways and bikeways to direct cyclists/pedestrians to various Town destinations, e.g. beaches, visitor information center, Town Hall, restaurants, restrooms, etc. Mark existing connections to State Bike Trail. Provide and mark additional connections.	Ongoing		**SB, TM,** BIKE, DPW, COC, OKHHDC, BLDGDCR
Objective 5E. Increase communication and collaboration with local stakeholders, neighboring communities, and the region to investigate opportunities for shared open space and recreation resources.			
5.E.1. Increase communication and collaboration among key stakeholders involved in identifying and protecting open space in Brewster, such as, but not limited to: • The Brewster Conservation Trust • The Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts • The Cape Cod Museum of Natural History • Brewster Ponds Coalition • Association to Preserve Cape Cod (APCC) • The Nature Conservancy • Ducks Unlimited • Brewster Ponds Coalition • Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) o Nickerson State Park and Cape Cod Rail Trail • Orenda • Mass Audubon	Ongoing		**SB, TM, DNR**

SECTION 10. PUBLIC COMMENTS

A. Public Input

Public comments are provided in Appendix B. They include the results of the OSRP Community Survey, administered between April 11 to May 12, 2020 as well as June 2021. No formal comments were received during public meetings on June 18, 2020 and June 15, 2021 outside of general questions on the process and next steps.

B. Letters of Support

Letters of support are provided in Appendix G.

SECTION 11. REFERENCES

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Town of Brewster Open Space & Recreation Plan 2021-2028

Appendices



APPENDIX A

Town Open Space Accomplishments Timeline

APPENDIX A: TOWN OPEN SPACE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PAST PLANS/ACHIEVEMENTS

The following compilation includes a number of activities, action, plans that have occurred over the past eighty-seven (87) years that have affected the quality of life, the natural resources and character of Brewster.

1934: NICKERSON STATE PARK

In 1934, Addie Nickerson and Helen Nickerson Sears gifted their Bungalow Estate to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in memory of Roland C. Nickerson, Senior and Junior. Comprising nearly 1800 acres of land, this donation became Nickerson State Park, the first area to be put aside for open space and recreation in the Town. Today it is a shining jewel of the Massachusetts forest and park system.

1950s: METCALF & EDDY MASTER PLAN

1954: CAPE COD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

On February 20, 1954, Kathryn Berrien, Ruth Francis Clark along with Admont Clark, Ann Thatcher, Harry Holl, John Hay and Scott Corbett met around a table and after a long brainstorming session came up with the name – Cape Cod Junior Museum and they adopted this statement of purpose: *"to encourage and enable the children of Cape Cod, and also their parents and teachers, to study the plant, animal, and marine life which abounds so profusely in this region…opening the eyes of children to their relationship with the natural world around them".*

The Museum first met at the Brewster Town Hall, then relocated to a tent on an 80-acre site on a salt marsh on Cape Cod Bay, purchased by the founders. In the early 1960s, a small building replaced the tent. Today, the Museum is housed in a 17,000 square foot building. Three hundred acres of town conservation land now border the Museum's original site.

The Museum offers collections-based exhibits, including whales and birds, live marine science exhibits, educational and environmental educational programs for adults and children, and many off-site nature tours. There are three nature trails and a wildflower garden. It offers indoor and outdoor programs and activities including several miles of walking trails and extensive wetland resource areas. The John Wing Trail (1.3 miles) leads across the saltmarsh, north to Wings Island and finally descends to the barrier beach and Cape Cod Bay. To the south, across Route 6A, is the Lee Baldwin Trail (1 mile) which runs through the salt marsh, across Stony Brook to a large Beech Forest. The Stony Brook Herring Run starts at this marsh and runs all the way to the Upper and Lower Mill Ponds and the Millsites on Stony Brook Road. The Museum owns a total of 73.24 acres.

EARLY ENDEAVORS BY THE TOWN

During the 1960s, Brewster voters approved the acquisition of nearly all of its coastal salt marshes. These purchases provided strong protection for these areas many years before the value of wetlands was fully realized and received added protection through the State.

1970's

1970 MASTER PLAN

In 1970, a Master Plan was prepared for Brewster by the consultant firm of Metcalf and Eddy. The Plan was quite comprehensive in its coverage of planning issues and land use information, yet the final result was a clear, simple vision for Brewster's future:

1. Maintain the rural character of a small Cape Cod Town.
2. Maintain the residential character of the Town, primarily in single-family dwellings.
3. Maintain a commercial base sized principally for services to the year-round and seasonal residents of Brewster.
4. Limit development in accordance with the physical ability of the land to accommodate it and in accordance with the Town's ability to provide essential services.
5. Maintain a substantial portion of open space, conserving the particular natural landscape features of Cape Cod.
This Master Plan proposed a blueprint for future development, dividing the Town's 16,000 acres with 9,000 acres (56%) in residential use, 400 acres (3%) commercial/industrial use and 6,500 acres (41%) in open space/water use.

The Plan warned of major new development pressures. Brewster was ripe for development. The wave of development arrived. The affects were massive. Whereas in 1970, Metcalf & Eddy had estimated a 1985 Brewster population of 2960: by the year 1980, the year round population was already 5,226! [1]

According to the Cape Cod Planning and Economic Development Commission, in 1984 Brewster was the fourth most rapidly growing community in the entire State of Massachusetts. The 1970 Master Plan called for 6,500 acres of Brewster to be left as open space and recreation land. The Town did not start to purchase large tracts of land until the l980s.[2]

NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM OF THE TOWN OF BREWSTER
The Brewster Conservation Commission requested assistance from the Barnstable Conservation District to review and survey the natural resources of the Town. The objective was to supply natural resource development alternatives as a guide for preparation of an Open Space Plan. [3]

1973: OLD KING'S HIGHWAY REGIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT: 1973 TM
In 1973, this Historic District was established to protect historic areas along Route 6A. The National Register Historic District covers roughly Route 6A from east of Paines Creek Road to Bittersweet Drive and parts of Briar and Lower Roads. Further information concerning these districts can be found in Section 3b. History of the Community. [4]

1976: BIRD SANCTUARY
Acquired January 6, 1976, this 2 acre parcel is located between Upper Mill and Lower Mill Ponds.
This land was given to the Town for a Bird Sanctuary per Public Trust and provides water access between these two great ponds via small non powered watercraft.

1978: CAPE COD RAIL TRAIL
In 1965 the Cape Cod Central Railroad railway was abandoned for transport. DEM purchased about 18 miles of the rail right-of-way in 1978 from the Penn Central Transportation Company. In 1984 it added 2 miles in Eastham, bringing the trail to the Cape Cod National Seashore's Salt Pond Visitor Center. With funding from the MA Highway Department, DEM developed it into a paved trail for bicycling, horseback riding, hiking and jogging. Legislation was passed enabling the Town of Orleans to transfer an easement

[1] Metcalf & Eddy, 1970 Master Plan, (Town of Brewster, 1970).
[2] Cape Cod Planning & Economic Development Commission: Report.
[3] Barnstable Conservation District, Natural Resources Program, (Town of Brewster 1970).
[4] Zoning Code Old King's Highway Regional Historic District Overlay: Zoning Code, (Town of Brewster).

of land to DEM along the rail-bed from Brewster to Eastham. The corridor has recently been extended to South Wellfleet. [5]

1978: CONSERVATION-RECREATION LAND USE PLAN

The Conservation Commission: Members: Robert Franklin, Chair, Clifford Barnes, Brenda Boleyn, Ernest Gage, Paul Grueninger, Peter Peck, Alice Tonis, Associates: Barbara Albret, Robert Finch. The Plan was prepared by Mr. David Boutin, MA Audubon Society Environmental Intern according to the planning guidelines issued by the Secretary of the Division of Conservation Services.

The plan presented six (6) priority recommendations:
1. Preserving wildlife habitat
2. A number of the remaining large tracts of land should be set aside for conservation and recreation
3. Cooperative efforts with adjacent communities to create joint open space lands.
4. Acquisition of additional watershed land
5. Preserve useable open space through well-designed cluster zoning
6. Obtain Conservation Restrictions and Easements to help alleviate the high cost of acquiring land through purchase. [6]

1978: OPEN SPACE PLAN

With more than 200% growth between 1970 and 1978, a new plan was written and new goals were formulated. The Plan was an action proposal for the acquisition of a large watershed area in Brewster. Such lands were indicated as high priority for water quality planning, as well as an expressed desire for expanded bike and hiking trails. The Plan also recommended pond shore acquisition for recreation and suggested revisions for the improvement of cluster zoning by-laws. [7]

1980's

1980's: ROLAND C. NICKERSON STATE PARK

During the 1980's, with the cooperation of the Town of Brewster, DEM successfully organized an acquisition that connected Nickerson State Park to Cape Cod Bay. The acquisition of approximately 90 acres was completed in 1986, bringing the total park to over 1900 acres.

The land is located between Crosby Lane and Linnell Road, and includes beach frontage between two Town landings at the end of these two Town roads, as well as the Crosby Estate. The state land also includes a barrier spit that stretches eastward from Crosby Landing. The spit and salt marsh that has developed in this area in the sheltered area behind it are within the western end of the Inner Cape Cod Bay – Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). (See Map B)

1982: TOWN-WIDE SURVEY

A Citizen Study Committee used a Town-wide questionnaire to update basic goals. Residents overwhelmingly wanted to maintain a rural small Town character. Natural open space and recreational facilities were very important and residents were willing to spend Town funds to acquire open space. [8]

1983: REGIONAL SEWER PLANT IN ORLEANS: January 1983 TM

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[5] Department of Environmental Management, State of Massachusetts, Guidelines for Operations and Land Stewardship: Nickerson State Park, (Boston, 1993).
[6] David Boutin, Recreation Land Use Plan, (Town of Brewster,1978)
[7] Conservation Commission, Open Space and Recreation Plan, (Town of Brewster, 1978)
[8] Citizen's Study Committee, Town-wide Survey, (Town of Brewster, 1982).

January 6, 1983 Special Town Meeting – Article 26 approved $30,000 for Brewster's share of Phase 1 design costs for regional sewage plant in Orleans, Massachusetts.[9]

1983: GROUNDWATER MONITORING AT LANDFILL: January 1983 TM

January 6, 1983 Special Town Meeting – Article 28 approved $15,000 for implementation of groundwater monitoring in and around the Sanitary Landfill. [10](Located on Run Hill Road in West Brewster.)

1983: THE EGG PARK PROPERTY: May 1983 TM

May 6, 1983 Annual Town Meeting –Article35 approved $9,600 for an eminent domain taking of a parcel of less than one acre, owned by the First Parish Church Society a/k/a First Unitarian Universalist Society of Cape Cod, known as "the Egg", to be a Town Park in perpetuity.[11]
Total cost: $9,600

1983: CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE PROPERTY: May 1983 TM

With recreation an important priority of the residents of Brewster, May 6, 1983 Annual Town Meeting – Article 41 -approved the purchase of forty-one parcels of land, totaling 130.7 acres for $400,000, for a municipal Golf Course.[12] This approval led to the creation of The Captains Golf Course, now one of the pre-eminent courses on Cape Cod.
Total Cost: $400,000

1983: BUILDING MORATORIUM: May 1983 TM

May 6, 1983 Annual Town Meeting- Article 37 – approved a one year moratorium on Multi-family Dwellings and Planned Unit Developments to allow the Planning Board time to prepare and submit a program for guiding such development.[13] This Moratorium then extended for a second year. As a result of this "time-out" 17 Zoning article were passed at the May 14, 1984 Annual Town Meeting.

1983: MILL POND PROPERTY: May 1983 TM

May 6, 1983 Annual Town Meeting– Article 48 -approved the "Mill Pond
Acquisition" consisting of nine parcels located on either side of Westgate Road and abutting the Punkhorn Parklands, totaling 25 acres for $50,000. The Town also received $40,000 in State Self-help Grant funds towards this purchase.[14]
Total Cost: $50,000

1983: INTERIM OPEN SPACE PLAN

An interim Open Space and Recreation Plan Update was prepared in 1983 by the Conservation Commission. Revised and expanded goals were:
*Protection of streams, ponds, wetlands & aquifers
*Protection of special environmental areas to retain ecological diversity and a variety of habitats
*To retain the visual beauty and natural appearance of Brewster for future generations
*Assure continued recreational amenities
*Work with bordering communities for mutual open space planning efforts [15]

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[9] Town of Brewster, 1983 Annual Reports for the 12 Month Period Ending June 30, (Brewster, 1983). P. 108.
[10] Town Of Brewster, 1983 Annual Reports For The 12 Month Period Ending June 30, (Brewster, 1983). P. 108.
[11] Town of Brewster, 1983 Annual Reports For The 12 Month Period Ending June 30, (Brewster, 1983). p. 121.
[12] Ibid. p. 123.
[13] Ibid. P. 130
[14] Ibid., p. 133
[15] 1983 Interim Open Space and Recreation Plan, (Town of Brewster).

1984: THE LAND ACQUISITION COMMITTEE: May 16, 1984 TM

May 1984 Annual Town Meeting – Article 117 – approved establishment of the Brewster Land Acquisition Committee.[16] During its four years of existence the Land Acquisition Committee helped the Town acquire nearly 1,000 acres of open space for conservation, watershed protection, recreation, and other municipal uses.

Committee members: Robert Finch, Steven Eldredge, Paul Wightman, Don Schellenberger, Phyllis Cosand, Patricia Hughes, Don Biron, Rick Larsen. Staff: Dave Palmer – Coordinator, Mario DiGregorio & Tina Balog, Conservation Administrators and Susan Strumski.

OTHER 1980S STUDIES

1. Two surveys were conducted by the State's Natural Heritage Program. [17] [18]
2. A new detailed Rare Plant Survey was performed by Mario DiGregorio. [19]
3. A major Natural Resource Inventory was designed and coordinated by the Soil Conservation Service. [20]

1983: THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION TRUST (BCT)

"Founded in 1983 when the Cape was just emerging from its last recession, development was beginning to boom, oil companies had stopped drilling on George's Bank, the EPA had designated Cape Cod as a Sole Source Aquifer, Ocean Edge was beginning construction, and the Punkhorn was still mostly private land.

Since that time the Brewster Conservation Trust has preserved 200+ acres of land or an average of l4 acres per year. Their first ambitious purchase of land was Windmill Meadows on Route 6A, in front of the l8th Century Smock Windmill (moved from Ellis Landing in l974, restored in l975-76 and opened to the public by the Brewster Historical Society in l976) and the Harris-Black House (cl795, dismantled in l982 at its Red Top Road location, rebuilt in l984 near the Windmill and opened to the public in l984)."[21]

The Brewster Conservation Trust encouraged voters to approve the Town's land acquisition proposals. The Town also adopted a Conservation Restriction Program at the Trust's urging.

A 15 acre farm field, located on Lower Road, was donated to the BCT by Ruth and Mary Louise Eddy for use as a Community Garden. This ambitious program serves over fifty (50) Town families at this time. The BCT Scholarship Program awards $1,000 a year to a deserving senior.

The BCT continues to work cooperatively with the Town on our mutual goal of acquiring and preserving as much open space land as possible.

1984: UPDATE 1970 MASTER PLAN: January 1984 TM

January 17, 1984 Special Town Meeting – Article 14 –approved $2,000 to be used along with a State grant for updating the 1970 Master Plan.[22]

1984: UPPER MILL POND PARCEL: May 1984 TM

May 14, 1984 Special Town Meeting- Article 7 –approved eminent domain taking of nine (9) parcels in a deed from Homcorp. Inc. for Conservation and Watershed resources.[23]

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[16] Town of Brewster, 1984 Annual Reports for the 12 Month Period Ending June 30, (Brewster, 1984). P.152.
[17] MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program Study
[18] MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program Study
[19] Mario DiGregorio, Rare Plant Survey, (Falmouth).
[20] Soil Conservation Service, Natural Resource Inventory, (Barnstable County).
[21] Brewster Conservation Trust, Newsletter (Brewster,
[22] Town of Brewster, 1984 Annual Reports, (Brewster, 1984). P.119.
[23] Ibid. p. 158.

1984: FREY PROPERTY: December 10, 1984 TM

Special Town Meeting, Article 5. approved purchase of three parcels, containing 116 acres of land for Wellhead Protection. These lands were purchased for $475,218, with the Town receiving a Department of Environmental Quality Engineering grant for an Aquifer Land Acquisition Projects in the amount of $475,218. This purchase provided a substantial buffer for Wells #1 and #2.[24]
Total Cost: 475,218 DEQE grant $475,218

1984: THE BREWSTER WETLANDS PROTECTION BY-LAW: December 10, 1984 TM

Acclaimed as a "model by-law", this gave the Conservation Commission increased jurisdiction, regulation and home rule for the protection of local wetlands and their environmental values, above and beyond the protection afforded by the MA Wetlands Protection Act. [25]

1984: WETLAND CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Wetland Conservancy District (§179-6) is intended to preserve and maintain the surface water and groundwater that support public water supplies, as well as natural habitats. Lands within the districts include those that border vegetated wetlands, freshwater banks, land subject to flooding, land under a freshwater body, land under the ocean, coastal beaches, barrier beaches, rocky intertidal shores, land under salt ponds, fish runs, coastal dunes, coastal banks, salt marshes and land containing shellfish which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Wetlands Protection Act, MGL c.131, § 40, as amended. They also include specific soil types identified in the bylaw. Uses allowed in Wetland Conservancy Districts are those associated with outdoor activities, such as fishing, hiking, and boating, among other uses that promote and maintain the natural features in these areas.

1984: CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT BYLAW

While not mandatory, cluster development is promoted in Brewster to allow for more flexible residential subdivision design in order to preserve natural features of a property. Under the Cluster Residential Development Bylaw (§179-35) any parcel of at least 10 acres in size in the R-R, R-L and R-M Districts may use cluster development design. The bylaw requires at least 60% of a site be set aside as open space, which must be permanently protected for passive recreational purposes such as walking or riding trails or wildlife corridors and habitats. Important resources such as wetlands and watersheds are protected.

1985: TWO YEAR DEVELOPMENT MORATORIUM.

Town Meeting endorsed a two-year moratorium on sub-divisions in the "R-R" zoning district for over 1,000 acres of undeveloped land in the Punkhorn area to allow careful study and planning. [26]

1985: OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

The 1985 Conservation Commission members need to be once again recognized for their energy and hard work, which produced the 1985 Plan, and for their enduring ideas, which were incorporated into the 1999 and 2006 Plans. These members were Robert Finch, Co-Chairman, William Henchy, Co-Chairman, Stephan Berrick, Robert M. Franklin, Paul Grueninger, Rickard Larsen, Peter C. Peck, William Girolamo and Paul Wightman, LAC reps - Don Biron and Phyllis Cosand, Dan Cahill-Recreation Department. Of inestimable assistance were consultant Peter Ryner, Architect Malcolm Wells (cover and interior drawings), Mark Robinson (Cape Cod Planning and Economic Development Commission (CCPEDC), Rick DeVirgilio and Karen Reddish (Soil Conservation Services), Jack Clarke (MA Coastal Zone Management-MCZM) and Joel Lerner and Staff (MA Division of Conservation Services).

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[24] Town of Brewster 1985 Annual Reports, (Brewster, 1985). P.120
[25] Brewster, Wetlands Protection By-Law, (Brewster, 1984).
[26] Town Meeting, Zoning Ordinance, (Brewster, 1985).

The 1985 Open Space and Recreation Plan reflected a new awareness by the Town of the precious and fragile nature of its natural resources. The Plan was a blueprint for action to assure wise use and long term continuance of some of Cape Cod's most valuable remaining natural areas.

1985 projections estimated a population increase to 8,000 by 1990 and 10,000 by the year 2000. Clearly there was a need for re-evaluation and action. The 1985 Open Space and Recreation Plan recognized that "The vision of a rural Brewster in harmony with its special natural setting and constrained by its small Town infrastructure was endangered by rapid growth which appeared to be overwhelming the Cape."

One of the key conclusions of that Plan was that Brewster had to act then (in 1985) if there was to be any significant open space in Brewster's future. There had to be an all-out effort to ensure the long-range protection of the Town's natural heritage. It was not just the beauty and character of the Town that was at stake, but the very survival of the community.

Based on recommendations of the 1985 Open Space and Recreation Plans; hard work by the Land Acquisition Committee, the Conservation Commission and with overwhelming support from Town Hall and Town residents; the Town 's accomplishments of the last fourteen years have been significant. Over 1,000 acres of sensitive land have come under permanent protection for watershed and conservation purposes. [27]

ACEC: AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN:

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern are places in Massachusetts that receive special recognition because of the quality, uniqueness and significance of their natural and cultural resources. These areas are identified and nominated at the community level and are reviewed and designated by the state's Secretary of Environmental Affairs. ACEC designation creates a framework for local and regional stewardship of critical resources and ecosystems.

There are two designated ACECs within the Town of Brewster: the **Pleasant Bay ACEC** and the Inner **Cape Cod Bay ACEC.**

Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC: 1985

The 2,600-acre Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC covers three Towns (Eastham, Orleans and Brewster), 15% of the area being within the Town of Brewster. The Inner Cape Cod Bay ACEC was nominated by the Conservation Commissions, Boards of Selectmen, and Planning Boards from the Towns of Brewster, Eastham, and Orleans and was designated as an ACEC in 1985 because of the area's extraordinary natural resources. The boundary for this ACEC generally follows the 10-foot contour line on the landward side, and the mean low water on the seaward side, and extends from First Encounter Beach south to include Namskaket Creek. Included within the ACEC boundary are hundreds of acres of saltmarsh, highly productive shellfish beds, undisturbed wildlife habitat, barrier beaches, salt ponds, and tidal rivers and creeks. These areas provide flood control, storm damage prevention, improved water quality, and recreation opportunities to surrounding communities. Brewster's coastal resources, which are either partially or entirely included in the ACEC, include Cape Cod Bay, Namskaket Creek, and the barrier beach south of Namskaket Creek.

Pleasant Bay ACEC: 1987

The 9,240-acre Pleasant Bay ACEC covers four Towns (Orleans, Chatham, Harwich and Brewster), less than 1% of the area being within the Town of Brewster. The Pleasant Bay ACEC was nominated by the Conservation Commissions, Boards of Selectmen, and Planning Boards from the Towns of Brewster, Chatham, Harwich, and Orleans and was designated as an ACEC in 1987 because of the area's

[27] Open Space Committee, Open Space and Recreation Plan, (Town of Brewster, 1985).

extraordinary natural resources. The boundary for this ACEC generally follows a 100-foot buffer to the 10-foot contour line and includes wetlands and waterbodies that outflow into Pleasant Bay. Over 1,000 acres of salt marsh and several hundred acres of tidal flats are found in the ACEC. Other important habitats include islands, salt and freshwater ponds, rivers, bays, and barrier beaches. These areas provide flood control, storm damage prevention, improved water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities to surrounding communities.

1985: THE CASTIGLIONI PROPERTY – "SPRUCE HILL": August 1985 TM

Spring Town Meeting approved the purchase of one parcel, totaling 24.531 acres of land located in East Brewster on Route 6A. State Self-Help Funds and Federal Land & Water Conservation Fund Assistance contributed to this purchase. This parcel, purchased for Conservation purposes connects to Cape Cod Bay, providing residents and visitors a lovely public access to saltwater. This parcel also contained a house and two barns, which have since been leased by the Brewster Historical Society and currently house their Museum.

1986: BREWSTER WETLANDS PROTECTION REGULATIONS: May 27, 1986 TM

The Conservation Commission significantly strengthened protection of the Town's Wetlands by promulgating a detailed set of Regulations to supplement the Brewster Wetlands Protection By-Law. These represented the first set of **local** Wetlands Protection Regulations to be enacted in the Commonwealth. They were hailed as a model for regulation to be enacted by Towns statewide. Copies of the Regulations were requested by Towns on and off Cape, as well as by the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions.

The Brewster Wetlands Protection By-law and Regulations are more stringent than the State Wetlands Protection Act in several distinct areas. For example, the Brewster Wetlands Protection By-law extends the wetland values protected in the By-law to include: groundwater quality, water quality in the numerous ponds of the Town, erosion and sedimentation control, and aesthetics and historic values. These values are above and beyond the values listed in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act Regulations. The Town also extends applicability to include land subject to inundation by groundwater or surface water, which goes beyond the state's regulations.

1986: THE PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA: May 1986

This magnificent compilation of 835 acres created the Punkhorn Parklands Conservation Area. This acquisition included:

***Camp Mitton (The Boys and Girls Camp) Property** three parcels, totaling 39.8 acres of land, for $555,000. The Town received grant monies of $275,000 towards this purchase.

***May 1986: Francis Property**

Town Meeting also approved purchase of this single 25-acre parcel for $900,000.

***May 1986: The Alexander Property**

Town Meeting approved $155,000 to purchase this 18.15 acre parcel.

***May 1986: Harris Property**

This single one-acre parcel was approved at Town Meeting for $78,750.

***1987: Westgate Road Property**

Town Meeting approved the purchase of 151.50 acres of land along Westgate Road in the Punkhorn Parklands as buffer expansion for Wellfield Protection. This Land is under the custody and control of the Water Department.

1987: PUNKHORN PARKLANDS: 1987 TM

Another 692 acres were approved, another major acquisition to the Parklands. [6 Key properties out of 80 total] The Town received State Self-Help Funds.

1987: BREWSTER PONDS WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Brewster has been conducting environmental monitoring of its ponds under the auspices of the Department of Natural Resources for over 20 years (since 1987). Brewster's ponds had been monitored regularly by the Cape Cod Pond and Lake Stewardship (PALS) program. The PALS program had monitored ponds and lakes across Cape Cod, including 29 ponds in Brewster. Brewster now runs their own PALS/pond monitoring program.

1987: PLEASANT BAY ALLIANCE

In 1987 the Towns of Orleans, Chatham, Harwich, and Brewster submitted to the Commonwealth an application to designate Pleasant Bay an *Area of Critical Environmental Concern* (ACEC). The Commonwealth's ACEC designation led the four towns to develop a resource management plan for Pleasant Bay and form the Pleasant Bay Alliance to coordinate management activities.

The Pleasant Bay Alliance is an organization of the Towns of Brewster, Chatham, Orleans, and Harwich. Formed through an inter-municipal agreement, the Alliance is charged with implementing the Pleasant Bay Resource Management Plan. The Plan encompasses the Pleasant Bay Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Pleasant Bay watershed. The Alliance develops and distributes public policy recommendations, technical studies, and public information/educational materials, all available on the Alliance website, www.pleasantbay.org. Brewster's Natural Resources Director and Town Planner are appointed by the Select Board to represent the Town on the Alliance's Steering Committee.

In 2018, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) issued the Pleasant Bay Watershed Permit, the first permit of its kind to reduce nitrogen loads in a watershed shared by multiple Towns. The permit gives each Alliance Town a mix of authorizations and incentives needed to implement the nitrogen removal strategies outlined in the watershed plan. The twenty-year permit is managed in five-year increments, with nitrogen reduction targets for each Town to meet along the way. The Alliance develops annual progress reports required by MassDEP and the Cape Cod Commission to demonstrate that nitrogen reduction requirements are on track. The process is flexible and allows Towns to adapt if targeted strategies end up performing better or not as well as predicted.

To help implement the work called for under the watershed permit, the Alliance obtained $250,000 from the Southeast New England Estuaries Project (SNEP), a grant program sponsored by US EPA and Restore America's Estuaries. Under the grant the Alliance and member Towns are: 1) exploring the potential for expanded use of nitrogen removing septic systems; 2) monitoring the effectiveness of shellfish aquaculture for nitrogen removal; 3) developing a nitrogen trading demonstration project that will allow Towns to use financial transactions to compensate for nitrogen removal; and 4) updating the ecological model that is used to track and assess nitrogen concentrations and removal requirements in the Pleasant Bay system.

Working with the Towns to achieve the nitrogen removal targets outlined in the Targeted Watershed Management Plan and watershed permit will continue to be a high priority for the Alliance

1988: DRUMMER BOY MUSEUM PROPERTY: 1-1988 TM

These 17+ acres of land were purchased for $950,000 with a Life Tenancy Agreement. The parcel was transferred to the Town in 1991. Located along Route 6A, this land affords a rare view of Cape Cod Bay, a scenic vista with conservation and recreation values. A large open parcel, the Drummer Boy Park is well used by residents for recreation, with a walkway through woods and along the marsh. It is the site of the Town Bandstand, donated by Steve Allard, a local builder, where the Brewster Town Band provides Sunday concerts during the summertime. This is also the location of the "Playground By-the-Sea" sited to the rear of the Drummer Boy Museum building.

Total Cost: $950,000

It is also the site for regular public events, such as the annual Brewster Conservation Day, Brewster in Bloom, Fairs and Farmers Market (on adjacent Historical Society property). In 2021, the Town is undertaking the process to update the Master Plan for the Park, and evaluating improved access to Wing Island.

1988: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REVIEW BY-LAW: May 9, 1988 TM

The purpose of this by-law was to promote the health, safety, and wellbeing of the inhabitants of the Town by prior review and mitigation of activities which will or may result in damage to the environment. The natural resources of the Town included, but were not limited to, air pollution, water pollution, improper sewage disposal; pesticide or herbicide pollution; unlawful dumping; excessive noise; impairment, pollution, and eutrophication of ponds, streams, lakes, estuaries, shellfish beds, or other surface or subsurface water resources; impairment or destruction of flood plains, forests, wildlife habitat or corridors, or the habitat of any species listed as endangered, threatened, watch list, or of special concern by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program; or the destruction or impairment of sites of historic or archaeological significance, including Indian burial sites or middens. This By-Law was under the purview of the Conservation Commission.

1988: HOPKINS PROPERTY – GIFT: 1988 TM

Town Meeting approved receipt of this gift totaling 30.11 acres of Saltmarsh on Namskaket Creek on the Brewster/Orleans border.

1988: BAKERS POND PROPERTY: May 1988 TM

Town Meeting approved $1,008,700 to purchase 6 parcels totaling 28 in East Brewster along the Brewster/Orleans border. The Town received $600,000 in grant monies from the state. This acquisition preserved a large section of unfragmented forested uplands, as well as lands bordering Bakers Pond. It represented a significant inter-Town cooperative venture, encompassing the western shoreline of Bakers Pond on the Brewster-Orleans line. An adjacent parcel of 15 acres, approved for purchase by Orleans Town Meeting, resulted in a joint acquisition that protects some 2,000 feet of this important pondshore/watershed area. The Brewster parcels also abut Nickerson State Park
Total Cost: 1,008,700 State Grant Funds $600,000

1988: ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR SWAMP CONSERVATION AREA: 1988 TM

Town Meeting approved purchase of 10.70 acres of White Cedar Swamp adjacent to Baker Pond Conservation Are, southeast of Vespers Pond. The Town received State Grant Funds.

1988: BELMONT PARK PROPERTY: 5-1988 TM

This 42 acre, two parcel acquisition for $72,000 provided the Town with 39.50 acres of land for Affordable Housing and 10 acres for Conservation. This site for a Housing Partnership Program in 1990 provided 20 homes, forming Belmont Park, a cluster subdivision surrounded by protected open space.
Total Cost: $72,000

1988: PUNKHORN PARKLANDS II PROPERTY: 5-1988 TM

Four more parcels, totaling 35 acres for $245,000, helped fill in the Punkhorn Parklands, which now totaled over 900 acres of unfragmented forested uplands with two Great Ponds, and numerous wetlands, including quaking bogs.
Total Cost: $245,000

1988: LYNCH CONSERVATION AREA –GIFT: 1988 TM

Town Meeting approved receipt of this gift of 7 acres in southwest Brewster along the Harwich line.

1988: COVE ROAD WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA: 1988
Town Meeting approved purchase of 27.10 acre. These lands provided for an expansion of the buffer area for wells #1 and #2.

1988: GOLF/MURPHY PROPERTY: 5-1988 TM
This acquisition added one parcel of 5.44 acres for $48,000 to the Golf Course lands.
Total Cost: $48,000

1988: FREEMANS WAY WATER PROPERTY: 5-1988
May 1988 Town Meeting approved eight more parcels, totaling 21 acres, for $95,000 provided increased Wellfield Protection in SE Brewster, near Wells #1 and #2.
Total Cost: $95,000

1989: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY OVERLAY BYLAW: 11-1989 TM
Based on geographic delineations, this regulation triggers archaeological review for applications which are reviewed under the Wetlands Protection By-Law and the Environmental Impact Review By-Law This overlay district indicates potential archaeologically sensitive sites as a factor to be considered prior to the issuance of a building permit. The creation of this Overlay map generated increased public interest in preserving undisturbed sites, and especially to enable obtaining invaluable and irreplaceable information on our Town's pre-history prior to construction.

1989: C & F DEVELOPMENT CONSERVATION AREA
This 0.75 acre parcel, located on Elbow Pond, protects important rare species habitat.

1990's

1990: THE CAPE COD COMMISSION
On March 27, 1990 the Cape Cod Commission was established and charged with, among other things, to prepare and oversee the implementation of a regional land use policy plan. Their assistance, expertise and technical guidance over the last fifteen years have enabled the Town to complete a number of Town planning strategies, upgrade zoning regulations, and accomplish numerous projects, which might otherwise have faltered due to lack of support, expertise or funds.

1990: PRESERVATION AWARD FROM MA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
In March of 1990, the Brewster Conservation Commission received the Historic Preservation Award given out by the MA Historical Commission. The nomination was based on the Conservation Commission's recognition of the importance of archaeological preservation, with the Town's 1989 passage of the Archaeological Sensitivity Overlay Map.

1990: FREEMANS WAY
This 20 acre site was accepted/approved for use as a recreation area.

1990: PUNKHORN PARKLANDS – ARTICLES II AND IV.
Approval of exchange of permanent management control from the Board of Selectmen to Conservation Commission control – 141.02 acres.
At the same time The Freemans Way Conservation Lands – 20 acres – were turned over to the Water Department and Recreation Commission. There are currently baseball and soccer fields on this parcel, overseen by the Recreation Department.

1991: THE REGIONAL POLICY PLAN FOR BARNSTABLE COUNTY

In 1991 the Cape Cod Commission issued the Regional Policy Plan to help Local Planning Committees, other Town boards and commissions identify important goals and policies as related to their specific Town. The Commission provides assistance, technical expertise, as well as helping with funding, to develop guidelines for the development of Local Comprehensive Plans. (LCP) [28]

THE LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE

The Town of Brewster was selected as a "pilot Town" by the Cape Cod Commission to develop a Local Comprehensive Plan under Section 9 of the Cape Cod Commission Act. The Plan would be an expression of the Town's vision of its future and a guide to making the many public and private decisions that would determine this future and a source of basic information about existing and expected local conditions.

1990: THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN APPOINTED A LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Members 1990-2000:
Planning Board: Steven W. Eldredge -Chairman, Richard E. Houst, William C. Henchy, James K. Matel, Marjorie W. Pierce, Kenneth Bates, Patricia Busch, Timothy Donovan, John P. McMullen, Robert A. McLellan, John B. Morris, Joseph A. Shilansky, Jr.
Water Commission: William Porter, Benjamin Tillson
Conservation Commission: Alyce L. Favreau, Donald Schall, Tina Balog-Conservation Administrator
Recreation Commission: Rolland Bassett, Keith Arnold
Board of Health: Doris Franzago, Elizabeth Collins
Board of Selectmen: Jillian Douglass-Administrative Assistant
Natural Resources: Bob Mant
Historic District Commission: Roy Robinson
Archaeology: Fred Dunford-Staff Archaeologist, Cape Cod Museum of Natural History.

This plan had been in process for a number of years and was expected to be completed in the by spring of 2008. Most sections were in revised draft form.

1991: LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TOWN-WIDE SURVEY

In 1991, as a part of developing the Local Comprehensive
Plan (LCP), the Committee formulated a survey which was distributed to all residents. Grant funding was received from the Cape Cod Commission for administrative costs and was used to fund the mailing of the survey, which was sent to 4,000 households. The survey response was very high, 46%. The results were compiled by Jillian Douglass and graphed by Susan Strumski.

94% of respondents agreed that the preservation of Brewster's present rural character was very important.
1. "Securing land for conservation uses" was ranked #1.
2. The next most important project was "maintenance of the local library." In 1997 there was a major expansion and up-date of the Brewster Ladies Library.
3. Additional sidewalks were rated as the next most important project.

The top three recreational needs were:
1. Walking trails - The land is there but trails still need to be further delineated and maintained.
2. Land for freshwater pond swimming beaches. - Land still needs to be acquired or managed to provide such recreational facilities.
3. Concert facilities - A Bandstand has been built at the Drummer Boy Park on Route 6A.

[28] Cape Cod Commission, Regional Policy Plan for Barnstable County, (Barnstable, 1991).

Throughout the survey, the same responses appeared:

Keep Brewster rural.
Retain the quiet beauty and charm.
Retain the historic character.
Retain the small Town quality.[29]

1991: OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE

A new Open Space Committee was formed in 1991 and met actively for about 4 years.
After 1995, work was continued only by the Conservation Commission Administrator until the Open Space Committee was reconstituted in 1998.

1991: HARWICH/BREWSTER WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROJECT

The Water Resources Office of the Cape Cod Commission completed this project which better defined re-charge areas for our present and future public wells and analyzed the issues of nitrogen loading and other potential contamination sources to our water supply. Recommendations were made to regulate underground fuel storage tanks and amend the Water Resource District By-law refining the Zone 2 recharge area boundaries.[30]

1991: FRIENDS OF NICKERSON, INC.

Created in 1991, this group was organized to support Nickerson State Park by promoting activities and to provide not only a conduit for donations, but to actively undertake fund raising for the park.

1992: FRIENDS OF CROSBY MANSION

Albert Crosby constructed the Colonial Revival-style mansion in 1888 to 1889. Prior to DEM purchase in 1986, Camp Seascapes used the Crosby Estate including the Crosby Mansion, several outbuildings, tennis courts and pool.

The Crosby Mansion volunteer group was organized in 1992 by people with a strong interest in the Mansion. These volunteers spent thousands of hours of time, energy and provided materials to almost totally stabilize and restore the mansion and its grounds to the magnificence they enjoyed at the turn of the century.

Being within the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District, the Mansion is listed on the Massachusetts Historic Commission's (MHC) State Register. In addition, an initial evaluation by the MHC suggests that the Crosby Mansion may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on its degree of significance at the local level**.**

The continuing rehabilitation and long-term use/lease of the mansion is the subject of ongoing discussion between the Town of Brewster, DEM and the state legislature. At this time, the Town had a temporary five-year lease from DEM, while negotiations continued for a longer lease.

1992: THE CAPE REPERTORY THEATRE

DEM and the Cape Repertory Theatre entered into a partnership related to the use of structures that were formerly associated with the Crosby Estate and an amphitheater formerly used by Camp Monomoy. The building that the Cape Repertory Group planned to restore and use for production was destroyed by fire in 1991. However, the group decided to rebuild the structure following historical guidelines. In 1991, the

[29] Local Comprehensive Plan Committee, Town-wide Survey, (Brewster, 1991).
[30] Cape Cod Commission, Harwich/Brewster Wellhead Protection Project, (Barnstable, 1991).

state legislature approved a 25-year lease for the use of the buildings and grounds of the old livery stable site. [31]

1992: THE ROUTE 6A CORRIDOR STUDY

This study was conducted to identify potential threats from future developments upon the Town's resources, and to assess the future ability of the Town's road network to serve as a safe and efficient transportation system

The Route 6A Corridor Study Committee was composed of members: Steven W. Eldredge - Chairman, Richard E. Houst-Vice Chairman, Doris C. Alm, Ken Bates, Jan Francis-HDC, Timothy P. Donovan, Alyce L. Favreau-Citizen-at-Large, Doris Franzago-Board of Health, Robert A. McLellan, John B. Morris, Marjorie W. Pierce, Robert Thomas, -Water Commissioner, Donald G. Schall-Conservation, John Mitchell-Selectmen Representative.
Ex-Officio Members - Non-Voting Members-Patricia Hughes -Cape Cod Commission, William Henchy, David Thyng-Building Commissioner, James Ehrhart-Police Chief, Allan Tkaczk-DPW Superintendent, Jane Potter - Chamber of Commerce, Doug Hayner-Board of Trade, Jillian Douglass-Selectmen's Alternate.

Tams Consultants in association with Horsley Witten Hegemann, Inc. and Candace Jenkins were hired to perform the analysis. In June of 1992 they submitted the finished Corridor Study**.**

The study results indicated that:

1. A considerable amount of development was still possible in Brewster which, if realized, would result in unacceptably low levels of service along Route 6A as well as several other road corridors, resulting in increased congestion and safety hazards.

2. Poorly designed development, which was not compatible with the character of the corridors threatened valuable historic, cultural and scenic resources.

3. If the Town's numerous road corridors, including Route 6A, were to continue to serve as viable transportation routes, as well as historic and cultural assets to the Town of Brewster, comprehensive performance and design standards for development were necessary. [32]

The Corridor Overlay District Protection By-law was proposed to protect public health, safety and welfare through the preservation of the Town's transportation corridors, and protection of its historic and cultural assets, for the residents and visitors of the Town of Brewster. The By-law was approved at Fall Town Meeting in 1993 adopting new standards for transportation, access, parking, landscaping and appearance within the Corridor Overlay District [33], which included all land identified on the Town of Brewster Zoning District Map.[34]

1988-1993: DIAGNOSTIC/FEASIBILITY STUDY OF SHEEP POND, BREWSTER

This study was initiated under the Massachusetts Chapter 628 Clean Lake and Great Ponds Program. IEP was contracted to conduct the study in March 1988.

Sheep Pond is a freshwater kettle pond with a surface area of 56.6 ha (140 acres) lying between State Routes 124 and 137 in the Town of Brewster. The pond is composed of two major basins with maximum depths of 18 meters (60 feet) at the north end and 15 meters (50 feet) at the south end. The Division of Water Pollution Control classified Sheep Pond as "oligotrophic" based on the baseline surveys in 1980 and 1986.

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[31] DEM, GOALS Management Plan, Nickerson State Park, (Boston, 1993).
[32] TAMS Consultants, The Route 6A Corridor Study, (1992).
[33] Brewster, The Corridor Overlay Protection By-Law, (Town of Brewster, 1993).
[34] Town of Brewster Zoning Districts Map

Although the pond was an excellent recreational resource with no pronounced symptoms of cultural eutrophication, shoreline residents and Townspeople expressed the need for measures to insure that the water quality of the pond would be preserved. Members of the Sheep Pond Beach Association were instrumental in alerting Townspeople to the desirability and cost-effectiveness of implementing measures to protect the pond then, rather than waiting until a problem developed and attempting restoration. This farsighted perspective and concern for the pond prompted the study.

The focus of the feasibility study was the preservation of the water quality that existed in Sheep Pond in 1988. Major sources of nutrient inputs to Sheep Pond that are manageable were septic systems, shoreline lawns, and stormwater drainage. Preventing the nutrient load from these sources from increasing or reducing them would protect the Sheep Pond ecosystem from degradation of water quality.
The feasibility study results and recommendations are discussed in more detail in Section 4 G. Environmental Problems.

1993-1999: ROLAND C. NICKERSON STATE PARK
GOALS Management Plan

In order to ensure that MA state forests and park systems provide the best open space, natural resources conservation, and recreational opportunities for MA residents and visitors, DEM established a program known as GOALS: Guidelines for Operations and Land Stewardship. The plan serves as a guide for management of the renewable and irreplaceable resources in DEM's trust.

Public input and volunteer assistance, especially from the NSP Advisory Committee and the Friends of Nickerson, was an irreplaceable component of the planning process. A number of public meetings were held; the plan was improved by the local knowledge of local citizens and their concern for NSP. An important part of the management plan is its ability to enhance the coordination between DEM and the Cape Cod Commission and the Town of Brewster in several ways: The lease of structures on the Bay Property to the Cape Cod Repertory Theatre supports appropriate economic development by promoting cultural-tourist related activities. DEM is promoting sensible solid waste management with a recycling program that is available to park visitors.

The Cape Cod Rail Trail was a major step toward promoting alternative types of transportation. It serves as a primary corridor, allowing municipalities to bring bicyclists, horseback riders and walkers to interesting destinations with connector trails.

The undeveloped state park land serves as a filter for precipitation, recharging the aquifer with large quantities of clean water, directly contributing to Town water supplies. DEM's interpretive programs inform the public about the importance of natural and cultural resources, and thus contribute to the protection of wetlands and wildlife. NSP is a popular recreation spot, reducing pressure on other heavily used areas. Local businesses also amply benefit from purchases made by campers and day visitors. Campers often choose a park because it is near cultural activities, places of historical interest, wildlife sanctuaries, the seashore, good summer theatres, art galleries, museums and exceptional restaurants. Brewster offers all of these things.

The park is an important block of open space that the Town or Cape Cod Commission may utilize as a foundation for greenway corridor planning.[35]

1993: THAD ELLIS ROAD PROPERTY: State Purchase

This is a 1.5 acre wetland parcel on Thad Ellis Road, purchased in 1993 by the MA Division of Fish & Wildlife for permanent protection.

[35] DEM, GOALS Management Plan Nickerson State Park, (Boston, 1993).

1993: BREWSTER STATE FOREST; State Purchase

The Brewster State Forest, 26 forested acres, located just west of the Sheep Pond Woodlands Conservation Area. The Forest is bisected by the Cape Cod Rail Trail and extends south to Sheep Pond.

1993: MONOMOY LENS GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PROJECT

This Cape Cod Commission study sought to refine the Commission's knowledge of current groundwater conditions within the Monomoy Lens. The data was used to develop potential wellhead protection programs and regulations.[36]

1993: SOIL SURVEY OF BARNSTABLE COUNTRY, MASSACHUSETTS

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies, state agencies including the Agricultural Experiment stations, and local agencies. The federal National Conservation Soil Service (NRCS) has leadership for the federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Major field work was completed in 1983. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 1984.

The Survey was made cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. It is part of the technical Assistance furnished to the Cape Cod Conservation District. In addition, the Survey clearly elucidates the importance of the geologic history of Cape Cod, in the creation of the landforms, the glacial deposits, the soils that have shaped the history and development of this area. The geology of Cape Cod remains dynamic as the postglacial landforms continue to evolve. [37]

The Soil Survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey areas. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can be used to avoid soil-related failures in land uses. Information can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as woodland; as sites for buildings; sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and park and other recreational facilities; and for wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using Soil Survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil. [38]

The Survey, the soil names and descriptions were accepted at Town Meeting in December 1984 and further amendments to the Survey were accepted at Town Meetings in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 2001.

Maps and interpretative data indicating the limitations of individual soils for different land uses such as on-site sewage disposal, homesites, and woodlands, are available for review through the NRCS or through the Conservation Commission office in Brewster Town Hall.

1993: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP

Based on the 1989 Bylaw, Brewster produced an Archaeological Sensitivity Map, with revision/updates in 1996 and 1998, by the Cape Cod Commission (Appendix C). This map shows areas of:

PRIMARY SENSITIVITY (1,000-Foot Protective Buffer Zone): This generally includes all areas within 1,000 of marine ecosystems, particularly those areas within close proximity to freshwater.

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[36] Cape Cod Commission, Monomoy Lens Groundwater Protection Project, (Barnstable, 1993).
[37] Soil Survey of Barnstable County, Massachusetts (Barnstable, 1993)
[38] Ibid.

These areas have a high probability of containing prehistoric archaeological sites. The four most important areas for management consideration based upon available data are: Namskaket Creek and marsh, the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, Stony Brook Valley, and the major ponds of the Herring River Drainage System.
SECONDARY SENSITIVITY (500-Foot Protective Buffer Zone): This generally includes all areas within 500 feet of a water body greater than 3 acres in size that are not a part of the Herring River or Stony Brook drainage systems. These areas are likely to contain prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly if they intersect areas of primary sensitivity.
TERTIARY SENSITIVITY: This generally includes all areas within a protective zone that skirts wetlands of any size and water bodies less than three acres in size. Developments that may disrupt the natural character or inhibit public safety are prohibited in this protective zone. The delineation of the protection zone is defined in the Town of Brewster's Wetlands Conservancy District Bylaw and are subject to the regulations that constitute the Wetlands Protection act, MGL.c.131, --40, as amended. Archaeological sites may exist within these environments.

1994: HOUSING AUTHORITY PHASE II: 11-1994 TM

One parcel consisting of eight acres was purchased for $104,500 to provide affordable Senior Housing. 24 units were built – Frederick Court. This building has 3 acres of open space around it, preserved for gardening and recreation the seniors in residence

1994: WILDLIFE HABITAT CORRIDOR STUDY

Town meeting approved monies for an aerial mapping project to produce an overlay map of wildlife corridors and habitats. This study was tabled until the Conservation Commission was ready to proceed with the project.

Current Data on Corridors for Wildlife Migration

Riparian areas (i.e., rivers, streams and adjacent lands) are important habitats for wildlife, and function as corridors for wildlife migration. This includes many of what are ordinarily thought of as "upland" species as well as wetland species. For example, many upland animals need access to rivers and streams for hunting and drinking, particularly in the winter when other water sources may be frozen over. The junction between rivers, streams and adjacent riparian land is especially high in ecological diversity and biological productivity because gravity is constantly moving energy and matter along with the current and because so many animals spend their lives both in water and on land. The high value of riparian areas as wildlife habitat is also due to the abundance of water combined with the convergence of many species along the edges and ecological transition zones between aquatic/wetland, aquatic/upland, wetland/upland and river channel/backwaters habitats (Cohen, 1997).
In Brewster, examples of where wildlife can migrate include:

- Along the Cape Cod Bike Path.
- Protected land along Quivett Creek.
- Protected land from Spruce Hill Conservation Area at Cape Cod Bay through Nickerson State Park.
- Protected land from Calf Field Pond to Punkhorn Parklands

1994: GROUNDWATER PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Water Resource District Zoning By-law was brought into line with the newly enacted MA State Groundwater Protection District guidelines. The new Brewster Groundwater Overlay Protection District provides increased protection for public drinking water supplies. These regulations come under the authority of the Water Quality Review Committee. [39]

[39] Water Quality Review Committee, Groundwater Protection District, Zoning ByLaw, (Brewster, 1994).

1995: MELCHER PROPERTY: November 1995 TM

These two parcels, amounting to 10.8 acres for $45.000, were acquired to add to the Captains Golf Course. Total Cost: $45,000

1996: THE MONOMOY LENS CAPACITY STUDY

The Cape Cod Commission prepared the Monomoy Capacity Study, with assistance from The Monomoy Capacity Study Work Group and Whiteman and Taitor. The Study focused on the Towns at the "elbow" of Cape Cod:

Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Harwich and Orleans. The purpose of the study was to analyze how much growth these Towns can accommodate while still protecting their natural resources, municipal facilities and community character. The study projected growth in housing units and population for four different future scenarios including the years 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2015 assuming a 50% shift from seasonal to year-round housing units. Growth was projected based on existing land use patterns, zoning regulations and historic growth rates. The study examined four major areas of impact: Water Resources, Transportation, Natural Resources and Open Space, and Fiscal Impacts. The most serious capacity constraints faced by the Towns relate to transportation and water supply, but there are other concerns as well. The most severe impacts occur if there is a substantial shift from seasonal to year-round use of residential dwellings.

Natural Resources

The Natural Resources component of the 1996 Monomoy Capacity study provided an inventory of valuable natural resources in the region such as bogs, marshes, ponds, vernal pools, barrier beaches, fish runs, rare species habitat, and unfragmented forests. The report identifies potential threats to those resources, evaluates existing protections, and analyzes both the actual and perceived levels of service for open space in each of the Towns. The report notes that many key natural resources in the region are not within permanently protected open space areas and thus are vulnerable to damage from inappropriate development. It finds that the greatest threat to the natural resources of the area is the reduction, fragmentation and elimination of woodland habitat. There is also a marked difference between the amount of perceived open space (that is, currently undeveloped land) and protected open space in the Monomoy Towns. Without continued and increased efforts of open space acquisition, all of the Towns will experience a decline in the amount of available open space and community character will change. It is possible for the Towns to maintain their current ratio of protected open space per capita provided that the existing seasonal to year-round population mix is maintained and land.

Conclusions

In the past, many communities have assumed that growth capacity is equal to the amount of development allowed under zoning. The Monomoy Capacity Study indicates that full build out under current zoning regulations could seriously tax both the natural resources and municipal infrastructure of these Towns. The single most striking finding of the study is that conversion of seasonal residences to year-round use could have enormous impacts on transportation, water quality and municipal finances.

The study recommended a number of management strategies to deal with the capacity constraints identified in the analysis, including:

- Identification and protection of potential well sites
- Use of enhanced wastewater treatment technologies
- Changes in zoning regulations
- Use of transit and travel demand management systems
- Purchase of open space to reduce travel demand, protect water quality, and preserve valuable habitat.

The data, analysis and recommendations specific to the Town of Brewster have been incorporated into the pertinent sections of this Open Space Plan. [40]

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE AWARDS

Each year, the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions, Inc., recognizes a small number of people who have worked long and hard, often without thanks or recognition, to protect the Massachusetts environment. Four members of the Brewster Conservation Commission have been recipients of this prestigious award: Robert Finch in 1989, William C. Henchy in 1991, Paul Grueninger in 1992 and Elizabeth G. Taylor in 1996. The Town should be proud of their dedication to protection of the environment.

1997: GOLF COURSE EXPANSION II PROPERTY: September 1997 TM

Seventeen parcels, totaling 126.8 acres were approved in the amount of $1,655,598 to provide for an additional to the Captains Golf Course.
Total Cost: $1,655,598

1997: FREEMANS WAY BARROWS PROPERTY: November 1997 TM

Three more parcels, totaling 29 acres for $450,000, provided further protection within the eastern Wellfields' Zone II.
Total Cost: $450,000

1998: THE CAPE COD LAND BANK

In January of 1998, Cape Cod voters were asked to approve a real estate transfer tax, as a method to fund a Land Bank. Many, who supported the idea of a Land Bank, were not happy with this taxation method. Realtors were prominent members of the opposition to this tax. Over $100,000 was raised by the Realtors lobby against the tax. Their campaign portrayed the proposal as one that would hurt senior citizens trying to sell their property. The tax was defeated 55% to 45%.

Undaunted by the loss, Land Bank supporters rallied and worked to revise the funding mechanism. A new plan proposed a 3% surcharge on real estate taxes. Each Cape Town was allowed to vote on raising their property taxes. The State sweetened the deal by offering to provide a certain level of matching funds. Towns that failed to pass the Land Bank bill would not be eligible to apply for these funds.

On November 3, 1998, on the ballot in every Cape Cod Town, Question 5 read as follows:
"Shall an act passed by the General Court in the year 1998 entitled 'an Act Relative to the Establishment of the Cape Cod Open Space Land Acquisition Program', to acquire open space and conservation land, provide bicycling and walking trails, enhance opportunities for recreation, and protect public drinking water supplies, and to be funded by an additional excise on real property, but not affecting existing abatements and exemptions, and expiring on January 1, 2020, be accepted?"

On November 4, 1998, **ALL** fifteen Towns on Cape Cod had approved the Land Bank. Each Town would share in a portion of a $15 million State matching fund. 50% of the amount raised by any Town each year would be matched by the State. This was a unique program established only for land preservation and only on Cape Cod.

All funds, plus interest therein, would accumulate in an account managed by the Town treasurer, only to be expended on land purchases in that Town, and only when authorized by a majority Town Meeting vote. The Town Open Space Committee would recommend land purchases to the Town Meeting, but Town

[40] Cape Cod Commission, The Monomoy Capacity Study, (Barnstable, 1996).

Meeting would make the final decisions. Towns could also use some or all of their annual revenues to issue bonds for large purchases.

This money could be used for:

Wellfields and Watershed Protection, Agricultural or Forest Land
Ocean and Pond Frontage, Beaches and Dunes
Land to Protect or Restore Scenic Vistas in Developed Areas
Land for Natural or Wildlife Preserves
Land for Recreational Uses – including golf courses
Land and Easements for Trails

The Land Bank Bill established a 3% surcharge on the real estate tax levy. Based on 1998 real estate taxes, this meant at least $437,803+ per year for Brewster. With the addition of 50% State matching funds of $218,901+, this provided Brewster with an estimated $656,704, per year, to be used solely for land acquisition and protection. Additional funds were also available through various grant applications from state, local and private agencies.

1998: THE BREWSTER PATHWAYS COMMITTEE

The Cape Cod Pathways Project, sponsored by Barnstable County, encourages landowners to participate in the creation of a linked system of walking trails throughout the Cape. This network relies on land donations, easements, licenses, and purchases. Its implementation requires the use of access easements over some privately owned parcels and the acquisition of other parcels for their conservation values as well as access to the Trail.

Cape Cod Pathways chose Brewster as one of the first Towns in the Pathway Project because of its early interest, its strong history of open space acquisition and planning, and the large tracts of existing conservation land in Town. Utilizing existing trails, ancient ways, cartpaths, Town roads, and new trails, this pathway will eventually connect to walking trails in the Towns of Dennis, Orleans and Harwich.

Brewster Pathways Committee members from 1998-2007 were: Christopher Williams, Chairman, Gary Christen, Karen Dame, Elizabeth Finch, Donald Near, Bruce MacGregor, Eric Levy, Julie Trzcinski, with Mark Robinson (Director, Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts) sitting in as a "guide par excellence", helping the Committee work its way through the Pathway creation process.

The Pathways Committee has sought short and long-term trail routes, purchase of parcels and negotiation of easements over properties to complete a pathway through Brewster.

Pathways studies completed in 1998 include:

1. An East-West Corridor Study completed by the Pathways Committee and Mark Robinson.
2. A North-South Trail Feasibility Study for linking Nickerson State Park to Hawksnest State Park in Harwich and the Cape Cod Rail Trail, which was completed by Tana Watt and Kathy Sferra of the Cape Cod Commission.

Two portions of this Pathways network were formally dedicated in 1998:

1. Pathway connection through Nickerson State Park
2. Pathway connection through the Punkhorn Parklands

Members of this Committee contributed needed information, recommendations for land purchases and guidance as the 2007 Open Space & Recreation Plan was formulated. [41]

[41] Cape Cod Pathways Committee, The Cape Cod Pathways Punkhorn Map, (Barnstable, 1999).

As part of the Cape Cod Pathways Program, Brewster Pathways has a goal of a walking path from Dennis to Orleans, with connections to Harwich and "fingers" extending into various parts of Town. Pathways through Nickerson State Park and on to Orleans have been dedicated, as well as a pathway connection routed through the Punkhorn Parklands. This trail is now complete except for a few connecting sections in the middle of Brewster. The Committee has been negotiating with private property owners/associations but has been unable to plot the trail along property edges to connect open space parcels. A seven-mile section from the Dennis Town line to Route 137 has been plotted with GPS and has been marked with trail signs.

The Town has been supportive of the effort of the Cape Cod Commission's Cape Cod Pathways project to link trails to form a Cape-wide network and the Town has completed most of a contiguous trans-Town path as part of the regional Pathways system. The Town's Cape Cod Pathways Committee had worked consistently over the last two decades to implement the Brewster Pathways Plan and Brewster Department of Natural Resources has taken over the planning and maintenance of this important through trail. Any privately owned parcels that are necessary to cross as part of the Cape Cod Pathways Plan should continue to be considered a high land protection priority for their recreational value, as well as their conservation value.

1998: ELLIS PROPERTY –HAWK'S NEST: A Brewster Pathways Connection: November 1998 TM
Barnstable County had grant monies available, $50,000 per Town, for land acquisition for trails. The Brewster Committee obtained a $100,000 grant, since the proposed purchase connected two Town pathways; land on the eastern edge of Dennis, to land on the western edge of Brewster.

The Town of Brewster then approved a match of $50,000 at Town Meeting. The acquired parcels, totally 27 acres, contained historic value and connected with a 400-acre conservation tract in Dennis. The Committee also supported the successful application for a grant awarded to the Town of Orleans for their trail connection to the eastern edge of Brewster.
Total Cost $150,000

1998: LONG POND WATER ASSESSMENT STUDY
Long Pond, the largest great pond on Cape Cod, (over 740 acres), had begun to experience water quality problems that threatened the environmental health and enjoyment of the pond by Town residents. The Water Resources office of the Cape Cod Commission: Eduard M. Eichner, Van Morrill, Ben Smith and Kenneth Livingston with the assistance of Town staff: Tina Balog, Bob Mant, Michael Schultz and pond volunteer Carroll Johnson.

The Long Pond Watershed Association, founded in 1994 by Peter Herrmann, provided volunteer time to help the Town of Brewster, Town of Harwich and the Cape Cod Commission obtain a $10,000 state DEM grant, as well as funds for Brewster and Harwich. After sample collection, analysis of water quality and phosphorus loading assessment, Cape Cod Commission staff concluded that low oxygen conditions and excessive phosphorus loads from septic systems and road run-off were major contributors to the problems. A Comprehensive Resource Plan was determined to be the next step. Baseline water testing is continuing.[42]

1999: CAPE COD WILDLIFE CONSERVATION PROJECT
With funding from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), an international wildlife organization located in Yarmouth, MA, the Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts initiated the Cape

[42] Cape Cod Commission, Long Pond Water Quality, (Barnstable, 1998).

Cod Wildlife Conservation Project in 1997. Additional funding was provided by Sweetwater Trust, Boston, MA.

Project members include the Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP), staff and field personnel: Henry Barbour, Director Science and Stewardship, The Nature Conservancy – MA Field Offices (SAP); David Crary, Jr., Fire Management Officer, Cape Cod National Seashore; Russell DeConti, Center for Coastal Studies (SAP), Mario DiGregorio, Principal, Sabatia Inc., Environmental Consulting (SAP); Robert Finch, Author/Naturalist; Marea Gabriel, Habitat Protection Specialist, MA Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (SAP) Scott Jackson, Extension Educator, UMASS Amherst (SAP); Andrea Jones, Grasslands Conservation Coordinator, MA Audubon Society (SAP); Henry Lind, Town of Eastham Department of Natural Resources (SAP); Mark Mello, Executive Director, Lloyd Center for the Environmental Studies, (SAP); Dennis Murley, Naturalist, MA Audubon Society, Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary; Dr. Norton Nickerson, Professor Emeritus, Tufts University (SAP); Susan Nickerson, Executive Director, Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod (SAP); Mark Patton, Town of Falmouth Department of Natural Resources; Wayne Peterson, MA Audubon Society (SAP); Robert Prescott, Executive Director, MA Audubon Society, Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary (SAP); Mark Rasmussen, Forester, MA Div. Fisheries and Wildlife; John Scanlon, Extension Specialist, UMASS Amherst; Donald Schall, Wetlands Biologist, ENSR, Inc.(SAP); Kathy Sferra, Environmental Planner, Cape Cod Commission (SAP); Heather McElroy, Planner, Cape Cod Commission; Jackie Sones, Naturalist, MA Audubon Society, Wellfleet Bay Wildlife Sanctuary (SAP); Peter Trull, Naturalist, Center for Coastal Studies (SAP); Bob Wilber, Association Director of Land Acquisitions, The Nature Conservancy –MA Field Offices

The central goal of the Project was to preserve and enhance biodiversity on Cape Cod by protecting the most significant wildlife habitats against detrimental influences. The strongest and most persistent threat is general human population pressure, especially land development, which is rapidly consuming the remaining natural wildlife habitat in the region, forcing all species into smaller, more fragmented semi-rural and suburban spaces.

The Project significantly consolidated the existing information regarding the understanding and location of significant wildlife habitat and associated species on Cape Cod. In addition, it provided an evolving methodology for assessing relative wildlife habitat value and for protecting this habitat. As a resource, the information gathered during the Project will be essential for wildlife planning activities conducted on Cape Cod. The further development of this information during subsequent phases of the project will provide an increasingly clear and strong basis for wildlife and plant habitat planning and land protection work in the region. Specific data concerning Brewster is discussed in later sections of the 2007 OSRP. [43]

1999: PRIORITY LAND ACQUISITION ASSESSMENT PROJECT

The need to protect undeveloped land for potential water supplies has been recognized through several Cape Cod planning initiatives. With the need to identify specific parcels for future water supply, it became apparent that a more detailed study was required.

The Priority Land Acquisition Assessment Project (PLAAP) evaluated land tracts for their water supply development potential based on natural resources and land use constraints. Tracts were evaluated and rated as poor, low, medium and high potential. Brewster had one of the greatest amount of medium and high potential tracts, 8510 acres. The details of this report and recommendations are contained in Section 4: Water Resources.[44]

[43] Cape Cod Commission, Cape Cod Wildlife Conservation Project, (Barnstable, 1999).
[44] *ibid*. The Priority Land Acquisition Assessment Project, (Barnstable, 1999).

1999: PRESERVING CAPE COD'S PAST FOR THE FUTURE: A Cultural Landscape Study [45] **/The Brewster Reconnaissance Study**

The passage of the Cape Cod Land Bank provided Cape Cod communities with a valuable opportunity to protect important sites from future development. In the past however, identification of lands for preservation had focused primarily on areas with ecological sensitivity or the presence of historical structures. Under that traditional system of classification, a number of cultural/rural historic landscapes, such as farmlands and maritime sites had received minimal protection, despite their crucial role in defining the character of the region. As individual Towns examined their open space needs and considered their land bank purchase options, an inventory and evaluation of local cultural landscape sites could identify important potential preservation areas that might otherwise be overlooked. Without documentation and protection, these sites are vulnerable to significant alteration and destruction from intense development pressures.

The U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) defines "cultural landscape" as:

"A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with an historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values".

and "rural historic landscape" as:

"*A geographic area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features."*

The Cape Cod Commission's Regional Policy Plan included the goal of "protecting and preserving the important historic and cultural features of the Cape "(*Regional Policy Plan*, Goals and Policies 6.1). The Commission initiated this cultural landscape study in response to a need for documentation of Cape Cod's culturally significant landscapes.

Lack of documentation of these areas has contributed to their vulnerability and destruction. Without any formal record of the existence, location, and importance of a Town's cultural landscapes, communities lack the tools necessary for preservation and protection of such areas.

Martha Hevenor, Ambika Prokop, and Nicolle Robillard, students at the Department of Urban and Environmental Policy of Tufts University performed the study. The study was presented to the Cape Cod Commission Assembly of Delegates Meeting at a July 1999 meeting. It provided a model format for completing a cultural landscape inventory in any Cape Town. Sample evaluations were done for the Towns of Bourne, Sandwich, and Falmouth.

The Commission expected to incorporate the results of this study together with other studies (such as the Cape Cod Wildlife Conservation Project), the Priority Land Acquisition Assessment Project, and the Cape Cod Pathways Project) to develop the *Cape Cod Regional Open Space Plan*. This plan would recommend priority areas in the region for land preservation. By protecting both the Cape's historic cultural landscapes and natural resources, communities such as Brewster will be able to preserve an important part of their heritage.

1998-2000: THE OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE

This committee, appointed in 1998, included:
Steven Eldrege, Chairman-Board of Selectmen
Christine Durgin-Board of Assessors
Gary Christen-Conservation Commission Liaison/ Pathways Committee

[45] *Ibid*. Preserving Cape Cod's Past for the Future, (Barnstable, 1999).

Marjorie Pierce-Planning Board
William Porter-Water Commissioners
Dana Condit-Citizen At Large,
Jan Francis-Citizen At-Large
Julie Trzcinski-Brewster Conservation Trust
Elizabeth G. Taylor-Open Space Plan Up-Date Coordinator/Cape Cod Commission Delegate/Planning Board Member.

1999 OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN (OSRP)

The new OSRP Committee consisted of representatives of various Town boards and Departments as well as members of the general public. These persons were:
Conservation Commission: John Falciano, Alyce Favreau, Keith Rupert, Peter Worthington, Elizabeth Taylor, Jeffrey Dinger, William Henchy, Christopher Williams, Donald Schall, Paul Grueninger, Lo Smith
Conservation Commission Staff: -Tina Balog, Administrator, and Nancy Mitchell, Clerk
Citi**z**en-At-Large: Fred Peace,
Planning Board: -Marjorie W. Pierce.

This newly formed Committee wrote a number of the sections used in the 1999 Update. A lot of the data and comments from the 1985 OSRP were also made a part of this plan. Tina Balog, Conservation Administrator and Committee member, Alyce Favreau contributed many hours of their own time and were responsible for organizing the sections written by the Committee and putting together a good portion of the data contained in the 1999 plan.

1999: TOWN WIDE SURVEY

This survey was done to follow up on the 1991 Survey and to fulfill a requirement for completion of the 1999 Open Space & Recreation Plan. The questions on the 1999 survey are almost exactly the same as the 1991 Survey, to allow for a meaningful comparison of the two surveys.

The Survey provides a profile of Brewster residents and allows insight into the Townspeople's concerns and thoughts on local issues.

Generally the 1999 Survey reflected the same views and concerns as the 1991 Survey, as follows:
Brewster's principal assets remained the same: Quiet, historic rural nature, beauty and charm, preserved open space/natural assets, small Town character and quality of Town services.
Respondents overwhelmingly felt that preservation of Brewster's present rural character is important. Results also indicated that limitations should be set on building permits for both residential and commercial units and that commercial development along Route 6A should be limited. Traffic congestion was seen as a major problem.

The top five critical issues in Town were seen as:
- Preserving Quality of Drinking Water Supplies
- Preventing/Curtailing Pollution of ponds
- Acquiring Land for Conservation
- Acquiring/Developing Land for Recreation
- Traffic safety, Sidewalks & Bike Paths
- Medical Services

The top recreational activities were:
- Walking,
- Hiking
- Biking

Swimming
Boating/Use of Bay and Pond Beaches

Specific Survey Results are discussed in Section 6 of the 1999 OSRP.[46]

LAND BANK ACQUISITIONS:

1999: BRUCH PROPERTY: November 1999 TM

Two parcels, totaling 33.17 acres were approved for $600,000. State Self-Help Grant monies contributed $324,000. These parcels, located off Long Pond Road (Route 137) were the first parcels bought, part of a larger plan to create a large conservation area to be known as Sheep Pond Woodlands. Consisting of unfragmented forested uplands, these parcels ran from Long Pond Road and to Sheep Pond.
Total Cost: $600,000 State Self-Help Grant: $324,000

2001: AHLSTROM PROPERTY: November 2001 TM

This single parcel, consisting of 3.3 acres, was purchased for $280,000 and the Town received $154,170 in State Self-Help Grant monies. This purchase leveraged a gift of 2 acres, as well as 16 acres preserved by additional conservation restrictions. Located between the Drummer Boy Town Park and Quivett Marsh, north of Route 6A this acquisition preserved a critical wildlife corridor along the upland edge to Quivett Marsh.
Total Cost: $280,000 State Self-Help Grant: $154,170

These parcels adjoin 34 acres of conservation lands, as well as 100's of acres that make up Quivett Marsh preserving a major wildlife habitat. Wildlife trails connect from the west at Crowe's Pasture (a Town of Dennis Conservation Area) through Quivett Marsh, the Ahlstrom Conservation Areas, through the Drummer Boy Park and continue south into Stony Brook Valley and the Punkhorn Parklands.

"I have walked trails through that (Quivett) woodland toward the salt marshes many times in recent years. It has been one of my favorite 'field trips,' and I am proud to see it preserved from further development."
---John Hay, Brewster author and naturalist since 1946

2001/2003/2010: BIOMAPS OF BREWSTER

NHESP, with funding made available by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), developed a BioMap to identify the areas most in need of protection in order to protect the native biodiversity of the Commonwealth. The BioMap focuses primarily on state-listed rare species and exemplary natural communities but also includes the full breadth of the State's biological diversity. The goal of the BioMap project, completed in 2001, was to identify and delineate the most important areas for the long term viability of terrestrial, wetland, and estuarine elements of biodiversity in Massachusetts. Similarly, the goal of the NHESP Living Waters project, completed in 2003, was to identify and delineate the rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds that are important for freshwater biodiversity in the Commonwealth. These two conservation plans are based on documented observations of rare species, natural communities, and exemplary habitats. BioMap and Living Waters were combined and updated in BioMap2 in 2010.

BioMap2 delineated "Core Habitats" that identify the most critical sites for biodiversity conservation across the state. Core Habitats represent habitat for the state's most viable rare plant and animal populations and include exemplary natural communities and aquatic habitats. Core Habitats represent a wide diversity of rare species and natural communities, and these areas are also thought to contain virtually all of the other described species in Massachusetts. Statewide, BioMap Core Habitats encompass

[46] Open Space Committee, Townwide Survey, (Brewster, 1999).

1,380,000 acres of uplands and wetlands, and Living Waters identifies 429 Core Habitats in rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape areas cover approximately 50% of the Town of Brewster, in two main areas. One large area Core Habitat encompasses Nickerson State Park and its surrounds extending southeast to the Town boundary and northeast to include Namskaket Creek. The second encompasses the Punkhorn Parklands area, the Mill Ponds, the Herring Run, and the entire Paine's Creek area. BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscapes cover the transition zones between the Core Habitat areas and the developed areas and are concentrated around ponds.

2002: ORENDA WILDLIFE TRUST PARCEL

Formed in 1986, Orenda has acquired over 300 acres that are preserved as sanctuaries on Cape Cod and in western Massachusetts. Orenda also protects hundreds more acres by holding Conservation Restrictions on some parcels or Charitable Trust agreements with other land trusts on their land.

In 2002, Orenda acquired a 27.26 acre parcel at 0 Long Pond Road, Map 85 Parcel 42. The Brewster Conservation Trust holds a Conservation Restriction on this parcel (5-14-2008).

2002: SHEEP POND WOODLANDS - ROWLEY PROPERTY PHASE #1: May 2002 TM

This first phase purchase of the Glenn Rowley Property consisted of one 20.93 acre parcel for $1,255,800. This addition to the Sheep Pond Woodlands created a second access to Sheep Pond, as well as unfragmented forested uplands, vernal pools and heathland. The State provided Self-Help Grant funds $250,000 and the Town also obtained Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grant monies.
Total Cost: $1,255,800 State Self-Help Grant: $250,000

2002: WHITEGATE FARM PROPERTY: November 2002 TM

A two parcel purchase, consisting of 8 acres, provided increased wellhead protection for lands off Long Pond Road (Route 137), as well as preventing access for subdivision development of other watershed lands. This acquisition cost $350,000 and received State Self-help Grant funds in the amount of $195,264.
Total Cost: $350,000 State Self-Help Grant: $195,264

2003: NEVIN PROPERTY (JOLLY WHALER): November 2003 TM

This purchase of 2.22 acres for $945,000 allowed to Town to un-develop a site located within critical habitat areas and which contributed massive amounts of stormwater pollution into the Stony Brook Herring Run. The site originally contained the Jolly Whaler Motel and Restaurant which was removed prior to taking title to the lands. The owners also gifted a one acre parcel abutting the Herring Run and adjacent freshwater marsh. This purchase re-created lovely scenic views of the Herring Run and Marsh and provided much needed protection for wildlife and plant habitats in this critical habitat area.
Total Cost: $945,000

The parcel on the south side of Route 6A had contained an 0ld Trailer Park and abutted a freshwater marsh called “Dark Swamp”. The Northern parcel had been the Jolly Whaler Motel. The Town anticipated using part of the northern parcel to re-route/contain road runoff that had been running directly into Paines Creek/The Herring Run.

This purchase was bonded and this was paid off in the spring of 2021.

2004: SHEEP POND WOODLANDS -ROWLEY PROPERTY PHASE #2: 2004 TM

This second phase purchase of the Glenn Rowley Property consisted of one 25.37 acre parcel for $1,522,200 and received State Self-help Grant funds in the amount of $250,000. This purchase essentially completed the Sheep Pond Woodlands Conservation Area, totaling over 80 acres of land.

Total Cost: $1,522,200

2004: KRAWITZ PROPERTY: November 2004 TM

This acquisition of two parcels consisting of 6.37 acres was purchased for $325,000. Located on Black Duck Cartway in West Brewster these parcels abut the Punkhorn Parklands, and Walkers Pond, a nutrient impacted pond. Walkers Pond is located at the end of the Stony Brook Herring Run and serves as a spawning area for Alewives and Brown Trout. These parcels also support a Red Maple Swamp (possible a vernal pool).

These parcels are listed as having High Priority for habitat protection-APCC Critical Habitat Atlas, as well as Core Habitat & Critical Supporting Watershed listed in Massachusetts Living Waters.

This acquisition is within the Zone II of the West Brewster Well #4, with Well #5 planned for installation on lands directly abutting these parcels. These parcels are also located within the Zone II of the Town of Dennis, with 11 wells located directly west over the Dennis border
Total Cost: $$325,000

2005: BREWSTER AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

By Town Meeting vote in the Brewster Agricultural Commission, established in 2005, has seven members and an alternate. To identify and serve the agricultural interests of Brewster, the following definitions of 'farming' and 'agriculture' are used, as per Mass General Law Chapter 128 Sec. 1A.

- Farming in all its branches, the cultivation and tillage of the soil
- Dairying
- Production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural, aquacultural, floricultural, viticultural or horticultural commodities
- Growing/harvesting of forest products on forest land, lumbering
- Raising livestock, including horses
- Keeping horses as a commercial enterprise
- Keeping, raising poultry, swine, cattle, ratites, camelids, other domesticated animals for food, Ag purposes, bees, fur animals.

The Town may want to consider strategies that specifically support farming activities, such as:

- Continue supporting the local agricultural commission which advocates for farming.
- Document additional farms that may not presently be included in Brewster's inventory of historic resources, using MHC survey forms.
- Adopt a right-to-farm bylaw which allows farmers to carry on farming activities that may be considered a nuisance to neighbors.
- Develop partnerships to raise funds to purchase development rights on farms or to assist farmers in the restoration of historic farm buildings for which the owner would be required to donate a preservation restriction (PR).
- Continue public-private partnerships to preserve farmland through purchase of conservation restrictions (CRs) or agricultural preservation restrictions

There are several farm properties in Brewster, which are partially protected under Chapter 61A. These farm properties include field crops, truck crops, cranberry bogs, and others. The agricultural and horticultural land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61A is designed to encourage the preservation of the state's valuable farmland and promote active agricultural and horticultural land use. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a commitment to farming. In exchange for these benefits, the city or Town in which the land is located is

given the right to recover some of the tax benefits afforded the owner when the land is removed from classification and an option to purchase the property should the land be sold or used for any purpose other than to continue raising farm products.

As of 2013, there were 61.52 acres under Chapter 61A Farmland. As of June 2020, there were 129.99 acres, more than double. The Agricultural Commission is glad to see an increased and active interest in farming and farmland preservation.

2005 COMMUNITY PRESERVATION ACT

APPROVAL OF THE COMMUNITY PRESERVATION ACT (CPA) IN BREWSTER

The Community Preservation Act (CPA) is a state law designed to help communities plan ahead for sustainable growth. The CPA allows Towns to levy a community-wide property tax surcharge of up to 3% for the purpose of creating a local Community Preservation fund that can qualify for state matching funds. The fund must be used to acquire and protect Open Space and Recreation lands, preserve Historic Buildings, Documents and Landscapes, and create and maintain Community Housing.

In Brewster, the CPA has replaced the Cape Cod Land Bank, which had previously funded Open Space acquisitions. The Act also created a State fund which would provide the Town with matching funds. A 100% State match is anticipated for at least the near future.

The CPA was adopted by Town Meeting, November of 2004 and received ballot approval in May of 2005. This approval results in a 3% surcharge on real estate tax, thereby replacing the Land Bank surcharge.

The Brewster By-law required that 50% must be spent or reserved for Open Space, 10% must be spent or reserved for Community Housing and 10% must be spent or reserved for Historic Preservation. The balance, 30%, may be spent for Community Housing or Historic Preservation areas plus Recreation purposes. This money is cumulative and can be spent in subsequent years. This gave Brewster the opportunity to determine its priorities, plan for its future, and generate funds to implement those plans.

Community Preservation Committee Members:

Elliot Carr, Chairman	Citizen Representative
Paul Hush, Vice Chairman	Citizen Representative
Elizabeth G. Taylor, Clerk	Planning Board
Michael Lach	Citizen Representative
Paul Ruchinskas	Citizen Representative
Roland W. Bassett, Jr.	Recreation Commission
Roy Robinson	OKH Historic District Committee
Stephen McKenna	Conservation Commission
William Reyburn	Housing Authority

2005: BBJ CRANBERRY TRUS: November 2005

2005 Fall Town Meeting, approved $3,650,000 to acquire 51 acres in SW Brewster , Map 38, Parcels 59,61,67,122,123,124,125 and 126. These lands are within Brewster's Zone II for two (2) wells, as well as within the Zone II of twenty-two (22) wells in abutting lands belonging to the Town of Dennis. The Dennis Water Department contributed $1 million dollars towards this purchase. State Grant provided $500,000. Included in this purchase were cranberry bogs and a vernal pool.
Total Cost: $3,650,000 State Grant: $500,000 Dennis Water District: $1,000,000

This property was purchased in two phases and bonded, with phase one to be paid off in 2025 and phase 2 in 2027.

2005: JORGENSON PROPERTY: November 2005 TM

At this same Town Meeting, voters approved $600,000 to purchase 8.5 acres abutting the BBJ Cranberry Trust property. Located on Map 38, Parcel 93, this purchase was all wooded upland.
These two purchases received a total of $500,000 in state Self-help grant funds.
Total Cost: $600,000

This and the BBJ Cranberry Trust property were the first open space lands to be purchased using CPA funds

2000-2007 OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE

Elizabeth G. Taylor, Chairman/Clerk - Planning Board Representative/
Open Space Plan Up-Date Coordinator
Gary Christen, Vice Chairman- Pathways Committee Representative
Cynthia Baran – Conservation Commission Representative
Read Kingsbury-Conservation Commission Representative
Dana Condit – Citizen-At-Large
Paula Goldberg – Citizen –At-Large
Thomas Kowalski – Citizen-At-Large
Donald Keeran – Citizen-At-Large
Peter Norton – Board of Selectmen Representative
William Porter-Water Commission Representative
Peter Soule – Brewster Conservation Trust Representative
Keith Johnson – Citizen-At-Large

2006 OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN UPDATE:

Many of the thoughts and ideas expressed in the 2006 Open Space Plan are those written and produced by the Conservation Commission in its 1985 Open Space & Recreation Plan; still as potent and provocative as they were then. Many items contained within the 2006 text were freely lifted from the 1985 Plan. Many of their recommendations have been followed; some still need to be accomplished. Their Plan still stands as a clear, concise statement of the Town's open space policies and priorities and a useful planning tool for Brewster over the next five to ten years.

2006: WILDLAND FIRE PROTECTION/PREPAREDNESS PLAN: PUNKHORN PARKLANDS

In 2006 the *Wildland Fire Protection and Preparedness Plan for the Punkhorn Parklands Brewster, Massachusetts* was done by Caren A. Caljouw and Seth Wilkinson for the Town of Brewster and the Cape Cod Cooperative Extension. This Wildland Fire Protection and Preparedness Plan was funded through the Cape Cod Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the Town of Brewster, as part of a county-wide initiative to address wildfire hazards on Town-owned or Town administered open space tracts. The Town of Brewster nominated the Punkhorn Parklands as its highest priority for wildfire assessment and preparedness planning. It is Brewster's largest contiguous conservation property and consists of mixed oak and pitch pine forest, which contains highly flammable and heavy fuel accumulations. Residential development has increased within this interface area over the past two decades, warranting assessment of wildfire risks and hazardous fuels.

Based on the primary management goal to reduce wildfire hazards within the Punkhorn Parklands through an integrated and proactive land management program, the following objectives and strategies were established.

1. Use prescribed burning and mechanical methods to reduce fuel loadings within priority fire-prone areas of the Punkhorn Parklands.
2. Maintain the integrity of dirt roads and access points to provide for rapid response, fire suppression, and fire breaks.
3. Provide neighboring landowners with information regarding fire hazards and recommendations to protect life and property from wildfire.
4. Employ best management practices during the course of vegetation management to maintain and enhance biological diversity in varying seral stages of the vegetation.
5. Offer prescribed burn training opportunities on these properties, emphasizing basic wildland fire behavior, fire suppression, ignition techniques, and safety procedures.
6. Develop prescriptions for priority fuel reduction zones and other management units.
7. Establish team of land managers and fire professionals for Punkhorn Parklands to determine implementation schedule and guide management actions.

All recommendations outlined in this plan could not be implemented immediately. Limitations of technical resources, sequencing of actions, and limited funding resources required that priorities be established. Those actions deemed most critical to reducing very hazardous fuel loads and providing for public safety were to be addressed first. With grants received from Barnstable County the Town purchased a tractor and equipment for mechanical treatment of areas in the Punkhorn. Staff has cut vegetation in various areas to reduce fire hazards.

2007: STRANAHAN PROPERTY: 11-2007 TM

This 10 acre acquisition was a priority for the Open Space Committee for many years. It was rated as a high priority parcel for protection by the Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts, the Association to Preserve Cape Cod and the Open Space Committee for wildlife habitat/corridors, rare species, Stony Brook water quality protection and scenic value. In the past, the Town, the Brewster Conservation Trust and Cape Cod Museum of Natural History have collectively preserved over 70 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the Stony Brook Valley. In addition, lands were protected downstream and upstream to help protect the scenic beauty of Stony Brook Valley, as well as help protect the water quality of Cape Cod's most popular and historic herring run. In addition, an abutter agreed to donate a perpetual conservation restriction on 30 acres of land to the Brewster Conservation Trust.
Total cost: $1,200,000, State grant funds $500,000, CPA funds $630,000, Private funds $70,000 BCT

2007: CRYSTALOSKI PROPERTY: 11-2007 TM

Purchase of land that had been in the top percentile of the Town's priority acquisition list for many years. The 5+ acre property is adjacent to 263+ acres of virtually unfragmented pitch pine/oak forest east of Route 137 and south of Freeman's Way. This acquisition benefitted well-field protection (Wells #1, #2 and #3) as well as wildlife habitat protection. Purchase of this property helped the Town comply with the state's suggested total daily maximum nitrogen loading limits for the Pleasant Bay Watershed by preventing the development and associated on-site septic systems that might otherwise occupy this site in the future.
Total cost: $69,680 CPA funds $69,680

2008: DISTRICT OF CRITICAL PLANNING CONCERN (DCPC)

In 2008 the Town applied for a Designation of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC) encompassing all Zone IIs and the Pleasant Bay Watershed, which was approved by the Cape Cod Commission and the Barnstable County Assembly of Delegates. This put a development moratorium in effect, allowing the Town time to enact bylaws that would protect the DCPC area. Three primary factors led the Town to declare this area a “District of Critical Planning Concern” (DCPC) through the Cape Cod Commission.

The first was that Brewster's Industrial (I) zone was sited prior to the realization that the land in the south east corner of our Town lies within the zone of contribution (Zones 1 & 2) to some of the Town's most important water resources.

The second was that the State and the EPA had declared that Pleasant Bay is an "impacted water body", which meant that the health of the Bay's ecosystem was rapidly declining.

The third and by far, the largest and most widespread threats to Brewster's water resources, came from wastewater (Title 5 septic specifically) and from sprawling patterns of development that needlessly consumed land and contributed multiple risks of contamination within the vulnerable groundwater recharge area. Open space purchases alone would not sufficiently safeguard the Town's water resources. To protect Brewster's water resource district, the Town suggested adopting new zoning and land use management practices within the DCPC.

2008: WATER QUALITY PROTECTION BYLAW: November 2008

This bylaw replaced the existing "Groundwater Protection District Bylaw" (GWPD), which was instituted in 1994. This new proposed district followed the bounds of the Town's zones of contribution to public drinking water supplies and included the land area which had been determined to be in the watershed to Pleasant Bay (The DCPC).

The existing GWPD bylaw did not reflect changes to state laws and regulations related to groundwater protection, which control land uses in these areas, where many activities are deemed to be too risky to water quality to be allowed. As a zoning bylaw, this bylaw did not close, shut-down or stop any activities which were currently taking place. It only tightened control of the land use activities which had been allowed to develop and grow virtually unchecked for decades in the Industrial zone and to prohibited new uses and activities, which could threaten water quality, both within the district and throughout Town. In addition to toxic chemicals and pollutants, the State had determined that one of the greatest threats to the quality of groundwater and the health of coastal and marine resources, such as Pleasant Bay, is nitrogen, which comes primarily from septic waste. The State had established what the safe and healthy level of nitrogen is for Pleasant Bay. Based on that, the EPA has adopted a "Total Maximum Daily Load of Nitrogen" (TMDL) that each watershed can safely contribute to the Bay without further damaging the marine ecosystem.

As a result, Brewster needed to do 2 things; 1) adopt more stringent land use regulations and controls to prohibit new nitrogen from entering the watersheds and 2) require existing development within the watershed to take remedial actions to reduce the amount of nitrogen that they were currently releasing into the watershed. This bylaw represents the first of several regulations that were adopted to protect the Town's ground and marine water resources and bring the Town into compliance with State and Federal guidelines. The Water Quality Protection Bylaw (Article XI) is an overlay district encompassing the entire Town of Brewster. The intent of this bylaw was to establish specific requirements for land uses and activities within those portions of Town mapped and identified on the Brewster Zoning Map as the District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC) entitled "Brewster Water Protection District." The DCPC includes areas designated as Zone I and Zone II as well as the Groundwater Protection District and the Pleasant Bay Watershed. The bylaw outlines uses that will be exempt from its oversight, but specifically calls out uses that are prohibited Town-wide as well as those prohibited in Zone I, Zone II, and/or the DCPC. Performance standards are provided.

2008: SAND & GRAVEL MINING BYLAW: November 2008

This bylaw was designed to bring best management practices to earth moving and soil mining activities in Brewster. Soil mining and earth moving activities had gone on in Brewster for years, with very little regulation and control. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection had recently

classified earth mining as a principal risk to groundwater resources. As a zoning bylaw, this article did not shut-down or close existing operations, but allowed for the continuation of these activities, provided they complied with special permit requirements for new or expanded mining activity. At the request of the Water Department, this bylaw increased the depth of the earth/sand filter that must be maintained over the historical high ground water from four (4) to ten (10) feet, and required re-vegetation of disturbed areas as the sand resources are exhausted.

2009: QUIVETT MARSH VISTA – PRATT PROPERTY: May 2009 TM

This 10 acre acquisition was a priority for the Open Space Committee for many years. It was rated as a high priority parcel for protection by the Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trusts, the Association to Preserve Cape Cod and the Open Space Committee for wildlife habitat/corridors, rare species, Stony Brook water quality protection and scenic value. In the past, the Town, the Brewster Conservation Trust and Cape Cod Museum of Natural History had collectively preserved over 70 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the Stony Brook Valley. In addition, lands had been protected downstream and upstream to help protect the scenic beauty of Stony Brook Valley, as well as help protect the water quality of Cape Cod's most popular and historic herring run. In addition, an abutter agreed to donate a perpetual conservation restriction on 30 acres of land to the Brewster Conservation Trust.
Total Cost: $675,000, State grant $ 351,156, CPA funds $100,000, Dennis Conservation Trust $15,000, BCT: $208,844

2009: BATES PROPERTY: October 2009 TM

This purchase of land represented an extraordinary opportunity for the Town to protect and preserve 35.83 acres of forested uplands located directly over drinking water resources, containing varied and diverse habitats, and abutting the Punkhorn Parklands, which includes over 875 acres of contiguous preserved open space. These parcels are strategically located at the southeast gateway to the Punkhorn and round out this entrance to the Parklands. This property has long been desired as the most important acquisition remaining in this area. Comprised wholly of upland pine-oak forest, the woodland block will extend and enhance this unfragmented forest cited as the most popular conservation area in Town by its residents. The land protects Brewster and Harwich's well-fields, and is within the southwest area of the recently approved District of Critical Planning Concern. The Town received a State L.A.N.D. grant in the amount of $500,000 to augment this acquisition expense.
Total cost: $1,175,000, State grant $500,000, CPA funds $675,000

This purchase was bonded and will be paid off in FY2031.

2009: NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION DESIGN BYLAW (NRPD): November 2009 TM

The NRPD bylaw was enacted during the moratorium created by the DCPC. The primary purpose of this bylaw was to protect water resources and preserve the open space of Brewster as identified in the DCPC. This bylaw fostered compact development patterns using flexible regulations for density and lot dimensions and to promoted and encouraged creativity in neighborhood design. The Town encourages the use of Natural Resource Protection Design ("NRPD") because NRPD results in the protection of water resources and the preservation of contiguous open space and important environmental resources, while allowing design flexibility. NRPD reduces development impacts on surface and ground waters, forests, farmland, wildlife habitats, large tracts of contiguous open space, environmentally sensitive areas, steep slopes, scenic views and historically and culturally significant areas. NRPD also helps to reduce areas of impervious surface when compared to traditional grid subdivisions.
Cluster development that occurs in DCPC Zone II areas and the Pleasant Bay Watershed is encouraged to follow specified design and layout standards based on the Town's Natural Resource Protection Design (NRPD) Bylaw (Article XIII). The NRPD Bylaw requires applicants for the subdivision of land to conduct a natural resource analysis and development impact statement, which assesses how the proposed development may impact the natural environment, including air quality, water resources, soils, plants and

wildlife. Guidance on conducting the analysis and impact statement is provided in Subsection B.3 of Section 290-10 of the Brewster Subdivision Rules and Regulations. The NRPD Bylaw also dictates minimum requirements for dedicated open space acreage, as follows:

- R-R District: minimum of 80%
- R-L District: minimum of 65%
- R-M District: minimum of 65%

Among other performance standards and requirements, the bylaw outlines how the maximum number of residential units is calculated. The Town also provides density bonuses for projects that include, for example, wastewater treatment for properties outside of the project area that are using Title 5 systems, providing open space greater than the minimum percentage or if the applicant deeds public access to the open space portion of the project. To encourage this type of development, NRPD is allowed by right, subject only to the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Subdivision of Land. NRPD that does not require approval as a subdivision is allowed by right subject to endorsement by the Planning Board.

2009: BREWSTER INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 2009, the Town of Brewster Comprehensive Water Planning Committee recognized that an integrated approach was needed to protect and restore the Town's waters. Integrated water management recognizes that impacts to groundwater also affect surface waters and vice versa. Both water quality and quantity impacts are possible, so any evaluation of the Town's water resources must consider both. The Brewster Integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP)[47] was implemented in three phases. Building on the work of Phases I and II, Phase III began in 2013 and assessed the challenges and proposed solutions to manage the Town's water resources, specifically the evaluation of wastewater and nitrogen management alternatives, and the development and finalization of updated by-laws and regulations to implement the stormwater management recommendations developed during Phase II.[48]

2012: MATTHEWS PROPERTY: May 2021 TM

This acquisition was a cooperative venture between the Towns of Brewster and Orleans. This 22.5 acre parcels lies wholly within Brewster's District of Critical Planning Concern, the well-field protection zone for Orleans' and the Pleasant Bay Watershed for both Brewster and Orleans. These forested uplands were acquired for the dual purpose of water protection and conservation. Brewster owns the land; the Brewster Conservation Commission maintains custody and control of the property. The Town of Orleans holds a watershed preservation/conservation restriction on the land in return for their participation. The Brewster Conservation Trust purchased an adjoining 8 acre parcel for conservation and water protection purposes. The Town of Brewster also transferred 5 acres of nearby tax title land to the Conservation Commission, protecting a total of 35 acres for watershed protection.
Total cost: $750,000, State grant $375,000, CPA funds $187,500, Town of Orleans $187,500

These parcels, plus the Jackson property, became the Read Kingsbury Conservation Area, when Read died in 2010.

2011: SEIDEL PROPERTY: November 2011 TM

This 6 acre purchase of a buildable, forested parcel surrounded on three sides by Town land helped to supplement the Punkhorn Parklands conservation area, the Town's largest and most popular open space district. A trail already used for many years by hikers crosses this property to reach Town land. The parcel lies within Brewster's District of Critical Planning Concern and provides protection to the zone of contribution to the Town's drinking water supply wells located close by in the Punkhorn. This parcel drains into the Punkhorn River drainage system, flowing into Upper Mill Pond and critical habitat

[47] https://horsleywitten.com/brewsterIWRMP/
[48] https://horsleywitten.com/brewsterIWRMP/documents.html

headwaters for Brewster's Herring Run. The Conservation Commission manages this parcel as part of the Punkhorn Parkland.
Total cost: $250,000, CPA funds $250,000

2011: JACKSON PROPERTY: 11-2011 TM
This 3 acre purchase of a buildable forested parcel provided a gateway into the Read Kingsbury (Matthews) Town Conservation Area, established last year with Town Meeting approval. Orleans Town Meeting voted to contribute one-quarter of the funds. This is the same funding approach the Town used successfully with the 23-acre Read Kingsbury Conservation Area purchase last year. The land is located within Brewster's District of Critical Planning Concern and the Pleasant Bay Watershed. Orleans now holds a Wellfield Preservation Restriction on this parcel.
Total cost: $200,000, CPA funds $143,750, Town of Orleans $56,250

Overview of Purchases since 2005-2011:

Acres purchased	# of parcels	Total Cost	Grants	Town of Orleans	Private
92.63	12	$4,950,000	$1,726,156	$396,344	$85,000

The Open Space Committee is always open to "wish lists" from the Pathways Committee, the Conservation Commission, the Recreation and Water Departments. With the creation of the Community Preservation Committee, open space purchases can now be cooperatively purchased with housing monies. This allows the Town to purchase large tracks of land that also include housing and/or cleared lands that can be used for housing. This flexibility greatly improves the Town's ability to provide lands to help fulfill community housing needs.

2012: COPELAS PROPERTIES: October 2012 TM
These two parcels, one in East Brewster and one in West Brewster, totaling 82 acres, represented the largest parcels available for residential development in Brewster's District of Critical Planning Concern/ZONE II that protects well-fields. In fact, the seller had approvals from the Town for a total of 29 house lots on these two parcels. These forested parcels provided important wildlife habitat, protection for existing municipal well-fields and had been a top priority for acquisition for many years. A network of walking trails already exists on the parcels that could be opened for public use and devoted to links in the Cape Cod Pathways Program. The Water Department and Conservation officials supported these purchases. The gross purchase price for the 82 acres was about $22,000 per acre, which would be offset by state grants and other local funds.

The Brewster Water Commissioners agreed to fund the $660,000 expense to pay for the Freeman's Way property (Naumkeag Acres). The Freeman's Way parcel also lies within the Pleasant Bay Watershed. The Slough Road property (Windrift Acres) contributed to the Herring River and the Bass River Watersheds. Brewster's nitrogen contributions to all three of these watersheds may be subject to regional wastewater nitrogen loading requirements in the future.

The Town closed on the Naumkeag Acres (Freemans Way) in December of 2013.
Total Cost: $660,000: These funds were provided by the Water Commissioners.

The Windrift Acres acquisition, located in west Brewster, was stalled since the owner was in court with title issues. This parcel would have to wait and return to TM as a new project.

TAX TITLE TAKING TRANSFERS:

Since 2007, the Town has been become more active in taking vacant lands for non-payment of real estate taxes. The Brewster Conservation Trust has assisted in identifying lands that had conservation value. Up to 2011, 97 acres had been transferred to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission. In 2012, a total of 64.52 acres were transferred to Conservation. This is an on-going process.

CONSERVATION PROPERTIES:

According to the Town Assessor's Database, The Brewster Conservation Commission owns and manages about 822 acres of conservation land within the Town of Brewster. This represents a 275% increase in land owned and managed by the Brewster Conservation Commission, since that reported in the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan. It is important to note that there were many un-reconciled parcels in the 2007 Open Space and Recreation Plan, so some of this increase could be attributed to the reconciliation of these parcels.

The Town of Brewster also maintains many acres of "other municipally-owned and managed conservation lands," which are owned and managed by other Town agencies, such as the Board of Selectmen. Many of these lands have been managed and maintained by the Conservation Commission/Department of Natural Resources for years, even though they were not under their custody and control. The Town has reviewed the deeds and Town meeting articles for all of these lands and has started the process of transferring pertinent parcels to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission. This process is anticipated to be ongoing over the next several years until all Town lands are under the custody and control of the correct department

2012: BREWSTER CONSERVATION DAY:

Brewster Conservation Day started in 2012 by the Town and Brewster Conservation Trust to celebrate the community's natural resources and organizations dedicated to saving them. With over 40 unique presentations, one can learn from interactive exhibits on aquaculture, natural plant gardening, and water resources. The daylong event celebrating Brewster's environmental wonders draws over 800 visitors.

2012: STONY BROOK MILLSITES DAM RESTORATION

This was a CPC funded project, using Historic Preservation funds.
Total Cost: $182,025

2013 OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE

This committee included:
Elizabeth G. Taylor, Chairman/Clerk - Planning Board Representative/
Gary Christen, Vice Chairman- Pathways Committee Representative
Jeanne Boehm – Conservation Commission Representative
Danielle Jesudowich – Citizen-At-Large
Keith Johnson – Citizen-At-Large
Donald Keeran – Citizen-At-Large
Thomas Kowalski – Citizen-At-Large
Peter Norton – Board of Selectmen Representative

2013: OPEN SPACE PLAN UPDATE:

This Open Space and Recreation Plan Update was accomplished with the assistance of a consultant from Horsley Witten. It included a review of all town beaches and conservation areas performed by the Council on Aging All Access Committee.

VIPRINO: May 5, 2014 TM

This article enabled the Town to acquire and conserve 3.46 acres of land located on Black Duck Cartway. This parcel consists of contiguous forest land and wetland buffer zone, ringed on three sides by the Town's largest Conservation Area – the 900+ acre Punkhorn Parklands. This property is within the Zone II (zone of contribution) to public water supply well-fields serving Harwich and Brewster, and adjacent to the Town's newest drinking water well. The purchase price of $114,000 (less than $40,000 per acre) reflects a seller's discount, owing to a state tax credit for preserving critical habitat and water protection land. The land will be placed under the custody of the Town's Conservation Commission and further protected by a Conservation Restriction to be held by the Brewster Conservation Trust.
Total Cost: $114,

2014: BREAKWATER BEACH RESTORATION 5-2014 TM

This was also a CPC funded project, using Recreation funds.
$59,675 local match + state grant

2014: ELDREDGE PROPERTY: November 2014 TM: Cedar Ridge Reserve Conservation Area

This article enabled the Town to acquire and conserve more than three acres abutting the 17-acre Drummer Boy Town Park, one of the most popular public gathering spots in Brewster. This waterfront lot is strategically located between historic Main Street and the large Quivett Creek estuary, a major saltwater resource shared with the Town of Dennis. This purchase permanently preserved and protected 300 feet along the edge of Quivett Creek Marsh, offering water quality and habitat protection. This parcel had been a high priority acquisition for the Town for many years. The purchase price of $500,000 reflects a seller's discount of $100,000, owing to a state tax credit for preserving critical habitat and marsh-front protection land. The non-profit Brewster Conservation Trust (BCT) pledged $100,000 towards the purchase price, lowering the Town's net cost. In addition the Town applied for a State LAND grant to offset the cost. This property was placed under the custody of the Town Conservation Commission and further protected by a Conservation Restriction held by the BCT. This purchase also enabled the Town to extend a walking trail from the Drummer Boy out to an overlook of the marshes, with a view of Cape Cod Bay.
Total Cost: $500.000 CPC: $140,000 State Self-help Grant: $260,000 BCT: $100,000

2015: SANTARELLO PROPERTY: May 4, 2015 TM

The Town acquired and conserved a buildable lot of forest land adjoining the Town's main wellfield off Route 137 using both CPA and Water Department funds. The parcel is located on Long Pond Road next to the wellfield access road and protects water quality in the Brewster wellfield. The purchase price of $140,000 reflects a seller's discount, owing to a state tax credit for preserving critical habitat and water protection land. The Water Commission contributed $60,000 towards this purchase and took custody of the land. The Brewster Conservation Trust contributed $20,000 towards this purchase and hold the Conservation Restriction. The remaining $60, 000 came from CPA funds.
Total Cost: $140,000 CPC: $60,000 Water Commissioners: $60,000 BCT: $20,000

2015: LALOR PROPERETY: May 4, 2015 TM

The Town acquired and conserved a buildable lot of forest land in the Town's Punkhorn Parklands using both CPA and Water Department funds. The parcel is located on West Gate Road across from the Town's newest public well and protects water quality in the Punkhorn wellfields. The property is within the ZONE II (zone of contribution) to public water supply wellfields serving Harwich and Brewster. The property abuts Town-owned conservation land within the Punkhorn. The purchase price of $60,000 reflected a seller's discount, owing to a state tax credit for preserving critical habitat and water protection land. The Water Commissioners contributed $25,000 towards this purchase. The land was placed under the custody of the Town Conservation Commission and is further protected by a Conservation Restriction held by the Brewster Conservation Trust. The Trust contributed $10,000 towards this purchase.

Total Cost: $60,000 CPC: $25,000 Water Commissioners: $25,000 BCT: $10,000

2015 05 TM Millsites/ Herring River Restoration

A CPC funded project using Recreation funds.
Total Cost: $3,101 CPC: $3,101

2015: MILL POND CONSERVATION AREA: September 2015 TM - PURCHASE OF CRs

The Mill Pond Conservation Project involved the preservation of two lots directly across the street from the Town's eastern ZONE II, protecting the 110-acre Frey Wellfield. Drinking water recharge areas/wellfields has always been at the top of Brewster's land acquisition list and these properties specifically benefit wellfield protection (Wells #1, #2 and #3) as well as preserving pine-oak-beech woodlands wildlife habitat. Preservation of these parcels also precluded additional nitrogen loads which would have resulted from development of these two parcels within the ZONE II of Brewster and Orleans wellfields. Both parcels sit on Mill Pond, a heavily impaired pond, putting them on the Priority Pond Parcel acquisition list for protection of Brewster ponds. These properties also fall within the Herring River Watershed and have been reviewed as part of the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP). Preservation of these properties will help the Town comply with the state's suggested total maximum daily loading (TMDL) nitrogen limits for the Herring River Watershed by preventing development and associated on-site septic systems that might otherwise occupy this site in the future. Brewster Conservation Trust (BCT) is paying $150,000 for each property (totaling $300,000) and the Town is paying $50,000 for the Conservation Restriction on each property (totaling $100,000) and will hold said Conservation Restrictions.
Total Cost: $100,000 for 2 CRs CPC: $100,000 BCT: $300,000 to purchase both properties.

2016: SHEEP POND WOODLANDS - Boehm Conservation Restriction: May 2016 TM

This acquisition allowed the Town to continue its partnership with the non-profit Brewster Conservation Trust (BCT), working together to preserve critical open space, in this case, 11.11 acres (two potential building lots) stretching from Gulls Way to the Cape Cod Rail Trail. The property is within the pond recharge area of Sheep Pond, one of the Town's top five ponds with the highest water quality. Preventing further development in this area helps the pond remain pristine. The Town owns almost 80 acres of conservation land east of this acquisition, known as Sheep Pond Woodlands. The BCT owns the land, subject to a permanent Conservation Restriction held by the Town Conservation Commission. The parcels are open to the public for passive recreation activities, such as walking, hiking and bicycling. The BCT provided $150,000 of the total purchase price. The Town provided $125,000 to hold the Conservation Restriction on the two lots.
Total Cost: $150,000 CPC: $125,000 for CR BCT: $150,000

2016: BREWSTER COASTAL ADAPTATION STRATEGY

In 2016, the Brewster Coastal Access Advisory Group conducted a survey to gather opinions about accessibility, amenities, usage, water quality, and other issues around the Town's beaches. Around 2,000 people completed the survey. Results were used to develop the *Brewster Coastal Adaptation Strategy*. The strategy is a framework for future decision-making about Brewster's public coastal areas. It assists the Town in meeting the diverse access needs of the community and adapting to coastal change, sea level rise, storm surge, and shoreline erosion.

MEETINGHOUSE ROAD – November 2017 TM

South side of Copelas property, essentially the open space portion of the proposed sub-division. The Borden Burks contacted the Town as owners, wanting to sell to Town for conservation.

The acquisition is a 27-acre parcel located off Slough Road in West Brewster, within Brewster wellfield buffers to existing municipal wellfields. This purchase provided protection to a large tract in and of itself, but also secured a "missing link" in the 100 acre swath of woods the Town had been working to cobble together for conservation and wellfield protection purposes over the past 20 years. A network of walking trails already existed on the parcel, which is now open for public use and devoted to links in the Cape Cod Pathways. Located in Brewster's western District of Critical Environmental Concern, this parcel is also within the marine recharge area for the Herring River and Bass River. This parcel has Town Conservation land on two sides with the Dennis Water Department wellfield forming the western boundary. The Brewster Conservation Trust contributed $50,000 towards this purchase. The Dennis Water Department was approached for a contribution towards this purchase, but had no funds to do so. The Town has also applied for a State Land Grant. Map 8, Lot 1 Brewster Water Department
Total Cost: $432,000 CPC: $155,657 State L.A.N.D. Grant: $226,343 BCT: $50,000

2017: BREWSTER VISION PLAN

In 2017, the Town designed a visioning process that engaged residents to understand the community's values, key issues the Town would face in the future, and priority actions it should take to address these issues. Three deep-dive community workshops were held in late June of 2017 that asked residents what they value about Brewster, what are its challenges, and what are its assets.

Approximately 135 citizens participated. The results led to the key issues, or building blocks: community character, open space, housing, local economy, coastal management, water resources, governance, and community infrastructure. Local experts worked together to draft summary papers for each building block that provided background information and summaries of issues in Brewster. A second round of workshops were held to review this information and produced a list of priority actions for the Town.

In February 2018, the Town administered a survey asking citizens to rate the importance of each action, from "not important" to "extremely important." The survey was available on-line and paper copies were available in locations throughout Town. Over 1,200 people took the survey. Water resources and open space were the highest scoring building blocks. Because all the actions in these building blocks were rated as important or higher, all were incorporated into the final Vision Plan.

From this input, the Town drafted the *Brewster Vision Plan* and conducted a final round of workshops that focused on implementation. Participants identified stakeholders for each building block, including Town government, community groups, and individuals. The final plan[49] was presented to the Select Board, which it approved in July 2018.

2018: LONG POND WOODLANDS: Robinson Property May 2018 TM

The Long Pond Woodlands acquisition project involved the preservation of a critical 42.01 acre property extending from Route 137 to Long Pond, which had been a high priority for the Open Space Committee for over 30 years. These woodlands lie within the Town's Eastern Zone II and specifically provide drinking water protection for Wells #1, #2 and #3. This heavily forested pine-oak-beech woodland is within the MA Priority Habitat for Rare and Endangered Species and the Statewide Land Conservation Plan area. These parcels sit on Long Pond, an impaired Great Pond, putting it high on the Priority Pond Parcel acquisition list for the protection of Brewster ponds. This property falls within the Herring River Watershed and has been reviewed as part of the Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP). Preservation of this property helped the Town comply with the State's suggested Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

[49] http://records.brewster-ma.gov/weblink/DocView.aspx?dbid=0&id=90826&page=1&cr=1

nitrogen limit for the Herring River Watershed, by preventing development and associated on-site septic systems that could have occupied this site in the future. The Town applied for State Grant funds towards this acquisition. The property is managed for conservation, watershed protection and passive recreation. The Brewster Conservation Trust contributed a gift of $230,000 towards the purchase price of the property and holds the Conservation Restriction.
Total Cost: $1,750,000 CPC: $ 1,120,000 State L.A.N.D. Grant: $400,000 BCT: $230.000

2019: WINDRIFT ACRES: Copelas Property: March 2019 TM

This purchase of land provided the Town with an extraordinary opportunity to protect and preserve 24 acres of forested uplands located over drinking water resources (Zone II) and containing forested habitats, virtually surrounded by existing Town-owned open space for conservation and future public wellfield development. This property had long been desired as a high priority parcel by the Town Open Space Committee. It was one of the few remaining large undeveloped District of Critical Planning Concern properties and had been approved for nine house lots. The Town applied for grants to augment this acquisition expense. The property is managed for conservation, watershed protection and passive recreation (trails). The Brewster Water Commissioners supported this acquisition and voted to contribute $70,000. The Brewster Conservation Trust contributed $75,000 and holds the Conservation Restriction.
Total cost: $725,000 CPC: $203,000 Water Commissioners: $ 70,000
State L.A.N.D. Grant: $ 377,000 BCT: $75,000

2019: BREWSTER COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 2019, Phase 1 of the Town's *Coastal Resources Management Plan* was released.[50] Lead by the Brewster Coastal Committee, the plan articulates a vision and policy direction for managing the Town's coastal resources. It identifies five priority issues and recommends management strategies for implementation. These include:

- Increase resilience of public beaches and landings
- Preserve ecosystem services provided by healthy coastal wetlands
- Provide access for water dependent activities
- Preserve peak-season access to public beaches and landings
- Protect infrastructure, visual access, and sense of place threatened by changing conditions

The plan builds on prior planning initiatives, including those listed above. It was developed in consultation with topical experts and public input from five workshops. The plan will help the Town meet the diverse access needs of the community and adapt to coastal change.

BREWSTER MUNICIPAL VULNERABILITY PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP

In 2019, the Town received funding from the Massachusetts Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Program to complete climate change vulnerability assessments and resiliency planning. An MVP workshop was held in March 2019 to identify the natural hazards threatening the Town that are exacerbated by climate change. Mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce the adverse effects were discussed and prioritized. Twenty-two community members participated in the workshop, representing different areas of Town.

Attendees recommended seven high priority action items to address vulnerabilities and build on existing strengths. The seven elements are highlighted in the MVP Workshop Summary Report.[51] Following the

[50] https://www.brewster-ma.gov/committees-mainmenu-29/coastal-committee/2588-final-phase-i-brewster-coastal-resource-management-plan
[51] http://records.brewster-ma.gov/weblink/0/edoc/107178/Brewster%20MVP%20Workshop%20Summary%20Report.pdf

workshop, the Town held a public information and listening session to provide an opportunity for residents to learn, ask questions, and provide feedback on the seven high priority items identified at the workshop.

2020: FIELD /KELLEY PROPERTY: 2020 TM

This acquisition represented one of the last remaining large lots abutting the western boundary of Brewster's Freeman's Way Wellfields and within the eastern District of Critical Planning Concern that protect the Town's wellfields. The total lot size is 11.79 acres. The Town acquired the eastern 10.41 acres of the lot. Aside from being 100% within the Zone 2 Contribution to Public Water Supply, this property also falls 100% within BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape, is 100% within Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program ("NHESP") Priority Habitat of Rare Species and 100% within NHESP Estimated Habitat of Rare Wildlife. The Town Board of Water Commissioners, Town Natural Resources Department, Conservation Commission, Open Space Committee, Selectmen and Town Administrator all supported this purchase, as did the Brewster Conservation Trust (BCT). The gross purchase price for the 10.41 acres was $370,500.00.
Total Cost: $370,500 CPC: $77,437 State LAND Grant: $193,063 Water Commissioners: $70,000 BCT: $30,000

VERNAL POOLS:

The Town of Brewster contains 38 certified vernal pools. A vernal pool is a temporary pool that forms during spring rains, through the retention of snowmelt or in low lying areas that intercept seasonally high water tables. The water is usually held in depressions or low areas and will persist until the heat of summer causes evaporation of the water. Although typically dry during the summer months, vernal pools may fill up again during late autumn wet spells and may hold water through the winter. Although vernal pools are usually associated with woodlands, vernal pools have been found in other low lying areas such as meadows and sandflats. Vernal pools are important wildlife habitat for a variety of amphibian and invertebrate species, some of which are completely dependent on the pools for their survival and have a limited ability to find other suitable breeding locations when "their" vernal pool is lost. The temporary nature of the pools precludes the establishment of fish populations. Without predation by fish, amphibian's eggs, and larvae are able to mature, making these pools ideal habitat for certain species of frogs and salamanders, as well as other invertebrate species.

2019: CURRENT OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN UPDATE: November 18, 2019 TM

Brewster's current Open Space and Recreation Plan is dated 2013 and state approval expired July 2020. The update contains all of the components of the previous plan, modified to reflect a current picture of the community's needs and goals related to recreation and conservation for the next seven years. With an approved Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Town will be eligible to apply for a number of grant programs administered by the state. An updated plan will also be useful in coordination of acquisition efforts by state agencies and local/regional land trusts. The Plan has been updated with the assistance of consultants from Horsley Witten and The Cape Cod Commission. The Update Group consisted of Chris Miller, Director of Natural Resources, Michael Gradone, Director of Recreation Department, Elizabeth Taylor, Chair of the Open Space Committee, Krista Moravec of Horsley Witten, and Jessica Rempel of the Cape Cod Commission.
Total Cost: CPC $32,500 including $2,500 for CPC legal costs.

2021 OPEN SPACE COMMITTEE:

Elizabeth Taylor, Chair
Gary Christen, Vice Chair
Don Keeran
Peter Herrmann
Peter Norton

Bruce Evans
Tom Kowalski
Phil Burt
SB liaison Mary Chaffee

Town Conservation Commission Land and Facilities

According to the Town Assessor's Database, The Brewster Conservation Commission owns and manages about 822 acres of conservation land within the Town of Brewster. Properties owned and managed by the Brewster Conservation Commission are summarized in Appendix D. The Town of Brewster also maintains at least 1,000 acres of "other municipally-owned and managed conservation lands," which are owned and managed by other Town agencies, such as the Select Board. Many of these lands have been managed and maintained by the Conservation Commission/ Department of Natural Resources for years, even though they were not under their custody and control. The Town reviewed the deeds and Town meeting articles for all of these lands and many parcels were transferred to the custody and control of the Conservation Commission. The Brewster Conservation Trust now holds a Conservation Restriction on all the parcels that were transferred to the Conservation Commission. This process is not quite finished yet. It is anticipated to be completed over the next several years, after which all Town lands will be under the custody and control of the correct department.

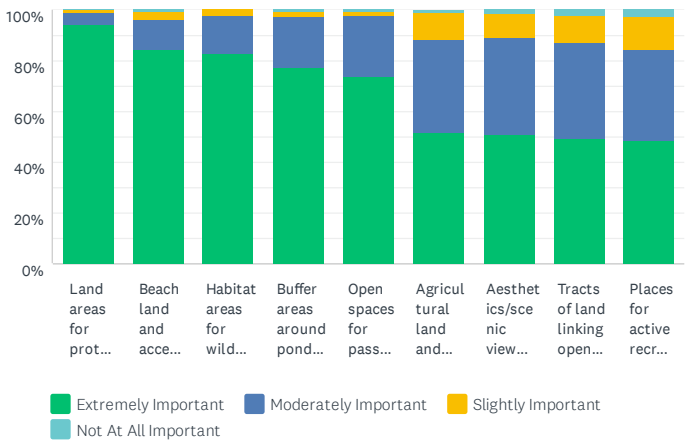
APPENDIX B

Public Input:

Summary of Community Survey

Q1 How important is it to preserve:

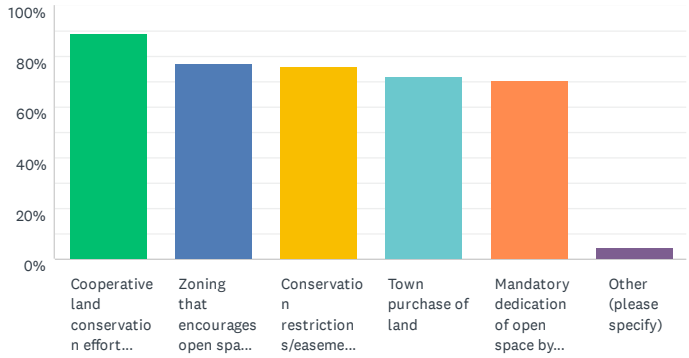
Answered: 596 Skipped: 4



	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	MODERATELY IMPORTANT	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	TOTAL
Land areas for protection of groundwater and drinking water	94.42% 558	4.74% 28	0.85% 5	0.00% 0	591
Beach land and access points for coastal recreation	84.40% 503	12.25% 73	2.68% 16	0.67% 4	596
Habitat areas for wildlife	83.13% 488	14.99% 88	1.70% 10	0.17% 1	587
Buffer areas around ponds, lakes, and wetlands	77.40% 459	20.24% 120	2.02% 12	0.34% 2	593
Open spaces for passive recreation (e.g. hiking trails)	73.99% 441	23.83% 142	1.51% 9	0.67% 4	596
Agricultural land and farmland	52.11% 309	36.26% 215	10.79% 64	0.84% 5	593
Aesthetics/scenic views and vistas	51.18% 304	37.88% 225	9.60% 57	1.35% 8	594
Tracts of land linking open space parcels	49.32% 290	37.59% 221	10.88% 64	2.21% 13	588
Places for active recreation (e.g. ball fields)	48.40% 288	35.97% 214	13.28% 79	2.35% 14	595

Q2 What Town actions do you favor to preserve and protect open space? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 593 Skipped: 7



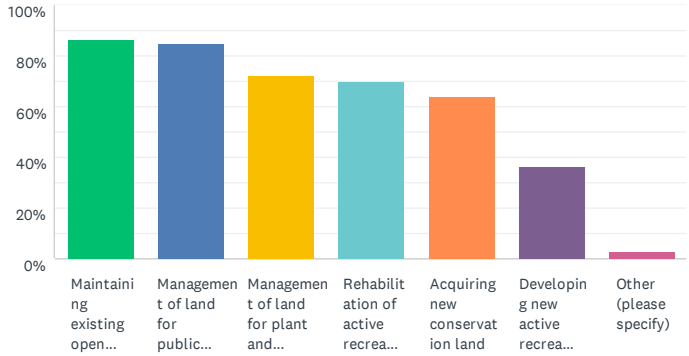
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Cooperative land conservation efforts between government and non-profits	89.04%	528
Zoning that encourages open space conservation	77.07%	457
Conservation restrictions/easements (legal agreement between a landowner and a conservation organization that permanently or for a stated period limits specified uses and development of the property to protect its natural and scenic features)	75.89%	450
Town purchase of land	71.84%	426
Mandatory dedication of open space by developers	70.32%	417
Other (please specify)	4.72%	28
Total Respondents: 593		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Zoning that mandates open space conservation	6/12/2021 6:39 AM
2	taking of land that has been polluted	5/6/2020 11:35 PM
3	Cooperative efforts by all	5/5/2020 11:59 AM
4	Consider Joint Open Space and Housing projects together	4/30/2020 3:41 PM
5	Need less privatization of our coastline. More public beaches.	4/30/2020 8:43 AM
6	We have enough open space stop buying it.	4/24/2020 2:42 PM
7	Use of native species and discouragement/removal of invasive species. Regulations requiring inclusion of bicycle and pedestrian accommodations in all transportation projects. Establishment and maintenance of means for safe non-motorized commuting and transportation to schools, parks, recreation facilities, work, primary shopping. First Nation rights must be acknowledged.	4/23/2020 3:05 PM
8	Why are we approving so much construction and development? Why approval of massive houses on our beaches?	4/23/2020 8:17 AM
9	Ongoing systematic reporting of acres - open space, developed land and undetermined land - from year to year by the assessors office, so we can all have the same facts to monitor the trends	4/22/2020 11:26 AM
10	Active Go-Fund me programs to generate funds to buy and protect space	4/20/2020 2:55 PM
11	Policy that promotes hunting and fishing	4/20/2020 2:36 PM
12	More hunting areas WMZones	4/19/2020 1:36 PM
13	Trails along streams	4/19/2020 9:43 AM
14	The town should remain neutral... No more buying every poison ivy patch of undeveloped land. Instead, the town should divest and encourage economic development of public land.	4/18/2020 4:52 PM
15	No more land sold for more housing developments enough of increasing brewsters population	4/17/2020 3:16 PM
16	less concrete and congestion	4/17/2020 11:28 AM
17	Protection of existing town owned land, like the land on Millstone Rd.	4/17/2020 10:09 AM
18	Open Space Trust Fund and encouraging endowment funds for maintenance with gifted spaces	4/17/2020 9:39 AM
19	Continued access to ponds and beaches for fishing	4/17/2020 8:56 AM
20	limiting use of pesticides and fertilizers that may run off or leach into conservation areas and ponds	4/17/2020 8:29 AM
21	Off leash space for pet exercise	4/16/2020 2:24 PM
22	Conservation burial cemeteries	4/16/2020 11:25 AM

23	Recognizing Captains Golf Course as open space	4/16/2020 11:05 AM
24	It is not appropriate for citizens to be forced into agreements of open space, but rather encouraged instead of made law that developers or zoning has to be required open space	4/16/2020 7:14 AM
25	I don't know enough about mandatory dedication by developers or zoning to know if I favor them or not	4/15/2020 9:31 PM
26	I support Open Space	4/15/2020 4:41 PM
27	Purchase of used homes for affordable housing instead of clearing large tracts of land.	4/15/2020 3:20 PM
28	increase CPC funding percentage to purchase more land	4/13/2020 2:13 PM

Q3 For preservation and protection not achieved through regulatory, state/federal grants or other means listed in question 2, which of the following would you support? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 594 Skipped: 6

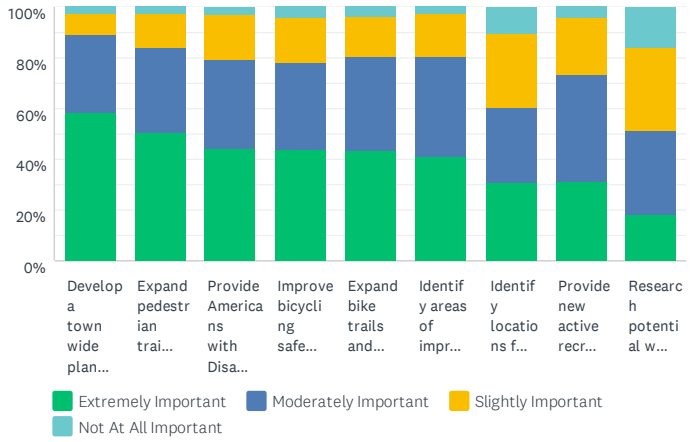


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Maintaining existing open space and conservation properties	86.70%	515
Management of land for public water supply protection	85.02%	505
Management of land for plant and wildlife habitat	72.56%	431
Rehabilitation of active recreation areas	70.03%	416
Acquiring new conservation land	63.80%	379
Developing new active recreation areas	36.36%	216
Other (please specify)	2.86%	17
Total Respondents: 594		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Land that is more suitable for Housing than Open Space protection, should be referred to the Housing Trust for consideration ex. Paul Hush Way Habitat project	4/30/2020 3:41 PM
2	Reducing beach parking lot paving	4/25/2020 1:05 PM
3	No further regulation is needed.	4/24/2020 2:42 PM
4	Into the above, also include "passive recreation".	4/23/2020 3:05 PM
5	zoning to limit house sizes to around the average for their neighborhood, to protect the feel of open space in residential areas, strongest near the shoreline and other scenic views	4/22/2020 11:26 AM
6	We don'r need any more government interference in the economic decisions of property owners.	4/18/2020 4:52 PM
7	Restrictions on spraying particularly under power lines	4/17/2020 10:55 AM
8	We support active recreation but cannot broadly check the box since we don't support turf fields	4/17/2020 9:39 AM
9	Land designated for remote public beach parking when adjacent parking lots on bay beaches have been eroded beyond use.	4/17/2020 8:51 AM
10	See above	4/16/2020 11:25 AM
11	Reduce dog park plan to reasonable size to allow rest of large town owned parcel to be utilized for other town purposes including potential park	4/16/2020 11:05 AM
12	Dog areas	4/16/2020 8:25 AM
13	Dog park	4/16/2020 8:18 AM
14	Prioritize land that could help the Town adapt to rising sea level	4/15/2020 9:31 PM
15	Pleasant Bay groundwatershed	4/15/2020 6:35 PM
16	I do not support the Town purchasing land for open space as they often do not leave it alone, that is open and I disturbed. Open Sapce means just that....	4/15/2020 4:41 PM
17	For now expenditures should be kept to a minimum to allow residents/town to recoup from Covid 19.	4/14/2020 4:05 PM

Q4 What are the most important actions the Town should take in the next 5 years regarding open space and recreation opportunities and public access?

Answered: 593 Skipped: 7



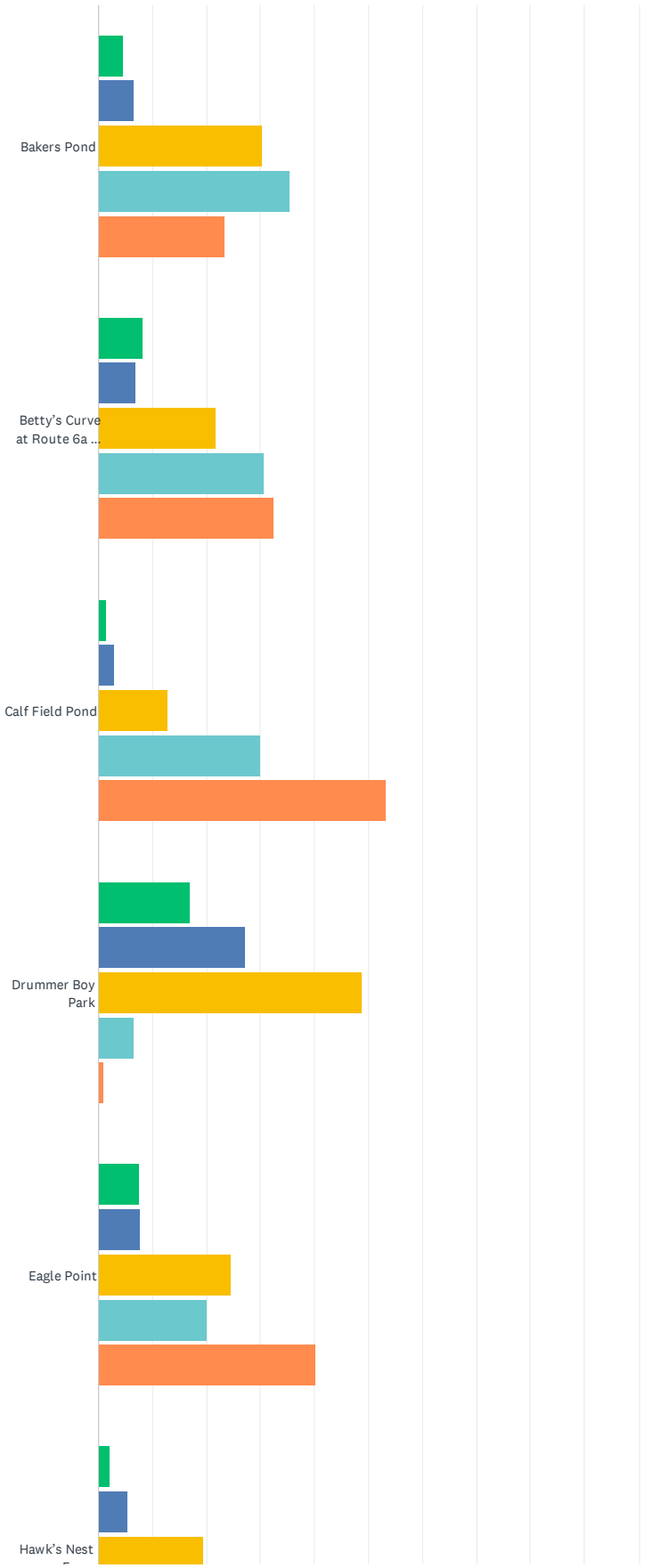
	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	MODERATELY IMPORTANT	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	TOTAL
Develop a town wide plan that includes all existing trails and sidewalks, potential areas for expansion, trail connections, and links to key recreation areas and bay beaches	58.57% 345	30.56% 180	8.32% 49	2.55% 15	589
Expand pedestrian trails and paths for recreation and transportation throughout town	50.43% 296	33.73% 198	13.46% 79	2.39% 14	587
Provide Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access to existing fields and facilities	44.39% 261	35.20% 207	17.18% 101	3.23% 19	588
Improve bicycling safety and information	44.18% 258	33.73% 197	17.98% 105	4.11% 24	584
Expand bike trails and paths for recreation and transportation throughout town	43.61% 256	36.80% 216	16.01% 94	3.58% 21	587
Identify areas of improvement for existing trails and sidewalks such as signage, safety, and lighting	41.13% 241	39.59% 232	16.72% 98	2.56% 15	586
Identify locations for new facilities such as, a community pool, pickleball, volleyball, and basketball courts	31.24% 184	29.03% 171	29.03% 171	10.70% 63	589
Provide new active recreation opportunities (seasonal and year-round), including those for youth	31.44% 183	42.10% 245	22.68% 132	3.78% 22	582
Research potential ways to provide transportation to recreation areas	18.29% 107	33.33% 195	32.14% 188	16.24% 95	585

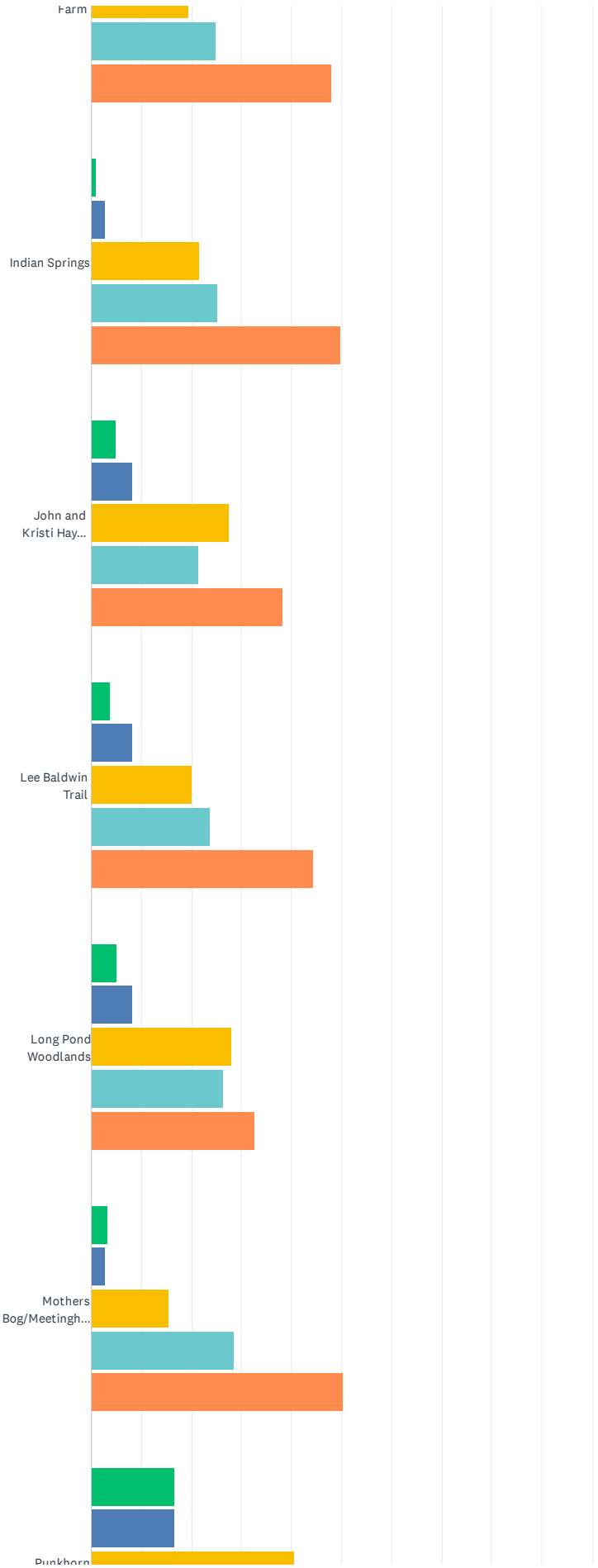
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Put tire spikes at bike path crossings so the ding dongs walk their bikes across the street instead of playing "who's gonna die today" by zipping across on their bikes.	6/11/2021 8:51 AM
2	Take back the beach open space. Need more “in season “ access and space on the sand, not just from the tide line. All the way up to the green line. Must happen.	4/30/2020 8:43 AM
3	North-south bike trail expansion would be good or make a safe bike path along 6A to Dennis	4/29/2020 7:44 PM
4	Agricultural land must be preserved and those who tend it supported. We must also keep an eye to beyond five years, especially in terms of land development. Once land is developed, it is unlikely to be "undeveloped".	4/23/2020 3:05 PM
5	complete the Rte 6A sidewalk for pedestrians and cyclists from Brewster to Orleans	4/22/2020 11:26 AM
6	Although I thoroughly enjoy the biking possibilities around town and Cape Cod I don't feel the need for expanded trails because what we have already is awesome and encouraged. We just have to be vigilant in maintaining it.	4/22/2020 9:08 AM
7	Develope safe travel for bike and people on connecting roads ex. Rt.137	4/22/2020 8:56 AM
8	Build the Dog Park that was promised 7 years ago	4/21/2020 4:23 PM
9	sidewalks!!!	4/21/2020 7:28 AM
10	If the bike path and pedestrian path programs succeed, then transportation becomes less relevant	4/20/2020 2:55 PM
11	Maintain what we have	4/18/2020 8:19 AM
12	We need better sidewalks and bike routes esp on Rte 137 and 6A	4/17/2020 4:54 PM

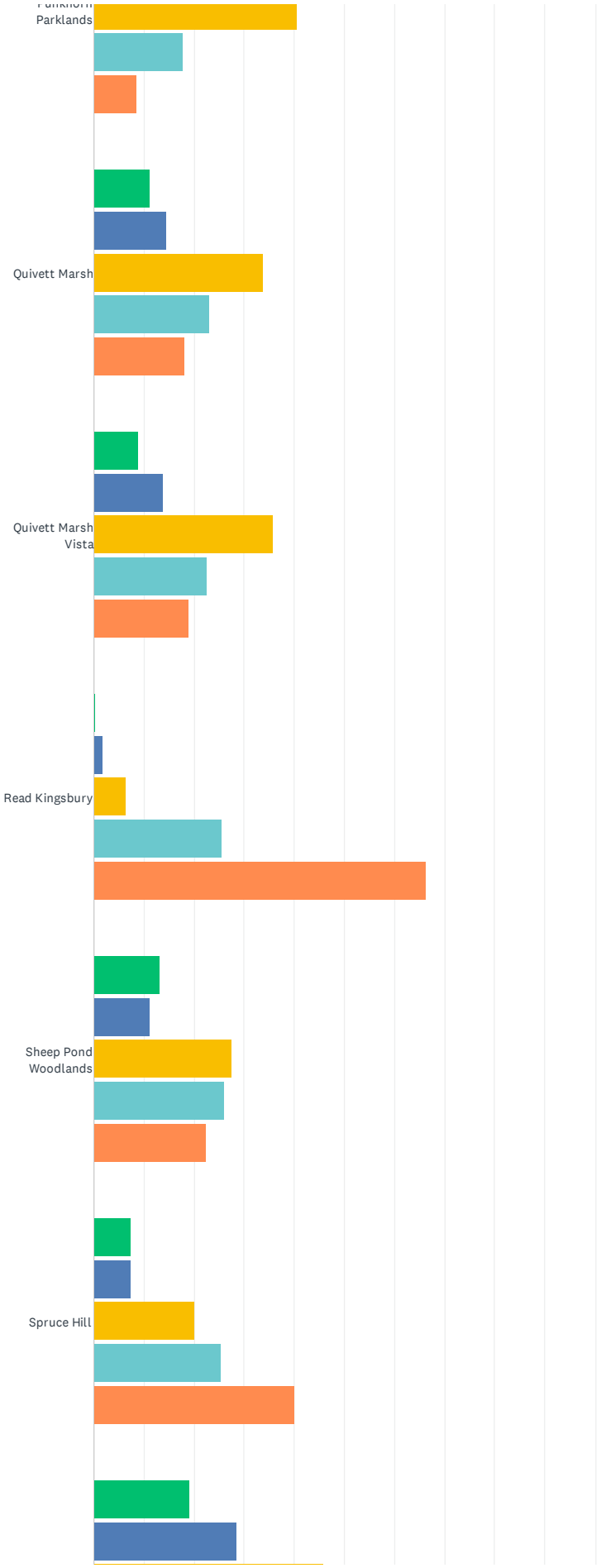
13	indoor pool and indoor recreation for long winters	4/17/2020 2:07 PM
14	Ocean access points for boating ramps	4/17/2020 12:00 PM
15	Consider pedestrian safety for all road improvements ie shoulders	4/17/2020 10:55 AM
16	Community pool seems not important is an area with so many natural swimming areas.	4/17/2020 9:39 AM
17	More access for disabled people to all recreational areas	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
18	appropriate seating and walkable access to all for those whose mobility is compromised.	4/17/2020 9:15 AM
19	install a large wall for 1 person soccer ball kicking or tennis.	4/17/2020 9:05 AM
20	Again, this survey seems to completly ignore issues concerning fishing thye ponds and beaches of Brewster, something smells fishy	4/17/2020 8:56 AM
21	Keep access to all public beaches open, even after parking lots have eroded. - There is a need for remote beach parking.	4/17/2020 8:51 AM
22	More sidewalks! I live off 124 and feel like I'm taking my life in hands walking on the side of the road	4/17/2020 8:11 AM
23	Expand sidewalks to East Brewster to Orleans on 6A	4/17/2020 7:21 AM
24	Dog park	4/16/2020 2:24 PM
25	Please build a community pool!	4/16/2020 12:43 PM
26	Recognize golf as recreation and financial support if needed	4/16/2020 11:05 AM
27	DOG PARK!!!	4/16/2020 8:53 AM
28	Dog walking areas	4/16/2020 8:25 AM
29	We've done enough. stop already	4/15/2020 8:15 PM
30	Dedicated bike lanes!! Many people bike on the roads in the summer and it is extremely dangerous.	4/15/2020 7:30 PM
31	I do not know if there is a need for more recreational opportuities	4/15/2020 5:16 PM
32	Provide ADA access wherever reasonable	4/15/2020 3:10 PM
33	These questions duplicate the many similar surveys that have been sent out over the last several years. It's as though you're trying again to get the answer you want. As for trails and the like, I would suggest reveiwing again the sidewalk projects and how what was put in was great but has some significant gaps. For example, it's extemely unfortunate that the sidewalk from Drummer Boy didn't include some sort of walkway on the side of 6A over the marsh to lower road so that those who park at Drummer Boy could either go to Wing Island or Paines Creek. For a cheap way to increase access to recreational areas, the Town should consider signage improvements - what tells the public about the ability to park at Drummer Boy and go out to Wing Island - the signage at the start of the trail is terrible. There is no signage at the island next to Kate's Ice Cream, on the split rail fences, that indicate people can park there (because they do and the town doesn't prevent it).	4/15/2020 3:08 PM
34	All are nice when the town and its' people are back on their feet. I would like to see more businesses to help defray our taxes before you go spending it.	4/14/2020 4:05 PM

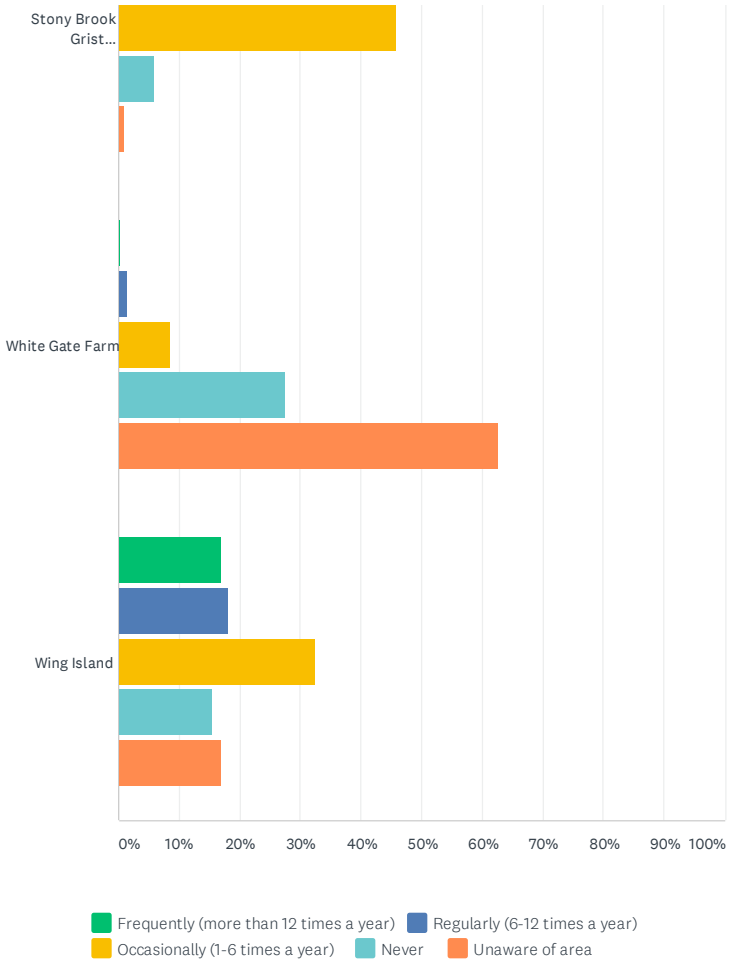
Q5 How often do you visit the following Conservation Areas?

Answered: 531 Skipped: 69




Farm
Indian Springs
John and Kristi Hay...
Lee Baldwin Trail
Long Pond Woodlands
Mothers Bog/Meetingh...
Punkhorn

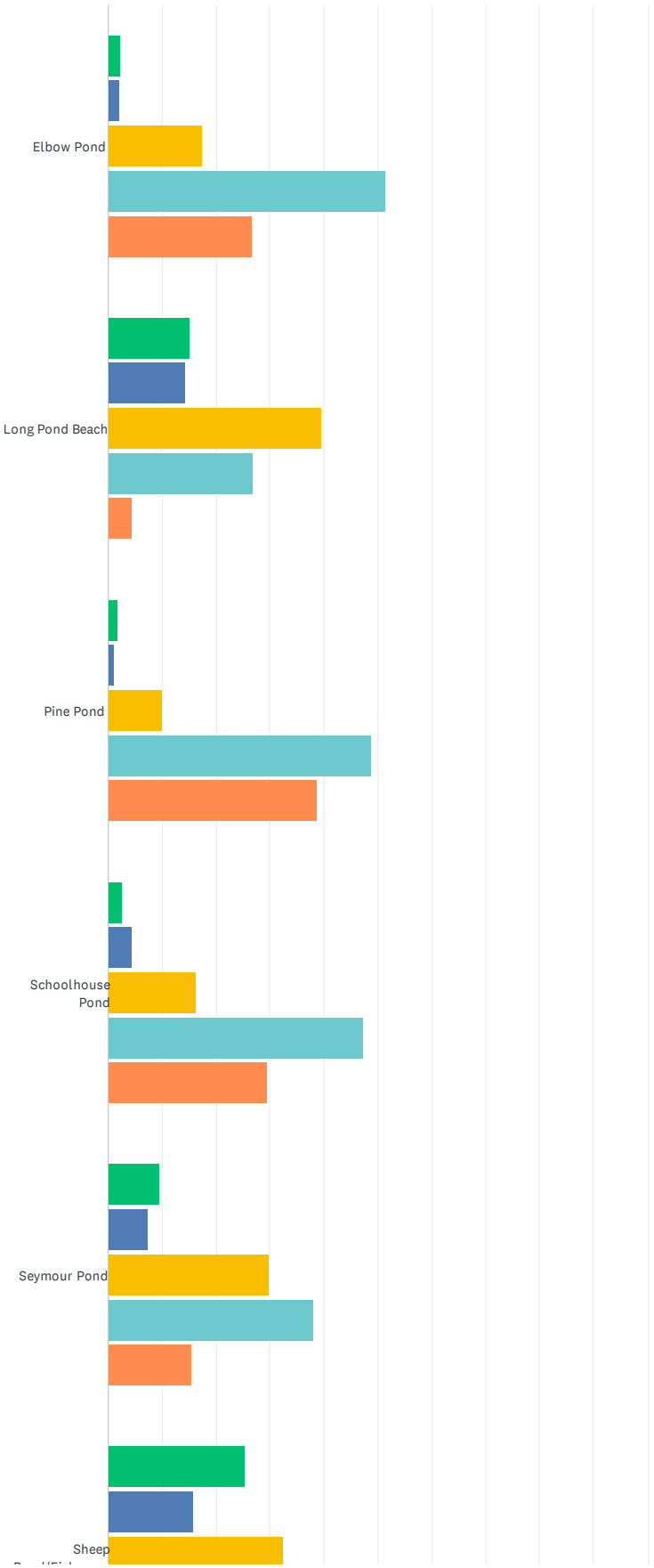

Parklands
Quivett Marsh
Quivett Marsh Vista
Read Kingsbury
Sheep Pond Woodlands
Spruce Hill

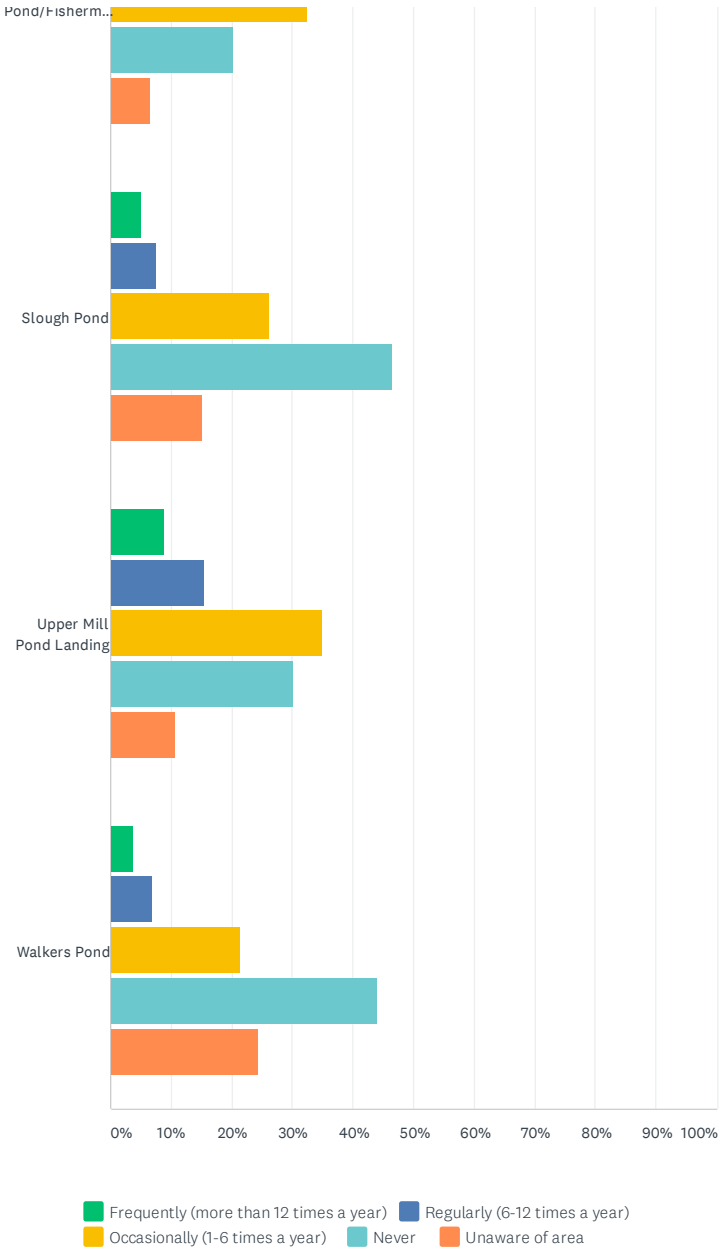

Stony Brook Grist...
White Gate Farm
Wing Island
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Frequently (more than 12 times a year)
Regularly (6-12 times a year)
Occasionally (1-6 times a year)
Never
Unaware of area

	FREQUENTLY (MORE THAN 12 TIMES A YEAR)	REGULARLY (6-12 TIMES A YEAR)	OCCASIONALLY (1-6 TIMES A YEAR)	NEVER	UNAWARE OF AREA	TOTAL
Bakers Pond	4.64% 23	6.45% 32	30.24% 150	35.28% 175	23.39% 116	496
Betty's Curve at Route 6a and Lower Road	8.20% 41	7.00% 35	21.80% 109	30.60% 153	32.40% 162	500
Calf Field Pond	1.39% 7	2.97% 15	12.67% 64	29.90% 151	53.07% 268	505
Drummer Boy Park	16.92% 89	27.19% 143	48.67% 256	6.46% 34	0.76% 4	526
Eagle Point	7.52% 38	7.72% 39	24.55% 124	20.00% 101	40.20% 203	505
Hawk's Nest Farm	2.16% 11	5.50% 28	19.45% 99	24.95% 127	47.94% 244	509
Indian Springs	0.79% 4	2.76% 14	21.46% 109	25.20% 128	49.80% 253	508
John and Kristi Hay Trail	4.72% 24	8.25% 42	27.31% 139	21.41% 109	38.31% 195	509
Lee Baldwin Trail	3.75% 19	8.10% 41	20.16% 102	23.72% 120	44.27% 224	506
Long Pond Woodlands	4.92% 25	8.07% 41	27.95% 142	26.38% 134	32.68% 166	508
Mothers Bog/Meetinghouse Road Woodlands	3.14% 16	2.75% 14	15.49% 79	28.43% 145	50.20% 256	510
Punkhorn Parklands	16.48% 86	16.48% 86	40.61% 212	17.82% 93	8.62% 45	522
Quivett Marsh	11.09% 57	14.40% 74	33.66% 173	22.96% 118	17.90% 92	514
Quivett Marsh Vista	8.86% 45	13.78% 70	35.83% 182	22.64% 115	18.90% 96	508
Read Kingsbury	0.20% 1	1.63% 8	6.30% 31	25.61% 126	66.26% 326	492
Sheep Pond Woodlands	13.23% 68	11.09% 57	27.43% 141	25.88% 133	22.37% 115	514
Spruce Hill	7.33% 36	7.33% 36	20.16% 99	25.25% 124	39.92% 196	491
Stony Brook Grist Mill/Herring Run Area	19.08% 99	28.52% 148	45.86% 238	5.78% 30	0.77% 4	519
White Gate Farm	0.20% 1	1.38% 7	8.48% 43	27.42% 139	62.52% 317	507
Wing Island	16.93% 87	18.09% 93	32.49% 167	15.56% 80	16.93% 87	514

Q6 How often do you visit the following Ponds?

Answered: 529 Skipped: 71

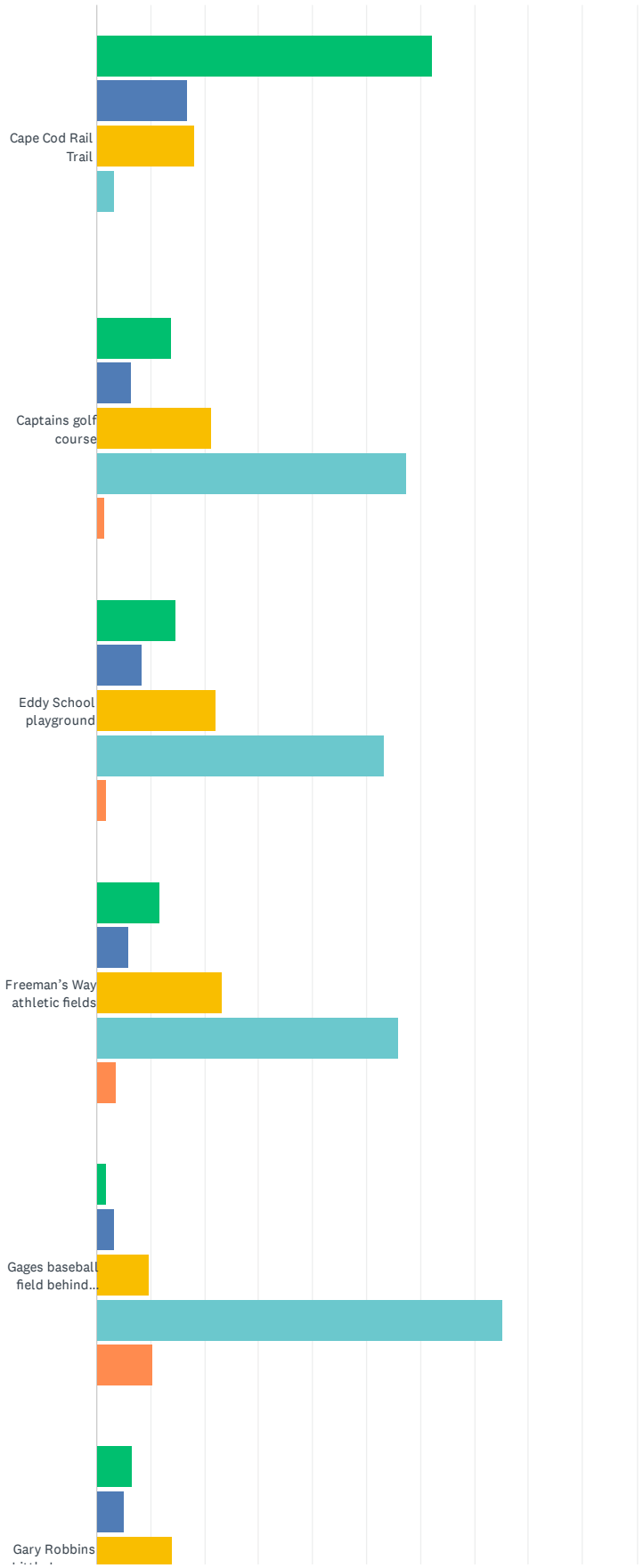


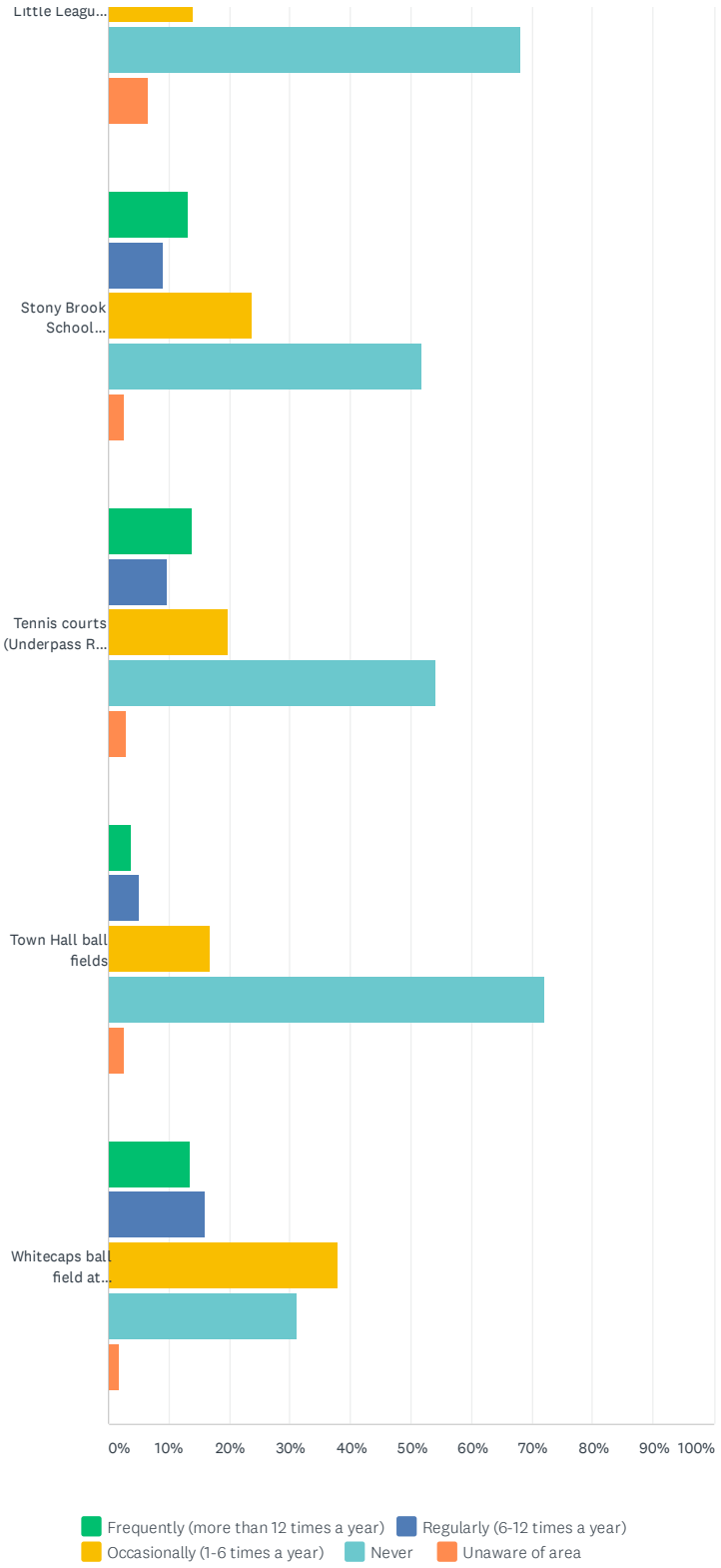


	FREQUENTLY (MORE THAN 12 TIMES A YEAR)	REGULARLY (6-12 TIMES A YEAR)	OCCASIONALLY (1-6 TIMES A YEAR)	NEVER	UNAWARE OF AREA	TOTAL
Elbow Pond	2.38% 12	2.18% 11	17.46% 88	51.39% 259	26.59% 134	504
Long Pond Beach	15.03% 78	14.26% 74	39.50% 205	26.78% 139	4.43% 23	519
Pine Pond	1.59% 8	1.00% 5	9.96% 50	48.80% 245	38.65% 194	502
Schoolhouse Pond	2.58% 13	4.37% 22	16.30% 82	47.32% 238	29.42% 148	503
Seymour Pond	9.49% 48	7.31% 37	29.64% 150	38.14% 193	15.42% 78	506
Sheep Pond/Fishermans Landing	25.24% 131	15.61% 81	32.37% 168	20.23% 105	6.55% 34	519
Slough Pond	4.92% 25	7.48% 38	26.18% 133	46.46% 236	14.96% 76	508
Upper Mill Pond Landing	8.79% 45	15.43% 79	34.96% 179	30.08% 154	10.74% 55	512
Walkers Pond	3.72% 19	6.85% 35	21.33% 109	43.84% 224	24.27% 124	511

Q7 How often do you visit the following Recreation Areas?

Answered: 530 Skipped: 70

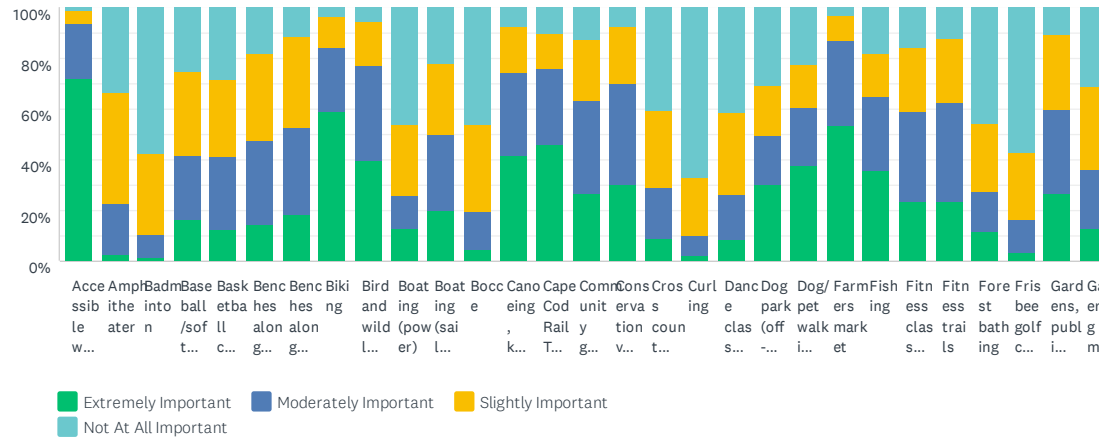



Little Leagu...
Stony Brook School...
Tennis courts (Underpass R...
Town Hall ball fields
Whitecaps ball field at...
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Frequently (more than 12 times a year)
Regularly (6-12 times a year)
Occasionally (1-6 times a year)
Never
Unaware of area

	FREQUENTLY (MORE THAN 12 TIMES A YEAR)	REGULARLY (6-12 TIMES A YEAR)	OCCASIONALLY (1-6 TIMES A YEAR)	NEVER	UNAWARE OF AREA	TOTAL
Cape Cod Rail Trail	62.12% 328	16.67% 88	17.99% 95	3.22% 17	0.00% 0	528
Captains golf course	13.76% 71	6.20% 32	21.12% 109	57.36% 296	1.55% 8	516
Eddy School playground	14.62% 75	8.38% 43	22.03% 113	53.22% 273	1.75% 9	513
Freeman's Way athletic fields	11.71% 61	5.76% 30	23.22% 121	55.85% 291	3.45% 18	521
Gages baseball field behind Council on Aging	1.75% 9	3.11% 16	9.71% 50	75.15% 387	10.29% 53	515
Gary Robbins Little League field at Eddy Elementary	6.43% 33	5.07% 26	14.04% 72	68.03% 349	6.43% 33	513
Stony Brook School playground	13.26% 68	8.97% 46	23.59% 121	51.66% 265	2.53% 13	513
Tennis courts (Underpass Road at Stonybrook School)	13.71% 71	9.65% 50	19.69% 102	54.05% 280	2.90% 15	518
Town Hall ball fields	3.70% 19	5.07% 26	16.76% 86	71.93% 369	2.53% 13	513
Whitecaps ball field at Stonybrook School	13.29% 69	15.99% 83	37.76% 196	31.21% 162	1.73% 9	519

Q8 In planning for future open space and recreation, how important are the following to you?

Answered: 532 Skipped: 68



	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	MODERATELY IMPORTANT	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT	TOTAL
Accessible walking trails	72.08% 382	21.70% 115	5.09% 27	1.13% 6	530
Amphitheater	2.33% 12	20.78% 107	43.50% 224	33.40% 172	515
Badminton	1.55% 8	8.70% 45	32.11% 166	57.64% 298	517
Baseball/softball fields	16.48% 86	25.10% 131	33.52% 175	24.90% 130	522
Basketball courts	12.52% 65	29.09% 151	29.87% 155	28.52% 148	519
Benches along sidewalks	14.34% 75	33.08% 173	34.42% 180	18.16% 95	523
Benches along trails	18.25% 96	34.22% 180	36.12% 190	11.41% 60	526
Biking	59.01% 311	25.24% 133	12.33% 65	3.42% 18	527
Bird and wildlife watching	39.31% 206	37.60% 197	17.56% 92	5.53% 29	524
Boating (power)	12.86% 67	13.24% 69	28.02% 146	45.87% 239	521
Boating (sailing)	20.19% 105	29.62% 154	28.27% 147	21.92% 114	520
Bocce	4.35% 22	15.22% 77	34.39% 174	46.05% 233	506
Canoeing, kayaking, or SUP-boarding	41.63% 219	32.89% 173	17.87% 94	7.60% 40	526
Cape Cod Rail Trail extension to beach	46.20% 243	29.85% 157	13.88% 73	10.08% 53	526
Community gardening	26.34% 138	37.21% 195	23.85% 125	12.60% 66	524
Conservation volunteering	30.12% 156	39.96% 207	22.59% 117	7.34% 38	518
Cross country skiing	8.85% 46	20.19% 105	30.38% 158	40.58% 211	520
Curling	1.96% 10	7.83% 40	23.09% 118	67.12% 343	511
Dance classes/programs	8.61% 44	17.81% 91	31.90% 163	41.68% 213	511
Dog park (off-leash)	30.21% 158	19.12% 100	20.27% 106	30.40% 159	523
Dog/pet walking areas	37.40% 196	22.90% 120	17.18% 90	22.52% 118	524
Farmers market	53.61% 282	33.46% 176	9.70% 51	3.23% 17	526
Fishing	35.56% 186	29.25% 153	17.40% 91	17.78% 93	523
Fitness classes (adults)	23.28% 122	35.88% 188	25.38% 133	15.46% 81	524
Fitness trails	23.61% 123	38.77% 202	25.72% 134	11.90% 62	521
Forest bathing	11.62% 58	15.63% 78	27.05% 135	45.69% 228	499
Frisbee golf course	3.31% 17	13.23% 68	26.46% 136	57.00% 293	514
Gardens, public/botanical	26.30% 137	33.59% 175	29.75% 155	10.36% 54	521
Gathering mushrooms/berries	12.82% 66	23.11% 119	33.20% 171	30.87% 159	515
Golf course	24.47% 127	18.50% 96	17.53% 91	39.50% 205	519
Golf driving range	22.16% 115	19.85% 103	19.27% 100	38.73% 201	519
Herring run	59.42% 309	27.69% 144	9.04% 47	3.85% 20	520
Historic site interpretation (markers signage)	39.23% 204	39.42% 205	19.42% 101	1.92% 10	520
Horseback riding areas	5.84%	19.26%	35.80%	39.11%	

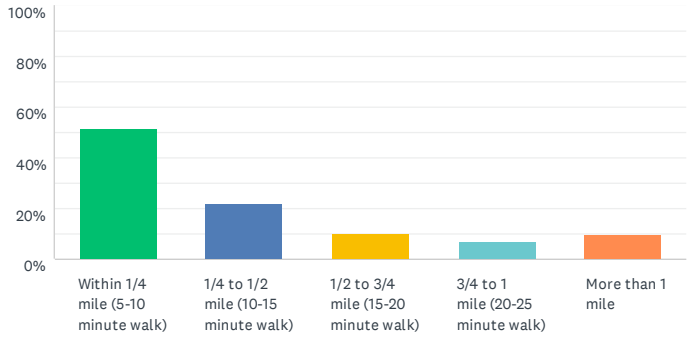
	30	99	184	201	514
Horseshoes	1.37% 7	11.96% 61	32.94% 168	53.73% 274	510
Hunting areas	6.84% 35	6.84% 35	16.02% 82	70.31% 360	512
Indoor track	8.81% 45	17.22% 88	25.44% 130	48.53% 248	511
Intergenerational programs	13.87% 71	30.47% 156	34.57% 177	21.09% 108	512
Kayak storage at public beaches	16.89% 88	30.13% 157	29.56% 154	23.42% 122	521
Labyrinth	2.17% 11	11.05% 56	28.01% 142	58.78% 298	507
Nature study	25.34% 130	37.82% 194	25.34% 130	11.50% 59	513
Night-lighted facilities	10.64% 55	24.76% 128	32.88% 170	31.72% 164	517
Outdoor fitness equipment	9.90% 51	25.83% 133	29.71% 153	34.56% 178	515
Outdoor track	14.68% 75	28.18% 144	27.59% 141	29.55% 151	511
Personal fitness coaching	8.32% 43	17.79% 92	33.08% 171	40.81% 211	517
Pickleball courts	15.53% 80	21.94% 113	27.18% 140	35.34% 182	515
Picnic areas	24.71% 126	43.53% 222	23.53% 120	8.24% 42	510
Ping pong and table tennis	5.09% 26	16.05% 82	35.03% 179	43.84% 224	511
Playgrounds	40.74% 209	31.97% 164	17.35% 89	9.94% 51	513
Quiet space for meditation/yoga/tai-chi	16.63% 86	28.24% 146	32.88% 170	22.24% 115	517
Sailing programs	22.44% 116	32.88% 170	24.37% 126	20.31% 105	517
Seniors, gentle exercise	25.44% 131	33.79% 174	26.21% 135	14.56% 75	515
Sidewalks	54.11% 283	26.00% 136	13.96% 73	5.93% 31	523
Skateboarding	3.32% 17	18.75% 96	30.47% 156	47.46% 243	512
Soccer fields	16.37% 84	28.46% 146	28.65% 147	26.51% 136	513
Softball fields and programs	16.21% 83	30.47% 156	27.54% 141	25.78% 132	512
Space to listen to music, use electronic devices in groups	5.86% 30	14.45% 74	26.95% 138	52.73% 270	512
Summer concerts outdoors	29.17% 152	43.95% 229	19.77% 103	7.10% 37	521
Summer movies outdoors	13.46% 70	31.35% 163	28.65% 149	26.54% 138	520
Swimming lessons	35.85% 185	23.26% 120	20.54% 106	20.35% 105	516
Swimming, indoor pool	30.12% 156	20.08% 104	19.11% 99	30.69% 159	518
Swimming, pond	49.23% 255	28.96% 150	14.29% 74	7.53% 39	518
T-ball programs	19.10% 98	23.78% 122	23.98% 123	33.14% 170	513
Teen programs	32.49% 166	31.31% 160	14.87% 76	21.33% 109	511
Tennis courts	28.71% 147	30.66% 157	18.95% 97	21.68% 111	512
Trail running	21.17% 109	29.13% 150	24.66% 127	25.05% 129	515
Volleyball	7.13% 36	26.53% 134	31.88% 161	34.46% 174	505
Walking/hiking	73.03% 379	20.62% 107	4.43% 23	1.93% 10	519

Water bottle filling stations/fountains	42.69% 222	31.73% 165	13.65% 71	11.92% 62	520

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Splash pad	6/12/2021 10:12 PM
2	Any thing that does not stress the town in trying to maintain it	5/6/2020 6:34 AM
3	open grass field maintained for informal intergenerational family games - kicking ball, frisbee, cricket, batting practice, touch football - whatever people like	4/22/2020 12:12 PM
4	indoor recreation for all ages during winter	4/20/2020 10:29 AM
5	indoor spaces for kids with disabilities - pool, gym	4/18/2020 8:42 AM
6	community center	4/17/2020 4:59 PM
7	Many items I think we already have enough of like playgrounds, soccer & ballfield, etc. vollyball, table tennis, and badminton might be nice.	4/17/2020 12:25 PM
8	Disk golf yes	4/17/2020 12:11 PM
9	Shuffleboard courts	4/17/2020 9:49 AM
10	year round trash containers, for refuse/dog poop with pick up scheduled	4/17/2020 9:30 AM
11	Lacrosse fields for youth, boys and girls	4/17/2020 8:29 AM
12	The residents of East Brewster need a safer way to access the Cape Rail Trail Bike Path. Sidewalks need to be extended from Robinwood to the Orleans border.	4/17/2020 7:27 AM
13	trails that allow dogs (with responsible owners)	4/16/2020 2:39 PM
14	Please build a pool with a retractable roof. Collaborate with Orleans if necessary.	4/16/2020 12:50 PM
15	Dog Park	4/16/2020 10:04 AM
16	Dog friendly areas	4/16/2020 8:32 AM
17	Dog Park !!!!! (LONG overdue)	4/16/2020 8:18 AM
18	safe ramps for launching kayaks at ponds and beaches	4/16/2020 8:09 AM
19	Tick Infestation has a serious effect on my answers	4/16/2020 7:43 AM
20	Sidewalks on Rt 137!!!!!!!	4/15/2020 7:48 PM
21	Snowshoeing--love it!	4/15/2020 7:39 PM
22	Bathrooms at town beaches	4/15/2020 5:31 PM
23	Wilderness Camping	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
24	No major expenditures and financed without raising taxes - live within our means.	4/14/2020 4:38 PM

Q9 How close is the closest open space or recreation facility to your home? (Please choose one)

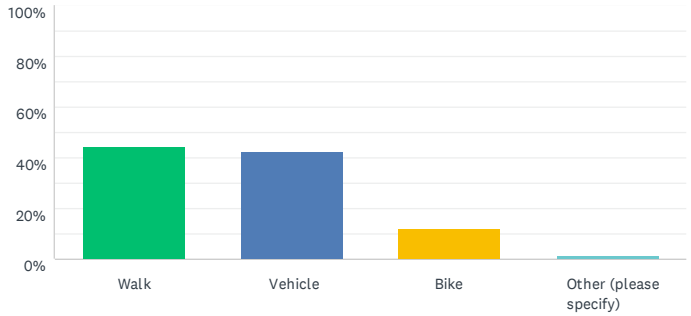
Answered: 529 Skipped: 71



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Within 1/4 mile (5-10 minute walk)	51.61%	273
1/4 to 1/2 mile (10-15 minute walk)	22.12%	117
1/2 to 3/4 mile (15-20 minute walk)	9.83%	52
3/4 to 1 mile (20-25 minute walk)	6.81%	36
More than 1 mile	9.64%	51
TOTAL		529

Q10 How do you usually get to open space or recreation facilities? (Please choose one)

Answered: 530 Skipped: 70

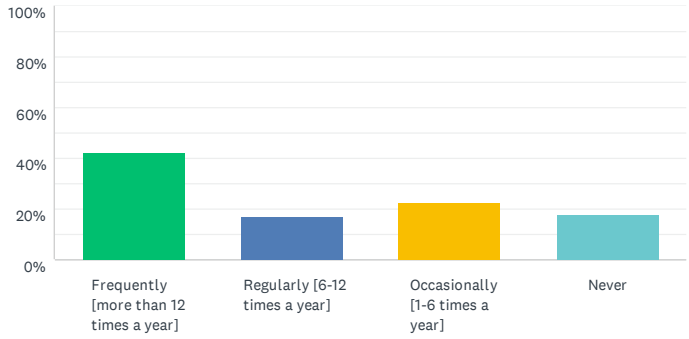


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walk	44.34%	235
Vehicle	42.26%	224
Bike	12.08%	64
Other (please specify)	1.32%	7
TOTAL		530

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	drive to parking lot then walk to open space	4/20/2020 7:44 PM
2	Depends where we are going...use all three	4/19/2020 9:15 AM
3	I never go to these areas. When I need exercise, I rake or mow my yard.	4/18/2020 4:57 PM
4	Run	4/17/2020 6:16 PM
5	Would like Brewster residents to have free access to Nickerson parking	4/17/2020 9:49 AM
6	There was no space to say this earlier: Betty's Curve is not a conservation area destination. It's an oversized traffic island that the Town bought for a large amount of money and has done nothing with it but spend large amount of money on plans that have gone no where. It is used for parking for Paines Creek with no signage. Such a waste.	4/15/2020 3:27 PM
7	All of the above. Depends which one I am going to.	4/15/2020 2:12 PM

Q11 How often do you bike? (Choose one)

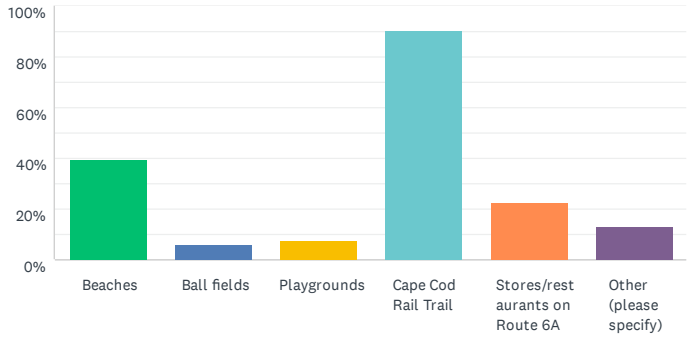
Answered: 514 Skipped: 86



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Frequently [more than 12 times a year]	42.61%	219
Regularly [6-12 times a year]	17.12%	88
Occasionally [1-6 times a year]	22.37%	115
Never	17.90%	92
TOTAL		514

Q12 What are your favorite biking destinations? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 481 Skipped: 119



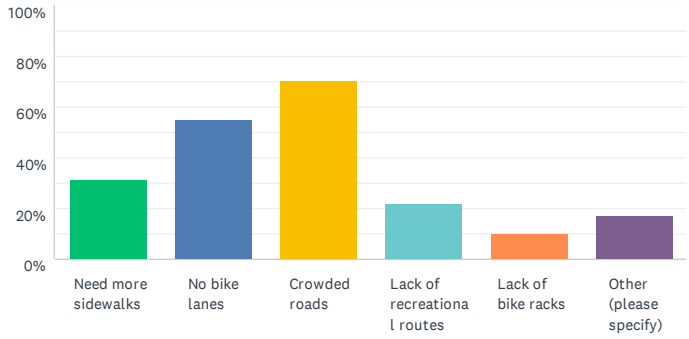
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Beaches	39.29%	189
Ball fields	6.03%	29
Playgrounds	7.69%	37
Cape Cod Rail Trail	90.64%	436
Stores/restaurants on Route 6A	22.66%	109
Other (please specify)	13.10%	63
Total Respondents: 481		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Punkhorn Trails	6/16/2021 8:07 AM
2	don't bike	6/15/2021 12:49 PM
3	Post office	6/15/2021 11:37 AM
4	Errands	6/14/2021 8:25 PM
5	Na	6/14/2021 6:50 PM
6	CCRT as well as streets.	6/13/2021 4:59 PM
7	None	6/12/2021 7:51 AM
8	none	6/10/2021 9:02 PM
9	Don't bike	6/10/2021 5:42 PM
10	vistas	5/3/2020 7:15 PM
11	ponds	4/26/2020 5:53 PM
12	none	4/24/2020 2:50 PM
13	Parks, Ponds, Walking trails, Work, Stores and restaurants not on 6A	4/23/2020 3:46 PM
14	it is impossible - dangerous to ride on the roads in Brews	4/22/2020 8:58 PM
15	other towns	4/22/2020 4:27 PM
16	Don't bike	4/22/2020 1:42 PM
17	Nickerson Park, Chatham, Eastham, Harwich, Dennis (but don't need a "destination" for biking, just a nice place to bike!)	4/22/2020 12:21 PM
18	restof Cape	4/22/2020 12:13 PM
19	getting to work -but hard with dangerous roads	4/22/2020 10:24 AM
20	Don't bike	4/22/2020 9:59 AM
21	Nickerson State Park	4/22/2020 9:18 AM
22	scenic routes along roads that have low traffic	4/22/2020 7:39 AM
23	don't bike	4/20/2020 7:45 PM
24	ponds, Nickerson, other towns via railtrail	4/20/2020 4:27 PM
25	Ponds	4/20/2020 2:29 PM
26	Neighboring towns	4/20/2020 12:54 PM
27	I do not bike	4/20/2020 9:46 AM
28	Other trails & back roads	4/19/2020 9:53 AM
29	Backroads and trails	4/19/2020 9:17 AM
30	Don't bike much	4/18/2020 10:12 PM

31	I don't bike.	4/18/2020 4:59 PM
32	just general wandering	4/18/2020 12:46 PM
33	Nickeraon	4/18/2020 9:13 AM
34	I don't ride to places since it's so dangerous on our roads! I stick to the rail trail	4/17/2020 5:01 PM
35	Nickerson State Park	4/17/2020 4:22 PM
36	local roads	4/17/2020 12:13 PM
37	none	4/17/2020 11:39 AM
38	My children use bikes to get to work and friend's houses	4/17/2020 10:18 AM
39	Cape Cod Baseball league	4/17/2020 9:51 AM
40	Parks ie punkhorn, Nickerson	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
41	Tennis Courts	4/17/2020 9:23 AM
42	Nickerson State Park	4/17/2020 8:48 AM
43	Neighborhood, Nickerson	4/17/2020 8:43 AM
44	Ponds	4/17/2020 8:35 AM
45	Nickerson State Park	4/17/2020 8:30 AM
46	pickleball courts	4/17/2020 8:20 AM
47	tennis courts	4/17/2020 8:19 AM
48	post office, vernal pols	4/16/2020 11:04 AM
49	Nickerson	4/16/2020 10:24 AM
50	do not bike	4/16/2020 9:44 AM
51	About the streets in my neighborhood and surrounding area	4/16/2020 9:14 AM
52	Places to get in a good long bike ride	4/16/2020 7:41 AM
53	Ponds, Other towns	4/15/2020 5:57 PM
54	for pleasure & exercise	4/15/2020 3:48 PM
55	Open space	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
56	Wellfleet or Yarmouth, mostly on the roads for exercise and enjoyment	4/15/2020 2:25 PM
57	Visit other towns along the Rail Trail. Example, Biking up to the Cape Cod National Seashore or to Chatham.	4/15/2020 2:15 PM
58	Nickerson	4/15/2020 1:05 PM
59	along main st in brewster, which is not safe where i live	4/15/2020 8:19 AM
60	Freemans Way. Bike trails get too busy with pedestriams and dogs.	4/14/2020 4:41 PM
61	Around home	4/14/2020 4:30 PM
62	we bike the power lines and off road trails too	4/14/2020 3:41 PM
63	No bike	4/13/2020 1:57 PM

Q13 What might prevent you from biking around Brewster? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 509 Skipped: 91



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Need more sidewalks	31.43%	160
No bike lanes	54.81%	279
Crowded roads	70.73%	360
Lack of recreational routes	21.81%	111
Lack of bike racks	10.22%	52
Other (please specify)	17.09%	87
Total Respondents: 509		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I think we have adequate biking trails and access	6/23/2021 7:38 AM
2	Difficult access to rail trail from West Brewster	6/15/2021 10:01 PM
3	No desired destination that cannot already be accessed via bike path	6/15/2021 9:43 AM
4	I am unable to bike.	6/14/2021 2:06 PM
5	Don't bike	6/10/2021 5:43 PM
6	Nothing prevents me	6/10/2021 5:01 PM
7	distracted drivers	5/10/2020 8:42 PM
8	Traffic	5/4/2020 7:41 AM
9	start out on a narrow busy road, so safety keeps me from biking regularly. no room for sidewalks	5/3/2020 12:40 PM
10	Dont have a working bike	5/2/2020 9:28 AM
11	people going to fast on rail trail, not sharing spaces	4/30/2020 3:49 PM
12	Riding on sidewalks dangerous to pedestrians!	4/30/2020 10:28 AM
13	Cars are a little scary.	4/27/2020 3:11 PM
14	Nothing prevents me from biking. This is a question slanted towards more sidewalks and urbanization, which we do not need.	4/27/2020 1:50 PM
15	Safety	4/23/2020 3:46 PM
16	reduce traffic speed to MAXIMUM of 30mph everywhere	4/22/2020 8:58 PM
17	bike trail too crowded; bikers do not follow safety rules	4/22/2020 4:27 PM
18	Feel sidewalks are for pedestrians, need alternate trail	4/22/2020 3:41 PM
19	Do not like to bike	4/22/2020 1:42 PM
20	I don't bike.	4/22/2020 12:30 PM
21	flat tire	4/22/2020 12:21 PM
22	nothing	4/22/2020 10:15 AM
23	Unable to bike	4/22/2020 9:59 AM
24	B iking in Brewster is a superb experience	4/22/2020 9:20 AM
25	No shoulder on many roads make it difficult to ride your bicycle or walk in many side roads. The sidewalk is great but bike riders now have to ride kn it because it is dangerous to ride on 6a with the granite slabs in the sidewalks.	4/21/2020 5:32 PM
26	want to ride on the sidewalks. bike lanes too dangerous	4/21/2020 1:23 PM
27	My own health	4/21/2020 12:06 PM

28	My age	4/21/2020 11:08 AM
29	Bad knees and back	4/21/2020 10:27 AM
30	don't bike anymore	4/20/2020 4:19 PM
31	highway crossingx	4/20/2020 1:13 PM
32	traffic	4/20/2020 12:38 PM
33	physically challenging	4/20/2020 11:49 AM
34	No bike	4/20/2020 11:27 AM
35	Age	4/20/2020 10:25 AM
36	Back fusion	4/20/2020 9:47 AM
37	Lack of public restrooms	4/19/2020 9:17 AM
38	I don't bike.. Just how jury-rigged is this survey to get responses that pols will use to increase taxes to pay for junk projects??	4/18/2020 4:59 PM
39	access to 3 wheeled bike for child with disabilities	4/18/2020 8:45 AM
40	I live off busy and dangerous rte. 137 so can't bike from home.	4/18/2020 8:35 AM
41	we maybe need a slight adjustmane to be connected to the rail trail. I dont think bike lanes work. I dont think riding on the sidewalk is appropriate. Maybe a connection to CCRT from Millstone	4/18/2020 8:31 AM
42	Traffic laws not enforced	4/17/2020 11:08 PM
43	Older drivers and out of towners who don't know where they are going. Don't see me even in high vis gear	4/17/2020 5:01 PM
44	Dogs	4/17/2020 2:28 PM
45	Safety and bike trail is enough	4/17/2020 12:25 PM
46	PLEASE put a bike path on 137. PLEASE. It would help various neighborhoods get access to the rail trail without having to drive under a mile to park.	4/17/2020 12:23 PM
47	Dangerous and skinny roads should be one-way with a two-way bike lane	4/17/2020 11:47 AM
48	safety	4/17/2020 11:39 AM
49	6A has some areas dangerous to bikers	4/17/2020 9:51 AM
50	more enforcement of speed limits	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
51	Connection from AP Newcomb to side walks. Whole section of brewster left without sidewalks!	4/17/2020 9:18 AM
52	bike path over-crowded	4/17/2020 9:14 AM
53	Rude drivers	4/17/2020 9:06 AM
54	Narrow roadways	4/17/2020 8:42 AM
55	No impediments	4/17/2020 8:35 AM
56	Age	4/17/2020 8:28 AM
57	It's not safe to bike along 6A where the bike trail has gaps.	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
58	Sidewalk on 6A needs to be extended to Orleans so residents of East Brewster can access the Cape Cod Rail Trail bike path.	4/17/2020 7:30 AM
59	Physical restriction	4/16/2020 9:39 PM
60	unsafe to ride on 6A	4/16/2020 3:51 PM
61	am concerned about bike lane safety	4/16/2020 11:04 AM
62	nothing	4/16/2020 10:54 AM
63	Crosby Beach should be accessible via bike path not road	4/16/2020 10:24 AM
64	lack of interest in this activity	4/16/2020 10:14 AM
65	physical condition	4/16/2020 9:44 AM
66	age	4/16/2020 8:56 AM
67	physical limitations prevent me from biking anymore.	4/16/2020 8:48 AM
68	lack of desire	4/16/2020 8:43 AM
69	Other bikers who no longer alert you when passing from behind you on the left	4/16/2020 8:30 AM
70	do not own a bike	4/16/2020 8:10 AM
71	Dangerous traffic (visitors) on too small roads	4/16/2020 7:41 AM
72	No prevention plenty of spots	4/16/2020 7:26 AM
73	Lack of lighting on roads	4/16/2020 7:10 AM
74	poor balance	4/16/2020 6:58 AM
75	N/A	4/16/2020 6:03 AM
76	Narrow roads and fast traffic speed limits, lack of crosswalk crossing signals on 6A	4/16/2020 12:01 AM
77	No safe shoulder on road	4/15/2020 7:19 PM
78	Narrow road shoulders, rumble strips on roads	4/15/2020 5:57 PM

79	Loss of balance	4/15/2020 5:43 PM
80	My age	4/15/2020 4:49 PM
81	Don't bike	4/15/2020 4:30 PM
82	I am too old to bike	4/15/2020 2:42 PM
83	past it! Alas	4/15/2020 2:36 PM
84	Hills!	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
85	Narrow roads with no shoulder	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
86	safe access to CCRT from West Brewster. Rte 6A/Stony Brook Rd too narrow/busy	4/15/2020 12:08 PM
87	No bike	4/13/2020 1:58 PM

Q14 Can you identify any destinations that you wish to reach by bike, but cannot? Please list the route, and why it is difficult.

Answered: 245 Skipped: 355

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	None	6/23/2021 7:38 AM
2	M/A	6/16/2021 9:18 PM
3	My house to rail trail @137 via Stoney Brook to Tubman. Vehicles exceeding speed limit. It's actually safer to travel 6A.	6/15/2021 10:01 PM
4	na	6/15/2021 12:50 PM
5	No	6/15/2021 11:37 AM
6	Access to bike trail on 137	6/14/2021 9:59 PM
7	I live within a mile of the CCRT, but can't bike there because there is no sidewalk on Millstone	6/14/2021 7:22 PM
8	Difficult to get to Bay beaches. Need better connections to neighborhoods.	6/14/2021 6:57 PM
9	I can't get anywhere safely from my house off Satucket Rd. because of lack of bike lanes and high speed traffic	6/13/2021 4:59 PM
10	I'm on 137 by old exit 11 so I can't get anywhere via bike with out risking my life on 137	6/12/2021 10:13 PM
11	no	6/12/2021 2:53 PM
12	Library no sidewalk	6/12/2021 10:40 AM
13	6A STORES - DANGEROUS!	6/12/2021 10:30 AM
14	Linnell Landing, Paine's Creek, Quivett Marsh	6/12/2021 7:52 AM
15	Areas on east side of 6A. The sidewalk ends at Robinwood.	6/12/2021 6:57 AM
16	No safe way to get to bike trail from 137	6/11/2021 9:10 AM
17	no.	6/11/2021 8:58 AM
18	none	6/10/2021 9:03 PM
19	Slough Road has poor shoulders and lots of curves. I live off Slough and would bike around town, but don't like to use Slough Road for biking.	6/10/2021 8:40 PM
20	No	6/10/2021 5:43 PM
21	Bike path gets you almost everywhere, Tubman road is a little scary when biking, should not be designated bike route	6/10/2021 5:41 PM
22	I need to get on Tubman Road to go anywhere, and it is not safe between 6A and route 124	5/10/2020 8:42 PM
23	Red Top Road to Cape Cod Rail Trail - currently would need to bike along narrow roads with fast cars.	5/9/2020 1:53 PM
24	Bay. Traffic on 6A makes biking unsafe.	5/7/2020 4:01 PM
25	124, 137, 6A all need connection for foot and bike traffic.	5/6/2020 11:45 PM
26	Bay beaches	5/6/2020 4:34 PM
27	I live on rte 28. And would never bike down that. I'd like to see bike lanes or road ways devouted to bikes only. New connections off the bike trail and new bike trails connecting it	5/6/2020 6:37 AM
28	Breakwater Beach. Too dangerous to ride bike on the road.	5/5/2020 11:00 AM
29	137!!!!	5/3/2020 7:15 PM
30	No	5/2/2020 9:28 AM
31	6A	5/1/2020 11:40 AM
32	Would be great to have safe access to bike trail from 6A and 137 intersection	4/30/2020 10:28 AM
33	anywhere going west on 6 A toward Dennis from Tubman road, to the Nat Hist museum or Drummer Boy Park, for example.. no bike lane on 6A.	4/29/2020 7:55 PM
34	Rail Trail. 6A. Linnell Landing.	4/29/2020 9:32 AM
35	No	4/28/2020 2:42 PM
36	The entire town is accessible by bike. You can bike on roads, bike paths, off-road opportunities are everywhere between the State Park and the Punkhorn and the Cape Cod Rail Trail.	4/27/2020 1:50 PM
37	To the Brewster Ladies Library. 6A is dangerous on the stretch of the the Lemon Tree shopping area. Vegetation that you can't see from the car actually comes out pretty far into the road making it difficult to keep fully to the right (when heading towards Orleans)	4/26/2020 5:30 PM
38	Nature Center on Rt 6A	4/25/2020 1:13 PM
39	Route 137, no room for bikes.	4/25/2020 12:54 AM
40	Any stores, banks, library all require. Riding on 6A. Not a good idea in the summer	4/24/2020 9:12 PM
41	no	4/24/2020 2:50 PM
42	Linnell Landing Beach. No bike path or bike lanes. Crowded roads	4/24/2020 9:18 AM

43	I would love a safer route to the CC Rail Trail from where I live off of 6A on the western side of Brewster. The sidewalks along Route 6A are wonderful, though I would prefer not to bicycle on the sidewalk. The shoulder between the roadway and sidewalk curbing is narrow and cars often get uncomfortably close to me.	4/23/2020 5:42 PM
44	Many places on 6A (even the library) can be treacherous. Lower Road can also be challenging, especially just off 6A near the General Store. The Natural History Museum can be challenging.	4/23/2020 3:46 PM
45	Destinations that require time on 6A	4/23/2020 10:40 AM
46	I wish the sidewalks in west Brewster on 6A would have been extended to Dennis town line. They begin at drummer boy park restricting all of us from AP Newcomb west from accessing it.	4/23/2020 8:28 AM
47	Rail Trail & Beaches, public roads do not accommodate safe passage	4/23/2020 8:03 AM
48	No	4/22/2020 9:15 PM
49	any and all town roads - it is dangerous to ride on Town roads	4/22/2020 8:58 PM
50	Nauset Beach. 6A to Nauset Beach Road. Not enough safe biking areas along the way.	4/22/2020 5:36 PM
51	don't bike	4/22/2020 4:30 PM
52	P'Town because no bike trail	4/22/2020 4:27 PM
53	tubman road to get to bike trail - do not feel it's safe to ride here with children	4/22/2020 4:09 PM
54	Brewster General Store area	4/22/2020 3:41 PM
55	None	4/22/2020 3:06 PM
56	No	4/22/2020 1:42 PM
57	Spruce Hill Beach from 6A. Trail is too rough and bumpy.	4/22/2020 12:21 PM
58	Along major road such as 137, 124, 6A. Need Bike lanes.	4/22/2020 10:47 AM
59	From home to bike path - Rt 137 and Millstone treacherous	4/22/2020 10:24 AM
60	FPBUU would have to travel on Route 124 north to 6A	4/22/2020 9:53 AM
61	Yes, punk horn	4/22/2020 8:20 AM
62	would like bike lanes on Route 137; 124;6A--would help to get places.	4/22/2020 7:39 AM
63	Beaches- 6A is very dangerous	4/22/2020 5:57 AM
64	See previous comment	4/21/2020 5:32 PM
65	N/A	4/21/2020 2:39 PM
66	access to bike trail.....live on Satucket...no walkways	4/21/2020 12:57 PM
67	beach from satucket to lower road	4/21/2020 12:40 PM
68	I'm not fond of riding on Rte 6a, but Millstone is generally fine. The hills can be a bit steep at the end of a ride.	4/21/2020 12:06 PM
69	Anything along Rte 6A because there is too much traffic	4/21/2020 11:08 AM
70	In town. No bike lane, crowded roads.	4/21/2020 9:38 AM
71	I would bike more to bookstores or restaurants on 6A but it is too dangerous on 6A	4/20/2020 7:57 PM
72	none	4/20/2020 7:46 PM
73	137 to rail trail. 137 is dangerous	4/20/2020 7:29 PM
74	Provincetown. the Rail Trail ends just after Marconi. I'm grateful for all the existing trail, but it would be nice to see more. Chatham . . . at least many of the back roads are less traveled.	4/20/2020 4:27 PM
75	Getting from East Brewster to any of the beaches without crossing 6A. Easier to take bike trail to Orleans beaches without having the cross 6A	4/20/2020 1:40 PM
76	along 6A	4/20/2020 1:32 PM
77	none	4/20/2020 1:13 PM
78	Brewster library, need to either ride 6a or 137	4/20/2020 12:54 PM
79	I do not bike	4/20/2020 12:51 PM
80	beach traffic on 6A	4/20/2020 12:38 PM
81	No	4/20/2020 12:28 PM
82	No	4/20/2020 12:10 PM
83	None	4/20/2020 12:10 PM
84	Golf course, beaches	4/20/2020 11:52 AM
85	no	4/20/2020 11:49 AM
86	Beach too many hills and too far away	4/20/2020 11:27 AM
87	Rte 6A. My access road is dangerously narrow!	4/20/2020 11:09 AM
88	Getting down Millstone Road is very dangerous...for walkers ,bikers and cars!	4/20/2020 10:48 AM
89	Beaches	4/20/2020 10:09 AM
90	Rail trail off Underpass - Traffic and competing with walkers on sidewalks	4/20/2020 10:06 AM
91	along route 6A - too much traffic moving too fast	4/20/2020 9:53 AM
92	To get to the rail trail by bike is unsafe on rt 137.	4/20/2020 9:49 AM

93	Spinal fusion	4/20/2020 9:47 AM
94	Rail trail	4/20/2020 9:43 AM
95	Route 137 & old long pond	4/19/2020 1:42 PM
96	Brewster Main Street shop areas, Bay beach access areas	4/19/2020 10:57 AM
97	Lack of sidewalks on 137, 134, to Orleans & Dennis etc.	4/19/2020 9:53 AM
98	Freeman's Field, would love to see it accessible by bike	4/19/2020 9:17 AM
99	Tubman Road	4/19/2020 9:05 AM
100	Milstone	4/18/2020 8:14 PM
101	Biking to Linnell or Crosby Beaches are challenging due to the narrow roads but I think I prefer it to be narrow to prevent cars from traveling too quickly! Not sure what a good solution would be. A bike lane along 6A might be nice but again, not sure it would be worth encroaching on the lawns of the homeowners.	4/18/2020 6:38 PM
102	I bike along Rt 6A to reach an access point to the CCRT (usually Seaview) and "take my life in my hands" every time I do it. Biking on the sidewalk to Nickerson is not a very useful option either.	4/18/2020 5:07 PM
103	No.	4/18/2020 4:59 PM
104	Rt. 6A - town line east to Betty's curve. no bike lane or sidewalk on a busy stretch of road.	4/18/2020 12:46 PM
105	I'd like to bike to the General Store from West Brewster. The route would be from Airline/Satucket Rd to Stony Brook Rd. to 6a. Too congested with cars and no bike lane.	4/18/2020 9:41 AM
106	The schools and the bike path. —no sidewalks or bike lines for safe road sharing	4/18/2020 9:13 AM
107	I would not want to bike along 6A, just not safe and sidewalks are not wide enough, nor safe for both walkers and bike riders, road is not safe enough for bike riders eihter	4/18/2020 8:45 AM
108	It's dangerous to ride along Millstone Rd to get to the rail trail, or on Rt. 137 to get to the rail trail on Underpass. It would be great to have a bike lane.	4/18/2020 8:38 AM
109	Cape Cod Rail Trail and Sheep Pond woodlands are 2 miles from me but would involve biking on route 137 which is too dangerous. Many other opportunities for biking on dirt roads near me but they all involve going on route 137 to reach them.	4/18/2020 8:35 AM
110	see above comment	4/18/2020 8:31 AM
111	Anywhere off Satucket rd, it's too dangerous to walk or ride a bike.	4/18/2020 7:25 AM
112	Anything on 6A. Too dangerous with traffic.	4/17/2020 11:08 PM
113	No bike lane or sidewalk on Freeman's rd	4/17/2020 9:52 PM
114	Satucket road	4/17/2020 7:42 PM
115	West Brewster area no bike lanes	4/17/2020 6:18 PM
116	Route 137, 6A, I'd bike to Harwich on route 137. route 124 is pretty dangerous too	4/17/2020 5:01 PM
117	Library via 6A; Foster Square, Ace, Snowy Owl via 6A or Rail Trail and crossing 6A,	4/17/2020 4:22 PM
118	want to be able to let kids bike to school but 137 is way too dangerous. Would also like to be able to bike to rail trail.	4/17/2020 3:40 PM
119	Cape Cod rail trail at Tubman and Underpass from route 124...Tubman rd to underpass is one of the most dangerous intersections and bit of rd to bike on together to the bike path, that rd needs to be expanded someway to bike or even walk on to get to the bike trail. 124 to 137 to underpass is just as dangerous and could use a sidewalk and bike lane.i don't get why people extend Their property to the very edge of route 137 from 6a to Underpass. So dangerous to walk or jog or bike and 124 too. More sidewalks all in the what Brewster calls "Brewster Historical" the sidewalks on underpass are magnificent.	4/17/2020 3:40 PM
120	Elementary Schools	4/17/2020 2:13 PM
121	beaches across town	4/17/2020 2:10 PM
122	Beaches	4/17/2020 2:03 PM
123	Crosby Landing - dangerous to bike along 6A	4/17/2020 1:46 PM
124	More access biking to beaches such as Skaket - without sharing the road!	4/17/2020 1:01 PM
125	No	4/17/2020 12:54 PM
126	No	4/17/2020 12:27 PM
127	137. Cars speeding by, blind corners. Cannot bike with younger kids. If there was a side walk, then people living off 137, closer to Rt 6, could bike up to access bike path by Ferretti's.	4/17/2020 12:23 PM
128	Herring Run is kind of difficult/scary with that road and parking situation.	4/17/2020 12:21 PM
129	124 is not safe enough to ride with family	4/17/2020 12:13 PM
130	Anything along 6a. No bike lanes. Sidewalks not level and too crowded with people.	4/17/2020 12:08 PM
131	Library. I live off Tubman road & its frightening to ride or walk on Tubman with no shoulder & blind curves on it. And there is no bike lane on 6A.	4/17/2020 11:44 AM
132	zero	4/17/2020 11:39 AM
133	Getting to rail trail	4/17/2020 11:17 AM
134	Breakwater Beach - no bike lane on my road (Tubman) and busy, winding road	4/17/2020 10:49 AM
135	The most dangerous stretch for me personally is crossing the marsh between the Nat Hist Mus and Luke's. Ther is no shoulder for walkers or bikers - scares me to death when my kids walk	4/17/2020 10:47 AM

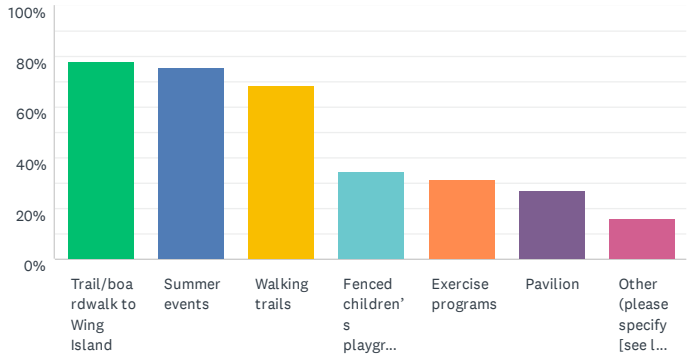
	this way!	
136	Underpass toad	4/17/2020 10:42 AM
137	too dangerous, bad driving conditons	4/17/2020 10:42 AM
138	None	4/17/2020 10:38 AM
139	anything not directly connected to the rail trail	4/17/2020 10:09 AM
140	As I driver I worry about all the people biking home from work at night on 6a- it's damgerous	4/17/2020 10:01 AM
141	We use the bike path to go into Orleans but rarely ride roads in Brewster. 6A and other roads to destinations are too dangerous. Sidewalks can be used but need to stop or get onto road for pedestrians.	4/17/2020 9:56 AM
142	From General store to Drummer Boy Park, no bike lane and narrow, curved roadway	4/17/2020 9:51 AM
143	Accessing the rail trail from the west of Underpants Rd is somewhat hazardous. I usually drive to access points, then ride from there.	4/17/2020 9:47 AM
144	Beaches, and recreational off road bike trails	4/17/2020 9:43 AM
145	Drummer Boy Park. Have to ride on Rt. 6a	4/17/2020 9:41 AM
146	Stores	4/17/2020 9:40 AM
147	Beach...too much traffic, narrow roads, not safe for bikes	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
148	Connecting rail trail to more bay beaches - in busy summer months, there are a lot of cars on the road and getting to bay beaches is harder.	4/17/2020 9:27 AM
149	None	4/17/2020 9:23 AM
150	AP Newcomb to drummer boy and wing island area. 6A has no sidewalks and is narrow on that section of town leaving west Brewster as a pedestrian/bike island	4/17/2020 9:18 AM
151	any beaches, narrow roads, no bike paths to beaches.	4/17/2020 9:14 AM
152	Shops, restaurants, entertainment, sporting events. No bike lane on busy roads w/o bike lane. Have to drive bike to bike trail.	4/17/2020 9:08 AM
153	Na	4/17/2020 9:07 AM
154	Beaches and rail trail - not safe to ride bikes in millstone or 137 with no bike lanes.	4/17/2020 9:06 AM
155	I would like to ride my bike to the bike path rather than have to transport it in my car but riding on Tubman road is treacherous.	4/17/2020 9:04 AM
156	6a	4/17/2020 8:52 AM
157	Biking on any road in Brewster is like going on a suicide mission. No Shoulders on roads. I have bike across the USA on a 4k mile trip and Brewster & CC in general are the most dangerous roads I have ever encountered due to No Shoulders for cyclists.	4/17/2020 8:52 AM
158	Sheep pond	4/17/2020 8:48 AM
159	I live off of Millstone Road. I would like to be able to walk or bike to stores on Route 6A, but the lack of sidewalks and the lack of bike lanes makes it too dangerous. Also, if I go to the rail trail, there are no turnoffs from it that lead to 6A unless I go through someone's private property.	4/17/2020 8:48 AM
160	Would love a safer way to reach the rail trail from Lower Rd area. Our family would love to bike safely to the Brewster Store, or to the Rail Trail. Crowded intersections and fast roads make it a scary ride.	4/17/2020 8:42 AM
161	great fields road to bay beach. Dirt part of Great Fields is very difficult to navigate by bicycle. Also crossing 6A in summer time can be challenging.	4/17/2020 8:41 AM
162	Any area off of 137. 137 is a dangerous road for bikers.	4/17/2020 8:37 AM
163	Would like to bike to provincetown without riding along rte 6	4/17/2020 8:35 AM
164	Drummer Boy Park	4/17/2020 8:33 AM
165	Freeman's way fields , beaches	4/17/2020 8:30 AM
166	Main highway	4/17/2020 8:30 AM
167	bike trail---Rt. 137 too crowded	4/17/2020 8:29 AM
168	I do not bike	4/17/2020 8:22 AM
169	Stony brook road to bike trail on 137. No sidewalks and people drive through stony brook road like it's a racetrack	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
170	Crosby Beach from Vesper Pond Drive off 6A.	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
171	No	4/17/2020 8:19 AM
172	millstone road	4/17/2020 8:19 AM
173	Anywhere on Route 137 or West Brewster along 6A where the Bike Trail does not go. It would be great to get into Harwich towards CVS and Stop and Shop via Bike as the trail goes nowhere near it and 137 is very narrow. You can't get to Drummer Boy easily either.	4/17/2020 8:15 AM
174	1) Rail trail cannot be accessed in East Brewster because of lack of sidewalk on 6A, 2) Spruce Hill: The trail could be maintained to level and make this area easy for bikes to ride to the beach.	4/17/2020 7:30 AM
175	None	4/17/2020 7:19 AM
176	Millstone Road, beaches, ponds	4/16/2020 4:48 PM
177	Drummer Boy Park, Panes Creek, Kate's Seafood, the Brewster Store, Brewster Market, anywhere on 6A!	4/16/2020 3:51 PM

178	I bike up Airline Road but it feels unsafe.	4/16/2020 2:40 PM
179	none	4/16/2020 2:10 PM
180	My neighborhood does not connect to anything by sidewalk. I have to ride along Main St in the roadway to get anywhere	4/16/2020 12:59 PM
181	Millstone road and Freeman's Way are not conducive to cycling. The bike lane is non-existent/too narrow and drivers are distracted. Walking/running and cycling are too risky on these roads for adults and especially children.	4/16/2020 12:52 PM
182	Paine's Creek beach - too much traffic in narrow road	4/16/2020 12:47 PM
183	down millstone rd - dnagerous and deadly	4/16/2020 11:42 AM
184	Stonybrook.... no bike lane and narrow road.	4/16/2020 11:16 AM
185	route to Kate's, CCMNH and herring run in summer No safe way to bike there	4/16/2020 11:04 AM
186	Nothing that is not related to how far I can physically go	4/16/2020 10:54 AM
187	Crosby/Linnell Landing beaches -- no excuse not to have a bike trail extension ASAP	4/16/2020 10:24 AM
188	Beach: No bike lanes and crowded road with inconsiderate motorists	4/16/2020 10:07 AM
189	Great Fields Rd. to 124 to 6A. Too much traffic and no bike lanes.	4/16/2020 9:53 AM
190	Setucket to 6A - would be nice to have a sidewalk to ride on	4/16/2020 9:49 AM
191	do not ride	4/16/2020 9:44 AM
192	Ride to beaches, bay side and ponds. Roads are too narrow to feel safe riding, i.e. Long Pond Road, Millstone Road, Route 6a	4/16/2020 9:15 AM
193	Bike trail as no sidewalks	4/16/2020 9:14 AM
194	no	4/16/2020 8:56 AM
195	Crosby Beach & other town beaches.	4/16/2020 8:51 AM
196	Setucket and Stoney brook road are especially dangerous. We biked it once and regretted it. Dennis has nice wide sidewalks for safer use	4/16/2020 8:50 AM
197	Anywhere because to get anywhere, I have to ride my bike on RT-137, which is a DANGEROUS road on which to ride a bike.	4/16/2020 8:33 AM
198	We live over on Route 39...no access to anything. It would be nice to have a path going to the cape cod rail trail	4/16/2020 8:30 AM
199	Mants Landing requires too much riding on 6A	4/16/2020 8:08 AM
200	6A for short trips to get to stores	4/16/2020 7:31 AM
201	137, underpass, Millstone rd, Freemans	4/16/2020 7:26 AM
202	Long pond road would benefit from a bike lane to the rail trail. Bike routes to the beach would be nice also.	4/16/2020 6:30 AM
203	No	4/16/2020 6:03 AM
204	Rt 6A needs either bike lane or more sidewalks. Too much traffic on narrow road.	4/16/2020 5:32 AM
205	Crosby and Linnell Landing Breaches - roads too narrow, too many pot holes, and fast drivers make it dangerous.	4/16/2020 12:01 AM
206	I think the bike trail from Nickerson Campground to Linnell Landing would be a fantastic addition to the Town and would bring more families to vacation in Brewster	4/15/2020 9:37 PM
207	Brewster Center from Whiffle Tree Road. 4-5 miles on too busy 6A or Setucket. Roads are unsafe for bike riders due to distracted driving. (p.s. I am a long-time rider and used to be good friends w/Don and Frieda Palmer Don owned a bike shop on Rt. 6A in West Brewster.	4/15/2020 8:27 PM
208	Dennis, no bike path	4/15/2020 8:21 PM
209	Bike to Harwich sidewalk along Rt137. There is too much traffic and big trucks	4/15/2020 7:51 PM
210	Provide signage along route from Rail Trail near intersection of Route 124 and GreatFields Rd to Stony Brook Rd and Main St, along Brier La to Lower Rd, with signage at Paines Creek and Robbins Hill Rosds to Bay beaches. Much is unpaved.	4/15/2020 7:46 PM
211	Millstone road to Nickerson is scarey	4/15/2020 7:19 PM
212	Rail trail access from most residential neighborhoods. The rail trail bisects Brewster but is difficult to access safely from most of the town. Specifically I live off of Rt 137 at sheep pond drive. Riding along 137 would be convenient but it is dangerous.	4/15/2020 6:23 PM
213	I live off Slough Road and there are no bike lanes. It's a windy road and doesn't feel safe for biking.	4/15/2020 6:14 PM
214	Patriot Square in Dennis - roads too busy, no shoulders or bike lanes Connect Freeman's Way with Nickerson Park bike path network - only poor quality paths	4/15/2020 5:57 PM
215	None	4/15/2020 5:43 PM
216	Brewster beaches, Rt 6A and Rt 137 are dangerous to ride a bike on. Limits ability to access salt water beaches	4/15/2020 5:34 PM
217	Drummer Boy Park. Roads are somewhat dangerous.	4/15/2020 5:30 PM
218	Rail trail - not possible without transporting bike in car.	4/15/2020 4:50 PM
219	Freeman's field CcNatural HistoryMuseum Stop and Shop E Harwich	4/15/2020 4:46 PM
220	None	4/15/2020 4:30 PM

221	Library	4/15/2020 3:50 PM
222	riding on 6A is usually difficult	4/15/2020 3:43 PM
223	Grist mill at Stonybrook	4/15/2020 3:37 PM
224	It's hard to get safely from West Brewster to the rail trail. Think Betty's Curve.	4/15/2020 3:28 PM
225	Biking to Paines Creek Beach, there is no cross walk from Paines Creek Road. Not a fan of sidewalks on secondary roads, they are usually not too busy	4/15/2020 3:18 PM
226	6A from Brier Lane to Lemon Tree Village, which lacks a sidewalk and is very dangerous	4/15/2020 2:55 PM
227	Biking along 124 is hard, as is Tubman Rd. To get to the bike path.	4/15/2020 2:45 PM
228	No	4/15/2020 2:42 PM
229	Anything on 6 a. Too busy/crowded	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
230	Bayside beaches due to busy Rt 6a.	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
231	Bay beaches	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
232	No I don't bike	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
233	I would bike to work on 6A if there was a bike lane on Route 137, but won't take my life in my hands doing it now.	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
234	Anything through the center of town on Rt. 6A is really too dangerous. Roads are narrow and curbs are high. It would be nice to bike to the bus stop by the Senior Center, lock the bike there and take the bus to Outer Cape beaches, etc.	4/15/2020 2:31 PM
235	6A has too much traffic and not bike lanes, protected or otherwise.	4/15/2020 2:25 PM
236	To bike path from house on Millstone	4/15/2020 1:05 PM
237	Cape Cod Rail Trail from West Brewster. Narrow and busy roads, distracted drivers	4/15/2020 12:08 PM
238	The paths along 6A are great - a real improvement. But drivers go too fast on secondary roads such as Lower Road, endangering both bikers and walkers.	4/15/2020 9:21 AM
239	I live in West Brewster, where they decided NOT to put side walks (bike path). I cannot safely access any destinations from my house without riding down the side of 6A. Not a safe place to be on a bike	4/15/2020 8:19 AM
240	Crosby Beach	4/14/2020 7:32 PM
241	Any destination on or north of Rt 6a. I live in West Brewster and I would like Brewster to expand the bike trail all along 6a and/or Satucket. Go for grant money with Dennis and create a trail from Satucket to Airline to 6a. It is not safe to bike on 6a. FYI...there is a glitch in question #13, it will not allow me to enter a comment. I had to change my answer in order to proceed.	4/14/2020 6:05 PM
242	Would love to bike to Drummer Boy Park or Wing Island but 6A is windy, busy, and dangerous with my kids.	4/14/2020 3:41 PM
243	137	4/14/2020 3:35 PM
244	I walk and bike regularly to Freeman's Fields, but heavy vehicle traffic makes it dangerous.	4/14/2020 3:25 PM
245	No bike	4/13/2020 1:58 PM

Q15 What uses would you like to see at Drummer Boy Park? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 501 Skipped: 99



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Trail/boardwalk to Wing Island	77.84%	390
Summer events	75.65%	379
Walking trails	68.26%	342
Fenced children's playground	34.73%	174
Exercise programs	31.54%	158
Pavilion	26.95%	135
Other (please specify [see list in Question 8 for other possible uses])	16.17%	81
Total Respondents: 501		

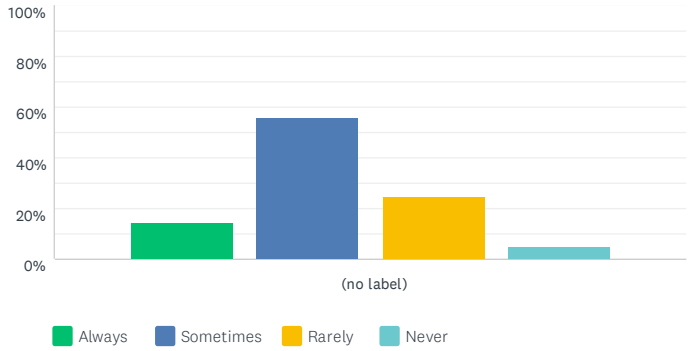
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY [SEE LIST IN QUESTION 8 FOR OTHER POSSIBLE USES])	DATE
1	Fence playground/Let dogs return	6/16/2021 8:09 AM
2	Amphitheater	6/15/2021 11:38 AM
3	Splash Pad	6/12/2021 10:13 PM
4	Music	6/12/2021 10:32 AM
5	None	6/10/2021 5:02 PM
6	Dogs! it used to be so fun & social and now nearly empty every day. Such a sad state of affairs.	5/10/2020 8:44 PM
7	Dog park	5/4/2020 7:42 AM
8	I think the Bay vista looking across Drummer Boy is enough for me! Want to make sure the kids' playground stays and that kids can run in the field, so NO fencing the playground in, please!	5/3/2020 12:42 PM
9	Town annual picnic	4/30/2020 3:50 PM
10	Town celebrations	4/30/2020 10:31 AM
11	Tai Chi	4/27/2020 3:12 PM
12	New fenced Playground	4/24/2020 12:52 PM
13	Keeping it open to dogs	4/23/2020 3:46 PM
14	A camera system through police station to stop people from dog off leash and people who don't pick up after.	4/23/2020 8:29 AM
15	Dog park	4/22/2020 9:15 PM
16	water fountain, beach parking (for trail/boardwalk to WIng Island), and regrade the music/gazebo area into a more effective amphitheater	4/22/2020 12:28 PM
17	Beach(sand) volleyball	4/22/2020 9:55 AM
18	dogs on leashes	4/22/2020 9:21 AM
19	Dogs	4/22/2020 9:18 AM
20	dog park	4/22/2020 8:34 AM
21	Farmers market	4/22/2020 8:21 AM
22	Farmers markets	4/22/2020 5:58 AM
23	Off leash dog area	4/21/2020 12:49 PM
24	Fairs/festivals; leashed dog events	4/21/2020 12:07 PM
25	dog park like Johny Kelly	4/20/2020 11:56 AM

26	Really disappointed when this was closed as a dog park. May never visit again	4/20/2020 11:53 AM
27	more outdoor recreation capabilities, expanded playground, basketball courts	4/20/2020 10:31 AM
28	Frisbee golf, bocce, more inviting picnic areas	4/19/2020 9:18 AM
29	I think this was a great spot for the dog park if the playground were fenced in.	4/18/2020 6:39 PM
30	Stop n Shop gracery store with a big paved parking lot.	4/18/2020 5:00 PM
31	dog park	4/18/2020 4:37 PM
32	summer outdoor yoga classes / a few picnic tables	4/18/2020 12:48 PM
33	All town events providing restrooms are installed	4/18/2020 9:11 AM
34	Brewster NEEDS an indoor recreation facility	4/18/2020 8:46 AM
35	More Farmers' Markets	4/18/2020 8:36 AM
36	Dog park	4/17/2020 11:54 PM
37	Need a better Farmer's Market.	4/17/2020 11:09 PM
38	I used to use it when I could take my dog. Now it's filled with goose poop and no one uses it unless its summer. Allow dogs in the off season maybe?	4/17/2020 5:02 PM
39	Dog park	4/17/2020 4:23 PM
40	Fenced in dog park	4/17/2020 3:16 PM
41	Off season Dog park	4/17/2020 12:55 PM
42	Dog run	4/17/2020 12:07 PM
43	Farmers Mkt., Basketball half court, better playground- the existing one is not great	4/17/2020 10:49 AM
44	Fenced in Dog area	4/17/2020 10:19 AM
45	A morning yoga class would be cool. Trail to water, better water view.	4/17/2020 9:49 AM
46	appropriate benches and trail foundations for use by those with mobility issues; greater use of park, off season, for resident programming; exercise stations for older adults along trails at appropriate intervals; raised platform for viewing Bay; intergenerational programming at park	4/17/2020 9:37 AM
47	Don't need playground fenced in but do need updates & maintained playground equipment	4/17/2020 9:21 AM
48	Outdoor fitness area/ outdoor obstacle course- they have been becoming very popular in other areas!	4/17/2020 9:17 AM
49	dog park	4/17/2020 8:48 AM
50	Skateboard park	4/17/2020 8:43 AM
51	Off leash dog area	4/17/2020 8:37 AM
52	dog area	4/17/2020 8:19 AM
53	Access to Wing Island would be a huge asset to the town. Wing Island is underutilized because it is difficult to access. It would also take the pressure off other beach destinations.	4/17/2020 7:31 AM
54	Farmers' market	4/16/2020 9:40 PM
55	more summer music concerts	4/16/2020 3:52 PM
56	Let the dogs back!	4/16/2020 2:40 PM
57	Splash pad	4/16/2020 12:52 PM
58	No dogs!	4/16/2020 11:16 AM
59	family gatherings, weddings?, concerts, theater	4/16/2020 11:06 AM
60	more dog friendly	4/16/2020 10:54 AM
61	Dog park. Still enclosed	4/16/2020 9:21 AM
62	Farmers Market	4/16/2020 9:21 AM
63	Expand farmers market	4/16/2020 8:51 AM
64	compostable toilets instead of unsightly potapotties which are a terrible view upon entering Brewster. Also, rehabing the building there so that events can be held indoors.	4/16/2020 8:50 AM
65	Let dogs go back on leashes to walk with their owners	4/16/2020 8:32 AM
66	Unrestricted use by ALL citizens, including dogs / dog owners	4/16/2020 8:20 AM
67	Fenced dog park	4/16/2020 8:11 AM
68	Dog park	4/16/2020 7:27 AM
69	Outdoor workout stations for adults	4/16/2020 12:02 AM
70	Boardwalk is ridiculous waste of taxpayer money. We already have a sidewalk and trail. Stop developing everything	4/15/2020 8:26 PM
71	Shoulders along 6A and bike entrance at east side to allow better bike access	4/15/2020 5:59 PM
72	Trai/boardwalk to Wing Island?...you must be joking! NO, NO, NO!	4/15/2020 4:52 PM
73	Less Dogs.	4/15/2020 4:08 PM
74	more outdoor music events	4/15/2020 3:35 PM
75	BOARD WALK TO WING ISLAND and before that at least signage and adverstisement that you can park there and walk the John Wing Trail.	4/15/2020 3:29 PM

76	The farmers market is great! I would like the park preserved as a historical vista like fort hill- not a developed active rec area. It's the heart of Brewster and should be preserved to maintain rural character. The kids shouldn't have to be fenced in!	4/15/2020 3:21 PM
77	unfenced playground	4/15/2020 2:56 PM
78	Yoga classes would be nice.	4/14/2020 6:06 PM
79	basketball courts	4/14/2020 3:43 PM
80	Farmer's Market	4/14/2020 3:35 PM
81	renewed dog access	4/14/2020 1:19 PM

Q16 Do you believe you receive sufficient information about the Town's open space and recreation resources?

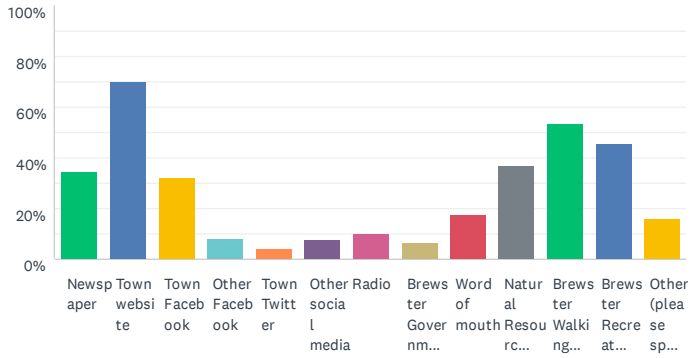
Answered: 497 Skipped: 103



	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	14.49% 72	56.14% 279	24.55% 122	4.83% 24	497	2.20

Q17 How do you prefer to receive news/information concerning open space and recreation resources? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 503 Skipped: 97



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Newspaper	34.59%	174
Town website	69.98%	352
Town Facebook	32.01%	161
Other Facebook	7.75%	39
Town Twitter	3.98%	20
Other social media	7.36%	37
Radio	10.14%	51
Brewster Government Cable TV (Channel 18)	6.56%	33
Word of mouth	17.50%	88
Natural Resources Department pamphlets/signs	36.78%	185
Brewster Walking Trails Guide	53.68%	270
Brewster Recreation Department newsletter	45.73%	230
Other (please specify)	15.90%	80
Total Respondents: 503		

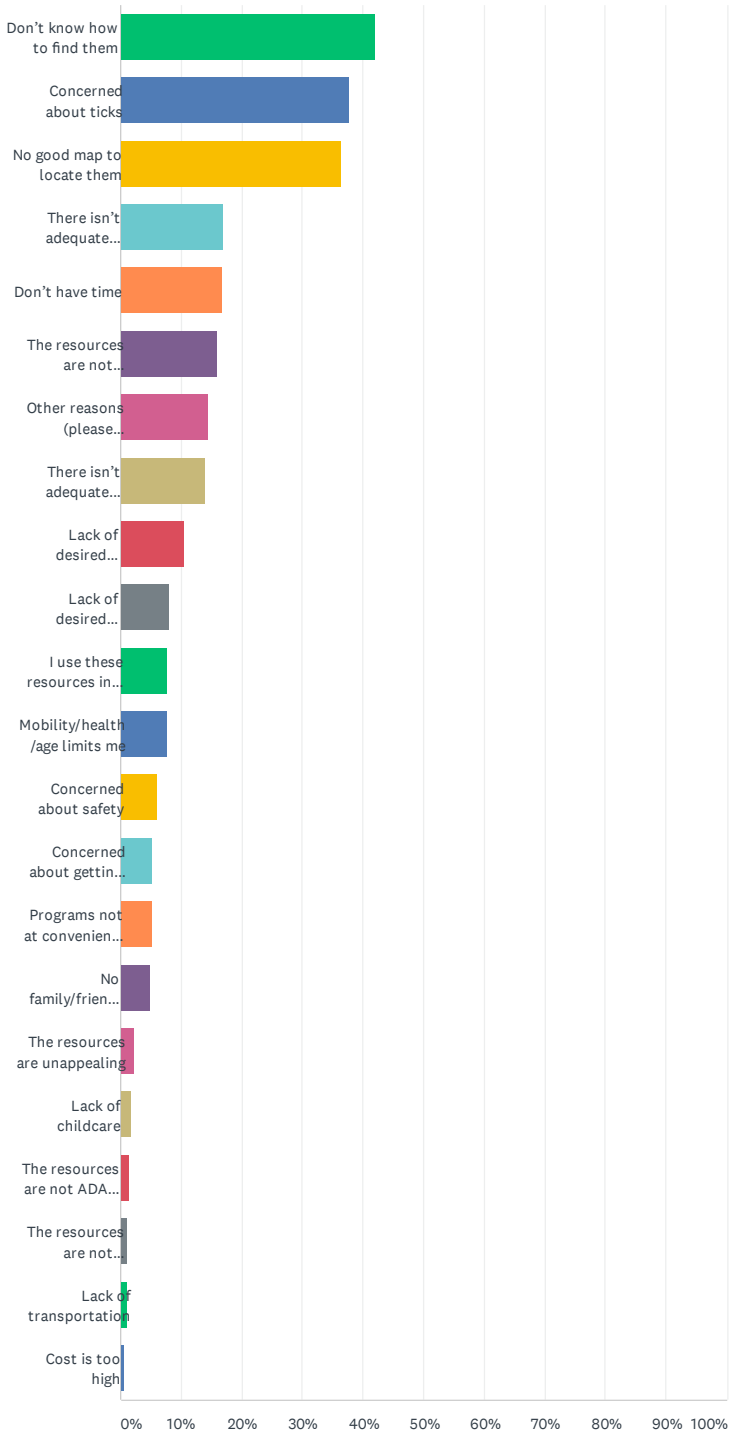
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Email	6/23/2021 7:40 AM
2	Email	6/15/2021 2:11 PM
3	Town email updates	6/14/2021 7:00 PM
4	email	6/12/2021 2:55 PM
5	email	6/12/2021 7:46 AM
6	Email	6/12/2021 7:09 AM
7	Email	5/10/2020 2:34 PM
8	Emails	5/7/2020 6:17 PM
9	I need to seek out this information	5/6/2020 4:38 PM
10	There doesn't appear to have been a concerted effort to inform the public about the Town's recreational resources, with the exception of the Trail Guide.	5/3/2020 12:48 PM
11	Brewster Ponds Coalition	5/2/2020 9:31 AM
12	Brewster conservation trust	4/30/2020 10:40 AM
13	email	4/26/2020 9:50 PM
14	Email .. town of brewster	4/25/2020 10:40 AM
15	Send out a yearly news letter	4/24/2020 12:54 PM
16	Email notices and newsletter (which could include newsletter above)	4/23/2020 3:53 PM
17	Email - it's free	4/22/2020 3:12 PM
18	Brewster Conservation Trust	4/22/2020 12:41 PM
19	Email	4/22/2020 10:00 AM
20	Most of my information is gained from Brewster Ponds Coalition, Brewster Conservation Trust or Natural Resources Dept.	4/22/2020 9:27 AM

21	E mail	4/22/2020 8:50 AM
22	Internet	4/22/2020 8:25 AM
23	Email	4/21/2020 12:11 PM
24	email	4/20/2020 7:49 PM
25	email	4/20/2020 5:36 PM
26	was not aware of twitter feed	4/20/2020 4:32 PM
27	topic-specific e-mail updates	4/20/2020 3:37 PM
28	Email	4/20/2020 2:48 PM
29	BAPR	4/20/2020 1:35 PM
30	email	4/20/2020 1:17 PM
31	e-mail	4/20/2020 12:55 PM
32	Emaik	4/20/2020 11:32 AM
33	BAPR emails	4/20/2020 11:00 AM
34	Brewster part time residents	4/20/2020 10:26 AM
35	Town emails	4/20/2020 10:11 AM
36	Email	4/20/2020 9:55 AM
37	Email	4/19/2020 9:25 AM
38	Emailed Newsletter	4/18/2020 6:43 PM
39	Don't want or need such info. I want to hear that property taxes are being lowered.	4/18/2020 5:04 PM
40	use Nextdoor Brewster more!	4/18/2020 4:41 PM
41	unsure, but where ever it is, it has to be "advertised" maybe by mailings to local homes, and then posted in Cape child resources and at local hang outs	4/18/2020 8:54 AM
42	information center at town hall	4/18/2020 8:34 AM
43	email	4/18/2020 7:28 AM
44	Brewster non profit groups	4/17/2020 6:19 PM
45	e-mail residents	4/17/2020 5:05 PM
46	Town email newsletter	4/17/2020 12:59 PM
47	eNewsletter	4/17/2020 11:52 AM
48	Email	4/17/2020 11:35 AM
49	Email	4/17/2020 11:19 AM
50	How about a spring open house to announce programs/available facilities for that year?	4/17/2020 10:53 AM
51	email	4/17/2020 10:51 AM
52	text	4/17/2020 10:05 AM
53	More guides to spaces, online and pamphlets	4/17/2020 9:54 AM
54	Council on Aging newsletter	4/17/2020 9:50 AM
55	Email	4/17/2020 9:43 AM
56	email notifications	4/17/2020 8:47 AM
57	emails	4/17/2020 8:24 AM
58	Email	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
59	Email from the town works great!	4/17/2020 7:34 AM
60	Emails	4/16/2020 4:52 PM
61	Town email list	4/16/2020 10:57 AM
62	Town of Brewster email blast, where I found out about this survey	4/16/2020 10:10 AM
63	Cape Codder paper	4/16/2020 8:57 AM
64	Daily Brewster emails	4/16/2020 8:55 AM
65	Email	4/16/2020 8:47 AM
66	Newsletter to residents	4/16/2020 8:36 AM
67	Town email - under utilized!!	4/16/2020 8:23 AM
68	email blasts	4/16/2020 7:46 AM
69	Brewster Conservation Trust	4/16/2020 7:35 AM
70	Pushed emails	4/16/2020 7:29 AM
71	Social media is useless	4/16/2020 6:08 AM
72	Emails	4/15/2020 11:02 PM
73	email notices	4/15/2020 6:30 PM
74	Capecod.com	4/15/2020 4:14 PM

75	emails from Conservation Com	4/15/2020 3:54 PM
76	eblasts	4/15/2020 3:37 PM
77	Conservation Trust info	4/15/2020 2:40 PM
78	email	4/15/2020 2:28 PM
79	Town emails are great!	4/15/2020 9:23 AM
80	Email newsletters	4/14/2020 4:34 PM

Q18 What prevents you from using the Town's open space and recreation resources? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 461 Skipped: 139



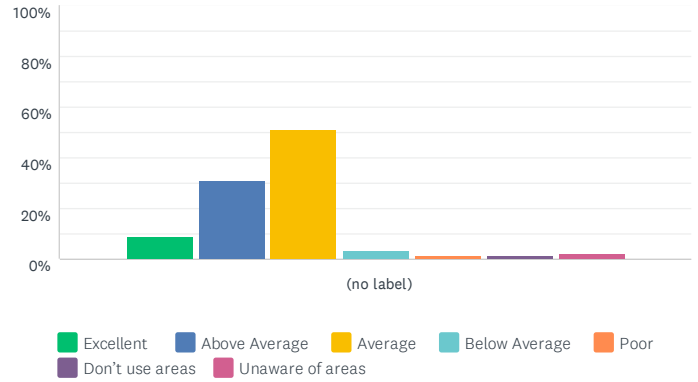
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Don't know how to find them	42.08%	194
Concerned about ticks	37.74%	174
No good map to locate them	36.44%	168
There isn't adequate parking	16.92%	78
Don't have time	16.70%	77
The resources are not convenient for me to walk to	15.84%	73
Other reasons (please describe)	14.53%	67
There isn't adequate recreational programming in Brewster	14.10%	65
Lack of desired facilities	10.41%	48
Lack of desired programs	8.03%	37
I use these resources in other towns	7.81%	36
Mobility/health/age limits me	7.81%	36
Concerned about safety	6.07%	28
Concerned about getting lost	5.21%	24
Programs not at convenient times for me	5.21%	24
No family/friends to join me	4.77%	22
The resources are unappealing	2.39%	11
Lack of childcare	1.74%	8
The resources are not ADA accessible	1.52%	7
The resources are not convenient for me to drive to	1.08%	5
Lack of transportation	1.08%	5
Cost is too high	0.65%	3
Total Respondents: 461		

#	OTHER REASONS (PLEASE DESCRIBE)	DATE
1	Need more rec programs for seniors!	6/16/2021 8:17 AM
2	A document that identifies these resources and how to access them is needed.	6/15/2021 11:49 AM
3	Can't bring my dog	6/14/2021 7:25 PM
4	We need a pool and swim lessons!!!	6/12/2021 10:16 PM
5	Facilities/programs are kept secret and not communicated to residents.	6/12/2021 10:49 AM
6	Not enough outreach, notifications, communication	6/12/2021 7:09 AM
7	Many trail markings leave a lot to be desired	5/6/2020 4:38 PM
8	I don't experience any restrictions in accessing Brewster's recreation areas	5/3/2020 12:48 PM
9	I walk my dog in Punkhorns daily	5/2/2020 9:31 AM
10	I do use them	4/29/2020 7:59 PM
11	Nothing prevents me from using the Town's open space resources.	4/27/2020 1:52 PM
12	Restrictions can be an issue including regarding pets. Crowds sometimes restrict my use.	4/23/2020 3:53 PM
13	One of the reasons is too many people with dogs off leash	4/23/2020 9:00 AM
14	I love walking on the conservation trails and appreciate the trail maps.	4/22/2020 4:34 PM
15	Does not apply	4/22/2020 1:45 PM
16	not clear where the public rights of way are	4/22/2020 12:41 PM
17	I use bike trails.	4/22/2020 12:35 PM
18	No reason. I can and do use them.	4/22/2020 10:50 AM
19	Need more map references so we can find these areas.	4/22/2020 10:00 AM
20	Need more beach parking	4/21/2020 1:30 PM
21	need a swimming pool	4/21/2020 1:17 PM
22	We back up to Nickerson, so nearly all our recreation is on state land	4/21/2020 12:11 PM
23	We could bike to them all if the bike access were better	4/20/2020 4:32 PM
24	Need to have attention focused on the resources/opportunitites to insure they are "scheduled" in to my plans	4/20/2020 3:37 PM
25	Our town has a need for a Rec Center with courts accessible for all ages	4/19/2020 9:25 AM

26	I didn't know about some of the areas on your list. I will try to find a map- I had one once! I would plan to use them if I knew about them. But I use the ones I am familiar with as often as possible.	4/18/2020 6:43 PM
27	I don't want to use them, period.	4/18/2020 5:04 PM
28	Not enough information available on trails/ponds accessibility, parking and if there are bike racks.	4/18/2020 9:50 AM
29	i have kids with disabilities, and resources on Cape are too far or too expensive, this is NOT an inclusive community, I never feel welcome at events in Brewster with my two boys	4/18/2020 8:54 AM
30	I use the town spaces as much as I can. I love exploring them	4/18/2020 8:34 AM
31	I should make the time to learn about them and find them, town website?	4/17/2020 9:42 PM
32	I'm simply not aware of them.	4/17/2020 4:27 PM
33	Cannot take a stoller	4/17/2020 1:13 PM
34	I use bike trail, Nickerson and Wing Island, that is enough	4/17/2020 12:29 PM
35	Fines for illegal parking at beaches should be higher and include towing of vehicles. A $40 ticket is cheap admission fee for rich vacationers.	4/17/2020 11:52 AM
36	Unaware of what resources are available	4/17/2020 10:21 AM
37	you guys closing pickleball courts last 5 weeks!	4/17/2020 10:05 AM
38	Variety is good! A town band that plays the same type of music each week, year after year is boring. Townwide events are the same year after year. Our big events have become a one and done type of thing...folks have become complacent.	4/17/2020 10:01 AM
39	I do not feel prevented from using them.	4/17/2020 9:38 AM
40	Many trails are very short, wet, not well maintained.	4/17/2020 9:12 AM
41	There are no recreational spaces for teens in Brewster, we have to use other towns facilities	4/17/2020 9:05 AM
42	Need more indoor pickleball courts	4/17/2020 8:56 AM
43	Trails in Punkhorn are very close to my house, but are generally loaded with horse manure and unappealing for hiking.	4/17/2020 8:47 AM
44	I would prefer to bike and it isn't always safe for me to bike to these	4/17/2020 8:45 AM
45	Not prevented, I use what I enjoy. Just wish there was a safe way to go up and down 6A without a car	4/16/2020 3:58 PM
46	Banning of dogs--can't exercise them AND me separately	4/16/2020 2:43 PM
47	Just busy with other activities.	4/16/2020 1:20 PM
48	Lacking a community pool.	4/16/2020 12:54 PM
49	Getting too old	4/16/2020 12:54 PM
50	I live close to Nickerson which is my main focus	4/16/2020 10:30 AM
51	very few bathroom facilities	4/16/2020 10:20 AM
52	Inability to bring my dog	4/16/2020 10:10 AM
53	Overly restrictive toward dogs - need dog hours year round!	4/16/2020 8:23 AM
54	I DO use them frequently!	4/16/2020 8:17 AM
55	New to town so unaware of most areas	4/16/2020 6:08 AM
56	Most trails not long enough to take a good hike. Just short little trails not worth bothering. Just go to Nickerson	4/15/2020 8:31 PM
57	I am not aware of enough of them.	4/15/2020 8:29 PM
58	Need pickle ball courts & more tennis courts	4/15/2020 7:21 PM
59	Nothing prevents me	4/15/2020 4:54 PM
60	I use them often	4/15/2020 4:49 PM
61	Nothing prevents me. I use them when I want to.	4/15/2020 4:14 PM
62	I use tgem	4/15/2020 3:41 PM
63	Shouldn't you ask if it's a problem first? No problem here.	4/15/2020 3:34 PM
64	There is a lot of great conservation land all around, just st no trails on it! I would like a connection of trails to make a long hike rather than a short mile or less	4/15/2020 3:25 PM
65	Been there. Done that. Past it.	4/15/2020 2:41 PM
66	Restroom facilities/porta-potties would help.	4/15/2020 2:35 PM
67	Not aware of them	4/15/2020 2:28 PM

Q19 How would you describe access to Brewster conservation and recreation areas?

Answered: 492 Skipped: 108



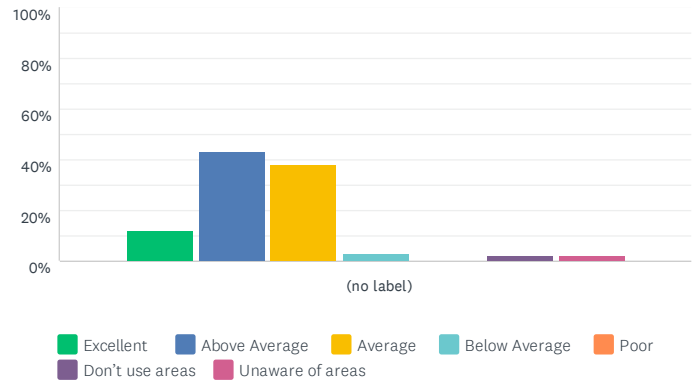
	EXCELLENT	ABOVE AVERAGE	AVERAGE	BELOW AVERAGE	POOR	DON'T USE AREAS	UNAWARE OF AREAS	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	8.94% 44	30.89% 152	51.22% 252	3.66% 18	1.63% 8	1.42% 7	2.24% 11	492	2.71

#	PLEASE PROVIDE ANY COMMENTS REGARDING ACCESS:	DATE
1	Areas that we are aware of have excellent access. More info and reminders of other areas would be helpful.	6/15/2021 11:49 AM
2	Very good in general, but many are challenging to access without a vehicle. Need for safe access for bicyclists and pedestrians.	6/14/2021 7:00 PM
3	If you mean ADA accessible, many areas are not. If you mean parking, convenience, not sure.	6/12/2021 7:09 AM
4	most are accessible for people without mobility restrictions	5/3/2020 12:48 PM
5	I find it easy to access Brewster Conservation areas	4/24/2020 3:43 PM
6	Lots of people want to use them which is good but can be an issue.	4/23/2020 3:53 PM
7	More sidewalks would be wonderful	4/23/2020 9:00 AM
8	Fear of hunting, never sure where hunters are, and they have warned me not to go on trails becuse I may get shot. Also just knowing about and finding places - eg punkhorns - a major potentisl area, but hidden away and not well signposted	4/22/2020 12:41 PM
9	Parking needed	4/22/2020 8:50 AM
10	The unpaved roads through the punkhorns (and similar bog roads) are a challenge, regardless of vehicle/on foot	4/21/2020 12:11 PM
11	Excellent for the ones I know about. Learned of new ones from this survey.	4/21/2020 11:12 AM
12	The easier it is to access by bike, the better	4/20/2020 4:32 PM
13	Not sure I can answer accurately. Believe they are average or better	4/20/2020 3:37 PM
14	i live across from nickerson so this is easy for me. dont' know about others	4/20/2020 10:35 AM
15	inadequate parking	4/20/2020 10:26 AM
16	ACCESS to what is available....not access for everyone and not access for indoor kids activites or kids with disabilities	4/18/2020 8:54 AM
17	Beach access is still poor.	4/17/2020 11:14 PM
18	We are lucky to have so many terrific spaces.	4/17/2020 5:05 PM
19	Those I know of are accessinle	4/17/2020 10:06 AM
20		4/17/2020 10:01 AM
21	little parking at many sites	4/17/2020 8:58 AM
22	I really don't know how to answer this question	4/17/2020 8:47 AM
23	Unsure of how to access many areas, will need to research	4/17/2020 8:41 AM
24	Need to drive to everything in town	4/17/2020 8:33 AM
25	What happened to the bike trail extension plan to Crosby Beach? There has been no follow up since the initial meetings	4/17/2020 7:34 AM
26	Limited parking; but do not want huge lots, either!	4/16/2020 2:43 PM
27	Need marked bike trails to pond landings + bike racks	4/16/2020 10:30 AM
28	(Have not tried to access every one of them)	4/16/2020 9:51 AM
29	No reason all beaches cannot be made accessible	4/16/2020 9:28 AM

30	I do not have trouble finding them. But I think I am not your normal "explorer" to find new places	4/16/2020 9:20 AM
31	Parking for beaches and rail trail limited	4/16/2020 8:55 AM
32	Not a single pond/beach available to dogs May to September	4/16/2020 8:23 AM
33	Access to Freeman ball fields is difficult for Grandparents & disabled	4/15/2020 7:57 PM
34	Can improve bike access to beaches, Drummer boy park, Eddy School from Bike path	4/15/2020 6:03 PM
35	Don't know about them	4/15/2020 5:45 PM
36	Better animal and litter control woiuld be nice.	4/15/2020 4:14 PM
37	Sidewalks to Stonybrook Grist Mill!	4/15/2020 3:41 PM
38	I was surprised at how many area there are that I don't know about.	4/15/2020 3:41 PM
39	Lack of signage; lack of comprehensive lists of what's there and what's available there (it should included suggested parking areas, if bike racks, etc.)	4/15/2020 3:34 PM
40	Brewster does an amazing job preserving land keep it up! A long distance connected hiking trail from property to property would be nice	4/15/2020 3:25 PM
41	Need more options for summer beach parking	4/15/2020 2:40 PM
42	Walking paths at Drummer Boy (T-base) are eroded and unsuitable for wheelchair use.	4/14/2020 3:29 PM

Q20 How would you describe the maintenance of Brewster conservation and recreation areas?

Answered: 496 Skipped: 104

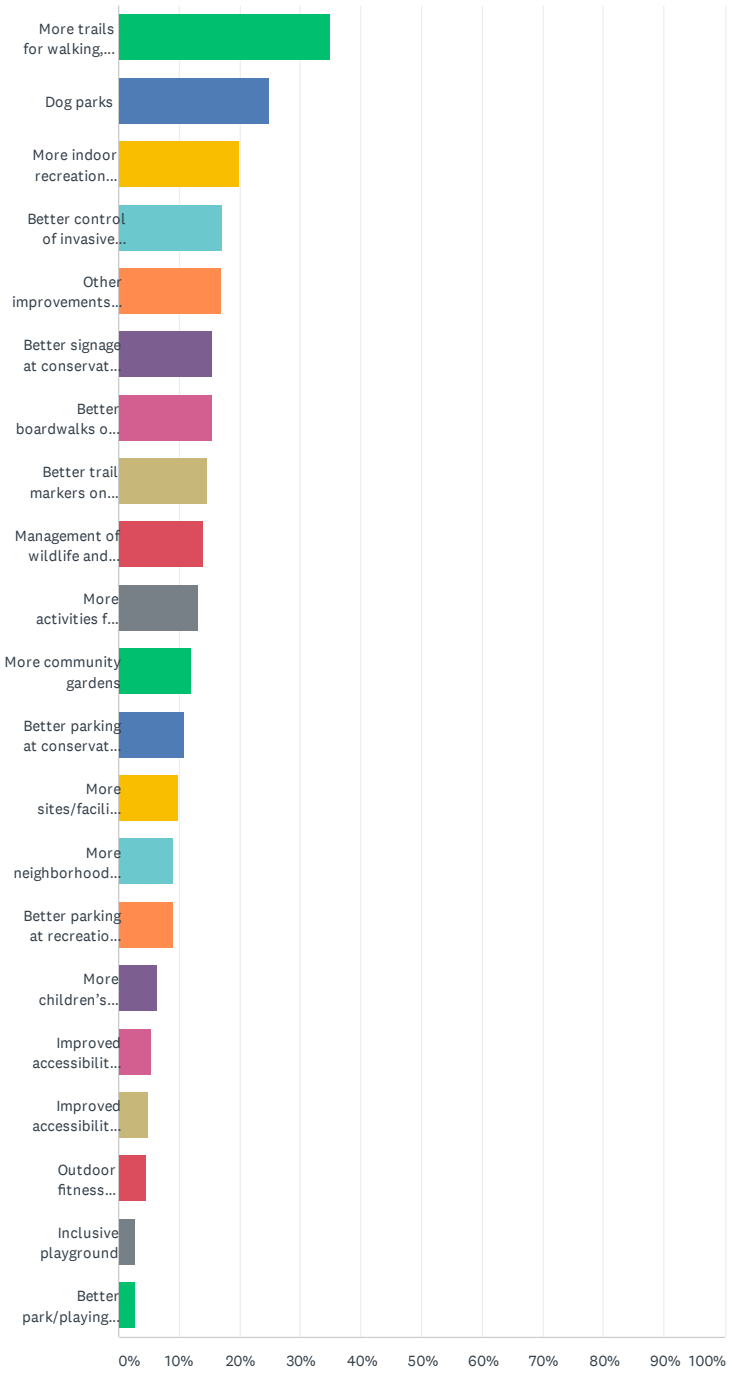


	EXCELLENT	ABOVE AVERAGE	AVERAGE	BELOW AVERAGE	POOR	DON'T USE AREAS	UNAWARE OF AREAS	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	12.10% 60	42.94% 213	37.90% 188	3.02% 15	0.00% 0	2.02% 10	2.02% 10	496	2.50

#	PLEASE PROVIDE ANY COMMENTS REGARDING MAINTENANCE:	DATE
1	the eddy sisters trail and the ones by the community gardens are very well maintained. same for mothers bog	6/15/2021 12:52 PM
2	Brewster Conservation Trust areas are well maintained	6/12/2021 7:09 AM
3	signage is the weakest point	4/22/2020 12:41 PM
4	Efforts by Natural Resources Dept, Brewster Ponds Coalition and Conservation Depts are appreciated	4/22/2020 9:27 AM
5	Better signing	4/21/2020 1:17 PM
6	It is really disappointing that the stairs at the Spruce Hill Conservation area have been broken and blocked off for several years. It prevents people with mobility issues from using that trail, as they cannot reach the ultimate destination without clambering through the dunes	4/21/2020 12:03 PM
7	Really doing a nice job, and its not an easy job to do	4/20/2020 4:32 PM
8	Have reported litter and off-leash dogs at Mothers Bog. No ack.	4/20/2020 12:05 PM
9	need places to place garbage if possible	4/20/2020 10:35 AM
10	Trails need to be marked!	4/18/2020 9:17 AM
11	Trails troughout punkhorn have downed trees preventing easy access	4/17/2020 11:57 PM
12	very few public restrooms	4/17/2020 2:38 PM
13	I appreciate all the renourishing work done at Paine's Creek Beach. I'm sure it's done elsewhere, too, but that's the beach we frequent the most and see it.	4/17/2020 1:13 PM
14	I can only speak about the rail trail, and it's great.	4/17/2020 11:39 AM
15	Trails are always well maintained but playground at drummer boy is lacking	4/17/2020 10:18 AM
16	There should be trash containers and pick year round at Crosby Beach	4/17/2020 7:34 AM
17	Appreciate the trails being cleared of fallen trees	4/16/2020 2:43 PM
18	Trash handling/removal at town landings should be improved.	4/16/2020 10:30 AM
19	I appreciate those who clear away fallen trees year round	4/16/2020 9:51 AM
20	Lot of areas for small staff to cover, especially walking trails	4/16/2020 9:20 AM
21	We thoroughly enjoy the hiking trail across from Brewster Natural museum	4/16/2020 8:55 AM
22	would appreciate more porta potties - people use the woods - ick	4/16/2020 8:17 AM
23	Stairs to beach at Spruce Run not in service for many months	4/15/2020 5:38 PM
24	Some pond landings need improvement	4/15/2020 5:37 PM
25	Need Ranger to educate/enforce to prevent resource damages.	4/15/2020 2:40 PM
26	Many of the conservation area's like the Punkhorn are not easy to get to and difficult to monitor for such things a dumping. There are not enought employees at the DPW to maintain these areas or clean out beaches like the town of Dennis.	4/15/2020 8:28 AM

Q21 Select up to 2 improvements you would like the Town to pursue:

Answered: 495 Skipped: 105



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
More trails for walking, hiking, running	34.95%	173
Dog parks	24.85%	123
More indoor recreation facilities	19.80%	98
Better control of invasive species and forest pests	17.17%	85
Other improvements (please describe):	16.97%	84
Better signage at conservation trailheads	15.56%	77
Better boardwalks on wet trail sections	15.56%	77
Better trail markers on conservation trails	14.75%	73
Management of wildlife and plant habitat	13.94%	69
More activities for teens	13.13%	65
More community gardens	11.92%	59
Better parking at conservation trailheads	10.91%	54
More sites/facilities for adult sports	9.90%	49
More neighborhood parks	9.09%	45
Better parking at recreation facilities	9.09%	45
More children's playgrounds	6.26%	31
Improved accessibility for handicapped or mobility-impaired users at recreation facilities	5.45%	27
Improved accessibility for handicapped or mobility-impaired users at conservation areas	4.85%	24
Outdoor fitness equipment	4.65%	23
Inclusive playground	2.63%	13
Better park/playing field/playground maintenance	2.63%	13
Total Respondents: 495		

#	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS (PLEASE DESCRIBE):	DATE
1	Inter generation community center	6/23/2021 7:40 AM
2	More activities for active seniors	6/16/2021 8:17 AM
3	Senior center	6/15/2021 11:49 AM
4	Indoor POOL	6/12/2021 10:16 PM
5	Better enforcement at beaches regarding keeping off dunes. Many visitors ignore or don't understand the preservation issue regarding dunes and keeping off them. Also we have rules about beach fires that people also seem to ignore.	6/12/2021 10:43 AM
6	more dog friendly spaces, especially dog access to beaches in the summer.	6/12/2021 7:46 AM
7	Why only 2? I'd like to include more	6/12/2021 7:09 AM
8	1. Sidewalk/Boardwalk over Paines Creek Marsh area from Drummer Boy Park to connect to where sidewalk ends on 6A, near Stony Brook Road. 2. Boardwalk from Drummer Boy Park to Wing Island.	5/8/2020 8:49 PM
9	Summertime beach access for dogs	5/8/2020 4:28 PM
10	we need an indoor pool/community center to attract young familiess	5/3/2020 7:22 PM
11	sufficient funding for maintenance, improvements and expansion	5/3/2020 12:48 PM
12	More sidewalks and better biking connections	4/29/2020 9:36 AM
13	Fishing access points & parking; increase hunt opportunities	4/25/2020 3:31 PM
14	sidewalks all the way on 6A from Dennis to Orleans	4/23/2020 11:46 AM
15	A community Center	4/23/2020 10:52 AM
16	An indoor pool!!!!	4/23/2020 10:43 AM
17	Sidewalks	4/23/2020 9:00 AM
18	activities for seniors of varying abilities	4/22/2020 3:18 PM
19	ban hunting year-round near all public trails, beaches and recreation areas	4/22/2020 12:41 PM
20	More places for waste and recycling so people don't dump trash and leave nip bottles etc. everywhere	4/22/2020 10:30 AM
21	Better access to beach	4/22/2020 8:25 AM
22	Harder on bikers that do not STOP and walk bike across roads	4/22/2020 12:30 AM
23	More concerts	4/21/2020 12:11 PM
24	Add a driving range AT the Captains Course	4/20/2020 6:48 PM

25	better bike access to existing conservation areas	4/20/2020 4:32 PM
26	Hunting and fishing access	4/20/2020 2:48 PM
27	so not waste money on dog parks there is plenty walking and running room for dogs in Brewster without spending on a dog park	4/20/2020 1:17 PM
28	we do not need dog parks!!!!!!	4/20/2020 12:55 PM
29	heavy fines for dog owners who don't pick up dog feces	4/20/2020 10:35 AM
30	Better information on shellfishing areas and regulations	4/20/2020 10:26 AM
31	more beach parking	4/20/2020 10:01 AM
32	better access to off roading for running and biking	4/19/2020 9:25 AM
33	Let them grow wild, stop public funding via taxes to obtain and support these areas, divest via public sales to private purchasers who aren't tax exampt.	4/18/2020 5:04 PM
34	Bike lanes	4/18/2020 9:50 AM
35	More access to the school gymnasiums during no school hours would be nice!	4/18/2020 9:17 AM
36	indoor pool access that is cost effective for families, Attleboro has a pool for local children only...sure would be nice here (indoor)	4/18/2020 8:54 AM
37	sidewalks	4/18/2020 7:28 AM
38	side walks on major roads, esp for the summer J1's	4/17/2020 5:05 PM
39	More promotion of existing access.	4/17/2020 4:27 PM
40	A community center that would hold programs for all ages and abilities	4/17/2020 2:14 PM
41	let's keep taxes down. Don't spend $$$ we do not have	4/17/2020 12:29 PM
42	Motor Boat ramp to ocean	4/17/2020 12:12 PM
43	better control of dogs on public lands	4/17/2020 10:45 AM
44	Better playground facilities, not necessarily more	4/17/2020 10:18 AM
45	More access for boat mooring on the bay and long pond	4/17/2020 10:06 AM
46	4 pickleball courts is not enough...need indoor during the winter like every other town on the cape has	4/17/2020 10:05 AM
47	Better biking access throughout the town	4/17/2020 9:54 AM
48	More off season recreational programming; community center that would allow programming indoors; strategically placed benches; developing group activities for support and socialization.	4/17/2020 9:50 AM
49	Dog friendly walking trails (like Thompson's field in harwich). Outdoor fitness equipment near a fenced in playground, and indoor community space for various activities like toddler playtime where young families can interact and make new friends!	4/17/2020 9:20 AM
50	More bike paths, sidewalks	4/17/2020 9:18 AM
51	Bike lanes on roads	4/17/2020 9:10 AM
52	An indoor pool for the locals in the off season.	4/17/2020 9:00 AM
53	More indoor pickleball needed	4/17/2020 8:56 AM
54	Better publicity and maps of conservation sites and walking trails	4/17/2020 8:47 AM
55	Updated playgrounds	4/17/2020 8:46 AM
56	Outdoor obstacle course	4/17/2020 8:45 AM
57	more wheelchair accessible places. Wheelchair access on beach the entire way to water	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
58	More sidewalks	4/17/2020 8:19 AM
59	Accessible for seniors	4/17/2020 7:23 AM
60	Development of community center for all ages, eliminate COA	4/16/2020 8:53 PM
61	A bike path along 6A	4/16/2020 3:58 PM
62	Pool needed	4/16/2020 12:54 PM
63	Rail trail extensions to town landings	4/16/2020 10:30 AM
64	More info about all walking trails and more funding to expand recreation and parks as 1 dept	4/16/2020 9:28 AM
65	Community Center	4/16/2020 9:17 AM
66	Upper Mill Pond cement ramp is very dangerous - slimy with moss, spaces between cement slabs are not filled with stones/gravel.	4/16/2020 8:17 AM
67	Separate facilities for pickle ball and tennis. Need lights at courts. Need wall at courts for practice.	4/16/2020 12:08 AM
68	It's fine... why do you have to keep looking for more?	4/15/2020 8:31 PM
69	Better signage/trail markings in Punkhorn	4/15/2020 7:44 PM
70	More conservation land	4/15/2020 7:32 PM
71	Pickle board courts & more tennis courts	4/15/2020 7:21 PM
72	longer walking trails including trials between conservation sites where possible	4/15/2020 6:30 PM
73	Cost control. Town government is not a social club. User fees are appropriate for many of the services above.	4/15/2020 4:14 PM

74	open parking on streets leading to beachers	4/15/2020 3:46 PM
75	Sidewalk to Grist Mill	4/15/2020 3:41 PM
76	I think the town should have a dog park but not if it means clearing a large area that is now wooded. Wild animal habitat seems to be disappearing quickly in Brewster. We can't expect animals to live only where we want them to. Too much land is being cleared for affordable housing. We should be looking at the existing housing stock and making it affordable.	4/15/2020 3:41 PM
77	More bike trails	4/15/2020 3:21 PM
78	more beach parking	4/15/2020 3:03 PM
79	more mountain biking trails, put maps on line	4/15/2020 2:28 PM
80	Safe bikeways options especially West Brewster	4/15/2020 12:52 PM
81	More sidewalks along 6A	4/15/2020 8:28 AM
82	There is always room for improvements. Find other ways to raise the funds besides overides and tax increases.	4/14/2020 4:48 PM
83	Bike path or multi-use path on Freeman's Way, linking residential neighborhoods with Freeman's Fields, Captain's Course, and senior living facilities.	4/14/2020 3:29 PM
84	Lots of benches	4/13/2020 2:00 PM

Q22 Which best describes you?

Answered: 503 Skipped: 97

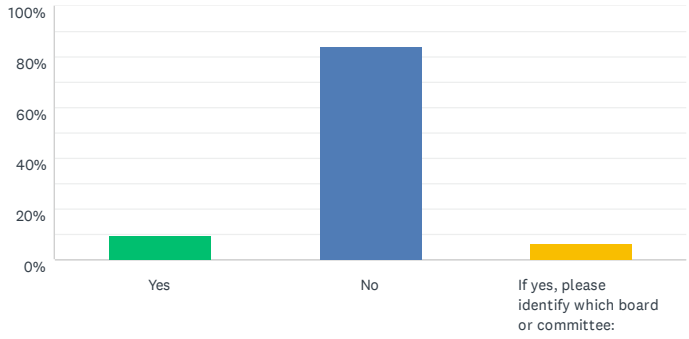


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Brewster year-round resident	65.01%	327
Brewster part-time resident	32.01%	161
Visitor	0.60%	3
Other (please specify)	2.39%	12
TOTAL		503

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Former resident, work in town	6/14/2021 6:53 PM
2	former resident	4/30/2020 3:55 PM
3	Regularly use Brewster fro recreation but currently live in Yarmouth	4/22/2020 9:29 AM
4	Part-time resident here throughout the year; 5-6 months in toto.	4/21/2020 1:53 PM
5	have a Fl home for some winter months	4/21/2020 1:02 PM
6	part-time, soon full-time resident. Long-time taxpayer	4/20/2020 4:35 PM
7	While a part-time resident, I spend the full year in Brewster and not just during the better weather months	4/20/2020 3:39 PM
8	brewster (yer round) home owner, will retire here in 3 yrs	4/18/2020 8:39 AM
9	employee	4/16/2020 3:56 PM
10	Future year round resident	4/16/2020 9:51 AM
11	Own land in Brewster. Have summer house in E Dennis	4/15/2020 11:04 PM
12	We have been 4 month residents for last 15 years but will be full time starting this summer	4/15/2020 7:23 PM

Q23 Do you now or have you served on any town boards or committees?

Answered: 502 Skipped: 98

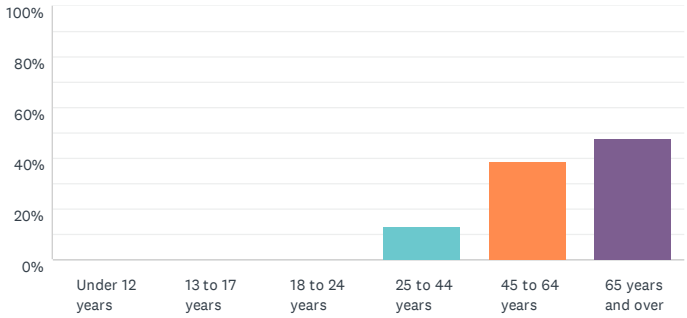


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	9.56%	48
No	83.86%	421
If yes, please identify which board or committee:	6.57%	33
TOTAL		502

#	IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY WHICH BOARD OR COMMITTEE:	DATE
1	Bikeways	6/13/2021 5:04 PM
2	Housing partnership and CPC	5/10/2020 8:48 PM
3	to many to list	5/6/2020 11:48 PM
4	Comservation Commission, Land Acquisition Committee, Board of Selectmen	4/27/2020 2:01 PM
5	ZBA	4/22/2020 12:33 PM
6	involved as volunteer in Brewster Natural Resources	4/22/2020 9:29 AM
7	CPA, Recycling, Swap SHOP	4/21/2020 1:19 PM
8	Bikeways comm.	4/20/2020 12:08 PM
9	Brewster Assoc. of Part-Time Residents	4/20/2020 11:00 AM
10	Brewster Ponds Coalition	4/17/2020 5:13 PM
11	Library	4/17/2020 4:29 PM
12	ZBA	4/17/2020 1:17 PM
13	School Committee, Housing Authority, All Citizens Access Committee, Building Needs and Assessment Committee	4/17/2020 1:02 PM
14	Board of health	4/17/2020 10:24 AM
15	COA	4/17/2020 9:53 AM
16	COA Advisory Board, Vision Planning Committee	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
17	Planning	4/17/2020 8:37 AM
18	Brewster Ladies' Library Board	4/17/2020 8:33 AM
19	Conservation Commission, Open Space	4/16/2020 1:23 PM
20	Agricultural committee	4/16/2020 11:14 AM
21	Energy, Government Study	4/16/2020 10:58 AM
22	BOH, Water Quality Advisory Committee; Tri Town Treatment Plant Technical Advisory Committee	4/16/2020 10:24 AM
23	Brewster Vision Planning	4/16/2020 9:19 AM
24	Golf Commission, Human Services	4/16/2020 8:13 AM
25	Brewster vision	4/16/2020 7:32 AM
26	BCAG and then Coastal Committee	4/15/2020 9:40 PM
27	Comprehensive Wastewater Planning	4/15/2020 9:02 PM
28	Open Space , Conservation Trust	4/15/2020 8:25 PM
29	Cultural council	4/15/2020 5:47 PM
30	Brewster Ladies Library finance committee	4/15/2020 2:57 PM
31	ConsComm, CC Pathways	4/15/2020 2:43 PM
32	School committee and coaching	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
33	Planning, CPA, open space	4/13/2020 2:01 PM

Q24 How old are you?

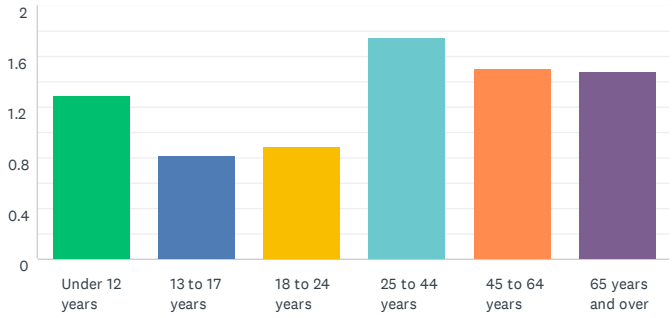
Answered: 500 Skipped: 100



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 12 years	0.00%	0
13 to 17 years	0.00%	0
18 to 24 years	0.00%	0
25 to 44 years	12.80%	64
45 to 64 years	39.20%	196
65 years and over	48.00%	240
TOTAL		500

Q25 How many members of your household, including yourself, are in the following age ranges?

Answered: 481 Skipped: 119



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
Under 12 years	1	170	132
13 to 17 years	1	90	110
18 to 24 years	1	88	99
25 to 44 years	2	264	151
45 to 64 years	2	380	253
65 years and over	1	400	270
Total Respondents: 481			

#	UNDER 12 YEARS	DATE
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16	0	5/9/2020 10:19 AM
17	0	5/8/2020 4:31 PM
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28	2	4/22/2020 10:23 AM
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33	4	4/20/2020 8:07 PM
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35	2	4/20/2020 2:49 PM
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135	2	4/15/2020 3:56 PM
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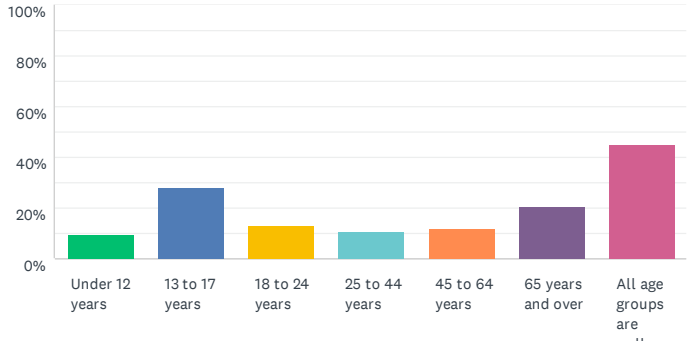
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Q26 Which age groups (if any) do you feel are not well-served by Brewster's open space and recreational opportunities? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 426 Skipped: 174



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 12 years	9.62%	41
13 to 17 years	28.17%	120
18 to 24 years	13.15%	56
25 to 44 years	10.80%	46
45 to 64 years	11.97%	51
65 years and over	20.42%	87
All age groups are well-served	44.84%	191
Total Respondents: 426		

Q27 Are there any comments you would like to add? Please feel free to expand on your answers or comment on something we may have missed that is important to the update of the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Answered: 175 Skipped: 425

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	It's important to have a balance between business needs and conservation. A balance between driving and biking. We need more teen recreation programs and we need a community center at Eddy school for all ages pre-K-100. We need to do better about reaching out to all groups and populations in the community intentionally to get input, not just those we know and agree with.	6/23/2021 7:44 AM
2	No	6/16/2021 9:21 PM
3	In general, I believe Brewster has excellent resources and they are well maintained. I believe that transportation routes that allow for biking is important and support sidewalks along roads such as Milestone Rd and bike path from CCRT to Linnell/Crosby beaches. I was surprised by the number of resources listed above that I was unaware of. Definitely, feel that Drummer Boy Park should be improved to include more options to utilize it especially the trail to wing Island.	6/15/2021 12:01 PM
4	Need better and more rec programs for kids and teens. A community center is key for the lower cape and Brewster would be a great place to put it.	6/14/2021 7:41 PM
5	We need a pool and a splash pad. And more activities for the middle school aged kids especially after school. Love this town and it's rec department!!!	6/12/2021 10:17 PM
6	Millstone Road project to include bike lanes is a treacherous idea as the road has too much traffic especially commercial trucks which tend to travel at high speed. Either divert trucks away from Millstone or enforce a STRICT speed limit. Millstone project is very sensitive and decision to go forward will have a lasting affect on Brewster. Either it will prove to be too dangerous or set the stage to continue to change the landscape of the town which will be detrimental to our quaint image. Of course- there are too much politics involved as the project is getting state funding so we are tied to state mandates rather than our own town vision and history.	6/12/2021 10:54 AM
7	Keep/improve MX on those tennis courts.	6/12/2021 10:53 AM
8	Thank you for reaching out for input. This is the first time I have seen this survey. I had not been aware that it went out. It seems that there are programs for children in town, but they fill quickly and many children are left out. We also need more facilities in town. I would love to see a community center for people of all ages, with thoughtful programming that meets the needs of our citizens. Thanks!	6/12/2021 7:14 AM
9	Keep out small town vibe while making improvements	6/10/2021 9:08 PM
10	Wish I knew more about available resources	6/10/2021 5:46 PM
11	Stop trying to add everything, improve what we have first.	6/10/2021 5:44 PM
12	Can we use a grant from the Stanton Foundation for a Dog Park (please see http://thestantonfoundation.org/canine/dog-parks) with parking, benchs, and 3 fenced areas for large dogs, small dogs and dogs in training?	5/9/2020 2:03 PM
13	Lower Road could be made a one-way lane for cars, and use the other half for pedestrians and bicycles.	5/8/2020 8:51 PM
14	I'd just like to reiterate my desire to be able to take my dog to the beach between May 15 and Sept 15, perhaps before 9 am and after 5 pm. It gets really difficult during the summer to find a place to take a dog off-lead with beach access completely cut off.	5/8/2020 4:31 PM
15	I think we could do a farmers market with native plant swap/sale. Also maybe an art competition or something like that. Or a Small fair.	5/7/2020 6:19 PM
16	"Advertise" more about Brewster open spaces.	5/6/2020 11:27 AM
17	Open space is important. The stress on the town to maintain it is very important. Keep it simple. The town can't afford to pay for it all!!	5/6/2020 6:42 AM
18	hoping we can create a community center with a pool	5/3/2020 7:24 PM
19	A map showing the locations would have been helpful to accompany the list of sites. I also found the questions to be too general- not sure what directions will come from this survey that will be useful for future planning. Thanks for the opportunity to share my views.	5/3/2020 12:50 PM
20	The town has done an excellent job preserving open space. The Town needs to consider buying land for other purposes than just open space protection, such as to build more community housing so that families and seniors can live in our community.	4/30/2020 3:55 PM
21	I think there should be info for bike riders concerning riding on sidewalks. I have done it myself to avoid traffic but while walking I have almost been hit by people riding up from behind and not giving any warning of their approach.	4/30/2020 10:45 AM
22	The walking trails other than Punkhorn and Hay are not long enough. have to go to Nickerson.. that's ok.	4/29/2020 8:01 PM
23	Please consider completing the sidewalk on 6A in Easy Brewster.	4/28/2020 3:59 PM
24	The phrasing of several questions ("What prevents you from....") appears to reflect a bias in the questions towards responses that would necessitate action towards the items selected. There was no option of "I am satisfied" in many questions. I would re-do those questions to get a more balanced outcome in the survey results. The Town acquired many beautiful and diverse areas back in the 1980's and 1990's to preserve the rural character and natural history and	4/27/2020 2:01 PM

	wildlife of the Town, and its water supply. This survey seems to reflect a boas towards the "development" and suburbinization of these areas with things such as sidewalks, lights, outdoor events, storage of kayaks and boats (I own two--and I store them on my own property, no the Town's land). These kinds of things may be appropriate at, for example, the Drummer Boy, but would not be appropriate in the Punkhorn, or at Eagle Point, or Spruce Hill, which are better suited to passive recreation and open space. A better recreational focus might be towards a Community Center like those in Harwich or Chatham, but those are big ticket items that our Town Meeting and Selectmen / FinComm may not support. Thank you for your efforts and to the volunteers that spend their time working on this update.	
25	I'm concerned about the water quality of our ponds.	4/26/2020 5:35 PM
26	I would like to see coordination between the Town's Open Space Plan and the community housing needs.	4/24/2020 3:44 PM
27	Doing this survey has made me aware of a lot of ponds and recreation areas that I'm unfamiliar with, even as a Brewster native! I will be researching these places to visit in the months ahead. Brewster is a special town and I appreciate all of the work of our municipal staff and private groups do to maintain our open spaces. Thank you.	4/23/2020 5:58 PM
28	Adults and older adults need indoor facilities for programs and exercise activities...long over due	4/23/2020 4:46 PM
29	A child ought to be able to walk and/or ride a bicycle (skateboard) to school and other public places. Land "ownership" is a concept that can lead to exclusion and degradation of natural resources. Access should be open / non-restrictive. Let's make sure we keep trash and toilet facilities reasonably available.	4/23/2020 3:59 PM
30	Upgrade the C.O.A./Community Center facilities similar to Harwich.	4/23/2020 10:55 AM
31	It's hard for us to understand all of the construction of new homes (Abby Road and now there is development going on right next to that). Why do we allow all of this. There will be no where for animals. To go down to Robbins hill mants landing, it is atrocious! The size of those homes being built there is so painful. Why are there not more restrictions on all of the construction? My only other desire is for more sidewalks on busy roads to allow more walk ability.	4/23/2020 9:06 AM
32	Sidewalks system to allow citizens to safely walk in neighborhoods, particularly allowing people to access Rail Trail and Route 6A.	4/23/2020 8:09 AM
33	Indoor swimming pool would be nice	4/22/2020 9:22 PM
34	I am writing out of concern, re: vehicle access to Sheep Pond via the walking trail from the R137 Rail Trail parking lot / Gull's way. I enjoy walking access to Sheep Pond several times every month. But each time there are either vehicles parked on the dirt down ramp to the pond access with tires in the water or deeply rutted tire tracks on the slope. And as well, tire tracks and ruts above the slope from vehicles turning and parking. Is there any preventative measure that can be taken to limit vehicles on the walking path and/or preventing vehicles direct access to the water of Sheep Pond? Not only is there trash and litter, but I find it disturbing to have vehicles in the area and often blocking access to the Pond. Can a barrier natural or made-made be placed to limit vehicle access: 1. On/from the walking trail, And/or 2. to limit vehicle access to the pond at a reasonable conservation distance? Perhaps, as well, a sign suggesting vehicle access to Sheep Pond is available via Fisherman's Landing. If I can assist with a solution, I would be glad to help. • Not wanting to walk with cars and trucks in a woodland setting, • Not wanting to access Sheep Pond with vehicles in or around the water. Thank you. Sincerely, Patrick Otton 285 Sheep Pond Dr 617-244-2761	4/22/2020 9:13 PM
35	I have concern about the cutting down of trees in Brewster. Are permits required? We have many beautiful old trees in Brewster that need to be honored as treasures.	4/22/2020 4:37 PM
36	all are served at present to some extent	4/22/2020 3:19 PM
37	It would be nice if there were more parking for residence with stickers at beaches, but that defeats the purpose of open space. Maybe more enforcement of people with no stickers would help?	4/22/2020 3:14 PM
38	There are so many things here! Our property taxes are too high, so we can't spend much more money. Town should probably (1) maintain focus on the preferred theme of being a conservation town and multi-gen/family friendly (2) do some overall planning, looking at all available land to create a concept plan of what may be most appropriate where, then over the next 20 years partner with donors and interested groups that can raise the money for appropriate facilities and (3) only use tax money for the backbone for all this to work - planning coordination, eco-friendly transportation, signage, water fountains, publicity and partnership management.	4/22/2020 12:55 PM
39	Better indoor senior activity center, could be inter generational similar to Harwich	4/22/2020 11:04 AM
40	Long Pond needs more oversite during the boating season. There is no monitoring when in use by large loud ocean boats, who come in to "clean out." These events are common at the end of the day during the summer and in the Fall at the end of the boating season. Also, lots of paddleboarders are not wearing life jackets. Therefore, it would be great to work with Harwich to help monitor the pond more regularly. I would recommend that the pond needs ramp monitors during the heavy boating times. Also, a full-time safety patrol is important. We do not necessarily need to have the police or a harbor master, but someone well trained in boating and emergency care, and has quick access to appropriate resources in both towns. Thank you	4/22/2020 11:02 AM
41	I don't know how well served different populations are	4/22/2020 7:45 AM
42	Please get that dog park built! And have it be handicapped accessible.	4/21/2020 1:34 PM
43	I appreciate the efforts of the committees and individuals behind this plan, and am very pleased with the recreational opportunities and activities in Brewster. More live music would be a good thing.	4/21/2020 12:13 PM
44	We greatly appreciate the many "informal" recreational opportunities that are available in Brewster.	4/21/2020 12:06 PM
45	I don't know enough about what activities are available to young people but understand that the cost of living in Brewster is out of range for most young people.	4/21/2020 11:13 AM

46	For our purposes, the current program is wonderful. Would love to have easier access to information, and better access by bike. I was not aware of half of the areas mentioned in the survey, and we've been part of Brewster for 35 years, via Eastham for generations.	4/20/2020 4:35 PM
47	Keep up the good work	4/20/2020 12:57 PM
48	I haven't really used many of Brewster's facilities--mainly beach or pod swimming and hiking--so please don't take my responses as average.	4/20/2020 12:11 PM
49	Pathway signs often lead to dead ends.	4/20/2020 12:08 PM
50	Urgently need more attention to bicycle safety esp on Rail Trail-road intersections. Also need to reenforce that cars need to yield when obstacle is on their side of the road. This is rarely followed, leading to other side cars needing to go off the road.	4/20/2020 11:38 AM
51	We have owned property in Brewster for almost 50 years. We have watched it's decline as a welcoming town to one that is sorely split . The attitude of full time residents has become almost hostile. Their efforts to block public access to beach areas is just one small example of this "mine" attitude. It seems as if the part time residents are there as a financial means to their end . You must pay your taxes but please don't feel you are entitled to any of benefits shared by the full time residents.	4/20/2020 11:10 AM
52	i love it here. I think we need accessible indoor options for people other than elderly so families can return here. Winters are challenging.	4/20/2020 10:37 AM
53	I have been here 20 years and don't feel I have a good handle on what trails and areas are available. Would even pay for a brochure. I	4/20/2020 10:35 AM
54	Long pond boat ramp needs enlargement for parking. Better vehicle flow plan.	4/20/2020 10:31 AM
55	Shellfishing information is difficult to follow. Areas are not well marked outside of summer areas. Regulations are very difficult to understand.	4/20/2020 10:27 AM
56	More hiking trails, connect trails and beaches, improve maps. Why not try a hiking trail from the Orleans to the Dennis line along the shore line? More trails on conservation and resource protection lands should be created, Thank you.	4/20/2020 10:20 AM
57	family members who don't reside year round should not have to pay such a high parking fee at beaches when they visit	4/20/2020 10:02 AM
58	i appreciate the thoughtfulness of this survey. ed	4/20/2020 10:01 AM
59	The benefits of a dog park are very well established. Please just get it done!	4/20/2020 7:56 AM
60	There is a great stream from Eddy school toward town hall and beyond which could have a great trail.	4/19/2020 9:58 AM
61	A community center where kids and adults can go is key! Modeled after Chatham or Harwich...fitness, courts, etc. Thank you! Our community does a great job!!	4/19/2020 9:27 AM
62	What a badly and deceitfully designed survey. Its only purpose is to get stats that local Pols and special-interest nut-job groups will use to justify higher taxes.	4/18/2020 5:06 PM
63	Can we increase the land bank contribution as Brewster residents to our taxes to preserve more open space?	4/18/2020 2:02 PM
64	let us stay as "sign free" as possible.	4/18/2020 12:52 PM
65	Consider residents needs, stop increasing taxes without resident benefits.	4/18/2020 9:17 AM
66	kids with disabilities are NOT well served, families have to go elsewhere or not participate at all (especially those kids with odd behaviors....)	4/18/2020 8:56 AM
67	I love our town, I dont like to see a lot of change, I enjoy the natural resources, there are still many that I havent explored yet. I would like to help maintain our natural resources. I would like the "bedroom" town feel of Brewster to be maintained. I dont want Brewster to become "commercial" and built up. I appreciate what we have and would like it to be maintained.	4/18/2020 8:39 AM
68	We understand that Brewster is crowded in -season and that tourists are important. That said, we could have 50 beaches and it wouldn't matter if we can't access them. Perhaps Brewster has to cap the number of nonresident or weekly, daily beach passes (Or limit parking before 10 or 11am to residents) so residents have access to the beaches.	4/17/2020 11:21 PM
69	Town does well More signage would help	4/17/2020 6:30 PM
70	My kids used to do the Brewster rec program, play baseball and use playgrounds. They were very important. We want to keep Brewster as a family town and keep it young. My kids are in college now but I am very active and want improved fitness areas.	4/17/2020 5:07 PM
71	Appreciate Rec staff with its work to expand pickleball.	4/17/2020 4:29 PM
72	Safer access by biking or walking with paths and sidewalks and signage. I don't know of all the rec areas in brewster I wish I did. I walk 3 plus miles a day with my dog on the shoulder of the road bc there are no sidewalks or bike paths for walkers joggers and bicyclists. I stop going to wing island bc of that museum...this is private property... buy a ticket, please make access to wing island...one of my most favorite thing to do turned sour by those Museum People denying access. Sad. We need access to wing island!	4/17/2020 3:53 PM
73	We need an indoor pool. It is multigenerational. There is a lot of focus on really young (Brewster Rec) and really old (pickle ball) not much for those in the middle	4/17/2020 3:46 PM
74	I would like the sidewalk on 6A extended near JT's. There is a portion from Nelson street to JT's that is at or below street level. It is very dangerous for families walking to JT's. Cars are to busy looking at other cars pulling out from Ocean Edge and I have seen them go up on the sidewalk area to avoid having to stop for cars turning in.	4/17/2020 3:23 PM
75	PLEASE provide teenager and young adult activities!! We go to other towns for skateboarding and events.	4/17/2020 2:41 PM
76	Inter neighborhood trails would be ideal to avoid having to walk or ride on heavy traffic roads like 6A, 137, 124, underpass, millstone, etc. Particularly, off street access to the elementary schools would be great.	4/17/2020 2:24 PM

77	I would love to see a Community Center for the residents of Brewster. It would be nice to have programs and activities for all ages and abilities, including those that are handicapped. Physical activities, health classes (yoga, meditation, nutrition) Arts, crafts, educational etc.	4/17/2020 2:21 PM
78	Sidewalks along the entirety of 6A, so we can walk to Drummer Boy Park.	4/17/2020 1:17 PM
79	No	4/17/2020 1:02 PM
80	Would love a year round pool - maybe both an outdoor and indoor. I think the sidewalk improvement was great. Love the solar warnings/lights along bike trail for safety.	4/17/2020 12:35 PM
81	Keep costs down so taxes do not increase. There is already a lot of recreation in Brewster for those who seek it. Thank you	4/17/2020 12:30 PM
82	Need town boat ramp to access bay ocean waters.	4/17/2020 12:14 PM
83	Nice survey, however it was a bit long. A warning up front of expected time to fill it out and number of remaining questions would help.	4/17/2020 11:54 AM
84	would love pickle ball, and swings available for adults to use.. would like to see boardwalk wing island from Drummer Park.. would like to see town kayak storage on linell landing	4/17/2020 11:52 AM
85	Older folks would like safe places to walk/no bikes/no uneven paths/shade where possible	4/17/2020 11:48 AM
86	We spent millions on overbuilt police and fire and 0 on a community center. Harwich here I come	4/17/2020 11:08 AM
87	I am sorry to say that other than walking on nature trails, I don't ever look to the Town for Adult Recreational activities. I would welcome a running track, fitness trail, indoor pool. Thank you for asking!	4/17/2020 10:57 AM
88	No	4/17/2020 10:45 AM
89	The survey is great because it is extensive, but it is cumbersome and too long to get a good representation of the public to complete it. Also, when you asked what I had done in the last year, it didn't always reflect what I feel is important. When my kids were younger we visited a lot more recreation places a lot more frequently than we do now.	4/17/2020 10:24 AM
90	Off season an outdoor ice rink would be great. Open access to boating beaches and ponds is key. We come to the cape to access the water. More upbeat summer concerts which appeal across age groups would be wonderful	4/17/2020 10:10 AM
91	Changing things up is good. Frequent crap/antique fairs at Drummer Boy just dont cut it. We often go to events in Chatham, but rarely in Brewster anymore.	4/17/2020 10:08 AM
92	pickleball expanding at the fastest rate out of any sport in the country.....except for here in brewster...residents have to go to other towns...	4/17/2020 10:06 AM
93	I serve the Open Space Committee in my home town. We no longer rent our Brewster home and spend a greater amount of time there. I'd be willing to serve a committee if feasible	4/17/2020 9:56 AM
94	More creativity, perhaps, in thinking about how open spaces could be used all year long by those of all ages.	4/17/2020 9:53 AM
95	The town should make known these areas...I am not aware of a number of the areas on hour list. I would be interested in checkpoint new places, trails, parks, areas, etc. if I knew they existed and how to get there.	4/17/2020 9:40 AM
96	More activities in winter would be nice.	4/17/2020 9:39 AM
97	Indoor swimming pool.	4/17/2020 9:34 AM
98	Need for Community Center to centralize and coordinate activities and opportunities	4/17/2020 9:32 AM
99	Plenty of opportunities for school age children but not much for younger children. We would love a toddler play time twice a week at an indoor facility.	4/17/2020 9:22 AM
100	Parking violations should be more aggressively monitored so those of us who pay to park at our own beaches can use them. Dogs should be allowed outside of Memorial Day to Labor Day at all beaches and some beaches year round.	4/17/2020 9:13 AM
101	If it were available to y ear round residents in the off season, a pool would be wonderful to use. We have called ocean edge (you need a membership, which is very expensive) and Brewster green (you need to commit to a time share). These sites are empy for the most part for 8-9 months a year, A reasonable fee for families to use would be wonderful.	4/17/2020 9:03 AM
102	no	4/17/2020 8:58 AM
103	Need more indoor pickleball courts	4/17/2020 8:57 AM
104	Number one most important thing is making Brewster a pedestrian-friendly town. Sidewalks everywhere and bike lanes on busy roads.	4/17/2020 8:52 AM
105	More pet friendly walking trails as opposed to a dedicated dog park such as Thompson's fields in Harwich. Community center with indoor programs such as toddler play time. Brewster has adequate sports fields and sports recreation areas. The town needs to make adjustments to attract young year round residents that will be raising families.	4/17/2020 8:52 AM
106	Would love to see some pocket neighborhood parks - there are no "neighborhood s" or area / localized parks with open space or playgrounds . Also sidewalks on even major roadway such as RT137, Freeman's way , millstone , RT 124 most of 6a, And Satucket would encourage people to exercise locally . Sadly most residents can't even walk your neighborhood safely or enjoy your immediate area of Brewster without hopping in a car and driving to 6A for a playground or to get to bike trail. Unfortunately, we usually find as a family we head out of Brewster to go outdoors , because we are already in the car . Brewster has a lot of younger families compared to other lower Cape towns but only 3 playgrounds ., and 2 of them understandably can't be used during the school day . West Brewster has a lot of year round families and no sidewalks , bike trails or playgrounds . we Would love the town to encourage families to stay active (walking riding bikes , running , and hiking) and be able to make these things safely accessible. The town has done a wonderful job of acquiring conservation land	4/17/2020 8:48 AM

	throughout the town . It would be nice to allow residents to be able to enjoy small pocket parks .	
107	Sidewalks on 137, Freemans and Millstone would be amazing!	4/17/2020 8:42 AM
108	Keep alternative energy sources off Brewster Lands. Signage to alter drivers that bay beach parking lots are full. Better or improved blocking off of Freeman's Fields to prevent the occasional person from driving onto our fields.	4/17/2020 8:37 AM
109	No	4/17/2020 8:34 AM
110	Having a parent with mobility issues who wants to watch grandchildren play sports, some of the fields are hard to navigate.	4/17/2020 8:30 AM
111	There is nothing for children/teens in wheelchairs to do in brewster. They cannot get around. No activities are modified to include them. Especially teens in wheelchairs. No accessible mini golf. No Frisbee golf. The beaches should have accessible walkways to water. Brewster Rec should have more inclusive fun activities.Almost all camps in brewster are unaccesible for child/teen in a wheelchair.I am sure this applies to adults as well.Someone with limited mobility does not have many options in Brewster.	4/17/2020 8:27 AM
112	Community Center	4/17/2020 8:26 AM
113	Do better maintenance on the tennis courts by Stony Brook School, especially, weed control, cracks in court mediation and pruning of rose bushes around courts.	4/17/2020 8:25 AM
114	We need a community center for the teens and kids (as well as adults). The playgrounds at both schools are lacking (look at Orleans as a model). Need more indoor activities in the cooler months.	4/17/2020 8:21 AM
115	Clean up of liter at Bakers Pond should be done on a regular basis during the summer. It is an area that gets ignored and becomes littered with beer cans and trash during the summer	4/17/2020 7:37 AM
116	COA building is depressing and outdated. I cringe when I have to go into that building for anything. We need a community center like Harwich for all age groups.	4/16/2020 8:57 PM
117	Sidewalks please!	4/16/2020 4:53 PM
118	A dog park is nice, but my dog really needs to walk on a trail, not play in a park. He is old, but when I get a younger version, I would like trail accessible.	4/16/2020 2:45 PM
119	Would like to have bike-only access to Nickerson SP from Freemans Way	4/16/2020 2:13 PM
120	Habitat restoration to benefit species that require field and meadow habitats.	4/16/2020 1:23 PM
121	Many of the additions and suggestions would benefit all community members. Intergenerational recreational opportunities should be the goal. A pool would benefit infants, school age, teens, adults and seniors. The town currently does a fine job maintaining the recreational locations around town. While surveys and feasibility studies are done it would be nice to have collaboration between the town and local businesses where available whether through classes or indoor pool availability.	4/16/2020 1:00 PM
122	people here are very spoiled. go move to NY or NJ and see if your taxes pay for anything even close to what Brewster has.	4/16/2020 11:45 AM
123	We have only lived here for 1 year and we are still learning about the town. Would love a newcomers guide to Brewster.	4/16/2020 11:33 AM
124	Believe Dog park as currently planned is excessive and too costly. Need to review size of other facilities on and off cape. None are as large as Brewster is currently planning. Also no clear plan for operation and maintenance.	4/16/2020 11:23 AM
125	Enforcement needed for dog/animal regulations on beaches, flats, and trails.	4/16/2020 11:14 AM
126	The town seems to ignore the Elephant In The Room, namely Nickerson State Park and its own Landings. Why not create more access to both via bike?	4/16/2020 10:32 AM
127	thanks for asking; Open space preservation, natural characteristics and recreation opportunities are some of the key reasons that keeps Brewster "Brewster"	4/16/2020 10:24 AM
128	Thanks for asking all these questions! Good luck.	4/16/2020 10:11 AM
129	enforcement of speeding regulations on main roads so biking would be safer	4/16/2020 10:11 AM
130	We need a dog park	4/16/2020 10:11 AM
131	I am in favor of building a community center like the one in Harwich.	4/16/2020 9:58 AM
132	Please give thought to the range of safety concerns related to recreational marijuana use	4/16/2020 9:54 AM
133	Need a Dog Park NOW!!	4/16/2020 9:51 AM
134	All recreation sites, beaches etc should have uniformed signage so everyone knows town owned property. Secondly do not construct any new areas without taking care of needs in existing areas	4/16/2020 9:31 AM
135	All activities should be monitored and rules of engagement enforced. In order for this to be successful, support must be provided to BPD and Natural Resource officers. Otherwise, those that abuse the rules ruin it for others.	4/16/2020 9:29 AM
136	need sidewalk access to properties	4/16/2020 9:19 AM
137	Provide a combined recreation pamphlet with hiking trails, ponds, beaches and parking	4/16/2020 8:57 AM
138	Ticks and other disease carrying insects need to be better controlled	4/16/2020 8:49 AM
139	A bay beach to let your dog go to in the summer. Just one beach would be wonderful....even off peak hours would be great	4/16/2020 8:39 AM
140	Golf and sailing are special interest - focus on making ALL spaces freely open and available to ALL citizens. Cut back on restrictions!!	4/16/2020 8:26 AM
141	When answering these questions are we to consider family who visit often?	4/16/2020 8:23 AM

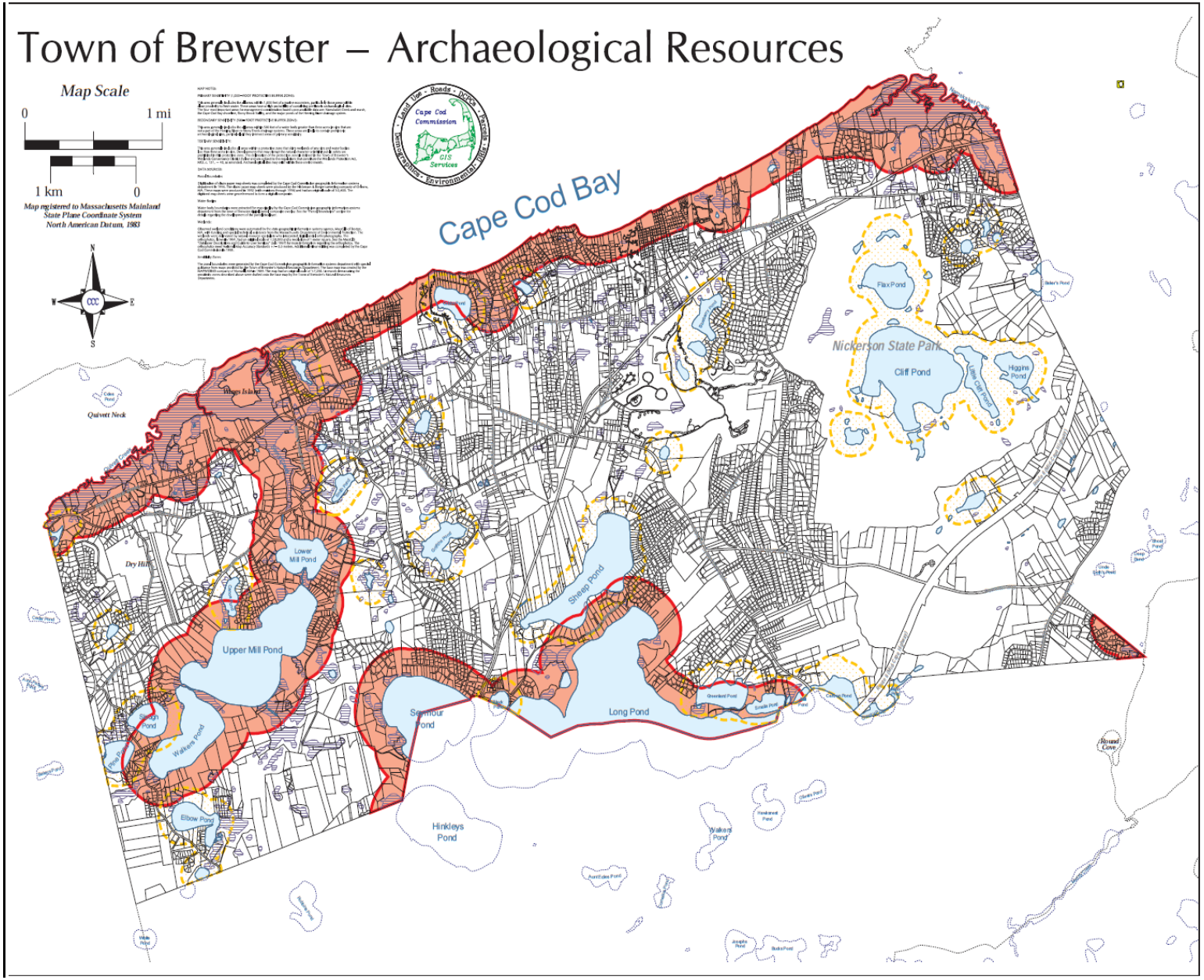
142	I would like to see Brewster save as much open space as possible. Brewster's beauty is in its rural natural settings. Restrict gas stations like Cumberland Farms which is a blight on Main Street. Do not let the Mobil station on Main Street near Point of Rocks Road turn into another Cumbie. Improve zoning to prevent gigantic houses from being built in modest neighborhoods like the 8,000 sq. ft. house recently built on Cathedral Road. Help farmers maintain their agricultural status and not sell land for development. Maintain the beautiful vistas that Brewster is known for. Make Brewster the ultimate hiking, nature and biking destination. Assist non-profit orgs like BCT in purchasing and maintaining conservation lands, encourage easement donations. Zoning, zoning and more zoning to restrict cul-de-sac developments that don't belong in Brewster.	4/16/2020 7:43 AM
143	We need a pool	4/16/2020 7:32 AM
144	Focus on all future land purchases should be limited to well water protection or affordable housing only. We have plenty of conservation land that has already been taken off the tax rolls.	4/16/2020 7:31 AM
145	Golf course should be privatized.	4/16/2020 12:10 AM
146	I Think you are doing a good job. I was impressed with the online map and want to explore some trails this coming summer.	4/15/2020 11:04 PM
147	Bike routes along Run Hill Rd and Great Fields Rd may be connected across the recycling facility at Eph's Cartway. Town policy should favor preservation of the Girl Scout Camp on Long Pond, Camp Mitton, bordering Slough and Walkers Ponds, and the Bay-side youth camp north of the intersection of Route 6A and Millstone Rd.	4/15/2020 9:02 PM
148	Best things about Brewster: Cape Cod Rail Trail, Drummer Boy Park/Farmer's Market, Bay Beaches, Captain's Golf Course, 6A Businesses/sidewalks. Everything you do should consider maximizing these assets.	4/15/2020 8:45 PM
149	Stop trying to develop everything. Paines creek is a good example of how we have ruined our natural beauty. Why do we have to continue to develop everything- it's nature!	4/15/2020 8:33 PM
150	Great survey. I believe your planning also has to include how people engage with Nickerson State Park which is an extraordinary asset in the town. Much of our outdoor engagement in Brewster takes place there. I understand it is a state property but even so it is not seperate from how many of us engage with nature and pursue recreation.	4/15/2020 8:32 PM
151	Why can't you open up some spaces to bow hunting? Lyme disease in a huge issue. Deer are getting hit by cars or eaten by coyotes. What is wrong humans eating a few deer?	4/15/2020 8:13 PM
152	All the Brewster beaches get overcrowded during the summer. The town should consider a mechanism for limiting access or web camera or other ways for residents and visitors to know parking availability and reducing traffic and overcrowding.	4/15/2020 7:36 PM
153	I moved here because of the recreational opportunities. Very pleased	4/15/2020 7:23 PM
154	I believe we should purchase as much conservation land as we possibly can, limiting housing development as stringently as possible. My priority is wildlife — buy land and just leave it alone. Wooded lands are critical to Brewster's character. I wish we could halt all new construction, forever!	4/15/2020 6:38 PM
155	more dog friendly walking trials with improved signage, poop bag dispensers and waste receptacles on site to encourage pick up.	4/15/2020 6:33 PM
156	Preserve rural feel by limiting new house construction to extent possible	4/15/2020 6:04 PM
157	Brewster is so beautiful the way it is and should be enjoyed as simply as possible. It is very hard to leave things alone but that should be considered. Upkeep for current projects like the herring run etc. is good. But more active recreations use isn't good as it makes Brewster less unique and more suburban.	4/15/2020 4:59 PM
158	Make Brewster a home and a destination for those who love to bicycle. Fewer cars on the roads— more bikes.	4/15/2020 4:51 PM
159	Lights at Millstone and 6A and in front of Cobies at 6A	4/15/2020 3:53 PM
160	Provide more sidewalks to Grist Mill. Outlaw LOUD ILLEGAL VEHICLES on the Cape	4/15/2020 3:43 PM
161	We should eliminate one golf course and use that space for other recreational activities, affordable housing or animal habitat.	4/15/2020 3:43 PM
162	We need indoor pickle ball facility/ time for the off season	4/15/2020 3:35 PM
163	dog parks! more parking at Saint's Landing!	4/15/2020 3:06 PM
164	Does it address acknowledging/partnering with nonprofits and state agencies? It should.....	4/15/2020 2:43 PM
165	I hope we can retain the Brewster Whitecaps and have a team in the Cape Cod Baseball League. That is my favorite thing to do in the summer, more than going to the beach or a pond or biking. I'd like to see the Town work with the club and the Stony Brook School to make that area with the field, the playground, basketball court, and bleachers as nice as possible. It is a big draw in the summer and other towns continue to make field and ball park improvements to improve the experience for fans. It's also one of the truly intergenerational activities we have in Town where you see people of all ages from families with young children to seniors all having a good time. It also draws hundreds of people for one game compared to how many other people use different recreation options in a month or even in a year.	4/15/2020 2:38 PM
166	Thank you for survey	4/15/2020 2:34 PM
167	Question 26 is an important one. A lot of focus is given to programs for children and seniors. What about working adults? A community center with after work hours for adults or recreational programming for working adults should be considered. The beauty of Open Space is that it is always open for Working Adults. Improve and add more trails for them. Thank you for all the work you do to keep Brewster so special.	4/15/2020 2:29 PM
168	No	4/15/2020 1:09 PM
169	This survey assumes folks know the "names" of open space areas. Street address information would be helpful.	4/15/2020 12:58 PM

170	The sidewalks along 6A are an outstanding addition to the township, that really improves accessibility. Thank you!	4/15/2020 9:24 AM
171	I feel that improvements in all these areas are important and I would love to see a community center in this town that would benefit all ages and interests, however I don't see any of this happening unless this town figures out a way to welcome new business opportunities and other ways of funding beside raising taxes on the residents. It is hard enough already to live here as a young adult. I would like to see this town encourage new and bigger business into areas suited to it while still keeping the "Olde Cape Cod" theme we all love. I think it can be done.	4/15/2020 8:35 AM
172	Glitch in survey. Some of the questions, at least 3, I was unable to enter anything under comments, so I had to change my answers in order to proceed. Frustrating.	4/14/2020 6:13 PM
173	There have been many improvements in Brewster over the years. Town funds will be depleted due to Covid 19, so have the funds of the people who live hear. Brewster doesn't do a very good job at bringing in new business, but needs to find other ways to fund projects. I would like to see a moratorium on new projects for a few yrs until the town can live within its' means.	4/14/2020 4:59 PM
174	Please keep working hard to offer and care for great recreation options in our beautiful town!	4/14/2020 3:39 PM
175	more emphasis on habitat and natural resource protection and less on public access.	4/14/2020 1:24 PM

APPENDIX C

Brewster Archaeological Sensitivity Map

Town of Brewster – Archaeological Resources



MAP NOTES:

PRIMARY SENSITIVITY (1,000-FOOT PROTECTIVE BUFFER ZONE):

This area generally includes all areas within 1,000 feet of a marine ecosystem, particularly those areas within close proximity to fresh water. These areas have a high probability of containing prehistoric archaeological sites. The four most important areas for management consideration based upon available data are: Namskaket Creek and marsh, the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, Stony Brook Valley, and the major ponds of the Herring River Drainage System.

SECONDARY SENSITIVITY (500-FOOT PROTECTIVE BUFFER ZONE):

This area generally includes all areas within 500 feet of a water body greater than 3 acres in size that are not a part of the Herring River or Stony Brook drainage systems. These areas are likely to contain prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly is they intersect areas of primary sensitivity.

TERTIARY SENSITIVITY:

This area generally includes all areas within a protective zone that skirts wetlands of any size and water bodies less than three acres in size. Developments that may disrupt the natural character or inhibit public safety are prohibited in this protective zone. The delineation of the protection zone is defined in the Town of Brewster's Wetlands Conservancy District Bylaw and are subject to the regulations that constitute the Wetlands Protection act, MGL.c.131, --40, as amended. Archaeological sites may exist within these environments.

Maps originally produced in 1993, with revision/updates in 1996 and 1998, by the Cape Cod Commission.

APPENDIX D

Brewster Open Space and Recreational Resources Inventory

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
2	1	*PINE POND* 0 Dennis Line	3.500 acres Pondshore	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Fishing, Swimming, Canoeing	Good Natural	Undeveloped, accessed from neighboring town.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	Tax Title Taking 11-10-2006 To Cons Com 7-26-2007	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-26-2007
6	14	0 MAIN STREET (west end of saltmarsh)	96.500 acres Saltmarsh	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Access from former Sea Street. Parking, paved access, bridge to other side of Quivett Creek	YES	Paved path is accessible.	6-24-1970	Permanent CR Granted to Commonwealth Of MA 8-30-2004 Doc. 978,472
6	15	*INDIAN SPRING CONSERVATION AREA* 0 MAIN STREET (2 parcels)	2.220 acres Natural Spring, Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Limited, provides access to salt marsh	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	3/29/1979 Town funds	Town Conservation Land
6	43	0 WING ISLAND	122.600 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Beach Saltmarsh	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Swimming	Good Natural	High. Trails, beach, upland, salt marsh, mud flats	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	6-24-1970 $8,577	Permanent CR Granted to Commonwealth of MA 8-30-2004 Doc. 978,472
8	4	0 SLOUGH ROAD *Copelas* *(2 parcels)*	3.845 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Pondshore	RR	Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Existing trail network accessed from Mothers Bog parcel, hiking.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-12-2019 For Conservation, Watershed Protection, Passive Recreation	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust
9	14	*HAWK' S NEST* 0 SLOUGH ROAD REAR (*Maebelle Ellis*) (2 parcels)	28.612 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Existing trail network accessed from Mothers Bog parcel, hiking	YES	Accessed through Mothers Bog parcel. No road frontage. Parking at abutting Mothers Bog parcel. No designated handicap spot.	1-26-1999 $65,967 STATE PATHWAYS GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
9	16	*MOTHERS BOG CONSERVATION AREA* 0 SLOUGH ROAD REAR *(Jay & Melissa Jorgenson)*	8.857 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Hiking, Walking, Biking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding,, Bow Hunting In Season	Good Natural	Trail network, former bog, un-paved parking area.	YES	No designated handicap spot.	6-20-2006 $600,000 CPA Funds & STATE SELF HELP GRANT	Permanent Wellfield Preservation Restriction Held By Brewster Water Dept. W/ Easement To Brewster Conservation Trust Doc. 1066696 21114/243 LC 1066695
9	23	0 SLOUGH ROAD Elbow Pond (3 parcels)	2.480 acres Pondshore	RR	Walking, Birdwatching, Fishing, Swimming, Canoeing	Good Natural	None, busy road, steep slope, no trail, no parking.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-05-1955 SB To Cons. Com 3-28-013	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 3-28-2013
9	51	MEETINGHOUSE ROAD CONSERVATION AREA *(WINDRIFT ACRES)* OFF SLOUGH ROAD (*Copelas)*	23.908 Acres Pine/oak Woodlands	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Bow Hunting In Season	Good Natural	Existing trail network accessed from Mothers Bog parcel	YES	Accessed through Mothers Bog parcel. No road frontage. Parking at abutting Mothers Bog parcel.	12-12-2019 CPA funds & STATE L.A.N.D GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 12-16-2019 BK. 32547 PG. 128
9	52	*MEETINGHOUSE ROAD CONSERVATION AREA* OFF SLOUGH ROAD (*Borden-Burks*)	27.020 acres Pondshore Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Bow Hunting In Season	Good Natural	Existing trail network accessed from Mothers Bog parcel	YES	Accessed through Mothers Bog parcel. No road frontage. Parking at abutting Mothers Bog parcel.	4-6-2018 $432,000 CPA Funds & STATE L.A.N.D. GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 4-6-2018 BK. 31240 PG. 197 BCT Says 5-2-2018
10	23	*MOTHERS BOG CONSERVATION AREA* 0 SLOUGH ROAD *(BBJ Cranberry Trust/ Russas & Dire*) (8 parcels)	51.200 acres Cranberry Bog, Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Bow Hunting In Season	Good Natural	Trail network, former bog, un-paved parking area.	YES	Accessed via a dirt road to an informal parking area. No designated handicap spot. Existing trails from former bog and cartpath.	6-20-2006 PHASE 1 $1,525,000 CPA Funds & STATE SELF HELP GRANT & 6-15-2007 PHASE 2 $2,125,000 CPA Funds & STATE SELF HELP GRANT & Dennis Water District contributed $1,000,000	Water Preservation Restriction held by Dennis Water District on 1 parcel, with rest under Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 6-15-2007 Doc. 1,066,695

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
11	15	0 SLOUGH ROAD Pine Pond (*Edward Donovan*)	3.270 acres Pondshore Old Bog	RR	Walking, Birdwatching, Canoeing, Fishing, Swimming	Good Natural	Limited. No access, mostly wetlands	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	3-1-2007 7-26-2007 Select Board to Cons Com	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-26-2007
13	73	RED TOP ROAD (9 parcels)	4.545 acres	RL	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No parking, no town maintained trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	7-18-1980	For Conservation Purposes
14	28	0 ROCKY HILL ROAD REAR *(Heirs Of Joseph Ellis)*	2.500 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RL	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No access, landlocked.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	1-25-2010	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 12-17-2010
16	1	*QUIVETT MARSH* 0 MAIN STREET REAR (*Heirs Of Rufus Clark)*	0.401 acres Saltmarsh	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Mostly wetland, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	11-19-2010 Select Board To Cons Com Art 23 May 2011 TM For Conservation & Recreation Purposes 5-19-2011	Permanent CR held by Brewster Conservation Trust 5-19-2011
16	*2*	*QUIVETT MARSH VISTA CONSERVATION AREA* *0 MAIN STREET* *(Addison Pratt)* *(2 parcels)*	3.837 acres Meadow, Maple Swamp & Parking Area	RM/RR	Hiking, Walking, Birdwatching Meadow and maple swamp	Good Natural	Established parking area, accessible viewing platform with benches, trails.	YES	Parking with handicap parking space, accessible boardwalk to seating/viewing area.	6-22-2009 $300,000 CPA Funds & Funds from Dennis Conservation Trust & STATE L.A.N.D. GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 6-22-2009
16	15	0 MAIN STREET REAR *(Barry Manuel & Murray Freed)* *(2 parcels)*	2.100 acres Saltmarsh	RM/VB	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails or access.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-6-2001 Select Board To Cons Com 7-15-2013	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-15-2013 27541/43
16	33	0 MAIN STREET (Abuts Candlestick Lane)	1.000 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails or access.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-1-1987 To Cons Com for Conservation & Passive Recreation ART 31 TM 5-4-2009	Permanent CR held by Brewster Conservation Trust 5-20-2009

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
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20	2	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* (56 parcels)	377.090 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Includes access to Slough, Walkers and Upper Mill Ponds, with a Landing at Upper Mill Pond	RR	Walking, Hiking, Biking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Swimming, Boating. Fishing, Boat access/ramp and DNR storage building (10x16)	Good Natural	Informal access to many established trails for hiking and nature study.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	Town acquisitions in 1986 and 1987	Town Conservation Land
20	33	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 BLACK DUCK CARTWAY Walkers Pond (*Krawitz)*	6.395 acres Pondshore, Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding Swimming, Canoeing	Good Natural	No formal trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-22-2004 Land Bank Funds $325,000	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-24-2008 LC Doc. 1,081,503
20	36	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA (20 parcels)*	119.397 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Shrub Swamp & Maple Swamp	RR	Walking, Hiking, Biking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Many trails through uplands. Informal parking.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	Town acquisitions in 1986 and 1987	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 9-26-2018
25	14	A P NEWCOMB ROAD (*Manuel Barry & Murray Freed)*	1.200 acres Old Bog	RL	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Undeveloped woodlands, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-6-2001 To Cons Com 7-15-2013	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-15-2013 7-8-2013 27541/43
26	11	0 MAIN STREET REAR (*Ahlstrom)*	3.290 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Abuts Saltmarsh	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural Trails to the bay	Limited access	YES	Located down a right of way/driveway. No trails on site. Limited access.	12-28-2001 $280,000 Land Bank Funds & STATE SELF HELP GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-23-2003 Doc. 920,219
26	12	0 MAIN STREET REAR (*Ahlstrom*)	1.900 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural	Limited access	YES	No road frontage, no trails on site. Limited access	10-31-2002 STATE SELF HELP GRANT	Charitable Trust for Conservation in Deed Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
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26	31	CEDAR RIDGE RESERVE CONSERVATION AREA 0 MAIN STREET REAR Abuts Drummer Boy Park (*Eldredge*)	3.105 acres Cedar Grove, Coastal Bank	RM	Walking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural	Informal trail through parcel.	YES	Adjacent to Town Drummer Boy Park with paved trails, existing unimproved trail connection. Accessible parking at Drummer Boy with handicap spot.	12-31-2014 $500,000 CPA Funds & STATE L.A.N.D. GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 12-29-2014
26	39	John & Kristi Hay Trail CONSERVATION AREA 0 PINE HILL DRIVE *(Stranahan*)	9.837 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding *John & Kristi Hay Trail*	Good Natural	Two car parking area at trail head, well maintained trails for hiking, nature study	YES	Two parking spaces on a private road. No designated handicap spot. Trail is steep and unimproved.	1-31-2008 $1,200,000 CPA Funds & STATE L.A.N.D GRANT 22640/262	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-31-2008 Bk. 22640/264
29	3	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA*	8.300 acres	RR	Walking, Hiking, Biking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	No hiking trails in this area of the larger conservation parcel.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-28-1988	Town Conservation Area
31	6	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS* 200 WEST GATE ROAD *MATOTT HOUSE*	12.300 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Old Bog	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Limited as there is a town-owned residence on this parcel	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	5-15-1987	Town Conservation Land Includes the Matott House Used To House Americorps/ Summer Staff
32	16	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 RUN HILL RD	23.000 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Well established trails and cartpaths, two trail heads with parking.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	7-31-1986 $951,700 STATE SELF HELP GRANT LC doc.40690 LCP 38761A	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust (107458)
32	17	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 RUN HILL RD	2.700 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Wetland	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Small wetland within another conservation area, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	7-31-1986 STATE SELF HELP GRANT Doc. 406901 LCP 38761A	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust
34	65	0 LOWER MILL POND *Bird Sanctuary*	2.000 acres	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Provides water access between two great ponds via small non powered watercraft	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	1-6-1976 Bk. 2284 Pg. 032	Bird Sanctuary Per Public Trust Town Conservation Land

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
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36	39	0 MAIN STREET (2 parcels)	2.690 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No formal access. Protects shore and buffer to a small kettle pond	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	5-3-1978 2699-149	Town Conservation Land
37	23	0 PAINES CREEK	3.100 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Mostly wetlands, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	11-6-1982 3605-195	Town Conservation Land
37	45	0 LOWER ROAD	5.700 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails, some wetlands	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-4-1981 3409-18	Town Conservation Land
37	60	*BETTY'S CURVE CONSERVATION AREA* 1009 MAIN STREET *Old Trailer Park* (*Nevin)*	1.000 acres Meadow	VB	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Once runoff is contained a detention basin-rain garden and benches may be installed here and on other parcel.	YES	Flat site, handicap parking at adjacent shopping center, informal parking along road layout, Picnic benches in season, hard surface (lawn) provides access.	4-8-2005 $617,300 Land Bank Funds 19705-79 22621/1	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-24-2008 Bought to provide area curtail run-off that was entering Stony Brook Herring Run and adjacent Brackish Marsh
37	92	*BETTY'S CURVE CONSERVATION AREA* 1008 MAIN STREET *Jolly Whaler Motel (Nevin)*	1.220 acres Meadow	VB	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Once runoff is contained a detention basin-rain garden and benches may be installed here and on other parcel	YES	Flat site, handicap parking at adjacent shopping center, informal parking along road layout, Picnic benches in season, hard surface (lawn) provides access.	4-8-2005 $327,700 Land Bank Funds 19705-079 22621/1	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-24-2008 Bk. 22621 Pg. 1 Bought to provide area curtail run-off that was entering Stony Brook Herring Run and Paine's Creek
37	94	0 MAIN STREET (*From Nevin*)	1.000 acres Brackish Marsh Called "Dark Swamp"	RM	Birdwatching	Good Natural	Salt marsh	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	4-8-2005 19705-087 BCT CR 1-24-2008	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-24-2008
38	44	0 LANTERN LANE	4.500 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails on this parcel	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-19-19917800-73	Town Conservation Land
41	14	*PUNKHORN PARKLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 SQUANTUM PATH	2.900 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching Horseback Riding	Good Natural	No trails on this parcel, abuts larger conservation parcels.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	3-11-1996 10094-237 5-20-2009 23717-259	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-20-2009

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48	10	0 BRIER LANE	11.180 acres	RM	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No parking area or trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	3-1-1974 2008-302	Town Conservation Land
54	20	0 HAZEL LANE REAR *(Edward Dembrowski, Jr)*	0.560 acres Cranberry Bog/Maple Swamp	RR/RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Landlocked, no access, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	4-18-2008 22842-27 12-17-2008 23318-299	Conservation & Passive Recreation TM 11-17-2008 Article 9 Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 12-16-2008
56	62	0 LONG POND ROAD	15.220 acres	RM	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Potential future park, no trails at present	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	6-5-1979 2928-171	Town Conservation Land
63	32	SHEEP POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA 0 GULLS WAY	3.000 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding,	Good Natural	Landlocked, no access, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-15-87 6063-294 1-21-98 11179-043 5-20-2009 23717/259	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-20-2009 23717/259
65	68	*SHEEP POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 LONG POND ROAD REAR/ 0 GULLS WAY (*Glenn Rowley*) (3 parcels)	20.934 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Old Bog Pondshore with landing Also abuts large State parking lot for Cape Cod Rail Trail	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Biking, Horseback Riding, Fishing, Swimming, Canoeing	Good Natural	Existing cart paths provide hiking and water access to Sheep Pond	YES	Gulls Way – flat and unpaved, might be wheelchair accessible. Adjacent to State Bike Trail paved parking area with accessible parking. Specific handicap spot.	1-18-2002 $1,255,800 14717/150 STATE SELF-HELP GRANT 19857/153 FED LWCF Phase 1	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-11-2002 Bk. 15352 Pg. 311
65	70	*SHEEP POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 LONG POND ROAD REAR (*Glenn Rowley) (5 parcels)*	24.424 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Old Bog Pondshore with landing Also abuts large State parking lot for Cape Cod Rail Trail	RR	Walking, Hiking, Biking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Fishing, Swimming, Canoeing	Good Natural	Access to larger conservation area with cartpaths leading to Sheep Pond, adjacent to Cape Code Rail Trail and its public parking area	YES	Gulls Way – flat and unpaved, might be wheelchair accessible. Adjacent to State Bike Trail paved parking area with accessible parking. Specific handicap spot.	1-12-2004 $1,522,200 18117/098 STATE SELF-HELP GRANT 19857/153 FED LWCF Phase 2	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-24-2004 19421/26

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
67	75	0 STONEHENGE DRIVE (abuts Town Hall driveway)	1.120 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Mostly wetlands, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-3-1982 3550-340	Town Conservation Land
68	105	*HARDEN-CHAPMAN PRESERVE* 0 MAIN STREET	3.570 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails, some wetlands	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	NO DATE 1136-194	Town Conservation Land
75	46	*SHEEP POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* 0 LONG POND ROAD (*Herbert Bruch) (2 parcels)*	33.173 acres Beech, Pine/Oak Woodlands Pondshore	RR	Walking, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Birdwatching, Fishing	Good Natural	Access to larger conservation area with cartpaths leading to Sheep Pond, adjacent to Cape Code Rail Trail and its public parking area	YES	Gulls Way – Flat And Unpaved Might Be Wheelchair Accessible; trails and cartpaths are not.	12-17-1999 $600,000 12728-111 STATE SELF-HELP GRANT 13133/179	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 12-30-2013 27910/334
84	22, Portion Of 53	*LONG POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA* OFF ROUTE 137 *(Robinson)*	40.413 acres Beech, Pine/Oak Woodlands, Pondfront view	RM /RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding,	Good Natural	Two parking spaces, loop trail for hiking, no established path to Long Pond frontage due to steep slope.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	5-7-2019 $1,760,000 (219327) STATE L.A.N.D. GRANT	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-7-2019 LC doc. 1,369,469
85	43	0 LONG POND ROAD	5.800 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands abuts Orenda Conservation Area	RM	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No established paths through this parcel.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-23-1993 8965-308	Town Conservation Land
90	170	0 MAIN STREET (4 parcels)	1.937 Acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No established trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-10-1976 (68424)	Town Conservation Land
93	41	0 LONG POND ROAD/ ROUTE 137 (*Lisa Santarello)*	3.690 acres Beech, Pine/Oak Woodlands	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No established trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	7-15-2015 $140,000 29014-73	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-15-2015
94	83	0 MCGUERTY ROAD Abuts Field/Kelley (*Helen Priebe)*	1.370 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Part of an existing trail network through mostly water department lands.	YES	*This site is not considered suitable for handicap access.*	2-12-2008 22665-94 7-24-2008 23059-330	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-24-2008

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
94	94	*WHITEGATE FARM CONSERVATION AREA* 0 LONG POND ROAD *(Alison Davis-Hilbert*)	8.005 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RL	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Trail leads to Water Dept. land	Good Natural	Existing trails accessed through water department lands.	YES	No road frontage. Trail from adjacent parcels crosses this parcel. Parking on adjacent Water Department lands. No designated handicap spot.	1-17-2003 $350,000 Land Bank funds 16260-024 STATE SELF-HELP GRANT 17098/261	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 10-8-2003 17768/1
94	102	0 LONG POND ROAD REAR (*James & Judith Crystaloski)*	5.360 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RL/RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural	Existing trails accessed through water department lands.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	1-24-2008 $69,680 22621-240 CPA Funds	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 4-6-2-2010 Purchased for wellfield protection 24468-241
97	21	0 MILLSTONE ROAD	3.210 acres	RM	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No established trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	4-16-1974 2026-320	Town Conservation Land
102	17	*SPRUCE HILL CONSERVATION AREA* 0 MAIN STREET (*Castiglione*) (3 parcels)	24.531 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands Beach	RM	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Boardwalk Leads to stairs and salt water beach Beach-Swimming	Good Natural	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding, Boardwalk Leads to stairs and salt water beach Beach-Swimming	YES	Unimproved parking and no designated handicap spot. Old cartpath leading north towards Cape Cod Bay over 1/3 mile away	2-4-1986 (105228) FED LWCF GRANT LC Doc. 405150 STATE SELF- HELP GRANT Doc. 391033	Town Conservation Land Has Building by Main Street currently vacant. .
105	13	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* 0 MID CAPE HIGHWAY	0.200 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Pondshore	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	none	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	5-14-2003 16912-243	Permanent CR Held By BCT 1-3-2011
106	5	0 LONG POND ROAD REAR	5.800 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Hunting	Good Natural	Existing trail network through mostly water department lands.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-13-86, 5243-68 10-21-91 7719-273 10-30-2013 27791-228	Watershed Protection, Public Water Supply Development, Passive Recreation Per Special TM Art 15-29-2012 Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust
107	41	0 FREEMANS WAY (*Naumkeag- Peter Copelas)* (2 parcels)	28.505 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Hunting	Good Natural	Existing trail network through mostly water department lands.	YES	Adjacent to State Park with trail head, accessible parking.	3-13-2014 $660,000 28029-275 CPA funds State Grant	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 3-13-2014

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
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115	51	0 CAPE COD BAY	6.400 acres 10-3-90	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Salt marsh (Namskaket Marsh ACEC)	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	10-3-1990 7312-268	Town Conservation Land
116	1	0 Mitchell Lane	2.380 acres	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Salt marsh (Namskaket Marsh ACEC)	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	3-1-1974 2008-305	Town Conservation Land
119	1-8644	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* 0 FREEMANS WAY	10.798 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No existing trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	5-10-1996 10179-001	Town Conservation Land
119	1-B	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* 0 WHITE ROCK ROAD (William Marsh, Trustee)	2.340 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Pondshore No frontage	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No existing trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-31-1997 $1,144,979 11147-037 5-26-1998 (713350)	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-3-2011
119	1-E	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* 0 MID CAPE HIGHWAY (*William Marsh*)	0.735 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Pondshore	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No existing trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-31-1997 $1,144,979 11147-037 5-26-1998 (713350)	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 1-3-2011
119	1-D	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* (*William Marsh)*	19.900 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No existing trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-31-1997 $1,144,979 11147-037 5-26-1998 (713350)	Town Conservation Land
119	1-C	*ABUTS CAPTAINS GOLF COURSE* 0 UNCLE SETH'S CARTWAY	23.420 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	No existing trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-31-1997 $1,144,979 11147-037 5-26-1998 (713350)	Town Conservation Land
127	37	0 CAPE COD BAY (3 parcels)	168.050 acres Saltmarsh	RM/RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Salt marsh (Namskaket Marsh ACEC)	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	12-19-1976 1387-437 7-15-2013 27541-43	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 7-8-2013 27541/43

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
132	34	MID CAPE HIGHWAY 0 UNKNOWN (3 parcels)	7.500 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	I	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	10-3-1990 7312-268	Town Conservation Land
133	13	0 STATE PARK	1.300 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	Adjacent to Nickerson State Park and Dream Day camp	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-10-1970 1484-90	Town Conservation Land
135	4	*BAKERS POND CONSERVATION AREA* HIGGINS POND ROAD 0 NSP REAR (3 parcels)	9.220 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Part of the Bakers Pond conservation area. No trails on this piece.	YES	Open area for parking in Brewster. No delineated handicap spot. There is a formal parking area with a handicap spot in Orleans, connecting to these trails.	12-1-1987 6043-112	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 11-7-2011
136	8	*BAKERS POND CONSERVATION AREA* 0 BAKERS POND ROAD (4 parcels)	49.660 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Established trail system. Informal parking, larger lot in Orleans portion of Bakers Pond Conservation Area.	YES	Open area for parking in Brewster. No delineated handicap spot. There is a formal parking area with a handicap spot in Orleans, connecting to these trails.	11-9-79 3012-44 7-15-13	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-20-2013 27387/108
137	51	BAKERS POND CONSERVATION AREA BAKERS POND CONSERVATION AREA (7 parcels)	30.970 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	No established trails north of Olde Owl Pond Road.	YES	Open area for parking in Brewster. No delineated handicap spot. There is a formal parking area with a handicap spot in Orleans, connecting to these trails.	ATM 5-9-88 ART 55 Conservation, passive recreation and watershed protection pursuant to chapter 40 sec. 86 11-15-1988 6519-069	Town Conservation Land

LANDS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE BREWSTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION											
MAP	**LOT**	**PROPERTY NAME/ STREET NAME**	**ACRES/SF VEGETATION**	**ZONE**	**CURRENT USE**	**CONDITION (GOOD, FAIR, POOR)**	**RECREATION POTENTIAL**	**PUBLIC ACCESS / NO FEE**	**ADA ACCESS**	**ACQUISITION DATE/ PUBLIC OR OTHER GRANT**	**LEVEL OF PROTECTION**
144	44	0 ROUTE 39 REAR	11.332 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Pondshore	RR/I	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Access through power lines, adjacent to other conservation areas.	Yes	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	9-30-1992 8227-242 11-3-2003 17879-109 5-19-2011 To Cons Com 25456-86	To Preserve In Natural State And for Passive Recreation Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-19-2011
144	65	READ KINGSBURY CONSERVATION AREA WOOD DUCK ROAD 0 RUDDY DUCK ROAD *(Jackson)*	3.040 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking Hiking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural	Trail network, limited parking.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	2-14-2012 CPA funds & Funds from Town of Orleans	Permanent CR granted to Town of Orleans Water Protection District 3-8-2012 26204/331
145	33	ORLEANS TOWN LINE	2.000 acres	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching	Good Natural	No access, no trails	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	Tax Title to Cons Com. 11-13-2002 15905-015	Permanent CR Held By BCT 12-17-2010
145	27	*READ KINGSBURY CONSERVATION AREA* 0 WOOD DUCK ROAD (*Mathews*) (2 parcels)	22.562 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands	RR	Walking, Hiking, Birdwatching,	Good Natural	Trail network, limited parking	YES	Small parking area down right of way. Steep access road to site.	12-17-2010 $750,000 CPA funds 25098-236 STATE L.A.N.D. GRANT & Funds from Town of Orleans	With Land Court Easement 12-29-1998 Town of Orleans Water Protection Restriction 221474
146	9	*ABUTS NSP* 0 MID CAPE HIGHWAY	9.070 acres Pine/Oak Woodlands, Shrub Swamp	RR	Walking, Hiking, Horseback Riding	Good Natural	Adjacent to Nickerson State Park, near highway. No trails.	YES	*Conditions at this site limit accessibility.*	11-9-1979 3012-44 5-20-2009 23717-259	Permanent CR Held By Brewster Conservation Trust 5-20-2009

APPENDIX E

Lands Owned by the Brewster Conservation Trust

LAND PARCELS OWNED & MANAGED BY BCT: 2020

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	ACQUIRED	GRANTOR	Upland	Wetland	TOTAL	HABITAT	NEW MAP	NEW LOT
BCT 1	11/20/1983	Daniel & Joan PAINE	0.68	0	0.68	pine/oak wood	58	53
BCT 2	11/27/1983	Marjorie S. BURLING	0.22	0	0.22	pine slope	5	95
BCT 3	11/27/1983	J. Andrew SQUIRES	0.22	0	0.22	pine slope	5	96
BCT 4	1/2/1984	Gerald & Catherine McCARTHY	0.36	0	0.36	fill; phragmites	5	75
BCT 5	6/21/1984	Willard & Eliz. TIBBETTS	0.45	0	0.45	shrub thicket	79	67
BCT 6	7/1/1984	Estate of Allan S. BRAGG	0.14	0	0.14	pondshore	53	28
BCT 7	8/9/1984	Mary Louise & Ruth EDDY	12.01	6.49	18.50	meadow,garden	57	59
BCT 8A	9/6/1984	Mildred W. SHAW	0.23	0	0.23	pine/oak wood	78	63
BCT 8B	9/6/1984	Mildred W. SHAW	0.30	0	0.30	pine/oak wood	78	70
BCT 9	10/17/1984	MITCHELL/WATERS	15.03	6.01	21.04	pine/oak wood	114	53
BCT10A	10/24/1984	Ida SWARTZ & Ellen WALD	0.77	0	0.77	dry kettles; pine/oak woods	51	77
BCT10B	10/24/1984	Ida SWARTZ & Ellen WALD	0.61	0	0.61	dry kettles; pine/oak woods	51	76
BCT10C	10/24/1984	Ida SWARTZ & Ellen WALD	0.71	0	0.71	dry kettles; pine/oak woods	51	75
BCT10D	10/24/1984	Ida SWARTZ & Ellen WALD	0.67	0	0.67	dry kettles; pine/oak woods	51	74
BCT10E	10/24/1984	Ida SWARTZ & Ellen WALD	0.79	0	0.79	dry kettles; pine/oak woods	51	73
BCT11	10/24/1984	Robert & Marie McDONNELL	0.36	0	0.36	pine/locusts	49	134
BCT12	12/8/1985	Frances M. NICKERSON	4.13	0	4.13	pine/oak wood	90	152
BCT13	12/30/1986	Edward B. DOHERTY	0.23	0	0.23	pine/oak wood	85	86
BCT14	1/19/1987	Catherine M. HART	4.41	0	4.41	pine/oak wood	97	28
BCT15	9/16/1987	Daniel & Joan PAINE	0.41	0	0.41	pine/oak wood	58	52
BCT16	12/23/1987	Betsy G. CLARK	0.08	0	0.08	meadow	26	26
BCT17	4/7/1988	Michael A. ARPANO	1.08	0	1.08	meadow	26	26
BCT18	7/31/1988	Dorrold V. MacGREGOR	0	2.49	2.49	salt marsh	115	52
BCT19	8/29/1988	Helen C. MacGREGOR et al.	1.87	0.89	2.76	pondshore; field	36	47
BCT20	12/26/1988	Mary Louise & Ruth EDDY	0.12	0.81	0.93	wooded swamp	57	58
BCT21	4/23/1989	Margaret GIBBS Trust	--	--	--	wooded swamp	57	58
BCT22	8/10/1989	Robert & Joan FLAHERTY	0.57	0.49	1.06	old bog	48	21
BCT23	9/5/1989	Elizabeth B. WOLLACOTT	1.25	0.27	1.52	shrub swamp	48	22
BCT24	9/4/1990	Carl & Mary AHLSTROM	0	10.48	10.48	salt marsh	16	18
BCT25A	9/24/1990	Warren & Jacquelyn PRICE	0.35	0.8	1.15	old bog; woods	68	2
BCT25B	9/24/1990	Warren & Jacquelyn PRICE	1.53	0	1.53	woods	68	1
BCT26	11/20/1990	Robert & Beverly RICCI	0	0.47	0.47	shrub swamp	37	49
BCT27A	12/12/1991	Hope T. DAVIS	0.44	0.11	0.55	pine/oak woods	57	55

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	ACQUIRED	GRANTOR	Upland	Wetland	TOTAL	HABITAT	NEW MAP	NEW LOT
BCT27B	12/12/1991	Hope T. DAVIS	0.71	0	0.71	pine/oak woods	57	49
BCT28A	12/26/1991	CAPE COD FIVE CENTS BANK	0.65	0	0.65	shrub swamp	48	25
BCT28B	12/26/1991	CAPE COD FIVE CENTS BANK	0.64	0	0.64	shrub swamp	48	26
BCT28C	12/26/1991	CAPE COD FIVE CENTS BANK	0.67	0	0.67	shrub swamp	48	24
BCT30	3/17/1992	CC MUS. OF NATURAL HISTORY	0	0.61	0.61	shrub swamp	69	108
BCT33	4/26/1992	V.M. WELLOCK & G.W. GIBSON	0.08	0	0.08	dune	49	81
BCT34	4/28/1992	Ruth A. PRIEST	0.26	0.29	0.55	brackish marsh	58	67
BCT35	7/30/1992	Estate of Amy E. HOOPER	1.40	0	1.40	pine/oak woods	99	75
BCT36	10/22/1992	Natalie ROBINSON	0.81	0	0.81	alianthus grove	38	7
BCT37	8/22/1993	Katherine NOVOTNY	0.29	0	0.29	pine/oak woods	93	50
BCT38	10/4/1993	Frances M. NICKERSON	1.01	7.71	8.72	dune,flats,beach	91	43
BCT39	10/6/1993	Robert N. QUADE	2.35	0	2.35	pondshore;woods	19	20
BCT41	4/28/1994	Jane C. WAGONER	0.55	0	0.55	pondshore;woods	89	57
BCT42	4/28/1994	Barbara H. ALBRET	0.51	0	0.51	pondshore;woods	89	59
BCT43	10/24/1994	Arthur F.& Geraldine P. DUGAN	0.19	9.16	9.35	old bog	49	137
BCT44	6/15/1995	William H. BIRCHARD	0.56	0.18	0.74	blueberry swamp	89	51
BCT45A	6/15/1995	BIRCHARD & C.Vincent TREAT	3.99	2.01	6.00	pine/oak woods	89	50
BCT45B	6/15/1995	BIRCHARD & C.Vincent TREAT	0	3.31	3.31	old bog; stream	90	185
BCT47	11/8/1995	Peter HERRMANN/Karen MALKUS	1.84	0	1.84	pond; beech woods	82	65
BCT48	11/23/1995	Everett Howard SEARS	0.22	0.51	0.73	maple swamp	11	24
BCT49	4/1/1996	Heirs of G. PARTHENIA ELLIS	8.65	0.25	8.90	pine/oak woods	37	4
BCT50	4/25/1996	Frank B. VARGA	0.55	0	0.55	pine/oak woods	89	45
BCT51	4/25/1996	Frank B. VARGA	0.69	0	0.69	pondshore; woods	89	63
BCT53	11/4/1996	Ralph R. CROWELL	11.01	0.69	11.70	pondshore; woods	132	4
BCT54	11/4/1996	Ruth A. PRIEST	1.44	0	1.44	ex-house, yard	58	66
BCT55	12/1/1997	Lorraine K. BARRINGER	0.63	0	0.63		37	55
BCT56	12/29/1998	Roy W. ROBINSON, Jr.	4.78	1.01	5.79	pine/oak woods	57	2
BCT57	8/9/1999	G. WORKMAN & M. SELOVER	0.84	0.25	1.09	inland bank; swamp	78	52
BCT59	12/22/1999	John D. & Linda P. HOOD	0.00	1.02	1.02	old bog	48	66
BCT60	2/19/2015	(HAY) via Packet Landing LLC (BIRDSEY)	52.82	0.23	53.05	pine/oak woods; vernal pool	14	11
BCT61A	3/26/2000	Robert E. & James A. HARVEY	3.80	0	3.80	pine/oak woods	5	68
BCT61B	3/26/2000	Robert E. & James A. HARVEY	3.76	0	3.76	pine/oak woods	5	70
BCT61C	3/26/2000	Robert E. & James A. HARVEY	9.30	0	9.30	pine/oak woods	5	69
BCT62	6/27/2000	Ruth & Mary-Louise EDDY	31.89	0	31.89	pine/oak woods	49	135
BCT63	3/26/2001	BARBOUR Nominee Trust	19.92	0.00	19.92	pine/oak woods	85	152

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	ACQUIRED	GRANTOR	Upland	Wetland	TOTAL	HABITAT	NEW MAP	NEW LOT
BCT64	10/3/2001	Gordon H. & Christine F. BROOKS	5.49	1.09	6.58	old bog	126	13
BCT66	4/11/02	Lois Q. RACZ	2	2.23	4.23	pine/oak, red maple	48	82
BCT68	6/26/02	William & Agnes DOWLING	8.3	0	8.3	pine/oak woods	49	105
BCT73A	12/13/02	Estate of Fred H. GRAY, Jr.	0.02	0.55	0.57	shrub swamp	36	40
BCT73B	12/13/02	Estate of Fred H. GRAY, Jr.	0.14	0.97	1.11	shrub swamp	36	41
BCT75	6/9/2003	Kenneth G.T. & Perrie DRYSDALE	1.51	0.00	1.51	pine/oak woods	115	47
BCT76	6/11/2003	John A. WILSON & Helen MacDONALD	2.90	0.00	2.90	pine/oak woods	108	25
BCT82	12/23/2004	Lawrence MINEAR	0.52	0.10	0.62	pondshore; pine/oak woods	56	84
BCT85A	8/31/2005	Sarah L. DONAHUE	1.73	0.00	1.73	pine/oak woods	42	12
BCT85B	8/31/2005	Sarah L. DONAHUE	0.67	0.66	1.33	pondshore;maple swamp	42	17
BCT86A	11/14/2005	Frank DOBLE et al	1.40	0.00	1.40	meadow;pine woods	23	12
BCT86B	11/14/2005	Frank DOBLE et al	1.40	0.00	1.40	meadow;pine woods	23	13
BCT86C	11/14/2005	Frank DOBLE et al	1.63	0.00	1.63	meadow;pine woods	23	16
BCT87	1/5/2006	Heirs of John O. NILES (via Compact)	3.39	0.84	4.23	pondshore; pine/oak woods	10	38
BCT88	2/17/2006	Est. of Roland & Marilyn TABER	0.10	0.66	0.76	old bog	75	3
BCT89	6/22/2006	Diane L. BOUCHARD	1.00	1.30	2.30	pondshore; maple swamp	11	44
BCT90	6/29/2006	Henry W. & Lucy B. PATTERSON	2.73	0.00	2.73	pine/oak woods	96	163
BCT91	11/28/2006	SEA PINES TRUST (Scheft et al)	1.83	0.45	2.28	pine/oak woods; shrub swamp	77	11
BCT93	12/22/2006	John G. & Betty H. LATHAM	2.35	0	2.35	pine/oak woods	147	5
BCT94A	12/29/2006	Dennis W. DUGAN	1.04	1.76	2.80	maple swamp; ditch	49	154
BCT94B	12/29/2006	Dennis W. DUGAN	1.50	1.50	3.00	maple swamp; ditch	49	156
BCT95	1/12/2007	Peter SPARROW (via Compact)	4.10	0.00	4.10	pondshore;pine/oak woods	133	19
BCT97	4/16/2007	Bertha M. WOODFIN	1.00	0.00	1.00	pondshore;pine/oak woods	133	18
BCT98	4/27/2007	Marston and Jean DALEY	0.00	0.35	0.35	maple swamp; oak woods	101	55
BCT99	6/27/2007	The B.D. Realty (DANIELS) Trust	0.9	1.52	2.42	maple swamp; old bog	48	65
BCT100	6/29/2007	Frances MANION	0.59	0.10	0.69	oak/maple woods, ditch	37	54
BCT110A	2/12/2008	Daryl Massey BLADEN, Trustee	0.00	7.60	7.60	brackish marsh	6	41
BCT110B	2/12/2008	Daryl Massey BLADEN, Trustee	0.50	0.00	0.50	house lot, yard; house removed	6	38
BCT111	4/18/2008	Frank R. PLONA	2.37	0.00	2.37	pine/oak woods	45	21
BCT112	6/16/2008	A. Nelson LONG, Jr.	0.17	0.00	0.17	pine/oak woods	86	35
BCT113A	6/25/2008	Ruth JESTER	1.54	0.00	1.54	pine/oak woods	146	11
BCT113B	6/25/2008	Ruth JESTER	1.70	0.00	1.70	pine/oak woods	146	12
BCT114	10/9/2008	Lenore M. DEDON, Trustee	0.28	2.24	2.52	old bog; maple swamp;dike	57	63
BCT115	10/20/2008	Bernard J. COOPER	0.00	0.40	0.40	stream; fresh marsh	36	16
BCT116	2/9/2009	James and Ellen EHRHART	0.19	0.00	0.19	pine/oak woods	127	1

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	ACQUIRED	GRANTOR	Upland	Wetland	TOTAL	HABITAT	NEW MAP	NEW LOT
BCT117	3/17/2009	Samuel & Mary BIONDI	0.12	0.00	0.12	oak/beech woods	94	70
BCT118	3/25/2009	Peter T. DAMON (via Compact)	1.18	1.15	2.33	pondshore; maple swamp	23	45
BCT120A	9/29/2009	Harry & Olivia BASSETT	0.28	0.36	0.64	old bog; maple woods	11	21
BCT120B	9/29/2009	Harry & Olivia BASSETT	0.47	0.17	0.64	old bog; maple woods	11	20
BCT123	3/1/2010	Robert L. NORUM	1.37	0.00	1.37	pine/oak woods	41	7
BCT125	4/15/2010	John J. MAHONEY	0.00	0.20	0.20	old bog	146	23
BCT126	5/7/2010	John A. SPARGO	0.00	3.96	3.96	salt marsh	115	11
BCT127	6/1/2010	Sheldon & Tonia HAMILTON	7.62	0.27	7.89	vernal pool;pine/oak wood	145	28
BCT129	7/12/2010	Caroline TRICKEY & Sarah A. WALKER	0.43	0.00	0.43	pondshore; pondbank	35	56
BCT130	12/28/2010	William R. HAMMATT	0.40	0.00	0.40	pine/oak woods	133	2
BCT131A	12/29/2010	JAMAR Realty Trust (TELLIER)(via Compact	9.65	0.00	9.65	pine/oak woods	136	2
BCT131B	12/29/2010	JAMAR Realty Trust (TELLIER)(via Compac	3.00	0.00	3.00	pine/oak woods	144	47
BCT133	3/31/2011	June WHITWORTH	1.73	0.22	1.95	pondshore; maple swamp	47	85
BCT134	5/20/2011	James HARRINGTON	2.50	0.50	3.00	vernal pools;pine/oak wood	144	46
BCT135	5/27/2011	Cletus J. WARREN	2.60	0.00	2.60	pine/oak woods	13	95
BCT137	12/19/2011	Jackson H. CROCKER (via Compact)	1.00	1.60	2.60	pondshore; old bog	36	37
BCT138	12/22/2011	John & Joann FIGUERAS (via Compact)	2.00	0.00	2.00	pine/oak woods	136	18
BCT139	1/17/2012	Wendell B. HUNTON	1.89	0.00	1.89	pondshore	13	6
BCT142	6/27/2012	John & Carol ERICSSON	2.30	0.00	2.30	meadow; cedar woods	55	146
BCT143A	8/24/2012	WEEKES & FULLER	3.10	0.00	3.10	beech forest;pondshore	82	48
BCT143B	8/24/2012	WEEKES & FULLER	3.30	0.00	3.30	beech forest	82	47
BCT144	12/3/2012	Heirs of James F. RYDER (via Compact)	1.20	0.00	1.20	pine/oak woods	147	6
BCT145	12/21/2012	Anthony F. GERARDI (via Compact)	1.87	6.07	7.94	old bog; pond	16	23
BCT146	4/29/2013	BASSETT Family Trust (via Compact)	2.1	0.10	2.20	pine/oak woods	42	11
BCT147	5/3/2013	ERM Family Ltd Part. (McIVER) (via Compac	1.24	0.00	1.24	meadow	26	25
BCT148	6/25/2013	William A., Jr. & Elizabeth CARTER (via Con	1.28	0.00	1.28	pine/oak woods	12	4
BCT149	7/12/2013	Elizabeth G. TAYLOR, Trustee	2.83	0.56	3.39	beech woods;powerline; shrub swamp	45	45
BCT150	8/15/2013	Ruth DARLING-GOLDBERG, Trustee	9.00	0.00	9.00	pine/oak woods	136	1
BCT153A	1/29/2014	Helen C. BALDWIN (via Compact)	3.30	0.26	3.56	powerline; cerrtified vernal pool	3	17
BCT153B	1/29/2014	Helen C. BALDWIN (via Compact)	1.54	0.00	1.54	mowed field; tupelo grove	12	97
BCT154A	3/14/2014	Diane L. BOUCHARD Trust (via Saulnier)	11.90	0.05	11.95	pine/oak woods; old bog	25	78
BCT154B	3/14/2014	Diane L. BOUCHARD Trust (via Saulnier)	16.50	0.00	16.50	pine/oak woods	25	31
BCT155	6/27/2014	(HAY) via Packet Landing LLC (BIRDSEY)	1.35	0.00	1.35	pine/oak woods	15	67
BCT157	11/7/2014	Robert E. LIBBY	1.36	0.15	1.51	oak/cherry woods; salt marsh	16	5
BCT154C	12/10/2014	Diane L. BOUCHARD Trust (via Sprogell)	0.00	0.40	0.40	old bog	25	30

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	ACQUIRED	GRANTOR	Upland	Wetland	TOTAL	HABITAT	NEW MAP	NEW LOT
BCT158	5/19/1900	LAKE Family Trust (Martha and Marcia)	0.34	0.00	0.34	pine/oak woods; borrow pit	11	31
BCT161	4/1/2015	(HAY) via Packet Landing LLC (via Compact	1.63	0.00	1.63	pine/oak woods; driveway	15	71
BCT162	5/5/2015	Carl S. RIEDELL	0.72	0.00	0.72	pine/oak woods	20	3
BCT165	11/30/2015	Jack & Linda DARBYSHIRE (via Compact)	3.19	0.00	3.19	pine/oak woods	20	38
BCT166	12/22/2015	Estate of Albiel ELLIS (via Compact)	0.95	0.00	0.95	invasives meadow;orchard	37	5
BCT167	12/30/2015	Jay & Wendy MERCHANT	13.17	0.00	13.17	pine/oak woods; powerline	24	90
BCT168	12/31/2015	Carole A. BUEHLER, Trustee (via Compact)	2.23	0.00	2.23	pondshore; pine/oak woods	93	53
BCT169	12/31/2015	Timothy BIRDSALL & Jillian DOUGLASS (via	2.32	0.00	2.32	pondshore; pine/beech woods	93	54
BCT170	2/10/2016	Keith L. MILLER & Victoria L. HOLMES	2.00	0.48	2.48	pondshore; powerline	75	16
BCT171	2/17/2016	Karl METZ and Diane METZ, Trustees	2.50	0.00	2.50	pine/oak woods; steep slope	146	24
BCT172A	2/25/2016	Steven BACKUS, Trustee	1.55	0.45	2.00	pondshore; beech grove	78	139
BCT172B	2/25/2016	Vernal Pool Realty Trust (BACKUS) (via Con	1.45	0.85	2.30	vernal pool; beech grove	78	140
BCT173A	3/1/2016	Terry and Sandra LADD, Trustees	1.39	0.00	1.39	pine/oak woods	36	54
BCT173B	3/1/2016	Terry and Sandra LADD, Trustees	1.44	0.00	1.44	pine/oak woods; PJ's blackberry thicket	36	53
BCT174	7/25/2016	UNIQUE PROPERTIES, LLC (Cofield)	0.08	0.00	0.08	pondshore	61	36
BCT175	11/10/2016	Estate of Philip SHAKIR	5.00	0.00	5.00	beech woods	83	11
BCT176A	12/23/2016	Bruce and Jeanne W. BOEHM	5.54	0.00	5.54	pine/oak woods	63	40
BCT176B	1/13/2017	Bruce and Jeanne W. BOEHM	5.57	0.00	5.57	pine/oak woods	63	41
BCT177A	12/28/2016	J. Bruce MacGREGOR & G. Howard HAYES	3.30	0.00	3.30	pine/oak woods	94	100
BCT177B	12/28/2016	J. Bruce MacGREGOR & G. Howard HAYES	6.00	0.00	6.00	pine/oak woods	94	69
BCT178	2/14/2017	Robert C. & Elaine F. WILLIAMS, Trustees	1.27	0.00	1.27	pine/oak woods	14	37
BCT179	6/21/2017	Barbara & Brent BOWERS, Trustees (via CC	1.00	0.21	1.21	pondshore;pine/oak woods	5	2
BCT180	4/27/2017	Lee ZIEGLER-PROUTY	0.59	0.00	0.59	pine/oak woods	144	55
BCT181	11/13/2017	Edward A. PORTER	1.15	0.00	1.15	pine/oak woods	3	23
BCT182	12/21/2017	Henry N. FOSTER	3.15	0.86	4.01	pondshore; shrub swamp; oak woods	47	1
BCT183A	1/5/2018	Margaret HOLLAND	0.48	0.49	0.97	maple swamp; lot	11	19
BCT183B	1/5/2018	Margaret HOLLAND	0.00	0.20	0.20	pondshore;maple swamp	11	35
BCT184	2/12/2018	Edward A. PORTER	1.03	0.00	1.03	pine/oak woods	3	21
BCT185	2/28/2018	Steven BACKUS, Trustee (via Compact)	1.15	0.70	1.85	pondshore;maple swamp	78	142
BCT186	3/22/2018	Helen C. BALDWIN (via Compact)	2.04	0.00	2.04	mowed field; pine/oak	12	98
BCT188A	9/14/2018	Maureen PATERNO	0.90	1.60	2.50	shrub swamp; vernal pool	55	34
BCT188B	9/14/2018	Maureen PATERNO	0.50	1.00	1.50	shrub swamp; vernal pool	55	33
BCT189	12/10/2018	Daniel & Virginia BRADY	0.22	0.00	0.22	lot; demolition	12	59
BCT190	1/11/2019	Mary G. GAQUIN, Trustee	1.80	0.00	1.80	pine/oak woods	29	7
BCT191	1/29/2019	Thomas GARVEY, Trustee (via Compact)	4.22	0.49	4.71	pine/oak woods; maple swamp	48	39

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
BCT193A	6/25/2019	Theodore D. MACK	0.67	0.00	0.67	oak-maple woods	55	7
BCT193B	6/25/2019	Theodore D. MACK	0.56	0.00	0.56	oak-maple woods	55	8
BCT195	6/27/2019	Estate of James MAPLES	1.14	0.00	1.14	lot; demolition	15	39
BCT196	11/19/2019	Ronald J. COBB	0.70	2.10	2.80	shrub swamp; ditch	36	6
BCT198	12/31/2019	Nancy BERBRICK, Trustee (via Compact)	4.08	0.00	4.08	pine/oak woods	13	112
BCT199	12/31/2019	Joseph & Susan BIERNAT (via Compact)	1.38	0.00	1.38	pine/oak woods	13	109
BCT 200	1/29/2020	Nancy Graham, Trustee (via Compact)	1.02	0.10	1.12	oak/maple woods, ditch	35	18
BCT201A	2/20/2020	John E. POSEY	0.10	2.00	2.10	old bog; maple swamp; ditch	47	62
BCT201B	2/20/2020	John E. POSEY	0.06	0.00	0.06	ditch	47	TBD
BCT202	3/4/2020	Betsy D. WARD Family Trust	8.23	0.00	8.23	pine/oak woods	13	TBD
BCT-owned Lands, Fee Simple, Sub-Total ACREAGE:			**470.03**	**108.41**	**578.45**		**NEW**	**NEW**
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**MAP**	**LOT**
		pending: Baker, Slough Road, Foster, Brown						

BCT CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS: 2020

BCT CRs on Private Properties:

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
BCT29	12/29/1991	Karen E. BIRDSEY	1.67	0.44	2.11	cedar grove	47	2
BCT40	12/27/1993	Sandra K. PAWA	6.07	0	6.07	pondshores;woods	93	10
BCT46	10/4/1995	Rosamond R. GAGE	0	2.6	2.60	pondshore; swamp	34	45
BCT52	6/19/1996	Louise McCLENNEN	1.01	4.86	5.87	cranberry bog	150	1 & 2
BCT58	9/19/1999	William & Tricia STALLINGS	31.71	0.29	32.00	pine/oak woods	16	13
BCT60	10/5/1999	John & Kristi P. HAY	52.82	0.23	53.05	pine/oak woods	14	11
BCT65	10/10/2001	Richard and Alice H. TONIS	3.13	2.20	5.33	pondfront;maple swamp	6	10
BCT70A	11/26/02	Jeffrey BRODRICK	2.68	0	2.68	pine/oak woods	26	10
BCT70B	11/26/02	Jeffrey BRODRICK	0	0.33	0.33	old bog	26	9

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
BCT72	12/2/2002	Carl F. AHLSTROM IV & Eliz. C. PERRY	8.79	0.00	8.79	pine/oak woods	26	16
BCT77A	9/19/2003	Fisher Realty Trust (Doris FISHER, Tr,)	1.29	0.00	1.29	dune	69	17
BCT77B	9/19/2003	Fisher Realty Trust (Doris FISHER, Tr,)	1.29	0.00	1.29	dune	69	18
BCT78A	9/26/2003	BREWSTER PARK CLUB, INC.	2.94	0.00	2.94	ballfield; play court; woods	50	74
BCT78B	9/26/2003	BREWSTER PARK CLUB, INC.	2.94	0.00	2.94	ballfield; play court; woods	49	111
BCT80	12/23/2003	Joe and Anne WELCH, Trustees	1.34	0.00	1.34	pine/oak woods	41	9
BCT81A	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	7.00	0.00	7.00	beech forest	36	5
BCT81B	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	4.15	0.35	4.50	pondshore; beech forest	26	37
BCT81C	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	0.81	1.89	2.70	brackish marsh	26	36
BCT81D	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	0.45	0.00	0.45	pine woods	26	32
BCT81E	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	0.36	0.00	0.36	parking area	27	5
BCT81F	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	3.88	0.00	3.88	maple woods	36	10
BCT81G	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	22.01	28.90	50.91	beech woods;marsh;stream	37	93
BCT81H	11/11/2004	CAPE COD MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY	1.70	0.00	1.70	maple/oak woods	36	13
BCT83	12/30/2004	Daryl Massey BLADEN, Trustee	0.00	7.00	7.00	brackish marsh	6	11
BCT92	12/12/2006	William & Tricia STALLINGS (Watson)	3.9	0	3.9	pine/oak woods	25	33
BCT96	1/30/2007	Alan McCLENNEN	0.42	0.00	0.42	pine/oak woods	142	64
BCT101	10/3/2007	Linda Leverette LOCKARD	7.46	0.00	7.46	pine/oak woods	55	58
BCT102	12/11/2007	Richard E. GALLIGAN, Trustee	6.94	0.00	6.94	pine/oak woods	14	27
BCT103	12/11/2007	Lisa LaBRECQUE, Bates Realty Trust	0.68	0.00	0.68	meadow;stream	68	37
BCT104A	12/12/2007	Diane L. BOUCHARD	*see assignment to Compact in 2015*			pine/oak woods; beech	25	31
BCT104B	12/12/2007	Diane L. BOUCHARD	*see assignment to Compact in 2015*			pine/oak woods; beech	25	29
BCT104C	12/12/2007	Diane L. BOUCHARD	*see assignment to Compact in 2015*			old bog; shrub swamp	25	30
BCT105	12/21/2007	Carmen S. SCHERZO	0.18	0.00	0.18	dune; revetment	91	1
BCT106A	12/31/2007	Brent & Barbara BOWERS	0.59	0.28	0.87	pondshore	5	10
BCT106B	12/31/2007	Buggy Whip Nom. Trust (Brent BOWERS)	2.21	0.00	2.21	pine/oak woods	14	4
BCT106C	12/31/2007	Buggy Whip Nom. Trust (Brent BOWERS)	0.60	0.00	0.60	pine/oak woods	14	3
BCT121A	10/8/2009	Elizabeth G. TAYLOR, Trustee	1.03	0.00	1.03	beech woods;shrub swamp	45	6
BCT121B	10/8/2009	Elizabeth G. TAYLOR	1.97	0.00	1.97	beech woods	45	7
BCT122	12/29/2009	Donald C. ARTHUR	1.45	0.68	2.13	pondshore;maple swamp	48	81
BCT132	12/29/2010	Jack V. & and Nancy A. DRAKE	2.69	3.25	5.94	maple swamp; old bog	48	45
BCT136	12/14/2011	Pamela M. & Arthur F. PRAETSCH, Jr.	1.56	0.00	1.56	tupelo grove	48	54
BCT151A	12/9/2013	P. Ranganath & Sandra T. NAYAK	0.39	0.00	0.39	pondshore	93	1
BCT151B	12/9/2013	P. Ranganath & Sandra T. NAYAK	6.18	0.00	6.18	pondshores; old bog	93	3
BCT CRs on PRIVATE Lands, Sub-Total ACREAGE:			**196.29**	**53.30**	**249.59**			

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
		30 separate CRs	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**			
		Private to BCT Pending CRs in 2019-20: Ker						
	BCT CRs on TOWN Lands:						**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
BCT74	5/12/2003	Town of BREWSTER (Ahlstrom Estate)	3.30	0.00	3.30	pine/oak woods; abuts salt marsh	26	11
BCT79	10/8/2003	Town of BREWSTER (Davis-Hilbert)	8.01	0.00	8.01	pine/oak woods	94	94
BCT84A	1/4/2005	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley II)	0.35	0.00	0.35	pine/oak woods	75	57
BCT84B	1/4/2005	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley II)	0.26	0.00	0.26	pine/oak woods	75	60
BCT84C	1/4/2005	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley II)	22.40	0.00	22.40	pine/oak woods	75	62
BCT84D	1/4/2005	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley II)	1.42	0.00	1.42	pine/oak woods	65	69
BCT84E	1/4/2005	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley II)	0.94	0.00	0.94	pine/oak woods	65	70
BCT69A	7/11/02	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley I)	16.65	2.57	19.22	pine/oak; old bog	74	99
BCT69B	7/11/02	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley I)	0.05	0.00	0.05	pine/oak woods	65	68
BCT69C	7/11/02	Town of BREWSTER (Rowley I)	1.66	0.00	1.66	pine/oak woods	74	101
BCT107	1/24/2008	Town of BREWSTER (Krawitz)	6.00	0.40	6.40	pondshore;pine/oak woods	20	33
BCT108A	1/24/2008	Town of BREWSTER (Betty's Curve)	0.00	1.00	1.00	brackish marsh	37	94
BCT108B	1/24/2008	Town of BREWSTER (Betty's Curve)	1.00	0.00	1.00	meadow	37	60
BCT108C	1/24/2008	Town of BREWSTER (Betty's Curve)	1.22	0.00	1.22	meadow	37	92
BCT109	1/30/2008	Town of BREWSTER (Stranahan)	9.72	0.12	9.84	pine/oak woods	26	39
BCT119A	6/22/2009	Town of BREWSTER (Pratt/Quivett Marsh)	1.38	1.02	2.40	meadow; maple swamp	16	2
BCT119B	6/22/2009	Town of BREWSTER (Pratt/Quivett Marsh)	1.34	0.06	1.40	meadow; maple swamp	16	3
BCT124	4/6/2010	Town of BREWSTER (Crystaloski)	5.36	0.00	5.36	pine/oak woods	94	102
BCT128A	6/24/2010	Town of BREWSTER (Bates, Punkhorn)	15.63	0.00	15.63	pine/oak woods	41	5
BCT128B	6/24/2010	Town of BREWSTER (Bates, Punkhorn)	13.75	0.00	13.75	pine/oak woods	42	1
BCT128C	6/24/2010	Town of BREWSTER (Bates, Punkhorn)	1.05	0.00	1.05	pine/oak woods	41	10
BCT128D	6/24/2010	Town of BREWSTER (Bates, Punkhorn)	5.88	0.00	5.88	pine/oak woods	41	6
BCT141	5/22/2012	Town of BREWSTER (Seidel, Punkhorn)	6.02	0.00	6.02	pine/oak woods	21	2
BCT152	12/30/2013	Town of BREWSTER (Bruch, Sheep Pond)	33.17	0.00	33.17	pondshore;pine/oak woods	75	45,46
BCT154	3/13/2014	Town of BREWSTER (Copelas, Freemans W	26.65	0.00	26.65	pine/oak woods	107	4,5,6,etc.
BCT156	9/26/2018	Town of BREWSTER (Viprino, Punkhorn)	3.24	0.05	3.29	pine/oak woods	20	30
BCT160	12/29/2014	Town of BREWSTER (Eldredge, Drummer B	3.08	0.00	3.08	cedar grove;coastal bank		
BCT163	7/15/2105	Town of BREWSTER (Santorello, Ret. 137)	3.69	0.00	3.69	beech, pine, oak woods		
BCT159	7/15/2105	Town of BREWSTER (Lalor, Punkhorn)	0.58	0.00	0.58	pine/oak woods		
BCT187	5/2/2018	Town of BREWSTER (Borden-Burk)	27.02	0.00	27.02	pine/oak woods		

			ACREAGE					
ID No.	**ACQUIRED**	**GRANTOR**	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**	**HABITAT**	**NEW MAP**	**NEW LOT**
BCT192	5/7/2019	Town of BREWSTER (C. Robinson)	41.28	0.00	41.28	beech, pine-oak woods;pondfront		
BCT197	12/16/2019	Town of BREWSTER (Peter.Heather Copela	23.91	0.00	23.91	pine/oak woods		
BCT CRs on TOWN Lands, Sub-Total ACREAGE:			**286.01**	**5.22**	**291.23**			
		18 separate CRs	**Upland**	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**			
BCT CRs on TOWN and PRIVATE Lands, TOTAL ACREAGE:			**482.30**	**58.52**	**540.82**			
			Upland	**Wetland**	**TOTAL**			

APPENDIX F

ADA Self Evaluation

ADA ACCESS SELF-EVALUATION – 2022 UPDATE

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Part I Section 1. Establishment of ADA Coordinator/Disability Commission

The Town of Brewster established a Committee for the Handicapped and appointed the first members in 1985. The Committee is now called the Access for All Committee (ACAC). The mission of the All Citizens Access Committee is to advise and guide the town of Brewster and the general public regarding issues of accessibility in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ACAC plans and works to improve accessibility in various areas with members of town departments and committees, in keeping with its mission. The Committee consists of seven members, four of which are appointed to three-year terms. The Town Administrator, Peter Lombardi, serves as the Town's ADA Coordinator.

Part I Section 2. Grievance Procedures

POLICY NO: 13
DATE APPROVED: 2/16/93
AMENDED: 8/25/97
TOWN OF BREWSTER
NON-DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF DISABILITY POLICY

The Town of Brewster does not discriminate on the basis of disability in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in the operation of its programs, services or activities.

The Administrative Assistant to the Town Administrator has been designated to coordinate compliance with the non-discrimination requirements contained in Section 35.107 of the Department of Justice Regulations. Information concerning the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the ADA Coordinator.

Questions, concerns, complaints or requests for additional information regarding the ADA may be directed to:

Peter Lombardi, Town Administrator
ADA Coordinator
Town Administrator's Office
Brewster Town Offices
2198 Main Street
Brewster, MA 02631
Phone: (508) 896-3701, ext.130

Individuals who need auxiliary aids for effective communication in programs and services of the Town of Brewster are invited to make their needs and preferences known to the ADA Coordinator.

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Any person requesting an accommodation or wishing to file a grievance/ complaint based on accommodation at any facility, or admission or access to, or treatment or employment in the operation of its programs, services or activities. The following is the Town of Brewster procedure for such a request/complaint.

Town of Brewster
Accommodation Request Procedure

The Town of Brewster has adopted an internal procedure providing for the prompt and equitable resolution of complaints and requests for accommodation from employees and members of the general public alleging any action prohibited by the U.S. Department of Justice regulations implementing title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Title II states, in part, that "no otherwise qualified disabled individual shall, solely by the reason of such disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination" in the employment practices and policies or the provision of services, activities, programs and benefits by the Town of Brewster.

Initial accommodation requests should be submitted to: Peter Lombardi, Town Administrator/ADA Coordinator, Town Administrator's Office, 2198 Main Street, Brewster, MA 02631, (508) 896-3701 ext. 130, who has been designated to coordinate ADA and other accommodation compliance efforts.

1. A request should be filed in writing or verbally, contain the name, phone number, and address of the person filing it, and a brief description of the nature of the accommodation requested and any alleged violation of regulations.
2. A request should be filed with the Town as soon as possible, but no later than 60 calendar days after the party making the request becomes aware of the need for an accommodation or of an alleged violation.*
3. An investigation, as may be appropriate, shall follow the filing of a request. The investigation shall be conducted by the town employee or official deemed by the Town Administrator to be most knowledgeable and unbiased in the nature of the problem. These rules contemplate informal, but thorough, investigations, affording all interested persons and their representatives, if any, an opportunity to submit evidence relevant to a need or a problem.
4. A written determination as to the nature and validity of the request or complaint and a description of the resolution or accommodation, if any, shall be issued by the Town Administrator and a copy forwarded to the party making the request no later than 60 calendar days after the filing of the request or complaint.
5. Accommodations identified as costing the Town of Brewster in excess of $5,000 may be considered an undue hardship unless outside sources of funding are secured. Requests costing more than $10,000 require advance budgeting and Town Meeting approval.
6. The ADA Coordinator shall maintain the files and the records of the Town of Brewster relating to all accommodation requests and/or complaints filed.
7. The requesting party can further request a reconsideration by the Town of a case in instances where he/she is dissatisfied with the resolution. The request for reconsideration must be made within 10 calendar days to the Brewster Board of Selectmen.

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8. The right of the person to a prompt and equitable resolution of the request or complaint filed hereunder shall not be impaired by the person's pursuit of other remedies such as the filing of an accommodation request or complaint with the responsible federal department or agency. Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of other remedies.
9. These rules shall be construed to protect the substantive rights of interested persons to meet appropriate due process standards and to assure that the Town of Brewster complies with the ADA and implementing regulations.

* A complaint related to employment may still be filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission within 180 days of the alleged discrimination if no acceptable resolution is reached with the Town.

A complaint related to access to transportation may still be filed with the Secretary of Transportation within 180 days of the alleged discrimination if no acceptable resolution is reached with the Town.

A complaint related to access to services may still be filed with the Attorney General's Office within 180 days of the alleged discrimination if no acceptable resolution is reached with the Town.

Adopted this __2___day of _____June_____, 2008

THE BREWSTER BOARD OF SELECTMEN

DRAFT

Summary of ADA Accessible Improvements/Transition Plan

The following transition plan summarizes potential improvements at select conservation areas to improve accessibility for people with disabilities.

Site	Improvement	Timeframe*
Betty's Curve Conservation Area	Accessible trail	Long-term
Mother's Bog/Slough Road Woodlands Conservation Area	Accessible trail	Long-term
Punkhorn Parklands	Accessible trail to Calf Field Pond with an accessible viewing/fishing platform	Long-term
Upper Mill Pond	Add an additional accessible parking space.	Mid-term
Spruce Hill Conservation Area	Possible multi use trail replacing sidewalk, providing access from future Cape Cod Rail Trail extension to adjacent former Cape Cod Sea Camps parcel.	Long-term
Freeman's South Aquifer Protection Area	Add handicap parking, harden path to provide accessibility.	Mid-term

* Mid-term: 5-7 years; Long-term: 7+ years

Worksheets – Conservation Properties

The following consolidates the OSRP Workbook (2008) ADA Self-Evaluation Worksheets for conservation areas. Many of the items in the worksheets, such as ramps, stairs, doors, restrooms, floors, drinking fountains, telephones, signs, signals, switches, swimming pools, and shower rooms are not applicable. Below reviews accessibility of parking, site access, trails, benches, and picnicking areas, and notes where they are not available at a site overall.

FACILITY INVENTORIES: CONSERVATION

LOCATION: AHLSTROM CONSERVATION AREA - Map 26 Lot 11 - 3.29 acres off Rt. 6A
PARKING
There is no parking here, hikers may park on Main Street, or at the Drummer Boy Park, which has accessible parking, and walk in.
SITE ACCESS
There are a number of trails that lead back to the Bay. No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms. Because of terrain, the site is not considered suitable for an accessible trail.
LOCATION: BAKERS POND CONSERVATION AREA - 11 parcels - 83 acres off Bakers Pond Road
PARKING

There is an open area for parking in Brewster. There is no delineated parking, handicap or otherwise. The main trail access is from a formal parking area established in the Town of Orleans.
SITE ACCESS
There are a number of trails in this area. The terrain is very uneven, rocky and hilly. There are no picnic tables or portable bathrooms. We have installed several benches to rest on throughout. *Because of the terrain, the site has no or extremely limited opportunities to improve accessibility.* *There is a formal parking area with a handicap spot in Orleans, connecting to these trails.*
LOCATION: BETTY'S CURVE CONSERVATION AREA – Map 37 Lots 60, 92, 94 - 3.22 acres Rt. 6A
PARKING
We have established informal parking along the road layout on two sides of the triangle at Rt. 6A, Paines Creek Road, and Lower Road. There are no dedicated spaces, but they are off the road, parallel, and on a level mowed area. Accessible parking is available at adjacent shopping center.
SITE ACCESS
We have mowed a small meandering meadow along the roadway edges of the triangle. These parcels were un-developed for conservation essentially to provide an area to curtail stormwater runoff that was entering the Stony Brook Herring Run and Paines Creek. Once runoff is contained in a detention basin-rain garden, benches may be installed on the south side of the road. There are several picnic tables on the east side. *As a flat site, it might be suitable for wheelchair access. There is an opportunity to create an accessible area on the site, when the site is redesigned and stormwater can be contained. Currently handicap parking is available at adjacent shopping center.*
LOCATION: CRYSTALOSKI CONSERVATION AREA –Map 94 Lot 102 - 5.36 acres off Rt. 137
PARKING
There is no direct access to this site, which overall limits the ability to make the site accessible. One has to walk in from the road. There is no parking of any kind. Trails lead back to Water Dept. land. This was purchased for wellfield protection.
SITE ACCESS
No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms. *There are limited to no opportunities to improve accessibility.*
LOCATION: HAWK'S NEST CONSERVATION AREA – Map 9 Lots 14, 15 -27.96 acres off Slough Road
PARKING

There is no specific parking for this site. It is generally accessed from the adjacent Mother's Bog Area, which has a dedicated lot but no handicapped spot.
SITE ACCESS
No benches, picnic table or portable bathrooms. There are limited to no opportunities to improve accessibility.
LOCATION: INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION AREA – Map 6 Lot 15 -1.05 acres on Rt. 6A
PARKING
Small dirt parking area, no delineated spaces or accessible parking.
SITE ACCESS
There is a short trail to the Indian Spring. *There are limited to no opportunities to improve accessibility.*
LOCATION: MOTHER'S BOG/SLOUGH ROAD WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA- 81.66 acres on Slough Road
PARKING
The only parking available is a small dirt area off the road in front of a metal gate. There is no handicap parking.
SITE ACCESS
No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms. Adding accessible parking and accessible trail access to a bog should be evaluated.
LOCATION: PUNKHORN PARKLANDS – over 800 acres off West Gate Road
PARKING
Adjacent to Town Landing with accessible parking. There is also a dirt parking lot on the east side of the road, but there are no delineated accessible spaces. The lot is wide to accommodate boat trailers from the nearby ramp.
SITE ACCESS
There are many trails leading off of this site, but none are currently accessible. There may be an opportunity for an accessible trail to Calf Field Pond with an accessible viewing/fishing platform. *There is one bench near the Water Dept. building and another up by Eagle Point. There are no picnic tables. There is a portable bathroom in the parking lot, but it is not wheelchair accessible.*
LOCATION: UPPER MILL POND BOAT RAMP – off Westgate Road – on right just after Punkhorn parking lot
No marked spaces except one Handicapped Parking Only sign adjacent to the accessible viewing platform looking over the pond.

SITE ACCESS
Parking lot is unpaved but hardened. Handicap spot is directly adjacent to viewing platform with an even, hard packed surface. *The accessible platform is 10'x15', with a built-in bench and a wide ramp (almost 6') to access the platform. Nice platform for enjoying the sights and environment of the pond. There is a boat ramp adjacent. No other benches, no picnic tables.*
LOCATION: QUIVETT MARSH VISTA CONSERVATION AREA–Map 16 Lots 2,3 – 3.84 acres Rt. 6A
PARKING
Parking with handicap parking space, accessible boardwalk to seating/viewing area.
SITE ACCESS
This is a beautiful site with lovely views of the Quivett salt marsh. The trail is not level and goes over grass, however, there are other areas to make the site accessible, which would include delineation of handicap parking. There are 2 benches on a platform directly connected to the parking area with a ramp that is accessible. There is one picnic table near the parking area, and another further along the trail near the marsh. No portable bathrooms.
LOCATION: READ KINGSBURY CONSERVATION AREA-Map 145 Lots 26, 27 -26.6 acres Wood Duck Road
PARKING
There is no parking. It is essentially available only to walkers/hikers from the area or abutting conservation lands. This was purchased for wellfield protection.
SITE ACCESS
There are a number of trails in the area. The main trail is accessed from Orleans with an accessible parking area. No benches, picnic tables, no portable bathrooms.
LOCATION: SHEEP POND WOODLANDS CONSERVATION AREA- 46.31 acres off Rt. 137
PARKING
There is no parking for this conservation area, but it does abut a large paved State parking lot for the Cape Cod Rail Trail, which has accessible parking.
SITE ACCESS
Gulls Way Road runs through the center of this conservation area. There are many trails and one leads to Sheep Pond. There are limited to no opportunities to improve accessibility. *No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms; there is a portable bathroom in the state bike trail parking area.*

LOCATION: SPRUCE HILL CONSERVATION AREA –Map 102 Lot 17 – 18.70 acres –Rt. 6A	
PARKING	
A paved driveway leads up to an informal parking area under several large spruce trees. There are no designated parking areas and no handicap parking spaces. The parking area serves an old cartpath that leads down the hill to a beach about 0.4 miles north. The trail is unimproved with cobbles and the slope is too steep for handicap access. A wooden viewing platform and stairs is located at the end to provide beach access. A woods trail is located at the north end of the property.	
SITE ACCESS	
A sidewalk along Rt. 6A runs along the southern border of the site. The driveway is too steep for handicap access from the sidewalk. The adjacent parcel to the west is the former Cape Cod Sea Camps, recently purchased by the town. This 55 acre parcel will have a public beach and easier access and parking, and is directly adjacent to the Spruce Hill beach. Any accessible accommodations would be more likely on this newly purchased property. *Long term there is discussion of a Cape Cod Rail Trail extension to Linnell Landing beach, just to the east of the Spruce Hill site. If that is completed, we have discussed expanding the sidewalk along Rt. 6A into a multi use trail that would access the adjacent former Sea Camps parcel. The town is just entering into a multi-year planning process for the use of this new property.*	
LOCATION: John & Kristi Hay Trail – Map 26 Lot 39 – 9.84 acres off Rt. 6A	
PARKING	
Pine Hill Drive, a private unpaved road, provides access to the site. A small two space parking area was established with a kiosk.	
SITE ACCESS	
The trail is steep and not accessible. No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms. There are limited to no opportunities to improve accessibility.	
LOCATION: Freeman's South Aquifer Protection Area (WHITEGATE FARM CONSERVATION AREA) – Map 94 Lot 94 -8.01 acres off Rt. 137	
PARKING	
There are several conservation properties with no direct access. There is a small dirt parking area on Brewster Water Department land with no designated parking spaces, for a trail which leads to a collection of mostly Water Dept. lands, several conservation lands, and some Brewster Conservation Trust land. While mostly not conservation land, there are a series of designated public hiking trails. No benches, picnic tables or portable bathrooms.	

SITE ACCESS
This area was proposed to be a subdivision back in the 1980s, so access roads were developed. The main trail loop is generally flat and mostly hard surfaced. There is a potential to harden the main path with stone dust to provide an accessible loop.

PART II. PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Part II Section 1. Facility Inventory

See attached worksheets.

Part II Section 2. Transition Plan

See attached Transition Plan.

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2021 ADA Self Evaluation Worksheets - Recreation
Facility Inventory **Location: FREEMANS WAY FIELDS**

PARKING		
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	X	1 space
26-50		2 spaces
51-75		3 spaces
76-100		4 spaces
101-150		5 spaces
151-200		6 spaces
201-300		7 spaces
301-400		8 spaces
401-500		9 spaces

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

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

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			NA
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			NA
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			NA
Extends at least 22” from the wall			NA
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			NA
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			NA
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			NA
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			NA
Stall door is 36” wide			NA
Stall door swings out			NA
Stall door is self closing			NA
Stall door has a pull latch			NA
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			NA
Coat hook is 54” high			NA
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			NA
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			NA
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			NA
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			NA
1¼” diameter			NA
1½” clearance to wall			NA
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			NA
Acid-etched or roughened surface			NA
42” long			NA
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			NA
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			NA
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			NA

Notes: 1 potable bathroom; 1 wheelchair accessible potable bathroom

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach			

Notes: Fountain at soccer field and plans to add another water station at the facility.

Facility Inventory **Location: Community Tennis Courts**

PARKING		
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	X	1 space
26-50		2 spaces
51-75		3 spaces
76-100		4 spaces
101-150		5 spaces
151-200		6 spaces
201-300		7 spaces
301-400		8 spaces
401-500		9 spaces

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

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

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12” from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30” by 48” to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34” to top of rim			
Extends at least 22” from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19” deep, 30” width, and 27” high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60” wide by 72” deep			
Stall door is 36” wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32” above the floor			
Coat hook is 54” high			
Toilet			
18” from center to nearest side wall			
42” minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17”-19” above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼” diameter			
1½” clearance to wall			
Located 30” above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42” long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24” above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38” to bottom (if tilted, 42”)			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42” above the floor			

Notes: There is an accessible portable bathroom in the spring, summer, and fall.

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36” from floor to outlet	X		
Hand operated push button or level controls	X		
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible	X		
If recessed, recess a minimum 30” width, and no deeper than depth of fountain	X		
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30” x 48” to allow parallel approach	x		

APPENDIX G

Letters of Support

Town of Brewster

2198 Main Street
Brewster, MA 02631-1898
Phone: (508) 896-3701
Fax: (508) 896-8089

Office of:
Select Board
Town Administrator

Ms. Melissa Cryan, Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2150

January 10, 2022

Re: Town of Brewster, Open Space & Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

The Brewster Select Board has reviewed the 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) and would like to recommend its approval by the Division of Conservation Services. Please accept this letter as confirmation of the Brewster Select Board's support of the plan.

The OSRP offers a comprehensive assessment of the Town's open space and recreational needs. The "Open Space and Recreation Inventory" section of the plan identifies community resources of critical importance to Brewster's current and future populations. Crucially, the plan also provides a clear agenda for addressing the Town's goals pertaining to natural and water resources conservation, open space protection, and provision of inclusive public recreational opportunities. Some of the specific objectives, covering the next seven years, include protecting rare and endangered species habitats, and continuing to acquire natural areas to increase the Town's climate change resiliency.

The Brewster Select Board would like to thank Town staff, Town Boards, the Brewster Open Space Committee, the Brewster Recreation Commission, and our consultants at Horsley Witten for all their efforts in completing this important document. Completion of this updated plan has been a priority goal in the Select Board's annual Strategic Plan and the Select Board now looks forward to working to support the goals of the 2021 OSRP.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CABingham

Cynthia Bingham,
Select Board Chair

Doc ID: f0665caf4489d21417570ce513b300acd435c3eb

Town of Brewster

2198 Main Street
Brewster, MA 02631-1898
Phone: (508) 896-3701

Office of:
Planning Board

November 29, 2021

Ms. Melissa Cryan, Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2150

Re: 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

On November 10, 2021, the Planning Board voted to support the submission of the 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) to the Division of Conservation Services. Please accept this letter as confirmation of the Planning Board's support of the plan.

The Planning Board would like to thank the Town staff, Town Boards and Committees, and our consultants at Horsley Witten, Krista Moravec and the Cape Cod Commission, Jessica Rempel, for all their efforts in completing this important work. Thank you to Planning Board member Elizabeth Taylor for her dedication and commitment to working on the 2021 OSRP as well as many of the previously submitted plans.

The 2021 OSRP incorporates existing and new goals of protecting natural resources, drinking water supplies, ongoing stewardship and preservation of open space lands, and providing recreational activities and programs that meet the needs of Brewster's current and future populations. The Planning Board looks forward to supporting the goals of the 2021 OSRP through their work.

Sincerely,

Paul Wallace
Chair

cc: Krista Moravec, Horsley Witten Group
Jessica Rempel, Cape Cod Commission
Elizabeth Taylor Planning Board and Open Space Committee
Chris Miller, Natural Resources Department
Michael Gradone, Recreation Department
Planning Board
Conservation Commission
Open Space Committee
Recreation Commission
Select Board

TOWN OF BREWSTER
2298 MAIN STREET
BREWSTER, MA 02631
PHONE: (508) 896-9430
WWW.BREWSTERRECREATION.COM

OFFICE OF
RECREATION COMMISSION

October 6th, 2021

Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
100 Cambridge Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Town of Brewster, Open Space & Recreation Plan

Dear Melissa Cryan,

I am writing this letter to show support for the updated Town of Brewster Open Space & Recreation Plan.

Recreation Director, Mike Gradone, has been working collectively with various other Town Department heads, as well as with The Horsley Witten Group and Cape Cod Commission to complete this document. We have put in many hours to collect as much accurate and updated information as we could. This was not easy to do, especially in the midst of a pandemic. We were able to meet regularly and engage the public by creating and distributing surveys to collect additional information as needed.

Presentations were made to the Town and to the Recreation Commission. I know I speak for the Recreation Commission when I say that it was very thorough and full of useful information. We are pleased with the end product and hope that you are as well.

Please feel free to reach out to me with any questions.

Respectfully,

Town of Brewster, Recreation Commission
Mike Gradone
Mike Gradone, Recreation Director

TOWN OF BREWSTER
1657 MAIN STREET
BREWSTER, MA 02631
PHONE: (508) 896-4546
FAX: (508) 896-8089
CONSERVATION@BREWSTER-MA.GOV

OFFICE OF
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Ms. Melissa Cryan, Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2150

January 27, 2022

Re: 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

On January 25, 2022, the Brewster Conservation Commission reviewed the 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) for the Town of Brewster and wholeheartedly supports its submission to the Division of Conservation Services. The Conservation Commission supports this plan and its goals for the protection of our drinking water resources, the conservation of wildlife habitats and species, as well as the expansion of open space and recreational opportunities for our community. By incorporating existing and new goals to these ends, the OSRP promotes the rural character of our town as well as the economic and recreational benefits that our inland and coastal wetlands and waters provide. With these benefits in mind, the Commission wishes to join other town departments in providing its support for the 2021 OSRP for the Town of Brewster.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Michael Tobin
Conservation Commission, Chair

cc: Krista Moravec, Horsley Witten Group
Jessica Rempel, Cape Cod Commission
Chris Miller, Natural Resources Department
Michael Gradone, Recreation Department
Planning Board
Conservation Commission
Recreation Commission
Select Board

Town of Brewster
2198 Main Street
Brewster, MA 02631-1898
Phone: (508) 896-3701

Office of:
Open Space Committee

Ms. Melissa Cryan, Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, 9th Floor
Boston, MA 02114-2150

November 12, 2021

Re: 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

On October 26, 2021, the Brewster Open Space Committee voted to support the submission of the 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) to the Division of Conservation Services. Please accept this letter as confirmation of the Open Space Committee's support of the plan.

The working group leading this effort included Chris Miller, Natural Resources Director, Mike Gradone, Recreation Director, Elizabeth Taylor, Open Space Chair, Krista Moravec of Horsley Witten, and Jessica Rempel of the Cape Cod Commission. The update process included public engagement, consultation with current and ongoing planning initiatives that supported the enhancement and maintenance of the Town's open space and recreational resources, and the Town's 2018 Vision Plan. Outreach to residents involved community surveys and public forums. The Plan presents Goals and Actions covering the next seven years, representing over a years' worth of hard work by the working group. The 2021 OSRP incorporates existing and new goals for protection of critical drinking water supplies, existing preserved open space as well as continuation of land acquisition for this purpose, ongoing protection of natural resources including rare and endangered species habitats, as well as providing for inclusive recreational activities and programs for that meet the needs of Brewster's current and future residents and visitors alike.

The Open Space Committee would like to thank Town staff, Town Boards and Committees, and our consultants at Horsley Witten for all their efforts in completing this important work. Thank you to our chair, Elizabeth Taylor for her dedication and commitment to working on the 2021 OSRP as well as all of the previously submitted plans. The Open Space Committee looks forward to supporting the goals and actions of the 2021 OSRP.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Taylor
Open Space Committee, Chair

cc: Krista Moravec, Horsley Witten Group
Jessica Rempel, Cape Cod Commission
Chris Miller, Natural Resources Department
Michael Gradone, Recreation Department
Planning Board
Conservation Commission
Recreation Commission
Select Board

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CAPE COD
COMMISSION

September 30, 2021

Melissa Cryan
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Division of Conservation Services
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re: Brewster Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

The Cape Cod Commission staff has reviewed Brewster's Open Space and Recreation Plan and would like to recommend its approval by the Division of Conservation Services.

The plan provides a comprehensive assessment of the town's open space and recreational needs and establishes a framework for addressing the community's goals through clear statements regarding natural and water resources conservation, open space protection, and provision of public recreational opportunities to meet the needs of Brewster's current and future populations. The plan's inventory of lands of conservation and recreation interest provides both a reference document and memorializes the current status of these important community resources.

Through goals and objectives addressing natural and water resources as well as community character protection, preservation of diverse plant and wildlife habitats, and a focus on providing a variety of publicly accessible recreational opportunities, among others, the Brewster plan promotes local goals consistent with the Regional Policy Plan. In addition, the Brewster plan includes an excellent agenda of action items with sufficient detail to guide implementation by responsible town departments and committees.

The Town began its OSRP update at the onset of the COVID pandemic. The Brewster OSRP planning team adapted well to subsequent changes to public engagement processes to ensure all community members still had ample opportunities to participate in the OSRP update process. The planning team also recognized and incorporated into its plan how the pandemic highlighted the importance of open spaces and recreational opportunities for the public's health and well-being.

While the Brewster OSRP was being finalized, the Commission was working with stakeholders and partners to develop a Climate Action Plan for Cape Cod. While the Brewster OSRP does not reference that plan due to the overlapping timing of plan preparations, Brewster's OSRP does address climate change through action items aimed at increasing Brewster's resilience to climate change impacts, consistent with the region's Climate Action Plan.

The Brewster OSRP is a comprehensive document that will serve the town well in guiding open space and recreation management and decision-making. We recommend your support of this plan and appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Kristy Senatori
Executive Director

Cc: Elizabeth Taylor, Brewster Representative to the Cape Cod Commission
Peter Lombardi, Brewster Town Administrator