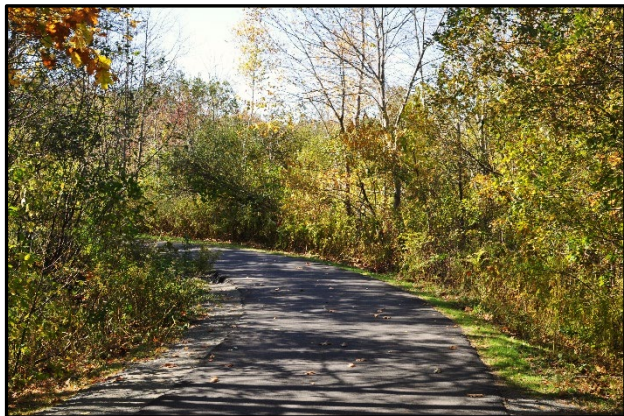


# Town of North Reading Open Space and Recreation Plan



Prepared by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council  
March 24, 2020

# **Acknowledgements**

This plan would not have been possible without the support and leadership of many people in North Reading. Professional support was provided by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), the regional planning agency serving the 101 cities and towns of Metropolitan Boston. Funding for this project was provided by MAPC's Technical Assistance Program and the Town of North Reading.

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## **Section 1 – Plan Summary**

This Plan continues the ongoing efforts by the Town of North Reading to protect natural resources, conserve open space, develop community gathering spaces, and provide a variety of well-maintained recreational opportunities. The previous Open Space and Recreation Plans were completed in 2013, 2007, 1995 and 1987.

Section 2 includes a statement of purpose and outlines the planning and public participation process undertaken for this Plan.

Sections 3 and 4 provide background information on the Town including history, demographic data, development patterns, and the natural environment. This information helps to set the community and natural context for the inventory of the Town's present open spaces and recreation facilities, contained in Section 5. Sections 6 through 8 identify the Town's future open space and recreation needs and outline community priorities. Finally, the detailed Action Plan in Section 9 provides a prioritized seven-year program to address the identified community needs.

The open space and recreation goals of the Town identified in this Plan are as follows:

- 1) Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all
- 2) Maintain a high quality of recreational service for all residents
- 3) Protect water resources to restore the ecological integrity of the Ipswich River Watershed
- 4) Protect natural features to maintain biological diversity and preserve scenic quality
- 5) Expand and improve access to public open space and recreation areas
- 6) Provide universal access to facilities and programs
- 7) Plan and coordinate protection of lands of conservation and recreation interest
- 8) Manage Town open space properties to protect natural resources while encouraging appropriate public use
- 9) Coordinate protection and management of natural and recreational resources with multiple jurisdictions
- 10) Ensure adequate staffing, resources, and communication for effective implementation of OSRP

## **Section 2 – Introduction**

### **Statement of Purpose**

The purposes of this Plan are to:

- 1) Assess and provide information on the state of the Town's open space and recreational resources and programs and identify trends that may affect these existing conditions,
- 2) Assess community needs and desires as they relate to open space and recreation, and
- 3) Provide targeted recommendations that will help the Town of North Reading continue its mission to conserve natural resources, preserve and develop community open spaces, and provide sufficient recreation opportunities for its residents.

Guided by the 2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan, Town departments, boards, committees, and volunteers have worked together on numerous projects and initiatives to advance the community's open space and recreation goals. Since completion of that plan the town has:

- Paved parking area at Clarke Park;
- Installed sod; built new pavilion and fencing; expanded and improved concession stand; upgraded dugouts, lighting, security system, parking lot, and audio at Benevento Field;
- Re-surfaced tennis courts, replaced canopy cover and installed facilities storage shed at gazebo area, installed handicapped ramp and awnings at the Recreation Center, paved parking lot of Recreation Center, asphalted the walkways, and purchased additional picnic tables at Ipswich River Park;
- Installed new multi-purpose athletic field and new varsity girls' softball field at High School;
- Installed heated women's and men's restrooms and concession stand at Arthur Kenney (AJK) Turf Field;
- Provided shade protection at Little School and High School dugouts; and
- Improved Hood School baseball field with fencing, storage shed, repairs.

Building on these positive achievements, the 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan will continue to provide a framework for town officials and residents to make informed decisions impacting open space and recreation. This Plan maintains much of the 2012 Plan prepared by Brown Walker Planners, Inc. and builds on it with an updates to the community setting, environmental inventory and analysis, inventory of the Town's conservation and recreation lands, assessment of community needs, objectives, and actions.

### **Planning Process and Public Participation**

The planning process and preparation of this Plan were coordinated by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), under the direction of, and with input from the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee (Committee) composed of staff and members of the Select Board, Parks and Recreation Committee, Parks and Recreation Department, the Land Utilization Committee, and the Conservation Commission.

The planning process began in October 2019, with a tour by Town and MAPC staff of the open space and recreation facilities, review of the status of action items from the 2012 Plan, and

nomination of the 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee by the North Reading Select Board. In November, the Committee, Town staff, and MAPC staff shared a project orientation meeting to finalize the project schedule, discuss outreach strategies, and discuss new issues related to open space and recreation.

As a first step in the public outreach process, MAPC developed an Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey that aimed to identify community goals and priority projects, assess community satisfaction of open space and recreation resources, and invite input on community actions to preserve open space and improve recreation facilities. Nearly 450 people responded to the survey; a summary of findings is included in the Appendix.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee hosted a public meeting on December 5, 2019 to bring members of the community together to discuss strengths and weaknesses of the Town's recreation facilities and open space, as well as to gather feedback from the public on the objectives of the 2013 Plan, scenic and unique features in Town, and the open space inventory.

As the draft Plan was being prepared, the OSRP Committee conducted targeted outreach to community leaders. MAPC staff and/or OSRP Committee members presented to and led discussions about the draft OSRP at meetings of the Conservation Commission and the Land Utilization Committee, and reached out to the Chair of the Commission on Disabilities.

## Section 3 – Community Setting

### **Regional Context**

Located in Middlesex County, North Reading is a suburban community just 16 miles northwest of Boston and 10 miles from the City of Lawrence. The Town encompasses 13 square miles and is bounded on the north by Andover and North Andover, Wilmington on the west, Reading on the south, and Middleton and Lynnfield on the east.

North Reading is well-sited between I-93, I-95, I-495, and Rte. 128 providing convenient access to commercial and industrial facilities as well as to downtown Boston, skiing, and beach resorts.

### **REGIONAL PLANNING**

North Reading is a part of the 101 cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan area that are represented by MAPC. MAPC works with communities through eight sub-regional organizations whose members are appointed by chief elected officials and planning boards. North Reading is a member of the North Suburban Subregion (NSPC), which also includes the communities of Wilmington, Reading, Lynnfield, Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn, Burlington, and Winchester.

*MetroFuture* is the long-term regional plan for the Boston metropolitan area.<sup>1</sup> The plan includes goals and objectives as well as strategies for accomplishing these goals. Some of the goals particularly relevant to North Reading's Open Space and Recreation Plan include:

- #9 The region's landscape will retain its distinctive green spaces and working farms.
- #10 Growth in the region will be guided by informed, inclusive, and proactive planning.
- #11 The region will be prepared for and resilient to natural disasters and climate change.
- #23 All neighborhoods will have access to safe and well-maintained parks, community gardens, and appropriate play spaces for children and youth.
- #25 More residents will build regular physical activity into their daily lives.
- #31 The region's residents—including youth, seniors, and immigrants—will be well informed and engaged in civic life and community planning.
- #47 Most people will choose to walk or bike for short trips.
- #63 The ecological condition of wetlands will improve, and fewer wetlands will be lost to development.
- #64 The region will retain its biodiversity and will have healthy populations of native plants and animals, and fewer invasive species.
- #65 A robust network of protected open spaces, farms, parks, and greenways will provide wildlife habitat, ecological benefits, recreational opportunities, and scenic beauty.

The nearby communities of Andover, North Andover and Burlington have most recently completed Open Space and Recreation planning efforts. Others, such as Wakefield, and Winchester have

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<sup>1</sup> MAPC, *MetroFuture*, May 2008.



Open Space plans that were completed in the last ten years, but have not been updated recently. Wilmington and Reading's plans will expire in 2020 and Woburn's in 2022. Lynnfield's last plan from 1998 is currently being updated, and Wakefield last produced one in 2004. It will be important for the Town to coordinate open space planning efforts, particularly with neighboring communities that may share regional natural and recreational resources.

### **LANDSCAPE CHARACTER**

As part of the Ipswich River Watershed area, North Reading is located in one of the most historically and ecologically significant river systems in the region. The Ipswich River is part of the Great Marsh ecosystem which extends to New Hampshire, and more than 350,000<sup>2</sup> people depend on the river and its aquifers for drinking water. The Ipswich River is considered a highly stressed river basin, due to the fact that segments of the river run dry on a regular basis.

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<sup>2</sup> Ipswich River Watershed Association

**MAP 1 - REGIONAL CONTEXT**  
OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN | 2019  
NORTH READING, MA

Town Boundaries

Town Halls

Schools

Streams

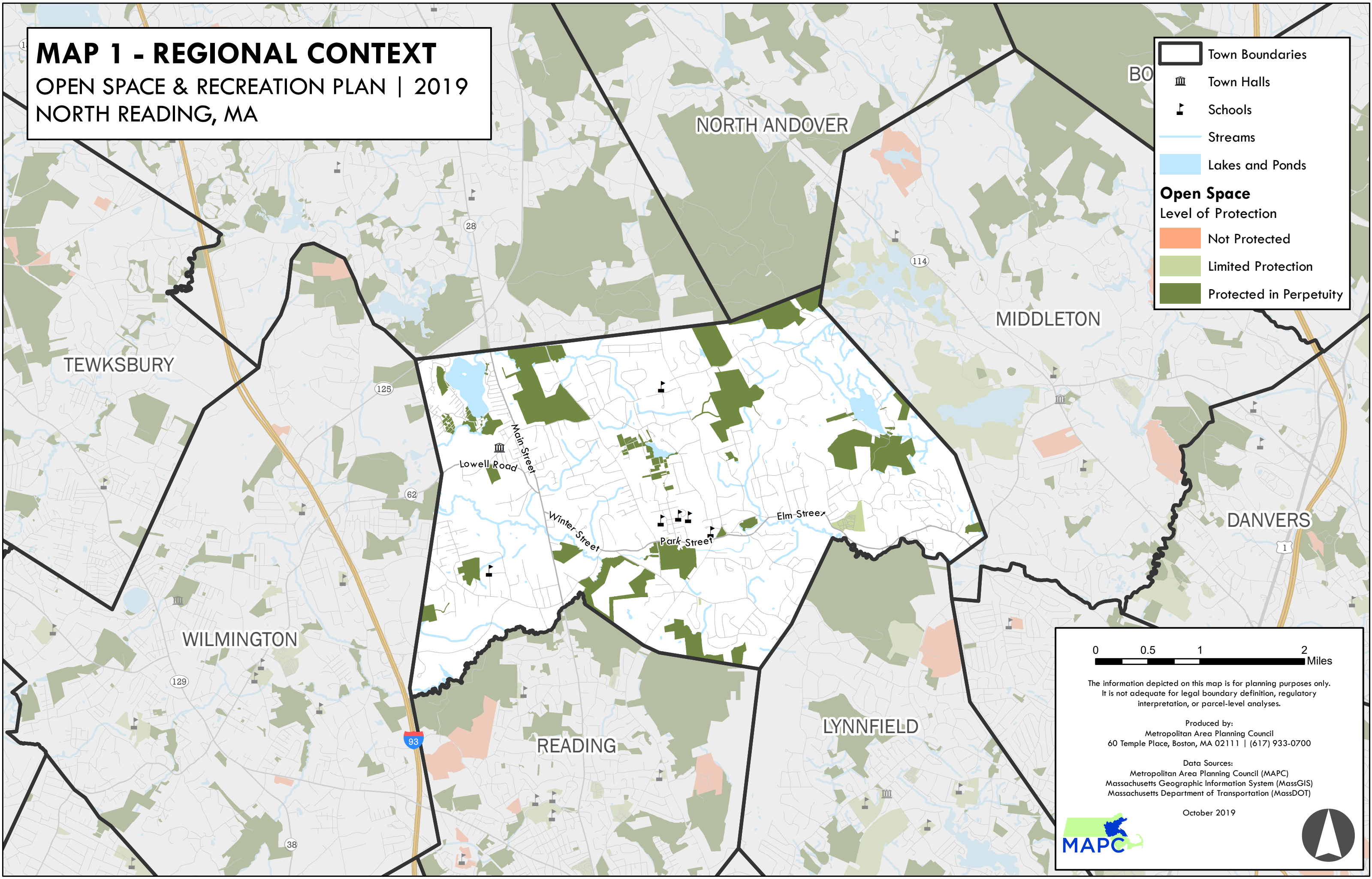
Lakes and Ponds

**Open Space**  
Level of Protection

Not Protected

Limited Protection

Protected in Perpetuity



0

0.5

1

2

Miles

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analyses.

Produced by:  
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Data Sources:  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)  
Massachusetts Geographic Information System (MassGIS)  
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

October 2019

## **History of the Community<sup>3</sup>**

North Reading was incorporated as a town in 1853, having earlier (1713) been the North Parish and part of what is now Wakefield and Reading, the First and West Parishes, respectively. The earliest human residents were probably the Algonquin people of the Massachusetts language group, whose campgrounds adjacent to several waterways have been documented by archaeologists. Many artifacts are now at the Peabody Museum at Phillips Academy. Most of the European settlers later worked at clearing and farming land. As the population grew, occupations diversified, a service sector developed, with schools, mills, taverns, shoe shops (a winter occupation for farmers), tannery, railroad station, fire engine company, and a militia training field.<sup>4</sup>

The economy of the town in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century was based on subsistence farming with limited crop production. There was a sawmill by 1694 and grist and saw mills at the village center by 1794. Some small scale boot and shoe making was underway by 1820, and by 1850 small sheds or shops to make shoes were attached to almost every house in town. These shops produced cheap footwear that was sold south to clothe slaves. The Civil War effectively destroyed the town's industry. The principal products of the town in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were milk, apples and fruits.<sup>5</sup>

Like many rural communities, the railroad brought change to North Reading, providing a means to transport freight between the large mills in Lawrence and Lowell, and introducing a way for passengers to travel far beyond their town borders. The railroad came to North Reading in 1850 and joined South Danvers (now Peabody) to Tewksbury where it connected to the Lowell mills via the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad. The Boston and Maine Railroad took over the line in 1887. Passenger service along the route ended in 1932, and freight service between North Reading and Wilmington ended in 1935.<sup>6</sup>



**Figure 1: Boston and Maine Railroad, North Reading station, circa 1920's (North Reading Historical Society)**

After World War II, North Reading began to transform into the community it remains today, an outlying suburb of the Boston Metro area. Much of the agricultural land has been developed as housing, and, though there is some local industry concentrated within the southwestern portion of town and commercial development along Main Street (Route 28), it is predominantly a residential community.

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<sup>3</sup> Brown Walker Planners, Inc., "2013 North Reading Open Space Plan."

<sup>4</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., pp. 4.2 – 4.3.

<sup>5</sup> MA Dept. of Housing and Community Development, *Community Profiles*.

<sup>6</sup> North Reading Bicentennial Commission.

As residential development has increased steadily over the decades, the Town has taken steps to preserve and protect open space and conservation lands. At times, this has included taking large tracts of land proposed for development by eminent domain and other means. In 1987, the Town took the Hillview Country Club, a 141 acre private golf course at the time proposed for residential development, in order to keep it and run it as a municipal as a golf course. In 1993, the Town took a property by eminent domain which was proposed for a residential subdivision, and today is Ipswich River Park. The park provides passive and active recreation, and also serves to protect sensitive wetlands surrounding the river in this area. In 2005, the Town used eminent domain to purchase parcels around Eisenhaures Pond which, along with existing Conservation land in this area, now comprise Eisenhaures Pond Park. In 2004, Town Meeting voted to purchase 230 Elm Street, a 50 acre property coming out of Chapter 61A protection. On a smaller scale, the Town has taken other measures to protect open space. For example, larger lot zoning is required in one of the Town's most sensitive drinking water protection area, in the vicinity of Swan Pond, where 3 acre lots are the minimum size.

## **Planning Context**

As listed below, several planning efforts in North Reading are on-going or have recently been completed, including the North Reading 2020 Master Plan.

- Master Plan (2020)
- Housing Production Plan (2018)
- Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Plan (2018)
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (2016)
- Town Facilities/Buildings Plan (2019-2020)
- Sewer/Tax Revenue Study (2011)
- Complete Streets Prioritization Plan (2017)
- Main Street Streetscape Concept Plan (2015)
- Paratransit Study (2017)
- Suburban Mobility Study (2017)
- Priority Mapping Study (2014)
- Economic Development Strategy Route 28 and Retail/Housing Demand Analysis (2015)

Generally, the key ideas that Town residents have been considering for the past few years involve decisions on: (a) investing in wastewater treatment infrastructure (localized sewer) along Main Street; (b) investing in streetscape improvements; and (c) transforming some predominantly or exclusively commercial districts into mixed-use business districts with sewer and residential options for young adults and seniors.

## **Population Characteristics**

### **POPULATION TRENDS**

Between 1920 and 1990 North Reading transformed from a rural town of just over 1,000 residents to a suburban bedroom community of 12,000 with growth rates averaging more than 50% a decade.<sup>7</sup> During the 1990's the growth rate slowed to 5%, and then grew in the 2000's to 15%.

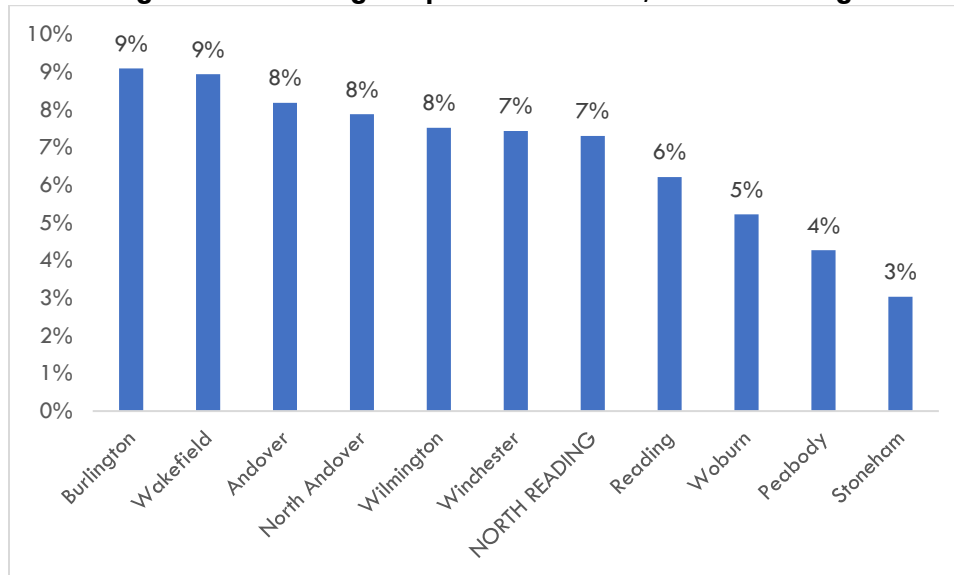
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<sup>7</sup> Brown Walker Planners, Inc., "2013 North Reading Open Space Plan."



Between 2010 and 2017, population has grown by approximately 5%.<sup>8</sup> The rate of recent growth in North Reading is approximately average compared to other communities in the region, as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 2: Percentage Population Growth, North Reading & Vicinity, 2010-2017**



Source: 2006-2010, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010, 2017.

Population projections show moderate growth for North Reading and the surrounding communities over the next 20 years, as shown in Table 1.

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<sup>8</sup> US Census, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

**Table 1: Population Projections to 2035**

<b>Town</b>	<b>2010 Population</b>	<b>2030 Population Range</b>	<b>Rate of Growth</b>
Andover	33,201	35,577-36,508	8%
Burlington	24,498	26,539-27,680	10%
Lynnfield	11,596	11,174-11,506	-2%
Middleton	8,987	10,170-10,470	13%
North Andover	28,352	29,991-30,747	7%
<b>North Reading</b>	<b>14,892</b>	<b>15,973-16,511</b>	<b>8%</b>
Peabody	51,251	55,091-57,387	9%
Reading	24,747	26,221-27,265	7%
Stoneham	21,437	20,487-21,347	-2%
Wakefield	24,932	23,812-24,842	3%
Wilmington	22,325	22,907-23,705	4%
Winchester	21,374	20,818-21,534	-1%
Woburn	38,120	40,165-41,994	7%

Note: Projections are based on two scenarios for growth based on different assumptions and key trends. The rate of growth is based on the average between the two scenarios.

Source: MAPC, *Population and Housing Demand Projections for Metro Boston*.

## **AGE OF RESIDENTS**

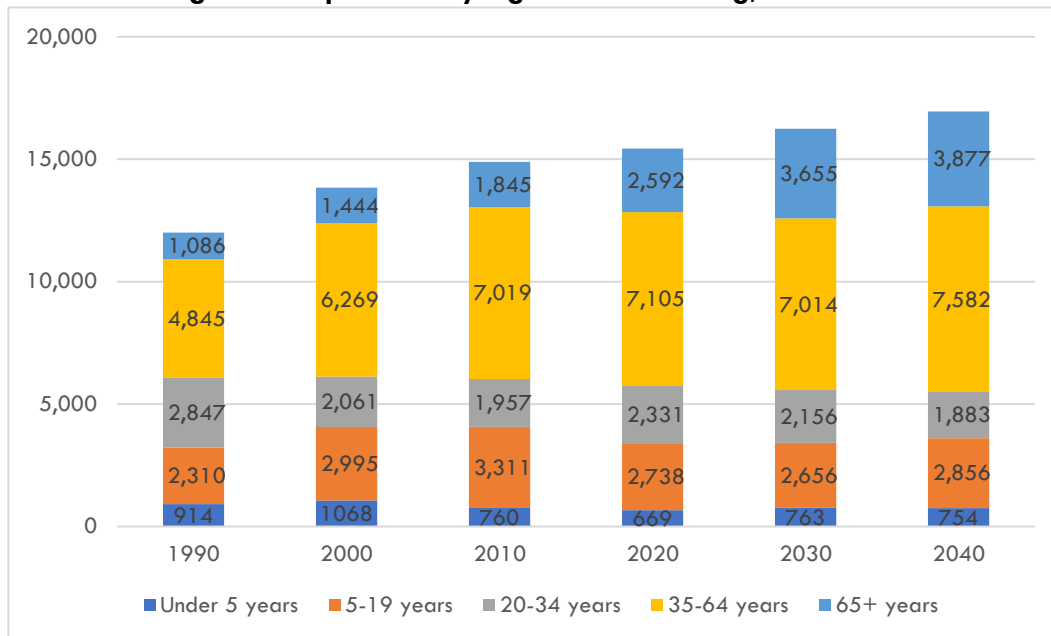
Population demographics can influence open space and recreation needs. For example, while residents young and old differ in their recreational needs based on individual interests, there are some assumptions that can be made about the demand for facilities based on age. Families with young children tend to need neighborhood playgrounds. School age youth and adults need playfields for team sports, and increasingly, areas for running, biking, and walking. Activities such as boating and fishing are popular with mid-life adults. Elderly residents are in need of pleasant, safe and accessible places to walk and sit, and places to go for group outings. In addition, residents under the age of 16 and some older residents and disabled residents are not able to drive. Therefore, their access to parks and open space are dependent on safe and convenient walking, biking, and transit options, or on others who can drive.

In 2010, the median age of North Reading was approximately equal to that of Massachusetts (39.1 years) and the NSPC sub-region (42.0 years). Over 14% of the Town's population is over 65 and 22% are under the age of 18.<sup>9</sup> Notably, the number of seniors is expected to increase by approximately 50% between 2020 and 2040. And, the number of seniors already increased by 44% between 2000 and 2010. Therefore, the open space and recreational needs typical of people 65 years and older in North Reading can be expected to increase.

In comparison, the number of adults between 35-64 years old is expected to increase by 6%, the number of young adults between 20-34 years old is expected to decrease by 19%, the number of youth between 5-19 years old is expected to increase by only 6%, and the number of children under the age of 5 years old is expected to increase by 13%. North Reading's population by age from years 1990 to 2040 is shown in Figure 2.

<sup>9</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

**Figure 3: Population by Age: North Reading, 1990-2040**



Source: MAPC, 2011.

## POPULATION DENSITY

Population density influences demand for public outdoor parks and recreation spaces. In high density areas, residences may lack private yard space. Typically these areas would benefit from neighborhood parks or playgrounds. In residential areas with lower density where many properties have private yards, there may be less of a demand for neighborhood parks and more of a demand for trails, playgrounds, and sports fields.

North Reading ranks in the top third in the state for population density (93 communities are more densely settled, 257 are less densely settled). Communities with similar densities are listed in the table below. Generally, these towns have suburban growth patterns with large amounts of open space. However, the open space may be challenging to access without a car and may not all be publicly accessible.

**Table 2: Population Density, 2015**

Community	Population Density (persons per sq. land miles)
Hopedale	1,152
Mansfield	1,179
Acton	1,185
NORTH READING	1,190
Easthampton	1,203
Canton	1,214
Taunton	1,216

Source: MA Department of Revenue, *Community Comparison Reports*.

<[https://dls.gateway.dor.state.ma.us/reports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Community\\_Comparison\\_Report](https://dls.gateway.dor.state.ma.us/reports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=Community_Comparison_Report)

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## HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Population characteristics can influence community preferences for open space and recreation. For example, single parent households may increase the demand for public recreation programs that can serve as childcare during work hours. A large percentage of individuals living alone may increase interest in organized adult recreational programs as people seek out social interactions. A high number of families with children can influence demand for playgrounds and youth recreation programs.

The following figure provides a snapshot of family and household characteristics for North Reading and the NSPC subregion. North Reading has more family households and fewer households with persons living alone than the subregion in total.

**Table 3: Household Composition: North Reading & NSPC Subregion**

Household Type	North Reading	NSPC Subregion
<b>Total Households<sup>1</sup></b>	5,422	79,705
Households with individuals under 18 years	33.8%	32.3%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	29.4%	31.4%
<b>Family Households<sup>2</sup></b>	73.6%	69.9%
<b>Households with Persons Living Alone<sup>2</sup></b>	21.8%	25.0%

Source:

1. 2013-2017 American Community Survey

2. 2010 U.S. Census

## HOUSING

Based on 2010 Census figures there are 5,633 housing units in North Reading, a nearly 16% increase since 2000. The number of occupied rental units increased by 82% during the same period indicating nearly half of all units built from 2000 to 2010 were rental units. Vacancy figures also rose during the decade from 75 vacant units in 2000 to 191 in 2010. Sixty-one of the units vacant in 2010 were rental, compared with only 6 vacant rentals in 2000. The vast majority of North Reading's housing stock is also single-family—85% is either attached or detached single-family.<sup>10</sup>

According to the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development, 540 of North Reading's 5,597 year round housing units in 2017 are included in the Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI) placing the town's affordable housing at 9.65%, just shy of the commonwealth's minimum goal of 10%. The Town reached this percentage primarily due to the development of the former J.T. Berry site (Edgewood Apartments) that includes 406 rental units, all of which are counted in the Inventory even though only 25% have affordability restrictions. Some communities in the NSPC subregion range have met the goal of 10% affordable units, and others have not. On average, 8.5% of the housing stock in the sub-region is deed-restricted affordable.

## INCOME, EDUCATION, AND OCCUPATION

A review of socioeconomic characteristics reveals how North Reading compares with its neighbors:

---

<sup>10</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



- The median household income has increased significantly recently. In 2017, the median household income was \$124,750, a 30% increase since 2010 and the second highest of the nine NSPC towns, only falling behind Wilmington (\$152,196).
- North Reading ranks third within NSPC subregion communities for the percent of residents (3.4%) who live in poverty. This 2017 figure is more than two times higher than the 2000 figure of 1.5%, but also represents a decrease from 4.6% in 2010. The average rate for the NSPC subregion is 3.9%.
- There are 615 households town-wide with a median household income at or below \$35,000.<sup>11</sup>
- The median household income of homeowners is more than double the income of renters.<sup>12</sup>

While this data would suggest that, in general, North Reading is an affluent town, it is important to provide open space and recreation services that are accessible and affordable to all. There are a number of residents and families in North Reading who are living on limited means or fixed incomes. For example, while higher income households are able to pay for private recreation and have the resources to travel to recreation centers outside the Town, low and moderate income families are more dependent on free public recreation that is readily accessible.

## **MAJOR INDUSTRIES**

The three industry sectors that employ the most people in Town are the following: transportation/warehousing (25%), manufacturing (17%), and construction (9%). The four industry sectors that have the highest average weekly wages are the following: manufacturing, professional/technical, wholesale trade, and construction (in that order).<sup>13</sup>

Of the 576 reported employers in the Town, the following table lists those above fifty employees. The top three are the North Reading School District and Teradyne with over 1,000 employees each, and Amazon Robotics with between 100 and 249 employees. Overall, the top companies that employ 100 or more people cover a variety of industries ranging from schools (1), electrical/electronics (2), offices (1), construction-related (3), trucking, waste management (1), stores (2), restaurants (1), and nursing (1).

---

<sup>11</sup> MAPC, North Reading 2019 Master Plan

<sup>12</sup> MAPC, North Reading 2019 Master Plan

<sup>13</sup> MAPC, North Reading 2019 Master Plan

**Table 4: Top Employers in North Reading, 2019<sup>14</sup>**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b># of Employees</b>	<b>Industry Code</b>
North Reading School District	Park St.	1,000-4,999	6111 Elementary and secondary schools
Teradyne Inc.	Riverpark Dr.	1,000-4,999	4236 Electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers
Amazon Robotics	Riverpark Dr.	100-249	5416 Management, scientific, and technical consulting services
Columbia Construction Co	Concord St.	100-249	5611 Office administrative services
Columbia Construction Co	Riverpark Dr.	100-249	2379 Other heavy and civil engineering construction
Dec Tam Corp	Concord St.	100-249	5629 Remediation and other waste management services
Dynamics Electrical	Concord St.	100-249	2382 Building equipment contractors
Kitty's Restaurant & Lounge	Main St.	100-249	7225 Restaurants and other eating places
Meadow View Center	North St.	100-249	6231 Nursing care facilities
Moynihan Lumber & Hardware	Chestnut St.	100-249	4441 Building material and supplies dealers

## **ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY**

In 2002 the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) adopted an Environmental Justice Policy to provide equal protection and meaningful participation for all Massachusetts residents with respect to environmental regulations and policies. This policy also supports equitable access to environmental assets, which include parks, open space, and recreation areas.<sup>15</sup> The State has identified communities that contain Environmental Justice Populations (see Map 2) – those with high percentages of minority, non-English speaking, low-income, and foreign-born populations.

A greater proportion of North Reading's population is composed of people of color than when the 2013 OSRP was adopted. According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, 90% of the population is white, 5% is Asian, 1% is Black, and 1% is multiracial; in comparison, 97% of the population was white in the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. During the same time, the population living in poverty has decreased from 4.6% in 2010 to 3.4% in 2017.<sup>16</sup> In addition, nearly 10% of the population speaks a language other than English at home: nearly 6% speak a European language and 3% speak an Asian language.

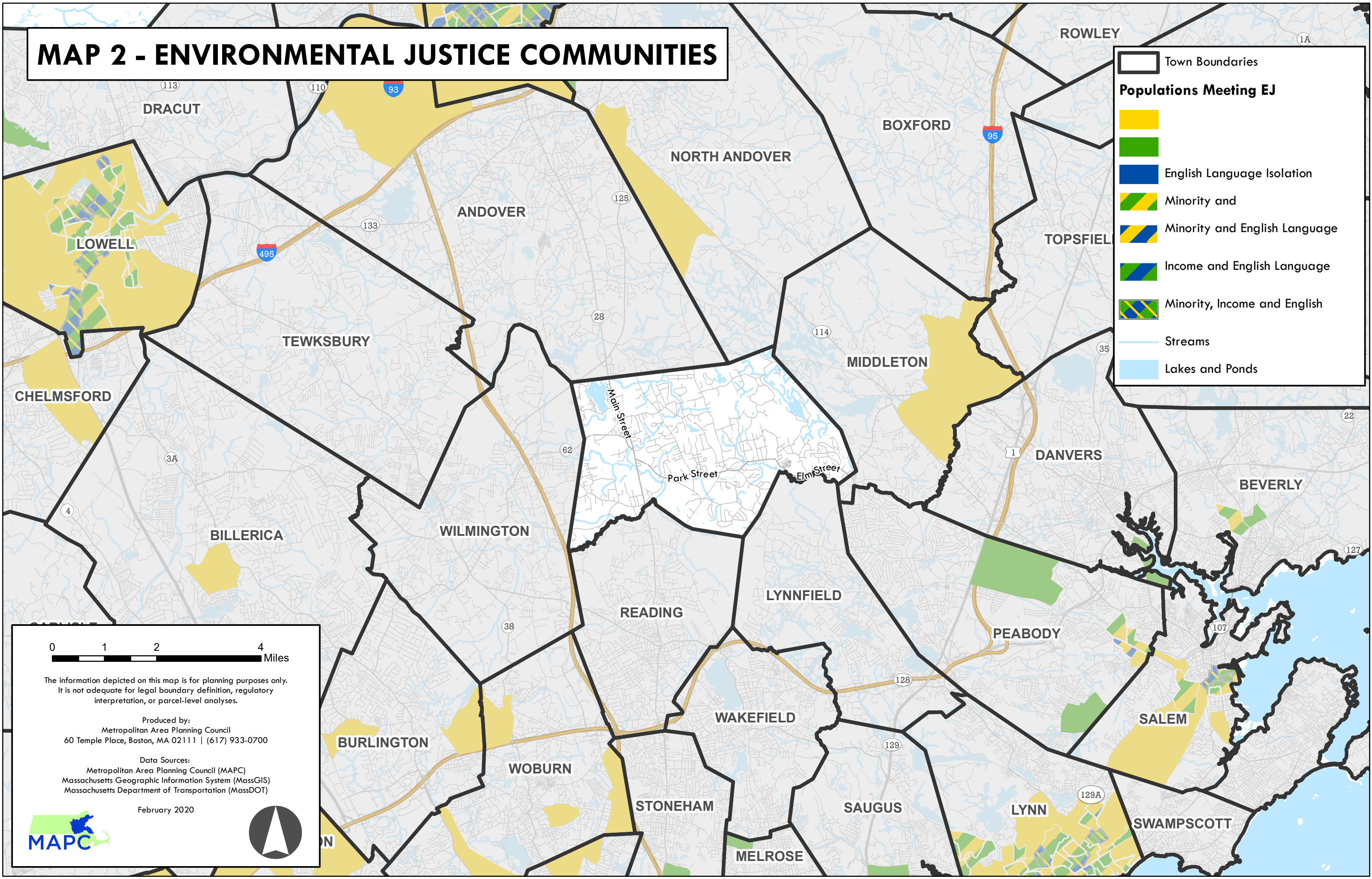
<sup>14</sup> MAPC, North Reading 2019 Master Plan

<sup>15</sup> Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. "Environmental Justice Policy"

<sup>16</sup> US Census, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2010, 2017.

North Reading does not have any identified Environmental Justice communities (which would represent a combination of these characteristics); nonetheless; this plan considers ways to reduce inequities in access to parks and recreation amenities.

# MAP 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES



Town Boundaries

**Populations Meeting EJ**

English Language Isolation

Minority and

Minority and English Language

Income and English Language

Minority, Income and English

Streams

Lakes and Ponds

0 1 2 4 Miles

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analyses.

Produced by:  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council  
60 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111 | (617) 933-0700

Data Sources:  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)  
Massachusetts Geographic Information System (MassGIS)  
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

February 2020



## **Growth and Development Patterns**

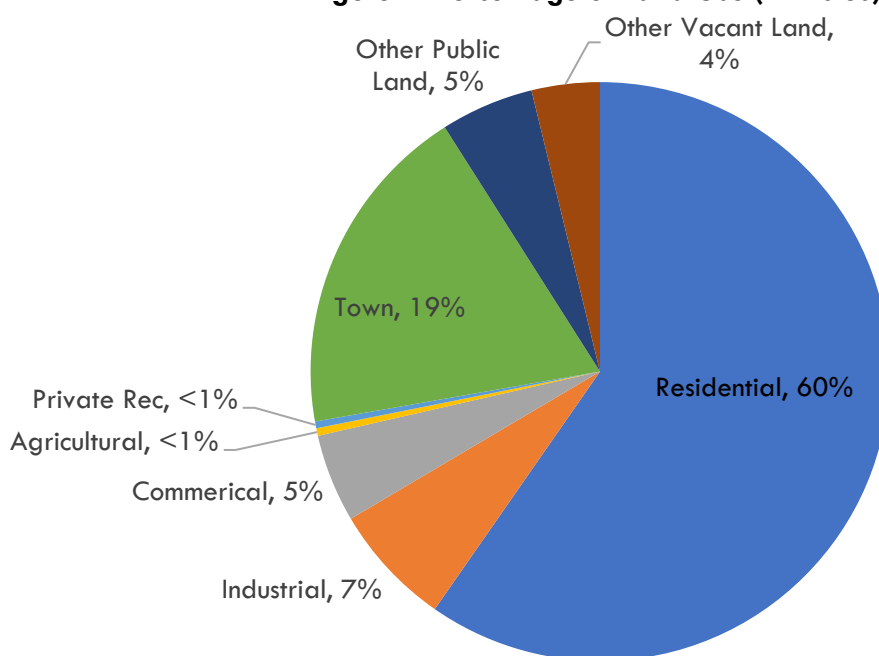
### **PATTERNS AND TRENDS**

The general pattern of land use in North Reading consists of a linear core of more intensive commercial development, scattered industry, and higher-density housing running north and south along Route 28. The southwest corner of Town along Concord Street contains most of the more recent industrial development, and the Park Street business district accentuates the Town Center with its local businesses, schools, and most town service buildings. Medium and low-density residential areas lie outside these more highly developed areas, with scattered tracts of undeveloped land which serve as reminders of the town's rural heritage.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Current Land Use Profile*

The following figure shows the distribution of land use as a percentage of all land in North Reading.

**Figure 4: Percentage of Land Use (in Acres)<sup>†</sup>**



<sup>†</sup> This chart reflects land use, not ownership. Town land is not categorized by use or jurisdiction in this chart. Data is based on an analysis of Town Assessor's data, March 2020.

Of the total 1,482 acres owned by the Town, 851 acres are open space used for Conservation and Recreation. A more complete inventory of Town-wide open space is included in Section 5.

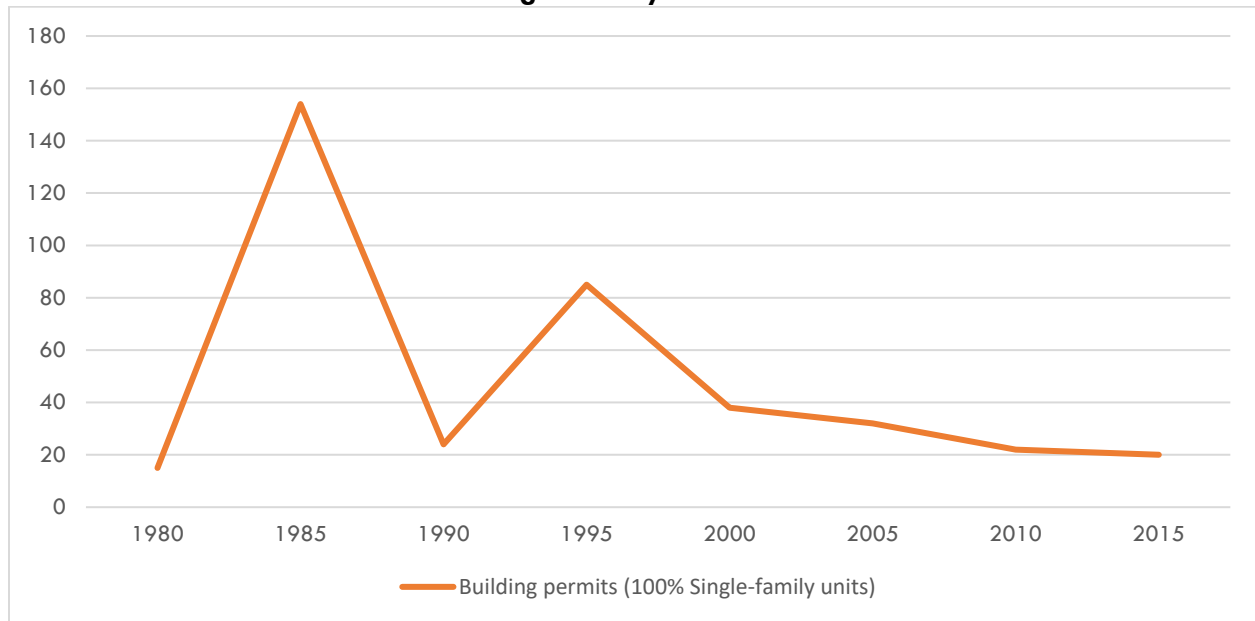
#### *Building Permit Activity*

As shown in Figure 5, residential development increased in the mid-late 1980's and then again in the mid-1990's, and then slowed considerably. The graphic below shows single-family building permits. (Another 510 units of multi-family housing were constructed between 2010 and 2015 that are not reflected here.)

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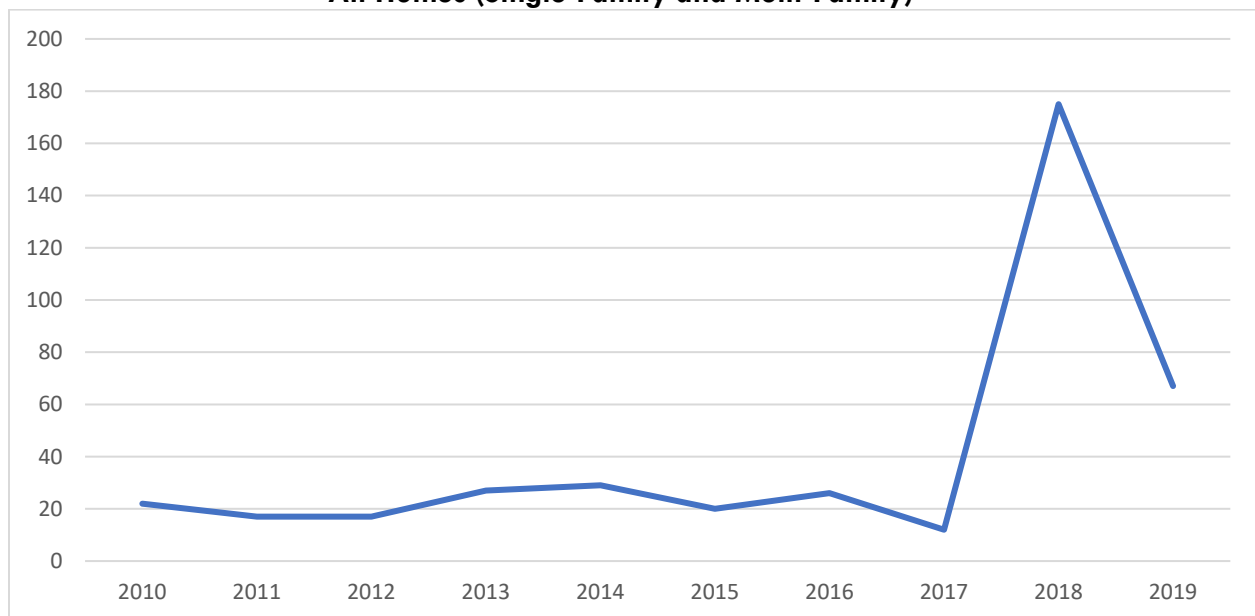
<sup>17</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 4.4.

**Figure 5: North Reading Residential Building Permit Activity:  
Single-Family Homes<sup>18</sup>**



More recent building permit data including both single-family and multi-family housing is shown below. There was a considerable increase in units permitted in 2018 due to the 55+ Martins Landing project being constructed on Berry Way.

**Figure 6: North Reading Residential Building Permit Activity:  
All Homes (Single-Family and Multi-Family)<sup>19</sup>**



<sup>18</sup> US Census, MAPC.

<sup>19</sup> Town of North Reading, 2020.

Housing demand can sometimes come into conflict with open space protection goals. For example, there is a growing need for smaller housing types to serve the increasing number of seniors in North Reading. In addition, there is severe need for more affordable housing options for first-time homeowners and renters. The 2019 Master Plan identifies overarching housing goals, including providing affordable and appropriate housing for seniors and providing a variety of housing options that increase naturally occurring affordable housing. There might be instances in which the goals of protecting open space and providing affordable housing come into conflict, and the Town must consider which strategies best serve the public today and in the future.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### *Transportation System<sup>20</sup>*

North Reading's citizens depend heavily upon private automobiles for transportation. The town lies at the intersection of State Routes 62 and 28. Local roads such as Haverhill Street, Central Street, Concord Street, and Marblehead Street also serve as major routes within the town. Interstate 93 lies a short distance west of North Reading and can be reached via Concord Street, Route 62 and Route 125 at the Andover town line.

The Town is a member of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), but receives no public transportation services from MBTA. The Town receives Ring & Ride services from the Merrimac Valley Regional Transit Authority (MVRTA). Public railway connections are available in Reading, Wilmington, and Andover, and public bus service is available in Reading and Andover.

Numerous established trucking firms provide both local and long-distance services. Boston's docks, railroad and bus terminals, and Logan International Airport provide land, sea, and air carrier services to points around the world. Lawrence Municipal Airport in neighboring North Andover provides small plane services.

Sidewalks are found along segments of many of the Town's major roads, though many of major roads have significant sidewalk gaps or are missing sidewalks altogether. Most subdivisions have sidewalks on at least one side of the street.

There are currently no dedicated bicycle facilities within North Reading. There is a former rail line bed that traverses part of the Town, and anecdotally, some informal walking and biking trail use has been mentioned by master plan workshop participants. At its October 2019, Town Meeting funded a rail trail feasibility study, to be undertaken by the Land Utilization Committee.

### *Solid Waste Disposal*

The Solid Waste and Recycling Division of the Department of Public Works is responsible for the collection of residential solid waste (trash) and recyclable materials from the residents of North Reading.

The specific functions of this division include:

- Administering the Town's Solid Waste Collection and Curbside Recycling Collections contracts under which all solid waste and recyclable goods are collected;
- Responding to citizen inquiries and complaints relative to the solid waste program;

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<sup>20</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 4.8.

- Maintaining and staffing the Town's lawn waste disposal area; and
- Conducting an annual Hazardous Waste Collection Day, through which residents of North Reading may properly dispose of household quantities of hazardous materials.

The Town currently contracts with JRM Hauling for solid waste removal services, which charges the Town on a per ton basis. While the Town pays for every pound of solid waste hauled, it pays the same for recycling regardless of the amount or recyclables collected. Recycling more to reduce solid waste is therefore a viable strategy for reducing service costs that impact how tax dollars are spent.

The Town has in place a number of policies and initiatives to help reduce solid waste production. Residents are currently limited to four 30-gallon containers or bags per week, not exceeding 50 pounds in weight. In addition, one large item per week (mattresses, sofas, etc.) is permitted.

According to the Town's 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan trash production reduced from an average of 65 pounds per household per week in 2005 to 48 pounds per week in 2010. These promising trends save taxpayer dollars, reduce environmental costs, and pave the way for further progress. According to the Town's 2018 Annual Report, the total solid waste collection for FY 2017 was 4464.28 tons and total recycling collection was 1,389 tons. The total solid waste collection for FY 2018 was 4086.49 tons and total recycling collection was 1237.87 tons. These figures do not include the scrap metal collected at the DPW, yard waste collected at the curb or the Compost Center, or the textiles, books and other materials collected in the various bins around Town.

### *Water Supply*

Before 1936, North Reading relied upon private wells for its water. From 1936 to 1954, the Town imported water from Wilmington. Between 1954 and 1980, five wellfields were developed within the Town. Additional water, as needed has been imported from Andover beginning in 1995.<sup>21</sup> Today North Reading provides about 1.37 million gallons of water per day (500 million gallons a year) to its residents and businesses, about seventy percent of which is purchased from Andover. The balance comes from the Town's public supply system (this will be changing in the near future, as noted below). In addition about 15% of homes in North Reading now have irrigation wells to supplement the public supply.

North Reading has public wellfields adjacent to the Skug River (Central Street wellfield), near Martins Pond (Lakeside wellfield and Route 125 wellfield), and near Martins Brook where it re-enters the town from Wilmington (Railroad Bed wellfield). In addition to the wells, the Town owns and maintains two water treatment plants, pumping stations, three water storage tanks, approximately 80 miles of water mains, 750 fire hydrants and 4,600 water service connections and water meters.

The Town's aquifers and its primary recharge areas are in the area around Martins Pond and in various areas along the Ipswich River and Martins Brook. The locations of North Reading's public water supplies and aquifer protection areas are displayed on Map 4.

The Aquifer Protection District is an overlay district that includes the Town of North Reading well fields and surrounding drainage basins, as well as areas around the drinking water sources of

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<sup>21</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 4.9; Camp Dresser & McKee, *Report on Contamination at the Stickney Well*, 1986.

other communities. Located near the borders to Andover, North Andover, Wilmington and parts of Middleton, Reading and Lynnfield, if a proposed development lies within this District that overlays the basic zoning map of the Town, then the regulations for this overlay district, which are more restrictive than those of the underlying district, take precedence. The Zoning Board of Appeals is the Special Permit Granting Authority.

According to the 2018 Water Quality Report, North Reading draws water from four active wellfields: the Lakeside Boulevard Wellfield, the Route 125 Well, the Railroad Bed Wellfield, and the Central Street Wellfield. In addition to these wellfields, North Reading maintains two active interconnections with the Town of Andover that are used to supplement town wells. In 2017, the North Reading Water Department supplied over 559 million gallons of water to the Town, averaging 1.53 million gallons per day. In the peak summer day, the water demand exceeded 2.16 million gallons. A sampling of water quality for North Reading shows that the water supply, as of 2017, was not in violation of state regulated and secondary substances. In addition, the Town has reached an agreement with the Town of Andover for increased capacity in its water source.<sup>22</sup> The Town plans to decommission its wells and rely on Andover's water for 100% of its supply within the next several years.

#### *Sewer and Wastewater Disposal*

North Reading has no public sewer system or wastewater treatment facility. The High School complex and some larger developments operate private on-site wastewater treatment plants. Development of a wastewater system is being explored however, as a strategy to protect the town's water resources and to increase business development within the community.

In 2007, the Town completed a Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan. The plan outlined a series of recommended steps the Town could take to develop a wastewater disposal system for areas in need. However, the disposal sites recommended in the plan, were not proven to be suitable. In 2011, the Town contracted with FXM Associates to conduct an analysis of potential increased property tax revenues in connection with proposed sewer service in the Concord Street and Main Street/Route 28 Study Area.

As of 2020, the Town is actively seeking a permanent sewerage solution. The Town is working on plans for municipal sewer infrastructure through Andover to be part of the Greater Lawrence Sewer District. A feasibility study is currently underway to determine phasing and cost options, as well as determining the infrastructure improvements that will need to be made in Andover in order to make a municipal sewer along Route 28 and Concord Street, and potentially the Martins Pond neighborhood, a reality.

#### *Storm Water Program*

North Reading also seeks to protect water resources with a stormwater program. The Town through its Department of Public Works provides information to the public about the cause and effect of stormwater and the Town's policies, regulations and initiatives that address it.

In 2010 the Town created the Water and Wastewater Commission to focus on stormwater issues and guide community decisions and actions. The same year it also adopted updated stormwater rules and regulations to provide greater clarity of the Town's Stormwater Management Bylaw and improve effectiveness of its administration and enforcement. The Department of Public Works is

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<sup>22</sup> North Reading 2020 Master Plan

updating its Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of stormwater infrastructure. In 2017 DPW submitted the Town's Storm Water Annual Report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for General Permit compliance.

## **LAND USE CONTROLS**

Land use is a general term used to describe the primary use (or combination of current uses) occurring on a tract of land at a given time, including residential, retail/commercial, office, industrial, open space, transportation, mixed use and more. Land use patterns are influenced by numerous factors including historical development patterns, population and economic growth over time, infrastructure investment, transportation access, natural resources and environmental constraints, and quality of life. Importantly, land use is not permanent – it can and often does change over time.

Zoning land use regulations are a tool for communities to slowly shape the physical landscape through permitting, determine the proportion of area dedicated to residential and non-residential uses, and affect tax revenue generation for the Town. Zoning dictates what can be developed on every parcel of land: the allowed uses (there can be multiple allowed), the placement and massing of structures, the amount of open space required, the number of parking spaces, and more.

North Reading's current Zoning-By-Law was adopted in 1975. The most recent amendment occurred in June 2018. The Towns Zoning By-Law divides the Town into 10 zoning districts, shown on Map 3 and Table 5.

**Table 5: North Reading's Zoning Districts**

Residence A
Residence R
Residence B
Residence D
Residence E
Residence M
Local Business
General Business
Highway Business
Industrial Office

### *Residential Districts*

Residential districts in North Reading provide for a variety of densities for residential uses, ranging from a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet in the RB District to 120,000 square feet in the RD District. All residential districts require a minimum open space of 60% of the total lot area. Single family residential uses are permitted in all residential districts. Apartments of 3 or less independent dwelling units are permitted by special permit in all residential districts if they are owned and operated by the North Reading Housing Authority. Multi-family complexes of 4 or more units are permitted only in the RM District.

The RE District allows for a Planned Unit Development (PUD) on parcels of at least 100 contiguous acres. A mixture of residential and commercial buildings, community facilities, and useable open

space may be developed by special permit from the Community Planning Commission. The development requirements include dimensional and setback requirements that allow greater flexibility in design than standard subdivision requirements. At least 20% of the tract must be set aside as open space and may be conveyed to the Town or held jointly by the owners of units within the PUD.<sup>23</sup>

#### *Non-Residential Districts*

Non-residential uses are permitted only in business or industrial districts in North Reading. Single family dwellings are also permitted by right in the LB District, but otherwise residential uses are not permitted. Minimum lot size for the LB and GB districts is 20,000 square feet, with a 10% open space requirement and a maximum height of 2.5 stories. Highway Business allows for a mix of retail, office, and service establishments, and provides for more intensive development by increasing the height to 4 stories, and indicating a maximum building area of 70%. Most industrial uses are regulated by special permit in the industrial districts. Minimum lot area for all industrial districts is 40,000 and maximum building area for most of the districts is 40%, with a 20% open space requirement, and a 4 story maximum height. The I/O-1 provides for a more intensive type of development that includes a mix of office research, limited manufacturing and service-oriented industries that provide local employment opportunities. The maximum height is increased to 50 feet and maximum building area is increased to 50%.

#### *Other Land Use Controls*

North Reading adopted an Open Space Residential Development bylaw (OSRD) in 2008 to replace its former Cluster Residential Development bylaw. The intent of the OSRD is to encourage more efficient forms of development and environmentally sensitive design that consume less land and protect open space and natural resources as well as provide a variety of housing choices. The bylaw provides that the Community Planning Commission may grant a special permit for the developments of six or more units in the RA, RR or RE districts provided the development meets the standards outlined in the bylaw including providing 50% of the total land as permanently protected common usable open space.

The Floodplain District is an overlay district, which includes wetlands and floodplains in the Town. Where its requirements conflict with those of the underlying zoning district, the more restrictive requirements are enforced. The Floodplain boundaries are based on the 100-year floodplain, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Aquifer Protection District is an overlay district whose boundaries are determined by the primary and secondary recharge areas of the Town's public wellfields. Certain uses associated with a high risk of groundwater contamination are prohibited without exception and certain other uses require a special permit. Single-family dwellings are permitted by right, and certain commercial buildings on lots of at least 40,000 square feet with septic systems up to 1,500 gallons-per-day capacity are permitted by right in the secondary recharge areas only. There are restrictions on earth removal, grading, the extent of impervious coverage, snow disposal, and removal of vegetative cover.

Within the boundaries of the Historic District, review by the Historic District Commission of all changes to exterior architectural features is required. Standards are based on certain architectural criteria relating to scale, proportion and detail.

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<sup>23</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 4.7.



Wireless Facilities must be reviewed and approved by special permit of the Community Planning Commission (CPC) and applicants are encouraged to locate them on existing structures and are required to comply with certain dimensional requirements including height and setbacks.

The Berry Center Smart Growth Overlay District (SGA) was established as part of the requirements of the Chapter 40R Act. Regulations outline the requirements of site development including housing affordability.

The Town's Wetlands Bylaw protects wetlands, related water resources and adjoining lands which have a significant or cumulative effect on the quality of these resources. This bylaw falls under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission and regulates activities within 100 feet of the wetland areas. Specifically, the bylaw creates a 12 foot no-disturb zone around all wetlands resources, and permits no more than 22% of the 100 foot buffer area to be covered by impervious surface material, and no more than 75% of the area to be altered significantly from its natural state. The Conservation Commission is also responsible for implementing the Wetlands Protection Act (and related Riverways Protection Act, see Section 4).

In 2008 the town adopted an Affordable Housing Overlay District to create opportunities to increase housing diversity throughout town and develop affordable housing including housing eligible to be included on the Chapter 40B Subsidized Housing Inventory. Zoning regulations outline use and site standards as well as affordability requirements.

## **LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS**

### *Potential Land Use Change (Buildout)*

Recent analysis and planning provides insight into potential changes in North Reading's land use. The town commissioned a Market Analysis (2015) and Economic Development Study (2016) prepared by MAPC, that together provide a five year strategy for improving the economy, and the Town completed a Housing Production Plan (HPP) in April of 2018.

The Market Analysis and Economic Development Study evaluated development potential in North Reading and targeted Main Street (Route 28) for commercial development. These studies stressed the importance of mixed-use and multifamily housing along Main Street to support existing and new businesses. Housing within and nearby this commercial corridor provides the spending power needed to support the success and growth of businesses in this area. For instance, residential units located above businesses supply a consistent customer base because the units ensure that patrons are within walking distance. However, mixed-use housing and many other types of housing that would integrate well with the Route 28 commercial area are not currently permitted by the North Reading Zoning Bylaw along most of Route 28 (one central area has been rezoned to allow for mixed use). The Market Analysis and Economic Development Study recommends zoning changes to allow mixed-use residential and a range of other residential uses within the Highway Business Zone spanning Route 28. The Master Plan reiterates these strategies to encourage diverse residential development that supports economic growth in North Reading.

In terms of residential growth, based on the findings of the 2018 Housing Production Plan, the Master Plan includes a series of recommendations intended to increase housing options for seniors, families, and other cost-burdened households. These strategies include zoning changes to reduce

some minimum lot sizes, developing deed-restricted affordable housing on strategic town-owned parcels, and building housing near commercial areas.

#### *Implications of Growth and Development Patterns*

North Reading is a residential community and will likely continue to be so in the future. Its convenience to regional employment centers and attractive small town character will continue to attract new residential development. At the same time, the community places a high value on its open spaces, public parks, and recreation areas. As allows, a balance will have to be struck between providing adequate services and affordable housing for residents while still protecting the valuable natural, scenic, and recreational resources of the Town.

The 2020 Master Plan promotes new development in infill locations along the main corridors and within existing neighborhoods, rather than on previously undisturbed land. However, without permanently protecting open space by publicly acquiring the land, protecting it with conservation easements, and/or promoting Open Space Residential Design (in which natural resources are protected during the subdivision process and housing units are clustered), the Town expects that most if not all privately-owned, unprotected open space will be developed at some point.





# Zoning Map

## Town of North Reading

NORTH ANDOVER

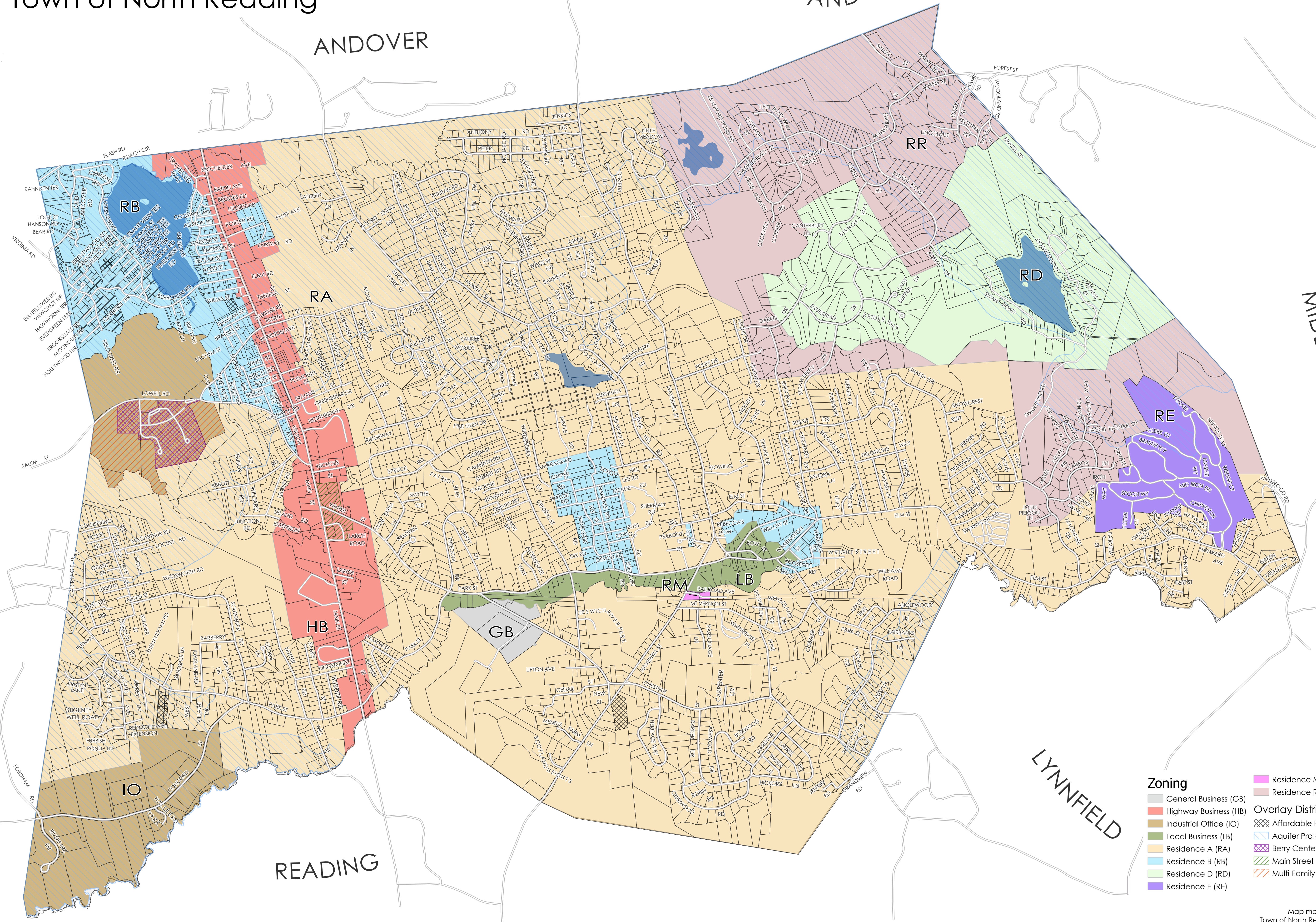
ANDOVER

MIDDLETON

WILMINGTON

READING

LYNNFIELD



- Zoning**

  - General Business (GB)
  - Highway Business (HB)
  - Industrial Office (IO)
  - Local Business (LB)
  - Residence A (RA)
  - Residence B (RB)
  - Residence D (RD)
  - Residence E (RE)
  - Residence M (RM)
  - Residence R (RR)
- Overlay Districts**

  - Affordable Housing
  - Aquifer Protection
  - Berry Center Residential Smart Growth
  - Main Street Mixed Use
  - Multi-Family Housing



Map made 10/18/2018  
Town of North Reading GIS Department

The Town of North Reading shall assume no liability for any errors, omissions or inaccuracies in the information provide on this map regardless of how caused and for any decision made or action taken or not taken by the user in reliance upon any information of data furnished hereunder.



## **Section 4 – Environmental Inventory and Analysis**

### **Geology, Soils and Topography<sup>24</sup>**

The landform of North Reading is generally flat to gently rolling. The highest elevation is 230 feet above mean sea level on United States Geological Survey datum, with an average elevation of approximately 100 feet.

The advance and retreat of the continental ice sheet more than 10,000 years ago left North Reading's preglacial bedrock covered with a variety of glacial deposits which have a direct bearing on the suitability of much of the Town's land for development and other purposes. The ice sheet left a variety of deposits in the Town, of which two general types, compact basal till and outwash deposits, form the parent material for the majority of the Town's soils.

Compact basal till was formed beneath the actively moving ice sheet, and is an unsorted assemblage of all particle sizes including clay, silt, sands, gravel, and boulders. Because of the composition of basal till, it is very dense, and is hence commonly referred to as "hardpan." Infiltration is extremely slow through the hardpan, and as a result water is often perched in the soil above the dense till layer. Because of this, many soils formed in basal till have severe limitations for septic disposal. Often, these soils are quite wet during the spring, but become very dry during the summer months. In North Reading, many of the till deposits occur in conjunction with shallow-to-bedrock areas. Some till areas have sandier layers near the surface, and may be suitable for development. However, many of the wetlands which are found on the tops and slopes of hills are the result of an underlying basal till deposit. Surface indications of till include stony and boulder-filled ground, and areas which are crossed by stone walls.

As the ice sheet melted, glacial outwash deposits were formed in front of the "stalled" ice sheet. Similarly, kame terraces were formed between stagnant ice and adjacent hillsides. Both formations contain stratified (layered) deposits of sand and gravel. Meltwater leaving the glacier carried gravel, sand, silt, and clay particles with it, leaving the stones and boulders behind in the stagnant ice. Because gravel and sand is relatively heavy, these materials were deposited in well-sorted layers fairly close to the melting ice, while the water continued to carry the lighter silts and clays away from the glacier. Because of the well-sorted coarse textured deposits, which lack silts and clays, many soils formed in these areas yield rapid "perc" test rates, and are viewed as good building sites. However, the extremely rapid permeability of many of these soils may be a disadvantage in aquifer recharge areas, as contaminants can quickly enter the groundwater. While many of these deposits are very well-drained, wetlands are found in outwash plains when they are located in a low position on the landscape. A good surface indicator of an outwash plain is the presence of "kettle hole" depressions in a relatively level area which lacks surface stones and boulders. Kettle holes were formed as outwash buried remnant ice blocks, which later melted, leaving the circular "kettle hole" depressions which often hold a small pond or wetland.

The USDA has determined that about 39% of the soils in North Reading are favorable for residential development, in light of the fact that the Town is not served by municipal sewers and instead relies on sub-surface disposal of sanitary waste. The favorable soils are typically better drained, sandier soils which are found in outwash deposits and yield acceptable percolation rates pursuant to the requirements of Title V of the State Sanitary Code. Soils draining faster than 2

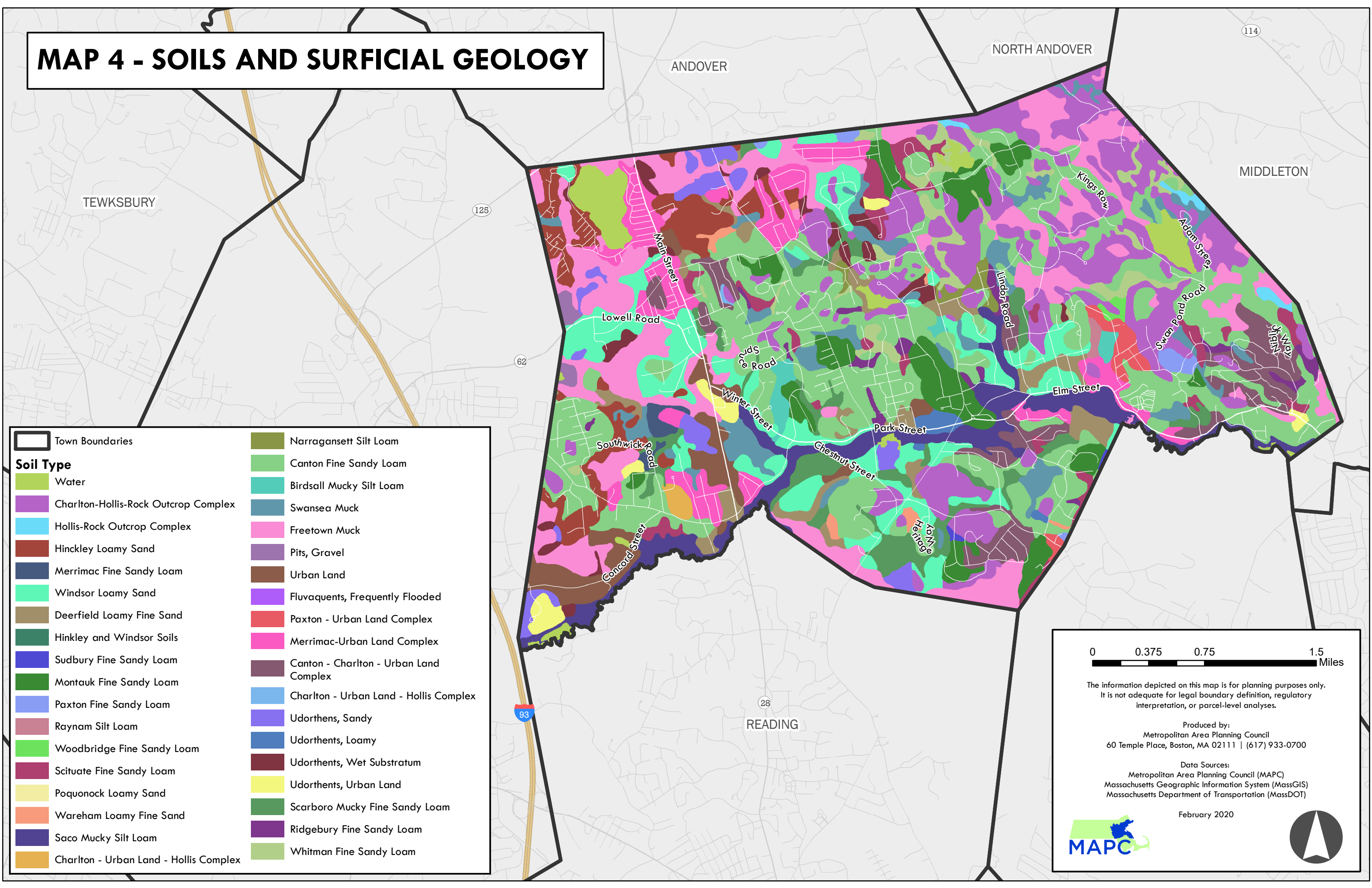
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<sup>24</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., pp. 3.1-3.2.

minutes per inch are considered poor filters of septage, and should be considered a constraint to development in aquifer recharge areas. Most of the remaining soils are moist to wet because of imperfect drainage (such as the many areas underlain by dense basal till), shallowness to bedrock, or a high water table during a portion of the year. Other soils unfavorable to development are steeply sloped, or contain densely packed glacial till which is too impermeable for septic systems. Hence, as in much of New England, glaciation has left significant obstacles to development in North Reading.

Map 4 shows all soils and Map 5 shows the geology in North Reading.

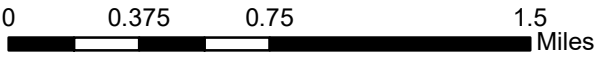
# MAP 4 - SOILS AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



-  Town Boundaries

**Soil Type**
  -  Water
  -  Charlton-Hollis-Rock Outcrop Complex
  -  Hollis-Rock Outcrop Complex
  -  Hinckley Loamy Sand
  -  Merrimac Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Windsor Loamy Sand
  -  Deerfield Loamy Fine Sand
  -  Hinkley and Windsor Soils
  -  Sudbury Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Montauk Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Paxton Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Raynam Silt Loam
  -  Woodbridge Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Scituate Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Poquonock Loamy Sand
  -  Wareham Loamy Fine Sand
  -  Saco Mucky Silt Loam
  -  Charlton - Urban Land - Hollis Complex

-  Narragansett Silt Loam
  -  Canton Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Birdsall Mucky Silt Loam
  -  Swansea Muck
  -  Freetown Muck
  -  Pits, Gravel
  -  Urban Land
  -  Fluvaquents, Frequently Flooded
  -  Paxton - Urban Land Complex
  -  Merrimac-Urban Land Complex
  -  Canton - Charlton - Urban Land Complex
  -  Charlton - Urban Land - Hollis Complex
  -  Udorthents, Sandy
  -  Udorthents, Loamy
  -  Udorthents, Wet Substratum
  -  Udorthents, Urban Land
  -  Scarboro Mucky Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Ridgebury Fine Sandy Loam
  -  Whitman Fine Sandy Loam



The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only.  
It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analyses.

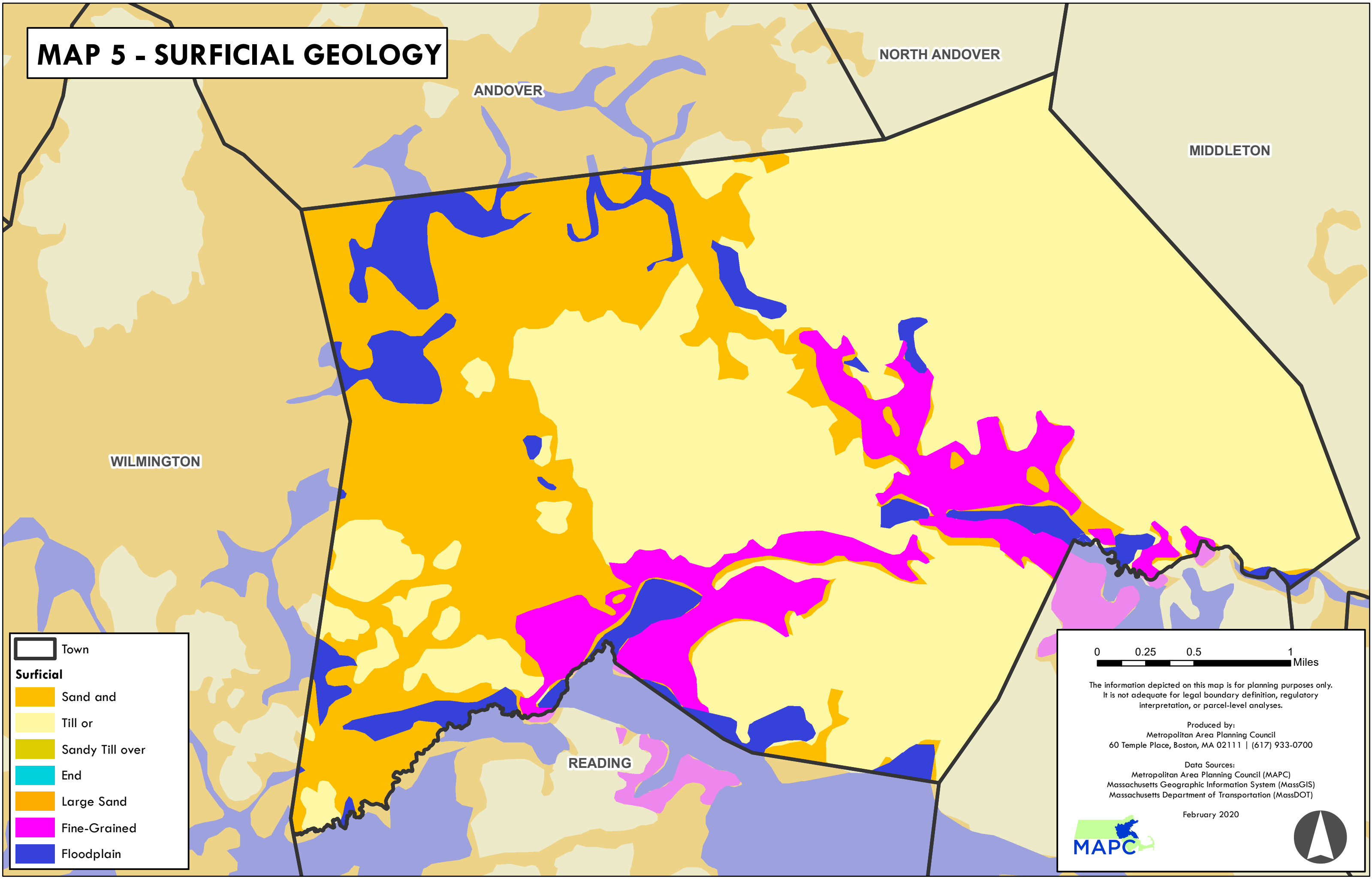
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60 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111 | (617) 933-0700

Data Sources:  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)  
Massachusetts Geographic Information System (MassGIS)  
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

February 2020



# MAP 5 - SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



Town

**Surficial**

Sand and

Till or

Sandy Till over

End

Large Sand

Fine-Grained

Floodplain

00.250.51


 Miles


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February 2020

 MAPC



## **Landscape Character**

The Town is a suburban community which retains some of the character of its early rural heritage. Gentle rises and flat meadows descend to the Ipswich River Basin, which traces a path through the southern portion of the Town just south of the historic Town Center. Smaller streams and brooks meander through the central and western portions of North Reading with four ponds and connected wetland systems scattered throughout the northern half of the Town. Much of the undeveloped land is forested and there are traces of stonewalls from the Town's early agricultural heritage.

## **Water Resources**

North Reading's water resources, including rivers and streams, ponds, wetlands, flood areas, water supply protection areas and aquifers are shown on Map 6.

### **RIVERS AND STREAMS**

A watershed is a topographically delineated area that is drained by a stream system – that is, the total land area above some point on a stream or river that drains past that point. Also referred to as drainage basins or river basins, watersheds are hydrological units of reference that can encompass a variety of physical and biological features and may cross a number of political boundaries. Larger watersheds are composed of a number of sub-watersheds, which drain into smaller feeder streams and rivers.

The Town of North Reading lies within the watershed of the Ipswich River. The Ipswich River is part of the Great Marsh ecosystem which extends to New Hampshire, and more than 330,000 people depend on the river and its aquifers for drinking water. The Ipswich River is considered a highly stressed river basin, due to the fact that segments of the river run dry on a regular basis. American Rivers, a national river organization, designated the Ipswich River the third most endangered river in America in 2003.

The vast majority of the drainage from small streams and brooks flows toward the river. The Skug River, which originates along the Andover-North Andover border, enters North Reading on its northern border and flows westerly into Martins Pond. The Skug is too small for boats, but can be skated in the winter. Martins Brook flows out of Martins Pond, enters Wilmington, re-enters North Reading, and forms an important tributary to the Ipswich River. It also contributes to groundwater supply at the town's Central Street wells during the dry season when groundwater is replenished by streamflow. The four-mile canoe trip from Martins Pond is feasible only in high water.<sup>25</sup>

The Ipswich River forms the southern boundary of the town between the Wilmington town line (at the southwest corner of North Reading) and Beaver Brook. The river continues to flow easterly from Beaver Brook through the south central region of town, and then forms the southeastern border between North Reading and Lynnfield. The river has great potential for wildlife, nature study, fishing and boating. Clearance of debris, creation of additional canoeing access points, and continued fish stocking enhance the benefits of the river as a prime recreational facility.<sup>26</sup>

In 1996, the Massachusetts Legislature passed the Rivers Protection Act, which was an amendment to the Wetlands Protection Act. This law protects rivers by regulating activities within an established

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<sup>25</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 3.4.

<sup>26</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 3.4.



wetland resource area called the Riverfront Area. Conservation Commissions have authority to regulate activities within this 200 foot area.

## **PONDS AND LAKES**

The largest of the town's ponds include Martins Pond, Eisenhaures Pond, Bradford Pond, Swan Pond, and Furbish Pond. All five ponds offer potential for picnicking, boating, fishing, ice-skating, nature study, and/or wildlife habitat; there is no swimming allowed at any of the water bodies in Town. More specifically, as Swan Pond is a drinking water supply, only non-motorized boating is allowed and public access is limited. Eisenhaures Pond is informally used for ice skating, but swimming is prohibited since water quality is not monitored and there is no vegetation management. Martins Pond is used for boating, but not swimming, due to bacteria, algae blooms and turbidity; and fishing is catch-and-release only. Three of the ponds are likely greater than ten acres in size in their natural state, which would classify them as Great Ponds of the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts Public Waterfront Act (Chapter 91) protects pedestrian access and "public strolling rights" to these water bodies, while other ponds can be owned privately by surrounding landowners and public access can be prohibited.<sup>27</sup> Only Martins Pond and Swan Pond have been officially surveyed as being greater than ten acres in area by the state DEP, but it is probable that Eisenhaures Pond may also meet the test.<sup>28</sup>

Martins Pond is surrounded mostly by older private development – former vacation homes that are now year-round residences. A portion of the shoreline includes a park (Clarke Park) and a boat launch. The Pond is supported by the Martins Pond Association a local organization that has advocated for and provided stewardship services for two decades. North Reading and the Association, with funding from DEP, have undertaken a shoreline restoration and sediment reduction project and a stormwater reduction project.

Swan Pond is in the least densely populated sector of town. The Town of Danvers has rights to use Swan Pond as a public water supply. Access is permitted on Swan Pond for non-motorized boats. The shoreline of Eisenhaures Pond has conservation easements among new upscale private home subdivisions. Bradford Pond lies within the State Forest. Furbish Pond is part of a quaking bog on town-owned land that is presently inaccessible for public use as a nature study resource. The town holdings here are surrounded by industrial and residential development.<sup>29</sup>

## **WETLANDS**

Wetlands, including marshes, swamps and bogs, serve a number of vital roles in both the natural and built environments. First, wetlands are highly productive systems and provide important habitat for many species of wildlife. They also act as "sponges" absorbing and detaining surface waters. In this latter role, wetlands are critical to maintaining the quantity of water supplies by maintaining relatively stable groundwater levels and preventing downstream damage from flooding. They also protect water quality by filtering out pollutants and thereby reducing the contamination of streams, lakes and groundwater.

Because of the important roles played by wetlands, it is essential that they be protected. Activities which replace wetlands with impervious surfaces result in increased runoff rates, reduced flood

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<sup>27</sup> MA Department of Environmental Protection, *Chapter 91*.

<sup>28</sup> MA Department of Environmental Protection, *Great Ponds*.

<sup>29</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p.3.4.

storage, and elevated peak flows, leading to greater damage from storms. Filling of wetlands also reduces wildlife habitat and plant diversity and can increase contamination of streams, rivers and ponds due to reduced filtration of pollutants. Under the Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L., Ch. 131, sec. 40) wetlands are defined in terms of vegetative cover and hydrological indicators (including soil characteristics), and the Act regulates dredging, filling or altering areas within 100 feet of such wetlands. In addition, the Rivers Protection Act (a part of the Wetlands Protection Act) regulates activities in the Riverfront Area, which is a 200 foot wide area measured (in most cases) from the mean annual high water mark of any river.<sup>30</sup>

Under Massachusetts law, local Conservation Commissions are responsible for regulating the requirements of the Wetlands Protection Act. In North Reading, the town also has a wetlands bylaw that further regulates and restricts development activities in wetland areas. North Reading's Wetlands Bylaw protects wetlands, related water resources and adjoining lands which have a significant or cumulative effect on the quality of these resources. Specifically, the bylaw creates a 12 foot no-disturb zone around all wetlands resources and limits activity within a 100 foot buffer of wetland areas (further described in Section 3).

North Reading's wetlands are predominantly comprised of red maple swamps. In addition to impacts from development, North Reading's wetlands are being degraded by invasive plant species, which inhibit or smother native plants that are important to the health of the wetlands system. Such invasive species found in North Reading include purple loosestrife, phragmites, and milfoil.

## **FLOOD HAZARD AREAS**

When a water body can no longer accommodate increased discharge from heavy rains or snow melt, the excess water flows onto the adjacent land. The land adjacent to streams, lakes or rivers which is likely to flood during a storm event is known as the floodplain. Floodplains are categorized according to the average frequency of flooding. Thus, the 100-year floodplain is the area of land that has a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. In other words, there is a 1% chance that the land will be flooded in any given year.

Floodplains are delineated on the basis of topography, hydrology and development characteristics of the area. The 100 and 500 year floodplains in North Reading were delineated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) in 1996, published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the National Flood Insurance Program and further described in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the Town in 2010.

The North Reading Floodplain Overlay District regulates development in order to protect the health and safety of people in the area and to protect property. Unregulated development in the floodplain can increase the likelihood of flooding by increasing the surface runoff into the stream channel. In addition, water contamination from flood-damaged sewage or septic systems and debris swept downstream from flooded properties can result in unnecessary hazards to those downstream.

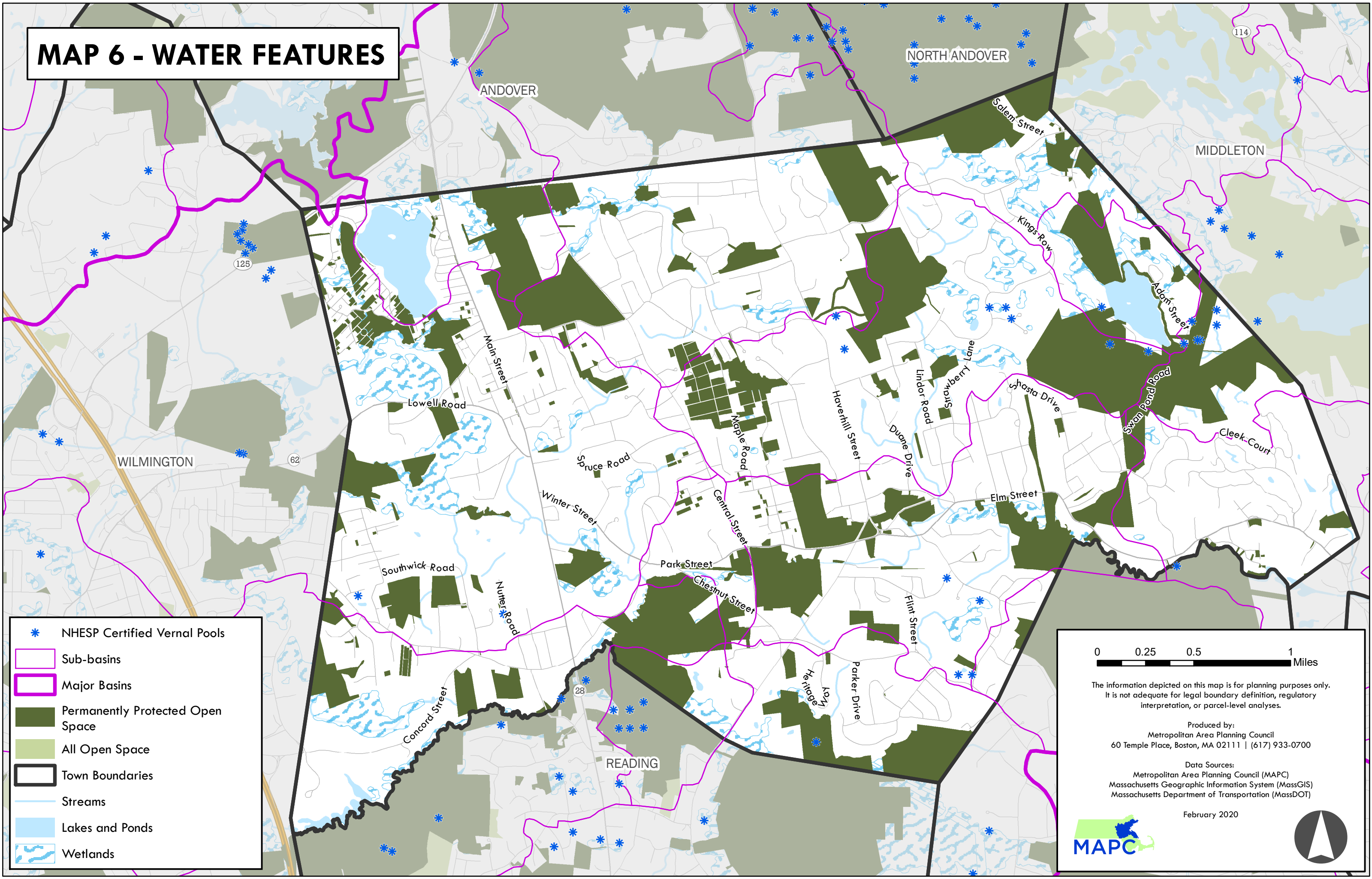
The district is based on the FEMA designated flood hazard areas. These areas are indicated as the 100-year floodplain on the FIRM and as defined by the FIS. Filling or building in these areas is prohibited in order to preserve the flood-mitigating effects of these vital resources, except as

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<sup>30</sup> According to the Rivers Protection Act regulations, a river is defined as any naturally flowing body of water that empties into an ocean, lake, or other river and that flows throughout the year.

allowed by Special Permit and with flood hazard mitigation standards adhered to. The only by-right uses in this district include recreation, agriculture, and structures that do not impede the flow of flood waters.

# MAP 6 - WATER FEATURES



- \* NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- Sub-basins
- Major Basins
- Permanently Protected Open Space
- All Open Space
- Town Boundaries
- Streams
- Lakes and Ponds
- Wetlands



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## **Vegetation**<sup>31</sup>

The native vegetation of North Reading is an integral part of the town's regional character. The tall oaks and huge white pines, similar to those which were prized by the king's shipbuilders for masts, show clearly that this is not the shore, nor the inland bottomlands, nor the limestone areas of the Berkshires. They are indicators of the dry, sandy, acidic soils across the northerly half of town. By contrast, the lush, ferny forest elsewhere in town indicates that water is nearby and the area is probably a floodplain.



Figure 7: View of the western end of Elm St. at Haverhill St., circa 1903.



Figure 8: Present day view of Elm St. at Haverhill St. looking east toward the Ipswich River.

## **FORESTS AND TREES**

### *Forest Land*

The amount of land in Town with forest cover decreased from 58% in 1971 to 34% in 1994.<sup>32</sup> Some of this forested acreage is state or municipally owned; the remainder is in private ownership. The most extensive tract of forested land extends from Haverhill Street to the eastern town boundary on the north side of Elm Street.

The woodlands and curbsides in town have begun to suffer from invasive non-native plants, those which obliterate entirely the native vegetation and interrupt natural succession when they escape into natural areas and reproduce. Invasive species likely to be seen in the Town include: barberry, multiflora rose, burning bush euonymous, Norway maple, Japanese honeysuckle, oriental bittersweet, buckthorn, purple loosestrife, phragmites, autumn olive and Russian olive. Most of the above-mentioned plants as pure stands do not have the same wildlife habitat or timber value as the indigenous plant species, nor is their fall color the same.

### **Forest Committee**

North Reading's Forestry Committee responsible for the stewardship of the town's forests has recently reconvened and been strengthened by new committee members. In 2010 the Committee, working with a forester, developed a forest management plan for the areas adjacent to Swan Pond. The Plan was presented to and accepted by each of the three town bodies with control of the land: Board of Selectman, School Committee, and the Conversation Committee. A Forest Management Plan is a written document detailing proposed steps to be taken over a period of

<sup>31</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., p. 3.2.

<sup>32</sup> Town of North Reading.

years to utilize the resources within the forest while maintaining the health of the land. Additionally, the Committee again worked with a forester in 2013 on forest management plans for River Wood (also known as “the Smith property”) and Eisenhaures Pond Park.

The Forest Committee has also reinstituted an annual firewood cut, enabling residents to cut and haul wood from selected areas, based on a thinning plan developed in consultation with a professional forester. This controlled thinning helps maintain or restore forest health by opening up the tree canopy to allow reforestation of understory species of shrubs and trees that over time are reduced by lack of sunlight within mature forests. The increased diversity of species is a key component of a healthy forest.

The Committee is interested in working with youth organizations, schools and other volunteers to improve the health and accessibility of the town’s forests and create an environment suitable for educational as well as recreational opportunities.

#### *Public Shade Trees*

As per Chapter 87 of the Massachusetts General Laws, all trees within a public way or on the boundaries thereof shall be public shade trees and shall not be cut, trimmed, or removed, in whole or in part, by any person other than the tree warden or his deputy, even if he be the owner of the fee in the land on which such tree is situated except upon a permit in writing from said tree warden, nor shall they be cut down or removed by the tree warden or his deputy or other person without a public hearing and said tree warden or his deputy shall cause a notice of the time and place of such hearing.

North Reading’s public shade trees include those trees within the right-of-ways along the town’s road as well as at municipal facilities including the town’s parks, cemeteries, schools, library and town offices.

These public trees are recognized as valuable to the town’s visual character and for the physical comfort they provide in moderating temperatures, offering shelter from sun, wind and precipitation, and filtering pollutants from the air. The Department of Public Works is responsible for the care and maintenance of town trees and keeps an inventory of public trees planted along most roadways. Removal of a public shade tree requires a written permit from the town’s Tree Warden as well as a public hearing.

There are no designated scenic byways in North Reading.

### **RARE PLANT COMMUNITIES**

There are two plants that have had reported sightings in North Reading that are currently considered by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to be either endangered or threatened: the Adder’s Tongue Fern (*Ophioglossum pusillum*) was last recorded in 1913 in North Reading and is listed as Threatened on the state-wide list; the Tiny Cow Lily (*Nuphar microphylla*) was last recorded in 1908 and is listed as Endangered. Endangered species are native species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or part of their range, or which are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts, as documented by biological research and inventory. Threatened species are native species which are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future, or which are declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

## **Fisheries and Wildlife**

### **FISH AND BIRDS**

The ponds in town contain bluegills, perch, bass, and pickerel, many of which reach a good size. The state stocks the Ipswich River with trout each spring.

Waterfowl species found in the Town's wetlands and ponds include wood ducks, Canada geese, Mallard ducks, Great Blue herons, hooded and common mergansers, kingfishers, and red-winged blackbirds. Birds found in the wooded areas, edge habitats and uplands include: Red-shouldered and Red-tailed hawks; turkeys; Common Nighthawks; woodpeckers (Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy and Pileated); Chimney Swifts.

Birds that might be spotted at backyard birdfeeders as well as in wooded areas and open meadows include ruby-throated hummingbirds, eastern bluebirds, sparrows, purple and house finches, house wrens.

### **MAMMALS AND HERPTILES**

Mammal species common in the Town include opossum, rabbits, chipmunks and squirrels (red and gray), beavers, muskrats, woodchucks, raccoons, skunks, white-footed mice. The major predators, after dogs and cats, are red foxes and coyotes. Herptiles living in Town include common snapping turtle, bullfrog, spotted salamander, and northern spring peeper.

Several species which were once common in North Reading are now scarce. Their decline is most probably attributable to the change in land use from agriculture to suburban development, which has fragmented native wildlife habitat. Another issue related to development is the building of roads through wildlife areas, increasing the likelihood of animals being hit by automobiles.

### **RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES**

There are seven animal species that have had reported sightings in North Reading that are currently considered by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program to be either endangered, threatened, or of Special Concern. Rare species found in North Reading include: the Spine-crowned Clubtail Dragonfly (*Gomphus abbreviatus*) last recorded in 1904 and considered a species of Special Concern; Umber Shadowdragon Dragonfly (*Neurocordulia obsolete*) last recorded in 1904 and considered a species of Special Concern; Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*) last recorded in 1861 and considered a Threatened species; the Wood Turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*) last recorded in 1998 and considered a species of Special Concern; the Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene Carolina*) last recorded in 2010 and considered a species of Special Concern; the Blue-spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*) last recorded in 2014 and considered a species of Special Concern; and the Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) last recorded in 2016 and considered an Endangered species.

Species of Special Concern are native species which have been documented by biological research or inventory to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked, or which occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become threatened within Massachusetts. Endangered species are native species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or part of their range, or which are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts, as documented by biological research and inventory. Threatened species are native species which are likely to become endangered in the



foreseeable future, or which are declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory.<sup>34</sup>

### **WILDLIFE CORRIDORS**

Wildlife corridors enable animals, particularly upland mammals, to migrate to new territories in search of food or breeding grounds. Biologists estimate that undisturbed linear areas of a minimum of 300 feet in width are necessary for many species to feel comfortable moving undetected through an area. Owing to the dispersal of residential development throughout the Town, wildlife corridors are fewer and more fragmented than perhaps they should be. Important remaining wildlife corridors in North Reading follow some of the major waterways, including Martins Brook, Bear Meadow Brook and the Ipswich River. Undeveloped lands in the east and northeast portions of the Town still retain some large forested areas which link Ives Memorial Forest to Harold Parker State Forest and the area around Swan Pond. Portions of the abandoned railroad bed and utility corridors are also potential wildlife corridors.

### **VERNAL POOLS**

Vernal pools are a rare ecosystem created by small depressions in the earth that temporarily collect seasonal precipitation. They are characterized by periods of dryness and a lack of fish, which allows for the safe development of natal amphibian and insect species. Vernal pool habitat is critical to a variety of wildlife species including some amphibians that breed exclusively in vernal pools, and other organisms such as fairy shrimp, which spend their entire life cycles confined to vernal pool habitat. Many additional wildlife species use vernal pools for breeding, feeding and other important functions. Vernal pool habitats occur in a wide variety of landscape settings, including forested swamps, bogs, and other wetlands. Many vernal pools have not been identified due to unfavorable conditions in landscape topography, pool physiography, and/or photograph quality.

Certified vernal pools are protected if they fall under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.00). Certified vernal pools are also afforded protection under the State Water Quality Certification regulations (401 Program), the State Title 5 regulations, and the Forest Cutting Practices Act regulations. At this time, 21 vernal pools have been certified in North Reading (see Map 7).

### **Scenic Resources and Unique Environments**<sup>35</sup>

In addition to the topographical features, forests, and water resources previously described, North Reading has several other natural and scenic features of interest. Map 7 displays a number of the Town's unique natural, scenic, and man-made features.

### **BIOMAP2**

BioMap 2 is a project developed by the Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) and the Nature Conservancy's Massachusetts Program. The goal of the project was to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of projected effects of climate change.

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<sup>34</sup> MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

<sup>35</sup> New England Environmental, Inc., pp. 3.6-3.7.

BioMap2 combines NHESP's data on rare species and natural communities with spatial data to identify critical wildlife species and habitat. BioMap2 also integrates The Nature Conservancy's assessment of large, well-connected, and intact ecosystems and landscapes across the Commonwealth, incorporating concepts of ecosystem resilience to address anticipated climate change impacts.<sup>36</sup>

As shown on Map 7, BioMap 2 identified Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscapes. Core Habitat consists of areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems. It includes:

- Habitats for rare, vulnerable, or uncommon mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, invertebrate, and plant species;
- Priority natural communities (see below);
- High-quality wetland, vernal pool, aquatic, and coastal habitats; and
- Intact forest ecosystems.

Natural communities are defined as “interacting assemblages of plant and animal species that share a common environment and occur together repeatedly on the landscape.”<sup>37</sup> NHESP currently defines 108 types of terrestrial (upland), palustrine (freshwater wetland), and estuarine (coastal salt-influenced wetland) community types across the Commonwealth. In the creation of BioMap2, conservation priority was given to types of natural communities with limited distribution — regionally or globally — and to the best examples documented of more common types, such as old-growth tracts of widespread forest types.

Critical Natural Landscapes consist of areas complementing Core Habitat including large natural landscape blocks that: provide habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes; maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience. Critical Natural Landscapes also include buffering uplands around coastal, wetland and aquatic Core Habitats to help ensure their long-term integrity.

Core Habitats and Critical Natural Landscapes in North Reading are concentrated around water bodies, including Martins Brook, the Ipswich River, Swan Pond and Swan Pond River.

### **SCENIC LANDSCAPES AND VISTAS**

At an Open Space and Recreation Plan public meeting on December 5, 2019, members of the community identified scenic features including the view of Martins Pond from Clarke Park, Hillview Golf Course, the trails at Eisenhaures Pond, the tree at the Town Common, a cut-through near Nutter Road and Gloria Lane, views along the Ipswich River on town-owned land, and in Harold Parker State Forest.

### **CULTURAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC AREAS**

A “Center Village” historic district was established by town meeting in 1993. This zoning overlay provides review for exterior architectural changes. Five of the six town-owned buildings in this

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<sup>36</sup> MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, 2005 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP)

<sup>37</sup> MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, *BioMap2*.

district are “genuine historical and architectural treasures,” according to the final report of the North Reading Historic District Study Committee.<sup>38</sup> Two other areas of importance of significance were identified: West Village (Park Street West near Nutter Road and Mill Street) and Saddler’s Neck (especially near the intersection of Haverhill and Chestnut Streets). The sites in these areas are also included in *The Second Parish*, published by the Bicentennial Commission in 1975.

According to the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Town owns six historical buildings/sites:

1. Town Common constructed in 1713
2. Meeting House dating to 1829, which is still used for general Town meetings
3. Damon Tavern built in 1817
4. Putnam House built in 1720 for the Town’s first minister; the North Reading Historical and Antiquarian Society restored the Putnam House and uses it for its headquarters.
5. Flint House built in 1874 and now serves as the Town’s Public Library
6. West Village School House built circa 1845

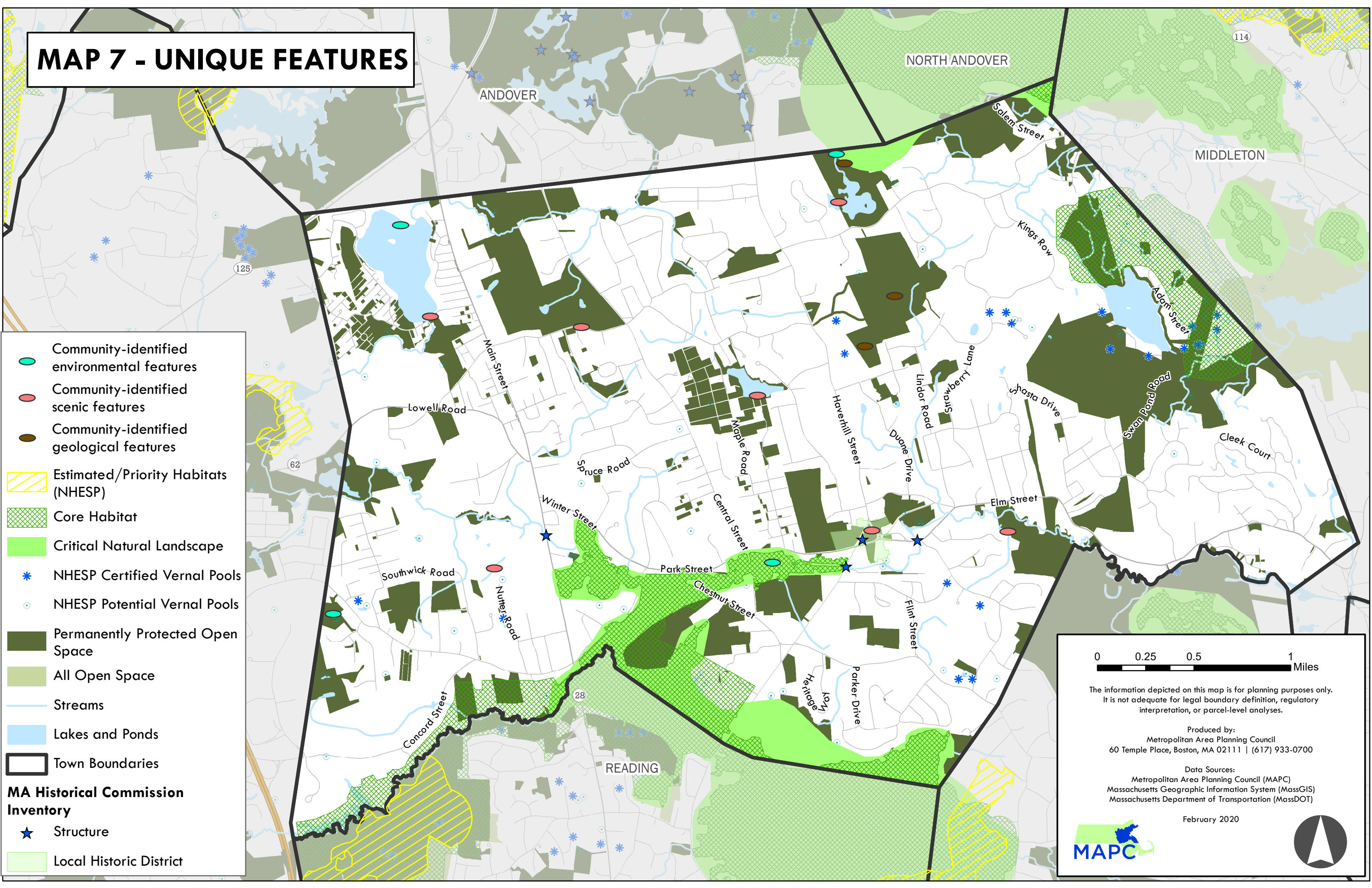
## **GEOLOGICAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES**

At the December 5, 2019 public meeting, members of the community also identified geological features, such as rock outcroppings and talus slopes in Ives Memorial Forest Conservation Area and Harold Parker State Forest. In addition, community members identified additional environmental features, including plant diversity and a red maple swamp in the Ipswich River Park, bird habitat at Bradford Pond, and bog habitat at Furbish Pond.

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<sup>38</sup> Historic District Study Committee. *1993 Annual Report*

# MAP 7 - UNIQUE FEATURES



- Community-identified environmental features
- Community-identified scenic features
- Community-identified geological features
- Estimated/Priority Habitats (NHESP)
- Core Habitat
- Critical Natural Landscape
- NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pools
- Permanently Protected Open Space
- All Open Space
- Streams
- Lakes and Ponds
- Town Boundaries
- MA Historical Commission Inventory**
- Structure
- Local Historic District



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

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## **Environmental Challenges**

### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Climate change will exacerbate many of the existing environmental challenges in North Reading, including flooding and invasive species. The impacts are already being felt. In the last five years, Massachusetts has experienced increasingly more frequent and severe weather events. Record-breaking snowfall in 2015, a wide-spread and severe drought in 2016, the warmest year on record in 2017, and four Nor'easters in one month and flooding comparable to the Blizzard of 1978 in 2018 are just some examples.

In order to avert the most catastrophic impacts of climate change, the global community must cut emissions in half within the next 10 years (by 2030). In comparison, if emissions continue at current rates, scientists expect devastating impacts including severe heat waves that will affect more than one third of the world population, severe drought that will affect more than 400 million urban residents, and that nearly all of the world's coral reefs will die.<sup>39</sup> These most catastrophic impacts can be averted with emissions reductions and natural carbon sequestration, such as wetlands restoration and afforestation. However, even if emissions are dramatically reduced within the next 10 years, a certain amount of climate change is inevitable due to the gases that have already been emitted. The US Environmental Protection Agency projects that climate change will continue to result in increasing temperature and changes in precipitation patterns; sea level rise, wetland loss, and coastal flooding; threats to ecosystems and natural resources; and public health hazards.

However, there are effective strategies for both reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the Town, as well as becoming resilient to the impacts of climate change.<sup>40</sup> Open space and recreation planning can mitigate flooding, invasive species, and extreme temperatures, as discussed in Section 7 of this plan.

North Reading has been proactive in planning for becoming more resilient to the impacts of climate change, including completing a Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Plan in 2018.<sup>41</sup> The MVP Plan was developed based on two half-day workshops with Town and community leaders. North Reading's MVP identifies the Town's top four hazards that will be exacerbated by climate change: Flooding, Winter Storms, Wind, and Extreme Cold/Heat including Drought.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY**

In the context of open space and recreation planning, environmental equity refers to differences in access to open space and recreational opportunities based on demographics and geography. In Massachusetts, a community is identified as an "Environmental Justice" community based on median household income, race, and English-language proficiency. There are no environmental justice populations as identified by the state in North Reading.

However, important differences in access to open space and recreation still exist between different groups of residents. For example, residents who do not have access to a vehicle or cannot drive, including the youth, elderly, people with disabilities, and some low-income residents, are unable to

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<sup>39</sup> International Panel on Climate Change. *Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 Celsius Summary for Policymakers*.

<sup>40</sup> US Environmental Protection Agency. *What Climate Change Means for Massachusetts*.

<sup>41</sup> North Reading Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Plan.



access most parks and open spaces in North Reading without the help of someone who can drive them. In addition, certain environmental challenges affect vulnerable populations more than other populations. According to the Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services, the factors that lead to vulnerable population health impacts are:

- “Exposure: Exposure is contact between a person and one or more biological, psychosocial, chemical, or physical stressors, including stressors affected by climate change;
- “Sensitivity: Sensitivity is the degree to which people or communities are affected, either adversely or beneficially, by climate variability or change; and
- “Adaptive capacity: Adaptive capacity is the ability of communities, institutions, or people to adjust to potential hazards, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences.”<sup>42</sup>

As climate change will affect different people differently, environmental equity is an important consideration in becoming more resilient to extreme weather. For example, older residents are more vulnerable to hot temperatures from climate change, due to their increased sensitivity. Low-income residents who cannot afford air conditioning are more vulnerable to heat due to their increased exposure and lack of adaptive capacity.

North Reading’s MVP identifies the following potentially vulnerable segments of the community:

- “Health Facilities - (Group Homes): There are several group homes in town with residents that could require special assistance during severe weather events with power outages.
- “State Housing/Senior Housing/Nursing Home: Elderly residents may require special care and assistance during extreme weather events, especially with any loss of basic utility services, such as electric service.
- “Trailer Park: Typically, mobile homes are less durable than conventional wood frame structures that are built on stone/concrete foundations and suffer more damage during severe weather events
- “Martins Pond Neighborhood: There are many residences that were originally built as summer camps that have been converted to full time residences. Many of these structures were built before the National Flood Insurance Program came into existence and provided Flood Insurance Rate Maps. As such, the homes were never built with the current or projected flood risk in mind”<sup>43</sup>

## **WATER RESOURCES**

Water, its abundance or its lack, its protection and management, defines the landscape and character of North Reading and in the past has also represented one of the Town’s primary challenges. Whether there is no water or lots of water determines the type of vegetation that characterizes the town. Protection of drinking water quality is of utmost concern. Groundwater or surface water, or both, connect North Reading to all the other towns on its borders in terms of effects on its water supplies or on theirs. These same water corridors and their vegetation are life-sustaining to the Town’s wildlife. The surface waterways have great recreational potential, both within town and as part of regional greenways.

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<sup>42</sup> Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services. *Vulnerable Residents and Areas*.

<sup>43</sup> North Reading Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Plan.

North Reading once relied on a combination of drinking water from its own aquifers and water purchased from the Town of Andover. The Town has recently negotiated a new contract for Andover to provide 100% of North Reading's potable water for 99 years. The new contract with Andover will increase North Reading's capacity over time, as follows: until June 30, 2019 up to a maximum daily withdrawal of 2.4 million gallons; then until June 30, 2025, up to a maximum daily withdrawal of 2.6 million gallons; then up to a maximum daily withdrawal of 3.0 million gallons to North Reading through new interconnections (all subject to permitting and any necessary infrastructure upgrades).

### *Water Quality*

Water in North Reading is generally of good quality. The Ipswich River is rated Class B (fishable and swimmable), indicating its potential for use as drinking water with moderate treatment.<sup>44</sup> Under Federal water pollution laws, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has given it an "anti-degradation" status. This status restricts all future point source discharges of pollution along the river.

### *Chronic Flooding*

The Ipswich River near the Town Center regularly rises high enough to cause basements to flood and sandbags to be stacked. Usually, these occurrences are not considered a threat to life or health. It would, however, indicate the need to keep contaminating materials, bare erodible, soil, or construction activities out of the flood zone.

The present and anticipated effects of climate change threaten additional flooding risks for North Reading. Between 2007 and 2014, inland flooding caused an average of more than \$9.1 million in damages per year in the Commonwealth.<sup>45</sup> North Reading's 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that climate change impacts will likely increase the number of floods, flood depth, and amount of land flooded in the Town.<sup>46</sup> According to a 2019 analysis of climate vulnerability in the Boston region, the western half of North Reading has a "low" vulnerability to inland flooding.<sup>47</sup> The Town's vulnerability is approximately equal to the median of all towns in the Boston region (meaning the vulnerability is about average).

One of the priorities identified in the MVP Plan is to update the Town's outdated floodplain maps. In follow-up to the MVP planning process, the Town contacted the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) about the mapping needs. As of 2020, FEMA is updating the FEMA flood maps covering North Reading, after which the Town plans to perform its own hydrologic and hydraulic analysis using the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs climate change projections.

### *Drought*

All of North Reading is at risk of drought threatening water supply, water quality, habitat, and wildfires. According to the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan, future droughts are likely, although the effects of climate change on drought events is uncertain as wetter winters are expected.

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<sup>44</sup> MA DEP, Division of Water Pollution Control.

<sup>45</sup> Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency, Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs.

<sup>46</sup> Town of North Reading. *Town of North Reading Massachusetts 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*.

<sup>47</sup> Metropolitan Area Planning Council. "Climate Vulnerability in Greater Boston".



## **EROSION**

Soils are under constant erosion pressures from wind and moving water, particularly when they are on steep slopes. The 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that climate change more frequent and more severe storms may increase the amount of erosion in North Reading.<sup>48</sup> Vegetation helps to hold soil in place and is the best defense against erosion. When soils are exposed erosion is intensified and can have serious effects on area resources including surface and ground waters. Given the diminishing amount of undeveloped land in town, new projects are increasingly built on sloped terrain.

To directly address this issue, in 2010 the Town adopted Lot Slope Requirements as part of the town's zoning bylaw. The regulations are intended to help preserve and enhance the landscape by encouraging the maximum retention of natural topographic features, such as drainage swales, streams, slopes, ridgelines, rock outcroppings, vistas, natural plant formations and trees; to minimize water runoff and soil-erosion problems incurred in grading of steep slopes.

The bylaw prohibits disturbance of natural slopes exceeding 33% (3:1) over a horizontal distance of 30 feet in residential zoning districts, except as allowed by Special Permit, with requirements for slope stabilization measures.

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES**

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Division of Hazardous Waste, classifies oil or hazardous material disposal sites (or Chapter 21E sites) using a tier system.<sup>49</sup> Tier 1 sites are considered to be high priority but vary in ranking from 1A to 1C. Tier 1A is assigned to those sites which pose the most serious environmental risk by impacting receptors such as air and water. These sites are closely monitored by DEP as they are the most environmentally critical. Tier 1B sites are also a concern to the DEP but do not require direct oversight by the DEP and are examined on a yearly basis. North Reading has three hazardous material disposal sites:

- Martin's Landing Condominium Community at 104 Lowell Road; and
- Sterling Supply Corporation at 70 Concord Street; and
- A property at 1 Boxwood Road.

North Reading also has gasoline filling stations and other types of service uses which may pose environmental problems. Other sites are classified as an RAO site. A RAO (Remedial Action Statement) asserts that response actions were sufficient to achieve a level of no significant risk or at least ensure that all substantial hazards were eliminated. There are 91 RAO sites listed for North Reading. For a full list of waste sites and reportable releases from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy & Environmental Affairs, see the Appendix.

The town is a member of the commonwealth's District 6 HazMat Team. This emergency response team is made up of residents from the 78 member towns with specialized training to enable them to protect the public, the environment, and property during incidents involving a release or potential release of hazardous materials. The North Reading Fire Department has individuals trained to identify the level of emergency spill, then to contact the District 6 team or take other action.

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<sup>48</sup> *Town of North Reading Massachusetts 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.*

<sup>49</sup> *MA DEP, Waste Site / Reportable Release Lookup.*

The Town offers an annual household hazardous waste collection day to allow residents of North Reading to properly dispose of household quantities of hazardous materials.

The Town's Hazardous Materials Bylaw and its Aquifer Protection District zoning regulations help protect, preserve, and maintain the existing and potential groundwater supply, groundwater recharge areas, and surface water within the Town of North Reading from contamination by regulating land use and performance standards.

## INVASIVE SPECIES

Non-native invasive plants, those that grow rapidly and are difficult to remove or control once established, are often threats to forests and wetland areas, particularly in urban and suburban areas. Warmer temperatures due to climate change can also contribute to the proliferation of invasive species. When invasive species take over large areas of habitat, ecological processes are changed. Often invasives force out the native species that provide food and habitat for local species. Plants identified as a threat to Massachusetts forests include Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), and common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*).

The following list includes species that pose the greatest threat to natural wetland, flood plain and streambank communities in Massachusetts. Within wetlands invasive species include purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), phragmites or common reed (*Phragmites australis*), shining buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*) and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). Other invasive species threatening floodplains and stream banks include Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*), Japanese knotweed or bamboo (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), goutweed or Bishop's Weed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) and Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) is a major agricultural nuisance in western states and is now threatening the ecological integrity of salt marshes throughout southern New England.

**Figure 9: Invasive Species Photo Gallery<sup>50</sup>**



<sup>50</sup> Brown Walker Planners, Inc. North Reading Open Space Plan.



*Shining Buckthorn*  
(© Christopher Mattrick, NEWFS)



*Garlic Mustard* (© Albert Bussewitz,  
NEWFS)



*Purple Loosestrife* (© NEWFS)



*Japanese Knotweed* (© John Lynch,  
NEWFS)



*Yellow Iris* (© Dorothy Long, NEWFS)



*Multiflora Rose* (© John Lynch, NEWFS)





*Phragmites*  
(© Jean Baxter, NEWFS)



*Morrow's Honeysuckle*  
(© Christopher Mattrick, NEWFS)



*Perennial Pepperweed*  
<http://mvpc.org/wp-content/uploads/Final-Perennial-Pepperweed-Handbook.pdf>



*Japanese Barberry*  
(© Leslie Mehrhoff, NEWFS)



*Norway Maple*  
Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut, IPANE

## FORESTRY ISSUES

Forests are important as they provide wildlife habitat and support biodiversity, help to regulate climate and assimilate pollution, protect water supply and quality, retain soil, and mitigate flooding. They also have important recreation and aesthetic value.

Winter moth infestations have occurred over the past few years and are expected to be particularly harsh whenever mild winters occur. Winter moths feed on many deciduous trees and shrubs found in Massachusetts, including oak, apple, elm, maple, ash, crabapple, cherry, and blueberry. Unfortunately, effective biological control is many years away.<sup>51</sup>

Other potential pests that could affect forested areas are listed below:

- Asian Longhorn Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)
- Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)
- European Woodwasp (*Sirex noctilio*)
- Giant Woodwasp (*Urocerus gigas*)
- Mile-a-minute Weed (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)
- Pine Shoot Beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*)
- Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*)

## TEMPERATURE

According to the US National Climate Assessment 2018, temperature in the Northeast US has increased by almost two degrees Fahrenheit between 1895 and 2016. Future temperature projections for the Northeastern US show an increase in average summer temperatures and are projected to increase at an accelerated rate.<sup>52</sup> A number of local temperature projection models for Massachusetts and the Boston region also demonstrate an increasing likelihood of heat waves, as indicated by the increased number of days over 90 and 100 degrees each year.<sup>53,54,55</sup> Just within the 7-year time horizon of this plan, North Reading can expect an increase in the number of hot summer days over 95° Fahrenheit above what is currently experienced.<sup>56</sup> Young and elderly populations and people with preexisting health conditions are especially vulnerable to hot weather.<sup>57</sup>

According to a 2019 analysis of climate vulnerability in the Boston region, North Reading has “extremely low” vulnerability to extreme heat compared to other towns in the area.<sup>58</sup> The analysis is based on exposure to heat islands (in which the immediately local temperature is greater than the regional temperature due to the retention of heat by pavement and dark roofs) in North Reading, as well as the sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the population. The heat exposure is expected to be relatively low in North Reading, due to the large amount of forest land and open space that reduces ambient temperature, as opposed to large amounts of paved surfaces and

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<sup>51</sup> Brown Walker Planners, Inc. *North Reading Open Space Plan*.

<sup>52</sup> Climate Ready Boston

<sup>53</sup> City of Cambridge, *Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment*

<sup>54</sup> Boston Indicators, “Trends in Climate Change, Metro Boston and New England”

<sup>55</sup> Northeast Climate Science Center, UMass Amherst. *Massachusetts Climate Change Projections*.

<sup>56</sup> Northeast Climate Science Center, UMass Amherst. *Massachusetts Climate Change Projections*..

<sup>57</sup> Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency, Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. *Massachusetts State Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plan*.

<sup>58</sup> Metropolitan Area Planning Council. “Climate Vulnerability in Greater Boston”.

black roofs which increase ambient temperatures. However, there is some sensitivity to the heat given certain characteristics of the population, including that more than 7% of residents are over the age of 65 and live alone.

## **Section 5 –Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest**

### **Why Open Space Planning is Important**

North Reading's natural resources and open spaces help to make the Town an attractive and interesting place to live. Protection of these areas is critical for providing safe drinking water, clean air, and outdoor recreation opportunities.

In many cases, open space protection can be a reactive measure, mobilizing community funding to preserve the "last wetland" or "last farm." This method can not only be costly, but can also result in disconnected fragments of conservation land. Establishing criteria to prioritize open space parcels for protection would help the Town and regional conservation partners to be strategic about which lands to acquire. Such a strategy can focus on developing a network of large connected parcels of open space which have higher ecological value. Because natural systems do not necessarily adhere to political boundaries, natural resource protection is best achieved through regional collaboration. This approach emphasizes connections between natural habitat areas and corridors, study, and collecting inventory information for unique sites of special importance such as vernal pools or endangered or rare habitats and species. This work will often reach beyond municipal limits.

### **Inventory of Lands**

The open space and recreation areas in the Town of North Reading encompass both land and water sites, publicly and privately owned. The purpose of this inventory is to identify areas of conservation and recreation interest in the Town in order to evaluate current and future open space planning needs. Areas of interest include open spaces that are valued for one or more of the following factors: recreation opportunities, protection of natural resources, historic and scenic character.

The inventory is divided into two sections—public or non-profit land and private open space. Within these sections, land has ranging degrees of protection, which prevent or restrict land uses and development. Protected open spaces are private or public parcels that are permanently committed to conservation or recreation purposes by deed restriction or easement. Unprotected open spaces are areas that are of conservation or recreation interest to the Town, but are not permanently protected as open space. Partially protected open spaces are areas that have a partial or short-term restriction on development, but are not protected forever. The inventory includes information about ownership and management, current use and condition of the land, recreation potential, accessibility, zoning, type of grant received for acquisition of land, and level of protection. Map 8 shows the distribution of public and private open spaces in North Reading.

### **Private Land**

In addition to the private nonprofit lands, there is also privately-owned open space in North Reading. While some of this land is partially protected from development or else considered undevelopable, much of it is not currently protected or restricted although it is vacant. It is important to realize that some of these parcels will play vital roles in creating open space and recreation opportunities in North Reading. In some cases, unprotected open space may be the missing links in creating connections between protected open spaces. In other cases, some of these parcels might be acquired by the Town to meet the growing demand for recreation lands.



## **PRIVATE RECREATION**

### *Private Recreation Facilities*

Augmenting town recreation lands and facilities are a couple of private, commercial enterprises. The Greens / Thomson Country Club is located on Elm St near the Lynnfield and Peabody borders and comprises approximately 28 acres. It is a private 18-hole golf course built as part of a Planned Unit Development. Other facilities in the Club include tennis courts, pool and a clubhouse.

The North Reading Rifle Club has approximately two acres of land off of Central Street near Benevento Park and the Hillview Country Club.

## **PRIVATE LANDS OF CONSERVATION OR RECREATION INTEREST**

### *Partially Protected Lands*

Some of the private open space properties are enrolled in the State's Chapter 61 program. Chapter 61, 61A and 61B are tax laws that allow for significant reduction of property taxes for landowners willing to maintain their land as managed forest, outdoor recreation, or agriculture. If a landowner chooses to withdraw land from this classification, the owner must pay a penalty tax. When the land is put up for sale, the city or town has a right of first refusal to consider whether or not to buy the land outright. Chapter 61A is for active agricultural use, 61B is for recreation, 61 is for active forested land. As of February 2020, there are two properties on about 24 acres that have Chapter 61A status. In addition, a 14-acre property at 14 Concord Street that had Chapter 61A status is currently on the market, and the Town is considering exercising its right of first refusal.

### *Common Land in Subdivisions*

North Reading's Open Space Residential Design bylaw allows an increase in housing density than what is normally allowed in certain residential districts provided that 50% of the lot is designated as permanently protected open space. The bylaw requires that ownership of the open space or "common land" be conveyed to *either* a non-profit organization, the Town, or a corporation or trust of the landowners in the subdivision. At this time, the Town has no formal way of tracking the private "common land" that has been created as a result of an OSRD. However, the Town completes an annual review of Town-owned land. In recent years, this review has started to identify land protected as a result of OSRD.

### *Land in Conservation Restriction or Agricultural Preservation Restriction*

According to Town records, there are currently no lands that are subject to a private conservation restriction or enrolled in the state's agricultural preservation restriction program. However, these methods of conservation should be promoted and encouraged to private landowners. Conservation restrictions are voluntary, yet binding legal agreements between a landowner and a public agency or conservation organization. The landowner may be offered incentives through estate tax and federal income tax deductions and property tax relief, to keep parcels in an undeveloped state. The owner keeps control over the land, while the holder of the restriction promises to enforce the terms of protection. In response to a question in the OSRP survey about what residents would do personally to preserve open space, 11% of survey participants answered that they would deed land to a public agency or conservation organization.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Preservation Restriction program offers to pay farmers the difference between the fair market value and the agricultural value of their farmland in exchange

for a permanent deed restriction which precludes any use of the property that will have a negative impact on its agricultural viability. However, agricultural uses are limited in North Reading.

### *Large Undeveloped Parcels*

In addition to the Chapter 61 lands and other private recreation properties, there are approximately 223 vacant privately held lots that range in size from less than an acre to almost 20 acres in size and are not currently protected from development in any way, representing a total of 384 acres. Some of these properties are considered undevelopable by the Town assessor (and are taxed as such), while others are considered to have development potential. Still others have already been permitted for development but have not yet been built on. The table below lists the privately-owned developable land by Assessor classification.

**Table 6: Private Developable Lands North Reading (2020)**

Assessor Classification Description of Developable or Potentially Developable Land	Acres	% of all Land
Residential	133	1.6%
Commercial	6	0.1%
Industrial	12	0.1%
<b>Total Developable Land</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

Of the Town-owned vacant land, about 151 acres are considered by the Town Assessor to have development potential. See Appendix for full list of potentially developable, privately owned vacant land.

### *Areas of Interest*

In 2007, the Town's Land Utilization Committee identified properties in private ownership that have interest for conservation or recreation purposes. However, this list has not been maintained and is in need of an update. However, the list was developed using the following criteria, which could be employed again to develop and maintain a list of Lands of Interest:

**Table 7: Criteria for Prioritizing Land for Conservation or Recreation Use**

Lands that have high value for aesthetic purpose, scenic or community character
Areas that create contiguous open space, enhance connections between open spaces, and create new trail networks
Areas that are considered critical for environmental reasons – protection of natural resources, water resource and wetland protection, and wildlife habitat and corridors
Areas with potential to serve as neighborhood parks, playing fields or other sports facilities
Lands which contain unique landscape or geologic features
Lands located in aquifer protection districts
Lands which have high value for cross-over or shared use for other municipal purposes such as schools, cemeteries, or community buildings
Lands which include historic buildings and/or structures or have other historic value

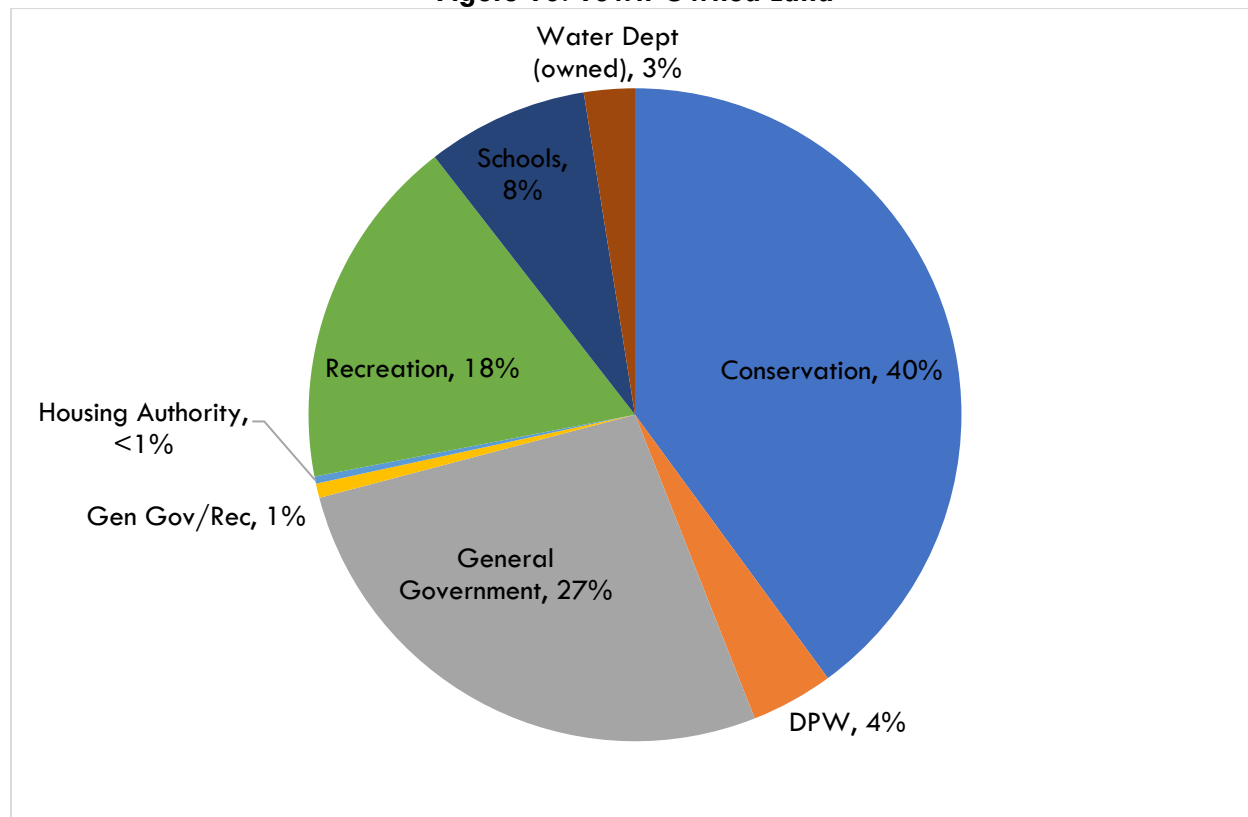
Key areas for conservation or recreation use identified in responses to the survey for this update include:

- 1) Properties abutting Martins Pond many of which are within the Aquifer Protection District, contain wetlands, are generally poorly suited for development, have historic interest and abut other Town-owned lands;
- 2) Properties abutting the old railroad bed in the eastern and western portions of the town along Rte. 62 have historic value and could provide recreational access to the Ipswich River;
- 3) The lands around Furbish Pond, which have high value for protection of natural resources including water resources and wetlands;
- 4) Lands on either side of Haverhill Street north of the Reading town line which include a cedar swamp and other important wildlife habitat and could provide a potential recreational connection into Reading;
- 5) Properties north of the Ipswich River and south of Swan Pond that are poorly suited for development and could serve as an important corridor for wildlife as well as public recreation;
- 6) Lands which abut Swan Pond and environs and which abut Middleton Reservoir;
- 7) Lands along the northern border of the Town which would provide a link between Harold Parker and Martins Pond area and would also provide additional protection to the Skug River;
- 8) Properties abutting the Harold Parker State Forest particularly off of Haverhill Street and near Bradford Pond.

## **Public and Nonprofit Land**

### **TOWN LAND**

**Figure 10: Town-Owned Land**



Approximately 1,481 acres of land are owned by the Town of North Reading, much of it open land. A large portion of these lands, 592 acres in total, were acquired for conservation purposes and fall under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission (MGL ch. 40 s. 80). Town-owned cemeteries cover approximately 31 acres. About 260 acres of town properties provide areas for various recreational activities, including access for boating and fishing, athletic fields, golfing, and playgrounds. In addition, many of the Town's organized recreation facilities (including fields, courts and indoor facilities) and playgrounds are located on the approximately 81 acres of school properties (the School Department also owns another 37 acres of undeveloped property). As a community, North Reading has made a strong commitment to the setting aside of lands for public use and natural resource protection. The following tables provide a list of open space and recreation properties by use, a more complete list of all Town properties identified by the assessor's parcel number and address is included in the Appendix.

## *Conservation Land*



**Figure 11: North Parish Park**



**Figure 12: Ives Memorial Forest**

The Conservation Commission is responsible for the management and protection of town conservation areas. There are approximately 136 parcels containing 518 acres that fall under the jurisdiction of the Commission.<sup>59</sup> Uses of conservation lands include passive recreation, such as walking, nature study, picnicking and photography. The primary purpose for conserving many of these lands is to protect the water resources of the Town. Table 8 provides a list of the Town's properties under the management of the Conservation Commission. A complete inventory with descriptions of some of the conservation properties is included in the Appendix.

Included in the Conservation category is Eisenhaures Pond Park. These properties, many of them formerly used as summer residences, surround Eisenhaures Pond (the parcels that comprise the park are owned both by the Conservation Commission and by General Government). At present there are some trails along the Pond and through some of the wooded upland areas, but access is limited due to lack of parking, signage, and public awareness. The Town's Land Utilization Committee commissioned a "Eisenhaures Pond Park Natural Resource Inventory and Conceptual Trail Plan" prepared by the Mass Audubon Ecological Extension Service in January 2012.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> Town Assessor Database December 2019.

<sup>60</sup> Elizabeth Newlands, Mass Audubon Ecological Extension Service, "Eisenhaures Pond Park Natural Resource Inventory and Conceptual Trail Plan"

**Table 8: Partial List of Town Conservation Properties**

Location	Number of Parcels	Acres
Cedar Swamp Conservation Area	6	63
Central Street Conservation Area	2	3
Chestnut Street Conservation Area	3	81
Eisenhaures Pond Park	36	36
Furbish Pond Conservation Area	2	15
Gordon Road Conservation Area	5	24
Greenmeadow Drive Conservation Area	1	8
Ipswich River Conservation Area	2	8
Ives Memorial Forest Conservation Area	5	19
Joseph E Holt Farm Conservation Area	1	27
Martins Brook Conservation Area	3	20
Martins Pond Conservation Area	51	31
North Parish Park	2	7
Oakdale Road Conservation Area	3	2
Park Street Conservation Area	1	4
Strawberry Acres Conservation Area	1	4
Swan Pond Conservation Area	12	164

#### *Water Department*

Approximately 113 acres of land are used by North Reading's Water Department for public water supply wells and wellfield protection. The properties that are used and/or managed by the Water Department are owned by a combination of General Government, the School Department, Conservation and the Water Department. Of these, the Water Department actually owns 37 acres. A complete list of Town properties is included in the Appendix.

#### *Town Parks and Recreation Properties*

Other open space properties in North Reading include land managed by the Hillview Commission or the Parks and Recreation Department, which are used for athletic facilities, parks, playgrounds, beaches, and boating access. Table 9 provides a list of key recreation properties in Town. A complete inventory of all Town-owned lands is included in the Appendix.



**Figure 13: Ipswich River Park Map**



**Figure 14: Clarke Park Playground**

**Table 9: Partial List of Town Parks and Recreation Land**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Benevento Memorial Field	Recreation	Central St.	12
Chestnut Street Complex	Conservation	168 Chestnut St.	
Clarke Park	Gen. Gov./ Recreation	61 Burroughs Rd.	3
Eisenhaures Pond Park	Gen. Gov. & Conservation	Near Eisenhaures Lane/Maple Rd.	
Hillview Country Club	Hillview Commission	North St.	142
Ipswich River Park	Gen. Gov./Recreation	15 Central St.	49
Rita J. Mullin Field	Recreation	Lowell Rd.	11
North Reading Town Common	Gen. Gov.	155 Park St.	3
North Reading Town Hall field	Gen. Gov./Recreation	235 North St.	
North Parish Park	Gen. Gov./Recreation	Park St./Chestnut St.	
Park Street Field	Gen. Gov./Recreation	Park St. near Lynnfield line.	2.7

*School Properties*

Additional active recreational facilities are on school grounds and under the direction and management of the School Department. The school department owns approximately 82 acres of property that contain buildings, fields, and general recreational facilities.

**Table 10: School Department Property**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Size</b>
Little School	7 Barberry Rd.	13.4
Senior High School/Middle School Complex/AJK Field	189 Park St.	42.5
Hood School	298A Haverhill St. and 0 Haverhill St. (AKA 298 Haverhill St.)	18.03
Batchelder School	2 Peabody St. (AKA 175 Park St.)	8.5
Undeveloped land	55 Swan Pond Rd.	42.5

*Town Cemeteries and Historic Properties*

The Town has three town-owned cemeteries. These range in size from less than an acre to 30 acres.

**Table 11: Town Cemeteries**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Park St. Cemetery	211 Park St.	0.91
Harmony Vale Cemetery	98 Chestnut St.	1
Riverside Cemetery	Elm St.	30

Town Common and the Third Meeting House are located on Park Street at Haverhill Street. The Town Common was constructed in 1713 as the Reading Town Common (North Reading split from Reading in 1853). The Meeting House dates to 1829 and is still used by the Town as the Edith O'Leary Senior Center and for general town meetings. The gazebo is used for band concerts in the summer.



The Putnam House on Bow Street dates to 1718 has been restored by the North Reading Historical and Antiquarian Society. This site is included on the National Historic Register.

The David Damon Tavern was built in 1817 and is located on Bow Street. It was a half way stop of the Salem-Lowell and Boston-Haverhill routes coaching roads, and also served as the town's first Post Office. The Tavern has been restored by the North Reading Historical and Antiquarian Society for use by the public.

The building that now houses the Flint Memorial Library, was first built in 1874 by Harriet Flint on the west end of the island formed by Park and Bow Street (known then as Flint Memorial Hall). In 1875, the library was installed in the southeast corner of the ground floor and remained there until 1958 when it was relocated across the street to the Weeks Memorial Building (today known again as the Damon Tavern). During the 1970's, the Flint Building, which was then being used as the Town Hall, began to fall into disrepair. Town offices were moved in December of 1988 to their current location at 235 North Street, and the building was left vacant. In 1991, the building was renovated and became what is now the Flint Memorial Library.



Figure 15: View of Park St. looking east at Flint Memorial Hall, circa 1910.



Figure 16: Present day view of Flint Memorial Library from Park St.

### *Other Town Lands*

There are additional properties throughout the Town classified as “General Government” and fall under the jurisdiction of the Select Board. Many of these properties are used for a variety of municipal purposes including the Department of Public Works, Town Offices, and other related functions. Some of these properties have no designated use, but are currently vacant and are being considered for future use for different municipal purposes including recreation or general conservation.

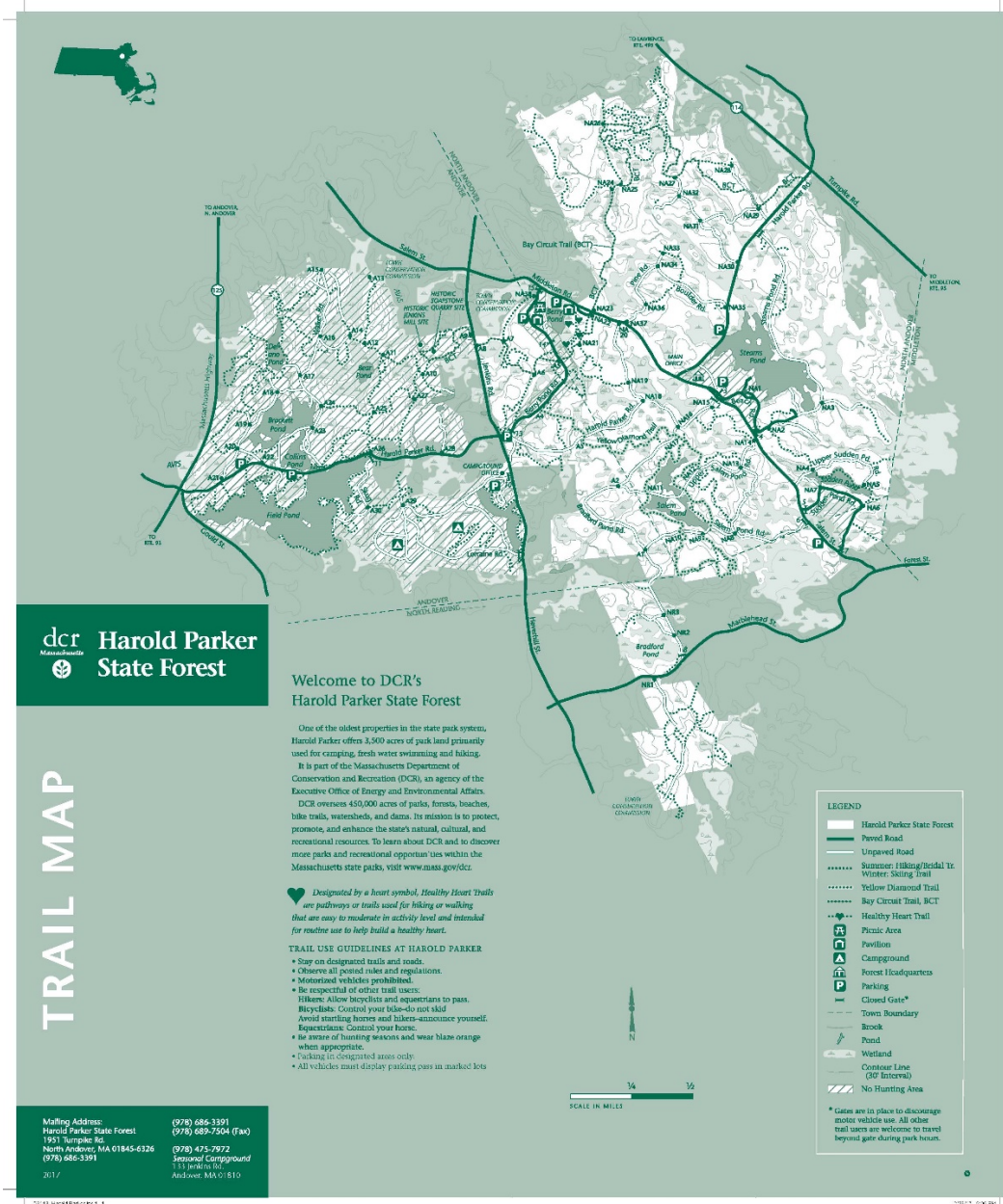
The former Smith Property, also known as Riverwood, off of Elm and Wright Streets includes about 50 acres abutting the Ipswich River and the abandoned Salem to Lowell rail bed. A recreational trail feasibility study, sponsored by the Land Utilization Committee and funded by Town Meeting, is underway with one objective being to open public access to this land.

### *State Land*

Harold Parker State Forest comprises just over 3,000 acres. A portion of the Forest is located in the northeast corner of the Town and stretches north from there into the towns of Andover, North

Andover and Middleton. Recreational opportunities include hiking, mountain biking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, swimming, camping and picnicking. The North Reading portion includes Bradford Pond where non-motorized boating is allowed. Access points in North Reading include Marblehead St., Haverhill St. and through Ives Memorial Forest from Arline Drive off of Foley Drive.

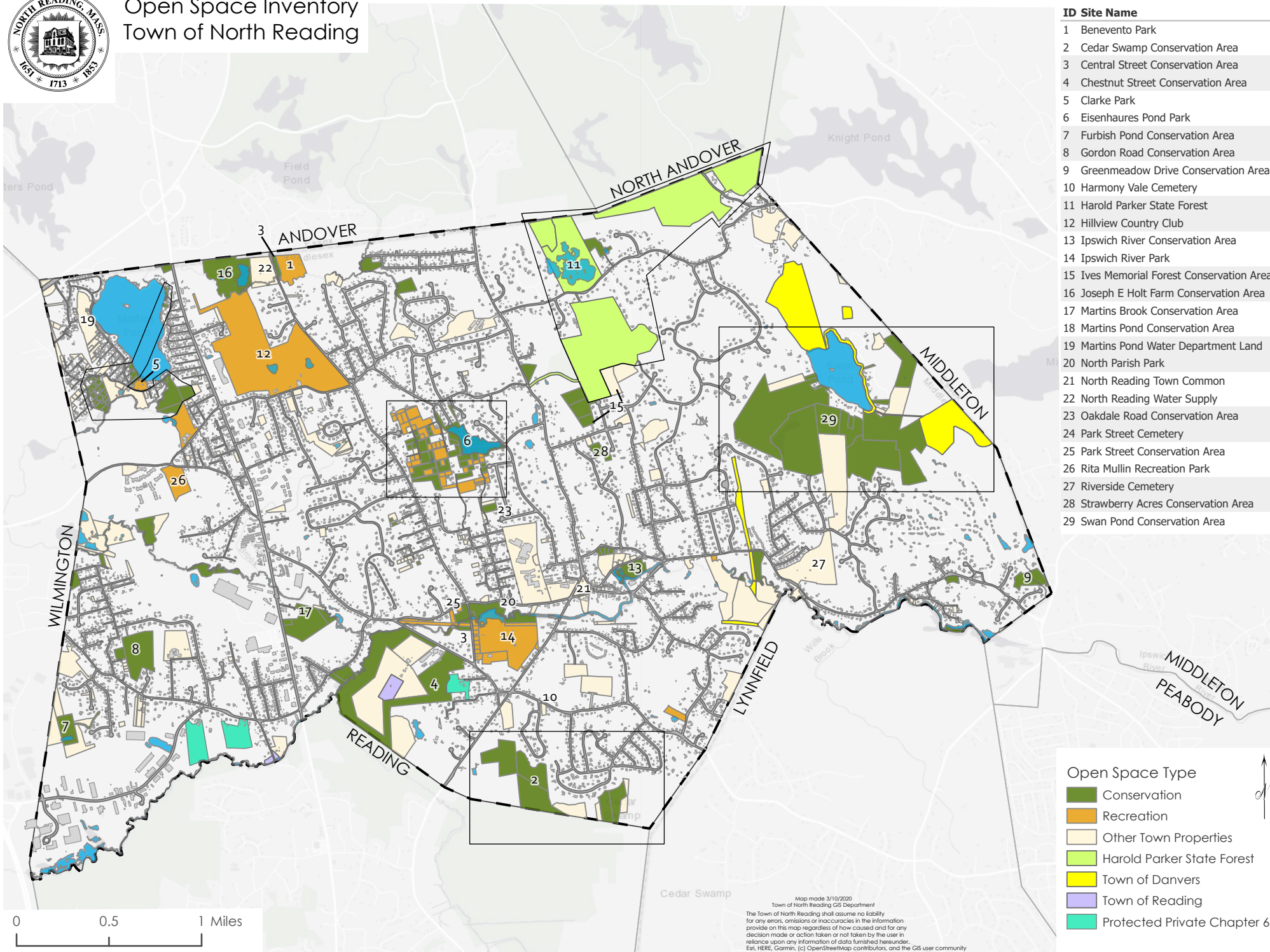
**Figure 17: Harold Parker State Forest Map, MA Dept. of Cons. & Rec.**



A portion of Camp Curtis Guild, owned and operated by the Massachusetts National Guard, is located in North Reading. The Guild is located in Reading. Most of the approximately 40 acres in North Reading are wetlands and open marsh and are not accessible to the public.



# Open Space Inventory Town of North Reading



## ID Site Name

- 1 Benevento Park
- 2 Cedar Swamp Conservation Area
- 3 Central Street Conservation Area
- 4 Chestnut Street Conservation Area
- 5 Clarke Park
- 6 Eisenhaures Pond Park
- 7 Furbish Pond Conservation Area
- 8 Gordon Road Conservation Area
- 9 Greenmeadow Drive Conservation Area
- 10 Harmony Vale Cemetery
- 11 Harold Parker State Forest
- 12 Hillview Country Club
- 13 Ipswich River Conservation Area
- 14 Ipswich River Park
- 15 Ives Memorial Forest Conservation Area
- 16 Joseph E Holt Farm Conservation Area
- 17 Martins Brook Conservation Area
- 18 Martins Pond Conservation Area
- 19 Martins Pond Water Department Land
- 20 North Parish Park
- 21 North Reading Town Common
- 22 North Reading Water Supply
- 23 Oakdale Road Conservation Area
- 24 Park Street Cemetery
- 25 Park Street Conservation Area
- 26 Rita Mullin Recreation Park
- 27 Riverside Cemetery
- 28 Strawberry Acres Conservation Area
- 29 Swan Pond Conservation Area

## Open Space Type

- Conservation
- Recreation
- Other Town Properties
- Harold Parker State Forest
- Town of Danvers
- Town of Reading
- Protected Private Chapter 61



## **Section 6: Community Vision**

### **Description of Process**

The community vision is based on the vision from the 2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan, as well as the 2020 Master Plan. It has been updated based on feedback from residents of North Reading gained from the community-wide survey and the December 2019 public meeting, as well as from the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee.

At the Public Meeting held in December 2019, each of the 2013 OSRP Goals and Objectives were presented. Community members were invited to vote for their highest priority objectives and make comments on any goals or objectives that were missing. In addition, the survey garnered a large amount of information from a broad range of residents on the use, strengths, weaknesses, and challenges to North Reading's open space and recreational resources. Based on this public feedback, as well as the examination of trends and resources, the vision from 2013 was modestly updated. In addition, a few of the 2013 goals were combined to eliminate redundancy and improve clarity.

Drafts of the plan were reviewed by Town staff and the OSRP Committee. The full planning process is described in Section 2: Introduction.

### **Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals**

North Reading is a residential community with a rural heritage that is still evident in the landscapes and historic structures that have been preserved throughout the town. Although it has evolved from being agricultural to suburban, the community has protected noteworthy landscapes particularly along its waterways and in its large remaining tracts of forest land, including Harold Parker State Forest. The beloved Ipswich River Park provides recreation opportunities for a wide range of residents, complemented with sports fields, playgrounds, ponds, trails, and smaller parks throughout town. North Reading's challenges are to increase awareness and access to its open spaces and parks, continue to maintain its park facilities, and to protect its natural resources, while guiding new development to minimize impact. In addition, climate change provides a grave challenge exasperating existing hazards such as invasive species and hot summer days. Climate change affects all residents of North Reading, especially the most vulnerable populations, including seniors and low-income households. One of the great opportunities facing the Town is the potential creation of a rail trail to connect the Ipswich River Park to neighboring towns; however, the project faces challenges as the rail bed extends through private property. The following goals outline the open space and recreation priorities for the next seven years. More detail and a list of action items is included in following sections.

1. Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all.
2. Maintain a high quality of recreational service for all residents.
3. Protect water resources to restore the ecological integrity of the Ipswich River Watershed.
4. Protect natural features to maintain biological diversity and preserve scenic qualities.
5. Expand and improve access to public open space and recreation areas.
6. Provide universal access to facilities and programs.
7. Plan and coordinate protection of lands of conservation and recreation interest.

8. Manage Town open space properties to protect natural resources while encouraging appropriate public use.
9. Coordinate protection and management of natural and recreational resources with multiple jurisdictions.
10. Ensure adequate staffing, resources, and communication for effective implementation of OSRP.

## **Section 7: Analysis of Needs**

### **Summary of Resource Protection Needs**

As the population and number of jobs in North Reading continues to grow and available developable land decreases, pressures will increase on remaining lands including those in or close to resource areas and those on steep slopes. Resources that are likely to be impacted include vegetation as lots are cleared for developments, soils that are disrupted, eroded or built over, wildlife as habitat is lost or fragmented, and water as impervious surfaces increase, vegetative cover decreases and natural drainage patterns are altered. Protecting these resources while also meeting the need for new housing, economic growth to provide jobs, and goods and services to sustain community services will require integrated planning and policies, including targeted land protection and management, as well as infill development in order to minimize development of unsuitable land.

Of particular importance are the Town's water resources. The Ipswich River is considered a "flow-stressed" waterway due to excessive groundwater pumping and municipal water consumption, which cause portions to run dry during the summer months. North Reading's recent contract (finalized in 2019) with Andover to provide 100% of North Reading's potable water for 99 years, helps guarantee a reliable drinking water supply and will help protect further deterioration of the Town's groundwater. However, the community must continue its efforts to conserve and restore surface and groundwater resources from pollution and other activities. This can be achieved both through good management practices and restoration efforts as well as through land preservation.

As of 2020, the Town is actively seeking the development of a wastewater system as a strategy to protect the Town's water resources. Specifically, the Town is exploring plans for municipal sewer infrastructure through Andover to be part of the Greater Lawrence Sewer District. A feasibility study is currently underway to determine phasing and cost options, as well as to determine the infrastructure improvements that will need to be made in Andover in order to make a municipal sewer along Route 28 and Concord Street, and potentially the Martins Pond neighborhood, a reality.

In addition to pursuing sewerage solutions, the Town should continue to encourage and implement good development practices as well, including stormwater management techniques, septic system upgrades (where septic use will continue), wetlands protection, and Low Impact Development (LID) strategies. In addition, education about good development strategies, conservation, and responsible use of public resources can be effective strategies for raising community awareness about valuable natural areas and ways to protect them.

The Town has been successful in protecting open space through acquisitions and should continue to pursue this strategy. One of the challenges is that it is difficult for the Town to act within the short timeframe of a property being initially being listed for sale and then being purchased for development. Maintaining an up-to-date prioritized list of lands the town is interested in protecting, and being prepared to respond to unexpected opportunities will help the Town maximize funding resources and local capacity. Strategies for being prepared include fostering strong partnerships with potential funding agencies and galvanizing community support for preservation efforts through education and community outreach and engagement initiatives.



The Town should also concentrate on effective monitoring and management of existing public lands to assure that resource values are maintained, or enhanced such as through litter control, the removal of invasive species, or by selective cutting of vegetation to maintain habitat or views. In addition, best management practices for lawn and tree care, for stormwater management, water conservation and habitat enhancement should be shared with private landowners to heighten awareness of the private and community-wide benefits of resource protection on all lands.

In addition to the resource protection needs faced by the Town for the past few decades, increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change pose new threats to natural resources, as detailed in Section 4. There are two main groups of resources that are impacted in terms of the climate—one is air quality from greenhouse gas emissions, and the other is habitat and other resources impacted by extreme weather events and changes in the climate.

In terms of air quality, although North Reading has low levels of toxic air pollutants like Sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and ozone that have immediate effects on public health, carbon dioxide is considered an air pollutant by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Vehicle travel, energy use in buildings, and other emissions sources in North Reading contribute carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Although the emissions from North Reading residents is not higher than that of neighboring municipalities, it does contribute to the cumulative high levels of carbon dioxide emissions of the region.<sup>61</sup> Strategies to reduce emissions include increasing production and use of renewable energy, reducing single-occupancy vehicle travel, promoting the transition to electric vehicles, and protecting forestland to sequester carbon from the atmosphere.

The second group of resources that are impacted are those that are directly affected by changes in the climate and severe weather. North Reading's *2018 Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Plan*<sup>62</sup> identifies the top four natural hazards for North Reading as a result of climate change projections: flooding, winter storms, wind, and extreme cold and heat including drought. These hazards could impact resources such as forest habitat due to increasing numbers of invasive species and riverine habitat from inland flooding.

North Reading's historical and cultural resources are also in need of protection. Specifically, community residents at the first public meeting noted the need for maintenance of the properties at Putnam House.

## **Summary of Community's Needs**

Although North Reading remains a popular residential community for families with children, more than sixteen percent of the population is over 65 and this portion of the population is expected to increase in the coming years. This trend is important to consider when planning for the open space and recreation needs of all of North Reading's residents.

Access and location will also be important considerations for long-term recreation planning. While there are some residential neighborhoods well served by neighborhood parks, it will be a challenge to serve recreation needs of households located in areas where available land is scarce. In addition,

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<sup>61</sup> See the *CoolClimate Maps* for an estimate of carbon emissions per household in North Reading compared to other municipalities. UC Berkeley CoolClimate Network, Average Annual Household Carbon Footprint.

<sup>62</sup> Town of North Reading. *Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Plan*.

although North Reading is a relatively affluent town, it is important to provide open space and recreation services that are available to people of all ages and abilities.

The following section assesses North Reading's recreational needs based on a preliminary analysis of community demands for recreational facilities and an inventory of the existing recreational facilities. This assessment is intended to assist the Town in establishing its recreation priorities for the next seven years.

## **LEVEL OF SERVICE**

Level of Service (LOS) is a method developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) to assist with park and recreation planning. LOS is a quantification of the park and recreation systems in a community and how effectively these meet community needs. In the past, the NRPA has provided a national standard that assigned specific space and facility needs based on population size. These standards were applied in communities as a way to determine the adequacy of park and recreation services – for example, 10 acres of park land for each 1,000 population or 1 tennis court per 2,000 population. However, because of the discrepancy between community resources and the variation in resident needs and preferences, the application of universal standards is no longer encouraged. The revised approach is to assess the particular needs of consumers (residents) and develop standards based on expected use.<sup>63</sup>

In order to develop a LOS, a community first completes an inventory of the types of recreation facilities that are currently available. Then the community ascertains the types of activities or programs that its residents are interested in and what types of facilities are required to meet this demand. A community survey combined with observations of actual facility usage and program enrollment are good ways to assess residents' recreational interests. The final step is to determine the population that should be served by each facility or park class. When that has occurred the community can then compare the demand with the actual inventory of existing facilities to determine if needs are being met.

As summarized in Section 5, the Town owns approximately 1,480 acres of land. Of these, approximately 260 acres are managed and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department to provide areas for various active recreation activities, including athletic fields and playgrounds. Additional athletic facilities are located on the 81 acres of School Department land, and 142 acres are used as a public golf course. LOS standards are not generally applicable for areas that serve primarily conservation purposes.

## **RECREATIONAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**

Table 12 lists parks and recreation lands for which a LOS standard might be applied. This table also applies a park classification, defined by size and use. Neighborhood parks generally serve residents in the immediate neighborhood. School parks are those serving students as well as neighborhood residents. Community parks are those that serve residents town-wide. Regional parks are those serving people from the surrounding towns and region.

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<sup>63</sup> Mertes and Hall.

**Table 12: North Reading Active Recreational Facilities**

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Benevento Park / Little League Field	Community	12
Chestnut St. Complex (Kids Spot and Soccer Fields)	Community	4.5 <sup>1</sup>
Hillview Country Club	Community	137 <sup>2</sup>
Ipswich River Park	Community	50
North Parish Park	Neighborhood	7
Clarke Park	Neighborhood	2
Mullin Recreation Park	Community	10
Park St Field	Neighborhood	2.7
Murphy Field	Community	10.5 <sup>2</sup>
Batchelder School	School	4.0 <sup>2</sup>
Hood Elementary School	School	15.6 <sup>2</sup>
Little School	School	13.4 <sup>2</sup>
Middle & High Schools	School	43.4 <sup>2</sup>
Arthur J Kenney (AJK) Turf Field	Community/School <sup>3</sup>	

**Notes:**

1. Approximate size of portion used for active recreation. The parcel itself is 77 acres and is under the ownership of Conservation.

2. Total acres include buildings and non-recreational areas.

3. AJK Turf Field is Town-owned but schools and leagues have priority use

Table 13 provides an inventory of recreation activities by park classification. The Town has a mix of facilities to serve most organized sport activities. The Town provides 8 public tennis courts (though residents of the Greens have access to private tennis facilities). This means there is less than 1 public court per 1,000 of the active resident population (those between the ages of 5 and 65).<sup>64</sup>

Athletic fields typically serve the age 5 to adult population and provide facilities for organized sports including baseball, softball, Little League, field hockey, football, lacrosse, and soccer. North Reading's population between 5 and 65 is approximately 13,300. There are currently about 7 athletic fields (used for football, soccer, field hockey, lacrosse and other field sports) on Town and School properties, or less than 1 field per 1,000 residents in this age bracket. There are 13 baseball and softball fields, or about 1 per 1,000 residents.

Playgrounds typically serve the under-10 age group and provide multi-purpose play areas, sandboxes, and swings. With an estimated 1,680 under the age of 10 in North Reading, there are approximately 3.5 playgrounds for every 1,000 children in this age group.

<sup>64</sup> US Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017 5 Year Estimate

**Table 13: North Reading Recreation Activities by Park Type**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	<b>Community Park</b>	<b>School Park</b>	<b>Total</b>
Soccer		5	1	6
Field Hockey	2			2
Football			1	1
Baseball (Full Size)			2	2
Baseball (Little League, Softball)	1	5	4	10
Track			1	1
Basketball (outdoor)	2	3		5
Tennis Courts		2	6	8
Golf Course		1		1
Playgrounds	1	2	3	6
Lacrosse			1	1 <sup>1</sup>

Note: The AJK Turf Field is used for football, soccer, lacrosse, and field hockey.

In addition, North Reading provides a public golf course. The golf course is also used for cross country skiing in the winter. There is a private pool and golf course at the Greens. Walking trails are available at the Harold Parker State Forest, Ives Memorial Forest as well as various conservation properties around the Town. Picnic areas are found at North Parish Park, Ipswich River Park, and Clarke Park. Clarke Park has a volleyball court and basketball. The Town Parks and Recreation Department maintains a skateboard park, horseshoe pits, and a street hockey rink at the Ipswich River Park.

Recreation facilities are not evenly dispersed throughout the Town, rather there is a concentration of facilities located near the Town's center and in the northwest portion of the Town. Increasing residents' capacity to access recreation facilities by foot and bicycle has been highlighted as an important strategy for the Town to consider, in the 2013 OSRP, the 2020 Master Plan, and in both the survey and public meeting conducted for this OSRP update. In addition, there are competing demands for use of North Reading's recreational facilities. For example, the softball field at the elementary school is used by school teams, the Town's softball league, and by students at recess. In addition, the redevelopment of the High School and Middle School site did result in the loss of a diamond which resulted in additional pressures on remaining diamonds. In Spring 2017 an additional varsity softball field was installed at the High School.

School gymnasiums provide space for school activities and teams, as well as league teams and are the only facilities in Town for indoor public recreation currently. However, the Town is pursuing options for new indoor public recreation facilities. Winter season sports leagues are challenged by

the lack of indoor space, necessitating renting space outside town to serve their needs. In particular, community residents have expressed a need for an indoor hockey rink. An indoor recreational facility has been identified as important by community residents and recreation providers for providing year round recreational opportunities, particularly given the loss of a gym from combining the middle and high school facilities.

The Town also does not provide an outdoor swimming area (either pool or beach), a resource that was identified as important by a number of participants in the planning process.

In response to an open-ended question on the survey, residents voiced need for canoe/kayak water-access points, pickleball courts, fences around playgrounds, a dog park, play equipment for small children, and a regulation-sized baseball field.

## **LEVEL OF USE**

Whether the Town's facilities are adequate to serve the recreation needs of the population can be determined by understanding the recreational interests of North Reading residents and the level of use of each facility.

The survey conducted for this OSRP update gathered information on facility use. In terms of parks and recreational facilities, Ipswich River park is used much more frequently than other parks. Approximately 80% of survey participants use Ipswich River Park more than 10 times per year. Chestnut Street Complex (including KidSpot and soccer fields) and the High School are also used frequently.

However, a wide variety of parks are used regularly. Almost a quarter of the respondents use AJK Turf Fields, Batchelder School, Chestnut Street Complex, Clarke Park, Hillview Country Club, the High School, the Middle School, the Town Common, and the Town Hall Field 1-10 times per year. More than 50 respondents (approximately 9%) are unaware of Clarke Park, Mullin Recreation Park, North Parish Park, and Park Street Park.

The two main reasons that people do not use certain parks and recreation facilities is that they do not know where the site is located (179 respondents) and that the site is not easily accessible by walking or biking from their home (117 respondents). Another common answer was that a lack of restrooms deters them from visiting the facility (87 respondents). Approximately 7% of respondents said that a lack of parking prevents them from using the parks and recreational facilities, and another 7% said that the fact that dogs are not allowed prevents them.<sup>65</sup>

In terms of open space, Harold Parker State Forest is the most frequently visited space. Almost half of the respondents are unaware of Ives Memorial Forest. More than half of the respondents have heard of Eisenhaures Pond Park but have never visited.

According to the survey, walking, jogging, hiking, and visiting playgrounds are the most common activities. Notably, 126 respondents bicycled on-road within the past 12 months. Given the limited amount of protected bike lanes in North Reading, most of these residents likely biked without safe bicycle infrastructure. Respondents most wanted more options for walking, hiking, and indoor recreational space.

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<sup>65</sup> The Town's policy is that dogs are not allowed at the AJK Turf Fields or on other sports fields. Otherwise, dogs are allowed at all parks if leashed and cleaned up after.

In addition, the Parks and Recreation Department tracks average daily field use for each of the Department's athletic fields (shown in Table 14.) A total of 5,200 people participated in field programs run by the Parks and Recreation Department in 2019.

**Table 14: Approximate Seasonal Park Usage**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Average Daily Patrons</b>
Ipswich River Park (all uses)	500
Chestnut Street Complex / Kidspot	200
North Parish Park	30
Park Street Field	0
Mullin Recreation Park	75
Clarke Park	75

An estimate of town-wide recreation facility usage can be calculated by reviewing the participation numbers for each sport. Participation numbers are listed in the following table together with the number of facilities available and an estimated amount of seasonal usage for each facility. Facilities are generally used 5 to 6 days per week during three seasons of the year.

**Table 15: Estimated Facility Usage**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Season(s)</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Facilities</b>
Basketball	Winter	600	Elementary schools, Middle and High schools
Field Hockey	Fall	55	Mullin Field
Football	Fall	180	AJK Field
Hockey	Fall / Winter	110	Out of Town facilities
Lacrosse	Spring	140	AJK Field
Little League Baseball	Spring / Fall	650	Benevento, IRP, High School, Hood School
Soccer – Adult	Spring / Summer / Fall	50	Chestnut St, IRP, AJK Field
Soccer – Youth	Spring / Fall	1350	Chestnut St, IRP, AJK Field
Softball – Adult	Spring / Summer	100	Mullin Field, IRP
Softball – Youth	Spring / Summer	450	Little School, Chestnut St, Town Hall
Volleyball – Adult	Fall / Winter / Spring	40	High School
Baseball-Men's	Spring/Summer	240	High School

Documenting use and the overall condition of facilities annually can help to establish guidelines on how much use each facility can adequately handle. A number of variables (such as weather, field construction, and types of use) can influence the carrying capacity of a field. For the purpose of this study it is estimated that an irrigated grass turf field can carry approximately 1400 hours of use per year. An ideal situation is to have adequate numbers of fields to limit the amount of use required by each field. Additionally, there should be a sound turf maintenance program that promotes turf growth and recovery.



## **PROGRAMMING**

The North Reading Parks and Recreation Department operates a wide variety of programs for all ages including basketball, volleyball, tennis, creative arts, soccer, sports camps, playground programs, and community events. According to the Town's Parks and Recreation Department, over 4,200 people made use of the Parks and Recreation Department non-field programs in 2019. Use of the Town's playing fields is also extended to a variety of organized youth and adult sports associations—the School Athletic Program supports about 951 participants throughout the year, based on 2019 estimates.

## **TRAILS**

Opportunities for hiking and wildlife viewing can be found around Town. Trails in the Ipswich River Park and the Harold Parker State Forest are mapped and marked and provide access for different types of uses (including horseback riding, biking, and wheelchair access). There are also trails in Ives Forest and around Eisenhaures Pond Park, although there are no designated parking areas. Old logging roads and utility easements can be found on other properties, and there is an effort underway to create a trail on old rail beds (also known as a rail trail) connecting private and public open space properties. In the fall of 2019, Town Meeting funded a rail trail feasibility study to be managed by the Land Utilization Committee.

In preparation for the 2013 OSRP, residents identified trails as an important focus for future planning and management efforts, and they continue to do so. One of the five key priorities of the 2020 Master Plan is to “improve and expand the Town's walking and biking trail system” There is need both for creating more biking and walking trails (such as the rail trail) and for greater awareness about and access to existing trails. For example, comments on the survey noted the need for both walking and biking trails that connect with other Towns, as well as the need for more signage at existing trail heads.

## **STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN**

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is a five-year plan which assesses statewide recreation demand and supply. The plan helps determine future needs and guides statewide outdoor recreation policies. It can also be a useful community planning tool.

In the 2017 SCORP, the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs completed the Massachusetts SCORP to help guide the distribution of federal funding to state agencies and municipalities for the acquisition of open space, renovation of parks, and development of new parks. The goals and objectives of the 2017 SCORP are shown in the table below.

**Table 16: Massachusetts 2017 SCORP Goals and Objectives**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objective</b>
1: Access for underserved populations	1. Support the acquisition of land and development of new open spaces in areas that lack existing or useable open spaces, such as Environmental Justice neighborhoods 2. Develop parks and open space that offer amenities that go above and beyond ADA requirements for people with disabilities 3. Consider the needs of underserved demographic groups—senior citizens and teenagers—in park and open space designs 4. Encourage establishment of programming endowments
2. Support the statewide trails initiative	1. Support the acquisition of land and development of new open spaces that can provide a trail network 2. Fill in the gaps of existing trail networks 3. Ensure that any existing or new trails are fully accessible to people with disabilities
3. Increase the availability of water-based recreation	1. Support the acquisition of land that will provide for water-based recreation 2. Support the acquisition of land that will increase drinking water supply protection 3. Develop water-based recreational facilities, including swimming areas, spray parks, boating facilities, fishing areas, etc.
4. Support the creation and renovation of neighborhood parks	1. Promote the acquisition and development of neighborhood parks where none currently exist 2. Develop amenities supported by neighborhood parks, such as playgrounds, off-leash dog parks, and community gardens 3. Work with community development organizations to improve walking access to local parks

Source: Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, 2006.

## **ACCESS**

All new construction and renovation of public facilities since 1968 are required to be accessible to people with disabilities. Amendment Article 114 of the Massachusetts Constitution states:

*No otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall solely, by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or be the subject to discrimination under program or activity within the Commonwealth.*

North Reading continues to improve access for the disabled. For example, the sidewalks at Benevento Memorial Field were repaired, the parking lot at Clarke Park was paved and marked with handicap accessible parking spots, and the walking paths at Ipswich River Park are now handicap accessible. However, several recreational facilities remain inaccessible, including much of

the Chestnut Street Complex. Specific recommendations for improving accessibility for people of all ages and abilities at Town-owned open spaces are listed in the Section 504 Self-Assessment in the Appendix.

In addition, community residents identified the need for greater access to parks and open spaces through safe walking and biking options. For example, the second most common reason for why survey participants do not use certain parks and recreation facilities is because “the site is not easily accessible by walking or biking from my home.” As the population of North Reading ages, more residents will be unable to drive. Therefore, improving access to parks and recreation by walking and biking is increasingly important for people of all ages.

Accessibility is also affected by climate change. For example, community residents have noted that the playgrounds and trails at Ipswich River Park are sunny and hot without many options for shade. As the number of hot days is projected to increase, more trees and other shade cover options will help make recreational facilities safe and enjoyable during the summer months.

### **Summary of Management Needs**

It is important for an Open Space and Recreation Plan to outline specific recommendations that will help the Town meet its open space and recreation goals in a strategic manner. Specifically, it is necessary for the Town to have the tools and policies at hand to implement the recommendations of the plan. These include:

- Ensuring that an appropriate management structure (including staffing, budget, and planning) is in place to manage and maintain all conservation and recreation properties;
- Developing a list of priorities to help guide Town decisions for recreation improvements and open space acquisitions;
- Creating a mechanism for funding and acquiring property that allows the Town to react quickly to opportunities.

### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for maintaining 4 soccer fields, 1 turf field 13 ball fields, 2 tennis courts, 4 basketball courts, a volleyball court, 2 beaches, a street hockey rink, horseshoe pits, skateboard park, picnic areas, irrigation infrastructure, 3 children’s play areas, summer playground programs, the Recreation Center, 2 permanent bathrooms, 2 concession stands, after school programs, and special events. The Department also assists with the mowing of the school’s fields.

The Parks and Recreation Committee works closely with organized sports leagues, the Department of Public Works, and the School Department to upgrade and maintain athletic fields in town. Much of the Department’s revenue is generated through facility rental fees, league user fees and program registration fees. Most of the programs are self-supporting. The Parks & Recreation Department has 7 permanent full time and 1 part time staff (1 full time Parks employee is DPW funded); we hire seasonally as follows; Parks hires up to 3 summer seasonal employees and Recreation has up to 5 three season employees and up to 20 for the summer season. There is a Parks & Recreation Committee, a volunteer committee of 7 members.

According to the survey, “maintenance of existing parks and recreational facilities” is of highest priority—more than 425 survey participants responded that this was “Very Important.” Many of

the general comments in response to the open-ended survey question lauded the Parks and Recreation Department for a high level of maintenance. However, there were several comments about older wooden structures needing maintenance due to the wood splintering. In addition, there were comments about the need for better maintained bathroom facilities and recycling barrels at more parks.

The Parks and Recreation Department provides a high level of service, but the staff is at capacity. In order to continue this standard, one additional staff person would be needed to address any new responsibilities.

In addition to the Parks and Recreation Department, the Conservation Commission, the Land Utilization Committee, and other Town staff and volunteers are integral to the implementation of this plan. Not all members of these key community bodies were aware of the 2013 OSRP, at the initiation of the 2020 OSRP update. Greater communication and coordination about this OSRP and its implementation is necessary for successful implementation.

### **CRITERIA FOR ACQUISITION OF OPEN SPACE LANDS**

The Town is actively pursuing acquisition of open space lands. For example, in early 2020 the Conservation Commission voted favorably to recommend that the Town purchase a parcel currently on the market (known as the 7 Acres Farm land). It is important for the Town to be able to assess the relative importance of various parcels for acquisition and preservation; otherwise, it is likely to be placed in the position of reacting to individual parcels as they become available for acquisition and/or development. Although the 2013 OSRP included a list of criteria for acquisition, this list is no longer actively used by the Land Utilization Committee.

It is important for this criteria to be continually updated and prioritized in cooperation with other Town departments and committees. In addition, the Town should develop a process for determining the best method for protecting prioritized lands. In some cases an outright Town acquisition will be desirable, in other cases other means of protection should be identified.

### **POTENTIAL CHANGE OF USE OF TOWN-OWNED LAND**

The Town of North Reading conducts an annual municipal review of all town land. Through this process, all Town departments are asked to review all Town lands and indicate if they have a specific interest in particular parcels to serve department needs. This review process enables the Town to track management of all Town properties and to assess if there are better ways to manage existing properties to help meet Town needs and services.

One of the community needs identified in the survey was for a dog park. The Town could consider changing the use of an existing Town-owned parcel into a public dog park.

### **CHAPTER 61/61A/61B LANDS**

If land classified under Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B is proposed to be sold for or converted to residential, commercial or industrial purposes, the Town has the right to purchase that property. As described in Section 5, there are 24 acres of land with Chapter 61A status in North Reading. The Chapter 61 laws were amended in 1986 and 1987 to allow towns to assign their options to nonprofit conservation organizations, increasing opportunities for protection. Nonprofits may have the resources to assemble a collection of groups to assist in funding purchase of the properties or it

may be able to borrow money on shorter notice than a town and can borrow from a greater variety of sources.

There are six basic steps in exercising a Chapter 61 conversion option:

1. Notification from Landowner. A landowner who has property classified under one of the Chapter 61 laws or which has been classified within the prior 12 months must notify the town in writing that all or a portion of the land is being sold for, or converted to, residential, commercial or industrial purposes. Subsequent to the notification, the Town has until the end of the next fiscal year to exercise the right of first refusal. Town counsel should review the offer to make sure that it is a bona fide offer. In addition, a community should not waive the right to an option without notifying town boards and initiating the evaluation process. The Town must also be acutely aware of activities concerning such property that might be deemed constructive notice of an intent to convert, thereby triggering the Town's obligation to act on its right of first refusal without any written notification.
2. Information Gathering. As soon as the written notice of intent is received from the Landowner, someone should perform due diligence to determine the level of the Town's interest in the subject property. The Land Utilization Committee has served in this capacity in the past and can in the future. Background information about the landowner, abutters and the prospective buyer should be gathered. Each of these parties may be able to provide valuable insight to the property or possibly assist in protecting the conservation value of the site.
3. Town Board Coordination. It is critical to coordinate activities of each municipal board involved in the decision making. Once again, the Land Utilization Committee can assist in facilitating this process. An important part of coordination is a public meeting to identify town support concerning the property.
4. Conservation Planning & Project Funding. As the information gathering continues, realistic project plans for the property will emerge. The project plans may include purchase of the entire property for conservation by a state or federal agency; purchase of the property by a conservation organization with the intent of allowing limited or no development; Town purchase or a combination of any of the above.
5. Option Acceptance or Assignment. If the Town decides to purchase the property, it must notify the seller of its intent and comply with the terms of the purchase and sale agreement within the next fiscal year. If a town is considering granting its option to a non-profit conservation organization, prompt cooperation is needed to develop a plan for the property. A public hearing is required with a 48-hour public notice period.
6. Purchase. If the option has been assigned, the assignee must fulfill the terms of the original purchase and sale according to the schedule identified in that document.

## **FUNDING SOURCES**

### *Community Preservation Act*

One source of additional revenue that the Town may consider is the Community Preservation Act (CPA).<sup>66</sup> North Reading has not adopted the CPA which allows communities to create a local Community Preservation Fund to be used for funds through a surcharge of up to 3% of the real

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<sup>66</sup> A list of all projects funded by the CPA can be found here:  
<https://www.communitypreservation.org/databank/projectsdatabase>

estate tax levy on real property for open space, historic preservation and low and moderate housing and also makes the community eligible for a state match of a portion of the funds raised.

One of the limitations of this fund has been that it was historically more restrictive for recreation projects. By law, a community can only allocate funds to a recreation project once it has expended or reserved at least 10% of its annual CPA revenues on each of the three of CPA project categories. It may then use all or a portion of its remaining CPA funds (after appropriating up to 5% for the administrative expenses of its Community Preservation Committee) on land for recreational use. Historically, CPA funds also must be used to create *new* recreational opportunities, and therefore CPA funds could not be used on land that was already designated for recreational use. However, due to legislation passed in 2013, local Community Preservation Committees may fund capital equipment (e.g. play equipment) at existing playgrounds, parks, and athletic facilities.

#### *Massachusetts Funding for Conservation and Recreation*

Upon completion of this Open Space and Recreation Plan and subsequent approval by the state, the town would be eligible to apply for the following grants, which the Town has taken advantage of in the past:

- *Local Acquisitions for Natural Diversity (LAND)*: Grants to city and town conservation commissions for the acquisition of open space for conservation and informal recreation purposes (formerly the Self-Help Program).
- *Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC)*: Funds for acquiring and/or developing park and recreation land (formerly the Urban Self-Help Program).
- *Land and Water Conservation Fund*: Federal funds (administered by EEA) for up to 50% of the costs of acquiring, developing or renovating park, recreation, or conservation land.

DCR's *Recreational Trails Grants* is a federal assistance program of the United States Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, administered at the State level. The program provides matching grants for a variety of trail protection, construction, and stewardship projects.

DCR's *Urban and Community Forestry Challenger Grants* provides 50% matching grants to develop, grow, and sustain programs that plan, protect, and maintain a community's public tree resources. Municipalities and non-profits are eligible to apply.

The Executive Office of Energy and the Environment (EEA) offers grants through the *Conservation Partnership Program* to non-public, non-profits for acquiring land and interests in lands suitable for conservation or recreation.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) provides grants through the *Drinking Water Supply Protection Grant Program* to assist in acquiring land to protect the quality of public drinking water supplies.

The *Landowner Incentive Program* through the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) provides grants to private landowners, sportsmen's clubs, land trusts, and non-profit groups to restore or create wildlife habitats for the benefit of species-at-risk.

The *Agricultural Environmental Enhancement Program* (AEEP) provides funding to agricultural operations in Massachusetts for the mitigation and/or prevention of impacts on natural resources

that may result from agricultural practices. While primarily a water quality program, AEEP will also fund practices that promote water conservation and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The *Massachusetts Environmental Trust General Grants* support nonprofit organizations and municipalities in efforts to restore, protect, and improve natural resources of the Commonwealth.

The *Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF)* is a grant program established to support the preservation of properties, landscapes, and sites (cultural resources) listed in the State Register of Historic Places. Applicants must be a municipality or nonprofit organization.

#### *Chapter 90 Local Aid Funding*

The Massachusetts Chapter 90 Program was enacted on 1973 to entitle municipalities to reimbursement of documented expenditures for approved roadway reconstruction and improvements projects. Chapter 90 is a 100% reimbursable program and eligible projects include resurfacing, preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, shoulders, side road approaches, landscaping and tree planting, roadside drainage, structures (including bridges), sidewalks, traffic control and service facilities, street lighting, and other projects approved by the state highway department. Chapter 90 funds are apportioned to all cities and towns in the Commonwealth based on a formula that includes total population, road miles, and employment.

#### *Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)*

The TEP is a federal transportation program that funds community-based projects that expand travel choices and enhance the transportation experience. Projects can include creation of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, streetscape improvements, refurbishment of historic transportation facilities, and other investments that enhance communities, access, and the environment. MassDOT manages the TEP program in Massachusetts.

### **CASE STUDIES / MODELS**

#### *Scenic Roads By-law, Weston and Dover MA*

The communities of Weston and Dover have adopted Scenic Roads By-laws to protect the character of designated local roadways, particularly with regard to tree cutting and stone wall removal. At a minimum, these local bylaws require the Planning Board's consent prior to tree or stone wall removal within the designated right of way. More protective bylaws may call for site plan review for properties abutting scenic roads and imposition of penalties for violations.

#### *Dog Park*

There are some resources to help with planning, designing, and even funding a dog park.<sup>67</sup> Park organizers usually need some private funding to establish and maintain successful off-leash areas. Most parks receive some local-government assistance in the form of site development and maintenance, but many dog owners' groups make ongoing fundraising a primary mission. Some funds can also be generated from park user fees.

Most off-leash dog parks will include:

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<sup>67</sup> For example, the Stanton Foundation provides dog park grants. For more information:  
<<http://thestantonfoundation.org/canine/dog-parks>>



- One acre or more surrounded by a 4- to 6-foot fence;
- shade and water;
- adequate drainage to preserve soil quality and promote cleanliness;
- sufficient parking close to the site;
- a double-gated entry;
- benches;
- waste disposal stations with plastic pickup bags and covered receptacles.

Examples of dog parks in other communities in Massachusetts can be found at:

- Somerville Dog Owners Group ([www.somdog.org](http://www.somdog.org))
- Boston Globe Pet Friendly Parks and Trails ([www.boston.com/travel/explorene/specials/pets/dog\\_parks/](http://www.boston.com/travel/explorene/specials/pets/dog_parks/))
- Massachusetts Dog Friendly Parks ([www.bringfido.com/attraction/state/massachusetts/](http://www.bringfido.com/attraction/state/massachusetts/))

### *Rails to Trails*

There are numerous examples of partnerships between public and private groups and the support of volunteers resulting in successful rail to trail projects. The benefits that these trails can provide to communities include public health, economic and transportation benefits, and a positive effect on community pride and identity. Rail trails are not exclusive to bicycles and, in fact are more often referred to as multi-use paths for pedestrians as well as cyclists.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) in partnership with the Massachusetts Recreational Trails Advisory Board administers the Recreational Trails Program which provides grants for trail projects.

Working with a trail advocacy group is a key element in many successful trail projects. In North Reading, MassBike is a potential advocate. The Massachusetts Bicycle Coalition (MassBike) promotes a bicycle-friendly environment and encourages bicycling for fun, fitness and transportation. The Metro Boston chapter of MassBike promotes the interests of cyclists in general, and MassBike in particular within the Boston area.

Neighboring towns that are also pursuing creation of trails on abandoned railway corridors include Middleton and North Andover.

Rail Trail sponsors can provide advocacy and financial support. For example in Newburyport Riverside Cycle initiated a campaign to provide financial support each year for the annual maintenance and stewardship of the Clipper City Rail Trail.

Salisbury has developed a number of partnerships with advocacy and citizen groups to create dedicated biking and walking routes. The recently completed 1.5 mile Old Marsh Trail follows an abandoned rail line and connects a residential neighborhood to the Merrimack River waterfront. In addition to MassDOT, the Town's partners also included the Essex National Heritage Commission, Coastal Trails Coalition, Rails to Trails Conservancy and a committed group of local individuals and volunteers. The Town's Planning Department and a supportive Board of Selectman help focus attention and resources to the trail projects.

## **Section 8: Goals and Objectives**

This section presents Open Space and Recreation goals and objectives for the Town of North Reading based on the values and concerns identified by the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee, Town staff, and residents through the survey and at the public meetings. The *goals* are broad statements framed to indicate a desired future condition or achievement by the Town. The *objectives* are more specific statements that outline measurable steps that will help the Town achieve these goals. These together guide the development of the Action Plan outlined in the following section.

**GOAL 1, RECREATION: Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all.**

- Provide a diversified selection of year-round recreational programs for residents of all ages, incomes, and abilities.
- Provide a connected system of safe walking and biking routes and trails.
- Cooperate and coordinate with Regional and State recreation planning efforts.

**GOAL 2, RECREATION: Maintain a high quality of recreational service for all residents.**

- Implement management strategies for the upkeep and maintenance of all recreational resources.
- Strengthen resiliency of recreation facilities to climate impacts.

**GOAL 3, NATURAL RESOURCES: Protect water resources to restore the ecological integrity of the Ipswich River Watershed.**

- Continue efforts to monitor and implement clean up strategies for Town waterways.
- Continue to encourage and promote town-wide water saving techniques.
- Identify and eliminate sources of point and non-point pollution in all Town water bodies.

**GOAL 4, NATURAL RESOURCES: Protect natural features to maintain biological diversity and preserve scenic qualities.**

- Protect corridors and unfragmented natural areas that have high value for wildlife habitat, rare plants and animals, woodlands, wetlands, and waterways.
- Encourage private and public development that protects open space systems and enhances natural resources.
- Integrate historic and scenic resource protection into open space planning strategies.
- Improve Town zoning and development standards and regulations to support protection of natural resources.
- Promote sound environmental management, stewardship, and use of all Town open spaces.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resiliency to climate change and extreme weather.

**GOAL 5, ACCESS: Expand and improve access to public open space and recreation areas.**

- Produce comprehensive maps of Town open spaces and recreation resources identifying parking, access points, trails, and permitted uses.
- Develop and enhance trails and trailheads for public access to existing Town conservation lands, where appropriate.
- Improve access to parks for community members who do not drive, including youth and seniors.

**GOAL 6, ACCESS: Provide universal access to facilities and programs.**

- Provide experiences at Town parks, playgrounds, and other recreation areas for people with a variety of levels of mobility, sense awareness, and mental capacity. Access Objective 2-a

**GOAL 7, LAND CONSERVATION: Plan and coordinate protection of lands of conservation and recreation interest.**

- Identify and prioritize lands of interest.
- Identify and secure funding for Town open space acquisition and management.

**GOAL 8, LAND CONSERVATION: Manage Town open space properties to protect natural resources while encouraging appropriate public use.**

- Establish a public land use and access policy for all Town lands to guide public access and land management planning. a
- Evaluate town-owned undesignated open space to dedicate portions to conservation or recreation use.
- Provide a cost-effective means of monitoring and maintaining town-owned open space and trails to prevent overuse, illegal dumping, unauthorized trail creation, and resource degradation.
- Maintain public ownership of land owned by Town.

**GOAL 9, LAND CONSERVATION: Coordinate protection and natural and recreational resources with multiple jurisdictions.**

- Cooperate with neighboring towns and regional entities to design compatible and integrated management strategies for natural resource areas.
- Cooperate with neighboring towns and regional entities to plan and develop regional recreational areas and trail networks.

**GOAL 10, IMPLEMENTATION: Ensure adequate staffing, resources, and communication for effective implementation of OSRP.**

- Improve capacity and communication to support OSRP implementation.

## Section 9: Seven-Year Action Plan

The Action Plan presented below is a combination of both long and short term strategies for the years 2020 – 2027. Implementation of each action will likely require the coordinated participation of multiple entities; however, the Responsibility column indicates the Town department(s) or committee(s) that should be primarily responsible for overseeing the action item to completion.<sup>68</sup> This Action Plan is meant to be used in conjunction with other Town planning documents and each recommended action is subject to additional directed Town approval and/or appropriation. Many of the Action Plan items are also included on Action Plan Map, which is intended to be a tool for the Town to utilize in planning future open space protection efforts.

### Abbreviations Used

- CP – Conservation Partnership
- CPA – Community Preservation Act
- EEG – Environmental Education Grants
- FG – Forest Stewardship Planning Grants or Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grants
- LAND – Local Acquisition for Natural Diversity
- LIP – Landowner Incentive Program
- LWCF - Land and Water Conservation Fund
- MET – MA Environmental Trust
- MPPF – MA Preservation Projects Fund
- PARC – Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities
- RP – Riverways Program
- RT - Recreational Trails Program
- SC – School Committee
- TE – Transportation Enhancement Program

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<sup>68</sup> The charge of the Town's Land Utilization Committee and the Town's Recreation Committee are included in the Appendix in order to clarify the roles of these entities.

<b>GOAL 1, RECREATION: Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Provide a diversified selection of year-round recreational programs for residents of all ages, incomes, and abilities.</b>			
1.1 Provide a safe and well-maintained public space for off-leash dogs, including potentially allowing dogs off-leash at specific locations during specified time frames	Recreation Committee	-	2022
1.2 Provide additional recreation opportunities and programming for seniors, such as a pickleball court and/or a senior league baseball field	Parks & Rec Dept./ Recreation Committee	-	2020
1.3 Provide additional bird-watching and wildlife-viewing areas	Parks & Rec Dept./ Recreation Committee	LIP	2025
1.4 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of an indoor multi-use recreational facility	Select Board/ Recreation Committee	-	2020
1.5 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of an indoor hockey rink	Recreation Committee/ Land Utilization Committee	-	2025
1.6 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of additional canoe/kayak water-access points, including at Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation Committee/ Land Utilization Committee	LWCF	2025
1.7 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of a water play feature	Recreation Committee/ Land Utilization Committee	-	2027
1.8 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, a public swimming facility	Recreation Committee/ Land Utilization Committee	-	2027
1. 9 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of “natural play” or “adventure play” areas	Parks & Rec Dept./ Recreation Committee	PARC	2025
1.10 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, development of a new regulation-sized baseball diamond	Parks & Rec Dept./ Parks & Rec Dept.	-	2022
1.11 Evaluate the following locations for additional fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mullin and IRP for creation of additional multi-purpose athletic fields</li> <li>- Smith and IRP for development of new recreational facilities, fields, and parks</li> </ul>	Recreation Committee/ Land Utilization Committee	PARC	2024
<b>Provide a connected system of safe walking and biking routes and trails.</b>			



1.12 Continue evaluating feasibility of creating a new multi-use path through Town	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>RT, TE, CPA</i>	<i>On-going</i>
1.13 Identify rights-of ways and public easements that can be linked to existing trail system	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>RT, TE, CPA</i>	<i>On-going</i>
1.14 Promote and establish safe bike routes (including protected bike lanes where feasible and shared roadway signs) on town roads.	<i>Select Board</i>	<i>TE</i>	<i>2022</i>
1.15 Continue supporting the 2016 Complete Streets policy and implementing the 2017 Complete Streets Prioritization Plan	<i>Select Board/ Planning Commission/ Engineering Dept.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>On-going</i>
1.16 Install benches and picnic tables at recreational areas to provide places to rest.	<i>Recreation Committee</i>	<i>PARC</i>	<i>2022</i>
<b>Cooperate and coordinate with Regional and State recreation planning efforts.</b>			





<b>GOAL 2, RECREATION: Maintain a high quality of recreational service for all residents.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Implement management strategies for the upkeep and maintenance of all recreational resources.</b>			
2.1 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, irrigation for existing playing fields at Mullin Recreation Area	<i>Recreation Committee</i>	<i>PARC</i>	<i>2022</i>
2.2 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, future uses and improvements to Park Street Field	<i>Recreation Committee</i>	<i>PARC</i>	<i>2022</i>
2.3 Rehabilitate building and make bathrooms accessible at Clarke Park	<i>Recreation Committee</i>	<i>PARC</i>	<i>2025</i>
2.4 Continue to provide recycling receptacles at parks	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>On-going</i>
2.5 Upgrade playground equipment at KidSpot and other parks to ensure safe facilities.	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept.</i>	<i>PARC</i>	<i>2020</i>
<b>Strengthen resiliency of recreation facilities to climate impacts.</b>			
2.6 Continue to plant trees and add shade cover to reduce sun and heat exposure at play facilities, walkways, and other facilities.	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>On-going</i>
2.7 Support implementation of the actions identified in the 2018 <i>Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness Plan</i> , where appropriate	<i>Public Works Dept.</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>On-going</i>



<b>GOAL 3, NATURAL RESOURCES: Protect water resources to restore the ecological integrity of the Ipswich River Watershed.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Continue efforts to monitor and implement clean up strategies for Town waterways.</b>			
3.1 Continue annual spring clean-up of the Ipswich River	<i>Conservation Commission</i>	-	On-going
3.2 Consult and implement recommended strategies of the Ipswich River Watershed Association's Handbook for Municipal Managers of the Ipswich River Watershed	<i>Conservation Commission</i>	<i>RP, MET</i>	2022
3.3 Promote Low Impact Development strategies and green infrastructure for cost-effective and sustainable stormwater management	<i>Planning Commission/ Engineering Dept.</i>	-	On-going
<b>Continue to encourage and promote town-wide water saving techniques.</b>			
3.4 Continue to work with Andover on Sister Pond project	<i>Conservation Commission</i>		On-going
3.5 Continue to encourage and promote town-wide water saving techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare brochures for homeowners and developers about best management practices that promote water protection and conservation</li> <li>- Seek to increase use of rain barrels</li> </ul>	<i>Public Works Division</i>	<i>EEG</i>	On-going
<b>Identify and eliminate sources of point and non-point pollution in all Town water bodies.</b>			
3.6 Continue to monitor water quality of Martins Pond	<i>Martins Pond Watershed Committee</i>	-	On-going
3.7 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, extending public sewer to improve water quality near Martins Pond	<i>Select Board</i>	-	2022



<b>GOAL 4, NATURAL RESOURCES: Protect natural features to maintain biological diversity and preserve scenic qualities.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Protect corridors and unfragmented natural areas that have high value for wildlife habitat, rare plants and animals, woodlands, wetlands, and waterways.</b>			
4.1 Prioritize protection of lands within existing wildlife corridors and with unique environmental features.	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>LAND, FG, CP, LIP</i>	2020
4.2 Develop a strategic plan that identifies a process and timeline for certifying all town vernal pools	<i>Conservation Commission</i>	-	2022
<b>Encourage private and public development that protects open space systems and enhances natural resources.</b>			
4.3 Work with local schools to raise public awareness and understanding of natural areas through interpretive programming and ensure nature trails in conservation areas support the programming	<i>Conservation Commission</i>	<i>EEG, SC</i>	2022
4.4 Work with private landowners to identify strategies for protecting the Town's remaining agricultural properties, including Seven-Acre Farm	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2020
<b>Integrate historic and scenic resource protection into open space planning strategies.</b>			
4.5 Identify lands/sites of historic and cultural interest, including the Putnam House, and develop a preservation strategy	<i>Historical Commission</i>	<i>MPPF</i>	2022
<b>Improve Town zoning and development standards and regulations to support protection of natural resources.</b>			
4.6 Consider adopting a scenic roads bylaw	<i>Planning Commission</i>	-	2022
<b>Promote sound environmental management, stewardship, and use of all Town open spaces.</b>			
4.7 Sponsor an annual environmental awareness day	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept./ Conservation Commission</i>	<i>EEG</i>	2022
<b>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resiliency to climate change and extreme weather.</b>			
4.8 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, measures to reduce emissions in North Reading, such as developing a Local Energy Action Plan, Net Zero Action Plan, or other activities.	<i>Select Board</i>	-	2022



<b>GOAL 5, ACCESS: Expand and improve access to public open space and recreation areas.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Produce comprehensive maps of Town open spaces and recreation resources identifying parking, access points, trails, and permitted uses.</b>			
5.1 Create a Walkable Trails Map	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept./ Town GIS Staff</i>	-	2022
5.2 Continue to provide information to realtors to include in welcome packages to new homeowners	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept.</i>	-	Ongoing
5.3 Continue to work with chamber and local businesses to publicize parks and recreational activities	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept.</i>	-	Ongoing
<b>Develop and enhance trails and trailheads for public access to existing Town conservation lands, where appropriate.</b>			
5.4 Provide access to Eisenhaures Pond Park with defined and well-maintained trails, considering the 2012 Eisenhaures Pond Park Natural Resource Inventory and Conceptual Trail Plan	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>RT, LWCF</i>	2022
5.5 Improve trailhead and signage of trails at Swan Pond	<i>Dept. of Public Works</i>	<i>RT</i>	2022
5.6 Improve public access to Harold Parker State Forest and Ives Memorial Forest	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>RT</i>	2022
<b>Improve access to parks for community members who do not drive, including youth and seniors.</b>			
5.7 Identify land available for development of new neighborhood parks to provide all residents with recreation areas that are easily accessible	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2025
5.8 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, improved access from High School and Town Common area to Ipswich River Park through walking, biking, transit, school bus, or other means	<i>Select Board/ Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2022
5.9 Support the prioritization of sidewalks, bike paths, and other appropriate walking and biking trails for winter plowing	<i>Select Board</i>	-	2022



<b>GOAL 6, ACCESS: Provide universal access to facilities and programs.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Provide experiences at Town parks, playgrounds, and other recreation areas for people with a variety of levels of mobility, sense awareness, and mental capacity.</b>			
6.1 Pursue all accessibility improvements listed in Section 504	<i>Parks &amp; Rec Dept./ Recreation Committee</i>	<i>CPA, PARC</i>	<i>2020</i>
6.2 Annually assess all town open space facilities and identify accessibility improvements needed.	<i>Commission on Disabilities</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>On-going</i>



<b>GOAL 7, LAND CONSERVATION: Plan and coordinate protection of lands of conservation and recreation interest.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Identify and prioritize lands of interest.</b>			
<p>7.1 Develop an official, cross-department list of priority land of conservation and/or recreation interest based on the following list of criteria, the 2014 North Suburban Planning Council Subregional Priority Mapping Project Final Report, and other relevant plans and resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lands that have high value for aesthetic purpose, scenic or community character;</li> <li>- Areas that create contiguous open space, enhance connections between open spaces, and create new trail networks;</li> <li>- Areas that are considered critical for environmental reasons -- protection of natural resources such as the Atlantic Cedar Swamp, water resource and wetland protection, and wildlife habitat and corridors;</li> <li>- Areas with potential to serve as neighborhood parks, playing fields or other sports facilities;</li> <li>- Lands which contain unique landscape or geologic features;</li> <li>- Lands located in aquifer protection districts;</li> <li>- Lands which have high value for cross-over or shared use for other municipal purposes such as schools, cemeteries, or community buildings;</li> <li>- Lands which include historic buildings and/or structures or have other historic value.</li> </ul>	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	<i>LAND, FG, CP, LIP</i>	2020
7.2 Develop strategies for conserving and/or acquiring land of conservation and recreation interest	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2020
7.3 Monitor list of parcels of conservation interest and track changes in ownership, use, availability and development interests	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	On-going
<b>Identify and secure funding for Town open space acquisition and management.</b>			
7.5 Encourage private land conservation measures, especially of prioritized lands of interest	<i>Conservation Commission</i>	-	2020
7.6 Implement a system to inventory and track private open space properties that are deed restricted or owned/managed by private neighborhood trusts (such as those that are part of a PUD or OSRD development)	<i>Planning Commission</i>	-	2020

<b>GOAL 8, LAND CONSERVATION: Manage Town open space properties to protect natural resources while encouraging appropriate public use.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Establish a public land use and access policy for all Town lands to guide public access and land management planning.</b>			
8.1 Create a management program for all conservation lands, including developing a Forest Stewardship program for Ives Memorial Forest	Conservation Commission	-	2022
8.2 Increase public information and awareness about designated hunting areas and restrictions on ATV use on public properties	Select Board	-	2025
8.3 Implement a policy of “leave no trace” on all public lands and provide appropriate signage and enforcement. Provide disposal options at trail heads where problems persist	Select Board	-	2025
8.4 Incorporate climate resiliency strategies, including invasive species removal, forest fire management, in management of public land	Select Board	-	2022
<b>Evaluate town-owned undesignated open space to dedicate portions to conservation or recreation use.</b>			
8.5 Develop a policy for evaluating Town-owned lands that should be maintained by the Town due to their conservation or recreation value, and should not be considered for sale.	Land Utilization Committee/ Select Board		2020
8.6 Determine best use of former Smith property (also known as the Riverwood property) by assessing cost and benefit of options, including for public recreational uses	Land Utilization Committee	Community Preservation Act	2020
8.7 Create a separate parcel for the Chestnut Street Complex from the larger parcel owned by the Conservation Commission and transfer ownership to the Town for recreation use	Select Board/ Town Meeting	-	2022
<b>Provide a cost-effective means of monitoring and maintaining town-owned open space and trails to prevent overuse, illegal dumping, unauthorized trail creation, and resource degradation.</b>			
8.8 Build a network of volunteers to undertake maintenance and improvement projects at recreation areas and trails	Recreation Committee	-	2025
8.9 Develop and regularly update a list of maintenance and improvement projects that could be undertaken by volunteers	Recreation Committee	-	2025
8.10 Evaluate potential for establishment of a land stewardship program for conservation lands that involves volunteers to monitor and report site misuse or disturbance	Conservation Commission	-	2025

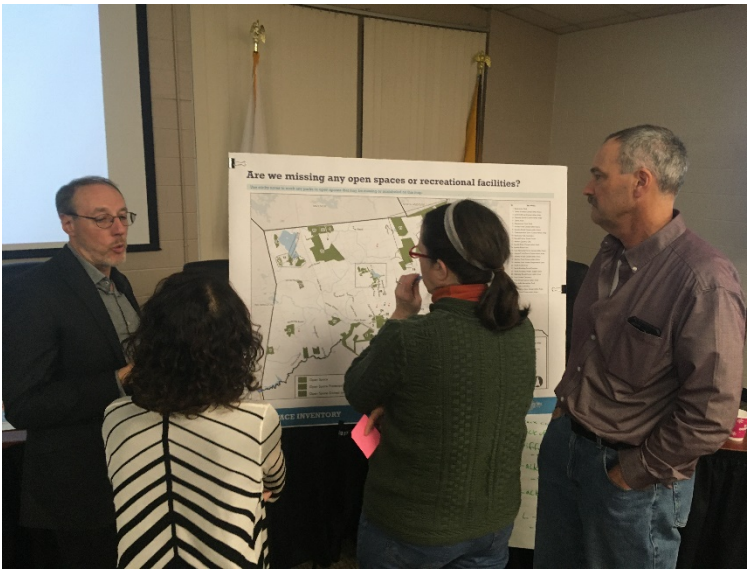


<b>GOAL 9, LAND CONSERVATION: Coordinate protection and natural and recreational resources with multiple jurisdictions.</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible Party</b>	<b>Potential Funding</b>	<b>Completion Year</b>
<b>Cooperate with neighboring towns and regional entities to design compatible and integrated management strategies for natural resource areas.</b>			
<b>Cooperate with neighboring towns and regional entities to plan and develop regional recreational areas and trail networks.</b>			
9.1 Work with Danvers to expand trail system in the land owned by Danvers near Swan Pond	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2022
9.2 Work with Middleton to expand Swan Pond trail system to connect with Middleton trails	<i>Land Utilization Committee</i>	-	2022



**GOAL 10, IMPLEMENTATION: Ensure adequate staffing, resources, and communication for effective implementation of OSRP.**

Action	Responsible Party	Potential Funding	Completion Year
<b>Improve capacity and communication to support OSRP implementation.</b>			
10.1 Evaluate and pursue, if appropriate, adding staff to Parks & Recreation Department	Select Board	-	2020
10.2 Host an all-board task force meeting annually to review status of OSRP actions	Planning Commission	-	Ongoing





# Map 9 – Action Plan Map

Improve walking and biking access to parks

Improve handicapped accessibility of recreational facilities

Pursue development of an indoor multi-use recreational facility

Develop a list of priority land of conservation and/or recreation interest, and develop a policy for evaluating Town-owned land that should be maintained by the Town for conservation or recreation

Upgrade playground equipment & improve accessibility at Kidspot and Ipswich River Park

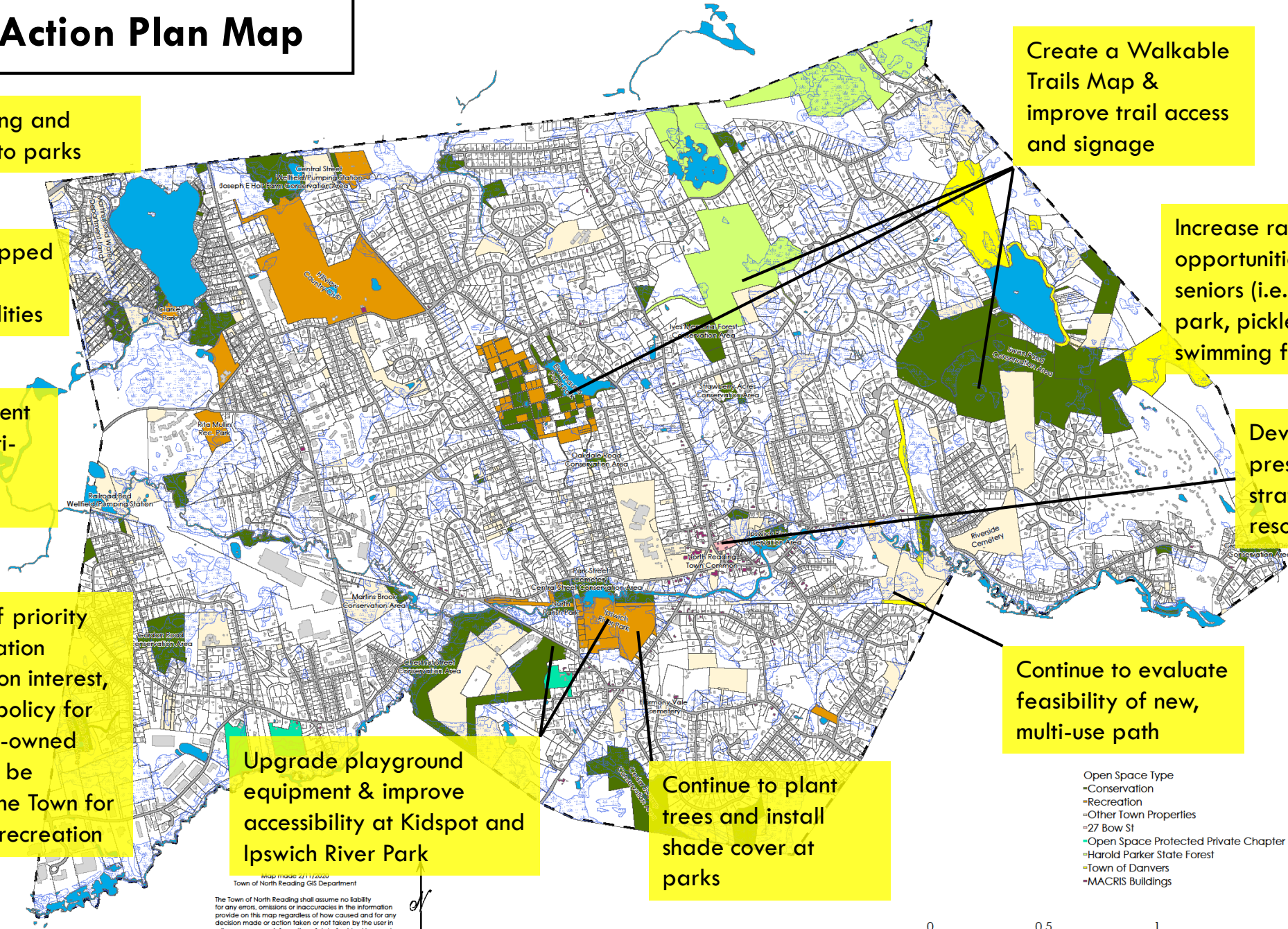
Continue to plant trees and install shade cover at parks

Create a Walkable Trails Map & improve trail access and signage

Increase range of recreational opportunities, including for seniors (i.e. develop a dog park, pickleball court, swimming facility, etc.)

Develop preservation strategy of historic resources

Continue to evaluate feasibility of new, multi-use path



## **Section 10: Public Comments**

(forthcoming)

## Section 11: References

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# Appendix



**A. Inventory of Town-Owned Conservation and Recreation Lands**

ID#	NAME	USE	MAP/LOT	ADDRESS	SIZE (ACRES)	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	RECREATION POTENTIAL	PUBLIC ACCESS	TYPE OF PUBLIC GRANT ACCEPTED	ZONING	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
1	0 North Street walkway	Gen Gov	213/014.0-0000-0131.0	0 NORTH ST	0.04	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Pedestrian path from North Street to Rodgers circle	Unknown	No	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Temporary
2	9 Mill St.	Gen Gov	213/021.0-0000-0008.0	9 MILL ST	4.36	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Property acquired for future pumping station	Poor	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	None
3	96R Lowell Rd.	Water Dept	213/006.0-0000-0003.0	96 R LOWELL RD	3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Watershed Protection	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
4	Benevento Park	Recreation	213/029.0-0000-0005.0	0 OFF CENTRAL ST	11.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Little League Field	Very good	Currently used actively as a park; no new recreation elements proposed	Yes	Child Enhancement Earmark State Grant	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
5	Cedar Swamp	Conservation	213/039.0-0000-0011.0	0 CHESTNUT ST	16	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Along power lines east of Haverhill St. Sites are separated by 5 acres of privately held wetlands. Eastern site abuts Camp Curtis Guild land. Accessible through town-held easement over private land at end of Crestwood Rd. Majority of area is rare Atlantic white cedar swamp, which extends into Reading.	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
6	Cedar Swamp	Conservation	213/039.0-0000-0012.0	0 CHESTNUT ST	11.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
7	Cedar Swamp	Conservation	213/039.0-0000-0013.0	0 HAVERHILL ST	15.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
8	Cedar Swamp	Conservation	213/057.0-0000-0015.0	0 OFF CRESTWOOD RD	6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
9	Cedar Swamp	Conservation	213/057.0-0000-0016.0	0 OFF CRESTWOOD RD	6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
10	Cedar Swamp	Gen Gov	213/057.0-0000-0012.0	0 OFF CRESTWOOD RD	6.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Cedar Swamp conservation land	Unknown	Potential for passive recreation	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
11	Central Street Wellfield	Water resources	213/029.0-0000-0002.0	246 CENTRAL ST	13.1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Central Street Wellfield/Pumping Station	Fair	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
12	Chestnut St. Complex	Conservation	213/023.0-0000-0071.0	322 PARK ST	1.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Fair	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
13	Chestnut St. Complex	Conservation	213/036.0-0000-0060.0	318 PARK ST	3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Fair	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

ID#	NAME	USE	MAP/LOT	ADDRESS	SIZE (ACRES)	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	RECREATION POTENTIAL	PUBLIC ACCESS	TYPE OF PUBLIC GRANT ACCEPTED	ZONING	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
14	Chestnut St. Complex	Playground, basketball court, soccer fields, conservation	213/036.0-0000-0061.0	168 CHESTNUT ST	77.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Recreation, soccer, Kidspot playground, Conservation	Fair	Field in good condition, looking to renovate playground	Yes	None	GENERAL BUSINESS	Permanent
15	Clarke Park	Playground, basketball court, walking path, volleyball court, fishing access Martins' Pond	213/013.0-0000-0055.0	61 BURROUGHS RD	2.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Playground	Good	Currently used actively as a park; no new recreation elements proposed	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
16	Cold Spring Rd. Pumping Station	Water Dept	213/005.0-0000-0090.0	0 COLD SPRING RD	2.73	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Pumping Station	Fair	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
17	Common Land	Gen Gov	213/012.0-0000-0052.0	0 BATCHELDER AVE	0.02	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common Land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	HIGHWAY BUSINESS	Temporary
18	Country Edge Estates (common land)	Gen Gov	213/003.0-0000-0047.0	2 KRISTYN LN	12.56	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common land for Country Edge Estates	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
19	Country Edge Estates (common land)	Gen Gov	213/003.0-0000-0067.0	1 JILL CIR	0.33	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common land for Country Edge Estates	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
20	Country Edge Estates (common land)	Gen Gov	213/003.0-0000-0078.0	4 JILL CIR	0.49	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common land for Country Edge Estates	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
21	Country Edge Estates (common land)	Gen Gov	213/003.0-0000-0079.0	0 OFF REDMOND AVE	1.58	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common land for Country Edge Estates	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
22	Deer Run subdivision (open space)	Gen Gov	213/026.0-0000-0112.0	23 VALLEY RD	0.328	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Open space for Deer Run subdivision (OSRD)	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
23	Deer Run subdivision (open space)	Gen Gov	school	1 DEER RUN DR	13.595	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Open space for Deer Run subdivision (OSRD)	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
24	E. Ethel Little School	School Dept	213/017.0-0000-0016.0	7 BARBERRY RD	13.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	School Dept	Playground, 3 softball fields	Good	No new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
25	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0055.0	5 FOURTH ST	3.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
26	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0058.0	16 BROADWAY	0.78	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
27	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0059.0	9 THIRD ST	1.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
28	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0074.0	9 SECOND ST	0.429	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

ID#	NAME	USE	MAP/LOT	ADDRESS	SIZE (ACRES)	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	RECREATION POTENTIAL	PUBLIC ACCESS	TYPE OF PUBLIC GRANT ACCEPTED	ZONING	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
29	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0075.0	7 APPIAN WAY	2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
30	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0076.0	8 APPIAN WAY	0.51	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
31	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0077.0	1 SECOND ST	0.514	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
32	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0080.0	2 SECOND ST	0.74	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
33	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0081.0	6 SECOND ST	0.42	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
34	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0083.0	12 SECOND ST	0.39	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
35	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0088.0	11 APPIAN WAY	0.42	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
36	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0108.0	13 FIRST ST	0.39	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
37	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0003.0	71 OAKDALE RD	0.53	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
38	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0006.0	33 MAPLE RD	1.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
39	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0011.0	25 CHERRY ST	0.468	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
40	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0013.0	31 CHERRY ST	0.35	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
41	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0016.0	3 COTTER AVE	0.799	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
42	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0019.0	23 FOURTH ST	1.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
43	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0021.0	7 MAGNOLIA ST	1.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
44	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0023.0	24 THIRD ST	0.764	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
45	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0024.0	10 LLOYD RD	8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

ID#	NAME	USE	MAP/LOT	ADDRESS	SIZE (ACRES)	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	RECREATION POTENTIAL	PUBLIC ACCESS	TYPE OF PUBLIC GRANT ACCEPTED	ZONING	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
46	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0034.0	2 OSCAR'S WAY	0.08	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
47	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0050.0	26 CHERRY ST	0.882	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
48	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0098.0	46 TOWER HILL RD	4.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
49	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Conservation	213/044.0-0000-0110.0	0 EISENHAURE POND	5.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
50	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0066.0	6 APPIAN WAY	0.51	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
51	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0085.0	15 MAGNOLIA ST	0.29	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
52	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0096.0	14 APPIAN WAY	0.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
53	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0039.0	62 OAKDALE RD	0.327	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
54	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0001.0	67 OAKDALE RD	0.53	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
55	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0002.0	69 OAKDALE RD	0.098	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements - trail creation, signage	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
56	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/032.0-0000-0032.0	22 APPIAN WAY	0.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
57	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/032.0-0000-0033.0	6 NELSON WAY	2.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
58	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/032.0-0000-0034.0	5 NELSON WAY	0.18	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
59	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0050.0	11 CHERRY ST	0.43	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
60	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0053.0	10 CHERRY ST	0.96	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
61	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0054.0	1 FOURTH ST	0.44	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
62	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0056.0	15 FOURTH ST	0.44	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

ID#	NAME	USE	MAP/LOT	ADDRESS	SIZE (ACRES)	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT AGENCY	CURRENT USE	CONDITION	RECREATION POTENTIAL	PUBLIC ACCESS	TYPE OF PUBLIC GRANT ACCEPTED	ZONING	DEGREE OF PROTECTION
63	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0057.0	16 FOURTH ST	2.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
64	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0060.0	2 APPIAN WAY	0.91	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
65	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0061.0	2 FOURTH ST	0.45	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
66	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0063.0	3 THIRD ST	0.464	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
67	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0064.0	4 APPIAN WAY	0.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
68	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0067.0	12 THIRD ST	0.441	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
69	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0068.0	14 THIRD ST	1.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
70	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0069.0	16 THIRD ST	0.496	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
71	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0070.0	18 THIRD ST	0.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
72	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0082.0	8 SECOND ST	0.399	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
73	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0084.0	16 MAGNOLIA ST	1.51	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
74	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0087.0	11 FIRST ST	1.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
75	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0092.0	8 DAY AVE	0.44	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
76	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0093.0	10 DAY AVE	0.22	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
77	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0094.0	5 DAY AVE	0.88	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
78	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0095.0	1 DAY AVE	1.45	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
79	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0098.0	20 APPIAN WAY	0.92	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent



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80	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0099.0	13 APPIAN WAY	0.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
81	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/033.0-0000-0100.0	12 FIRST ST	3.1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
82	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0021.0	32 MAPLE RD	1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
83	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0022.0	29 MAPLE RD	3.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
84	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0040.0	64 OAKDALE RD	0.644	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaure Pond Park	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
85	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0041.0	65 OAKDALE RD	0.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaure Pond Park	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
86	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/043.0-0000-0105.0	34 MAPLE RD	1.766	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaure Pond Park	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
87	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0008.0	13 CHERRY ST	0.48	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
88	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0010.0	21 CHERRY ST	0.45	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
89	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0014.0	32 CHERRY ST	0.482	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
90	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0015.0	3 BREAD AVE	0.402	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
91	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0017.0	30 CHERRY ST	0.429	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
92	Eisenhaures Pond Park	Recreation	213/044.0-0000-0018.0	28 CHERRY ST	0.441	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Eisenhaures Pond Park - informal trails/passive recreation	Poor	Potential for improvements/trails/access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
93	Flint Memorial Library	Gen Gov	213/054.0-0000-0139.0	0 PARK ST	0.045	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Island - Frt. Of Library	Fair	No	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
94	Gordon Road/Sandspur Lane	Conservation	213/004.0-0000-0110.0	2 RARIDAN ST	1.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Suggested as possible nature lab site for Little School	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
95	Harmony Vale Cemetery	Cemetery	213/040.0-0000-0056.0	98 CHESTNUT ST	0.96	TOWN OF NORTH READING	DPW	Harmony Vale Cemetery. Earliest graves date to 1823. George F. Root, musician, and Clara Louise (Root) Burnham, author, are buried here. Well maintained but lacks irrigation.	Good	N/A	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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96	Hillview Country Club	Golf Course	213/027.0-0000-0060.0	146 NORTH ST	0.92	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Parking - Hillview	Good	None planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
97	Hillview Country Club	Golf Course	213/027.0-0000-0049.0	165 NORTH ST	141.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Hillview CC	Very good	Actively used as municipal golf course; no new elements planned	Limited	PARC	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
98	Hood School (access)	School Dept	213/031.0-0000-0084.0	0 WESTCHESTER DR	0.04	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Access Hood School	Unknown	No	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
99	Hood School (access)	School Dept	213/046.0-0000-0055.0	0 WESTWARD CIR	0.22	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Access Hood School	Unknown	No	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	
100	Ipswich River Park	Conservation	213/041.0-0000-0053.0	0 HAVERHILL ST	4.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Conservation owned part of park; passive recreation; no new elements planned for this section	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
101	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0026.0	21 CENTRAL ST	0.98	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
102	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0027.0	19 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
103	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0028.0	17 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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104	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0029.0	15 CENTRAL ST	39.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
105	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0030.0	13 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
106	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0031.0	11 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
107	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0032.0	9 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
108	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0033.0	7 CENTRAL ST	0.459	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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109	Ipswich River Park	Recreation	213/041.0-0000-0035.0	3 R CENTRAL ST	4.83	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
110	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0052.0	0 HAVERHILL ST	1.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
111	Ipswich River Park	Playground, walking trail, gazebo, soccer fields, tennis courts, bathrooms, public events, boat access	213/041.0-0000-0069.0	15 CENTRAL ST	0.37	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Ipswich River Park	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
112	Ipswich River Park	Recreation	213/041.0-0000-0034.0	5 CENTRAL ST	0.97	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Temporary Police Station (Ipswich River Park)	Good	Need identified to relocate park maintenance operations from an oversized, outdated, inefficient barn to a smaller, more efficient, modern maintenance facility	Yes	PARC, LWCF	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
113	Ives Memorial Forest	Conservation	213/051.0-0000-0002.0	0 HAVERHILL ST	4.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Ives Mem. Forest	Fair	Potential for better trails, signage and access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
114	Ives Memorial Forest	Conservation	213/051.0-0000-0003.0	0 HAVERHILL ST	5.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Ives Mem. Forest	Fair	Potential for better trails, signage and access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
115	Ives Memorial Forest	Conservation	213/051.0-0000-0018.0	10 ARLINE DR	0.237	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Ives Mem. Forest	Fair	Potential for better trails, signage and access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
116	Ives Memorial Forest	Conservation	213/052.0-0000-0032.0	0 OFF FOLEY DR	2.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Ives Mem. Forest	Fair	Potential for better trails, signage and access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
117	J. Turner Hood School	School Dept	213/046.0-0000-0005.0	298 A HAVERHILL ST	15.35	TOWN OF NORTH READING	School Dept	Playground, baseball field	Good	Currently renovating	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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118	L.D. Batchelder School	School Dept	213/054.0-0000-0004.0	2 PEABODY ST	8.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	School Dept	Playground	Good	No new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
119	Lakeside Wellfield	Water resources	213/009.0-0000-0065.0	66 LAKESIDE BLVD	14.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Lakeside Blvd. Wellfield/Water Treatment Plant	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Temporary
120	Lakeside Wellfield	Water resources	213/009.0-0000-0079.0	63 LAKESIDE BLVD	0.31	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Lakeside Blvd. Wellfield/Water Treatment Plant (abutting land)	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
121	Martins Brook	Conservation	213/023.0-0000-0033.0	67 MAIN ST	16.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
122	Martins Brook	Conservation	213/023.0-0000-0069.0	0 OFF MAIN ST	2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
123	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0108.0	106 BURROUGHS RD	0.109	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Predominantly wetlands and aquifer recharge areas. Some frontage on Martins Pond and Martins Brook.	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
124	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0109.0	104 BURROUGHS RD	0.115	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
125	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0111.0	2 BROOKSDALE RD	0.184	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
126	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0112.0	9 ALGONQUIN RD	0.257	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
127	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0113.0	8 FIELDCREST TER	0.808	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
128	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0114.0	14 ALGONQUIN RD	0.083	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
129	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0115.0	17 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.413	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
130	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0116.0	15 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.08	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
131	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0119.0	8 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.266	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
132	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0120.0	6 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.461	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
133	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0121.0	5 PLAINFIELD RD	0.411	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent

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134	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0123.0	8 PLAINFIELD RD	0.882	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
135	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0124.0	4 PLAINFIELD RD	0.144	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
136	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0125.0	2 ATWATER RD	0.478	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
137	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0126.0	4 RIVER RD	0.23	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
138	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0127.0	2 RIVER RD	0.11	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
139	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0128.0	2 PLAINFIELD RD	0.363	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
140	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0129.0	1 PLAINFIELD RD	0.11	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
141	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0130.0	2 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.579	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
142	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0131.0	9 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.092	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
143	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0132.0	11 HOLLYWOOD TER	0.092	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
144	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0135.0	6 ALGONQUIN RD	0.845	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
145	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0137.0	3 ALGONQUIN RD	0.45	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
146	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0138.0	4 GARDEN RD	0.079	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
147	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0140.0	98 BURROUGHS RD	0.248	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
148	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0260.0	16 PINECREST RD	0.551	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
149	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0261.0	14 PINECREST RD	0.147	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
150	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0266.0	1 LAKESIDE BLVD	0.101	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent



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151	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0267.0	5 WILDFLOWER TER	0.037	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
152	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0268.0	3 WILDFLOWER TER	0.184	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
153	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0038.0	0 OFF HILLSIDE RD	0.367	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
154	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0044.0	15 TRAVELLED WAY	0.02	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
155	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0045.0	17 TRAVELLED WAY	0.03	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
156	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0046.0	19 TRAVELLED WAY	0.05	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
157	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0047.0	21 BATCHELDER AVE	0.26	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
158	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0055.0	23 BATCHELDER AVE	0.18	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	HIGHWAY BUSINESS	Permanent
159	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/012.0-0000-0142.0	0 OFF TRAVELLED WAY	0.195	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
160	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0057.0	7 WILDFLOWER TER	0.441	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
161	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0059.0	9 PINECREST RD	0.073	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
162	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0070.0	40 BURROUGHS RD	0.342	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
163	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0071.0	36 BURROUGHS RD	8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
164	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0100.0	15 SAINT THERESA ST	3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
165	Martins Pond	Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0127.0	0 OFF BURROUGHS RD	2.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
166	Martins Pond Water Department Land	Water resources	213/009.0-0000-0013.0	82 OLD ANDOVER RD	0.73	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Water department	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
167	Moose Hill Water Tank	Water Dept	213/027.0-0000-0014.0	0 OFF NORTH ST	0.31	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Moose Hill Water Tank	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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168	North Hill subdivision (open space)	Gen Gov	213/060.0-0000-0042.0	7 RUST LN	6.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Reserved Open Space (common land - North Hill Subdivision)	Unknown	None planned	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
169	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/041.0-0000-0025.0	16 CENTRAL ST	2.46	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
170	North Parish Park	Conservation	213/042.0-0000-0008.0	216 PARK ST	5.41	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Good	None planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
171	North Parish Park	Conservation	213/042.0-0000-0010.0	23 CENTRAL ST	0.32	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Good	None planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
172	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/042.0-0000-0145.0	226 PARK ST	4.25	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
173	North Parish Park	Gen Gov	213/042.0-0000-0003.0	182 PARK ST	0.74	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
174	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/042.0-0000-0012.0	236 PARK ST	0.954	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
175	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/036.0-0000-0033.0	248 PARK ST	0.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	North Parish Park	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
176	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/036.0-0000-0034.0	254 PARK ST	0.84	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Abuts North Parish Park	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
177	North Parish Park	Recreation	213/036.0-0000-0035.0	187 CHESTNUT ST	3.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	North Parish Park	Good	Passive recreation; no new elements planned	Yes	None	GENERAL BUSINESS	Permanent
178	North Reading High School/Middle School	School Dept	213/042.0-0000-0140.0	189 PARK ST	42.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	School Dept	North Reading High School/Middle School, baseball fields, concession stand, spectator stand, track, football field, soccer field, indoor gymnasium, outdoor basketball courts, softball field, 6 all-purpose tennis courts	Very good	No new elements planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
179	Park Street Cemetery	Cemetery	213/042.0-0000-0035.0	211 PARK ST	0.847	TOWN OF NORTH READING	DPW	Park St Cemetery. Near Topwn Center, contains early gravestones. Diligently maintained but lacks irrigation.	Good	N/A	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
180	Park Street Park	Recreation	213/060.0-0000-0017.0	8 PARK ST	2.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Playing Field	Poor	Potential for improvements, new recreation uses. Had previously been looked at for a dog park. Other potential uses may be pickleball or tennis.	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	

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181	Putnam House/Barn	Gen Gov	213/054.0-0000-0063.0	27 BOW ST	2.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Putnam House/Barn historic structures	Good	Town is exploring adding elements to enhance public access, such as benches, signage, etc.	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
182	Railroad Bed Wellfield	Water resources	213/006.0-0000-0002.0	0 OFF LOWELL RD	13.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Railroad Bed Wellfield/Pumping Station	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
183	Rita J. Mullin Field	Soccer fields, field hockey fields	213/014.0-0000-0142.0	96 LOWELL RD	10.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Recreation	Rita Mullin Rec. Park	Good	Looking to add multi-use field	Yes	None	INDUSTRIAL OFFICE	Permanent
184	Riverside Cemetery	Cemetery	213/075.0-0000-0037.0	171 ELM ST	29.52	TOWN OF NORTH READING	DPW	Riverside Cemetery. Largest Town cemetery. Well maintained but lacks irrigation.	Good	N/A	Yes	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
185	Riverwood	Gen Gov	213/062.0-0000-0038.0	0 OFF ELM ST	19.1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Purchase of Chap. 61A Land	Unknown	Town must evaluate how to best use this property considering access issues	Limited	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
186	Riverwood	Gen Gov	213/062.0-0000-0078.0	228 ELM ST	19	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Purchase of Chap. 61A Land	Unknown	Town must evaluate how to best use this property considering access issues	Limited	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
187	Riverwood	Gen Gov	213/075.0-0000-0008.0	0 OFF ELM ST	7.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Purchase of Chap. 61A Land	Unknown	Town must evaluate how to best use this property considering access issues	Limited	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
188	Route 125 Well (abutting)	Gen Gov	213/009.0-0000-0129.0	10 RAHNEN TER	2.098	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Route 125 Well/Pumping Station (Abutting Land)	Unknown	None planned	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Temporary
189	Route 125 Well (abutting)	Gen Gov	213/009.0-0000-0130.0	11 RAHNEN TER	0.057	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Route 125 Well/Pumping Station (Abutting Land)	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Temporary
190	Skug River	Conservation	213/029.0-0000-0001.0	0 R CENTRAL ST	26.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
191	Skug River	Conservation	213/029.0-0000-0004.0	251 CENTRAL ST	1.63	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
192	Stickney Well Pumping Station (abutting)	Conservation	213/003.0-0000-0045.0	0 OFF REDMOND AVE	8.05	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Water supply and wellsite are out of operation due to pollutants	Unknown	No	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
193	Stickney Well Pumping Station (abutting)	Gen Gov	213/003.0-0000-0091.0	0 OFF FURBISH POND LN	6.63	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Stickney Well Pumping Station (abutting land)	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
194	Stickney Well Pumping Station (abutting)	Water Dept	213/003.0-0000-0044.0	0 WILMINGTON LINE	5.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Water supply and wellsite are out of operation due to pollutants.	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
195	Strawberry Acres	Conservation	213/052.0-0000-0080.0	0 FOLEY DR	0.06	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Strawberry Acres - access to open space	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent

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196	Strawberry Acres	Conservation	213/052.0-0000-0086.0	0 OFF DUANE DR	3.65	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Strawberry Acres open space	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
197	Strawberry acres (access)	Gen Gov	213/052.0-0000-0074.0	0 LILLIAN DR	0.063	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Access to Strawberry Acres open space	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
198	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/072.0-0000-0003.0	0 DOGWOOD LN	0.321	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
199	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/072.0-0000-0020.0	228 SWAN POND RD	0.402	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
200	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/072.0-0000-0023.0	238 SWAN POND RD	1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
201	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/072.0-0000-0035.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	66.86	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
202	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/073.0-0000-0001.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	45	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
203	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/073.0-0000-0002.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	12	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
204	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/073.0-0000-0003.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	9.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
205	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/073.0-0000-0004.0	0 SWAN POND RD	31.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
206	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/073.0-0000-0016.0	0 SWAN POND RD	1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
207	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/080.0-0000-0003.0	0 SWAN POND RD	51.25	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
208	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/081.0-0000-0004.0	SWAN POND AREA	1.3	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
209	Swan Pond Area	Conservation	213/081.0-0000-0012.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	12	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
210	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/070.0-0000-0032.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	0.723	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary
211	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/072.0-0000-0033.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	4.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary
212	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/080.0-0000-0005.0	0 ADAM ST	0.307	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary

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213	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/081.0-0000-0001.0	10 ADAM ST	0.693	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary
214	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/081.0-0000-0015.0	0 SWAN POND RD	9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary
215	Swan Pond Area	Gen Gov	213/082.0-0000-0001.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	1.7	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Passive recreation/informal trails	Unknown	Potential for trails, signage, access	Yes	None	RESIDENCE D	Temporary
216	Swan Pond Area	Housing Authority	213/074.0-0000-0090.0	53 SWAN POND RD	2.21	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Housing Authority	Public Housing	Unknown	Site of public family housing, much of property open space	Yes	None	RESIDENCE R	Temporary
217	Swan Pond Water Tank	School Dept	213/074.0-0000-0069.0	55 SWAN POND RD	37.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	School Dept	Swan Pond Water Tank	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE R	Temporary
218	Tower Hill Water Tank	Water Dept	213/043.0-0000-0078.0	0 TOWER HILL RD	0.689	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Water Dept	Tower Hill Water Tank	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
219	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0033.0	8 WILLOW ST	2.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
220	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0034.0	10 WILLOW ST	3.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	No	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
221	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0052.0	288 ELM ST	0.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
222	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0053.0	290 ELM ST	0.54	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
223	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0054.0	292 ELM ST	0.57	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
224	Town Center	Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0055.0	294 ELM ST	0.49	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
225	Town Common and Third Meeting House	Passive recreation, public events	213/054.0-0000-0003.0	155 PARK ST	3.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Third Mtg. House historic building	Good	None planned	Limited	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
226	Town Hall/Murphy Field	Gen Gov	213/014.0-0000-0012.0	235 NORTH ST	10.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov / Rec	Baseball field and Town Hall	Fair	Currently used as a field for recreation programs	Yes	None	RESIDENCE B	Temporary
227	Wagon Ho subdivision (common land)	Conservation	213/031.0-0000-0059.0	0 WESTWARD CIR	4.65	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Wagon Ho subdivision common land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
228	Wagon Ho subdivision (common land)	Gen Gov	213/031.0-0000-0078.0	0 WESTWARD CIR	5.14	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Common land for Wagon Ho subdivision	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
229	Weeks Building	Gen Gov	213/054.0-0000-0065.0	21 BOW ST	0.35	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Weeks Bldg. historic structure	Good	No	Limited	None	LOCAL BUSINESS	Permanent

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230	West Village Water Treatment Plant	Gen Gov	213/006.0-0000-0001.0	0 BACK RIVER LOT	8.8	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	West Village Water Treatment Plant	Good	No	No	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
231 -		Conservation	213/005.0-0000-0054.0	5 COLD SPRING RD	0.815	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
232 -		Conservation	213/005.0-0000-0098.0	14 CARRIAGE WAY	2.35	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
233 -		Conservation	213/008.0-0000-0139.0	2 GARDEN RD	0.321	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
234 -		Conservation	213/011.0-0000-0006.0	350 MAIN ST	1.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	HIGHWAY BUSINESS	Permanent
235 -		Conservation	213/013.0-0000-0058.0	4 WILDFLOWER TER	0.863	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
236 -		Conservation	213/015.0-0000-0058.0	0 OFF ABBOTT RD	5.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
237 -		Conservation	213/016.0-0000-0018.0	0 OFF MAIN ST	5.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
238 -		Conservation	213/018.0-0000-0047.0	0 OFF PARK ST	20.08	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
239 -		Conservation	213/030.0-0000-0047.0	42 ANTHONY RD	4.6	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
240 -		Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0049.0	9 CHERRY ST	3.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
241 -		Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0051.0	16 CHERRY ST	2.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
242 -		Conservation	213/033.0-0000-0052.0	12 CHERRY ST	0.44	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
243 -		Conservation	213/034.0-0000-0028.0	14 CAMERON RD	0.344	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
244 -		Conservation	213/034.0-0000-0030.0	15 CAMERON RD	0.247	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
245 -		Conservation	213/035.0-0000-0013.0	12 HARRIS RD	0.241	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
246 -		Conservation	213/043.0-0000-0033.0	48 OAKDALE RD	0.1	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent



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247 -		Conservation	213/043.0-0000-0035.0	52 OAKDALE RD	0.081	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
248 -		Conservation	213/043.0-0000-0047.0	53 OAKDALE RD	1.9	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
249 -		Conservation	213/045.0-0000-0037.0	265 HAVERHILL ST	3.12	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
250 -		Conservation	213/049.0-0000-0005.0	10 COTTAGE ST	3.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
251 -		Conservation	213/049.0-0000-0008.0	11 COTTAGE ST	0.74	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
252 -		Conservation	213/050.0-0000-0018.0	0 OLDE COACH RD	0.03	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
253 -		Conservation	213/062.0-0000-0037.0	0 OFF ELM ST	0.344	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
254 -		Conservation	213/075.0-0000-0072.0	196 ELM ST	4.5	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
255 -		Conservation	213/077.0-0000-0004.0	3 NAHANT ST	0.64	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
256 -		Conservation	213/077.0-0000-0011.0	0 OFF NAHANT ST	0.2	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
257 -		Conservation	213/078.0-0000-0054.0	58 ELM ST	1.46	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
258 -		Conservation	213/085.0-0000-0011.0	0 GREEN MEADOW DR	7.96	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
259 -		Conservation	213/085.0-0000-0017.0	0 GREEN MEADOW DR	0.172	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
260 -		Conservation	213/085.0-0000-0018.0	0 MIDDLETON LINE	0.077	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Permanent
261 -		Conservation	213/054.0-0000-0135.0	6 ALGONQUIN RD	0.845	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Conservation	Conservation land	Unknown	None planned	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE B	Permanent
262 -		Gen Gov	213/076.0-0000-0017.0	0 LYNNFIELD LINE	2.4	TOWN OF NORTH READING	Gen Gov	Purchase of Chap. 61A Land	Unknown	Possible use in rail trail	Unknown*	None	RESIDENCE A	Temporary
263	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	213/047.0-0000-0033.0	351 R HAVERHILL ST	10.73	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	Good	Unknown if new elements are planned	Yes	Unknown	RESIDENCE R	Permanent

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264	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	213/068.0-0000-0004.0	21 SALEM ST	23.1	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	Good	Unknown if new elements are planned	Yes	Unknown	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
265	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	213/050.0-0000-0005.0	OFF MARBLEHEAD ST	97.5	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	Good	Unknown if new elements are planned	Yes	Unknown	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
266	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	213/050.0-0000-0002.0	133 MARBLEHEAD ST	48.394	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	Good	Unknown if new elements are planned	Yes	Unknown	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
267	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	213/068.0-0000-0002.0	10 SALEM ST	63.396	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	HAROLD PARKER STATE FOREST	Harold Parker State Forest	Good	Unknown if new elements are planned	Yes	Unknown	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
268	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Town of Danvers (Water)	213/080.0-0000-0002.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	0.742	TOWN OF DANVERS	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Danvers - Swan Pond Water Access/Protection	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
269	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Town of Danvers (Water)	213/080.0-0000-0001.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	34.8	TOWN OF DANVERS	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Danvers - Swan Pond Water Access/Protection	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE R	Permanent
270	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Town of Danvers (Water)	213/072.0-0000-0008.0	0 SWAN POND RD	7	TOWN OF DANVERS	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Danvers - Swan Pond Water Access/Protection	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
271	DANVERS	Town of Danvers	213/071.0-0000-0012.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	2	TOWN OF DANVERS	DANVERS	Danvers	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent
272	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Town of Danvers (Water)	213/071.0-0000-0008.0	0 SWAN POND AREA	51.1	TOWN OF DANVERS	DANVERS - SWAN POND WATER ACCESS/PROTECTION	Danvers - Swan Pond Water Access/Protection	Unknown	No	No	None	RESIDENCE D	Permanent

[illegible]

## **B. Accessibility Self-Evaluation**

## RECREATION PROPERTIES

### Benevento Memorial Field

*Description:* Three regulation-sized Little League fields, concession stand, equipment shed, dugouts, bleachers, paved parking for about 100. Used exclusively by Town's Little League teams. Maintained by the Little League Association and the Town Parks and Recreation Department.



*Accessibility Comments:* There are designated

handicapped parking spaces, level and hard-packed surfaces between the spectator seating and parking lots, and accessible toilets.

- Needs include providing a ramp to or lowering the concession stand serving shelf; and providing wheelchair access into the dugouts.



**Concession stand shelf is too high, and the dugout entrance is too narrow for wheelchairs.**

### Chestnut St. Complex

*Description:* Front portion is under the jurisdiction of the Parks and Rec Department including athletic fields (2 full-sized soccer fields, 1 softball overlay field with backstop and baseline fencing, 1 basketball court, player benches, Kids Spot playground (includes swings, slides, picnic areas, shaded, climbing equipment), and concession stand. Used by youth and adult teams.



*Accessibility Comments:* Parking lot is paved with designated handicapped parking spaces

- Needs include widening, smoothing, and removing all obstacles including bollards on the sidewalks to fields and concession stand; improving curb ramps to major sidewalks; making the concession counter and entrance to the concession stand accessible; and providing accessible bathrooms. In addition, the playground could be improved to accommodate children of varying physical and learning abilities—the stair railings to the climbing equipment is not accessible; the wood chip surface is uneven and difficult for wheelchair mobility; and no accessible paths from the Kidspot parking lot to the playground or the fields.



**No ADA access to concession stand. Curb cuts are uneven and oriented towards street, rather than parking lot.**





**Pole obstructs sidewalk path. No handicapped accessible toilets.**



**Bollard restricts access from parking area. Concession stand shelf is too high for wheelchair service.**



**No wheelchair access to field or playground from the Kidspot parking lot.**



**Wood chip and stepped playground surface inhibits access and ramp surface could be improved and signed.**



**Stair railings do not meet ADA standards.**



### Clarke Park

*Description:* Park located along southern edge of Martins Pond. Includes sand beach with boating access area, basketball court, tot lot, pavilion, benches, sand volleyball court, and parking lot. Used by residents of Martins Pond neighborhood and town-wide.



*Accessibility Comments:* Parking lot and walkways have been paved, connecting designated handicapped spaces to the playground, beach, and handicapped accessible picnic tables and water fountains.

- Potential improvements include investing in playground equipment that serves people with different abilities and changing the playground surface from woodchip.



**Wheelchair-accessible picnic table and paved walkways from designated spaces.**

### Ipswich River Park

*Description:* Park includes pedestrian and bike paths, picnic areas, tennis and basketball courts, playground, volleyball court, street hockey, multiple use playfields, baseball fields, public gardens, natural areas, fishing and canoe access, restrooms, concession and storage, horseshoe pit, 200 parking spaces.



*Accessibility Comments:* Wide, paved walkways connect fields, boat ramp, benches, and other park features to designated handicapped spaces.

- Needs include upgrading the playground to better serve youth of all physical and learning abilities.



**Playground is not wheelchair accessible.**



### Arthur J Kenney Turf Fields

*Description:* Schools share single parcel. Senior high school is located on Park St. Facilities include playing fields, baseball fields, concession stand, spectator stand, track, football field, soccer field, indoor gymnasium, outdoor basketball courts. Used by students and organized youth and adult recreation groups.



*Accessibility Comments:* The bathrooms, concession stand, and bleachers are handicapped accessible and well-connected to designated parking spaces.

- No recommended improvements at this time.



**Rita J. Mullin Recreation Park**

*Description:* Softball field with open space.



*Accessibility Comments:*

- The parking area is unpaved, and there is no handicapped access to the portable toilets.





### **Park St. Field**

*Description:* Open space, basketball court and dirt parking area. Used by neighborhood residents.



*Accessibility Comments:* Park Street Field is seldom used and will likely be redesigned. However, there are accessibility improvements needed.

- Parking area does not accommodate handicap access, surfaces are dirt and there are no designated spaces. Access to the basketball court is over grass.



## **CONSERVATION PROPERTIES**

### **Chestnut St. Land**


*Description:* Along Ipswich River between Park St. and Haverhill St. Conservation land is behind DPW garage and other town land. Front portion is operated by the Parks and Recreation Department. Much of the conservation land is wetlands, including part of Bear Meadow. Includes a portion of the abandoned railroad bed which crosses the southern side of town. Crossed by New England Power lines.

*Accessibility Comments:* Primary uses for these lands are wildlife conservation and preservation of wildlife habitat. No formal public access is provided to the conservation portion of this land.

### Ives Memorial Forest

*Description:* Densely wooded land abutting Harold Parker State Forest. Access is from Arline Dr. subdivision. Portion of this land was previously developed as a campsite in 1970's accessed via Foley Dr. and used by Boy and Girl Scouts, but it is no longer used for camping. Walking trail from Arline Dr. crosses into Harold Parker and emerges on Marblehead St. then crosses to Bradford Pond.



*Accessibility Comments:* Parking at the trail access is unmarked and there are no trail signs. The trail width, surfaces and slopes are not constructed for  access. Most of the property is intended for conservation purposes.

### **North Parish Park**

*Description:* Passive recreation area on Park St. includes picnic tables and open meadow on banks of Ipswich River. This was originally the site of the Town DPW garage and was later improved by the Girl Scouts. Abuts abandoned railroad bed that is now town conservation land and, with neighboring conservation parcels, extends to Ipswich River Park and north side of Ipswich River along Park St.



### *Accessibility Comments:*

- Additional accommodations for handicap access should be considered, including widening the openings in the fence for wheelchair access, adding marked handicap parking, providing handicap picnic tables that are easily accessed from the parking areas without obstructions, and adding paved or stone-dust trail surfaces to access picnic areas and river views.

**Other Conservation Properties (various locations throughout the Town)**

*Description:* Other conservation properties are located around the Town including land around Martin's Pond and Martin's Brook, the Skug River, Swan Pond, and a portion of a cedar swamp at the Reading town line. A substantial portion of land within the properties is located in wetland areas, aquifer recharge areas, or floodplains. Old logging trails provide some opportunity for walking in upland areas near Swan Pond, but parking is along the street and there is no formal signage or regular trail maintenance.

*Accessibility Comments:* Primary uses for these lands are wildlife conservation and preservation of water resources. No formal public access is provided to these conservation areas. In the future, if a potential trail system is established, the Town should develop some parking areas with designated handicap parking spots and should also evaluate the feasibility of an accessible trail with interpretive facilities that accommodates people with disabilities.

## **OTHER TOWN OPEN SPACE LANDS**

### *Hillview Country Club*

*Description:* Public club with 18-hole golf course and clubhouse. Extends from North St to Skug River. Used for sledding and x-country skiing in the winter.



*Accessibility Comments:* No recommended improvements at this time.



### *Town Common*

*Description:* Historic town common, grassy open space. Benches, gazebo and walkways.



### *Accessibility Comments:*

- An accessible path to the site is not provided.

*Other General Government Properties (at various locations around Town)*

*Description:* Other government properties are located around the Town including land around Eisenhaures Pond, Furbish Pond, Swan Pond, and Martins Pond as well as along the Andover, Middleton, Reading, and Lynnfield town lines and abutting the Ipswich River. In some locations old logging trails provide some opportunity for walking in upland areas, but parking is along the street and there is no formal signage or regular trail maintenance.

*Accessibility Comments:* Primary uses for these lands are water supply protection or else undesignated. No formal public access is provided to these areas. Certain properties such as Eisenhaures Pond area and the former Smith Property are being evaluated for future uses as parkland or other recreational facilities. The Town has no recommended improvements at this time.

## **TRANSITION PLAN**

A transition plan is required where structural changes are necessary. The plan must: (1) identify physical obstacles; (2) describe necessary changes; (3) schedule those changes; and (4) identify the responsible individual. The Commission on Disability has helped to identify physical obstacles at the open space and recreation areas included in this inventory and necessary changes have been described above. The Commission on Disability should be consulted in developing a specific transition plan for each facility requiring improvements.

**C. Designation of ADA Coordinator**

(forthcoming)

**D. Grievance Procedure**

(forthcoming)

## **E. Public Notification Requirements**

(forthcoming)

## **F. Survey Summary**



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Memorandum

**To: North Reading Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee**

**From:** Ella Wise, Senior Regional Land Use Planner

**On:** January 14, 2020

**Re:** OSRP Survey Findings Summary

The following memo summarizes the community-wide survey for the North Reading 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP).

**How were the surveys distributed?**

The survey was hosted on-line and hard copies were included with water bills mailed on November 15. The OSRP Committee led a robust outreach process to distribute the surveys in a variety of ways, including:

- Announced at Select Board meeting and fliers
- Facebook post on relevant pages
- Email to Recreation Management listserv, Town News listserv, and North Reading Farmers Market listserv
- Posted on Town website and other community websites
- Fliers posted at Ipswich River Park, Senior Center, Peabody Court public housing, Edgewood Apartments, public library (where assistance was provided to help with completing the survey), and Town Hall and sent to Town boards and commissions and school district
- Listed in local newspaper
- Fliers distributed at the Light Up Main Street community event and in every “swag bag” for the Turkey Trot road race with approximately 1,500 runners

**How many people took the survey?**

573 people started the survey, and 442 people completed all of the questions, including 2 hard-copy surveys. In other words, 1 in every 33 residents responded fully.

**How important are parks and recreation?**

Residents of North Reading love their open space, parks, and recreation, and it’s even more important to them to preserve more open space and improve the parks and recreation.

**What are the highest priorities?**

Maintenance of existing parks and recreational facilities, maintenance of existing open space and trails, and preserving more open space to protect water quality are of highest priority--more than 425 respondents stated that each are “Very Important.” Other priorities that are either “Very Important” or “Important” to at least 300 respondents are: Preserve more open space from future development; preserve more sites and buildings of historical and cultural value; create new trails and paths for walking, jogging, and biking; and create new youth

recreation programs. In contrast, the priority that was “Less Important” or “Not Important” to the most people (157) was to create a new dog park.

### **What facilities are used? Which are not? Why?**

In terms of parks and recreational facilities, Ipswich River park is used much more frequently than other parks. 464 residents use Ipswich River Park more than 10 times per year. Chestnut Street Complex (KidSpot and soccer fields) and the High School are also used frequently.

However, a wide variety of parks are used regularly. Almost a quarter of the respondents use Kenney Fields, Batchelder School, Chestnut Street Complex, Clarke Park, Hillview Country Club, the High School, the Middle School, the Town Common, and the Town Hall Field 1-10 times per year.

More than 50 respondents are unaware of Clarke Park, Mullin Recreation Park, North Parish Park, and Park Street Park.

The two main reasons that people don't use certain parks and recreation facilities is 1) they don't know where the site is located (179 respondents) and 2) the site is not easily accessible by walking or biking from my home (117 respondents.) Another common answer was that a lack of restrooms prevents them (87 respondents). Approximately 7 percent of respondents said that a lack of parking prevents them from using the parks and recreational facilities, and another 7 percent said that the fact that dogs are not allowed prevents them.

In terms of open space, Harold Parker State Forest is the most frequently visited space. Almost half of the respondents are unaware of Ives Memorial Forest. More than half of the respondents have heard of Eisenhaures Pond Park but have never visited.

### **What conservation efforts would residents support?**

More than 75% of respondents said they would “vote for Town-supported land acquisition program.” More than 25% said they would “donate money to Town to purchase open space,” and notably, more than 15% respondents said they would “deed land to the Town/State/land trust for preservation” and/or “revise your deed to restrict/limit future development on all or a portion of your property.”

“Happy to give up a part of my parcel for a sidewalk - can't take my kids anywhere without a car, even trick or treating. It really undermines the sense of community if you can't walk to your neighbors' without worrying about traffic.”

### **What properties should be considered for conservation?**

- 20 Elm Street (suggested by several respondents) (also referred to as Resorts North, Land at former Thomson Country Club, Yebba Property on the Ipswich River)
- Along Ipswich River
- Land between Parsonage Lane and Chestnut Street
- Darrell Drive access road to Harold Parker State Forest
- Wetlands along Ipswich River
- Land around Swan Pond
- Historic house on Chestnut Street
- Build a community center on Route 28, potentially to replace vacant lots or buildings
- Extend Ipswich River Park
- Acquire land near Heavenly Donuts and near Job Lots to build senior housing
- Land to create a bike trail from Lynnfield to Wilmington
- 7-Acres Farm
- North Reading Auto on Haverhill St (old railroad bed behind it could be used to access IRP and be a hiking trail)
- Wetlands near Riverside Cemetery

- Industries on Concord Street should be restored wetlands
- Land behind O'Brien farm which abuts Ipswich River for conservation
- Land between Lynnfield rail trail and the Ipswich River Park
- Land to connect high school to Ipswich River Park
- 30/31 Amber Road
- Parcel ID 213/047.0-0000-0025.0
- Benevento land between Lowell Road and Burroughs Road
- Land near USPS facility/Abbot Road
- Cluster development should be utilized to preserve smaller tracts of land when developing new single family housing developments to provide buffers and opportunities to connect neighborhoods by trails.

### What activities are popular? Which aren't?

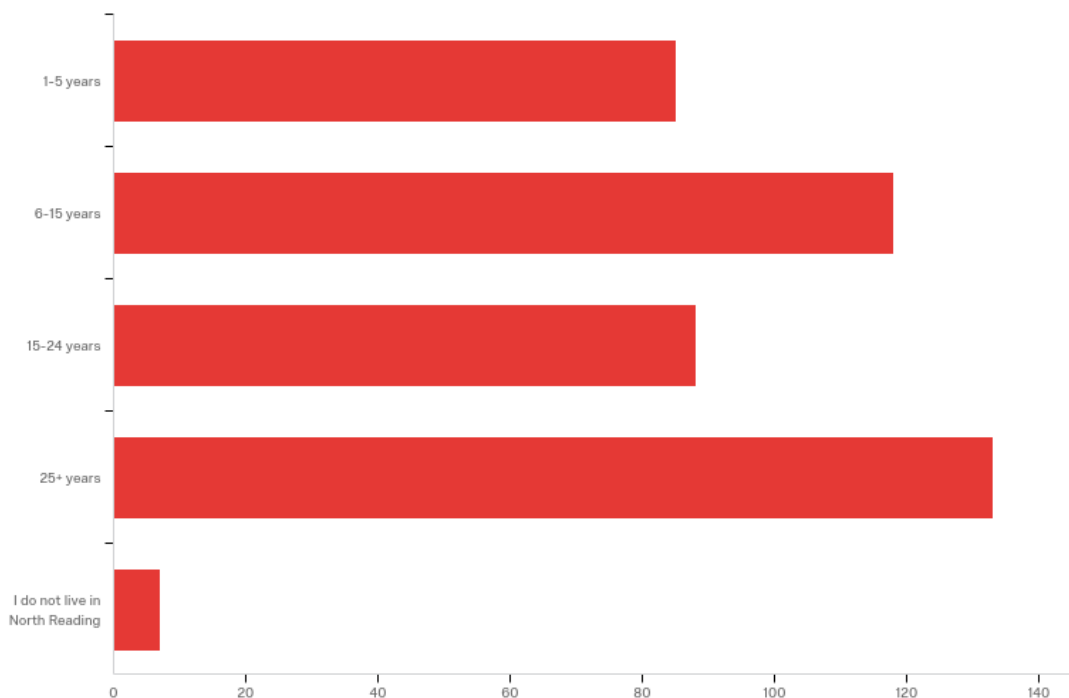
Walking, jogging, hiking, and visiting playgrounds are the most common activities. Notably, 126 respondents bicycled on-road within the past 12 months, even with very limited on-road bicycle facilities in town. Respondents most wanted more options for walking, hiking, and indoor recreational space.

### Compare demographics to overall demographics

Almost 70% of the survey respondents are female, compared to approximately 50% of the North Reading population at large. In terms of age, 10% of respondents are 25-34 years old, 30% are 35-44 years old, 30% are 45-54 years old, 17% are 55-59 years old, and 12% are over 65. Where only 3 survey respondents are 24 years old or younger, 17% of the general population is under the age of 25 years old. Therefore, youth are underrepresented in the survey. However, it can be assumed that the parents of school-aged children answered the survey with their interests in mind. Specifically, 70% of the respondents have children under the age of 18 in their household. In addition, residents 45 to 54 years old are overrepresented in the survey, and residents 60 years and over are fairly well-represented. Almost 9 percent of the respondents have a person with a disability in their household.

The survey represents the interests of both residents new to North Reading and those who have lived in the Town for a few decades:

#### *How long have you lived in North Reading?*



Renters are underrepresented in the survey. More than 96% of the respondents own their home and only 1.5% rent. In comparison, 86% of the North Reading population own their home and 14% rent.

### **How do residents obtain information about Town news?**

Social media, local newspaper, and word of mouth are the most popular ways for residents to learn about town news. Email listservs and through the mail are the least common. Several residents commented about the need to improve the Town's website.

### **General comments**

Topics included in the general comments include:

- Appreciate high levels of maintenance
- Need:
  - Dog parks or dog hours at other parks
  - More and better maintained bathrooms
  - An ice rink
  - Signage at trail heads
  - Walking and biking trails that connect with other Towns
  - Fence around the playgrounds
  - Pickleball courts
  - New playground equipment to replace the unsafe wooden structures
  - Indoor community/recreation facility
  - Better prevention of off-leash dogs at Ipswich River Park

## **G. Hazardous Materials Sites**

RTN	City/Town	Release Address	Site Name Location Aid	Reporting Category	Notification Date	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Chemical Type
3-0036069	NORTH READING	144 MAIN STREET	GASOLINE STATION PUMP #4	TWO HR	12/31/2019	UNCLASSIFIED	12/31/2019			Oil
3-0035834	NORTH READING	265 MAIN STREET	REAR OF STOP & SHOP	72 HR	08/30/2019	UNCLASSIFIED	08/30/2019			
3-0035682	NORTH READING	265 MAIN STREET	REAR OF STOP & SHOP	120 DY	06/18/2019	UNCLASSIFIED	06/18/2019			
3-0035389	NORTH READING	216 MAIN STREET	VALVOLINE SERVICE STATION	TWO HR	01/09/2019	PSNC	01/22/2019		PN	Oil
3-0035276	NORTH READING	283 PARK STREET ADJ	ROADWAY PARK STREET	TWO HR	11/09/2018	PSNC	01/04/2019		PN	Oil
3-0035261	NORTH READING	20 CONCORD STREET	BOBCAT OF BOSTON	TWO HR	10/28/2018	PSNC	12/26/2018		PN	Oil
3-0035260	NORTH READING	72 MAIN STREET	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY	TWO HR	10/28/2018	PSNC	12/13/2018		PN	Oil
3-0035240	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD STREET	UPS FREIGHT FACILITY	TWO HR	10/17/2018	PSNC	12/20/2018		PN	Hazardous Material
3-0035169	NORTH READING	104 LOWELL ROAD	MARTIN'S LANDING CONDOMINIUM COMMUNITY	TWO HR	09/12/2018	TIERI	09/18/2019	PHASE II		Hazardous Material
3-0034089	NORTH READING	SURREY LANE	2-12 SURREY LANE ROADWAY	TWO HR	03/27/2017	PSNC	08/01/2017		PN	Oil
3-0034004	NORTH READING	9 VIEWCREST ROAD	RESIDENCE	TWO HR	12/24/2016	PSNC	12/12/2018	PHASE II	PN	Oil
3-0033103	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD STREET	UPS FREIGHT TERMINAL	TWO HR	08/23/2015	PSNC	10/21/2015		PN	Oil
3-0033079	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD STREET	YRC FREIGHT TRUCKING TERMINAL	TWO HR	08/10/2015	PSNC	10/08/2015		PN	Hazardous Material
3-0033006	NORTH READING	23 FLINT STREET	RESIDENCE	TWO HR	07/09/2015	PSNC	05/03/2016		PN	Oil
3-0032817	NORTH READING	14 MEADE STREET	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	04/15/2015	PSNC	10/31/2018	PHASE II	PN	Oil
3-0032306	NORTH READING	142 MAIN STREET - UNIT 4	RESIDENCE - MOBILE HOME	TWO HR	07/21/2014	PSNC	09/05/2014		PN	Hazardous Material
3-0031925	NORTH READING	340 MAIN STREET	FORMER PAYNE AUTOMOTIVE	120 DY	12/20/2013	RAO	01/09/2014		B1	Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0031440	NORTH READING	19 SHERMAN ROAD	NORTH READING HIGH SCHOOL	TWO HR	03/26/2013	RAO	05/17/2013		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0031080	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD STREET	YRC FREIGHT	TWO HR	09/04/2012	RAO	11/02/2012		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0030985	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD STREET	YRC FREIGHT	TWO HR	08/01/2012	RAO	09/06/2012		A1	Oil
3-0030907	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD ROAD	YRC FREIGHT	TWO HR	06/29/2012	RAO	08/15/2012		A1	Oil
3-0030894	NORTH READING	216 MAIN STREET	VALVOLINE OIL CHANGE	TWO HR	06/22/2012	RAO	08/21/2012		A1	Oil
3-0030338	NORTH READING	160 PARK STREET	GASOLINE STATION	72 HR	09/29/2011	RAO	03/28/2013	PHASE III	A3	Oil
3-0029942	NORTH READING	160 PARK STREET	GASOLINE STATION	TWO HR	04/20/2011	RAO	07/01/2011		A1	Oil
3-0029283	NORTH READING	41 CENTRAL ST	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AND ROADWAY	TWO HR	05/27/2010	RAO	11/24/2011		A1	Oil
3-0029151	NORTH READING	LITTLE MEADOW WAY	LOT 179	120 DY	03/22/2010	RAO	11/30/2012	PHASE II	A1	Oil and Hazardous Material



RTN	City/Town	Release Address	Site Name Location Aid	Reporting Category	Notification Date	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Chemical Type
3-0029109	NORTH READING	23 EAMES ST	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	72 HR	03/04/2010	RAO	05/10/2010		A2	Oil
3-0029074	NORTH READING	231 MAIN ST	HESS STATION 21-223	72 HR	02/18/2010	RAO	04/20/2010		A1	Oil
3-0029071	NORTH READING	21 EAMES ST	RESIDENCE	72 HR	02/17/2010	RAO	12/09/2010		A1	Oil
3-0029001	NORTH READING	25 EAMES ST	RESIDENCE	TWO HR	01/12/2010	RAO	11/18/2011	PHASE II	A2	Oil
3-0028941	NORTH READING	84 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	12/07/2009	RAO	10/01/2010		B1	Oil
3-0028858	NORTH READING	90 CONCORD ST	NEW ENGLAND MOTOR FREIGHT INC	TWO HR	11/02/2009	RAO	12/09/2009		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0028289	NORTH READING	32 EAMES ST	RESIDENCE	72 HR	01/26/2009	RAO	04/17/2009		A2	Oil
3-0028275	NORTH READING	16 LOWELL RD (RTE 62)	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY	TWO HR	01/14/2009	RAO	11/17/2010	PHASE II	A2	Oil
3-0028088	NORTH READING	90 CONCORD ST	NEW ENGLAND MOTOR FRIEGHT	TWO HR	10/21/2008	RAO	12/29/2008		A2	
3-0027006	NORTH READING	90 CONCORD ST	NEW ENGLAND MOTOR FREIGHT	TWO HR	06/18/2007	RAO	08/22/2007		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0026473	NORTH READING	14 BURDITT RD	14 BURDITT ROAD	120 DY	12/13/2006	RAO	04/17/2007		A1	Oil
3-0026302	NORTH READING	7 GREENMEADOW DR	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	10/17/2006	RAO	12/31/2007		A2	Oil
3-0026178	NORTH READING	5 HALLBERG PARK	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	08/10/2006	DPS	08/02/2016			Hazardous Material
3-0025781	NORTH READING	PARK AND CHESTNUT ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	03/31/2006	RAO	04/09/2007		A1	Oil
3-0025676	NORTH READING	19 RIDGEWAY RD	RESIDENCE	TWO HR	02/17/2006	RAO	07/31/2006		A2	Oil
3-0025334	NORTH READING	113 HAVERHILL ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	10/17/2005	RAO	01/10/2006		A2	Oil
3-0025090	NORTH READING	8 LINDOR RD	UTILITY POLE #4	TWO HR	08/01/2005	RAO	07/25/2006		A1	Oil
3-0024591	NORTH READING	12 SUNSET AVE	@ WAYER DRIVE	TWO HR	01/27/2005	RAO	02/15/2005		A1	Oil
3-0024466	NORTH READING	231 MAIN ST	HESS STATION 21223	TWO HR	12/06/2004	RAO	10/28/2013		A2	Oil
3-0023788	NORTH READING	112 HAVERHILL ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	04/01/2004	RAO	11/15/2004		B1	Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0023553	NORTH READING	400 RIVER PARK RD	LOTUS CORPORATION	TWO HR	01/27/2004	RAO	04/01/2004		A2	Oil
3-0023502	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	01/13/2004	RAO	02/25/2004		A1	Oil
3-0023454	NORTH READING	CLEEK COURT AND MASHIE WAY	AT INTERSECTION OF ROADWAYS	TWO HR	01/02/2004	RAO	02/12/2004		A1	Oil
3-0023318	NORTH READING	79 MAIN ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	11/03/2003	RAO	01/27/2004		A2	Oil
3-0023012	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEM	TWO HR	07/14/2003	RTN CLOSED	12/21/2004			Oil
3-0022998	NORTH READING	31 FREEDOM DR	RTE 62	TWO HR	07/10/2003	RAO	09/11/2003		A1	Oil
3-0022916	NORTH READING	12 JUDITH DR	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	06/11/2003	RAO	09/24/2003		A2	Oil
3-0022903	NORTH READING	6 MID IRON DR	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	06/04/2003	RAO	06/02/2004		A2	Oil
3-0022803	NORTH READING	45 LINWOOD AVE	RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY	TWO HR	04/20/2003	RAO	04/20/2004		A2	Hazardous Material
3-0022463	NORTH READING	CLEEK CT AND MASHIE WAY	COMMON AREA AT INTERSECTION	120 DY	01/09/2003	RAO	05/02/2003		A2	Oil
3-0022461	NORTH READING	2 PEABODY ST	BATCHELDER SCHOOL	TWO HR	01/08/2003	RAO	04/22/2003		A2	Oil
3-0022426	NORTH READING	66 REAR CHESTNUT ST	POLE TRANSFORMER	TWO HR	12/25/2002	RAO	02/24/2003		A2	Oil
3-0022324	NORTH READING	35 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	11/19/2002	RAO	03/19/2003		A1	Oil

RTN	City/Town	Release Address	Site Name Location Aid	Reporting Category	Notification Date	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Chemical Type
3-0022225	NORTH READING	265 MAIN ST	NORTH ST	120 DY	10/18/2002	RAO	05/05/2010	PHASE II	A3	Hazardous Material
3-0022133	NORTH READING	50 MT VERNON ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	10/06/2002	RAO	03/10/2003		A1	Oil
3-0022112	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	09/17/2002	RAO	11/15/2002		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0021961	NORTH READING	22 HICKORY LN	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	07/23/2002	RAO	09/23/2002		A2	Oil
3-0021535	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEMS	120 DY	02/28/2002	RTN CLOSED	02/28/2002			Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0020832	NORTH READING	30 MARSHALL ST	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	06/22/2001	RAO	08/24/2001		A2	Oil
3-0020647	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD ST	ROADWAY EXPRESS LOADING DOCK	TWO HR	04/30/2001	RAO	06/29/2001		A1	Hazardous Material
3-0020512	NORTH READING	216 MAIN ST	VALVOLINE INSTANT OIL CHANGE	TWO HR	03/23/2001	RAO	03/30/2006	PHASE IV	A2	Oil
3-0020467	NORTH READING	1 FORDHAM RD	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	02/20/2001	DPS	02/20/2001			Hazardous Material
3-0020272	NORTH READING	30 MARSHALL ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	01/25/2001	RAO	08/24/2001			Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0019868	NORTH READING	12 POMEROY RD	ABOVE GROUND OIL TANK UNDER ENCL PORCH	TWO HR	08/09/2000	RAO	03/07/2001		A2	Oil
3-0019796	NORTH READING	26 CEDAR ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	08/02/2000	RAO	09/27/2000		A1	Oil
3-0018817	NORTH READING	44 MARBLEHEAD ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	10/01/1999	RAO	11/09/1999		A2	Oil
3-0018713	NORTH READING	35 CONCORD ST	EXIT 39 OFF I 93	TWO HR	09/06/1999	RAO	11/12/1999		A1	Oil
3-0018660	NORTH READING	178 PARK ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	08/17/1999	RAO	07/13/2000		A2	Oil
3-0018102	NORTH READING	1 WASHINGTON ST	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	03/12/1999	RTN CLOSED	03/16/2000			Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0018024	NORTH READING	90 CONCORD ST	NEW ENGLAND MOTOR FREIGHT	120 DY	02/23/1999	DPS	04/13/1999			Hazardous Material
3-0017616	NORTH READING	57 CHESTNUT ST	NORTH READING DPW YARD	72 HR	11/20/1998	RAO	01/21/1999		A2	Oil
3-0017390	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEM INC	72 HR	10/08/1998	RAO	11/30/2009	PHASE V	A2	Hazardous Material
3-0017287	NORTH READING	166 CHESTNUT ST	DPW GARAGE	TWO HR	09/12/1998	RAO	11/04/1998		A1	Oil
3-0016995	NORTH READING	97 MAIN ST	STOP & SHOP SUPERMARKET COMPANY	TWO HR	07/01/1998	RAO	09/01/1998		A1	Oil
3-0016790	NORTH READING	RIVER PARK DR AND CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	05/04/1998	RAO	03/16/1999		A2	Oil and Hazardous Material
3-0016752	NORTH READING	23 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	04/28/1998	RAO	04/20/1999		A2	Oil
3-0016652	NORTH READING	3 CENTRAL ST	INTERSECTION OF CHESTNUT AND CENTRAL STS	120 DY	03/30/1998	RAO	11/17/1998		A1	Oil
3-0015565	NORTH READING	18 HICKORY LN	NO LOCATION AID	72 HR	09/26/1997	RAO	01/27/1998		A2	Oil
3-0015477	NORTH READING	66 CONCORD ST	NO LOCATION AID	120 DY	08/27/1997	RAO	08/27/1997		B1	Hazardous Material
3-0014984	NORTH READING	110 HAVERHILL ST	NO LOCATION AID	TWO HR	04/09/1997	RAO	08/07/1997		A1	Oil
3-0014465	NORTH READING	260 MAIN ST	BROOK BEHIND HONDA BARN	TWO HR	11/04/1996	RAO	12/28/2001		A2	Oil and Hazardous Material

RTN	City/Town	Release Address	Site Name Location Aid	Reporting Category	Notification Date	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Chemical Type
3-0013849	NORTH READING	167 CENTRAL ST	NR LITTLE LEAQUE FIELD	TWO HR	06/04/1996	RAO	08/11/1996		A1	
3-0013692	NORTH READING	11 CHESTER RD	11 CHESTER RD	TWO HR	04/23/1996	RAO	07/01/1996		A2	Oil
3-0013566	NORTH READING	86 MAIN ST	LOT 2 MAP 24	120 DY	03/14/1996	RAO	12/09/1998	PHASE II	B1	Oil
3-0012951	NORTH READING	152 PARK ST	FIRE STATION	72 HR	09/22/1995	RAO	01/15/1997		A2	Oil
3-0012907	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD ST	NEAR LOADING DOCK	TWO HR	09/09/1995	RAO	01/19/1996		A2	Hazardous Material
3-0012567	NORTH READING	1 WASHINGTON ST	INTERSECTION OF WASHINGTON & PARK STS	TWO HR	06/10/1995	RAO	02/26/2001	PHASE III	A2	Oil
3-0012061	NORTH READING	NORTH ST MAIN ST	CITGO STATION	TWO HR	01/16/1995	RAO	03/27/1995		A1	Oil
3-0011141	NORTH READING	CENTRAL ST	ADJACENT TO IPSWICH RIVER/N CHESTNUT ST	120 DY	06/13/1994	RAO	11/22/1994		B1	Hazardous Material
3-0010722	NORTH READING	87 CONCORD ST	FMR BARD MEDSYSTEMS NOW BAXTER	120 DY	12/15/1993	DPS	10/25/1995			Hazardous Material
3-0010637	NORTH READING	142 MAIN ST	SUNOCO STATION	72 HR	03/01/1994	RTN CLOSED	12/29/1998			Oil
3-0010424	NORTH READING	152 PARK ST	FIRE DEPT	72 HR	01/12/1994	RAO	01/15/1997	PHASE II		Oil
3-0010393	NORTH READING	CONCORD ST @ RT 93	AT RIVER PARK DRIVE	TWO HR	01/03/1994	RAO	04/04/1994			Oil
3-0004639	NORTH READING	6 WASHINGTON ST	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY	NONE	10/01/1993	RAO	12/13/1996	PHASE III	A2	Oil
3-0004583	NORTH READING	172 PARK ST	PIONEER FINANCIAL BANK	NONE	10/01/1993	RAO	10/25/2002	PHASE IV	A2	Oil
3-0004481	NORTH READING	1 BOXWOOD RD	PROPERTY	NONE	06/01/1993	TIER1D	07/07/2008			Oil
3-0004468	NORTH READING	142 MAIN ST	SUNOCO SERVICE STATION	NONE	10/01/1993	RAO	05/12/2010	PHASE V	A2	
3-0004466	NORTH READING	4 LOWELL RD	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY	NONE	07/15/1993	RAO	01/23/2009		A2	Oil
3-0004007	NORTH READING	CEDAR ST	CEDAR STREET SUBDIVISION	NONE	07/10/1992	RAO	10/26/2005		B1	Oil
3-0003925	NORTH READING	237 MAIN ST	QUICK MART 7 ELEVEN FMR	NONE	04/15/1992	RAO	02/17/2010	PHASE V	A2	
3-0003557	NORTH READING	LOWELL RD (RTE 62)	JT BERRY REHAB CTR PP UST	NONE	04/15/1991	RAO	08/07/2007	PHASE IV	A2	Oil
3-0003378	NORTH READING	137 MAIN ST	RTE 28 MOTORS	NONE	04/27/1988	RAO	08/02/1996		A3	Oil
3-0003264	NORTH READING	164 CHESTNUT ST	PROPERTY	NONE	02/16/1990	LSPNFA	05/03/1996			Oil
3-0003167	NORTH READING	160 PARK ST	MOBIL SERVICE STATION 01 265	NONE	07/15/1990	RAO	10/25/2001	PHASE III	A2	Oil
3-0002881	NORTH READING	231 MAIN ST	TEXACO STATION	NONE	01/15/1990	RAO	06/10/1999	PHASE IV	A2	Oil
3-0002804	NORTH READING	5 HALLBERG PARK	CHF PRODUCTS INC	NONE	01/15/1990	RAO	09/19/2011	PHASE IV	PN	
3-0002584	NORTH READING	70 CONCORD ST	STERLING SUPPLY CORP FMR	NONE	01/15/1990	TIERI	10/01/1993			
3-0002363	NORTH READING	95 CONCORD ST	YRC INC FMR ROADWAY EXPRESS	NONE	01/15/1990	REMOPS	08/04/2017	PHASE V		Oil

RTN	City/Town	Release Address	Site Name Location Aid	Reporting Category	Notification Date	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Chemical Type
3-0002277	NORTH READING	90 CONCORD ST	ST JOHNSBURY TRUCKING	NONE	01/15/1990	RAO	02/09/1999	PHASE III	A2	
3-0002276	NORTH READING	84 CONCORD ST	LILY TRUCK LEASING CORP	NONE	01/15/1990	RAO	07/16/2002		A2	Oil
3-0002077	NORTH READING	RIVERPARK OFF CONCORD ST	ADJACENT PROPERTY	NONE	04/15/1989	RAO	03/30/1995		A2	
3-0001046	NORTH READING	80 CONCORD ST	SANBORN APA TERMINAL	NONE	10/15/1988	WCSPRM	09/07/1994			Oil
3-0000818	NORTH READING	133 PARK ST	GASOLINE STATION	NONE	01/15/1990	DEPNFA	04/19/1994			
3-0000692	NORTH READING	60 CONCORD ST	MSM INDUSTRIES	NONE	10/04/1989	RAO	10/02/2013	PHASE V	C1	
3-0000647	NORTH READING	71 CONCORD ST	D L MAHER CO	NONE	10/15/1988	RAO	07/28/1995		A1	
3-0000599	NORTH READING	LOWELL RD	JOHN BERRY REHAB CENTER	NONE	01/15/1987	LSPNFA	08/04/1995			
		<a href="https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/search/wastesite/results?TownName=NORTH%20READING">https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/search/wastesite/results?TownName=NORTH%20READING</a>								

## **H. Potentially Developable, Privately-Owned Vacant Land**

ADDRESS	MAP/LOT	SIZE
10 TARBOX LN	213/079.0-0000-0019.0	2.65
0 HANAH GRAVES WAY	213/074.0-0000-0123.0	0.408
9 TARBOX LN	213/075.0-0000-0069.0	8.4
4 DEMETRI LN	213/046.0-0000-0089.0	0.92
319 HAVERHILL ST	213/046.0-0000-0010.0	0.93
36 COUNTRY CLUB RD	213/026.0-0000-0070.0	6.115
27 FIELDCREST TER	213/008.0-0000-0001.0	12
23 FIELDCREST TER	213/008.0-0000-0003.0	0.17
53 LAKESIDE BLVD	213/009.0-0000-0084.0	0.29
1 CHESTER RD	213/009.0-0000-0063.0	2
2 CHESTER RD	213/009.0-0000-0052.0	0.264
18 IVY ST	213/042.0-0000-0077.0	0.7
10 SHASTA DR	213/073.0-0000-0011.0	0.98
175 CHESTNUT ST	213/036.0-0000-0038.0	6.89
75 HAVERHILL ST	213/041.0-0000-0066.0	0.905
19 LECLAIR ST	213/013.0-0000-0021.0	0.207
8 LINCOLN ST	213/070.0-0000-0011.0	0.344
5 LINCOLN ST	213/070.0-0000-0009.0	0.884
5 WOOD ST	213/070.0-0000-0023.0	0.551
9 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0090.0	2.49
11 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0091.0	1.26
15 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0092.0	0.962
17 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0093.0	0.923
19 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0094.0	0.956
16 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0095.0	1.014
14 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0096.0	0.921
12 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0097.0	1.29
10 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0098.0	1.94
8 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0099.0	1.02
6 CHARLES ST	213/046.0-0000-0100.0	0.979
2 IVY ST	213/042.0-0000-0096.0	0.26
8 EATON CR	213/055.0-0004-0087.0	2.286
2 EXT REDMOND AVE	213/003.0-0000-0022.0	0.478
25 MAPLE RD	213/043.0-0000-0023.0	2.2
0 HAVERHILL ST	213/046.0-0000-0067.0	2.68
268 PARK ST	213/036.0-0000-0064.0	1.8
2 WINTER ST	213/036.0-0000-0010.0	0.441
10 GRANDVIEW RD	213/059.0-0000-0001.0	0.363
4 PARK ST	213/060.0-0000-0016.0	0.453
7 BRIDLE WAY	213/065.0-0000-0037.0	2.79
190 PARK ST	213/042.0-0000-0159.0	1.03
10 HAVERHILL ST	213/038.0-0000-0001.0	3
1 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0001-0074.0	0.939
5 KINGSTON ST	213/023.0-0000-0024.0	0.29
6 LARCH ST	213/024.0-0000-0041.0	0.53



ADDRESS	MAP/LOT	SIZE
96 MAIN ST	213/024.0-0000-0005.0	1.4
100 MAIN ST	213/024.0-0000-0048.0	0.748
124 MAIN ST	213/024.0-0000-0055.0	1.48
28 MAPLE RD	213/034.0-0000-0133.0	6.06
17 R FRANCIS ST	213/026.0-0000-0077.0	0.289
17 ANTHONY RD	213/030.0-0000-0061.0	0.459
362 HAVERHILL ST	213/047.0-0000-0026.0	0.479
6 HALLBERG PARK	213/019.0-0000-0010.0	4.35
3 FORDHAM RD	213/002.0-0000-0012.0	3.91
26 OLD ANDOVER RD	213/008.0-0000-0055.0	0.941
9 VIEWCREST RD	213/008.0-0000-0091.0	0.308
15 PARKVIEW TER	213/008.0-0000-0207.0	0.11
14 ELMA RD	213/013.0-0000-0091.0	1.2
8 RAHN DEN TER	213/009.0-0000-0015.0	3.7
349 MAIN ST	213/011.0-0000-0010.0	3.8
1 DOGWOOD LN	213/072.0-0000-0002.0	6.5
3 DOGWOOD LN	213/081.0-0000-0011.0	5.45
20 DOGWOOD LN	213/082.0-0000-0002.0	5.676
11 LITTLE MEADOW WAY	213/046.0-0011-0175.0	3.158
0 LITTLE MEADOW WAY	213/046.0-0011-0164.0	6.13
51 OAKDALE RD	213/043.0-0000-0048.0	0.557
2 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0009-0074.0	0.934
6 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0007-0074.0	1.129
4 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0008-0074.0	0.925
11 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0006-0074.0	1.134
3 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0002-0074.0	0.925
9 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0005-0074.0	0.993
5 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0003-0074.0	0.965
7 SHAY LN	213/018.0-0004-0074.0	0.929
17 NICHOLS ST	213/025.0-0001-0047.0	1.121
5 EATON CR	213/055.0-0005-0087.0	1.394
6 EATON CR	213/055.0-0003-0087.0	0.92
3 EATON CR	213/055.0-0006-0087.0	1.379
1 EATON CR	213/055.0-0007-0087.0	1.765
4 EATON CR	213/055.0-0002-0087.0	0.92
		151.041

**I. Land Utilization Committee Charge**

APRIL 6, 1992 TOWN MEETING

## DANIEL SHAY AUDITORIUM NORTH READING HIGH SCHOOL

The meeting was called to order at 8:01PM by Moderator Klaus Kubierschky.

Detective Sgt. Edward Hayes and Firefighter A. Bruce Colby were on duty.

Tellers appointed by the Moderator were Kathleen Fitzgerald, Debbie Bodell, George Rightmyer.

Registrars Paul Rush and Betty J. Vullo were on duty.

Move to dispense with the reading of the warrant except for the return of the Constable. Unanimous

Move to admit the following non-registered voters: Roger Young, Business Manager, Robert Turos - North Reading Transcript request freedom of the floor for news coverage, Everett J. Marder, Town Counsel, Richard Porcelli, Heritage Cable (Freedom of the Floor), Frank O'Donoghue, School Superintendent, George E. Dow, Sr., Finance Director, Larry Casey, 126 Central St., David P. Hanlon, DPW Director, Rozelin Spielman, Library Director. Unanimous

A moment of silence was observed for Town Officials who had passed away during the past year Richard P. Murphy, Selectman and Frederick J. Rex, Jr. member School Building Committee.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Chairman of the Board of Selectmen Edward A. Canney.

ARTICLE 1. I move to authorize the Board of Selectmen to choose all necessary Town Officers not elected by ballot and to determine what instructions shall be given.

Fin Com recommends. Board of Selectmen recommends.

Mr. Moderator I move to add the following motion to the original motion: I move this town meeting establish a committee of seven citizens, and select the members of the committee, to study and investigate the feasibility of acquisition and/or utilization of lands within the town for use as open space, aquifer, floodplain and wetland protection, passive recreation/recreation sites, parklands and other similar uses consistent with the enhancement of the quality of life in North Reading;

That the Committee shall be called the "Land Utilization Committee";

That the Committee further study the feasibility of the use of surplus moneys from the operation of the Hillview facility as the source of funding for such uses and improvements or potential acquisitions for purposes mentioned above: That any vacancy occurring on the Committee shall be filled by the remaining members of the Committee; That the Committee shall be authorized to appoint such non voting associate members as it deems expedient and necessary;

That all Boards and Committees and Departments of the Town are instructed to cooperate with and assist the Committee, in every reasonable manner; and That the Committee shall make a report, including any proposed warrant articles to implement its recommendations, to be presented on or before the 1993 Annual Town Meeting.

I move the Town Meeting elect the following citizens to the Land Utilization Committee established pursuant to Article 1, of the Annual Town Meeting of April 1992. Philip "Nick" O'Brien, Dennis Marasca, Mark Harmeling, Jim Brophy, Ruth Leyden, Mike O'Neil, Ron Ramsey.

Fincom does not recommend.

Board of Selectmen does not recommend.

APRIL 6, 1992 TOWN MEETING

DANIEL SHAY AUDITORIUM NORTH READING HIGH SCHOOL

(Article 1 continued)

Move to amend the motion to have the committee and any appointments appointed by the Town Moderator.

Fincom recommends Mr. Dodge's amendment.

Move the question on the 2nd tier amendment. Unanimous

Vote on the amendment by Mr. Dodge. Carried

The final version of the amended motion was read by the Moderator.

Mr. Moderator, I move to amend the main motion as amended by striking the 3rd paragraph as presented in the motion which begins with "That the Committee....." and ends with "for the purposes mentioned above."

Move the question on the second 2nd tier amendment to the motion. Unanimous.

Vote on the second 2nd tier amendment. Lost

Move the question. Unanimous

On the first amendment to the main motion by Mr. Harmeling as amended by Mr. Dodge.

Hand count In favor 116 Opposed 58 amendment carried

On the main motion as amended. Carried

Vote on the main motion as amended. Carried

Final version of Article 1 as amended and carried:

I move this town meeting establish a committee of seven citizens, appointed by the Town Moderator, including any replacements, to study and investigate the feasibility of acquisition and/or utilization of lands within the town for use as open space, aquifer, flood plain and wetland protection, passive recreation/recreation sites, parklands and other similar uses consistent with the enhancement of the quality of life in North Reading:

That the Committee shall be called the "Land Utilization Committee";

That the Committee further study the feasibility of the use of surplus moneys from the operation of the Hillview facility as the source of funding for such uses and improvements or potential acquisitions for purposes mentioned above;

That the Committee shall be authorized to appoint such non voting associate members as it deems expedient and necessary;

That all Boards and Committees and Departments of the Town are instructed to cooperate with and assist the Committee in every reasonable manner; and

That the Committee shall make a report, including any proposed warrant articles to implement its recommendations, to be presented on or before the 1993 Annual Town Meeting.

Move to admit Adrian A. Gaspar, 22 Crestwood Road. Unanimous

ARTICLE 2. I move to accept the printed Town Report for the year 1991 as the report of Town Officers and Committees and to hear other reports as may be presented at this meeting.

Move to postpone action on Article 2 until Thursday session at the April 1992 Town Meeting-April 9, 1992 or until a time certain after Town Reports have become available.

Motion to postpone Carried.

APRIL 30, 1992

DANIEL SHAY AUDITORIUM NORTH READING HIGH SCHOOL

ARTICLE 13. I move to transfer from the stabilization fund the sum of \$15,000 to study the feasibility etc. as stated in the warrant. Fincom recommends.

Mr. Moderator, I move that Article 13 entitled Fund Cost Comparison Study be postponed for discussion until October Town Meeting.

I further move that the article be modified and written to:

#1 Expand the scope of study beyond 3 items listed to include:

- a) Long range school locations
- b) Recommended use of school owned lands
- c) Involvement of CPC and Local Business inputs

#2 Modify structure and reporting relationships of present space study committee.

I request 7 minutes (1 slide) only (motion by Mr. John Pasquale)

Board of Selectmen recommend the main motion.

Vote on the motion by Mr. Pasquale to remand to committee with instructions. Lost

On the main motion under Article 13.

Hand count in favor 73      Opposed 9

Motion carried

ARTICLE 14. I move to postpone consideration of Article 14 until after Article 24 has been disposed of.

Unanimous

ARTICLE 15. I move to pass over Article 15. Unanimous

ARTICLE 16. I move to supplement the membership of the Land Utilization Committee established under Article 1 of this Town Meeting by adding thereto ex-officio members to represent the following boards and committees; Recreation and Conservation.

Said members to be designated by a majority vote of the board or committee they represent.

I also move that liaison members be appointed by the following boards and committees to work with the said Land Utilization Committee: Selectmen, finance, Community Planning, School Committee and Housing Partnership.

I also move to supplement the charge of the said Land Utilization Committee as follows:

The charge is to work with the existing committees to establish goals and methodology, and study and investigate the feasibility of acquisition and/or utilization of lands within the Town for use as open space, aquifer, floodplain, and wetland protection, passive recreation, recreation sites, parklands and other similar uses consistent with the enhancement of the quality of life in North Reading.

Also specifically, to work with the existing North Reading Master Plan of Open Space and Recreation as part of your charge.

That the Committee further study the feasibility of the use of surplus monies from the operation of the Hillview facility as one of the sources of funding for such uses and improvements or potential acquisitions for purposes mentioned above.

The Committee shall make a report independently or <sup>if</sup> they choose in conjunction with another board, including any proposed warrant articles to implement its recommendations, to be presented at or before the 1993 Annual Town Meeting.

Community Planning supports the motion. Fincom recommends.

Move the question. Unanimous

On the main motion under Article 16. Unanimous

**J. Recreation Committee Charge**



TOWN CLERK NORTH READING, MASS.

VOTE TO ESTABLISH RECREATION COMMITTEE  
(originally appointed by Selectmen)  
Excerpt from Town Meeting Minutes

**SPECIAL TOWN MEETING**

October 10, 1952

Article 4. To see if the Town will vote to establish a Municipal Recreation Committee for the purpose of studying and surveying the needs and requirements of recreation areas and facilities in the Town of North Reading, said committee to be constituted by five, all of whom shall be citizens appointed by the Board of Selectmen, and said committee shall make a written report of their findings and doings at the annual Town Meeting in March 1953.  
Board of Selectmen

Article 4. On motion of Benjamin F. Sands it was unanimously voted that a Municipal Recreation Committee of five voters be appointed by the Board of Selectmen annually.

1st appearance of listing of Recreation Committee members in an Annual Town Report

**TOWN OFFICERS (Continued)**

**Recreation Committee**

E. VERNON SILLARS	ALICE W. MAGEE
NORMAN R. HURD	MARGARET E. TAYLOR
CHARLES A. FOWLER	

**ANNUAL REPORT**



TOWN OF

**NORTH READING  
MASSACHUSETTS**

For the Year Ended December 31

**1952**