

Warren Land Conservation Trust Land Management Plan

A. Property Description

A.1. Property Information

WLCT ID	Jacobs Point 1,2,3,4
Assessor's Map / Lot	Map 15C Lots 60,66,67,68,69,70
Total Acres	36.37+-
Habitat Type:	Salt Marsh with associated upland
Grantor	1- Virginia L. Hanley 2- Jay Gaynor Flanagan 3- Allan M. Shine, Hamish 4- James E. Hanley, Steven T. Carlotti
Date Acquired	1- 11/5/1987 2- 12/31/1991 3- 7/21/1992 4- 5/31/1994

A.2. Conservation Considerations

Agricultural History		
Existing trails	X	
Structures (ie. Sheds, houses, burial grounds, wells on site)	X	Purple Martin House, Box culvert under the mail trail
Signage	X	Interpretive signage
Boundaries marked		Western Boundary defined by water, Northern Boundary partially defined, but not bounded.
Other		

A.3. Surrounding Conservation

Description of surrounding, if any, conservation area protected by WLCT, Town, State, or other nonprofit within .5 miles.

Owner	Acreage	Habitat Type
AUDUBON SOCIETY OF RI	1.9 acres (Warren), 27.25 (Bristol)	Salt Marsh and associated upland

A.4 Acquisition History

Describe any known acquisition history (e.g. donated in memory of someone, dedicated to someone, other):

Area was acquired in 4 transactions between 1987 and 1994. No documentation was presented that shows the property needing to be named for a donor. Evidence exists that the area was grazed for livestock in the past.

Channeling exists for draining purposes. In addition, there are photos documenting the trail being used as an access point for a sea plane on the Warren River.

A.5. Stewardship Issues

Invasive Plants – During visits the following invasive species have been identified on this property.

Trees		Shrubs		Herbaceous	
Norway maple		Japanese barberry	X	Garlic mustard	
Tree-of-heaven		Scotch broom		Spotted knapweed	
European black alder		Autumn olive		Black swallow-wort	
Black locust		Glossy buckthorn		English ivy	
		Border privet		Japanese hops	
Woody Vines		Honeysuckle	X	Ornamental jewelweed	
Porcelain berry		Common buckthorn		Yellow iris	
Oriental bittersweet	X	Multiflora rose		Purple loosestrife	X
Japanese honeysuckle		Wineberry		Forget-me-not	
				Japanese knotweed	
				Mile-a-minute vine	
				Coltsfoot	
				Phragmites	X

Management of invasive plants:

Each invasive plant has specific requirements for eradication. Consult a professional land manager as to the optimal way to control each species. Phragmites at this location has extensive management with positive effects. Ongoing maintenance must be continued in order to sustain native plantings.

Encroachment:

Description: Trash associated with the bike path that runs along the Eastern boundary of the property has been identified as an ongoing maintenance issue. There are no significant abutter encroachment issues.

Point of contact to resolve encroachment issue: Name: None **Phone:** None

B. Property Stewardship Options

The following list briefly describes property stewardship options that may be appropriate for the Property (to be determined by WLCT’s Land Stewardship Committee and/or full board). Consideration should be given to the potential impacts of any land stewardship activities on any nearby habitat and wildlife, including migratory species such as herring and various migratory birds.

Signage – Signage can be a personal preference, but is an integral component of a publicly used area. Using signage to keep visitors safe, point out areas of interest and interpret natural aspects of the area are all important.

- **Tertiary signage-** signage used to identify boundaries or areas owned by WLCT, but not necessarily open to the public. Tertiary signage should have a mode of contact like a phone number or website that can lead people to further information about WLCT or the specific property.
- **Secondary signage-** Signage used to identify a property, but not directing the public for access purposes.
- **Primary signage-** Signage use to welcome visitors and direct them to trailheads, use guidelines and points of interest. Primary signage is used for destination properties and may require ongoing updating and maintenance such as a kiosk.

Trails – Trails that are well maintained are a great way to provide safe opportunities for the general public to access the area without damaging the flora and fauna of the site. It also allows for monitoring by volunteers. Here are a few general considerations when planning trails.

- Long established trails are hard to close. Plan carefully when establishing new ones.
- Straight trails are less interesting than winding layouts. Interesting trails tend to get more use
- When trails encounter wetlands, plan carefully the best way to cross. Bridges and other structures all have a lifespan and ongoing maintenance considerations.
- Providing a map of the property will help keep visitors in designated areas. Even for short trails, maps can reduce conflicts with abutting land owners and keep visitors safe when utilizing the area.

Landscaping – Some low maintenance plants especially at points of interest or at a trailhead can enhance the esthetics of a conservation area. Be certain to select only native plantings that are tolerant of the physical conditions of the site as well as the general character of the site.

Structures:

Boundary split rail fencing – If there are areas where the landscape changes with more than a 3-foot grade change, it is advised that WLCT consider installing boundary split rail to prevent accidental falls of visitors. Since the majority of this property is contiguous salt meadow, encroachment is not an issue and symbolic split rail fencing is not necessary.

Benches – Benches and resting places are a nice way to encourage quiet contemplation and reflection. They also allow for resting stops along the trail for those who may need. While optional, a bench placed near the trailhead and near the terminus of the trail by the river may enhance usability of the area. Plans are available to be built by volunteers or units can be purchased.

Kiosk – An interpretive kiosk is an ideal way to give visitors about the property. It is also an effective way to distribute information about WLCT and events. Plans are available and can be provided.

Parking –

Does formal parking currently exist? No

Best parking place for monitoring (see Stewardship Map) Parking for monitoring is currently available at the Wrinkle Point Association club house. This is an unwritten agreement that should be verified before each use.

C. Inappropriate/unsuitable Uses

This parcel is subject to the Rules & Regulations for publicly accessible conservation areas of the Warren Land Conservation Trust.

1. No littering or dumping of trash, debris, brush, or any material that has been transported from off-site
2. No camping
3. No fires or fireworks
4. Not permitted: “To pick, cut, injure, [remove,] deface, or disturb any [vegetation], rock, [or structure].”
5. Not permitted: “To hunt, trap, catch, injure, destroy, [harass,] or interfere in any way with wild animals.”
6. No discharging of firearms
7. Not permitted: “To distribute, post, place, or erect any bills, notices, papers or advertising device or matter of any kind except by written authorization of the Warren Land Conservation Trust.” (No advertising)
8. Not permitted: “To indulge in riotous, boisterous, threatening, or indecent conduct, or to conduct other Criminal Acts as defined by Rhode Island General Laws.”

9. Not permitted: “To sell or offer for sale, any merchandise, article or service.”
10. No vehicles including but not limited to bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles.
11. Not permitted: “To construct or erect any building or structure, dock, pier, or float.”
12. Dogs ON LEASH, provided solid waste is removed by owner

D. Land Stewardship Recommendations:

The following options describe general land management scenarios considered for the Property.

Class 1: Nature Preserve / Wildlife Sanctuary –
Area is to be monitored once annually and as needed.

Description of property stewardship items:

- Signage: Minimal tertiary signage
- Fencing: No structures or fencing
- Annual stewardship activities: Monitor annually, A baseline documentation report should be completed every 5 years

Class 2: Destination Property

Description of property stewardship items:

- Signage: Secondary Signage
- Fencing: Fencing installed at hazard locations where contact from visitors is expected
- Bench: Benches installed at regular intervals every .5 miles of trails.
- Kiosk: A Kiosk is suggested at the main entry location
- Trail monitoring, maintenance (frequency, by whom): Trail monitoring should take place weekly between May and October. Monthly maintenance outside of the season and after storm events.
- Annual stewardship activities: Official monitoring should take place on a rotating schedule with each season being included on an annual basis. Rotating a schedule allows for the organization to capture observations that may otherwise be missed if always completed at the same time every year. An example of a schedule is below:
 - 2017 December
 - 2018 July
 - 2019 April
 - 2020 October

E. Comments: