

**Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts**

# **Open Space and Recreation Plan**



**Prepared by:**

**Lynnfield Open Space Committee  
Lynnfield Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield Massachusetts 01940**

**[www.town.lynnfield.ma.us](http://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us)**

**Revised March 2022**

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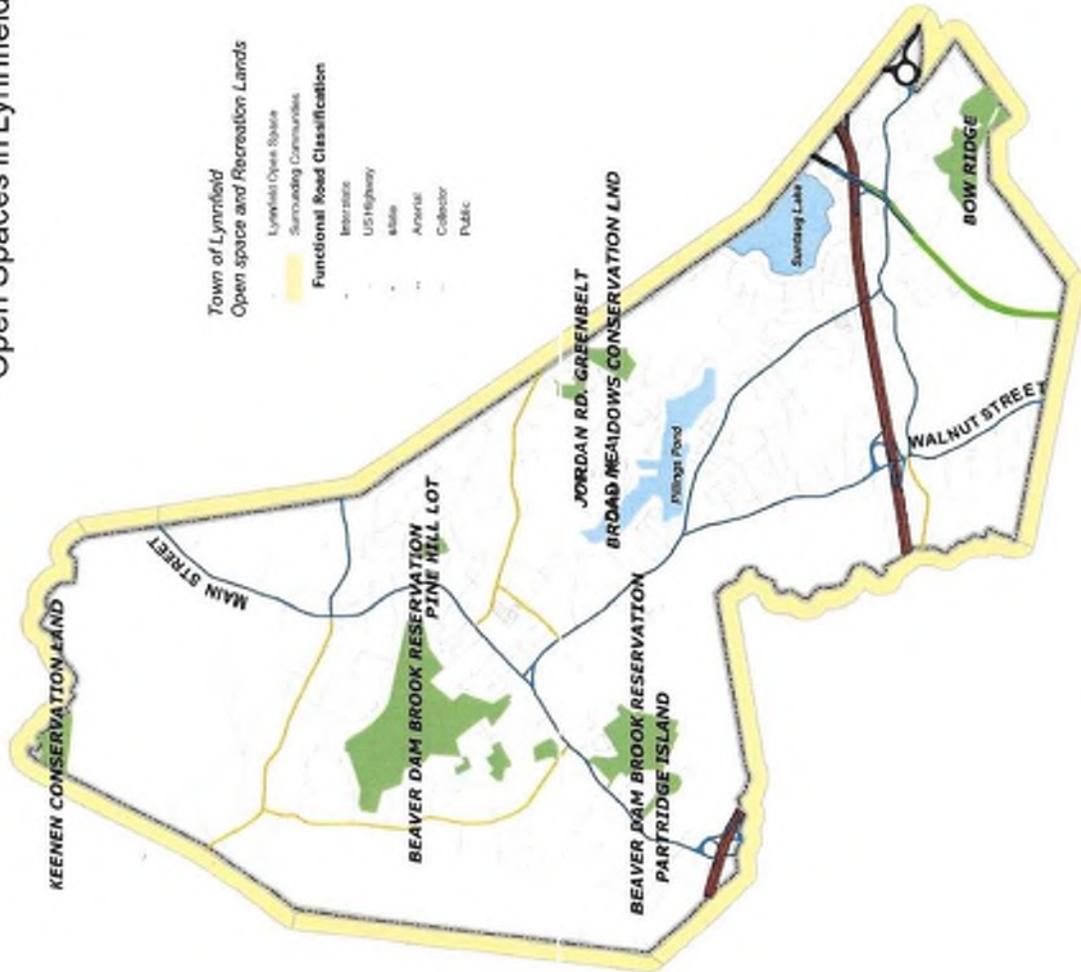
Open Spaces in Lynnfield MA



Town of Lynnfield  
Open Space and  
Conservation Land



May, 2020



**Beaver Dam Brook Reservation**

The reservation consists of over 56 acres of meadow, wetland, and forest. It is flat and easily walked. Additional activities include birding and nature study. The abundance of berry producing flora make it an important wintering ground for birds. Parking and access is at the rear of the Town Centre Shopping Center.



Black Throated Green Warbler at Beaver Dam Brook

**Bow Ridge Reservation / Kallenburg Quarry**

This reservation consists of over 50 acres of forest, wetland, and quarry. It is adjacent to the 2200 acres of Lynn Woods. Its hilly and rocky terrain can make for challenging hike. Additional activities include mountain biking, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, dog walking, birding, and nature study. The large tracks of contiguous forest make it one of the best places to see our area's larger mammals including Deer and Coyote. Parking and access is at the rear of Kelly Jeep Auto Dealership, the end of Lynnbrook Road, and the end of Ledge Road



Fawn at Bow Ridge

**Partridge Island**

This reservation consists of over 36 acres of marsh and a small wooded island. It is part of the much larger 540 Acre Reedy Meadow. This marsh has been designated a National Natural Landmark and is one of the largest freshwater cattail marshes in Massachusetts. It is the major water retention area for the Saugus River Watershed and a major natural wildlife refuge. Access is off of Main Street and directly across from Heritage Lane. In 1976 a boardwalk was built across a short distance of the meadow but unfortunately this boardwalk has fallen into disrepair. It is hoped that this boardwalk will ultimately be repaired. Lynnfield is working to convert the abandoned MBTA rail line which bisects much of this marsh into a multipurpose recreational trail path.



Swallowtail Butterfly at ReedyMeadow

**Bennett Keenan Conservation Area**

This area consists of 25 acres of wetland and forest. It is bordered by the Ipswich River on the North and 500 acres of forest, wetlands, and ponds on the South owned by the Lynnfield Center Water District. This habitat rich area supports a wide variety of wildlife. It constitutes a major portion of the Ipswich River Watershed in Lynnfield. Traversing a portion this land is the abandoned Salem-Lowell railway bed. Unfortunately, at this time there is no access to the area from Lynnfield but there is access off of Elm Street in North Reading. It is hoped that access from Lynnfield will be provided in the future.



Tree Frog at Bennett Keenan

**Other Conservation Areas**

Other areas include Broad Meadow's 28 acres abutting the City of Peabody's Winona Pond, Essex West Green Belt's 9 acres adjacent to Jordan Road, and Pine Hill Lot's 9.5 acres. The access to most of these areas is limited.

**Rules and Regulations:**

The Conservation Commission encourages the use of our Conservation Lands for passive recreation. Please help to keep the areas clean after use and please use our lands responsibly. The following is prohibited:

- Motorized vehicles
- Dumping and disposing of trash
- Hunting, shooting, trapping, weapons of any kind
- Paint ball
- Building fires
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages
- Cutting of trees
- Removal of plants or wildlife

Additional information can be found by visiting Lynnfield's Conservation Commission Website: [www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/Conservation](http://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/Conservation) or by calling Director of Planning & Conservation Emilie Cafemartori at (781) 334.9495

# SECTION 1

## PLAN SUMMARY



Lynnfield Center Common

*A true conservationist is a man who knows that the world is not given by his fathers but borrowed from his children.*

— John James Audubon

## SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

*Let me know what picture Nature is painting,  
what poetry she is writing, what ode she is  
composing now.*

– H.D. Thoreau, Journals, *Summer*, July 5, 1852

The purpose of the Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan is to present a vision and action plan for Lynnfield's future. Lynnfield's past and present have been explored to provide a foundation for the development of goals and objectives for open space and recreation during the next seven years.

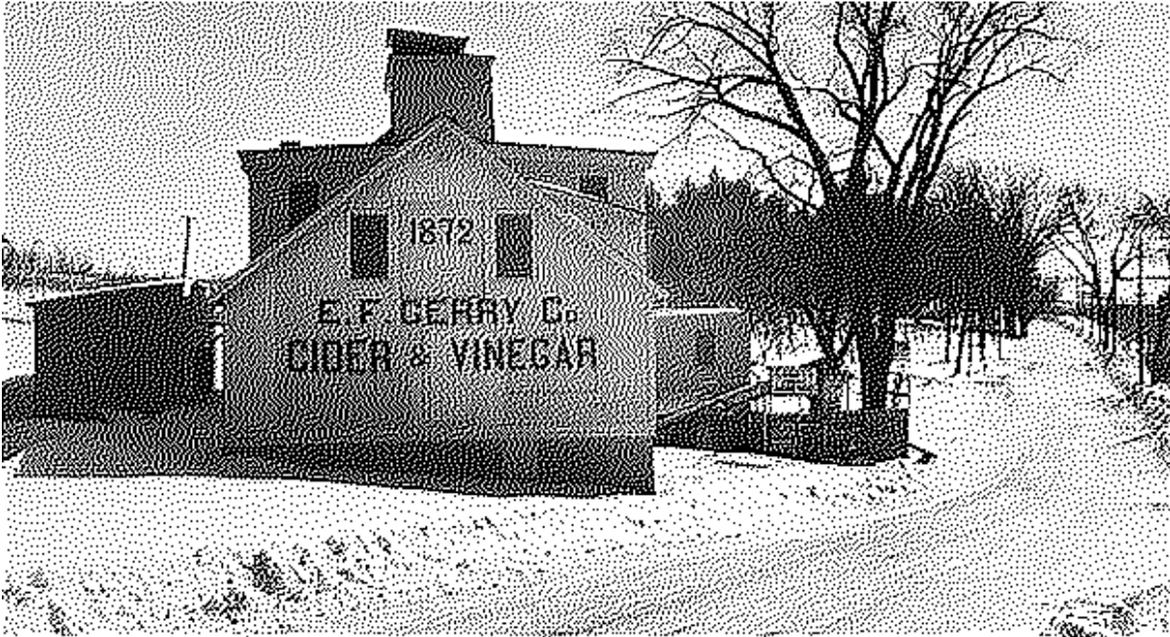
A variety of issues and concerns are documented in the various sections of the Open Space and Recreation Plan. These criteria have been formulated into a Seven-Year Action Plan that provides Lynnfield with the appropriate focus for achieving the action items.

The results of the Open Space Survey clearly reflect the residents' main attraction to the town, which is the semi-rural character and small-town atmosphere. Respondents emphasize the need to preserve and enhance the open space in Lynnfield as well as acquire additional land for passive conservation and active recreational use.

The Seven-Year Action Plan represents the culmination of statistics, background information and community response. Implementation of the Plan will maintain the quality of life enjoyed by Lynnfield citizens. The joint ongoing efforts of town conservation, recreation and beautification groups will further contribute to the charming, semi-rural atmosphere of Lynnfield.

# SECTION 2

## INTRODUCTION



Gerry's Cider Mill House



Pillings Pond

*Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.*

— Margaret Mead

## **SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Statement of Purpose**

The purpose of the Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan is to provide the Town with a guide to enhance and protect our natural resources as well as address the recreational needs of the community.

The Open Space Committee is responsible for revising and updating the original Open Space and Recreation Plan created and approved in 1998 as well as the 2010 revised Plan. Public and board input has been actively sought and received throughout the planning process resulting in heightened public interest in open space and recreation.

It has been and remains clear that the Town needs to maintain a means of addressing concerns on open space, recreation and development.

This document provides Lynnfield with an updated Action Plan for the next seven years. It was prepared in accordance with guidelines of the “Open Space Planner’s Workbook”, 3/2008 Revision, developed by the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA).

After review and approval by EOEEA, the Town will be qualified for funding from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, as well as Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services LAND and PARC grant programs.

### **B. Planning Process and Public Participation**

Vital public input was obtained from a Survey made available to all residents via a Survey Monkey web link or through paper copies at Town Hall, the Lynnfield Public Library and the Senior Center. The survey was advertised to the public through the more conventional means of the two local newspaper press releases, and with fliers hung in the high foot traffic venues of town, such as the public library, the Senior Center and the two small market plazas. The survey was also advertised and shared on the facebook page set up specifically for the Open Space & Recreation Plan effort. Members of the Open Space Committee compiled the results and conclusions. The results of this survey were formally presented to the Town on April 12, 2018, at a public forum and they are included in Appendix B.

**C. Task Force**

*Members:*

Bert Beaulieu

Terri Farrell

Reid Lavoie

Erin Madden

Lucy Madden

Betty Adelson, former Conservation Commission Administrator

Emilie Cademartori, Director Planning & Conservation

Jennifer Welter, Conservation Commission Assistant

...with assistance from David Crockett, Michael Cuddy, Don Gentile, Stephen Riley and Angelo Salamone.

The Committee also wishes to acknowledge the support and input from the following:

- ◆ Historical Commission photographs: Steve Richard
- ◆ Current photographs and wildlife pictures: Betty Adelson, Bob Senk

# SECTION 3

## COMMUNITY SETTING



Cemetery Boys



Centennial Celebration

*Only within the moment of time represented by the present century  
has one species—man—acquired significant power  
to alter the nature of his world.*

— Rachel Carson

## SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

### A. Regional Context

Lynnfield, Massachusetts is located in the western part of Essex County in the northeastern part of the state known as the North Shore. Lynnfield is bordered by North Reading on the north; Reading on the west; Middleton, Peabody and Lynn on the east; and Saugus and Wakefield on the south. With a total area of 10.22 square miles, Lynnfield is 15 miles north of Boston, 19 miles east of Concord and 28 miles south of Newburyport. Lynnfield's location on the North Shore, with access to major highways, makes it easy for residents to travel to nearby mountains, beaches and Boston.

Lynnfield (on average 98 feet above sea level) is primarily a traditional New England town with marshes, forests and a variety of bodies of water. The Ipswich River flows along the northern border while the Saugus River makes up part of the southern and western borders. Suntaug Lake abuts Lynnfield and Peabody. The City of Peabody receives part of its water supply from Suntaug Lake. Pillings Pond is a manmade body of water located in the center of Lynnfield. This pond is the setting for many recreational activities in the community, and it now boasts its own park, Rotary Park, which was completed in 2008. The Park is landscaped and has nine memorial benches for the enjoyment of relaxing and watching the wildlife. Also, a small seasonal dock provides access for the launching of small non-motorized craft and fishing. There is a boat ramp located at the end of Highland Avenue. Pillings Pond was the source of power for the famous Gerry's Cider Mill formerly located downstream of the pond. Hawkes Pond is shared with the Town of Saugus and is part of the Lynn water supply. Reedy Meadow is a freshwater marsh—the largest cattail marsh in Massachusetts—and a National Natural Landmark, one of eleven such landmarks in Massachusetts. The surface water of Reedy Meadow does not belong to Lynnfield even though the land beneath the water is within the confines of the town. By an act of legislation in 1883, the City of Lynn acquired the right to dam the Saugus River and to use the meadow for water conservation. Lynnfield and Wakefield, both bordering Reedy Meadow, share in their desire to keep the marsh in its natural state and retain its open space qualities.

Lynnfield has evolved from a former agricultural community, with many farms, apple and pear orchards. Today it is a traditional New England residential community. There are no longer any working farms in Lynnfield. Since U.S. Route 1 and State Route 128 (Interstate 95) pass through Lynnfield, residents are within easy commuting distance of Boston. For most of the 20th century, Lynnfield has been an upper-income suburb predominantly composed of owner-occupied homes. Lynnfield has limited business or industry; thus most residents work outside of the town. One of the largest developments in recent years was the MarketStreet 40R development off Walnut Street at the former 18-hole Colonial Golf Course. MarketStreet is a mixed-use project consisting of retail stores, restaurants, office space and rental apartments. At the beginning of the project, the Town negotiated with the developer, acquiring land acreage abutting Reedy Meadow. A portion of this land was sold to Lynnfield Initiative for Elders (L.I.F.E.) for the creation of Colonial Village in January 2015. The remaining golf course land, comprising seven holes and greens, was reconfigured to create the nine-hole King Rail Golf Course named after one of the

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

endangered birds of Reedy Meadow. Future building plans at this golf course include a clubhouse with a maintenance garage. Currently there is a temporary trailer onsite to accommodate golf registrations and restroom facilities.

Lynnfield is a member of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), which evaluates conservation and recreation priorities in the greater metropolitan Boston area. MetroFuture, the land resources protection element of MAPC's regional development plan, notes that "its goals are to preserve and protect critical land resources, to shape the growth of the region, to help preserve and enhance a 'sense of place,' and to fulfill the recreation needs and provide access to appropriate open spaces." MAPC has eight subregional committees; Lynnfield is a member of the North Suburban Planning Council, nine communities that meet regularly to discuss issues of common interest. It also provides an excellent forum for discussing open space issues and opportunities.

### **Surrounding Communities**

Whether by environmental impact, public impact or contiguous border, Lynnfield shares several open space areas with other communities. Lynnfield therefore works cooperatively with these communities to ensure the long-term protection and health of these open space areas, and to promote their public accessibility where appropriate.

Wakefield and Lynnfield share Reedy Meadow, one of the state's largest freshwater cattail marshes. It has been designated a National Natural Landmark and certified as one of Massachusetts' Important Bird Areas (IBA) by Mass Audubon. Located within Reedy Meadow is Lynnfield's Partridge Island Trail. This trail is a popular field trip for school children from Lynnfield, Wakefield and Saugus. Both Wakefield and Lynnfield are also currently collaborating on the large-scale recreational trail project. This "rail-trail", over an existing and abandoned railway, will bisect the marsh. Project design is currently underway. On March 19, 2019, MassDOT conducted a public hearing for Lynnfield and Wakefield residents to solicit any and all public feedback on the 25% design point. Subsequently, a non-binding ballot question initiated by the Board of Selectmen, which was designed to gauge residents' interest regarding project continuation, was added to the ballot for the annual April election. This ballot question passed April, 2019. Both Lynnfield and Wakefield have committed to funding the final design.

Adjacent to Reedy Meadow is Lynnfield's MarketStreet (40R Smart Growth) development project, and L.I.F.E.'S Colonial Village and King Rail Golf Course. During the permitting process of these projects, Lynnfield's Conservation Commission worked collaboratively with the Wakefield Conservation Commission, the Saugus River Watershed Council, and the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission to ensure that all environmental impacts were considered, mitigated and successfully permitted in 2008. Lynnfield's Wetland Protection Bylaw and Regulations created a 25-foot no-disturb setback and a 50-foot no-build setback from the edge of the Meadow. Market Street opened in 2013 as an open-air lifestyle center with retail shops, restaurants, office space and apartments.

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Lynnfield's Bennett Keenan Conservation Area and surrounding Lynnfield Center Water District owns land consisting of over 500 acres of fragile wetlands, vernal pools, and forests. This area borders the Towns of North Reading and Peabody and is an important wildlife habitat. The Ipswich River, a critical source of drinking water for a number of communities, also passes through this area. Although public access to this land is limited, it is regularly (and illegally) used by off-road ATV and motorcycle enthusiasts. Lynnfield hopes to work with its neighboring communities to help reduce this destructive recreational use of the land while providing public access for passive recreation.

Lynnfield's Bow Ridge and Kallenberg Quarries share their boundaries with Lynn Woods' 2200 acres of nature diversity, including ponds, swamps, reservoirs, streams, and forests with rocky outcroppings. The area has an extensive trail system with many sponsored cross-country races, mountain bike events, and nature walks that are enjoyed by surrounding communities. It is also a favorite spot for dog walkers.

Owned by Peabody but located within both Lynnfield and Peabody is Suntaug Lake. The lake is fed by the Ipswich River and its 2700-acre feet of water serve as one of Peabody's main drinking water supplies. It borders Lynnfield's Newhall Park, Peabody's Puritan Lawn Memorial Park, and Peabody's Winona Pond Conservation Land. Lynnfield helps Peabody protect this water supply through enforcement of recreational restrictions (i.e., no swimming, boating, etc.)

Hawkes Pond, located in Lynnfield and Saugus, is fed by the Saugus River and Hawkes Brook and its 620-acre feet of water serve as one of Lynn's drinking water supplies. Lynnfield helps Lynn protect this water supply through enforcement of recreational restrictions (i.e., no swimming, boating, etc.)

In summary, Lynnfield understands that the care and health of its open space has a direct impact, not only within its own borders, but within those of its neighboring communities, as well. As a result, Lynnfield has sought to work collaboratively with its neighbors on the care and preservation of our open space and will continue to do so in the future.

### **B. History of the Community**

The first European settlers came to the area known today as Lynnfield in 1634. Prior to 1634, the Saugus Indian Tribe, affiliated with the Naumkeag, inhabited the area for as many as three thousand years. Native American artifacts have been found at campsites around Lynnfield. These areas include Kallenberg Quarry, Sagamore Golf Club and Partridge Island, at the edge of Reedy Meadow. The newly settled area was known as "Lynn End" and was a parish of the town of Lynn for many years. In 1782, Lynnfield was incorporated and became a town in 1814. Lynnfield has an open town meeting form of government, headed by a three-member Board of Selectmen and a Town Administrator. The Meeting House, still standing on its original green, was built in 1714 and is the third oldest Puritan Meeting House in New England. The Meeting House and The Common District were included on the National Register of Historic Places on November 21,

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

1976. The Meeting House is situated in the middle of The Common District. This area is the center of many town activities and presently the home of several municipal buildings. Two other buildings in Lynnfield are listed with the National Registry: the Henfield House (1667), the oldest standing building in Lynnfield, and the Hart House (1672). Other historical buildings, cemeteries and churches exist within the Town (see Figure 1).

The Newburyport Turnpike (U.S. Route 1) was completed in 1806 and the Lynnfield Hotel (1804), destroyed by fire in 1894, was the first stagecoach stop from Boston. During the mid-1800s, the railroad began operating in Lynnfield. Early visitors to the area included hundreds of Civil War volunteers from every county in Massachusetts who came to muster on the site of a one-time racetrack before going to war. Railroad access brought many people to the area, particularly in the summer, to use the water resources such as Suntaug Lake and Pillings Pond. Until the beginning of the 19th century, Lynnfield was mostly an agrarian community. During the 1800's, a few industries appeared, including several mills and shoe factories. The Walnut Street mill, owned by the Gerry family, is perhaps the most famous. It was originally a gristmill in 1848, then a woolen mill. In 1872, it became the famous Gerry's Cider Mill, the largest cider mill in this part of the country, attracting visitors from surrounding areas. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1974. Additionally, peat was excavated from Reedy Meadow and granite was quarried in the Kallenberg Quarry. Both sites are now conservation areas.

Lynnfield remained a rural community until after World War II when the town experienced significant growth similar to many of its neighboring towns. The population more than doubled during the 1950s and 1960s spurred by the development of new housing (1,654 houses were built during this 20-year span). This expansion of population resulted in increased public services such as post offices, fire and police stations, new shopping centers and an addition to the library.

The once rural community was transformed into a suburb, and in subsequent years has increased the percentage of urbanized/developed land. Prior to 1960, Lynnfield students attended Wakefield or Lynn High Schools. The first Lynnfield High School class graduated in 1960. Within five years a new high school was needed and the former high school became a middle school. During this decade conservation land was acquired and recreational facilities were built. Lynnfield has had a long history of thoughtful land use planning and community involvement. During the late 1920s, residents of Lynnfield, recognizing the need for planning, made arrangements for the first zoning bylaws and formed the first Planning Board. They established some of the Commonwealth's first restrictions on land use to help protect the residential character of the town. During the 1950s, the Planning Board prepared the initial "Master Plan", which dealt with zoning, streets, schools, recreation and public areas, public buildings, utilities and services. The Master Plan was updated in 2002. The 1961 "Long-Range Plan for Parks and Recreation" emphasized the need for new and enhanced open space "before the town becomes saturated with homes". The 1961 plan mentioned the importance of maintaining the three golf courses in Lynnfield and stressed the need to create greenbelt areas and a wildlife reservation. As a result, the first Lynnfield Conservation Commission was founded in 1961 "for the promotion, development and protection of the natural and watershed resources of the town of Lynnfield".

In 2005 Lynnfield voters passed a Wetland Protection Bylaw. The purpose of this bylaw is to add

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

additional protection of wetlands, water resources and adjoining land areas in the Town of Lynnfield. This bylaw is intended to utilize the Home Rule authority of the Town to protect additional resource areas, with additional standards and procedures more protective than those of the Wetlands Protection Act and the regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection. Under this bylaw regulations were adopted creating a 25-foot no-disturb setback and 50-foot no build setback for projects.

In October 2008 the town of Lynnfield voted in the Demolition Delay Bylaw as a means of slowing the loss of historic properties within the town. Most notably the Perkins house on Chestnut Street, built in the late 1600s, was demolished leaving just three other structures in town built in that century. The Demolition Delay Bylaw has been adopted by many towns in Massachusetts as a way to provide time to seek alternatives to the demolition of historic structures. The Lynnfield bylaw provides that all houses built through 1910, and considered to be of significance, will be placed on a list with the Building Inspector. If a demolition permit is requested for one of these structures, the Historical Commission will be notified and a determination made as to whether the structure should be preserved. If it is deemed worthy of preservation, the owner will be required to work with the Historical Commission to investigate alternatives to demolition. If no resolution is found after twelve months, the demolition permit will be issued and the structure may be razed. By approving this bylaw, Lynnfield hopes to preserve the historical New England charm of the town while accommodating growth and individual property rights. The full text of the bylaw is included on the Town website/Historical Commission @ [lhc@town.lynnfield.ma.us](mailto:lhc@town.lynnfield.ma.us).

At the April 2010 Town Meeting, Town residents voted to adopt a Stormwater Management Bylaw. This new bylaw addresses discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is necessary for the protection of the town's water bodies and groundwater. It also works to safeguard the public health, safety, welfare and the environment, including land disturbances of an acre or more. Increased and contaminated stormwater runoff associated with developed land and the accompanying increases in impervious surface area are major causes of impairment of water quality and flow in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands and groundwater. In addition, land disturbances can cause harmful impacts due to soil erosion and sedimentation.

In April 2016 Town Meeting, Lynnfield residents voted to adopt its Scenic Roads Bylaw and designated five of Lynnfield's most historic byways as scenic: Chestnut, Essex, Lowell, Main and Summer streets. These roads feature trees and stone walls in the right of way that contribute to the town's scenic beauty and historic value. Applying to all public and private entities, once designated as scenic, no changes may be made to the right of way without a review and approval process including public hearings and resident input. Homeowners benefit by having a voice in what changes may be made to the road and its stone walls and trees, all of which contribute to the aesthetic and historic value of their properties. The scenic road designation process – initiated by any town resident or entity entails the following: 1) the road is recommended to the Planning Board, Conservation or Historical Commissions, 2) a public hearing is held to discuss the proposed road designation, and 3) residents vote on the road in an annual or a special Town Meeting.

## **Historical Sites in Lynnfield - Legend - Figure 1**

1. The Common
2. The Old Meeting House (1714)
3. The Chapel of the Centre Congregational Church (1832)
4. The Center Schoolhouse (1856)
5. The Old Burying Ground
6. The Mottey House (Circa 1785), 567 Main Street
7. The West Cemetery (1813)
8. The Captain Flint House (1720)
9. The Henfield House (1667), 300 Main Street
10. Partridge Island
11. The Hart House (1672), 172 Chestnut Street
12. The Perkins House (Circa 1695), 276 Chestnut Street
13. The Downing House (1829), 289 Chestnut Street
14. The Needham House (1790), 345 Chestnut Street
15. The Joseph Tapley Tomb
16. The Tapley House (circa 1700), 650 Lowell Street
17. The Deacon Emerson House (1714), 472 Lowell Street
18. Pocahontas Spring (now Boston Clear Water), 165 Lowell Street
19. The Smith House (1721), 1282 Main Street
20. The Serpentine Mine
21. The Townsend Plaque
22. Gerry's Cider Mill, Walnut Street
23. The Munroe House (1690), 40 Salem Street
24. Suntaug Lake
25. Kallenberg Quarry
26. South Burying Ground, Salem Street

## **Additional Historical Sites in Lynnfield**

(Listed on the Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory, but not included on the maps)

Bancroft-Danforth House, 1744, Summer Street  
William Whittredge Shoe Factory - 562 Main Street  
Bancroft General Store and Tearoom - 568-570 Main Street  
William E. Roundy House - 580 Main Street  
Wakefield Cooperative Bank - 594 Main Street  
Minot Carter House - 600 Main Street  
Lyman Tylor House - 35 South Common Street  
Daniel Townsend Marker - Summer Street  
Seven Men's Boundary Marker - West Livingston Drive

## C. Population Characteristics

When the Town was incorporated in 1782, the population was approximately 500. Over the next one hundred years, Lynnfield experienced slow growth and by 1914 its population had only doubled. However, following World War II the population exploded. The 1950, 1964 and 1974 censuses listed 3935, 9600 and 11,800 residents respectively. During the decade between 1955 and 1965, the population increased by 73 percent. There were 11,596 residents in the Town of Lynnfield, according to the 2010 U.S. Census. In 2018, the population was listed as 12,589.

The highest concentrations of residents in different age groups are middle-aged adults (45-64) and young adults (20-44). Of the 4179 households in 2010, 69 percent were married-couple families with an average of 2.77 persons per household. Over 89 percent of the homes are owner-occupied, and many have high values.

According to *The U.S. Census Bureau*, the median Lynnfield household income in 2016 is \$117,250. Most residents are skilled and are professional workers who work outside of the town. The unemployment rate is below the state and national averages. Additionally, there is a strong commitment to education in Lynnfield with more than 82 percent of graduating high school seniors attending four-year colleges.

As shown on Table 3-1 the population in Lynnfield grew from 11,596 in 2010 to 12,637 in 2019. This represents an overall increase of 8.9%.

### Population Density

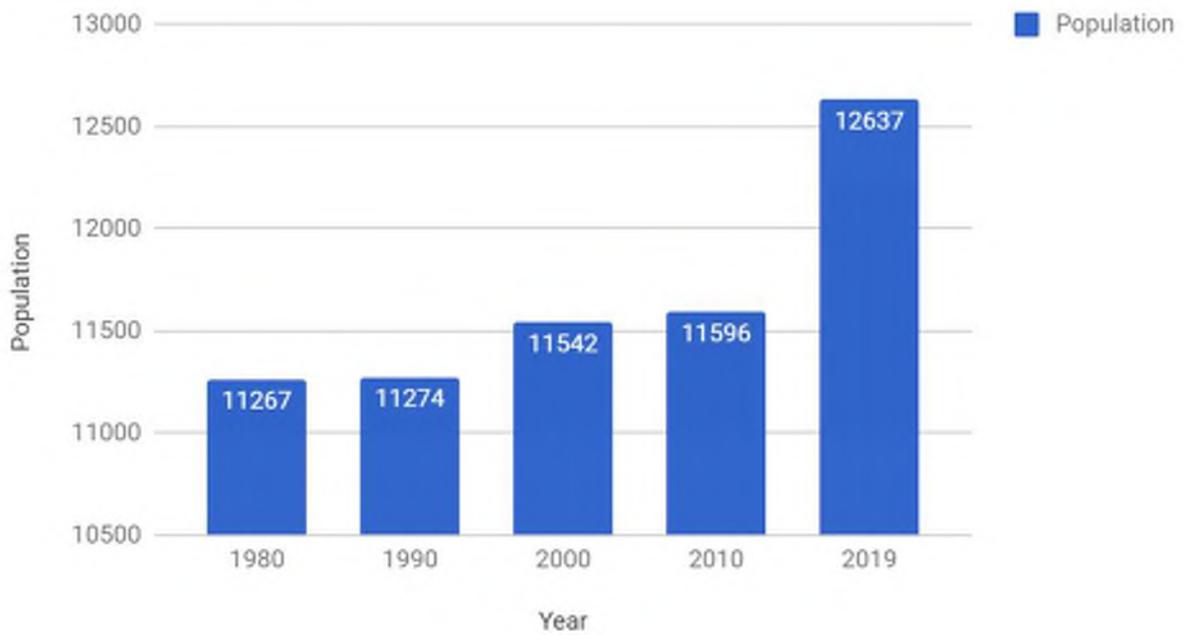
Updated with data from the 2020 Census, the population density per square mile of land in Lynnfield is .2054. The housing density is 484.25 units per square mile, with 81.04% of total units as single family. Lynnfield is 37% open space, which translates to 190.24 acres per 1000 people. Lynnfield land is 10.5 square miles. Map 7b shows these 2020 census blocks in proximity to open space. As indicated by color, population and housing density is greatest first – in elderly housing developments, second, in residential streets around Pillings Pond, and third – on streets in the “Glen Meadow” subdivision development. The residential streets around Pillings Pond were first developed as summer cottages on small parcels, and have been winterized and enlarged over many decades. The large “Glen Meadow” subdivision was developed shortly after World War II to accommodate significant new demand for starter homes.

**Table 3-1 – Lynnfield Population Data**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1980	11267	
1990	11274	0.1
2000	11542	2.4
2010	11596	0.5
2019	12637	9.0

**Chart 3-1**

Population vs. Year



The increasing population trend in Lynnfield will continue to put pressure on remaining undeveloped residential and commercial lots.

**Table 3-2**

**Change in population from 2010 - 2019 by Age Group**

<u>Population</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Under 5	521	567	8.8
5 to 9	854	680	-20.4
10 to 14	995	715	-28.1
15 to 19	783	814	4.0
20 to 24	439	860	95.9
25 to 34	734	1146	56.1
35 to 44	1542	1569	1.8
45 to 54	2090	1817	-13.1
55 to 64	1591	1849	16.2
65 to 74	1015	1322	30.2
75 +	1032	1298	25.8
Total	11596	12637	9.0

*Source: U.S Census and Town Clerk*

When looking at Lynnfield’s overall population growth, it is evident that several age groups experienced more dramatic growth than others, while some age groups saw a decline in numbers. The highest level of growth was experienced in the age group 20 to 24 (95.9%), followed by the age group 25-34 (56.1%). The age group 10 to 14 experienced the most dramatic decrease (28.1%).

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As shown on Table 3-3, Lynnfield’s population was expected to peak in 2010 at 11,596. Based on 2019 data in Table 3-2, this does not appear to be holding true.

**TABLE 3-3**  
**POPULATION AGE GROUP FORECAST**

<i><u>AGE GROUP</u></i>	<i><u>1990</u></i>	<i><u>2000</u></i>	<i><u>2010</u></i>	<i><u>2020</u></i>	<i><u>2030</u></i>
0 TO 4	626	735	521	379	409
5 TO 9	739	794	854	700	727
10 TO 14	687	830	995	761	633
15 TO 19	770	704	783	804	664
20 TO 24	704	360	439	491	375
25 TO 29	649	355	363	370	395
30 TO 34	756	577	371	449	520
35 TO 39	840	900	591	647	671
40 TO 44	1013	1033	951	791	902
45 TO 49	853	976	1100	815	894
50 TO 59	694	768	1835	1919	1519
60 TO 69	595	539	1338	1531	1612
70 TO 79	280	440	815	1031	1199
<b>80+</b>	110	196	640	532	654
<b>TOTAL</b>	11274	11542	11596	11217	11173

DATA CENTER, METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL, 2014

Table 3-4 notes that, although the total population between 2000 and 2030 is expected to decline slightly, the number of households will continue to increase. These trends will clearly have an impact on the town’s infrastructure, and will play an important role in dictating the direction to take in dealing with the issues of open space, recreation and development.

**TABLE 3-4**

**POPULATION SIZE AND HOUSEHOLDS**

<i>Lynnfield</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2030</i>
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	11,542	11,596	11,217	11,173
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	4,186	4,179	4,242	4,391
<b>PERSONS/HOUSEHOLD</b>	2.76	2.77	2.64	2.54

DATA CENTER, METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL, 2014

**Employment and Payrolls, Principal Employers, Labor Force, and  
Income Levels**

Employment and Payroll, Principal Employers, Labor Force, and Income Levels are detailed below. All information is published in the Lynnfield Annual Report for FY ended June 30, 2019, filed March 26, 2020, Leslie Davidson, Town Treasurer/Collector.

**Employment and Payrolls**

Due to the reclassification the U.S. Department of Labor now uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry.

**Table 3-5**  
**Employment and Payrolls**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Construction	422	345	383	436	482
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,745	1,872	1,847	1,968	1,994
Information	153	64	53	49	52
Financial Activities	321	346	260	247	235
Professional and Business Services	1,577	1,635	1,452	934	932
Education and Health Services	775	784	769	658	639
Leisure and Hospitality	905	1,053	1,149	1,133	1,188
Other Services	111	103	107	161	226
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>5,586</b>	<b>5,748</b>
Number of Establishments	433	455	470	473	474
Average Weekly Wages	\$906	\$915	\$978	\$1,024	\$1,039
Total Wages	\$289,392,690	\$301,264,475	\$317,322,221	\$386,851,754	\$320,571,576

*Source: Massachusetts Department of Education and Training. Data based upon place of employment, not place of residence.*

**Table 3-6**

**Principal Employers**

The following are the principal employers located in Lynnfield, excluding the Town itself which employs approximately 318 persons:

<b>Company</b>	<b>Nature of Business</b>	<b># of Employees</b>
UPS Terminal	Shipping/Freight	250
Carnor Inc.	Investment Firm	249
Catamount Management Group	Consultants	250
Whole Foods	Grocery	250
Unemployment Services Corp.	Software/Computer Processor	150
Christmas Tree Shop	Retail Store	103
Johnson Controls, Inc.	Environmental Control Systems	100
Flagship Motors	Automobiles	99
Ninety Nine	Restaurant	60
Kelly Jeep Eagle	Automobiles	55
Kelly Jeep Nissan	Automobiles	55
Cadillac of Lynnfield	Automobiles	55

*Source: The Town of Lynnfield*

## Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

According to the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training, in September 2019, the Town had a total labor force of 7,520, of which 7,341 were employed and 179 or 2.4% were unemployed as compared with 2.9% for the Commonwealth. The following table sets forth the Town's unemployment rates and the unemployment rates for the Commonwealth and the United States for calendar years 2014 through 2018.

**Table 3-7**

### Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

	Town of Lynnfield	Massachusetts	United States
Year	Unemploy. Rate (%)	Unemploy. Rate (%)	Unemploy. Rate (%)
2018	2.5	3.3	3.9
2017	2.9	3.7	4.4
2016	2.6	3.7	4.9
2015	3.4	4.9	5.3
2014	3.9	5.8	6.2

*Source: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training*

## Income Levels

The following table shows the median age, median family income and per capita income for the last two censuses.

**Table 3-8**  
**Income Levels**

	Lynnfield	Massachusetts	United States
<b>Median Age:</b>			
2010	44.6	39.1	37.2
2000	42.6	36.5	35.3
1990	39.3	33.6	32.9
<b>Median Family Income:</b>			
2010	\$95,804	\$81,165	\$51,144
2000	80,626	61,664	50,046
1990	64,195	44,367	35,225
<b>Per Capita Income:</b>			
2010	\$41,920	\$33,966	\$27,334
2000	39,560	25,952	21,587
1990	26,193	17,224	14,420

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## D. Growth and Development Patterns

Lynnfield is a residential community with limited industrial or commercial growth. Town roads are landscaped with trees and other plantings and the Town Common continues to provide New England charm. Despite the tremendous growth of Lynnfield between 1955 and 1965 and continued development since then, a fair amount of open space remains, including conservation and greenbelt lands.

There are two water districts in Lynnfield: Lynnfield Center Water District and Lynnfield Water District. During the 1990s, due to a lack of sufficient drinking water in the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD), a water connection moratorium was in effect. In 1997, new LCWD drinking water wells were installed and began servicing residents in this district; however, water is still restricted during peak usage periods. The LCWD is exploring adding additional wells in the North Coastal Basin, which is outside the Ipswich River Basin. It is also investigating new ways to access more water from existing wells.

Due to water withdrawal restrictions by the Department of Environmental Protection, all communities through which the Ipswich River flows have water restrictions. Thus, the Lynnfield Center Water District imposes water restrictions in the summer months due to an excess of water

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

being taken from the Ipswich River Basin. In 2020, an emergency Level 5 outdoor watering ban was imposed in June.

The Lynnfield Water District (LWD) was created by legislative act in 1924, Chapter 445 of the Acts of the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1956, the LWD entered into an agreement to purchase water from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through its Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), and to construct, maintain and operate any water main, pumping facilities, storage tanks and pressure regulating which may be needed to meet local requirements. In 1985, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) assumed control of the MDC. The LWD maintains the same contractual relationship with the MWRA as it did with the MDC. The mission of the LWD is to provide reliable, cost-effective, high-quality water and maintain customer confidence. The LWD currently purchases all of its water from the MWRA. Because of its large reservoir capacity, the MWRA rarely has to restrict water use in its service area.

### **1. Patterns and Trends**

The general pattern of land use in Lynnfield consists of a core of residential developments with very little commercial or industrial land uses. (Figure 2A, Zoning Map, dated 1928, revised through June 1946, reflects little change in this pattern.) In fact, approximately 84 percent of Lynnfield's tax base is residential with the remaining 16 percent distributed over commercial and industrial uses. Most commercial areas are located in the Town Centre area, the South Post Office area, Salem Street, Market Street Development and the U.S. Route 1 corridor. Limited industrial land uses are solely along U.S. Route 1.

The Zoning Bylaw adopted in 1953 and revised through 2019, created fifteen zoning districts (See Figure 2B - Zoning Map, 1953, revised as of September 2008, Figure 2C - Zoning Map 2009 [MAPC], and Figure 2D: Zoning Map, September 18, 2019). The single residence districts consist of four separate zones. Other districts include limited business, general business, commercial, limited industrial, housing for the elderly, office park, adult entertainment, green belt zoning and overlay districts that include flood plain, groundwater protection, wireless communication and wetland buffer zone. In 2007 a new zoning district, planned village development (40R), was added to cover the village to be built on the former Colonial land, called "MarketStreet". Within the planned village development, or 40R, there are two sub-districts: multi-family residential and traditional neighborhood village development.

### **2. Wetland Protection Bylaw**

Lynnfield's Wetland Protection Bylaw, which was passed in 2005, will help better preserve and protect Lynnfield's water supplies, flood control, wetlands and wildlife. This bylaw supplements the existing Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act. In September 2005 regulations were adopted creating a 25-foot No Disturb Zone and a 50-foot No Build Zone measured horizontally from the wetland resource edge. This bylaw and regulations can be found on Lynnfield's Conservation Commission's website.

### 3. Infrastructure

#### *a. Transportation System*

Lynnfield's residents rely heavily upon private automobiles for transportation. Route 128 (Interstate 95) and U.S. Route 1 pass through Lynnfield. Chestnut Street, Lowell Street, Essex Street, Main Street, Salem Street, Summer Street and Walnut Street serve as major routes within Lynnfield. Interstate 93, located a short distance west of town, can be reached via Route 128. Route 128, U.S. Route 1, and Interstate 93 provide access to major commercial and industrial centers.

Lynnfield is not serviced by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) or any other public transportation service. However, several MBTA stations are located nearby in Wakefield, North Reading and Reading. The Boston Coach Company serves the following downtown Boston locations: Haymarket Square, Government Center, Park Street, St. James St., Copley Square, and South Station upon request. Buses provide service to and from: Plaistow, New Hampshire, Haverhill, Amesbury, Groveland, Newburyport, Topsfield, Georgetown, Boxford, Peabody and Lynnfield, Massachusetts. Bus schedules may be obtained at the Lynnfield Library.

Numerous established trucking firms provide local and long-distance service. Boston's docks, railroad and bus terminals, as well as Logan International Airport, provide land, sea, and air carrier services to points around the world. Small plane service can be accessed at Hanscom Air Force Base, Lawrence Municipal Airport, or Beverly Municipal Airport.

The Towns of Wakefield and Lynnfield are currently collaborating on the large-scale recreational trail project. This "rail-trail", over an existing and abandoned railway, will bisect Reedy Meadow. On March 19, 2019, MassDOT conducted a public hearing for Lynnfield and Wakefield residents to solicit any and all public feedback on the 25% design point. Subsequently, a non-binding ballot question initiated by the Board of Selectmen, which was designed to gauge residents' interest regarding project continuation, was added to the ballot and was passed at the annual April election.

In June, 2018, Lynnfield adopted a Complete Streets policy designed to accommodate a wide range of road users in creating a road network that meets the needs of individuals utilizing a variety of transportation modes. The policy is applied as a guide in decision-making in all related infrastructure planning and construction. Since adoption of the policy, 18 projects have been identified. Several large scale programs have been completed, such as installation of safe accessible crosswalks at all school locations, and a comprehensive renovation of the Town Common for full accessibility, lighting and other accommodations. The Town Engineer continues to coordinate progress to address the remaining items on the full Complete Streets project list. The majority of these projects entail sidewalk creation, extension, and reconstruction on a number of streets. Shared use paths have been identified on several high-traffic streets, including the addition of bike lanes that connect to the town's Interstate 95 exit, the Middleton

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

town line, and an established bike path to Peabody.

### ***b. Solid Waste***

Solid waste is collected curbside by JRM Disposal and trucked to Ogden-Martin's incinerator in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The refuse is burned. There are no landfills in use within Lynnfield's borders. Needles and syringes are banned from municipal curbside pick-up; however, these items may be brought to the Lynnfield Fire Department for safe disposal.

In 1993, Lynnfield established a curbside recycling program in which newspapers, magazines, junk mail, paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastic, steel, aluminum and tin are hauled by JRM Disposal to their facility in Peabody. From there, solid waste may be directed to North Shore Recycling or overseas. In addition to curbside pick-up, Lynnfield's Department of Public Works operates a drop-off recycling center, which accepts the following with a current sticker: brush, leaves and grass clippings. Stickers must be purchased for pickup of appliances, A/C units, CRT's, computer monitors, and bulk items. The DPW has several dumpsters inside the DPW yard for collection of cardboard during posted hours. One day a year is set aside for hazardous waste drop-off.

In 2008, the DEP ceased issuing their annual Recycling Report Cards for Massachusetts communities. Currently, the DEP tracks recycling and trash tonnages by mapping average pounds of trash disposed per year per household. The data is provided by municipal officials in submission of the municipality's Annual Recycling and Solid Waste Survey. The average annual pounds per household ranges from less than 750 to over 2,250 pounds disposed per year. In 2016, Lynnfield's trash tonnage was 4,384 and its recycling tonnage was 1,115. The trash tonnage increased in 2017 to 4,406 and the recycling tonnage decreased to 1,061. A plausible explanation is the increasing number of households in Lynnfield in recent years.

### ***c. Water Supply***

Drinking water for Lynnfield is obtained from two water districts: the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) and the Lynnfield Water District (LWD).

#### **Lynnfield Center Water District**

The Lynnfield Center Water District is supplied by local groundwater sources. The LCWD services nearly 70 percent of the town's residents.

During the 1990s, due to a lack of sufficient drinking water in the LCWD, a water connection moratorium was put in effect. In 1997, new LCWD drinking water wells were installed and began servicing residents in this district; however, water is still restricted during peak usage periods. Four new deep artesian wells were added and are running for additional water supply in the North Coastal Basin, which is outside the Ipswich River Basin.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Due to the water withdrawal restrictions by the Department of Environmental Protection, LCWD has water restrictions in the summer months stemming from an excess of water being taken from the Ipswich River Basin. For 2020, the LCWD imposed the emergency Level 5 outdoor watering ban beginning in June. The 14 cities and towns in the Ipswich River Basin are restricted to the amount of water that can be taken from the basin.

The LCWD has two emergency connections with the LWD located at the District lines on Summer Street and Walnut Street. In addition, LCWD has connections with North Reading and Wakefield. Refer to the Environmental Inventory for more information about the town's water supply.

### **Lynnfield Water District**

The Lynnfield Water District (LWD), a quasi-public agency, is one of two water districts in Lynnfield. Currently, approximately 37 percent of Lynnfield's population (4,200 residents) is serviced by the LWD. The LWD also provides water to over 90 percent of the commercial customers in Lynnfield.

The LWD is bordered on the north by the Lynnfield Center Water District, on the east by Peabody, on the south by Lynn and Saugus, and on the west by Wakefield.

The LWD was created by an act of legislature in 1924, Chapter 445 of the Acts of the General Court of Massachusetts. The LWD originally obtained water from the City of Lynn. In 1956, the LWD entered into an agreement to purchase water from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting through the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC). In 1985, the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) assumed control over the water supply functions of the MDC.

The LWD obtains all of its water from the MWRA, which provides water to 51 communities in Massachusetts. The MWRA water comes from the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs, located in the central portion of the state. The two reservoirs have a total storage capacity of 477 billion gallons of water, with a safe yield of 300 million gallons per day. Due to the size of the reservoirs, the MWRA rarely has to restrict water use in its service area. The water from the reservoirs is treated at the state-of-the-art MWRA facility in Marlborough before being distributed to its metropolitan Boston communities. At the treatment facility, the water is treated and disinfected using ozone, ultraviolet light and chlorine. The water chemistry is adjusted leaving the plant to reduce corrosion of house plumbing. The water is also chloraminated to provide a mild, long-lasting disinfectant to provide continuing protection of the water as it travels through pipelines to customer's homes. Fluoride is added to promote dental health. No additional chemicals are added when the water enters the LWD distribution system.

The MWRA provides water to the LWD through a 24-inch diameter main on Route 1 that runs from a 36-inch diameter MWRA transmission main in Saugus. The LWD lifts all of its water from the MWRA through a pump station located on Route 1 northbound on the Saugus town

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

line. The LWD distribution system consists of approximately 29 miles of water main ranging in size from 2-inch to 12-inch in diameter. There are two steel water storage tanks located on Bow Ridge, with a combined capacity of approximately 2 million gallons.

The LWD has emergency interconnections with the Lynnfield Center Water District, the City of Peabody, and the Towns of Wakefield and Saugus. An emergency interconnection with the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission is in the planning stage.

### **Other**

Since the 2010 Open Space and Recreation plan was revised, several businesses located on Route One have approached surrounding communities' water and sewer commissions to connect, i.e. Saugus and Lynn Water and Sewer. These businesses include Herb Chambers, Kelly Automotive, Stagecoach Lane subdivision, 2 Broadway, and MarketStreet. The Ship complex, currently under redevelopment, has been a part of the Saugus system for years. Michael's Landing, the recent development at 2 Broadway obtained approval from the Town of Saugus to connect to the Saugus water system.

### ***d. Sewage Disposal***

Lynnfield does not have public sewer. The Lynnfield Middle School and Lynnfield High School have wastewater treatment facilities. Septic systems (on-site wastewater disposal) are utilized by most of the town's residents and businesses except for some located along the Lynn, Saugus and Wakefield town lines. These include some of the residences and businesses on Lookout Terrace, Standish Road, Lynnfield Street, and Treetop Lane which are connected to the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission (LWSC) sewerage system. The commercial buildings along Route One northbound from the Saugus town line to Salem Street, including The Commons apartment complex, are also connected to the LWSC sewerage system. The apartment complex at 2 Broadway and the commercial buildings along Route One southbound from the Saugus town line to Daly Road are connected to the Saugus sewerage system. The Boston Sports Club, MarketStreet Mall, Arborpoint apartments and the L.I.F.E. housing at Colonial Village are connected to the Wakefield sewerage system.

In the past, the Lynnfield Board of Health has secured funding from the Commonwealth to establish a septic system repair revolving loan fund. The money was loaned to homeowners to assist them in meeting the cost of repairing failed septic systems and bringing them into compliance with Title 5.

### ***e. Utilities***

Electricity is provided by National Grid, Reading Municipal Light Department or Peabody Municipal Light Department. Natural gas is available through National Grid.

#### **4. Development Patterns/Build-Out Process**

Lynnfield comprises 10.22 square miles, or approximately 6,541 acres of land. A “build-out analysis” reflects Lynnfield’s future population and growth trends. An updated build-out analysis was conducted in June, 2020, utilizing current zoning and subdivision control bylaws. In summary, the build-out can show how Lynnfield would look if fully developed.

The build-out analysis can be utilized by the Town to better understand development patterns to assist in managing the community. This database may be referenced when land becomes available for Town purchase to meet the desires of residents.

Based on this updated build-out analysis, the present zoning bylaws would allow for the development of a net addition of 254 house lots.

##### **Special Zoning Provisions**

Lynnfield’s Zoning Bylaw includes several provisions that may have an influence on the future preservation of open space and recreational land and/or environmentally sensitive areas. The following is an overview of those provisions:

##### **a. Flood Plain Districts**

Lands subject to seasonal or periodic flooding, as described in the Zoning Bylaws, may not be used for residence or other purposes in such a manner as to endanger the health or safety of the occupants thereof. The locations of the Floodplain Districts are shown on the “Zoning District Map of the Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts”, dated September 18, 2019. The District also includes the areas shown on the most recent map prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for the Town of Lynnfield, entitled “Flood Insurance Rate Map”, on file with the Town Clerk.

##### **b. Wetland Buffer Zone Districts**

Lands defined as a Wetland Buffer Zone cannot be used for residence or other purposes in such a manner as to endanger the health and safety of town citizens, public and/or private water supplies, and groundwater supplies in an effort to prevent pollution and preserve wetlands. The Wetland Buffer Zone is limited to the area of land extending 50 feet horizontally outward. Special permits are required for building in this buffer.

***c. Groundwater Protection Districts***

A Groundwater Protection Overlay District was established to protect the drinking water supplies, conserve natural resources, and prevent temporary and permanent contamination of the environment. The groundwater protection areas consist of aquifers or recharge areas where some uses are restricted. The District has been enlarged twice since the original adoption.

**5. Impact of Build-Out Analysis**

Any added development has the potential to negatively affect the town's landscape environment, infrastructure and school system. Each of the following factors need to be considered when making decisions about further development in the town.

***a. Landscape***

Residents' responses to the Open Space Survey clearly demonstrated their desire to retain the Town's "semi-rural feel," "country charm," and "tree-lined streets." The addition of new homes along with new commercial and/or industrial development will detract from Lynnfield's semi-rural character. When considering new development, the decision should account for the opinions stated in the survey.

***b. Infrastructure/Environment***

Additional homes will require expansion of the infrastructure; i.e., new roads, added road maintenance, stormwater drainage, additional septic systems, an increased need for potable water, augmented solid waste pickup and the expansion of schools.

Construction not only removes topsoil, plant and animal species, but can also cause soil erosion, stormwater pollution and flooding. Stormwater drainage must be provided via drainage systems to transport water previously absorbed by the soil to a nearby stream or to a retention basin. Natural stormwater runoff is being changed, which can result in soil saturation and flooding. State law requires subdivisions to mitigate drainage through stormwater management best practices.

At the April 2010 Town Meeting, residents voted to adopt a Stormwater Management Bylaw. This new bylaw addresses discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is necessary for the protection of the town's water bodies and groundwater, and to safeguard the public health, safety, welfare and the environment, as well as land disturbances of an acre or more. Increased and contaminated stormwater runoff associated with developed land and the accompanying increase in impervious surface area are major causes of impairment of water quality and flow in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands and groundwater. In addition, land disturbances can cause harmful impacts due to soil erosion and sedimentation.

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The Department of Public Works oversees the illicit discharges portion of the bylaw, while the Conservation Commission oversees the land disturbance of an acre or more by utilizing Stormwater Best Management Practices.

The Environmental Inventory in Section 4G references the declining volume of potable water in the LCWD. This is the result of over-consumption of the aquifer, which is the ultimate source of water for the section of Lynnfield served by the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD). There have been various restrictions placed on the LCWD's water supply, such as a water hook-up moratorium, and the prohibition of watering lawns and washing cars. Although a new well was installed in November 1997, there continues to be a limited restriction on the use of outdoor water. This is in compliance with State restrictions on uses of Ipswich River Basin waters. It is possible that additional homes will substantially drain available water supply in this district.

Additional new homes will require the need to provide municipal waste pickup. Currently the Town has curbside trash and recycling pickup for the existing residences. Providing the same service for new homes will require additional costs, thereby increasing the Town budget.

### ***c. School System***

The Capital Improvement Program was completed in 2005. Summer Street School, Huckleberry Hill School, and Lynnfield High School received significant updates. A new Middle School was built on Main Street beside the old one, and the old Middle School was razed.

In 2018, the Selectmen formed the School Enrollment, Capacity and Exploration Committee (SEACEC) to review existing and projected enrollment and determine if schools have adequate space. Based on historical student population data and study findings showing significant projected increases in K-4 student population, the SEACEC and the Lynnfield Strategic Planning Committee recommended a 5-classroom addition for both of its elementary schools. At the November 2020 Special Town Meeting voters approved a \$17 million funding package to build additions to both elementary schools.

### **Methodology**

Information contained in the sections above was compiled from the existing 2010 Open Space and Recreation Plan, and the Open Space Planners Workbook. Town boards, departments and commissions have provided vital information about the Town.

### **Resources**

Town of Lynnfield website: <http://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us>

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

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# SECTION 4

## ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS



Deer (Buck and Doe)



Coyote

***A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people.***

— Franklin Delano Roosevelt

## **SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**

The Environmental Inventory and Analysis section describes Lynnfield's natural resources and problems that may be detrimental to the environment. The section on Geology, Soils and Topography includes a description of the terrain of Lynnfield, information about the types of soils present throughout the town, and a discussion of the suitability of development and recreational opportunities based upon the land characteristics. Map 4a: depicts soils and surficial geology; Map 4b shows soils with respect to open space properties, and Map 4c shows rock type with respect to open space properties.

The Landscape Character section summarizes aspects of Lynnfield's landscape that gives the town character, focusing on areas of scenic interests. Map 5a, titled "Scenic Resources and Unique Features" provides an overview of the town's landscape. Properties of historical significance are largely grouped in two areas of town, as further detailed in the two inset maps. The full listing is detailed in Table 4-1.

An additional Map 5b was created to show unique environments and resources that do not fall into defined categories for Maps 4, 5a, 6a and 6b. These unique environments are natural features that help to visually describe Lynnfield's non-urban environment.

The Water Resources Section contains information about Lynnfield's surface waters, drainage sub-basins, flood zones and DEP Zone I and II designations. Map 6a shows the wetlands (e.g. Reedy Meadow and Cedar swamp) and Lynnfield's surface waters of Saugus River, Ipswich River, Bates Brook, Beaver Dam Brook, Hawkes Brook, Robinson's Brook, Wills Brook, Hawkes Pond, Mill Pond, Pillings Pond and Suntaug Lake. Map 6b shows Lynnfield's watersheds and sub-basins, aquifers, water supplies (e.g., water districts), and DEP Zone I and II designations.

The Vegetation Section presents an inventory of the vegetation types and uses throughout Lynnfield. This section emphasizes the recreational values of vegetation and identifies rare, threatened, endangered and special concern species.

The Fisheries and Wildlife Section includes an inventory of wildlife found in the community, focusing on protection. This section identifies rare, threatened, endangered, and special concern species.

The Scenic Resources and Unique Features Section addresses the following: scenic landscapes (as designated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management); major characteristics or unusual geologic features; cultural or historic areas; or areas of critical environmental concern (as identified by Massachusetts Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Programs).

The Environmental Problems Section identifies where problems currently exist. Lynnfield's environmental problems that will influence open space and recreation planning (e.g., hazardous

waste sites, soil erosion, flooding) are explored in this section.

### **A. Geology, Soils, and Topography**

This section includes a description of Lynnfield's terrain, information about the types of soils present throughout the town and the suitability of development and recreational opportunities based upon land characteristics.

#### **1. General Description of Topography and Geography Features**

A basic knowledge of the surficial geology is necessary for any evaluation of an area's natural resources. Since surficial geology literally serves as a foundation for flora, fauna and human development, familiarity with this natural foundation yields additional knowledge of the ecosystem's health and vulnerability.

The terrain of Lynnfield ranges from level to gently rolling, with elevations of approximately 64 to 216 feet above mean sea level. Wetlands, such as Reedy Meadow, cover much of Lynnfield's low-lying areas. The underlying bedrock is Ordovician Sillimanite with surficial deposits of mainly glacial till or outwash origins, with the exception of wetlands soils which formed in deposits of recent alluvium.

The approximately 35 distinct soil types found in Lynnfield form five major complexes: the Paxton-Montauk-Urban association; the Merrimac-Hinckley-Urban association; the Canton-Woodbridge-Freetown association; the Chatfield Hollis-Rock outcrop association; and the Freetown-Fluvaquents association.

#### **2. Effects on Development, Water Resources and Recreation Opportunities**

Almost all of the types of soils found in Lynnfield fall into either Class VI or VII, with severe or very severe limitations which make them unsuitable for cultivation. Prime agricultural soils are not significantly present in Lynnfield, which explains why no land is classified as Agriculture (MGL Chapter 61A). The Board of Health and Soil Evaluators typically find Class I, II, III soils between 3 feet and 10 feet below ground surface, and occasionally find Class IV soils.

Approximately 50 percent of the Town of Lynnfield is composed of the Paxton-Montauk-Urban association, characterized as deep, well drained, loamy soils formed in glacial till. The very low permeability of the substratum limits using Paxton soils for septic leaching fields or for most types of recreational development. The firmness of the substratum and wetness limit shallow excavations. Slope and small stones on the surface limit playground development. The Paxtons form the largest complex, dominating north and central Lynnfield.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Merrimacs are well suited for farming, habitat and development, but are limited as a filter for septic leaching fields. These soils lie on the east-central border, the northwest corner, and abutting the Freetown mucks in central Lynnfield.

Wetness makes the Freetown soils poor or unusable sites for dwellings, commercial buildings, septic leaching fields and shallow excavations. Freetown soils are wetland soils, comprising Reedy Meadow, the area around Beaverdam Brook and in small areas of Lynnfield's northwest corner.

Depth to bedrock makes the Chatfield soils unsuitable as foundations for dwellings, commercial buildings, septic leaching fields or shallow excavations. Wetness caused by the water table limits the soil for most types of recreational development. Slope is an added limitation for playground development. Seasonal high-water table limits the soil as a site for dwellings, small commercial buildings, shallow excavations or septic tank absorption fields. The rapid permeability of the substratum causes a hazard of groundwater contamination in areas used for septic. South Lynnfield is dominated by the Chatfield complex.

Canton soils have few limitations, except their poor performance as filters for septic system effluent. These soils are located primarily surrounding Route 128 and Route 129 in South Lynnfield and lower central Lynnfield.

Existing development indicates that the septic system limiting aspects of these soils will not preclude future development, therefore special attention should be paid to acquiring open space parcels surrounding significant wetlands and water bodies to protect them from nutrient loading and possible eutrophication. Water supplies should be carefully monitored when down gradient from developments on septic system-limited soils, due to probable groundwater contamination by fecal coliform bacteria.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### **Methodology**

Maps were compiled from the Massachusetts Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangles for Reading and Salem which served as base maps, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly the Soil Conservation Service) maps from Southern Essex County report, Scenic Resources Inventory from Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management and Lynnfield Historical Commission data.

Soil limitation data was obtained from the NRCS survey of Southern Essex County; elevations and geographic features were obtained from USGS topographic maps and anecdotal information; bedrock descriptions were obtained from USGS bedrock maps of Massachusetts.

### **Resources**

Massachusetts Office of Geographic and Environmental Information, [www.mass.gov/mgis](http://www.mass.gov/mgis)  
Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS), [www.mhc-macris.net](http://www.mhc-macris.net)  
United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1983. Bedrock Geologic Map of Massachusetts (Sheet 1).

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. n.d. Massachusetts Scenic Landscape Inventory.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1987. Reading, Massachusetts Topographic Quadrangles, No. 42071-E1-TM-025.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1985. Salem, Massachusetts Topographic Quadrangle, No. 42070-E7-TM-025.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 1981. Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts, Southern Part.

### **Contacts**

MassGIS, 250 Causeway St., Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114: 617-619-5611

MACRIS, One Ashburton Place, Room 1611, Boston, MA 02108-1512: 617-727-7030

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, One Winter St., Boston, MA 02108  
617.292.5500

Lynnfield Historical Commission: 781.334.9620

Lynnfield Conservation Commission: 781.334.9495

## **B. Landscape Character**

The Lynnfield landscape is as diverse and beautiful as the seasons of New England. Reedy Meadow, a National Natural Landmark, is the most extraordinary of Lynnfield's scenic natural resources. A rare habitat, Reedy Meadow is a 540 acre freshwater cattail marsh that is home to state and federally listed rare and endangered plants and animals. Many ponds and brooks, most notably Pillings Pond, Suntaug Lake, and Beaverdam Brook exemplify the numerous aquatic habitats found throughout the town. Lynnfield's gently undulating terrain, once predominantly farmland, rolls up to its highest point on the exposed rugged rock surface of Bow Ridge conservation area. Bow Ridge possesses a diversity of natural habitats from huckleberry thicket to thriving oak/hickory forest to true sphagnum bog. The Pine Hill conservation land represents an increasingly uncommon habitat of mature pine forest and is home to scores of animal species. Many pockets of second growth mixed hardwood and pine woodland remain in Lynnfield, the vestiges of Lynnfield's largely agrarian past. Glimpses of dry-fit stonewalls that historically marked boundaries of agricultural fields in the 1800's still trace through the landscape today. In town many large trees can still be found lining the streets and growing in residential lots. Lynnfield's Town Common is a look back to yesteryear with the Old Meeting House dating back to 1714. Other historic homes continue to lend their charm and authenticity to the scenic beauty of this classic New England town. A prior Open Space Survey identified "semi-rural feel", "country charm" and "tree-lined streets" among the aspects most valued by Lynnfield's residents.

A full listing from the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Inventory, lists all historical properties for Lynnfield in Figure 16 - "Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS)", dated June 5, 2019.

Table 4-1: Lynnfield Properties of Historical Significance

ID	Type	Historic Name	Common Name	Address	Year	Use Type	Significance
1	Building	Reynolds, Lester F. House		9 Robin Rd	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
2	Building	Furness, Charles P. House		6 Robin Rd	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
3	Object	Townsend, Daniel Marker		Summer St	1961	Military Other; Other Governmental or Civic;	Military;
4	Building	Henfield House	Little - Spears House	300 Main St	1700	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
5	Building	Bancroft General Store and Tearoom		568-570 Main St	1850	General Retail Store; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Restaurant; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Commerce;
6	Building	Wellman - Richardson, Moses House	McIntire, George - Ross, Nathaniel E. House	244 Main St	1745	Agricultural; Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Industry;
7	Burial Ground	Old Burying Ground		South Common St	1714	Burial Ground;	Community Planning; Religion;
8	Building	Center Congregational Church		Summer St	1832	Chapel; Church; Church Hall; Other Educational; Agricultural; Multiple Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Religion;
9	Building	Flint, Capt. Thomas House	Sweetzer, John House	272 Main St	1720	Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Archaeology, Historic; Architecture;
10	Building	Evjy, Malvin B. House		135 Locksley Rd	1959	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
11	Building	Hart House		172 Chestnut St	1705	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Exploration Settlement;
12	Building	Hayward, Nathaniel House - Tapley, Joseph Tavern	Garrison House, Old	650 Lowell St	1700	Agricultural; Private School; Single Family Dwelling House; Tavern;	Agriculture; Archaeology, Historic; Architecture; Commerce; Industry; Transportation;
13	Building	Richardson House		258 Main St	1823	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
14	Burial Ground	West Cemetery		Main St	1813	Burial Ground;	Community Planning; Religion;

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15 Building	Perkins, John Hiram House		276 Chestnut St	1665	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Exploration Settlement; Industry;
16 Building	Emerson, Dea. House Hart, Adeline - Parsons, Starr and Ebenezer House		472 Lowell St	1714	Agricultural; Private School; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Ethnic Heritage; Social History;
17 Building			93 Summer St	1801	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
18 Building		Lynnfield Public Schools Administration Office	Main St	1865	Business Office; Other Educational; Undetermined;	Architecture; Education;
19 Building	Whittredge, William Shoe Factory		562 Main St	1850	Shoe Factory; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Industry;
20 Building	Lynnfield Parsonage		574 Main St	1839	Parsonage; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Religion;
21 Building	Roundy, William E. House		580 Main St	1872	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
22 Building	Beck, Vincent G. House		16 Longbow Rd	1952	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
23 Building	Mortenson, Richard B. House		23 Doncaster Cir	1961	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
24 Burial Ground	Tapley, Joseph Tomb		Lowell St		Other Funerary;	Religion;
25 Building	Cook's Farm	Russell, Orin House	6 Cooks Farm Ln	1700	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
26 Building	Tate House		12 Salem St	1695	Church; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Community Planning; Religion;
27 Building	Wills, Charles Barry House		77 Locksley Rd	1948	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
28 Building	Foote, Charles House	Jones, Richard Earl House	93 Locksley Rd	1951	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
29 Building	Howard, William W. House		11 Robin Rd	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
30 Building	Mansfield House		698 Salem St	1805	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
31 Building	Demelle, Albert F. House		14 Locksley Rd	1948	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;

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32	Building	Gunther, John Starratt House		21 Doncaster Cir	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
33	Building	Munroe, Timothy House		40 Salem St	1690	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
34	Building	Spinney, Edward Horace House		494 Broadway	1835	Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Industry;
35	Building	Hosterman, Charles Woodrow House		140 Locksley Rd	1954	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
36	Building	Weiss, Ted House		30 Locksley Rd	1959	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
37	Building	Connelly, Arthur F. House		7 Robin Rd	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
38	Building	McCredis, Thomas D. House	Shaw, Barbara Estelle House	115 Locksley Rd	1952	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
39	Building	Johnson, Arthur C. House		85 Locksley Rd	1951	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
40	Object	Seven Men's Boundary Marker		West Livingston Dr	1800	Other Governmental or Civic;	Community Planning; Politics Government;
41	Building	Skinner, Samuel House	Hewes, Joshua - Moseley, Abner House	226 Main St	1807	Agricultural; Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Industry;
42	Building	Orne, John House	Emerson, Hubbard House	192 Main St	1761	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Archaeology, Historic; Architecture;
43	Building	Widness, John E. House		12 Dunstan Rd	1954	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
44	Building	Lynnfield Center School		Main St	1903	Public School;	Architecture; Community Planning; Education;
45	Building	Burleigh - Russell House	Roundy's Store	584-588 Main St	1850	Agricultural; Barber Shop Or Hair Salon; Business Office; Market or Grocery Store; Other Residential; Post Office; Professional Office; Single Family Dwelling House; Speciality Dwelling House; Telephone Office;	Agriculture; Architecture; Commerce; Communications; Politics Government;

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46 Building	Whitredge, George House			556-558 Main St	1895	Barber Shop Or Hair Salon; Market Or Grocery Store; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Post Office; Shoe Factory; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Commerce; Industry; Politics Government;
47 Building	Carter, Minot House			600 Main St	1940	Single Family Dwelling House; Multiple Family Dwelling House; Other Religious; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
48 Building	Mottey, Rev. Joseph - Bancroft, Capt. Henry House			567 Main St	1785		Archaeology, Historic; Architecture; Religion;
49 Building	Pearson, Charles E. House	Hawley, Robert Burton Winery		281 Chestnut St	1789	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Art; Commerce; Social History;
50 Building	Wakefield Cooperative Bank			594 Main St	1954	Bank;	Architecture; Commerce; Economics;
51 Building	Bradford House			829 Salem St	1810	Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Industry;
52 Building	Sheldon, Jeremiah House			621 Lowell St	1789	Agricultural; Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Industry;
53 Building	Bryant, John House			326 Lowell St	1829	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
54 Building	Lynnfield Meeting House			Summer St	1714	Fire House; Meeting House; Museum; Public School; Town Hall;	Architecture; Community Planning; Politics Government;
55 Building	Fowks, Henry Nelson House			4 Abbey Ln	1957	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
56 Building	Freni, Dominic Richard House			178 Locksley Rd	1960	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
57 Building	Wills, Charles Barry House			24 Robin Rd	1961	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
58 Building	Taylor, Lyman House	Rideout, The Old - Lynnfield Cultural Center		35 South Common St	1929	Community Center; Single Family Dwelling House; Shop Other; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
59 Building	Mansfield - Gilman House			662 Salem St	1779		Architecture;

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60	Building			289 Chestnut St	1800	Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Industry;
61	Building	Smith, William House		1218 Main St	1762	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
62	Building	Tapley, Joseph Jr. House Newhall, Josiah - Hobson, Joseph House	Coney Farm	593 Lowell St	1820	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
63	Building			755 Salem St	1780	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
64	Building	Foulkes, Richard D. House		6 Longbow Rd	1951	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
65	Building	Tereshkow, Henry House		6 Hunting Ln	1956	Single Family Dwelling House;	Art;
66	Building	Donohue, John B. House		176 Locksley Rd	1962	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
67	Building	Printy, John O'Neill House		10 Longbow Rd	1952	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
68	Building	Crane, Norman Verry House		2 Dunstan Rd	1953	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
69	Building	Chasson, Thomas House	Skinner House	347 Essex St	1820	Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
70	Building	Bancroft, Dea. Nathaniel House	Danforth, John House	165 Summer St	1774	Nursing Home; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
71	Building	Lynnfield Center School House	Lynnfield Public Library	18 Summer St	1856	Library; Public School;	Architecture; Community Planning; Education;
72	Building	Newhall, Allen Breed House		184 Summer St	1802	Professional Office; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
73	Building	Hewes, Joel House		665 Lowell St	1830	Multiple Family Dwelling House; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
74	Building	Smith, William House	Cook, Adm. Isaac Summer House	1282 Main St	1721	Clubhouse; Secondary Dwelling House; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Recreation;
75	Building	Spinney House		849 Salem St	1820	Abandoned or Vacant; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
76	Building	Cowing, Roy T. House		9 Locksley Rd	1949	Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;

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77	Burial Ground	South Lynnfield Burial Ground		Salem St			Burial Ground;	Community Planning; Religion;
78	Object	Reading - Lynnfield - Wakefield Boundary Marker		25 Haverhill St			Other Governmental or Civic;	Community Planning; Politics Government;
79	Building	Bryant, Jonathan House		618 Main St	1839		Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
80	Building	Bryant, John III House		636 Main St	1807		Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
81	Building	Whittredge, George House		498 Main St	1802		Cobbler; Market or Grocery Store; Professional Office; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture; Industry;
82	Building	Needham, Daniel House		345 Chestnut St	1790		Agricultural; Single Family Dwelling House;	Agriculture; Architecture;
83	Building	Chesley, Earle M. House		15 Locksley Rd	1947		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
84	Building	Herlihy, Charles E. House		37 Locksley Rd	1950		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
85	Building	Wills, Charles Barry House	Hoffman, Howard D. House	19 Doncaster Cir	1955		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
86	Building	Mainero, Arthur D. House		4 Hunting Ln	1957		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
87	Building	Van Tassel, Sherwood H. House		69 Locksley Rd	1949		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
88	Building	Van Bennekorn, Carl F. House		57 Locksley Rd	1946		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
89	Building	Moore, William F. House		136 Locksley Rd	1954		Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture;
90	Building	Mansfield, Dea. Daniel House	Pickle House	938 Salem St	1740		Food Processing and Packaging; Shop Other; Single Family Dwelling House;	Architecture; Industry;

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### **Methodology**

All landscape characteristic information was obtained anecdotally, through Lynnfield Conservation Commission files, the Massachusetts Scenic Landscape Inventory or from USGS Topographic Quadrangles.

### **Resources**

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. n.d. Massachusetts Scenic Landscape Inventory.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1987. Reading, Massachusetts Topographic Quadrangle, No. 42071-E1-TM-025.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 1981. Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts, Southern Part.

### **Contacts**

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection: (617)292-5500  
Lynnfield Conservation Commission: (781) 334-9495

## **C. Water Resources**

This section describes all of Lynnfield's water resources, which include surface waters, wetlands, aquifers and water supplies. Each of Lynnfield's water resources is described below and depicted on Maps 6a and Map 6b. The potential flood hazards for each type of water resources have been included in each subsection.

### **Drinking Water**

The majority of Lynnfield's drinking water is pumped from groundwater sources. Once used, household wastewater is discharged into septic systems. From there the water filters back through the ground and once again joins with groundwater. Water used to irrigate lawns and fill swimming pools accounts for approximately 1/3 of all water consumed. This lawn water also filters back into the ground carrying with it chemicals and pesticides that are present. Current drinking water treatment facilities do not filter pesticides or other chemicals, focusing instead on living pathogens.

Storm water can also carry chemicals off of lawns and out of gardens into brooks and intermittent streams that join larger bodies of water. The popular weed control chemical atrazine found in fertilizers and weed killers and other over-the-counter products is not water-soluble and has recently been found accumulating at the bottom of lakes and ponds. Atrazine causes a

number of reproductive and developmental birth defects in vertebrate fetuses including those of humans.

It is imperative for the preservation of Lynnfield's groundwater resources that chemical uses, both in homes and out of doors, be judiciously used. Information on Eco-friendly organic lawn maintenance is available through the Conservation Commission office. Seminars sponsored by the Conservation Commission and its Pesticide Awareness Subcommittee are regularly held on an annual basis to educate and encourage organic lawn and plant treatment.

### **1. Surface Water**

Surface water is considered to be bodies of water that can be seen on the surface, such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, brooks and reservoirs. The following is a description of surface water bodies found in Lynnfield.

#### ***a. Saugus River***

The Saugus River forms Lynnfield's southern and western boundary. It drains a 38-square-mile area, originates at Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield, flows east and south, and eventually empties into Lynn Harbor (see Map 6a for Drainage Sub-Basins of Lynnfield). This river can be characterized as flat and sluggish, with several marshy areas (Reedy Meadow, Mill River and areas directly upstream and downstream of Route 1) that have the capacity to store large volumes of floodwater. Over the last few decades, however, the upper portion of the Saugus River (Reedy Meadow and Beaverdam Brook) has become progressively less defined due to sedimentation and vegetative growth. As a result, the river and its channels have a lower flood storage capacity (see Map 6b for Lynnfield Flood Zones).

The Saugus River Watershed Council is a non-profit organization founded in 1991 to protect and restore the natural resources of the Saugus River watershed. Its work focuses on improving water quality, restoring river habitat and fisheries, educating students about the environment, and promoting public access and enjoyment of the watershed. It is an important resource and partner for the Town of Lynnfield in the protection of the watershed and its feeder water sources.

Before entering Reedy Meadow, the Saugus River merges with Walkers Brook. The 100-year-old Saugus River dam, also known as Lynn Waterworks, is located at the outlet of Reedy Meadow and controls the release of water downstream via two sluice gates. The sluice gates allow the passage of water in two directions; one diverts water to Hawkes Pond (one source of Lynn's water supply), and the other allows water to flow directly downstream along the main stem of the Saugus River. The dam is considered to be a contributing cause of upstream flooding because of its limited discharge capabilities.

***b. Beaverdam Brook***

Beaverdam Brook originates in the north central portion of the Town and flows southwest into Reedy Meadow and the Saugus River. The Brook is entirely within the Town of Lynnfield and drains an area roughly bounded by Chestnut, Lowell and Main Streets. Swampy environments characterize the majority of the drainage basin for Beaverdam Brook. The Phillips Road well field and the Trog Hawley wells are located in Beaverdam Brook's watershed. The Brook received its name because it was originally formed by a beaver dam.

***c. Bates Brook, Pillings Pond, Mill Pond***

Bates Brook enters Pillings Pond, a spring-fed 90+ acre man-made pond, from the north and is the pond's only year-round tributary. A second small intermittent stream enters the Pond from the south. Pillings Pond also receives both culverted and non-culverted stormwater run-off from surrounding areas. Pillings Pond drains into Mill Pond that ultimately discharges into Reedy Meadow. Although all three water bodies are entirely within the Town of Lynnfield, their associated watershed drains an additional 200 acres from the City of Peabody. The drainage basin to the south of the pond, and that portion of the drainage basin in Peabody, are fully developed residential areas. The remainder of the drainage basin is being developed for residential use, with only the major wetland areas secure from development. The Peabody drainage basin was connected to municipal sewer nearly twenty years ago, while the area of the drainage basin in Lynnfield is not. Many of the houses around the pond, which were originally summer cottages with cesspools, have now become year-round residences. Pillings Pond Dam was rebuilt with a new log system to manage water levels. The operation and maintenance of the dam regulates water throughout the system.

***d. Suntaug Lake***

Suntaug Lake is part of the City of Peabody's water supply. (The City of Peabody pumps water from the Ipswich River to Suntaug Lake during the winter months for storage.) It is 154 acres and is divided from the northwest to the southeast by the boundary of the City of Peabody. Humphrey's Island, a small wooded island in the center of Suntaug Lake, is also divided between the two municipalities. The western and southern areas surrounding the lake are heavily developed residential areas. In addition, Route 1 and Route 128 brush the southern part of the lake.

***e. Robinson's Brook***

Robinson's Brook passes through the center of town, winding behind the Cultural Center and eventually flowing into Beaverdam Brook at the edge of Reedy Meadow.

***f. Hawkes Pond and Hawkes Brook***

Hawkes Brook is a major waterway that travels through South Lynnfield and ultimately feeds into Hawkes Pond. Hawkes Pond is located at the southern Lynnfield/Saugus border. The pond is 73 acres and accounts for the only drinking water supply taken from surface water originating from the Saugus River. One half million gallons per day are diverted from the Saugus River to Hawkes Pond via a sluice gate dam. The diversion (originally authorized in 1893) provides 70 percent of Lynn's water supply. The Hawkes Pond withdrawals are permitted under the Massachusetts Water Management Act, and not under the Inter-Basin Transfer Act because both Lynn and Hawkes Pond are in the North Coastal Basin. Hawkes Pond has no operable outlet, and therefore the ability to regulate water levels in the pond is based solely on pumping to another Lynn reservoir. As a result, Hawkes Pond provides no flood control advantage to the upper portion of the Saugus River.

***g. Ipswich River and Willis Brook***

The Ipswich River forms the northern border of Lynnfield. The river, with its headwaters originating in Wilmington, is characterized by its low relief and low lying, slow-draining wetlands and marshes. The Ipswich River is the source of water for 20 towns and cities in the North Suburban/North Shore area. Water withdrawals exacerbate a low-flow problem in the summer and autumn months. It is not uncommon for portions of the Ipswich River to be totally dry during high water usage months.

Willis Brook rises from a stream and empties into Willis Meadow, which flows into the Ipswich River. The Lynnfield Center Water District's Main Street well is located in the Willis Brook watershed.

**2. Wetlands**

Wetlands serve as a natural mechanism to filter surface water and runoff. Wetlands can be located in either forested or non-forested areas. Lynnfield has several wetland areas with major ones described below and depicted on Map 6a.

***a. Reedy Meadow***

Reedy Meadow, designated as a National Natural Landmark, is a 540-acre cattail marsh that lies on both sides of the Saugus River. Approximately three quarters of Reedy Meadow is in Lynnfield, with the remaining quarter in Wakefield. The meadow's name is derived from its large quantity of plumed reeds. The meadow's watershed includes drainage from the towns of Reading, Wakefield and Lynnfield. This meadow is home to various wildlife species including several rare and threatened species (see Wildlife section). Reedy Meadow is designated as a

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Class A water source under Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards.

### ***b. Cedar Swamp***

Cedar Swamp begins at the eastern boundary of Reading and crosses into Lynnfield at the western border of Beaverdam Brook. The northern upland regions abutting the swamp form the drainage divide between the Ipswich and Saugus River Watersheds.

### ***c. Certified Vernal Pools***

There are currently 23 certified vernal pools in Lynnfield, as tallied by MassGIS's *Oliver* Online Mapping Tool.

## **3. Ground Water**

Lynnfield's zoning bylaws include a groundwater protection district adopted in 1993 (see Map 3). Contained in this district are important natural resources such as aquifers and groundwater recharge areas. The purpose of the groundwater protection district is to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community by ensuring an adequate quality and quantity of drinking water.

The district also preserves and protects potential sources of drinking water supplies, conserves natural resources, and prevents temporary and permanent contamination of the environment by imposing restrictions on all new construction and activities within the groundwater district. The groundwater protection district provides important safeguards for Lynnfield's resources. Accordingly, the restrictions of this bylaw should be closely adhered to.

### ***Sagamore Spring and Pocahontas Spring***

The Sagamore Spring and the Pocahontas Spring are in the Ipswich River Watershed. The Sagamore Spring originates within the Sagamore Springs Golf Course in the northeastern portion of Town. The spring was used for bottled water during the 1920s and 1930s. Spring-fed ponds are used to irrigate the Sagamore Springs Golf Course. The Pocahontas Spring is located in Willis Brook on Lowell Street. It began selling water in 1902. The Pocahontas Spring was sold in 2014 and is now named Boston Clear Water.

## **4. Aquifers And Water Supply**

Aquifers are underground sources of water capable of storing and releasing water to wells and springs. Water can also be supplied from surface waters, called reservoirs.

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Lynnfield is serviced by two water districts: the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD), which is supplied by local groundwater sources; and the Lynnfield Water District (LWD) which purchases water from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) (see Map 6b for Lynnfield’s Water Protection Districts).

### **Lynnfield Center Water District**

Servicing 70 percent of the town’s residents, the LCWD’s four pumping stations (see Table 4-1) are in gravel aquifers. All of the LCWD’s wells have twenty-year permits, with five-year reviews, under the Water Management Act. None of the wells require an Inter-Basin Transfer permit under the Massachusetts Inter-Basin Transfer Act because Lynnfield is in both the North Coastal and Ipswich River basins.

**Table 4-1 Water Resources  
Lynnfield Center Water District  
Well Information**

<b>Wells Presently online</b>	<b>Construction year</b>	<b>Well depth</b>	<b>Pumping capacity</b>
Pumping Station No. 1 83 Phillips Road	1940	50 feet	400 Gallons Per Minute
Pumping Station No. 2 1100-1200 Main Street	1959	70 feet	375 Gallons Per Minute
Pumping Station No. 3 83 Phillips Road	1981	100 feet	396 Gallons Per Minute
Pumping Station No. 4 Glen Drive	1997	800 - 1,000 feet	750 Gallons Per Minute

**Lynnfield Water District**

The Lynnfield Water District (LWD) serves residents of the southern section of the town, constituting about one-third of the town’s population. The LWD also serves most of the town’s commercial buildings.

All of the LWD water is supplied by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). MWRA water originates in the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs, located in the central portion of the state. Treatment of the water occurs at a facility in Marlborough, and is delivered to the LWD through a supply pipeline located along Route 1 in Saugus.

The LWD water distribution system consists of a pumping station, two storage tanks, and 29 miles of pipeline. Pumps at the pumping station serve to boost incoming MWRA water into the distribution system and storage tanks. The storage tanks have a maximum capacity of about two million gallons. The pumping station is located on Route 1 at the Saugus border, and the tanks are situated on Bow Ridge, just to the northeast.

The water use of the LWD for the last four years is shown on Table 4-2. The MWRA has an adequate supply of water to meet the current and projected water needs of the LWD.

**Table 4-2 Water Resources  
Lynnfield Water District  
Historical Pumping Data**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Pumped (gallons)</b>	<b>Gallons/Day</b>	<b>Maximum Day Demand (gallons/day)</b>
2014	176,100,000	482,000	990,000
2015	185,330,000	508,000	1,170,000
2016	208,990,000	573,000	1,220,000
2017	192,100,000	530,000	1,130,000
2018	199,253,000	546,000	1,260,000

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### **Methodology**

The water resource narrative information was obtained from several studies (see Resources), interviews (see Contacts) and information from the USGS Quadrangle maps.

### **Resources**

Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM). 1992. Saugus River Flood Control Improvements: A Report to the Saugus River Watershed Committee.

Dunne, T. and L. Leopold. 1978. Water in Environmental Planning. New York: W. H. Freeman.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. 1990. Flood Insurance Study: Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts.

Lynnfield Center Board of Water Commissioners. 1996. Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Officers of the Lynnfield Center Water District.

Lynnfield Water District Board of Water Commissioners. 1998. Water Distribution System Study for the Lynnfield Water District.

Lynnfield and Wakefield, Massachusetts Conservation Commissions. March 1994. ACEC Nomination Proposal for Lynnfield Marsh (Reedy Meadow).

Metropolitan Area Planning Council. 1992. North Suburban Water Supply Protection Plan.

Tashiro, J., R. Schmidt, et al. 1991. Baseline Assessment of the Saugus River System, Massachusetts. Annandale-on-Hudson: Hudsonia Limited.

### **Contacts**

Ipswich River Watershed Association: (978) 412-8200

Lynnfield Center Water District: (781) 334-3901

Lynnfield Water District: (781) 598-4223

Saugus River Watershed Council: (781) 233-5046

## **D. Vegetation**

This section identifies the types of vegetation located throughout Lynnfield.

### **1. Forest Land**

Lynnfield is located within the forest vegetation zone of Transition Hardwoods-White Pine-Hemlock, between the Spruce-Fir/Northern Hardwood forests of northern New England and the Oak-Hickory-Yellow Poplar woodlands that dominate from central Connecticut south. Also referred to as an Oak-Conifer forest, it is dominated by Northern Red Oak, White Pine, Eastern Hemlock, Red Maple and American Beech, and also may include Black and White Birch, Black Cherry, White Ash and Sugar Maple. This type of forest typically grows on well-drained, nutrient-poor, relatively thin soils over acidic bedrock.

Wooded areas in the town include the Bennett Keenan Conservation Area, the Beaverdam Brook Conservation Area, the Bow Ridge Conservation Area, Jordan Park, Pine Hill Lot and the LCWD property.

### **2. Public Shade Tree**

The Lynnfield DPW oversees the Town's Massachusetts State Law Chapter 87 Public Tree Policy work. The DPW provides residents and business owners with necessary information about the law; the process for altering or removing a public shade tree, the application for doing so, frequently asked questions and other helpful documents regarding the planting of trees. This information is also available on the Planning Board and Conservation Commission webpages. Additionally, the law is summarized and mailed to the owners of tree companies working within the town.

Separately, Lynnfield has been designated as a Tree City USA community by the Arbor Day Foundation for the last 12 years. Lynnfield also adopted a Scenic Roads Bylaw which preserves trees in the designated areas along 5 main streets in Lynnfield. Finally, the Planning Board led efforts to bring a revised Tree Preservation Bylaw, which was formally adopted at the Fall, 2021 Town Meeting.

### **3. General Inventory**

Twenty-three vernal pools located in Lynnfield have been certified by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) of Massachusetts. Vernal pools are temporary, isolated bodies of freshwater that provide critical habitat for many vertebrate and invertebrate wildlife species. They are surrounded by species typical of wooded swamps such as Red Maple, Buttonbush, Highbush Blueberry, Swamp Azalea, and Sweet Pepperbush, as well as several fern, sedge, rush and grass species.

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Reedy Meadow is an example of a predominantly cattail, freshwater marsh with associated phragmites, sedges, grasses, rushes and other species of emergent marsh vegetation at its edges. It is one of the largest *Typha* (cattail) marshes in Massachusetts. During site visits conducted by Hudsonia Limited, Essex County Greenbelt Association, Massachusetts Audubon Society and the National Park Service, the following plant species were identified: Arrowhead, Rabbit's Foot Clover, Spotted Wintergreen, Daisy Fleabane, White Daisy, Yellow Pond Lily, Yarrow, Vetch, Meadow Sweet, Goldenrod, Queen Anne's Lace, Butter and Eggs, Canada Mayflower, Star Flower, St. John's Wort, Indian Pipes, Purple Loosestrife, Pale Smartweed, Mullein and White Clover. Shrubs found included: Buttonbush, Sweet Pepperbush, Highbush Blueberry and Swamp Honeysuckle (Azalea). Tree species included: Glossy Buckthorn, Sassafras, Willow, Birch, Cottonwood, Juniper, White Pine, Red Maple, Red Oak and Alders. Vines included: Black Raspberry, Woodbine, Partridge Berry, Poison Ivy, Wild Grape, Ground Pine and Groundnut.

#### 4. Rare, Threatened, Endangered, and Special Concern Species

Five species of vascular plants found in Lynnfield have been given protection status by the state of Massachusetts. Purple Needlegrass (*aristida purpurascens*) and American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) have been designated as Threatened species; Toothcup (*Rotala ramosior*) and Glaucous Sedge (*carex livida var radicaulis*) have been designated as Endangered; and New England Blazing Star (*liatris scariosa var novae-angliae*) is considered a species of Special Concern. Large Whorled Pogonia (*Isotria verticillata*) is included on the "Plant Watch List (WL)", the unofficial, non-regulatory list of plants of known or suspected conservation concern that is tracked by the National Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP).

The protected plant species located in Lynnfield are described as follows:

##### ***a. Glaucous Sedge* (*Carex livida var. radicalus*)**

Sedges are grass-like, clump-forming rhizomatous perennial herbs that are generally found in marshes or wetland areas. The Glaucous Sedge is listed as an Endangered species in Massachusetts.

##### ***b. New England Blazing Star* (*Liatris scariosa var. novae-angliae*)**

This is an herbaceous perennial plant, 12 to 39 inches, with tall purple spikes of flower heads. It occurs in open areas with dry, sandy, low nutrient soils that support early to mid-successional communities. New England Blazing Star prefers frequent disturbance, and has lost habitat to widespread succession of open grasslands and heathlands to forests. It is currently listed as a species of Special Concern in Massachusetts.

##### ***c. Purple Needlegrass* (*Aristida purpurascens Poir.*)**

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This perennial averages one to one-and-a-half foot stems which branch out from the base. Purple Needlegrass is distinguished by the dark purple-brown color of the flower which can extend for one-third to one-half of the plant's height. This shade-intolerant species favors dry, nutrient-poor, sandy areas such as heathlands and sandplain grasslands. Purple Needlegrass is listed as Threatened in Massachusetts due to the widespread succession of grasslands and open fields to woodlands.

### ***d. American Bittersweet*** (*Celastrus scandens*)

American Bittersweet is a deciduous, woody vine in the Staff-tree family, known for its showy fruits in the fall and early winter. It reaches 6 to 9 meters or more in height, with stems up to 10cm in diameter. Fruits are poisonous to humans but palatable to birds, which are the primary dispersers of the seeds. American Bittersweet is often confused with the highly invasive Oriental Bittersweet. It is on the Threatened list for Massachusetts.

### ***e. Toothcup*** (*Rotala ramosior*)

Toothcup is a small, wetland herb belonging to the Loosestrife family and is the only species of the genus *Rotala* found in the Northeast. This delicate, inconspicuous annual is smooth, diffusely branched, and only 6 inches high, with upright stems that become semi-reclining later in the season. In early autumn, the stems and capsules turn bright deep red and are very conspicuous, even long after the leaves have completely dropped. This is when Toothcup inventories are most effective. Toothcup is on the Massachusetts Endangered species list.

Note: See end of Fisheries and Wildlife section (Section 4 E) for Methodology, Resources and Contacts.

## **E. Fisheries and Wildlife**

This section provides an inventory of wildlife species found in Lynnfield, including Rare, Threatened and Endangered species.

### **1. General Inventory**

Wildlife in Lynnfield is typical of Eastern Massachusetts. The beautiful natural areas discussed in the previous sections provide habitats for many common animals including muskrats, mice, rabbits, wild turkeys, foxes, raccoons, deer, frogs, toads, turtles, snakes and salamanders. A pair of moose, coyote, fisher cats, and brown or black bear have even been sighted in recent years.

The importance of Reedy Meadow (also known as the Lynnfield Marsh) as “priority habitat” for rare breeding marsh birds was reaffirmed by the state’s Natural Heritage and Endangered

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Species Program (NHESP) in 2017. The marsh is the largest emergent freshwater cattail marsh in Massachusetts, has not been overrun by invasive phragmites, and has a mix of habitats including rivers and brooks, shrub swamp, and wet meadow. It is one of only 11 National Natural Landmarks in Massachusetts and was designated an “Important Bird Area” by Mass Audubon in 2008. The Lynnfield Marsh Survey Team of the Brookline Bird Club and other amateur birders have documented 183 species of birds throughout Reedy Meadow (<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L207382>), including the state-listed species King Rail, American Bittern, Least Bittern, Peregrine Falcon, Northern Harrier, and overwintering Long-eared Owl, as well as Blue-winged Teal, Sora, Marsh Wren, and Sharp-shinned Hawk. Breeding birds include Virginia Rail, Green Heron, Great Blue Heron, Great Horned Owl, Yellow Warbler, Willow Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, Eastern Kingbird, Swamp Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Killdeer, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Flicker, Red Winged Blackbird, Catbird, Tree Swallow, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Common Yellowthroat, and Carolina Wren. Other summer visitors include Great Egret, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron (possible breeding), Little Blue Heron, and Glossy Ibis. The marsh is an important migration stopover for Rusty Blackbirds, Least Sandpiper, Wilson's Snipe and other shorebirds, American Kestrel, Pied-billed Grebe, Green Winged Teal, many species of warbler, six species of flycatcher, kinglets, vireos, ducks, falcons and hawks. In fact, Reedy Meadow is the largest spring time migration stopover for Rusty Blackbirds in the Northeast U.S. (per eBird high count data), regularly hosting hundreds each April. In winter, the marsh has been an important feeding and roosting area for Northern Harrier, Rough-legged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Bufflehead, Hooded Merganser, Black Duck, Ring-necked Duck, Tree Sparrow, Winter Wren, Carolina Wren, Common Redpoll, and other sparrows, blackbirds, hawks, and other species.

Additionally, bald eagles have been present in the Newhall Park and Suntaug Lake area for a number of years. Canada Geese have been troublesome in recent years in Newhall Park and Rotary Park, and in the vicinity of Suntaug Lake and Pillings Pond.

### **2. Corridors**

There do not appear to have been any scientific studies performed to determine the existence of significant wildlife corridors in Lynnfield. Although Reedy Meadow has been described as a “habitat island,” it is unlikely that there are any viable connective corridors between the Meadow and any other habitat area in the town.

The MBTA railroad corridor extends through Lynnfield and many towns on the North Shore. Lynnfield could consider utilizing a portion of this area as a wildlife corridor, especially since a significant length of the railroad passes through Reedy Meadow.

### **3. Rare, Threatened, Endangered, and Special Concern Species**

Reedy Meadow has been listed since 1988 as a Rare Wetlands Habitat by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) within the state Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. The majority of the listed wildlife species in Lynnfield can be found in the habitat of Reedy

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Meadow. These include the following species: Endangered—American Bittern, Least Bittern, Pied-Billed Grebe, Little Brown Myotis and Northern Long-Eared Bat, Sedge Wren; the Threatened – King Rail and Bald Eagle; and species of Special Concern – the Blue Spotted Salamander, Common Moorhen, Intricate Fairy Shrimp and the Pine Barrens Speranza. The major threats to the survival of these species are the loss of wetlands habitat to development and the contamination from pollution runoff. The protection of Reedy Meadow as a critical habitat is essential to the survival of Lynnfield’s listed wildlife species.

The following are descriptions of protected wildlife species in Lynnfield:

***a. American Bittern*** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

A medium-sized, brown, streaked, ground-dwelling heron, the American Bittern inhabits freshwater or brackish wetlands that are dominated by tall marsh plants such as cattails, bulrushes, sedges and grasses. It prefers frogs, small snakes, eels, salamanders, crayfish, mice and grasshoppers located in marshes, meadows and along edges of shallow ponds. This bittern is classified as Endangered in Massachusetts due to disturbance and destruction of wetland habitat.

***b. Bald Eagle*** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Bald eagles are among the most majestic and impressive birds in North America. They are distinctively brown with white heads and tails. The eyes are pale yellow while the beak and feet are bright yellow. Adults attain their plumage at 4–5 years old. Bald Eagles usually inhabit coastal areas, estuaries, and larger inland waters. This species requires a great amount of shoreline habitat containing stands of forest for nesting and trees projecting above the forest canopy for perching, an adequate supply of moderate-sized to large fish, an unimpeded view, and reasonable freedom from human disturbance. Wintering eagles require suitable roost trees for night roosting. Some such roosts may be 20 km or more from feeding areas, occurring in favorable thermal environments where roost trees are protected from the wind by topography or other trees. The use of these protected sites helps minimize the energy stress encountered by wintering birds. The absence of a suitable night roost could limit the use of otherwise suitable habitat. Bald eagles are designated as Threatened in Massachusetts.

***c. Blue-Spotted Salamander*** (*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*)

Averaging 6.25 inches in length, the Blue-Spotted Salamander is distinguished by the blue markings on its sides. Preferred habitat is a mix of deciduous woods with swamps, pools and slow streams. This species is currently listed as a Special Concern species in Massachusetts.

***d. Common Moorhen*** (*Gallinula chloropus*)

A migrating slate-grey, duck-like swimming bird, the Common Moorhen averages 13 inches in

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length and is easily identified by a distinctive red bill with a yellow tip and red frontal shield. This bird arrives in Massachusetts in late April and migrates south in October. Nesting habitats include large freshwater marshes and ponds with cattails; this species prefers the concealment offered by dense vegetation. Preferred foods include grasses, sedge seeds and insects. The Common Moorhen is listed as a species of Special Concern in Massachusetts. The continued reduction of available shallow freshwater marsh habitats due to drainage and development is believed to be the primary cause of the Common Moorhen's dwindling population.

### ***e. Intricate Fairy Shrimp*** (*Eubbranchipus intricatus*)

The Intricate Fairy Shrimp, also known as the Smoothlip Fairy Shrimp, is a small, elongated crustacean. It is distinctly segmented with a series of paired, flattened, leaf-like appendages that resemble legs and are used for respiration and locomotion. In Massachusetts, this species is known as an inhabitant of ephemeral (vernal) ponds. These ponds are present at least during the late winter and spring but usually dry at other times of the year. Such ponds cannot support fish populations year round and are used by mole salamanders, wood frogs and other animals for breeding purposes. The Intricate Fairy Shrimp is listed as a species of Special Concern.

### ***f. King Rail*** (*Rallus elegans*)

Largest of the New England rails, this is a plump, chicken-sized marsh bird. It inhabits large freshwater and brackish marshes dominated by cattails and other emergent vegetation. The King Rail is listed as Threatened in Massachusetts. The loss of wetland nesting and feeding habitat is the major factor threatening this species.

### ***g. Least Bittern*** (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

The smallest member of the heron family, this is a colorful and vocal bird. Suitable habitats include fresh and brackish water marshes with tall, dense, emergent vegetation and clumps of woody plants. The Least Bittern is classified as Endangered in Massachusetts. The destruction of wetland habitat is the greatest threat to this species. Its wetland habitat also needs to be protected from chemical contamination, siltation, eutrophication and other pollutants. If wetlands remain undisturbed and unpolluted, Least Bitterns seem tolerant of human presence and can persist in urbanized areas.

### ***h. Little Brown Myotis*** (*Agkistrodon contortrix*)

The Little Brown Myotis (or Little Brown Bat) has glossy brown fur. This widely distributed, once-common bat is found in a variety of habitats, including human habitations. During warmer months, Little Brown Myotis occupy day and night roosts in small caves, buildings, trees, under rocks and in piles of wood. They are most commonly found in the evening foraging along forest roads, trails and water bodies in forest-dominated landscapes. However, they can be found wherever flying insects are abundant. Little brown Myotis is designated as Endangered in

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Massachusetts.

### ***i. Northern Long-Eared Bat (Myotis septentrionalis)***

The Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) is one of the species of bats most impacted by the disease White-nose Syndrome (WNS). Due to severe population declines caused by WNS, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed the Northern Long-eared Bat as a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA, 50 CFR 17.11) on April 2, 2015. It is also listed as Endangered under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act.

### ***j. Pied-Billed Grebe (Podilymbus podiceps)***

This migrating waterbird is characterized by a stocky 12-15 inch long body, short legs, a short tail, and a stout, thick, chicken-like bill; plumage changes with the seasons. Arriving in Massachusetts in late March and migrating southward in September, the bird's nesting habitat includes marshes, lakes and large ponds with an abundant supply of vegetation such as reeds and cattails for cover and nesting materials. The preferred diet includes seeds, frogs, tadpoles, aquatic insects, vegetation and fish. Classified as Endangered in Massachusetts, this species is threatened by dwindling wetland habitats.

### ***k. Pine Barrens Speranza (Speranza exonerata)***

The Pine Barrens Speranza is a geometrid moth. In Massachusetts, it inhabits pitch pine-scrub oak barrens on sandplains and rocky summits and ridges. It is threatened by habitat loss and suppression of fire, which is needed to maintain the open structure of its habitat and promote growth of its host plant. Other potential threats include introduced generalist parasitoids, aerial insecticide spraying, non-target herbiciding, off-road vehicles, and light pollution. The Pine Barrens Speranza is currently listed as a species of Special Concern in Massachusetts.

### ***l. Sedge Wren (Cistothorus platensis)***

This small (4 to 4.5 inches in length) migrating, brown bird is characterized by a white streaked head, short cocked tail and short slender bill. The Sedge Wren inhabits the dry, transitional edges of freshwater marshes, bogs and wet meadows. This bird prefers insects such as grasshoppers, beetles, moths, ants, caterpillars and spiders. This species, currently listed as Endangered in Massachusetts, has been negatively impacted by the continuing loss of wetlands habitat to development and degradation.

### **4. Recreation Significance for Vegetation and Wildlife**

Reedy Meadow, a designated National Natural Landmark, is an area of great scenic value shared by the Towns of Lynnfield and Wakefield, is one of the premier bird watching and nature observation areas in northeastern Massachusetts. The meadow offers opportunities for hiking, walking, jogging and bird watching. Educational trail walks and outdoor education programs are held in the meadow. The Reedy Meadow Trail, planned by a trail coordinator from the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, leads out to Partridge Island and includes a system of boardwalks. The high observation tower at the end of the boardwalk system was destroyed by brush fire in 2015. As a replacement, plans are currently being discussed to create a low-height observation deck for birders. Additional work and repairs on the boardwalk began in the Spring of 2018. The Conservation Commission is currently seeking funding for a commercial contractor to perform boardwalk and observation deck repairs, and if funding is received, work can be scheduled for late summer/early fall 2020. Groups including Massachusetts Audubon, Essex County Greenbelt Association and Brookline Bird Club use Reedy Meadow and Partridge Island for natural history study. In addition, the Lynnfield Public Schools, in cooperation with Massachusetts Audubon and the Lynnfield Conservation Commission, conduct many middle school programs on the wildlife and water resources of the meadow.

Pillings Pond is a setting for freshwater fishing, skating, canoeing and bird watching. The Town's Jordan Park area, totally renovated in 2020, offers opportunities for hiking and nature observation, and includes soccer fields and playground equipment.

### **Methodology (Vegetation and Wildlife)**

It is relatively difficult to find vegetation and wildlife information that is both current and specific to the Town of Lynnfield. Numerous studies were performed at the turn of the century, but may no longer reflect current conditions. The performance of general botanical and biological assessments appears to be the exception rather than the norm, except in special outstanding cases. For example, in an effort to obtain the designation of Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) status for Reedy Meadow, a proposal was developed that contains specific vegetative and wildlife information (though some of it anecdotal) on the marsh. In addition, the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program provides detailed information and maps on all federally and state listed species (Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern and Unofficial Watch List) found within municipal borders.

General regional data was used to determine Lynnfield's forest vegetation zone, describe vernal pool vegetation and list common wildlife species found in the area.

Information on the recreational significance of Lynnfield's vegetation and wildlife was obtained from the Reedy Meadow ACEC proposal, Lynnfield's internet web site, anecdotal information

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and Community Survey results.

### Resources (Vegetation and Wildlife)

Benyus, Janine, E. 1989. *Field Guide to Wildlife Habitats of the Eastern United States*. New York: Fireside.

Crow, Garrett E. 1982. New England's Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Northeast Region/New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station and University of New Hampshire.

Goldin, Alfred J. 1977. Wild Mammals of New England. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Leahy, Christopher. 1997. The Nature of Massachusetts. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.

Lynnfield, Essex County: Community Profiles. Internet - <http://www.mass.gov/portal/cities-towns/lynnfield.html>

Lynnfield and Wakefield, Massachusetts Conservation Commissions. March 1994. ACEC Nomination Proposal for Lynnfield Marsh (Reedy Meadow).

Palmer, Laurence E. (revised by H. Seymour Fowler). 1949 (revised 1975). Field Book of Natural History. (second edition). United States: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Yahner, Richard H. 1995. Eastern Deciduous Forest: Ecology and Wildlife Conservation. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

### Contacts (Vegetation and Wildlife)

Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program: (508) 389-6360

Essex County Greenbelt Association: (978) 768-7241

## F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

This section identifies areas which contribute to Lynnfield's character, including scenic landscapes, significant characteristics, cultural, historic and archeological areas, as well as areas of critical environmental concern.

### 1. Scenic Landscapes

According to the 1982 Massachusetts Landscape Inventory, there are no state recognized "Scenic Landscapes" in Lynnfield. Lynnfield is categorized as a Seaboard Lowland, based upon

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the criteria used for the landscape description of Lynnfield and surrounding communities.

However, Reedy Meadow, a 540-acre freshwater cattail marsh and largest cattail marsh in Massachusetts, is a registered National Natural Landmark, one of eleven in Massachusetts. It is home to a range of migratory birds and many rare species. Reedy Meadow lies on both sides of the Saugus River. Drainage from the Towns of Reading, Wakefield and Lynnfield form the Meadow's watershed. The Meadow is surrounded by residential development, two golf courses and some light industry.

### **2. Major Characteristics or Geologic Features**

There are no major characteristics or unusual geological features in the Town of Lynnfield. Situated in Lynnfield's Bow Ridge Conservation Area is the locally significant Kallenberg Quarry, owned and operated by the Kallenburg family from 1913 until the 1960's, and then donated to the Conservation Commission. The view from the top of the ledge formation reveals the entire Boston skyline to the south, and Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire to the northwest.

### **3. Cultural, Archaeological, and Historic Areas**

There are four sites in the Town of Lynnfield listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Meeting House (1714) and the Meeting House District are perhaps the best-known historic sites in the town. The other two listed buildings are the Henfield House (1667), the oldest standing building in Lynnfield, and the Hart House (1672). There are several other buildings, cemeteries, churches and sites in the town that are of historical significance, but are not registered. (See Figure 1- Historic Sites in Lynnfield and Additional Historic Sites in Lynnfield).

Several artifacts, such as millstones, triangular war arrows, pestles, and ax heads, have been found on Partridge Island, a part of Reedy Meadow. It is believed that the island was the site of a Native American Camp. In the Bow Ridge/Kallenberg Quarry area, arrowheads, authenticated by the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, have been found.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission, in special instances, has the jurisdiction to survey and authenticate potential archaeological sites in town.

### **4. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) are places in Massachusetts that receive special recognition because of the quality, uniqueness and significance of their natural and

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cultural resources. Lynnfield does not contain any state recognized ACECs within its borders. Reedy Meadow (Lynnfield Marsh) was nominated in 1994 and 1996. The Secretary of Environmental Affairs provided feedback noting that additional criteria need to be addressed.

### **Methodology**

Both the Massachusetts and Lynnfield Historical Commission were consulted for historical and archeological information. Archeological information was found in the ACEC proposal written by the Lynnfield and Wakefield Conservation Commissions in 1994. The Scenic Landscape Inventory, originally published by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, and now organized by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation & Recreation, was consulted to identify registered scenic resources. Additionally, several printed resources were reviewed to collect historical information.

### **Resources**

Lynnfield Historical Commission. 1995. Guide to Historic Lynnfield.

Lynnfield and Wakefield Conservation Commissions. March 1994. ACEC Nomination Proposal for Lynnfield Marsh (Reedy Meadow).

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. Massachusetts Scenic Landscape Inventory.

Wiswall, Marcia Wilson, ed. 1977. Lynnfield: A Heritage Preserved 1895-1976 Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing.

### **Contacts**

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation: (617) 626-1250 Massachusetts

Historical Commission: (617) 727-8470

Lynnfield Historical Commission: [lhc@town.lynnfield.ma.us](mailto:lhc@town.lynnfield.ma.us)

## **G. Environmental Challenges**

This section identifies where environmental problems currently exist or may occur in Lynnfield. These problems could impact decisions on open space, recreation planning, and development. The lists of Confirmed Disposal Sites and Releases on file with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) note that 52 Releases have been documented since 1994.

### **1. Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste, and Underground Storage Tanks**

Leaks from underground storage tanks and piping are a major cause of soil, groundwater and wetland contamination. Underground storage tank (UST) leaks are caused by a number of factors such as defects in tank materials or age, improper installation, corrosive soils, weather conditions or tank fatigue. Unprotected USTs have an average life expectancy of fifteen years. The Lynnfield Fire Department, which registers underground storage tanks, has estimated there are between 100 and 200 residential heating oil USTs most of which are over twenty years old. Additionally, Lynnfield has nine larger commercial tanks all of which are less than twenty-five years old. Records for residential USTs have been obtained through existing record counts and not field data, thus, the data may not be accurate.

Two major highways, Route 128/95 and Route 1, pass close to several of Lynnfield's surficial water bodies and wetlands. Both of these routes could potentially be the site of a hazardous material or waste spill. The Fire Department is unaware of any significant spill since 2005.

On June 18, 2018, the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated by MAPC. Hazard Mitigation planning is a proactive effort to identify actions that can be taken to reduce the dangers to life and property from natural hazard events. This is an update of the original Lynnfield Hazard Mitigation Plan, adopted by Lynnfield on August 7, 2008. Planning for the Plan's update was led by the Lynnfield Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team, composed of staff from a number of different Town departments. Team members met on November 22, 2016 and September 29, 2017 and discussed areas where the impacts of natural hazards would most affect the Town, goals for addressing these impacts, updates to the Town's existing mitigation methodologies, and proposed new or revised hazard mitigation measures that would benefit the Town.

### **2. Flooding**

Lynnfield's principal flood problems are localized and generally result from clogged and undersized culverts. Reedy Meadow and Beaverdam Brook flood storage capacity and restricted water flow is due to incremental filling and yard debris. Additionally, sedimentation in Reedy Meadow also contributes to flooding. Flooding problems are manifested in yard flooding, basement seepage and failed septic systems. The worst flooding occurs in the Saugus River and Beaverdam Brook areas. The Saugus River Watershed Committee is studying remediation strategies. The initial remediation step involved the Town removing the culvert underneath the MBTA railroad bed that carries water to Beaverdam Brook. This project was completed February, 2019. Other remediation steps are planned to be addressed.

### **3. Septage**

Lynnfield does not have a sewer infrastructure. Septic systems are governed by the State's Title 5 septic regulations. Proper design, installation and maintenance of septic systems are important to protect the environment, including groundwater. The most recent version of Title 5, 310 CMR 15.000 took effect on September 9, 2016.

Lynnfield is dominated by limited soils for traditional septic systems. The limitations of these soils include poor filtration that may lead to a hazard of groundwater contamination.

In general, causes of failing septic systems can include improper siting, installation, soil type, and depth to bedrock or the water table. Additionally, leaching fields only remove certain wastes. Leaching fields are designed to remove sanitary waste and not industrial wastes. Sanitary sewage is defined as either grey water or black water or a combination of both for domestic, commercial and other non-industrial sources. Sanitary sewage does not apply to waste water containing wastes from any other activity including but not limited to activities under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

### **4. Water Supply**

Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) has had difficulty meeting peak summer water supply demands despite water use bans that are routinely put in place during summer seasons. Four additional deep bedrock wells have been added to LCWD's water supply system. All of these wells, located off Glen Drive were put into service in July, 1997, and extract water from the Ipswich River watershed. After a total renovation of the GroundWater Treatment Plant at Phillips Road, four new Bedrock Wells came online in July, 2013 to augment the gravel pack well that was originally put into service in 1981.

The LCWD is currently in discussions and studies regarding additional groundwater supply

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wells in both the Ipswich river and North Coastal Basins to address increased summer water demands. The LCWD was recently part of a 14 cities and towns study of the Ipswich River Basin. The primary recommendation for Lynnfield, published in the June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2018 final report, calls for Lynnfield to seek supplementary water sources by 2030 outside of the Ipswich River Basin. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), a possible supplementary water source for Lynnfield, is also considering extending pipeline infrastructure through Lynnfield to several adjacent communities. The LCWD is currently studying possibilities of an interconnection with neighboring MWRA communities to increase supply for summer demands.

Lynnfield takes a proactive approach and monitors its water supplies more frequently than is required by state or federal agencies. For example, more than ten monitoring wells are located at and around a gas station that was the site of a petroleum spill in the 1970's. Since surface water drainage from the gas station passes close to the Phillips Road wellfield, the LCWD has installed a 10,000-gallon oil/water separator chamber within the Main Street storm drainage system. The tank is equipped with a valve that can be closed to isolate and contain oil spills, which could be pumped clean and sent off-site for proper disposal.

Regarding septic systems in the Groundwater Protection District, individual sewage disposal systems are designed in accordance with 310 CMR 15.00 to receive no more than 110 gallons of sewage per quarter acre under one ownership per day, or 440 gallons of sewage on any one acre under one ownership per day, whichever is greater, except the replacement or repair of an existing system that will not result in an increase in design capacity above the original design.

### **5. Impaired Water Bodies**

#### **Pillings Pond:**

The specific problems in Pillings Pond consist of algae blooms and nuisance plant growth which can cover a significant portion of the surface and contribute to the rapid accumulation of organic sediment and concerns about bacteria and odors. A 1978 study of Pillings Pond prepared by Carr Research Laboratory of Wellesley concluded that the Pond's eutrophication problems were caused by nutrient loading from septic discharge, stormwater runoff and resulting plant growth and decomposition. Since the time of that study, the City of Peabody has sewered their watershed land, thus reducing the septic loading leading into Pillings Pond.

By 2009, Pillings Pond had become severely degraded by cultural eutrophication and significantly impaired with regard to habitat, recreational and aesthetic values. The Pond was listed on the Massachusetts 2008 Integrated List of Waters as a Category 5 Impaired Water for total phosphorus, chlorophyll-a, dissolved oxygen, excess algal growth, and poor Secchi disk transparency. A Recreation Contact Advisory was posted for summer of 2009. In March 2010, the Town applied for a grant for a Pillings Pond Water Quality Assessment and Restoration Plan. In January, 2012 a Pillings Pond Water Quality Assessment and Tropic Status Model study was performed by Geosyntec. This study concluded that the Pond's most notable impairment

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was the persistent and severe algae blooms typical during summer months, which were frequently well above the Massachusetts Department of Public Health safety guidelines for contact recreation, and that the summer algae blooms were frequently dominated by potentially toxin-producing species of cyanobacteria (blue-green algae).

Since 2004, Pillings Pond has annually been chemically treated with USEPA/MA registered aquatic herbicides/algacides to control nuisance aquatic vegetation. Following each treatment, the pond is closed to all water uses on the day of treatment, and other water uses are prohibited for specific days thereafter. Printed signs are posted prior to each treatment. The work is performed pursuant to a License to Apply Chemicals, issued by MA DEP and in accordance with an Order of Conditions from the Lynnfield Conservation Commission. Solitude Lake Management is the State Licensed Company performing the work for the Town.

Since 2005, the Town routinely monitors and controls the water levels for Pillings Pond - and further downstream for Mill Pond - through the use of a rebuilt spillway with removable logs. The water levels are monitored and maintained for flood control management and for recreational purposes for users of Pillings Pond.

Pillings Pond does not have a bathing beach. However, as a voluntary measure the Board of Health samples the water quality of Pillings Pond against fresh water standards once each year, specifically testing for Fecal Coliform CFU/100ml, E. Coli CFU/100ml, and Enterococci CFU/100ml.

### **Reedy Meadow:**

Significant damage has been done to Reedy Meadow due to pollution runoff, sedimentation and loss of wetlands. Reedy Meadow also serves as a floodwater retention area and wildlife habitat. It is crucial to Lynnfield that more aggressive pollution prevention measures, as discussed previously, be taken to protect this resource.

Part of any management plan for Reedy Meadow should include controls for stormwater runoff, dredging and management of upland water that supplies Reedy Meadow. Currently, there are three measures to manage the integrity of Reedy Meadow. Firstly, the Beaverdam culvert under the MBTA line in Reedy Meadow was removed in February 2019, alleviating periodic flooding in the Meadow and on abutters' properties. Secondly, Lynnfield has a Stormwater bylaw to help control and improve water quality from run-off from construction sites, and in the normal flow of water through the meadow. Thirdly, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), the permit program administered by the EPA and MassDEP, now requires cities and towns to re-apply for an updated permit. Lynnfield's classification is a "General MS4". Lynnfield worked with a consultant to file an updated NPDES permit under the guidance of Lynnfield's Town Engineer. The Notice of Intent and the NPDES permit were both approved March 5, 2019.

### **6. Erosion**

Lynnfield is not a coastal community, suffering from tidal erosion effects. However, there is significant shoreline erosion damage occurring on Pillings Pond, the 96-acre inland pond in the center of Lynnfield. The Town of Lynnfield owns the land beneath the waters, and most of the surrounding land consists of private parcel homes. There are currently few restrictions for boating and other motor craft, and boating speeds that create wakes are eroding the shoreline. Efforts by the ConCom's Pillings Pond Sub-Committee are underway to review regulations for future restrictions. The ConCom is also engaged in a public outreach campaign for abutters to retard bank erosion via vegetation plantings on the land side of the shoreline.

### **7. Development Impact**

Lynnfield is a community that is largely built out. Most of the remaining undeveloped land that is left is large lot zoning, which has encouraged developers to build large market-rate housing in areas clear cut for efficient construction. Particularly in these areas, open space preservation is a challenge. Lynnfield does not have a cluster bylaw (Open Space Residential Design) bylaw. An OSRD warrant article was brought to Fall 2020 Town Meeting, but was postponed for indefinite reconsideration. Without such a bylaw, the Planning Board is limited in its ability to preserve open space in such subdivision or ANR proposals.

### **8. Forestry Issues**

Lynnfield has no Chapter 61A agricultural parcels. In 2020, its one remaining Chapter 61B Forestry parcel had been under a P&S agreement with a developer to build a subdivision of 15 single family homes. In its November 29, 2021 meeting, Select Board members voted unanimously to exercise its right of first refusal to purchase this property so that it could be retained as open space in perpetuity under the care and custody of a land trust.

### **9. Vulnerability of Tree Canopy**

For many years, the Lynnfield landscape has been characterized as having a significant tree canopy. Large mature trees have been prolific as street trees, as well as on private parcels. However, in recent years, more trees are being removed than are being replaced.

Lynnfield transitioned from a largely agricultural to a post-agricultural community during the last century. This transition, coupled with large influxes of population in certain decades resulted in significant residential property development and tree planting. Many of these trees are now at the end of their lives. A substantial percentage of the tree canopy are mature White Pines, which are particularly vulnerable to storm damage. More and more, property owners are choosing to remove them, and often foregoing replacement trees for larger expanses of lawn.

Several measures have been taken to stem this tide, including Lynnfield's Scenic Roads Bylaw adopted in April 2015, and the Department of Public Works' diligent administration of its Street Tree policy under Massachusetts State Law Chapter 87. Additionally, the Lynnfield Planning

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Board was successful in its efforts to pass a Tree Preservation Bylaw at the Town's October 18, 2021 Fall Town Meeting.

### 10. Landfills

Lynnfield has no landfills in current use. A closed landfill, formerly only used by the Lynnfield Public Works Department, is located west of Chestnut Street within the Zone III of the Trog Hawley wells. The landfill is unlined and does not have a leachate collection system. The landfill was only used by the Lynnfield DPW and restricted for the disposal of leaves, stumps, trees and gravel. No household or commercial wastes were disposed of at this site.

### 11. Impaired surface waters

Impaired surface waters in Lynnfield are identified in the EPA's Region 1 Impaired Waters and 303(d) Lists by State (2016). On February 5, 2020, Town officials participated in the Community Resilience Building Workshop, a first step to certification as an "MVP Community" under the State's Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) program. Facilitated by consultant Comprehensive Environmental, Inc. (CEI), the one-day workshop convened Town officials and other community stakeholders to identify and prioritize steps for community resilience planning and hazard mitigation efforts.

Surface water impairments were identified by attendees:

- Pillings Pond; algae, chlorophyll-a, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, water clarity
- Hawkes Pond; turbidity
- Beaverdam Brook; dissolved oxygen, E. coli, fecal coliform
- Hawkes Brook; E. coli, fecal coliform
- Saugus River; alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, dewatering, E. coli, fecal coliform, fish passage barrier, (physical substrate habitat alterations, algae, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, turbidity)

Some of these impairments may be worsened by the effects of climate change. For example, increased temperatures during the growing season can exacerbate impairments associated with biological productivity (e.g. algae blooms, low dissolved oxygen), and increased amounts of intense precipitation can increase nutrient loading and turbidity. Specific concerns include septic systems in some areas of Town that are at risk of failure from high groundwater tables associated with localized flooding, and properties near Beaverdam Brook, Pillings Pond, and Hawkes Brook. Pillings Pond is increasingly impacted by harmful algal blooms (i.e. cyanobacteria).

### 11. Environmental Equity

The major Town-owned open space and recreation spaces are distributed in the center and southern areas of the town. These include parks, playgrounds and sports fields. Three golf courses and ConCom parcels that include open space and trail access are distributed throughout the town. In 2019, the ConCom addressed enhanced environmental equity for a large northern

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neighborhood with the establishment of a trail in its Pine Hill Lot conservation area parcel. This had been identified as a need in previous Open Space plans.

There is little environmental equity in the northernmost section of town, which is now largely forested and undeveloped. Although there is an 18-hole privately owned golf course, access to this open space is restricted to paying golfers.

In 2020, the last remaining Chapter 61B Forestry parcel was under a P&S agreement with a developer to build a subdivision of 15 single family homes. However, in its November 29, 2021 meeting, Select Board members voted unanimously to exercise its right of first refusal to purchase this property so that it could be retained as open space in perpetuity under the care and custody of a land trust. This 20-acre parcel, located amidst conservation and water district land is seen as a keystone to a near 700 acre of undisturbed forestry shared by the towns of Lynnfield, Middleton, North Reading and Peabody. By maintaining this 20-acre parcel as undeveloped forest through its purchase by the Town of Lynnfield, Lynnfield could significantly enhance environmental equity for its northern-located residents, as well as provide regional trails access and connectivity for visitors in surrounding towns.

### 12. Climate Change

The Town recognizes the potential threats from climate change. In early 2020, the Town began work with its Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Certified Provider, Comprehensive Environmental Inc (CEI), to develop a plan for Lynnfield. The Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness grant program (MVP) provides support for Massachusetts cities and towns to plan for climate change resiliency and implement priority projects. The State awards communities with funding to complete vulnerability assessments and develop action-oriented resiliency plans.

On February 5, 2020, CEI facilitated a workshop with Town officials and key community stakeholders to identify and prioritize steps for community resilience planning and hazard mitigation efforts. The top three recommended actions identified were:

- Stormwater Infrastructure: expand previous studies to include a comprehensive resiliency assessment of Town drainage infrastructure; prioritize recommendations for repairs/replacements; obtain approvals (incl. easements) to maintain key stormwater infrastructure; replace key infrastructure
- Reedy Meadow/Beaverdam Brook: Problems include the lack of real-time data to coordinate the Saugus River Dam resulting in beaver dams, and sedimentation of conveyance channels; brush fire risk, invasive species. Solutions include; comprehensive Saugus River corridor study, adoption of additional mitigation measures to reduce flood risk, development of invasive species management plan.
- Evaluation of Town-wide Water Supply Resiliency: The Lynnfield Center Water District is impacted by water quality and quantity issues. Solutions include; Evaluating potential alternative supply sources (e.g., interconnection with Lynnfield Water District/MWRA source); evaluating feasibility of infrastructure expansion north of Lowell Street for

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unserved area fire protection; development of long-term water conservation program

### **Methodology**

The environmental problem narrative information was obtained from several studies and interviews. (See Resources and Contacts below):

### **Resources**

Camp Dresser and McGee (CDM). 1992. Saugus River Flood Control Improvements: A Report to the Saugus River Watershed Committee.

Lynnfield and Wakefield, Massachusetts Conservation Commissions. March 1994. ACEC Nomination Proposal for Lynnfield Marsh (Reedy Meadow).

Metropolitan Area Planning Council. 1992. North Suburban Water Supply Protection Plan.

Carr Research Laboratory, 1978, Pillings Pond Study.

### **Contacts**

Lynnfield Center Water District: (781) 334-3901  
Lynnfield Water District (781) 598-4223  
Lynnfield Planning Board: (781) 334-9490  
Town Administrator: (781) 334-9410  
Lynnfield Department of Public Works: (781) 334-9500

## **H. Glossary**

ACEC Program: An Area of Critical Environmental Concern must contain a resource complex of regional, statewide or national significance with at least four of the following features: fishery habitat, inland wetlands, inland surface waters, water supply areas, natural hazard areas, agricultural areas, historical/archeological resources, habitat resources or special use areas. The purpose of the ACEC program is to identify and protect critical resource areas ranging from wetlands and wildlife habitats to farmland and scenic landscapes. Once the Secretary of Environmental Affairs designates an area, state environmental agencies are then directed to administer programs and review projects, in cooperation with local zoning efforts, in order to protect the ACEC.

Alluvium: Sediment deposited by streams in non-marine environments.

Aquifer: A geologic formation, group of formations or part of a formation, capable of storing and

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releasing groundwater to wells and springs  
(Witten and Horsley 1996).

**Bedrock:** The continuous mass of solid rock which forms the earth's crust and underlies the soil.

**Best Management Practices:** Operational procedures designed to minimize the impact of certain activities or land uses on groundwater or surface water quality.

**BOD:** Biological Oxygen Demand. The amount of oxygen used up in the respiration of organic matter by decomposers in an aquatic ecosystem.

**Buffer Zone:** A strip of land established to protect one type of land use from another with which it is incompatible.

**Bylaw:** A law created by a municipality, often written to supplement existing state regulations with more stringent or specific regulations.

**Cultural Eutrophication:** The natural trend is for lakes to become colonized by plant life. The organic content of the lake bottom is increased by biological activity. One natural result of this process is that it is the destiny of most lakes to fill up and disappear over a few thousand years. Human activity can accelerate the dynamics of this process. This is known as cultural eutrophication. The prime culprit in cultural eutrophication is phosphorus runoff from agricultural and domestic fertilizers. Although phosphorus is a natural element found in rocks and soils, humans have contributed high concentrations through fertilizer use. Phosphorous feeds algae causing it to multiply. Dead decomposing algae falling to the bottom of lakes depletes oxygen levels. Decreased oxygen levels at the bottom cause species such as deep water trout and salmon to die and decompose, further depleting oxygen and accelerating the process. Hyper-eutrophication leads to massive algae blooms, low oxygen, low transparency, large fish kills and a very unhealthy water body.

**Floodway:** The part of the floodplain that is involved with the flow of flood waters as well as storage.

**Freshwater Marsh:** Open wetlands with fresh water shallow enough to support a dense emergent plant cover rooted in soil, but deep enough to inhibit the growth of woody plants. Marsh soils are generally saturated year-round and consist of a combination of mineral and organic elements.

**GIS:** Geographic Information Systems or Geographic Information Science. A tool for spatially arranging data sets. Management of tabular and graphical information and examining the spatial correlations between features to identify patterns that would otherwise not be present. Allows for the creation of dynamic models to predict an outcome given certain qualitative or quantitative criteria.

**Glacial Till:** A non-sorted sediment deposited directly from glacial ice.

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**Groundwater:** The water contained within the earth's surface that has permeated the surface from precipitation and infiltration by streams, ponds and lakes.

**Loam:** Soil rich in organic matter.

**Massachusetts Endangered Species Act:** Signed into law in 1990, the Act: 1) prohibits the taking of any listed (endangered, threatened, or special concern) plants and animals unless specifically permitted for scientific, educational or propagation purposes; and 2) protects designated habitats by requiring permits before any alterations to the habitat can take place. No habitats have yet been listed in Massachusetts.

**Endangered:** Any species of plant or animal in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Any species of plant or animal in danger of extirpation as documented by biological research and inventory.

**Threatened:** Any species of plant or animal likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Any species of plant or animal that is declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory.

**Special Concern:** Any species of plant or animal which has been documented by biological research to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked, or which occurs in small numbers or with such a restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened within Massachusetts.

**Unofficial Watch List:** Any species of plant or animal that scientists have become concerned about or think might become listed as Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern.

**NPDES Permit:** National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit. An NPDES Permit is required by the federal Clean Water Act for all point source discharges to wetlands and waterways.

**Outwash:** Stratified drift (layered sediment) deposited by glacial melt-water streams.

**Permeability:** A measure of how easily a solid allows fluid to pass through it.

**Redlining:** The editing of map contents.

**Runoff:** Water that travels as overland flow during and immediately after a storm or snow melt.

**Soil Complex:** A grouping of soils that are related to one another by formation or common characteristics.

**Substratum:** The lowest or underlying layer of soil. Soils are divided into horizons depending upon their composition and stage of evolution. The substratum is the lowest of these horizons.

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**Surficial Deposits:** Deposits that overlie the bedrock. These deposits may be formed through deposition or from the breakdown of parent bedrock.

**Underground Storage Tank:** A non-portable container which is used to store an accumulation of toxic or hazardous substances beneath the surface of the ground.

**Vernal Pools:** Temporary bodies of freshwater that provide critical habitat for numerous vertebrate and invertebrate species. They are often small and shallow, but can support rich communities of wildlife. In Massachusetts, vernal pools that meet certain biological and physical criteria are certified by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, thus qualifying for various forms of regulatory protection.

**VOC:** Volatile Organic Compound, i.e., petroleum products

**Wildlife Corridor:** A linkage between isolated habitat areas that allows for the movement of wildlife between them. The corridor can function as a habitat itself, as an enabler of seasonal migration or as a facilitator of species dispersal.

### **I. Annotated References**

Benyus, Janine E. 1989, *Field Guide to Wildlife Habitats of the Eastern United States*, New York: Fireside.

This is a field guide that organizes its information by habitat type (e.g., sandy beaches and dunes, salt marsh, lake and pond, cattail marsh, sedge meadow, etc.). Habitat descriptions include geological and ecological histories; special features; three detailed wildlife profiles (bird, mammal, and amphibian or reptile); a list of characteristic plants; and an illustration and a map.

Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM), 1992, *Saugus River Flood Control Improvements: A Report to the Saugus River Watershed Committee*.

This study addresses flooding conditions from the headwaters of the Saugus River at Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield to the downstream limit of the River at Center Street in Saugus. Its purpose was to provide the Saugus River Watershed Council with a comprehensive description of current drainage and flooding problems, while considering the potential for future development within the watershed. The study also offers recommendations for alleviating these problems.

Crow, Garrett E. 1982, *New England's Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants*, U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Northeast Region/New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station and University of New Hampshire.

This is a report on the New England plant taxa listed under the Endangered Species Act,

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proposed for Federal listing, under review for Federal listing, and of national significance. For each species, the report provides its status; family; distinctive features; distribution (including map); habitat; flowering period; endangerment; recommendations; and an illustration.

Data Center of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, 2010, Lynnfield Community Profile.

Dawson, A. and S. Zielinski, 2013, Environmental Handbook for Massachusetts Conservation Commissions, Belmont: Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions. A comprehensive guide to the laws, regulations and programs protecting land and water resources in Massachusetts. The purpose of the handbook is to assemble in one place sufficient information to allow members of Conservation Commissions to accomplish their duties. The book is also designed for use by local, state and federal officials, landowners and environmental consultants.

Downe and Wells Associates, 1985, Town of Lynnfield Conservation and Recreation Map.

Dunne, T. and L. Leopold, 1978, Water in Environmental Planning, New York: W.H. Freeman. A comprehensive text covering all aspects of hydrology in environmental planning.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1990, Flood Insurance Study: Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the existence and severity of flood hazards in the Town of Lynnfield and to aid in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and in the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

Goldin, Alfred J, 1977, Wild Mammals of New England, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

This is a comprehensive natural history reference book that provides detailed information on the various mammal species found in New England. For each species, the author provides the popular and scientific names; locale; general description; geographic distribution; ecology; and behavior.

Hall, G. and A. Kreiger, 1996, Local Wetlands Bylaws and Hearings, Cambridge: Anderson and Kreiger.

This is a handout produced for distribution at a bylaw workshop given at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions.

Leahy, Christopher, The Nature of Massachusetts, 1997, Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.

This is a comprehensive description of the various habitat types and plant and animal species found within them that are indigenous to Massachusetts.

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Lynnfield and Wakefield, Massachusetts Conservation Commissions, March 1994, ACEC Nomination Proposal for Lynnfield Marsh (Reedy Meadow).

In pursuit of Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation by the state for Reedy Meadow, the Conservation Commission of the Towns of Lynnfield and Wakefield compiled a detailed report on the area. The report included information on the Meadow's wildlife and vegetation, educational uses, flood storage impact, role as water supply, current threats facing it, and planning and management goals.

Lynnfield Board of Water Commissioners, 1996, Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Officers of the Lynnfield Water District.

Lynnfield, Essex County: Community Profiles, n.d., Internet - <http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/>

Lynnfield High School Guidance Department, 2017, Lynnfield High School Profile.

Lynnfield Historical Commission, 1995, Guide to Historic Lynnfield.

Lynnfield Historical Commission, 1975, Lynnfield: A Brief History.

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, n.d., Massachusetts Scenic Landscape Inventory.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, 1994, Nonpoint Source Management Manual, Boston: DEP.

This manual provides basic information for local officials on how to identify, inventory and control nonpoint source pollution sources through environmental planning, local bylaws and regulations.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Communities and Development, 1993, Lynnfield, Essex County: A Community Profile.

The office that produced this report is now known as the Division of Housing and Community Development.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, 2008, Open Space Planner's Workbook.

This is a step-by-step guide designed to aid communities in the process of compiling an Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Metropolitan Area Planning Council, 1992, North Suburban Water Supply Protection Plan. This study examined the drinking water sources of nine Boston area suburbs (including

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Lynnfield) and offered recommendations for protecting these sources.

New England Environmental, Inc., March 1995, Town of North Reading, Massachusetts Conservation and Recreation Plan.

Pahlavan, D, 1996, Mass GIS Open Space Mapping Project.

Palmer, Laurence E. (Revised by H. Seymour Fowler), 1949 (revised 1975, Field Book of Natural History. (second edition) United States: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Snyder, R., 1991, Looking to the Future, Saugus, Massachusetts.  
This manual was designed to be used as an action plan for the protection of the Saugus River.

Tashiro, J., R. Schmidt, et al., 1991, Baseline Assessment of the Saugus River System, Massachusetts. Annandale-on-Hudson: Hudsonia Limited.  
This study established a baseline data set for the Saugus River System.

Terrene Institute and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Region V Water Division), 1995, Local Ordinances: A User's Guide, Washington, DC.

This manual provides abstracts from seven independent reports on issues involved in preparing local ordinances (known as bylaws in Massachusetts).

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1981, Soil Survey of Essex County, Massachusetts, Southern Part.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service) provides information on soil complexes, limitations and classification.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1983, Bedrock Geologic Map of Massachusetts (Sheet 1).

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1987, Reading, Massachusetts Topographic Quadrangle, No. 42071-E1-TM-025.

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1985, Salem, Massachusetts Topographic Quadrangle, No. 42070-E7-TM-025.

Wiswall, Marcia Wilson, ed., 1977, Lynnfield: A Heritage Preserved 1895-1976, Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing.

Witten, J. and S. Horsley, 1996, A Guide to Wellhead Protection, Washington, DC.

This is a guide to preventing groundwater contamination.

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Yahner, Richard H., 1995, Eastern Deciduous Forest: Ecology and Wildlife Conservation, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

This book provides information on the wildlife, history, and ecological processes of the eastern deciduous forest of North America. In addition, it explores issues such as forest fragmentation, corridors and edges, biodiversity conservation, atmospheric concerns, and challenges for the future health of the forest.

# SECTION 5

## INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST



Screech Owl



Great Horned Owl



Fishing at Pillings Pond

***Innovative efforts across the country are preserving critical areas, protecting historic buildings, and providing better transportation choices.***

— EPA Administrator Michael Leavitt

## **SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST**

Section 5 is one of the most important elements of the Open Space & Recreation Plan. For this reason, this inventory is preceded with a summary of understanding of the definitions of open space, levels of protection for these spaces, and the criticality of open space in the community.

Open Space denotes any medium or large parcel of undeveloped land, and all land (developed or not) that is managed primarily for preservation or recreation purposes. Protected open space refers to open space owned by a municipality, a state or federal agency, a non-profit land protection agency, or private entities, and managed primarily for conservation, recreation, or environmental protection. Protected open space is sheltered from development, although there is sometimes the chance that the use of these areas will be changed. (Metropolitan Area Planning Council's Report on Urban Open Space. MetroGreen. MAPC, 1994.) Ordinary open space is often NOT protected; for instance, land owned by the school or public works department and privately owned parcels are often relatively easy to develop, even if they have been maintained as open space for a number of years.

Open space significantly contributes to quality of life and enjoyment of place. Parks, playgrounds, woodland trails and other undeveloped parcels provide residents with respites from busy lifestyles and opportunities for recreation. These in turn promote physical and mental health of a community's residents.

More and more, open space adds to the value of homes and businesses. Increasing studies show that property values are enhanced for homes located adjacent or near bike trails and other open spaces. In response, increasing numbers of communities are adopting housing and subdivision bylaws that permit housing development, but at the same time preserve large areas of open space. Business leaders place high priority on open space and recreation amenities available to their employees when choosing locations to establish their operations.

Open space, particularly undeveloped open space, is increasingly seen as playing a critical role in Lynnfield's efforts to promote climate resiliency. Among other environmental initiatives, the Conservation Commission is actively involved in public outreach to preserve the town's tree canopy and privately owned large tree populations that play such an important role in mitigating heat island effects, flooding and stormwater run-off, while protecting groundwater and corridors for wildlife.

## **A. Protected and Unprotected Parcels**

The Inventory Assessment provides an overview of open space “Protected” and “Unprotected” property in Lynnfield. Approximately 2,691.4 acres, or 40.27% of land in Lynnfield is categorized as having some level of protection; protected land that is further divided into public property controlled by the Town of Lynnfield, and private acreage owned by private groups, such as greenbelt associations. Map 7a “Open Space Inventory” shows open space categorized by level of protection. It has been updated and supersedes the January 2020 MAPC Map 7. An additional map - Map 7b - details Open Space Inventory relative to population density with an Open Space overlay, using 2020 census block data. (See Table 5-1 summary table, dated February 8, 2022 and the detailed parcels listings in Table 5-2. Both tables follow below here.)

The inventory is divided into two overall categories based on Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services’ definitions for protected and unprotected lands. Protected lands are nonprofit or private, public or semi-public parcels. They are permanently committed for conservation, recreation, cemeteries and zoning purposes, which is not true of all public lands. The unprotected lands category is a mixture of Town-owned lands and private lands, which include private parcels enrolled in MA General Law Ch. 61, 61A and B, and other parcels, such as religious institutions. The properties under M.G.L. Chapters 61 (forestry), 61A (agricultural) and 61B (recreation), which receive tax relief, are not permanently protected. In accordance with these laws, if the owner of land under 61B designation wished to develop the land for profit purposes, the town would have 120 days to act to acquire the land. Rarely does the town have the ability, mechanism and/or funds to acquire land in that limited time.

The majority of private, unprotected lands are presently owned by religious institutions and utility companies. These owners should be made aware of the benefits they gain by granting easements to allow their use for conservation and recreation.

The location, by map and parcel number, acreage, owner, location detail and degree of protection is noted for each site. Ownership and assessment information is based on fiscal year 2020 assessor’s records of the eleven zoning districts, the four residential districts (RA, RB, RC and RD), Greenbelt (GB) and an overlay district for Flood Plain (FP) are included in this inventory.

## **B. Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest**

Important note: The Open Space & Recreation Committee has set about to assess and update Town records so as to categorize and define open space parcels per State guidelines. However, it has found that certain parcels are missing critical information.

The Town's computer-assisted mass appraisal (CAMA) system, maintained by the Assessing Department, has missing deed and title reference data for municipal and utility properties. This issue was inherited by the current Assessing Director. Additionally, the Committee lacks the institutional knowledge from former staff and committee members which would aid in any concerted research effort. The Committee recognizes the significant task required to properly categorize these parcels. The parcels designated as "Unknown Protection / Research Pending" are classified as Open Space, but are not now supported by the legal documentation necessary to prove their protection status.

- 127 Parcels that are municipally owned (not collecting a tax) were not identified with a Zoning District.
- 19 Parcels do not have a CAMA Parcel ID and at least 63 additional parcels were formerly combined as a single multi-part polygon, which, when split into individual parcels, have all retained the same Parcel ID and attributes.
- More than 100 Parcels did not have an acreage value in the CAMA database, therefore area re-calculations were completed on all (4,400+) of Lynnfield's parcels using three different Projected Coordinate Systems and then compared to the area values in the CAMA database. Of all three comparison models, the lowest margin of error range was between -1% to +2.6%. The recalculated areas were only used for the 100+ parcels without an area value in CAMA. Areas calculated in GIS are not accurate for legal purposes, such as deeds and titles.

Per the EOEEA letter providing earlier conditional approval of this Plan, the committee has completed all of the open space fields required by the State. However, the reader will see that many of these fields are answered by "Unknown" or "Research Pending". Therefore, the committee has added an action item to Section 8 of the Plan which directly addresses this issue, as it entails a project effort beyond the scope of current staffing.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**Table 5-1**  
**Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest**  
**Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts**  
 Updated February 08, 2022

Categories and Descriptions:	Acres:	Percentages:
Unprotected Parcels	--	--
Residential Properties	3,125.611	46.77%
Commercial Properties	305.578	4.57%
Roads	560.880	8.39%
	SubTotals = 3,992.069	59.73%
Water	--	--
Open Water	--	--
Open Water Parcels	193.657	2.90%
Open Water Research Pending	24.690	0.37%
Water Supply	--	--
Designated as Water Supply by Assessor	174.510	2.61%
Research Pending on Documentation	3.817	0.06%
	SubTotals = 396.674	5.94%
Protected OpenSpace Parcels	--	--
Protected in Perpetuity	--	--
Conservation Restriction	311.729	4.66%
Deeded	31.426	0.47%
Article 97	9.959	0.15%
Limited	--	--
Deeded	3.798	0.06%
Article 97	104.334	1.56%
Chapter 61A	20.995	0.31%
Term Limited	--	--
Chapter 61B	167.581	2.51%
	SubTotals = 649.822	9.72%
Research Pending / Unknown Protection	1,644.909	24.61%
	SubTotals = 1,644.909	24.61%
	<b>Grand Totals = 6,683.474</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The Town of Lynnfield has approximately 339 acres of Open Water, based on aerial analysis. This value is already included in the Grand Total above because it overlaps many different types of parcels (residential, commercial, municipal, etc.). The 339 acres of Open Water has over 328,000 linear feet of water's edge.

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting May 7th Open Space Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Parcel ID:	Managed By:	Current Use:	Conditions:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
1	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.775	0001-2964
2	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Former railbed	Trails network, Ipswich River access, possible flood01	MO	Research Pending	Unknown	14.263	0001-2995
3	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Former railbed	Trails network, Ipswich River access, possible flood01	MO	Research Pending	Unknown	4.21	0001-2773
4	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	35.844	0001-2355
5	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.417	0001-2126
6	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.202	0001-0078
7	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.73	0001-0441
8	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	18.112	0001-2022
9	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	24.084	0001-1153
10	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	11.869	0001-2127
11	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	10.643	0001-2146
12	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	55.26	0001-1135
13	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	4.072	0001-2183
14	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	2.84	0004-2129
15	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.088	0004-2047
16	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	4.159	0004-0888
17	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	7.753	0004-0661
18	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	18.279	0004-2091
19	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	12.509	0004-2103
20	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	31.345	0004-2055
21	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	22.005	0004-2199
22	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	10.351	0004-2157
23	Lynchfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	7.378	0004-2171

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the next Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the " " symbol.  
\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities.

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 5-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(A) | OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
24 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	0.660	000**2799
25 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	29.218	000**2029
26 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	0.981	000**0418
27 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	7.747	000**0474
28 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	6.178	000**0562
29 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	4.475	000**1155
30 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	0.747	000**1413
31 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				RD	Research Fencing	Unknown	0.279	000**1466
32 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	5.997	000**1713
33 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	2.062	000**1839
34 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	1.891	000**1887
35 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	59.918	000**2024
36 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	2.796	000**2039
37 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	28.113	000**2866
38 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	3.823	000**0487
39 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	3.666	000**0845
40 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	3.053	000**0918
41 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	4.581	000**1045
42 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				RD	Research Fencing	Unknown	2.893	000**1279
43 Richardson Greens	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RD	Limited	Chapter 61 A	20.995	000**1488
44 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	20.875	000**1535
45 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	20.113	000**1599
46 Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Fencing	Unknown	2.699	000**1717

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the \* symbol.  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 5-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Parcel ID	Managed By:	Current Use:	Conditions:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID
27	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.894	0021-2122
28	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	1.87	0021-2142
29	Etank County Smeab	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RC / RO	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	3.653	0011-2164
30	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	52.526	0021-2187
31	LIFT & Thompson Trust	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RO	Term Limited	Chapter 61.8	61.971	0021-2466
32	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	10.247	0021-2692
33	Town of Lynnhilf Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RC / RO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.712	0021-2155
34	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	3.853	0021-2171
35	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	1.56	0021-2364
36	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				MO	Research Pending	Unknown	10.267	0021-2387
37	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Unknown				RO / RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.224	0021-2542
38	LIFT & Thompson Trust	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RO	Term Limited	Chapter 61.8	106.19	0021-2695
39	Town of Lynnhilf Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.938	0021-2183
40	Town of Lynnhilf Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.92	0021-2188
41	Town of Lynnhilf Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.272	0021-2193
42	Town of Lynnhilf Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.678	0021-2192
43	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Footpath, signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, handicap spaces and signage, gravel/tzoozout in sections for easier wheeled use	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.318	0021-2119
44	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Footpath, signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, handicap spaces and signage, gravel/tzoozout in sections for easier wheeled use	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	1.08	0021-2173
45	Lynnhilf Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Footpath, signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, handicap spaces and signage, gravel/tzoozout in sections for easier wheeled use	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	12.997	0021-2461

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the "x" symbol.  
 \*\* Column was reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Managed By:	Current Use:	Conditions:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
68 Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled use	BC	Perpetual	Unknown	15.339	002P0305
69 Green Belt MCA	Passive Recreation	Very Good	High	No	No	Informal (limited)				BC / RD	Perpetual	Conservative Restriction	9.583	002P0773
69 New England Power	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				BC	Research Pending	Unknown	3.429	002P0305
69 New England Power	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				BC	Research Pending	Unknown	3.212	002P2071
70 US Army / Camp Curtis Guild	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				MD	Research Pending	Unknown	347.939	002P0342
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Research Pending	Unknown	44.362	002P0541
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Research Pending	Unknown	4.688	002P0151
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.978	002P0118
71 Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (banked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Perpetual	Conservative Restriction	1.27	002P0329
71 Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes - Self Help	Yes	Formal (banked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Perpetual	Conservative Restriction	16.639	002P0957
71 Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (banked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Perpetual	Conservative Restriction	3.36	002P0799
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				MA	Research Pending	Water Supply	1.013	002P0118
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC / MA	Research Pending	Unknown	28.775	002P0889
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	MA / BC	Research Pending	Unknown	5.553	002P0969
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	MA	Research Pending	Unknown	11.341	002P0176
71 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/trozeout in sections for easier wheeled	BC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.089	002P0186

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000-" in place of the \* symbol.  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities.

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(B): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Line	Managed By	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Purchased with Grant	Publicly Accessible	Type of Access	Existing ADA Access	Amenities (Current)	Amenities (Potential)	Zoning Code	Degree of Protection	Protection Type	Acres	Parcel ID
17	Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and	RA	Research Pending	Unknown	2.019	00202666
18	Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown (limited)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and	RA / RC	Research Pending	Water Supply	2.55	00202667
19	Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				RA	Research Pending	Water Supply	0.902	00202668
20	Lynfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				RA / RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.159	00202672
21	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Entrance signage at 1 of 2 entrances, 1/2 mile	Cross-path for emergency access, Additional entrance	RC / RA	Perpetual	Article 97	9.45	00210355
22	Greenbelt w/ON	Passive Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Informal (marked)				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	13.437	00212147
23	Greenbelt	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Informal (limited)				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	7.379	00210640
24	New England Power	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RB / RC	Research Pending	Unknown	7.404	00212028
25	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	1.912	00210368
26	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	1.909	00210460
27	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes - Self-Help	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	10.296	00210605
28	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RA / RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	8.58	00210786
29	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	7.942	00212322
30	Conservation Commission	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Yes - Self-Help	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Footpath, Signage at 2 entrances	Add dedicated lined parking spaces, Handicap spaces and signage, gravel/simulast in sections for easier wheeled	RA / RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	7.457	00212113
31	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RA	Limited	Deed	3.798	00201387

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000-" in place of the " symbol.  
\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 5-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(A): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

ID	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
107	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA	Research Pending	Unknown	7.805	0034-1284
108	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	Unknown	Yes	Formal (marked)				RA	Limited	Unknown	5.932	0034-1287
109	Town of Lynnfield	Passive Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 5-3	ADA compliant street access and paved walking paths, New benches and trash barrels.	Ramp for ADA access to historic Meeting House with consideration of period architecture.	RA	Limited	Article 97	1.1	0034-1285
110	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RA	Limited	Unknown	0.409	0034-1294
111	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RC / RA	Research Pending	Unknown	4.51	0031-0615
112	Greenbelt WCA	Passive Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Informal (limited)				RC / RB	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	5.916	0031-1286
113	Greenbelt WCA	Passive Recreation	Good	High	No	No	Informal (limited)				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	1.17	0031-1247
114	New England Power	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	5.340	0031-0601
115	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Limited	Unknown	2.992	0031-1256
116	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RB	Limited	Unknown	12.507	0031-1259
117	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-3	Footpath, signage at 2 entrances	Additional lined parking spaces, handicap spaces and signage, gravel/synthetic in sections for easier wheeled use	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.604	0031-0408
118	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-3	Footpath, signage at 2 entrances	Additional lined parking spaces, handicap spaces and signage, gravel/synthetic in sections for easier wheeled use	RB / RC	Research Pending	Unknown	6.713	0031-0410
119	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	No	Yes	Formal				RA	Limited	Unknown	1.029	0031-0761
120	Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 5-5	All open space fields renewed 2017. New movable bleachers, renovated concessions building and equipment storage facility. New track installed 2018.	Renovated ADA accessibility for wheeled access through gate at entrance to track.	RA	Limited	Article 97	26.899	0031-1455
121	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-5	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynnfield/Wakefield)	RA	Research Pending	Unknown	6.758	0031-2008
122	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Unknown	See Table 5-5	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynnfield/Wakefield)	RA	Research Pending	Unknown	3.740	0031-1771
123	Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	3.413	0031-0406

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the most Parcel ID, please insert "00000" in place of the \* symbol

\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town-owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:**	Amenities (Current) **	Amenities (Potential) **	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
01 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table S-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynnfield/Wakefield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	116.006	0029*2414
02 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Fields and playground now being replaced.	Complete rebuild of fields and playground per 2020 Town Meeting vote. Plans book with architect. Elevation change to rear field will require ADA accessibility consideration.	RB	Limited	Article 97	1.852	0029*2324
03 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Fields and playground now being replaced.	Complete rebuild of fields and playground per 2020 Town Meeting vote. Plans now with architect. Elevation change to rear field will require ADA accessibility consideration.	RB	Limited	Article 97	9.486	0029*2303
04 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	New: 2) artificial turf; 3) ball-a-ball-field; hockey, tennis (winter); press box; lighting; concessions; canopy if present; 4) Access to future rail trail 4) Full ADA compliance	Signage/ADA accessible access points to future Wakefield (Lynnfield) rail trail. Renovation of 4-court to 5-court tennis when funding is available.	RB	Limited	Article 97	36.887	0030*0039
05 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.443	0030*1205
06 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.504	0030*1045
07 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.506	0030*1065
08 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.365	0030*1217
09 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Total 2019/2020 renovation of fields. New bleachers, dugout, playground equipment. Limited parking with dedicated ADA accessible parking, van		RC	Limited	Article 97	6.956	0030*1875
10 Conservative Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Minimal (limited)				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	6.25	0031*0062
11 Conservative Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Minimal (limited)				RC	Perpetual	Deed	9.94	0031*0092
12 Conservative Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Unknown	Unknown	No	Unknown	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.59	0031*1799
13	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	No	Minimal (limited)	See Table S-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.947	0031*1285
14	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	No	Minimal (limited)	See Table S-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	1.585	0031*2533

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000." in place of the "A" symbol.  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 5-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Parcel ID:	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Assemblies (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
001	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown	See Table 5-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	32.253	0010*2512
002	New England Power Company	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.477	0020*1409
003	New England Power Company	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.333	0030*1409
004	Town of Lynfield	Pavone Recreation	Good	High	Yes - Self-help	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 5-3	Partage (land): Boardwalk with wheeled ramp rails, bike rack, signage, delineated trail with blazes, ADA access at entrance	Markers for people to identify Fern/Fraxo, bird observation deck	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	39.537	0040*0015
005	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.184	0050*1019
006	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Unknown		Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	23.318	0060*1996
007	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.752	0070*1809
008	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.928	0080*2026
009	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Unknown	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Perpetual	Deed	33.358	0090*2015
010	Town of Lynfield	Facility Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (visible and audible)	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Perpetual	Deed	3.735	0100*2455
011	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.251	0110*1896
012	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	Yes - Self-help	Not Determined	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Perpetual	Unknown	33.796	0120*2044
013	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (Lynfield/Waitefield)	RB	Unknown	Unknown	31.111	0130*2305
014	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.778	0140*0016
015	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RA	Research Pending	Unknown	0.345	0150*1801
016	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RA	Research Pending	Unknown	0.150	0160*2113
017	Conservation Commission	Pavone Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RA	Limited	Article 97	0.032	0170*2446
018	Town of Lynfield	Facility Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 5-3	9 memorial benches, paved walking path, trash barrels, fishing dock, buffer demonstration garden	Canoe launch, additional fishing dock	RA	Limited	Article 97	0.240	0180*2835
019	Greenbelt HCA	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	1.987	0190*0385
020	Conservation Commission	Pavone Recreation	Good	High	Yes - Self-help	Yes	Informal (limited)	See Table 5-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	13.72	0200*0667
021	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Yes - Self-help	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 5-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.354	0210*0692

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real parcel ID, please insert "00000" in place of the \* symbol.  
\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 3-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting May 7th OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

Parcel ID:	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):	Amenities (Potential):	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
010	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.114	0030-0075
011	Shenwood Forest Greenbelt	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Unknown	No	No	Informal (unmarked)	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	1.516	0030-1102
012	Greenbelt WCA	Passive Recreation	Very Good	High	No	No	Informal (unmarked)				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	12.845	0030-2000
014	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	No	Informal (unmarked)	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	3.473	0030-2003
016	Town of Lynfield	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (unmarked)	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	34.87	0030-2005
017	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	No	Informal (unmarked)	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	2.302	0030-2016
018	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Pending	Unknown	0.483	0030-2022
019	Town of Lynfield	Passive Recreation	Good	Medium	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 3-3	Monument marker	Very limited access - no parking available, bench.	RB	Perpetual	Article 37	0.500	0030-2023
020	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	8.832	0030-2028
021	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	55.491	0030-2041
022	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.056	0030-2095
023	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.250	0030-2173
024	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.517	0030-2187
025	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	12.348	0030-2195
026	Mass Audubon Society	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Perpetual	Unknown	3.39	0030-2451
027	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	5.753	0030-2468
028	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.222	0030-2609
029	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Not Determined	Unknown		Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.497	0030-2655
030	Open Space - No Recreation	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Not Determined	Unknown		Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.186	0030-2942
031	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railbed	Formalized rail trail (lynfield/Waterfield)	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.479	0040-1113
032	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	High	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RA	Unleaded	Article 37	0.786	0041-0064
033	Town of Lynfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table 3-3	Playground, tennis court, basketball court, baseball		RA	Limited	Article 37	3.612	0041-2065
034	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA	Research Pending	Unknown	0.695	0041-2082

Table 3-2 - page 9 of 28

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the next Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the "s" symbol.  
\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 3-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 3(a): Open Space Inventory dated 14 March 2012

Managed By	Current Use	Condition	Recreation Potential	Purchased with Grant	Publicly Accessible	Type of Access	Existing ADA Access**	Amenities (Current)**	Amenities (Potential)**	Zoning Code	Degree of Protection	Protection Type	Acres	Parcel ID*
20 Town of Lynnfield	Passive Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Yes	Informal (limited)	See Table 3-3	None at present	Unknown	RC	Research Funding	Unknown	3.57	0642*0017
24 Sherwood Forest Greenbelt	Passive Recreation	Very Good	High	No	No	Informal (limited)				RC	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	24.989	0642*0015
25 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RC / RA	Research Funding	Unknown	2.667	0642*1041
26 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA	Perpetual	Unknown	0.353	0642*1841
27 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RA	Research Funding	Unknown	0.488	0642*1881
28 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RA / RC	Perpetual	Unknown	0.462	0642*1886
29 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (multi-use)	See Table 3-3	Fields and playground now being replaced.	Complete rebuild of fields, playground and new gym per 2010 town meeting vote. Plans now with architect.	RA	Limited	Article 97	31.077	0642*1215
30 UICDP	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA	Research Funding	Unknown	0.184	0642*2328
31 Lynnfield Center Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RA	Research Funding	Water Supply	0.37	0642*2353
32 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RA	Perpetual	Unknown	0.366	0642*2525
33 Town of Lynnfield	Active Recreation	Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (multi-use)	See Table 3-3	Informal access via railroad	Formalized rail trail (Lynnfield/Waterfield)	RB	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	86.423	0642*0999
34 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Funding	Unknown	6.041	0642*0315
35 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Funding	Unknown	2.825	0642*1293
36 Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA / RB	Research Funding	Unknown	2.089	0642*0997
37 City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	0	Unknown				RA / RB	Research Funding	Unknown	3.125	0642*1811
38 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RA / RB	Research Funding	Unknown	0.344	0642*1329
39 City of Peabody	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	Unknown	0	Unknown				RB	Research Funding	Unknown	5.385	0642*1274
40 City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Perpetual	Water Supply	17.837	0642*2917
41 Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	No	Yes	Formal (multi-use)				RA	Limited	Unknown	5.341	0642*2417
42 City of Peabody	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RA	Limited	Water Supply	1.071	0642*0993
43 Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RA	Research Funding	Unknown	0.329	0642*1817

Table 3-2 - page 10 of 13

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the \* symbol.  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table 5-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 24 March 2022

Parcel ID	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current) **	Amenities (Potential) **	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acre:	Parcel ID *
101	Town of Lynfield	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (ranked)	See table 5-3	Playground, tennis court, basketball court, baseball field resurfaced, new bleachers and dugouts.		RA	Limited	Article 97	3.942	00012122
102	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.558	00007123
103	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				C	Research Pending	Unknown	0.157	00007281
104	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB / C	Perpetual	Water Supply	4.300	00007403
105	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.725	00010379
106	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Perpetual	Unknown	3.274	00011033
107	Neighborhood Municipal Light Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.18	00011096
108	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	1.07	00011171
109	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	Not Determined	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	3.145	00011286
110	City of Peabody	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Water Supply	0.366	00011453
111	Neighborhood Municipal Light Commission	No Protection Residential	Good	Low	Unknown	No	Unknown				RB	Residential - No Protection	Unknown	2.346	00011578
112	Town of Lynfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Very Good	Low	No	Yes	Formal (ranked)				RA	Limited	Unknown	0.616	00011623
113	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Perpetual	Water Supply	3.31	00011682
114	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Perpetual	Water Supply	0.534	00011613
115	ICI Kimball LLC	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				C	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	8.039	00011656
116	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB / U	Perpetual	Water Supply	58.684	00011455
117	New England Power Company	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	7.37	00011995
118	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	Not Determined	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.378	00011621
119	City of Lynn	No Protection Residential	0	0	Unknown	0	0				RB	Residential - No Protection	Unknown	4.139	00011093
120	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	10.113	00011159
121	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	7.944	00011282
122	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	3.840	00011395

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the \* symbol  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all. Then added recreational facilities

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(a): OpenSpace Inventory dated 14 March 2022

#	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current):**	Amenities (Potential):**	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID:
216	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.306	0055*1818
217	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.505	0055*1819
218	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	0.195	0055*1817
219	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	2.27	0055*1811
220	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB / U	Research Pending	Unknown	5.48	0055*1099
221	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	4.253	0055*1815
222	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB	Research Pending	Unknown	8.783	0055*1845
223	New England Power	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				RB / U	Research Pending	Unknown	8.225	0055*1813
224	Lynfield Water District	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Unknown				OR	Limited	Water Supply	2.697	0056*0869
225	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				OR	Perpetual	Conservation Restrictive	33.911	0056*0077
226	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				RA	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	0.663	0056*0055
227	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)				OR	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	5.837	0056*1099
228	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	Yes - Self-help	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Lined, signed dedicated parking for hikers, mountain bikes at Rt. 1 entrance only. No parking possible at Ledge Road entrance. Extensive trails	Guided trails, interpretive service programming	RB	Perpetual	Conservation Restrictive	54.248	0056*1305
229	New England Power	Passive Recreation	Good	Medium	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				OR / RB	Research Pending	Unknown	8.72	0056*1882
230	New England Power Company	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Informal (limited)	See Table S-3	Lined, signed dedicated parking for hikers, mountain bikes at Rt. 1 entrance only. No parking possible at Ledge Road entrance. Extensive trails	Guided trails, interpretive service programming	RB	Research Pending	Unknown	5.508	0056*2092
231	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	Yes - Self-help	Yes	Formal (marked)				RB	Perpetual	Deed	4.195	0056*1515
232	City of Lynn	Passive Recreation	Good	Medium	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RB	Perpetual	Water Supply	8.086	0056*2025
233	Concession Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	No	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Lined, signed dedicated parking for hikers, mountain bikes at Rt. 1 entrance only. No parking possible at Ledge Road entrance. Extensive trails	Guided trails, interpretive service programming	RB / RA	Perpetual	Conservation Restriction	8.325	0056*0887

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the " symbol.  
\*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Table S-2  
Summary Spreadsheet Supporting Map 7(K): OpenSpace Inventory dated 18 March 2022

ID	Managed By:	Current Use:	Condition:	Recreation Potential:	Purchased with Grant:	Publicly Accessible:	Type of Access:	Existing ADA Access:	Amenities (Current) **	Amenities (Potential) **	Zoning Code:	Degree of Protection:	Protection Type:	Acres:	Parcel ID #
156	Conservation Commission	Active Recreation	Very Good	High	Yes - Self-help	Yes	Formal (marked)	See Table S-3	Lined, signed dedicated parking for bikes, mountain bikes at #9, 1 entrance only. No parking possible at Lodge Road entrance. Recreative trails extend into Lynn Woods.	Guided trails, interpretive service programming	RS / SA	Perpetual	Conservative Restriction	30.846	00012588
157	New England Power Company	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Unknown	No	No	Informal (limited)	See Table S-3	Lined, signed dedicated parking for bikes, mountain bikes at #9, 1 entrance only. No parking possible at Lodge Road entrance. Interpretive trails extend into Lynn Woods.	Guided trails, interpretive service programming	RS	Research Pending	Unknown	6.608	00012679
158	Town of Lynnfield	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				RS	Research Pending	Unknown	0.242	000824829
159	Conservation Commission	Open Space - No Recreation	Fair	Low	No	No	Informal (limited)				U	Perpetual	Unknown	11.237	00091217
160	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Medium	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RS / OS	Perpetual	Water Supply	76.859	000678155
161	City of Lynn	Open Space - No Recreation	Good	Medium	No	Yes	Informal (limited)				RS	Research Pending	Unknown	2.354	000678223
162	Boston and Maine Railroad	Passive Recreation	Good	High	No	Yes	Informal (limited)		Informal access via railroad	Formalized rail trail (Lynnfield/Waterfield)	RA, RS, BC	Research Pending	Unknown	20.051	040
163	Town of Lynnfield	Passive Recreation	Good	High	Unknown	Yes	Informal (limited)	See Table S-3	9 memorial benches, paved walking path, trash barrels, fishing dock, buffer demarcation garden	Cenot trench, additional fishing dock	SA	Limited	Unknown	0.295	040
164	City of Peabody	Water Supply	Good	Low	No	No	Unknown				SA	Research Pending	Water Supply	0.055	040

\* Table is sorted by Parcel Number and is abbreviated. For the real Parcel ID, please insert "0000" in place of the "a" symbol  
 \*\* Columns were reviewed for all Town owned recreational facilities

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As part of the process of identifying land constrained from further development, several large parcels have unusual circumstances and need further explanation. The following parcels could present significant opportunities for further conservation and/or recreational use:

- State-owned property, currently used for military purposes, consists of approximately 323.3 acres of RC-zoned land.
- Several private property parcels exist that border Reedy Meadow. Although they are not buildable lots, the Conservation Commission has been successful in adding protection to a number of these parcels over the last several decades.
- There are three golf courses in Lynnfield, one of which has been permanently protected with a Conservation Restriction since the 2010 Open Space & Recreation Plan. One golf course is a private course in RD zoning. The third is owned by the Town in RB zoning, but is unprotected.

Since the last Open Space and Recreation Plan, a number of undeveloped private landholdings have been developed into subdivisions, or have had their individual lots divided into additional home lots. These have resulted in a net addition of 36 new single-family home lots on previously undeveloped acreage.

Windsor Estates, is a market rate, age-restricted (over 55) condominium project of 44 units. This fourteen-acre development was purchased from Town-owned open space property, which included a Little League ball field. Although the ball field had originally been proposed to be kept, the development septic plans precluded its being saved, resulting in a net loss of a sports field for the town. However, in exchange, development money for this land was provided to the Town which used it to upgrade multiple fields throughout Lynnfield.

Also, since the last Open Space and Recreation Plan, the King Rail Golf Course has been reduced from 18 to 9 holes. Although this is a 50% loss of open space, a Conservation Restriction has been placed on the 9-hole course which permanently protects this land.

Hannah's View Estates had been a proposed new subdivision designed to tie into the 5-lot luxury home subdivision Sagamore Place. The Preliminary subdivision plan was filed with the Planning Board Spring, 2020 and included 15 new single-family house lots. As part of the purchase of land to build this subdivision, nearly 20 acres of privately owned forestry land would be purchased from the private owner, representing all of the remaining Chapter 61 forestry land in Lynnfield. In its November 29, 2021 meeting, Select Board members voted unanimously to exercise the Board's exercising right of first refusal to purchase this property so that it may be retained as open space in perpetuity under the care and custody of a land trust.

### C. Access Survey for Conservation/Recreation Area

This inventory analysis indicates that limited open space land is available for conservation/recreation use or for residential/commercial development. It suggests that wise and prudent decisions need to be made when parcels are proposed for development. (Appendix B includes the Access Survey details for all Conservation/Recreation Areas.)

Informational meetings with private owners should be held to review the benefits of granting easements to protect these parcels for conservation or recreation use.

The town’s residents (see Open Space Survey, Appendix B) expressed their strong interest in setting aside available property for conservation/recreation use.

Judicious decisions relating to land use need to be considered by Town officials because of the limited available open space. Environmental Justice (EJ) Population Data is derived from the 2010 Census and based on demographic criteria developed by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. In this most recent Census, Lynnfield is not designated as an Environmental Justice Community (website: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/ej2010communitystatistics>). Further, in reference to Environmental Justice guidelines, the most current profile of Lynnfield’s population is 90.8% white, 1.8% black, 4.5% Asian, 2.2% Hispanic and .7% Other (source: American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2012 - 2016.) All people from every town have access to every conservation area in Lynnfield.

#### **Conservation areas in natural condition and with no on-site parking:**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location Map/Parcel</i>	<i>Size (acres)</i>
Pine Hill Lot	21/1555	9.5
Kings Grant Greenbelt, Midland Circle	21/2747	13.7
Perkins Farm Greenbelt, Candlewood Rd.	22/645	7.98
Kings Grant Greenbelt Midland/Chatham	25/1385	5.8
Kings Grant Greenbelt. Herrick Rd	26/1647	1.09
Wildwood Dr., Greenbelt, Magnolia Dr.	36/1895	12.96
Wildwood Dr., Greenbelt, Magnolia Dr.	36/385	.85
Chestnut Street	28/498 & 515	6.29
Off Jordan & Currie Circle	31/891 & 992	15.90
Sherwood Forest Greenbelt, Bishops La.	42/715	17.11
Off Broadway, Route 1	56/469	3.02
Bow Ridge/Kallenberg Quarry	57/1648	30.05

# SECTION 6

## COMMUNITY VISION



***To accomplish great things, we must not only act, but also dream;  
not only plan, but also believe.***

— Anatole France

## SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

### A. Description of Process

To develop the revision to the 2010 Open Space & Recreation Plan, the Conservation Commission requested that the Board of Selectmen appoint members to assist in revising the expiring plan. Representatives from the Recreation Commission, Finance Committee, Conservation Commission, as well as residents representing the four residential districts were appointed. At the same time, Girl Scout Lucy Madden approached the Conservation Agent to assist this Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee as part of her Lynnfield Girl Scout Gold Award project. Ms. Madden completed her project and met with the Conservation Commission to summarize her work.

A community-wide open space survey was developed to summarize the expressed priorities, values and concerns of Lynnfield residents relating to conservation and recreation. During the fall of 2017, the Committee created an online survey which was posted on the Lynnfield town website, promoted in local newspapers, and advertised on Facebook. Paper copies of the survey were available at the library, town hall, and the senior center. There were 583 respondents.

The quantitative and qualitative data were summarized and evaluated using spreadsheets, pie charts and graphs. A public forum was held on April 12, 2018 to present the survey results to Town Boards and the public. At this forum, questions, comments and additional suggestions were presented.

In summary, respondents were found to have similar concerns and priorities. The residents are attracted to the semi-rural quality of life in Lynnfield. The easy accessibility to major highways is another positive aspect of the town. Concerns that Lynnfield is losing its beautiful heritage as a semi-rural community to overdevelopment were strongly expressed. Respondents also strongly indicated that the Town should do its best to preserve and enhance conservation land and open space within the Town for both passive and active recreation. The activity that received the most support was the desire for walking trails in Lynnfield. Other highly ranked interests were bike trails, a recreation center, more signage and trail markers on conservation trails, and more parking at playgrounds, parks, and sports fields. The survey and results, which helped to define community needs are attached as Appendix B.

The Planning Board adopted the “Master Plan” dated September 2002 which cited implementation actions and dedicated a section to Open Space & Recreation. This section laid out “Open Space Goals and Objectives”, to acquire, maintain and preserve open space. The 2002 Master Plan identified areas of vulnerability; among them being the sites of three golf courses. The Town purchased the Lynnfield Center Golf Course in 2005 and named it Reedy Meadow Golf Course. As part of the purchase of the Colonial Property on Walnut and Salem Streets by National Development in 2008, National Development gave the Town approximately 100 acres of the Colonial Golf Course when construction on Market Street began. A portion of this land

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was converted to a nine-hole golf course, naming it King Rail Golf Course.

In 2015, the Planning Board embarked on an effort to develop an updated Master Plan. The 2015 Master Plan Strategy called for the in-house collection of data and development of large Plan sections. A technical assistance grant from MAPC was sought to fund the completion of the Plan. Although the Planning Board was not awarded the grant, the Master Plan Steering Committee was able to develop, distribute, summarize and present the results of its Lynnfield Master Plan Community Survey. With 906 online and print responses, the survey effort was considered highly successful. Notably, responses to resident questions regarding “Natural and Cultural Resources” and “Open Space and Recreation” echoed the preferences that residents desired in survey results from the 2017 Open Space & Recreation Plan survey.

In 2014 the Lynnfield Recreation Department created a full-time director position. This addition recognized the tremendous growth of year-round recreational programming activities available for residents of all ages. The Recreation Department staff and volunteers work collaboratively with many town organizations and school groups. Through its programs, it has annually serviced approximately 8,000 residents in recent years.

The Massachusetts Community Preservation Act (the “CPA”) authorizes cities and towns that adopt its provisions to generate a dedicated stream of revenue for the acquisition, creation, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of open space, land for recreational use, affordable housing, and historic buildings and landscapes. The provisions of the CPA must be accepted by the voters of the city or town at an election after such provisions have first been accepted by either a vote of the legislative body of the city or town or an initiative petition signed by 5% of its registered voters. The October 2008 Town Meeting voted to include the CPA at 3% on the next Town-wide ballot. In April 2009 the CPA at 3% was defeated. There has been no effort to bring the CPA before Town Meeting since this date. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council encourages the adoption of the CPA. Lynnfield’s Conservation Commission and members of the Open Space Committee have remained in support of its adoption.

Largely in response to resident feedback in the January, 2017 Planning Board’s Master Plan Community Survey, the Planning Board began discussions to develop two bylaws designed to protect open space on land slated for development and to extend protection to the town’s tree canopy. The Planning Board was awarded a Planning Assistance Grant from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs to develop an Open Space and Residential Design Bylaw (OSRD) and a Tree Preservation Bylaw. Both bylaw drafts were presented at the October 2020 Town Meeting for approval but were indefinitely postponed. The Planning Board chose to focus attention on making revisions to the Tree Preservation Bylaw, which was formally adopted at Lynnfield’s October 18, 2021 Town Meeting.

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

A combination of natural and historic resources has made Lynnfield an attractive suburban community for its residents; however, Lynnfield’s rich heritage is being challenged by issues of

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drinking water shortages, loss of open space to building development and groundwater degradation due to septic system failures.

The physical beauty and natural habitats of Lynnfield's parks, ponds, forest, wetlands and tree-lined streets are highly valued by the community. Recognizing the fragility of the natural resources, the Town's efforts must ensure that Lynnfield's residential areas, commercial centers and infrastructure are developed in harmony with environmental concerns.

### **Regional Context**

North Suburban Planning Council - Lynnfield is one of the 101 cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan area that is represented by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC). MAPC works with communities through eight sub-regional organizations whose members are appointed by the chief elected officials and planning boards. Lynnfield is a member of the nine-member North Suburban Planning Council (NSPC) sub-region that also includes the communities of Burlington, North Reading, Stoneham, Reading, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn. Member communities meet monthly to discuss issues of common interest.

*MetroFuture:* *MetroFuture* is the regional development plan for the Boston metropolitan area. The plan includes goals and objectives as well as strategies for accomplishing these goals. Some of the strategies particularly relevant to a suburban community such as Lynnfield include:

- Increasing the urban tree canopy (Strategy 6 F 19)
- Expanding Urban Farms and Community Gardens (Strategy 6 F 20)
- Protecting scenic roads (Strategy 7 G 28)
- Increasing bicycle, pedestrian and transit accessibility and safety (Strategy 6 D 13)
- Bringing Strategic and Regional Perspectives to Local Open Space Planning (Strategy 7A (all))
- Passing the Community Preservation Act (Strategy 3 E 17)

### **Surrounding Communities**

Open space planning does not stop at a town's boundaries. Coordination with neighboring communities will be important for Lynnfield to achieve some of its Open Space and Recreation Goals and Objectives.

Through the efforts of the Friends of the Rail Trail Committee, and supported by the efforts of the ad hoc Town committee's Recreational Path Committee, Lynnfield is currently in the process of designing a recreational trail with the Town of Wakefield linking these two communities through a state grant. This Wakefield-Lynnfield Rail Trail, which has been identified as the primary focus of current work, extends from downtown Wakefield toward the Lynnfield/Peabody Town line (terminus TBD). Key studies are posted on the Town website at <https://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/recreation-path-committee>. Other linear recreational path

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opportunities exist to link Middleton, North Reading and Peabody with Lynnfield. These paths may be the focus of future efforts by the Recreational Path Committee.

Many of our larger Conservation Open Space parcels, such as Bow Ridge, Broad Meadows, Bennett Keenan and Reedy Meadow, are shared with our neighboring communities Lynn, Peabody, Wakefield and North Reading.

# SECTION 7

## ANALYSIS OF NEEDS



Bennett Keenan Path

*Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in,  
where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul.*

— John Muir

## **SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS**

In this section, resource protection needs, community needs, and management/change of use needs as identified through the public outreach process and research for this Open Space and Recreation plan are explored to determine what is needed to achieve the Community Vision as described in Section 6.

Lynnfield aims to increase access to recreational facilities and open spaces for residents of all ages, incomes, and abilities; provide a connected system of safe walking and biking routes and trails; protect water resources and enhance water-access points for recreation; and maintain and enhance neighborhood playgrounds and fields.

In particular, Lynnfield OSRP is guided by the 2018 Open Space town-wide survey results in which residents stated that availability and accessibility to walking and hiking trails was the most desired recreational need. A dedicated recreational center is the highest priority for the Lynnfield Recreation Commission, which works to provide a full gamut of recreational opportunities and programming for people of all ages, incomes and abilities. Final design and development of the Rail Trail with neighboring Wakefield for hiking and biking reflects the State's trails initiative.

Finally, the Open Space Committee believes that it has satisfied most of the goals from its 2010 OSRP with regards to the recreational fields and playgrounds. The 2019-20 renovation and rebuild of Jordan Park capped the list of upgrades to all the town's playgrounds and fields. Going forward, it recognizes the importance of continual maintenance and upgrades of all playgrounds and fields.

### ***Alignment with the 2017 Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)***

This OSRP is in alignment with the four goals of the Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), as well as with many of the 2017 SCORP objectives.

In recent years, Lynnfield has either begun the planning, or already embarked on projects that include a focus on underserved populations. These projects align well with the OSRP goals and objectives. Currently, Lynnfield is not classified as an Environmental Justice community. However, two new large Lynnfield-led recreational trails projects include collaboration with regional partners and neighboring towns, where trail connections to points in the City of Peabody, an EJ community, directly link to EJ neighborhoods.

The Lynnfield Recreation Commission lists its top priority as the building of a recreation center, to provide recreational space and diverse programming opportunities for teens and seniors. (A teen center was removed in 2000 during a school building project, and never reinstated. The Lynnfield Senior Center is currently challenged for program space and is not situated within easy access to neighborhoods and elderly housing developments.)

Lynnfield is currently in the 75% design phase for recreational trail development on one of its

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two former rail beds. This trail will connect to Wakefield and beyond. Lynnfield's second former rail bed is in part the focus of a large-scale plan in collaboration with Middleton, North Reading and Peabody to provide recreational trail connections through 600+ acres of forested area, and beyond to several existing trail networks on the North Shore, including the Border to Boston and East Coast Greenway networks.

In more minor ways, increasing the availability of water-based recreation is a Lynnfield need aligned with the third SCORP goal. Pillings Pond, located in the center of town offers limited recreational opportunities, as it is mostly surrounded by private property. However, the OSRP states the need to seek greater public access for residents and visitors. Suntaug Lake is off-limits to public recreation as it is a drinking water supply for the City of Peabody. The third significant "body of water" is Reedy Meadow, a 540-acre freshwater cattail marsh. The OSRP is clear in its focus to increase and maintain passive recreational access to this resource and its surrounding uplands. Finally, an ongoing large-scale forestry protection project lays out goals for increased recreational access to the Ipswich River, which travels through northern Lynnfield.

Regarding the SCORP goal of creation and renovation of neighborhood parks, Lynnfield has and continues to recognize the need to upgrade and maintain its existing parks network. Its complete renovation of Jordan Park in 2020 is the most recent effort. The recent creation of a walking and cross-country running trail through a previously unused 9.5 acre Conservation Commission owned parcel now provides two neighborhoods with passive recreation opportunities. Further, the Conservation Commission is now starting the planning effort (and seeking funding opportunities) to develop a pocket park near its MarketStreet retail complex.

### **A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs**

#### **1. Wildlife Habitats and Corridors Require Protection:**

Prime wildlife habitat areas and corridors exist in Lynnfield, however many are on private lands and are not protected by town or state regulations. Many areas are covered by the Commonwealth's Wetland Protection Act. Wetland areas have the additional protection of Lynnfield's Environmental Bylaw of 2005, which is even stronger than the State's Wetland Protection Act. Many of the respondents indicated a desire to continue to acquire land for conservation purposes.

#### **2. Wetlands Require Protection:**

Most of Lynnfield's wetland areas are offered some protection under State law and Lynnfield's Environmental Bylaw of 2005. However, they and their buffers are threatened by increased development. Even development that includes buffer zones can harm these sensitive areas.

**3. Water Supplies Require Protection:**

Lynnfield is served by two water districts: the Lynnfield Water District (LWD) and the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD). Approximately 30% of the community receives its water from LWD; and the other 70% of Lynnfield’s population receives its water from LCWD. As development continues, more attention must be given to assess its impact on the overall water supply resources.

Residents in the Lynnfield Center Water District are dependent on ground water resources and wellfields for their drinking water supply. Protection of this precious resource is critical.

**4. Surface Waters Require Protection:**

Lynnfield surface waters include the Saugus River, Beaverdam Brook, Bates Brook, Pillings Pond, Suntaug Lake, Robinsons’ Brook, Hawkes Pond, the Ipswich River and Willis Brook. As Lynnfield continues to become more developed, and as the population of nearby towns increases, the town’s surface waters are at risk from pollution and habitat loss.

**5. Overpopulation of White-Tailed Deer Requires a Management Plan:**

Though an important part of the ecosystem, the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries and Wildlife estimates that white-tailed deer densities may exceed 80 deer per square mile in areas of eastern Massachusetts where controlled hunting does not occur. White-tailed deer are considered pests in Lynnfield, as there are no natural predators and Lynnfield does not currently permit controlled deer hunting.

Deer are heavy browsers on native wildflowers and shrubs and cause significant property damage by foraging on private properties. Deer also support large populations of adult deer ticks, spreading ticks throughout the landscape and increasing risks of Lyme disease and other tick-borne illnesses. Additionally, when deer numbers exceed what the habitat can support, forest health can be severely degraded and negatively impact other animals and plants.

MassWildlife uses regulated hunting during three distinct seasons (archery, shotgun, and primitive firearms) to manage deer populations across the state. Its management strategy seeks to keep deer numbers in balance with social tolerance and below the level where major habitat impacts are observed. Hunters provide a unique service in helping to achieve this goal. MassWildlife encourages towns and landowners to work proactively to increase regulated hunting access where practical, as deer numbers will continue to rise and make reduction efforts even more difficult in the future. A management plan needs to be drafted by the Conservation Commission and adopted by the town to manage deer population.

**6. Encroachments on Conservation Land Require a Management Plan:**

Lynnfield’s conservation lands are somewhat well dispersed throughout the town land area,

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abutting private property in numerous locations. Common encroachments on conservation land include lawn waste, brush and tree removal, trash, building debris, encroaching fence and drive installations, etc. A management plan is encouraged to prevent, monitor and correct encroachment onto conservation lands.

### **7. Invasive Species and Overgrown Vegetation Require a Management Plan:**

As in many Boston area communities, invasive species are abundant in Lynnfield. Some of the most common invasive species are Bittersweet, Poison Ivy, Mile-a-minute Vine, among many others. In general, invasive species are well established, and widespread eradication is cost-prohibitive and not a realistic goal.

Where invasive species threaten key and sensitive resources, such as water quality in Pillings Pond, Lynnfield employs an established and targeted management program for specific invasive species.

Poison Ivy has become a significantly invasive plant along conservation area trails. Although no management program has been established, from time to time, the DPW is contacted to treat Poison Ivy so that the public can better access and enjoy the town's open spaces.

Overgrown vegetation, and the associated fear of ticks are also cited as impediments to accessing the town's open spaces and recreation areas. Often this need to cut back vegetation and treat Poison Ivy is recognized by a visitor to an area, not via any formal management plan or schedule.

The Open Space Committee, in partnership with the Conservation Commission, needs to collaborate with the DPW to establish a regular management plan to control invasive and overgrown vegetation, particularly during the growing season.

Perhaps new efforts to control invasive species should focus on early detection and elimination of newly appearing invasive species.

### **8. Walking Trail and Open Space Use Issues Need to be Addressed:**

The Open Space Survey provided significant feedback that indicated many residents were unaware of conservation areas and open spaces in Lynnfield. Therefore, the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee recognizes the need and will support efforts to better mark trails, delineate conservation area boundaries and install signage to indicate entry points and parking areas.

Dog walking is also a popular activity in open space and recreation areas in Lynnfield. As the Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee develops its future plans for signage, access and maintenance of open spaces and recreation areas, it is natural to assume that these areas will see increased dog walking activity. Regulations should be developed now in anticipation of this activity, such as leashing, handling and disposal of dog waste, dog conduct, etc. Installation of

dog waste bag dispensers should also be considered. Allowing dog walking at some conservation areas may eliminate the need for a dog park, which has associated risks and maintenance issues.

### **9. The Public needs better access to information about Lynnfield's Open Space resources, recreational opportunities and natural resource protection efforts:**

Results of the Open Space Survey indicated that many residents were unaware of the town's many open space and conservation areas, and/or were unaware of access points and parking accommodations. Recommendations from the analysis of the survey data include; posting of relevant information about all open space areas on the Town website, on the Town's Conservation Commission and Open Space webpages and frequent posting and maintenance of the newly created Lynnfield Open Space Facebook page. Better public awareness will hopefully lead to more widespread use of conservation areas throughout the town, thus fostering a greater investment in stewardship.

### **10. Historic Buildings, Properties and Scenic Roads that help to define Lynnfield's semi-rural character need to be preserved where possible:**

Significant historical buildings and properties help to define Lynnfield's cherished semi-rural character. The Lynnfield Historical Commission, assisted by the Lynnfield Historical Society, seeks to preserve, promote, and develop the historical assets of Lynnfield. Further, the Lynnfield Historical Commission is the state-recognized local official agent for community wide historic preservation, planning, and the designation of local and national historic districts, properties and sites. The Demolition Delay Bylaw, passed by Town Meeting in October 2008, provides the Town with an added measure to preserve architecturally significant structures.

In keeping with community input provided in the 2002 Lynnfield Master Plan, the Town voted to acquire Centre Farm, a signature historical property in 2017. Centre Farm, at the very epicenter of Lynnfield Center, is the site of the Colonial-era single-family, 16-room Joseph Mottey house. According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Mottey House, listed in 1976 on the National Register of Historic Places, dates back to 1785. Besides its design, described as a blend of Federal and Georgian architecture, the property is also notable for a tunnel under the barn, which historians believe may have been used as part of the Underground Railroad system in which southern slaves escaped to "free states" prior to the Civil War.

The site is surrounded by Town-owned properties and buildings, and abuts a historic cemetery where 12 Revolutionary War Minutemen are interred. The structure is noted for its significant exterior and interior architectural details, and historic interior murals, wallcoverings and period details. Up for sale by the owners in 2016, the property could have been subdivided for development, protected only by the Demolition Delay Bylaw. At a Special Town Meeting in June 2017, Town Meeting voted to have the Town purchase the property to control its future use. The Town did so, and added historic and preservation restrictions to the deed, namely; single family use only, preservation of exterior facade, inability to subdivide parcel, requirement for owner to maintain structure, and annual Town inspection of property. The new owners have renovated the

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structure and have hired architects and tradespeople specializing in historical structure and preservation.

In April 2016 Town Meeting, Lynnfield residents voted to adopt its Scenic Roads Bylaw and designated five of Lynnfield's most historic byways as scenic: Chestnut, Essex, Lowell, Main and Summer Streets. These are roads which feature trees and stone walls in the right of way that contribute to the town's scenic beauty and historic value. Applying to all public and private entities, once designated as scenic, no changes may be made to the right of way without a review and approval process including public hearings and resident input. Homeowners benefit by having a voice in what changes may be made to the road, and its stone walls and trees which contribute to the aesthetic and historic value of their properties. The designation process – initiated by any Town resident or entity entails the following: 1) The road is recommended to the Planning Board, Conservation or Historical Commissions, 2) A public hearing is held to discuss the proposed designation, and 3) Residents vote on the road in an annual or a special Town Meeting.

In 2019, the Planning board began discussions to develop two bylaws designed to protect open space on land slated for development, and to extend protection for the town's tree canopy. The Planning Board was awarded a Planning Assistance Grant from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs to develop both an Open Space and Residential Design Bylaw and a Tree Preservation Bylaw along with their respective proposed rules and regulations. The Open space and Residential Design (OSRD) bylaw creates a more environmentally sustainable way for land to be developed. In an OSRD development, a developer would be required to protect at least 50% of the land parcel as permanent open space. Further, a developer would also be required to identify and protect the parcel's natural resources in pinpointing where to build. Under a proposed Tree Preservation Bylaw, residential and commercial property owners would be restricted from removing trees along the perimeter of lots, unless new trees were planted or a payment was made to a Town tree replacement fund. Both proposed bylaws were presented for public review and forwarded to October 2020 Town Meeting for approval, but were indefinitely postponed. The Planning Board chose to focus its attention on revising the Tree Preservation Bylaw, which was formally adopted at Lynnfield's October 18, 2021 Town Meeting.

### **11. A Recreation Center building needs to be created:**

The Recreation Commission developed a “Rec Center Overview & Vision” in 2016 and updated it in April 2017. Its states: “Construct an operationally self-sustaining facility that supports recreation activities and programs with high-functioning indoor and outdoor spaces that provides a valuable amenity and engenders a sense of community for Lynnfield residents of all ages.” Explicit goals and objectives identify community activities slated for indoor and outdoor spaces, and the use of architecture and facilities that provide for future activities. The Rec Center Overview & Vision plan also delineates the next steps in the planning. Of note is the preferred location adjacent to the Lynnfield Center Golf Course - the anticipated location of a new community center and new library. This location is preferred as it is in close proximity to the elementary schools, potentially connected to the high school and the middle school via the rail

trail (now being planned), and, within a short walking distance of town center with the town government offices, post-office, center shops cultural center, several churches and center library.

### **B: Summary of Community Needs**

The qualitative data in the Open Space Survey summarized the residents' main attraction to Lynnfield, which is the semi-rural setting, lovely tree-lined streets and tranquil neighborhoods. Lynnfield's location, easy access to Routes 1 and 128, superb school system, and convenient commuting to Boston have made the town a very desirable community. To maintain this quality of life, Lynnfield needs to enhance and preserve its valuable resources, to ensure that further development does not negatively impact these natural resources or overall quality of life.

Lynnfield's recreation and conservation needs are based on input from published surveys, and feedback from various public forums and public meetings. Generally speaking, these are 1) Increased public awareness of natural resources and conservation areas through education, site tours, town website, and other social media, 2) Availability of a range of recreational opportunities for residents of all ages, 3) Appropriate stewardship of existing open space, promotion of this open space and ensuring that it is accessible to the public for appropriate use, 4) Acquisition of new open space to preserve Lynnfield's semi-rural character, protect drinking water supplies and meet passive and active recreation needs, and 5) the protection of important wildlife habitats, surface waters, wetlands and other critical natural resources and scenic landscapes.

Consistent with this, the Open Space & Recreation Plan survey found that most respondents want the Town to acquire and preserve land for overall conservation purposes and that the activity that received the most support was walking trails in Lynnfield. Other highly ranked interests were; construction of a recreation center, development of bike trails, better signage and trail markers for conservation areas, and more parking at playgrounds, parks, and sport fields. It is important to note that the Recreation Department considers the establishment of a Recreation Center as its first priority for future service.

### **C: Management Needs, Potential Change of Use**

- The Open Space & Recreation Plan should be consistent with and integrated into the Town's overall Master Plan. Resources for execution of the plan are considered and appointed.
- It is critical that the Select Board appoint an ongoing Open Space Committee to execute the goals and objectives of this Plan.
- Communications links should be enhanced between the various Town boards in order to achieve the goals of the Open Space Plan.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

- The Town needs to adopt a proactive means of addressing concerns on open space, recreation and development, including the designation of a Community/Recreation Center.
- The DPW and Conservation Commission should continue their interaction with respect to appropriate maintenance activities, including when and how such actions should be approved and monitored.
- All vacant Town-owned parcels should be identified and categorized for most appropriate uses.
- Public outreach should be strengthened with additional school programs and presentations to community groups by the Conservation Commission, articles in the local newspapers, local cable access, the Lynnfield town website, and social media.

Recommendations for the proposed Open Space Committee are as follows:

**Structure:** Appoint one member from each of the four precincts, as well as a member from the Conservation Commission, the Recreation Commission, the Finance Committee, and other individuals from the community at large - to make up a committee with a minimum of 10-15 persons. Note that a number of Girl Scout Gold Award projects and Boy Scout Eagle projects have previously been undertaken under the supervision of scouts organizations and the Conservation Commission. Including a representative from these groups would be a positive initiative.

**Focus:** Open space preservation and passive recreation. (The town's active recreation needs are well managed by the Recreation Department.)

**Activities:** Identify, map and prioritize specific areas for preservation; conduct community education programs regarding open space preservation techniques; promote trail expansion, usage and maintenance, increase access through establishment of additional on-site or near-site parking, signage, and installation of trail markers; develop funding mechanisms for the acquisition of lands; work with various boards (and Town Meeting voters) to enact new bylaws and regulations, such as the proposed Open Space and Residential Design Bylaw and the recently adopted Tree Preservation Bylaw; work with landowners to acquire open space lands and easements; work to develop a robust management plan for Town-owned open space parcels.

# SECTION 8

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



Town of Lynnfield, Town Hall

*If you want one year of prosperity, plant corn.  
If you want ten years of prosperity, plant trees.  
If you want one hundred years of prosperity, educate people.*

— Chinese proverb

## SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The responses from the Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey and public forum, input from routine Open Space Committee and Recreation Commission meetings, and feedback provided from residents at various meetings over time, have provided the framework for the goals and objectives of the Lynnfield Open Space Plan.

An analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data derived from the Open Space Survey input indicated that the overwhelming majority of individuals are in favor of preserving and enhancing the existing conservation areas; as well as acquiring additional open space for passive and active recreation.

**Goal:** Increase the public awareness of natural resources and conservation areas through education, site tours, posting on the Town's website, and through social media.

**Objectives:**

- Produce updated comprehensive maps and descriptions of town open spaces and recreation resources identifying parking, access points, trails and permitted uses.
- Lead periodic tours at town conservation and other open space area tours to familiarize residents with the town's open space and natural resources.
- Promote town's Conservation Commission and Open Space webpages and ensure accurate and timely content; Promote the newly created Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation facebook page.
- Establish Friends of Lynnfield Open Space group to facilitate public education and stewardship.

**Goal:** Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all residents.

**Objectives:**

- Establish an operationally self-sustaining recreation center that supports recreation activities and programs with high-functioning indoor and outdoor spaces for Lynnfield residents of all ages. Consider collaboration with Lynnfield Public Library.
- Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities in the event that an indoor recreation facility is not in place.
- Increase parking access on conservation lands.
- Cooperate with neighboring towns on rail-to-trail conversion efforts.
- Cooperate and coordinate with regional and State recreation planning efforts, including connection with regional trails networks.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**Goal:** Manage, maintain and improve existing open space. Promote this space and make it accessible to the public for appropriate use.

**Objectives:**

- Develop and enhance trailheads or public access points to existing Town conservation lands where appropriate. Create Town-owned parking spaces on conservation land for the Beaver Dam Brook Reservation area. Assess additional need/solutions for parking at other conservation areas.
- Coordinate with Town Departments for maintenance support including large scale maintenance, repair of boardwalks, and others.
- Complete construction of a walking path/cross-country running trail through 9.5 acres Pine Hill Lot. This Town-owned property has been identified for a cross-country circuit for the Lynnfield High School's cross-country team, as well as a walking/hiking trail for the surrounding neighborhoods.

**Goal:** Acquire new open space to preserve Lynnfield's semi-rural character, protect drinking water supplies and meet active and passive recreation needs.

**Objectives:**

- Identify open space parcels that are vulnerable to development, particularly those parcels such as those in Chapter 61 that are only temporarily protected. Specific parcels are identified with an eye towards seeing that Lynnfield does not suffer from over development, triggering further reliance on scarce resources such as water availability.
- Identify parcels in and surrounding Reedy Meadow - a National Natural Landscape - and initiate actions to acquire and add to the total protected acreage of this important resource.
- Expand recreational access to Pillings Pond and initiate actions to protect access through conservation easements.
- Identify parcels that enhance/expand existing greenbelts, corridors and conservation lands and initiate actions for acquisition, such as rear parcels on Route One that connect to Lynn Woods.
- Acquire land parcels through conservation measures, with assistance from Town officials and regional and state agencies such as Essex County Greenbelt Association.
- Initiate investigation of protecting Camp Curtis Guild (Massachusetts National Guard) property through a Conservation Restriction in the event the State moves to sell the Lynnfield land portion.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**Goal:** Ensure the protection of important wildlife habitats, surface waters, wetlands and other critical natural resources and scenic landscapes

**Objectives:**

- Continue efforts to monitor and implement clean-up strategies for town waterways and wetlands through collaborative work with watersheds and water districts.
- Through development and passage of subdivision and tree removal bylaws, protect endangered, threatened and special concern species identified by MESA and NHESP in Lynnfield wetlands.
- Encourage and promote town-wide water saving techniques by pursuing grants to develop pilot programs, with positive outcomes that can be replicated by residents in the wider community.
- Identify and eliminate sources of point and nonpoint pollution in town water bodies and wetlands through a concerted effort focused at owners of large commercial properties and subdivision homeowners' associations.
- Promote sound environmental management, stewardship, and use of all town open space.
- Investigate adding additional streets for protection under Lynnfield's Scenic Bylaw, specifically Walnut Street, Salem Street and Pillings Pond Road, which were also considered, but omitted from a "first round consideration" of candidates.

# SECTION 9

## SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN



Reedy Meadow



Swallowtail Butterfly

*We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received,  
and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the nation is  
worthy of its good fortune.*

— Theodore Roosevelt

## SECTION 9: SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan presented below is a combination of both long and short-term strategies for the years 2020 - 2026. These strategies are designed to implement the Goals and Objectives outlined in Section 8. The Responsibility column indicates the Town department(s) or committee(s) that should be primarily (but not exclusively) responsible for overseeing the action item to completion. The Time Frame column provides a target date for that action item to be completed or revisited. This Action Plan is meant to be used in conjunction with other Town planning documents and each recommended action is subject to additional directed Town approval and/or appropriation. Many of the Action Plan items are also included on Figure 13: Action Plan Map, which is intended to be a tool for the Town to utilize in planning future open space protection efforts. The Map should be used in conjunction with the list in Appendix A (list of Figures).

### **Immediate priorities:**

Although many of the seven-year action plan's goals and objectives identified involve some measure of current active work, there are three areas of immediate priority, marked by significant activity. Regarding "D. Land Acquisition" the Town had an immediate opportunity to exercise a right of first refusal for the purchase of a 20-acre parcel of privately owned undeveloped forested land currently in Chapter 61A. Because of COVID, a delay had allowed extra time beyond the deadline for the Town to act. In its November 29, 2021 meeting, members of the Select Board unanimously voted to exercise the Board's right of first refusal to purchase the property, and assign that right to a land trust. Greenbelt, Essex County's Land Trust, is now in the process of purchasing the property and protecting it in perpetuity with a Conservation Restriction, which will be held by the Town of Lynnfield.

Regarding "C. Manage Open Space", completion of a walking path/cross-country running trail through 9.5 acres Pine Hill Lot, is in the final stages. This project had been identified as a goal in both the 1998 and the 2010 Open Space & Recreation Plan. It is a comprehensive project which creates the loop path, defines a secondary access point in addition to a path for emergency access if needed, and includes appropriate new signage. The Town is the funding source for this project beyond the in-kind services provided by volunteers.

With respect to "E. Natural Resources", the Planning Board is finalizing work on its recently adopted Tree Preservation Bylaw. Approved by voters at the October 18, 2021 Town Meeting, the Planning Board is currently working to formalize Rules and Regulations and to launch public education measures.

### **Abbreviations Used (Agency Responsible):**

Board of Assessors (BOA),  
Board of Health (BOH),  
Conservation Commission (CC),

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Department of Public Works (DPW),  
 Finance Committee (FC),  
 Fire Department (FD),  
 Golf Course Director (GD),  
 Historical Commission (HC),  
 Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD),  
 Lynnfield Water District (LWD),  
 Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC),  
 Open Space Committee (OSC),  
 Planning Board (PB),  
 Recreation Commission (RC),  
 Recreational Path Committee (RP),  
 Select Board (SB),  
 Superintendent of Schools (SS),  
 Town Engineer (TE),  
 Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA).

### A. PUBLIC AWARENESS

<b>Goal: Increase the public awareness of natural resources and conservation areas through education, site tours, Town website, Facebook page and other mediums.</b>				
<i>Action</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Priority: A-highest B-high C-moderate</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>
1. Produce comprehensive maps and descriptions of Town open spaces and recreation resources identifying parking, access points, trails, points of interest, and permitted uses.	OSC, CC, BOA, RC	Ongoing	A	CC
2. Offer periodic open space area tours to the public and to school groups.	OSC, CC, SS	Annually	C	CC, OSC
3. Establish Friends of Lynnfield Open Space group to work on public education and stewardship.	OSC, CC	Year 4	C	CC
4. Promote Town conservation and open space website and ensure accurate and timely content.	OSC, CC	Ongoing	B	CC
5. Publish articles in Town newspapers and through social media at intervals.	CC, OSC	Ongoing	A	CC
6. Educate through print and social media, Town website, meetings, posters	CC, OSC, RC, TE	Ongoing	B	CC, RC

**B. RECREATION AREAS**

<b>Goal: Provide a range of recreational opportunities for all residents.</b>				
<i>Action</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Priority: A-highest, B-high, C-moderate</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>
1. Establish an operationally self-sustaining recreation center that supports recreation activities and programs with high-functioning indoor and outdoor spaces for Lynnfield residents of all ages. Consider collaboration with Lynnfield Public Library.	RC, SB	Year 2-5	A	RC, FC, SB  Town capital expenditures  Grants
2. Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities.	RC, SS	Year 2	C	RC
3. Cooperate with neighboring towns on rail-to-trail conversion efforts, including connections with regional trails networks.	SB, MAPC, PB, CC, TE, DPW, RC, RP	Ongoing	A	SB, FC, Town capital expenditures, Grants
4. Provide a diversified selection of year-round recreational programs for residents of all ages and abilities.	RC, GC, OSC	Ongoing	C	RC
5. Complete Jordan Park project and support continued maintenance.	OSC, RC, DPW	Year 1-2	A	DPW

**C. MANAGE OPEN SPACE**

<b>Goal: Manage, maintain and improve existing open space. Make it accessible to the public for appropriate use.</b>				
<i>Action</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Priority: A-highest, B-high, C-moderate</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>
1. Establish an Open Space Committee (OSC) including representatives from each of the four precincts, Conservation Commission, Recreation Commission and other stakeholders for implementation of the Open Space & Recreation Plan.	SB, CC, RC, OSC	Year 1	B	CC
2. Develop and enhance trailheads, boardwalks and public access points to existing Town conservation lands where appropriate.	CC, OSC, DPW	Year 1-3	A	CC, DPW, Grants, Volunteer groups

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

3. Create a low-lying birding observation area with vegetative screening on Partridge Island in Reedy Meadow.	CC, OSC, DPW	Year 3-4	C	CC, Volunteer groups
4. Complete walking path/cross-country running trail through 9.5 acres Pine Hill Lot.	OSC, CC, DPW	Year 1-3	A	DPW
5. Coordinate with Town departments for maintenance support.	CC, OSC, DPW, SB,	Ongoing	A	DPW
6. Create additional parking at Beaver Dam Brook conservation area. Assess additional need for parking at other conservation areas.	OSC, CC, DPW	Year 1-3	B	DPW
7. Reconvene OSRP Committee and begin planning for update of the OSRP plan due by 2027.	CC, SB	Year 5	C	CC
8. Update records for open space parcels (primarily municipal and utility properties) to determine true level of protection	OSC, CC	Year 1-5	A	TE, CC, BOA Possible internship

### D. LAND ACQUISITION

<b>Goal: Acquire new open space to preserve Lynnfield's semi-rural character, protect drinking water supplies and meet active and passive recreation needs.</b>				
<i>Action</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Priority: A-highest, B-high, C-moderate</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>
1. Work with Planning & Conservation staff and in-house GIS staff to identify and prioritize lands of interest for further protection - for recreation, to lengthen wildlife corridors, or to prohibit development. e.g. Camp Curtis Guild, religious parcels.	OSC, CC, FC	Ongoing	A	CC, TE
2. Seek to protect unprotected vacant land parcels not on the tax rolls, through easement or covenant	OSC, CC, FC, BOA	Years 1-3	A	CC, PB, BOA
3. Identify and secure funding/grants for Town open space acquisition and management.	OSC, CC, FC	Ongoing	A	CC, PB, BOA
4. Encourage acquisition of private land parcels with assistance from Town officials and regional and state agencies such as Essex County Greenbelt Association.	OSC, CC, SB	Ongoing	A	CC, BOA, SB, FC, Town capital expenditures, Grants
5. Identify potential lands that would expand recreational access to Pillings Pond for all Lynnfield residents	OSC, RC, CC, DPW, TE	Year 1-2	C	CC, PB, BOA

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**E. NATURAL RESOURCES**

<b>Goal: Ensure the protection of important wildlife habitats, surface waters, wetlands and other critical natural resources and scenic landscapes.</b>				
<i>Action</i>	<i>Agency Responsible</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>	<i>Priority: A-highest, B-high, C-moderate</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>
1. Monitor and implement a cleanup of the rivers, brooks and streams, through stormwater monitoring among other means.	CC, TE	Annually	A	CC, TE
2. Identify and eliminate sources of pollution in all Town water bodies and wetlands. Educate the community on consequences of pollution, catch basin discharges, etc.	LCWD, LWD, TE, DPW, SB, CC, OSC	Year 1	B	CC, TE, DPW, Grants, Town capital expenditures
3. Develop Rules and Regulations for newly adopted Tree Preservation bylaw; launch public outreach efforts	CC, PB, BOS	Year 1-2	A	CC, TE, PB, ZBA
4. Continue support for the management plan for the Pillings Pond Watershed.	CC, DPW, TE	Year 1-2	A	CC, TE, DPW, Grants, Town capital expenditures
5. Promote and educate sound environmental management, stewardship, maintenance and use of all Town open space.	BOS, CC, OSC, DPW, RC	Ongoing	B	CC, TE
6. Coordinate with other environmental or conservation groups, ie., Saugus River Watershed, Ipswich River Watershed, etc. for conservation efforts.	CC, OSC, DPW	Ongoing	B	CC, TE, Grants
7. Promote and educate through pamphlets and public meetings “green friendly” ideas including organic gardening, water conservation, integrated pest management, waste management, recycling, composting and others.	LCWD, LWD, BOH, OSC, DPW, CC, PC, TE	Ongoing	B	CC, DPW
8. Work with Lynnfield scout troop and/or high school science staff and students to certify identified vernal pools in town and identify additional vernal pools through the National Heritage and Endangered Species Program.	CC	Annually in the Spring	B	CC, TE, Volunteer groups, internship
9. Investigate adding 3 additional streets for protection under Lynnfield’s Scenic Bylaw.	CC, HC, PB	Year 2	C	CC, PB

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Action Items Key for Map 8					
FID	Plan_Item	Goal	Action	Lat	Long
0	C2	Manage Open Space	Develop and enhance trailheads, boardwalks and public access points to existing Town conservation lands where appropriate.	42.51082	-71.0062
1	D5	Land Acquisition	Identify potential lands that would expand recreational access to Pillings Pond for all Lynnfield residents	42.52814	-71.0305
2	B2	Recreation Areas	Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities.	42.52307	-71.023
3	D2	Land Acquisition	Seek to protect unprotected vacant land parcels not on the tax rolls, through easement or covenant	42.52915	-71.0145
4	E4	Natural Resources	Continue support for the management plan for the Pillings Pond Watershed.	42.53007	-71.0294
5	B5	Recreation Areas	Complete Jordan Park project and support continued maintenance.	42.53387	-71.0269
6	B3	Recreation Areas	Cooperate with neighboring towns on rail-to-trail conversion efforts, including connections with regional trails networks	42.53554	-71.0169
7	E9	Natural Resources	Investigate adding additional streets for protection under Lynnfield's Scenic Bylaw	42.53801	-71.0274
8	B2	Recreation Areas	Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities.	42.5393	-71.0333
9	B2	Recreation Areas	Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities.	42.53351	-71.0403
10	B1	Recreation Areas	Establish an operationally self-sustaining recreation center that supports recreation activities and programs with high-functioning indoor and outdoor spaces for Lynnfield residents of all ages. Consider collaboration with Lynnfield Public Library.		
11	B3	Recreation Areas	Cooperate with neighboring towns on rail-to-trail conversion efforts, including connections with regional trails networks	42.53505	-71.0435
12	D2	Land Acquisition	Seek to protect unprotected vacant land parcels not on the tax rolls, through easement or covenant	42.52434	-71.0574
13	C3	Manage Open Space	Create a low-lying birding observation area with vegetative screening on Partridge Island in Reedy Meadow.	42.52706	-71.0575
14	B2	Recreation Areas	Increase public access to Town-owned indoor recreational facilities.	42.53185	-71.0559
15	C6	Manage Open Space	Create additional parking at Beaver Dam Brook conservation area. Assess additional need for parking at other conservation areas.	42.53734	-71.0514
16	C4	Manage Open Space	Investigate development of a walking path/cross-country running trail through 9.5 acres Pine Hill Lot.	42.54068	-71.0507
17	E8	Natural Resources	Work with Lynnfield scout troop and/or high school science staff and students to certify identified vernal pools in town and identify additional vernal pools through the National Heritage and Endangered Species Program.	42.54607	-71.0364
18	D1	Land Acquisition	Work with Planning & Conservation staff and in-house GIS staff to identify and prioritize lands of interest for further protection - for recreation, to lengthen wildlife corridors, or to prohibit development	42.55409	-71.0394
19	E8	Natural Resources	Work with Lynnfield scout troop and/or high school science staff and students to certify identified vernal pools in town and identify additional vernal pools through the National Heritage and Endangered Species Program.	42.54685	-71.07
20	E9	Natural Resources	Investigate adding additional streets for protection under Lynnfield's Scenic Bylaw.	42.57033	-71.0522
21	E9	Natural Resources	Investigate adding additional streets for protection under Lynnfield's Scenic Bylaw.	42.51412	-71.0073
				42.51782	-71.0313

# SECTION 10

## PUBLIC COMMENTS



Entering Lynnfield

*You must be the change you wish to see in the world.*

— Mahatma Gandhi

## **SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Review and endorsement of the Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan has been requested of the following individuals, Town boards and other agencies:

Board of Assessors  
Board of Health  
Board of Selectmen  
Conservation Commission  
Council on Aging  
Department of Public Works  
Finance Committee  
Historical Commission  
Lynnfield Center Water District  
Lynnfield Water District  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council  
Planning Board  
Recreation Commission  
Superintendent of Schools  
Town Administrator

**Additional copies are available for review at the following locations:**

Town Clerk's Office  
Lynnfield Conservation Commission Office  
Lynnfield Public Library  
Lynnfield Senior Center  
Lynnfield High School Media Center

## **SECTION 11: APPENDICES**

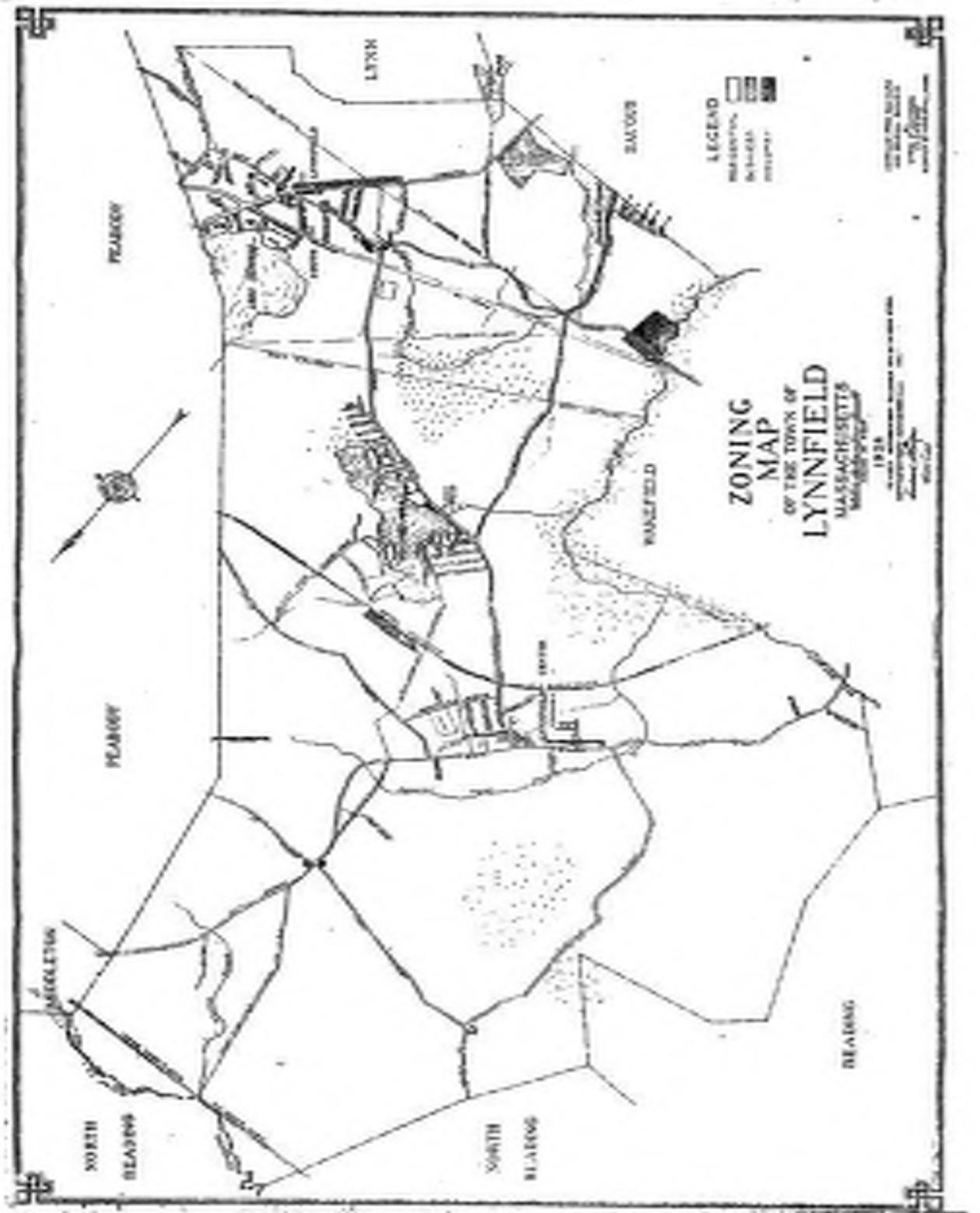
- APPENDIX A:** List of Figures
- APPENDIX B:** Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey (Form and Results)
- APPENDIX C:** Public Process
- APPENDIX D:** Americans with Disabilities Act compliance, ADA Self-evaluations  
(Handicap Accessibilities detailed in Access Survey, Section 5)
- APPENDIX E:** Policy and Procedure for the Elimination of Sexual Harassment in the  
Workplace (Excluding School Department)

## **APPENDIX A: List of Figures**

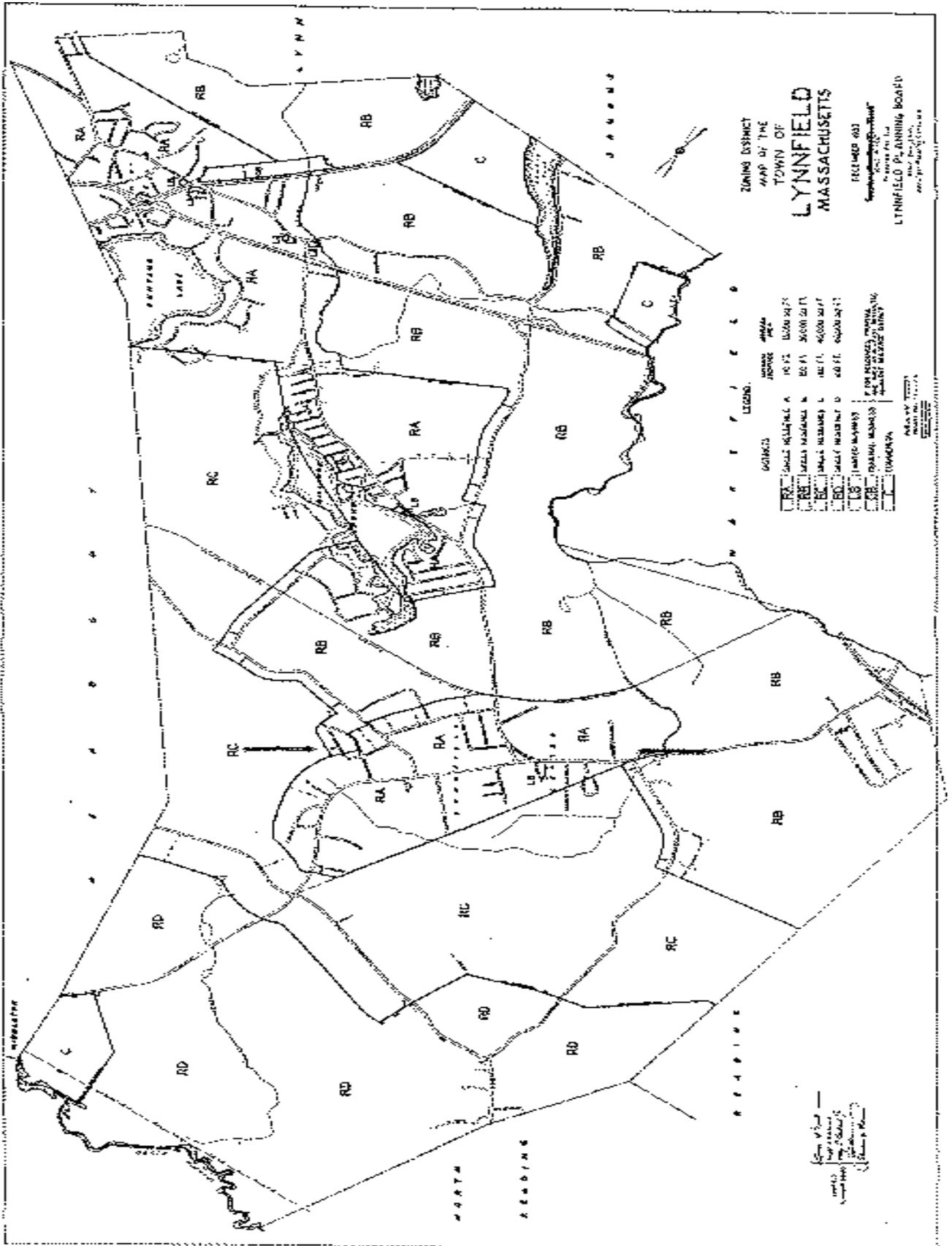
- Figure 1: Historical Sites in Lynnfield
- Figure 2A: Zoning Map, 1928
- Figure 2B: Zoning Map, 1953, rev. 1997
- Figure 2C: Zoning Map, MAPC, 2009
- Figure 2D: Zoning, Map, September 18, 2019
- Figure 3: Map 1- Regional Context
- Figure 4: Map 2 - Environmental Justice Communities
- Figure 5: Map 3 - Zoning (current)
- Figure 6: Map 4a - Soils and Surficial Geology(1)
- Figure 7: Map 4b - Soils and Surficial Geology(2)
- Figure 8: Map 4c - Soils and Surficial Geology(3)
- Figure 9: Map 5a - Scenic Resources and Unique Features
- Figure 10: Map 5b - Unique Environments and Resources
- Figure 11: Map 6a - Water Resources; Wetlands and Surface waters
- Figure 12: Map 6b - Water Resources; Watersheds, Sub-basins, Aquifers, Water Supplies and DEP Zone I and II designations
- Figure 13: Map 7a - Open Space Inventory
- Figure 14: Map 7b - Open Space inventory Population Density
- Figure 15: Map 8 - Action Plan
- Figure 16: Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information Systems [MACRIS] - Historical Resources for Lynnfield



2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

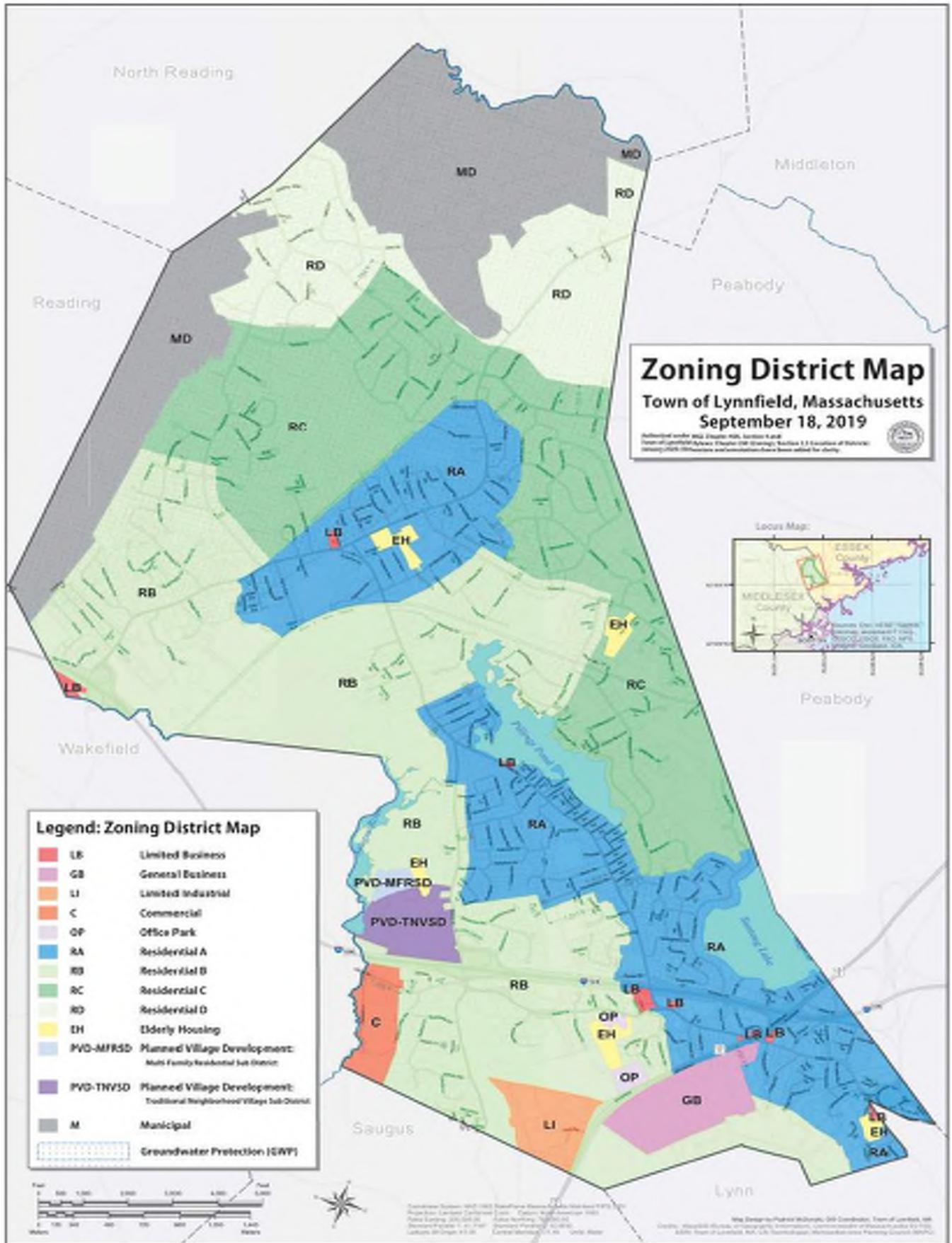


# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

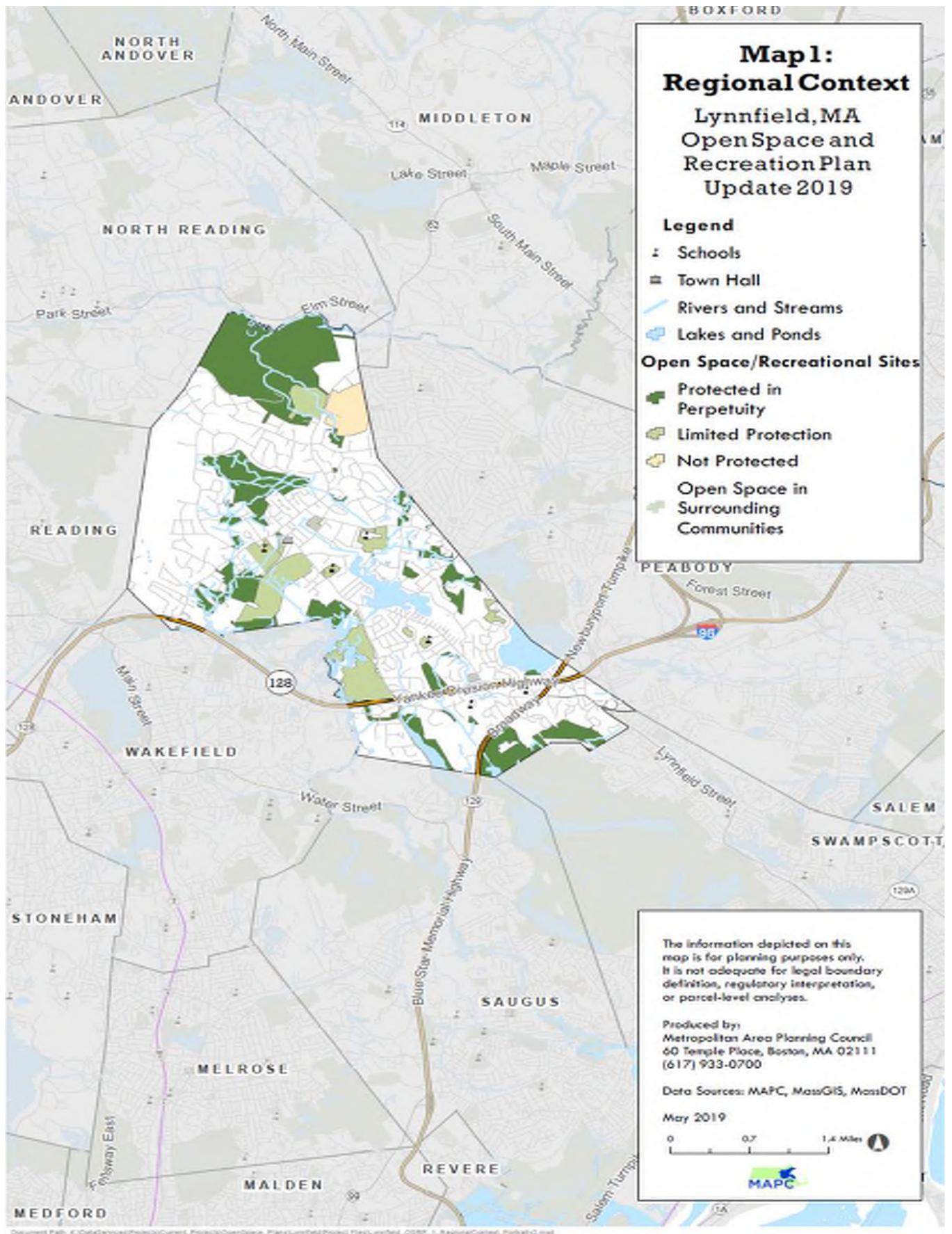




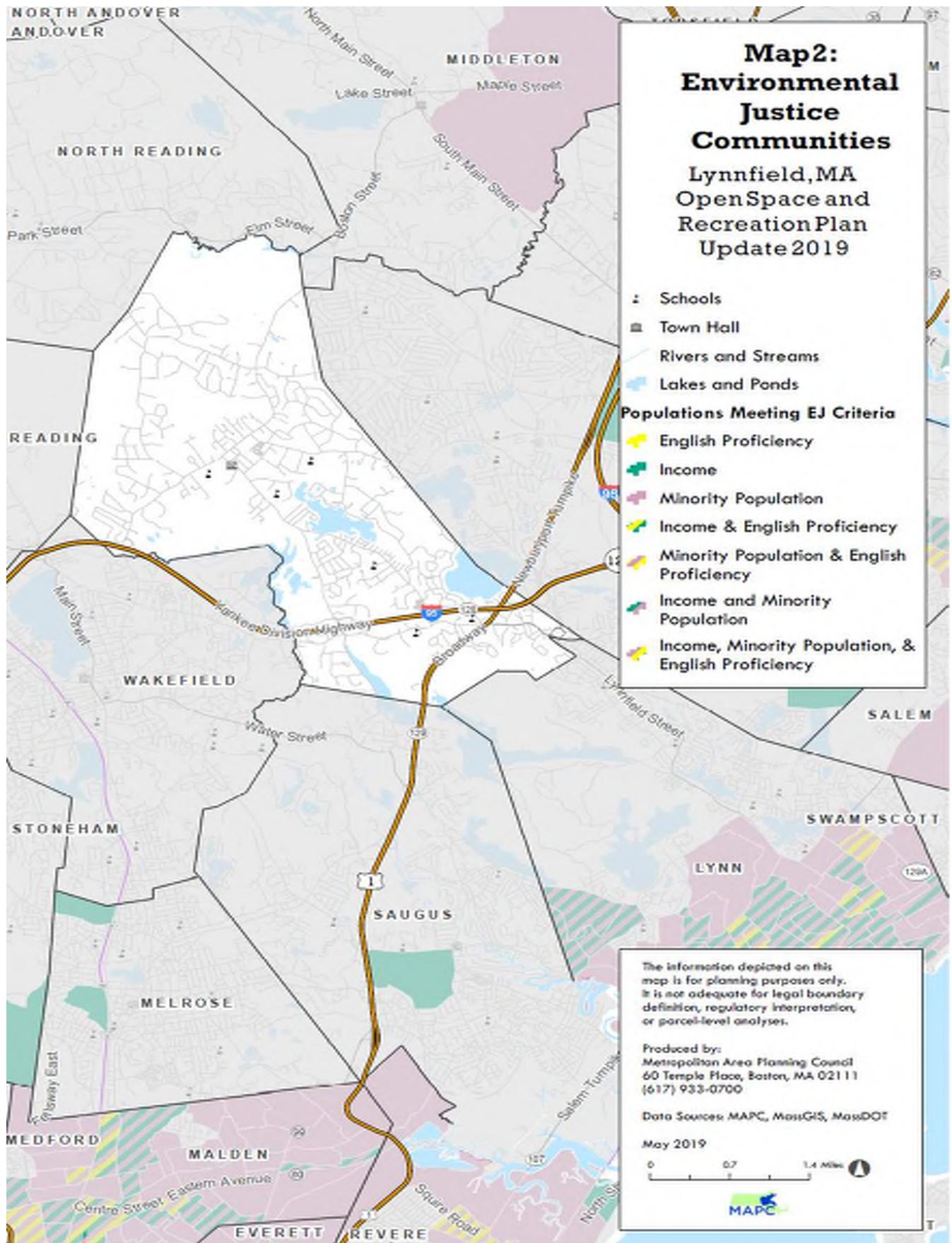
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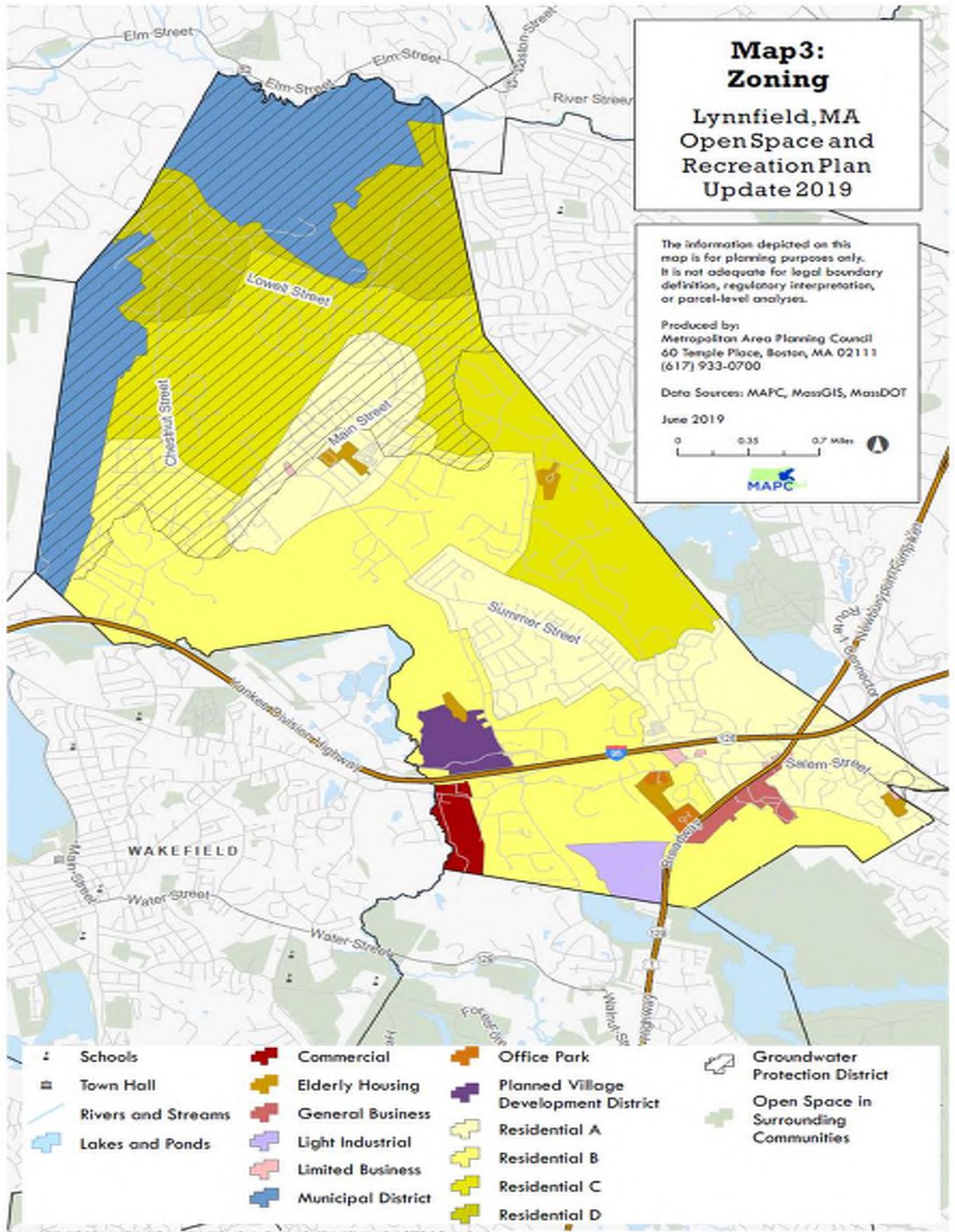
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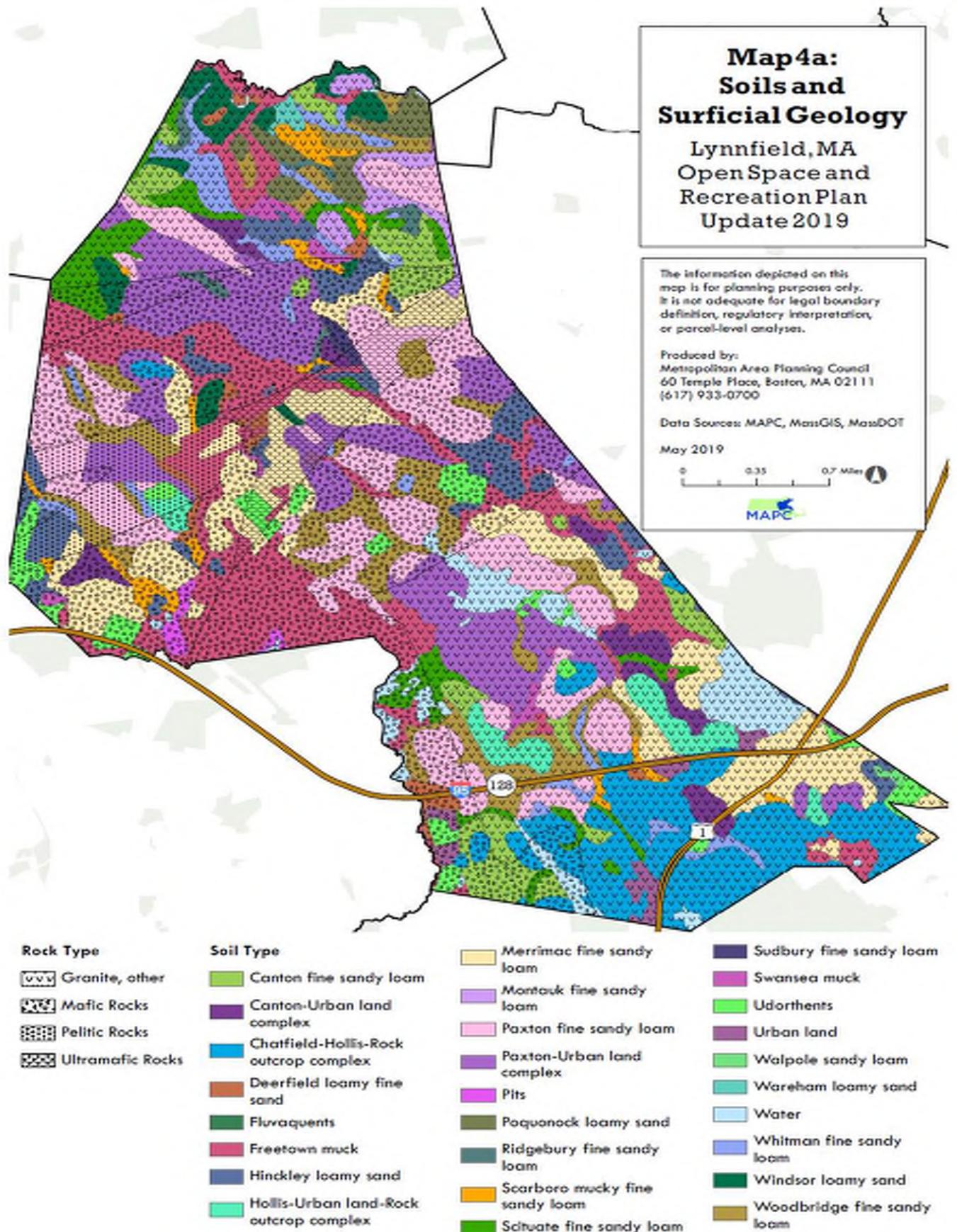


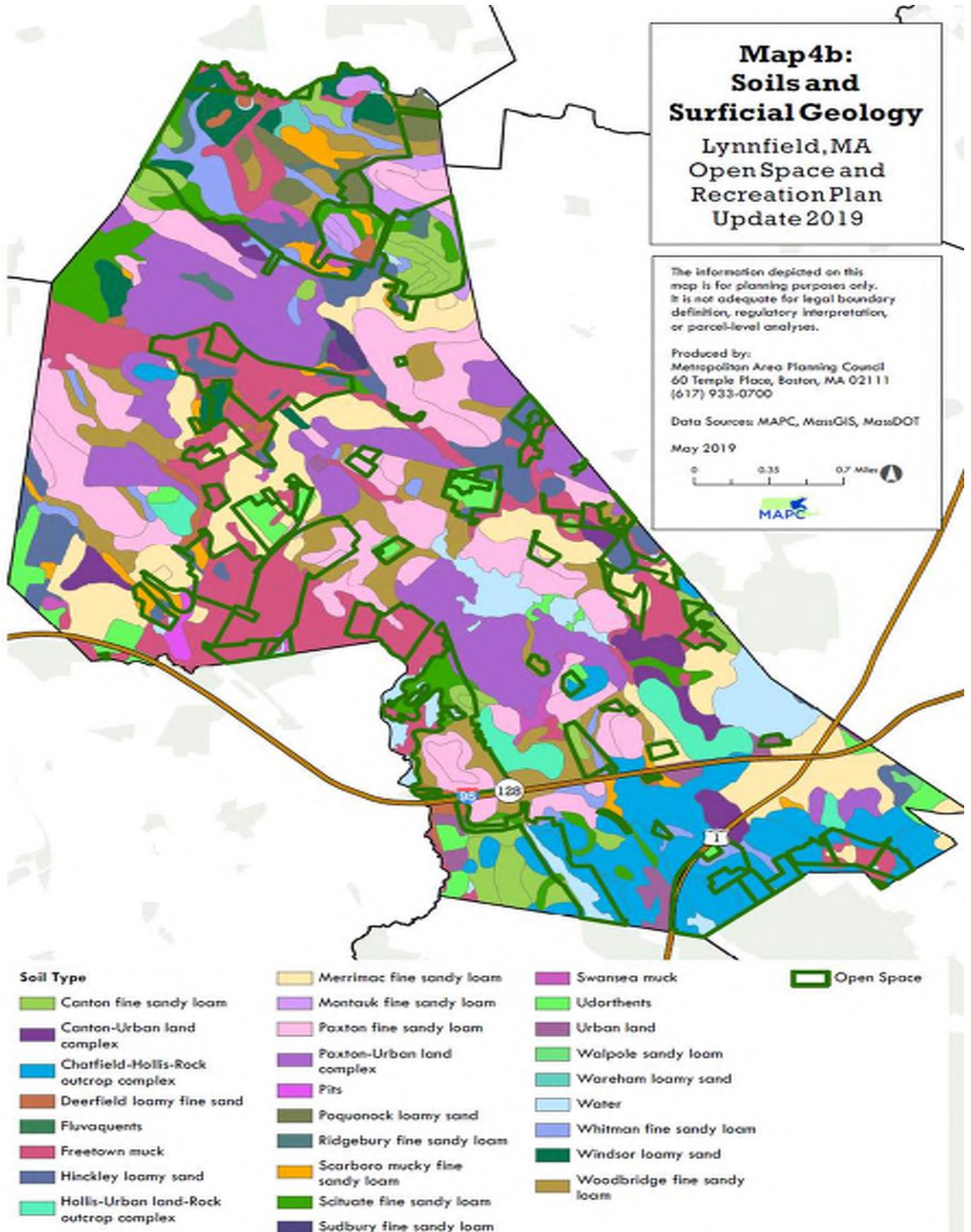
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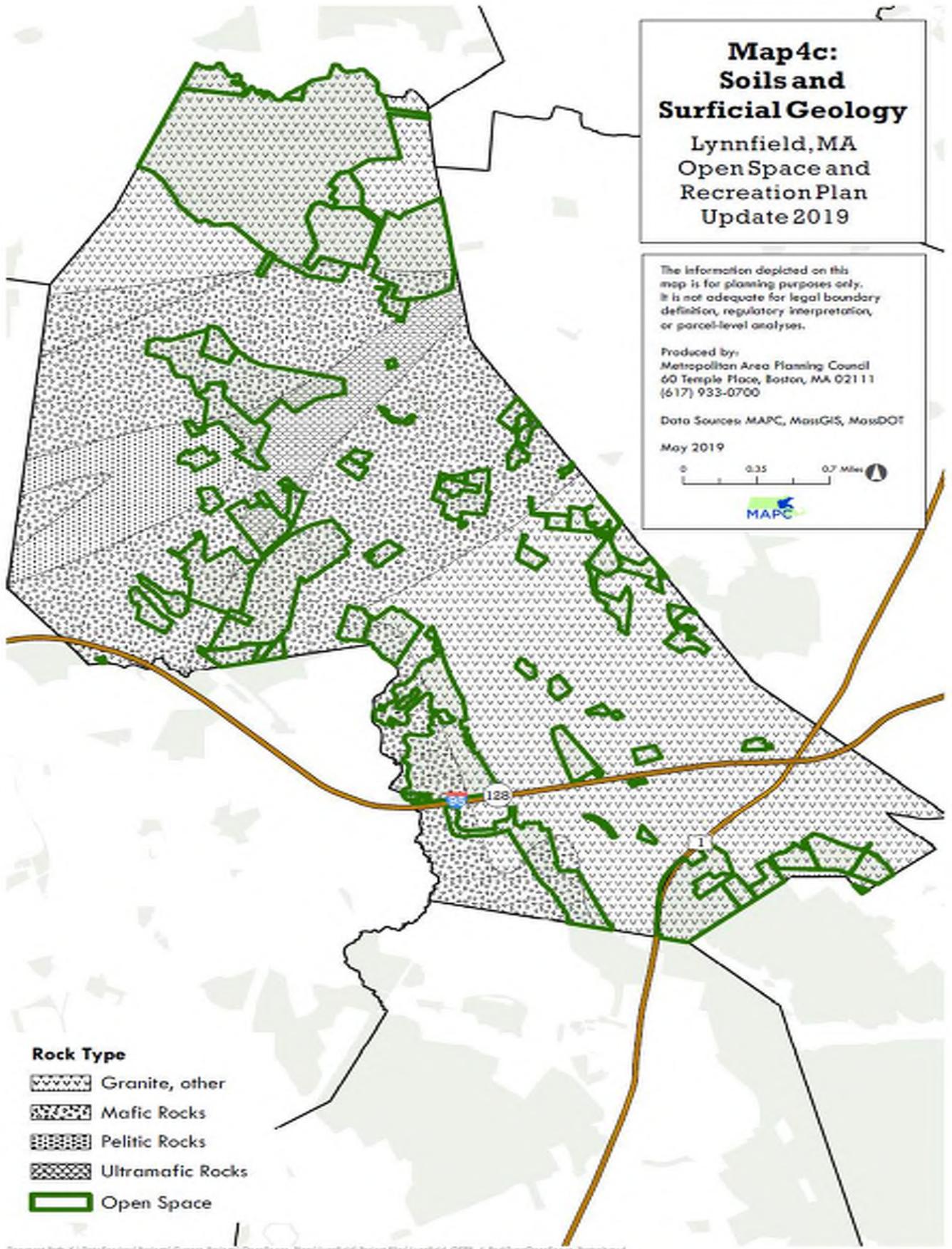


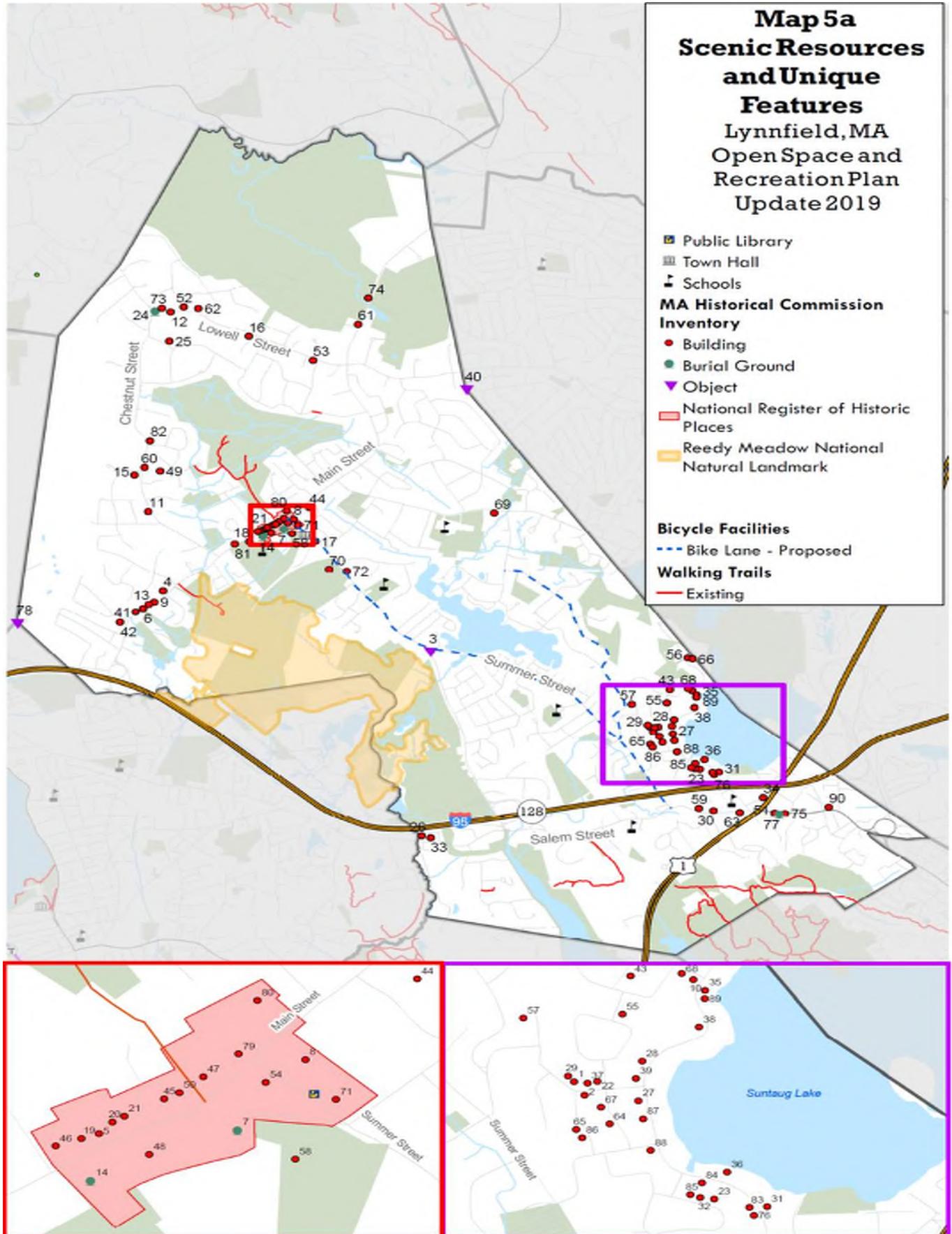
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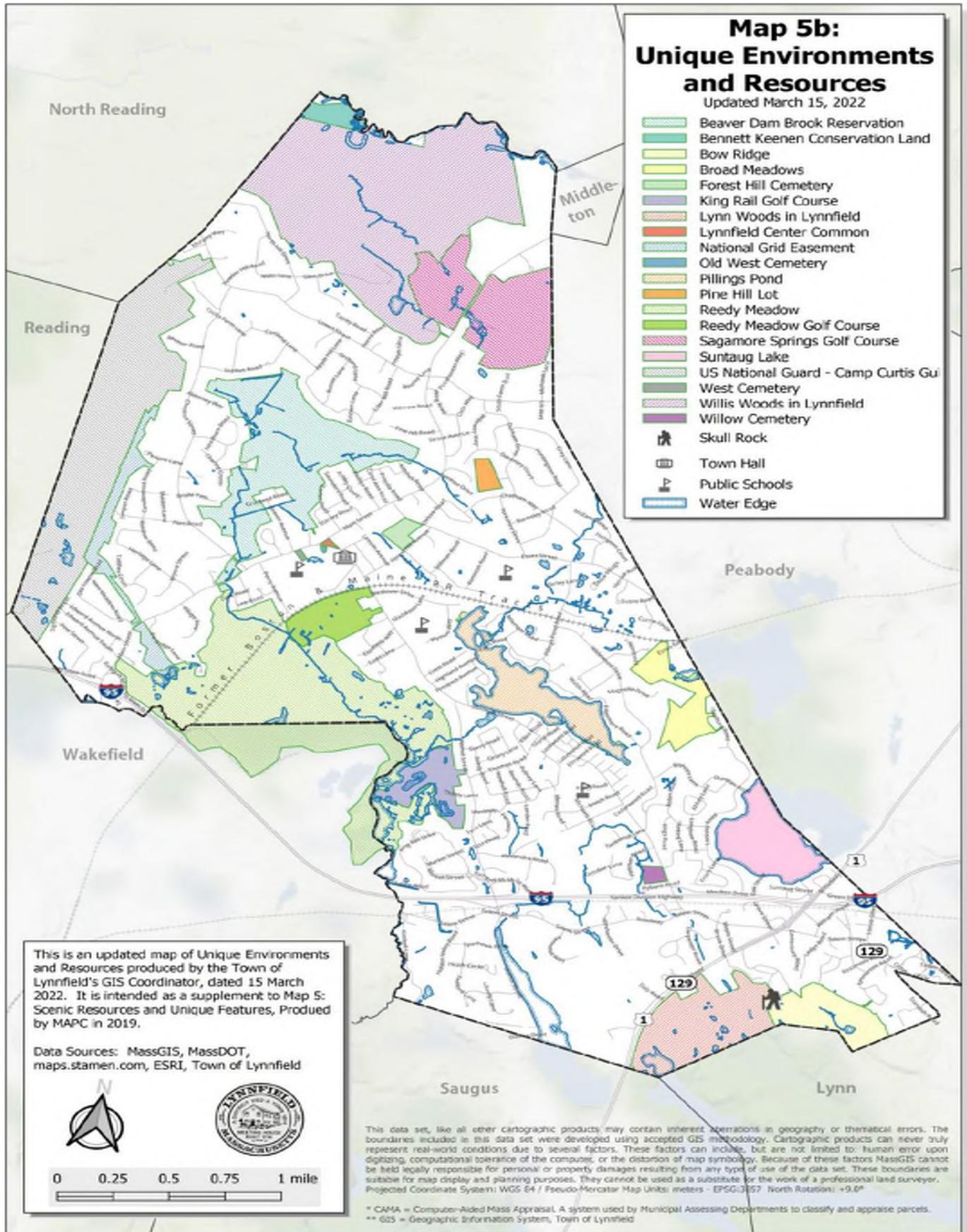


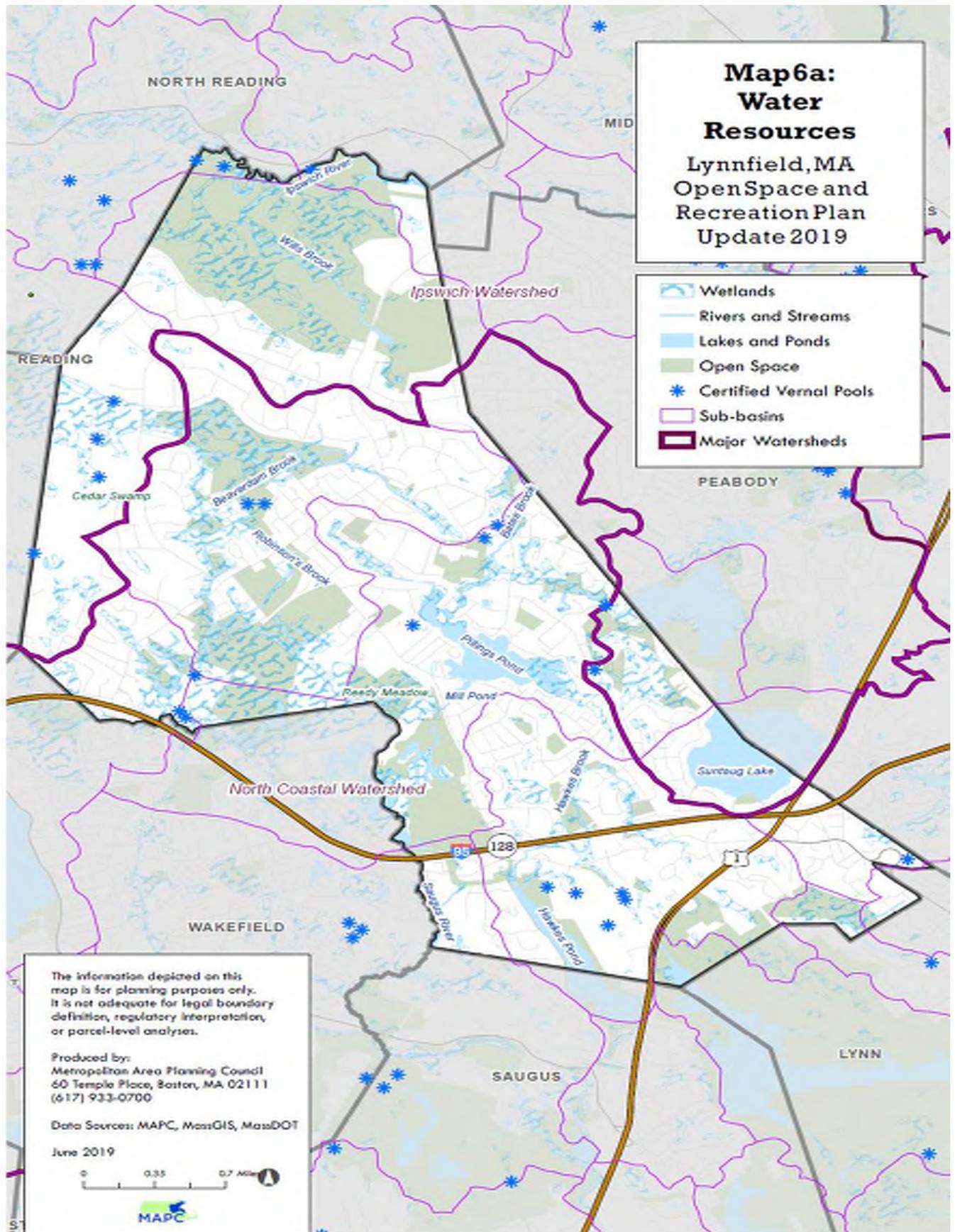


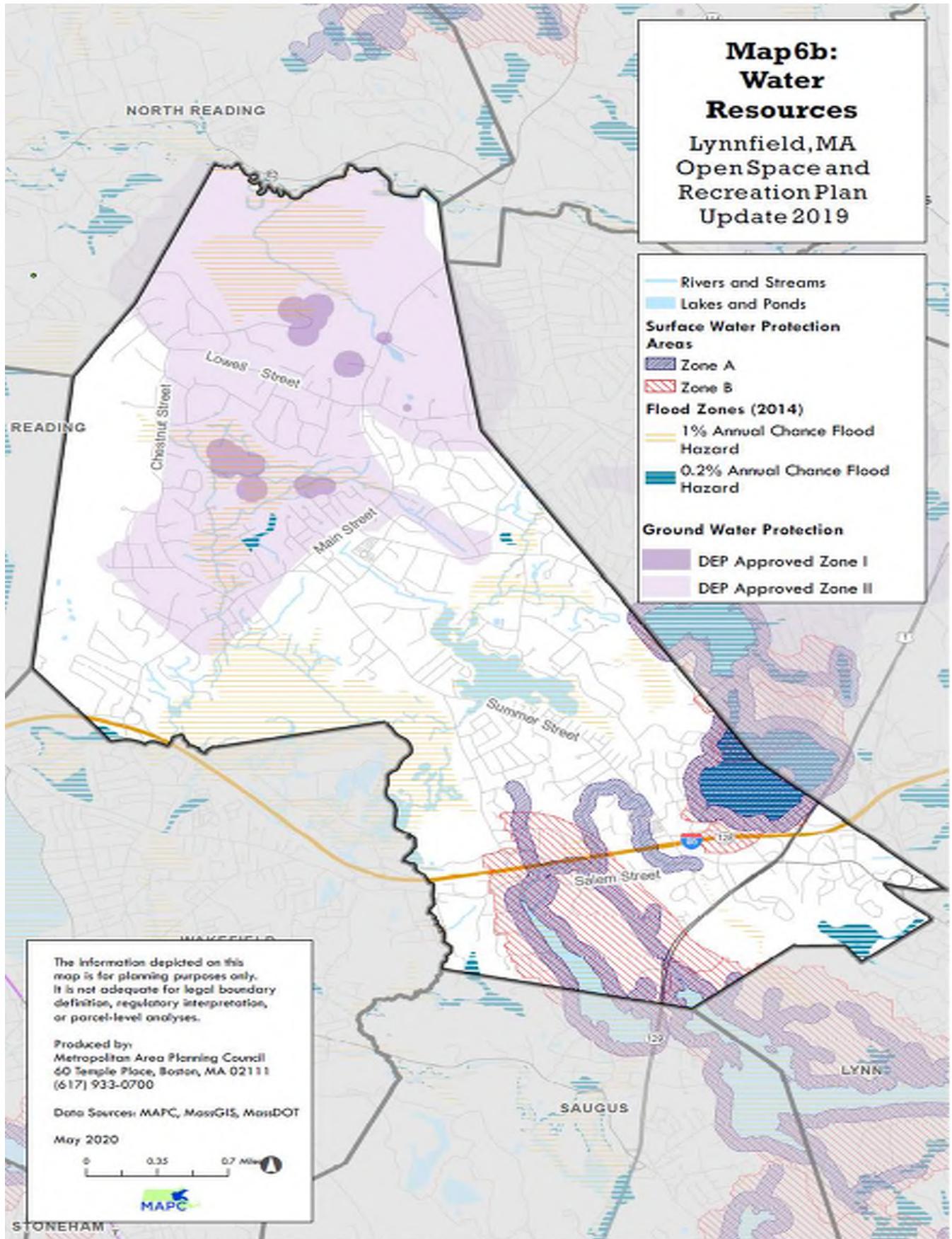




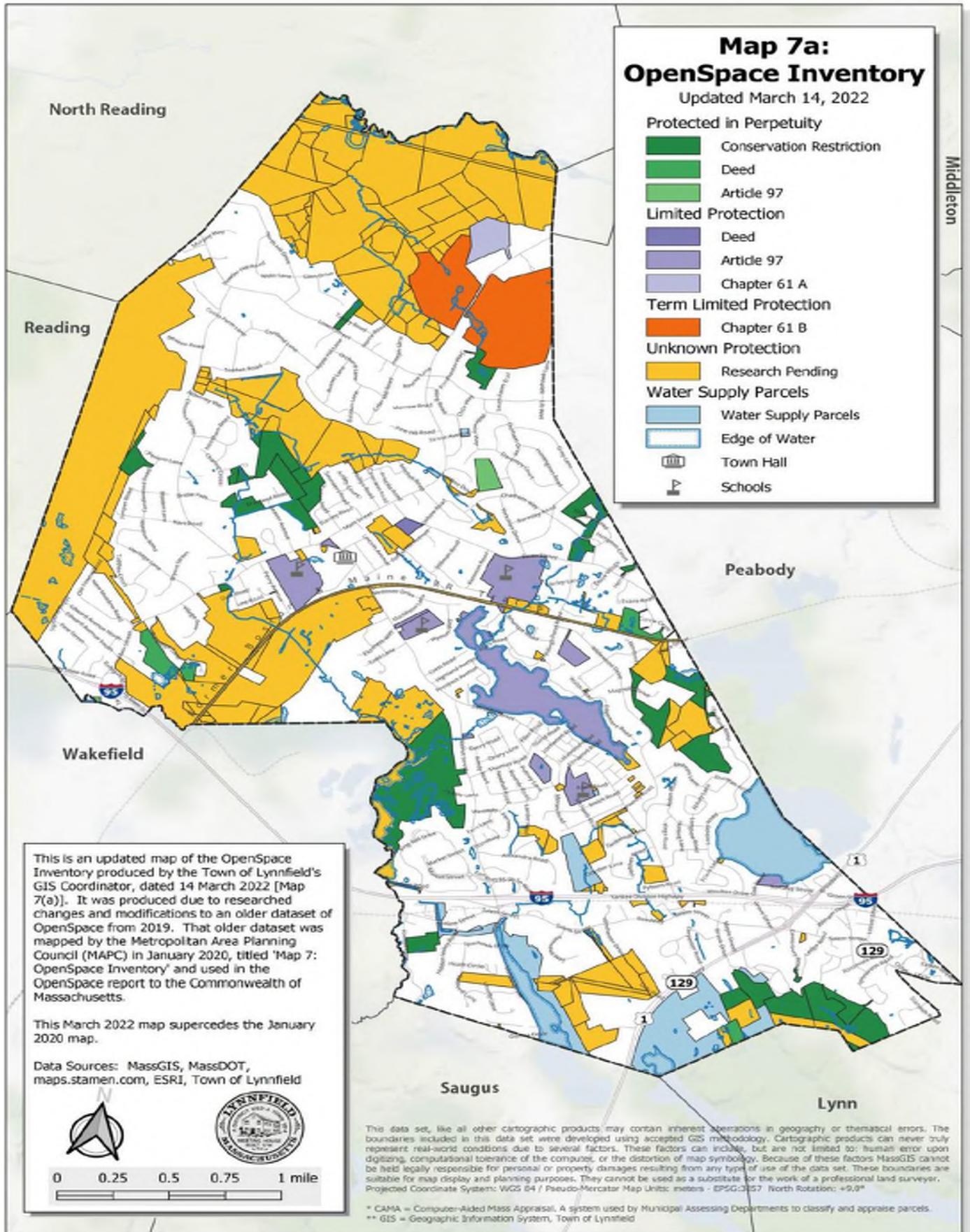
2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



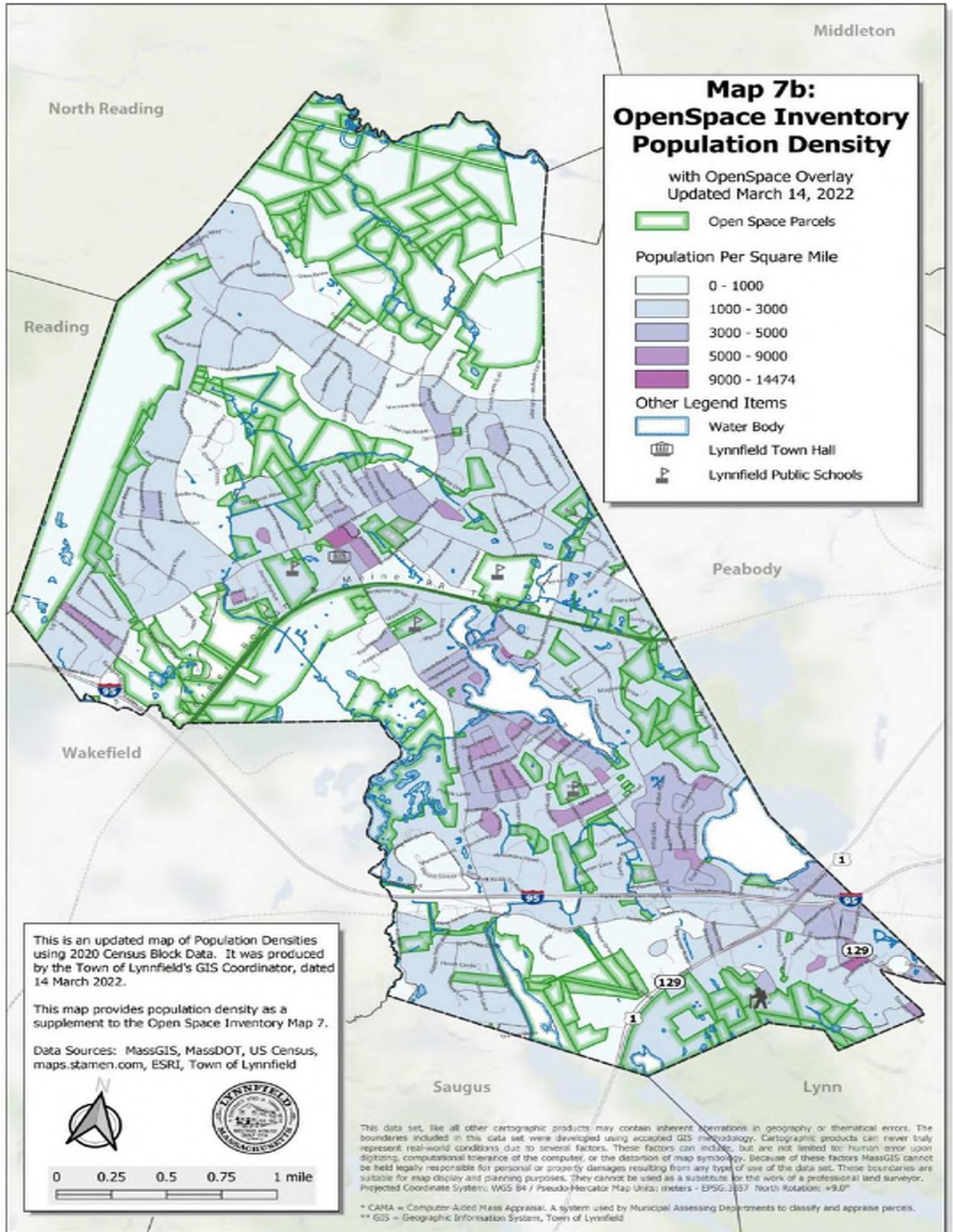




2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan





# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System MACRIS

## MACRIS Search Results

Search Criteria: Town(s): Lynnfield Resource Type(s): All Areas, Building, Burial Ground, Object, Structure

Item No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year
LMP 28		289 Chestnut St	Lynnfield	1800
LMP 50		Main St	Lynnfield	1866
LMP 84		South Main St	Lynnfield	
LMP 15	Bankot General Store and Tavern	668-672 Main St	Lynnfield	1830
LMP 33	Baswell, Dea, Nathaniel House	965 Summer St	Lynnfield	1778
LMP 2	Brafford House	629 Salem St	Lynnfield	1810
LMP 23	Bryant, John House	528 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1829
LMP 54	Bryant, John III House	658 Main St	Lynnfield	1827
LMP 13	Bryant, Jonathan House	618 Main St	Lynnfield	1820
LMP 43	Burleigh-- Buswell House	944-953 Main St	Lynnfield	1830
LMP 45	Carter, Miroc House	600 Main St	Lynnfield	1840
LMP 7	Center Congregational Church	Sunnyside	Lynnfield	1832
LMP 39	Chesson, Thomas House	347 Essex St	Lynnfield	1820
LMP 35	Cook's Farm	6 Cooks Farm Ln	Lynnfield	1700
LMP 24	Emerson, Dea. House	472 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1714
LMP C	First Period Building of Eastern Massachusetts	272 Main St	Lynnfield	1720
LMP 19	Frost, Capt. Thomas House	172 Chestnut St	Lynnfield	1705
LMP 30	Hart House	95 Summer St	Lynnfield	1821
LMP 66	Hart, Adeline - Parsons, Star and Ebenezer House	600 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1700
LMP 26	Howard, Nathaniel House - Topple, Joseph Tavern	300 Main St	Lynnfield	1700
LMP 20	Hutchinsons	605 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1830
LMP 40	Harris, John House	Main St	Lynnfield	1808
LMP 48	Lynnfield Center School	18 Summer St	Lynnfield	1836
LMP 8	Lynnfield Center School House	Sunnyside	Lynnfield	1714
LMP 8	Lynnfield Meeting House	Sunnyside	Lynnfield	1714

Saturday, November 22, 2019

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## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year
LNF.11	Lynnfield Parsonage	574 Main St	Lynnfield	1839
LNF.B	Main Street and Village Row		Lynnfield	
LNF.32	Mansfield - Gilman House	662 Salem St	Lynnfield	1779
LNF.3	Mansfield House	698 Salem St	Lynnfield	1805
LNF.1	Mansfield, Dea. Daniel House	938 Salem St	Lynnfield	1740
LNF.A	Meetinghouse Common District		Lynnfield	
LNF.12	Moffy, Rev. John House	567 Main St	Lynnfield	1785
LNF.4	Munroe, Timothy House	40 Salem St	Lynnfield	1690
LNF.27	Needham, Daniel House	345 Chestnut St	Lynnfield	1790
LNF.34	Newhall, Allen Breed House	184 Summer St	Lynnfield	1802
LNF.31	Newhall, Josiah - Hobson, Joseph House	755 Salem St	Lynnfield	1780
LNF.802	Old Burying Ground	South Common St	Lynnfield	1714
LNF.51	Orme, John House	192 Main St	Lynnfield	1761
LNF.38	Pearson, Charles E. House	281 Chestnut St	Lynnfield	1789
LNF.29	Perkins, John Hiram House	276 Chestnut St	Lynnfield	1665
LNF.18	Richardson House	258 Main St	Lynnfield	1823
LNF.42	Roundy, William E. House	590 Main St	Lynnfield	1872
LNF.900	Seven Merri's Boundary Marker	West Livingston Dr	Lynnfield	1800
LNF.47	Sheldon, Jeremiah House	621 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1789
LNF.16	Skinner, Samuel House	226 Main St	Lynnfield	1807
LNF.21	Smith, William House	1218 Main St	Lynnfield	1762
LNF.22	Smith, William House	1282 Main St	Lynnfield	1721
LNF.803	South Lynnfield Burial Ground	Salem St	Lynnfield	
LNF.36	Spinney House	849 Salem St	Lynnfield	1820
LNF.37	Spinney, Edward Horace House	494 Broadway	Lynnfield	1835
LNF.25	Tapley, Joseph Jr. House	593 Lowell St	Lynnfield	1820
LNF.800	Tapley, Joseph Tomb	Lowell St	Lynnfield	
LNF.5	Tate House	12 Salem St	Lynnfield	1695
LNF.49	Taylor, Lyman House	35 South Common St	Lynnfield	1929
LNF.901	Townsend, Daniel Marker	Summer St	Lynnfield	1961
LNF.44	Wakefield Cooperative Bank	594 Main St	Lynnfield	1954
LNF.17	Wellman - Richardson, Moses House	244 Main St	Lynnfield	1745
LNF.801	West Cemetery	Main St	Lynnfield	1813
LNF.41	Whitledge, George House	488 Main St	Lynnfield	1802
LNF.9	Whitledge, George House	556-558 Main St	Lynnfield	1835
LNF.10	Whitledge, William Shoe Factory	562 Main St	Lynnfield	1850

**APPENDIX B: Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey  
(Form and Results)**

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

This survey is being conducted to better enable the Open Space and Recreation Committee to understand the needs and concerns of our citizens as they relate to the Town's existing open space. The information you provide is important for planning purposes. It also is a requirement for Lynnfield to qualify for state funding to improve existing open space or to acquire new open space. **DEADLINE: November 20, 2017**

**1. How old are you?**

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> < 15     | <input type="radio"/> 45 to 54 |
| <input type="radio"/> 15 to 19 | <input type="radio"/> 55 to 64 |
| <input type="radio"/> 20 to 24 | <input type="radio"/> 65 to 74 |
| <input type="radio"/> 25 to 34 | <input type="radio"/> 75+      |
| <input type="radio"/> 35 to 44 |                                |

**2. How long have you been a resident of Lynnfield?**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> 0-3 years      | <input type="radio"/> 21 to 30 years   |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 to 10 years  | <input type="radio"/> 30 years or more |
| <input type="radio"/> 11 to 20 years |  |

**3. How many members of your household, including yourself, are in the following age ranges?**

	0	1	2	3	4	5+
0-5 years	<input type="radio"/>					
6-12 years	<input type="radio"/>					
13-18 years	<input type="radio"/>					
19-29 years	<input type="radio"/>					
30-39 years	<input type="radio"/>					
40-49 years	<input type="radio"/>					
50-59 years	<input type="radio"/>					
60-69 years	<input type="radio"/>					
70+ years	<input type="radio"/>					



## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### 6. Which activities have you done, or would like to do more of, if the opportunities were available?

	Have done in Lynnfield	Would like to do if the facilities/opportunities were available
Baseball or softball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bird watching	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Biking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Boating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children's playgrounds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cross country skiing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dog walking (park)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ice skating or ice hockey	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Picnicking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Running	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Skateboarding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sliding	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Volleyball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Basketball	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Field Sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tennis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Golfing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community gardening	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

7. What prevents you from doing more of the activities listed in question 6? (Check all that apply)

- I don't know how / where to do this in Lynnfield
- I don't have the time
- I am concerned about safety
- I am concerned about ticks or mosquitoes
- The facility isn't convenient for me to walk to
- Not enough parking
- Lack of maintenance
- The facility is not handicap accessible
- There aren't adequate opportunities in Lynnfield
- I don't have a map
- Need of better trail markers / signage
- The facility is overcrowded
- Lack of restrooms at location
- Other (briefly specify)

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

8. Please rate level of importance for the following improvements.

	High priority	Low priority	Not interested
More playgrounds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More trails for walking, running, cross country skiing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community gardens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indoor recreational center	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improved, consistent maintenance of fields, parks, and playgrounds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More parking at parks, playgrounds, and sports fields	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improved accessibility for handicapped or mobility impaired users	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More trails for off road biking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Board walks on wet trail sections	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better signage at conservation trail heads	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better trail markers/maintenance on conservation trails	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

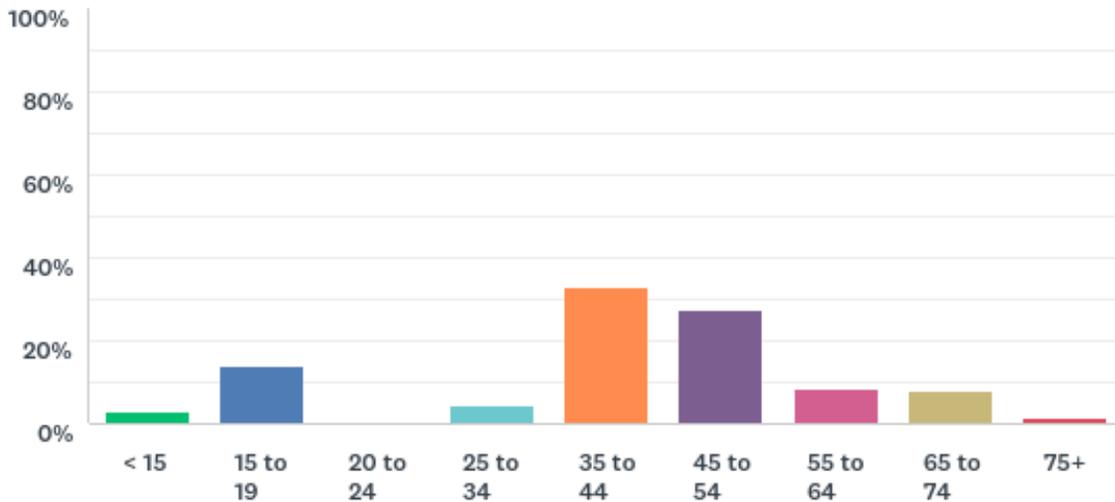
9. Are there any parcels of land the Town should investigate purchasing or permanently protecting for new conservation or recreation land?

10. Any additional comments?

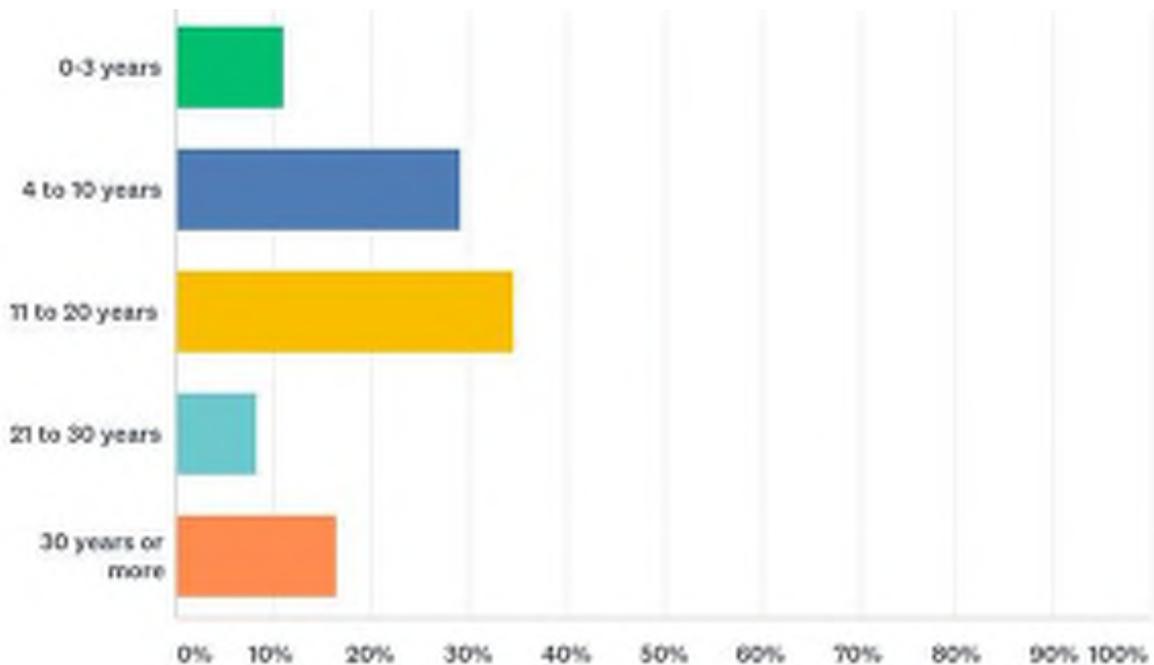
## Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey Results

583 Survey Respondents

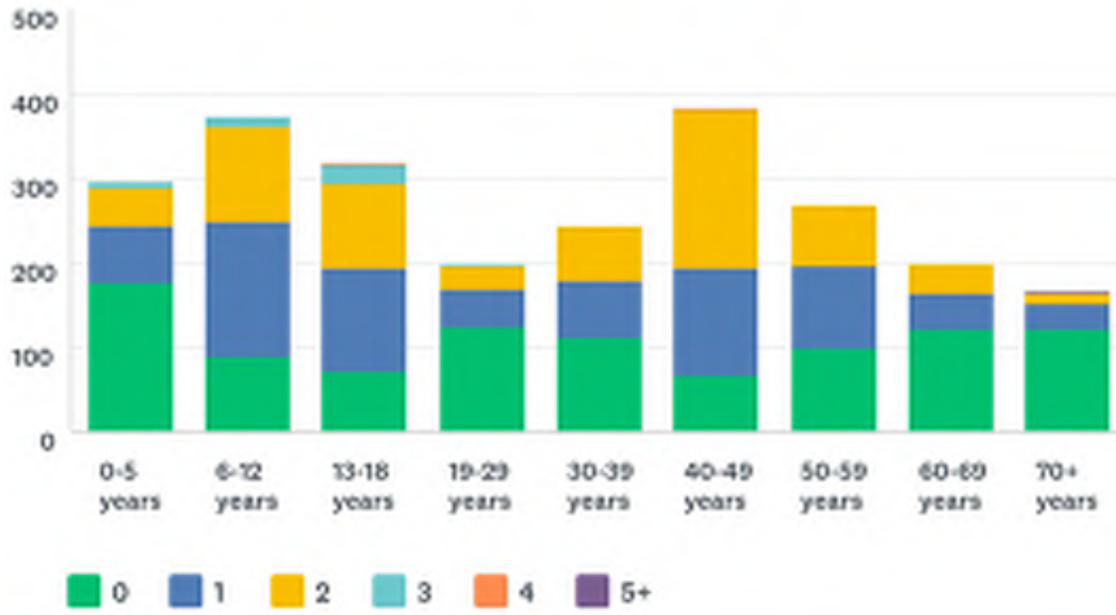
Question 1: How old are you? (Demographics of survey takers)



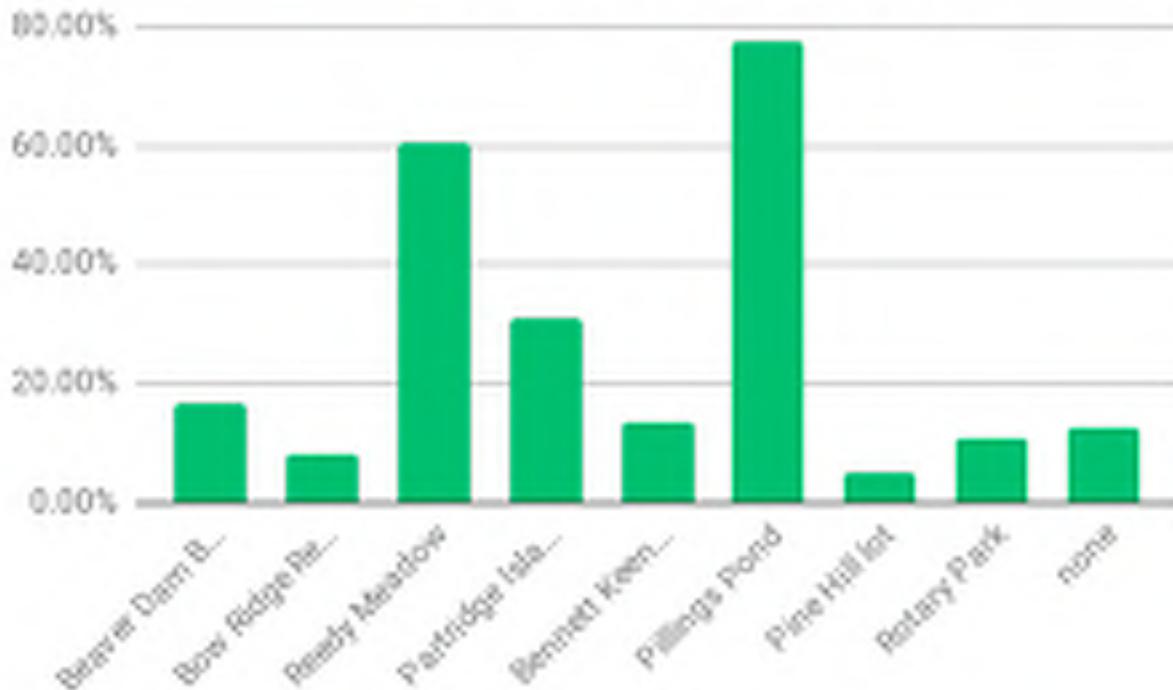
Question 2: How long have you been a resident of Lynnfield?



Question 3: How many members of your household, including yourself, are in the following age ranges?

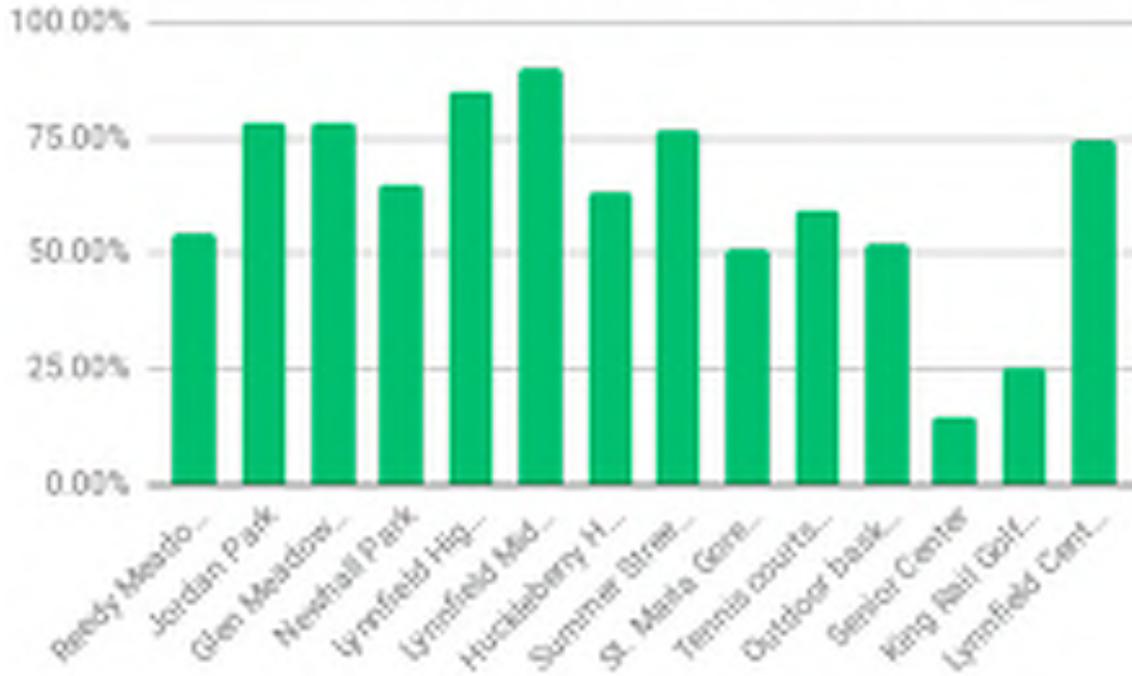


Question 4: What conservation areas have you or your family visited?



2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

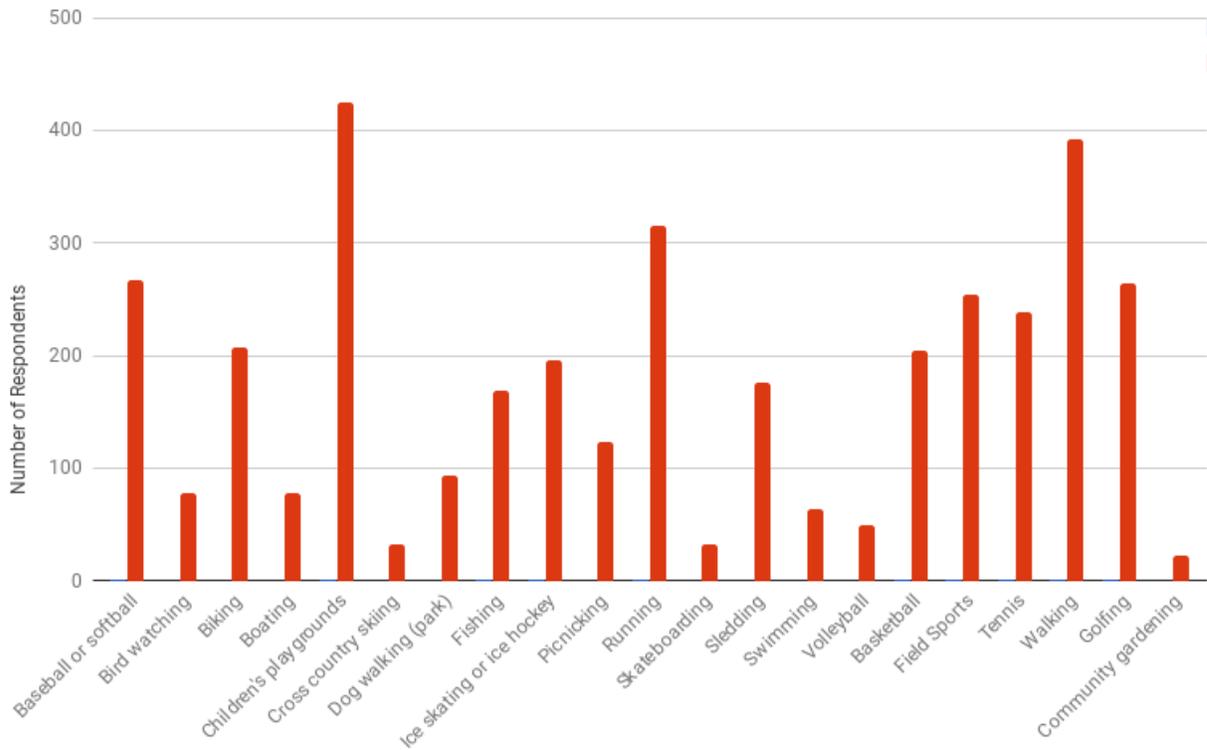
Question 5: What recreation areas have you or your family visited?



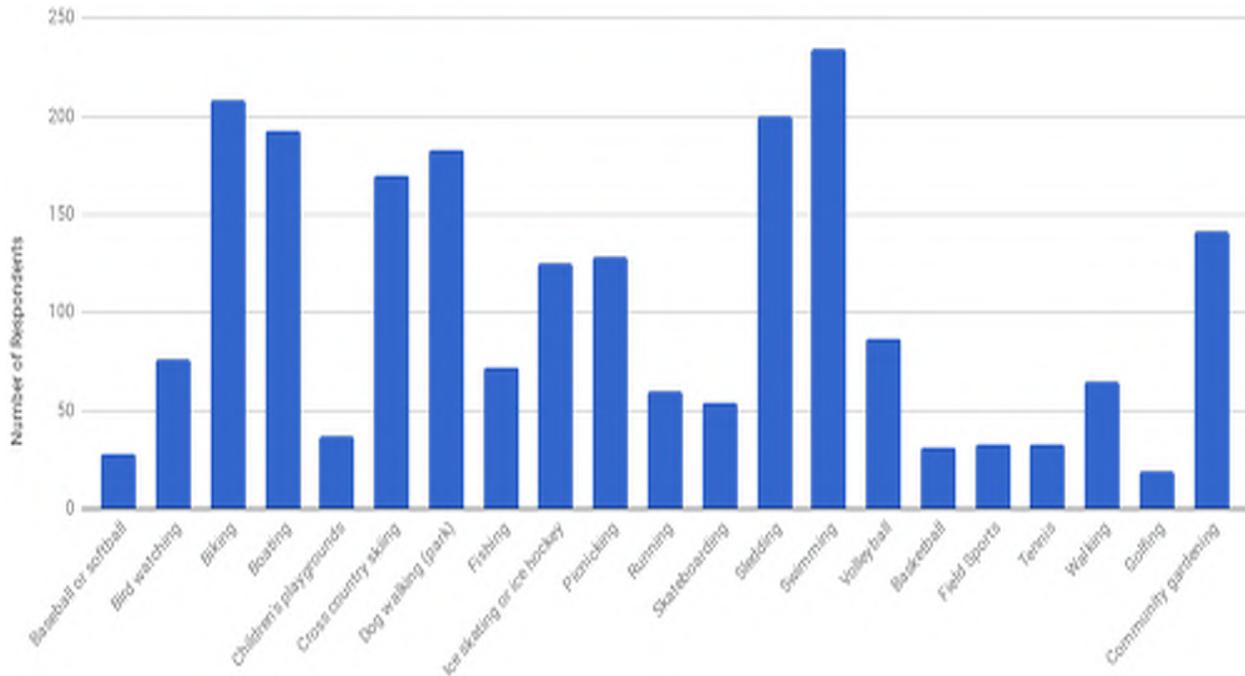
## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Question 6: Which activities have you done, or would like to do more of, if the opportunities were available?

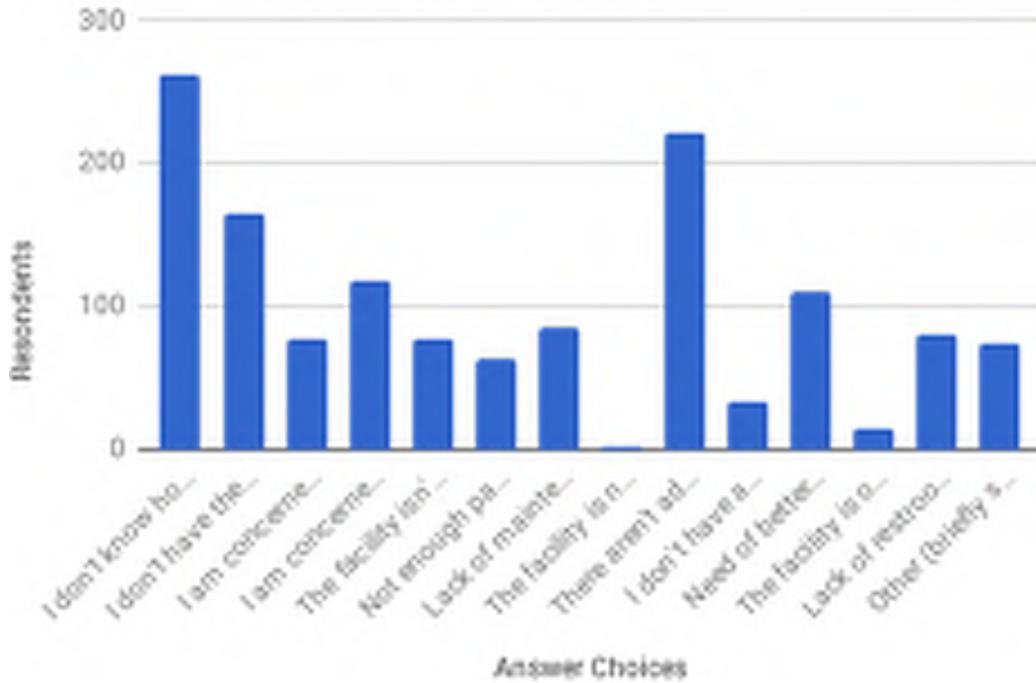
What activities have you done?



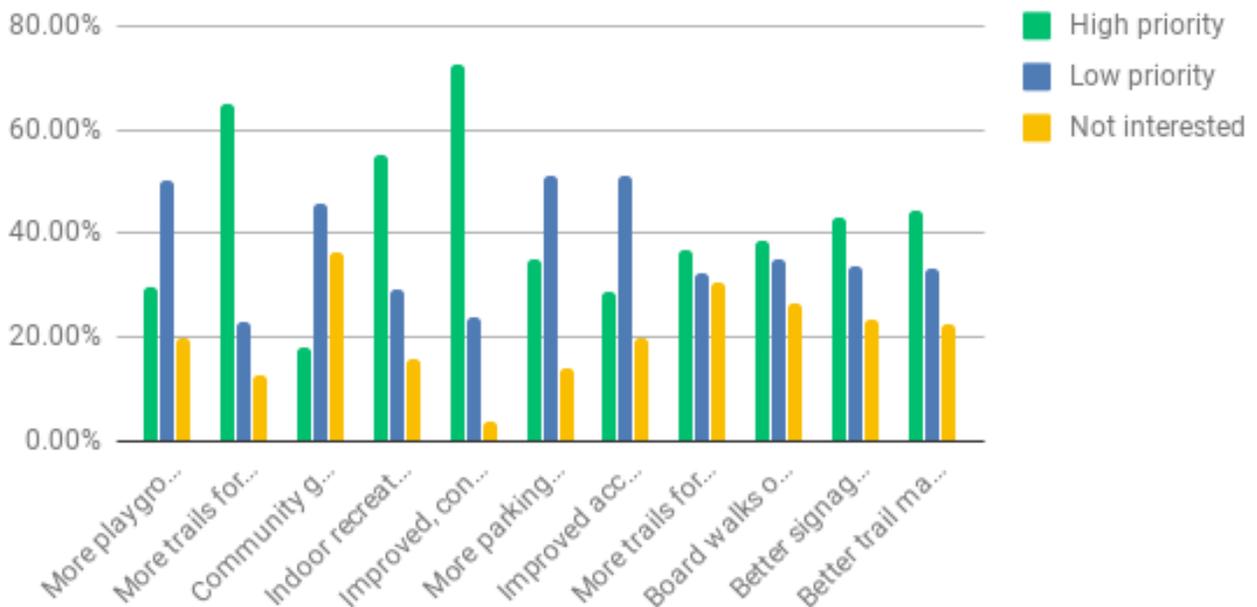
What activities would you like to do more of?



Question 7: What prevents you from doing more of the activities listed in question 6?



Question 8: Please rate the level of importance for the following improvements.



2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Question 9: Are there any parcels of land the Town should investigate purchasing or permanently protecting for new conservation or recreation land?

Responses
Sagamore Golf Course should be preserved; too much land is being used for housing, diluting the character of the town
Bali Hai Rest. Moulton Drive
Town should obtain agreement for old rail bed and complete Wakefield/Lynnfield Rail Trail
invest on land that you already have in something fusible for the residents and kids
permanently protect Reedy Meadow
Preserve and Keep Reedy Meadow untouched
protect all of Reedy Meadow, no rail trail
Reedy Meadow should be permanently protected, no development, no rail trail
I think Reedy Meadow is an underutilized asset. Yes, it is heavily protected. But, the state DOT sees future uses that both protect the area AND allow people to enjoy the beauty.
Not sure what is not protected and is available. Map of this information could help with decision making.
When are we getting back the ball field that was at the senior center?
All abandoned railways
Finish the Wakefield/Lynnfield rail trail project ASAP
pocahontas spring water
Bali Hai Restaurant land/site-- have appreciated the recent suggestions of purchasing/using this land for a recreation and/or community center.
Parks and open land spaces such as Jordan Park
Sagamore Golf Course
Any unsettled land
Yes. For me personally, as an avid birder and amateur naturalist, I'd like to see more areas protected from development. The Reedy Meadow Marsh is one of the largest freshwater cattail marshes in Mass and home to uncommon birds and animals that only nest in marsh and some require large tracts of marsh to successfully breed. Conserving non-marsh land is important too.
Protect Lynn Woods
Billings Pond
Bali hai
Yes. Sagamore.
wood near middle school football field
Behind the center, Make a skate park somewhere...
Forest in front of the high school.
Farmhouse across from the center
Near Market Street

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

rail trail
The beaver dam brook area
Marshlands
The house near the common that was for sale
The town should protect the Reedy Meadow conservation land
Absolutely protect existing conservation land. Do not reduce them in the name of creating new facilities. Instead re-purpose existing recreational areas by modifications.
Permanently protecting Reedy Meadow. It's a treasure and a shame the town is considering paving a bike path through conservation land!
Land in back on Kimball road on the Lynnfield - Wakefield line.
Curb over-development.
Bali hai
Yes, the Bali Hai restaurant, and improvement of newhall park
Too bad Lynnfield spent so much on the house in the center and practically gave it away. So I say don't bother. Lynnfield has already lost money.
Perley Burril
Reedy Meadow should be protected from any human activity.
Land adjacent to walnut near market street where sidewalk is very narrow and dangerous given speed of passing vehicles
We need to save more habitat for nature.
difficult to answer without knowing what lots the town owns.
I don't know what's available in town but generally speaking, the idea is sound.
Town shouldn't sell any more land (i.e., land behind old preschool)
All of Reedy Meadow
Develop Pine Hill for visiting, etc.
Rear of Center Farm
not that i am aware of
Both golf courses, more bike in walking paths, better maintenance and signage
Sagamore Golf course - not to operate but to have land and future
Sagamore, behind Stanford, lantern lane and Magnolia, behind North Hill Drive
I'm sure there are, but I don't know which ones.
public access to Suntaug Lake?
Railway. Chunk of land off route 1 for trails/indoor area
Wish we could walk in the water aquifer area.we don't have enough trails
PINE HILL
On Main Street near friendship lane behind sagamore golf course. Old Main Street.
Bali Hai, bike trail through Reedy Meadow
Keep an eye on Sagamore Springs.
No. If anything just maintains sidewalks better. That would solve all issues of those 'needing' trails. Should keep all conservation land in its possession protected.
More areas near market street. Seems like there is still land to take advantage of.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

None sell one of the golf courses and stop buying land with taxpayer money
Town should purchase and protect open space for environmental balance.
Parking lot on Summer Street for Pillings pond boat access and parking
bike path on the rail trail
No new development needed. Protect natural wilderness.
Yes. Land behind the Lynnfield Deli and Donovan's Liquors. I believe it's the last piece of open space in South Lynnfield.
Our protected areas must be left untouched and more purchased if they become available. Any wooded areas that now exist are being cleared for homes.
I don't know of any specific parcels but I think Lynnfield really needs to make conservation land a priority. Our leafy suburb is quickly turning into the Town of a Thousand McMansions. Let's keep the wildlife where they belong - in the woods - by making sure there are resources available for them. Thanks!
It would be great if there were a contiguous paved running/walking path around one of the lakes/ponds
Rail trail
Purchase and protect all possible parcels from overdevelopment.
how about somewhere to put a cell tower??
Reedy meadow
Pillings pond maintenance can improve
Would like a rail trail
NO TO RAIL TRAIL
Bali Hai,
Reedy Meadow Golf Course, convert the Bali Hai into rec area where it belongs and used to be traditionally
Unknown
Bali Hai; Lynnfield Elks; Sagamore
None that I know of
Not that I am aware of.
What ever land is available or not taken care of... no more development of commercial or residential
Baker property
Bali hai
We need a new library
Bali hi
Behind the Center, behind the Sagamore golf course (west side)
Bali Hai, high school obstacle course for additional parking.
Bali Hai
All that is/will be available. Great concern for lack of expansion to existing cemeteries.
Reedy Meadow Golf Course
Keep Reedy Meadow as is. No Rail Trail

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Forest between Bishops and Wildwood
I don't know what land exists, but perhaps take over one of the 9-hole golf courses. Something centrally located would be nice that the kids can walk to from school.
Bali hi restaurant / sagamore golf course
Put a park next to the historical commission.
Dog park behind the center stores
cant provide specifics however protecting our land is top priority. there is too way construction/bldg going on in town.
Bali hai
The DPW should move and that space should become recreation land.
Can we explore a dog park area - as all parks have dog restrictions
unknown - utilize existing lands to provide additional benefit to residents.
The land on Main Street was Bostik. I think it's horrible they are putting 6 more houses. I don't like Pagos Way it takes away from the integrity of Lynnfield and ruined the abutting homes privacy
The farm on Chestnut Street behind Perkins Lane

### Question 10: Any additional comments?

Responses
repair potholes
lynnfield is boring
No development of Reedy Meadow
We do not need a bike path through the town! Look into the Bostic No Reading trail and leave Reedy Meadow for the birds and animals who live there! It is sacred land!
Do not destroy our conservation land with a rail trail
Lynnfield does nor need a Rail Trail, we need to maintain the resources we have and preserve the beauty and integrity of our conservation land.
build the rail trail
don't spend a lot of money on the King Rail clubhouse, a trailer with decent bathrooms is sufficient
I wasn't aware of many of the existing places mentioned.
Lynnfield should become better educated about the benefits to be gained from embracing the opportunity to build a rail trail. The DOT is willing to spend \$9 million or more to build such a rail trail (the Wakefield/Lynnfield Rail Trail). It will only cost the town a few hundred thousand dollars to fund the final design. This is the absolute BEST return of any proposed project in the entire town. For some reason the Selectmen are unwilling to play a role in moving the town forward. They seem willing to

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

spend millions of dollars on other recreational projects but seem stalled in advancing the best return of all. They haven't done a good job of educating the populace on which projects produce the best return.

I strongly feel the land on the Middleton line off of Lowell Street should remain as a forest and not be developed with new housing or as athletic fields. Too much forest space has been already destroyed to make way for new developments. It needs to stop.

Please do not move the library to the land at Reedy Meadow Golf Course. Please continue to install and expand the size of the grass tees at the Reedy Meadow Golf Course.

We have explored a few areas in Lynnfield, but lack of signage, information and maps keeps us from doing more. Sometimes we aren't sure if we are trespassing.

Why is there no safe way to walk to Market Street? Why isn't the sidewalk protected from cars? Why isn't one of the right ways used for utilities off Walnut used for a path?

It would be great to have a couple of shareable canoes or kayaks at Pillings pond.

Strongly believe we should pursue the rail trail project currently being explored.

Town needs to maintain sidewalks.no need for a rail trail!!!

The selectmen need to show support and leadership on the rail trail project. Any cost to the town is reasonable given the value of state contribution and value to the town.

Dog Park

Would like to see passage of the rail trail for family biking as well as continued improvement/renovation of our playgrounds. This town has such a young population, it is a true disgrace that we don't have either. My family should not have to travel to nearby towns to play on new/updated, well kept playgrounds.

Please get the partridge island trail sign fixed on main street and heritage. It looks ridiculous.

Build the bike trail! The one on the cape is so fun for all ages and beautiful to take in all the seasons

I enjoy biking but don't think a bike trail through Lynnfield is the answer. It will encourage too much traffic, possibly a flashing light or traffic light, trash, pollution. Lynnfield voted in Market Street and now we're stuck with the problems. Let's not make the same mistake again! Thx!

this was a good survey i liked the graphics

In my opinion, there's no need for TWO nine hole golf courses within one mile and abutting a very important freshwater marsh used by hundreds of species of birds (eBird.org). I would suggest reverting one of the courses back to natural land and possibly adding nature trails on that land. Also, the building of a clubhouse at King Rail Golf Course is a massive waste of taxpayer money. There are dozens of restaurants

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

and alcohol-serving places only 200 yards away at Market Street. Plus, the lagoon near the proposed clubhouse hosts green herons, great blue herons, sparrow species, ducks, blackbirds, Orioles, not to mention all the other non-avian species there. I'd like to see the town reduce the new clubhouse plans to maybe a couple bathrooms, a very small check-in area, and maybe a maintenance shed.

Would be nice to modify some tennis courts so that they can be used for pickleball. This game is becoming very popular among the seniors. Peabody has done a great job modifying the courts at Corbeil Park off Russell St

Stop spending our tax dollars on this crap.

Recommend initiatives for making indoor school tracks available to residents for walking. For example, see Norwood, Wilmington & Tewksbury. <http://www.yourtekwburytoday.com/2014/09/21/46986/walking-club-open-to-the-public-at-tewksbury-high>;

<https://wilmingtonapple.com/2015/09/30/whs-announces-details-surrounding-public-use-of-in-door-track/>;

<http://www.norwoodschools.org/Downloads/SHEA%20STADIUM%20TRACK%20USAGE%20POLICY-02.pdf>

The Island boardwalk should have parking. Haven't heard about the other reservations... make them known and add parking

Build the rail trail.

Hockey rink please

I would love to play/practice men's volleyball in Lynnfield, specifically indoors.

I would love Pillings Pond to be dredged so that it was cleaner, deeper and healthy to swim in. Also I would love a large community garden and a dog park.

As an avid runner and environmentalist, I am disappointed about the lack of trails in Lynnfield. Mainly, because there are many areas in Lynnfield that would be great for trail running.

Building a rail trail would destroy the small, quaint New England town Lynnfield currently is and also why so many of us moved to this town originally. We should be more concerned about the conservation land at Reedy Meadow and how that will be destroyed with a rail trail. We should also be concerned about the safety of the abutters, including the schools, that the trail will be going by. This trail would be used by more than just Lynnfield residents yet, Lynnfield residents will be paying for it in more than monetary ways. We should spend our money on improving our school fields.

I ask that the committee does not destroy existing conservation land under the guise that it will be maintained in the future by newer sites. It never happens, and existing sites will be completely destroyed over time. Solution is do not touch the existing conservation site. Re-build, re-design, or redevelop existing recreational sites to

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

accommodate more facilities or more activities.

The idea of the rail trail is absolutely ridiculous. Paving through beautiful Reedy Meadow, not enough parking, not enough police officers to patrol the path by bike and no plans or funding for maintenance. Short sighted thinking for a very small benefit for a small but aggressively vocal group of active proponents.

Cross Country trails would be great to the LHS runners off the roads in the Grant where cars drive constantly through the same path as the runners.

Cross-country course that is off-road

It appears as though every spare piece of land in Lynnfield is being sold and developed. At this pace there will be no parcels to conserve!

Lynnfield High School should have a cross-country running trail that is not on the roads. Car traffic is dangerous. Most towns have courses that are on fields or through wooded trails.

I forgot to check off newhall park. This is an ideal site for a town gathering if the Bali Hai could be purchased for a visitor center.

I like this survey better than the previous one. Not sure why the ages of my family was needed. I could have answered the questions following the age portion.

We do not have an unlimited budget for recreation. We need to be practical as we do with our own family budget.

If any of your ideas or potential projects intrude on the privacy of Lynnfield community members in their own homes and yards then you shouldn't pursue these projects.

We came from Arlington and LOVED the bike trail. Our friends, who were abutters, also loved the bike trail. There has to be a way to make that happen.

I wish we had a town swimming pool for the summer months. I grew up with a Rec department running the pool and activities for the kids - especially in the summer months. Swim lessons, toddler classes, art classes. A few of the basics.

I believe a rec center would be a great addition to our community. I'd be happy to pay extra taxes in order to secure a place for myself and the families of Lynnfield to work out at.

Lynnfield should build the rail trail through Reedy Meadow. I've walked on it and it would be a beautiful addition for running, walking, and biking for families.

We need to pass the Community Preservation Act.

Would like to see Reedy Meadow golf course stay as a golf course and not building houses or the library on it.

Maintenance of Lynnfield public roadways has not been good over the past year. Down branches overgrown weeds etc.

We think the pond has a lot of recreational uses and is not taken care of properly and needs more access

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

I am against building anything that may disturb the natural environment of Reedy Meadow.

Get that new bike/walk path from Wakefield built please. It will be a major improvement for elderly people who need a safe place for exercise. Good Luck

a recreation center for after school play that includes public swim is much needed. for those of us who like to row, has the town ever considered a rowing club for kids?

I have lived here for 13 years and have only heard of Pillings Pond - never heard of the others - have 2 new dogs and would love to get them outside - The places mentioned are not well advertised - please get the message out on these options!

Survey is great. Rant follows.

Will it lead to input to a strategy plan; there is none.

Fields should be considered school and promoted by the school committee, superintendent and included as school cost; town is hiding true cost of schools.

Need to maintain what we have and as we expand. Fields Project while done professionally and well would have been different if town/schools saw to maintenance.

Separate recreation facilities instead of using schools (when not open) for community programs and recreation is not considered; why?

Y's and health clubs nearby used by town, why a competing facility in addition to schools in town?

2 public golf courses are a hobby for a few people. What's the strategy behind this certainly not that they're covering debt service on purchase or they prevented 40B housing 14 years ago.

Better advertising of what is actually available

need more open areas where dogs are allowed;

Make the cemetery accessible again for walking dogs on leashes!!!!

Facilities for non-team recreation (walking, biking, snowshoeing which was not even listed as a choice) have long been given short shrift in Lynnfield. All bow down to playing fields.

We need a town center!

Places to walk dogs outside with a cleared (even paved) path and treatment for ticks. One time I tried with my dog in an area I read about on the Patch- dog got 16 ticks in 5 minutes.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Definitely need more longish trails for running, and a dog park would be great
The town is perfect the way it is, no changes needed
We need the Rail Trail project to move forward. This could be used to supply safe access for bikes, cross-country skiing as well as walking trails seasonally
Bike trail!!!
Playgrounds need attention (Jordan park!)
Biking / walking trails - scary to have middle schoolers biking on streets and sidewalks are in miserable condition for bikes. Most facilities seem to be at schools which aren't always accessible.
We need more conservation land with walking trails.
We desperately need a bike trail through Lynnfield connecting these areas together
You could start with what we have -- attend to the roots and cracks and uneven surfaces on existing sidewalks. Fix up Partridge Island Trail and keep it fixed, yearly. Put up signs and maintain the "walking trail" at the high school - currently there is a decision point where the stone dust trail goes to the left and dead ends, and an asphalt trail goes to the right, between the fields. What is the actual walking trail? Investigate what it would take to make the trail go ALL the way around the perimeter of the fields. Also, put up signs and maintain the "walking trail" around Market Street.
As a town we should invest in keeping up the parks fields and conservation areas we already have before spending more \$\$ for new spaces and not keeping up the existing spaces
Keep Reedy Meadow golf course as a golf course. Turn King Rail into a dog park. I personally hate dog parks because of liability and disruption to neighbors, but others seemed to request this in master plan. King Rail is near Market Street parking plus has its own, is not near neighbors, is near where those who would want probably go and wouldn't disrupt any trails or protected lands. Remember it is segregated from neighbors and limits dog poop, rogue dogs and barking to abutters.
I feel monetary appropriations should be spent paying what we owe now. Necessary expenses come along to quickly in this town, and payroll and insurance are cash expenses that the town is obligated, this is a priority. I think limiting more debt before more expenditure would be my statement. Thank you
Save reedy meadow golf course no new library and we don't need bike trail
After what happened with Kasabuski this year, this town should consider an ice rink. We have an exceptional hockey program in town and it's time to take advantage of the talent and stop forcing teams to spend hours per week driving. Hockey should be our sport.
See comments in para 9

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Lynnfield Resident parking only on Highland Ave for Pillings Pond Access. Out of town boaters litter, illegally park, disturb residence at 5 am, park on lawn, block access for emergency vehicles and pedestrians. Cause wear and tear and damage to the boating ramp and Street with oversized boats, trailers and vehicles that is maintained with Lynnfield taxpayer money for non-Lynnfield residents.

fix the side walks before spending money on the bike trail

Please stop labeling the common Lynnfield Center Commons. It has never been called that in the past.

no bike path

There are plenty of facilities and usable space already. Proper maintenance or upgrades to existing options is best. The appeal of Lynnfield versus neighboring towns is the natural settings and wooded areas around homes and schools that don't have added foot or bike traffic.

Improving the existing recreation areas are enough. They must be clean and accessible.

Would love to have involvement of local scouts and LHS students to help with trail markers at local conservation areas.

There needs to be more places to go running/walking, like the Breakheart Reservation (doesn't need to be that grand), where you can run and not worry about getting hit by a car or people pulling out of their driveways....would be great.

The town should try to oppose/limit new subdivision projects---especially those that clearcut wooded areas.

I didn't recognize some of the conservation lands. It would helpful if we were given information about how to access those properties.

Completing rail trail should be highest new initiative.

We would love to see more offerings for our kids through recreation, with responsible adults running the programs. We would definitely hike more locally (we go out of town) if we had a better idea of what trails were where. We also think maintenance of the existing facilities does continue to be a huge issue. Thank you for taking the time to collect this information!

A full list / map of all trails in town / rights of ways / easements would be great! For example, I know of a trail off of Pocahontas that is not listed anywhere.

It appears as though every possible piece of land in Lynnfield is being sold/developed to accommodate larger and larger homes.

Wish there was a town pool

The town is great for most activities and we have our own gardens. Conserve wetlands please. Development excess hurts ecosystem.

I wish there were more town activities for students once they are in high school. My

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

son is in middle school and plays fall, winter, and spring. I am worried due to limited positions on high school teams (same athletic kids on multiple teams), that there isn't something for the rest of the kids. It happened when I attended school here. Worried it will happen again for my son. Please help!!!

Put the Rail Trail thru on wakefield Lynnfield RR as 14 years of work into it, and it goes thru center of town, even if you have to split into two projects or phases, one for each town and have the utility companies fund part of it and work hand in hand with nonprofits with specific real mission such as friends of Lynnfield rail trail dedicated for the trail maintenance and use. Do not yield to the retail influences in the area or one sport or the other, divides town.

Lynnfield needs a community/recreation center for adults and kids

I'd love to see Lynnfield promoting more activity in existing locations - sidewalks, school fields and courts - rather than spend more money on new things in hopes people will use them.

An indoor rec space and skate/bike park would be fantastic assets to this community. Mountain bike groups would great too. Thank you for all that you do.

We need a rec center with an outdoor community pool. Too many people leave Lynnfield to access these and break up the sense of community.

Would love to use open green space in town but I don't find it easily accessible.

Some of the Rec oops listed I knew nothing about. We need to protect all undeveloped land and boost outdoor space. The rail trail is a must! Lynnfield a getting overcrowded. Too many houses

I would love to see an indoor recreational facility for the town! Racquetball and tennis courts, batting cages, climbing wall, pool, fitness studio, indoor field space/track, sport courts with a kids center to keep those little ones entertained and a lounge area. Make it a gigantic indoor complex that's waterfront for kayak/boating rentals and walk/bike trails and why not toss in an outdoor patio pavilion too for more picnic areas with a dog park! If we only had an endless supply of money and space to have it all!! Decisions! I would vote for an indoor recreation center that supports athletic opportunities for all age groups. You could wipe out Bali Hai!! That thing needs to go!! If you created a larger facility with more recreation and offered a daily, annual or monthly pass to residents I would pay. I would pay for the year for unlimited use of the facilities and would assume it would exclude camps and swimming lessons.

I was surprised with the limited number of quality playgrounds in Lynnfield. I hope that in time with the proper funds, there will be more accessible playgrounds for children especially Jordan park near where I live.

No bike trail. Absolute waste of valuable resources.

We need a safer route for high school cross country team and other runners in general.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

We are the only town in our league that runs on the street and it is increasingly dangerous. Cross country is a big sport for the high school. Also we need a new library!!

No more apartment buildings

A town pool would be amazing!

I think the town does an amazing job of keeping up with the young families and their wants/needs. This is a place to raise children and having new families move here and enjoy the recreation is fantastic. Overall I feel Lynnfield is a beautiful town with lots to offer and maintains its facilities. (Jordan park playground needs an overhaul- but in time I believe that will happen!) thank you for all you do.

I think the town is in desperate need of a dog park. I also think bike paths would be great. Lynnfield residents have to go to neighboring towns for both of these things...

Lacking in following maintenance of playgrounds and parks. Once they are built, someone needs to see what works, and what doesn't. Fences that break, new pieces of equipment that do not stand up to usage.

Lynnfield's #1 priority s/b improving and maintaining existing parks to a high standard. We are a small town and don't need more just need better maintained fields.

An indoor recreational facility is needed plus we should make the LHS and LMS gyms more available via open gym times each week for varying age groups. Charge a small entrance fee to cover costs for custodians and/or supv. Other towns do this for \$5/person.

It is a shame that our best gym, LHS, is not available to youth programs. Only town I know of that does not utilize their high school gym for youth programs.

The town needs a dog park there is no place to bring dogs to play. There should be more frequent clean up of parks like glen meadow, barrels need to be emptied more because of high volume of people using this park also check sprinklers, very muddy in areas. Glen meadow park tennis court is dangerous. Very slippery on right side due to moss and leaves and overgrowth of brush coming through fence. Several children have fallen due to how slippery it is. The town needs a place for teenagers to go, some recreation space where they could gather and have fun activities.

I hope the rail trail project goes ahead really soon!

Lynnfield youth sports needs to have more priority with field space. Never enough field space for spring or summer softball practices to be scheduled. The younger kids for little league don't get any practice time because not enough field space. Also girls middle school field hockey should never be bumped from their field for practices and most importantly I think something needs to be done about the goose poop at LMS field. It's unsanitary and very embarrassing having the girls play on a field loaded with poop. And the girls slip all over it when the field is damp or wet. It's amazing how many different bacteria and diseases are in goose poop and no one thinks about relocating

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

the geese . I could say the same about newhall. While I love animals my kids shouldn't have lesser importance than goose poop.

The boardwalk at partridge island is in extreme disrepair & hazardous to use.

would love to have bike path (rail trail), and a dog park - so many dog owners in lynnfield, and we have go drive all the way to melrose for a dog park

Would love to have a community Rec Center with theatre, computer area, ping pong / pool tables, tv lounge, cooking classes, gyms & sport activities. Adults could use it during the day & kids after school.

current parks, fields, and school grounds are not adequately maintained. Before we think about new stuff, would love to see what we have improved and properly cared for before taking on more responsibility. thank you.

Area for a dog park

Spend time and resources maintaining what we have rather than purchasing more

If there aren't areas where we can purchase additional land for hiking/walking/biking/ - a bike lane on main and essex and summer streets should be considered so it is safe for the children of the town to bike to and from school. traffic on those streets are way too fast.

Lynnfield residents have tons of recreation and conservation options available very close to us. Lake Q in Wakefield, Harold Parker in N Reading, Breakheart in Saugus, etc. Our residents are lucky to have all these terrific natural resources so close by!

For a town like Lynnfield to run 2 separate municipal golf courses is insanity.

## **APPENDIX C: Public Process**

**This section includes letters from various boards and departments who have confirmed that they have reviewed and provided any pertinent feedback to this Plan.**

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



Town of  
**LYNNFIELD**

Robert J. Dolan  
Town Administrator

SELECT BOARD

January 10, 2022

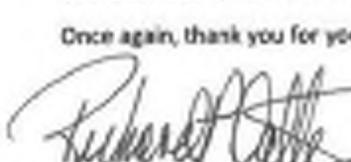
Lynnfield Open Space & Recreation Committee  
Planning & Conservation Department  
Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Dear Committee Members:

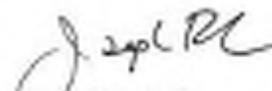
Please be advised that at its meeting of Monday, January 10, 2022, the Select Board voted unanimously to endorse the draft Open Space & Recreation Plan submitted by your committee.

Members of the Board acknowledged that this comprehensive document will provide a crucial tool for planning to protect, preserve and create open space and recreational space in Lynnfield, and recognized the many hours you and your committee members have put into the creation of this document. They have expressed their appreciation in their capacity as Select Board members and on behalf of the Town of Lynnfield.

Once again, thank you for your efforts.

  
Richard Dalton  
Chair

  
Philip Crawford  
Vice Chair

  
Joseph Cornell  
Clerk

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



August 27, 2020

Melissa Cryan  
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs  
100 Cambridge St. - Suite 900  
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Ms. Cryan:

The Town of Lynnfield's 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) was recently submitted to the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) for review.

The Division of Conservation Services (DCS) requires that all open space plans be reviewed by the applicable regional planning agency. This review is advisory and only DCS has the power to approve a municipal open space plan. While your office reviews open space plans for compliance with your guidelines, MAPC reviews these plans for their attention to regional issues generally and more specifically for consistency with *MetroFuture*, the regional policy plan for the Boston metropolitan area.

**Consistency with *MetroFuture*** - *MetroFuture* is the official regional plan for Greater Boston, adopted in 2008 in accordance with the requirements of Massachusetts General Law. The plan includes 65 goals and objectives as well as 13 detailed implementation strategies for accomplishing these goals. We encourage all communities within the MAPC region to become familiar with the plan by visiting [www.mapc.org/get-involved/metrofuture-our-regional-plan](http://www.mapc.org/get-involved/metrofuture-our-regional-plan). (We also note that MAPC and its member communities are now in the process of developing a new regional plan, which will look out to 2050, and is accordingly called *MetroCommon 2050*.)

The Town directly references consistency with *MetroFuture* in the identification of regional open space and recreational goals and objectives, as well as the implementation strategies advanced in *MetroFuture* for accomplishing those goals. In particular, the OSRP embraces a regional perspective in local open space planning in its Action Plan by seeking to coordinate future land acquisition with regional land trusts and similar entities. Additionally, the Town seeks to work with MAPC and other partners to assist in planning for connections with regional trail networks.

**Community Preservation Act** - Adoption of the Community Preservation Act (CPA) is a key strategy recommended by *MetroFuture*. We note that Lynnfield has not adopted the CPA (a vote failed in 2009), but we are encouraged to see that the Lynnfield Conservation Commission and Open Space Committee support CPA. However, pursuing adoption of CPA is not included in the OSRP Action Plan. Many of the Plan's recommendations would benefit from utilizing CPA as a funding source.

Keith Bergman, President | Erin Wertman, Vice President | Taber Keally, Treasurer | Sandra Hackman, Secretary | Marc Draisen, Executive Director  
Metropolitan Area Planning Council | 60 Temple Place | Boston, Massachusetts 02111 | 617-933-0700 | 617-482-7185 fax | [mapc.org](http://mapc.org)

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



SMART GROWTH AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The Plan states the advantages of adopting the CPA. Reforms to the program were passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in 2012. These reforms include broadened eligibility of recreational facilities, the option to exempt up to the first \$100,000 of commercial property value from the CPA surcharge, and the ability to use additional municipal revenue to qualify for state matching funds. These amendments should make CPA even more attractive to the Town, and may encourage residents to support the proposal. Last year, legislation was adopted to increase the contributions to the state CPA Trust Fund which provides additional state resources to municipalities that adopt CPA. More detailed information regarding CPA can be found at <http://www.communitypreservation.org> or by contacting MAPC's Government Affairs staff.

The Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan provides a great deal of detail regarding its parks and open spaces, which includes an assessment of their current condition and future needs. It should serve the Town well as it continues its efforts to preserve open space and provide for the recreational needs of its residents.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this plan.

Sincerely,

Marc D. Draisen  
Executive Director

cc: Jennifer Welter, Town Planner

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

## *Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts*

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

PLANNING BOARD

August 19, 2020



55 SUMMER STREET  
LYNNFIELD, MA 01940  
781-334-9495

Members of the 2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
Lynnfield Planning & Conservation  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

**RE: Letter of support for the 2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan**

The Conservation Commission has reviewed the draft of the 2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan prepared by Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee. We believe that the Committee has comprehensively depicted the town's historical and physical background and inventoried its existing land. The Plan's goals, objectives and recommendations represent a thoughtful approach to preserving and protecting Lynnfield's open spaces and natural resources to further enhance our valued quality of life. Additionally, the Plan provides our community with guidelines to assist in future development opportunities in a responsible fashion.

Going forward, the Conservation Commission is committed to the ongoing implementation, review and revision of this Plan to help ensure that it remains a living and working document.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Gentile".

Don Gentile, Chair  
Lynnfield, Conservation Commission

## *Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts*

PLANNING BOARD  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940



781-334-9490  
planningoffice@town.lynnfield.ma.us  
www.town.lynnfield.ma.us

*Brian R. Charville, Chairman*

*Katherine Flaws, Clerk*

August 27, 2020

2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
Lynnfield Planning & Conservation  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee,

The Lynnfield Planning Board is sincerely grateful for the time and effort that have been spent developing the revision to the Town's Open Space and Recreation Plan. This plan has the approval of the Lynnfield Planning Board.

This plan reflects the community's wishes and concerns for open space, recreation and development. Further, this plan supports the goals and objectives of the Town's Master Plan.

Thank you again for your committee's dedication and efforts in completing a document that will guide Lynnfield's future efforts to enhance and protect our open spaces, and address the recreational needs of the community.

Sincerely,

Brian Charville, Chairman  
Lynnfield Planning Board

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



November 5, 2020

Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
c/o Lynnfield planning & Conservation  
Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Dear Committee Members,

On behalf of the Lynnfield Recreation Commission, I thank your committee members for the opportunity to review and discuss a draft of the 2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan. As you know, our Commission was established after the publication of the previous 2010 Plan, and we are particularly pleased to provide input into this updated version.

This Plan provides an excellent picture of the demographics of our town and the populations that our Commission aims to serve through our programming. As highlighted in this document, and of paramount importance to our Commission is the Lynnfield Recreation Commission's goal to establish an indoor Recreation Center. We also enthusiastically support the passive and active recreation goals and activities as delineated in the Plan's Seven-Year Action Plan.

Our Commission looks forward to working with the Open Space & Recreation Plan committee members as they move forward to execute this plan.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Sjoberg, Chair  
Lynnfield Recreation Commission  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940



2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



**Lynnfield Center Water District**  
83 Phillips Road  
Lynnfield, Massachusetts 01940  
Phone +1.781.334.3901  
FAX: +1.781.334.3013  
**Info@LCWD.US** ♦ **www.LCWD.US**

Commissioners:  
Joseph T. Maney, Chairman  
Anders F. Youngren  
Jack D. Adelson

Superintendent:  
John V. Scenna

2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
Lynnfield Planning & Conservation  
c/o Emile Cadematori, Director  
55 Summer Street, Lynnfield, MA 01940

February 9, 2022

Dear Members,

On Tuesday, February 8, 2022, the Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) discussed the updated and most recent October 2021 version of the Town of Lynnfield Open Space Plan. Thank you to Jennifer Welter from your office for attending. The **Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) formally approves your revisions to the Lynnfield Open Space & Recreation Plan** and fully endorses this plan, its initiatives, vision and action items.

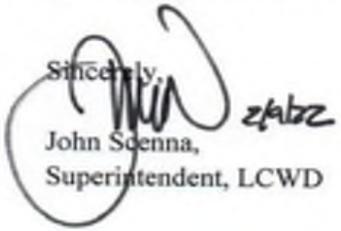
The LCWD services most of the rate-payer homes, businesses, and public buildings in Lynnfield. Among your plan's goals and objectives for open space and recreation we are particularly pleased with your plan's stated goals and objectives to protect and preserve the town's critical water resources.

In general, we are very content that goals remain centered on increasing public awareness of natural resources and conservation through education, site tours, etc. We are most pleased that the plan also focuses on providing a range of recreational opportunities for all residents and it targets management, maintenance, and improvement to existing open space and natural resources. The updates continue to highlight protection of drinking waters supplies, completely aligned with LCWD priorities and goals.

Going forward, we will be happy to continue partnering with you in your committee's efforts to carry out the work of this plan.

We sincerely thank you for your committee's hard work and dedication in the overall objectives covered by this study.

Sincerely,

  
John Scenna,  
Superintendent, LCWD

cc. Joseph Maney, Chairman, LCWD  
Robert J. Dolan, Robert Curtin, Town Administrator's Office  
Jennifer Welter, Planning & Conservation Office

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Lynnfield Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
c/o Lynnfield planning & Conservation  
Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Dear Committee Members,

The Finance Committee has had an opportunity to review and discuss a draft of the Open Space Plan. This important document will help the Town of Lynnfield preserve its natural areas and enhance the use of its recreational assets. In so doing, the quality of life for our citizens, as well as future generations, will be improved.

Our committee members are impressed with the comprehensive scope and thoroughness of its research. All who participated in this planning process deserve our sincere gratitude. We enthusiastically support the work items as proposed in the Seven-Year Action Plan section of this report.

Very truly yours,



Chris Mattia, Chairman  
Lynnfield Finance Committee  
Lynnfield Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



JOHN M. TOMASZ, DIRECTOR  
CHARLIE RICHTER, P.E.

### TOWN OF LYNNFIELD DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

TOWN HALL  
55 SUMMER STREET  
LYNNFIELD MA 01940-1843

PHONE: 781-334-9500  
FAX: 781-334-9509

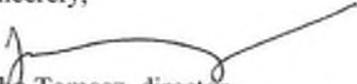
September 2, 2020

2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee  
Lynnfield Planning & Conservation  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee,

I endorse the 2020 Open Space & Recreation Plan as prepared by your committee. Our department personnel look forward to working with your members as they work to implement the Open Space & Recreation Plan's goals and objectives.

Sincerely,



John Tomasz, director  
Lynnfield Public Works Department

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



LYNNFIELD WATER DISTRICT

August 17, 2020

Jennifer Welter  
Open Space and Recreation Committee  
Planning and Conservation  
Town Hall  
55 Summer Street

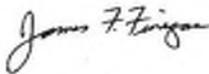
Re: 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Welter:

This letter serves as an endorsement by the Lynnfield Water District of the sections of the draft 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan that include discussion of the Lynnfield Water District.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Very truly yours,



James F. Finegan, P.E.  
Superintendent

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

*Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts*



**BOARD OF HEALTH**  
**55 Summer Street**  
**Lynnfield, MA 01940**  
**Telephone: 781-334-9480**  
**Facsimile: 781-334-9489**



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

October 29, 2020

Open Space and Recreation Committee  
Lynnfield Town Hall  
55 Summer St  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

Dear Open Space Committee Representatives:

The Lynnfield Board of Health commends you on the extensive effort in providing the Open Space and Recreation Plan for Lynnfield. While the BOH offered a few minor clarifications regarding septic systems, the plan is supported by the BOH.

While it remains unchanged that the Town of Lynnfield does not have a sewer system, there are a few properties that tie into the adjacent communities. These include, as expressed in 2010 to the Open Space Committee, certain properties on Broadway (Rt 1), Lynnfield Commons apartment complex, homes on Tree Top Lane and few addresses on Standish Road. Since then, Market Street has been constructed and connects to Wakefield sewer.

In September 2019, the Lynnfield BOH adopted Private Well Regulations based on model regulations by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. This is important, particularly for future development, where access to public water supply is not available (ex. upper Main St). Again, we commend you on your extensive efforts to plan for and preserve open space in Lynnfield.

Sincerely,

*Rocco A. Iocco, DMD*

Rocco A. Iocco, DMD  
Chair, Lynnfield Board of Health

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

Town of Lynnfield  
Board of Assessors  
55 Sumner Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940



November 15, 2021

Paul Martindale, Chairman  
Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Committee  
Town Hall  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

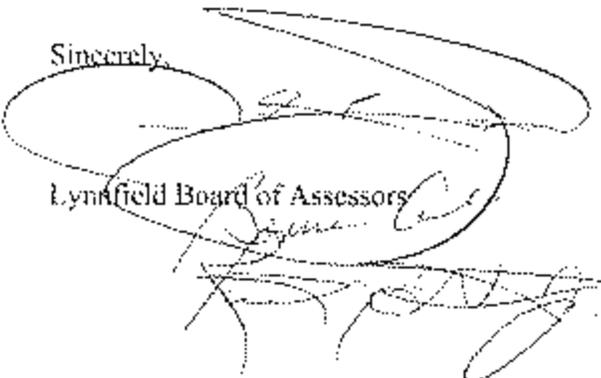
Dear Mr. Martindale,

RE: Open Space & Recreation Plan draft of July 1, 2020  
Lynnfield, Massachusetts

The Board of Assessors has reviewed a draft of the above referenced plan. This important document will help the Town of Lynnfield preserve its natural area and enhance the use of our recreational assets. In doing so the quality of life for our citizens, as well as future generations, will be improved.

The Board is impressed with the Lynnfield Open Space Committee time and efforts putting together and research of this plan. All of those who participated in the planning process deserve our sincere gratitude.

Sincerely,

  
Lynnfield Board of Assessors

Telephone: 781-334-9450



**TOWN OF LYNNFIELD HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

Town Hall, 55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, Massachusetts 01940  
781-334-3128

September 2, 2020

To: The 2020 Open Space and Recreation Committee

We members of the Lynnfield Historical Commission applaud your work in putting together the 2020 OpenSpace and Recreation Plan. Thank you for incorporating the changes that we have asked for . We find your document detailed and informative, even to those who have a good deal of existing town knowledge. We were able to identify answers to questions that we did not know we had. We highly recommend it's reading to everyone interested in Lynnfield's heritage and future.

Thank You,  
For the Historical Commission,  
Roy Sorli

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

CHIEF  
GLENN A. DAVIS  
59 SUMMER STREET  
LYNNFIELD, MA 01940-1823  
781-334-5152  
FAX: 781-334-2592

Town of Lynnfield



FIRE DEPARTMENT

July 27, 2020

2020 Open Space & Recreation Committee,

I have reviewed the draft plan as presented to me on July 8, 2020 via email.

In particular I have reviewed:

***Section 4: Environmental Inventory and Analysis/***

- ***G. Environmental Challenges/***
  - o ***1. Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste and Underground storage Tanks***  
***– pages 53-54***

The section above looks complete and accurate at this time.

Thank you for asking for the input of the Lynnfield Fire Department.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Glenn Davis', is written over a faint, illegible background.

Glenn Davis  
Fire Chief  
Lynnfield Fire Department

**Lynnfield Senior Center**

**525 Salem Street**

**Lynnfield, MA 01940**

---

July 20, 2020

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR LYNNFIELD OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN

On behalf of the Lynnfield Senior Center and Council on Aging Board of Directors, I am writing to express our support for the Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan. After careful review, we have no revisions or additions that we deem necessary. The report is well thought out, clear and concise with a strong plan for the future of preserving the town of Lynnfield as the quaint, clean, open space that it has always been. After careful review, several board members had a few thoughts:

--concern over payment for the proposed plans along with other town needs such as roads and sidewalks, police and fire department additional space, new library, schools and adequate space for the increasing number of seniors in the years ahead.

--concern over the use of atvs and motorbikes in the conservation areas.

Linda S. Naccara  
Lynnfield Senior Center Director  
and the Council on Aging Board of Directors

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

## LYNNFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS



KRISTEN S. VOGEL, SUPERINTENDENT  
525 SALEM STREET, LYNNFIELD, MA 01940-1789  
TEL: (781) 334-9200 FAX: (781) 561-5231 EMAIL: VOGELK@LYNNFIELD.K12.MA.US

November 4, 2021

Ms. Jennifer Welter  
Lynnfield Planning & Conservation  
Town Hall  
55 Summer Street  
Lynnfield, MA 01940

### **RE: LYNNFIELD OPEN SPACE & RECREATION**

Dear Ms. Welter,

I have read the Draft Copy of the 2020 Town of Lynnfield Open Space and Recreation Plan and commend you for creating such an insightful document. I support all of your goals.

Thank you for your continued support and dedication to making Lynnfield such a wonderful place to live.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kristen S. Vogel".

Kristen Vogel  
Superintendent of Schools

**APPENDIX D: American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance:  
ADA Self-Evaluations, (Handicap Accessibilities detailed in  
Access Survey, Section 5, and in Table 5-3 below)**



Town of  
**LYNNFIELD**

CHRISTOPHER J. BARRETT  
PHILIP B. CRAWFORD  
RICHARD P. DALTON

Robert J. Dolan  
Town Administrator

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

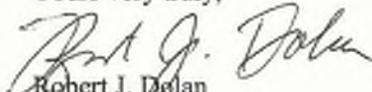
DATE: April 14, 2020

TO: Members of the Lynnfield Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee

Please be advised that as of his date of hire in November 2016, the Board of Selectmen has appointed John Tomasz, Director of Public Works, as the Town's ADA Coordinator under the "Americans with Disabilities Act."

The Lynnfield Town website provides the Americans with Disabilities Act Grievance Procedure, including a direct email link to the ADA Coordinator. Additionally, the Town website includes the Americans with Disabilities Act Public Notice and the July 26, 2017 Proclamation from the Board of Selectmen that renews its commitment to upholding the nondiscrimination principles of the ADA.

Yours very truly,

  
Robert J. Dolan  
Town Administrator

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan



JOHN M. TOMASZ, DIRECTOR  
CHARLIE RICHTER, P. E.

**TOWN OF LYNNFIELD**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

TOWN HALL  
55 SUMMER STREET  
LYNNFIELD MA 01940-1843

PHONE: 781-334-9500  
FAX: 781-334-9509

April 29, 2020

**To: All members of the Lynnfield Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee**

Dear Members,

Please be advised that, as Lynnfield's ADA Coordinator, I am attesting to the fact that Lynnfield's employment practices are in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act.

The October 2017 "Town of Lynnfield" Chapter 62 Personnel Bylaw, was adopted by the Town and includes the following major categories of Recruitment, Personnel Actions, Leave Administration, Training, Tests, Medical Exams/Questionnaires, Social and Recreational Programs, Fringe Benefits, Collective Bargaining Agreements, and Wage and Salary Administration.

Thank you.

John Tomasz  
Director Lynnfield Department of Public Works,  
Town of Lynnfield ADA Coordinator

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

3/11/2020

American with Disabilities Act Public Notice



## Lynnfield

OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF  
THE TOWN OF LYNNFIELD

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## American with Disabilities Act Public Notice

### ADA Grievance Procedure

The Town of Lynnfield does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operations of its programs, services or activities. The Town of Lynnfield does not discriminate in the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices.

This notice is provided as required by Title II of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

Questions, concerns, complaints or requests for additional information regarding the ADA may be forwarded to the Town of Lynnfield ADA coordinator:

Director of Public Works/ADA Coordinator  
55 Summer Street Lynnfield, MA 01940  
781-334-9500  
8 A.M. – 4:30 P.M. Monday – Thursday  
8 A.M.- 3:00 P.M. Friday  
E-mail

Individuals who need auxiliary aids for effective communication in programs and services of the Town of Lynnfield are invited to make their needs and preference know to the ADA coordinator.

Posted: Town Hall, Post Office, Public Library, High School, Middle School, Summer Street School, Huckleberry Hill School, Senior Center, Cable TV, New Employee Hire Package

May 28, 2003

### Home Modification Loan Program

This State funded program provides loans to make modifications to the primary, permanent residence of elders, adults with disabilities, and families with children with disabilities. The modifications to be made to the residence must be necessary to allow the beneficiary to remain in the home and must relate to their ability to function on a daily basis. Click on the link above to find out more info on this beneficial program.

### New Change in ADA regarding use of Massachusetts ID card

**Source URL:** <https://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/public-works/pages/american-disabilities-act-public-notice>

<https://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/print/914>

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# **P R O C L A M A T I O N**

We, the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, by virtue of the authority vested in us by the people of Lynnfield as elected officials, do hereby proclaim July 26, 2017, as

*Spirit of the 27th Anniversary of the  
Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Day*

We urge all citizens of the Town of Lynnfield, its community leaders, businesses and government officials, to celebrate the contributions that people with disabilities have made and continue to make.

As Selectmen for the Town of Lynnfield, we renew our commitment to upholding the nondiscrimination principles of the ADA.

We urge that all citizens support the efforts of the Independent Living Center of the North Shore and Cape Ann, Inc., which is the voice of all persons with disabilities and their families. This proclamation is an acknowledgement of the rights of all persons with disabilities under the ADA and their daily activities, struggles and triumphs here in our Town.

In witness whereof, we have hereby set our hands and seal of the Town of Lynnfield this 12th day of June, 2017.

Christopher J. Barrett, Chairman

Richard P. Dalton, Vice Chairman

Philip B. Crawford, Clerk

# 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

4/15/2020

American with Disabilities Act (ADA)



## Lynnfield

OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF  
THE TOWN OF LYNNFIELD

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## American with Disabilities Act (ADA)

### GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in employment practices and policies or in the provision of services, activities, programs or benefits by the Town of Lynnfield.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination, such as name, address and phone number of complainant and location, date and description of the problem. Alternate means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint, will be made available for people with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but no later than 60 calendar days after the alleged violation to:

DPW Director, ADA Coordinator  
55 Summer Street, Lynnfield, MA 01940  
[Email](#)

The following time line is to be followed for complaints:

Within 30 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, the DPW Director will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions.

Within 30 calendar days after the meeting, DPW Director will respond in writing, and where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille or audiotape. The response will explain the position of the Town of Lynnfield and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by DPW Director does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision of the ADA coordinator within 30 calendar days after receipt of the response to the Town Administrator.

Within 30 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, the Town Administrator will meet the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 30 calendar days after the meeting, the Town Administrator will respond in writing, and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

<https://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/print/910>

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## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

4/15/2020

American with Disabilities Act (ADA)

All complaints received by the ADA Coordinator, the Town Administrator, and responses from the ADA coordinator and the Town Administrator will be kept by the Town of Lynnfield for at least three years.

Source URL: <https://www.town.lynnfield.ma.us/public-works/pages/american-disabilities-act-ada>

**Table 5-3**

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Bennett Keenan** Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: Northern part of town off Main Street adjacent to North Reading and Middleton

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 1/1864, 2595, 2773, 2/2555; 3/316, 378, 441, 1072, 1253, 1817, 1946, 2135, & 2885; 4/247, 498, 647, 1091, 1893, 2055, 2399, 2577, 2771, & 2799; 5/1584; 7/229, 474, 562, 1155, 1433, 1733, 1887, 2024, 2539, & 2866; 8/487, 845, 914, 1045, 1279, 1535, 1599, 1727, 1822, & 1842; 12/197, 992, 1771, 1864, 1887 & 2642

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps		X		
Parking		X		
Site Access	X			Limited across City of Lynn land off Elm Street, North Reading.
Trails	X			Old railroad bed
Signs		X		

**Description:** Lynnfield Center Water District has primary jurisdiction of this land, which was intended for use as a reservoir. The parcel contains an abandoned B&M railroad bed leading from North Reading to Middleton.

**Transition**

**Plan:** There is no direct access to this site from Lynnfield. The only access is off Elm Street in North Reading, which has no space for parking. Cooperation with the town of North Reading and private owners is needed to gain access and parking. For expanded use of this site, bike paths, walking trails, cross-country ski trails, etc. need to be created.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Beaverdam Brook Conservation Area** Date Conducted: August 2018

Location of Facility: Behind the Lynnfield Center Shopping District.

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 15/2319, 2373, 2461 & 2655; 19/581, 1151, 1218, 1829, 1957 & 2799;  
20/889, 969, 1176, 1596, 1666 & 1682; 23/655, 786 & 2113

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Ramps		X		
Parking	X			Lynnfield Center parking lot; No handicapped parking
Site Access	X			Lynnfield Center parking lot, cul-de-sac off Trog Hawley
Trails	X			Off Lynnfield Center parking lot
Signs		X		

**Description:** This area is a combination of conservation land with walking trails and Lynnfield Center Water District well fields, located at the end of Phillips Road.

**Transition Plan:** Create four spaces for parking spots on the site, allowing for handicapped access to the site. Consider adding gravel to a section(s) of the path as it is often a mucky surface and difficult for wheeled use.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Broad Meadows** Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: Off Stafford Road and Magnolia Drive

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 31/1759 & 2571, 36/567, 692 & 1332.

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Ramps		X		
Parking		X		
Site Access		X		
Trails		X		
Signs		X		

**Description:** This area is vacant conservation located off Stafford Road and Magnolia Drive, adjacent to 1.47 acres of greenbelt land.

**Transition Plan:** Since this area is flood plain, active use by the public is not possible.

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Partridge Island Trail** Date Conducted: March 6, 2022

Location of Facility: Main Street

Assessor’s Reference:  
Map(s)/Parcel(s): 33/575 & 1869

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			Limited - on/off boardwalk sloped sections.
Parking		X		No dedicated parking, but parking available on side street Heritage Lane. No dedicated handicapped parking.
Site Access	X			Entrance on Main Street across from Heritage Lane.
Trails	X			Combination forest floor surface and boardwalk.
Signs	X			There are several signs just inside the trail. One sign notes past maintenance efforts by Lynnfield Boy Scout troops. Other small signs note hours of access, dog waste restrictions, and prohibited activities

**Description:**

The trail is a combination of forest floor trail and constructed wooden boardwalk, which is fitted with wheel bump rails. An observation tower was consumed in a brush fire at Reedy Meadow in 2015. The trail and boardwalk is maintained on an as-needed basis. A significant sign was installed in 2019 marking the Main Street entrance which details the flora and fauna and history of Partridge Island and Reedy Meadow. As part of a Complete Streets project, new curb cuts, crosswalks and signage were added at the Main Street entrance to update accessibility. The entrance has been graded for improved handicapped accessibility.

**Transition Plan:** There are plans to replace the destroyed observation tower with a low-profile wildlife observation deck on the shoreline of Partridge Island.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Reedy Meadow** Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: Off Walnut Street, Summer Street and Main Street

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 28/2698, 33/2026, 2235, 34/1756, 2496, 2684, 2785 & 2885

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps		X		
Parking		X		
Site Access	X			Access behind Middle School fields and Summer St./Saint Paul's Church to abandoned Boston & Maine Railroad bed which crosses large portions of the marsh.
Trails		X		
Signs		X		

**Description:** This 540-acre parcel is located on the Wakefield/Lynnfield town line. A National Natural Landmark, Reedy Meadow is one of the largest freshwater cattail marshes in the Commonwealth.

**Transition Plan:** Lynnfield is currently in the process of designing a recreational trail with the Town of Wakefield linking these two communities through a state grant. This Wakefield-Lynnfield Rail Trail, which has been identified as the primary focus of current work, extends from Downtown Wakefield toward the Lynnfield/Peabody Town line (terminus TBD), and is in the 75% design phase.

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Bow Ridge/Kallenberg Quarry** Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: Off Lynnbrook Road and Ledge Road

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 56/1385, 57/987 & 57/1648

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps		X		
Parking	X			On street parking on cul-de-sac at Lynnbrook Road; no dedicated handicapped parking.
Site Access	X			
Trails	X			
Signs	X			At end of Lynnbrook; none on Ledge Rd.

**Description:** This area consists of three contiguous lots containing 14.76 acres, 7.94 acres and 30.05 acres respectively for a total of 52.75 acres of land. Limited parking is located at the end of Lynnbrook Road in the cul-de-sac or at the end of Ledge Road. On Lynnbrook, one must walk 100 yards up a paved private way to access the trailhead on the right. A third point of access is behind the Kelly Jeep commercial property on Route 1 northbound. There are 7 parking spots provided for the public by Kelly Jeep for visitors wishing to access this conservation area. Signage denoting this Conservation area was installed Spring, 2020.

**Transition Plan:** Consider additional on-site parking. Handicap accessibility is limited and would be challenging to develop, given the natural terrain..

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Freeman Park**

Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: 0 Main Street; Property abuts Wakefield

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 38/2022

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Ramps			X	
Parking	X			On street
Site Access	X			
Trails		X		
Signs	X			A memorial marker to note land donated to the town by Dr. Franklin W. Freeman as a memorial for his son Willard James who was killed in WWI.

**Description:** Small parcel of 0.69 acres on Lynnfield/Wakefield border, abutting Saugus River. The restoration of Freeman Park was completed in 2007 and is maintained by neighboring Berkshire Hathaway at 26 Main Street.

**Transition Plan:** Establish maintenance plan.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Glen Meadow Park** Date Conducted: March 3, 2022

Location of Facility: off Trickett Road

Assessor's Reference:  
Map(s)/Parcel(s): 41/2065

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps			X	
Parking	X			Unlined, approximately 20-30 spaces; no handicapped spaces are marked.
Site Access	X			One, paved for vehicles, another for walking
Trails	X			Brick walkway part way around field
Signs	X			
Bleachers	X			Seating approximately 50 people
Playgrounds	X			Totally replaced in 2016 and fully installed.
Picnic Tables	X			
Restrooms	X			Porta Potty on site April - November

**Description:** Little League baseball field, tennis and basketball courts, playground equipment. In 2016, the baseball field was reseeded, drainage issues repaired, new dugouts placed, infield re-clayed, new outfield fence with yellow caution wrap installed, new bleacher seating, PA and deep-water well placed for irrigation. The tennis courts and basketball courts were totally resurfaced. Existing brick walkway was re-laid for entry to the play structure area. Basketball nets are in need of repair.

**Transition Plan:** Basketball nets to be repaired.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS

Name of Facility: **Lynnfield High School**

Date Conducted: March 8, 2022

Location of Facility: 275 Essex Street

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 30/333

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			Off sidewalks for press box access
Parking	X			Several handicapped parking spots in various locations of each parking lot
Site Access	X			Main entrance, walking paths, ramps to fields
Walks	X			Sidewalks paved in front & thru fields facility
Entrances	X			Multiple - left and right side of school
Stairs	X			Stairs and ramp on left
Signs	X			School sign at street
Bleachers	X			Stadium Field and baseball fields
Restrooms	X			Handicap accessible - located in Amenities Building

**Description:** Multi-purpose turf fields for baseball, softball, football, field hockey, lacrosse and soccer; basketball courts. Three multi-purpose fields have lights. Hard pavement and stone dust walking paths added around fields providing access to the proposed Rail Trail vicinity. The existing natural grass upper soccer field was renovated including ADA accessible parking spots (no signs) and flat level ground wheelchair access to the field. The lower fields were completely renovated, including artificial turf installation, addition of new press box, concessions/amenities, bleachers, ADA ramps with railings, flat level ground wheelchair access to all fields - all ADA compliant.

**Transition Plan:** As part of the fields upgrade project at the high school, the completely permitted 4-court tennis courts will be rebuilt, and a 5th court added. Funding source has yet to be identified.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Huckleberry Hill School**

Date Conducted: March 8, 2022

Location of Facility: 11-12 Knoll Road

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 42/2235

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			Sidewalk ramps
Parking	X			Dedicated handicapped spots: 2 at field and playground, 2 at school. 64 parking spaces total.
Site Access	X			
Walks	X			Path in rear to Trickett/Glen Meadow Playground
Entrances	X			
Stairs		X		
Bleachers		X		
Playgrounds	X			
Picnic Tables	X			
Signs	X			
Restrooms	X			Inside facility

**Description:** In late 2020, voters approved capital expenditure funding for additional classroom extensions to both elementary schools. In addition to classrooms, this work included renovation of fields space, parking, playground upgrades and re-routing of facility and fields access points.

**Transition Plan:** Open space fields and playground upgrades are yet to be designed by the schools-approved architects, as of Spring 2022. It is expected that all fields renovations – and their access to – will comply with current schools facilities’ ADA requirements. One of the two project managers of these schools projects is our Lynnfield DPW Director, who is also the appointed ADA director for our Town.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS

Name of Facility: **Lynnfield Town Common**                      Date Conducted: March 6, 2022

Location of Facility: Summer/South Common Streets

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 24/2265

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			
Parking	X			On street only; 3 dedicated handicapped parking spots in front of the Library.
Site Access	X			Paved walkways
Walks	X			Paved
Entrances	X			
Stairs	X			In Meeting House
Bleachers		X		Benches along walkways
Signs		X		
Restrooms	X			Handicap Porta-Potti April - November

**Description:** Open area for concerts and other public gatherings. Town Meeting, June, 2020 approved funds for a large-scale Town Common improvement project, including ADA accessible walkways, ADA compliant Detectable Warnings Surface Tactiles at 6 crosswalk entrances, 6 permanently installed benches and sturdy trash cans along paved routes.

**Transition Plan:** Wheelchair access to enter the Meeting House without compromising its historic appeal.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Jordan Park** Date Conducted: March 8, 2022

Location of Facility: Wildewood Drive

Assessor's Reference:  
Map(s)/Parcel(s): 30/2875

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			
Parking	X			
Site Access	X			
Entrances	X			
Stairs		X		
Bleachers		X		
Playgrounds	X			
Drinking Fountains		X		
Picnic Tables	X			
Signs	X			Road entrance
Restrooms	X			2 Handicap Porta Potties onsite April-Nov.

**Description:** Open fields for soccer only; playground equipment

**Transition Plan:** The overall town fields renovation plan included upgrades to Jordan Park. Renovations were begun in winter, 2019. Renovations to Jordan Park were completed early summer, 2020 and include substantial additional parking including handicapped spaces and van accessibility, wheelchair access to fields, bleachers and playground equipment, a new playground and significant upgrades for stormwater handling.

## 2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

### ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS

Name of Facility: **Middle School** Date Conducted: March 8, 2022

Location of Facility: 505 Main Street

Assessor's Reference:  
Map(s)/Parcel(s): 28/1455

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			Wheelchair accessible
Parking	X			4 Dedicated handicapped spots; lined parking lot
Site Access	X			
Walks	X			Paved from parking lot to rear fields
Entrances	X			2: Main and emergency access for buses, DPW
Stairs		X		
Bleachers	X			1 Large at football field, 1 small for visitors; small at baseball diamond
Playgrounds		X		
Drinking Fountains		X		
Picnic Tables		X		
Signs	X			
Restrooms		X		Handicap accessible Porta Pottis - April - November

**Description:** Fields for football, baseball, softball, field hockey and lacrosse; track and field events; basketball and tennis courts. Track completely replaced 2018, capping a multi-year effort to renovate all town fields. Middle school facility includes new irrigation system with new deep well, renovated soccer, softball and lacrosse field, improved landscaping and drainage, new movable bleachers, renovated concessions building, and a new equipment storage facility.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Newhall Memorial Park** Date Conducted: March 3, 2022

Location of Facility: Oak Street at Suntaug Lake

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 47/2522

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Ramps		X		Level
Parking	X			38 spots; 1 handicapped
Site Access	X			
Walks	X			Paved
Entrances	X			
Stairs			X	
Bleachers	X			
Playgrounds	X			
Drinking Fountains		X		
Picnic Tables	X			
Signs	X			“City of Peabody Water Supply”, “Newhall Park”
Restrooms	X			1 Porta Potti April - November
Telephones		X		

**Description:** Multi-purpose fields for baseball and softball; tennis court and playground equipment.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Summer Street School** Date Conducted: March 8, 2022

Location of Facility: 262 Summer Street

Assessor’s Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 29/2763

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			
			X	Dedicated handicapped spots: multiple - at school entrance and entrance to fields
Site Access	X			
Walks	X			Paved
Entrances	X			
Bleachers		X		
Playgrounds	X			2: fenced in area and open area
Picnic Tables	X			
Signs	X			Sign for School
Restrooms	X			Inside facility

**Description:** Field for softball and baseball; playground equipment. In late 2020, voters approved capital expenditure funding for additional classroom extensions to both elementary schools. In addition to classrooms, this work included renovation of fields space, parking, playground upgrades and re-routing of facility and fields access points.

**Transition Plan:** Open space fields upgrades are yet to be designed by the schools-approved architects, as of Spring 2022. It is expected that all fields renovations – and their access to – will comply with current schools facilities’ ADA requirements. One of the two project managers of these schools projects is our Lynnfield DPW Director, who is also the appointed ADA contact for our Town. Because of the change in site elevation, a handicapped ramp may be required on the right side of school to access fields. This plan is yet to be designed by the architect.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Rotary Park** Date Conducted: August, 2018

Location of Facility: Pillings Pond at Summer Street

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): 35/2455 and 35/2446

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps	X			2 on sidewalk
Parking	X			On Summer Street; no dedicated handicapped parking
Site Access	X			
Trails			X	
Signs	X			
Playgrounds		X		
Bleachers		X		9 benches
Boat Ramp	X			On site for non-motorized access and fishing; also boat access at end of Highland Avenue

**Description:** A section of Pillings Pond on Summer Street; landscaped with benches for resting, reading, enjoying nature

**Transition Plan:** The Pond continues to be popular with fishermen, who stand at the water's edge to fish. This is currently creating a condition where the bank is weakening and beginning to collapse. The LCC is currently proposing that the DPW not mow the lawn to the edge of the pond, or install a non-plant edging - thereby creating a buffer to better protect the bank. The small parcel 35/2446 was purchased by the Conservation Commission with plans to plant the area as a "model" for native vegetation for pond abutters.

2020 Open Space and Recreation Plan

**ACCESS SURVEY FOR CONSERVATION/RECREATION AREAS**

Name of Facility: **Pine Hill Lot** Date Conducted: March 6, 2022

Location of Facility: Littledale Road off of Durham Drive

Assessor's Reference:

Map(s)/Parcel(s): Map 21, Parcel 1555

ITEM	YES	NO	NA	COMMENTS
Ramps		X		
Parking	X			On stub road between No. 4 and No. 6 Durham Drive; unlined, no dedicated handicapped parking
Site Access	X			
Trails	X			
Signs	X			
Playgrounds		X		
Bleachers		X		

**Description:** This is a 9.5 acre heavily wooded lot which was a former Mirabeau Fresh Air Camp for children. It was donated to the town a number of years ago. The Littledale Road stub road is the primary access to the lot, with adequate parking available in this stub road, and along Durham Drive.

**Transition Plan:** As part of an Eagle Scout project, and in conjunction with Town staff, the lot has been prepared for a cross-country trail for use by the High School Cross Country team, as well as for passive recreational trail use by the community. A ½ mile loop trail is complete. A cross-trail, for purposes of emergency access, is not yet complete.

**APPENDIX E: Policy and Procedure for the Elimination of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace (Excluding School Department)**



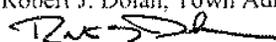
**Town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts**

**BOARD OF SELECTMEN**

**MEMORANDUM**

DATE: March 29, 2019

TO: All Town Employees (excluding School Department)

FROM: Robert J. Dolan, Town Administrator  


SUBJECT: Distribution of the Town's policy  
For Elimination of Sexual Harassment in  
The Work Place

On November 12, 1996, the Board of Selectmen adopted the attached Policy and Procedure dealing with Sexual Harassment in the Work place. The School Department has a separate policy.

Each employee, supervisor and manager are required to become familiar with this policy and fully comply with its spirit and intent.

You should note in particular, the complaint procedure in Section V, which begins on page 4.

Copies are being re-distributed at this time as a reminder to all employees of the existence of such a policy.

**TOWN OF LYNNFIELD**

**POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF  
SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE  
(EXCLUDING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT)**

**I. PURPOSE**

This memorandum establishes the policy of The Town of Lynnfield ("Town") regarding sexual harassment in the workplace by managers, supervisors, employees, vendors and contractors. This memorandum also describes examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment and sets forth a complaint procedure to be followed by persons who believe that they are victims of sexual harassment. This Policy does not apply to the School Department, which has its own policy regarding sexual harassment.

**II. POLICY**

The Town fully supports the right of all persons to hold employment without suffering sexual harassment or discrimination of any kind. It is the policy of the Town to maintain an environment that is free of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment by managers, supervisors, employees, vendors and contractors will not be tolerated.

Please note that while this policy sets forth the Town's goals of promoting a workplace that is free of sexual harassment, the policy is not designed or intended to limit the Town's authority to discipline or take remedial action for workplace conduct which is unacceptable, regardless of whether or not that conduct satisfies the definition of sexual harassment.

**III. DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

**A. The legal definition of sexual harassment**

Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination that is illegal under both Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (federal law) and M.G.L. c.151B § 4(16A) (state law). These laws provide that unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other physical or verbal conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

- submission to or rejection of such advances, requests or conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individuals employment or a basis for employment decisions affecting the individual; and/or
- such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individuals work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or sexually offensive work environment.

**B. Examples of conduct that can constitute unlawful sexual harassment**

Sexual harassment does not refer to behavior or occasional compliments of a socially acceptable nature. It refers to behavior that is not welcome, that is personally offensive and that fails to respect the rights of others. Sexual harassment occurs in a variety of situations which share a common element:

**the inappropriate introduction of sexual activities or comments into the work environment.**

Sexual harassment often involves relationships of unequal power. Such situations may contain elements of coercion, such as when compliance with requests for sexual favors becomes a criterion for granting privileges or favorable treatment on the job. However, sexual harassment may also involve relationships among "equals", such as when repeated advances or demeaning verbal comments by a coworker towards another coworker have a harmful effect on a person's ability to perform his or her work. Sexual harassment can also involve employee behavior directed at non-employees or non-employee behavior directed at employees.

Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, the following:

- repeated unwelcome sexual flirtations, advances, or propositions;
- persistent requests for a date;
- continued or repeated verbal abuse or innuendo of a sexual nature;
- uninvited physical contact such as touching, hugging, patting or pinching;
- verbal or written comments of a sexual nature about an individual's body or sexual terms used to describe an individual;
- display of sexually suggestive objects, pictures or letters;
- jokes or remarks of a sexual nature in front of people who find them offensive;
- inquiries into one's sexual experiences;
- discussion of one's sexual activities;
- prolonged staring or leering at a person;
- making obscene gestures or suggestive or insulting sounds;
- the demand for sexual favors accompanied by an implied or overt threat concerning an individual's employment status or promises of preferential treatment; and/or

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- indecent exposure.

### C. Dispelling common myths about harassers and victims

Contrary to popular belief, sexual harassment is not limited to prohibited behavior by a male employee toward a female employee or by a supervisory employee toward a non-supervisory employee. Sexual harassment can be found in any of the following less "traditional" situations:

- A man as well as a woman may be the victim of sexual harassment, and a woman as well as a man may be the harasser.
- The harasser does not have to be the victim's supervisor. The harasser may be a supervisory employee who does not supervise the victim, a coworker, or, in some circumstances, a non-employee such as a contractor or vendor who uses Town facilities.
- The victim does not have to be the opposite sex from the harasser.
- The victim does not have to be the person at whom the unwelcome sexual conduct is directed. The victim may be someone who is affected by such conduct even though it is directed at another person. For example, the sexual harassment of one employee may create an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, or offensive work environment for a coworker, or may interfere with the coworker's work performance. In addition, consensual sexual behavior in the office between two employees may be offensive to a third employee or result in favoritism that harms the third employee.
- Sexual harassment does not depend upon the victim's suffering an economic injury as a result of the harasser's conduct. As the examples of improper conduct listed above show, sexual harassment can occur whenever unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature creates an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or offensive work environment.

### IV. EMPLOYEE, SUPERVISOR AND MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES

No employee, supervisor or manager of the Town shall sexually harass any person in the workplace. Any conduct which violates this rule will subject the violator to disciplinary action. Any supervisor or manager who is made aware of such conduct shall forthwith commence an investigation as set forth in Section V below. Furthermore, each employee, supervisor and manager shall cooperate in any investigation of alleged sexual harassment if requested to do so by the person conducting the investigation.

**V. SEXUAL HARASSMENT COMPLAINT PROCEDURE.**

**A. The procedure**

The following sexual harassment complaint procedure has been developed specifically to ensure that complaints are investigated quickly and in a manner that is fair to all.

In all instances where an individual believes that she or he has been sexually harassed, it is helpful, but not necessary, to start the process of resolution by writing down a description of the offensive conduct, the date or dates on which it took place, and the names of anyone who witnessed the conduct or heard the offensive remarks. If you would like help writing down your thoughts, the person you speak to at Step 2 of this procedure will assist you.

**Step 1.** If an individual believes that she or he is being sexually harassed, the most immediate goal is to stop the offensive conduct. Individuals should:

Firmly confront the person who is doing the harassing.  
State that his/her conduct offends, intimidates, and/or embarrasses you.

Describe how the harassment negatively affects your work.

Request that he or she stop the conduct immediately.

If practical, bring a witness with you for this discussion. After the discussion, write a summary of the conversation, including the date and the name of anyone who accompanied you.

In some instances, confronting the harasser directly may be too intimidating or uncomfortable, particularly when the harasser is an immediate supervisor. In such instances, this step need not be taken, and the complaint process can begin at Step 2.

**Step 2.** An individual who wants to discuss her/his situation or make a complaint should contact her/his supervisor or department head as soon as possible. (In the event you do not know the telephone number of this person, you may call the office of the Town Administrator at (617) 334-3180 to obtain the telephone number.) The supervisor or department head shall immediately thereafter apprise the Town Administrator of the situation. The Town Administrator will then appoint an investigator, who may or may not be the Town Administrator, who will have a private meeting with the Complainant, at which time the Complainant can get more information about sexual harassment and the complaint procedure in order to decide whether to make a complaint. The investigator will describe the complaint investigation procedure more fully.

**Step 3.** In those instances where an informal resolution is appropriate, the

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Investigator will advise and assist the individual in resolving the matter in that fashion.

- Step 4.** Where a formal complaint is made, the Investigator will record the individual's statement of events.

Specifically, the Investigator will request the following information: a description of the incidents, the name of the alleged harasser, times, locations, specific words/actions, and the name of any witnesses to the incidents. The Investigator's notes will be for his/her own use during the investigation. Therefore, individuals are advised to make their own written notes containing the same information that they give to the Investigator. An individual making a complaint may bring a friend, relative or colleague to the meeting.

- Step 5.** The Investigator will meet privately with the alleged harasser. The alleged harasser should respond to the allegations and may submit a written statement. The alleged harasser may also submit the names of witnesses. The alleged harasser may bring a friend, relative or colleague, including a union representative, if applicable, to the meeting.

- Step 6.** Any witness that the Investigator decides should be contacted will be interviewed privately. Neither the individual making the complaint nor the alleged harasser will be present at witness interviews.

- Step 7.** Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigator will draft a report stating his/her findings and the report will be forwarded to the Town Administrator.

Upon completion of Steps 1-7:

In the event that the findings of the Investigator indicate that sexual harassment has not occurred, the Investigator will recommend that the matter be closed. The Town Administrator shall review the report and may refer the matter back to the Investigator for further investigation and/or fact-finding. If the Town Administrator accepts the report as submitted or as amended, s/he shall notify the Complainant and the alleged harasser that the matter has been closed. The Complainant may, within ten (10) days of notification of the contents of the report, appeal to the Board of Selectmen for further review.

In the event that the findings of the Investigator indicate that sexual harassment has occurred, the Investigator will recommend what disciplinary action should be taken. The Town Administrator shall review the report and may refer the matter back to the Investigator for further investigation and/or fact-finding. If the Town Administrator accepts the report as submitted or as amended, s/he shall forward the report to the appropriate supervisor or manager, who shall advise the Town Administrator as to his or her recommendations for disciplinary action. The Town Administrator shall then make a decision regarding such action and notify both the Complainant and the alleged harasser of the same. The Complainant and/or the alleged harasser may, within ten

(10) days of notification of the contents of the report, appeal to the Board of Selectmen for further review.

**B. Timetable for investigating complaints.**

The Town recognizes that the interests of all persons are best served by the prompt investigation and resolution of sexual harassment complaints. However, difficulty in scheduling meetings, especially when the persons involved may be some distance away, makes adherence to strict timetables impossible. Therefore, absent extenuating circumstances, the following timetable will be employed as closely as possible:

- The initial meeting with a sexual harassment investigator should take place within seven days of the day that the individual contacts the Investigator.
- If the individual decides to make a complaint, the investigation should begin immediately. The investigation should be completed, and the sexual harassment investigator's findings and recommendations should be forwarded to the Town Administrator within two weeks of the time that the complaint is made.
- The Town Administrator should review the report of the sexual harassment investigator and either close the matter or refer it to the appropriate supervisor within one week of its receipt thereof.

**C. Confidentiality.**

All actions taken to investigate and resolve complaints through this procedure shall be conducted with as much confidentiality as possible without compromising the thoroughness of the investigation. The sexual harassment investigator will not discuss the complaint or the investigation with anyone who is not directly involved in the investigation.

**D. No retaliation for filing complaint of sexual harassment.**

It is unlawful for any person to retaliate or discriminate against any employee for filing a complaint of sexual harassment or for cooperating in an investigation of such a complaint.

**VI. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE**

- If an investigation of a complaint of sexual harassment reveals that an employee, supervisor, manager or department head has engaged in actions or conduct constituting sexual harassment, disciplinary action will be taken up to and including discharge. The disciplinary action taken will depend upon the seriousness of the violation.
- Any person who prevents or attempts to prevent an individual from making a complaint of sexual harassment, or who fails to cooperate with or interferes in any

way with the investigation of such a complaint, will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.

- Any person who retaliates or discriminates in any way against an individual who makes a complaint of sexual harassment or assists in the investigation of such a complaint will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge.
- Supervisors and department heads who become aware of instances of sexual harassment in their departments, even in the absence of a formal complaint, should initiate an investigation.
- Any employee aggrieved by this policy and procedure who is a member of a bargaining unit may avail him/herself of an appeal procedure, if any, included in his/her union/association contract.

#### VII. STATE AND FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

If an individual feels as if she or he has been sexually harassed, the following enforcement agencies may be of assistance and can be utilized either alone or in conjunction with the Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedure set forth above:

- Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD)  
One Ashburton Place, Room 601  
Boston, MA 02108  
(617) 727-3990
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) (area office)  
One Congress Street, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Boston, MA 02114  
(617) 565-3200
- State Office of Affirmative Action  
One Ashburton Place, Room 213  
Boston, MA 02108  
727-7441

Please note that you should notify these agencies promptly, as there are limitation periods within which a complaint can be filed (EEOC - 180 days; MCAD - 6 months).

"ADOPTED BY THE LYNNFIELD BOARD OF SELECTMEN NOVEMBER 12, 1996"