

Attachment 1- Building Envelopes:

"Easement Areas and Planned Improvements" Map



Mill Brook Preserve – Easement Areas and Planned Improvements



Aerial photo taken in spring, 2013

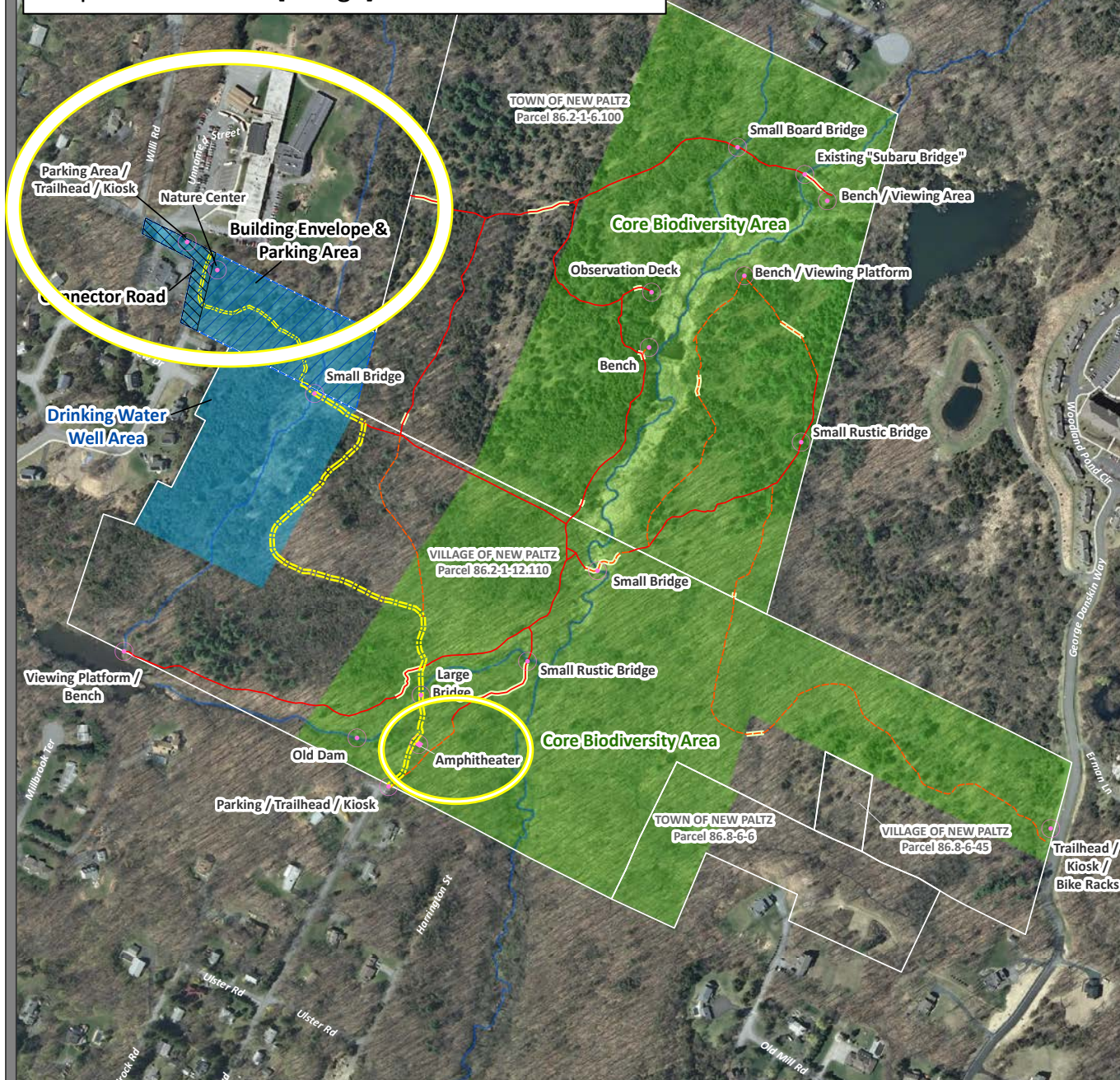
*Note: The width of the Multi-Use trail in the Town Property is limited to 14 feet, with 10 feet of hardened pervious tread surface max in the Town CE. The width of the Multi-Use Trail in the Village Property is limited to 20 feet, with 15 feet of hardened pervious tread surface max, and additional allowances for trail design as detailed in the Village CE.

0 200 400 800 Feet



Attachment 2- Map Detail-

Nature Center and Parking Area [Town]
Amphitheater Area [Village]



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0 200 400 800 Feet



Attachment 2a- Town Parking Area Details

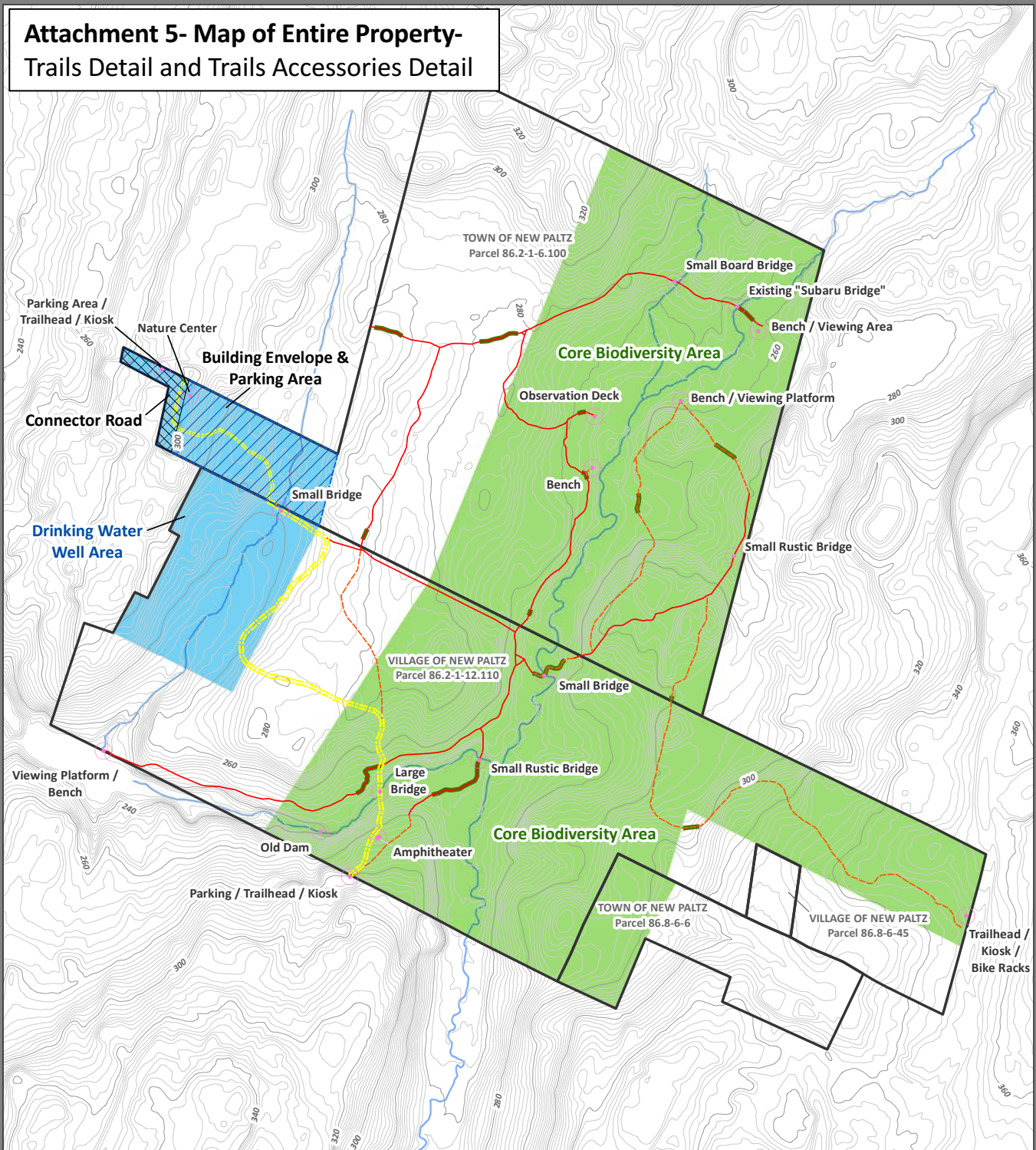
Attachment 3- Town Nature Center Detail

Attachment 3- Village Amphitheater Detail

Attachment 4- Town Research Facility Detail

Once known

Attachment 5- Map of Entire Property- Trails Detail and Trails Accessories Detail



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Countour interval = 2 ft.

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0 200 400 800 Feet



Attachment 6- Trail Signage Detail

Types of Trail Signage- INFORMATIONAL:

- 1. Directional/navigational
- 2. Private Property
- 3. Trail Restoration in Process
- 4. Trail Name Signs (?)



Directional/ Navigational sign *sample*

Types of Trail Signage- INTERPRETIVE:

- 1. Biodiversity signs
- 2. Interpretive Ed signs



Biodiversity signs *sample*



Interpretive Ed. Signs *sample*

EQUIPMENT LIST: PAINTED BLAZES

2 1/2-inch paint scraper for preparing trees for blazing

2-inch foam brush or 1-inch bristle brush for main blaze

1-inch foam brush or 1/4-inch bristle brush for smaller blazes within the main ones

1- or 2-inch brush for neutralizer

Stencils cut to blaze size and shape – particularly useful for small inner blazes

Small screwdriver to open cans and tighten screw on paint scraper

Square plastic food storage container with tight fitting top or small pail

Can(s) of appropriately colored paint

Rags

Small plastic bags for used equipment

Type of paint: Oil and latex-based paint used to be considered equally acceptable. However, latex exterior enamel (high gloss or semi-gloss) is now preferred. Besides the obvious advantages of easier handling and cleanup, latex-based paints can also be readily trimmed with a scraper and painted over. These characteristics are important because blazes do have to be repositioned, reshaped, eliminated or have their color changed.

METHODS

Depending on your direction of travel, you will find that your trail looks very different. Plan to blaze in one direction. By doing so, you can concentrate on the optimal interval and positioning of the blazes.

Painting blazes is best accomplished on relatively dry, warm days. Do not paint when the temperature is below 50° or the humidity very high. If two-color blazes are required, be sure the base color is thoroughly dry before adding the inner design. This usually means coming back another day.

With your scraper, prepare the tree surface for blazing by smoothing an area just large enough for the blaze. The thicker and more ridged the bark, the more forceful your scraping needs to be. Be careful not to scrape too deeply. Do not scrape thin-skinned trees, like birch, because they will bleed and destroy the blaze. Once the surface is prepared, there are several painting methods that can be utilized.

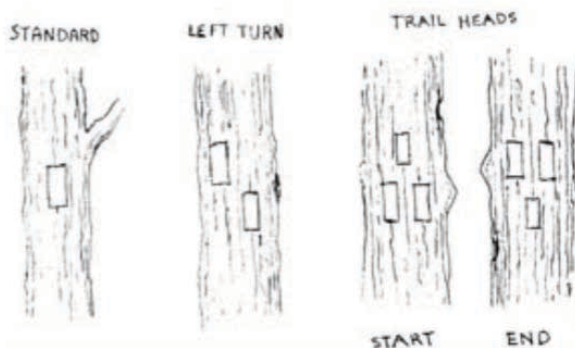
Brush and Can: Use 1-inch-wide bristle or 2-inch-wide disposable foam brushes for painting the main blaze. Use smaller foam or bristle brushes for inner design. Always paint the last stroke in an upward direction to collect potential drips.

Squeeze Bottle: In place of open paint cans, you can use plastic squeeze bottles to apply paint to the brush in small amounts. This method is very neat, provided you squeeze carefully!

STANDARDS FOR ALL BLAZING

Alert Signals: Indicate abrupt changes of direction (45 degrees or more), or points where hikers should be especially alert. Use *two* standard blazes, one above the other and 2 inches apart; the *upper* blaze should be clearly offset 1 to 2 inches in the direction of the turn.

Trailheads: The trail termini are marked to indicate the start or finish of a trail. The symbol to indicate the start of a trail is two blazes side by side with a third blaze 2 inches above and midway between the first two. The end of a trail is indicated by locating the third blaze below the first two (see illustration).



Stencil: A stencil can be used to ensure uniform blazes and for the inner design. Cut holes the exact dimensions of the blaze and/or design in pieces of the thin plastic side of a bottle such as Clorox bleach. Hold the stencil *firmly* against the tree and apply paint. Stiff, stubby brushes work best with this method. Use paint sparingly to avoid drips. This method may save time, but it is messy unless you devise a means of handling the wet stencil.

Foam Pad: Make the foam pad the exact size of the blaze, and dip it in a paint box constructed of wood or plastic. Smooth the paint on the pad by rubbing it on a small board or dowel attached to the inside of the paint box. Push (don't rub) the pad against the tree. Fill in any voids with the edge of the pad. Carry two or three extra pads, as the foam tends to lose its resiliency. This is a fast and sure method, with little cleanup needed.

Keep rags or paper towels handy for drips and spills. Use plastic bags and twist-ties to pack out dirty rags, brushes and paint containers. You will need some handy method to convey and access your painting supplies as you are blazing. A sealable rectangular freezer container or a small pail with a handle are two good options.

Details of Blazing:

1. Appearance is extremely important! Blazes should be the proper size with squared-off corners, without gaps or drips. A blaze that has expanded as the tree has grown should be trimmed back to size with neutralizing paint or scraper.

2. Blazes should be at or near eye level whenever possible. Remove obscuring foliage with pruners.

3. Blazes should contrast with the tree. Try to use dark-barked trees for lighter colors and light-barked trees for darker colors.

4. Don't overblaze. The hiker standing at or a few paces beyond a blaze should see the next blaze ahead, but not more than two. On straight trails, blazes every 100–250 feet are sufficient; on road sections, blaze every other utility pole.

5. Don't underblaze. You will be more familiar with your trail than will the first-time hiker. Don't assume others know the way!

a) Blaze more frequently in places where confusion may result if markers are absent.

b) Be sure blazes are clearly visible on both sides of road crossings.

c) Blaze trailheads clearly. Finding the beginning of a trail is often difficult for a hiker new to the area.

d) Blaze field crossings along an edge adjacent to woods, or at least be sure a blaze is visible from across the field. If necessary, use a post (see below).

e) Blaze clearly in all directions at a trail junction.

f) At turns, blaze before, not beyond, the turning point.

6. Whenever possible, avoid blazing on rock.

7. Avoid placing blazes on highway signs. If you must, blaze the post on the back of the sign, never the front.

8. Never blaze fences, walls or other construction on private property without the owner's permission.

9. Check the blazing past the point of your responsibility. For example, if your section ends at a roadway, cross the road and make sure the hiker can follow the continuation of the trail easily. Report any problems to your supervisor.

10. On joint trails, the blazes should be one above the other, in the same order, on the same tree. Do not alternate placement.

Don't simply keep repainting old blazes. Take a fresh, objective look at the trail each year; add or subtract blazes as the need arises.

Always think of the safety and informational needs of the hiker.



Large bridge *sample*



Small Rustic bridge *sample*



Bog Bridge *sample*



Observation Platform *sample*

Once known

