

# Elliott Laurel Reservation Management Plan 2006



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# Elliott Laurel Reservation Management Plan

Location: Phillipston, MA

Acreage: 33 acres

Completed by: Edie Dondero, Planner  
Chris Ward, Superintendent, Quabbin Management Unit  
Dick O'Brien, Central Regional Director  
Russ Hopping, Ecology Program Manager  
Chris Rodstrom, Land Protection Specialist

Date: September 1, 2006

## Supporting Reports and Materials:

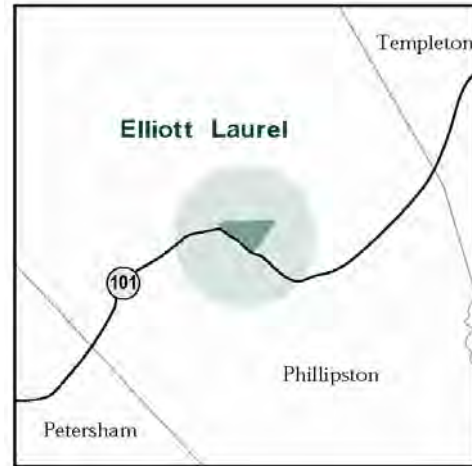
- Classification of the Natural Communities of Massachusetts, Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, Swain and Kearsley, 2000 (draft).
- Griffith, G.E., J.M. Omernik, S.M. Pierson and C.W. Kiilsgaard. 1994. The Massachusetts ecological regions project. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Research Laboratory. Corvallis, OR.
- Hopping, R. 2003. Elliott Laurel Natural Community Descriptions. The Trustees of Reservations. Leominster, MA.
- Elliott Laurel Breeding Bird Survey, 2003. The Trustees of Reservations. Leominster, MA.
- 2001 color ortho aerial photography (1" = 300')
- MassGIS data
- Soil Survey, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Cover Photo by Richard Cheek

# I Introduction

The 23-acre Elliott Laurel Reservation, located in Phillipston, was given to The Trustees of Reservations in 1941 by Mr. Frederick W. Elliott as a memorial to his mother. In 1974, The Trustees purchased two additional adjacent parcels totaling 10 acres to add to the reservation, bringing the property to its present-day size of 33 acres.

The purpose of the Elliott Laurel Reservation management plan is three-fold. First, the plan identifies the property's most important resources and their threats, and summarizes the existing use and management of the property (Sections 2-7). Second, the plan identifies a prescribed routine management program for the Reservation (Section 9). Finally, the plan identifies new recommended action steps designed to protect the property's resources and lays out a schedule for implementing these actions (Section 10).



## 2 Land Use History

Little information exists in The Trustees' files about the history of the Elliott Laurel Reservation prior to its ownership by The Trustees. It is known that the property was a family farm owned by several generations of the Elliott family. A treasured retreat of Frederick W. Elliott, the property was given to The Trustees in 1941 by Mr. Elliott as a memorial to his mother, L. Elvira Bancroft Elliott. A neighbor, Miss Olive Sims, provided an endowment to cover the costs of ongoing property maintenance and stewardship.

In the fall of 1946, The Trustees had some clearing done in the reservation. Pines and birches that were obstructing the views of the mountain laurel were cut and removed. The goal of the project was three fold: first, to preserve the laurel bushes; second, to keep the small clearings containing the largest laurel bushes sufficiently open "so that they can be seen and enjoyed and to do this without destroying the natural wildness of the forest background;"<sup>1</sup> and third, to encourage the growth of the scattered hardwoods, larches and hemlocks, "since there is a tendency for the reservation to become chiefly a pine stand, and much of the beauty and interest of the place depends upon maintaining its character as a mixed forest, which, according to the Harvard Forest experts, is the forest primeval of that region."<sup>2</sup>

Clearing continued intermittently throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Much of the canopy thinning conducted to release the mountain laurel was done by staff of Harvard Forest. In 1953, a trail to the top of the hill was opened.

<sup>1</sup> The Trustees of Reservations' Annual Report, 1946.

<sup>2</sup> The Trustees of Reservations' Annual Report, 1946.

Sometime between 1946 and 1952, the name of the reservation was changed from the Elliott Reservation to Elliott Laurel Reservation. It is believed that this change was made in order to pay tribute to the mountain laurel as the defining feature and most significant resource of the property.

In 1970, The Trustees purchased two parcels totaling ten acres from members of the Elliott family to increase the size of the Reservation. One of the parcels granted a water easement and use of the existing well on the property to the seller.

Though no forest cutting has occurred on the property within the last 15 years, staff has periodically made efforts to thin vegetation around the mountain laurel stand, to ensure it receives adequate sunlight.

### **3 Cultural Resources**

The only cultural resources on the property are the field (meadow), the stone walls and a single foundation located in the southwestern corner of the reservation, just south of the cemetery. None of these features have any exceptional cultural significance and require little, if any, maintenance. The field, which is mowed annually, is maintained more for its scenic value than its cultural value.

### **4 Natural Resources**

#### **4.1 Site Description**

Elliott Laurel is located within the Worcester/Monadnock Plateau Ecoregion.<sup>3</sup> This area is very hilly and typically higher in elevation, and thus cooler, than the rest of Central Massachusetts. As a result, vegetation that is typically more northern in distribution is common. Upland forest covers approximately 65% of the property; the remainder is open fields (15%) and wetland (20%). Forests are post-agricultural (e.g., pasture) with a variety of tree species though white pine is typically dominant. Surface rocks and boulders are common and upland soils are sandy loams. Permanent water and vernal pools are absent. Elevations range from 1,100 to 1,300 feet and topography is typically sloping to the west. A small portion of the property drains into Queen Lake to the east, via a red maple swamp. The majority of the property drains into a large wetland that flows into Moccasin Brook to the south.

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<sup>3</sup> Griffith, G.E., J.M. Omernik, S.M. Pierson and C.W. Kiilsgaard. 1994. The Massachusetts ecological regions project. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Research Laboratory. Corvallis, OR. No. 17587-74-70.

## 4.2 Natural Communities

Eight community types, including two variations of red maple swamp, were identified on the reservation (see Map 2):

- Red Maple Swamp
- Sloping Red Maple Swamp
- Tamarack Swamp
- Successional White Pine Forest
- Hemlock Ravine Community
- Field
- Old Field
- Disturbed Area

No priority community types, as described by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (MNHESP), occur at Elliott Laurel, though the tamarack swamp is an unusual community in Central Massachusetts.

More than 140 plant species were identified on the property, representing approximately 5% of the state's known flora. No rare species have been located to date, though further investigations may reveal the presence of some rarities. Exotics represent nearly 20% of the total number of species identified on the property. Smooth buckthorn, common barberry, Japanese knotweed and Morrow's honeysuckle are the most common invasive plant species present, the latter two in much greater abundance.

While physical site conditions and other factors have undoubtedly influenced what plant communities occur at Elliott Laurel today, it is likely that land use, past agricultural practices in particular, has had the greatest influence in shaping the current landscape. Most or all of the reservation was cleared for agriculture in the past. Stone walls outline the property and a few walls are located within the interior of the property as well. Large surface rocks are abundant throughout which would have prohibited cultivation of these areas in the past. The few acres of existing fields are the only places where these rocks have been removed; therefore, these areas were probably cultivated rather than used as pasture. The age and species composition of the forest, including the wetlands, also suggest an agricultural past. Trees are even-aged with white pine dominant in the uplands and red maple or tamarack dominant in the wetlands. White pines typically pioneer abandoned agricultural lands, particularly pasture, in Massachusetts. Furthermore, the branching of the pines indicate that these trees grew from seedlings exposed to open growing conditions between 50 and 70 years ago. While the hurricane of 1938 may have created the site conditions that have allowed the white pines to grow, it is more likely that the forests at Elliott Laurel developed from abandoned pastures sometime before 1940. No evidence of active forest cutting is visible since this abandonment.

#### 4.3 Wildlife

In 2003, a breeding bird survey was conducted at Elliott Laurel to help inform property management. During the surveys, a total of 35 bird species were observed on the reservation including ten (28% of total) listed as Priority Neotropical Migrant Bird Species for Massachusetts. Few problematic species and no non-native species were observed, likely because both prefer fragmented and open habitats. It is believed that the reservation provides habitat for wide-ranging species including turkey, pileated woodpecker and broad-winged hawk. Other wildlife common to the area and to the habitats found on the reservation should be expected.

#### 4.4 Rare Species

No rare plant or animal species were found on the reservation, though more thorough inventories could reveal the presence of rare plant species.

#### 4.5 Threats to Natural Resources

- *Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)*. Although HWA has not yet been observed at Elliott Laurel, its presence has been confirmed in the adjacent town of Petersham, making it only a matter of time before the exotic pest reaches the reservation. While hemlock can provide valuable wildlife habitat, the tree is not widespread at Elliott Laurel. Although biological control may be considered as an option for combating HWA, more significant sites exist where this very expensive option would be better applied.
- *Exotic Invasive Plants*. Invasive plants are present but, at this time, they are limited to only two areas (see Map 3) and do not appear to be a significant threat. Japanese knotweed and Morrow's honeysuckle are the most abundant species. Smooth buckthorn appears to be a recent arrival as it is currently limited to a few immature plants along the edge of the field. This species should be a priority for control as it appears to be invading the reservation and is capable of colonizing a broad range of environments, including wetlands and uplands. Issuing a preemptive strike before invasive plants become a greater threat will greatly improve the efficacy of control efforts in the long run.
- *Landscape Fragmentation*. Elliott Laurel is small and, as such, its habitats, wildlife and natural connections to the surrounding landscape are especially vulnerable to impacts resulting from activities on adjacent parcels (e.g., residential development). Although separated by it from Route 101, the reservation currently represents the northern terminus of a large protected area that extends south into Petersham, Barre and Hubbardston (see Map 4).

## **5 Scenery and Aesthetics**

Once cleared for pasture, the Reservation is now tranquil woodland transected by old stone walls. The trail on the property crosses an open field before climbing a rocky hillside to an overlook that offers short views to the south. It then meanders through a forest of white pine and hemlock before descending into red maple swamp. The final leg of the trail passes under large white pines, whose trunks are swathed in thickets of mountain laurel. At peak in June, the flowers of the laurels appear first as pink buds that gradually turn white as they open, brightening the shady woodland floor.

Although the mountain laurel has no ecological significance on the property, it is a valuable scenic resource and the defining feature of the reservation. The significant scenic and aesthetic value of the mountain laurel was emphasized when the local committee officially added “Laurel” to the name of the reservation circa 1950. The health of the mountain laurel is in jeopardy, however. If no thinning of the hardwoods and conifers comprising the canopy occurs to “release” the laurels, this resource may be lost as the shrubs are being shaded out and not receiving adequate sunlight. The dead and dying bushes along the trail are indicative of this problem.

## **6 The Visitor Experience**

The Elliott Laurel Reservation is open year-round from dawn to dusk for passive outdoor recreation; hunting is also permitted on the Reservation. Most visitors come to the property to take a walk, to watch birds, or to picnic. Some visitors come solely to see the mountain laurels when they are in bloom in June. An approximately one-mile loop trail affords visitors the opportunity to explore a variety of habitats on the reservation.

Overall, Elliott Laurel experiences a very low rate of visitation; several reasons for this can be speculated. First, the Reservation is in a rather remote rural area that is at a distance from a significant population center. There are no noteworthy attractions in Phillipston or nearby towns that would encourage visitors to come to the area. Second, the Reservation is small and, aside from the laurel bloom in June, does not have a distinguishing or significant scenic or ecological feature (e.g., a waterfall or mountain vista) that would attract visitors. And finally, the Reservation is located in a region that has relatively few Trustees’ members.

Because Elliott Laurel is a rural property with low visitation, no visitor services are offered aside from a bulletin board and the maintained trail and overlook. A roadside pull-off parking area with the capacity to hold 3 cars is located on the shoulder of Queen Lake Road (Route 101). There are no educational or interpretive programs or materials offered at the property. Other Trustees’ reservations in the vicinity of Elliott Laurel are the three properties in Petersham: North Common Meadow, Brooks Woodland Preserve and Swift River Reservation.

## **7 Overview of Current Management**

### **7.1 Staffing and Equipment Resources**

The Trustees of Reservations' statewide Division of Field Operations includes five management regions, each containing one or more management units. Elliott Laurel Reservation is located within the Quabbin Management Unit (QMU) of the Trustees' Central Region. The QMU Superintendent provides stewardship for eight properties plus the Tully Lake Campground and the Tully Trail. Seasonal Rangers are retained in the summer months to assist with the management of the Campground, and a seasonal Maintenance Technician assists with stewardship unit-wide.

Equipment and tools used to manage and maintain Elliott Laurel are stored at Tully Lake Campground and the Doyle Conservation Center. This includes the typical woods, landscaping and carpentry tools, a 15-hp walk-behind mower, and a 4x4 Ford F-250 pickup truck with utility trailer. The QMU also has access to the Central Region's 45-hp tractor/backhoe, 6-inch capacity wood chipper, 7-foot deck mower, and a 1-ton dump truck with dual-axle, 12-ton trailer.

### **7.2 Committees and Volunteers**

The Elliott Laurel Reservation is currently served by the Petersham Local Properties Committee. This committee consists of 12 individuals from the local communities who advise the Superintendent of the QMU on property management, and periodically assist in stewardship projects. Because Elliott Laurel requires a minimal level of management, and because there are no educational or interpretive programs or materials offered on site, limited volunteer opportunities have been identified at the reservation.

### **7.3 Current Routine Management Program**

Table I below summarizes the current management program at Elliott Laurel. The sixth column in the table makes an initial determination, based on existing knowledge of the property and its resources, of whether or not the tasks represent an appropriate investment of staff and financial resources. This program will be evaluated and refined based on the findings of this planning process, and a new prescribed routine management program will be detailed in section nine of this plan.

**Table I: Current Management Program at Elliott Laurel**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Type<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Current Hours Invested</b>	<b>Who?</b>	<b>Is this the correct task?</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Mow entrance area and paths through meadow; stock brochures; pick-up litter.	VM	Every 7-10 days	S, Su, F	20	Staff	No	Only one trail is needed through the meadow. Currently, two are being maintained.
Clearing, maintenance of trails.	VM	Annual	S	8	Staff	Yes	
Maintain overlook	SC	Not occurring	N/A	0	Staff	No	This task was last done 10-12 years ago. Does not seem worthy of time investment, given low visitation at property.
Hay/mow the field.	SC	Annual	Su	10	Vol./ Contractor	Yes	The field is mowed by a local volunteer (2 hours) via a handshake agreement. Staff hours (8 hrs.) account for finishing of job (e.g., clearing around field edges).
<b>TOTAL-Annually</b>				<b>78</b>			
Clear vegetation around stone walls bordering field and islands in meadow.	GM	Every 5 years	S	40	Staff	Yes	The task itself is correct but the frequency is wrong. This should be done annually.
<b>TOTAL-Less than annual</b>				<b>40</b>			

**7.4 Assessment of Current Routine Management**

The current staffing and equipment resources available to the QMU are adequate to fulfill the current management program at Elliott Laurel. Recruiting a small group of volunteers who are interested in participating in ongoing, hands-on stewardship projects would provide more manpower for completing routine management tasks. Additionally, having a local volunteer serve as a trail steward who would monitor the trails regularly and report any problems would be a great asset.

Currently, the field is hayed annually by a neighbor. This arrangement has been in place for a number of years via a handshake agreement between the neighbor and property staff. Under the original terms of this agreement, the neighbor is supposed to mow along the edges of the field after he has removed the hay. This has not been done in the last few years and has resulted in an increase in staff time needed at the property in

<sup>4</sup> VM= Visitor management; GM= General property management; SC= Scenic resource management

order to complete this work. Staff should speak with the neighbor and see that he completes this mowing as per the original agreement.

Several new management tasks will be added to the management program as a result of new information that has come to light as part of the development of this management plan. A revised program will be detailed in section nine.

## 8 Land Conservation

As outlined in Section 4.4, Elliott Laurel is small and, thus, vulnerable to landscape fragmentation and activities on adjacent lands. Protection of adjacent parcels north of Route 101 will help secure the reservation's ecological connection to the surrounding landscape and help improve the viability of its habitats for wildlife. Two parcels, in particular, have been ranked as critical for protection as they drain into Elliott Laurel's wetlands (see Map 5). Additionally, protection of these parcels would more than triple the area of protected forest habitat that currently exists. Discussions are underway with the Mount Grace Land Conservation Trust and the North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership to explore potential conservation options with these landowners. Furthermore, if efforts to protect additional acreage to the north along the ridgeline succeed, the reservation's value as an important corridor for wildlife moving north to south will be enhanced.

## 9 Prescribed Routine Management Program

Section seven described the current management program for the property and made a preliminary assessment of whether or not these tasks represent an appropriate investment of staff and financial resources. Based on this assessment, as well as the full understanding of the property's needs that has emerged from this planning effort, staff has developed a prescribed routine management program for Elliott Laurel which is presented in Table 2. This program is intended to guide staff in developing annual work plans and budgets and in making decisions on how to allocate time spent at Elliott Laurel.

In Table 2, Current and Acceptable Performance Level will be ranked using one of the six following categories:

**New:** The task is a new addition to the routine management program that has not historically been conducted.

**Poor:** The task is not being conducted at present *or* is conducted in a manner/at a frequency that is damaging to significant resources or the visitor experience.

**Inadequate:** The task is currently being conducted at a level that is threatening resources or the visitor experience.

**Adequate:** The task is currently completed at a level that falls short of the ideal management, but does not hinder resource protection or the visitor experience.

**Strong:** The task is completed in a manner/at a frequency that represents the ideal.

**Excessive:** A disproportionate amount of staff and/or financial resources are being invested in completing the task.

The Trustees recognizes that although it ultimately strives to be “strong” in all of its property and visitor management actions, given limited staffing and financial resources, there are some actions where an “adequate” ranking is not only sufficient but very acceptable. To set the expectation that staff can and will achieve a “strong” ranking in every task is unrealistic and does not demonstrate the exemplary stewardship for which the organization is known. It is also acknowledged that seasonal weather fluctuations, critical unplanned events, and a multitude of other factors may also influence several aspects of routine maintenance.

As detailed in Table 2 below, staff and volunteers are currently spending a total of 38 hours at the property annually, with an extra 40 hours spent every fifth year on stonewall clearing. The new prescribed management program will require only 25 hours on an annual basis plus an extra 16 hours every other year for clearing vegetation around the stonewalls and islands, and an additional 24 hours every 3-5 years for removing saplings and shrubby growth in and around the laurel stands. The surplus of hours gained annually at Elliott Laurel can be re-distributed to other properties within the Quabbin Management Unit.

**Table 2: Prescribed Routine Management Program for Elliott Laurel**

Routine Management Task	Type	Acceptable Performance Level (APL)	Acceptable Frequency	Season	Who?	Vol. Opp?	Current hours invested	Total hours needed to reach APL	Notes
Mow entrance and meadow trails; stock brochures; pick-up litter.	VM	Strong	Every 7-10 days	S, Su, F	Supt.	Yes	20	12	This task is currently ranked as excessive not for its frequency, but because only one trail through the meadow is needed, rather than two. Eliminating this extra mowing will result in a surplus of staff hours though the frequency does not change.
Hay the field (meadow).	SC	Strong	Annual	Su	Contractor	Yes	2	4	This task is currently ranked as adequate and requires only 2 hours because the individual who hays is not meeting the terms of the agreement (see section 4.7). Cutting edges will require 2 additional hours.
Mow the field edges.	SC	Strong	Annual	Su	Supt.	Yes	8	0	If individual who hays field clears and cuts around edges, staff would not need to spend time on this task.
Trail clearing and maintenance.	VM	Adequate	Annual	S	Supt.	Yes	8	8	
Monitor for invasive plants and control as needed.	NR	Strong	Annual	Su or F	Supt.	Yes	0	1	Regular monitoring will alert staff to new invasions and facilitate rapid control. For efficiency, this can be done in conjunction with other tasks. Volunteers can remove plants by hand; only licensed applicators can use herbicides.
<b>TOTAL HOURS-Annually</b>							<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	

Routine Management Task	Type	Acceptable Performance Level (APL)	Acceptable Frequency	Season	Who?	Vol. Opp?	Current hours invested	Total hours needed to reach APL	Notes
Trim around stone walls bordering field and vegetative islands.	SC	Adequate	Every other year	S	Supt.	Yes	40	16	Because this task is currently being done every 5 years, it requires 40 hours of time to complete. Changing the frequency at which it is conducted will result in a need of 16 staff hours every other year.
Remove saplings around laurel thickets.	SC	Strong	Every 3-5 years	S	Supt.	Yes*	0	24	*Removal of brush and chipping is a volunteer opp., but not cutting. Task requires 3 staff for one day every 3-5 years.
<b>TOTAL HOURS- Less than annually</b>							<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	

## 10 Implementation

Table 3 identifies the management actions needed to protect the ecological and scenic resources of Elliott Laurel and to provide visitors with a high-quality experience. The table also details the funding needs of the actions that will be implemented, financial resources permitting, in three phases over a 10-year period (2008-2017); it also provides an estimate of the staff and volunteer commitment that will be required. This information will guide staff work plans, volunteer efforts, annual budgeting, and any needed fundraising.

The Implementation table which follows lists all of the recommended actions and assigns to each:

- a phase in which the action will be completed;
- a ranking of the priority of the task;
- staff member(s) responsible for implementing the action; and
- an estimated cost for completion of the task.

When reviewing the Implementation table, readers should keep the following considerations in mind:

- 1) Each recommended action has been assigned a priority rating, defined below.

**Critical** actions will address:

- urgent safety issues;
- threats that are causing serious damage to the property's significant resources;
- issues that are seriously degrading the visitor experience; and
- regulatory requirements.

**Needed** actions will address:

- threats to the property's resources that are not causing an imminent threat to their integrity;
- key Trustees' initiatives (such as expanded educational and interpretive programming); and

**Desired** actions will address:

- enhancements that optimize the visitor's experience or the property's resources.

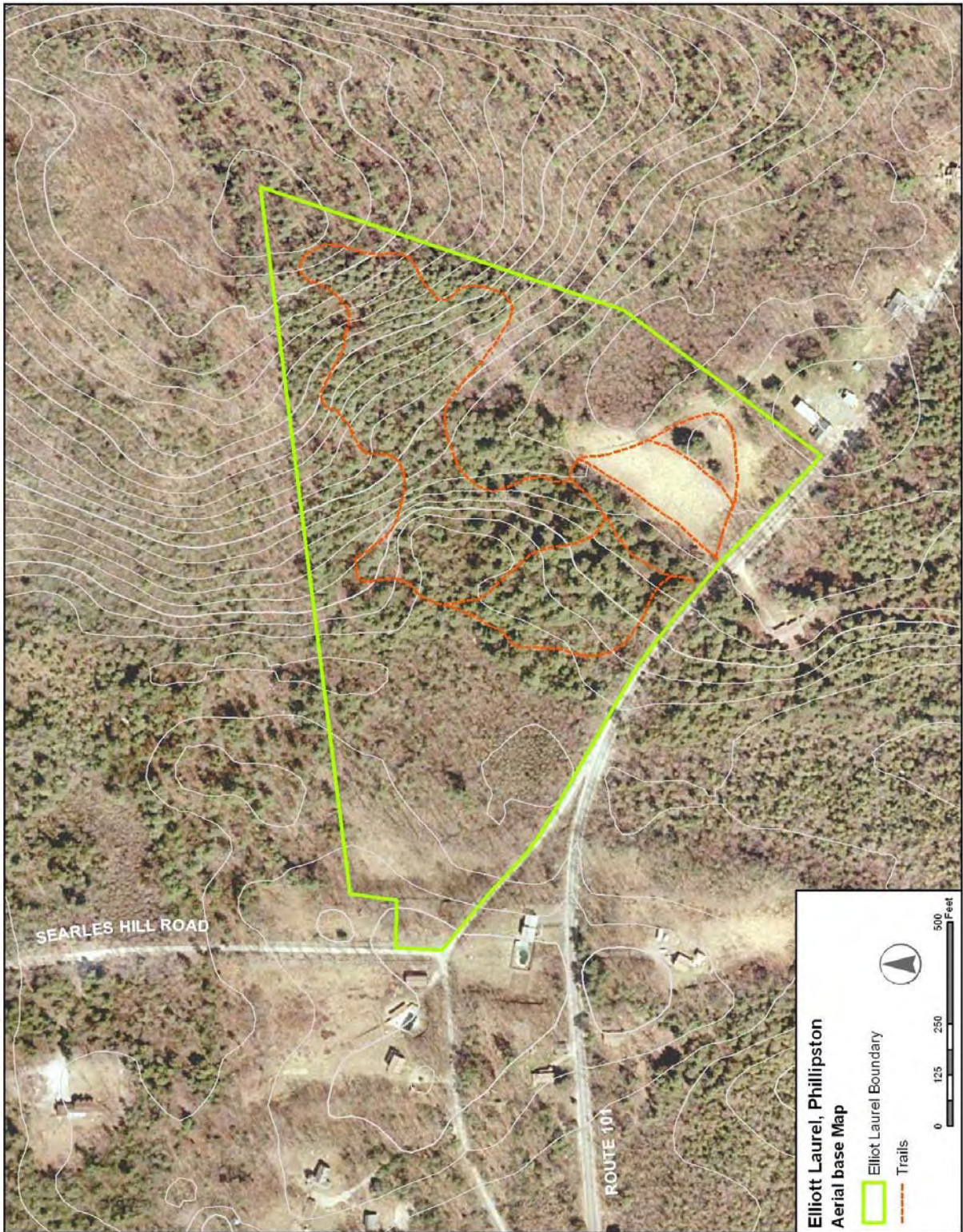
- 2) One recommendation requires out-of-pocket expenses for outside labor and is assigned an estimated cost. Funds from the capital budget will be required to complete this task. Costs are shown in 2006 dollars.

**Table 3: Implementation of New Recommended Actions**

Recommended Action	Description/Rationale	Action Type	Rank	Phase	Staff	Vol. Opp?	Staff Hours Needed	Estimated Cost	Notes
Administer invasive plant control program.	This task should include removing buckthorn around field (critical); treating honeysuckle and barberry (needed); and treating Japanese knotweed (desired).	NR	C	I	S, RE	Yes	8	\$0	This task represents initial investment of hours for start-up of control program. Monitoring and subsequent control will be conducted annually and are detailed in routine management table.
Rehabilitate the mountain laurel stands.	This task will be completed in three stages: Stage 1- cut the weedy growth around the laurel and addressing the backlog of maintenance needs; Stage 2- remove small trees within the stand to increase the amount of available sunlight; and Stage 3- hire a contractor to remove approximately 1/3 to 1/2 of the mature canopy above the laurel stand. If these measures are not taken in the near future, most- if not all- of the mountain laurel will be lost due to the lack of available sunlight.	SC	C	I	S	Yes	296	\$50,000	Stage 1 will be completed by QMU staff with assistance from Wachusett Mgmt Unit or volunteers (96 staff hours: 1 day of cutting for 3 people; 3 days of removing brush and chipping). Stage 2 will be completed by an ad-hoc team of Trustees staff from various areas of the state. This will require approximately 160 hours of time (2 days each for 10 staff). Stage 3 will be performed by a private contractor with supervision by the QMU Sup't. The cost for Stage 3 is a generous estimate. 40 staff hours are needed for planning, writing and soliciting bids, and supervising work.

<b>Recommended Action</b>	<b>Description/Rationale</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Phase</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Vol. Opp?</b>	<b>Staff Hours Needed</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Recruit a volunteer trail steward to assist with property monitoring and stewardship.	A trail steward can assist with property stewardship by monitoring trails regularly; alerting Supt. to problems; stocking brochures; and picking up litter.	GM	D	I	S, DV	Yes	8	\$0	Staff hours account for recruiting and training a volunteer steward.
<b>TOTALS</b>							<b>312</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	

# Map I- Aerial Photograph of Elliott Laurel Reservation



## Map 2- Plant Communities<sup>5</sup>

### Elliott Laurel - Community Types



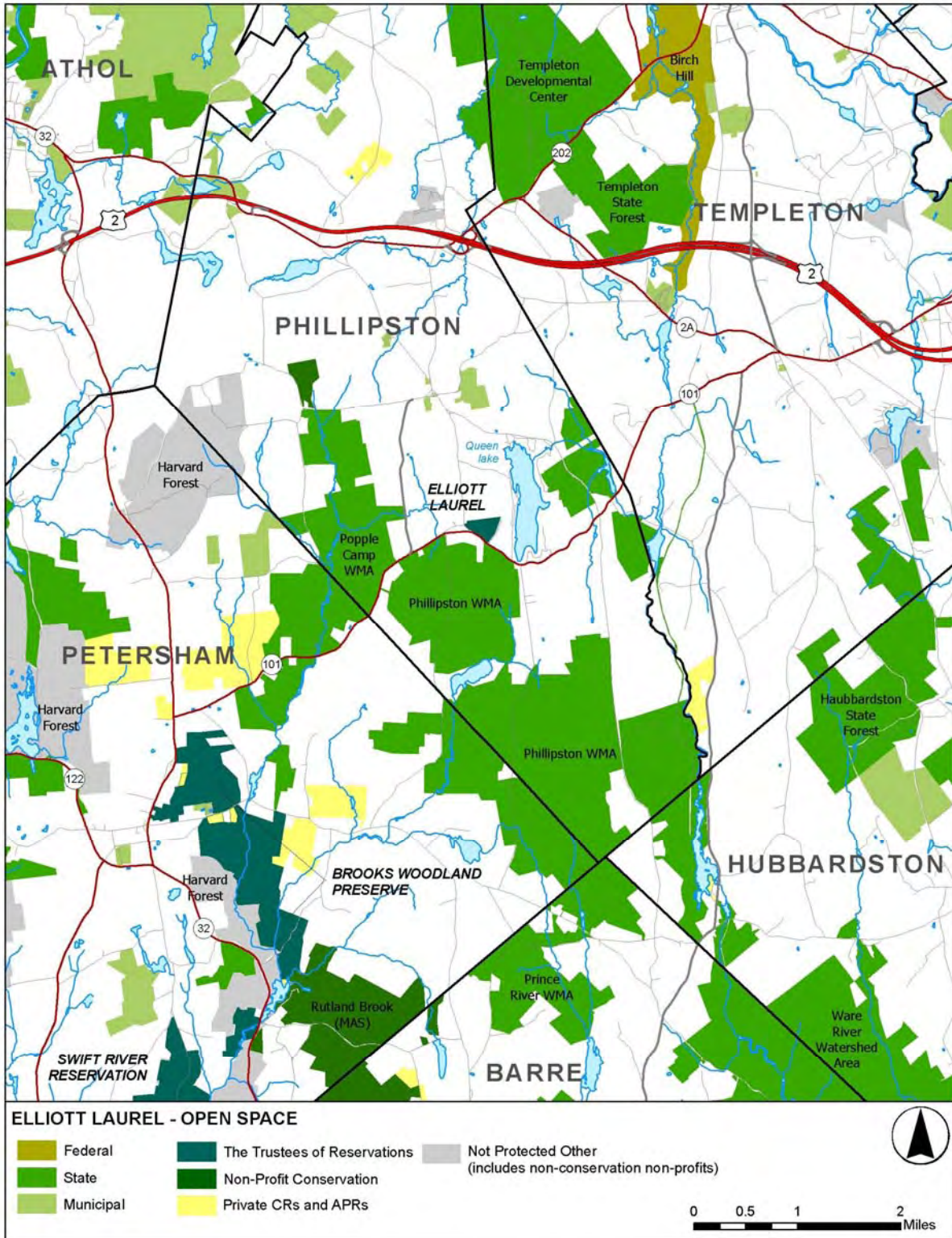
<sup>5</sup> Map created in 2003 by The Trustees of Reservations. From: Hopping, R. 2003. Elliot Laurel Natural Community Descriptions. TTOR report.

### Map 3- Invasive Plant Locations<sup>6</sup>

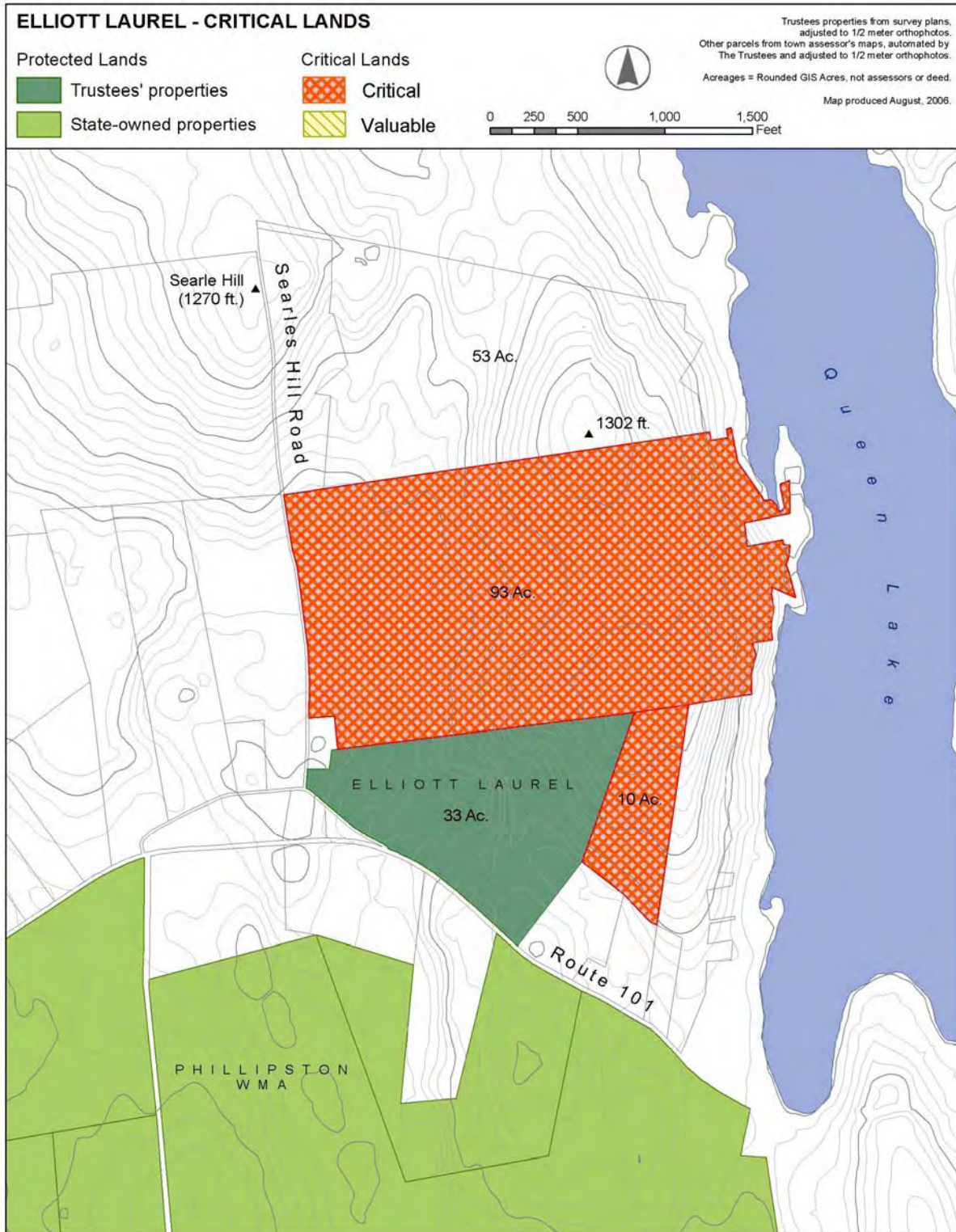


<sup>6</sup> Map created in 2003 by The Trustees of Reservations. From: Hopping, R. 2003. Elliot Laurel Natural Community Descriptions. TTOR report.

# Map 4- Regional Open Space




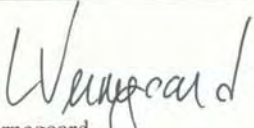
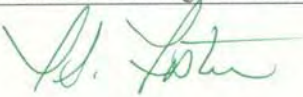


# Map 5- Critical lands abutting Elliott Laurel Reservation



In accordance with The Trustees of Reservations' management planning process, this plan has been reviewed and accepted by the following staff and/or committees on the dates noted:

Elliott Laurel Reservation Management Plan 2006

 Edie Dondero Planner	9/1/06 Date
 Chris Ward Superintendent	9/1/06 Date
 Dick O'Brien Regional Director	9/5/06 Date
 Lisa Vernegaard Director of Planning and Stewardship	9.8.06 Date
 Tom Foster Vice-President, Field Operations	9/19/06 Date