

CITY OF PEABODY
RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE
PLAN

Edward A. Bettencourt, Jr.

Mayor

2015



City of Peabody

Acknowledgments

City of Peabody, Massachusetts
Edward A. Bettencourt, Jr.

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Chapter 1

Executive Summary

The City of Peabody, strategically located 18 miles North of Boston at the intersection of Routes 128, 1 and 95, is a city that works, as stated emphatically by its residents. They point out that Peabody has evolved into a diverse vibrant community, a wonderful place to live and raise a family, and a tremendous economic success story. With its strong commercial base and dedicated citizens, the City has been able to provide a wide variety of community-oriented passive and active recreational resources throughout the City.

Peabody's diverse population desires a variety of open space and recreation amenities that meet their needs. The 2015 Recreation and Open Space Plan presents ways to enhance the quality of life for those who live and work in the City of Peabody, and establishes a five-year action plan for future needs as articulated by the residents through a comprehensive survey and public information sessions held throughout the City. It serves as a guide for the improvement of the City's public park and conservation areas, recreational facilities, and programs. To achieve this vision, the Plan has established the following goals:

- Goal 1: To develop and maintain available open space, connecting neighborhoods and recreational areas while providing a variety of active and passive recreational and cultural opportunities for all Peabody residents.
- Goal 2: To improve and maintain recreational areas and develop a system of scheduled maintenance to keep the infrastructure intact.
- Goal 3: To enhance Peabody's visual image and to foster stewardship and improvement of open space, through community participation and volunteer actions.
- Goal 4: To ensure proper implementation of this Recreation and Open Space Plan during the next five years.

Recreation and Open Space is an important aspect for Peabody residents and their quality of life. The Plan is an ambitious undertaking for the next five years. It builds upon the previous (2006) plan by looking beyond land acquisition and park construction in order to find additional strategies to improve the City's open space and recreation area infrastructure and to make the community aware of its unique resources, to be proud of them, to protect them, and to preserve them for future generations.

Chapter 2 Introduction

A. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this document is to serve as a guide for future management and development of City Recreation and Open Space assets. This document encompasses many of the open space land issues that are important to this City and its residents such as preservation and open space protection of open spaces, park improvement and development, historic preservation, and offering numerous open space activities to the community. Municipal resources for improvement and acquisition projects are limited, which puts great emphasis on strategy and implementation. The open space plan's inventory and analysis guides the broad goals while synthesis guides the implementation actions. This plan focuses on specific actions to achieve the goals.

Peabody's 2015 Open Space and Recreation Plan is an update of the 2006 Plan and comes at a time when the City's park and recreational facilities are facing increasing use to meet the demands of City residents and the Higgins Middle School athletic fields will be under construction. This updated Plan will assist in Peabody making intelligent decisions about its future open space and recreation policies, particularly with respect to maintenance and enhancement of existing facilities. The purpose of this Plan is to make those decisions clear and prioritize them relative to the City's needs and how to protect and enhance the natural resources of the City while providing a variety of active and passive recreation choices.

This plan, the fourth in a series of updates to the 1986 Open Space Plan, will build on the progress since the 2006 update with emphasis on action. In 2002, the City adopted the Community Preservation Act (CPA) to fund park development and open space acquisition. The CPA program has been highly successful for providing critically needed funds for several open space and historic preservation projects. The completion of the 2015 Plan will further the goals of the 2006 Plan and provide a realistic and practical approach to preserving, enhancing, and expanding the City's open space and recreational resources. Thus, the contents of this Plan include an updated and revised inventory of open space parcels, an open space and recreation strategy in the new five-year action plan, an implementable program for administrating and achieving the Plan's goals and objectives, and focus of those recommendations.

B. Planning Process

In the spring of 2013, the Mayor tasked the Department of Community Development & Planning to update this plan in coordination with the Department of Park and Recreation and the Open Space Plan Advisory Group. The Advisory Group includes each of the various land use, planning, and community boards. Members from City Council, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Parks Commission, Community Preservation Committee, School Department, Youth Representatives from PVMHS, and Healthy Peabody Collaborative helped to develop this plan along with City staff and members of the general public. The Department of Community Development & Planning collected background information and data on the City's resources and open space lands, while other departments contributed inventory information about the water supply, infrastructure, and recreation areas and programs.

The draft Recreation and Open Space Plan was prepared following the guidelines established by the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services (DCS) for preparation of state-approved open space and recreation master plans. Background information gathered and inventory of resources completed to provide a basis which to analyze the City's open space and recreation needs. These goals, objectives, and actions form the substance of a five-year plan for implementation.

At a series of meetings, in fall 2013 and winter 2014, city staff members from the Community Development Department, Parks and Recreation Department, and an Advisory Group sub-committee developed the outline for the draft chapters. The draft was presented to the full Advisory Group in February 2014 for review and comments. The plan was further reviewed by staff and municipal boards for comments and revision. Revisions were made to the draft and prepared for presenting to the general public for comment. A series of public hearings were held during this process and the City's website was used to obtain feedback and survey information.

C. Public Participation

The City of Peabody Community Development & Planning Department and Parks & Recreation Department carried out this updating of the City's Recreation and Open Space Plan. The Recreation and Open Space Advisory Group was staffed by Brendan Callahan of the Community Development & Planning Department. Several meetings were held with the Advisory Group during the year-long planning process. The Advisory Group began working on the plan in summer 2013 and remained focus on completing the draft in summer 2014. Various components of the plan have been discussed at the Advisory's Groups meetings, which are

open to the public. In addition, the Advisory Group held a public meeting on March 19th, 2014. City staff presented the draft updated plan at several boards and commissions, such as, Conservation Commission, Parks Commission, School Committee, Community Preservation Committee, and Planning Board, to further input from board members and the general public.

In August 2013, the City advertised the Recreation and Open Space Survey was available for download on the City website as well made hard copies available at Peabody's public libraries. Chapter 10 and **Appendix F** summarize the results of the public survey.

The first draft of Chapter 8: Goals and Objectives and Chapter 9: Five Year Action Plan was presented to the Advisory Group in February 2014. The Advisory Group reviewed the plan and provided comments on what additional information should be incorporated into the updated plan and made recommendations for prioritizing the action items.

One public meeting was held at the Peabody Council of Aging to inform residents about the project and to discuss goals and objectives regarding open space and recreation opportunities in Peabody.

In October 2014 City staff incorporated board and commission members input and public comments into the Plan and presented the final draft updated plan to the Advisory Group for final review prior to submittal the Peabody City Council for approval. Finally, the Plan is presented to the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services (DCS) within Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs for their approval.

Chapter 3 Community Setting

A. Regional Context

The City of Peabody is located within Essex County in the North Shore of Massachusetts, approximately 15 miles north of Boston (**Map 1: Regional Context**) and is a member of the North Shore Task Force, one of eight sub-regions of the Massachusetts Area Planning Council (MAPC). Per the 2010 U.S. Census, Peabody is home to 53,682 residents and occupies a land area of 16.5 square miles. Originally known as the Village of South Danvers, Peabody was established as a separate town in 1868 and incorporated as a city in 1916. The City is named for native son George Peabody, an early 19th-century financier and philanthropist, who founded the banking house of J.P. Morgan.

Peabody was originally settled because of its abundant water resources and its proximity to the growing maritime port of Salem. Peabody enjoys roughly one mile of coastal frontage on the Waters River, but lacks a maritime-dependent industry. Inland, Peabody shares rugged hills sprinkled with granite outcrops and boulders with neighboring Lynn and Salem. In the 19th century, the granite was quarried, but its quality was not sufficient to sustain the industry. West of Route 1, Peabody's landscape of gentle rolling hills and large wetlands, characteristics shared with neighboring Middleton and Lynnfield, was largely farmland until the mid-20th century, when hundreds of single-family homes were constructed.

Peabody was for nearly a century one of the primary leather-producing centers of the country and the world, and served the area's shoe-producing cities. Subsidiary industries such as production of tanning machinery and chemicals, glue, gelatin and soap spun out of the burgeoning leather industry. By 1919, the leather industry reached its peak in the City with over 100 firms and 8,000 workers. After World War II, the leather industry in Peabody, along with shoes and textiles throughout New England, went into a steep decline as manufacturers moved plants into cheaper labor markets in the South or overseas. Today, there remains only one active tannery and one leather finisher in the City.

Peabody was thus part of a regional economy that continues today, with the creation of Centennial Business Park, the Northshore Mall, Lahey Medical Center and other employment centers along Route 128. With our strong employment base and strategic geographic location at the junction of Routes 1, 95 and 128, land for new housing and commerce was in high demand during the mid-1980s, leading to a renewed concern for protection of the City's remaining open space.

B. History of the Community

The first colonists came to what is now called Peabody around 1626. Led by Roger Conant, they hoped to escape the harsh weather and poor, rocky soil they had found on Cape Ann. Their farming village of Brooksby, named for its clear, sparkling streams, was established near the confluence of Proctor and Goldthwaite Brooks (now Peabody Square). Native Americans had settled the area long before these Englishmen arrived. A major site of the Paleo-Indians (11,000 BC to 7,500 BC) is found in Ipswich, MA, map of 1852 shows Peabody as a thickly settled community along the banks of its downtown waterways. Further out, houses and farms were thinly scattered along the stream valleys. By this time, two rail lines passed through Peabody: the Salem and Lowell Railroad running along the North River and Proctor Brook, across the Newburyport Turnpike (Route 1) and then northwesterly along the Norris Brook and Ipswich River; and the Essex Railroad along the Goldthwaite Brook, then north through Peabody Square to the Waters River and Danvers beyond.

In 1855, South Danvers (now Peabody) seceded from the Town of Danvers. Their commercial interests were increasingly at variance with the farming interests of “North” Danvers. In 1868, paying homage to their most famous native son, they renamed themselves the Town of Peabody.

The demand for leather during the Civil War boosted Peabody’s economy, but postwar changes in style challenged leather producers to innovate and respond to new market forces and methods of production. The growth of the railroads meant that by the 1880s, livestock was slaughtered in the Midwest and only the hides were shipped east, threatening the important subsidiary industries of glue, gelatin and soap, which had used byproducts of Peabody’s slaughterhouses.

By 1915, Peabody was known as “The Leather Capital of the World.” Immigrants from Europe thronged the City looking for work and to build a better life for themselves and their families. Following World War II, Peabody joined in the suburbanization of America. Thousands of homes on new subdivision streets were built in West Peabody on what had previously been farmland. The North Shore Shopping Center replaced a large estate on Route 114. Except for wetlands and waterways, scarcely a parcel was left undeveloped west of Route 1.

In the 1960s, the leather industry began to decline, as lower labor prices were available elsewhere. To create jobs and revive the sagging economy, Centennial Industrial Park along Routes 95 and 128 was conceived. Under the leadership of Mayor Peter Torigian, a suburban-style office and industrial park was created through the federal urban renewal grant process. Today, Centennial Park is home to over 150 private companies.

C. Population Characteristics

1. **Population Trends**

Table 3.1 outlines Peabody’s population growth from 1930 to 2012. The salient feature in this population review is the more than doubling of Peabody’s population between 1950 (22,645) and 1970 (48,080), reflecting the nationwide trend of economic and suburban growth during the post-war period after 1945. Though the City’s population declined slightly (4.6%) in the 1970s (as the baby boom generation entered young adulthood and left childhood homes), Peabody’s population began to grow again (though slowly) in the 1980s, as the local and regional economy entered a period of expansion. The population increased steadily but relatively more slowly from 1990 to 2012 with a total growth rate of 9.0%. Population projections from the MAPC estimate the population will continue to grow but at a somewhat slower pace, increasing to 54,995 residents by 2030 and representing a 7.3% rate of growth.

Table 3.1 Population Growth

Year	Number	Percent Change
1930	21,345	-
1940	21,711	+1.7%
1950	22,645	+4.3%
1960	32,202	+42.2%
1970	48,080	+49.3%
1980	45,976	-4.3%
1990	47,039	+2.3%
2000	48,129	+2.3%
2010	51,251	+6.1%
2012	53,682	+4.5%

Table 3.2 Population Projection

Year	Number	Percent Change
2010	51,251	-
2020	53,032	+3.4%
2030	55,091	+3.8%

The City of Peabody will continue to see population growth according to projections by MAPC. These projections show modest upward trends closer to 3.5% through 2030. See **Table 3.2** above. Past predictions associated the trend with more growth within the single family development zoning districts however, the City has seen a residential growth trend in the last ten years within the downtown area. There, existing buildings and underutilized lots are being converted into multi-family residential and mixed-use properties. These trends will add to

older age groups and do not indicate growth in school-aged groups. **Table 3.3** below indicates the change in the age distribution of the City’s population since 1990. In general, there were significant declines in the younger age categories and major increases in the older age categories.

Table 3.3 Age Distribution, 1990 to 2010

Age Range	1990		2000		2010	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 5 Years	2,993	6.4	2,805	5.8	2,493	4.9
5 – 17 Years	6,987	14.9	7,911	16.4	7,289	14.2
18 – 24 Years	4,432	9.4	2,962	6.2	3,742	7.3
25 – 34 Years	8,326	17.7	5,957	12.4	5,799	11.3
35 – 44 Years	7,033	15.0	8,207	17.1	6,583	12.8
45 – 54 Years	5,364	11.4	6,956	14.5	8,152	15.9
55 – 64 Years	5,248	11.2	4,933	10.2	6,673	13.0
65 – 74 Years	4,111	8.7	4,366	9.1	4,429	8.6
75 – 84 Years	1,935	4.1	3,052	6.3	3,963	7.7
85+ Years	609	1.3	980	2.0	2,128	4.2
Total	47,039	100.0	48,129	100.0	51,251	100.0
Under 18	9,980	21.2	10,716	22.3	9,782	19.1
Age 65+	6,655	14.1	8,398	17.4	10,520	20.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990, 2000 and 2010

2. Population Density

The population density per square mile of land in Peabody (2012) is 3,079, a .26% increase from 2004. The housing density is 1,733 units per square mile, with 49% of total units as single-family, down from 58% in 2006. As of 2012, there are a total of 18,898 housing units in the City. Peabody has seen a significant increase in rental units. Approximately one-third of Peabody’s housing stock involves rentals (34%), which is only a bit lower than the 36.2% and 37.7% levels for Essex County and the state respectively. Peabody experienced a modest increase of 149 rental units between 1990 and 2000, and then another 1,971 rental units from

2000 to 2010. A substantial portion of the new rentals were developed at Brooksby Village, a continuing care retirement community consisting of 1,352 independent and assisted living units as well as a skilled nursing facility. Additional units were built, including the Highlands and Dearborn and Avalon of Cranebrook. Population and housing density is greatest in the Downtown and South Peabody, followed by West Peabody. The density reflects zoning regulations and lot dimensions, and in particular lot size. Minimum lot size in South Peabody is 15,000 square feet, though most homes were built when zoning allowed 5,000 to 10,000 square foot lots. All of West Peabody is 20,000 square feet. The Downtown is dense due to multi-family condominium and apartment buildings. Peabody's land mass includes nine (9) percent open space, which translates to 20.62 acres per 1,000 people.

3. Employment Trends

Peabody has a diverse range of employment centers, both local and regional, which include Centennial Park, Peabody Industrial Park, the Designated Development District, the Northshore Mall and the downtown commercial and civic center. The industries represented include a mix of commercial trade, retail, services and manufacturing. Peabody is one of the few cities in eastern Massachusetts to see an actual increase in the number of manufacturing jobs over the last twenty years. Among the products manufactured in Peabody are precision-machined parts, scientific measuring instruments and programmable controllers, computerized medical instruments, pharmaceuticals and gelatin for photographic film. In the past ten years, Centennial Park has welcomed over 50 new companies.

Of those 41,904 Peabody residents over the age of 16 in 2010, 27,924 or roughly two-thirds, were in the labor market in 2010 according to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. This compares to 26,897 in 2001. About one-quarter of those employed worked in the community. It should also be noted that 85% of workers drove to work alone, another 7.5% carpooled and only 2.3% used public transportation. The average commuting time was about 24 minutes, suggesting that employment opportunities were typically located either in Peabody or nearby on the North Shore.

The 2010 Census data also provided information on the concentration of Peabody workers by industry, indicating that 37.4% of Peabody's workers were involved in management or professional occupations and the remainder employed in the lesser paying retail and service-oriented jobs that support the local economy, including sales and office occupations (26.5%), service occupations (17.3%), production and transportation (12.6%) and construction (6.2%). An estimated 82% of Peabody's labor force involved salaried workers, another 13.7% were government workers and 4.2% were self-employed.

Table 3.4 Average Employment and Wages By Industry, 2010

Industry	# Establishments	Total Wages	Average Employment	Average Weekly Wage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.	5	\$843,000	20	\$811
Construction	149	\$33,526,955	609	\$1,059
Manufacturing	83	\$204,186,870	2,646	\$1,485
Wholesale Trade	86	\$123,072,794	1,409	\$1,680
Retail Trade	259	\$128,806,864	4,959	\$500
Transportation/Warehousing	49	\$38,029,691	708	\$1,033
Information	26	\$19,266,217	340	\$1,090
Finance/Insurance	67	\$35,749,025	508	\$1,353
Real estate/rental/leasing	38	\$12,761,218	309	\$794
Professional/technical services	127	\$70,012,717	1,033	\$1,303
Management of companies/enterprises	10	\$23,014,364	319	\$1,387
Administrative and waste services	82	\$38,904,064	1,012	\$739
Health care/social assistance	136	\$202,636,369	4,175	\$933
Arts/entertainment/recreation	8	\$4,811,752	272	\$340
Accommodation/food services	122	\$51,193,018	2,616	\$376
Other services	214	\$22,351,407	972	\$442
Total	1,488	\$1,072,632,502	23,577	\$875

Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, 2010
 Shaded areas involve industries with average employments of more than 1,000 workers.

Table 3.5 Largest Employers (exclusive of the City itself)

Company	Product/Function	Approximate # of Employees
Northshore Mall (Simon)	Retail	3,000
Brooksby Village	Retirement Living	900
Analogic Corporation	Technology	880
Christian Book Distributors	Retail	600
Lahey Medical Center	Hospital/Health Care	436
US Foodservice	Food Warehouse/Distribution	300
Shaw's Supermarket	Food Retail	200
Rousselot (formerly Eastman Gelatin)	Manufacturer	195
Weston & Sampson Engineers	Professional Consulting	130
JEOL USA Inc.	Technology	120

In recent years, business development has occurred evenly throughout the City. A notable expansion occurred at the Northshore Mall by the addition of a \$90 million wing including Nordstrom. Several lots on Route 114 have been developed into new and used car flagship dealers. Route 1 is slowly transforming, with the demolition of old motels to make way for commercial development and a state-of-the-art recycling facility. Downtown properties are

changing hands and developers are renovating into mixed use buildings. Overall, service based businesses will continue to drive employment trends.

4. Family Income

The median family income is \$76,053, substantially higher than nonfamilies (\$34,162). The median household income is \$76,158. Most families of low to moderate income reside downtown, while the least number of families reside in West Peabody. City-wide, the largest income bracket (22%) earns between \$50,000-\$74,999.

Table 3.6 Income percentages

Income Level	Households	Percentage
Under \$10,000	1,203	5.9%
\$10,000-\$24,999	2,519	12.3%
\$25,000-\$34,999	1,812	8.8%
\$35,000-\$49,999	2,453	12.0%
\$50,000-\$74,999	4,510	22.0%
\$75,000-\$99,999	2,946	14.4%
\$100,000-\$149,999	2,877	14.0%
\$150,000+	2,194	10.6%
Total	20,514	100.0

5. Environmental Justice Populations

Peabody has several Environmental Justice (EJ) Neighborhoods (**Map 2: Environmental Justice Neighborhoods**) as defined in the EJ Policy of the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, where median household income is at or below 65 percent of statewide median income; at least 25 percent residents are minority; and at least 25 percent of the residents are lacking English proficiency.

The largest EJ neighborhoods block groups are located in the downtown corridor. There are several pocket parks located in this area and in 2012 the City completed construction of the 1.3 acre East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park, located on Walnut Street, which provides a large grassy area, large entry plaza with benches and game tables, as well as play structures that encourage “creative” play. In the Section 9: Action Plan, the City has identified the proposed Riverwalk project, a one-mile linear greenway along the North River and through the downtown, as a priority project. This project benefits the EJ neighborhoods and will increase the areas open space facilities.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

1. Patterns and Trends

Peabody grew up along the waterways which first attracted settlers. Tanneries were built in the Walnut Street area along the North River and its tributaries, and along the Goldthwaite

Brook on Foster Street. The major arterial roadways (Lowell Street, Lynnfield Street, Lynn Street), as well as the railroads, were built parallel to the stream banks. Gradually, development expanded from these roadways. A rectilinear pattern of streets (but not a grid) characterizes the older sections of Downtown and South Peabody, while West Peabody has the winding streets and long cul-de-sacs characteristic of post-war suburban development. Some roads are said to be built on old Indian trails (for example: County and Summit Streets).

Residential lot sizes in South and Central Peabody range from 5,000 to 15,000 square feet; lot sizes in West Peabody tend to be 20,000 square feet or larger.

2. Infrastructure

Transportation – Peabody is divided into thirds by two interstate highways. Route 128 is a circumferential road around the Boston metropolitan area, and Routes 1 and 95 are north-south corridors linking Boston with northeastern New England. These highways also provide regional access to facilities within Peabody such as the Northshore Mall, Lahey Medical Center, Centennial Park and the many shopping centers along Routes 1 and 114.

The internal street system in Peabody is composed of arterial, collector and residential streets which move automobile traffic through the City, help determine future development, and create informal boundaries between neighborhoods. Arterial streets connect neighborhoods, have minor access control, prohibit parking and carry through traffic along with local traffic. Arterial streets include Andover, Central, Foster, Gardner, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Main, Margin, Russell and Washington Streets. Andover Street (Route 114) and Lowell Street in particular experience the effects of increased development in the City. Both provide access to Route 128 and major shopping and industrial areas and are frequently congested. Collector streets serve as main interior roads to conduct traffic between local streets and large arterials or highways. Collector streets include Aborn, Bartholomew, Birch, Catherine Drive, Centennial Drive, County, Endicott, Felton, Forest, Goodale, Harrison Drive, Herrick, Lake, Pine, Roosevelt Parkway, Summit, Tremont, Walnut and Winona Streets.

The Peabody City Council has designated four scenic highways/roads in Peabody: Birch, Goodale, Forest and Winona Streets. These streets are narrower than the standard street, and this designation protects their unique features, such as landscaping and stone walls. Any construction within the right-of-way must be with the approval of the Planning Board after a public hearing. The removal of any trees in excess of 2 inch caliper requires a public hearing before the Planning Board and Tree Warden. The designation also allows these streets to receive Chapter 90 road improvement funds.

Two active freight railroad lines in Peabody enter on the Salem border, and then split at Peabody Square, heading south to Rousselot, and north toward the Waters River. The line to Rousselot is used about once or twice a week. The line to Waters River and Danvers does not have any trains actively using the tracks but it has not been abandoned either. Remaining railroad rights-of-way are infrequently used, abandoned or used for hiking trails. In 2009, the

City completed construction of the 6.2 mile Peabody Independence Greenway, a paved bikepath running from the Middleton line at Russell and Boston Streets to the Lahey Medical Center. In 2012, the City completed a spur of bikepath, connecting at Lowell Street and running northerly to the Danvers line which then links to several miles of existing bikepath through Danvers, Topsfield and Wenham.

The City of Peabody enjoys bus services provided by the MBTA, which includes two bus routes through Peabody Square. Bus #431/434/435/436 travels between the Liberty Tree Mall, the Northshore Mall, Main Street, Centennial Park, Goodwin Circle, Central Square and Neptune Towers seven days a week. Bus #451/456/468 runs through Peabody, Salem and Danvers. The Coach Company runs a commuter bus from Peabody's Bonkers Plaza on Lowell Street three times a day traveling to several locations including Boston's Haymarket Square, Government Center, Park Street, St. James Avenue, Copley Square and Logan International Airport.

Water Supply – Nearly all of Peabody is served by public water, about 14 homes still have private wells. Peabody uses an average of 5.6 MGD (million gallons per day) or 2.04 billion gallons of water per year. This is a slight decrease from 2006 averages of 5.7 MDG and 2.1 MDY. There is significant seasonal variation between summer and winter due to lawn irrigation and other warm weather uses. Currently, no privately-owned parcels in Peabody are constrained from development due to lack of water and sewer service.

Peabody's water needs are met by several different sources. West Peabody is served by the Winona Water Treatment Plant, which opened in 1974. The Winona Water Treatment Plant is a full-service conventional water treatment facility rated at 4 million gallons per day. Water is supplied to the Winona Water Treatment Plant via Suntaug Lake and Winona Pond. Central and Downtown Peabody are served by the Coolidge Avenue Water Treatment Plant, which went on line in 1997, replacing an older pumping station at the same location. The Coolidge Avenue Water Treatment Plant is a full conventional package type water treatment facility rated at 6 million gallons per day. Water is supplied to the Coolidge Avenue Water Treatment Plant via Suntaug Lake and Spring Pond. Raw water needed to supply the reservoir system comes from the Ipswich River Pumping Station located on the Ipswich River. This facility is rated at 20 million gallons per day and is used from December to June to skim flood flows from the Ipswich River.

The City maintains its water distribution pressure for domestic use and fire protection through the use of five water tanks located at strategic high elevation points throughout the area. A new water tower off Bartholomew Street was constructed as part of the Boulderwood subdivision in 2013 which has greatly improved water pressure for many South Peabody residents. A water tower and upgrade to service lines for Route 1 is planned but not funded. The City's water quality meets or exceeds all state and federal regulations. The City recently

completed a \$1 million upgrade to both water treatment plants for chloramine. Peabody is also a member of the Massachusetts Water Resource Authority (MWRA). The water from the MWRA is used via a booster pump system and is used to meet maximum peak flows during the summer and for emergencies.

To plan for the increased water consumption resulting from growth, the City's Department of Public Services has instituted a variety of water conservation measures to protect what may be a finite resource. Ongoing activities include improving the accuracy of meters, repairing leaks or breaks within 24 hours, cleaning and lining mains, making water conservation kits available, a Ground/Surface Water Protection District in the City's Zoning Ordinance, instituting a leak detection program, a public education campaign and water bans as necessary.

There have been no significant water line extensions since 1992. One exception to this is the lines extended within new subdivisions, most recently with regard to the Boulderwood subdivision currently under construction in South Peabody. Several lines are currently undergoing spot repairs. Repairs and rehabilitation to existing lines is being performed in older parts of the City where lines are oldest and maintenance has been deferred the longest.

Sewer Service – Peabody is a member of the South Essex Sewer District (SESD), which also includes Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. The SESD communities use the regional sewage treatment plant in Salem, the Salem Willows Plant. Wastewater from these communities is treated at the SESD plant before it is discharged into the ocean. Approximately, 340 single-family homes in Peabody still have on-site septic systems. However, about 10-12 homes are converted to city services per year.

Solid Waste –The Peabody land fill area on Farm Avenue has three mounds. The Peabody Municipal Landfill is not accepting any waste. This mound has already reached its maximum footprint with vertical growth only available. The two (2) private landfills are: Peabody Monofil Association which is open and the GCR mound which is closed and capped per DEP. Finally, there is a private transfer station located on Forest Street and a private "recycling" facility on Route 1, currently under construction.

3. Long-Term Development Patterns

The current economic climate supports healthy growth throughout the City, including the creation of home lots and the construction of new homes. The Planning Board has approved the development of 118 new building lots from 2006-2013, which indicates an interesting trend in that subdivision lots decreased through this eight-year period while lots created through the Approval Not Required (ANR) process increased. The average for new home building lots for the past eight years is almost 15 per year. This number is significantly less than the number of new home lots permitted between 1991 and 1997, which averaged 52 lots per year. From 1998

to 2005, there were 73 lots created through Approval Not Required (ANR) plans. From 2006 to 2013, there were 87 lots created via the ANR process. Compared to the previous years, this number has also declined significantly as 222 new lots were created through ANR between 1991 and 1997. This amount is even more drastically reduced from the period between 1986 and 1990 which yielded 575 new lots through subdivision approval and 345 new lots through ANR. The trend for this type of development is declining as the amount of land area available for such projects continues to decline.

The City has continued to adopt smart growth policies. In other words, the City has made a conscious effort to encourage housing where utilities, transportation and retail/services are directly accessible in order to discourage urban sprawl. Land use policies include allowing infill development and the reuse of brownfields for housing where it makes sense to do so. The Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) has granted variances for the use of undersized lots as housing and, as noted above, ANR lots have been created after relief was granted for reasonable lot size and setback requirements. This policy has been implemented in areas of the City where lot sizes are historically small and houses are situated close to lot lines. Downtown Peabody is seeing several older, underutilized buildings renovated to 1 and 2 bedroom apartments from vacant office space or rooming housing. For some of these projects parking relief has been supported.

Land Use Controls – Various land use tools guide and regulate development. **(Map 3: Zoning)** These include the Zoning Ordinance (which was overhauled in April 2011 and amended several times thereafter), development regulations for Centennial Park and the Designated Development District (DDD), the Subdivision Rules and Regulations and the Wetlands and Rivers Protection Ordinance. The Zoning Ordinance overhaul created two new downtown districts, General Business and General Business Downtown, which attempt to encourage more retail/service based businesses and move away from more impactful and truck dependent industrial uses. The Ordinance revision also reduced many lot dimensional requirements in recognition of the restrictive setbacks and owing to the fact that the ZBA would usually grant the variance.

Maximum Build-Out Scenarios – According to the 2002 Master Plan, the City could see a growth of 1,859 new single-family lots and 63 new multi-family units created at full build-out under then-current zoning. The commercial/industrial growth potential using then-current zoning standards showed 4.2 million square feet of additional space at full build-out. The majority of this space is in the Designated Development District (DDD), where 2.5 million square feet of space can be developed. Because this development would be similar in character to what exists, a minimum development scenario is not expected to alter dramatically the look of the

community with regard to open space, although the proportion of open space would be reduced. No further study has been completed to update this build-out scenario.

Impacts of Development – Open space development interrupts greenspace corridors and paves over historical and cultural resources. The loss of valuable community heritage can be permanent; therefore preparation is necessary. The Recreation and Open Space Plan will serve to guide the City to preserve these important resources. Evaluating development’s impact is necessary to help prioritize projects.

Ecological impacts of development are visible in Peabody’s water resources, most notably river flooding and lake eutrophication. Development of undisturbed lands limits the area to absorb rainwater which increases runoff and erosion. These effects lead to downtown flooding and lake-bottom build up. Flooding causes extensive structural damage and is a financial burden to community businesses and property owners. Dredging lakes requires state and local financing, material disposal, aquatic-life impact mitigation and water quality control.

Open space development also impacts a community’s cultural and historical heritage. Peabody’s agriculture and tanning past, in some areas, has been constructed over with commercial and residential development. This represents a loss of personal history to Peabody’s older residents and a loss of heritage to the youth. Too often, town history is the only common thread between generations.

The damaging impacts of development strain the physical, financial and spiritual community. The following chapters build on information realized in this chapter to form broad goals and specific actions for implementation.

Chapter 4

Environmental Inventory & Analysis

The information provided in this section of the report is meant to provide an overall picture of the physical and social character of the City. From this base of information, judgments can be made about the City's strengths and weaknesses in its park system and open space resources.

A. Geology: Soils and Topography

1. Topography

Peabody's topography is a rolling bedrock-controlled topography with isolated, round hills that range from 100 to 250 feet in elevation. Elevation in Peabody varies from seven (7) feet at the Waters River off Pulaski Street to 250+ feet above sea level on Bartholomew's Ridge.

2. Geology

In 1904, John W. Hudson described the geologic history of Peabody as a book with the middle pages missing. Of the 5 billion years of earth's history, the rock record in Peabody represents the earliest and most recent period of the earth's evolution. The beginning of the story from 4.5 billion to 2.6 billion years ago is evidenced in Peabody's Precambrian bedrock. Rocks from approximately 2.6 million years ago to approximately 1 million years ago are not evident at the surface. There are however, many features that tell the most recent story, of Peabody's glacial past and human changes during recent time. **(MAP 4: Surface Geology)**

3. Bedrock

There is significant Precambrian outcropping of Peabody granite in Peabody along the Lynn line known as Bartholomew's Ridge. This formation extends south through Boston and outcrops as the Blue Hills in Milton. The Peabody granite is a light colored stone with coarse crystal of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. An example of the Peabody Granite is seen in the base of the Lexington Monument on Washington Street. The Peabody granite is significant as a quarry rock because it splits in regular blocks. Most of the bedrock once quarried in Peabody was this granite. Today, there are no active granite quarries in Peabody, and abandoned quarries now serve as small wildlife ponds, or have been filled in as the South Peabody ledges are developed.

Another significant outcropping of ledge in Peabody is the Trap formation, a ridge of diorite over 2 billion years old which outcrops at the Peabody/Salem line, near Spring Pond and Cedar Grove Cemetery. This formation underlies a large portion of the City, outcrops again in North Salem at Gallows Hill, extends westerly into Peabody outcropping at Buxton's Hill and Brooksby

Farm, spreads in a vast sheet northerly through Danvers, Topsfield, and Rowley, and disappears under the ocean at Plum Island. The Trap Diorite is a volcanic rock that erupted at the surface, cooling quickly to a fine-grained texture. This dark colored rock resembles slate and consists primarily of hornblende and feldspar. The stone was quarried at the top of Buxton's Hill and pulverized for use as cement for roads.

4. *Glacial History*

Most recent glacial history is evidenced in landforms which have been deposited on top of these older Precambrian rocks. As glaciers advanced over Peabody, glacial till, jumbled accumulations of clay, sand, and boulders, were deposited in large lenticular hills called drumlins. Examples of drumlins in West Peabody are Upton's Hill, Walden's Hill, Goodale's Hill, and Buxton's Hill. These features are shown in **Map 5: Unique/Historical Features**. As glaciers pushed in their movements south, they dumped large accumulations of boulders, called moraines. The most significant moraine in Peabody is located in a line from County Street to Cedar Pond. Ship Rock, located on Essex Institute land, is one of the largest boulders dumped in this moraine. Glacial erratic's are large rock fragments different from the bedrock which they sit. "Lookout Rock", a large granite boulder located on the summit of Trap Ridge to the east of Cedar Grove Cemetery, is the largest of the glacial erratic's in Peabody. As ice retreated, portions of the coastline sank so that only the hills in Peabody were above the sea. Most of the level land in Peabody was formed at this time filling up old hollows with sand and gravel. Sand deposits are found in Central Peabody from the Square in every direction; some are over 200 feet thick. Rousselot Corporation uses the sand aquifer along Goldthwiate Brook for their industrial water supply.

5. *Soil*

Most soils in Peabody are remnants of poorly sorted ground moraine from glaciers. These soils consist of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. In West Peabody these soils once supported farms. Hillsides of glacial till were a nuisance to farmers who sifted through the till to grow crops. Many stone walls in throughout Peabody contain interesting rock specimens imported during glacial times. **Map 5: Soil Types** is a map adapted from the Soil Conservation Service's map of Peabody's soils which combine similar soil types for clearer graphic presentation.

B. *Landscape Character*

Peabody's landscape character derives from its topography, forests, water resources, and cultural landscape. Remaining forestland is primarily upland second growth. Much of this forestland is to be found in the hills of South Peabody, where boulder fields, steep slopes and thick depth to bedrock have made development economically infeasible. These forests also

provide visual relief from the fairly dense single-family residential development in the area (average lot size 5000 to 10,000 square feet).

Peabody's water resources are both inland wetlands and tidal estuaries. The Norris Brook-Ipswich River watershed is a comprehensive, publicly owned system that stretches from Suntaug Lake to the Ipswich River. This open space area is composed of open ponds and lakes, streams, and wet meadows, forming a diverse ecological system of wetlands. Although few parcels in the watershed remain to be developed and the undeveloped ones are publicly owned, more intense development could be environmentally unsound, damaging the ecology of the area and posing a threat to public drinking water supplies.

Peabody's coastal landscape is a tidal meadow with mud flats along the Waters River. Because of the low, herbaceous vegetation, long vistas are possible along the riverfront, and across the river to Danvers. Land ownership is private, with long lots (formerly wood lots) stretching to the shore. Away from the shorefront, this area is a mix of dense residential zoning and industrial zoning, incorporating high-tension power line owned by New England Power Company. The value of this ecosystem is in the species diversity, particularly of birds, the viewshed (partially interrupted by industrial development further downriver in Peabody and across the river in Danvers), and the opportunity to protect and preserve the Massachusetts coastline.

Peabody's dominant cultural landscape is one of modest one- and two-family homes on small lots. Of particular interest is the commercial district along Main Street with its diversity and architectural styles, the stately homes along Lowell Street, and the former leather factories downtown, which present the opportunity to reuse buildings and to highlight the importance of the tanning industry in the City's growth.

Remnants of Peabody's agricultural past may be seen at Brooksby Farm and Tillies Farm. Brooksby Farm, a 250+ city owned farm on Mount Pleasant, and along narrow old roads like Winona Street, Forest Street, Goodale Street, and Lynn Street, where stone walls, hedgegrows and ancient family cemeteries are interspersed with newer development. Brooksby manages 288 acres that includes almost 40 acres of land for the Historical Society, 120 acres for agriculture (75 acres of apple orchard and the remaining for produce), and about 130 acres for open space. Tillies Farm, purchased by the City in 2007, a 15+ acre farm on Lynn Street in South Peabody, has operated continuously as a family farm since the 1700's.

C. Water Resources

1. Watersheds

The City of Peabody is divided into two major watersheds: the North River Watershed, which primarily drains Peabody east of Route 1; and the Ipswich River Watershed, which drains primarily Peabody west of route 1. In addition, 215 acres or 2% of West Peabody is located in the Saugus River Watershed. **Appendix B** details Peabody's water resources with particular attention to their size, access, and use. Surface water resources are shown in **Map 7: Hydrological Resources**.

2. Surface Waters

The City watersheds receive drainage from numerous waterways and waterbodies. The natural flow for many waterways has been disrupted and/or channelized to support industrial operations but many of these uses have been abandoned for passive or active recreational uses. The surface waters of Peabody are integral with the development patterns and cultural landscape and still influence City progression.

The largest watershed is the North River watershed, located in the eastern portion of the City, with a 11.5 square mile drainage basin, which receives drainage from four major brooks: Proctor, Goldthwaite, Tapley, and Strongwater. Proctor Brooks flows from West Peabody parallel to Lowell Street, and Goldthwaite Brook parallels Lynnfield Street in South Peabody. These two brooks are piped under Peabody Square and meet under the District Courthouse where they form the North River. The North River flows from this confluence and partially underground from Central Street to Wallis Street. The North River becomes fully day lighted behind the downtown Peabody Post Office and parallel to the active B&M rail bed, to empty into the Beverly Harbor in Salem.

The North River and its tributaries are piped under much of downtown; however, along the railroad line between Main Street and Walnut Street, the North River is an unimproved channelized granite block canal, flowing east towards Salem to empty into Beverly Harbor. A small portion of the Proctor Brook granite block canal, near the Courthouse parking lot, and small portion of the Goldthwaite Brook granite block canal, along Foster Street and behind several businesses, has been improved to increase flow and flood storage capacity.

Peabody's 1991 Master Plan Update projects that the deteriorating North River Canal could be rehabilitated to serve as pedestrian way through downtown. Such a plan for the North River, Proctor Brook, and Goldthwaite Brook would provide a downtown passive recreational linear park. In 2001, the City developed and adopted the Downtown Riverwalk & Leather City Historic

Trail and several parcels have been redeveloped for passive recreation and historic preservation purposes.

The tributaries to the North River have varying degrees of open space and recreational potential. Proctor Brook originates at the Ross Playfield west of Rte. 1 and flows in an easterly direction parallel to Lowell Street and the recently constructed Peabody Independence Greenway. Marble Meadow is accessed along the Independence Greenway, which parallels Lowell Street between Prospect Street and Rte. 95. East of Prospect Street, this brook flows along an abandoned railroad track, which the City purchased 2009, to Endicott Street. Proctor Brook is dammed above Crowninshield Street to form Crowninshield Pond. This pond has an industrial past, and portions of the pond are surrounded by townhouses, a gazebo, and chain link fence, and opportunities further allow public access to the ponds edge is being considered by the City at 70 Endicott Street (formerly the School Administration building).

Goldthwaite Brook originates at Cedar Pond in Lynnfield and flows along a railroad bed parallel to Lynnfield Street, and then towards Peabody Square along Foster Street. This brook feeds wellfields for Rousselot Corp., which pumps an average 1.2 million gallons/day of water from their aquifer for the manufacture of gelatin used for photographic, pharmaceutical, edible protein and food/confectionary market sectors. There is a mix of residential, industrial, and commercial uses along Goldthwaite Brook downstream of First Avenue. Upstream of First Avenue, the brook parallels an abandoned section of railroad track, which has potential as a walking path/nature trail. This land is owned by Rousselot and is posted as wildlife preserve. Public use of this area is not encouraged at this time. In 2008, downstream of Summit Avenue and upstream of Flume Pond, the City acquired "Scouting Woods", formerly Eastman Gelatin Corporation land, for passive recreation purposes. In 2013 the City constructed a large stormwater detention basin and 9-hole disc golf course on the property. The City is considering purchasing abutting land of this parcel and developing a trail network linking Scouting Woods to Flume Pond and the Higgins Middle School.

Tapley Brook originates in Lynn, flows through Spring and Sydney's Ponds, and joins Goldthwaite Brook under Washington Street at Needham Corner and Flume Pond. The upper reaches of this brook flow through significant open space parcels in South Peabody. Spring Pond is used as public water supply and a portion of the pond is fenced off to restrict public access but some portions of the pond are open to the public and some resident's fish there. In 2008, the City acquired the 39+ acre Sydney's Pond parcel from Eastman Gelatin, and currently a nature trail and boardwalk is being considered for construction at Sydney's Pond Conservation Area allowing public access to Sydney's Pond. Spring and Sydney's Pond provide valuable wildlife habitat for migrant birds. This brook also receives drainage from Brown's

Pond, a surface water body used by residents in the summer for swimming, boating, and fishing.

Strongwater Brook originates in Salem, near the recent subdivision development, Strongwater Crossing off Marlboro Road, Salem. This brook flows into Meadow Pond and is channelized through residential areas in vicinity of Washington and Aborn Streets before its confluence with the North River between Caller and Howley Street. The upper reaches of this brook have high wildlife value in the large open space parcels at the Peabody/Salem line. The upper reaches of this brook are located on the Peabody/Salem line and are part of, The Meadow at Peabody, the City's Municipal Golf Course. The Meadow at Peabody serves to maintain the area as large open space.

The second watershed, the Ipswich River watershed, is more regional in scale. The Ipswich River originates in Burlington and drains six communities in Essex County before it flows into the ocean at Crane's Beach in Ipswich. This river provides drinking water to several North Shore communities, including Peabody. The past two decades has seen a decline in available drinking water from the Ipswich River. The Ipswich River Watershed Association is a non-profit organization that is working with several local communities, including Peabody, to protect the Ipswich River's natural resources.

Norris Brook originates at Suntaug Lake on the Lynnfield line, 121 feet above mean sea level, and flows north parallel to Lake Street; through Devil's Dishfull Pond; under Winona Street and Pine Street through Johnson Street wellfields; into Elginwood Pond where it meets drainage from Crystal Lake before flowing through the wetlands between Lowell and Russell Street; and into the Norris Brook wetland north of Russell Street. Norris Brook drains most of the land west of Rte. 1 in Peabody before flowing into the Ipswich River near the Middleton/Danvers line at an elevation 50 feet above mean sea level.

Public access to surface water recreation areas between Suntaug Lake and the Ipswich River is possible at several locations. Although no active recreational use is permitted on Suntaug Lake, a public water supply, passive enjoyment of the lake is possible from Puritan Lawn Memorial Cemetery located on Lake Street. Suntaug Lake is located adjacent to the Route 1/Route 128 inter-change, and some drainage from Route 1 is directed toward this water supply. The City owns approximately 75 acres of land between Suntaug Lake and Winona Pond east of Lake Street, which serve as watershed protection. Much of this land is wetland with limited opportunity for public access. Winona Pond Reservoir is about 170 acres in size and is fenced off to restrict public access. Winona Pond provides valuable wildlife habitat for migrant birds.

At Devil's Dishful Pond, there is public access and a small parking area on the eastern shore. Canoeing and rowing are allowed activities. Passive recreational opportunities exist for walking along the abandoned railroad tracks along the southern shore of Devil's Dishful Pond to privately owned vacant parcels along the ponds edge. These privately owned vacant parcels around this lake could be assembled to provide a public waterfront park at this pond. Over the past two decades, beaver activity has become a nuisance at Devil's Dishful Pond. The City routinely requests an emergency certificate permit from the Peabody Conservation Commission for breaching beaver dams, dikes, bogs, or berms constructed by the existing beaver population at Devil's Dishful.

Crystal Lake receives drainage from land located west of Route 1, north of Lowell Street, and east of Murray Street. Crystal Lake drains into Norris Brook at Elginwood Pond. Over several decades, the high nutrient loading from suburban runoff has resulted in severe algal blooms at Crystal Lake, Elginwood Pond, and Mill Pond. The unpleasant smell associated with this condition reduces the recreational potential of canoeing, fishing, or hiking during the height of the summer. In 2014, the City hired a consultant to develop plans and secure permits to dredge Crystal Lake and Elginwood Pond in order to restore the two ponds for recreational activities. The project is expected to be completed in 2016. The Conservation Commission land and Water Supply land surrounding Crystal Lake provide public access to the lake. The Peabody Independence Greenway currently passes through Crystal Lake and Elginwood Pond. Public access is off the Independence Greenway as well access and parking is provided at Mill Pond off Lowell Street.

Public access to Norris Brook wetland north of Russell Street is via the Independence Greenway. The Independence Greenway runs from the Peabody/Middleton line border easterly of Lowell Street and parallel to the New England Power Company utility lines. The development of the greenway allows public access to this area and to the Ipswich River.

3. Aquifer Recharge Areas

Peabody's surface water drinking supplies have atypically small watersheds, and are used primarily for clear water storage. The watershed of Spring Pond is 88.2 acres; Suntaug Lake, 166.4 acres, and of Winona Reservoir, 89.6 acres. These watershed areas are mapped in **Map 7: Hydrological Resources**. Peabody has two wells located in West Peabody: the Pine Street Well, which is active but not in use, and the currently inactive Johnson Street well. The City of Peabody adopted the Groundwater Protection District in 1998 to protect the future water resources of the City of Peabody. The ordinance is based on the Department of Environmental Protection's model bylaw. The DEP identified an area west of Route 1 near the Pine Street and

Johnson Street wells. The development of this ordinance was designed to protect the future water resources in the City of Peabody.

4. Flood Hazard Areas

In 1979, the Federal Emergency Management Agency completed a Flood Insurance Study of Peabody's waterways. In 1980, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development published the Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Peabody. *In July 2013, the City adopted new FEMA maps, but there were no changes from these maps since the 1980 maps.* This study and these maps outline areas subject to flood hazards within the City of Peabody, particularly those within the 100-year and 500-year flood events. **Map 8: FEMA Flood Zone** shows the 100-year and 500-year flood boundaries.

In general, areas located within the 100-year floodplain are protected under the Flood Boundary and Wetlands Conservancy District. The City of Peabody has floodplain zoning laws as protection against flood hazards. Floodplain districts are designated in the watersheds of the Ipswich River, Norris Brook, North River, Proctor Brook, Goldthwaite Brook, Tapley Brook, and Strongwater Brook. The boundaries of this district are identified by a specified elevation in the City's Zoning Ordinance, Section 4.3.3 and 4.3.4. New construction, dumping of trash, alteration of topography that would increase flood hazards, and storage of toxic or floatable materials is prohibited in this conservancy/floodplain district.

Historically, the most significant problem of flooding in Peabody has occurred where Proctor Brook and Goldthwaite Brook converge to form the North River under Peabody Square. Flooding on Foster and Walnut Streets has been severe when high tides and heavy rainfall occur at the same time. Flooding is largely attributed to Peabody's post World II development and the deteriorating condition of the watercourses in downtown Peabody, which were culverted and/or converted channels to promote drainage and development adjacent to the streams. In addition, the developed areas adjacent to these watercourses are primarily comprised of impervious surfaces such as paved roadway and parking areas and buildings. Finally, the city's streambeds have accumulated up to 5 feet of sediment at some locations. The areas of greatest increase in sedimentation include: the upstream portion of the North River; all of Proctor Brook, upper Goldthwaite Brook; and upper Strongwater Brook.

Seven major flood events have occurred in Peabody since 1996 (October 1996, June 1998, March 2001, April 2004, May 2006, March 2010, and October 2011). Three of the flood events (October 1996, June 1998, and May 2006) were declared Federal disasters. During each of these flood events, portions of South Peabody were flooded, as well Downing Avenue and Raymond Circle in central Peabody, and Russell Street in West Peabody. Several catch basins

were inundated with water causing a back-up and ponding in City streets. Severe flooding has occurred in the Square during each of these flood events and will most likely continue due to sea level rise and accumulated sedimentation in Peabody's watercourses.

In the last ten years the City has conducted several studies' to identify and evaluate flood mitigation alternatives in Peabody. Camp Dresser McKee in study, entitled, "City of Peabody, Peabody Square Flood Control Study", dated April 2003 found major impediments contributing to flooding in Peabody Square area to include: railroad crossings acting as trash racks during heavy rains and blocking flow; abandoned bridges aggravating flow; uncontrolled vegetation blocking the channel; and channel sedimentation occurring at an extremely high rate. The City moved forward on CDM's recommendations for a channel maintenance program and further investigating potential sites for detention of floodwater upstream of Peabody Square. Following the May 2006 flood event the City contracted AECOM to develop a report, entitled, "Preliminary Design of Flood Mitigation Facilities for Peabody Square" dated April 2008 to provide flood mitigation and several drainage improvement projects were recommended: Project 1- Relocating and enlarging the Goldthwaite Brook culvert; Project 2-Widen approximately 1,600 feet of the North River to a uniform width of 38 feet extending from the confluence of Goldthwaite Brook and the North River (approximately 100 feet east of Wallis Street) to Howley Street; and Project 3- Widening approximately 400 feet of the North River downstream of Howley Street in Peabody and approximately 2,880 feet in Salem extending to approximately 600 feet downstream of Grove Street in Salem to a width uniform of 38 feet. In 2012, the City completed design plans for Project 1 and is currently looking to secure funding for this project to begin construction.

Between 2009 and present the City aggressively implemented several stormwater improvement projects upstream of Peabody Square that included channel sedimentation removal along Foster Street, Low-Impact Design (LID) stormwater retrofits at the Welch School and Perkins Street near Emerson Field and the Higgins Middle School, three stormwater detention basin retrofits in Centennial Park, and construction of a new stormwater detention basin at Scouting Woods Recreation Area.

5. Wetlands

Wetlands are areas subject to permanent or temporal flooding which may support specialized plant communities, and which protect water supplies, control flooding, prevent pollution, and protect fisheries, shellfish beds, and wildlife habitats. Approximately 1,400 acres or 2.2 square miles of the City's 16.8 square miles consists of wetland areas.

Pursuant to the Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 181, section 40, the Wetlands Protection Act, and 810 CMR10.00, Regulations for All Wetlands, the Peabody Conservation Commission has been reviewing and conditioning development projects located in and around wetlands since the 1970's to minimize impacts to these valuable resource areas. In addition, the Rivers Act was adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature in August 1996. The Act states that a two hundred foot (200') buffer is required for resource areas that are perennial. The urban areas of Peabody fall within the jurisdiction of the Rivers Act, therefore the Conservation Commission must review development around Peabody's brooks, streams, and rivers. To add further resource protection, the City of Peabody adopted a Wetlands and Rivers Protection Ordinance in 2000.

Within the North River watershed, significant wetlands include the extensive cattail marsh at Sydney's Pond, the red maple swamp at Marble Meadow, and the Atlantic White Cedar swamp at Cedar Pond and upstream of Browns Pond. Within Norris Brook watershed, significant wetlands include the red maple swamp along the Norris Brook north of Lowell Street, at the Danvers line; a large phragmites wetland located between Lowell Street and Russell Street; and the scurb shrub wetland surrounding Elginwood Pond. These wetlands may be accessed from the Independence Greenway off Russell and Lowell Streets.

Ten acres of saltmarsh wetlands are located along the tidal Waters River between Sylvan Street and Pulaski Street. These wetlands may be accessed from the Recreation Department land off Wiseman Drive. Development of a Coastal Zone Trail along the Waters River would increase public access to this significant wetland area. Any type of path or walk along the Waters River could gain access through two subdivisions in the area.

D. Vegetation

1. General Inventory

Peabody's open space vegetation is a mixture of forest and low dense brush on most upland areas. The forests are mostly mixed hardwoods with some pine stands. Peabody's wetland areas are diverse, and consist of saltmarsh, fresh-water cattail marshes, freshwater Phragmites marshes, forested red maple swamp and white cedar swamp.

2. Forested Lands

Approximately 80 acres of undisturbed second growth hardwood and pine forest is located at Brooksby Farm. Trails through these woods are managed by the Recreation, Parks, & Forestry Department. They provide opportunities for hiking, cross country skiing, snow shoeing, trail running, nature study, and bird watching. Camping is allowed in these woods by permit only.

A portion of forested land in South Peabody along the Lynn Border and upland of Brown's Pond consists of upland oak forest and Atlantic White Cedar. Growth is relatively thin, due to the boulder fields and the shallow depth of the soil. A thick understory is comprised of blueberries and other ericads. These hilly landscapes offer distant views from bedrock outcrops, opportunities for blueberry-picking, rock climbing, picnicking, hiking, bird watching and other "passive" recreation opportunities. The quarries in South Peabody support fishing to a limited degree.

Protection of these areas is important environmentally due to the role they play in soil stabilization, erosion control, wildlife habitat, and mitigation of sedimentation in Peabody's waterways. These forests filter overland stormwater flow which contributes to Rousellot, formerly Eastman Gelatin Corp., and Peabody's water supply.

The forested land in South Peabody along the Salem border gives way to large meadows along Strongwater Brook watershed. Due to openness of the land, dramatic views of Salem and Peabody are possible from high points in this area. Sydney's Pond and Spring Pond areas allows examination of natural successional processes, as white pine, birches, and aspens give way to the re-colonizing oak forest.

3. Agricultural Land

Peabody is fortunate to have two working farms in the City, Brooksby Farm in central Peabody and the recently purchased 15 acre Tillies Farm in South Peabody. These two farms are just two of the remaining sustainable agricultural operations in the area.

The bulk of the land that is now Brooksby Farm was land granted from the King of England to John Thorndike in the 1600's. Originally known as Hog Hill, Brooksby Farm passed through several years under private ownership, the last of the private owners being Austin Smith.

Purchased by the City of Peabody with the financial assistance of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and the State Self Help Fund in 1976, the farm is now more than 250 acres in size. There are over 120 acres of orchards, vegetable garden and small fruit plantings, while the remaining land consists of hardwood and evergreen forests and wetlands. There are over 3.7 acres of scenic trails that wind through the farm providing opportunities for visitors to walk, jog, snowshoe, or cross-country ski in a scenic and serene setting in the heart of the North Shore.

In addition to the main barn that houses the sales area, cold storage facilities and maintenance area, a recently constructed animal barn is home to a variety of barnyard animals. In 2004, the Parks and Recreation Department opened the winter shed to rent snow shoes and cross-country ski equipment to the public for an alternative winter activity at the farm. The three ponds located on the farm provide for irrigation, wildlife habitat, fishing and recreation areas.

An outdoor education high/low elements ropes course is also located on the property. A picnic area is conveniently located adjacent to the parking area.

In 2006, voters of South Peabody overwhelmingly approved the use of \$2.6 million of Community Preservation Committee funds to purchase the 15 acre Tillies Farm off Lynn Street. The City purchased the property in 2007 and currently leases the property from the current owner, Earl Spurr, until 2017 before the land officially becomes city property. The property has operated continuously as a family farm since the 1700's. The property is comprised of 15 acres of farmland. In addition to the farm greenhouses, outbuildings, farm stand, and single-family homes, and an arts and crafts style bungalow are used in connection with the operation of the Farm.

4. Wetland Vegetation

Throughout the City, wetland vegetation is abundant and diverse around ponds and lakes, along banks of rivers and the shorelines of coastal areas. Swamps at Marble Meadow and along Norris Brook have stands of red maple, *Acer rubrum* and another swamp at Cedar Pond is home to Atlantic White Cedar. The Cedar is a *rare* resource, as listed by the Massachusetts Fisheries and Wildlife that is threatened by fluctuating water levels (see section E.5. *Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species*). Cattail, Phragmites, and Japanese Knotweed are three wetland species with aggressive growth habits that exist throughout the City. They are the most common wetland plants and are considered invasive species that dominate nutrients and thwart the growth of other species. A saltmarsh wetland along the tidal Waters River contains typical vegetation like: Phragmites, saltmarsh hay, spikegrass, and some marsh elder. These species thrive in a saline environment and can withstand the offshore weather.

5. Public Shade Trees

Every spring, the City of Peabody and its residents work together to assure that the City's tree supply not only grows but grows substantially. Between 2012 and 2014 the City has planted over 75 trees, mainly in part because of requests from the residents of Peabody.

The City takes into consideration the presence of wires, sidewalk issues, other trees present and the overall viability of the site before a tree is planted. Once the tree is planted, the resident is responsible for the watering which is the life-blood of a young tree.

Since 2012, the City has planted these trees where wires are present:

- Japanese Ivory Silk
- Flowering Cherry
- Chantilear Pear
- Aristocrat Pear

- Sugarcone Maple

Since 2012, the City has planted these trees where wires ARE NOT present:

- Triumph Elm
- Princeton Elm
- Red Point Maple

6. *Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species*

The Divisions of Fisheries and Wildlife has recorded a population of rare Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) in the area of Cedar Pond. It appears that this stand of White Cedar is dying off, most likely due to the fluctuation in the water levels at Cedar Pond. There is a small stand of Atlantic White Cedar in South Peabody, north of Lynn Street and east of Fairview Avenue. The Natural Heritage Program records no other rare, threatened or endangered species in Peabody.

7. *Unique Natural Resources*

Brooksby Farm was named a “Special Place” by the MA Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs during the Governor Dukakis administration. See Agricultural Land above (Brooksby Farm).

8. *Vegetation Mapping Project*

City Departments continue to gather data that can be included in a citywide vegetation mapping project for inclusion with the Peabody Recreation and Open Space Plan. Several city staff members have GIS-mapping experience and are working to develop this map.

E. *Fisheries and Wildlife*

1. *Inventory*

Richard Heil of Peabody compiled inventory work on Peabody’s Wildlife Resources. Although these lists are the result of Mr. Heil’s observation in Peabody over the past twenty years, the inventory should be considered preliminary in nature.

The Study area from which most of the Peabody records were obtained is the large tract of public and private open space in South Peabody along the Salem line. This study area includes Meadow Pond, Sydney’s Pond and its 18 acre cattail marsh, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Big Spring Pond, Little Spring Pond, Browns Pond, and the white cedar swamp north of Fairview Avenue.

Eleven amphibian species have been sighted in Peabody. The most uncommon of these is the Gray Tree Frog. Three species of salamanders are found in Peabody. Recent efforts to certify vernal pools on conservation land have revealed the presence of blue spotted and yellow spotted salamander's in West Peabody.

A total of fifteen fish species have been identified as residents of five South Peabody Ponds: Sydney's Pond (8 species); Big Spring Pond (10 species); Little Spring Pond (12 species); Brown's Pond (9 species); and Meadow Pond (2 species).

Fifteen reptiles are found in Peabody, with five species of turtles and ten species of snake. The eastern box turtle, spotted turtle, smooth green snake, eastern hognose snake and northern black racer are the more uncommon of these reptiles.

There are over 144 species of birds that use open water and undeveloped tracts of land in Peabody on their migratory route. Approximately 20 species of birds are known as common year round residents of Peabody. Over 80 species of birds are known to breed in Peabody. A more complete account of avian species in Peabody is recorded by Richard Heil in his, "Birds of South Peabody and the Lynn Woods Reservation", unpublished.

Although Peabody is a fairly urban area, twenty-six species of mammals including red fox, river otter, red squirrel and flying squirrel, are all residents of Peabody.

2. Vernal Pools

Peabody is abundant with low lying woodlands that experience seasonal pooling and display characteristics of vernal pools. The Peabody Conservation Commission, led by local wetland scientists, was able to identify and certify 12 vernal pools in the City in 1993-1995. The 2013 Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program *Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Certified Vernal Pools* map locates 15 vernal pools in Peabody that are scattered from West Peabody to South Peabody. The City continues its effort to protect these fragile ecosystems with open space acquisitions and state certifications to limit the adverse impact of development.

3. Wildlife Corridors

Several wildlife areas within Peabody may be considered as part of a larger wildlife corridor system, allowing pathways of animal migration. As the observations of bird life in Peabody suggest, the large tract of public and private land in South Peabody serves as a route for over 144 species of migrating birds. In addition, many of the amphibian, reptile, fish, and mammals sightings were from this South Peabody. Also in South Peabody, the Centennial Business Park, Scouting Woods Recreation Area, and private land owned by Rousselot Corp, totaling approximately 410 acres, provide a significant corridor of open area for bird migration and

wildlife habitat. This area, along with open areas in neighboring cities Lynn and Salem, is a significant resource that supports a great variety of wildlife.

In West Peabody, over 110 acres of watershed land is protected along the Norris Brook. The headwater of the Norris Brook is Winona Pond and flows into the Ipswich River, the brook flows through several wetland systems and ponds, and connects Peabody to a significant regional wildlife corridor, the Ipswich River watershed. This 43.4 square-mile watershed originates in Burlington, Mass, and provides wildlife habitat and drinking water for over 13 communities, before it empties into the Atlantic Ocean in Ipswich, Mass.

In Central Peabody, the 288 acre Brooksby Farm, the 32 acre Marble Meadows south of Lowell Street, and the adjacent 474 acre Salem Country Club, provide a significant central tract of open area for bird migration and wildlife habitat. On its northern border, Peabody shares the coastal resource of the Waters River salt marsh and mudflats with the City of Danvers. This tidal river provides feeding grounds for shorebirds migrating along the Northeast's coastal corridor.

4. Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species

The 2013 Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program *Priority Habitats of Rare Species* identified two areas in Peabody that contain rare, threatened or endangered species. The areas include Marble Meadows in central Peabody and at the confluence of Norris Brook and the Ipswich River adjacent to the Independence Greenway.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

1. Scenic Landscapes

The city has a variety of scenic settings, most of which are small-scale, with local, rather than regional, significance. Studies show that landscapes with a diversity of plant communities, topographic change, and presence of water rate highly in the public's perception of "scenic landscapes". With this working definition in mind, we believe that the following landscapes should be given special consideration. **(MAP 6: Unique/Historical Features)**

The Ipswich River corridor, as it winds lazily along the Middleton-Danvers-Peabody border, is a shallow river with heavily wooded, steep banks. The recent development of the 3.4 mile Peabody Independence Greenway (PIG) has made public access to the river much easier and brought this scenic resource to a wider public. The river is canoe-able in most places. The PIG consists of three sections that redeveloped the abandoned railroad bed in West Peabody and Central Peabody. The West Peabody portion runs from the Middleton –Peabody city limit through Crystal Lake Conservation Area and the ends at Lt. Ross Park. The greenway passes through scenic wetlands, with diverse plant communities, including maples, white birch and white pines. The 2.8 mile section in Central Peabody travels from the southeast corner of the

Leahy Clinic parking lot area to Peabody Road near Lowell Street. This section of the greenway runs through residential neighborhoods, parallels Lowell Street, and another spectacular, red maple swamp known as Marble Meadow, a 32.2 acre tract of conservation land. The third section, also located in Central Peabody, is a spur path linking the Danvers section of the Border to Boston trail to the Peabody Independence Greenway and provides direct trail access to almost two thousand residents.

The Norris Brook floodplain, which feeds the Ipswich River, is a mixture of cattail and red maple swamps, interrupted only by the New England Power lines. This plain offers long vistas and spectacular spring and fall color. Views of these areas from Goodale Street and Presidential Heights are as sweeping as the views within it.

South Peabody, with its hills and outcrops, offers views of Salem and downtown Peabody from numerous high points. Downtown Boston is visible (on a clear day) from the top of Buxton Hill. In central Peabody, Brooksby Farm, the 288 acre City owned farm, is a scenic landscape reminiscent of old New England, with the 17th-century Felton houses close by.

2. Characteristics & Unusual Geologic Features

Peabody's characteristics geologic features include sand and gravel deposits and their remains too numerous to map; boulder fields in the moraine stretching across central Peabody; steep slopes and bedrock outcrops on the ridges surrounding Bartholomew Pond; and drumlins such as Walden's Hill, Upton's Hill, Goodale's Hill and Buxton Hill. Unusual features include both bedrock types and glacial features. The Trap Diorite formation at Buxton Hill is clearly visible as a result of quarrying activity. Peabody granite is exposed at numerous small quarries throughout South Peabody. These quarries are filled with water, via underground springs or the collection of rainwater, and provide scenic, although potentially dangerous, clearings in the oak forest.

The glacial landscape is also represented by means of glacial erratic's such as Lookout Rock near Cedar Grove Cemetery, and two huge boulders, Ship Rock and Kimball Rock, both at Centennial Business Park, which are the largest in the surrounding moraine. These features are mapped in

Map 6: Unique/Historical Features.

3. Cultural, Archaeological, & Historical Features

As mentioned in Chapter 3, Peabody was inhabited by Native Americans, and was colonized around 1626. Some prehistoric sites have been mapped, and others are described in documents at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. More work remains to ensure that these sites and others like them are not destroyed by development or careless scholarship.

Peabody is well represented with historic properties. The City has two National Register Districts. The Civic Center Historic District includes City Hall, the Central Fire Station, St. Johns Church and rectory, and residential buildings along Chestnut and Franklin Streets. City Hall and

the Central Fire Station are also on the National Register as individual properties. Built mostly in the period between 1840 and 1880, the district buildings are notable for their architectural detailing. The area is a residential and institutional center, and contains well-preserved examples of Greek revival, Second Empire and Italianate style architecture. The Civic Center Historic District is the site of Peabody's annual International Festival, a week-long celebration of ethnic diversity, and the Holiday Festival, demonstrating that it still functions as a community meeting place.

The Washington Street Historic District is an 18 acre residential area adjacent to commercial development along Main Street. It was an important crossroads in Peabody's development, as Washington Street, formerly the old Boston Road, was the route from Salem to Boston. Washington Street is a broad thoroughfare where manufactures and prominent citizens built their homes. Architecture ranges from Federal examples (circa 1800), including the Gideon Foster House, which is individually listed on the Register, to the Greek Revival style of the 1840's and 1850's, to adaptations of the Italianate from the late 1870's and later. The district is important because it is a residential enclave near Peabody's commercial center, and because so many fine, well-preserved examples remain of the ways in which local builders adapted popular high styles to vernacular architecture.

Peabody has an additional 11 buildings on the National Register of Historic Places as individual listings. These include: the two seventeenth-century Felton Houses at Brooksby Farm, commercial buildings downtown; the 1795 birthplace of George Peabody, which is now the home of the Leatherworkers Museum, a site of local history, and historical artifacts. **Appendix D** is a listing of all individual properties on the National Register.

Many of Peabody's old tanneries still survive, containing warehousing or other marginal uses, along Walnut Street and Foster Street, and at Pulaski Street and Lynnfield Street. They are not recognized on the National Register, but are important symbols of the City's industrial past. Efforts should be made to reuse them in ways that highlight their history and simple functionalism.

4. Unique Environments

The greatest local environmental concern is protecting and rehabilitation of the City's water supplies at Winona Pond, Suntaug Lake, and Spring Pond, and Crystal Lake. Peabody has no state listed areas of critical environmental concern.

G. Environmental Problems

To ensure residents' safety on recreational and open space lands, this plan considers potential environmental problems that could conflict with recreation and open space goals. Potential

environmental problems such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, erosion, chronic flooding, sedimentation, development impact and groundwater and surface water pollution, have all been evaluated in setting recreation and open space priorities.

1. Hazardous Wastes

The Department of Environmental Protection has listed several sites in Peabody as confirmed sites to be investigated for the presence of hazardous waste. These sites would not be considered appropriate for recreation use without appropriate mitigation.

Because of the industrial past of the Central Business District, hazardous waste sites are a concern in choosing locations of downtown parks. In pursuing acquisition of parcels with an industrial history, the City should verify "21E" status through preliminary site investigations in order to ensure public health and protection for future liability.

Between 2006 and 2015 the City was awarded \$2.4 million dollars of EPA Brownfield Assessment funds to assess several key parcels in the North River Corridor. Several of the sites assessed in the Corridor have been identified as potential sites for the proposed Riverwalk. The assessment reports conducted by consultants on behalf of the City will be critical when considering acquiring easements and/or acquisition of these properties.

2. Landfill

There are currently over 50 acres of landfill area contained in three separately managed landfills in Central Peabody, north of 128 and east of Route 1. These landfills are located adjacent to a major highway and at the southern end of land designated for future industrial development. No recreational facilities are located in this area at this time, but recreational use should be a priority in planning for this campus-style industrial park.

3. Erosion

Adjacent to Brooksby Farm, the Innis Sand and Gravel Company mining operations have created the potential for severe slope erosion. Although no mining has taken place since 1998, the condition of the slopes and cliff is poor and will need to be addressed at some point. Undermining of farmland is a concern that should be addressed.

The use of open space areas by motorized users along the New England Power Company Easement in the Norris Brook/Ipswich River Watershed, Spring Pond Watershed, and Scouting Way Recreation Area causes erosion. Within environmentally sensitive areas, more aggressive enforcement against motorized users is needed.

4. Chronic Flooding

Peabody Square, Foster Street, and Walnut Street, as well several localized neighborhoods, have chronic flooding problems during heavy rainstorms, most recently October 2011. Since

October 1996, the City has experienced seven severe flood events. Flooding will be a concern for any open space development, such as the Riverwalk, and any associated redevelopment along Peabody's North River Corridor. In 2010, the City completed the *Flood Mitigation Preliminary Design Plans* Study for Project 1, 2, and 3. In 2013, the City completed 100 percent design plans for Project 1 and further analysis is needed to complete design plans for Project 2 and Project 3. Between 2009 and 2014, the City completed several stormwater improvement projects upstream of Peabody square and has observed a significant decrease in localized flooding as well as reduced the frequency and duration of flooding in Peabody Square.

5. Sedimentation

Overland runoff from residential developed areas is a concern both along the Ipswich River, Goldthwaite Brook, and Proctor Brook. Manufacturing processes at Rousselot Corporation depend on pure water from Rousselot aquifer, and current development along Bartholomew's Ridge must control sediments in stormwater runoff.

6. New Development

In recent years, the City has seen a decrease in large scale developments as well as the development of individual lots. Several areas of the City have benefited from this trend except along the South Peabody/Lynn border where a large scale 110-unit subdivision is being constructed. The development of this area is a significant loss to a wildlife migratory corridor as well as a natural buffer of undeveloped forested and large boulder strewn landscape between the two communities. Although this development was permitted for construction the City continues to regulate development near our natural resources through the Planning Board and Conservation Commission to mitigate environmental damage.

A growing trend in Peabody, and like many other industrial cities in New England, there has been an increased interest in brownfield redevelopment sites. Peabody has recognized this as well encourages this type of new development and since 2006 has secured \$2.4 million in EPA Brownfields funding for site assessment and cleanup. The City recently utilized EPA Brownfield funds to remediate and redevelop, 45 Walnut Street, currently known as East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park, into a downtown public park. The goals for implementing this City open project is to promote brownfield redevelopment in the downtown, increase property values, and encourage economic growth.

The City recently partnered with the City of Salem and was award an EPA Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund grant for \$1million to cleanup several parcels along the North River Corridor as well community-wide. As a potential stakeholder in brownfield redevelopment projects, the City will have the ability to influence the type of development proposed by developers.

7. Ground and Surface Water Pollution

The Johnson Street well is no longer active, due to small but unacceptable levels of TCE (trichloroethylene) from an unknown source. Because the Pine Street well pumps from the same aquifer, the Public Services Department is investigating the source of the TCE to ensure water quality in the Pine Street wellfield. Stormwater runoff from Route 1, carrying road salt and various automotive fluids empties into Suntaug Lake, are a matter of concern, as well as stormwater runoff from South Peabody neighborhoods discharging into Spring Pond, are a matter of concern for protecting present and future water supply.

Eutrophication of small lakes and ponds, present when development runoff accelerates the natural decline of these water bodies, results in excessive vegetation, sedimentation, and unpleasant water color and odor. Eutrophication is a problem at Crystal Lake, where the potential use of the lake for fishing, hiking, and passive recreation is reduced. Browns Pond is beginning display early signs of eutrophication too. As mentioned in **Section 7: Hydrologic Resources** under *Surface Waters*, Crystal Lake and Elginwood Pond will be dredged so that they can support recreational activities and a comprehensive lake management plan will be implemented to prevent recurrence of these problems in the future.

8. Impaired Water Bodies

Peabody lies at low elevations, exposing its water bodies to sediment accumulation and runoff contamination. This collection of land based matter promotes eutrophication in lakes, creates low capacity rivers, and pollutes City water supplies. Suntaug Lake, Johnson St and Pine St wells, and three downtown waterways, Proctor Brook, Goldthwaite Brook, and North River, are impaired by pollution and large deposits of sediment from roadway and industrial runoff. In fact, all waterways within the North River Watershed are considered Category-5 Impaired Waterways as established by the Department of Environmental Protection. Crowninshield Pond is a former industrial resource pond displaying effects of tannery pollution. In West Peabody, Crystal Lake experiences algal blooms, causing water discoloration and offensive odors that inhibit recreational use of the lake. Dredging Crystal Lake and the North River and its tributaries will eliminate excessive plant growth and improve water flow during intense rainfall events. (Peabody's industrial past thrived on the availability of these waterbodies and waterways but to ensure future generations enjoy the same benefits actions must be taken to improve water quality and limit long-term pollution.

Chapter 5

Inventory of Conservation & Recreation Lands

This inventory contains information on all recreation facilities and open space lands in the City, privately and publicly owned, protected and unprotected. The information was gathered from responsible departments, from site visits, assessor's records, and state and city maps. It is meant to increase understanding of the type and location of Peabody's resources so that informed judgments can be made for their protection.

Open space is broadly defined as land with public interest that serves or supports a natural, recreational, cultural, or historical use. Open space protection legally restricts land development to safeguard open space uses and preserve community heritage. The George Peabody House, Brooksby Farm, and Tillies Farm are examples of open space land use that are preserved to protect Peabody's heritage. The Sydney's Pond Conservation Area and Scouting Woods Recreation Area are examples of open space land that are preserved to protect Peabody's natural resources. Open space uses serve the community and the Recreation and Open Space Plan is a community-driven management plan that provides guidance to make natural, recreational, cultural, or historical land use decisions.

A. Methodology

The inventory of open space and recreation lands that follows updates the 2006 Recreation and Open Space plan to include open space acquisitions and previously unlisted open space. To compile the 2006 Open Space Inventory, the Community Development & Planning Department utilized the 1998 Open Space Update database, utilized GIS datalayers, aerial photographs, the 2003 Plan of City-owned Land, extensive parcel research (deeds, subdivision plans, and assessor's files). The parcels discussed in this section are mapped in **Map 9: Open Space Inventory** and listed in **Appendix E: Inventory Tables of Conservation and Recreation Lands**.

The inventory for this Plan was collected by the Community Development & Planning Department in collaboration with the Assessor's Department, Finance Department, and Conservation Commission. This inventory includes all parcels acquired for open space purposes since 2006 and parcels transferred to managing agency or department, such as the Peabody Conservation Commission or Park Commission. All open space parcels are categorized as either: public protected, public unprotected, private protected or private unprotected.

The first category is ownership: private or public. “Public” land is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex County, City of Peabody, or Peabody Conservation Commission. Land controlled by these entities may be managed or under the authority of the City Council, Parks and Recreation Department, Water Department, or Peabody Historical Society. “Private” land is owned by corporations, institutions, home-owner associations, or individual citizens.

The second category is the near-term open space status: protected or unprotected. A deed restriction or condition for approval by a City board often determines the status. “Public Protected” land is mostly controlled by Essex County, Conservation Commission, Parks and Recreation, or Water Department. “Public Unprotected” land is controlled by the Commonwealth or City and includes City-owned cemeteries and schools. “Private Protected” is privately owned land, either homeowner associations or individual citizens, with development restrictions, either conservation easements or buffer zones, which have been conveyed to the Peabody Conservation Commission. “Private Unprotected” is privately owned land that is legally zoned for development but is currently, and for that near-term, used as open space.

B. Public Land – Protected

The Peabody Conservation Commission owns and manages 199.44 acres across Peabody. Most of the Commission's holdings are wetlands, or surround water bodies. These holdings include: 3.0 acres at Mill Pond, the former site of a dam and mill downstream of Crystal Lake; 13.2 acres surrounding Crystal Lake, including an informal trail system; 27.60 acres at Hoover Street Wetlands; 4.0 acres at the end of Larrabee Terrace; 32.2 acres at the Marble Meadow; 16.6 acres in two upland parcels near Brown's Pond; 26.07 acres at the Goldthwaite Brook Conservation Area adjacent to Peabody/Lynnfield YMCA, and 39.9 acres at Sydney's Pond Conservation Area. **Table 5.1, Appendix E** lists each parcel owned by the Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission also owns Brooksby Farm, which is managed by the Parks Commission. This acquisition was funded with a Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant in 1975. The property of 288 acres is used as a farm and orchard, for hiking and bird watching, snow activities, such as snowshoeing and cross-country skiing, camping, and nature programs. Set on a hillside in central Peabody, it also offers panoramic views to the north. LWCF funds were also used in 1990 to purchase 7.5 acres of land at Raddin Park in South Peabody. The Sydney's Pond Conservation Area is located in South Peabody and the acquisition was funded with Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC) program and Community Preservation Act (CPA) in 2008. PARC funds were also used in 2009 to acquire 45 Walnut Street, renamed East End Veterans Memorial Park, a 1.3 acre brownfield site adjacent to the North River that the City cleaned up and redeveloped into a downtown public park.

Peabody's parks, playgrounds, and tot-lots are managed by the Park Commission and Parks Department, and total 165.72 acres, including parcels slated for future parks which are undeveloped at present. These parcels are detailed in **Table 5.2, Appendix E**.

Table 5.3, Appendix E lists the Water Department's holdings which includes the pumping stations and water towers. Much of this land is under water (e.g. Winona Reservoir), or covered in Wetlands (e.g. Norris Brook floodplain), and all areas are critical in supplying water or protecting key water sources. The Peabody Water Department manages more than 300 acres of land, including 40.5 acres at Norris Brook, 172 acres at the Winona Reservoir (including the treatment plant), 58 acres at Spring Pond, and 28 acres at Johnson Street wellfields. The Water Department also manages a water tank and surrounding land in Salem, near Cedar Grove Cemetery, and the Meadow at Peabody Golf Course.

Essex County owns 33 acres of conservation land. This land is the Norris Brook/Ipswich River watershed, with 20 acres directly bordering the river and adjacent to the Peabody Independence Greenway, and an additional 13 acres bordering Norris Brook, on the slope of Goodale's Hill. **Table 5.4, Appendix E** list these parcels.

These 1,078.15 acres of protected land owned by the City and County agencies comprise all of the community's publicly-owned protected land. Peabody has no Agricultural Preservation Restrictions, and no conservation restrictions administered by the DEP's Wetlands Conservancy Program.

C. Public Land – Unprotected

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts owns 21 acres of vacant or recreational land in Peabody, all of which should be considered surplus property subject to disposition. **Table 5.6, Appendix E** details these properties. Of particular interest is the DCR skating rink near the High School, which is managed by the City under contract with the DCR; its future is uncertain due to state level funding constraints. The Commonwealth also owns two small slivers of land which abut the Peabody Independence Greenway in West Peabody.

The City owns 130 acres in public cemeteries, including the two active cemeteries, Cedar Grove (88.5 acres) and Oak Grove (15.7 acres), and many smaller, older plots scattered around the city. **Table 5.7, Appendix E** list these properties. In effect, these parcels are permanently protected because of the difficulty of moving graves in order to develop the parcels. These cemeteries provide visual buffers, a place for walking or jogging, and have historical and cultural significance.

The City owns an additional 109 acres in general properties not owned or managed by a specific city agency. **Table 5.8, Appendix E** lists all these parcels. Some of them are small lots within existing developed neighborhoods that may be suitable for infill residential development. Others are small slivers or landlocked blocks too small to be of any recreational or open space use. Still others are near resource areas and should be transferred to the care, custody and ownership of the Conservation Commission (e.g. Bay State Boulevard parcels in 2011). Finally, the City owns 204 acres of public land, considered public unprotected, that is managed by Parks and Recreation and listed in **Table 5.5, Appendix E**.

D. Private Land – Protected

Over the course of the development boom in the 1980's, the City has acquired conservation easements and buffer zones on a variety of projects. These easements function as open space set-asides, and restrictions on them prevent their use for anything but passive or active recreation. Additionally, The Meadow at Peabody municipal golf course is partially located on a private parcel. The City holds a 99-year lease on the 145 acres by Rousselot that protects the golf course from near-term development in **Table 5.9, Appendix E**.

E. Private Land – Unprotected

Large corporations hold most of Peabody's privately owned vacant land. While this land has the appearance of permanent open space, it is important to recognize that a change in the fortunes of these companies may jeopardize the open space character of the land. Salem Country Club is by far the largest corporate land owner. Of their 474 acres, 400 acres is classified as private recreational land under Chapter 61B of the Mass. General Laws. The golf course itself occupies about 170 acres, and after wetlands are subtracted, the Country Club has about 205 acres exclusive of the golf course available for development, either residentially or industrially.

Rousselot is the second largest corporate landowner, with almost 400 acres in the Goldthwaite Brook and Strongwater Brook watersheds. The New England Power Company owns 165 acres in three corridors: along the Ipswich River; along Bartholomew's Ridge to Brown's Pond then across Spring Pond to Salem; and along the Waters River to Danvers. These corridors carry high-tension power lines, and are periodically treated with herbicides to deter tree growth.

Significant acreage of land is held by non-profit institutional landowners. Among those are the 91.9-acre Puritan Lawn Cemetery; the 3-acre parcel surrounding Ship Rock, which is owned by

Essex Institute; and vacant land at Bishop Fenwick High School totaling 58 acres. These lands and other significant private open space are presented in **Table 5.10, Appendix E**.

Several parcels are tax-exempt under the provisions of Chapter 61A, which provides tax relief to agricultural properties, with the municipality having the first right of refusal should the properties come on the market. One property is the 20.5 acres at Dunajski Dairy on Buxton Lane. Private citizens own an additional 190 acres. These range from “leftover” parcels of several square feet to tens of acres of uplands in South Peabody.

F. Park and Open Space Equity

There are three separate distinct areas in the City that are considered Environmental Justice (EJ) neighborhoods: Downtown Peabody, South Peabody near Spring Pond, and West Peabody near Brooksby Farm. All three areas have opportunities for open space development projects that would benefit each of these EJ neighborhoods. In Section 9: Action Plan, several priority projects have been listed for these EJ Neighborhoods, including development of nature trails in South Peabody, development of the downtown Riverwalk, and development of public access trails from EJ neighborhoods connecting to Brooksby Farm.

Since 2006, the City has secured over \$2.4 million from the EPA Brownfield Program for brownfield assessment, cleanup, and in 2014 was awarded a \$1 million from their Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) program to provide gap-funding for private and non-profit developers. The City has utilized EPA funds to assess several downtown parcels to advance preliminary planning associated with the development of the downtown Riverwalk, as well utilized funds to complete construction of the site formerly known as 45 Walnut Street into a 1.3 acre site currently known as East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park.

G. Summary

Approximately 953 acres, or nine percent, of Peabody’s 10,752 acres are permanent open space owned by City agencies. An additional 26.84 acres are owned by other government agencies. Major corporate landowners hold 851 acres, or eight percent, of Peabody’s land, with an additional 72 acres that contain conservation easements or restrictions held by smaller, individual landowners. The **Chapter 5** *inventory* of open space guides the *vision* and *needs* of **Chapter 6 and 7**, and the *goals* of **Chapter 8**. No specific parcels are identified for acquisition but resource protection (water supply and wetlands) and development restrictions are identified as acquisition criteria. The *Action Plan* in **Chapter 9** details steps to reach the

community goals for park improvement and open space protection as well continue to provide access and increase open space opportunities for EJ neighborhoods.

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CHAPTER 6 COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

The City of Peabody favored an inclusionary and dynamic public participation process that maximized public comment on parks, recreation, open space and related topics. To solicit public opinion, the Department of Community Development & Planning, Recreation, Parks and Forestry Department, and the Recreation and Open Space Advisory Committee created a survey questionnaire. The survey was made available at the city website, city libraries, other public offices, on social media, and local print media, and the Mayor issued press releases to encourage participation. The responses generated valuable information about the needs, concerns, and priorities of the community in **Appendix F: Survey summary (350 respondents)**.

Synthesis of the public comments was assigned to the ROSP Advisory Committee, composed of City staff from various departments, residents of the community, and representatives from the School Department, Community Preservation Commission, Parks Commission, Youth Sports Leagues, and Healthy Peabody Collaborative. Their expertise was necessary to assemble the parts, develop a timeline, and assign responsibility for the proposed actions. The Five-Year Action Plan in **Chapter 9** was the result of the goals generated from public participation.

The Department of Community Development and Recreation, Parks, and Forestry presented the final draft to the boards and commissions for review and comment in conjunction with submission to the State's DCS for review and approval. Final comments from these entities appear in **Appendix G**.

B. Recreation and Open Space Goals

The public comment/survey feedback and ROSP Advisory Group public meetings generated visions for Peabody's recreation and open space future. Results of those visions are clear, achievable, and flexible goals. The goals reflect the community's desire for connected open space, maintenance and improvement to existing recreation resources, historic preservation, and natural resource protection.

As a community with few large tracts of open space remaining, and those being wetlands or steeply sloping uplands, Peabody needs to focus on making the most of its existing open space and recreation lands. Peabody's parks and recreation areas are heavily used; the community needs to continue to encourage use while maintaining the safety and attractiveness of these areas. Every section of parkland and open space can work effectively in order to protect natural resources, maximize recreational use, and provide visual enjoyment.

The summarized goals developed from the public and Advisory Group visions are:

1. Improve and maintain existing recreation areas;
2. Improve visual aids and accessibility through signage and mapping of trails, parks, open space, and conservation areas;
3. Create and develop outdoor parks & recreation areas; and
4. Implement recommended actions to reach goals.

The above goals are achievable are dependent on cyclical funding sources and political persuasion. Current planning must prepare projects for implementation when conditions are optimal. **Chapters 8 and 9** discuss the necessary actions and implementation steps to reach the above goals.

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CHAPTER 7

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

The data presented in Chapters 1 through 6 have important implications for open space and recreation planning. Peabody's physical place in the region, its history, its demographics and development patterns, its natural resources, and its existing open space and recreational patterns all offer clues to the needs, constraints, and opportunities facing citizens and community leaders alike. The community's location around the confluence of Routes 1, 95, 128 is strategic not only for business and industrial growth, but also for provision of recreational opportunities. As an employment center with a regional base for workers, Peabody could, if it desired, play an important role in providing open space and recreational opportunities for a wider population, particularly if these resources were near the employment centers. **The City Council's Industrial & Community Development Committee, responsible for industry, industrial relations, industrial development, urban renewal, redevelopment, and blight programs and recreation, is another reason to adopt a regional perspective in dealing with open space and recreational issues.**

Peabody's history, while known locally, has yet to be recognized as an important force in the region's development. To tell the story of immigration, and leather tanning and its related industries, Peabody needs to preserve the artifacts of this history (the buildings, the smokestacks, and the channeled waterways – what scientists of the place are now calling the *cultural landscape*) for future generations.

Population and employment trends in the City suggest changing needs for recreation and open space. Peabody's population has stabilized over the past three decades; while population grows slowly, the average household size is decreasing. The population (in Peabody as generally across the nation) is aging. Therefore, Peabody needs to consider how its recreational facilities will serve an aging population.

The variety of business types suggests a diversified economy, with greater stability than one based on a single industry. This, with a strong municipal government, which has worked to lower the tax rate and to encourage economic growth, also stabilized environmental and recreational planning efforts.

Peabody's growth occurred first along the waterways east of Route 1, then throughout the farms in West Peabody, then along highway corridors. The result has been that the older areas of the City tend to be more crowded, with smaller parks and open space areas, than the large

lot patterns and more comprehensive open space in West Peabody. However, as redevelopment occurs downtown, opportunities for creating open space must not be lost.

Peabody's geology varies from sand and gravel deposits to boulder-strewn hills and ridges with bedrock near the surface to mucky wetland areas. The first type is easiest to develop, while the latter two comprise most of the vacant land still remaining in Peabody. Exhausted sand and gravel pits present opportunities for eventual reclamation and reuse.

Scenic resources include comprehensive open space system along Sydney's Pond, Scouting Woods, Crystal Lake, and Elginwood Pond, Peabody's coastline off Pulaski Street and the few agricultural areas remaining. These areas are also important because of their species diversity, and need to be protected.

Peabody is rich in water resources. The community needs to protect its drinking water supplies and industrial aquifers from contamination (both surface water and wellhead recharge areas), to protect the water quality of other ponds, streams, and wetlands, and to emphasize the role that waterways can play in linking open space, both visually and ecologically. Waterway channels need to be improved to prevent downstream flooding. Several large tracts of open land in Peabody, including land along the Salem border, the Brooksby Farm area, and the Crystal Lake/Elginwood Pond waterway, serve as corridors for migrating birds and other wildlife, and should be preserved.

The Massachusetts 2012 Draft Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation (SCORP) is helpful in considering the needs of the region. The inventory process of the SCORP surveyed the gap between user demand and facility supply for a variety of outdoor recreational activities.

People want access to trails for "car-free recreation", meaning the option to access recreation areas without having to get into a car, multi-use fields, and access to water based recreation . It is clear, with 58% of 2012 draft SCORP survey participants indicating that their participation in outdoor recreation would increase.

Recreation deficiencies exist for those individuals who cannot easily access Peabody's parks and playgrounds, due to uneven pathways, obstructions, or unreserved parking areas. An inventory of access to our parks and playground areas has highlighted the need to address and improve handicap accessibility at recreation areas as park improvements are funded to allow a quality recreation experience for all residents.

The foregoing discussion highlights needs in the community on different levels. These are summarized below:

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

Much of the vacant land in Peabody is wetlands and rocky-uplands with steep slopes. Preserving these remaining lands will directly and indirectly protect municipal water supplies, mitigate downtown flooding, stop soil erosion, and link existing open land and water bodies. Focus for land and resource protection should include:

- Acquire lands around water areas: rivers and streams, lakes and ponds, coastal landscape, wetlands
- Preserve agriculture areas and open space with tracts of oak forests
- Protect water supply areas and wellhead recharge areas
- Protect and stabilize steep slopes and upstream lands
- Improve waterway channels with cleanups and bank restoration
- Increase education and awareness programs

B. Summary of Community Needs

Survey results from Peabody citizens indicate community needs should focus on improvement of existing parks and preservation of open space. Identifying the users will guide resources for park management and development. Following is a list of community needs taken from the Recreation and Open Space survey results:

- Pursue new and existing open space opportunities
- Better maintain of existing parks with improved accessibility for elderly and handicapped citizens
- Improve park and trail visibility
- Develop park safety and maintenance plan
- Continue development of walking and bicycling trails citywide.
- Develop plan for Tillies' Farm

C. Summary of Management Needs, Potential Use Changes

To achieve the recreation and open space goals, proper management and funds are necessary. Coordinating city departments with short and long term plans will highlight immediate needs and improve allocation of scarce resources. Proper planning for funds will eliminate waste and overlap and focus resources to the neediest areas. Management needs include:

- Plan for funding for maintenance and capital improvement projects
- Seek alternative funding for maintenance and improvements
- Create GIS database of park conditions and needed improvement projects
- Create opportunities for volunteer, adoption, and stewardship programs
- Adopt water management plan: source water protection, water conservation, comprehensive waste water.

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Chapter 8 Goals and Objectives

Peabody's goals and objectives for recreation and open space are organized into four (4) broad categories: maximize open space and trail network opportunities, maintain public spaces and recreational facilities, improve Peabody's image through stewardship programs and enhanced branding and marketing of our assets, and implementation of the Recreation and Open Space Plan. The general goals and objectives which follow were developed from review of surveys submitted by City residents regarding recreation and open space needs, public meetings, and discussion with the Open Space Plan Advisory Group about the inventory and analysis chapters. This Plan has made a strong attempt to incorporate the views and concerns of the residents of Peabody that responded to the public survey and public participation portions of the planning process. The goals and objectives presented here are in no particular order or priority. The following goals and objectives were used to generate the five year implementation strategy, which follows in **Chapter 9: Five Year Action Plan**.

Goal 1: To develop and maintain available open space, connecting neighborhoods and recreational areas while providing a variety of active and passive recreational and cultural opportunities for all Peabody residents.

Objectives:

1. The City will pursue open space opportunities.
2. The City will continue to expand upon the development of the Peabody Independence Greenway.
3. The City will support the design and development of the South Peabody Trail Network.
4. The City will support the design and development of the Crystal Lake Conservation Area natural resource area.
5. The City will continue to support the design and development of the Downtown Riverwalk & Historic Trail.
6. The City will continue to develop and interconnect neighborhoods with a network of parks, trails and recreational areas.
7. The City will address parking needs, maintenance, and new construction, when applicable.
8. The City will promote the improvement and enhancement of cultural resources in collaboration with the Peabody Cultural Collaborative.

Goal 2: To improve and maintain recreational areas and develop a system of scheduled maintenance to keep the infrastructure intact.

Objectives:

1. The City will inventory and assess existing conditions of conservation areas, cultural facilities, and recreational areas.
2. The City should establish a maintenance schedule for open space areas.
3. The City will develop alternative uses for existing recreational facilities.
4. The City will expand upon public access to conservation areas.
5. The City will Increase compliance with ADA regulations.
6. The City will pursue federal and state grant funding for eligible open space and recreation projects.

Goal 3: To enhance Peabody's visual image and to foster stewardship and improvement of open space, through community participation and volunteer actions.

Objectives: Unify signage to which all public properties must adhere too (i.e. Peabody Blue, Marble Post for gateways, Conservation Signage, and Park Signage to public facilities).

1. City Departments will collaborate to improve Peabody's image through branding and marketing strategies in conjunction with the Community Development & Planning as well Recreation, Parks, and Forestry Department.
2. The City will improve Peabody's visual image by developing a cohesive display of signage for its conservation areas, recreational and cultural facilities, and City gateways.
3. The City will promote the improvement and enhancement of the quality of life for all Peabody residents.
4. The City will engage Peabody's citizens in the maintenance and appreciation of the City's natural, recreational and cultural resources.

Goal 4: To ensure proper implementation of this Recreation and Open Space Plan during the next five years.

Objectives:

1. The City will continue proactive planning, review, and administration of the Recreation & Open Space Plan during the next five (5) years.
2. The City will designate a city staff member to oversee the implementation of the Recreation & Open Space Plan during the next five (5) years.
3. The City will ensure proper funding for implementation for the recommendations' of this plan during the next five (5) years.

Chapter 9 Five Year Action Plan

The five-year action plan is based on the goals and objectives of the previous section. Implementation of the Plan's goals requires funding for projects as well as assignment of agencies to administer the funds. To ensure implementation of the year-to-year basis of these actions, the City of Peabody should clearly identify a committee comprised of representatives from City staff and existing boards and commissions that will be in charge of ensuring this plan is used and followed. This Mayoral appointed committee will be responsible for carrying out its recommendations. The committee will be responsible not only for overall implementation of the plan, but would also work to identify funding sources as well ensure public outreach and education is achieved.

The Five Year Action Plan is often the most difficult component of an Recreation and Open Space Plan. The Advisory group for this updated Action Plan understood this fact and took an inventory of the previous plans action items implemented and achieved. The review process was integral in incorporating previous action items into this Plan, assessing community needs and prioritizing current action items.

Accomplishments of the 2006 Plan

During the years 2006 through 2013, the City of Peabody made great strides in achieving the action steps outlined in the 2006 Recreation & Open Space Plan. During this period and unlike other Recreation & Open Space Plans, the responsibility to implement the 2006 Plan was conducted by two administrations. Both administrations' achievements accomplished in that plan are described in this section.

GOAL 1: To develop a well-planned and maintained network of natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources and facilities connecting neighborhoods and providing a variety of active and passive recreational and cultural opportunities for all Peabody residents.

Objective 1: The City shall pursue open space acquisitions.

- ✓ *The City acquired 75+ acres of open space land since the City adopted the CPA, most notable Sydney's Pond, Tillies Farm, Scouting Woods, and 45 Walnut Street.*

Objective 2: The City shall continue to support the design and development of the Peabody Independence Greenway

- ✓ *The City completed the construction of the Peabody Independence Greenway*
- ✓ *Parks and Recreation currently maintains the Peabody Independence Greenway*

Objective 3: The City shall continue to support the design and development of the Downtown Riverwalk and Historic Trail

- ✓ *The City acquired 45 Walnut Street in 2009*
- ✓ *The City secured several Federal and State funding sources for the acquisition, design, and construction of East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park*
- ✓ *The City completed park construction of 45 Walnut Street in 2013 and the park has been renamed East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park*

Objective 4: The City shall develop a network of open spaces, parks, and trails throughout the City with a natural, recreational, and historical focus

- ✓ *The City completed construction of the Borders to Boston (Danvers connection) in 2012*
- ✓ *An informal path to Lalikos Park to greenway exists*
- ✓ *A formal connection from Peabody Independence Greenway to Lt. Ross Park was developed*
- ✓ *City continues to develop connections to the South Peabody Trail network, Scouting Woods Recreation Area, and Crystal Lake Conservation Area*

GOAL 2: To better identify and interpret Peabody’s cultural and historical resources as part of an overall program to maintain, access, educate and market such resources.

Objective 1: The City shall identify and highlight cultural and historical resources specific to Peabody’s heritage

- ✓ *The City completed construction of the Leatherworkers City Museum*
- ✓ *The City serves as lead sponsor for the newly formed Peabody Cultural Collaborative*

Objective 2: The City shall develop a plan for the purpose of accessing and marketing Peabody’s cultural and historical resources as part of local, regional, and national recognition

- ✓ *Educational signage of the North River corridor history and former use of 45 Walnut Street was installed at East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park*

GOAL 3: To improve and expand park and recreation programs, and diversify the use of existing park, recreational, and open space areas.

Objective 1: The City shall develop alternative uses for existing recreational facilities

- ✓ *Parks and Recreation offers cross-country skiing and snowshoeing at Brooksby Farm*

Objective 2: The City shall expand existing recreational programs offered to citizens

- ✓ *Environmental/Nature Study programs are offered at Brooksby Farm*
- ✓ *Interpretive signage was installed at Brooksby Farm*
- ✓ *City constructed a 9-Hole Disc Golf Course at Scouting Woods Recreation Area*
- ✓

Objective 3: Increase compliance with ADA

- ✓ *One park at a time-ongoing project*
- ✓ *Renovations to James Street Playground and Raddin Park included ADA compliance*
- ✓ *Site design and construction at East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park include ADA compliance*
- ✓ *Site design for proposed Sydney's Pond Conservation Area trail comply with ADA regulations*

Objective 4: The City shall expand recreation opportunities with new and existing recreation areas

- ✓ *City is constructing a turf field at the high school*
- ✓ *City has secured funding to dredge Crystal Lake and Elginwood Pond, and develop trail network*

GOAL 4: To enhance Peabody's visual image and city form using ownership, operation, incentives and regulatory mechanisms.

Objective 1: The City shall improve Peabody's visual image and city form through the use of such tools as land use regulation, design review, sign regulation, and landscaping standards

- ✓ *City hired a conservation agent in 2006*
- ✓ *City updated the Sign Ordinance with the completion of the Rezoning Project*
- ✓ *Parks, Recreation, and Forestry has adopted a new policy for the Adopt-A-Tree Program*
- ✓ *Parks and Recreation continues to work with the Eagle Scouts and CIT community service hours*

Objective 2: The City shall involve Peabody's citizens in the maintenance and appreciation of the City's natural, recreational and cultural resources

- ✓ *Parks, Recreation, and Forestry received funding to hire additional staff to assist with maintenance*
- ✓ *The Mayor's office has held bi-annual volunteer cleanup days*
- ✓ *The City participates in Greenscapes*

Objective 3: The City shall increase and expand citywide recycling programs

- ✓ *The City increased our recycling program in fiscal year 2012*
- ✓ *The City established the Peabody Recycling Program at Farm Avenue*

GOAL 5: To ensure proper implementation of this Recreation & Open Space Plan during the next five (5) years.

Objective 1: The City shall continue proactive planning, review, and administration of the Recreation & Open Space Plan during the next five (5) years

- ✓ *City Departments continue to collaborate on the implementation of the Recreation & Open Space Plan*
- ✓ *Parks and Recreation submitted 5-year Capitol Improvements budget for approval in 2012*

Objective 2: The City shall pursue ensure proper funding for implementation of the recommendations of this plan during the next five (5) years

- ✓ *The City has received three PARC Grant funds, Kaboom.org grant, several Federal and State grants, and utilizes CPA funds for open space projects*
- ✓ *CPA funds have been secured for the Parks and Recreation Departments one park at a time program which will be awarded annually for duration of the 2014 updated Recreation & Open Space Plan*

Proposed Action Plan

The purpose of this five year action plan is to outline the implementation strategy proposed to carry out the goals and objectives in Chapter 8 and the action items of Chapter 9. The following table provides a comprehensive and concise five year plan of action towards implementation of the fundamental goals and objectives of this Five Year Action Plan, (“the Plan”). Each goal and objective is followed with a series of action steps necessary to fulfill that objective and a recommended timeline. A separate column lists the agency or group that is responsible for implementation accordingly. The Action Plan is summarized with **Map 9: Five Year Action Plan Map**

Table 9.1 identifies the acronym for City departments and agencies used in the following matrix.

TABLE X	
Acronym	Department of Agency
AC	Access Coordinator
CC	City Council
CDP	Community Development & Planning
COA	Council on Aging
ConComm	Conservation Commission
CORP	Corporation, Business, Private Sector
CPC	Community Preservation Committee
FD	Finance Department
HD	Health Department
LD	Legal Department
MAYOR	Mayor’s Office & Administration
OSAC	Open Space Advisory Committee
PB	Planning Board
PCC	Peabody Cultural Collaborative
PHC	Historical Commission
PHS	Historical Society
RPF	Recreation, Parks, and Forestry and Park Commission
PS	Public Service Department
PUB	General Public & Volunteer Citizens
SD	School Department

GOAL 1: To develop, expand, and maintain available open space, connecting neighborhoods and recreational areas while providing a variety of active and passive recreational and cultural opportunities for all Peabody residents.	Agency/ Dept.	Implementation Year					
Objective 1: The City shall pursue open space opportunities.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Develop new fields at the Higgins Middle School and identify alternative fields during construction of the new Higgins Middle School. 	RPF CDP	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Connect Sydney’s Pond Conservation Area to South Peabody Open Space area. 	CDP RPF CONCOMM	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Explore the creation of an outdoor skating rink at Brooksby Farm or alternate area. 	RPF CDP	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Create a land trust committee and fund to acquire and manage open space through donation or purchase. 	CDP CPC CONCOMM	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Acquire available open space adjacent to lower Spring Pond and other land as available. 	CDP CONCOMM	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 6: Explore the creation of neighborhood and city-wide community gardens. 	PUB HD	•	•				
Objective 2: The City shall continue to support the design and development of the Peabody Independence Greenway and other trails.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Bike paths shall continue to be maintained by the Parks Dept. 	RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Develop trails within neighborhoods, Lalikos to Peabody Independence Greenway; Emerson Park to Higgins Athletic Fields and Scouting Woods Recreation Area; Brooksby Farm to Brooksby Village; Endicott Street to North Shore Mall, Endicott Street to downtown Peabody; and Brown’s Pond to Lakeshore Park. 	CDP PRF CPC	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Develop other peripheral uses connected to the bikeway such as exercise 	CDP RPF		•	•			

stations, nature trails and water body recreation.	CPC						
Objective 3: The City shall continue to support the design and development of the Downtown Riverwalk and Historic Trail.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
• Action 1: Continue to acquire land and easements for construction of the Riverwalk and Historic Trail.	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
• Action 2: Continue to pursue stakeholders for the development of the Riverwalk and Historic Trail improvements in coordination with developments.	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
• Action 3: Construct new open space connections linking existing Riverwalk and Historic Trail parcels.	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
• Action 4: Enforce Chapter 91 Regulations with all proposed developments within the North River corridor.	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
• Action 5: Partner with the City of Salem creating a regional Riverwalk and Historic Trail connection to the Salem Depot Train Station.	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
Objective 4: The City shall continue to develop and interconnect neighborhoods with a network of parks, trails and recreational areas.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
• Action 1: Continue to develop the South Peabody Trail network.	CDP RPF CONCOMM	•	•	•			
• Action 2: Construct the Sydney’s Pond Conservation Area Trail.	CDP PRF CONCOMM	•	•				
• Action 3: Establish a trail network at Crystal Lake Conservation Area.	CDP	•	•				
• Action 4: Link the Peabody Independence Greenway to conservation areas and other open spaces, athletic fields, and cultural and historic resource areas.	CDP PRF CPC	•	•	•			
• Action 5: Work with neighboring communities to link the Peabody Independence Greenway and other trails across municipal borders.	CDP		•	•			
• Action 6: Develop action maps and post on city website along with map guides by	CDP PRF	•	•	•			

walkable cities.							
Objective 5: The City shall address maintenance and/or new construction when applicable.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Identify available land for parking near local parks such as Emerson Park and James Street to encourage community use of parks and recreational areas. 	CDP RPF	•	•				
Objective 6: The City shall pursue open space acquisitions.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Secure and record at the Registry of Deeds conservation restrictions on environmentally sensitive parcels. 	CDP CONCOMM	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Develop available open space at Tillies Farm, such as, community garden or other passive recreation use. 	CDP RPF CPC PUB	•	•	•			
GOAL 2: To improve and maintain recreational areas and develop a system of scheduled maintenance to keep the infrastructure intact.	Agency/ Dept.	Implementation Year					
Objective 1: The City shall develop alternative uses for recreational facilities.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Continue the development of alternative uses at Brooksby Farm. 	RPF	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Promote family/group gatherings at City parks. 	RPF MAYOR CDP	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Seek Wine/Malt or All Alcohol license for The Meadows at Peabody Golf Course. 	MAYOR CDP	•					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Explore using Torigian Life Center for other uses related to recreational uses for youths and adults. 	CDP RPF MAYOR	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Promote the Leatherworkers Museum for events. 	PHS CDP	•	•	•			
Objective 2: The City shall expand existing recreational programs offered to citizens.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Improve and expand recreational programs offered by the Recreation and Parks Department for all ages. 	RPF	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Continue to provide a diversity of activities and programs offered at Brooksby Farm. 	RPF CONCOMM CDP	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Expand and improve nature studies 	RPF		•	•			

and develop interpretive trail system at Brooksby Farm.							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Continue to provide a diversity of activities and programs at the McVann-O'Keefe Memorial Skating Rink. 	RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Develop a Golf Driving Range near abutting properties of Christian Books Distributors or Rousselot, Inc. 	CORP RPF			•	•	•	
Objective 3: Increase compliance with the ADA.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Ensure that all new park and recreational areas are in compliance with ADA regulations. 	AC RPF CDP PS	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Train city staff member to assess park and open space facilities for ADA compliance. 	AC RPF	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Remove existing impediments to ADA compliance in park and recreational facilities. 	AC RPF	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Seek funding to increase and update safety improvements at parks. 	RPF CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
Objective 4: The City shall expand recreation opportunities with new and existing recreation areas.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Look to develop a turf field at existing parks and at the new Higgins Middle School. 	RPF CDP CPC	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Explore the possibility of creating an outdoor restroom facility at the new Higgins Middle School athletic fields, Brooksby Farm, and other various parks. 	RPF CDP CPC	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Develop new picnic areas and children play areas. 	RPF CDP	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Upgrade surfacing at Buckley Field. 	PRF CDP	•	•				
Objective 5: The City shall pursue grant funding by way of Federal, State, and other funding sources.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Continue to seek and secure federal, state, and other funding sources for open space and recreation projects. 	CDP MAYOR RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Secure training and funding for a Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) 	RPF	•	•				

annually.							
GOAL 3: To enhance Peabody’s visual image and to foster stewardship and improvement of open space, through community participation and volunteer actions.	Agency/ Dept	Implementation Year					
Objective 1: The City shall improve Peabody’s visual image through the use of such tools as land use regulation, design review, sign regulation, and using landscape standards.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Provide uniform sign design for parks, conservation land, and schools. 	RPF CDP CONCOMM	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Develop uniform park signs for roadways that can be seen from the main roads. 	PS RPF	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Transfer undersigned properties to appropriate City Departments. 	CDP	•	•				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Enhance and further develop Brooksby Farm. 	RPF CDP CONCOMM	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Continue the development of the Riverwalk and Historic Trail. 	CDP	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 6: Develop granite bound markers to distinguish and highlight Peabody Conservation and Wetland Areas. 	CDP CONCOMM		•	•	•		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 7: Continue to administer the City’s Wetlands & Rivers Protection Regulation to protect wetlands, waterways, and waterbodies within the City and to prevent encroachment on surrounding lands (buffer zones). 	CDP CONCOMM	•	•	•	•	•	
Objective 2: The City shall involve Peabody’s citizens in the maintenance and appreciation of the City’s natural, recreational, and cultural resources.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Develop a comprehensive list of projects and activities which serve community needs and can be achieved through volunteer efforts. 	MAYOR PUB CORP	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Develop a city-wide Stewardship Program for parks, recreation and conservation areas, in coordination with the Pride in Peabody program. 	MAYOR CORP PUB	•	•	•			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Identify a volunteer coordinator responsible for managing Stewardship Program and activities. 	MAYOR CORP PUB	•					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Increase citizen participation in stewardship activities throughout the City with particular outreach to Boy and Girl Scouts, Eagle Scouts, PVMHS, Veterans, social clubs, non-profit organizations, and Council-on-Aging volunteer and community service programs. 	CORP MAYOR COA	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Designate city staff as an environmental coordinator to coordinate efforts. 	MAYOR	•	•	•			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 6: Develop recycling program at parks. 	PS HD						
GOAL 4: To ensure proper implementation of this Recreation and Open Space Plan during the next five years.	Agency/ Dept.	Implementation Year					
Objective 1: The City shall continue proactive planning, review, and administration of the Recreation & Open Space Plan during the next five years.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Designate a city staff member as the Open Space Plan Coordinator to oversee the implementation and administration of the Recreation & Open Space Plan goals, objectives, and action items. 	MAYOR	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Produce a yearly report indicating progress towards the goals, objectives, and actions outlined in this plan to review by the Mayor, City Council, departments, boards, commissions, and public. 	OSAC	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Ensure cooperation between City departments and between the City and other jurisdictions. 	MAYOR	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Develop a database for scheduled maintenance and replacement for park improvements, equipment, and amenities in the City's system with reference to the recommended park improvements in this plan. 	RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5: Hire a GIS Coordinator. 	MAYOR						

Objective 2: The City shall ensure proper funding for implementation for the recommendations of this plan during the next five (5) years.	Key	15	16	17	18	19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 1: Increase funding for park and recreation maintenance activities in accordance with the parks inventory and recommended improvements identified in this Plan. 	RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 2: Continue to appropriate Community Preservation Funds toward successful preservation of City’s natural, recreational, and cultural resources. 	CDP RPF	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3: Explore the possibility to seek alternative funding sources, such as, boosters, sponsors, fees, bench buying program, and adopt a tree program. 	CORP MAYOR	•	•	•	•	•	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4: Establish a Committee to identify and recommend a five-year outlay for Capital Improvements Program (CIP) funding for recreation and open space activities in this plan. 	RPF CDP	•	•				

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Chapter 10 Public Comments

The City of Peabody prepared an inclusive Open Space Plan with comments from Peabody citizens and City officials, departments, and boards. The summary in **Table 10.1** is compiled from a public survey posted on the City website and advertised with press releases from the Mayor. To solicit more public input, the City held public hearings to discuss the Open Space Plan. City representatives commented at public meetings on behalf of their ward, department, or board. Information obtained from the survey, public hearings, and public meetings shaped the Recreation and Open Space Plan's goals and objectives.

Table 10.1 on the following pages shows public opinion priorities and expectations for citywide Recreation and Open Space resources. Survey statements or questions ask the public to rate the importance of specific topics.

The Recreation and Open Space Plan received review and comments from the Mayor, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, the regional planning body MAPC, and other City entities. Their letters and comments follow the survey table.

Chapter 11

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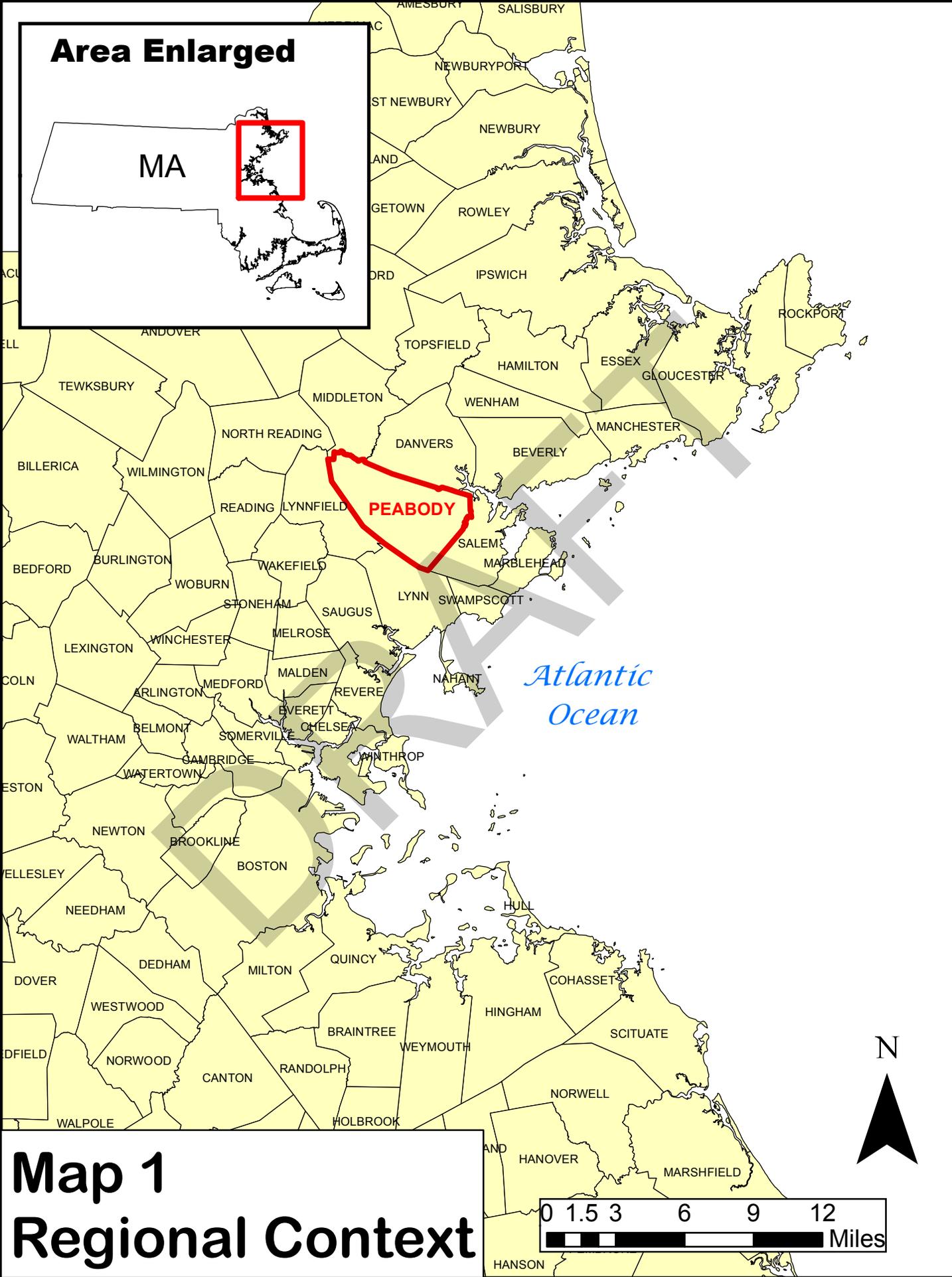
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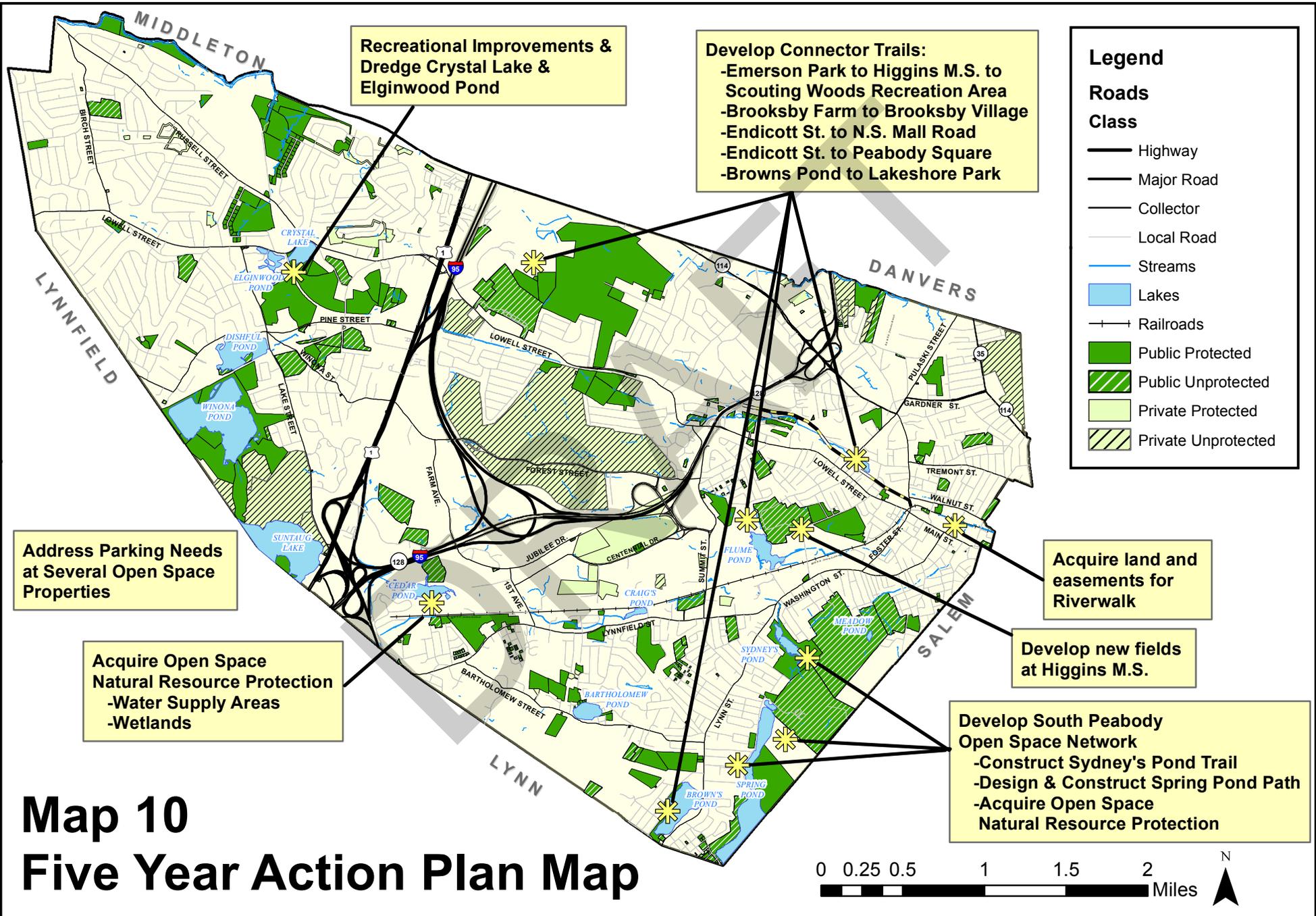
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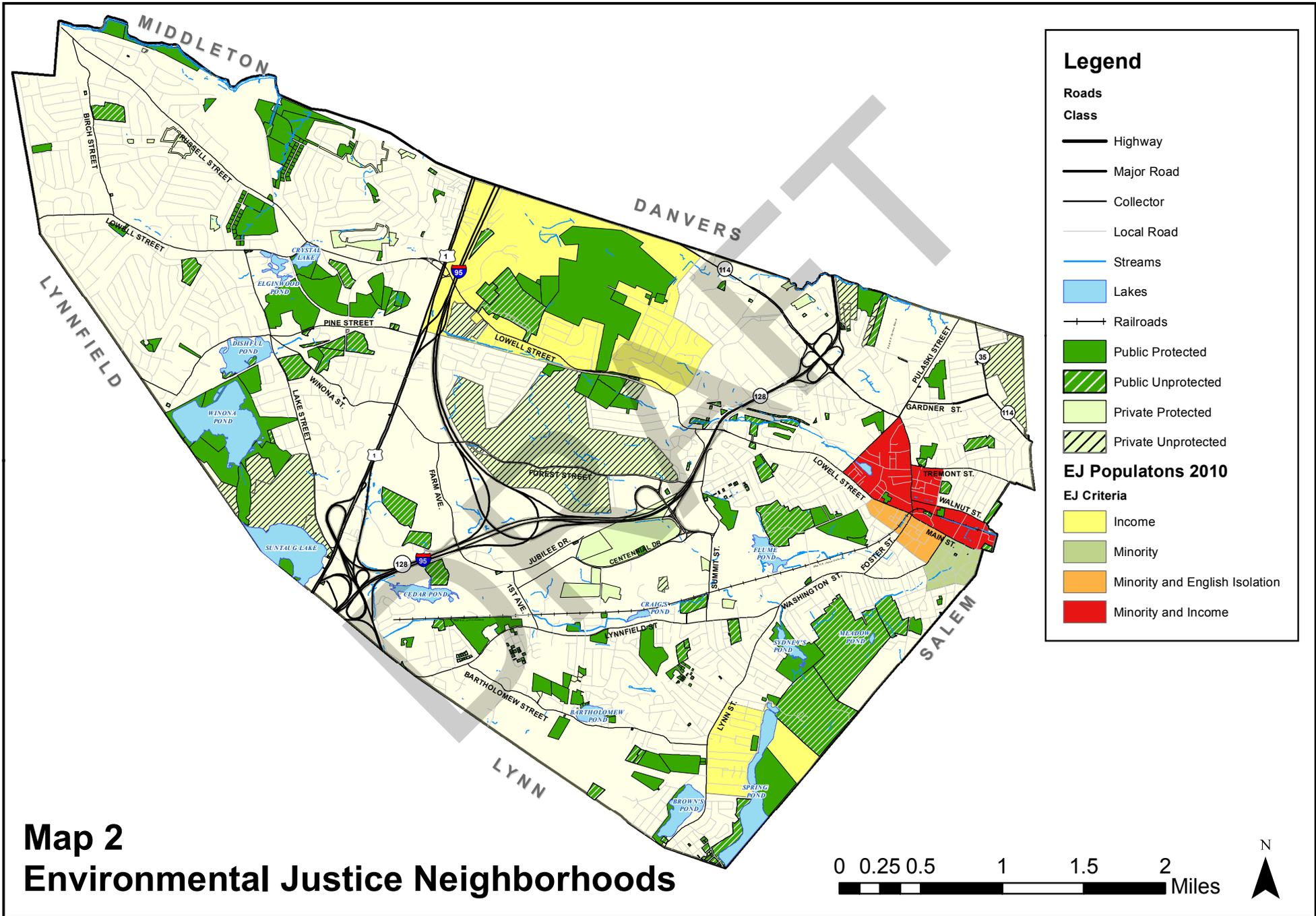
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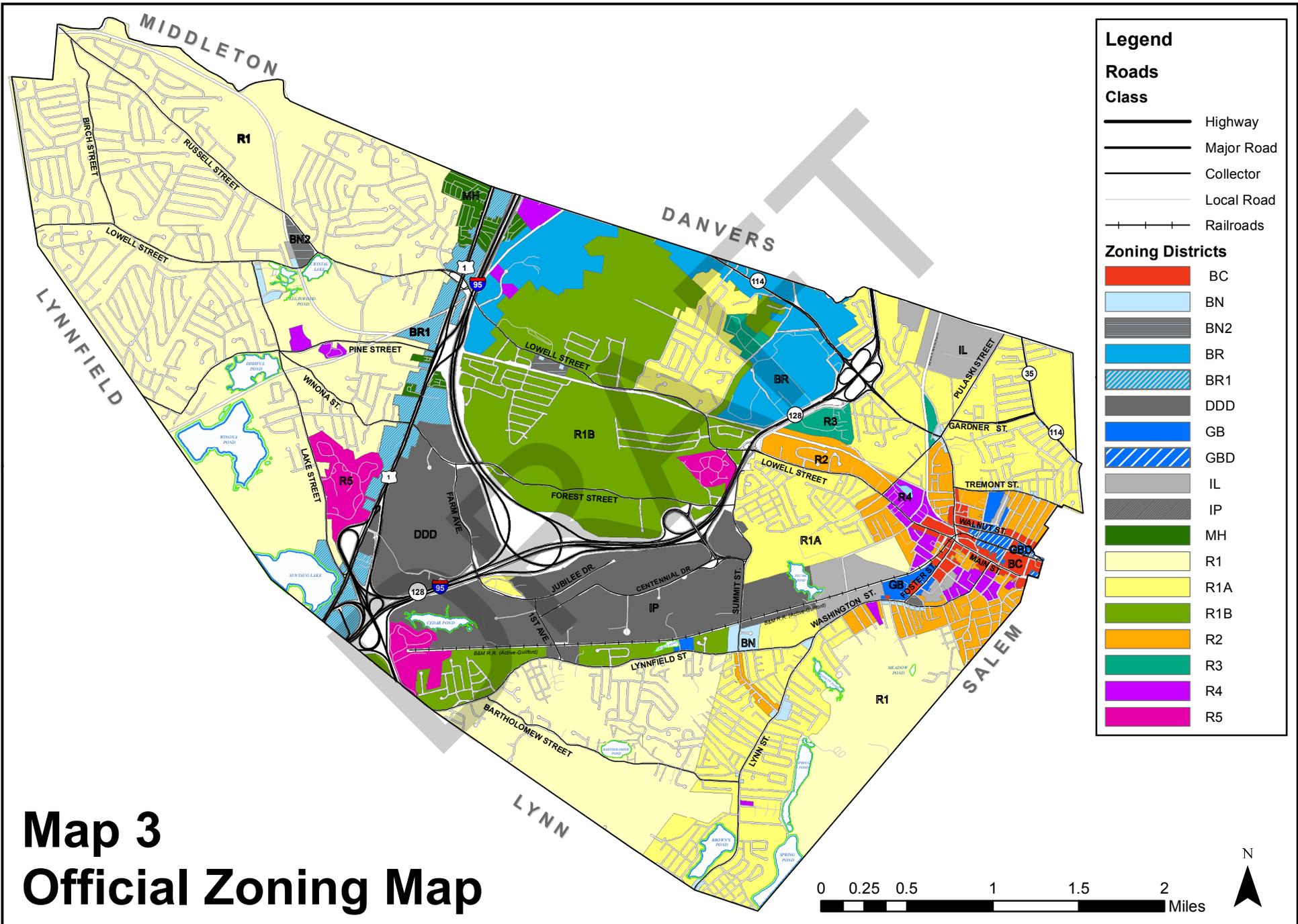






Map 2
Environmental Justice Neighborhoods





Map 3
Official Zoning Map

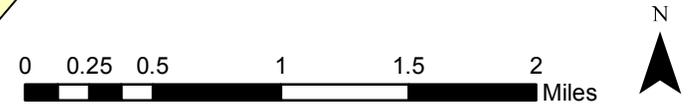
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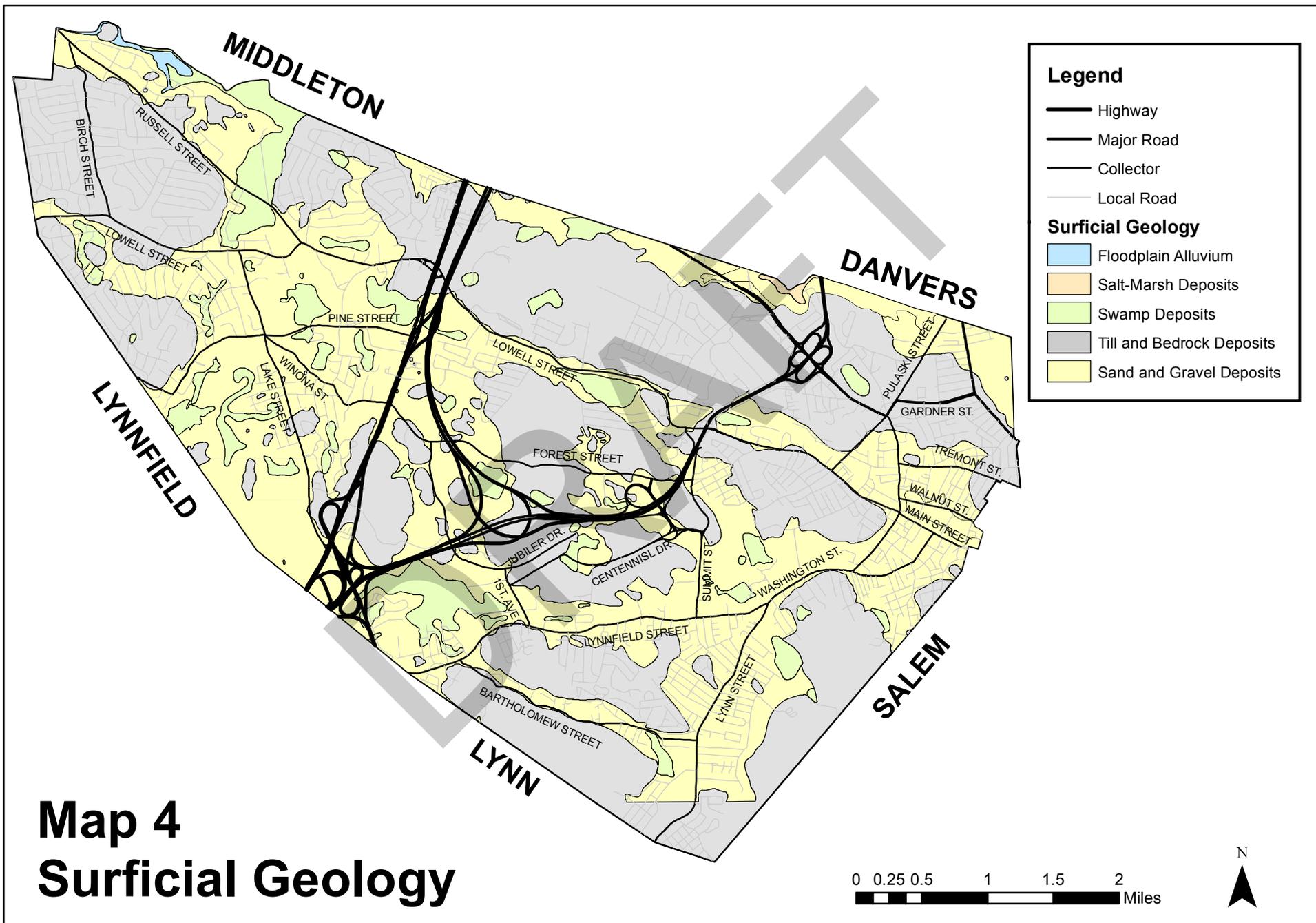
Roads Class

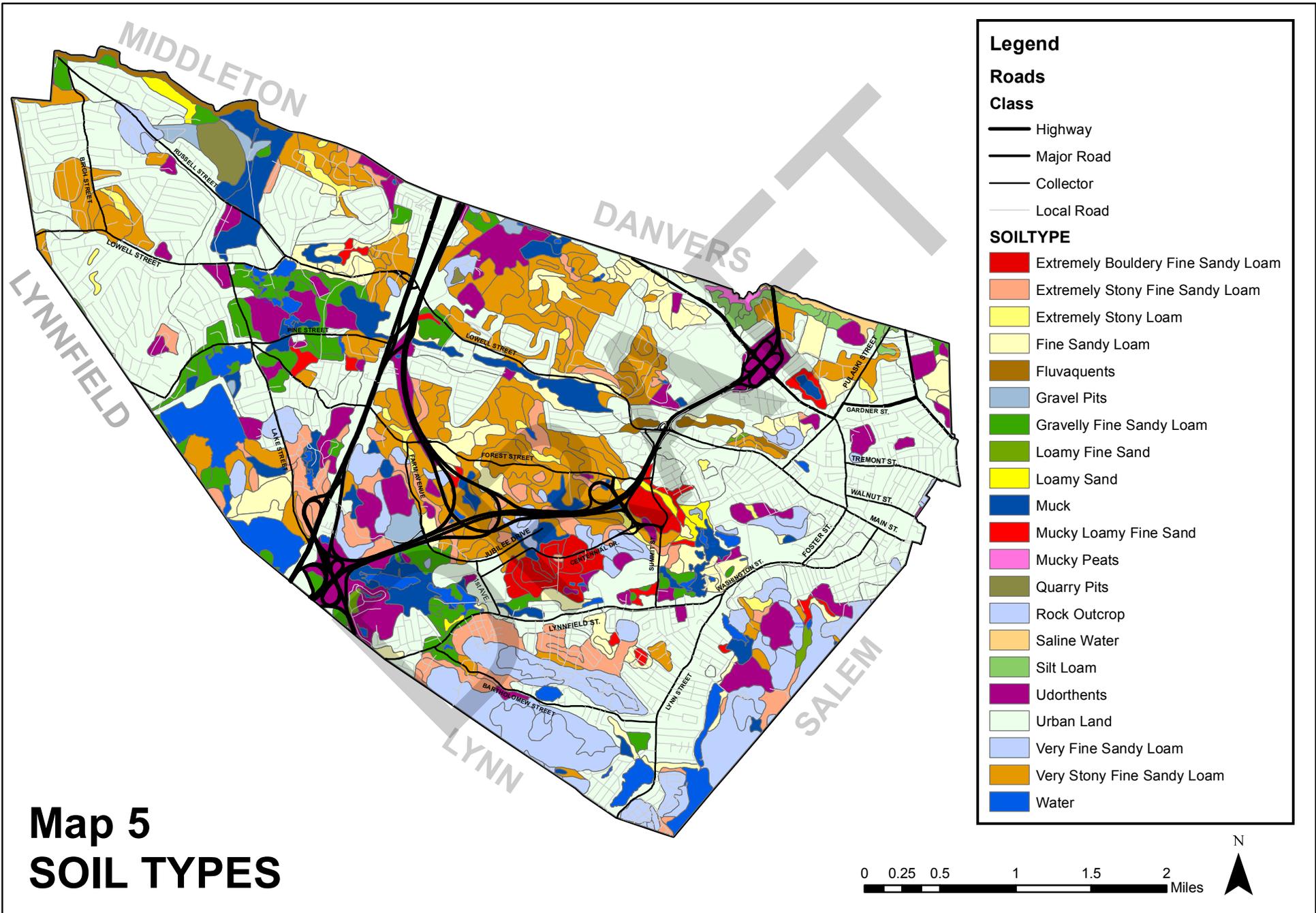
- Highway
- Major Road
- Collector
- Local Road
- Railroads

Zoning Districts

- BC
- BN
- BN2
- BR
- BR1
- DDD
- GB
- GBD
- IL
- IP
- MH
- R1
- R1A
- R1B
- R2
- R3
- R4
- R5







Legend

Roads

Class

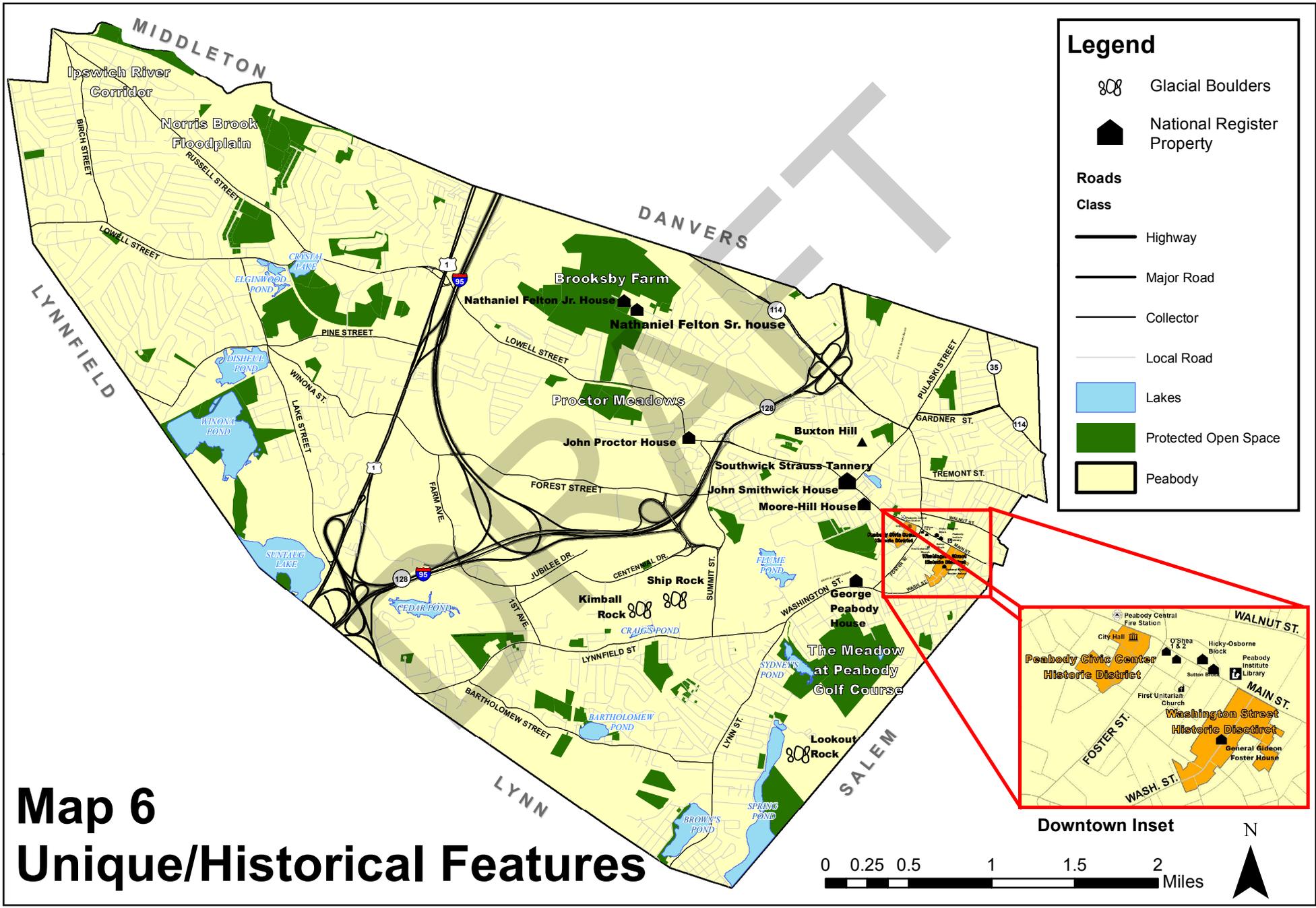
- Highway
- Major Road
- Collector
- Local Road

SOILTYPE

- Extremely Bouldery Fine Sandy Loam
- Extremely Stony Fine Sandy Loam
- Extremely Stony Loam
- Fine Sandy Loam
- Fluvaquents
- Gravel Pits
- Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam
- Loamy Fine Sand
- Loamy Sand
- Muck
- Mucky Loamy Fine Sand
- Mucky Peats
- Quarry Pits
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Water
- Silt Loam
- Udorthents
- Urban Land
- Very Fine Sandy Loam
- Very Stony Fine Sandy Loam
- Water

Map 5
SOIL TYPES





Map 6
Unique/Historical Features

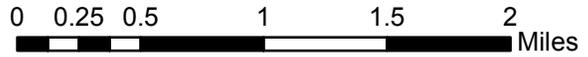
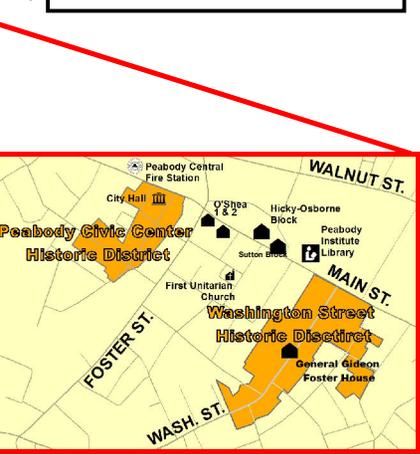
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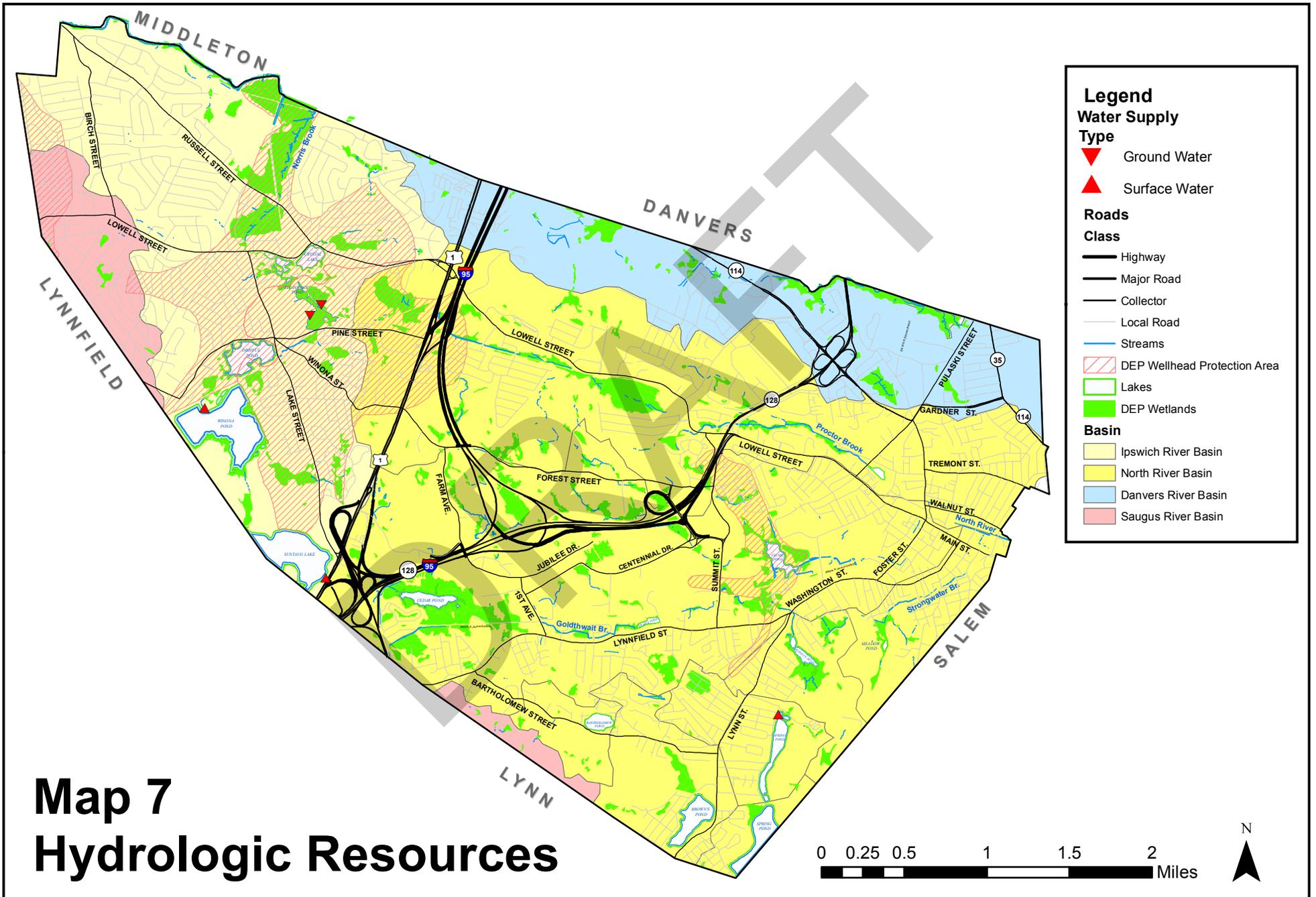
- Glacial Boulders
- National Register Property

Roads Class

- Highway
- Major Road
- Collector
- Local Road

- Lakes
- Protected Open Space
- Peabody





Legend

Water Supply Type

- ▼ Ground Water
- ▲ Surface Water

Roads Class

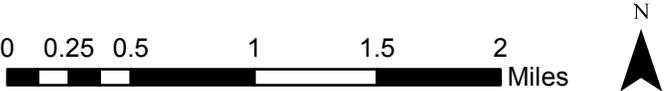
- Highway
- Major Road
- Collector
- Local Road

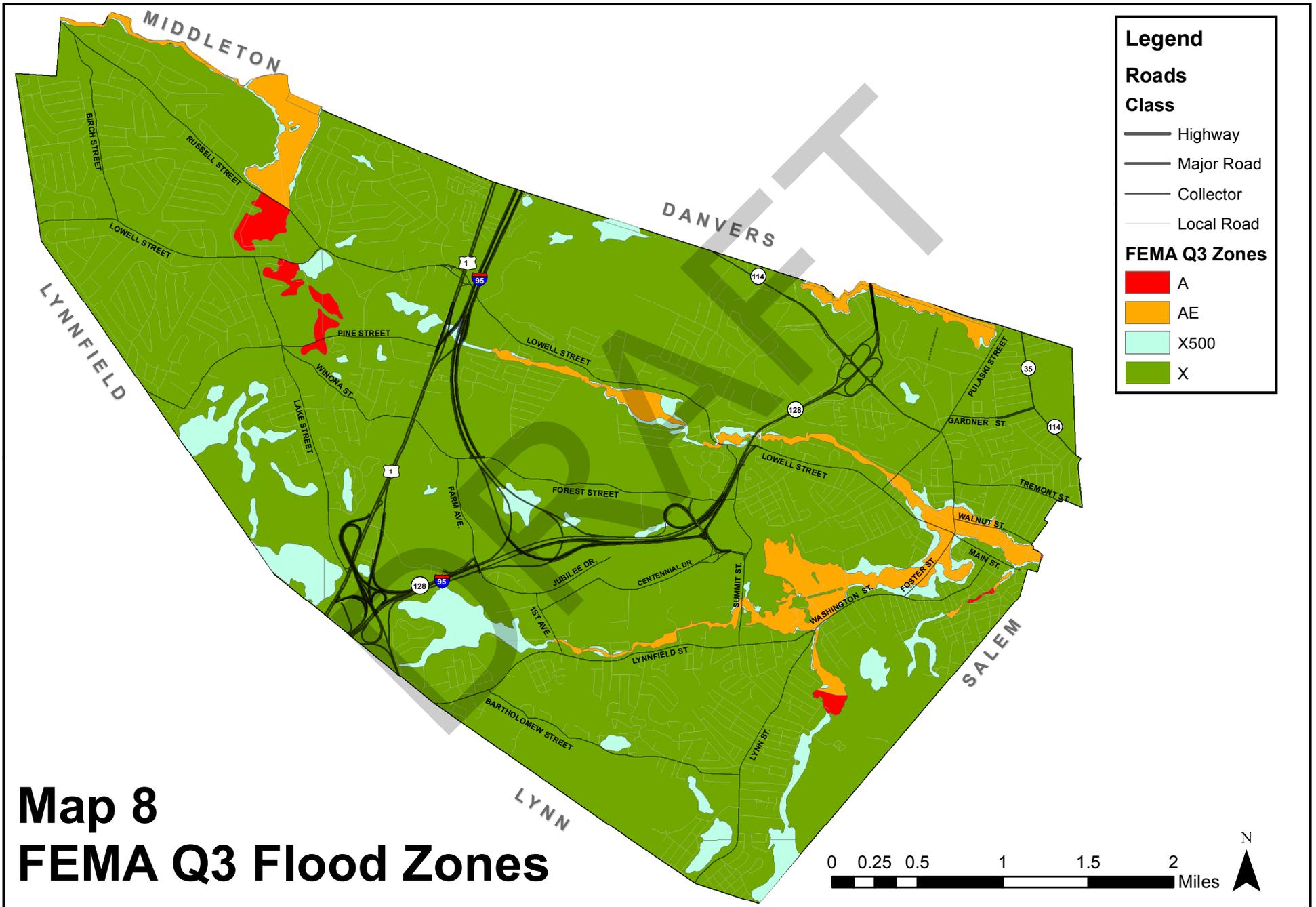
- Streams
- Lakes
- DEP Wetlands

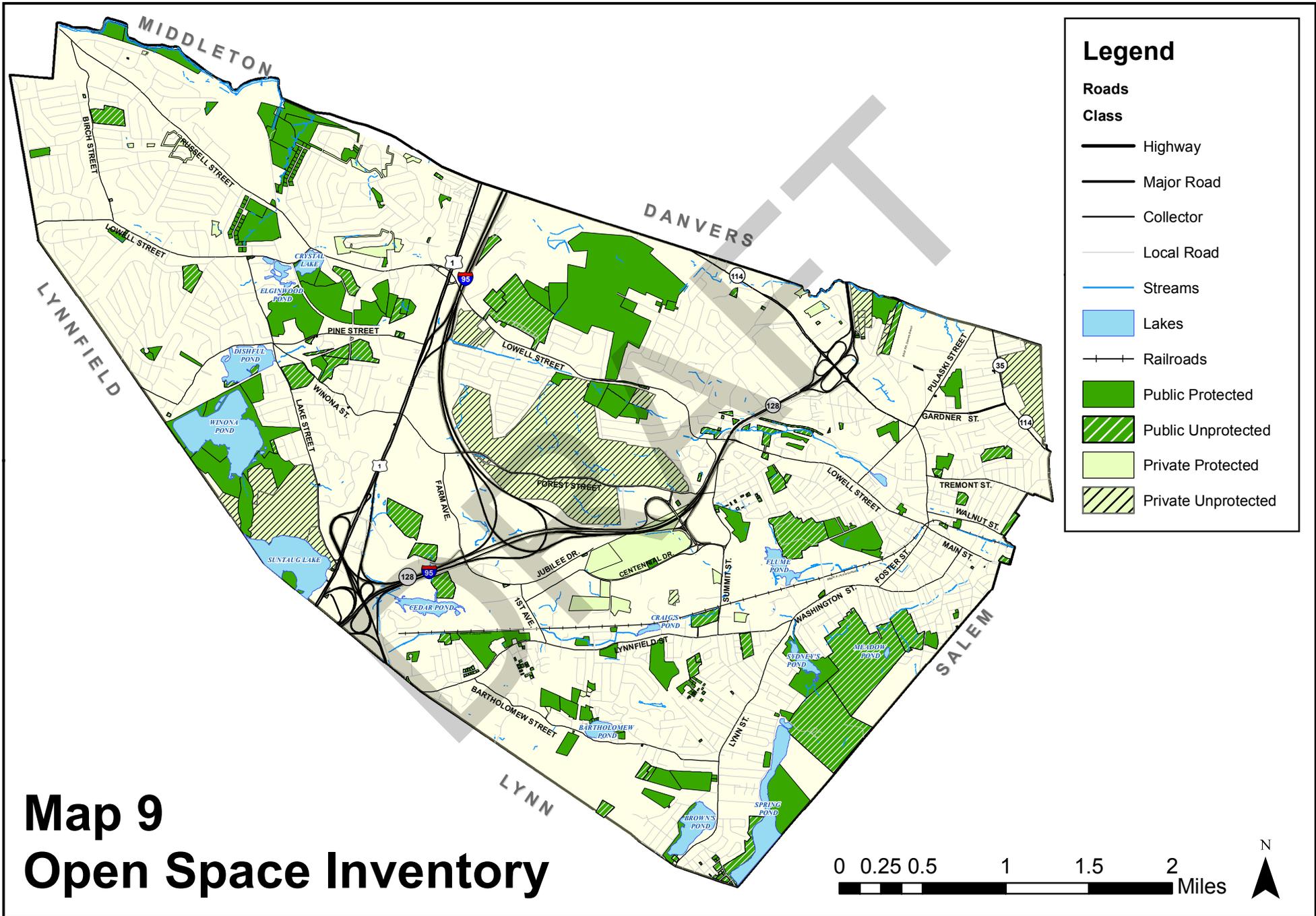
Basin

- Ipswich River Basin
- North River Basin
- Danvers River Basin
- Saugus River Basin

**Map 7
Hydrologic Resources**







Map 9
Open Space Inventory

Legend

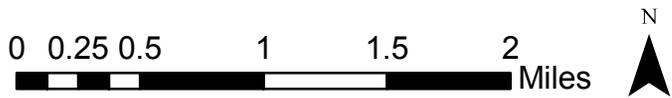
Roads

Class

- Highway
- Major Road
- Collector
- Local Road
- Streams
- Lakes
- Railroads

Open Space

- Public Protected
- Public Unprotected
- Private Protected
- Private Unprotected



Appendix A

ADA Access Self Evaluation Report

For state and local governments and any public accommodation which would include park facilities and programs, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) require that:

- Newly constructed buildings and facilities must be readily accessible.
- Renovations or alteration of existing buildings and facilities must be readily accessible.
- Barriers to accessibility in existing buildings and facilities must be removed when it is “readily achievable.”

A structure is readily accessible if it meets the ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities. These guidelines are published by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. To comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Peabody must demonstrate that every effort is made to plan, design, and manage park and recreation facilities in conformity with the ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities. The table in Appendix A identifies the status of accessibility for all parks in the City of Peabody. The Recreation, Parks, and Forestry Departments use this list to make improvements to such facilities when funding and resources are available.

Part I – Administrative Responsibilities

1. Designation of 504 Coordinator

The City of Peabody's American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Coordinator and 504 Coordinator is Karen Budrow. Ms. Budrow is the City's Human Resources Director.

2. Grievance Procedures

This Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act. A person with a disability or their authorized representatives who believe that they have been discriminated against on the basis of disability in employment or the provision of services, activities, programs, or benefits are encouraged to use it to bring their complaints to the attention of the City of Peabody.

The complaint should be submitted in writing or on an audiotape to the ADA Coordinator. It should include a description of the alleged discriminatory incident or action, the place and date of its occurrence, and the name of any employee or representative of the City of Peabody involved. The complaint should also include the name, address, and phone number of the person bringing the complaint or their authorized representative. If assistance is needed to file or pursue the complaint the ADA Coordinator upon request will provide it. The complaint should be submitted as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged discriminatory incident to:

Karen Budrow
ADA Coordinator
City of Peabody
24 Lowell Street
Peabody, MA 01960

TEL: (978) 538-5720

E-Mail: karen.budrow@peabody-ma.gov

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator will meet with the complainant to clarify the facts of the incident and discuss possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, the ADA Coordinator will respond in writing, or if needed for effective communication, in an alternate format preferred by the complainant, such as large print, Braille, or audiotape. The response will explain the position of the City of Peabody and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the ADA Coordinator's response does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his designee may appeal the Coordinator's decision within 15 calendar days of its receipt to the Mayor or his or her designee. The Mayor will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of receipt of the appeal, the Mayor or his designee will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, appeals to the Mayor or his/her designee, and responses from the ADA Coordinator and Mayor or his/her designee will be kept by the City of Peabody for at least four years.

3. Public Notification Requirements

Public notice has been given to all City of Peabody employees and to the general public that the City does not discriminate on the basis of disability. The City's Affirmative Action Plan provides some coverage of non-discrimination policies focused on the disabled community. In addition, the City of Peabody is prepared to translate any public notices into the appropriate format to ensure clear communications with disabled persons.

The City is considering how further public notification accommodation can be made for the disabled community. The use of local access cable television, the Internet, and telephone technology are all under consideration regarding public notification and citizen participation. The Internet was, in fact, used to provide notification for the Recreation and Open Space plan public hearings.

The City of Peabody advertises for all employment and other contractual agreements, that the City is an AA/ADA/EOE employer. This means that the City adheres to standards for Affirmative Action, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and for the Equal Opportunity Employer law. This notice is also used on the Personnel Department's letterhead. The Director of Personnel is also the Affirmative Action Officer for the City. An Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action statement appears prominently at the beginning of the Employee Handbook.

Periodically, training is held to educate department heads and others on applicable AA/ADA/EOE legal requirements. These training sessions are designed to keep all relevant staff up to date regarding these laws and policies.

4. Disabled Community Representation

The City of Peabody has created a Disability Commission consisting of seven (7) members. The Commission meets as is needed. This Self Evaluation Report was prepared with the assistance from the Peabody Disability Commission. In addition, the Disability Commission participated in the development of the Open Space Plan. Staff met with members of the Commission as well as attended a meeting of the Disability Commission and elicited member's input regarding consideration of the disabled in the plan.

5. Technological Aids

The City of Peabody uses up-to-date communications technology to assist people with disabilities in communicating to and with City Hall. These technologies make it possible for disabled persons to effectively communicate with their municipal government, the rest of the community, and to each other. The City has acquired the following communications technologies:

- Loop Induction System
- TDD – Telecommunications for the Deaf
- Sign Language Interpreters
- Braille & Large Type Publication/Signage
- Talking Computer

Part II – Employment Practices

The City of Peabody is in full compliance with this section of the Self Evaluation. Included below is a brief description of each category.

1. Recruitment

All job postings are posted throughout the City and its various public property locations. Interviews are designed to gather more information pertaining to the specific job title. Only questions specifically related to the job are asked.

2. Personnel Actions

All personnel actions are guided by principals embodied in its commitment to AA/ADA/EOEO standards. The City developed “The City of Peabody Ordinance Personnel Manual” that comprehensively covers questions that employees may have about personnel actions, standards processes, and employee benefits.

3. Leave Administration

The City does not discriminate in regard to leave administration. Personnel policies for leave of absence, sick leave, and vacation do not adversely affect people with disabilities.

4. Training

All training opportunities are held in handicap accessible areas and available to all of the City’s employees. Training is administered so that equal participation by qualified employees with disabilities can participate.

5. Tests

The only applicable tests are used for Civil Service positions. The City uses the State Department of Personnel Administration Tests.

6. Medical Examinations /Questionnaires

Medical exams are given only after conditional offers of employment are made. All physicals are done at Quadrant Health in Peabody and Hunt Center in Danvers.

7. Social /Recreational Programs

Any program sponsored by the community is made accessible to employees with disabilities.

8. Fringe Benefits

All employees are offered identical benefits packages. Please refer to the Personnel Manual for further review.

9. Collective Bargaining Agreements

There are no limits placed on any area of employment in any collective bargaining agreement.

10. Wage and Salary Administration

All employees have identical salaries for same jobs performed.

Appendix B Water Resources

Lakes & Ponds

Surface Water Body	Size in Acres	Status	Public Access/Use
Bartholomew Pond	8	Public	Public Access Potential; Residential Access; Wildlife Use
Brown's Pond	23	Public	Parking; Swimming Wildlife Use
Cedar Pond	12	Private	Wildlife Use
Crystal Lake	11	Public	Parking; Wildlife Use; Canoeing
Devil's Dishful	26	Public	Parking; Wildlife Use; Canoeing
Dog's Pond	.5	Private	Wildlife Use
Elginwood Pond	11	Public	Parking; Wildlife Use; Canoeing
Fountain Pond	.5	Private	Wildlife Use
Long Basin	15	Reservoir	Access Restricted; Wildlife Use
Meadow Pond	2	Public	Wildlife Use
Mill Pond	3	Public	Parking; Picnic Area
Pierce's Pond	2	Private	Wildlife Use
Sidney's Pond	15	Private	Wildlife Use
Spring Pond	75	Reservoir	Access Restricted; Wildlife Use
Suntaug Lake	75	Reservoir	Access Restricted; Shoreline Access at Private Cemetery
Winona Pond	50	Reservoir	Access Restricted; Wildlife Use

Source: City of Peabody Water Department

Appendix B (continued)

Rivers & Streams

River or Stream	Classification	Public Access/Use
Goldthwaite Brook	Brook	Public Access Potential behind YMCA, along Eastman Gelatine Abandoned RR Track
Ipswich River	Public Water	Access Potential from County Conservation Land & Rails-to-Trails
Norris Brook	Public Watershed	Public Access Potential along Leased RR R.O.W. Rails-to-Trails; Public Access at Elginwood Pond; Mill Pond Parking Lot
North River	Tidal River	Public Access Potential between Central & Howley Streets along RR R.O.W. as “North Riverway”
Proctor Brook	Brook	Public Access at Proctor Brook Trail; Public Access Potential at Abandoned RR Track between Prospect St & Downtown
Strongwater Brook	Brook	Public Access Potential at Headwaters
Tapley Brook	Brook	Public Access Potential at Headwaters
Waters River	Tidal River	Public Access Potential at Saltmarsh along NEPCO Easement between Sylvan & Pulaski Street

Source: City of Peabody Water Department

Appendix C
Peabody Historic Cemeteries
(Private and Public Owned)

Map/Lot	Cemetery Name	Year	Location	Size	Sponsor	Notes
002/003	RUSSELL-UPTON	1772	GLENN DR.W.P.	18,560		
004/084A	NEW RUSSELL	1839	INTERVALE	1,750		
008/173	UPTON	1757	PETERSON RD. W.P.	2,500		PARTIAL
014/070	GARDNER	1818	BIRCH ST.W.P.	5,508	SHOP 'N SAVE	
018/098	POPE	1755	R.NEWBURY ST.	32,200		
025/045	FLINT	1796	COR.LEBLANC DR.-W.P.			PARTIAL
025/045	FLINT MEMORIAL	1873	108 NEWBURY ST.RT.1 S.	300	DUNKIN'DONUTS	
026/053	NEEDHAM	1801	GOODALE ST.W.P.	7,250	STAR RESEARCH	
035/019	LARRABEE	1844	R.LARRABEE TERR W.P.	1,313		PARTIAL
039/006	FELTON	1790	PROSPECT ST.BROOKSBY	10,030	N.S.MAGNETIC IMAGE	
040/009	WILSON	1776	R.ANDOVER ST.	7,800	KAPPY'S LIQUORS	PARTIAL
046/026, 032	OAK GROVE	1817	PINE ST.W.P.	694,725		
046/031	TAYLOR	1825	PINE ST.W.P.	9,350	PURITAN LAWN	
049/105	JACOBS	1775	LOWELL ST.	5,704		
051/008	WILSON	1815	N.S. SHOPPING CTR.		NORTH SHORE MALL	PARTIAL
054/076	OLD JACOBS	1813	COLONIAL ROAD	2,970		
055/029	BROWN-SOUTHWICK	1800	NICHOL'S LANE-W.P.	13,300	PURITAN LAWN	
056/066	TWISS	1862	YOLAND RD. W.P.	58,580	PURITAN LAWN	
058/002A	MOULTON	1827	NEWBURY ST. RT.1 SOUTH	1,600		
064/053	WILSON		PULASKI ST.	2,400		DESTROYED
073/194	KING	1774	LOWELL ST	30,625	KING FAMILY	
075/101	PRESCOTT MEMORIAL	1718	TREMONT ST. C.P.	4,100	CEMETERY DEPT.	

075/168	MONUMENTAL	1832	WALLIS ST C.P.		CEMETERY DEPT.	
082/002	MARSH TOMB	1844	CENTENNIAL DRIVE			
082/010	KING-HUSSEY	1821	SUMMIT ST.	8,560	HOLDEN OIL	
088/003	DOUITY-NEWHALL	1816	NEWBURY ST.RT.1 SOUTH	4,760	GAETA'S SHELL	
094/002	EMERSON	1799	COR.WASH.ST.&ALLEN'S LN	30,899	CEMETERY DEPT.	
096/010	OLD SOUTH-TRASK	1689	MAIN ST. C.P.	52,272	CEMETERY DEPT.	
096/036	QUAKER-FRIENDS	18??	ABORN ST. C.P.	11,560		
101/165A	JOHN NEEDHAM	1806	ROSE CIRCLE S.P.	24,000	TERANZONI CONSTRU.	
102/220	CURTIS-VERY	1736	LYNN ST.			PARTIAL
106/019	BRYANT	1870	R.281 LYNNFIELD ST.S.P.	375	STORE SERVICES	
120/180	LINDSEY MEMORIAL	1782	FAIRVIEW AVE S.P.			PARTIAL
	BUXTON-OSBORNE		SPARROW LANE C.P.			MISSING
	GIBBS	1871	NEWBURY ST. RT.1 SOUTH	1,500		DESTROYED
	DANFORTH		LOWELL ST.			MISSING
	JAMES MARSH	1750	FOREST ST.			MISSING
	MARSH-DUNKLEY	1802	LOWELL ST			MISSING
	LARRABEE-MARSH		OFF SUMMITT ST.			MISSING
	MARSH-SHAW	1774	LOWELL ST.			MISSING
	NEWHALL	1818	NEEDHAM'S CROSS.S.P.			MISSING
	PHELP'S		HOOVER TERR. W.P.			MISSING
	PROCTOR	1799	LOWELL ST.AT RT.128N	2,116	KEN BERG MASONRY	
	RADDIN	1844	LYNNFIELD ST.S.P.			MISSING

Source: William Power, compiled March 13, 1997

Appendix D
National Register of Historic Places

MAP/LOT	RESOURCE NAME	LOCATION	DATE LISTED	NOTES
038/008, 037/022	Nathaniel Felton Houses	43 Felton St. (Jr.) and 47 Felton St. (Sr.)	1982-04-01	
061/001A	John Proctor House	348 Lowell St.	1990-03-09	First Period Buildings of Eastern Mass TR
074/019	Southwick House	151 Lowell St.	1983-11-29	
084/151	Moore-Hill House	82 Franklin St.	1988-06-09	
085/072	Peabody Institute Library	82 Main St.	1973-06-04	
085/221	Peabody City Hall	24 Lowell St.	1972-07-27	
085/245	Peabody Central Fire Station	41 Lowell St.	1979-04-11	
085/500	First Unitarian Church	7 Park St.	1989-09-18	Park Square Condos
094/005A	George Peabody House	205 Washington St.	1988-07-06	
095/093	Gen. Gideon Foster House	35 Washington St.	1976-06-23	
-	Hickey-Osborne Block	38-60 Main St.	1985-09-19	
-	Peabody Civic Center Historic District	Chestnut, Church, Foster, Franklin, and Lowell Sts.	1980-11-25	
-	Second O'Shea Building	9-13 Peabody Sq.	1980-03-27	
-	Sutton Block	76-78 Main St.	1985-09-05	
-	Washington Street Historic District	Washington, Main, Holton and Sewall Sts.	1985-09-12	

Source: National Park Service

Appendix E

Inventory of Conservation and Recreation Lands

Table 5.1

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected											
Conservation Commission											
Robert Road/Wentworth Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Norris Brook Wetland	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Goodale Farms II	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Hoover Ave Wetlands	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Connors Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Hoover Ave Wetlands	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Hoover Ave Wetlands	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Crystal Lake	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Mill Pond Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Taking for fee	No
595 Lowell Street (Rear)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Larrabee Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Carpenter Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Dr. Peretzian Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	Donation	No
513 Lowell Street (Rear)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Russell Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Marble Meadow	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Marble Meadow	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Marble Meadow	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Castle Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	Donation	No
Demoree Terrace Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	Donation	No
Goldthwaite Brook Con Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	Donation	Yes*

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont. Conservation Commission											
Hill Crest Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Hill Crest Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Hill Crest Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Lynnfield Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Robin Road Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Sydney Pond Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	PARC Grant/CPA	Yes
Marquardo (106-027)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	CPA	Yes
Subdivision Agreement (106-039H)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Marquardo (107-012)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	CPA	No
Lynnfield Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	Yes
Piedmont Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Mayfair Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Mangos Transfer (107-033D)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Mayfair Road	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Subdivision Agreement (107-191)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good		No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Aberdeen Avenue (Rear)	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Aberdeen Avenue	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Columbia Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Columbia Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Columbia Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
41 Columbia Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont.											
Conservation Commission											
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Beacon Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Bay State Boulevard	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Piedmont Lane	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Bartholomew Street	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Daniel Terrace Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No
Rockway Conservation Area	City	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	City	No

Table 5.2

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont.											
Conservation Commission											
Brooksby Farm Woods	City	Parks and Recreation	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	Partial	Passive	R!B	Yes	LWCF	Yes
Brooksby Farm-Store ,Orchard	City	Parks and Recreation	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	Partial	Passive	R!B	Yes	LWCF	Yes
Brooksby Farm	City	Parks and Recreation	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	Partial	Passive	R!B	Yes	LWCF	Yes
Brooksby Farm	City	Parks and Recreation	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	Partial	Passive	R!B	Yes	LWCF	Yes
Brooksby Farm-Shed, Stable	City	Parks and Recreation	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	Partial	Passive	R!B	Yes	LWCF	Yes

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont. Parks and Recreation											
Emerson Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Fair	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Emerson Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R2	Permanent	City	No
Emerson Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	Eminent Domain	No
Emerson Park, Skate Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Emerson Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Passive	GBD	Permanent	PARC Grant/CPA	Yes
Leather City Common	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Yes	Passive	BC	Permanent	City	No
Pierpont Playground	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	No	Active	R2	Permanent	City	No
Cottage Street	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	No	Active	R2	Permanent	City	No
Whitney Playground	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	No	Active	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Zelinski*- Lynnfield Street (100-062A)	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	No	Active	R1	Permanent		Yes
Parkland*- Quail Road	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	No	Active	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Raddin Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Carroll Savage Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Marrs Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Raddin Park*	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	LWCF	No
Bartholomew Pond Playground	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
MacArthur Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Tillies Farm	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	No	Partial	Passive	R1	Permanent	CPA	Yes
Lakeshore Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont. Parks and Recreation											
Symphony Road	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Tot Lot- Linda Jean Lane	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Corbeil Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Fair	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Willowbrae Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Kennedy Fields	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Kennedy Fields-Parking Lot	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Lt. Ross Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
Tot Lot- Loris Road	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Parkland* Wiseman Drive (040-063)	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	IL	Permanent	City	No
Squanto Parkland* (044-142/143)	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Squanto Parkland* (044-148)	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1	Permanent	City	No
Lalikos Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Parkland* - Pulaski Street (053-035)	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Castle Circle Parkland*	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R2	Permanent	City	No
Farnham Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Partial	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Forest St. Playground	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Buckley Field	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	Permanent	City	No
Scouting Woods Disc Golf Area	City	Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Excellent	Yes	Partial	Passive	R1A	Permanent	CPA	Yes

*No facilities or athletic fields, only open space

Table 5.3

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont. Water Department											
Norris Brook Wetland	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Water Tower Worcester*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Norris Brook Wetland	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Norris Brook Pump Station (010-016)	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Water Station Russell Street*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Randall Road	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Johnson Street Wells (034-006)	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected – cont. Water Department											
Water Tower PVMHS*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1B	Permanent	City	No
Water Tower Winona Street*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Water Treatment Plant, Reservoir	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	No
Winona Reservoir	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	City
Winona Reservoir	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	City
Suntaug Lake, Winona Reservoir	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	City
Suntaug Lake Island	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	City
Suntaug Lake Pump Station*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	BR	Permanent	City	City
Water Tower Centennial*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	IP	Permanent	City	City
Coolidge Pump Station*	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	No	R1A	Permanent	City	City
Spring Pond Reservoir	City	Water Department	Resource Protection	Fair	No	No	No	R1	Permanent	City	City

*Not shown on Open Space Inventory Map

Table 5.4

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Protected –cont. Essex County Conservation	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	N/A	No
Adjacent to Ipswich River	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	N/A	No
Adjacent to Ipswich River (RR)	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	N/A	No
Norris Brook Wetland	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	N/A	No
Norris Brook Wetland	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	N/A	No
Lowell Street Bikeway & Lowell St.	County	County	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	Permanent	N/A	No

Table 5.5

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected Peabody Public Schools											
Burke Schools	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No
West Memorial School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No
Kiley Brothers Memorial School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. Peabody Public Schools											
P.V.M.H.S.	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No
McCarthy School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No
Center School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	None	City	No
Carroll School-Connelly Park	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	None	City	No
Higgins Middle School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	None	City	No
South Memorial School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1A	None	City	No
Welch School	City	Parks and Recreation	Education, Recreation	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1	None	City	No

Table 5.6

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. Commonwealth of Mass											
Interstate 95 (027-003)	State	Public Works	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	N/A	No
Lowell Street (036-016)	State	Parks and Recreation	Skating Rink	Good	Yes	Yes	Active	R1B	City Lease	N/A	No
Winona Street (046-025)	State	MBTA	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	N/A	No
Old County Road (053-059A)	State	MBTA	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	N/A	No
Jubilee Drive (081-002A)	State	State	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	IP	None	N/A	No
Route 128 (082-007)	State	Public Works	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	N/A	No
Dearborn Road (089-003)	State	DEP	Resource Protection	Good	Yes	No	Passive	DDD	None	N/A	No

Table 5.7

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. City Cemetery Land											
New Russell Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Gardener Upton Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Pope Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	MH	None	City	No
Flint Cemetery (not separate parcel)	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Needham Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. City Cemetery Land											
Larrabee Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Felton Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
Wilsons Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
Oak Grove Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Oak Grove Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
King Family Cemetery (Jacobs)	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
Old Jacobs Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	IL	None	City	No
Brown Southwick Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
Twiss Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Gibbs Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Moulton Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
Wilson Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
King Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
Prescott Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
Monumental Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	GB	None	City	No
King-Hussey Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
Harmony Grove Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
Douty-Newhall Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
Emerson Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	IL	None	City	No
Old South-Trask Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	GBD	None	City	No
Rose Circle Cemetery (Newhall)	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Rose Circle Cemetery (Needham)	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
Cedar Grove Cemetery	City	Parks and Recreation	Cemetery	Good	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No

Table 5.8

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont.											
City Vacant Land											
004-051A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
023-016A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
024-093	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
035-048	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
039-023	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
040-052	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
040-053	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
045-037	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
045-038A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
046-024	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
046-091	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
046-093	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
047-029	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
047-030	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
050-002	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R	None	City	No
052-052	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
052-053	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
057-087	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
061-138	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
061-160	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
062-019	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
062-020	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
062-025	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
062-033	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
062--034	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
062-036	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
062-038	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
063-096A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
068-019A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. City Vacant Land											
072-011A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
073-081X	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
073-086A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
073-093A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
073-094	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
073-207	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
075-102	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
083-011	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
083-016	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
083-020	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
083-024	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
083-028B	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
088-009	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	BR	None	City	No
089-006	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	DDD	None	City	No
090-014C	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	DDD	None	City	No
096-001	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
096-012A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	BC	None	City	No
098-031	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
099-001	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
099-037	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-038	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-039	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-040	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-041	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-043	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-049	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. City Vacant Land											
099-050	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-052	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-053	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
099-054	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
104-131	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R2	None	City	No
105-043	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-044	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-045	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-046	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-047	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-048	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-049	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-050	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
105-147	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-015	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-016	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-023	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
106-025	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
106-030	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-032	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-035	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-035A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
106-041	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1B	None	City	No
108-190	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
109-067	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
115-045	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
115-300	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
115-301	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Public Unprotected –cont. City Vacant Land											
115-328A	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
119-001	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1	None	City	No
120-060	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-061X	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	BN	None	City	No
124-110	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-111	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-113	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-114	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-115	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-116	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-167	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
124-195	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
125-057	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
125-058	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
125-059	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
125-060	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No
125-061	City	City Council	Vacant Land	Fair	Yes	No	Passive	R1A	None	City	No

Table 5.9

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Private Protected Easement and Buffers											
008-187	Gass, David A	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
009-170	Gass, David A	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
009-BZN1	Waldingfield Land owners	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
009-BZN2	Hampshire Road Ext owners	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
011-BZN1	Jones, Richard	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
011-BZN2	Benevento, Charles	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No

Private Protected - cont. Easement and Buffers											
011-BZN3	Benevento, Charles	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
011-BZN4	Benevento, Charles	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
012-010	Molle, Victor & Andrea	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
012-011	Billie, Anthony & Carmela	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
023-131	Decotis, Robert	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
025-BZN	LeBlanc Drive owners	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
026-099	Wildwood Estates	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
039-031R	Peabody Motor Sports, Ltd.	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
039-040	Meditrust	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	BR	Permanent	Donation	No
091-004	B&H Property LLC	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	IP	Permanent	Donation	No
091-006	Analogic Corp.	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	IP	Permanent	Donation	No

Table 5.10

Property Name or Map/Lot	Owner	Manager	Current Use	Condition	Public Access	Disability Access	Recreation Potential	Zoning	Protected Status	Funds Used for Acquisition	Deed Restriction
Private Protected - cont. Easement and Buffers											
091-008	SKJ Limited Partnership	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	IP	Permanent	Donation	No
091-010	Ruderman Morton ET ALS Turstt	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	IP	Permanent	Donation	No
092-002	114 Summit Street Realty Trust	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	IP	Permanent	Donation	No
099-065	Stonepea Real Estate Corp.	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
102-311	Anezis, Solon M. Trustee	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	BN	Permanent	Donation	No
106-039	Shea, Stephan	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
107-033C	Balley, Peter	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No
107-191B	Zolotas , Michael & Harriet	Conservation Commission	Resource Protection	Good	No	No	Passive	R1	Permanent	Donation	No

City of Peabody Recreation and Open Space Survey



1. 1. Please rate your interest in the following recreation and open space subject areas:

	Not important	Less important	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Rating Average	Rating Count
Bicycle, Pedestrian (Riverwalk and Bikeway)	2.0% (7)	5.1% (18)	11.1% (39)	37.1% (130)	44.6% (156)	4.17	350
Historic and Cultural Resources	3.7% (13)	12.0% (42)	28.9% (101)	38.0% (133)	17.4% (61)	3.53	350
Indoor Park and Recreation Facilities	3.4% (12)	9.1% (32)	20.0% (70)	37.7% (132)	29.7% (104)	3.81	350
Nature Trails	1.4% (5)	6.0% (21)	20.9% (73)	41.4% (145)	30.3% (106)	3.93	350
Open Space Preservation and Conservation Land	2.6% (9)	6.3% (22)	21.4% (75)	32.3% (113)	37.4% (131)	3.96	350
Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities	0.9% (3)	2.0% (7)	8.3% (29)	36.9% (129)	52.0% (182)	4.37	350
Wildlife (including birds and other animal life)	2.9% (10)	8.3% (29)	25.1% (88)	35.1% (123)	28.6% (100)	3.78	350
					Other (please specify)		16
					answered question		350
					skipped question		1

2. 2. When you consider the quality of life in your neighborhood indicate how important each of the following statements are:

	Not important	Less important	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Rating Average	Rating Count
Creating neighborhood gathering places	4.0% (14)	7.1% (25)	30.3% (106)	39.4% (138)	19.1% (67)	3.63	350
Making neighborhoods more attractive places	1.1% (4)	1.4% (5)	8.9% (31)	42.3% (148)	46.3% (162)	4.31	350
Offering recreational areas for adults	1.7% (6)	7.7% (27)	26.6% (93)	41.7% (146)	22.3% (78)	3.75	350
Offering recreational areas for children and youth	1.1% (4)	2.0% (7)	9.7% (34)	32.0% (112)	55.1% (193)	4.38	350
Preserving environmentally sensitive areas	2.0% (7)	4.3% (15)	20.0% (70)	37.1% (130)	36.6% (128)	4.02	350
Protecting open space from development	2.3% (8)	4.3% (15)	18.0% (63)	28.3% (99)	47.1% (165)	4.14	350
Protecting scenic views	2.3% (8)	4.0% (14)	20.3% (71)	33.4% (117)	40.0% (140)	4.05	350
Providing play areas for children and youth	1.1% (4)	1.7% (6)	9.7% (34)	31.7% (111)	55.7% (195)	4.39	350
					Other (please specify)		13
					answered question		350
					skipped question		1

3. 3. When you consider the quality of life in the City of Peabody, in general, indicate how important each of the following statements are:

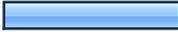
	Not important	Less important	Neutral	Important	Very Important	Rating Average	Rating Count
Creating neighborhood gathering places	4.0% (14)	6.6% (23)	27.1% (95)	38.0% (133)	24.3% (85)	3.72	350
Making neighborhoods more attractive places	2.0% (7)	0.9% (3)	10.9% (38)	40.0% (140)	46.3% (162)	4.28	350
Offering recreational areas for adults	2.3% (8)	7.7% (27)	22.6% (79)	45.1% (158)	22.3% (78)	3.77	350
Offering recreational areas for children and youth	1.1% (4)	2.3% (8)	10.0% (35)	31.4% (110)	55.1% (193)	4.37	350
Preserving environmentally sensitive areas	2.6% (9)	4.0% (14)	19.4% (68)	38.3% (134)	35.7% (125)	4.01	350
Protecting open space from development	2.9% (10)	4.9% (17)	14.9% (52)	30.9% (108)	46.6% (163)	4.13	350
Protecting scenic views	2.9% (10)	4.6% (16)	20.9% (73)	36.6% (128)	35.1% (123)	3.97	350
Providing play areas for children and youth	1.1% (4)	2.0% (7)	10.9% (38)	33.7% (118)	52.3% (183)	4.34	350
					Other (please specify)		7
answered question							350
skipped question							1

4. 4. Please indicate how well you feel the City serves your needs in the following areas:

	Not at all	Marginally	Partially	Adequately	Fully	Rating Average	Rating Count
Athletic Fields	2.9% (10)	12.2% (42)	22.3% (77)	50.4% (174)	12.2% (42)	3.57	345
Bicycle and Pedestrian	2.3% (8)	7.8% (27)	27.2% (94)	49.3% (170)	13.3% (46)	3.63	345
Historic & Cultural Resources	2.6% (9)	11.6% (40)	33.6% (116)	46.7% (161)	5.5% (19)	3.41	345
Open Space Preservation and Conservation Lands	4.1% (14)	15.4% (53)	33.6% (116)	42.3% (146)	4.6% (16)	3.28	345
Parks	3.5% (12)	15.9% (55)	33.9% (117)	38.0% (131)	8.7% (30)	3.32	345
Recreation Programs	2.6% (9)	11.9% (41)	29.0% (100)	41.7% (144)	14.8% (51)	3.54	345
Wildlife (including birds and other animal life)	7.5% (26)	18.0% (62)	38.3% (132)	32.2% (111)	4.1% (14)	3.07	345
					Other (please specify)		21
					answered question		345
					skipped question		6

5. 5. Please check all of the following activities that you and/or your household members are currently using or participating in:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Baseball		25.7%	88
Basketball		32.7%	112
Biking		54.8%	188
Boating/Canoeing/Kayaking		23.6%	81
Fishing		18.7%	64
Fitness Exercise Courses		30.9%	106
Football		18.7%	64
Frisbee		9.0%	31
Golf		28.3%	97
Hiking		30.6%	105
Jogging/Running		46.9%	161
Lacrosse/Field Hockey		10.5%	36
Nature Center/Interpretive Areas		8.5%	29
Pet Exercise		31.2%	107
Picnic or events		31.2%	107
Playgrounds (including swings/slides/tot lots, etc.)		49.0%	168
Resting		29.4%	101
Skateboarding		5.8%	20
Soccer		28.6%	98
Softball		13.4%	46
Street Hockey		9.3%	32

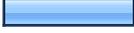
Swimming		26.2%	90
Tennis		9.0%	31
Track & Field		13.1%	45
Walking		75.2%	258
I do not use any of the activities or facilities listed		3.2%	11

Other (please specify) 10

answered question	343
skipped question	8

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6. 6. Please indicate which of the following activities / facilities you and/or your household members would like to see more of in the future:

		Response Percent	Response Count
Baseball		12.5%	43
Basketball		17.8%	61
Biking		32.9%	113
Boating/Canoeing/Kayaking		34.1%	117
Fishing		19.5%	67
Fitness Exercise Courses		35.6%	122
Football		10.8%	37
Frisbee		8.5%	29
Golf		12.8%	44
Hiking		33.8%	116
Jogging/Running		28.6%	98
Lacrosse/Field Hockey		5.2%	18
Nature Center/Interpretive Areas		28.9%	99
Pet Exercise		26.2%	90
Picnic or events		35.3%	121
Playgrounds (including swings/slides/tot lots, etc.)		37.9%	130
Resting		14.9%	51
Skateboarding		5.5%	19
Soccer		13.4%	46
Softball		10.5%	36
Street Hockey		7.6%	26

Swimming		21.3%	73
Tennis		8.7%	30
Track & Field		12.2%	42
Walking		48.4%	166
I do not use any of the activities or facilities listed		2.0%	7

Other (please specify) 17

answered question	343
skipped question	8

7. 7a. Would you rather have the City develop

		Response Percent	Response Count
more smaller parks used by the neighborhood and community residents		59.2%	202
a few larger parks that are used by all City residents		40.8%	139
	answered question		341
	skipped question		10

8. 7b. Should the City

		Response Percent	Response Count
repair and maintain existing parks and recreation areas		71.8%	245
purchase additional parklands and additional open space		28.2%	96
		answered question	341
		skipped question	10

9. 7c. Should the City

		Response Percent	Response Count
begin developing vacant and undeveloped parklands		35.5%	121
repair and maintain existing parks and recreation areas		64.5%	220
		answered question	341
		skipped question	10

10. 7d. Should the City spend more money on

		Response Percent	Response Count
supervised recreation activities		40.8%	139
building park areas		59.2%	202
		answered question	341
		skipped question	10

11. 7e. Should the city

		Response Percent	Response Count
continue operating and maintaining all park and recreation areas internally		54.0%	184
begin allowing citizens groups to develop, maintain, and program parks as stewards		46.0%	157
		answered question	341
		skipped question	10

12. 7f. Should the city

		Response Percent	Response Count
continue to purchase land for conservation land		29.6%	101
develop nature trails and signage for conservation land		70.4%	240
		answered question	341
		skipped question	10

13. 8. Which of the following recreation facilities do you use or visit regularly? (check all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Benevento Park, Linda Jean Lane		1.2%	4
Brooksby Farm, 54 Felton St.		69.3%	233
Brown School Playground, 150 Lynn St.		15.2%	51
Buckley Field, 75 Central St.		8.3%	28
Burke School Playground, 127 Birch St.		5.1%	17
Carroll Savage Park, Cashman Road		11.0%	37
Carroll School Playground, 60 Northend St.		11.9%	40
Center School, 18 Irving St.		12.2%	41
Connolly Park, 20 Dark Lane		5.4%	18
Corbeil Park, Hoover Terrace		1.2%	4
Cottage St. Playground, Cottage St.		1.2%	4
East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park, 45 Walnut St.		3.3%	11
Emerson Park , 27 Perkins St.		29.8%	100
Farnham Park, Endicott St.		8.6%	29
Forest St. Park, 10 Forest St.		8.3%	28
Higgins Middle School Athletic Fields, Perkins St. and Allen's Lane		30.4%	102
Independence Greenway, 1 Essex Center Dr.		18.8%	63
James St. Park, 1 James St.		17.3%	58

Jubilee Park, 15 Bow St.		4.8%	16
Kennedy Athletic Fields, 4 Elginwood Road		23.2%	78
Kiley School Playground, 21 Johnson St.		8.0%	27
Lakeshore Park, Lakeshore Road		6.5%	22
Lalikos Park, Nancy Ave		7.1%	24
Leather City Common, Lowell St.		13.4%	45
Loris Road Park, Loris Road and Reynolds Road		2.1%	7
Lt. Ross Park (CyTenny Park), 32 Johnson Street		31.3%	105
MacArthur Park, MacArthur Circle		14.9%	50
Marrs Park, Home St.		6.0%	20
McCarthy School Playground, 79 Lake St.		4.8%	16
McVann/O'Keefe Skating Rink, 511 Lowell St.		14.9%	50
O'Connor Park, Home St.		3.0%	10
Peabody Veterans Memorial High School, 485 Lowell St.		29.8%	100
Pierpont Park, Pierpont St. and Sewall St.		2.7%	9
Raddin Road Park, Raddin Road and Lynnfield St.		12.5%	42
South Memorial Elementary School, 16 Maple St.		10.1%	34
Symphony Park, Symphony Rd and Catherine Dr		11.6%	39
Tanner City Skate Park, Perkins St. and James St.		3.9%	13

The Meadow at Peabody Golf Course, 80 Granite St.		15.8%	53
Welch School Playground, 50 Swampscott Ave		6.8%	23
West Memorial School, 15 Bow St.		6.5%	22
I do not use any of the listed facilities		4.5%	15
answered question			336
skipped question			15

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14. 9. What is the name of the park/recreation facility in Peabody you visit most often?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Benevento Park, Linda Jean Lane		0.3%	1
Brooksby Farm, 54 Felton St.		16.6%	55
Brown School Playground, 150 Lynn St.		2.1%	7
Buckley Field, 75 Central St.		0.0%	0
Burke School Playground, 127 Birch St.		0.3%	1
Carroll Savage Park, Cashman Road		0.6%	2
Carroll School Playground, 60 Northend St.		2.4%	8
Center School, 18 Irving St.		2.4%	8
Connolly Park, 20 Dark Lane		0.3%	1
Corbeil Park, Hoover Terrace		0.3%	1
Cottage St. Playground, Cottage St.		0.0%	0
East End Peabody Veterans Memorial Park, 45 Walnut St.		0.3%	1
Emerson Park , 27 Perkins St.		4.8%	16
Farnham Park, Endicott St.		0.6%	2
Forest St. Park, 10 Forest St.		0.6%	2
Higgins Middle School Athletic Fields, Perkins St. and Allen's Lane		2.7%	9
Independence Greenway, 1 Essex Center Dr.		5.1%	17
James St. Park, 1 James St.		3.0%	10
Jubilee Park, 15 Bow St.		0.0%	0

Kennedy Athletic Fields, 4 Elginwood Road		4.8%	16
Kiley School Playground, 21 Johnson St.		0.3%	1
Lakeshore Park, Lakeshore Road		3.0%	10
Lalikos Park, Nancy Ave		0.6%	2
Leather City Common, Lowell St.		2.1%	7
Loris Road Park, Loris Road and Reynolds Road		0.3%	1
Lt. Ross Park (CyTenny Park), 32 Johnson Street		12.0%	40
MacArthur Park, MacArthur Circle		3.6%	12
Marrs Park, Home St.		0.6%	2
McCarthy School Playground, 79 Lake St.		0.6%	2
McVann/O'Keefe Skating Rink, 511 Lowell St.		0.3%	1
O'Connor Park, Home St.		0.3%	1
Peabody Veterans Memorial High School, 485 Lowell St.		10.8%	36
Pierpont Park, Pierpont St. and Sewall St.		0.6%	2
Raddin Road Park, Raddin Road and Lynnfield St.		1.8%	6
South Memorial Elementary School, 16 Maple St.		0.9%	3
Symphony Park, Symphony Rd and Catherine Dr		2.4%	8
Tanner City Skate Park, Perkins St. and James St.		0.0%	0
The Meadow at Peabody Golf Course, 80 Granite St.		3.6%	12

Welch School Playground, 50 Swampscott Ave		3.0%	10
West Memorial School, 15 Bow St.		1.5%	5
I do not visit a park/recreation facility in Peabody		4.2%	14
answered question			332
skipped question			19

15. 10. Which of the following conservation areas do you use regularly? (check all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Brooksby Farm (54 Felton St)		70.5%	237
Browns Pond (Lake Shore Road & Bay State Road)		17.6%	59
Carpenter Conservation Area (Carpenter Street)		0.6%	2
Castle Conservation Area (Castle Circle)		0.3%	1
Crystal Lake Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		20.5%	69
Daniel Terrace Conservation Area (Daniel Terrace)		0.0%	0
Larrabee Conservation Area (Larrabee Terrace)		0.9%	3
Marble Meadows Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		1.5%	5
Mill Pond Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		2.7%	9
Robin Road Conservation Area (Robin Road)		0.3%	1
Rockaway Conservation Area (Rockaway Road)		0.3%	1

Russell Conservation Area (71 Winona Street)		4.2%	14
Sidneys Pond Conservation Area (May St)		2.1%	7
Springs Pond (Sunset Drive)		11.0%	37
I do not use conservation areas regularly		20.8%	70

Other (please specify) 11

answered question	336
skipped question	15

DRAFT

16. 11. What is the name of the conservation area in Peabody you visit most often?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Brooksby Farm (54 Felton St)		58.0%	195
Browns Pond (Lake Shore Road & Bay State Road)		6.3%	21
Carpenter Conservation Area (Carpenter Street)		0.0%	0
Castle Conservation Area (Castle Circle)		0.3%	1
Crystal Lake Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		8.9%	30
Daniel Terrace Conservation Area (Daniel Terrace)		0.0%	0
Larrabee Conservation Area (Larrabee Terrace)		0.3%	1
Marble Meadows Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		0.9%	3
Mill Pond Conservation Area (Lowell Street)		0.9%	3
Robin Road Conservation Area (Robin Road)		0.3%	1
Rockaway Conservation Area (Rockaway Road)		0.0%	0
Russell Conservation Area (71 Winona Street)		1.5%	5
Sidneys Pond Conservation Area (May St)		1.2%	4
Springs Pond (Sunset Drive)		6.3%	21
I do not visit a conservation area in Peabody		15.2%	51

Other (please specify)

7

answered question 336

skipped question 15

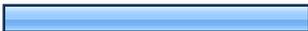
17. 12. How do you usually travel to the parks and recreation areas? (check all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Bike		24.6%	81
Bus		0.0%	0
Car		76.3%	251
Walk/run		56.5%	186
Skateboard/Rollerblade		1.2%	4
I do not travel to parks or recreation areas		3.3%	11
	Other (please specify)		5

answered question 329

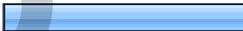
skipped question 22

18. 13. How long does it take you to travel there?

		Response Percent	Response Count
1-5 Minutes		23.7%	78
5-10 Minutes		45.9%	151
10-15 Minutes		20.1%	66
Over 15 Minutes		7.3%	24
I do not travel to parks or recreation areas		3.0%	10
		answered question	329
		skipped question	22

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19. 14. What do you do when you visit parks in Peabody? (please check all that apply)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Attend special events (concerts, movies, fundraising walks/runs, etc.)		33.4%	110
Casual pick-up sports/games		20.4%	67
Enjoy nature		48.9%	161
Exercise/Fitness		47.1%	155
Free play activities with children		36.5%	120
Meet and spend time with family, friends, or neighbors		29.5%	97
Organized sports (team or non-team) for adults		10.3%	34
Organized sports (team or non-team) for children/youth		30.1%	99
Simple relaxation/passive recreation (sit on bench, sit on grass, etc.)		26.4%	87
View park from home or workplace window		4.6%	15
Visit Playgrounds with children		36.8%	121
Walk Dog		27.7%	91
Walk, drive, or ride pass park without entering		10.9%	36
Walking/strolling		41.9%	138
I do not visit parks in Peabody		2.7%	9

Other (please specify) 2

answered question 329

skipped question 22

20. 15. Please rate by level of importance the need for the following recreational facilities in the City of Peabody:

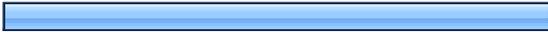
	Not important	Less important	Neutral	Important	Very important	Rating Count
Basketball courts	3.5% (11)	7.6% (24)	25.2% (79)	41.7% (131)	22.0% (69)	314
Bike Trails	0.9% (3)	4.0% (13)	15.7% (51)	45.7% (148)	33.6% (109)	324
Boat Ramps or launch areas	17.6% (54)	22.1% (68)	37.8% (116)	15.6% (48)	6.8% (21)	307
Community Gardens	4.8% (15)	14.1% (44)	31.7% (99)	33.7% (105)	15.7% (49)	312
Disc Golf Course	18.2% (56)	21.8% (67)	42.5% (131)	12.3% (38)	5.2% (16)	308
Dog Parks	6.7% (21)	10.9% (34)	29.5% (92)	31.7% (99)	21.2% (66)	312
Fields- Baseball, softball	1.3% (4)	4.5% (14)	23.6% (73)	38.5% (119)	32.0% (99)	309
Fields- Soccer, lacrosse, football	2.3% (7)	3.5% (11)	23.5% (73)	39.4% (122)	31.3% (97)	310
Ice Skating Rink- indoor	4.2% (13)	6.1% (19)	33.3% (103)	33.7% (104)	22.7% (70)	309
Ice Skating Rink- outdoor	7.9% (24)	11.2% (34)	34.0% (103)	31.4% (95)	15.5% (47)	303
Nature Trails	2.2% (7)	6.0% (19)	19.4% (62)	38.2% (122)	34.2% (109)	319
Outdoor Fitness Paths/stations	2.2% (7)	6.4% (20)	22.6% (71)	40.4% (127)	28.3% (89)	314
Recreation Center	5.1% (16)	2.9% (9)	27.0% (84)	36.0% (112)	28.9% (90)	311
Splash park	13.0% (39)	19.3% (58)	30.0% (90)	20.7% (62)	17.0% (51)	300
Swimming pool- indoor	7.4% (23)	12.2% (38)	30.9% (96)	28.9% (90)	20.6% (64)	311
Swimming pool- outdoor	7.8% (24)	16.0% (49)	35.6% (109)	23.9% (73)	16.7% (51)	306
Tennis Courts	4.7% (14)	11.3% (34)	38.3% (115)	30.7% (92)	15.0% (45)	300
Waterfront access for public	11.3% (34)	9.9% (30)	32.8% (99)	26.5% (80)	19.5% (59)	302

Other (please specify) 7

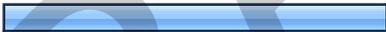
answered question 329

skipped question 22

21. 16. Do you think the City should consider allowing corporate sponsorship/advertisement at recreation facilities?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		17.3%	57
Yes		82.7%	272
answered question			329
skipped question			22

22. 17. Do you think the City should allow none residential or private groups to use our athletic fields?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		42.2%	139
Yes		57.8%	190
answered question			329
skipped question			22

23. 18. Are you a current resident of the City of Peabody?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		6.4%	21
Yes		93.6%	308
answered question			329
skipped question			22

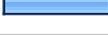
24. In what city do you live?

	Response Count
	21
answered question	21
skipped question	330

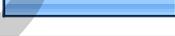
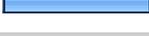
25. 19. How many years have you lived in Peabody

		Response Percent	Response Count
0-1		3.2%	10
2-4		5.5%	17
5-9		11.7%	36
10-19		26.6%	82
20-29		16.2%	50
30+		36.7%	113
	answered question		308
	skipped question		43

26. 20. What ward do you live in?

		Response Percent	Response Count
1		25.3%	73
2		14.6%	42
3		11.5%	33
4		19.1%	55
5		13.9%	40
6		15.6%	45
		answered question	288
		skipped question	63

27. 21. How old are you?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Under 18		8.2%	27
18-29		10.0%	33
30-39		21.9%	72
40-49		25.8%	85
50-59		21.6%	71
60-69		9.7%	32
70+		2.7%	9
		answered question	329
		skipped question	22

28. 22. How many children under 18 live in your household?

		Response Percent	Response Count
0		40.1%	132
1		19.5%	64
2		26.4%	87
3		10.6%	35
4		2.4%	8
5+		0.9%	3
answered question			329
skipped question			22

29. 23. Does a physically disabled person live in your household?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		90.9%	299
Yes		9.1%	30
answered question			329
skipped question			22

30. Please enter your email address below to be entered into a drawing for a \$50 Peabody Recreation gift certificate.

	Response Count
	165
answered question	165
skipped question	186

31. What is your gender?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Female		58.9%	189
Male		41.1%	132
		answered question	321
		skipped question	30

32. Please select your ethnicity.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Hispanic or Latino		3.5%	11
Not Hispanic or Latino		96.5%	302
		answered question	313
		skipped question	38

33. What is your race? Mark one.

		Response Percent	Response Count
White		94.6%	296
Black or African American		0.6%	2
Asian		0.6%	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		0.0%	0
American Indian or Alaska Native		0.3%	1
Other		3.8%	12
		answered question	313
		skipped question	38

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