City of Taunton

Open Space & Recreation Plan 2023-2033

A 10-year Plan to maintain and protect Taunton's natural resources, and provide recreational opportunities for its residents

Plan was amended September 2025 to extend the Action Plan to ten years.

Plan prepared by the Taunton Open Space Working Group:
AJ Marshall
Bill Roth
Dianne Huggon
Dick Shafer
Eric Andrade
Janine Peccini
Joy Harrington
Kevin Scanlon
Ligia Madeira
Michele Restino
Phillip Duarte
Samantha Fagundes
TJ Torres

Technical Assistance provided by:
Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) with funds provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' District Local Technical Assistance (DLTA) Program and the City of Taunton.
Ben Myers
Bill Napolitano
Danica Belknap
Helen Zincavage
Karen Porter
Sara Brown

Special thanks to the many individuals, organizations, and agencies who gave their time and shared their knowledge of the community and its surroundings.

Cover photography: Taunton Green (SRPEDD, 2020)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Plan Summary 1

II. Introduction 3
- A. Statement of Purpose 3
- B. Planning Process and Public Participation 4
- C. Enhanced Outreach 5

III. Community Setting 6
- A. Regional Context 6
- B. History of Taunton 15
- C. Population Characteristics 17
  - Taunton Household Characteristics 22
  - Taunton's Socio-Economic Profile 23
  - Economic Characteristics 26
  - Housing 30
  - Environmental Justice Populations 31
- D. Growth and Development Patterns 32
  - Patterns and Trends 32
  - Infrastructure 34
  - Zoning and Land-Use Controls 39
  - Existing Land Use 41

IV. Environmental Inventory and Analysis 43
- A. Geology, Soils and Topography 43
  - Geology 43
  - Climate 44
  - Soils Profile 49
  - Important Farmlands 53
- B. Landscape Character 55
- C. Water Resources 56
  - Surface Water and Wetlands 56
  - Drinking Water Supply 59
  - Flood Hazard Areas 60
- D. Vegetation 64
  - Forests 64
  - Public Shade Trees 64
  - Wetlands 65
- E. Fisheries and Wildlife 65
  - BioMap 66
  - Wildlife Corridors 67
  - Rare Species and Significant Natural Communities 69
  - Coldwater Fisheries 71
  - Vernal Pools 71
- F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments 73

Unusual Geologic Features 75
Cultural and Historical Areas 76
Archaeological Resources 77
G. Environmental Challenges 78
Hazardous Waste Sites 78
Landfills 82
Erosion 83
Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) Problems 83
Forestry 84
Development Impacts 84
Impaired Waters 85
Chronic Flooding 88
Environmental Equity 88
V. Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest 89
VI. Community Vision 99
A. Description of Process 99
B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals 100
VII. Analysis of Needs 100
A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs 100
B. Summary of Community's Needs 102
Special User Group Needs 105
C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use 106
VIII. Goals and Objectives 110
IX. Ten-Year Action Plan 112
X. References 124

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Public Comments

Appendix B. ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan

Appendix C. Community Engagement & Public Survey Results

Appendix D. Full-Size Maps

Appendix E. Taunton Open Space and Recreation Land Inventory

Appendix F. Parks, Cemeteries & Public Grounds Department (PCPG) Facilities and Programs

Appendix G. BioMap2 Core Habitats and Critical Landscapes in Taunton

Appendix H. Community Preservation Act (CPA) Fact Sheet and Campaign Guide

Appendix I. Value of Nature Fact Sheets, Mass Audubon

Appendix J. Taunton Historical and Cultural Site Inventory, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Appendix K. Taunton Reconnaissance Report, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, 2005

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Taunton Regional Context Map* 6
Figure 2: Average amount of carbon stored in the soil below various land cover types 10
Figure 3: Taunton Green Infrastructure Network* 13
Figure 4: Taunton Population 1910 - 2020 17
Figure 5: Population Growth Rate: Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 1980-2020 18
Figure 6: Taunton Population Density* 19
Figure 7: Taunton Population Age Distribution, 2000-2020 20
Figure 8: Median Age in Taunton and Massachusetts, 1980-2020 21
Figure 9: Percent Change in Racial/Ethnic Populations, 2000 - 2020 22
Figure 10: Household Size, 1980-2020 23
Figure 11: Educational Attainment of Taunton Adults (25+ years), 2020 24
Figure 12: Changes in Education Attainment Among Adults in Taunton and Neighboring Cities, 1990-2020 25
Figure 13: Taunton Household Income Distribution, 2020 26
Figure 14: Total Employment Trend in Taunton, 2001-2020 26
Figure 15: Employment in Taunton by Industry, 2020 27
Figure 16: Trends in Three Major Sectors of Employment in Taunton, 2001-2020 28
Figure 17: Unemployment Rates in 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020 Compared for Taunton, Massachusetts and the US 29
Figure 18: Trends in Unemployment Rates for 4 SRPEDD Cities: 2000-2020 29
Figure 19: Residential Building Permits Issued in Taunton from 2000 to 2016 (from Taunton's 2019 Master Plan) 30
Figure 20: Median Prices of Single-family Homes in Taunton and Other Cities in the Region, 2000-2018 31
Figure 21: Environmental Justice Populations, Bus Routes and Open Space Locations in Taunton* 32
Figure 22: Rates of development across Southeastern Massachusetts, 2012-2017 33
Figure 23. Taunton Zoning Map* 39
Figure 24: Taunton Priority Protection Areas and Priority Development Areas Map, 2013* 41
Figure 25: Taunton Land Cover Map, 2016* 42
Figure 26: Taunton Surficial Geology Map* 44

Figure 27: Average Annual Temperature Projections for the Taunton River Watershed under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario - 2050 and 2090 Benchmarks 46
Figure 28: Annual Days above 90 Degree Fahrenheit by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario 46
Figure 29: Total Precipitation Projections for the Taunton River Watershed under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario – 2050 and 2090 Benchmarks 47
Figure 30: Extreme precipitation events (>1") by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario 48
Figure 31: Consecutive Dry days (drought causing days) by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario 48
Figure 32: Taunton General Soils Map*..... 51
Figure 33. Taunton Hydric Soils Map* 52
Figure 34: Taunton Prime Farm Soils Map* 53
Figure 35: Taunton Surface Waters and Core Wetland Resources Map* 57
Figure 36. Taunton FEMA Flood Zones Map* 61
Figure 37: Taunton BioMap2 Core Habitats, Priority Natural Communities and Critical Natural Landscapes* 67
Figure 38. Taunton TNC Local Connectedness*..... 68
Figure 39. Taunton TNC Resilient and Connected Network Detailed* 69
Figure 40: Taunton Vernal Pools Map*..... 72
Figure 41: Taunton Scenic Resources and Unique Features Map* 75
Figure 42. Hazardous Waste Release Sites with Activity Use Limitations (AULs) Post-remediation 81
Figure 43: Taunton Impaired Waters Map*..... 85
Figure 44: Taunton Open Space Map, by Level of Protection* 92
Figure 45: Taunton Open Space Map, by Ownership*..... 93
Figure 46: Taunton Chapter 61 Lands* 98
Figure 47: Taunton Open Space and Recreation Action Plan Map, 2023-2033..... 123

*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population of Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 2010 and 2020 18
Table 2: Population Projections for Taunton and other cities in the SRPEDD region 19
Table 3: Racial and Ethnic Populations of Taunton, 1980-2020 21
Table 4: Household Types in Taunton, 2020 22
Table 5: Household and Per Capita Income in Taunton and Massachusetts, 1980-2020 25
Table 6: Employment in Taunton and Other Cities in SRPEDD's Region, 1980-2015 27
Table 7: Taunton Housing Situations, 1990-2020 30
Table 8: Rates of development in Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 2005-2017 33
Table 9: Taunton Zoning Districts 39
Table 10: Taunton Land Cover, 2016 42
Table 11: Average Annual and Seasonal Temperature Predictions for 2050 under Medium (RCP 4.5) and High (RCP 8.5) GHG Emissions 45
Table 12: Total Annual and Seasonal Precipitation Predictions for 2050 under Medium (RCP 4.5) and High (RCP 8.5) GHG Emissions Scenarios 47
Table 13: Summary of National Flood Insurance Program Activity in Taunton 62
Table 14: Rare Species and Priority Natural Communities in the City of Taunton 69
Table 15: Hazardous Release Sites Compliance Status 78
Table 16: Chapter 21E Tier Classified Hazardous Sites in Taunton 81
Table 17: Catalog of Impaired Waters in Taunton (2018/2020) 86

I. PLAN SUMMARY

The purpose of this 2023 Open Space and Recreation Plan update is to provide a framework and guide for responsible conservation and recreation planning in the City of Taunton. Major goals of the plan include preserving and protecting Taunton's water resources, natural resources, and cultural resources, and providing ample and equitable public recreational opportunities for people of all ages and abilities and within all neighborhoods in Taunton. As climate change shifts the typical range of weather patterns we are experiencing in Taunton, this plan will help to identify ideal open spaces across the city that should be prioritized for protection so that they in turn may protect our community from extreme weather. The Open Space Working Group also hopes to make the 2023 Plan more visible and accessible, for local decision-makers and the public alike, to facilitate more regular collaboration across the city on securing funding for implementing the Plan. All of this is being done to better engage the community and potential partners in support of, and involvement in, the stewardship of our natural, cultural, and recreational assets.

While continued development remains a significant threat to the City's open space and recreation resources (by reducing the amount of available land and also by placing more public use pressure on the areas that are available), there are many existing parks and recreational facilities available to the City's growing population. The City's limited funds and competing demands present challenges to the maintenance of these public lands, however, and limit the City's capacity to continue to grow its protected open space network. City budgets and staffing have not kept pace with the addition of land and facilities and the increased maintenance responsibilities, making recreational development, upgrades, and improvements extremely challenging. Further challenges arose when City Hall suffered a devastating fire in 2010, and the seat of local government was relocated to the former Maxham School building on Oak Street, a short distance from the downtown. City Hall was renovated and city services moved back to the building in October 2020, but the COVID-19 pandemic has since placed additional stress on City resources. Careful planning is necessary to maintain and enhance Taunton's current open space network, and to expand it in a strategic way that protects priority natural resources and recreational features without overwhelming City capacity.

Taunton has been very active over the years in improving existing conditions in the urban core and outlying former industrial and mill areas. Since the late 1990's, Taunton has vigorously pursued a strategy of concurrently reclaiming brownfield and blighted sites, and reusing or repurposing the most suitable land for conservation, recreation, affordable housing, or ecological restoration projects. An example of this approach is the reclamation of a deteriorating portion of an underutilized parking lot behind the City Hall and Police Station that was converted into an accessible public waterfront park along the Mill River (2011). This park is also designed to be part of a green infrastructure strategy to prevent the unabated flow of stormwater and sediment into the river. These creative approaches to land reclamation and repurposing can potentially help to meet the increased demands for conservation and recreation supply, help to offset the impacts of development, address stormwater and flooding issues, cool the surrounding community during heat waves, and simultaneously improve the community's quality of life.

The content of this 2023 Open Space and Recreation Plan is consistent with the state's current Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements, as well as with the City of Taunton Master Plan.

Approval of this updated Open Space and Recreation Plan by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs' (EEA), Division of Conservation Services (DCS) enables the City to become eligible for land acquisition and recreation facility reimbursement funding through grant programs administered by DCS.

What is in the Plan?

The core elements of the Open Space and Recreation Plan include: an analysis of the City's natural and cultural resources (including scenic resources, unique environments and environmental challenges); an inventory of conservation and recreation lands currently owned by the state, city and private nonprofit groups; an analysis of community open space and recreation needs; and, an outline of the community's goals, objectives and the actions proposed to meet those needs.

In summary, the 2023 Plan addresses the desire of the community to work toward achieving the following broadly stated goals:

1. Protect and preserve the quality and quantity of our ground and surface water resources
2. Prevent the loss of our natural resources and habitat
3. Prevent the further loss of the rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets of the City
4. Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features, where feasible
5. Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
6. Expand and improve recreational opportunities that promote healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities

Below are the Goals and Objectives of the 2023-2033 Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan:

Goal I: Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources

Objectives:

1A: Assess and eliminate potential pollution sources in important water resource areas in the most practical and efficient manner possible.

1B: Support natural resource conservation and protection in important water resource, wetland, and watershed areas.

1C: Address known and prevent future water quality impairments to the City's waterways.

Goal II: Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat

Objectives:

2A: Work to document species habitat records for the City and the NHESP database in order to help to preserve our biodiversity, variety of habitat, and intact ecosystems.

Goal III: Prevent the loss of Taunton's rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets

Objectives:

3A: Support the preservation of open space through various traditional, innovative and creative means.

3B: Promote cultural and historical preservation and renovation projects.

Goal IV: Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible

Objectives:

4A: Work to develop a local multi-use trail system.

4B: Secure funds, including from new and innovative sources, to improve the City's multi-use trail system.

Goal V: Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning

Objectives:

5A: Review the existing plans, management policies, and practices used by all City departments dealing with land use, acquisition, conservation, open space, and recreation to ensure proper coordination and compatibility.

5B: Incorporate resilient land use strategies into Citywide decision-making.

5C: Expand open space-focused funding within the City's operating budget.

Goal VI: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities

Objectives:

6A: Expand the City's capacity to provide quality recreational amenities and programming.

6B: Continue to implement maintenance priorities and enhance routine upkeep of properties.

6C: Expand and improve Taunton's existing recreational offerings to address the recreational needs of a growing and diverse population.

Goal VII: Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility

Objectives:

7A: Improve accessibility for those with disabilities across Taunton's open space network.

7B: Ensure equitable access to recreational opportunities, focusing on both geographic distribution of resources and improving access for transportation-limited individuals.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this Open Space and Recreation Plan ("the Plan") is to provide a blueprint by which local, state and federal officials, organizations, agencies, and private citizens, might focus their energies and resources to address the conservation, open space, and recreation needs of the City of Taunton over the next ten years. The Open Space Working Group also hopes that in reading this plan, the public will become acquainted, or reacquainted, with the unique natural resources and cultural assets that are such an important a part of the history and character of the City of Taunton.

This 2023 Open Space and Recreation Plan is the latest in a series of updates to the 1986 Open Space and Recreation Plan. Previous updates were completed in 1998, 2007, and 2015.

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

In 2021, the City of Taunton's Office of Economic and Community Development (OECD) initiated a process to address the updating of the 2015 Open Space and Recreation Plan. OECD asked the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) to provide technical assistance to the Open Space Working Group in order to complete the update of the 2015 plan.

SRPEDD secured funding to provide technical assistance to the Open Space Working Group. During this time, with input from the Open Space Plan Committee, SRPEDD drafted an open space survey. The Open Space Survey was made available to the public online through Survey Monkey, with a link provided on the City of Taunton's website (home page), communications through the Mayor's office, and through departmental pages including the Department of Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds, and several other departments. The survey's availability was advertised in the local press, and at open/televised meetings of the Conservation Commission, City Council, and the first Open Space Public Workshop.

The survey was publicly available from January to May of 2022 and was launched shortly before a public workshop designed to solicit feedback on open space and recreation challenges in the community. Survey response was extremely successful, with 481 total responses recorded. This response was much larger than previous survey efforts. The 2013 Open Space and Recreation Survey only received 145 responses, after which the City decided to repost and publicize the survey, bringing in an additional 122 responses (267 total responses). The information obtained in the responses was used as one of the primary means of gauging the public's needs and concerns, and several responses lead to action items included in the action plan.

The first public workshop was hosted on March 9th, 2022, with approximately 15 attendees in person, and additional attendees calling in via the online public input phone number. During the public workshop, attendees viewed a presentation on the OSRP process, the goals of this plan update, and some actions that the City has already taken related to open space and recreation. Attendees then shared their own comments on open space topics within the City and used an interactive map to provide location-specific feedback. This public workshop was advertised via fliers posted in various locations downtown, including City Hall, restaurants and other community gathering locations; posted on SRPEDD's and the City's website; posted on SRPEDD's and the City's social media pages; and posted on an electronic traffic control sign downtown at the Taunton Green.

The second public workshop was hosted on June 27th, 2022. Approximately 15 people attended in person and additional could access a livestream of the meeting with the option to call in to provide input. The in-person event offered a "Donuts and Data" poster session prior to the start off the meeting, during which attendees could enjoy light refreshments and view posters displaying different types of community data and Taunton's Draft Action Plan. A presentation provided an overview of Taunton's draft plan and attendees were invited to provide input following the presentation. This public workshop was advertised via fliers posted in various locations downtown, including City Hall, restaurants and other community gathering locations; posted on SRPEDD's and the City's website; posted on SRPEDD's and the City's social media pages; and posted on an electronic traffic control sign downtown at the Taunton Green.

C. Enhanced Outreach

In order to support a broad range of participatory options, SRPEDD employees were able to attend several 'Fair Food Fridays' – food distribution events hosted outside of the Old Colony YMCA branch in Taunton. In addition to the YMCA's advertisements of this long-standing weekly community event, SRPEDD also advertised the presence of the map activity at these ongoing events on their social media. This decision was made in consideration of the needs of disadvantaged Environmental Justice (EJ), elderly, and disabled populations. During these events SRPEDD staff used an interactive map-based activity to solicit participants' input on where they would like to see open space and recreation-related improvements. These outreach events allowed the Open Space Working Group to meet historically disadvantaged and underrepresented members of the population in an accessible location for them so that we could capture this important local input. A copy of this interactive map was also made available in Taunton City Hall for several weeks following the first public meeting.

In addition to the in-person mapping exercises, an online mapping exercise was made available for Taunton residents who may have been unable to participate in any of the in-person activities, or who wanted to share additional ideas. Over 40 points were left in this online mapping exercise, encompassing a wide range of comments about bike paths, recreational facilities, and programming.

To engage with disadvantaged communities in the City, particularly those with limited English proficiency, OECD and SRPEDD collaborated to secure funding to translate the survey into Portuguese and Spanish – two commonly spoken languages in Taunton. Translation services were provided by the Translation Center at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. In addition to the survey, translations were also made of the outreach materials and educational materials. No responses were received for the translated surveys, perhaps indicating a potential area for more extensive outreach in future OSRP outreach efforts.

The choice of venues for the public planning meetings considered travel distance and access from all parts of Taunton, as well as the accessibility and accommodation provided by the facility itself. Both public meetings were hosted in the Taunton City Hall, and simultaneously streamed live online, with the option to call in by phone to provide input. City Hall is centrally located in the heart of downtown Taunton, along GATRA Bus Route 8. It has ADA-accessible community meeting rooms and rest rooms, and addresses all of the location, transportation, and accessibility concerns discussed above.

The results from these various community engagement efforts and an inventory of the comments and feedback received at each are documented in the appendix.

Release of Draft Plan to the Public

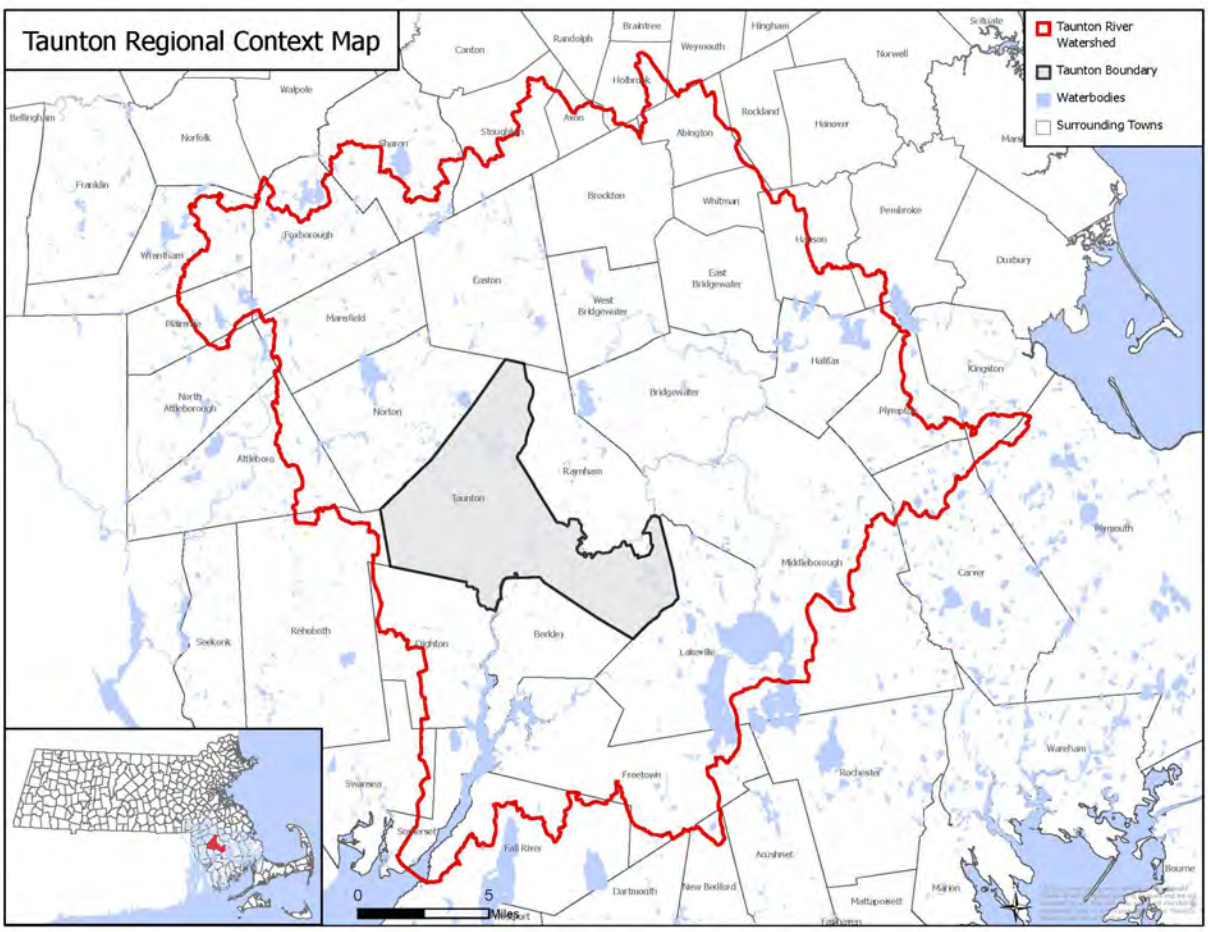
The Draft Open Space and Recreation Plan was released to City Council, boards and commissions, and to the public via SRPEDD's website in September 2022, and advertised in communications through the Taunton Mayor's office and other departments. Feedback was accepted from the public from September 27 to October 18, and incorporated in the final draft of the Plan, submitted to the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services in January 2023.

III. COMMUNITY SETTING

A. Regional Context

The City of Taunton is located in central southeastern Massachusetts within Bristol County. It lies 18 miles north of Fall River, 22 miles northwest of New Bedford, 18 miles northeast of Providence, Rhode Island, and 16 miles south of Brockton. Taunton is surrounded by the towns of Norton and Easton to the north, Raynham and Middleboro (Plymouth County) to the east, Lakeville (Plymouth County) to the southeast, Dighton and Berkley to the south, and Rehoboth on the west. Taunton is the third largest city in Massachusetts by land area (after Boston and Barnstable) with a total area of 49.6 square miles, and a population of 59,408 (U.S. Census, 2020). Taunton was incorporated in 1639 with land purchased from the Nemasket Band of Native Americans as part of the Tetiquet purchase, and in the years following the purchase parts of the City were sold off to neighboring towns, leading to Taunton's unique shape. Today Taunton employs a mayor-council government system with nine members on the City Council as well as four standing committees and other various departments and boards.

Figure 1: Taunton Regional Context Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

The City of Taunton lies entirely within the Taunton River Watershed. A watershed is an area of

land where all sources of water, including streams, rivers, groundwater, and rainfall, drain to a common water body. These larger watersheds are broken down into several smaller drainage areas called sub-watersheds. All of the land area of Taunton drains into the Taunton River, or one of its confluent tributary rivers (or sub-watersheds), including the Three Mile and Mill River, before eventually draining south through the Taunton River into Mount Hope Bay and out into Narragansett Bay.

The Taunton River and its tributaries have historically been the most valuable shared regional resource for the City and its neighbors. The Taunton River has shaped the City's and region's evolution, commerce, recreation, and character over the past 375 years (supporting a thriving colonial herring fishery; iron and ship building industries; thriving ports, the Weir in Taunton being exceeded only by Boston and Providence in the mid to late 1800s in number of registered vessels and tonnage handled; and once flourishing cotton textile and silver/pewter industries in the 20th century).

The beginnings of Taunton's corporate industrialization in the early 1800s took the form of heavy industry manufacturing mills producing locomotives and ship-sheathing. Subsequent industrial growth included textile mills and silversmiths, which in turn spurred an immigration boom (from mostly migrants of European ancestry). This population and economic expansion resulted in the dispersed growth of satellite villages and development into the City's outlying areas.

A star-shaped concentration of major roads coming together at Taunton Green, serving State Routes 24, 44, 140, and 138, turned the City into a transportation hub. With the advent of the interstate highway system, these state routes would come to provide easy access to and from Interstates 93, 95, 195, 295 and 495. Additionally, remnant rail lines from the area's rail system, circa 1800, are still being used for transporting goods and materials within the City perimeter.

More recently, Taunton's development has given different sections of the City entirely different characteristics. East and West Taunton have remained more rural, while central neighborhoods, in and around the downtown, have experienced intense residential and commercial development. By-products of historic dense residential and industrial development in the City's urban core and along its waterways are associated with adverse environmental impacts such as impaired water quality and inadequate stormwater and wastewater treatment systems. Another trend is the presence, rehabilitation, and utilization of former brownfields – industrially contaminated sites that are the City's legacy from the Industrial Revolution.

Inter-municipal Connections

Taunton hosts several regional infrastructure features that require coordination with other municipalities in the region. Through 2020, the Taunton Sanitary Landfill served as the City's landfill, allowing it to save on material waste costs. Neighboring municipalities have long used the landfill as a trash site for their own municipal trash, and in exchange had to pay a regular 'tipping fee' to Waste Management, the company that oversaw and managed the landfill. The landfill was closed in May of 2020, and the City is currently attempting to identify a long-term solution, including one that would allow it to develop a trash-to-gas gasification facility.

However, due to issues with permitting and concerns about the environmental impacts of constructing such a site, these alternatives have not yet been deployed.

The Taunton Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) was constructed in the 1950's, and as of 2020 required upgrades to move the facility above the 100-year floodplain, install new pumps, install a new force main, and protect electrical equipment and controls. The facility collects and treats municipal wastewater from the sewered areas of Taunton as well as from parts of Raynham and North Dighton, and it supports the vast majority of Taunton's well-developed areas. However, there have been long standing issues with inflow and infiltration at the WWTF, which have limited its functionality. Inflow problems are the result of stormwater entering the system through catch basins, roof drains, sump pumps, defective manhole covers, or other illicit connections. Infiltration problems can be attributed to groundwater entering the system through aging, defective or broken sewer pipes. The City has been working to remedy these problems by extending sewer service to areas that have experienced chronic septic/on-site failures as well as replacing sewer pipes responsible for the majority of I/I problems.

The City of Taunton receives its water from the Assawompset Ponds Complex (APC) located in the Towns of Lakeville, Middleboro, Rochester, and Freetown, and the Dever Wells located in Taunton. The APC serves as a water supply source for all of these towns as well as the City of New Bedford, and therefore water management practices for the complex have to be coordinated across multiple municipal water agencies. Under the City's Water Management Act permit to withdraw from the APC, water use restrictions are required on non-essential uses when local stream flows in the Taunton Watershed fall below a certain threshold. At the time this plan was written, in the Summer of 2022, non-essential water use restrictions were indeed enacted, effective from May 25 through September 30, 2022, between the hours of 9am and 5pm. From 2020 to 2022, the City of Taunton, in collaboration with Freetown, Lakeville, Middleborough, New Bedford, and Rochester, participated in a regional planning process for the APC watershed, facilitated by a team of consultants from SRPEDD, Mass Audubon, The Nature Conservancy, Manoment and Horsley Witten, that resulted in the Assawompset Ponds Complex and Nemasket River Watershed Management and Climate Action Plan, which outlines actions watershed stakeholders can take to better manage the APC into the future.

Regional and Global Trends

Climate Change

Our modern human civilization developed during a time of relative stability in earth's geological history. This stability enabled us to design buildings, communities, infrastructure – all the cornerstones of modern life – with confidence that in planning these structures, we knew what to expect for the course of their lifetimes. The ability to draw on prior conditions to inform our predictions for what we can expect the future to hold is referred to as "stationarity." For example, engineers could design a road to withstand a weather event called a "hundred-year storm," which represented the intense weather conditions that would be expected to occur just once in a one-hundred-year period. Stationarity allowed us to prepare for the future with the knowledge of prior conditions.

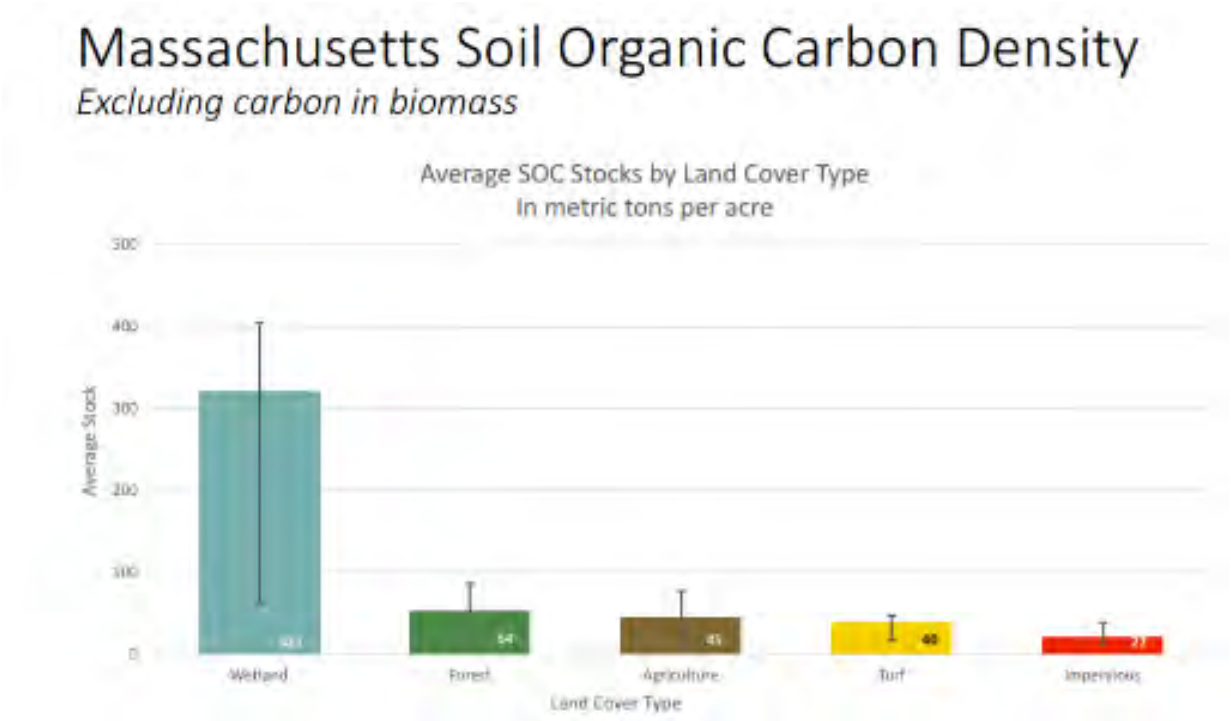
Climate change is shifting what is typical of our region's temperature and precipitation beyond the boundaries of predictability. Presently occurring climate shifts and the anticipated new

conditions toward which we are moving with additional greenhouse gas emissions will continue to move the needle, representing a paradigm shift into 'non-stationarity;' a condition in which we can no longer rely on historical records to precisely predict future outcomes. We are planning for our communities today against a future that is a moving target. What was previously classified as the 100-year storm event may become a more likely and frequent occurrence; it may become the twenty- or ten-year storm event. Everything from emergency response plans, to siting community facilities, to designing roadways to determining flood insurance rates may have to continually evolve on much quicker timelines going forward in this new reality. Climate scientists have predicted what future climate conditions may look like, and those are detailed further in Section IV, but even these projections have a certain level of uncertainty.

The uncertainty associated with non-stationarity means that communities must take the long view and build some of this uncertainty into their decision-making structures with strategies that are flexible and nimble, that can **adapt** to and **mitigate** the effects of climate change. **Mitigation** refers to reducing the overall amount of climate change caused by human released greenhouse gases (requiring a reduction in the amount of greenhouse gases an individual, city, or country emits in the first place, or the establishment of ways to draw carbon and other gases out of the atmosphere). By mitigating carbon emissions, we can help slow down the rates of human-caused climate change, lengthen stationarity, and reduce the uncertainty caused by climate change. **Adaptation** refers to implementing changes in our built or natural environment to reduce our societal and individual vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change. Adaptation strategies can cut across all sectors of our life, including our behaviors, building techniques, and where we live.

Open space planning can assist with both climate change adaptation and mitigation. Mitigation in an open space planning context can refer to preserving open spaces, trees, and wetlands as these can absorb carbon dioxide. In fact, according to the forthcoming Massachusetts Healthy Soils Plan, wetlands are actually even more productive carbon sinks than forests (Fig. 2). Open space and recreation planning that protects these areas is a component of local climate change mitigation.

Figure 2: Average amount of carbon stored in the soil below various land cover types



Examples of adaptation can include protecting critical areas like floodplains and aquifers as open space, so that they are able to absorb rainfall and storm water runoff, thereby minimizing the impact of extreme storm events on our downtowns and built environment. Adaptation could also refer to planting more trees so that they cool down neighborhoods and protect people from rising temperatures. We can expand our traditional definition of open space, to also include smaller but key patches of green space that perform critical functions, such as roadside bioswales that collect stormwater runoff. We can expand recreation offerings to activities that provide educational programming on household resilience and connect residents with the landscape to further a community stewardship ethic. Adaptation efforts are flexible and can incorporate changes in both our environment and our behavior. Using conservation- or open space-minded subdivisions in combination with planned migration away from shorelines provides the dual benefits of protecting open space while minimizing people's vulnerabilities to extreme storms.

Protecting our open space now allows us to hedge against an uncertain future and tap into the multitude of benefits of adaptation and mitigation, while proving immediate improvements to local community wellbeing. Taking proactive adaptation and mitigation action now makes our communities more resilient. **Resilience** is commonly defined as the ability of social, environmental, and economic systems to return to their original form and integrity after enduring stress or disruption. Communities that exhibit high resilience will be able to withstand many impacts of climate change and return to their regular operations after a hazardous event (e.g., intense storm) or prolonged disruption (e.g., drought). Resilience could look like the ability to return people to work after a pandemic, the reconstruction of a flood-prone roadway to withstand more intense storms, or the preservation of environmental features that perform essential functions like absorbing and infiltrating floodwaters.

Regional Green Infrastructure Network

As discussed above, natural areas such as wetlands and forests play an important role in sustaining communities and helping them mitigate and adapt to climate change with the functions that they perform and ecosystem services that they provide. In recognition of the inherently interconnected nature of natural landscapes and flows, the concept of **Green Infrastructure (GI)** provides a useful framework for conceiving of multi-functional open space networks in the context of open space planning. The Conservation Fund's definition of green infrastructure is as follows (Benedict, 2006):

> "A strategically planned and managed network of wilderness, parks, greenways, conservation easements, and working lands with conservation value that supports native species, maintains natural ecological processes, sustains air and water resources, and contributes to the health and quality of life for America's communities and people."

Maintaining a regional perspective while planning for open space, recreation, and conservation intensifies and expands the benefits that accrue from these community assets. While many land use decisions are made on a local or site-by-site basis, most natural processes, climate conditions, and movements of plants and animals transcend jurisdictions over large contiguous areas shaped by topography and geology. Environmental issues such as pollution, changes in groundwater tables, and rising temperatures require a regional - even national and global - response, with every local unit acknowledging the role that their lands and policies play in the larger ecological context. Consider a stream corridor, for example. Protecting and restoring forested areas along the stream provides habitat for both fish and wildlife and accommodates their movement through the landscape (ecological resilience), while also reducing flood risks to downstream communities.

Consistently improving and strengthening local open space in concert with adjacent communities and regional networks is one way to pursue a working landscape that promotes the health and well-being of people and ecosystems at all scales. An open space plan that takes a green infrastructure approach emphasizes the environmental, economic, and social benefits provided by a community's open space and physical resource network.

The green infrastructure approach emphasizes the benefits that a community draws from its natural and semi-natural spaces and taking action to protect and enhance the ability of natural systems to function. **Ecosystem services** - the benefits and essential services that natural processes provide to people - is a related concept. Ecosystem services can be divided into four categories:

1. Regulating Services - filtering air and water, sequestering carbon, absorbing floodwaters, moderating micro-climates, aquifer recharge.
2. Provisioning Services - food and fiber production, drinking water.
3. Supporting Services - sheltering and allowing for the movement of wildlife, nutrient cycling, crop pollination.
4. Cultural Services - physical activity and recreation, mobility, cultural identity, spiritual inspiration, community cohesion.

Planners can use GI and ecosystems services in tandem to identify gaps in the physical placements and fulfillment of human and natural needs from existing open spaces. Creating a

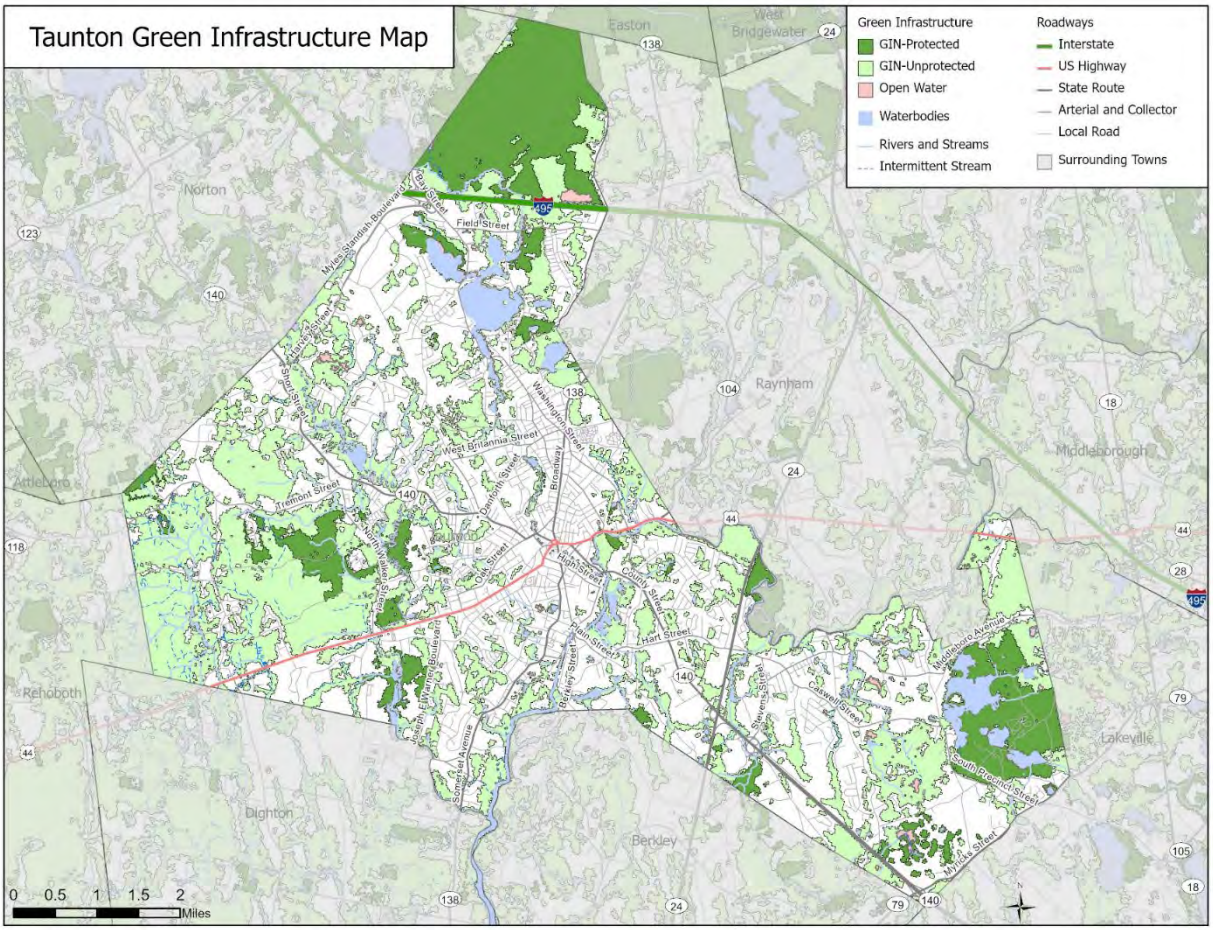
matrix of missing services in tandem with mapping capacities is one way to combine these concepts in a calculated and action-oriented approach.

Massachusetts cities and towns are fortunate to have tools that allow planners to easily take a regional approach to GI development. The Manomet and Mass Audubon Green Infrastructure Network (GIN) tool identifies sections of land that exhibit climate change resilience, serve a critical landscape function, are a riparian buffer within 100 feet of a wetland, or are vulnerable to sea level rise (Fig. 3). The mix of climate change projections and current open space areas allow planners to project to the future while building on existing assets and ecosystem services, and the GIN as a whole can used to identify which particularly interconnected natural regions are unprotected, undeveloped, or both. Using this tool, Taunton planners can quickly identify unprotected and/or undeveloped regionally critical conservation lands for protection, thereby enhancing Taunton's green assets and establishing its keystone role in protecting the region's ecosystems.

Local Resilience Planning

Protecting our open space now requires a clear understanding of the threats and opportunities that our open spaces face, and the different methods that we can take to protect them. Without a strategic plan to protect our open space, it becomes much more difficult to minimize our threats and maximize our opportunities. Fortunately, there is the Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) grant program, which provides support for cities and towns in Massachusetts to begin the process of planning for climate change resiliency and implementing priority projects.

Figure 3: Taunton Green Infrastructure Network*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

The MVP Program has a two-stage process: in stage one, the municipality creates an MVP plan based on input from key municipal staff and stakeholders and the community at-large, solicited during a series of planning workshops. During the workshops, MVP facilitators assist participants in creating a 'risk matrix' that assesses the most pressing climate hazards correlated to specifically mapped vulnerable areas and sites within the community. After vulnerabilities are identified, participants develop actions that the community can undertake to reduce those vulnerabilities and prioritizes these actions. The outcome of this process is a state certified MVP plan. In stage two, the municipality can apply for and receive MVP Action Grant funding to implement resilience and adaptation measures identified in the MVP plan. This two-step process allows communities to take a measured and tailored approach to their unique climate vulnerability profile.

The City of Taunton pursued a joint MVP and Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, releasing their draft plan in May 2022 (Horsley Witten Group, Inc., 2022). The MVP planning workshops included a number of important municipal stakeholders, including the Mayor, Emergency Management Director, Police and Fire Chiefs, and representatives from the Building, Conservation, Planning and Parks Departments, Office of Economic and Community

Development, and Board of Health. In fact, many of these same representatives also participated in Taunton's Open Space Working Group, to ensure consistency between the two parallel planning processes, and the ensure the climate resilience priorities identified during the MVP planning process were reflected in the City's Open Space and Recreation goals.

Collectively, the group identified winter hazards (particularly blizzards), severe storms (including heavy winds, nor'easters, and hurricanes), changing participation patterns (intensity and volume of rain and associated flooding), and temperature extremes (including both heat and cold) as the top four climate change hazards impacting Taunton. The participants then analyzed these hazards through the lenses of infrastructural, societal, and environmental vulnerability and created a list of priority actions that they believe will reduce Taunton's vulnerability to these threats and increase its preparedness for future climate disasters.

Taunton's list of environmental strengths was perhaps the longest of the three categorical lists (infrastructural, societal and environmental). Participants cited many of the City's open space and recreational assets, from its wetlands, agricultural lands and other natural resources, to its bike paths and rain gardens. This green infrastructure was recognized for the important resilience features it provides the community. Many of the environmental vulnerabilities identified by the group, such as water quality, habitat loss, invasive species and toxic hazards from landfills and brownfield sites, are also addressed within this plan, and are likely to be further exacerbated by climate change impacts.

Several overlapping actions were identified both during the MVP planning process and the OSRP planning process that, if implemented, will improve both climate resiliency and open space and recreational opportunities across the City of Taunton. The highest priority action items selected by the group are:

1. Improve drainage infrastructure and capacity: conduct a stormwater infrastructure assessment and implement retrofits, replacements, low impact development, green infrastructure and nature based solutions to minimize flooding on evacuation routes, roadways, and parking lots.
2. Improve emergency response planning and communications.
3. Coordinate the installation and maintenance of new and improved sidewalks with all responsible departments and parties.
4. Coordinate with the Taunton Municipal Light Plant to develop a community notification program regarding power outages.
5. Utilize EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) program to support brownfield site cleanup and redevelopment.

There is a direct link between open space planning objectives and may of the resilience-building actions developed in the MVP plan, both in the priority actions listed above, as well as additional significant potential actions to elevate at a later stage that are included in the MVP plan. Open and natural spaces not only provide the physical space necessary to implement many resilience activities, but also provide important ecosystem services that can naturally reduce the City's susceptibility to climate hazards.

Now that the City has undertaken the MVP Planning Process, it is eligible to apply for MVP Action Grant funding. Applying for MVP funding to implement these priority projects is an

effective and proven way to reduce the City's vulnerability profile and ensure it is proactively ready for the next major event. Since so many of these actions are tied to open space, the actions and priorities in this OSRP give heavy weight and consideration to the actions identified in the MVP plan and their linkage to other open space and recreation goals and objectives.

B. History of Taunton

We cannot plan for the future of Taunton's lands and natural resources without first reflecting on its past. And we cannot expect to be good stewards of its resources, without recognizing and learning from the stewards who have lived on its land for millennia. Taunton is located on the ancestral unceded lands of the Massa-adchu-es-et (Massachusett), Wôpanâak (Wampanoag) and Pauquunaukit (Pokanoket) (Native Land Digital, 2021). Taunton's Open Space Working Group honors and respects the bountiful natural, recreational, and cultural resources these lands provide us with today, as well as the indigenous peoples who discovered, cultivated, and have long cared for these resources. As we come to terms with the devastating legacies of colonialism that forcibly removed many of these native peoples from their lands, the Working Group acknowledges the federally-recognized Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, just one of the original sixty-nine of the Wampanoag Nation, and other indigenous peoples that live in Taunton today (Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2021; Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, n.d.).

Native Peoples, like the Wampanoag Nemasket subgroup in particular, primarily inhabited Taunton and traveled along old trails in the Hockomock Swamp and beside the Taunton River and its tributaries. These groups lived along the coast in spring and fall for harvest, dispersing in summer to more numerous agricultural sites and grouping more closely at winter sites. The Taunton River served as an important water trail, part of the historic Wampanoag Canoe Passage, that indigenous groups used to travel between Massachusetts Bay and Narragansett Bay. This water trail is still used recreationally today.

Initial European contact with Native American populations began in approximately 1620 when the pilgrims settled at Plymouth. Along with increased trading and interaction with the immigrants however, epidemics of smallpox and other "new" diseases decimated the Native American population in the area. The "Town" of Taunton was founded in 1637 when the settlements of Tecticutt and Cohannet merged into one community. Taunton began to grow around the Taunton River and Taunton Green, and later radiated outwards with the need for more land. In 1662, Taunton purchased an area of 50 square miles north of the town, now known as Norton, Easton, Mansfield and North Taunton. The south purchase, which followed in 1672, was a 12 square mile area, now known as Dighton. With the two land purchases, Taunton expanded to approximately 124 square miles. Industrial and commercial development concentrated around Taunton Green while the surrounding areas remained mostly as woodlands and meadows.

In the mid-1600's, several individuals collaborated to construct a dam on the then-named Two Mile river, which they paired with an iron works that refined bog iron. In the 1700s, operations in iron production, supplied by the bog deposits of Scadding's Pond (now called Sabbatia Lake), and pottery and brick-making industries, supplied by rich deposits of clay found along the Taunton River, sprang up in the greater Taunton area. Bog iron extraction and the production of iron products such as tacks and holloware continued well into the 1800's, where due to diminishing amounts of bog iron and the increasing number of competitors many of the ironworks closed down. Several ironworks were later converted into mills using the nearby Two

Mile River. Throughout this time Taunton also served as an important port and travel hub, not only to export its own iron products but also to export grain and mill products from inland agricultural communities.

During the early to mid-1800's Taunton mills expanded and company villages gradually evolved. Manufacturing industries in the area during this time included the iron industry, shipbuilding, brickyards, then later, textile mills and fine silver goods. In 1864, Taunton became a city, and earned the name “Silver City” from the silver factories based therein. Settlement patterns began to diversify from the city center outwards, and distinct residential neighborhoods with particular architectural building forms were formed. The Industrial Revolution had established industrial villages at Hopewell (cotton textile), Britanniaville (pewter and silver), Whittenton (iron), Oakland (cotton textile), East Taunton (cotton textile), and Westville (cotton textile), which developed into Taunton's middle and working class neighborhoods. The building boom was concentrated in Weir Village, where the first multi-family housing appeared. In quieter, less industrialized areas, large single-family homes for more affluent owners were built.

At the turn of the century, construction of street railway (trolley) systems in Taunton and surrounding towns revolutionized transportation in the region. First drawn by horses, later electrified trolleys allowed area residents to dispense with horses and carriages, but still be able to commute to work or travel in all types of weather. Many regional summer “resorts” were constructed at the endpoints of rail lines or street railways to attract non-commuter riders mainly on weekends. All too soon, this historical period was transformed with the rise of personal transportation. This drastic change in transport from mass transit to individual movement led to the demise of the environmentally friendly street railway and trolley system.

Taunton’s urban center first prospered during World War I, then crashed, but was somewhat buffered during the Great Depression of 1929 (compared to its surrounding cities when the textile mills floundered) by its more diversified industrial base, including the manufacture of stoves, hot air furnaces, and other iron products. As inner-city areas declined, peripheral development assumed greater importance. Roadside commercial strips along the new roadways, and residential development brought about a more suburbanized mode of living.

In the 19th Century, Taunton had a vibrant silver manufacturing industry, serving as the home to Reed and Barton, the Poole Silver Company, the Taunton Silverplate Company, and FB Rogers. These companies formed an integral part of the community, employing thousands of workers and providing a large amount of job security. Reed and Barton in particular stood out as an industry standard and household name for high-quality silver products. Although Reed and Barton filed for bankruptcy in 2015, many of its former locations and facilities are still present in Taunton, and its legacy of fine silver craftsmanship lives on to this day.

During the middle 20th century, Taunton also served as an important launching ground for soldiers as they departed for the European theater of war during World War II. Camp Myles Standish was operated by the federal government until 1946 when it was returned to the state, which in turn converted it into a school for individuals suffering mental disorders. At that point the school was renamed to the Paul A. Dever State School, where it operated until 2002. Today, the Myles Standish industrial park (which operates on some of the land that the original Camp occupied) houses nearly 100 companies and 7,400 employees over 5.8 million square feet.

C. Population Characteristics

Population Growth

Taunton's population growth trend from the turn of the century to the present shows that the City went through a moderate increase over time, of about 2,000 people annually as observed in Fig. 4. The data demonstrate that Taunton maintained a stable population growth from 1910 to 2010. Fig. 5 demonstrates the rate of population growth in the City of Taunton along with its neighboring communities for the past 40, 30, 20 and 10 years.

In recent decades, Taunton almost approximates the state's rate of population increase. Given this trend, it is safe to assume that the City will not undergo any dramatic rise or decline in population in the near future. The spurt of growth observed in the City and throughout the region from 1980 to 2000 was no longer evident in recent years.

Clearly, a stark disparity in population growth between the City of Taunton and its surrounding communities from 30 years ago to the present is unmistakable. While the towns around the City's borders experienced rapid population growth during this period, Taunton's rate of resident population increase paralleled the state's slow rate.

Figure 4: Taunton Population 1910 - 2020

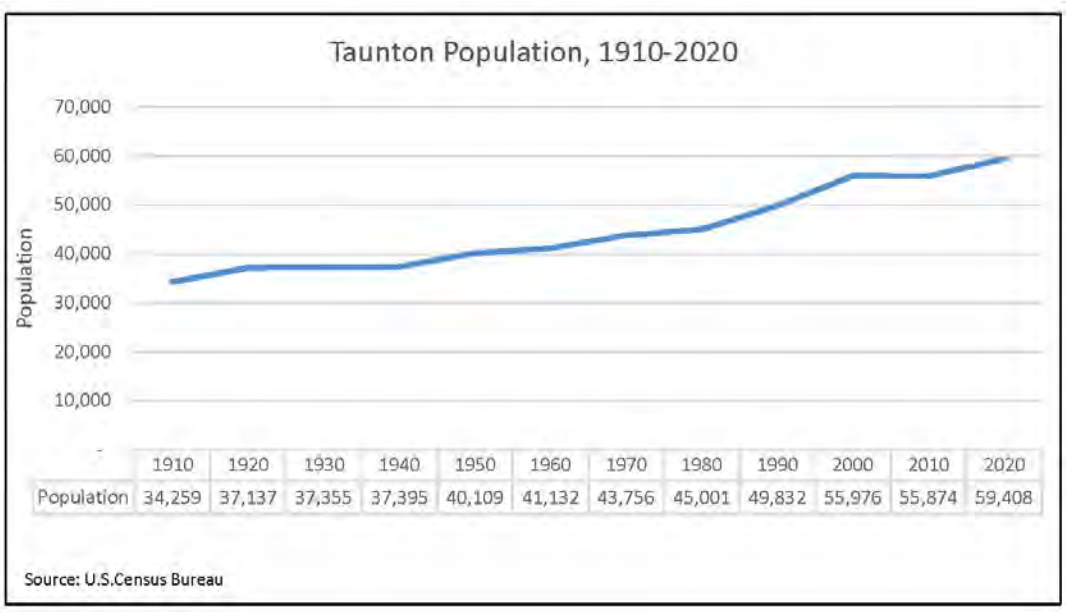


Figure 5: Population Growth Rate: Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 1980-2020

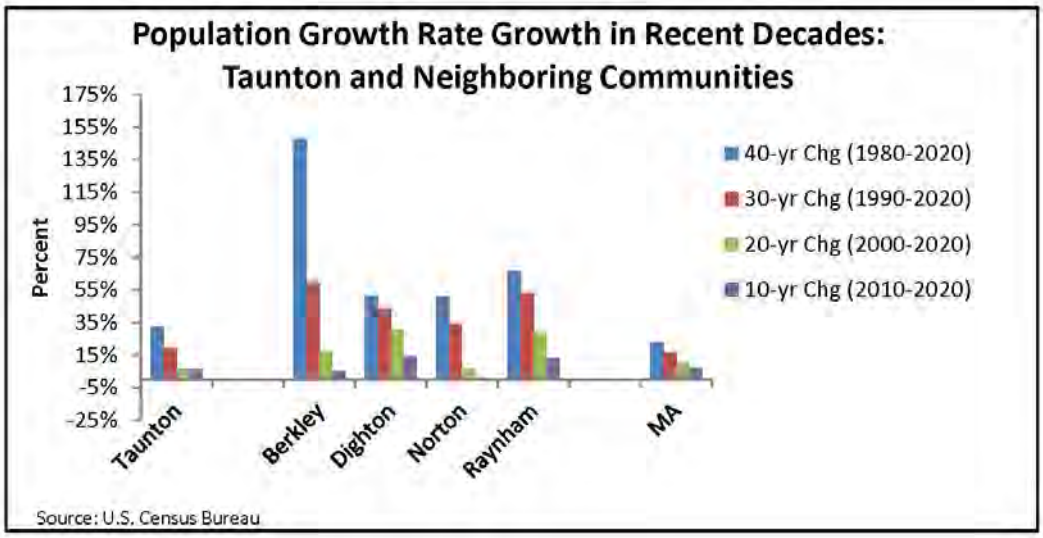


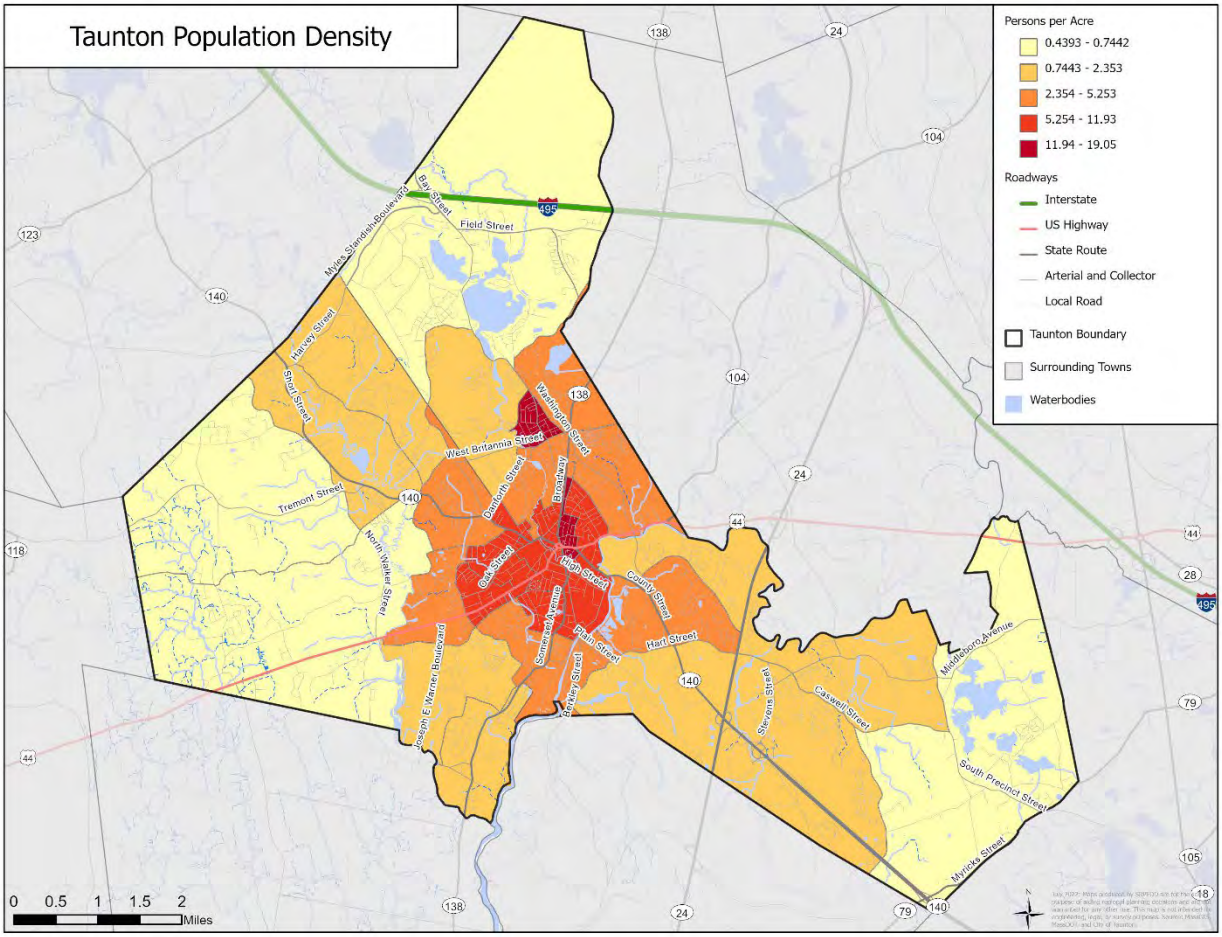
Table 1: Population of Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 2010 and 2020

Name	2020 Census	2010 Census	Change from 2010	% Change
Taunton	59,408	55,874	3,534	6.32%
Berkley	6,764	6,411	353	5.51%
Dighton	8,101	7,086	1,015	6.04%
Norton	19,202	19,031	171	0.90%
Raynham	15,142	13,383	1,759	13.14%
Source: Massachusetts Census Data				

Population Density

There are clear population density patterns in Taunton. Large swaths of the perimeter of the City contain less than 1 persons per acre. The City center however is primarily made up of block groups that contain 5 or more persons per acre.

Figure 6: Taunton Population Density*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Population Projections

In order to help plan for future needs of communities, the regional planning agency (SRPEDD) projects the area's population growth over the next two decades based on current U.S. Census data. Table 2 presents projected populations for Taunton and neighboring cities according to observed rates of growth in-between decades.

Table 2: Population Projections for Taunton and other cities in the SRPEDD region

	2010 (Census)	2020 (Census)	2030 (Projected)	2040 (Projected)
Attleboro	43,593	46,461	*46,440*	*46,706*
Fall River	88,857	94,000	*84,917*	*81,813*
New Bedford	95,072	101,079	*101,777*	*105,284*
Taunton	55,874	59,408	*55,767*	*54,424*
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, SRPEDD				

Taunton's total 2020 population of 59,408 surpassed SRPEDD's projection of 56,411 for 2020. The population is projected to decrease over the next couple decades. These numbers assume that no big pull factors from the countryside (such as a dramatic change in infrastructure like

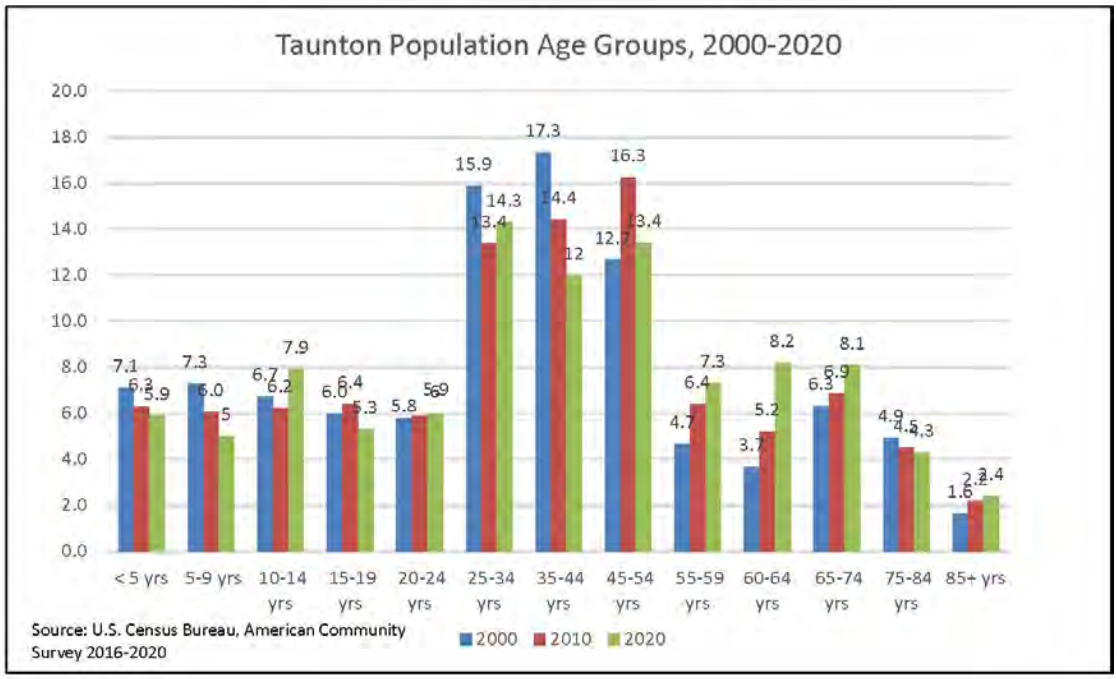
transportation, or the economy) will entice more people to become Taunton residents in the future.

Population Age Profile

The recent changes in age group distribution of Taunton's population from 2000 to 2020 appear in Fig. 7. From the data, there is evidence of the contrast between the City's decreasing numbers of young children and the rapidly growing older populations, between the ages of 55 and 74, as of 2020.

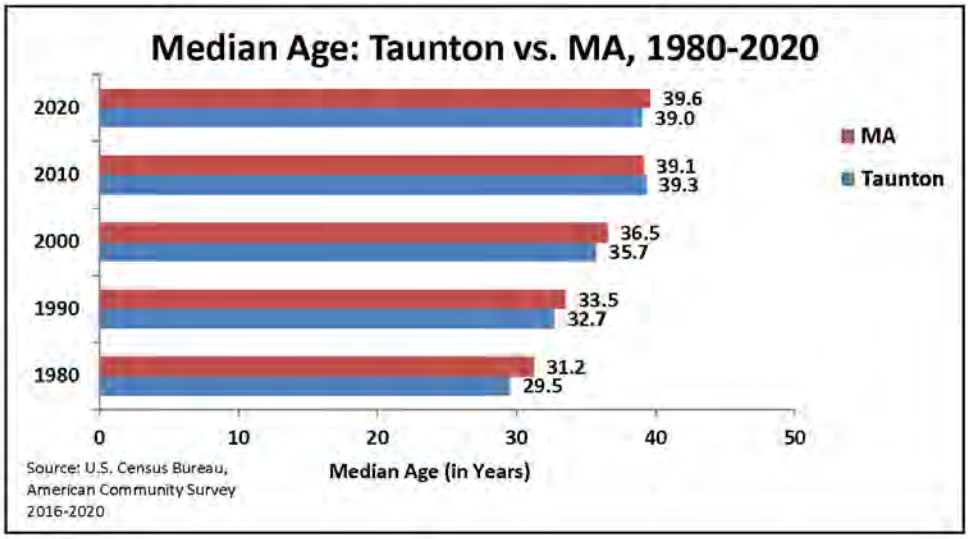
Taunton's adult working population, specifically ages 25 to 54 years old, in 2000 seemed economically advantageous, yet over time, there will be fewer future earners to replace the active labor force and provide adequate support for the dependent segments of the population. These age categories appear to be decreasing from 2000 to 2020.

Figure 7: Taunton Population Age Distribution, 2000-2020



An indication of the pace of aging of Taunton's population can be gleaned through the median age of its residents, which has increased over time, as displayed in Fig. 8. Taunton's population had started off at a lower median age than the state in 1980 but had overtaken the state's median age by 2010. In 2020, both Taunton's and the state's median age seem to have leveled off, and Taunton's dropped slightly lower than the state's again.

Figure 8: Median Age in Taunton and Massachusetts, 1980-2020



Understanding the age composition changes of Taunton's population is crucial in any plan for use and optimum benefit of its future beneficiaries. The City had only a modest population growth and a robust labor force in 2010, but its residents are aging rapidly.

Compared with other cities in the region, Taunton is fortunate to have sufficient acreage with which to plan for the needs of its residents, while attempting to avoid any threat of overcrowding.

Racial and Ethnic Profile

Taunton's racial and ethnic population has undergone some changes over the past few decades. Table 3 shows the extent of these changes.

Table 3: Racial and Ethnic Populations of Taunton, 1980-2020

Race/Ethnic Groups	**1980**		**2010**		**2020**	
	Number	***Percent***	***Number***	***Percent***	***Number***	***Percent***
Total Population	52,334		55,874		59,408	
White	50,642	96.8%	48,742	87.2%	44,376	74.7%
Black	655	1.3%	2773	5.0%	5,179	8.7%
American Indian	49	0.1%	142	0.3%	160	0.3%
Asian	112	0.2%	560	1.0%	739	1.2%
Hawaiian/Pacific Is.	12	0.0%	25	0.0%	30	0.1%
Other	864	1.7%	3,632	6.5%	2,944	5.0%
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (of any race)	1,352	2.6%	3,058	5.5%	4,986	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

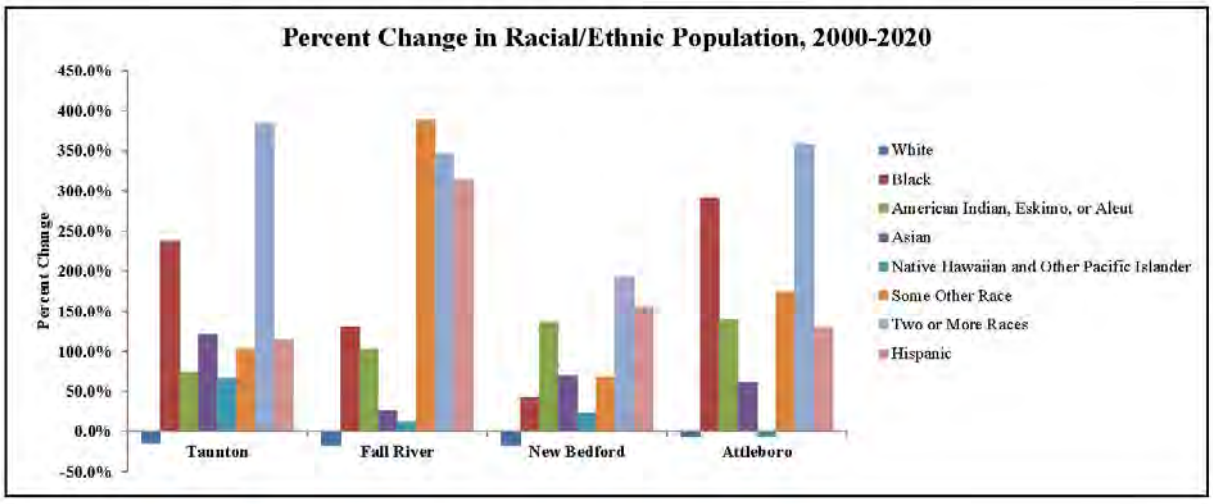
From a mostly homogenous population (97% White) in 1980, Table 3 confirms that Taunton's racial and ethnic composition had become more multi-racial by 2020. The greatest percentage increases occurred in the Black population and those who classified themselves as "Other,"

which includes a combination of races. Additionally, the number and percent of people who identify as Hispanic in the City has more than tripled.

These changes in racial and ethnic populations are compared with other cities in the region in Fig. 9. Compared with its neighboring cities, the data covering 2000 to 2020 demonstrate that Taunton's loss of its White population and the compensatory increase of Blacks and "Two or More Races" categories were greater than Fall River's and New Bedford's. Furthermore, the rise of the Hispanics in the City was not as high as the other cities in the region.

Clearly, the non-White or minority populations in Taunton and its nearby cities are increasing, and their numbers will inevitably grow in the decades ahead. As needs and interests in the use of open space vary according to racial and ethnic preferences, it becomes vital for the planning process to consider the racial and ethnic composition of the City a priority.

Figure 9: Percent Change in Racial/Ethnic Populations, 2000 - 2020



Taunton Household Characteristics

Household Types

Data on household structure and composition categories have changed over the decades since data collection was started across the country. The most recent data on household typology for Taunton is presented in Table 4. Over two-thirds (65%) of the households in Taunton are considered traditional families, which consist of a husband, a spouse, and their own children. Another type of family household is those headed by women with no husbands present, which comprises about 18% of households in Taunton. Householders who live by themselves and do not have immediate families have increased recently, comprising 29% of Taunton households, as of 2020.

Table 4: Household Types in Taunton, 2020

Household Types	Number	Percent
Total households	22,077	
Family households	14,299	64.8%

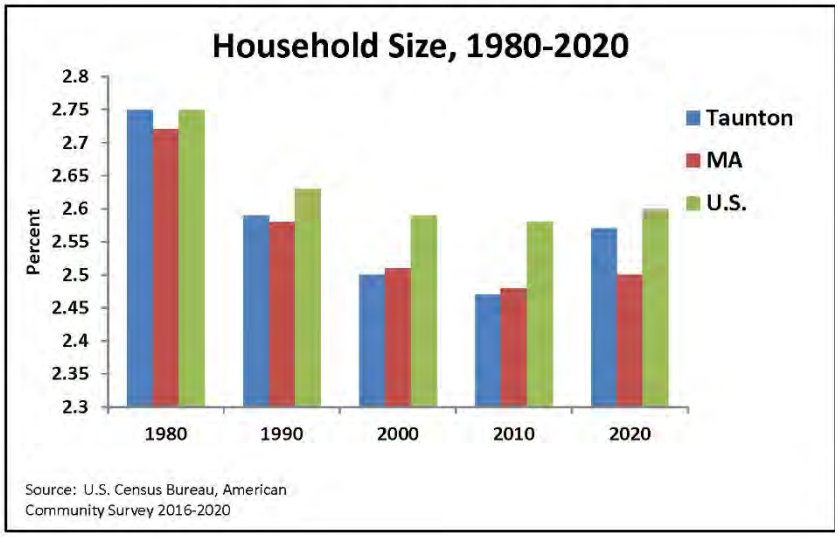
Married-couple family	8,971	40.6%
Male householder, no spouse	1,402	6.4%
Female householder, no spouse	3,926	17.8%
Householder living alone	6,326	28.7%
Householder living alone, 65 years and older	2,300	10.4%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS Estimates		

People's longevity has been prolonged with the advance of public health along with the availability of universal health care. This trend in longer active life demands alternative living arrangements. The assumption of the elderly staying or living with their families no longer holds. Table 4 shows that around 10% of households in Taunton are elderly individuals (65+ years old) living alone. Even while households with small children have their planning issues, meeting the needs of the elderly, including mobility, transportation, and a host of age-specific needs, is another big future concern. This makes it imperative for open space planning in Taunton to consider various types of households and living arrangements and hopefully meet each one's respective needs while sharing the City's limited and scarce resources.

Household Size

A comparison of trends in average household size with the state and country is found in Fig. 10. The number of persons in each household had dwindled from the 1980s to 2010. Even while the decline in household size throughout the country was gradual during the last three decades, the state and Taunton experienced a faster decline than the whole nation during the same period. The most recent decade has seen an increase in household size.

Figure 10: Household Size, 1980-2020



Taunton's Socio-Economic Profile

Education

Fig. 11 shows the educational attainment of Taunton adults (25+ years old) in 2020. Less than one fifth of Taunton's adult population had no high school education. Over a quarter attended

college or earned an Associate degree; however, just under one fourth of the population over 25 attained a college education (Bachelor's Degree or higher).

A comparison of changes attained in educational levels from 1990 to 2020 between Taunton and its neighboring cities, and the state, is illustrated in Fig. 12. As the data demonstrates, Taunton's population over 25 years achieved a substantial change in high school completion over three decades along with those of the neighboring cities. Although the City's college attainment levels from 1990 to 2020 remained quite low (about half of the state's college achievement average, at 23% vs. the state's 45%), such a percent change was still higher than those attained by Fall River and New Bedford.

There is no doubt that considerable efforts in education are needed for Taunton and its neighboring cities in the years ahead just to be able to catch up with the statewide educational average. Meanwhile, significant implications on the City's open space need and usage can be derived from the residents' level of education inasmuch as recreational offerings and vital facilities involved will have to meet the requirements of the community's tastes and preferences which are in turn largely rooted in their educational backgrounds.

Figure 11: Educational Attainment of Taunton Adults (25+ years), 2020

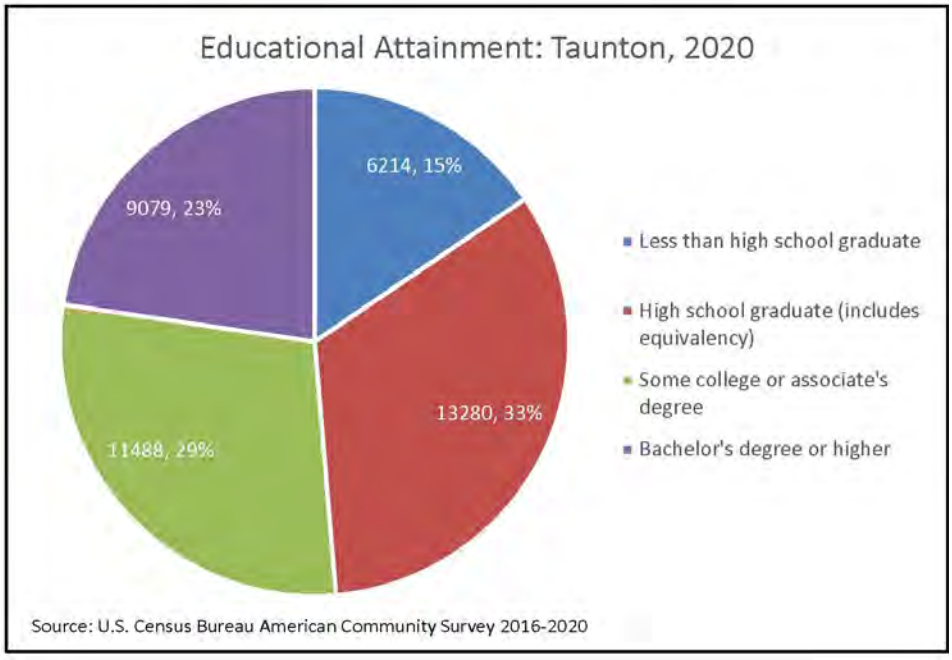
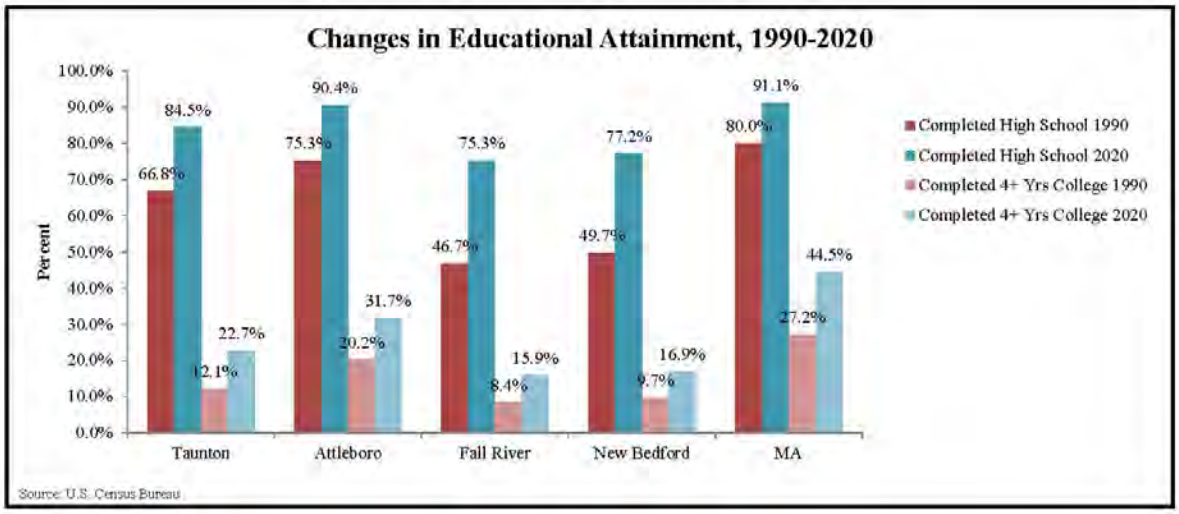


Figure 12: Changes in Education Attainment Among Adults in Taunton and Neighboring Cities, 1990-2020



Income

Household and individual incomes are useful measures of the area residents' financial capability to afford goods and services. The median household and per capita income of Taunton and the state from 1980 are shown in Table 5. In the last several decades, Taunton's median household income and per capita income were consistently lower than the state average. Fig. 13 gives a closer look at the most recent data on household income breakdown for Taunton.

As Fig. 13 discloses, Taunton's most recent household income distribution reflected a bulging middle-income household (with incomes between $25,000 and $100,000). Furthermore, the data also showed that the City's households belonging to the lower income (below $25,000) category comprised about 7% of the City's total number of households.

Planning for the future has to take into consideration the residents' financial capability, where households can afford the resources needed to avail themselves of any leisure and environmental enjoyment offerings.

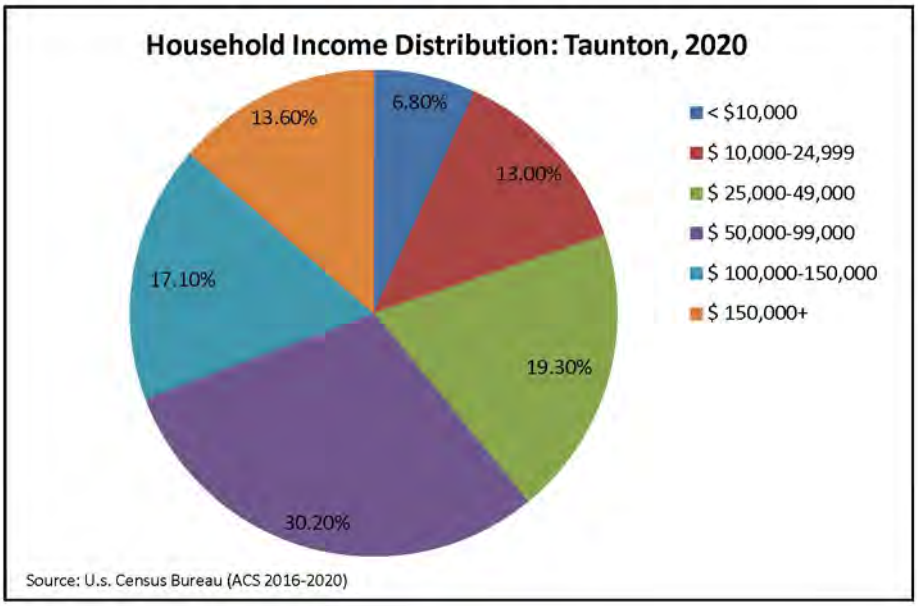
Table 5: Household and Per Capita Income in Taunton and Massachusetts, 1980-2020

	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME			PER CAPITA INCOME	
	Taunton	**MA**		**Taunton**	**MA**
1980	$16,610	$17,757		$6,416	$7,458
1990	$32,315	$36,952		$13,613	$17,224
2000	$42,932	$50,502		$19,989	$25,952
2010	$53,600	$64,509		$25,945	$33,966
2020	$63,433	$84,385		$32,302*	$46,241*

* 2020 per capita income data was not available for Taunton, so the numbers shown for both Taunton's and Massachusetts' 2020 per capita income is actually the 2019 per capita income

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 13: Taunton Household Income Distribution, 2020



Economic Characteristics

Employment

The trend in total employment for the City of Taunton appears in Fig. 14. The highest total employment in Taunton for the years 2001-2020 occurred in 2007 and declined thereafter along with the global economic recession. In 2020, the employment trends decreased due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The latest employment by industry data available for Taunton was for 2020 (Fig. 15).

Figure 14: Total Employment Trend in Taunton, 2001-2020

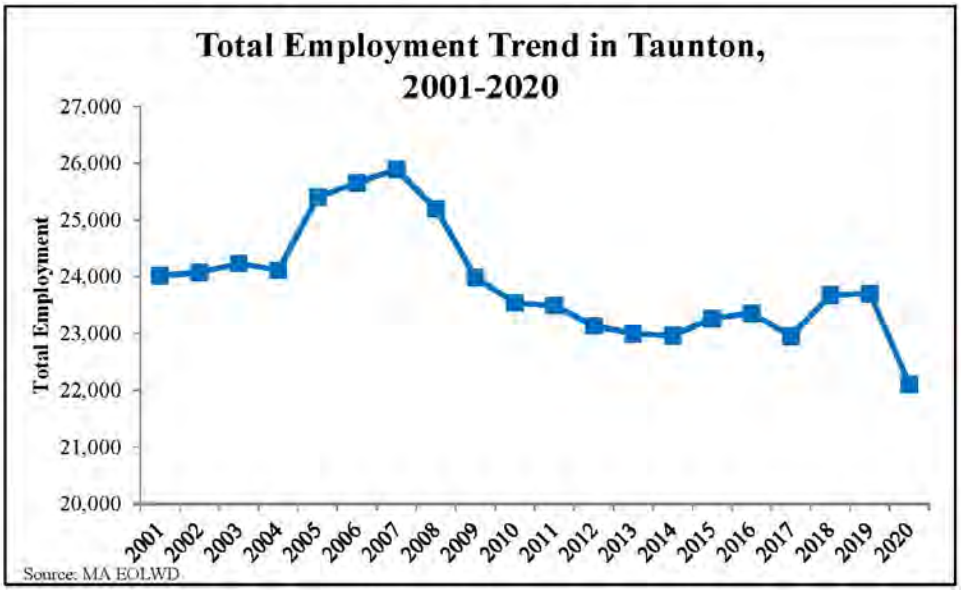
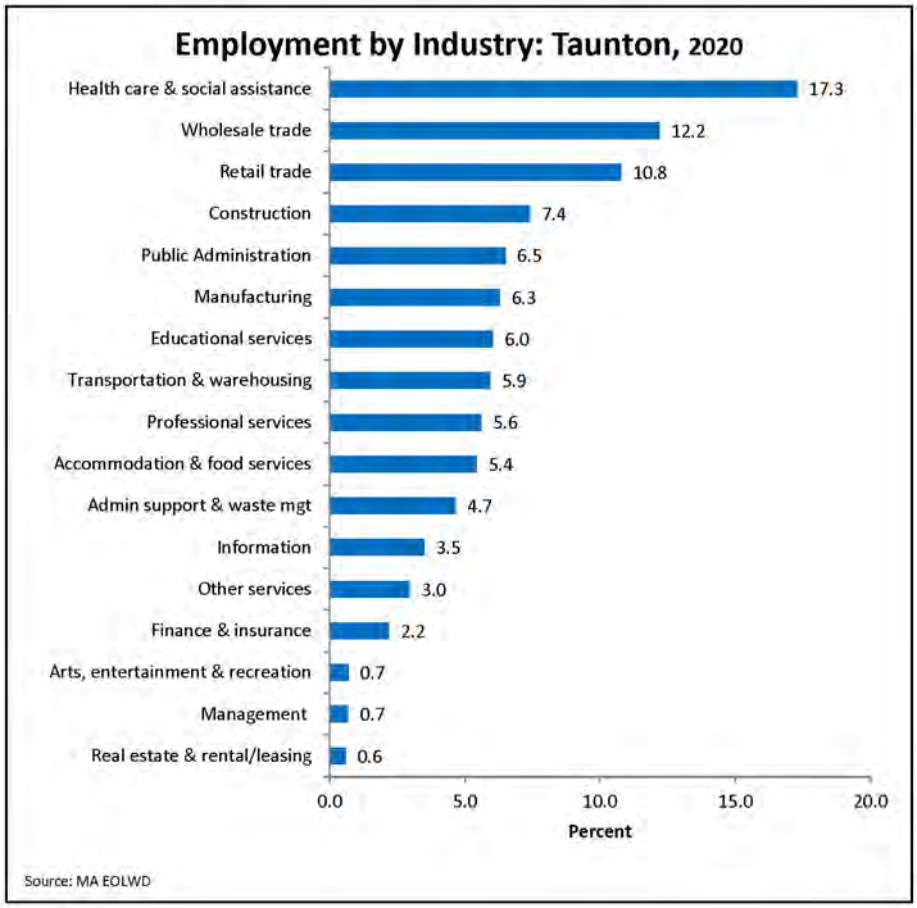


Table 6: Employment in Taunton and Other Cities in SRPEDD's Region, 1980-2015

Community	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
Attleboro	24,006	21,561	22,599	16,340	17,839
Fall River	40,861	38,056	40,299	34,132	35,314
New Bedford	48,824	41,121	37,146	35,791	38,283
Taunton	17,274	19,882	24,319	23,529	23,260
Urban Centers Total	130,965	120,620	124,363	109,792	114,696
SMMPO Regional Total	**188,497**	**209,085**	**239,316**	**227,838**	**241,729**
Urban Centers as % of Regional Total	**69%**	**58%**	**52%**	**48%**	**47%**

Source: MA EOLWD

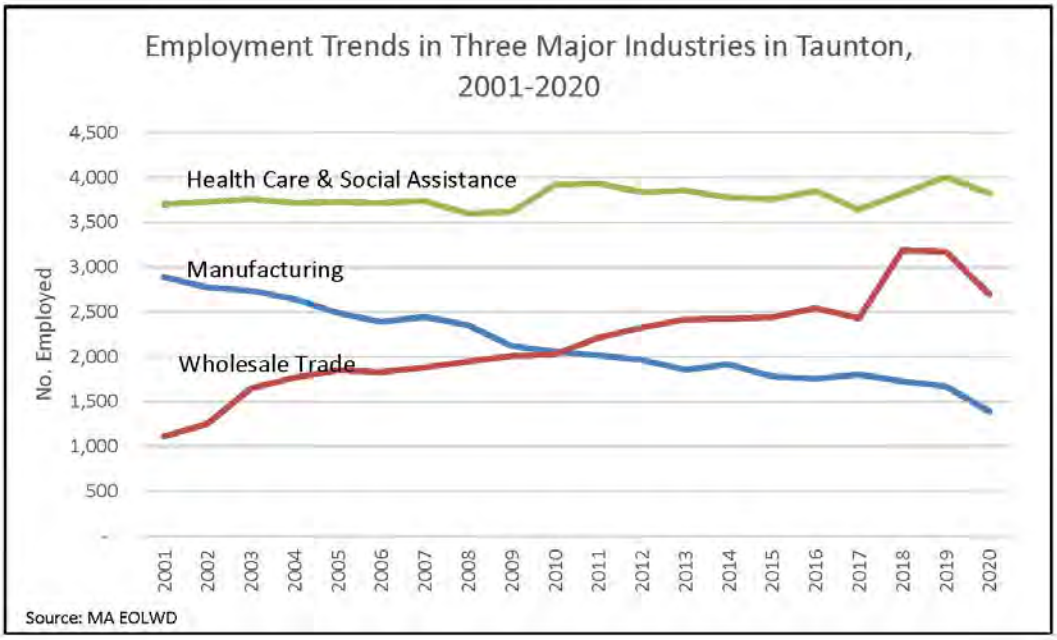
Figure 15: Employment in Taunton by Industry, 2020



Health care and social assistance jobs led over all other industries in employment numbers for Taunton in 2020 (Fig.15). Wholesale and retail trade, along with construction services were also major sources of employment in the area. Manufacturing, which used to be a big industry in the City in the past decades, had been reduced to less than ten percent of the City's jobs in 2020. Furthermore, the latest data on employment by industry in Taunton seemed to suggest an apparent shortage of jobs requiring highly skilled labor such as information, finance and insurance, as well as managerial positions in the City.

Three major industries are selected in Fig. 16 to shed light on the employment trends occurring in Taunton from 2001 to 2020. These consisted of: manufacturing, wholesale trade and health care and social assistance. When the region's manufacturing sector declined around the later part of 2000s, Taunton's employment in this industry also plummeted. The plight of the textile industry to overseas location a few decades earlier had already caused some economic distress in and around Taunton, and the widespread economic downturn exacerbated the City's manufacturing employment to date. Meanwhile, a moderate but sustained rising trend in wholesale trade employment in the City had a boost from the big box businesses relocating into the City soon after 2002. They also received a big boost in 2018. Conversely, the centrality of the City's location marked by the presence of a big hospital and satellite specialty clinics and health centers had drawn considerable employment in the health care and social assistance sectors, most notably in recent years. All industries had a decline in employment in 2020 with the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Figure 16: Trends in Three Major Sectors of Employment in Taunton, 2001-2020



Unemployment

The economic slump during the 2000s decade is portrayed in Fig. 17 through a comparison of unemployment rates between Taunton, the state, and the country. Taunton had a similar level of unemployment to the state in 2000, but the subsequent job losses around the City's manufacturing sector soon propelled Taunton's rates to be higher than statewide rates.

How the trends in unemployment rates for the regions' four major cities compare with one another from 2000 to 2020 can be seen in Fig. 18. From 2000 to 2020, it is quite clear from the data that Taunton maintained one of the lower unemployment rates among the four cities in the region. During the COVID-19 Pandemic all four cities saw a spike in unemployment between 2019 and 2020.

It will be interesting to look at further employment trends, particularly in the years during and following the COVID-19 pandemic, once those data become available, to see whether these trends hold. Overall, planning for the City's future includes engagement in options geared towards alleviating the area's economic shortcomings, especially in its employment choices.

Figure 17: Unemployment Rates in 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020 Compared for Taunton, Massachusetts and the US

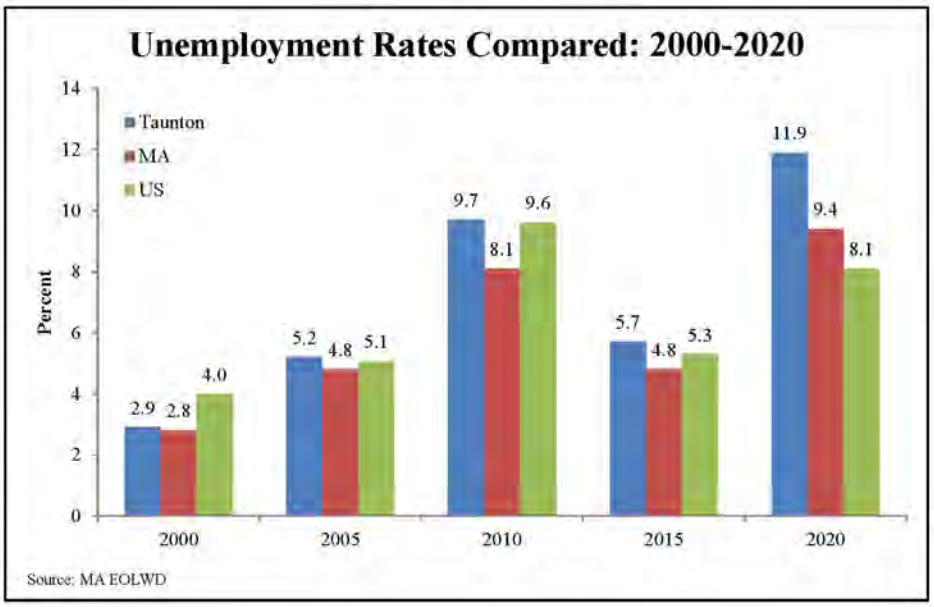
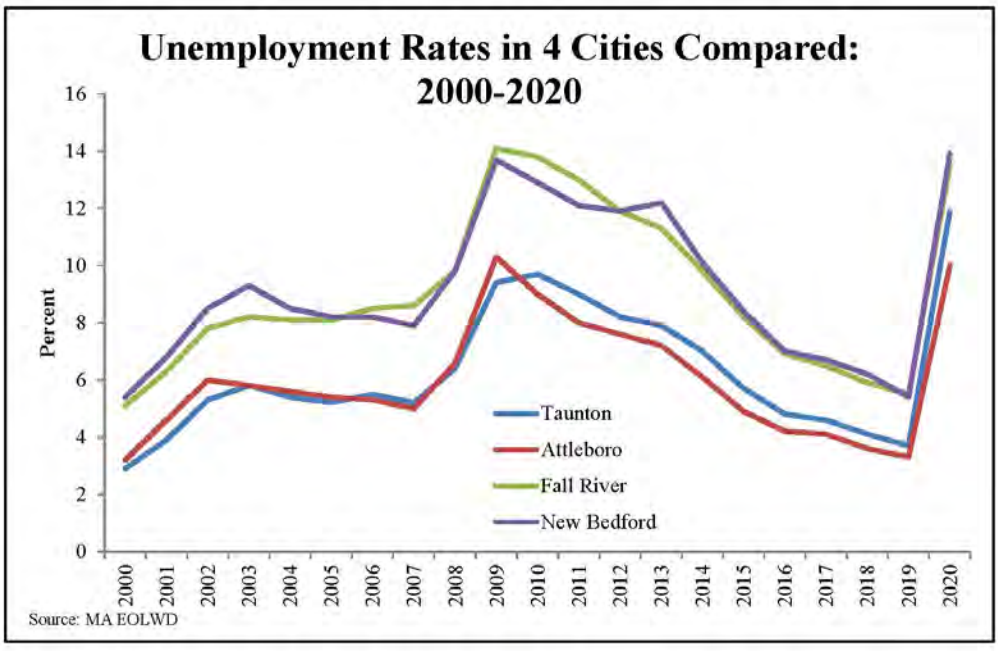


Figure 18: Trends in Unemployment Rates for 4 SRPEDD Cities: 2000-2020



Housing

The housing stock for the City of Taunton from 1990 to 2020, and the housing situation during those years are portrayed in Table 7. There was a significant increase in Taunton's housing stock between 1990 and 2000 (13%), but this rate appears to have slowed since.

Table 7: Taunton Housing Situations, 1990-2020

	Total housing units	% Change in Total Units	% of Units Occupied	% Renter-Occupied Units
1990	20,281		92.9%	39.3%
2000	22,908	+13.0%	96.2%	37.3%
2010	23,896	+4.3%	93.5%	35.6%
2020	24,965	+4.5%	95.0%	37.5%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau				

The construction of new residential buildings is part of a city's growth, but the pace of such a growth is managed through the issuance of permits to build new types of housing structures. As the data in Fig. 19 reveals, the City remained cautious in issuing building permits for new residential housing during recent years. This move was highly consistent with the crisis in housing and housing foreclosures, which the City and the country were undergoing at the time. Between 2000 and 2016, Taunton issued building permits for 1,430 total housing units, 82% of which were for single-family homes.

Figure 19: Residential Building Permits Issued in Taunton from 2000 to 2016 (from Taunton's 2019 Master Plan)

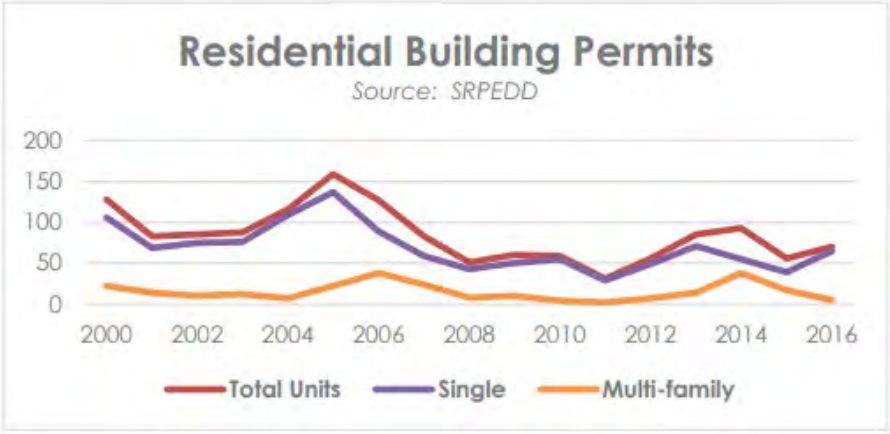
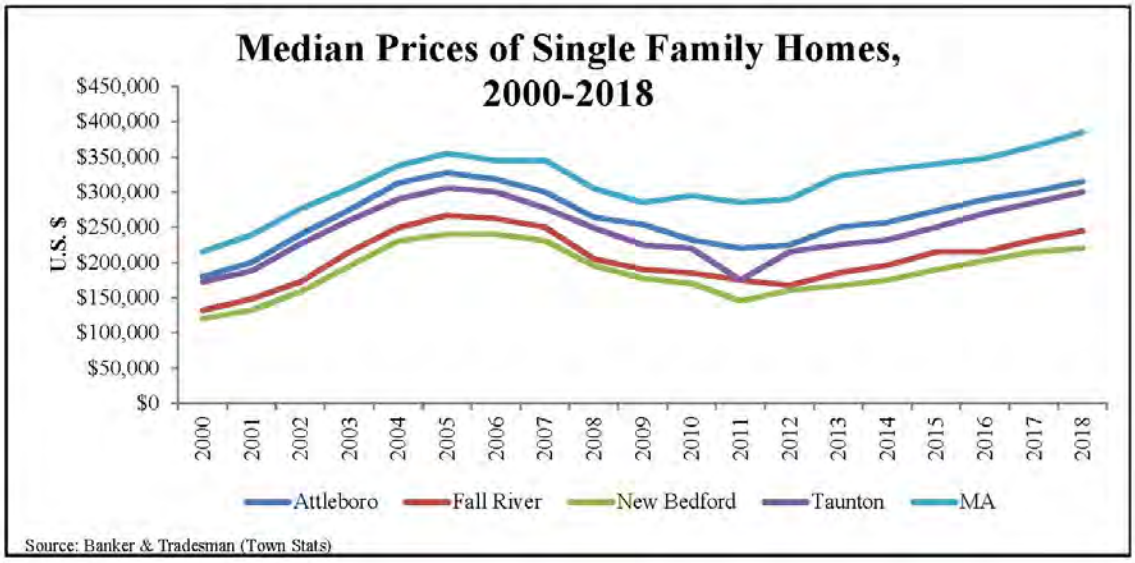


Fig. 20 shows a comparison of the cost of single-family residential homes in Taunton vis-à-vis neighboring cities, and the state average from 2000 to 2018. Interestingly, the widening gap in prices of a single residential house in Taunton compared with the state average had widened during the recent past years, thereby making Taunton's houses seem more affordable. Taunton's median cost for a single-family home was consistently higher than Fall River's and New Bedford's, but lower than Attleborough, however.

Figure 20: Median Prices of Single-family Homes in Taunton and Other Cities in the Region, 2000-2018



Housing considerations are important elements in the planning of the City's future landscape and community development. The moderate cost of housing in the City is a positive draw for families who might work and live in the City. Consequently, planning for future City migrants should be part of any City plan.

Environmental Justice Populations

Environmental Justice (EJ) populations in Massachusetts are determined by identifying all 2020 Census Block Groups that meet any one or more of the following criteria:

- Income: annual median household income is not more than 65% of the statewide median
- Minority: minorities comprise 40% or more of the population; or 25% or more of the population and the annual median household income of the municipality in which the neighborhood is located does not exceed 150% of the statewide median
- Language Isolation: 25% or more of households lack English proficiency

Taunton's EJ population is centered around the downtown area, and in close proximity to the public library, Hopewell Park, and Memorial Park (Fig. 21). These populations meet the minority and income categories, as outlined above. The low-income-designated EJ block previously identified near Route 140 in western Taunton and minority-designated EJ block in East Taunton no longer meet the EJ criteria, as of the 2020 census. Overall, 55.9% of Taunton's 34 block groups contain populations meeting EJ criteria. 51.0% of the City's total population lives within an EJ-designated block group.

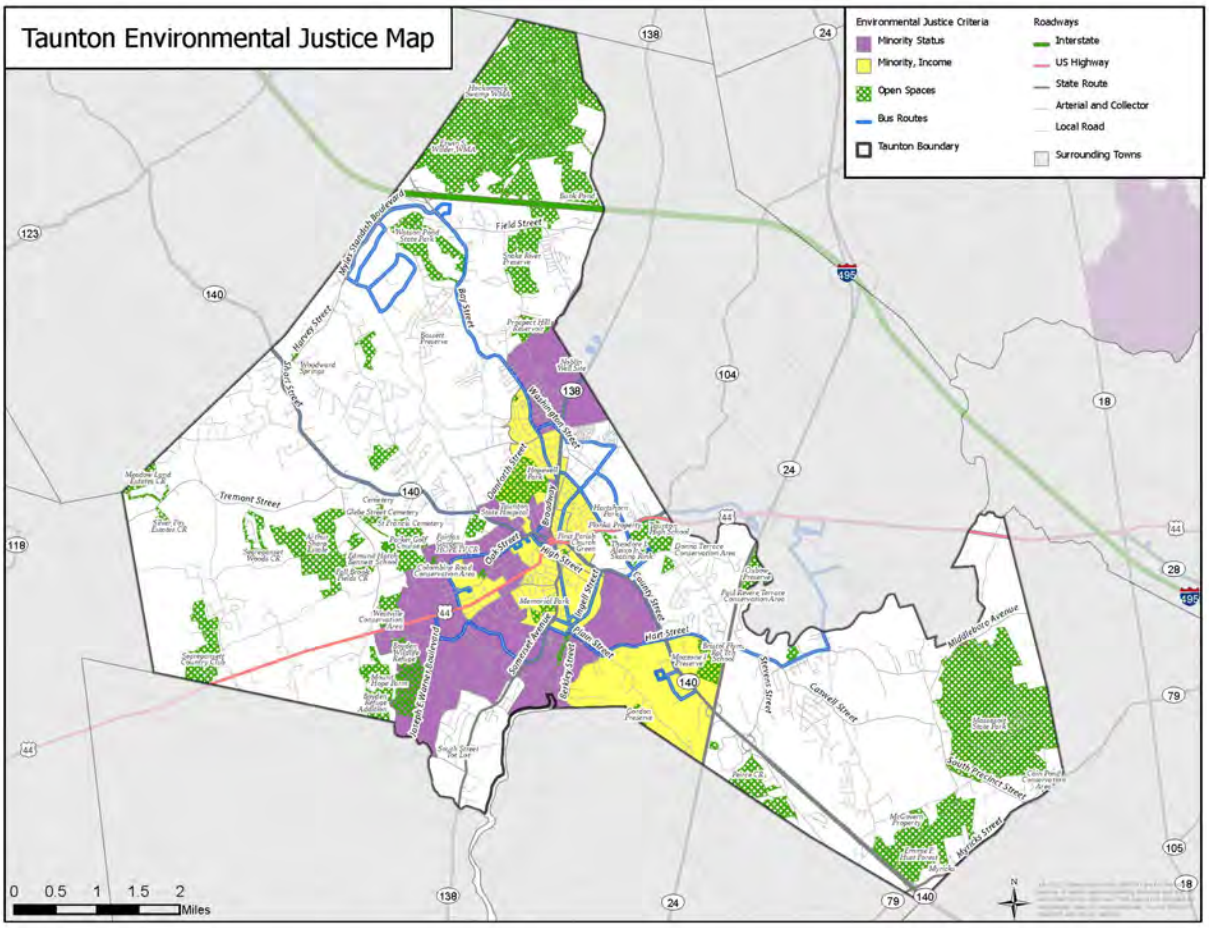
Because many of Taunton's EJ population are located in or immediately adjacent to the downtown or major transportation routes, the affected populations are in very close proximity to major cultural, recreational, and social facilities, (including school facilities, conservation lands, and public parks) all of which are ADA accessible. Pedestrian safety and accessibility to the greater downtown and its amenities has been much improved with the completion of the ADA

compliant Downtown Sidewalk and Infrastructure Improvement project in 2014, funded through a MassWorks grant.

The downtown area is served by public transportation, the Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Authority (GATRA), with fixed route service to outlying areas, including shopping centers and commercial and service areas. GATRA also provides Dial-a-Ride, curb to curb service for senior citizens and transportation for individuals with disabilities.

The City has also been very active in addressing the state's goals of improving conditions in EJ areas through greening the urban environment, brownfield clean-up and reclamation, and elimination of environmental hazards in these areas (discussed further in the "Environmental Equity" section of this plan).

Figure 21: Environmental Justice Populations, Bus Routes and Open Space Locations in Taunton*



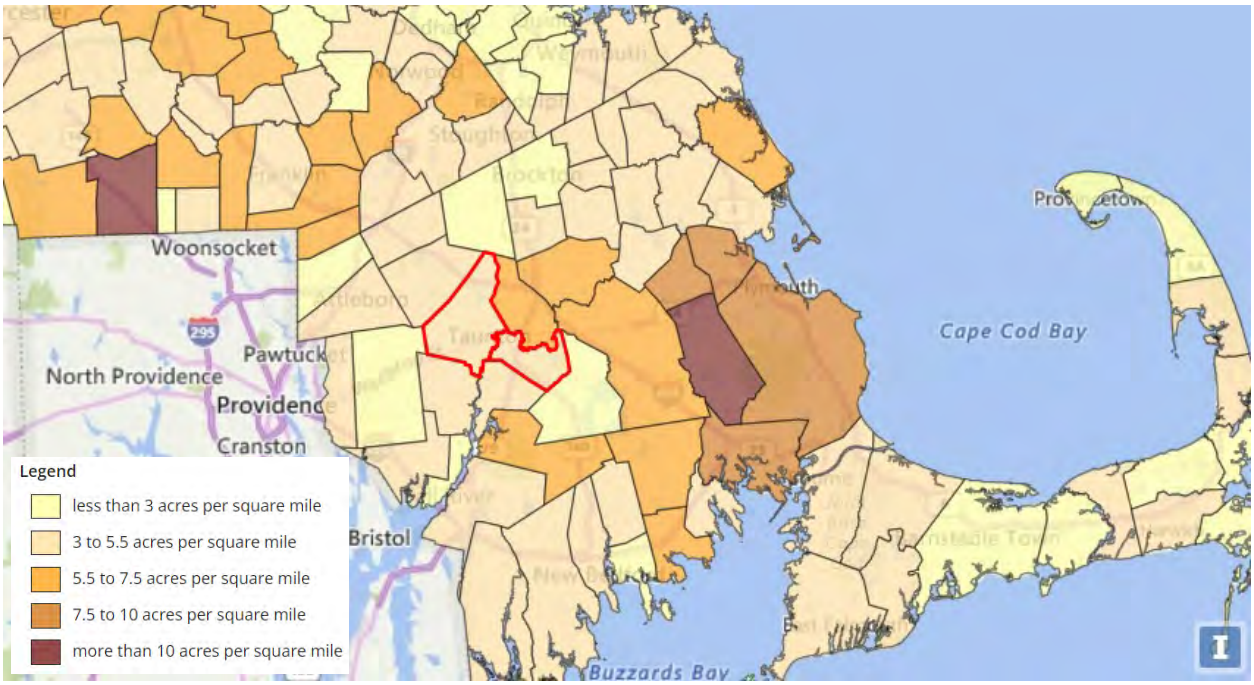
*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

Patterns and Trends

According to Mass Audubon's *Losing Ground: Nature's Value in a Changing Climate* (2020), Taunton experienced 145 acres of development across its natural and open lands from 2012 to 2017. This was the 30th largest area of conversion among the 351 communities in Massachusetts. In the context of the Mass Audubon report, natural land is defined as forest, wetland, and water; open land is defined as agricultural areas, bare soil, or low vegetation; and developed land includes residential, commercial and industrial development. When normalized for the area of the community, Taunton ranks as the 165th most rapidly developing community in the Commonwealth between 2012 and 2017, at a rate of 3.0 acres per square mile (Fig. 22). This rate is also relatively lower than Taunton's neighboring communities (Table 8). The highest rates of development during this time period were experienced in the neighboring Plymouth County.

Figure 22: Rates of development across Southeastern Massachusetts, 2012-2017



Source: Mass Audubon, 2020

Table 8: Rates of development in Taunton and Neighboring Communities, 2005-2017

Community	Rate of development, 2005-2013 (ac / sq mi)	Rate of development, 2012-2017 (ac / sq mi)
Taunton	6.07	3.01
Dighton	3.89	4.53
Berkley	5.19	3.88
Norton	3.85	4.13
Raynham	7.10	5.53
Source: Mass Audubon, 2020		

These values have decreased from Mass Audubon's previous *Losing Ground* report in 2014, in which Taunton ranked number five (5) in the state in acres of natural and open land converted to development, between 2005 and 2013, at 293 acres. The rate of development in Taunton during this time was twice as high, at 6.1 acres per square mile, the 34th most rapidly developing community in the Commonwealth. Much of this previous development centered around Taunton's industrial parks, which were amongst the most rapidly growing in the region despite

the sluggish economy at the time. Historically, the 293 acres pales in comparison to the amount of land consumed by development in Taunton during the economic boom period from the late 1980's to late 1990's. The rate of developments appears to have slowed in Taunton since 2012.

Though the trend has slowed since the previous OSRP, overall, land use trends in Taunton have shown a constant shift from forested and open land to urban land in recent decades. At the height of the development boom Taunton saw an average of 238 new building permits per year being issued (1990-1999). This figure decreased sharply, to an average of 71 new permits per year, by 2006. Speculation over this drop ranged from the declining local and national economy to the passage of more stringent local land use controls. In the harsher economic times of 2007-2012, concurrent with the national recession, the average number of building permits again decreased to 57 per year. Even in the "post-recession/recovery period" beginning in 2010, the number remained low, most likely tied to the number of failed developments, bankruptcies, and foreclosures. This trend may be reversing as the economy continues its slow but steady improvement, as illustrated by the 242 building permits that were issued in 2013 (up from 56 permits issued in 2012, and the most issued since the mid-1990s). As shown in Fig. 19, residential building permits increased modestly between 2012 to 2016.

During the economic downturn and the accompanying lull in development, the City, along with regional conservation organizations, was able to protect an additional 359 acres between 2005 and 2013 according to Mass Audubon's data (*Losing Ground*, 2014). Between 2012 and 2019, this rate of land conservation slowed, yet an additional 290 acres of land were conserved (*Losing Ground*, 2020). It is also worth noting that all 290 acres conserved during this time were within the City's Green Infrastructure Network, which are the most important lands to protect for the ecosystem services they provide for the City.

The City has been successful in employing its Cluster Development Bylaw to set aside lands in perpetuity through Conservation Restrictions. While the Cluster Bylaw has been an effective way of preserving open land, it is not viable as a principal, long-term strategy by which to preserve intact wildlife corridors or ecosystems.

Infrastructure

Transportation

Several important transportation routes and systems either traverse or skirt the City of Taunton. State Routes 138, 140, 24 (running north-south) and 44 (running east-west) are major bisectors of the City. Interstate 495 (running east-west) also passes through the City with an interchange located to the northwest part of the City near the Myles Standish Industrial Park. These routes all make the City very accessible to motorists throughout the region.

Residents of Taunton also have access to the MBTA commuter train that runs between the Town of Mansfield, Back Bay Station, and South Stations in Boston. This rail station is located in the downtown area of Mansfield, off of Route 140, to the northwest of Taunton. Other options for Taunton residents who commute to Boston include commuter rail service on the Attleboro (Shore) Line or on the Old Colony Line which stops in nearby Middleborough. The Shore Line, in Attleboro, travels between Providence and Boston.

The MBTA, since the mid 1990's, has engaged in a very long, studied, and at times, controversial planning process to restore commuter rail service between Fall River, New Bedford, and South Station in Boston. This process took shape in the form of the South Coast Rail Corridor Plan (2009). The route alignment plan has been vetted publicly through two extensive federal, state, and local review processes. The preferred alignment would bring the rail from Boston, through Stoughton, Easton, and Taunton before splitting off to New Bedford and continuing on to Fall River. Under this preferred plan, there would be a station stop at Dean and Arlington Streets in Taunton. Preparation work for the proposed rail expansion has begun, and phase 1 service to Taunton, New Bedford and Fall River are expected by late 2023.

Amtrak provides high-speed rail service between Boston and New York City, via Providence, RI. There are two Amtrak stations located in close proximity to Taunton that can be accessed by local/regional bus service.

Freight rail service to the area is operated by Massachusetts Coastal Railroad, LLC. This is short line freight service based on a Modified Rail Certificate filed in 2007 by the LLC with the Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Surface Transportation Board. This modified route moves goods through the City along the Bay Colony Line's Dean Street Industrial track. This track runs 1.5 miles between the Weir Junction (south) and Ventura Grain on Longmeadow Road (this is the northern terminus of the Dean Street Industrial track). Customers along the line include Ventura Grain, Gallo (road salt), and Northeast Refrigerated. The track also has a connection to the CXS line which locally runs between Middleboro and Attleboro. This line is occasionally used to deliver goods to the Myles Standish Industrial Park off of Route 140 at the Taunton/Norton municipal boundary.

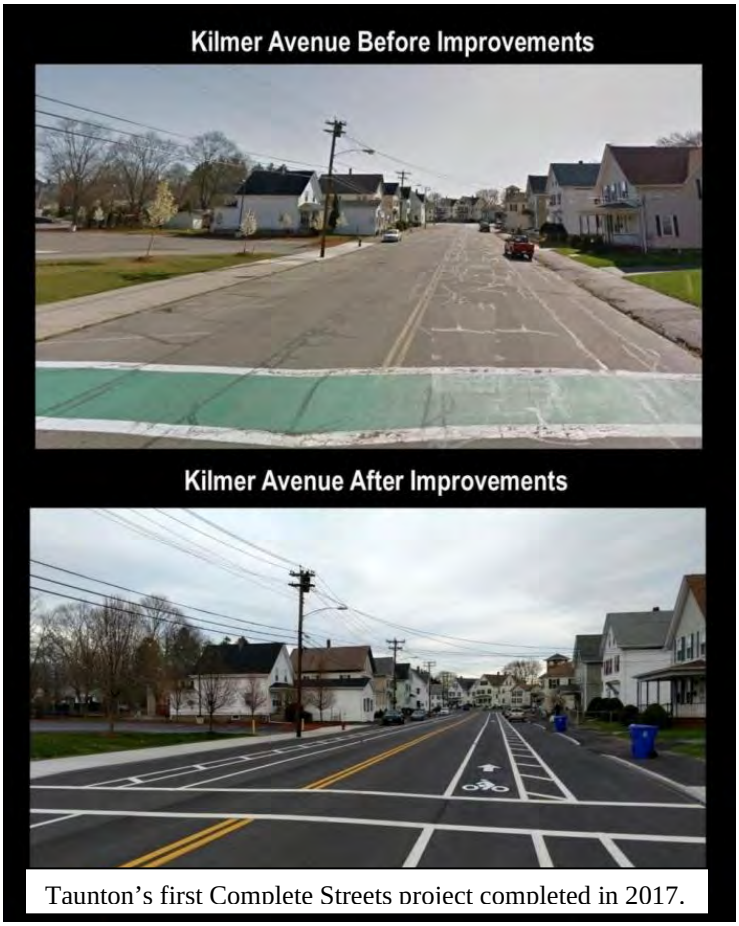
The Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Authority, GATRA, provides bus service throughout Taunton, as well as Dial-a-Ride, curb-to-curb service for senior citizens, and transportation for disabled individuals. GATRA's service runs between 5:00AM and 8:00PM on weekdays, and 7:00AM until 6:00PM on Saturdays. There is no GATRA service on Sundays or holidays. GATRA buses are ADA accessible and also have front mounted bike racks for bicycle commuters. GATRA has also taken steps to make its fleet more environmentally friendly, particularly with the introduction of six (6) new electric buses to their fleet in 2021. GATRA provides bus routes to 26 different communities in three counties as well as commuter service to Providence, Rhode Island. GATRA's terminal and operations centers are located immediately west of the downtown area.

The Taunton Municipal Airport is overseen by the Taunton Municipal Airport Commission. The airport is located in East Taunton and can be accessed via State Routes 140 and 44, and Interstate 495. The airport is classified as a General Aviation/General Utility Airport which means that it is able to serve small airplanes with a maximum gross takeoff of 12,500 pounds. The airport completed a facility master plan in 2014 to address runway safety issues and necessary modernization improvements and is currently in the process of building a new administrative building.

Pedestrian traffic options in the greater downtown were greatly improved with the completion of a two-phase Downtown Sidewalk and Infrastructure improvements project. The first phase of the project concentrated on a five-block area around Taunton Green, Broadway (Route 138), Post

Office Square, the Superior Courthouse, and the recently constructed District Court Building. The second phase of the project included Main Street from Winthrop Street to Union Street, School Street, and Leonard Street. Overall, the project included the construction of concrete sidewalks, installation of new granite curb, drainage improvements, planting of shade trees, and the construction of wheelchair ramps to meet ADA requirements. All of these improvements have made the greater downtown and surrounding neighborhoods safer and more comfortable for pedestrian traffic. These improvements are also significant due to the cultural, educational, economic, retail, recreational, and governmental services afforded within the project area.

Taunton also participates in MassDOT's Complete Streets Program, since completing its Complete Streets Policy in May 2016. The City received its first Complete Streets Grant from MassDOT in 2017 to complete sidewalk improvements and provide a bike lane on Kilmer Ave. Additional funding was secured in 2022, which will be used to reconstruct Weir Street from Harrison Street to First Street, including new sidewalks, paving, bicycle lanes, crossings, and street trees. Complete Streets funding can be used to improve pedestrian and bike trails along roadways throughout the City.



Taunton's first Complete Streets project completed in 2017.

Biking opportunities are currently somewhat lacking in Taunton; however, the Taunton Pathways Committee is actively working to improve bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the City. In the late 1990's, there was a feasibility study undertaken to assess the development of a proposed 6.6-mile bicycle and pedestrian path from the Boyden Refuge to Taunton High School. The feasibility study revealed several necessary right-of-way acquisitions, routing, and engineering challenges. Completing this path remains a long-term goal, and the City is in the process of acquiring property and updating infrastructure as opportunities arise to contribute to this trail. Improvements have been, and will continue to be, implemented as the City updates roadways, in part, through the Complete Streets program.

In 2010, a bicycle/pedestrian survey was undertaken in Taunton by SRPEDD, on behalf of the City, as part of the South Coast Rail Project. The document evaluated future bike and pedestrian opportunities for the area from the City's downtown to the proposed Taunton Commuter Rail Station at Arlington and Dean Streets. Plans for the Dean Street station have been abandoned, but the City still aims to provide Virtually all of the pedestrian transportation gaps and deficiencies uncovered in the 2010 survey were addressed by the Downtown Sidewalk project

discussed above, but the bike routes and links have yet to be addressed. The plans for this Commuter Rail Station were abandoned, however, and instead Cotley Junction in East Taunton will be Taunton's new South Coast Rail station, slated to open next year. The City is currently working on updating County Street to provide a bike lane with Complete Streets funding, and this will help to improve bike path connectivity with Downtown Taunton, but further improvements are still needed throughout the City.

The City is also a participant in the regional Taunton River Trail Committee (an effort to create a multimodal on and off-road trail system from the Somerset/Fall River area to the Norton/Easton/Brockton area). The Pathways Committee is currently working with the State's Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) to provide trail connections between Taunton and Dighton, from Weir Village Riverfront Park south through the railway corridor. Designs for the proposed trail are expected in the Fall of 2022 and the Committee is preparing to secure funds, hopefully taking advantage of the forthcoming federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill funding, for implementation.

Water

The City of Taunton receives its water from the Assawompset Ponds Complex (APC) located in the Towns of Lakeville, Middleboro, Rochester, and Freetown, and the Dever Wells located in Taunton. The City is authorized by the state to withdraw 7.49 million gallons per day (MGD) from the two sources.

The APC is the largest natural reservoir in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The APC is made up of five hydrologically connected ponds, Assawompset, Pocksha, Great Quittacus, Little Quittacus, and Long Pond, as well as nearby Elders Pond. The APC has a safe yield of 27.5 Million gallons per day (MGD), of which the City of Taunton is allowed to withdraw 6.71 MGD. This safe yield, which is sometimes also referred to as "firm yield," estimates the amount of water volume available in a reservoir system and approved for withdrawal. Safe yield is MassDEP's basis for permitting water withdrawals under the state's Water Management Act. Raw water from these ponds is treated at the Rocheleau Water Filtration Plant in Lakeville.

Two gravel-packed wells on the campus of the Paul A. Dever State School provide additional supply that is treated at the Myles Standish Industrial Park Storage Tank. Treated water from these sources is then pumped to the distribution system from which it is sent to homes, businesses, or to various storage facilities and reservoirs around the City. These storage facilities include: The Prospect Hill Reservoir (22.5 million gallons); Myles Standish Industrial Park Elevated Storage Tank (1million gallons); Oakland Elevated Storage Tank (.75 million gallons); Westville Elevated Storage Tank (.3 million gallons); and the East Taunton Elevated Storage Tank (1 million gallons). The combined distribution storage capacity of these facilities is approximately 25.5 million gallons.

Taunton's water system also has two interconnections, one to supply North Dighton, and one to supply the Massachusetts Correctional Complex in Bridgewater. Taunton also supplies water to some parts of Berkley, Lakeville, Middleboro, Raynham, and Norton. The Water Department continues to work diligently to ensure the quality and quantity of its ground and surface water supplies. Information of the water supply system is made available to the public on the municipal website.

Sewer

The City of Taunton operates its Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) on West Water Street through a contractual agreement with Veolia, a private firm. The facility collects and treats municipal wastewater from the sewered areas of Taunton as well as from parts of Raynham and North Dighton. The WWTF has a design flow capacity of 8.4 MGD (million gallons per day), with a peak flow capacity of 19.8 MGD. The dry weather average flow to the plant is about 6.5 MGD. Wet weather flows, due to heavy rain (stormwater inputs) and high groundwater, particularly in the spring, have exceeded 22MGD on occasion.

Taunton's WWTF is federally permitted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to discharge to the Taunton River (through a combined sewer outfall, CSO, Outfall 004) which flows into the Mount Hope Bay estuary and eventually into Narragansett Bay (RI). In a combined sewer system, stormwater runoff and sewage are routed through the same infrastructure for treatment before being released into the water. During periods of heavy rainfall, however, stormwater may overwhelm the facility forcing it to discharge untreated sewage into the Taunton River.

Most of the developed areas of the City are tied into the municipal sewer system. Over the past two decades, the WWTF has had periodic challenges in meeting its discharge permit requirements due to a number of issues. Some of these problems are directly related to increased development, while others (such as illicit sewer connections, inflow/infiltration, deteriorated joints, cracked pipes, manhole covers, etc.) are related to an aging system and infrastructure. Because of this, the City has been subject to several enforcement actions for high flow related effluent (discharge) violations, including a Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) order in 2005, and EPA administrative orders in 1994, 1996, and 2008.

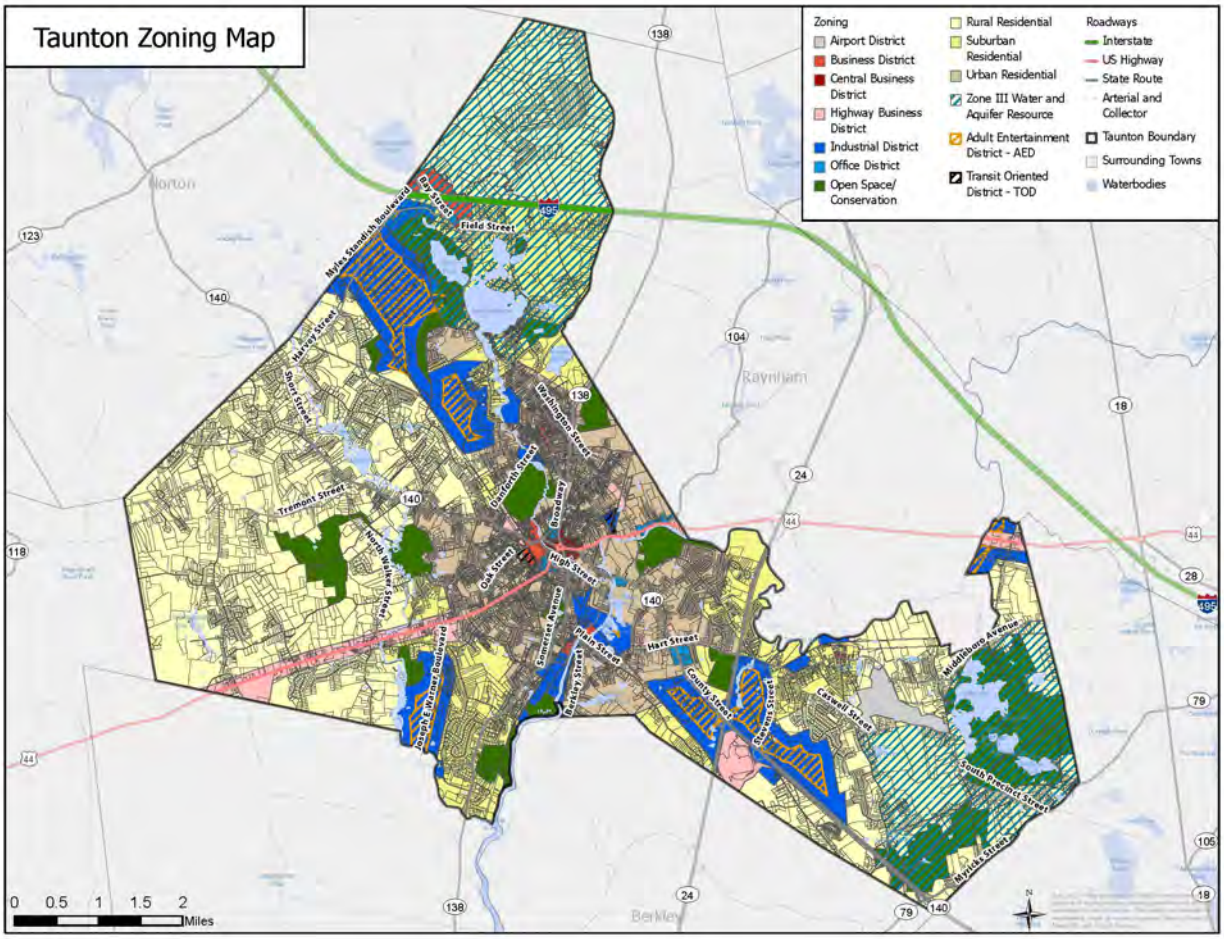
The City has made a significant effort to address these administrative orders. The City has undertaken a program to identify and separate all manholes contributing to combined discharge of stormwater to sanitary sewers. Twenty-five (25) illicit connections have been eliminated as part of a Phase I Sewer Rehabilitation Project. Twelve (12) stormwater catch basins have also been separated from the sanitary sewer collection system. Approximately 600 homes have been surveyed in order to identify any possible sanitary discharges to storm drains (homes not tied into the sanitary sewer system in their neighborhoods). The City has also conducted camera aided inspections of the sewer lines to find areas of inflow and infiltration (I/I), and has over the past several years completed ten (10) phases of a twelve (12) phase I/I remediation program. GIS mapping of the sewer system has been completed and a prioritized list of outfalls was developed for future dry weather screening. In addition, the City has posted stormwater related information on the municipal website, and has continued to participate in a water quality sampling/monitoring program with the Taunton River Watershed Alliance and Veolia.

The EPA issued its most recent National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the WWTF in 2015, requiring lower discharge limits for nitrogen and necessary troubleshooting and infrastructure improvements. Taunton is behind schedule in implementing facility improvements necessary in order to comply with the NPDES permit, but is in the process of updating the facility, as of 2022.

Zoning and Land-Use Controls

The City's Zoning Map is provided below (Fig. 23). Table 9 also shows a summary of total acreage in each zoning district type. As can be seen, the vast majority of land in Taunton (74.4%) is zoned for residential uses. Taunton also has a considerable amount of acreage zoned for industrial and open space/conservation uses.

Figure 23. Taunton Zoning Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Table 9: Taunton Zoning Districts

Zoning District Type	Total Acres	Percent
Rural Residential	13,754	44.4%
Urban Residential	4,865	15.7%
Suburban Residential	4,433	14.3%
Industrial	3,281	10.6%
Open Space/Conservation	3,194	10.3%
Highway Business District	782	2.5%
Business District	242	0.8%

Airport District	226	0.7%
Office District	124	0.4%
Central Business District	78	0.3%

As of writing, there is a new state law, Section 3A of MGL ch.40A, included in a January 2021 economic development bill which would require Taunton to put zoning in place for additional housing at a moderate multi-family density. This multi-family zoning requirement prioritizes placement of this zone within a half-mile of the East Taunton MBTA commuter rail station.

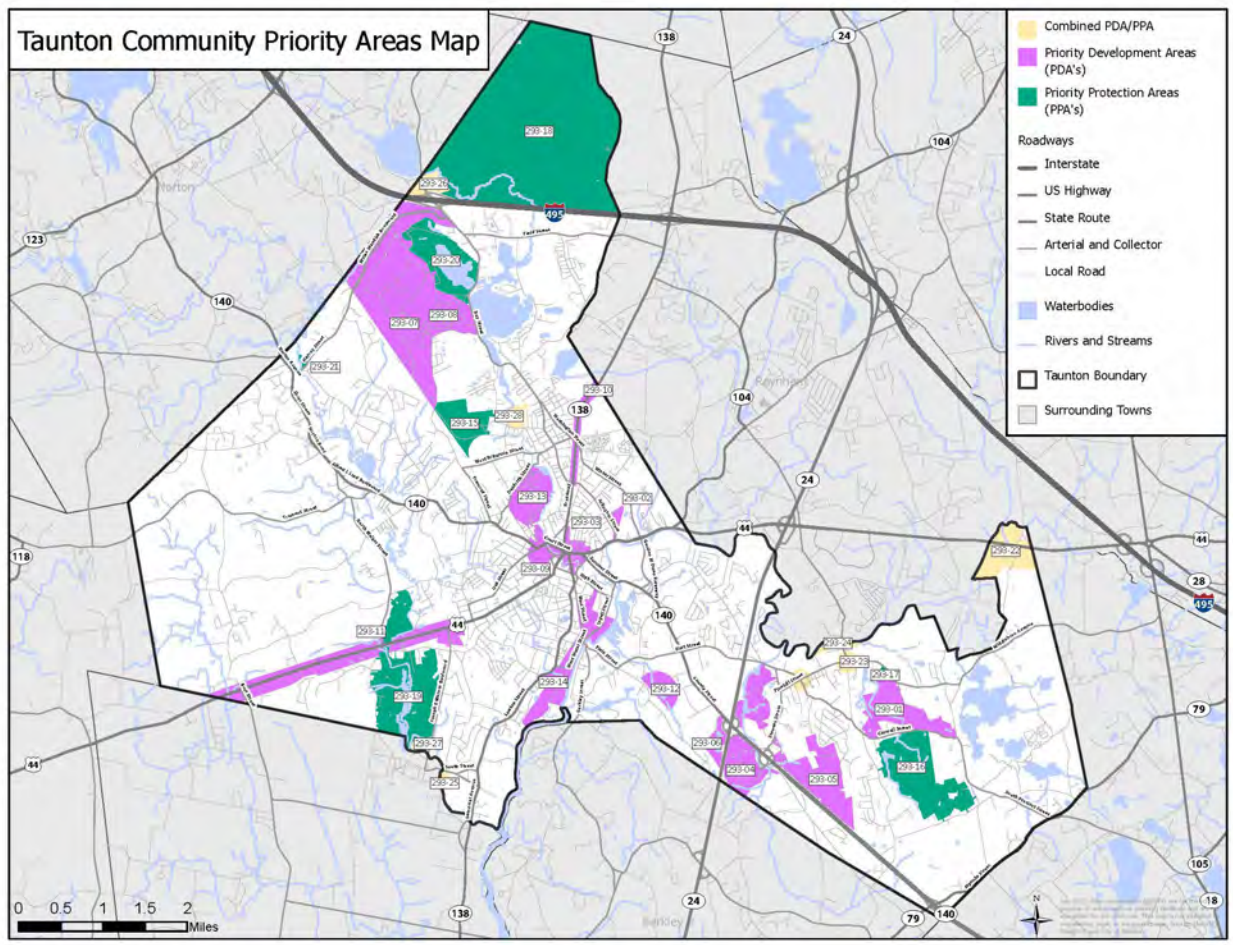
Another effort undertaken by the City, in conjunction with the South Coast Rail Project, and tied to local zoning and planning protocol, is the designation and mapping of Priority Development Areas (PDA) and Priority Protection Areas (PPA) within the community. This community driven planning exercise was originally conducted in 2008 by the three regional planning agencies serving the thirty-one (31) communities addressed in the South Coast Rail Corridor Plan. In 2013, the regional planning agencies, including SRPEDD, revisited the original process and choices as part of a five-year update.

PDAs are areas that are appropriate for increased development or redevelopment due to several factors, including good transportation access; available infrastructure (primarily sewer and water); an absence of environmental constraints; and local support. PDAs can range from a single parcel to many acres, and can include small scale infill, commercial, industrial, mixed-use, transit facilities, or other such projects.

PPAs are areas that are important to protect due to the presence of significant natural or cultural resources, including, but not limited to rare and endangered species habitats; areas critical to water supply; historic areas; scenic vistas; and agricultural areas. PPAs can also vary greatly in size, from small species-dependent areas to large expanses of intact habitat. These sites may be candidates for protection through acquisition, conservation restriction, or other means.

A community's Priority Area designations can guide municipal decisions about zoning revisions, infrastructure investments, and conservation efforts. In addition, these Community Priority Area designations are used as the foundation for developing Regional and State Priority Area designations. Finally, in the fall of 2010, the Patrick Administration issued Executive Order 525 (E.O. 525) providing for the implementation of the South Coast Rail Corridor Plan and Corridor Map (including PPAs and PDAs) through state agency actions and investments. Construction for new stations and associated infrastructure for the South Coast Rail project began in 2021, with service anticipated to come online by late 2023, including a new East Taunton station. These state actions have the potential to help leverage local and private investments in the priority areas.

Figure 24: Taunton Priority Protection Areas and Priority Development Areas Map, 2013*



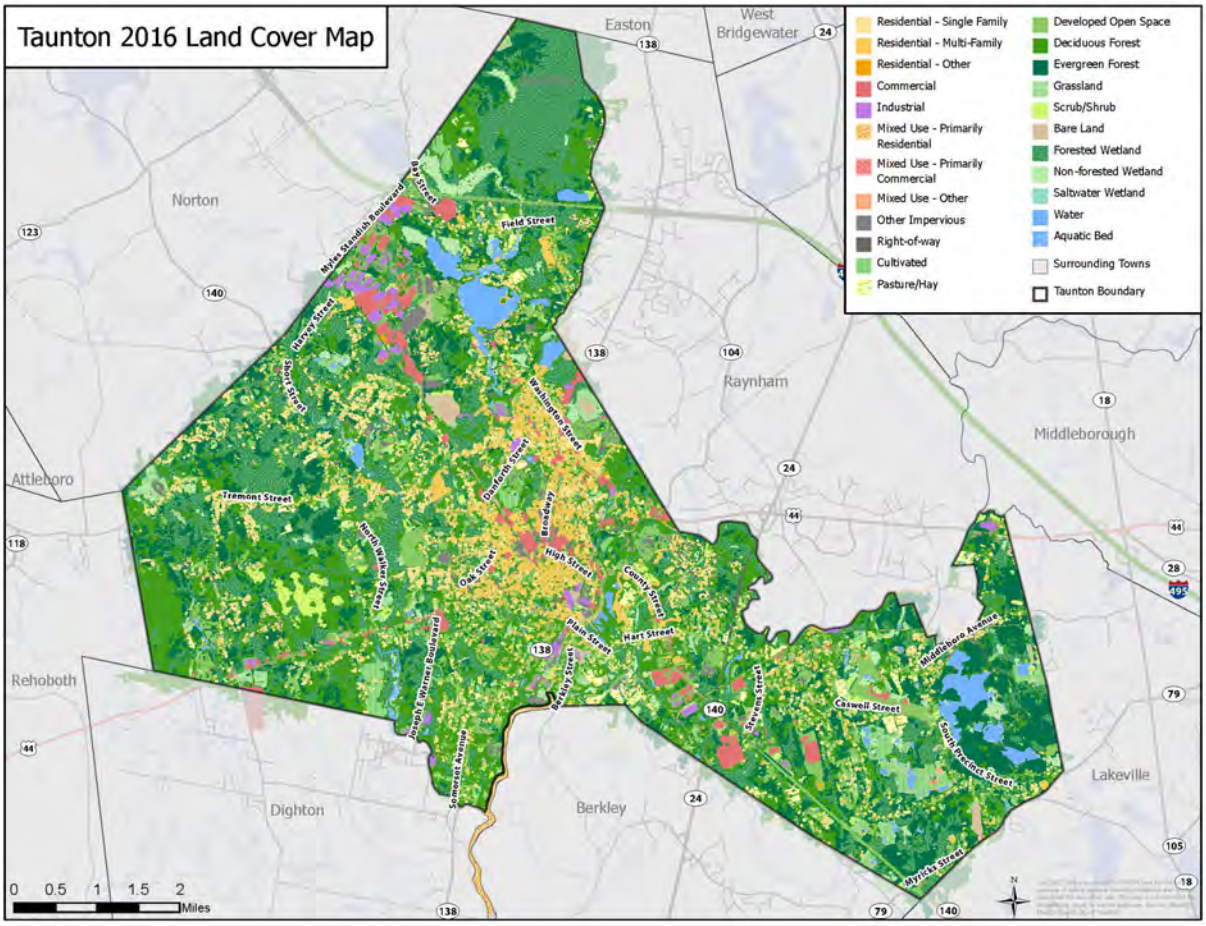
*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Existing Land Use

Figure 25 and Table 10 display land cover in Taunton as of 2016. At this time, 15% of Taunton was covered by impervious cover, meaning that it was developed in some way. Forests and wetlands made up the largest portions of the City, by total area, at 39% and 23%, respectively. Developed open space, which includes managed grass and landscaped areas associated with private development and active public recreational facilities (such as the developed parks of the City, like Hopewell Park), comprised a relatively large portion of the City, at 13% of its area

It is important to consider land cover alongside zoning, because zoning is what dictates what may become of a parcel, regardless of its current use (except for particular protected land such as wetlands, which are protected by the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act as well as Taunton's Conservation Ordinance). There will undoubtedly be changes made to zoning, planning, and conservation regulations over time. There will be improvements made to the infrastructure that may well be accompanied by restrictions that limit growth potential (sewering capacity, available water supply, etc.).

Figure 25: Taunton Land Cover Map, 2016*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Table 10: Taunton Land Cover, 2016

Land Cover Type	Total Acres	Percent of Taunton
Bare Land	303.01	0.92%
Cultivated Land	449.97	1.36%
Developed Open Space	4326.13	13.07%
Forest	12902.97	38.99%
Grassland	613.67	1.85%
Impervious	5067.76	15.31%
Open Water	998.50	3.02%
Pasture/Hay	397.71	1.20%
Scrub/shrub	429.60	1.30%
Wetland	7606.14	22.98%
Source: MassGIS, 2016		

Two things that the City should look at in moving forward with conservation, recreation, and open space planning are: designating a central point of contact in the City for conservation and open space issues (this was cited by several regional conservation organizations as a need, when interviewed) and developing a prioritization and ranking system for the acquisition, conservation, and preservation of its critical cultural and natural resource assets.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Geology, Soils and Topography

Geology

Taunton lies in the Bristol lowland section of Massachusetts at the upper edge of the Narragansett Basin. This area is characterized by low relief with occasional bedrock hills and oval shaped drumlins (smooth glacially streamlined hills) that rise above the general terrain.

The highest point in the City is Prospect Hill, at two hundred (200) feet above sea level and the lowest point is ten (10) feet above sea level at the confluence of the Taunton and Three Mile rivers. The average elevation in the City is forty-four (44) feet above sea level. The local relief consists of gently rolling hills with low lying river valleys and flatlands dotted with ponds, lakes, streams, and wetlands interspersed throughout the City.

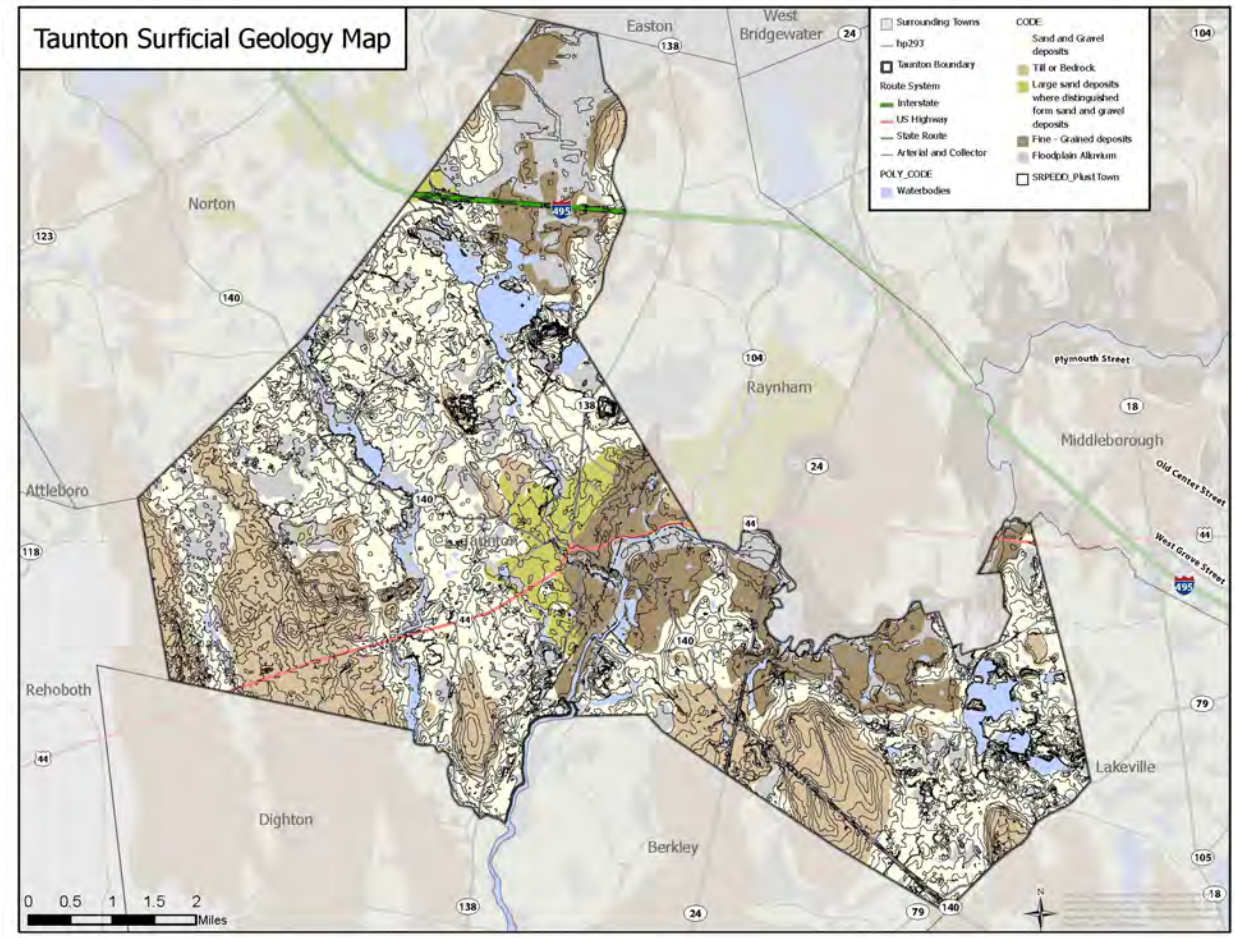
The geology of the area is largely the result of Pleistocene (latest period of repeated glaciation, about 2.6 million to 11,700 years ago) glacial erosion and deposition. The dominant surface materials in the City are various unconsolidated glacial deposits and organic peats. The surface deposits consist of unstratified drift, tills, and stratified drift. There is also an abundance of sorted sand and gravel throughout the area.

Areas affected by glacial drift are characterized by kames (mount, knob, or ridge of glacial sediment), kame terraces, and kettle (depressions) terrain. Deposits of organic peat are prevalent in the depressions. Large outwash plains extend north and east to the Taunton River and form part of the Taunton River Valley and the Hockomock Swamp. Both of these areas are comprised of clays and silts overlain in many places by organic peat.

Glacial till is characterized by ground moraines, eskers, and ice rafted boulders. This type of material is coarse, and areas of till occur at the surface in many areas of west Taunton where the divide between the Three Mile and Segregansett Rivers consists of a series of hills of till. Similar topography can be found southwest of the Taunton Municipal Airport.

Surface bedrocks are primarily granite, siltstone, and sandstone conglomerates. Pre-glacial valleys cut into bedrock crisscross the area. There are also minor fault lines that run generally from the southwest to the northeast and are associated with anthracite coal seams. These subsurface features make excellent regional aquifers. Soil depth is generally shallow over these bedrock areas.

Figure 26: Taunton Surficial Geology Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Climate

Taunton is considered to have a temperate humid continental climate. The City's average annual temperature is 28.6 degrees Fahrenheit in January and 71.5 degrees Fahrenheit in July. The daily fluctuation in temperature for the Taunton area has historically ranged between 20-30 degrees. Temperatures and weather are moderated by the City's proximity to the coast and the Atlantic Gulf Stream. The growing season – the number of days between the last killing frost in the spring (early April) and the first killing frost in late summer or fall (mid-October) – has a historical average range of 160 to 180 days. Taunton's average annual precipitation is, historically, 48.8 inches.

As noted in Section 3, however, climate change is shifting these historic averages and altering Taunton's climate. The climate in eastern Massachusetts has become both warmer and wetter over the last century. In Plymouth County the average annual temperature has increased approximately 4 degrees F and average annual precipitation has increased approximately 8 inches between 1901 and 2000 (NOAA National Centers for Environmental information, 2022).

If our society's high rate of CO_2 emissions continues unabated, these trends are likely to continue. However, there is some possibility for humans to change this harsh trajectory. Future emissions upon which various climate change scenarios are based have not yet occurred and are not set in stone. Climate scientists use a range of greenhouse gas emissions scenarios - called Representative Concentration Pathways (or RCPs) - as a basis to predict how temperature and precipitation might change in the future based on different levels of CO_2 emissions. Under lower emissions scenarios called RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5, humans would decrease our overall emissions to limit global temperature increases between 2 – 6 degrees Fahrenheit. This shift to meeting lower emissions scenarios, however, will take material changes to the way that we live, plan our communities, and consume. Under the medium emissions scenario (RCP 4.5) greenhouse gas emissions are assumed to peak by mid-century. Under the high scenario (RCP 8.5) emissions continue to rise based on the current trajectory.

Massachusetts climate scientists have projected the impacts of various RCPs at the watershed level, the most localized predictive scale possible under current models, to predict some of these impacts (Massachusetts Climate Change Projections, 2018). Modeled projections for 2050 in the Taunton River Watershed show average annual temperature increasing in the range of 2.7 to 5.9 degrees Fahrenheit (Table 11; Fig. 27). The annual number of days above 90 degrees Fahrenheit (generally days similar to a heat wave) is expected to increase by an average of 15.8 days by 2050 under RCP 4.5, and an astounding 23.1 additional days under RCP 8.5 (Fig. 28).

Table 11: Average Annual and Seasonal Temperature Predictions for 2050 under Medium (RCP 4.5) and High (RCP 8.5) GHG Emissions

Taunton River Watershed		Observed Baseline Temperature 1971-2000	Projected Change in 2050s (degrees F)
Average Temperature	Annual	49.9	Increase of 2.7 to 5.9
	Winter	30.0	Increase of 2.9 to 6.7
	Spring	47.3	Increase of 2.4 to 5.4
	Summer	69.6	Increase of 2.2 to 6.3
	Fall	52.1	Increase of 3.4 to 6.3

Figure 27: Average Annual Temperature Projections for the Taunton River Watershed under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario - 2050 and 2090 Benchmarks

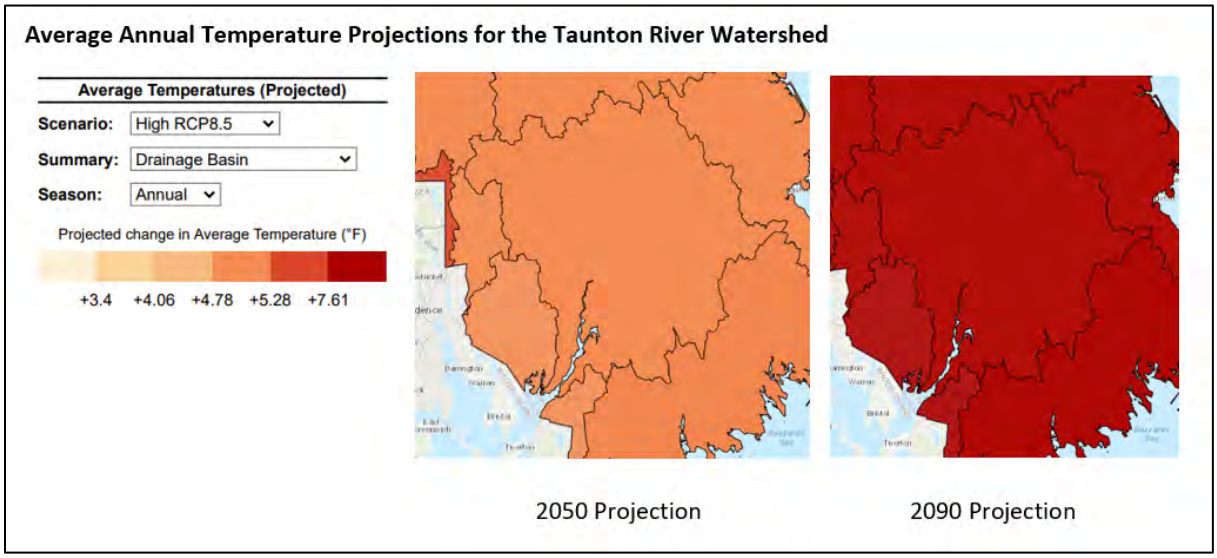
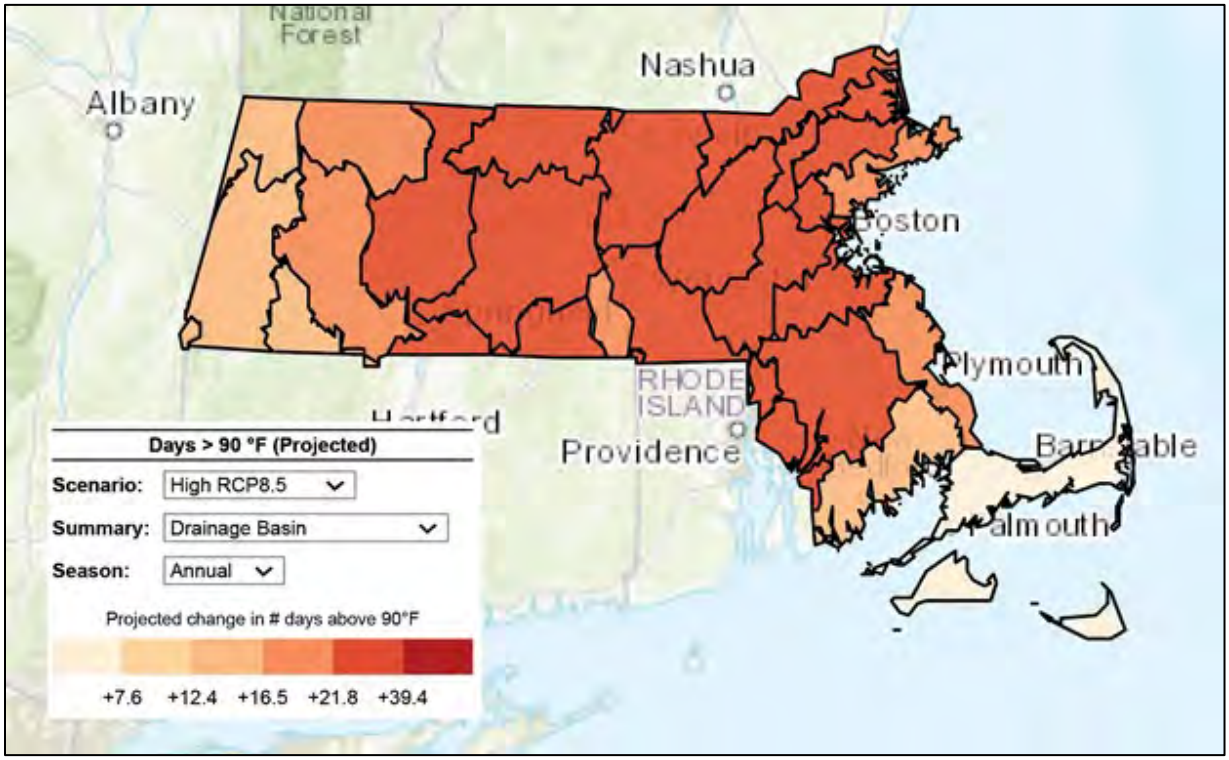


Figure 28: Annual Days above 90 Degree Fahrenheit by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario



Precipitation patterns in the Taunton Watershed are also expected to change drastically, in the range of 0.3 to 5.4 inches annually (Table 12; Fig. 29). These changes are projected to vary by season and to occur most likely in the form of major precipitation events. The watershed is likely to experience 2.04 additional days with extreme precipitation events annually by 2050 under a high emissions scenario (Fig. 30). On the other side of the pendulum, there will also be an

increase in the total number of consecutive dry days – 1.25 additional days annually under a high emissions scenario in 2050 (Fig. 30).

Table 12: Total Annual and Seasonal Precipitation Predictions for 2050 under Medium (RCP 4.5) and High (RCP 8.5) GHG Emissions Scenarios

Taunton River Watershed		Observed Baseline Precipitation 1971-2000	Projected Change in 2050s (inches)
Total Precipitation	Annual	47.5	+0.3 to +5.4
	Winter	12.1	+0.0 to +2.0
	Spring	11.9	+0.0 to +2.0
	Summer	11.0	-0.7 to +1.7
	Fall	12.4	-0.9 to +1.5

Figure 29: Total Precipitation Projections for the Taunton River Watershed under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario – 2050 and 2090 Benchmarks

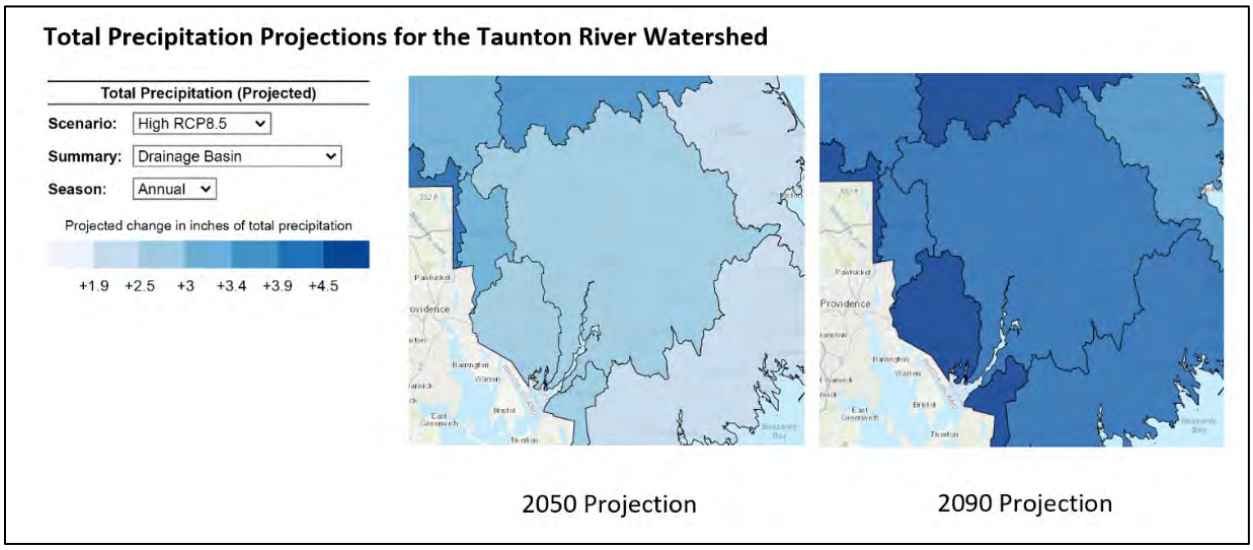


Figure 30: Extreme precipitation events (>1") by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario

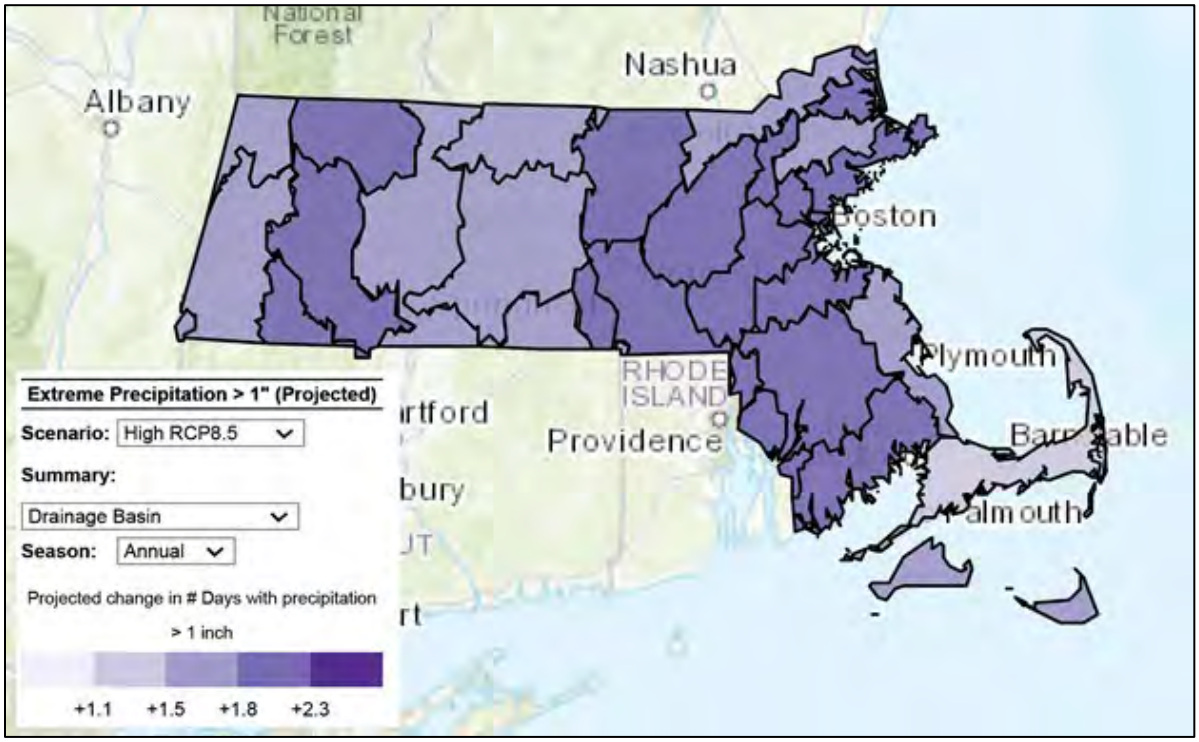
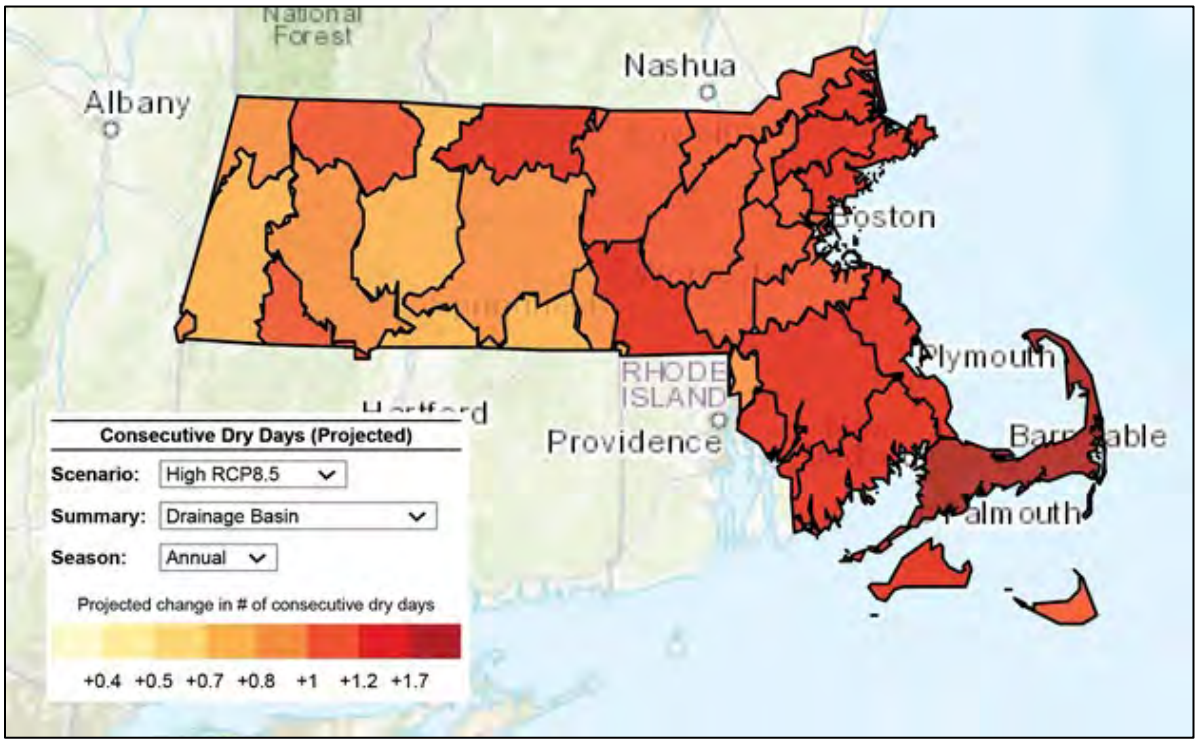


Figure 31: Consecutive Dry days (drought causing days) by 2050 in Massachusetts under a high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenario



These ranges show us the importance of making choices to pursue climate change mitigation and adaptation now at the local level. The combination of increasing temperature, changing seasonal

precipitation amounts, and increasing prevalence of heavy precipitation will likely increase drought impacts and increase flood risk, particularly in areas with impervious surfaces that are conducive to flash floods.

Soils Profile

The various soils in a community are found in naturally recurring groups. Soil groups, commonly referred to as general soil areas, are composed of identified soils occurring in similar patterns, varying in size of occurrence, throughout a given area.

Soils within a general soil group may possess some similarities or differ greatly in their properties. The deciding factors in their association are that they generally formed in similar materials, and the dominant soils within a general soil area are the largest in extent in that area. Suitability of a general soil area for a particular use is determined by the characteristics of the dominant soil therein. This type of information is contained within the scope of a soil survey. A soil survey can be used to point out various soil limitations for agricultural, septic systems, commercial, or industrial development, or other like considerations. Factors considered in such a survey include soil behavior for selected uses, wetness, composition, stability, slope and friability (how brittle the soil is). Figures 32 and 33 delineate broad areas of soils, series, types, and shapes of occurrence. (More detailed information on the soil types common to Taunton can be found in the *Soil Survey of Bristol County, Massachusetts, Northern Part*, by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1978.)

Also included in the soils profile, and of particular interest in terms of land use planning, is a discussion of soils limitations based on a breakdown of soils into map units. Each map unit consists of one or more major soils and some minor soils that occur in various patterns in the landscape. The map unit is named for the major soils. Windsor-Muck-Hinckley is an example of a map unit found in the Taunton area.

Some map units are made up of two or more dominant kinds of soil. These are called soil complexes. Soils in this category are so complexly mixed or so small in size that they are virtually inseparable on a soils map. Charlton-Rock outcrop-Paxton complex is an example of such a soil complex that is also found in the Taunton area.

Narrative Soil Survey, Taunton
AgA – Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level, and well drained. It is found on terraces and outwash plains. This soil has few limitations for most urban use. This soil is classified by the USDA as a Prime Farmland Soil.

CpB – Charlton-Paxton very stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This category consists of deep, nearly level and gently sloping well-drained soils on hills and ridges. These Charlton and Paxton soils are in such intricate patterns that it is not practical to map them separately. These soils have fair potential for most urban use with limitations being large stones on the surface and seasonal high water table in the Paxton soil.

CsB - Charlton-Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This category consists of deep, nearly level and gently sloping well-drained soils on hills and ridges; same limitations as described above.

CuC - Charlton-Rock outcrop-Paxton complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes. This category is similar to those described above with a significant difference being the presence of rock outcrop at the surface. The limitations are also similar as those above with the additional limitations of rock outcrop and large stones at the surface.

De – Deerfield loamy sand. This soil is deep and nearly level, gently sloping and moderately well drained. The soil is limited for urban use because of seasonal high water table.

HfB – Hinckley sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep, gently sloping and excessively drained. The soil has few limitations for most urban use.

HfC – Hinckley sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes. This soil is deep, moderately sloping or rolling and excessively drained. The soil is limited for most urban uses because of slope.

HfD – Hinckley sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes. This soil is deep, moderately steep or hilly, and excessively drained. The soil is limited for urban use because of slope.

MC – Medisaprists, deep. These soils are nearly level and very poorly drained. They consist of deposits of organic material in depressions and extend to a depth of 60 inches. These soils have poor potential for urban use. Limitations are high water table, hazard of flooding, and low bearing strength.

PbB – Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level and gently sloping, and well-drained. It is generally on the tops and upper side slopes of drumloids. The soil has fair potential for most urban use. Its limitations are moderately slow or slow permeability, large stones, and a brief seasonal high water table.

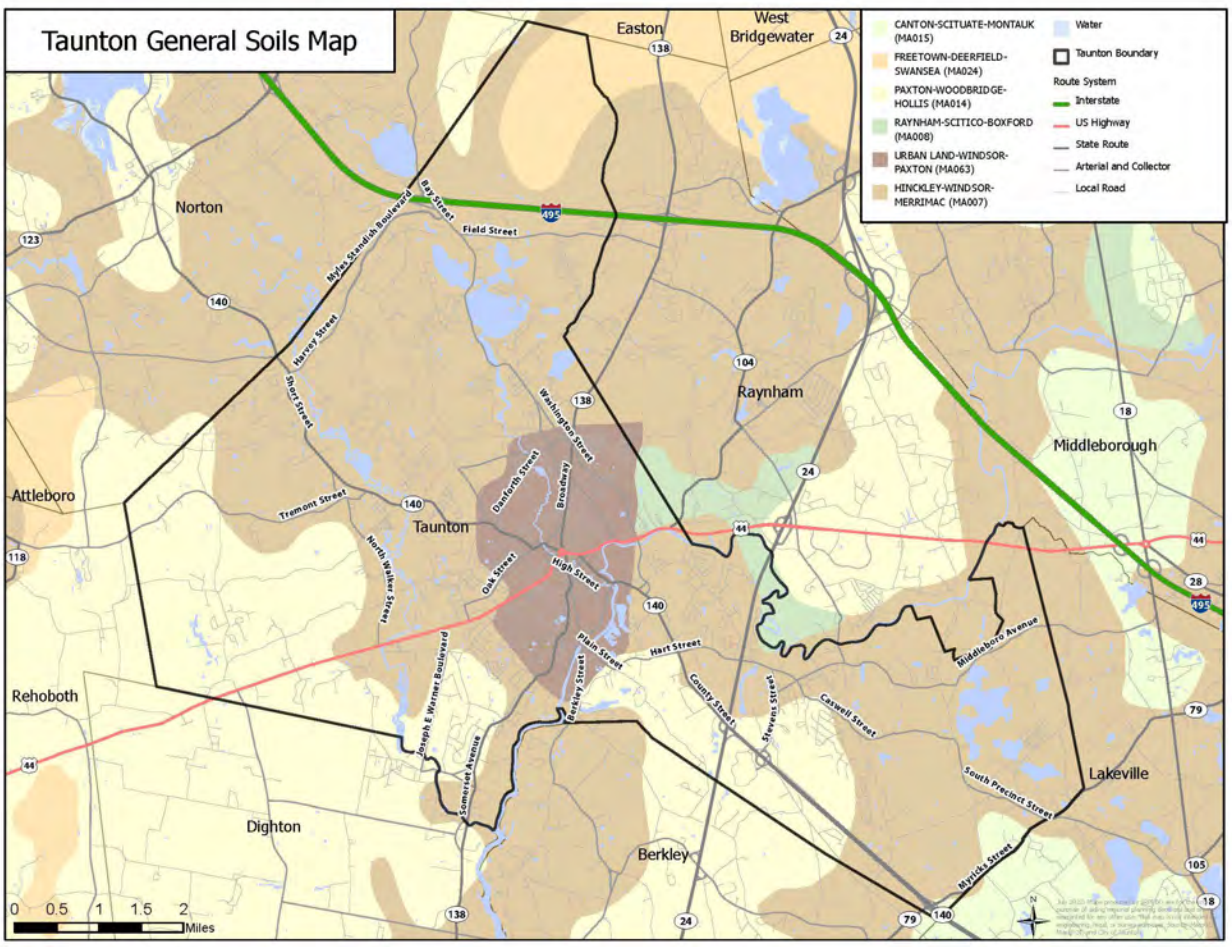
PcB – Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes; the same general description and limitation as for PbB above, except that its potential for urban use is poor.

PcC – Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes. This soil is deep, moderately sloping, and well-drained. It is generally on side slopes of drumloids. This soil has poor potential for urban use. Large stones, moderately slow or slow permeability, and a brief seasonal high water table are limitations.

Ra - Raynham silt loam. This soil is deep, nearly level and poorly drained. It is found in low areas and depressions near large streams. This soil is limited for most uses due to high water table and slow permeability.

RdA – Ridgbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level, and poorly drained. It is in depressions and along drainage ways in the uplands. The soil has limitations for most urban development: high water tale and slow permeability.

Figure 32: Taunton General Soils Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

RdB – Ridgbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep, gently sloping, and poorly drained; the same limitations as the above category.

ReA – Ridgebury extremely stony, fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; the same description as for Ridgbury soil above. Additional limitation: stones on surface.

ReB – Ridgbury extremely stony, fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; the same description as for Ridgbury soil above. Additional limitation: stones on the surface.

Sb – Scarboro mucky loamy fine sand. This soil is deep, level or nearly level, and very poorly drained. It is in pockets and depressions on outwash plains. The soil is limited for urban use by the high water table for long duration.

ScA – Scio silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level and moderately well drained. It is found near larger streams. The soil has limitations for urban use because of a seasonal high water table and high potential frost action. This soil is classified by the USDA as a Prime Farmland Soil

StB – Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep, gently sloping and is found on outwash plains. This soil has limitations for urban use because of wetness, seepage, and potential frost action. This soil is classified by the USDA as a Prime Farmland Soil.

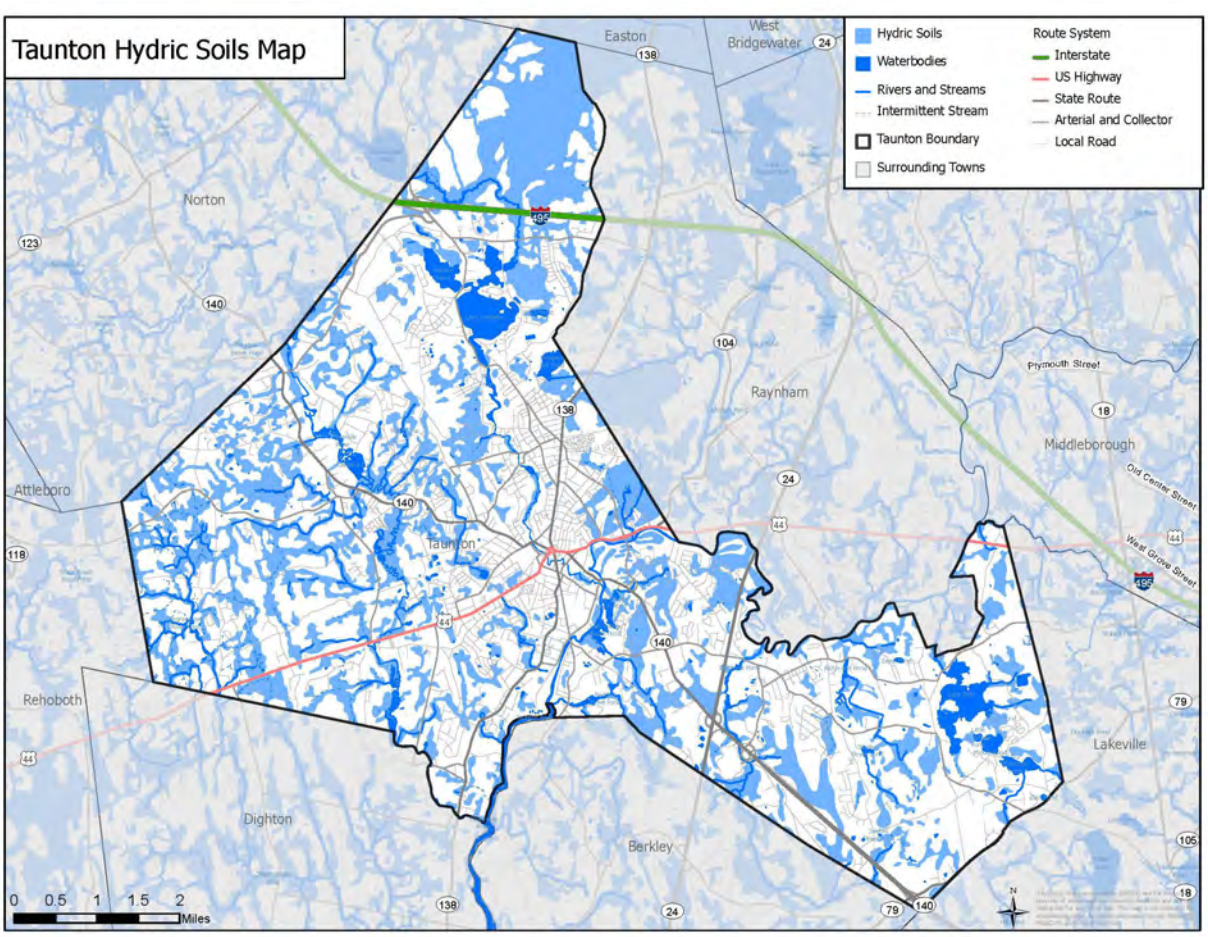
Wg – Whitman fine sandy loam. This soil is deep, nearly level, and very poorly drained. It is in depressions and low areas on uplands. The soil has limitations for urban use: high water table and moderately slow permeability in the substratum.

Wh – Whitman extremely stony fine sandy loam (same description as for Whitman above. Additional limitation: stones on the surface).

WnA – Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level, and excessively drained. It is found on glacial outwash plains. This soil has few limitations for most urban use.

WnB – Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes; same description and limitations as above.

Figure 33. Taunton Hydric Soils Map*

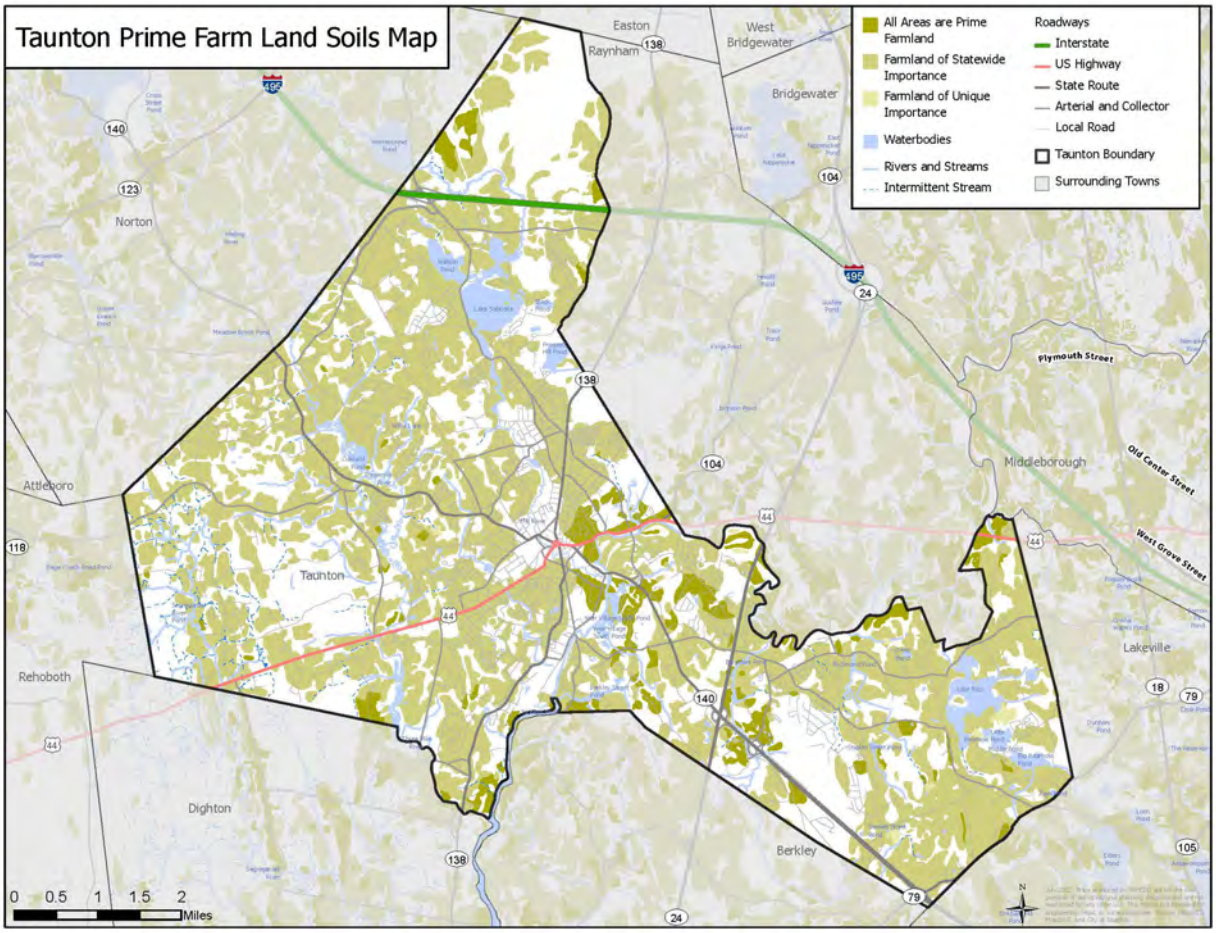


*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Important Farmlands

Maps of important farmlands are part of a nationwide farmland inventory completed by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These maps show the location and extent of the best land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This land is irreplaceable, and its location should be known by all who are interested in maintaining agricultural self-sufficiency. The NRCS maps indicate areas that have been designated as prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance (Fig. 34). Soil surveys and national or state criteria are the basis for making these designations.

Figure 34: Taunton Prime Farm Soils Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Prime Farmland is the land that has the best combination of soil properties for growing crops. Nationally standardized criteria are used to assess these soil qualities and determine which areas qualify as prime farmland.

Prime farmland soils retain and provide ample moisture for crops, have favorable temperatures, growing season, acceptable salt content and acidity, and have few or no surface stones. They are permeable to water and air, are not excessively erodible, are not saturated with water for long periods of time, and do not flood frequently. In Taunton, pockets of Prime Farmland Soils are

found along the Taunton River in eastern Taunton, and in Westville in the Three Mile River watershed.

Farmland of unique importance is land other than prime that is used for production of specific high-value crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture needed to produce high quality specialty crops. These areas can include cranberry bogs like those that are found in eastern Taunton, and in and around Massasoit State Park.

Farmland of statewide importance is the land that is also important for growing crops, but it has one or more soil properties which do not qualify for prime farmland. The soils of such land may be moderately erodible, may not provide ample moisture for crops, or may be less permeable to water and air. They also may have surface stones but are not numerous enough to preclude their removal for cultivation

Areas not designated as important farmlands are much less suited to cultivation. Crops can be grown on some such lands, but with difficulty, expense, and likelihood of erosion.

Farmland Preservation

The amount of active agricultural land in Taunton has been declining, a reflection of the region's aging farming population and the trends in lifestyle choices of their heirs. Many older farmers are retiring and their farms are not being retained for agricultural purposes. For those who do continue to farm the land, diversification, value-added products, and specialty crops have made agriculture an economically viable pursuit. In Taunton, significant amounts of long time, family owned and operated, or institutionally operated farmland, have been sold or converted to other uses (primarily commercial and industrial development), particularly in the last thirty years.

In conjunction with inventorying and mapping important farmlands, the state provides farm owners with alternatives to selling their lands for non-farm purposes or commercial development through the Farmland Assessment Act (General Law Chapter 61,61A, and 61B) and the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) Act. These programs not only ease development pressures for the farm owner and preserve an important natural feature, but also allow the owner the opportunity to realize the value of the development rights of their property.

Under the Chapter 61 programs, actively farmed, forested, or eligible recreational land is permitted to be assessed and taxed on its actual use value rather than its potential development value. Although designed to provide an impetus for continued use of land for agricultural purposes, this is not a permanent preservation program or strategy. Taunton has eighteen (18) property owners and approximately 799.5 acres of land enrolled in the Chapter 61A program. This acreage is predominantly agricultural land and is scattered through the City. An additional approximately 100 acres of farmland have been added to the program since the 2015 OSRP.

Under the APR program, the Commonwealth compensates landowners for their willingness to place a permanent restriction on their land prohibiting all non-farm development and allowing only for agricultural uses. The landowner retains all rights of ownership including the rights to lease land, sell land, rights of privacy, and right to will it to heirs. Further, under this program a farmer may sell the development rights to the Commonwealth and the restricted farmland to another farmer.

Taunton presently has one farm, the Reed Brothers (known locally by its former name Mount Hope) Farm, participating in the APR program. The land under APR restriction is mapped and inventoried by owner and acreage according to the most recent Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Resources (MDAR) statistics. The parcel under APR restriction is located on the boundary between Taunton and North Dighton. The APR accounts for 138 acres of land along the Three Mile River, across the River from Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary, including 127 acres of land in Taunton and 9 acres of land in North Dighton. The Farm shut down its retail center in 2015; however, the APR land remains protected, and is still in agricultural use, but there are no current leases on the property by farmers. The former commercial portion of the farm in Dighton that did not have this protection is now being developed into a housing subdivision.

The Taunton Agricultural Commission (Ag. Comm.), formed as a result of a recommendation made in the 2015 OSRP, works on a number of items that should be helpful to a wide range of traditional farmers, urban farmers, community programs and City Boards and Commissions. The Ag. Comm. has also worked with federal and state agricultural agencies, as well as with the regional planning agency, to produce a Work Plan. This Work Plan highlights the mission of the Ag. Comm. as well as its desire to develop strong working relationships with other local government boards and staff to ensure that agriculture is given appropriate consideration in local government, planning and decision-making processes.

Some of the ways in which the Ag. Comm. Work Plan looks to support agriculture within local government include: providing a voice for agriculture in the community and educating residents about the environmental, social, aesthetic and financial benefits of agricultural land uses; raising the awareness of agriculture and its importance to the local and regional economy; acting as advisors, advocates, facilitators, mediators, and communicators on behalf of the agricultural community and serve as a link between the community and local government; encouraging agricultural land use inventories and the application of geographic information system (GIS) technology to increase the understanding of land use relationships; encouraging policies in master planning and open space planning aimed at maintaining and enhancing farming; connecting farmers with natural resource management technical and financial assistance providers; creating agricultural economic development strategies, and; improving opportunities for agricultural land preservation funding.

B. Landscape Character

The gently rolling countryside, relatively flat topography and prominent river corridors of Taunton have given rise to its particular landscape, which plays a vital role in defining the character of the City. Elevations in Taunton range from 10 feet at the confluence of the Three Mile and Taunton Rivers, to approximately 200 feet above sea level at Prospect Hill. The dense, urban area around the historic center is home to the remnant of the industry that grew up around the Taunton and Mill Rivers.

The wetland, meadow, and forested land to the west and east, remains rural and more sparsely developed, even to this day. These areas also contain the remaining pockets of productive agricultural land in the City. The agricultural lands in the Three Mile River and east Taunton are mentioned by many people for their scenic landscape values as well as their links to Taunton's more rural past. Many ponds and small unnamed tributary streams are also found in the wooded

eastern and western reaches of the City, and are important not only for their landscape value, but also for the recreational and environmental services that they provide to the people of Taunton.

Any substantial loss or adverse impact to these types of areas would affect the cultural identity of the City, the rural recreational opportunities available, and the environmental integrity of these resources.

C. Water Resources

Surface Water and Wetlands

There are three major rivers in the City of Taunton: The Taunton River; the Three Mile River, and; the Mill River-Snake River. The Three Mile River is also a major tributary of the Taunton River with its confluence located in North Dighton. The Mill River-Snake River is also a tributary of the Taunton River and flows through the downtown with its confluence located just below the downtown area.

The Taunton River is one of the most prominent cultural, historical, and natural resources in southeastern Massachusetts. Its watershed drains 562 square miles (359,680 acres) and contains the entirety or portions of forty-three (43) cities and towns. It is the longest undammed coastal river in New England at approximately forty (40) miles. It has been federally designated as a Wild & Scenic River (2009), state designated as a Heritage River (2002), and is part of the state designated Wampanoag Commemorative Canoe Passage (1976), a water route used by the Native Peoples to travel from Massachusetts Bay in Scituate to Mount Hope/Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island. This historic use is reflective of the watershed's relatively flat landscape, dropping only twenty (20) feet over its forty-mile course. The Taunton River is tidal up to the confluence with the Three Mile River in North Dighton (although the tidal push is evident into Raynham), which is recognized as the upper limit of the Mount Hope Bay estuary. The City of Taunton is located slightly west of the geographic center of the watershed.

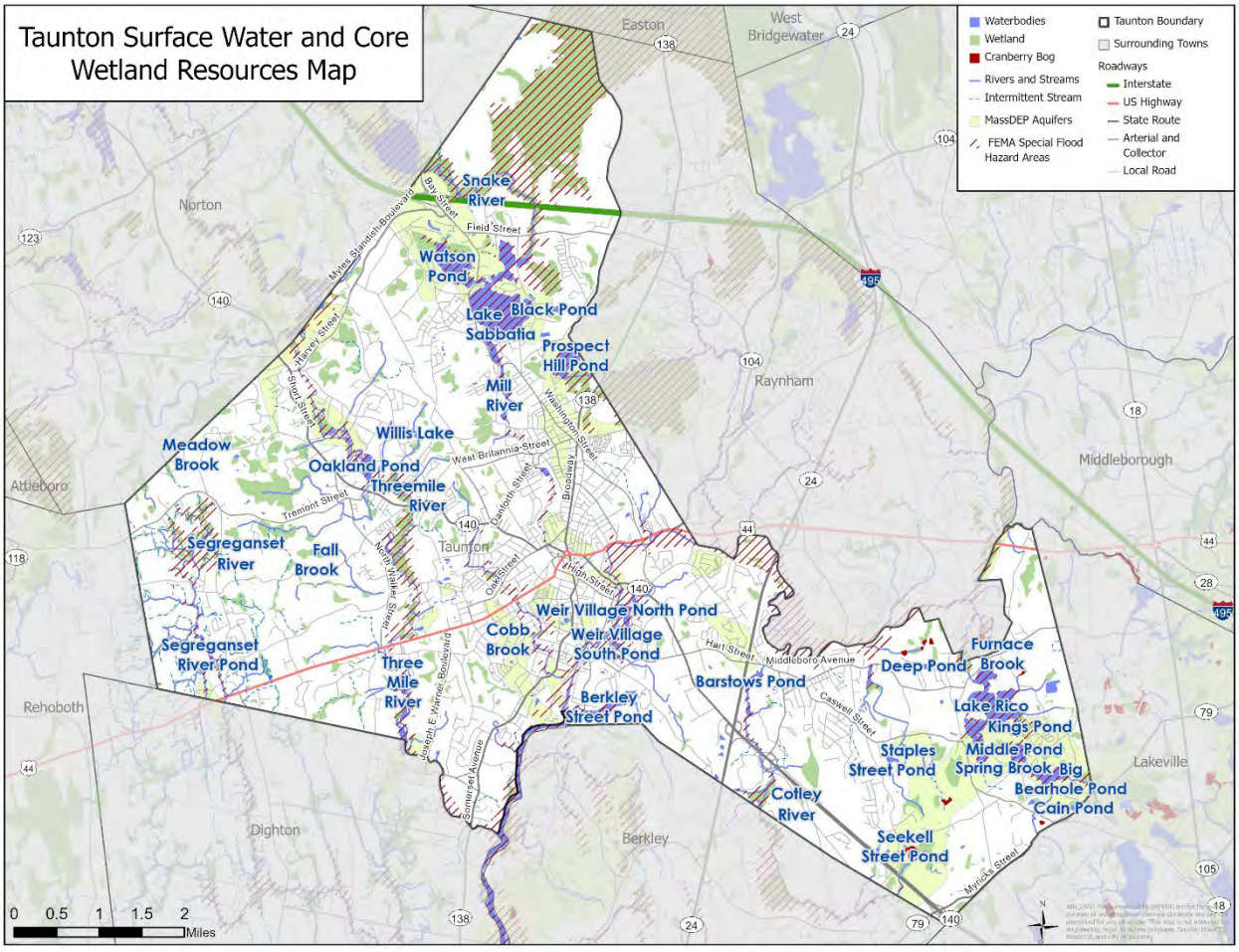
The Taunton River has numerous points of public access within Taunton and in neighboring communities. The river is used for fishing and boating (canoe, kayak, and small motorized) and the parks, conservation, cultural and historic amenities, and recreation areas along its banks afford excellent passive recreational opportunities for local and regional populations and visitors to the area.

The Three Mile River is located in the western part of Taunton Watershed and flows in a southeasterly direction from its headwaters at the confluence of the Wading and Rumford Rivers in Norton. The river flows approximately 12 miles (it is not three miles long!) through west Taunton into the Taunton River in North Dighton. The river drops only about twenty-five (25) feet in elevation over its entire course. The Three Mile River drainage area is approximately 84.5 square miles, extending northward into Mansfield, via the Wading and Rumford Rivers.

A portion of the Three Mile River sub-watershed (14,276 acres) in Norton, Taunton, and Dighton, was designated by the state's Executive Office of Environmental and Energy Affairs (EEA) as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in 2008. The ACEC designation should help the City in its efforts to further protect important public water supply areas around

the Dever wells, a groundwater supply for Taunton. The headwaters of the Segregansett River are also located within the rural southwestern corner of the Three Mile River Watershed ACEC. The Segregansett (or Seggie as it is referred to locally) is classified as a Class A, Public Water Supply by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Surface Water Quality Standards and Source Water Assessment Protection Program (SWAP). The Segregansett flows to a pumping station in Dighton, and from there it is fed into the Somerset surface water reservoir.

Figure 35: Taunton Surface Waters and Core Wetland Resources Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Recreationally, both the Three Mile and the Segregansett Rivers are used by canoeists, kayakers, and fisherman (although canoeing and kayaking can be challenging on stretches of the Three Mile due to the presence of industrial dams and on the Segregansett due to tidal influence).

The Mill River-Snake River sub-watershed drains an area extending northward into Sharon, Massachusetts. The river enters the City as the Snake River, flowing southerly into man-made Lake Sabbatia (Taunton's largest lake) on Bay Street. The river then flows out of Sabbatia as the Mill River, continuing its southerly flow through the downtown and former industrial area and then into the Taunton River.

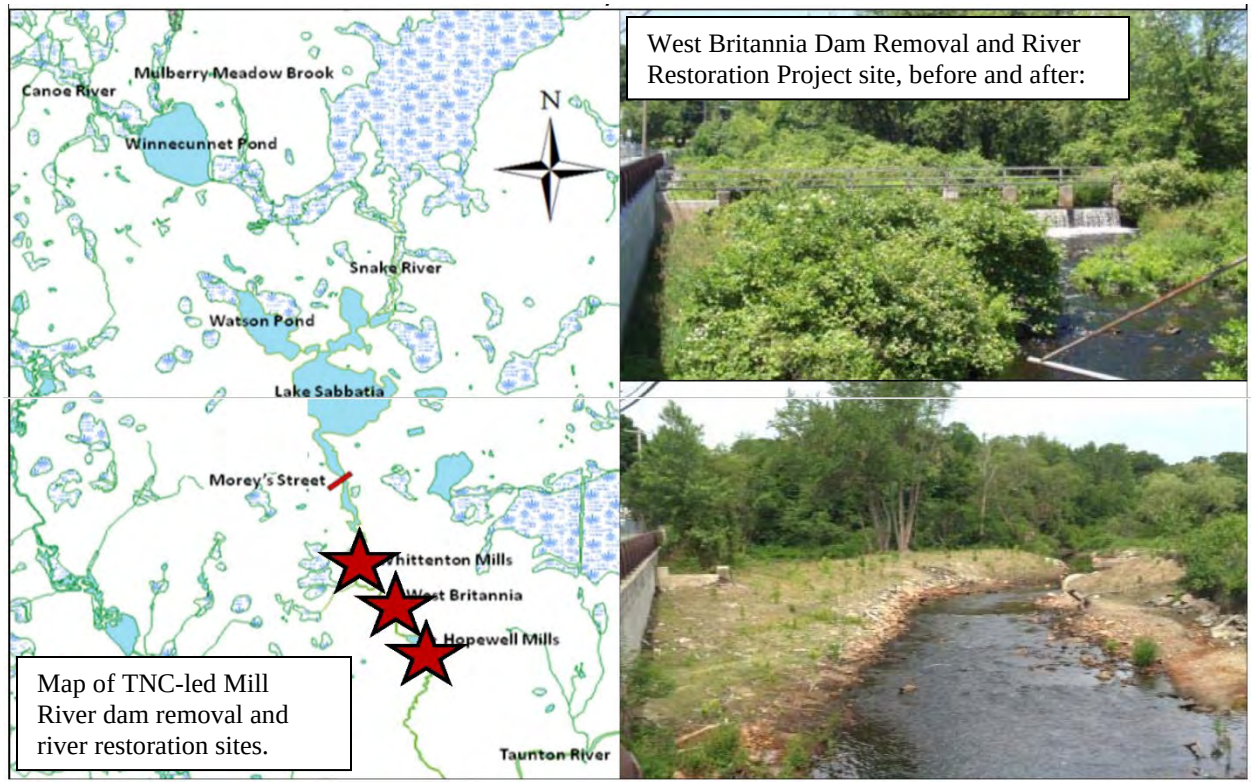
Historically, the Mill River portion of this system was dammed beginning in the early industrial period in order to provide water and power for mills and silver operations along the river. This was good for the emerging textile, pewter, silver, and other industries, but had a devastating effect on the native fishery, specifically the river herring population. After the textile industry left the area in the early twentieth century, the remnant dams served no purpose but to impound water, drown the original river channel and submerge its natural floodplain. Over the years, this led to increasing flood hazard issues along the Mill River as these aging dams fell into ill repair. In 2005, the remnant dam at the Whittenton Mill complex nearly breached during a significant storm event, and the downtown area and neighborhoods adjacent to the dam had to be evacuated for several days while emergency repairs were made.

The three Mill River dams, including the Whittenton Mill Pond, Hopewell Mills and West Britannia/Reed & Barton Dams, were removed between 2012 and 2018. The only dam that remains is where Lake Sabbatia enters the Mill River, and this dam was also renovated with an updated fish passage in 2013. This Mill River Restoration Project also included the development of walking trails and a trails brochure for the State Hospital land adjacent to the restored Mill River stream bank, and the development of the Mill River park behind City Hall. All of these projects also included the removal of invasive plant species from the stream bank and restored flood plain areas. There will be an ongoing water quality monitoring program and periodic fish surveys. Recreationally, the Mill River is used for fishing and, with improved access and restored stream bank and floodplain since the dam removals, used by more hikers, canoeists, and kayakers.

New Snake River canoe/kayak launch established on Scadding Street in 2021.

In 2021 an additional access point to the Snake River for canoes and kayaks was added on

Scadding Street. The City worked with the Taunton River Watershed Alliance and the Taunton River Stewardship Council River Access Committee to formalize and improve access for boaters



at this site.

There are numerous other named and unnamed streams and water bodies in the City that provide water access for various forms of passive and active recreation. In Massasoit State Park in east Taunton, a chain of five ponds (Big Bearhole, Little Bearhole, Middle, Kings, and Furnace Ponds) make up the Lake Rico system. These ponds are generally accessible and offer public opportunities for fishing and canoeing. Watson Pond State Park, in west Taunton, offers fishing and boating opportunities as well. Lake Sabbatia, located directly across Bay Street from Watson Pond State Park, also offers water access for boating and fishing.

Other areas, such as Willis Pond, Black Pond, Oakland Mill Pond, Bunk Pond, and Prospect Hill Pond offer canoeing, fishing, and scenic opportunities, but all have access issues (either physical access due to terrain and vegetation issues, or restricted access through surrounding private property).

Taunton also contains four (4) coldwater streams that are state certified Coldwater Fisheries Resources (CFRs) under the DEP's "Outstanding Resource Waters" Program. These coldwater streams include Spring Brook in Massasoit State Park, the Segregansett River from its source in western Taunton, and two unnamed tributaries to the Taunton River.

Drinking Water Supply

As previously discussed in Section 3, Taunton's public water supply system is primarily supplied by the Assawompset Pond Complex, or APC, located in Middleboro, Lakeville, Freetown, and Rochester (several miles to the east of Taunton). The watershed of the APC is approximately 49.7 square miles, or 31,808 acres of land. The ponds themselves account for an area of 9.47 square miles, or 6060 acres. The APC is the principal public drinking water supply source for both New Bedford and Taunton. The two cities also contribute supplemental supplies for several communities through service agreements.

The Massachusetts DEP has completed a SWAP Report for the City of Taunton's public water system, as required under provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that states, as part of SWAP: conduct a comprehensive inventory of all land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources; assess the susceptibility of drinking water supply sources to contamination from the surrounding land uses; and publicize the results to provide support for improved water supply protection.

The DEP assessment of the Taunton water supply system resulted in a susceptibility ranking of "high" due to the number of potential water quality/pollution threats in the APC's watershed. These threats relate to surrounding land uses, specifically: proximity of roads and highways and potential for runoff; septic systems and cesspools; and agriculture, including cranberry bogs and horse farms.

In an effort to protect the quality of the APC, both New Bedford and Taunton have worked to acquire land around the reservoir over the years. Currently, the cities control over 3,000 acres of land within the APC watershed (New Bedford and Taunton control 2,942 and 486 acres, respectively, according to the MassGIS Protected and Recreational Open Space data layer as of 12/15/2020). Both cities also participate in the APC Management Committee, a group that also includes Lakeville, Middleboro, Freetown, Rochester, and state agencies. The APC Management Committee meets quarterly to discuss how best to manage and protect the APC. Committee members also cooperatively patrol the ponds in order to prevent any inappropriate use of pond shore lands.

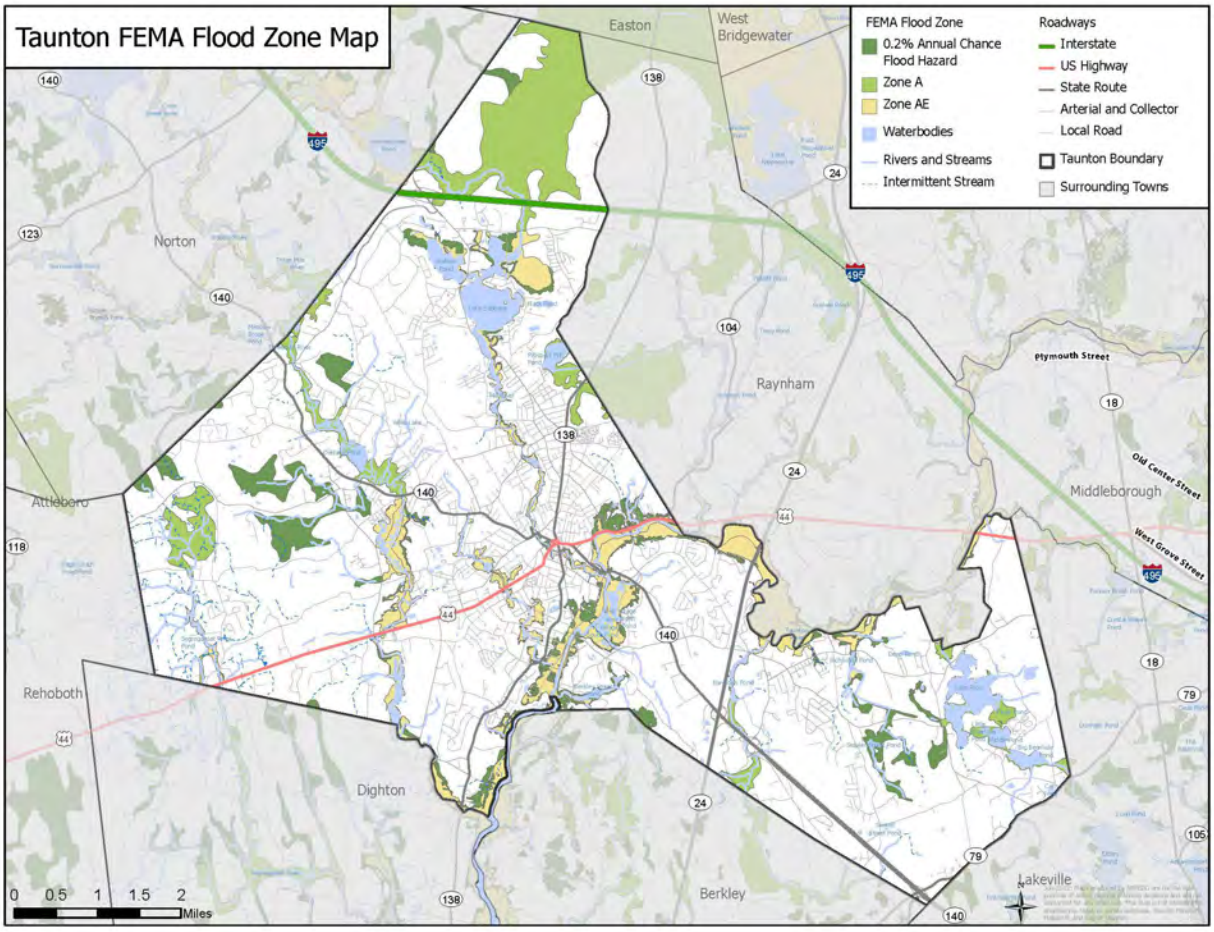
Within the City, the Dever Wells are gravel packed groundwater wells, located in a productive aquifer in proximity to the Myles Standish Industrial Park. These wells are protected by local zoning bylaws and applicable state regulations. There are a few low to moderate yield aquifers that also underlay the City and are recharged through the movement of water through the soil during storm events. These areas, if in practical and suitable locations, could be looked at for their future potential as public water supply areas.

Flood Hazard Areas

Flood risk data is compiled for the City by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for use in both insurance rating and floodplain management. Both the Taunton Conservation Commission and Building Department use FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps to administer floodplain management regulations. FEMA regulates land areas that are flooded by a 100-year flood event, or the flood event likely to occur once every hundred years (or 1% chance of occurring in any given year), which is designated as the Special Flood Hazard Area (Fig. 36). In order to remain in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the City

maintains a current Special Flood Hazard District Bylaw, which regulates and places some limitations on development within FEMA's designated high risk flood zone area.

Figure 36. Taunton FEMA Flood Zones Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Since Taunton participates in the NFIP, property owners and renters residing anywhere in the community (not only in a special flood hazard area) are able to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses. In general, communities are kept informed as to the flood insurance claims that take place in their jurisdiction, helping to develop an understanding of "repetitive loss" and "severe repetitive loss" properties, where chronic flooding results in repeated flood insurance claims. These areas can become targets for buy-outs or other programs that seek to reduce flood impacts to property. Flood hazards are also thoroughly described in a community Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Taunton's most recent HMP was developed in 2020-2022 and is now in final draft form. The 2022 HMP draft notes:

"FEMA was not able to provide information for the repetitive loss properties. The City did not receive repetitive loss information or updated locations for the repetitive loss properties. The city submitted a request for the data to FEMA on February 1, 2022. Repetitive loss information and Map 2-1 will be updated upon receipt from FEMA."

Table 13: Summary of National Flood Insurance Program Activity in Taunton

Total Policies	*Policies in Special Flood Hazard Area*	*Coverage Value*	*Claims Since 1978*
415	*346*	*$92,392,300*	*98, valued at $1,170,645*
Source: 2022 Draft Taunton HMP			

Though exact data is still forthcoming from FEMA, historical data captures repetitive flooding areas throughout the City. The flood of record in Taunton occurred on March 17th and 18th, 1968. Areas that face frequent flood hazards include Cobb Brook, Mill River, Summer Street, Old Tremont Street, Railroad Avenue, Middleboro Avenue, and areas along the Taunton River east of downtown.

Flood hazards along the Taunton River and its tributaries have resulted in large part from historical development patterns during the 19th and 20th centuries. During this time, the Taunton and Mill Rivers in particular were used for industry. Mills, factories, housing, and transportation growth encroached into river floodplains and diminished floodway capacity. Current flooding problems have been linked to sedimentation and flow restrictions resulting from unabated stormwater inputs (Cobb Brook), as well as the industrial era remnant dams that impound and channelize a portion of the Mill River above and through the downtown. Both the Mill River and Cobb Brook have been the focus of several flood remediation studies that have involved, at various times: the Conservation Commission, Planning Department, Public Works, SRPEDD (regional planning agency), the MA Executive Office of Environmental and Energy Affairs (EEA), U.S. Fish & Wildlife, the USDA, the Taunton Emergency Management Agency (TEMA), local and regional non-profits, and others.

In 2005, significant rainfall of 9 inches within a one-week period nearly caused the Whittenton Pond Dam, located north of the City on the Mill River, to fail. A neighbor of the site identified that the dam – which was built in 1832 using locally sourced wood – was buckling and potentially going to fail. Had the dam failed, it would have released enough water to flood downtown Taunton with approximately 6 feet of water, causing massive property damage and the potential loss of life. Then Mayor Robert Nunes ordered an evacuation for nearly 2,000 residents, and the Massachusetts National Guard stationed twenty-one troops in Taunton to enable a rapid response should the dam break. City officials coordinated to locate unallocated funding in the City budget, which they used to hire a pumping service to quickly drain some of the pond, preventing a dam failure.

In 2008 the Whittenton Pond dam was identified as a potential location for dam removal, and in 2013 the dam was permanently removed, as was the Hopewell Mills Dam (State Hospital site) downstream of it. In 2018, the West Britannia Dam (also known as the Reed and Barton Dam) was removed. Taken together, these three dam removals along the Mill River have resulted in significant river restoration.

From 2019-2022, through a grant from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA), Taunton completed a City-wide vulnerability assessment and developed an action-oriented Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) resilience plan. The

MVP Workshop ended with consensus on the need to improve drainage infrastructure and capacity across the City as a top priority to increase resilience. A stormwater infrastructure assessment was recommended to identify and implement infrastructure improvements to minimize flooding on evacuation routes, roadways (particularly along Cobb Brook, Hart Street, Bristol-Plymouth Regional Technical School), parking lots, and increase capacity. These actions would ideally, according to the plan, be pursued through retrofits, replacement, Low Impact Development (LID), and Green Infrastructure (GI)/Nature Based Solutions.

The Mill River at the Whittenton Mill Dam before (left) and after (right) dam removal.

Cobb Brook has been a target of City improvements to address flooding. In 2009, the City revised and implemented a remediation plan for Cobb Brook that had first been developed by the USDA in 1984. Under this project, the portion of Cobb Brook located in the industrial area of West Water Street and Fifth Street had inadequate capacity to convey the stormwater flows generated within the contributing watershed. The flooding restricted access to the City's wastewater treatment facility. The solution involved the installation of a 700-foot long, 10-foot wide by 4-foot high concrete box culvert to serve as an overflow, conveying excess stormwater to the Taunton River. In addition, a weir plate was used to limit flows to the existing drainage system to prevent downstream flooding on West Water Street.

In 2018, green stormwater infrastructure was installed along West Water Street with the construction of the new Weir Village Riverfront Park. A series of rain gardens capture and treat stormwater before it enters the Taunton River, helping to mitigate stormwater flooding and protect water quality. Several culverts along Cobb Brook are still in need of replacement, however, to fully address the flooding issues. The Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration (DER) offers Culvert Replacement Municipal Assistance Grants to help communities replace outdated culverts with appropriately sized structures that do not restrict water flow, allowing for aquatic wildlife migration and accommodating larger volumes of rainfall.

The City has created a Stormwater page on its municipal website. The Stormwater page provides visitors with links to federal, state, local, and regional agencies and non-profit organizations, as well as stormwater information resources. Upkeep with this website can additional attention to stormwater recapture and abatement will assist in reducing flood hazards. In addition, actions that protect wetlands, which serve a flood protection function, would also be a welcome activity. Wetlands act as giant sponges during floods, absorbing a tremendous quantity of water that

would otherwise inundate built areas, causing property damage and inconvenience. There is indeed good reason to protect wetlands from development. Ultimately, by protecting Taunton's open spaces, including its wetland and floodplain systems, the City protects itself from the likelihood of flooding.

D. Vegetation

Forests

Taunton's woodlands are comprised of mixed hardwoods and softwoods that are common to the region. Upland forests in northern and western parts of Taunton are characterized by: Red and Black Oak, Red and Sugar Maple, Beech, Eastern White Pine, some Gray Birch, Yellow Birch, and Black Birch, Hemlock and Cedar. Red Maple and Silver Maple dominate the swamp areas in this part of the City. In the eastern part of Taunton, you will find areas covered by scrub oak and pitch-pine forest more typical of nearby Plymouth or Cape Cod. This forest type is a result of the very sandy soils that are found in parts of this area. There is an excellent example of this forest type, along with a significant White Pine stand, in the five-hundred (500) acre Hutt Forest in East Taunton.

According to Mass Audubon's *Losing Ground* (2020), Taunton ranked in the top thirty (30) communities in the Commonwealth in terms of acres of natural land, such as forest, converted to development between 2012 and 2017. This is a decrease from Taunton's spot in the top five (5) communities in the 2014 edition of *Losing Ground*. One of the most severe consequences of development on forest land is the habitat fragmentation that it causes, particularly to sensitive wildlife species habitats, wildlife corridors, and interior forest bird populations. Preserving intact habitat corridors is becoming even more important as climate change causes shifts in the natural ranges of species, and fragmentation prevents species migration to keep up with these changes. The loss of forest land can also result in increased erosion/soil loss, loss of streamside buffering, diminished water quality, reduced recharge of groundwater and poorer air quality, all of which are important environmental services that forest land provides a host community.

Public Shade Trees

Public shade trees are defined in Massachusetts General Law (MGL Ch.87, Section 1) as trees within the public way or on the boundaries thereof. Shade trees are an important part of the aesthetic in an urban environment, and they also provide wind breaks, relief and shelter from the sun which reduce neighborhood cooling costs and help to improve air quality. Taunton has always placed a high value on public shade trees, particularly as part of its downtown streetscapes. The Downtown Accessibility project involved the planting of 57 new shade trees. Shade trees are also an important part of the Mill River Park, a conversion of the lower parking lot behind City Hall, in the downtown. This project included plantings in the park along walkways and along the riverbank. There is informational signage on site referring to the plants and trees found in the park.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)'s Greening the Gateway Cities Program plants trees in target urban residential areas to expand the tree canopy, help to cool neighborhoods, and reduce homeowner heating and cooling costs. Taunton was added as a

target area for the program in the spring of 2022. The program provides grant funding to target municipalities to support urban tree planting.

The Planning Board requires plantings in subdivisions/developments and strives to maintain existing native stock. The City's Department of Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds (PCPG) has developed a management plan for the maintenance of all vegetation in public areas (Vegetation Management Plan, 2021-2025).

Wetlands

Taunton also supports a substantial amount of wetland communities. These areas are characterized by water at, or just below the surface of the ground, such that they support a variety of wetland indicator plants. The wetland areas of Taunton are a mix of fresh scrub-shrub swamp areas, wet forested areas, and areas of slow-moving streams and adjacent floodplains. The scrub-shrub swamps are dominated by persistent emergent wetlands vegetation while the forested areas are predominately occupied by broad leaved deciduous vegetation.

Significant wetland areas occur along the Three Mile River and its watershed in the western portion of the City, and along the Snake River corridor into the Hockomock Swamp (an area of approximately 16,800 acres, 2,300 acres of which are located in Taunton) in the northern section of the City. The quality of these wetlands varies according to their proximity to major roadways and surface water impoundments. River and stream flow are somewhat slow due to the relatively flat topography in the river corridors.

The Hockomock Swamp is the largest freshwater wetland in southern New England and contains some of the largest and best examples of Atlantic White Cedar Swamp in the state. The Three Mile River Watershed contains spectacular Alluvial Red Maple Swamps and a rare Small river (Silver Maple) Floodplain Forest. While Red Maple Swamps were considered abundant habitat in Massachusetts, from a global perspective, we are fortunate to be a center for this ecologically important community. The Small river Floodplain Forest is documented by NHESP to be the finest of only four high-quality examples of floodplain forests on small rivers in the state. All three of these areas are considered Priority Natural Communities by NHESP.

Threats to all of these exemplary communities include clearing, encroachment by development, and changes upstream that would change the hydrologic aspects of the entire area.
Wetlands serve a number of important natural functions, including: protection of public and private water supply; protection of groundwater supply; flood control; storm damage prevention; prevention of pollution; protection of fisheries, and; protection of wildlife habitat. The Conservation Commission has adopted a local Wetlands Protection Bylaw that enhances the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, which protects wetlands and the public interests that they provide.

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

The diversity of habitat in the Taunton River Watershed and its sub-watersheds provides good to excellent habitat opportunities for numerous fish and wildlife species. Large undeveloped areas of swamp, forest, river corridor, and agricultural land, provide corridors and habitat connectivity that attract a variety of wildlife species, indigenous and migratory, to the Taunton area.

Wildlife species observed across the City's natural and urban landscapes are not dissimilar from animals known to inhabit similar habitats in the surrounding region. Common land animals seen throughout the City include deer, coyote, red fox and racoons, and aquatic mammals such as beavers and river otters have been observed along the river corridors. Various species of turtles (including snapping, red-bellied cooter, box and painted), frogs (including spadefoot toad, bullfrog, spring peeper and more) and salamanders have been seen across the City's woodlands, wetlands and aquatic habitats. Bird species, such as Canada goose, wild turkey, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, several hawk species, great blue heron, egret and many more species of ducks and songbirds are prevalent throughout Taunton. Additionally, bats are observed throughout the City, and herring and other migratory fish species travel the Taunton River and its tributaries throughout the year.

More details on unique and sensitive wildlife species are further detailed in the sections below.

BioMap

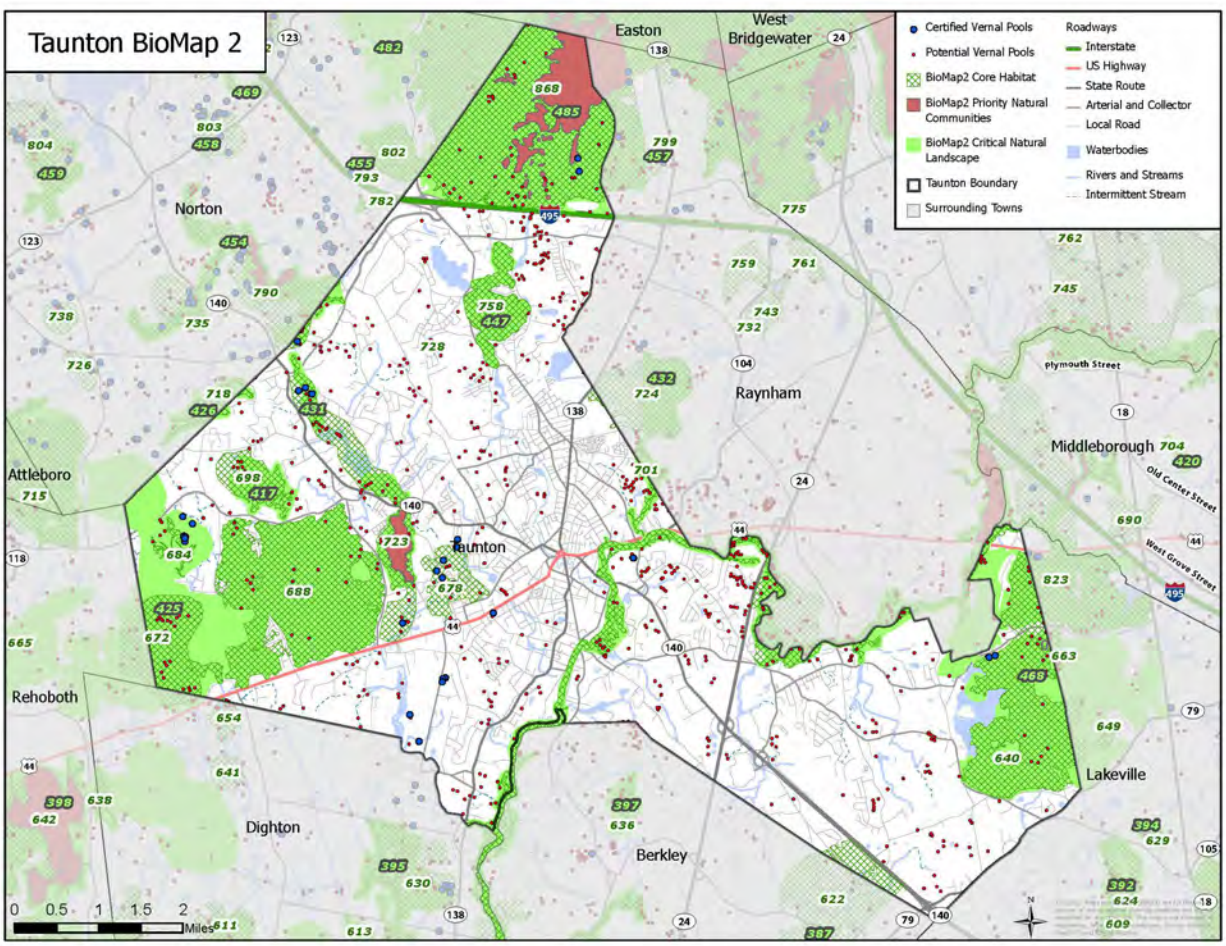
In Massachusetts, the Department of Fish & Game, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Massachusetts Program, developed BioMap2 to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of climate change.

BioMap2 incorporates the historic collected data of the NHESP, the *State Wildlife Action Plan* (2005), and TNC's North Atlantic Eco-regional Assessment to identify Core Habitat Areas and Critical Natural Landscapes across the state. Core Habitat includes areas that are important for: the retention of biodiversity; the integrity and persistence of natural communities and rare species and Species of Special Concern, and; retention of intact ecosystems. TNC's Critical Landscapes identify large natural landscape blocks that have suffered only minor impact from development, and that if afforded adequate protection, will support all of the values inherent in Core Habitats as well as contributing to the resiliency of a city, town, or region in the face of climate change.

TNC has identified the riparian zone of the Taunton River and its largest tributaries (the Three Mile and Mill Rivers), areas surrounding "coldwater streams", imperiled species habitats, and species habitats and natural communities identified as rare, endangered, or of special concern by NHESP, as priorities for protection in the Taunton area (Fig. 36)

More information on the Core Habitats and Critical Landscapes that include the City of Taunton is found in Appendix G.

Figure 37: Taunton BioMap2 Core Habitats, Priority Natural Communities and Critical Natural Landscapes*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Wildlife Corridors

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has analyzed local connectivity within Taunton, with areas in the north, west, and east acting as corridors for wildlife movement (see the TNC Local Connectedness, Fig. 38, and the TNC Resilient and Connected Network, Fig. 39, maps). The Resilient and Connected map integrates three nationwide assessment datasets:

- **Climate Resilient Sites**: Ecologically representative sites with a diversity of connected microclimates and low human modification.
- **Connectivity and Climate Flow**: Linkages that allow species to move across sites and climate gradients.
- **Recognized Biodiversity Value**: Places with intact habitats, rare species, or exemplary communities.

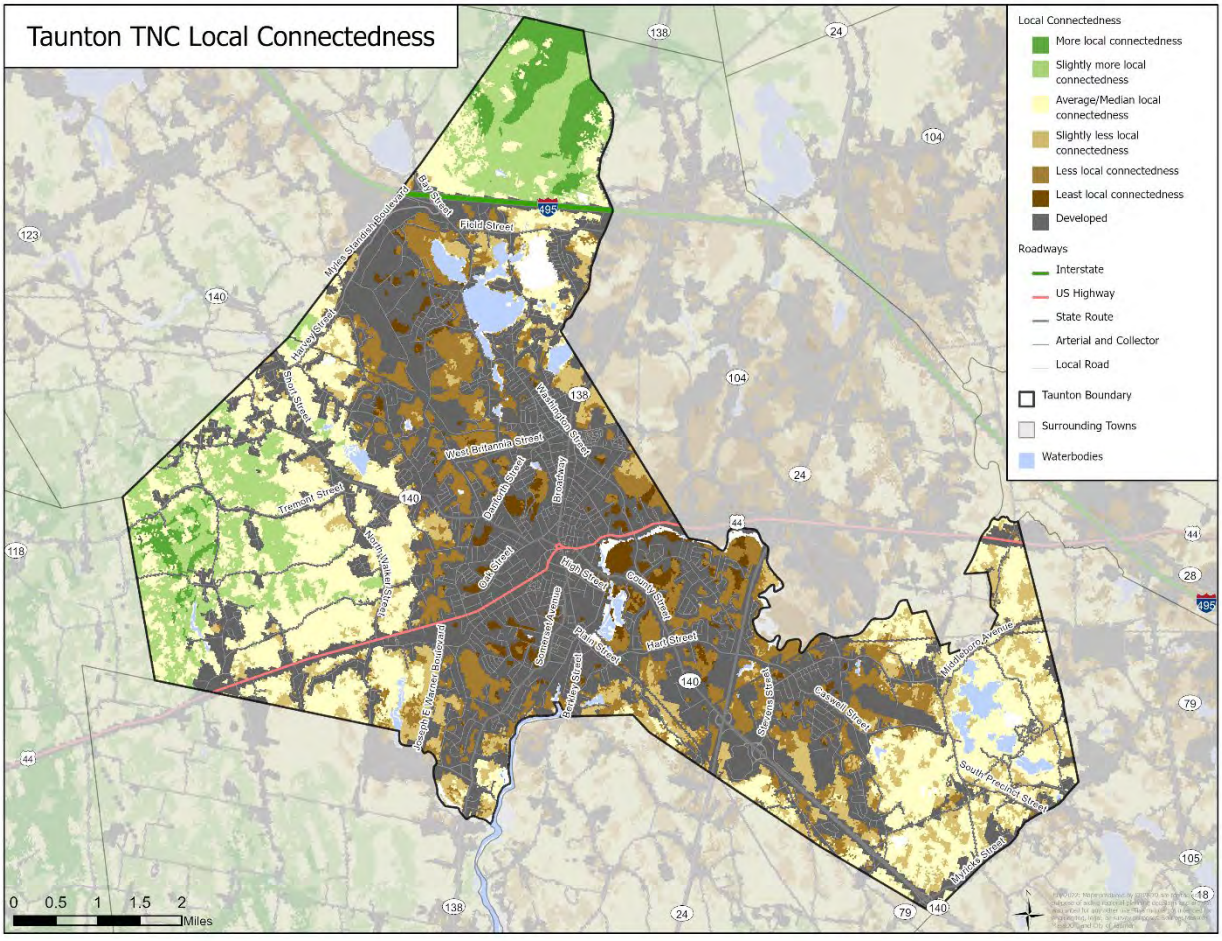
Focusing on the Connectivity and Climate Flow element, the categories in Resilient and Connected Network map classifies climate flow groups based on the amount and concentration of species flow. Importantly, each flow type suggests a different conservation strategy:

- **Diffuse flow**: areas that are extremely intact and consequently facilitate high levels of dispersed flow that spreads out to follow many different and alternative pathways. The conservation strategy here might be to keep these areas intact and prevent the flow from becoming concentrated.
- **Concentrated flow**: areas where large quantities of flow are concentrated through a narrow area. Because of their importance in maintaining flow across a larger network, these pinch points are good candidates for land conservation.

TNC further mapped areas that were identified as areas for potential Nature-Based Solutions to aid in Climate Resilience, but that also have Biodiversity Co-Benefit Opportunities. The layer Conserve for Regional Connectivity shows areas that have above average resilience landscape features, and that also preserve biodiversity, adding in consideration of Constrained Flow areas:

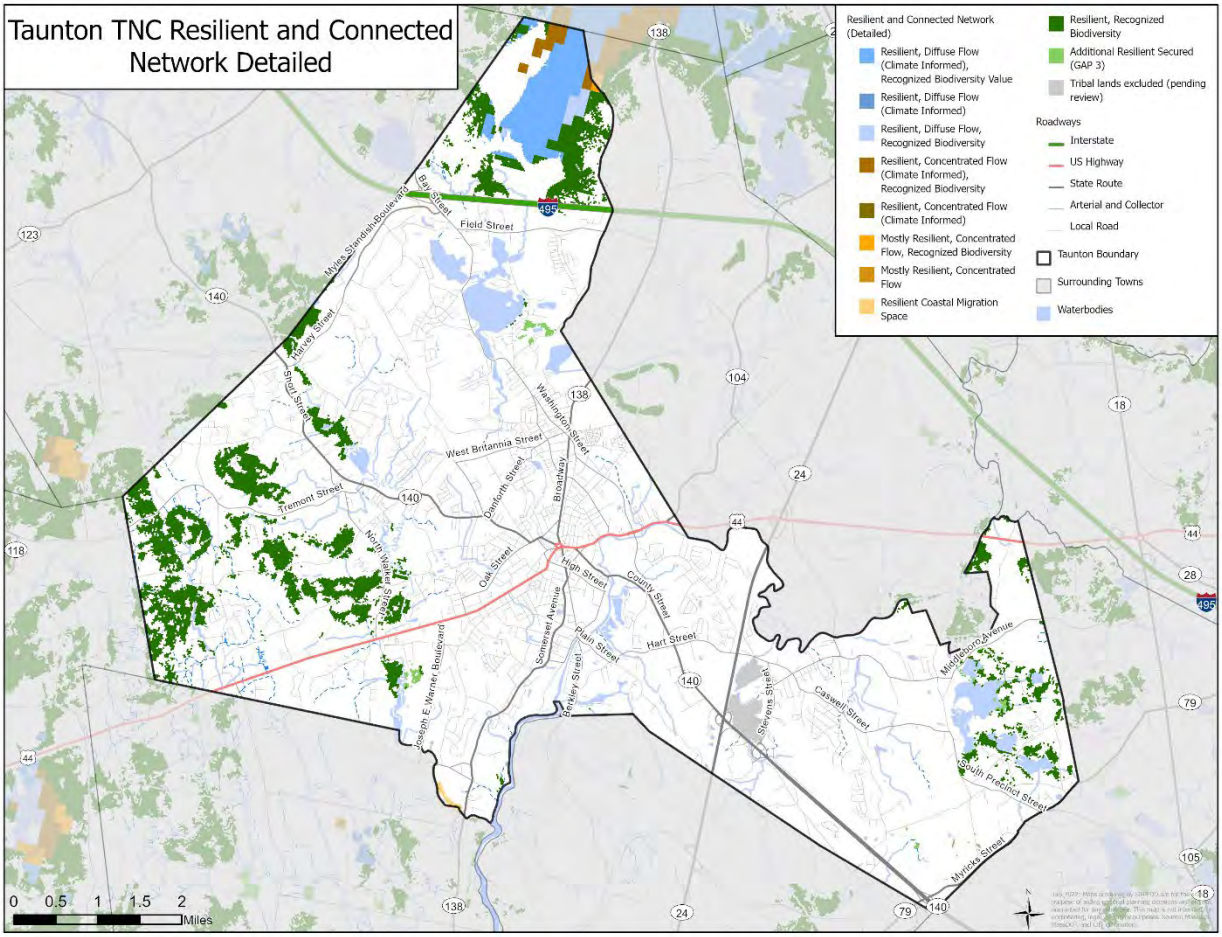
- **Constrained flow**: areas of low flow that are neither concentrated nor fully blocked but instead move across the landscape in a weak reticulated network. These areas present large conservation challenges. In some cases, restoring a riparian network might end up concentrating the flow and creating a linkage that will be easier to maintain over time.

Figure 38. Taunton TNC Local Connectedness*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Figure 39. Taunton TNC Resilient and Connected Network Detailed*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

As can be seen from the TNC maps, the primary wildlife corridor in Taunton is on the northern-most portion of the City, above route 195, with some slightly less connected corridors in the west and east.

Rare Species and Significant Natural Communities

According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), Taunton has twenty-seven (27) listed species ranging from endangered to species of special concern, and four (4) NHESP Natural Communities.

Table 14: Rare Species and Priority Natural Communities in the City of Taunton

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	MESA Status	Most Recent Observation
Blue-spotted Salamander	Ambystoma laterale pop. 2	Amphibian	Threatened	2018
Eastern Spadefoot	Scaphiopus holbrookii	Amphibian	Threatened	2018
Marbled Salamander	Ambystoma opacum	Amphibian	Threatened	1996

American Bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus	Bird	Endangered	1941
Northern Parula	Setophaga americana	Bird	Threatened	1880
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus	Bird	Threatened	2019
Buck Moth	Hemileuca maia	Butterfly/Moth	Special Concern	1887
Chain Dot Geometer	Cingilia catenaria	Butterfly/Moth	Special Concern	1933
Pine Barrens Bluet	Enallagma recurvatum	Dragonfly/ Damselfly	Threatened	1993
Atlantic Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus	Fish	Endangered	1991
Bridle Shiner	Notropis bifrenatus	Fish	Special Concern	1951
Eastern Pondmussel	Ligumia nasuta	Mussel	Special Concern	2017
Tidewater Mucket	Leptodea ochracea	Mussel	Special Concern	2016
Blanding's Turtle	Emydoidea blandingii	Reptile	Threatened	1996
Eastern Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina	Reptile	Special Concern	2011
Northern Red-bellied Cooter	Pseudemys rubriventris	Reptile	Endangered	2015
Wood Turtle	Glyptemys insculpta	Reptile	Special Concern	1997
Cat-tail Sedge	Carex typhina	Vascular Plant	Threatened	2006
Climbing Fern	Lygodium palmatum	Vascular Plant	Special Concern	1875
Eaton's Beggar-ticks	Bidens eatonii	Vascular Plant	Endangered	2009
Long's Bittercress	Cardamine longii	Vascular Plant	Endangered	2011
Long's Bulrush	Scirpus longii	Vascular Plant	Threatened	2008
Pale Green Orchid	Platanthera flava var. herbiola	Vascular Plant	Threatened	2010
Philadelphia Panic-grass	Panicum philadelphicum ssp. philadelphicum	Vascular Plant	Special Concern	1997
Plymouth Gentian	Sabatia kennedyana	Vascular Plant	Special Concern	2019
Swamp Oats	Sphenopholis pensylvanica	Vascular Plant	Threatened	1862
Three-angled Spike-sedge	Eleocharis tricostata	Vascular Plant	Endangered	2017

State Status Definitions

Endangered *– Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant that has been documented by biological research and inventory to be in danger of extirpation from the Commonwealth.*

Threatened *– Any reproductively viable native species of wildlife or wild plant that has been documented by biological research and inventory to be rare or declining within the Commonwealth and that is likely to become endangered in the Commonwealth in the foreseeable future.*

Special Concern – Any native wildlife or wild plant species that has been documented by biological research and inventory to be suffering a decline that could threaten the species in the Commonwealth if allowed to continue unchecked, or that occurs in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that it could easily become threatened.

Priority Natural Communities	**Community State Rank**
Small-river Floodplain Forest	S2
Coastal Atlantic White Cedar Swamp	S2
Acidic Graminoid Fen	S3
Coastal Plain Pondshore	S3

The Community State Rank is part of the *Classification of the Natural Communities of Massachusetts* and reflects the habitat type's regional rarity or threat by prioritization, with rankings from S1 to S5. Critically Imperiled communities are given a rank of S1 and are considered to have five (5) or fewer documented good sites or limited acreage remaining across the state. Imperiled communities have a rank of S2, indicating six (6) to twenty (20) good sites or limited acreage remaining across the state. Vulnerable communities have a rank of S3, indicating twenty-one (21) to one hundred (100) good sites or limited acreage across the state.

Any native species listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are also included on the state list. The rules and regulations and precise definitions relative to the establishment of the Commonwealth's list of endangered, threatened, and special concern species are set forth in 321 CMR 10.00, et seq.

Coldwater Fisheries

In October of 2014, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (DFW) provided communities with another important conservation planning tool, an online map of Coldwater Fish Resources (CFR). Coldwater streams are state classified as Critical Areas, and they are certified by DEP under its "Outstanding Resource Water" Programs. These streams provide important habitat for a number of species, including trout. Trout are a very important indicator species in gauging the health of a coldwater stream as they are typically more sensitive to changes in temperature, water quality, and stream flow within their resident streams. The CFR database is derived from fish samples collected annually by DFW staff biologists and technicians. The hope is to update the database as new streams are sampled annually by staff.

The current CFR database shows three (3) coldwater fisheries within Taunton: the Segregansett River from its source near Tremont Street; Spring Brook in Massasoit State Park, and; an unnamed tributary to the Taunton River (Hawes Brook). There are also three (3) additional streams on or near Taunton's border: an unnamed tributary to Dean Brook (Fox Hill Brook) and McGarry Book in Raynham, and Poquoy Brook on the Taunton/Middleborough border. Many of the coldwater streams in the area occur as very narrow brooks, creeks, or spring fed waterways that emerge from and flow through heavily vegetated areas, are unnamed, and in some cases, don't appear on maps.

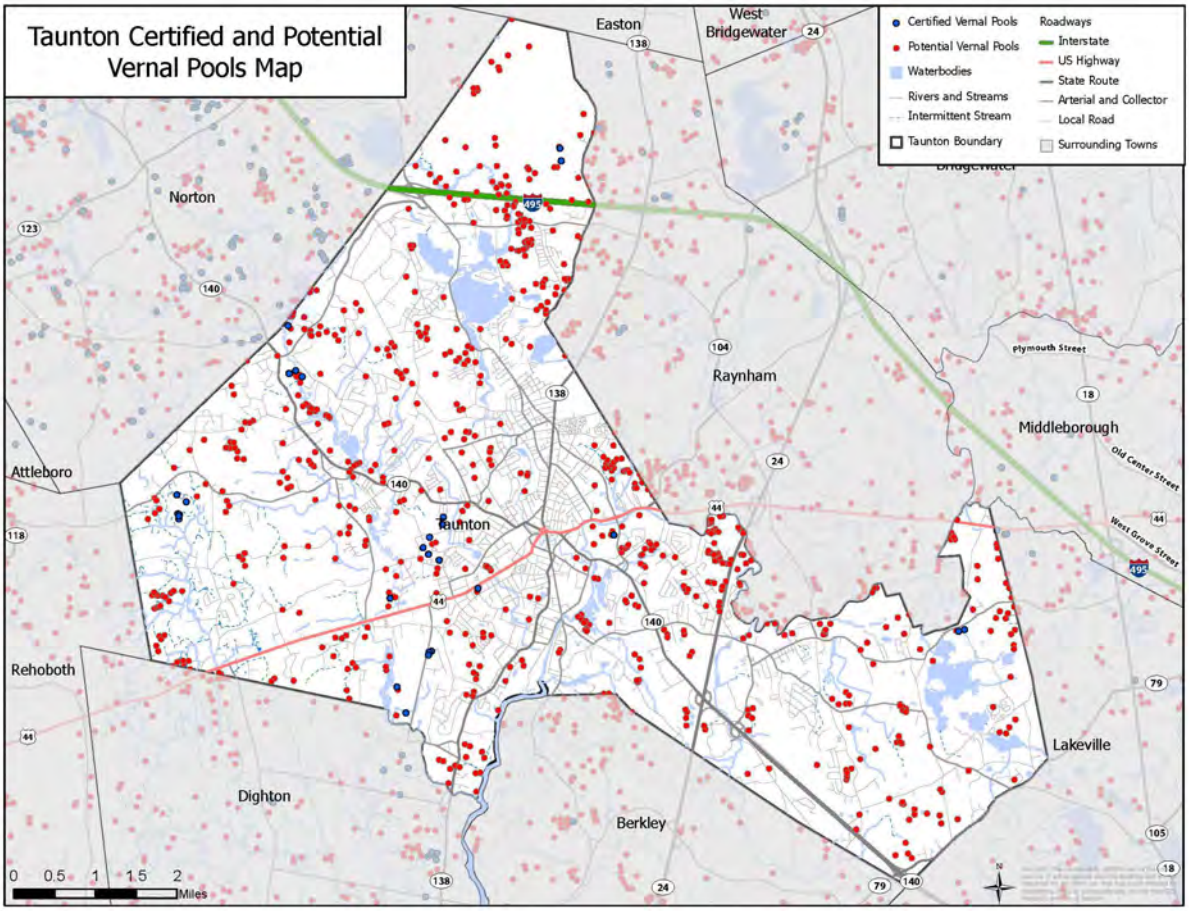
Threats to CFRs include roadway runoff, cutting of streamside vegetation, and other activities that can reduce the amount of shading and increase the stream's temperature. Small breaks in streamside vegetation can affect the entire reach of a coldwater stream. An even greater threat to CFRs may be the general lack of awareness of where these critical resources are located within the Greater Taunton area.

Vernal Pools

A vernal pool (sometimes referred to as a spring pool), is a shallow depression in the landscape that contains water for only a portion of the year. These pools may be only a few square feet in size or cover acres of land. Vernal pools also vary in appearance, as well as when and how long they are full, and their principal source of water.

While vernal pools do not support fish, they do provide very important habitat for various species of frogs, turtles and salamanders. Many of these species must return to these vernal pools in order to breed. Some of the species found in vernal pools include: Wood frogs, Spring peepers, Spotted salamanders, Spotted turtles, and Wood turtles. Vernal pools are also often part of wildlife corridors allowing the movement of these species between other wetland areas.

Figure 40: Taunton Vernal Pools Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

The NHESP has published GIS maps of the Commonwealth showing potential and certified vernal pools. NHESP has a documentation and certification process for vernal pools available online or by contacting their offices. According to NHESP's most recent data, Taunton currently has twenty-eight (28) certified vernal pools. Eight (8) additional vernal pools have been certified since Taunton's 2015 Plan. The majority of the certified vernal pools are located in the western and northwestern portion of the City, in the Three Mile River Watershed. The greatest threat to vernal pools stems from development related impacts. The City has worked with staff in neighboring Norton in recent years to identify and certify vernal pools within the Three Mile River Watershed to assure that human activity will have a minimal impact on these important wildlife corridors and breeding areas.

There are many more potential vernal pool sites in the City according to the NHESP database. These areas should be surveyed and documented as part of a community natural resource inventory and assessment.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

In 1981, an inventory of scenic landscapes found throughout Massachusetts was completed by the former Department of Environmental Management (DEM). This information was compiled in the *Scenic Landscape Inventory* to help guide conservation, preservation, and acquisition efforts in the Commonwealth's cities and towns. The inventory was based on a culturally oriented approach coupled with a visual assessment. Sites included in the inventory were classified as either Distinctive (areas of the highest visual quality), Noteworthy (areas of lesser, but important visual quality), and Common (areas that may contain attributes of the first two categories, but lack consistently high levels). Taunton had no Distinctive or Noteworthy landscapes listed in the final list of sites.

In 2005, Taunton participated in the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Heritage Landscape Inventory. This project was carried out in cooperation with the Taunton River Wild & Scenic River Stewardship Council. Heritage landscapes are those special places that help to define the character of a community and reflect its past. They are geographic areas that contain both natural and cultural resources, and they are areas that reflect human interaction with the environment that reflect the use and development of the land (the list of sites and a map from the 2005 Heritage Landscape Inventory for Taunton are found in Appendix K).

In addition to the information gathered in the 2005 Heritage Landscape Inventory, information gathered in the 2013 Taunton Open Space Survey and subsequent public meetings was also incorporated into the following summary and accompanying map, which was reviewed and updated in 2022 (Fig. 41).

The Three Mile River Watershed, the Mill River/Snake River Watershed, the Cotley River, and the Taunton River, were amongst the most commented on scenic and unique areas in both the Open Space Survey and at public meetings. Taunton's rivers and tributary systems were the most often mentioned areas in regard to the cultural and historic development of the City.

The agricultural landscapes, both active and remnant, in the Westville area and in eastern Taunton, are seen as valuable scenic resources that contribute greatly to the character of the community. Specifically mentioned agricultural landscapes were the Mount Hope (also known as Reed Brothers) Farm on South Walker Street (along the Three Mile River), the former Thayer Farm (now the Westville Conservation Area on North Walker Street), the McCaffery Farm on Caswell Street, and the Couto cranberry bogs at Highstone and Precinct Streets (the largest cranberry bog in the City).

The Boyden Refuge was not only identified as one of the most important open space areas in the City, but also recognized for its scenic views and vistas along the Three Mile River corridor. The Sharp Estate, Westville Conservation Area, the Idella Lewis property and floodplain forest adjacent to the Parker Golf Course, were also mentioned for their cultural, scenic, or natural resource character.

Massasoit State Park and Watson Pond State Park were also recognized not only for their recreational attributes, but for their landscapes and aesthetics as well. Many other people mentioned the architectural beauty of certain areas in the downtown, particularly the Church Green area and the views from the Taunton Green and Courthouse area. Several people also mentioned the view of the Taunton River from the overlook at the historic Walker-Blake Cemetery.

Rain gardens at newly completed Weir Village Riverfront Park (West).

With the Plan's 2023 update, the Working Group decided to add a newly established park to Taunton's Scenic Features and Unique Resources Map: Weir Village Riverfront Park (West). This historic site was formerly occupied by the F. B. Rogers Silver Factory. The factory was removed, the soil cleaned up and a new riverfront park was constructed between 2016-2018. The park now offers a boat launch, waterfront walkway, bike racks, benches, and rain gardens that capture stormwater and protect the Taunton River's water quality. The park offers scenic views of the Taunton River, restores public access to the River, and provides greenery and stormwater mitigation in an otherwise industrial part of the City.

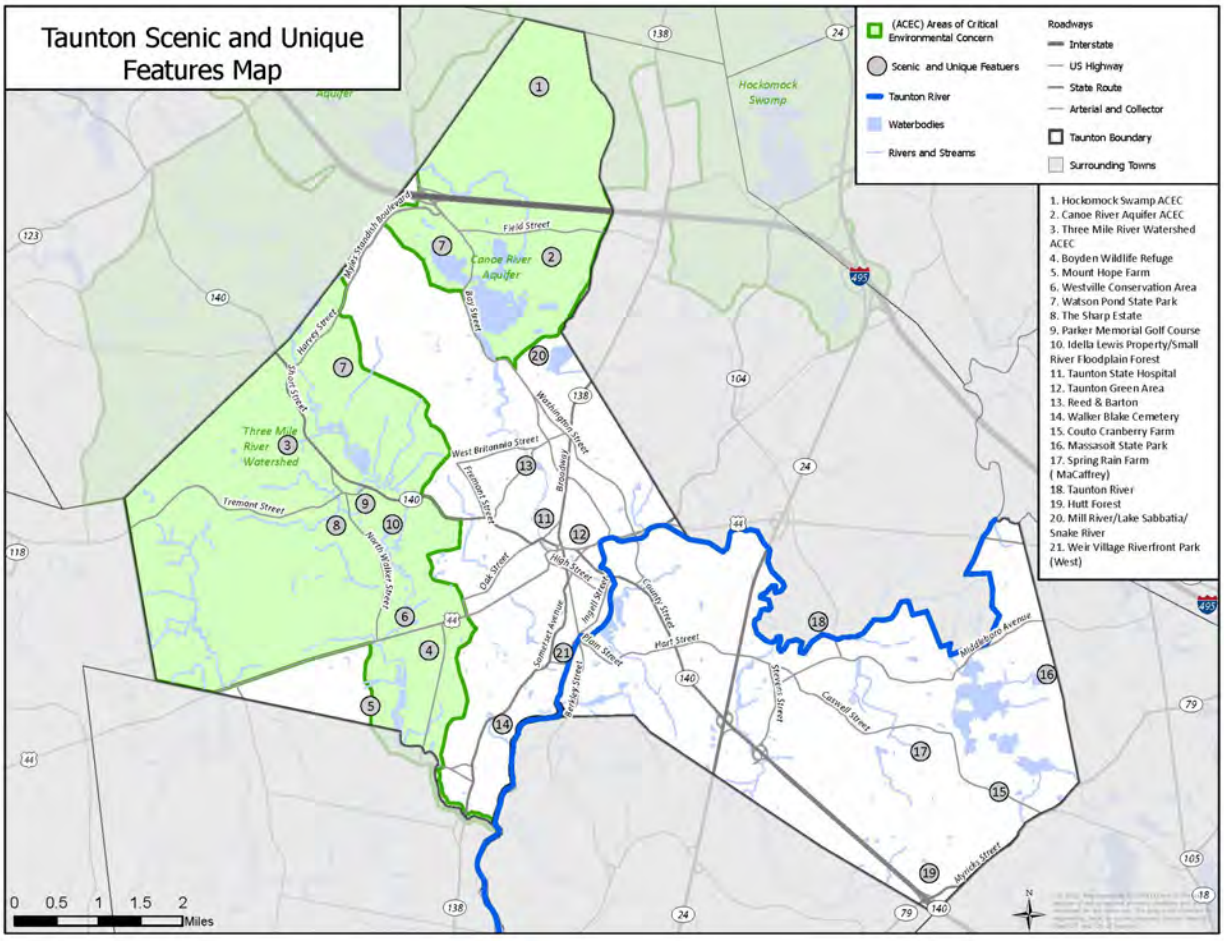
Boat launch at newly completed Weir Village Riverfront Park (West).

Taunton is also one of only four (4) communities in the Commonwealth to contain parts of at least three (3) different Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, or ACECs (the other communities being Boston, Bourne, and neighboring Norton). An ACEC is an area containing concentrations of highly significant cultural, historic, archaeological, agricultural, inland surface waters, water supply, habitat resources, natural hazard areas, and special use areas. An area considered for ACEC nomination must document at least four (4) of these features in order to be eligible for designation. The Three Mile River ACEC documented all nine of these features. The formal designation of an ACEC is made by the Secretary of Environmental Affairs. The designation recognizes the environmental significance of an area to the Commonwealth and its citizens.

The City of Taunton contains a small portion of the Canoe River Aquifer ACEC in north Taunton (1,250 acres), and substantially larger portions of the Hockomock ACEC (2,300 acres)

and the Three Mile River Watershed ACEC (8,751 acres). In total, 12,301 of Taunton's 30,878 acres, or approximately 40% of the City, is part of state designated ACECs. This is extremely significant to the overall landscape character, cultural, historical, and ecological/eco-regional value of land within the City.

Figure 41: Taunton Scenic Resources and Unique Features Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Unusual Geologic Features

As previously mentioned in the *Geology, Soils and Topography* portion of this plan (Section 4A), Taunton is located primarily on an outwash plain consisting of gently rolling hills with low lying river valleys and flatlands. The City's relief is a product of glacial advance and retreat over millions of years. In some instances, the glacial processes left areas that are distinct in the landscape of Taunton. Prospect Hill, for example, is the largest mapped single summit kame in the Taunton Quadrangle according to the U.S. Geological Survey (ranging up to 200 feet high and one-half mile across at the base).

The Hutt Forest in East Taunton also contains an unusual habitat for this part of Bristol County. In addition to its significant stand of native White Pine, it contains a section of scrub oak and

pitch-pine forest, located in sandy soils, that is more characteristic of the soils and vegetative communities found on Cape Cod.

Cultural and Historical Areas

The history, culture, and character of an area are reflected in its buildings, structures and sites. These historic features provide a community with a continuing sense of its past and a tangible, visual example of its heritage. However, lack of foresight in planning as an area grows and develops often leads to significant historical resources being destroyed, changed beyond recognition, or to the encroachment of structures that are incompatible and detract from the historic value of an area.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides a means for communities to preserve their historic resources through the establishment of historic districts. As stated in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) "Guideline for Establishment of Historic Districts," the purpose of the Historic District Act is to promote public welfare through:

a) the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places significant in the history of Massachusetts and its cities and towns;
b) to maintain and improve the settings of buildings and places, and;
c) to encourage new designs that are compatible with the existing buildings in a district.

Local Historic Districts are administered at the municipal level and distinguish special areas within a community where the distinctive characteristics of building and place are preserved and protected by local historic district commissions. Taunton adopted a local historic district ordinance in 1979 and designated the Church Green Local Historic District. The local Historic District boundaries are larger than the Church Green National Register District.

The MHC also keeps a statewide Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets that identifies significant historic resources throughout the Commonwealth. In order to be included in the inventory, a property must be documented on an MHC inventory form, which is then entered into the MHC database. According to the MHC, Taunton's inventory of historic resources documents 1,230 individual resources, including many areas that date from pre-Contact Period to 1988. This inventory also includes 265 resources that are recognized by the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been determined significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. All National register properties are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places. Taunton's National Register program began in 1977 with the listing of the Church Green Historic District. It expanded greatly with a Multiple Resource Area Nomination that included six districts and 86 individual listings. A list of State and National Register resources appears in Appendix J.

Also listed in the State Register are those properties protected by a preservation restriction, per the requirements of MGL Chapter 183, Sections 31-33. A preservation restriction (PR) runs with the deed and is one of the strongest preservation tools available. All properties with PRs are automatically listed in the State Register. Taunton has six properties that are protected by PRs:

Bristol Academy, First Parish Church, Bristol County Superior Court House, Harvey Burial Ground, Central Fire Station, and School Street School.

The City has been very proactive in the protection and preservation of its cultural and historic assets. The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Program was initiated in Taunton in 1987. It is responsible for some of the past façade improvements and unification of signage in the downtown area.

There is a demolition delay bylaw on the books that provides a six-month delay of demolition. Properties older than 50 years that are slated for demolition must be reviewed for historical and architectural significance.

Taunton's Cluster Development Bylaw requests that a developer design buildings that show harmony with the terrain and surrounding neighborhoods. There is also a minimum open space requirement for urban or rural and single or multi-family developments.

Archaeological Resources

In addition to the inventory of residential, manufacturing, and historical locations contained in this report, the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) also recommends that special attention be given to potential sites of archaeological significance that exist within the City. According to the MHC reconnaissance survey report for Taunton, this part of the Taunton River Watershed is well represented in the three subfields of archaeology: prehistoric, historic, and industrial. The likelihood of surviving early settlement artifacts, including sites associated with Indigenous Peoples, (early contact period, 1500 - 1620) is greatest in the relatively undeveloped western and northwestern sections of the City.

In the Three Mile River Watershed ACEC, MHC has documented site records for eleven (11) prehistoric archaeological sites. Members of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society (MAS) have identified at least another dozen sites along tributaries in and around the ACEC area. These sites provide further evidence of long and short-term occupation by Indigenous groups along streams and wetlands from the Archaic Period (10,000 to 3,000 years ago) through the Woodland Period (3,000 to 450 years ago). There is also related evidence of Indigenous settlements further east and north (Mill River-Snake River, Hockomock Swamp). Former DCR Archaeologist Tom Mahlstedt pointed to the area from Peace Haven in Freetown, along the Taunton River and up the Three Mile River corridor into Norton, as one of the most potentially significant archaeological areas in the Taunton River Basin.

The most in-depth archaeological surveys undertaken in the Greater Taunton Area in the last 50 years were associated with the construction of I-495 (which runs through north Taunton). These surveys were carried out in the 1980s. An additional report on potential archaeological resources along the Taunton River corridor, for a two-kilometer radius around the Peace Haven site in Freetown, was prepared by the Public Archaeology Lab (PAL) for the Taunton River Wild & Scenic River Study Committee in 2006.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission's Inventory of Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth has documented records for ancient Indigenous sites in the Upper Taunton River

Watershed (Middleboro, Lakeville, Taunton, Bridgewater areas). No fewer than forty (40) prehistoric sites in this area document the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the Upper Taunton for nearly 12,000 years. Significantly, because many of these sites have been excavated and published by members of the MAS, we have much more detailed information about their age and function than in other parts of the state. Unfortunately, many of the MAS sites have not been reported to or filed with the MHC on the appropriate forms and therefore cannot be listed as officially documented.

Archaeologists believe that there was something special about the Taunton River area during early prehistoric times because there is an unusually high frequency of Early Archaic sites (10,000 to 8,000 years ago). The abundant natural resources of the Taunton River itself, its many tributaries, the water route available between Massachusetts Bay and Narragansett, and proximity of a well-watered coastal plain must have been very important at this time. Because of these favorable conditions, successive occupation by Indigenous Peoples occurred until about 400 years ago when the first Europeans began to enter, settle, and also take advantage of the attributes of the area.

Few additional archaeological surveys have been conducted in conjunction with development projects in the City, and the available inventory and survey data do not provide a representative inventory of the ancient and early historic period archaeological resource base.

There is a potential wealth of ancient and historical period archaeological sites present in the City that have not yet been identified and evaluated, making consideration and protection of these resources difficult. A city-wide reconnaissance-level archaeological survey is recommended to provide a map of archaeologically sensitive areas. Funding for a city-wide survey could be sought through matching state grants. The known important sites should be properly documented and registered with MHC. Potentially sensitive areas that may contain multiple natural and cultural resources should be proposed for land acquisition or conservation, with potential funding coming by way of private non-profit, state, and federal grants.

G. Environmental Challenges

Hazardous Waste Sites

The DEP's Bureau of Waste Site Clean-Up lists 452 records of sites/reportable releases in the City of Taunton. According to the most recent listing (Spring 2022), a majority of these sites (411) are classified as having some resolution.

Table 15: Hazardous Release Sites Compliance Status

Type	Count	Status Detail
Adequately Regulated	4	A release where response actions are being conducted following the rules of another state or federal regulatory program.
DEP Not a Disposal Site	2	(pre-1993) MassDEP has determined that these locations did not need to be reported and are not disposal sites.

DEP No Further Action	8	(pre-1993) Response actions were conducted for the release and MassDEP determined that no further action was needed.
Downgradient Property Status	7	A site where a DPS Submittal to DEP has stated that contamination on the property is coming from an up-gradient property.
LSP No Further Action	2	(pre-1993) Response actions were conducted and a Licensed Site Professional (LSP) has determined that no further action was needed.
Pending No Further Action	2	(pre-1993) A document was submitted to MassDEP asserting that no further action was required after site assessment – pending until MassDEP audit.
Permanent Solution with Conditions	12	(post-2014) A release where a Permanent Solution Statement was submitted indicating that response actions achieved a level of No Significant Risk for current property uses, but that remaining conditions may limit how property can be used without additional cleanup – may require AUL.
Permanent Solutions with No Conditions	65	(post-2014) A release where a Permanent Solution Statement was submitted indicating response actions achieved a level of No Significant Risk for all current and foreseeable future sues of the site.
Response Action Outcome	252	(pre-2014) A release where a Permanent or Temporary Solution Statement was submitted, asserting that response actions were sufficient to achieve a level of No Significant Risk.
Remedy Operation Status	1	A site where a remedial system relying upon Active Operation and Maintenance is being operated in order to eventually achieve a Permanent Solution.
RTN Closed	46	Future response actions addressing the release associated with this Release Tracking Number will be conducted as part of the response actions planned for the site under another primary RTN. (Sites where multiple releases have been combined under one primary RTN to simplify process.)
Special Project	2	The site has Special Project status, which allows for modified timelines and deadlines for complex projects.
Tier 1	1	Site has been classified as Tier 1 because: (a) there is evidence of groundwater contamination, and such groundwater is located within an Interim Wellhead Protection Area, Zone II, or within 500 feet of a Private Water Supply Well; (b) an Imminent Hazard is present; (c) one or more remedial actions are required as part of an Immediate Response Action; or (d) one or more response actions are required as part of an Immediate Response Action to eliminate or mitigate a Critical Exposure Pathway. (note that subcats. 1A, 1B and 1C

		have been discontinued as of 2014; such sites would now be considered simply Tier 1.)
Tier 1D	9	Site where the responsible party fails to provide a required submittal to DEP by a specified deadline (formerly Tier 1B).
Tier 2	12	Site has been classified as Tier 2. Any disposal site that is not Tier ID and does not meet the Tier I Criteria.
Temporary Solutions	3	(post-2014) A release where a Temporary Solution Statement was submitted – response actions were sufficient to eliminate all substantial hazards, but additional work is necessary for Permanent Solution.
Unclassified	3	A release has not reached its Tier Classification deadline (usually one year after reporting), and where a Permanent or Temporary Solution Statement or other Classification Submittal has not been received by DEP.
Utility-Related Abatement Measure	17	A Release Tracking Number has been assigned to a release where a response action is being or was performed in conjunction with utility-related work.
Waiver Completion Statement	4	(pre-1993) A Waiver Completion Statement has been submitted to DEP.

The record for the City also includes thirty-two (32) sites listed as having "Activity & Use Limitations" (closed or resolved with restrictions for reuse).[1]

A majority of these listed sites are a result of petroleum related spills or contamination. Many of the remaining sites involve contaminants related to the manufacturing processes employed by historic and traditional industries, such as foundries, jewelry, plating, and metal finishing. These sites, sometimes referred to as brownfields, are for the most part, confined to the industrial and urban areas around the downtown. Some of the sites are along major roadways, and/or in old industrial areas, are abandoned, and are considered blighted (showing evidence of the decline of a once thriving area of the City). Sites are usually Tier Classified using the Numerical Ranking System (NRS) that scores sites on a point system based on a variety of factors. These include the site's complexity, the type of contamination, and the potential for human or environmental exposure to the contamination. These sites are then categorized by DEP. Tier 1 is DEP's highest priority ranking. In some cases, sites are automatically classified as Tier 1 if they pose an imminent hazard or affect public water supplies.[2]

[1] More information on these sites can be found in the EEA's online data portal, https://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/portal#!/search/wastesite

[2] In 2014, the subcategory tiers 1A, 1B, and 1C were discontinued and collapsed under an overarching 'Tier 1' category.

Figure 42. Hazardous Waste Release Sites with Activity Use Limitations (AULs) Post-remediation

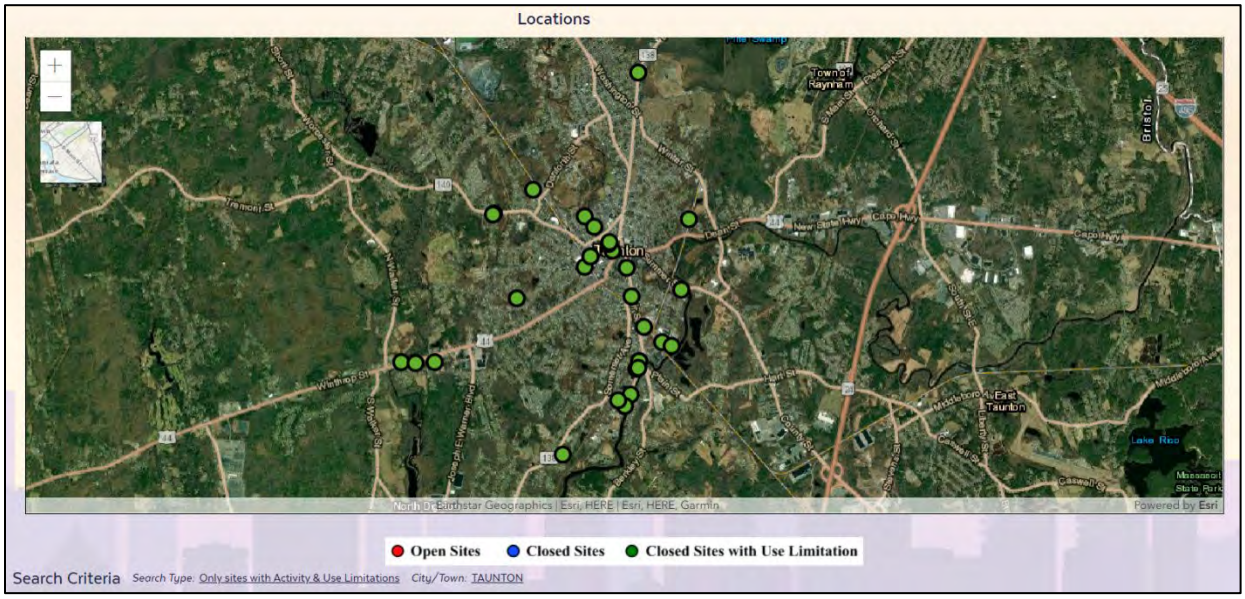


Table 16: Chapter 21E Tier Classified Hazardous Sites in Taunton

Category	Sites
Tier 1	• RTN 4-0018331 (Oak Street)
Tier 1D	• RTN 4-0026631 (27 Field Street) • RTN 4-0026292 (36 Benefit Street) • RTN 4-0025768 (7 Nickerson Ave) • RTN 4-0023181 (494 Weir Ave) • RTN 4-002118 (50A Turner Street) • RTN 4-0020854 (100 Arlington Street) • RTN 4-0001317 (701 Winthrop Street) • RTN 4-0000374 (100 Arlington Street) • RTN 4-0000162 (600 West Water Street)
Tier 2	• RTN 4-0027732 (740 West Water Street) • RTN 4-0027558 (Frederick R. Martin Sr. Parkway) • RTN 4-0026647 (318 County Street) • RTN 4-0026360 (12 Porter Street) • RTN 4-0021242 (395 West Water Street) • RTN 4-0020336 (100 Oak Street) • RTN 4-0014752 (91 West Water Street) • RTN 4-0014463 (212 Broadway Street) • RTN 4-0014164 (212 Broadway Street) • RTN 4-0011168 (212 Broadway Street) • RTN 4-0011241 (Dana & Danforth Street) • RTN 4-0000160 (103 Old Colony Ave)
Unclassified	• RTN 4-0029287 (39 Oak Street) • RTN 4-0029048 (174 Somerset Ave) • RTN 4-0029027 (580 Myricks Street)

Taunton, in conjunction with federal, state, and local partners, has done an excellent job of assessing, cleaning up, and promoting reuse opportunities on its brownfield sites over the past twenty years. The City has run a very successful brownfields program through its Office of Economic and Community Development (OECD). The OECD Brownfields Program received two grants totaling $1.2 million from the EPA in 2010. The first grant ($200,000) was used to fund an inventory of sites and prioritization plan for performing environmental site assessments. The second grant ($1 million) was used to capitalize a revolving loan fund from which the City provided low interest loans and sub-grants to support clean-up activities on contaminated sites, including the former FB Rogers site (414 West Water Street; now Weir Village Riverfront Park). The revolving loan fund was re-capitalized in 2017 with an additional $500,000 from EPA. At the time, the City cited 100 Arlington Street as a priority site for remediation. Brownfields funds have also been used to further cleanup at 1380 Bay Street (Camp Myles Standish; 2014). Most recently, the City sought FY23 funding for remediation at Nickerson Avenue.

Landfills

A major shift took place in May 2020, when, as anticipated for decades, the Taunton Sanitary Landfill located on East Britannia Street closed (Winokoor, 2020). At its closing, the 82-year-old, 84-acre site (owned by the City) reached a height of more than 250 feet above sea level. The landfill was permitted to handle up to 685 tons per day. To fill the void created by the closure of the landfill, the City has established a five-year contract with New England Waste Disposal (NEWD for short, a subsidiary of Taunton-based G. Lopes Construction Inc. and its subsidiary New England Recycling). The contractual relationship with NEWD started in 2018, when the company began taking delivery of the City's recyclables at its transfer station facility located in the Myles Standish Industrial Park. Since the closure of the landfill, garbage has also been brought to the NEWD facility, from which it continues on, hauled away by truck to out-of-state landfills or a local incinerator (such as the Resource Recovery Facility in Rochester). The NEWD facility is now allowed to accept up to 1,000 tons of trash per day.

While the landfill has been capped with clay and a vegetated cover, the City's Department of Public Works still operates a Convenience Center at the site where residents can drop off items like air conditioners, car batteries, and other specific kinds of waste. The majority of residents dispose of their non-hazardous solid waste and recyclables through weekly curbside pick-up (residential trash is collected every week and recycling every other week). The City contracts with Republic Services for trash collection.

The landfill still houses a methane (landfill) gas-to-energy operation through a contract with Fortistar Methane Group. The methane produces electricity that is purchased by the Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant (TMLP) to supply its customers in the Greater Taunton Area. The landfill methane energy is part of TMLP's "green" portfolio of alternative sources of energy.

Since 2010, some City administrations have advocated for the construction of a new waste-to-energy plant in Taunton to solve the problem of losing the landfill. To date, this development has not come to pass. The City was exploring such an option with Interstate Waste Technologies (IWT) in 2015, but DEP rejected IWT's plan because it violated a state moratorium on the incineration of municipal waste. In 2022, the possibility of a similar kind of facility was once again up for debate, at least as an option for local receiving and processing of biowaste from the

City's wastewater treatment plan. Aries Clean Technologies is advancing an application for the establishment of the Taunton Biosolids Gasification facility, which would turn wet biosolids cake (a waste from municipal wastewater treatment plants) into biochar (a product for use in concrete). The facility would occupy the site that is currently used for residential recycling drop-off and other Department of Public Works activities, which would be moved.

Erosion

The City has some severe erosion and sedimentation issues to deal with at the Boyden Wildlife Refuge. Erosion on the slopes of hillside trails overlooking the Three Mile River is an ongoing problem at Boyden. Instability and safety issues have caused regular and lengthy closures of the river trail area. The erosion has occurred due largely to natural processes and has undermined the boardwalk and fencing along the slopes. The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has been asked to look at the trail on occasion over the last twenty years. The challenge of simultaneously retaining the recreational use, stabilizing the slope, and preventing sediment build-up in the river, may be physically and fiscally impracticable at this point. As of August 2022, the Friends of Boyden Refuge website indicates the continued closure of 0.07 miles of trail "J" along the Three Mile River. Other parallel trails, while not directly adjacent to the river, allow users to traverse this area of the park and maintain connectivity of the parks' trail network (Friends of Boyden Refuge, Inc, 2022).

Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) Problems

As previously discussed in Section 3 of this plan, the City has been dealing with Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) problems at the Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) for years. Infiltration problems can be attributed to groundwater entering the system through aging, defective, or broken sewer pipes. Inflow problems are the result of stormwater entering the system through catch basins, roof drains, sump pumps, defective manhole covers, or other illicit connections. The volume of water entering the sewer collection system through I/I reduces the capacity of the system to transport wastewater and may result in additional CSO overflows of untreated sewage into the Taunton River (see *Infrastructure* overview in Section 3D of this plan for further details).

The City has been working to remedy these problems by extending sewer service to areas that have experienced chronic septic/on-site failures, replacing broken sewer pipes, relining sewer pipes and disconnecting sources of inflow from the sewer system. The DPW has also spent a considerable amount of time and effort to inspect and replace manhole covers that allowed stormwater into the sanitary sewer system during periods of moderate to heavy rainfall. All of these actions directly impact the quality of the water that is discharged to the Taunton River and ultimately, to Mount Hope Bay and Narragansett Bay.

These activities are part of a multi-year plan developed in response to MassDEP and EPA enforcement orders issued between 1994 and 2009. The City has spent over $70 million on programs since the original Administrative Consent Order with MassDEP. The City will spend an additional $10 million next year on upgrades to the sewer system and is currently spending $100 million on the Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade.

Forestry

Taunton lost 145 acres of open space to development between 2012 and 2017 (according to Mass Audubon's *Losing Ground*, 2020). As previously discussed in Section 4D, *Vegetation*, of this plan, the loss of forest land can result in habitat fragmentation that impacts human, fish, and wildlife populations. Planning for growth while keeping in mind the importance of the environmental services provided by forest land will result in less impactful development that maintains more of the diverse forest canopy, providing groundwater recharge, wind and weather breaks, and improved air quality through the filtering of airborne pollutants. Additionally, protecting forestland, and streamside buffers in particular, is also beneficial to river and stream habitat and water quality. Preserving forestland through less lot clearing results in more soil retention, decreasing erosion and sedimentation. Finally, life and movement of fish and wildlife populations can be protected by retaining more intact corridors and interior forest habitats.

Development Impacts

Between 2012 and 2017, Taunton experienced growth and land consumption at a rate that was significantly slower than the previous decades. At the time of the previous OSRP, Taunton ranked in the top fifty (50) communities in the Commonwealth in acres of natural and open land developed per square mile. From 2012 to 2017 Taunton ranked number 165 (Mass Audubon, 2020).

Previous development has brought economic benefit to the City and the region. The Myles Standish Industrial Park, for example, is one of the largest and most successful facilities in all of New England. It has continued to expand during the past several years, with plans to continue to do so over the next several years. There is a water treatment facility at Myles Standish that treats and stores water for the municipal supply system pumped from the City's Dever Wells. The City's sewering upgrades and I/I program have also helped to improve surface and groundwater quality in targeted areas.

Taunton has also continued its very successful brownfield reuse program to promote housing, recreation, and environmental restoration projects. These types of redevelopment activities provide necessary services while preventing the need to develop additional natural lands or open space.

But development does ultimately place increased demands on standard municipal services and infrastructure through steady growth (police, fire, sewer, water, roads, schools, parks, recreation, etc.) as well as on the environmental services provided by the City's natural resources or "green infrastructure" (filtering of air and water bourn pollutants; streamside buffering; fish and wildlife habitat and corridors; groundwater recharge; food production; flood storage).

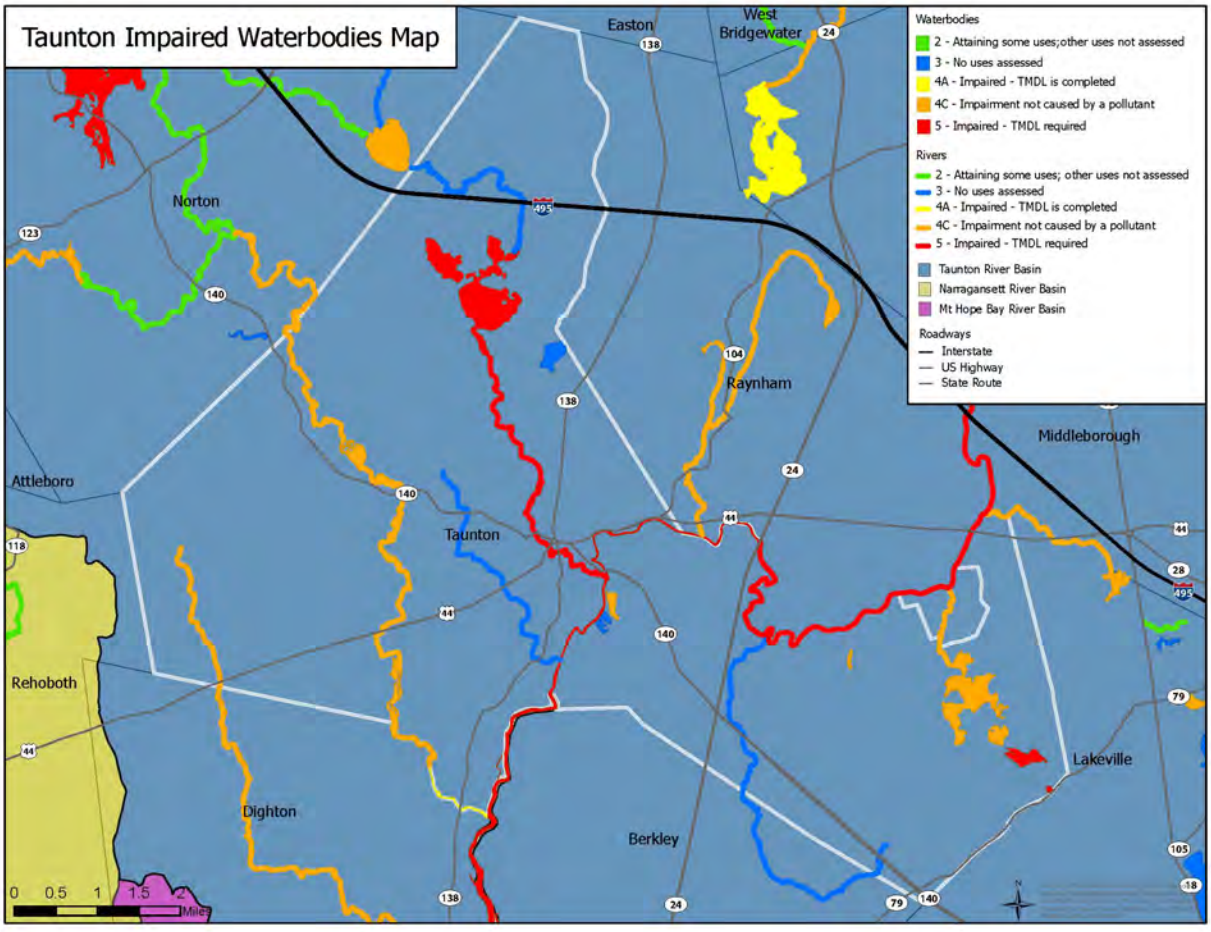
The City should plan for the future with a goal of promoting responsible growth through land use planning and management policies that consider the value of environmental services and their impact on local and regional resiliency.

Impaired Waters

Overall, the groundwater resources of the City have maintained their relative quality over the years. The City recognized the importance of the protection of groundwater for its drinking water supply concurrent with the building boom of the 1990s, passing a Water Resources Protection District Bylaw in 1992.

Surface water quality in the Taunton River and its major tributaries, has presented a constant challenge to the City. According to MassDEP's *2018/2020 Integrated List of Waters* and the DEP/EPA *Final Pathogen TMDL for the Taunton River Watershed*, waterbodies within the Taunton River Watershed are listed as impaired for various reasons including nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus), low dissolved oxygen, non-native aquatic invasive species, eutrophication biological indicators, and fish passage barriers. Table 17 below shows those waterbodies identified as impaired, the category of impairment, and additional details on the cause of the impairment (MassDEP, 2021).

Figure 43: Taunton Impaired Waters Map*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Table 17: Catalog of Impaired Waters in Taunton (2018/2020)

Name	ID	QUAL.	CAT.	Additional Details
Cobb Brook	MA62-43	none	3	-
Cotley River	MA62-41	none	3	-
Snake River	MA62-28	none	3	-
Mill River	MA62-29	Warm Water Fishery	5	Two listed impairments: Fanwort and Temperature. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Segre-ganset River	MA62-53	Public Water Supply, Outstanding Resource Water	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Taunton River	MA62-01	Warm Water Fishery	5	One listed impairment: Dissolved Oxygen. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Threemile River	MA62-56	Warm Water Fishery	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Poquoy Brook	MA62-71	none	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Furnace Brook	MA62-73	none	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife
Taunton River	MA62-02	SFR, Combined Sewer Overflow	5	Three listed impairments: Chlorophyll-a, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus. The River is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Lake Sabbatia	MA6216	none	5	One listed impairment: Fanwort. The Lake is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Watson Pond	MA62205	none	5	Two listed impairments: Fanwort and Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Prospect Hill Pond	MA62149	none	3	-
Oakland Pond	MA62136	none	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Richmond Pond	MA62159	none	4C	One listed impairment: Fanwort. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Middle Pond	MA62115	none	4C	Two listed impairments: Fanwort and Eurasian Water Milfoil, Myriophyllum Spicatum. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Big Bearhole Pond	MA62011	none	5	Two listed impairments: Fanwort and Eurasian Water Milfoil, Myriophyllum Spicatum. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.

Cain Pond	MA62030	none	5	One listed impairment: Low dissolved Oxygen. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Mount Hope Mill Pond	MA62122	none	4C	Two listed impairments: Fanwort and Fish Passage Barrier. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Threemile River	MA62-57	SFR	4A	No recent data are available for this Threemile River AU (MA62-57), so the Aquatic Life Use is not assessed.
Lake Rico	MA62148	none	4C	Three listed impairments: Fanwort, Eurasian Water Milfoil (Myriophyllum Spicatum), and Fish Passage Barrier. The Lake is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Unnamed Tributary	MA62-48	SFO	5	This Unnamed Tributary was impaired for several issues linked to the Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant (TMLP) NPDES discharge. It continues to be assessed as not supporting since the TMLP facility is still operating and no new biological and habitat quality data are available to suggest conditions have changed.
Weir Village North Pond	MA62206	none	4C	One listed impairment: Fish Passage Barrier. The Pond is listed as not supporting fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.
Weir Village South Pond	MA62207	none	3	No data are available to assess the Aquatic Life Use for Weir Village South Pond. It should be noted however, that according to DMF biologists diadromous fish passage from the Weir Village South Pond to the Weir Village North Pond through the culvert is restricted and needs culvert maintenance.

Category Key:
3 - Insufficient information to make assessments for any uses.
4A - Impaired for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL: TMDL has been completed.
4C - Impaired for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL: Impairment is not caused by a pollutant.
5 - Impaired for one or more uses and requiring a restorative "action" plan, such as a TMDL or Alternative Restoration Plan (impairment due to pollutant(s) such as nutrients, metals, pesticides, solids, and pathogens).
Source: MassDEP, 2021

The Taunton River Watershed is also in the 11% to 25% range of impervious cover in parts of the City of Taunton. Streams in this range tend to show degradation due to urbanization, including altered stream geometry, declining physical stream habitat, water quality degradation, and falling biodiversity. The City must continue to: pursue a strategy of remediation of point and nonpoint sources of pollution as they are identified; promote stewardship of rivers and streams, retain streamside buffers and habitat connections; protect remaining intact floodplain; address the invasive plant species problem around its ponds; and make improvements in the greater downtown area to alleviate pollutant loads and downstream flooding.

Chronic Flooding

The City of Taunton has experienced chronic flooding and flood related loss for decades. Flooding is only anticipated to increase as a result of climate change, with more intense storms changing the characteristics and intensity of design storms such as the "100 year" or "500 year" storm events. Predictable flooding occurs throughout the City in FEMA's designated Special Flood Hazard Areas, located along the Taunton River, Mill River and other waterways throughout the City. More details about these flood areas can be found in the *Flood Hazard Areas* section in Section 4C.

Environmental Equity

The City of Taunton is committed to providing all residents with equal access to conservation, parks, and recreational opportunities. Environmental equity assures an unbiased distribution of environmental benefits, such as open space and recreation areas, to all neighborhoods and populations including state-designated Environmental Justice (EJ) populations (see Section 3C and Fig. 21 for more details about EJ populations in Taunton).

Taunton is very fortunate to have state park facilities on the east and west ends of its corporate bounds (Watson Pond State Park to the west, and Massasoit State Park to the east). The state parks provide trails, water access, and passive recreational opportunities only minutes from the urban environment. The rest of Taunton's recreational stock is fairly well-dispersed throughout the City and is supplemented by the holdings of several private interests (YMCA, Taunton Little Leagues, Taunton Youth Soccer, etc.), School Department facilities, Conservation Commission lands, and other state recreational facilities.

Several school closings in recent years have resulted in the loss of some of the traditional neighborhood playgrounds and play areas. The City hopes to address this void with land set aside for active recreation on Warner Boulevard, which would relieve some of the burden on existing school and recreational facilities. There is an active recreation plan for this property, which includes a new boat ramp on the Three Mile River, restrooms, and a passive recreation buffer along Boyden Wildlife Refuge to protect that habitat. The City is still pursuing funds to implement these improvements.

The majority of the state's recognized EJ populations in Taunton are located in, and in close proximity to, the downtown. These areas are also close to municipal park land (Mill River Park, Memorial Park, Hopewell Park) as well as some of the City's primary cultural assets (Taunton Green, Church Green, the Old Colony Historical Society Museum). School Department facilities are also located near these EJ communities. The Taunton Public Library is in the nearby downtown and is accessible via public transportation and recently improved pedestrian links. An additional EJ population lives in East Taunton, surrounding Massasoit State Park and other conservation lands in the southeast portion of the City.

The City recently completed a two-phase Downtown Sidewalk and Infrastructure improvement project. This project made the greater downtown area more accessible, improved pedestrian safety, improved stormwater management, and "greened" the urban landscape. Phase one of this project encompassed the five-block area around Taunton Green, Broadway, Post Office Square, the Superior Courthouse, and the recently constructed District Court Building. Phase two

included Main Street from Winthrop Street to Union Street, School Street, and Leonard Street. Both phases of this project included the construction of concrete sidewalks, installation of new granite curb, water line upgrades, drainage improvements, planting of shade trees, and the reconstruction of wheelchair ramps to meet ADA requirements.

The completed Mill River Restoration Project has a tremendous impact on the EJ community located in the Hopewell neighborhood. This project removed dangerous dams that were flood hazards to the neighborhoods adjacent to the river as well as the downtown; restored river and stream bank habitat and floodplain, benefitting the native fishery; provided river access and trail opportunities at points along the Mill River, and; improved the water quality of the river. More details on this project can be found in Section 4C.

V. INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

Open space includes a variety of land types that provide numerous benefits to residents of the City, and the region, in terms of aesthetics, natural resources, recreational opportunities, and economic vitality. Open space also plays an important part in shaping the character and identity of a community. As open space disappears due to encroaching development, visual amenities and irreplaceable natural, cultural, and historic resources (community assets) are lost forever. In addition, the demand on the City's remaining open space and resource base increases, threatening the ability of the land to support human and wildlife activity while retaining its ecological integrity.

This section of the Open Space and Recreation Plan contains an inventory of land that is important to the City in terms of its current status as either open space or recreation areas. Private sites are also included in this inventory even though their continued availability may not be guaranteed by any restriction or legislated protection. These sites may be valuable for their aesthetic appeal, natural resource attributes, passive/active recreational potential, or contribution to the character of the community.

Continued development remains the greatest threat to the City's open space and recreation resources by reducing the amount of available land and also by placing more public use pressure on the areas that are available. Open space planning efforts must continue to keep pace with this reality while finding more creative ways to accomplish the same goals.

Consistent development during the last several decades has cleared and segmented vast acreage, leaving only a few large unbroken areas. The City's limited funds and competing demands for them have made land acquisition an undependable means of land protection. Actual protection of important lands in Taunton has been minimal during the last decade. The only recent fee simple land acquisitions were the Joseph Warner Boulevard property (1998) and Betty's Neck Property for water supply protection in Lakeville (2002).

Deed restrictions, such as through the state-sponsored Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) Program and City- and land trust-sponsored Conservation Restrictions (CR's), offer an alternative land protection opportunity, without having to purchase the land outright. The varied tax and open space benefits of conservation restrictions, and the lack of sufficient funding for outright land acquisition in Taunton, have encouraged the use of CR's and Chapter 61 as a

primary means of land protection in the City. This latter strategy is not considered a viable, long-term approach to land conservation on any level (see discussion on Chapter 61 Programs below).

The only new land protected in Taunton since the 2015 OSRP is, in the form a deed restriction in 2017, Weir Village Riverfront Park (West). This new park is located on West Water Street, across the Taunton River from the previously existing Weir Village Riverfront Park (East). The former F. B. Rogers Silver Factory site on the Taunton River was redeveloped into a park, completed in 2018 in partnership with MassDEP, EPA, SRPEDD and The Nature Conservancy. With funding from two rounds of Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC) Grant funding, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, MassDEP, MassDevelopment and the City's budget, the old factory building was removed, the site was cleaned of potential contaminants, and a new park was built with a waterfront walkway, boat ramp, fishing pier and benches. MassDEP Section 319 grant funding was used to construct rain gardens throughout the new park that collect and treat stormwater runoff from the paved walkways and parking lot, purifying the runoff before it enters the Taunton River.

Although Taunton has received important Self-Help and Urban Self-Help funding from the State to assist in recent land purchases over the years, it still does not have a consistent source of revenue with which to match potential state and federal grants. This lack of a match has caused the City to miss some outside funding opportunities in recent years. Despite the fact that the public has supported consideration of the Community Preservation Act (CPA) by a two-thirds margin in each of the last three OSRP Surveys, the City has yet to bring it to the public for significant debate or a City Council vote. In the 2022 OSRP public survey, 62% of respondents said they would be willing to pay a one (1) to three (3) percent surcharge on their property taxes in order to fund a local CPA Fund. The CPA, particularly as recently amended, would substantially increase the City's ability to access land acquisition, historic preservation and renovation, and recreational improvement funds.

In addition to continued efforts to preserve the remaining open space, many cities and towns in the region, including Taunton, are reclaiming and cleaning up contaminated sites and reusing the land for conservation and recreation related purposes. This land reclamation strategy is known as "brownfield redevelopment." The City has an excellent track record regarding brownfield cleanup, and site rehabilitation and reuse, particularly in the Weir section of the City, Ingell Street, and Water Street areas. Millions of dollars in state, federal, and local funding have helped to jump start the transformation and reinvestment in these areas. In terms of promoting brownfield reuse and neighborhood reinvestment, the City has led by example in redeveloping the former Taunton Silversmith site (in the Weir) into the current DPW headquarters.

Open Space and Land Inventory

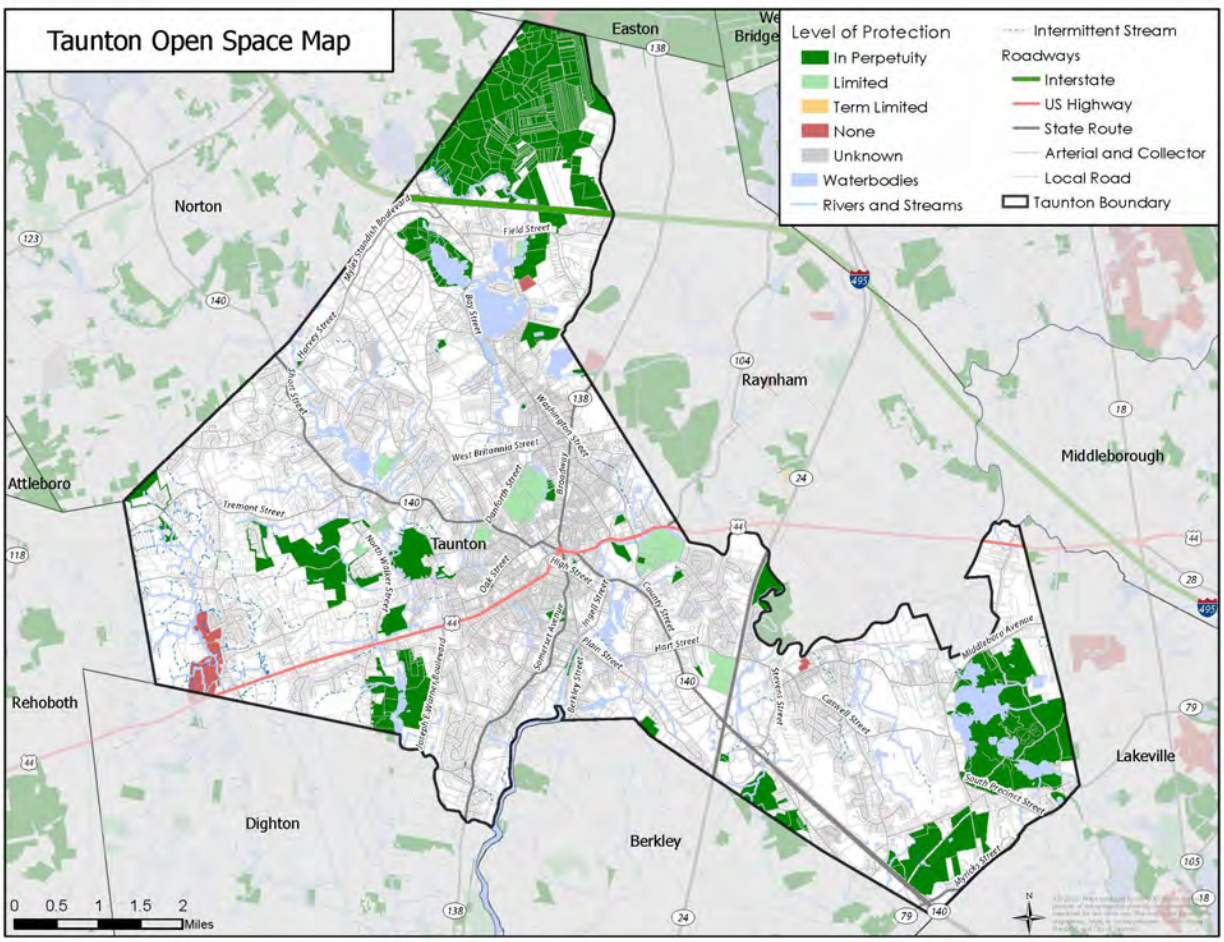
Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services (DCS) categorizes open spaces based on their levels of protection. Protected lands are public or semi-public parcels which are permanently reserved for conservation purposes (such is not the case for all public land). Private lands may also be protected through deed restrictions that limit how the land can be used; however, these are not always permanent protections. Unprotected open space lands contain a mixture of City-owned and private land. City-owned land is all land not committed for conservation purposes or

parks not dedicated to MGL Ch. 45, Section 3 or 14 (which are protected under Article 97). Private land includes all land enrolled in MGL Ch. 61, 61A, or 61B, and other private lands that add significantly to the open space in the City.

All Open Space Lands in Taunton are displayed by level of protection in Fig. 44. These protection measures are defined as follows:

- Lands protected **in perpetuity** are legally under permanent protection from development. The protections on these properties are recorded in the deed to the property so that even if a new owner purchases the land, those protections remain. Land owned by a municipal conservation commission or by a state conservation agency for conservation purposes are also considered protected in perpetuity.
- **Temporary** protected lands may have similar restrictions on them to those protected in perpetuity, but they may only be temporary, for a specified number of years or only as long as the land is used for a particular purpose. For example, water protection lands may lose their protection if the water source they protect is no longer used for public water supply.
- **Limited** protections do not have the same legal protections tied to the property, but may be more difficult to change their use because it may require a municipal vote, for example, on non-conservation public lands. Lands that are otherwise likely to remain open space, such as cemeteries, though they lack legal protections, are also included in this category.
- Lands with **none** (no protection) are totally unprotected, usually privately owned, and may be sold and/or developed at any time

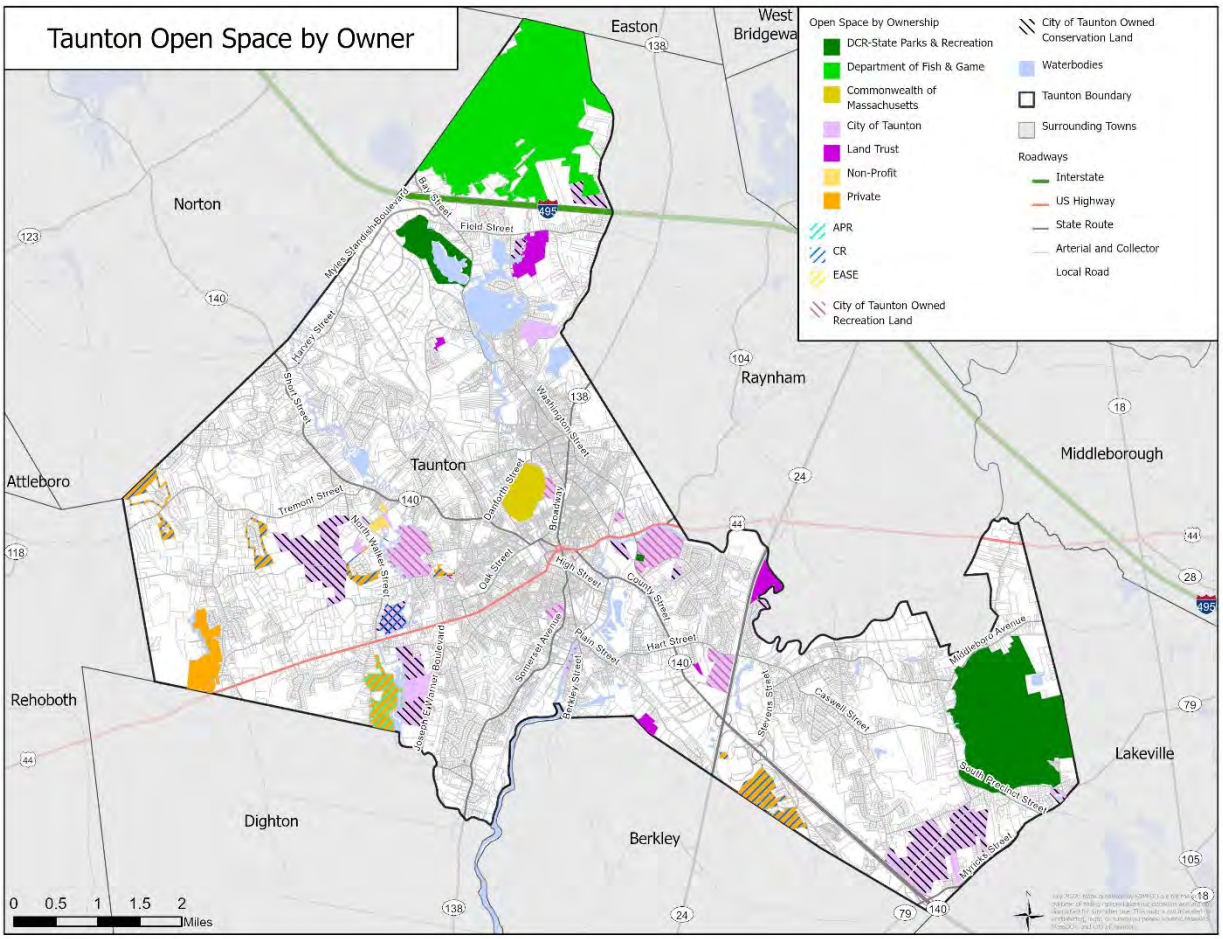
Figure 44: Taunton Open Space Map, by Level of Protection*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Figure 45 also shows the same open space map as Fig. 44, but portrayed by property owner. A full inventory with further details about these open space and recreational properties, such as the owner, size of the parcel, recreational potential, public and handicapped access, current use of the site, degree of protection, and more are included in Appendix E.

Figure 45: Taunton Open Space Map, by Ownership*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Conservation and recreation lands:
Public conservation lands – There are 24 sites totaling 6,488 acres, which is approximately 20.9% of the City. However, the majority of this land (4450 acres) is concentrated in two state owned areas, Massassoit State Park and Hockomock Swamp. Most of these sites are owned by the City of Taunton or the State, and one property is owned by the North Raynham Water District for public water supply protection. Many of these properties offer public recreational access, though not all. Most of these properties have at least some level of protection.

Private open space lands – There are seven (7) conservation and recreation sites, totaling 331 acres, owned by private organizations. Roughly half of this land is owned by the Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts, and the other half is the Segregansett Country Club.

Active park and recreation lands – There are 21 park and active recreation sites identified totaling 253 acres. The largest of these facilities is the Parker Municipal Golf Course totaling 136 acres.

Multi-purpose open space lands – There are five (5) sites identified, totaling 222 acres. These facilities are schools and cemeteries that serve multiple purposes other than solely recreation.

Conservation Easements – There are ten (10) easements identified, totaling 629 acres. Eight (8) of these properties have Conservation Restrictions (CR) placed on them to prevent development. Some of these lands are owned by Homeowners Associations in Cluster Developments, or other private ownership, and are overseen by the City of Taunton Conservation Commission or a private conservation organization. One (1) property is a wetlands reserve easement overseen by the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). One property is an Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) overseen by the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources. These easements are deed restrictions and can be either permanent or temporary protections.

Conservation Restrictions:
It is not commonly known that land purchased or designated and used for conservation purposes is not always protected in perpetuity from development. The best way to ensure a parcel's perpetual protection is to place language in the deed to that effect. Such language is known as a conservation restriction, or CR, and is one of the major land protection tools being used today. A conservation restriction may be owned by a non-profit land trust or another non-profit organization including the municipality itself; it does not necessarily have to be held by the owner of the land. In many cases, a land trust may hold a conservation restriction on land that is owned by a private landowner or even on land that is owned by the municipality or state. Conservation restrictions may vary in duration and therefore expire after a period of time (often referred to as a "sunset clause"). In order to ensure perpetual protection, a permanent conservation restriction should be assigned to the deed and recorded at the Registry of Deeds.

It is very important to remember that land used for conservation and recreation is not always protected and can be developed by the municipality at any time, provided the appropriate legal steps are followed. According to state law, land acquired for the purposes of natural resource protection cannot be converted to any other use without the following actions:

1.) the matter must be taken up at town meeting or City Council and pass by a 2/3 vote;
2.) the city/town must file an Environmental Notification Form (ENF) with EOEEA's MEPA Unit; and,
3.) the matter must pass by a 2/3 vote of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Finally, if the land was acquired with assistance from one of the EOEEA 's Division of Conservation Service's funding programs, the converted land must be replaced with land of equal monetary value and recreational or conservation utility.

These steps are meant to ensure that land acquired for conservation and recreation remains protected, however if these steps are adhered to, it is possible to change a parcel's designation and that possibility scares many open space planners. It is conceivable that future politics and municipal land use needs may change a city or town's approach to conservation and recreation parcels, and develop them for other purposes. Also, many parcels do not have clear deed language, or even if they do, their land use status is not always known by land planners. Therefore, for the purposes of open space planning, these parcels must be perceived and treated as unprotected land until a thorough deed examination is conducted. The City of Taunton should

research all publicly owned land to establish its land use (conservation and recreation) status. Lands that are not legally protected in perpetuity should have a permanent conservation restriction assigned to their deed and recorded with the Registry of Deeds.

Conservation restrictions are the easiest and most reliable means of ensuring the perpetual protection of land. The City should work in conjunction with land trusts and other private land conservation organizations (i.e., The Wildlands Trust, Trustees of Reservations, The Nature Conservancy, etc.) to acquire conservation restrictions on all unprotected municipal lands even if they are currently designated as conservation and recreation land, and on any privately-owned land that exhibits conservation values, including wetland resource areas.

Forestland Under M.G.L. Chapter 61:
The forest land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61 is designed to encourage the preservation and enhancement of the state's forests. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to forestry. In exchange for these benefits, the city or town in which the land is located is given the right to recover some of the tax benefits afforded the owner when the land is removed from classification and an option to purchase the property should the land be sold or used for non-forestry uses.

Eligible parcels must consist of at least ten (10) contiguous acres of land under the same ownership and be managed under a ten (10)-year management plan approved and certified by the State Forester in order to qualify for and retain classification as forest land under Chapter 61. To continue in the program, the plan must be renewed every 10 years. Buildings and other structures located on the parcel, as well as the land on which they are located and any accessory land, do not qualify for classification and continue to be assessed for regular local property tax.

Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61 allows landowners to reduce the property tax burden on their woodlands if they are willing to keep the forested land undeveloped and in wood production. Land certified under Chapter 61 is taxed at 5 percent of fair market value or at $10 per acre, whichever is greater. In addition, a products tax of 8 percent is charged on the stumpage value of any wood cut from the property.

Generally speaking, if the land is not kept in wood production for at least 10 years, the costs incurred will be greater than paying the normal tax bills as they come due. If landowners choose to remove their land from Chapter 61 prior to the ten (10)-year anniversary, they must repay all the taxes which were avoided and a fourteen (14) percent interest penalty.

Agricultural Land Under M.G.L. Chapter 61A:
The agricultural and horticultural land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61A is designed to encourage the preservation of the state's valuable farmland and promote active agricultural and horticultural land use. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to farming and operates similarly to the Chapter 61 program detailed above.

Eligible property must consist of at least 5 contiguous acres of land under the same ownership and be "actively devoted" to agricultural or horticultural land use under Chapter 61A. Land is

used for agricultural or horticultural purposes if it is used primarily and directly used to raise or grow the following for sale in the regular course of business:

- Animals, including, but not limited to dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry, sheep, swine, horses, ponies, mules, goats, bees and fur-bearing animals, or products derived from the animals.
- Fruits, vegetables, berries, nuts and other foods for human consumption, feed for animals, tobacco, flowers, sod, trees, nursery or greenhouse products.
- Forest products under a forest management plan approved by the State Forester (see Chapter 61 discussion).

Land is also used for agricultural and horticultural purposes if it is used primarily and directly in a manner related to the production of the animals or crops and that use is necessary and incidental to the actual production or preparation of the animals or crops for market.

For the land to be considered "actively devoted" to farm use, it must have been farmed for the two fiscal years prior to the year of classification and must have produced a certain amount of sales. The minimum gross sales requirement is $500 for the first 5 acres of productive land. That amount is increased by $5 for each additional acre of productive land being classified, unless the additional acreage is woodland or wetland. In that case, the amount is increased by only $.50 for each additional acre.

The minimum gross sales requirement for land being used to cultivate or raise a farm product that takes more than one season to produce its first harvest is satisfied if the land is being used in a manner intended to produce those sales within the product development period set by the Farmland Valuation Advisory Commission for the particular crop or animal.

Buildings and other structures located on the parcel, as well as any land on which a residence is located or regularly used for residential purposes, do not qualify for classification and continue to be assessed a regular local property tax.

Recreation Land Under M.G.L. Chapter 61B

The recreational land classification program under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 61 B is designed to encourage the preservation of the Commonwealth's valuable open space and promote recreational land uses. It offers significant local tax benefits to property owners willing to make a long-term commitment to preserving land in an undeveloped condition or for use for outdoor activities and operates in the same way as Chapter 61 and 61A, as outlined above.

Property must consist of at least five contiguous acres of land under the same ownership in order to qualify for and retain classification as recreational land under Chapter 61B. The land must fall into one of the following two categories to qualify:

1. It must be maintained in a substantially natural, wild or open condition, or must be maintained in a landscaped condition permitting the preservation of wildlife and natural resources.
2. It must be used for certain recreational purposes and must be open to the public or members of a non- profit organization. Recreational purposes include land used primarily for any of the following outdoor activities, so long as they do not materially interfere with the environmental benefits of the land: hiking, camping, nature study and observation,

boating, golfing, non-commercial youth soccer, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, skiing, swimming, picnicking, private non-commercial flying, hang gliding, archery, and target shooting. Buildings and other structures located on the land, as well as the land on which a residence is located or regularly used for residential purposes, do not qualify for classification and will continue to be assessed a regular local property tax.

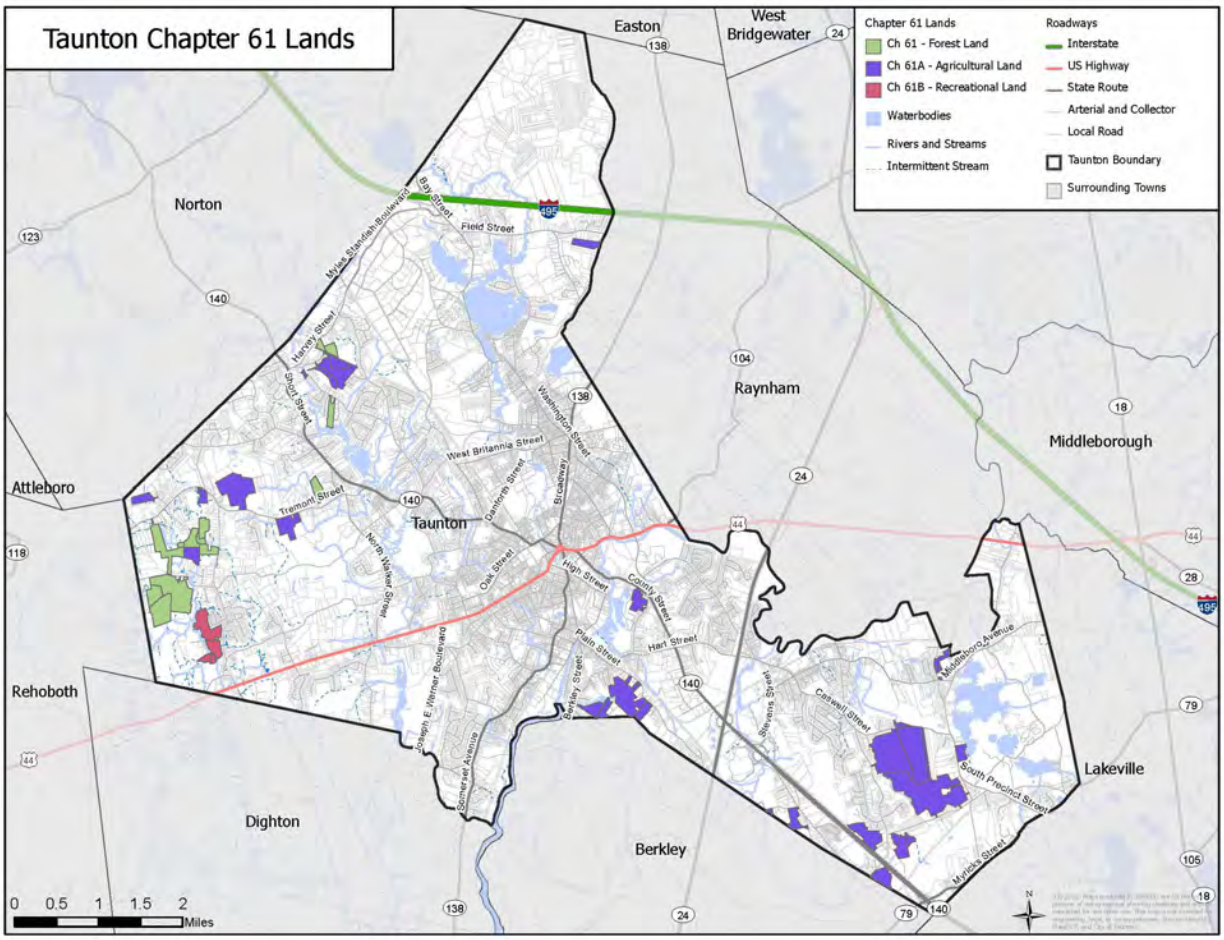
Under Chapter 61B, the owner still pays an annual property tax to the city or town in which the classified land is located. However, the tax is based on the commercial tax rate for the fiscal year applied to the value of the land for recreational purposes, rather than its fair market value as would be the case if the land were not classified. The value of the land for recreational purposes is determined annually by the assessors and cannot exceed 25 percent of the fair market value of the land. The property tax is due in the same number of installments and at the same time as other local property tax payments in the city or town. Interest is charged on any overdue taxes at the same rate applicable to overdue local property taxes.

For all chapter lands, the city or town has an option to purchase the classified land whenever the owner plans to sell or convert it to residential, commercial or industrial use. The owner must notify by certified mail the mayor and city council or the selectmen, assessors, planning board and conservation commission of the city or town of any intention to sell or convert the land to those uses. If the owner plans to sell the land, the city or town has the right to match a bona fide offer to purchase it. If the owner plans to convert the land to another use, the city or town has the right to purchase it (called the “right of first refusal”) at fair market value, as is determined by an impartial appraisal. The city or town may also assign its option to a non-profit, conservation organization. The owner cannot sell or convert the land until at least 120 days after the mailing of the required notices or until the owner has been notified in writing that the option will not be exercised, whichever is earlier. This option is not available to the city or town and the notice requirement does not apply if the recreational use is simply discontinued, or if the owner plans to build a residence for his or her use, or the use of his or her parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister, the surviving spouse of any of those relatives, or an employee working full time in the recreational use of the land.

To ensure the continued protection of all Chapter 61 properties, the Taunton’s Conservation Commission and the Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department, in cooperation with the Assessor, should conduct an annual review (including interviews with owners) of all Chapter 61 properties to assess which properties should be pursued for potential acquisition. By conducting these reviews annually, the City can develop a ranking and prioritization system for potential acquisition. This will provide a rational and clear direction for the City in its pursuit of securing the funding necessary for land purchases that the 120 day Right of First Refusal period does not necessarily provide. During this annual assessment, other potentially qualified properties in the City, not currently enrolled in the Chapter 61 programs, should be evaluated for possible inclusion.

All Chapter 61 enrolled lands in Taunton are shown in Fig. 46 and summarized below. Further details about these properties are also included in the Open Space Inventory in Appendix E.

Figure 46: Taunton Chapter 61 Lands*



*Note there is a full-size version of this map in Appendix D of this Plan.

Forest Land (Ch 61) – There are five (5) landowners who have collectively enrolled thirteen (13) parcels and 298.1 acres of land assessed under MGL Chapter 61, the Forest Land Assessment Act, which also indicates a current commitment, but no long-term assurance against development. These lands are entirely privately owned and are in addition to the forest areas owned by the State and City.

Agricultural Land (Ch 61A) – In this category, eighteen (18) landowners have collectively enrolled 37 parcels and 799.5 acres of land. All of these lands are assessed under MGL Chapter 61A, the Farmland Assessment Act. This program also does not afford any long-term protections to preserving these lands, only a current commitment. These lands are all privately owned.

Recreation Land (Ch 61B) – The Segregansett Country Club is the only landowner enrolled in the Chapter 61B program in Taunton. They have four (4) parcels totaling 81.5 acres (out of their total 164.3 acres of property) that are assessed under MGL Chapter 61B Recreation Land Assessment Program. While this designates a current commitment by the owner, there is no assurance of the permanence of recreation use.

VI. COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

The Open Space Working Group sought input for this Open Space and Recreation Plan update from the community members of Taunton through the distribution of an Open Space and Recreation Survey during the winter and early spring of 2022. The survey was available on Survey Monkey via a link on the City website and shared on social media and through local media outlets. The information obtained in the responses to the survey was used as one of the means of gauging the public's needs and concerns.

In addition to the survey, SRPEDD, on behalf of the Open Space Working Group, facilitated two public meetings and conducted several in-person public mapping sessions using an interactive activity as a means to collect public opinion and supplemental data. These activities included: community goals, objectives, and action plan meetings hosted by municipal, local, non-profit, and regional groups, and; conversations with municipal staff and others directly associated with the major issues raised by the public through the survey and public meetings.

Progress Report from the 2015 Open Space Plan

In the course of developing the Action Plan for the 2015 Open Space Plan, there was a great deal of discussion and review undertaken to assess the progress made in implementing the previous Open Space Plan. As a first step, the City's 2015 Open Space and Recreation Action Plan was reviewed to determine which actions were completed and/or no longer relevant, and which were still relevant to pursue. This preliminary list was then further refined with the Working Group and public to incorporate additional priorities identified.

The City, through its various departments, partnerships, and the efforts of several individuals, has been able to address and implement several of the previous Action Plan items. Accomplishments since 2015 are as follows:

- Some land has been acquired (through a donation) along the Snake River, though additional land protection for water resource protection is still recommended.
- The City participated in the development of the Assawompset Ponds and Nemasket River Watershed Management and Climate Action Plan, which will help guide the management and protection of the City's primary public water supply.
- The West Britannia Dam was removed and riverbank restoration completed along the Mill River.
- Some wayfinding historical signage has been installed downtown by the Old Colony History Museum, though further signage is recommended throughout the City.
- The Taunton Agricultural Commission was convened to encourage and assist farmers with agricultural land preservation.
- The Taunton Pathways Committee was established to improve bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the City.
- Brochures were created by Mass in Motion for walking trails and bike routes in the City, but a more comprehensive City trail map is still a priority of the Taunton Pathways Committee.
- A comprehensive reuse study was completed for the F. B Rogers property one West Weir Street, which has since been converted to a public waterfront park.

- Grant funding has been secured to convene a senior advisory board to assist the Council on Aging, YMCA and Taunton Housing Authority in establishing satellite senior centers and expanding senior programming.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

Taunton is a city of contrasts. The dense development of the downtown and surrounding area historically grew around the Taunton River and Mill River in order to accommodate business and industry. This dense development is less evident in the eastern, southern and western portions of the City. These sections are more rural, with large areas of passive and active open land. Agricultural parcels, forestland, wetlands, streams, and ponds located throughout these less developed areas have been important in the overall preservation of the more rural characteristics of the City. Unique landscapes, such as the Small River silver maple flood plain forest, Hockomock Swamp ACEC, and the Three Mile River Watershed ACEC, are not only local resources, but significant to the Commonwealth as well.

In 2023, the need for stewardship of existing assets, coupled with the challenges of developing new opportunities for the public, makes establishing sound conservation planning strategies a necessity. With a growing population, limited financial resources with which to operate, and more competition for external funding resources (competitive grants, etc.), the City and its residents need to be organized, creative, and resourceful in maximizing partnership opportunities, pursuing new and innovative ways to generate revenue, and developing prioritization criteria for addressing the future open space, conservation and recreation needs.

Taunton's updated goals are focused on expanding local resources to maintain and improve the City's diverse natural areas and existing recreational amenities and to provide a diverse selection of recreational opportunities to all of its community members, from the City's rural outskirts to its urban center.

VII. ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

The following summary of identified natural resource, City management and community needs were compiled by Taunton's Open Space Working Group and were informed by the City's inventory and evaluation of natural resources and parks; a compendium of tools and resources including local soil, habitat and various other resource maps and data sets, and; public input collected during two (2) public workshops and an online public survey in spring of 2022.

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

The Conservation Commission, aside from meeting its responsibilities under the Wetlands Protection Act, also works with other municipal boards, commissions, departments, and committees, to protect and enhance the conservation and open space assets of the City. These efforts often involve outside partnering organizations and include pursuing: long-range greenway/trail/canoe and kayak (blueway) projects; improved public access to conservation areas; watershed protection, and; habitat and ecological restoration plans. The Commission is also working with the Department of Public Works (DPW) and Taunton Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) to address chronic flood and water quality management issues in

areas such as the Mill River, Cotley River, Lake Sabbatia, and Cobb Brook. Several of these projects also relate directly to nutrient management issues in the Taunton River and its tributaries.

Protecting open spaces in their natural state is a priority for the City because of the many services intact wetlands, forests, and other natural areas provide that protect the community and make the City more resilient. Plants purify the air and remove carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change) from the atmosphere in the process. This carbon is stored within the plants themselves as well as underground, and when we clear a forest or develop a wetland, we are releasing years of stored carbon back into the atmosphere. These same areas simultaneously soak up rainfall and stormwater runoff, protecting the community from flooding and recharging groundwater resources to reduce future drought risks. Trees and the shade they provide help to cool neighborhoods and can help offset the heat island effect often experienced in urban areas. Even street trees and small pocket parks can make a difference in protecting and cooling the neighborhoods surrounding Taunton's downtown. The City has already invested significant resources in greening downtown Taunton, and these efforts should be continued throughout the City.

In a City like Taunton, where housing and development needs are consistently growing, and the value of developable land is high, it is important to recognize these economic values of natural open space. The *Value of Nature* fact sheets in Appendix I enumerate the many economic benefits provided by natural habitats, compiled from a thorough review of scientific literature by Mass Audubon. Low Impact Development practices can help the City both meet development demand and protect valuable natural resources, preserving the critical ecosystem services discussed above, and in Section 3A of this plan. With competing demands for land and limited resources, the City needs to adopt a thoughtful strategy for prioritizing the most important natural areas for preservation. Tools such as the Green Infrastructure Network map discussed in Section 3A can aid in the identification of these resource areas. The Conservation Commission should take further steps, however, to conduct a comprehensive inventory and assessment of the City's natural resources and species and develop and adopt a strategy for open space protection prioritization. Building on the existing open space network and further protecting these and adjoining properties to preserve large and intact landscapes and corridors should be prioritized. In many cases these protected lands can provide both ecological and recreational benefits.

This approach is complemented by regulatory measures that encourage low impact development and natural landscape preservation, some of which are already being employed by the Planning Board (Cluster, Water and Aquifer Resource Protection, and Open Space Conservation ordinances), and the Water Department (through its master plan). These ordinances, regulations, and plans should be reviewed regularly for effectiveness, and updates adopted as appropriate. The Planning Board and Conservation Commission should work together to review and update the priority preservation and development areas (PPAs and PDAs) developed for the South Coast Rail Corridor Plan and updated in 2013 to reflect the priorities identified in this Plan. These priority areas should also be adopted by the other Boards and Commissions in the City and incorporated into a comprehensive municipal natural resource protection strategy.

Another part of a more comprehensive municipal natural resources protection strategy would be

to develop management plans for the City's conservation holdings. This could be part of an ongoing effort and involve other conservation partners such as the Wildlands Trust, Taunton River Watershed Alliance, or organizations like AmeriCorps. A plan was developed for the Westville Conservation Area in 2010, in conjunction with the Watershed Alliance and Trustees of Reservations and could serve as a model. The process should begin by addressing municipal lands (and Conservation Restrictions) held in areas recognized as critical to the City's natural resources. If parcels already have management plans, they should be revisited in order to see if they are still appropriate, and if they are being addressed.

Areas that are critical for their conservation, recreation, and cultural values, and are heavily used and favored by the public, should also undergo regular need assessments and upgrades. In Taunton, the Boyden Wildlife Refuge is just such an area (and repetitively mentioned as in need of maintenance by the public). This City property, and former home of the Conservation Commission, is maintained in partnership with the non-profit Friends of the Boyden Refuge, who use the office located on the property. Boyden provides the community some of the best access to the Three Mile River currently available, but has been in a state of physical decline for well over a decade. Buildings need repair (and upgrade, including energy efficiency), part of the River trail system has been closed off due to erosion/stability issues, and several trail areas need new fencing for safety purposes. The parking lot also needs repair/grading. Because of a lack of funds, the City has not been able to effectively partner with the Friends of the Boyden to adequately maintain this facility.

Open space preservation and management should also prioritize water resource considerations, another priority in the City. Protecting open space within important groundwater recharge areas, such as within the Canoe River Aquifer ACEC and surrounding the Dever Wells, both of which are located in northern Taunton, is important, and these lands already have some protections on them for this reason. Natural vegetated buffers surrounding wetlands and waterways play an important role in purifying runoff and protecting water quality. The Conservation Commission has been working to assess and eliminate pollutant sources throughout the City's waterways and to control invasive plant species growth in the City's lakes. Protecting land surrounding the City's waterways, disconnecting impervious cover like parking lots and other concrete from waterways (alongside the installation of rain gardens like those at Weir Village Riverfront Park), and restoring natural buffers can help to protect the City's water resources from nutrients and other pollutants that degrade water quality.

Sediment and trash buildup, as well as flooding surrounding roadway infrastructure like culverts have also been identified as a concern throughout the City, and the DPW is frequently working to clear out blockages flooding roadways and private property. Intense rainfall events are expected to continue to increase in frequency in the future, putting further stress on roadway water crossing infrastructure, and posing additional threats of potential failure and flood risk. Systematically replacing these structures with larger ones that meet the Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration's stream crossing standards will help improve flow in the affected rivers and streams, which helps water quality and aquatic species, while also reducing road and property flooding.

B. Summary of Community's Needs

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), Massachusetts Outdoor 2017, is a five-year plan developed by the Commonwealth's Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. The plan is required for state participation in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants programs. The SCORP also provides an overview of the recreational preferences of residents in each geographic region of the Commonwealth as determined through a public participation and outreach process. The profile of recreational use afforded by the SCORP also provides municipalities with a planning tool for addressing the future needs and uses of our outdoor recreational resources.

The SCORP summary of the Commonwealth's most popular recreational activities indicates that water-based activities and playgrounds provide the most popular recreational outlets for families in the region. The most popular facilities for adults and seniors are hiking and walking trails; adolescents find athletic fields and skate parks most popular; for children, playgrounds and athletic fields, and; for preschoolers are playgrounds and water facilities. The SCORP also indicated that trails are the type of facility that has increased the most in popularity over the past five years, as well as the activity that people believe will increase the most in popularity over the next five years.

The SCORP summary also largely reflects the City of Taunton's recreation preferences and goals. Based upon both the open space survey and feedback received at community meetings, the top five choices for the types of open spaces the community likes most in Taunton are (in order of preference): lakes and rivers, hiking and walking areas, wooded areas, playgrounds, and sports fields. The types of open space and recreational amenities that the community wishes to see more of in the City included paved bike and pedestrian paths, dog parks, teen recreation centers, ATV and off-road motorized recreation areas, waterfront views and community gardens. A desire for more walking and biking paths around the City, including sidewalk improvements throughout various neighborhoods and particularly within and surrounding the Myles Standish Industrial Park consistently came up in the comments received from the public. A more detailed summary of public input received can be found in Appendix C.

The City's Parks Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department (PCPG) is committed to providing quality year-round recreational programs for all residents of the City, as well as facility maintenance of all parks, recreation, conservation, and cemetery properties (including handling tree and brush removals). In carrying out its mission, the PCPG continues to work with municipal offices, various youth leagues and programs, civic organization, non-profits, and the schools in providing outstanding recreational opportunities for people of all ages (a list of PCPG facilities, an example of its programs, and a list partnering leagues and associations appears in Appendix F). In addition to the PCPG web page on the City's website, the PCPG now has its own website (tauntonma.myrec.com) with information about recreational programming, leagues/contacts, policies, and special events available to the residents of Taunton. Many people still find accessing information about amenities a challenge, however, and so the City is working on developing a dedicated webpage with comprehensive information on recreational activities for Taunton's youth. Once this new page is completed, it will be important to advertise it to the public as a centralized source of information for recreational users.

Fiscal challenges, in the form of an adequate budget and committed municipal investment, must also be met in order to maintain the quality-of-life opportunities that so many residents depend

upon (particularly, the ability to stay local and have a variety of passive and active recreational choices, despite age or ability). The PCPG's operating budget has increased in recent years to 8% of the total municipal budget in FY23, though the number of properties the PCPG cares for have also increased. Likewise, PCPG has seen participation in its summer recreation programs and special events continue to grow, particularly as COVID restrictions continue to ease. The winter programs have seen increased demand over the years as well, but are limited by the availability of space due to the dependency on school facilities and scheduling (the City still lacks a dedicated municipal indoor recreation facility). The City received an influx of funding as a result of The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the federal COVID-19 Stimulus Package. Some of these ARPA funds are being used to improve the City's recreational programming, potentially contributing to the development of a comprehensive recreational information webpage and a community rec center. A more sustainable funding mechanism is still needed, however, to continue to support the City's recreational resources.

Respondents of the open space survey were asked which features of Taunton's open space are most in need of upgrades, and the two most popular responses selected were hiking and walking areas and picnic areas, followed by the following options which each ranked similarly: lakes and rivers, playgrounds, swimming areas and wooded areas. The City's sports fields and courts were the least in need of upgrade, according to survey respondents. It is interesting that hiking and walking areas and lakes and rivers both ranked highly both in terms of what respondents like most about Taunton as well as what they felt were most in need of upgrade. This can help PCPG prioritize park maintenance and improvements that are of most interest to the community.

Some specific facility improvements and opportunities that were mentioned at public meetings and in Open Space Survey comments, included the following (a complete summary of survey responses and public comments received is included in Appendix C, but the highlights shared here are priorities that arose again and again in the public's comments):

- Many people are interested in one or more dog parks throughout the City. PCPG is already considering The Bowl in East Taunton as a potential location, but more than one may be needed.
- Many residents would like to see a dedicated space for ATVs and better enforcement in the City to reduce the number of people riding ATVs and offroad vehicles in the streets of Taunton.
- Boyden Wildlife Refuge was often mentioned as a site in need of more maintenance and improvements, including additional and safer walking trails, as well as more frequent trash clean-ups.
- Skate parks are of interest to many in the City.
- Many would like to see a community rec center, especially with programming for youth.
- More regular trash clean-ups are needed at parks throughout the City.
- There is interest in additional swimming access available to the public, including cleaning Lake Sabbatia and Watson Pond and making them more accessible for swimming.

- Having more playgrounds and sports amenities, particularly basketball courts, available outside of school properties is of interest so that they are more accessible to the general public.
- As mentioned above, there is high demand for safer, ADA accessible, and more connected walking trails throughout the City. Residents would like to see better upkeep and clearing of existing sidewalks and would like sidewalks installed in the neighborhoods of Whittenton, downtown Taunton, North Oakland, and around Lake Sabbatia, Memorial Park and Taunton Green, so that residents can get around the City on foot more safely.

Aside from recreational amenities, there are certain features and characteristics of the City that the public prioritizes. When asked, "What is your favorite thing about living in Taunton?" in the public survey, many of the open-ended responses noted the combination of City resources available downtown alongside the City's "small town" or "country feel" and more rural features on the outskirts of the City. Maintaining this unique juxtaposition of urban and rural living that makes Taunton special will take careful planning that prioritizes redevelopment and revitalization in and surrounding downtown, as well as strategic land protection elsewhere throughout the City. There is also an opportunity to improve the quality of Taunton's regional recreational resources that attract more visitors to the City, who then may also visit the City's restaurants and shops, providing a local economic boost.

Special User Group Needs

Seniors
Taunton's senior population participates in a number and variety of special programs provided by the City's Human Services Department. Taunton is similar to state and national trends in that its population is aging and remaining more active than in years past. Data presented in Fig. 7 in Section 3 of this plan show that the percentage of Taunton's population aged 55 and over has shown consistent increases over the years. Taunton's Median Age also increased by over three (3) years between 2000 and 2010 and passed the state Median Age figure for the first time (Fig. 8). The median age in 2020 remained fairly consistent to the 2010 median.

Many people in this age group, both in survey responses and in community meetings, were looking for the City to provide increased outdoor activities for seniors, and particularly more walking paths. More maintenance and accessibility improvements are desired across the City's sidewalk network, and within natural areas seniors would also like to see more accessible walking trails with more benches for resting.

Citizens with Disabilities
The City has prepared a self-evaluation and transition plan for its recreational facilities as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). These plans are carried out through a municipally appointed ADA Coordinator. The Coordinator is responsible for working to bring all municipal services, infrastructure, and buildings into compliance with the Act. The ADA Coordinator is not responsible for privately owned facilities.

The ADA Transition Plan in Section 11 of this plan contains an inventory of the public recreation facilities of the City of Taunton (exclusive of the School Department facilities; the School Department must conduct their own assessment and prepare a Transition Plan for their facilities). The Transition Plan takes inventory of the improvements needed to bring a facility into ADA compliance. The City has been working to address these needs identified in the ADA Transition Plan and continues to work through the necessary improvements as funding allows. All new facilities and improvements are designed with the needs of citizens with disabilities in mind, and the City intends to continue this practice.

Public input received did highlight some particular ADA accessibility improvements needed, particularly at the Patriots Park Playground viewing deck, Memorial Park and the Hopewell Park bathrooms. In general, more ADA accessible bathrooms are needed in public parks throughout the City, and ADA accessibility should be provided more fully at public events.

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

Beyond the management needs of the physical conservation and recreation assets of the City, the Open Space Working Group saw the need to manage the flow of information and education regarding the Open Space Plan as a major priority. Not just with the public, but more coordination across City management and the various boards and committees in particular, is necessary to effectively implement the goals and priorities identified in the Open Space Action Plan. The Working Group would like to see an integrated city-wide natural resource management strategy and a city land use plan adopted and implemented across City departments to ensure all local decision-makers are aware of and following the recommendations of this Plan. Furthermore, land protection and climate resilience should be incorporated into all local decision-making and regulations around land use.

The following ideas are a synthesis of those offered at Open Space Working Group and community meetings:

Financial Commitment

The City needs to designate more financial resources both to land acquisition and to City staffing for adequate management of the City's open spaces and recreational program offerings. A comparison study was recommended to look at similar communities' parks departments budgets, operations and staffing levels to see whether Taunton is dedicating adequate resources for its Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department (PCPG). In response to this study, the Working Group would like to see a more committed funding stream within the City's annual operating budget that is dedicated specifically to open space conservation and management. Some potential avenues for increasing the budget include utilizing the City's industrial tax and Chapter 61 roll-back taxes collected from landowners who remove their land from the program prematurely to more proactively take advantage of land acquisition opportunities, such as acting on the City's right-of-first-refusal when land is removed from the Chapter 61 program.

Local adoption of the Community Preservation Act (CPA) also remains a high-priority option for securing more funding for open space conservation and recreational improvements. The CPA has been presented to the City Council for discussion and study three times since 2006. Local adoption of the CPA has been supported by 60% of the respondents during the last three Open Space Plan community surveys (including this year's). CPA funds would not only allow the City

to fund conservation, recreation, historic preservation, and affordable housing projects, but would allow the City greater flexibility in pursuing grants that require matching funds. The CPA would certainly help the City meet many of the conservation and recreation needs and challenges discussed above (information on the CPA and its benefits appear in Appendix H).

Management and Maintenance
Additional financial resources, as discussed above, are necessary for the City to successfully implement the recommendations outlined in the Open Space Action Plan and in order to keep up with ongoing maintenance needs of the City's existing open space network. Much of the public feedback received highlighted this need for more regular maintenance, and trash clean-ups in particular, across the City's parks, but the City just does not have the staff resources to keep up with the demand. Local volunteers can help with this upkeep significantly, particularly if the City were to engage groups like Cub Scouts and high school programs. 48% of survey respondents said they would be interested in volunteering to help with park and natural area maintenance, and 39% said they would be willing to volunteer in neighborhood and city clean-ups. There is a willing local volunteer base; however, staff capacity is still needed to organize and direct volunteer efforts. Over time, it was also acknowledged that cleaner and well-maintained parks invite more visitors (both locally and from across the region) and discourage users from littering.

The Mayor and City Council also need to appoint a permanent Open Space Committee (OSC). The OSC can serve as the City's initial point of contact for, and to oversee the implementation of, this Open Space and Recreation Plan. This will also improve both the internal communication process, and in turn, communication with external agencies, organizations, and potential partners. The OSC should meet on a regular basis to make sure that the Open Space Plan's Action items are being addressed (or delayed for whatever reasons) and keep the plan and the City's accomplishments in the public eye.

Education
The City needs to actively promote public interest, engagement, and involvement in conservation, recreation, and open space planning. A necessary first step in this process is to place the Open Space and Recreation Plan on the City website in an easily accessible location (it currently is not) and advertise the new update. Many other related documents such as the Three Mile River Watershed ACEC Stewardship Plan, The Taunton River Stewardship Plan, the Hockomock ACEC designation, the Canoe River ACEC designation should also be put up at the same location or be referenced with links to the documents provided, where necessary.

The City needs to develop and promote local public education materials describing available conservation, recreation, and open space assets and opportunities. Significant resource areas and areas with special designations are not currently publicized or promoted by the City. Some of these areas/designations include: The Wampanoag Commemorative Canoe Passage; the State Heritage River designation of the Taunton River; the federally designated Wild & Scenic Taunton River; the Hockomock, Canoe River, and Three Mile River Watershed state designated ACECs; the Hopewell/State Hospital Dam removal and river restoration/trail development project. Most of the public information about these areas and projects was developed and distributed by outside organizations. As previously stated, this material could be scanned in, linked, or uploaded to the appropriate page(s) on the City's website. All of this information

should be available in one easy to access location online and shared widely with the public so that potential users know where to access the information.

Developing a recreation facilities brochure with a complete City-wide map of walking and biking trails would complement the existing PCPG web page. A Conservation Commission holdings, assets and opportunities brochure could go hand-in-hand with the development of materials for the Conservation Commission web page on the City's website. An improved web page and physical materials would help to forge stronger ties between the Commission and potential conservation partners, as well as to promote public stewardship of these outstanding resources. Further education on the services that natural areas provide to people, which make our communities healthier and more resilient, should also be shared with the public to increase local support for land acquisition and conservation efforts. These services are discussed more in Section 3A, and the *Value of Nature* fact sheets in Appendix I can be used as public outreach materials to communicate the economic benefits that natural area protection provides.

Increasing local historical and cultural education and awareness is also recommended. Several individuals noted in the open space survey that Taunton's rich history is an asset, and the City should take advantage of its historical and cultural features. The City should work with the Old Colony History Museum and other local groups to expand historic and wayfinding signage throughout downtown and to develop a historic walking trail and accompanying brochure throughout the City. Existing cultural and historical sites should be marketed regionally to bring in more ecotourism revenue to enable further historic preservation and education, similar to what the Town of Middleborough has done with the Soule Homestead and Plymouth with the Plimoth Grist Mill.

Fraga Farm is a potential site where an agritourism or ecotourism approach may be welcome. This historic farm was once owned by the Fraga family and is of local historical and cultural significance. No longer in active agricultural use, but yet to be developed, the 15-acre property was repossessed by the City in 2013. There is much local support for the preservation of this property and potential restoration of the only remaining structure on the property, a barn. As the City evaluates reuse opportunities and plans what to do with this site, many members of both the Working Group and the public wish to see preservation of this historic farm prioritized.

Land Acquisition and Preservation

The City needs a formal land acquisition and protection strategy to guide conservation and open space action, making the most of available resources to preserve the most valuable natural areas. The goal here would be to promote a more unified and purposeful approach to land acquisition by the City that would focus on: keeping significant natural corridors intact; retaining the integrity of significant blocks of watershed and agricultural land; considering land function and resilience services offered when planning for land use, and; promoting a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach as to how and why land is preserved or developed.

This strategy should be used to target susceptible natural resource areas in Taunton's three ACECs, along its river corridors, elsewhere within the regional green infrastructure network, and in areas of agricultural significance (in essence, a way to address issues in identified priority

areas). The City's forest land and coldwater fisheries resources in particular are extremely vulnerable to development impacts and would greatly benefit from a more studied approach to land acquisition and protection.

The City should continue to promote agricultural retention, preservation, and assistance programs offered by both MDAR and the USDA. The amount of agricultural land in the City has diminished greatly over time, yet the Working Group as well as the public greatly value the City's remaining agricultural landscapes. Much of this land has been converted into commercial land (the Galleria Mall, for example), industrial land (portions of both the Myles Standish and Liberty and Union Industrial Parks), and various residential developments. As recently as 2005, a significant amount of land in the Three Mile River Watershed (including Norton, Easton, Taunton, Dighton, and Berkley) was considered "regionally significant" to farming by both MDAR and USDA, who targeted the area for participation in their programs.

The City has to plan for agriculture, not around it. Poorly planned land use can have negative impacts on viable farm operations. The Church Green Farmers Market downtown helps to promote and support local and regional agriculture, and the City should continue to support and advertise such events that feature local farmers. Since the previous plan in 2015, the Taunton Agricultural Commission was established to directly support farmers and local farmland preservation. Since its formation, the Agricultural Commission has been developing strong working relationships with other local government boards and staff to ensure agriculture is given appropriate consideration in local planning and decision-making. The City should continue to work with and empower this group to promote more agriculture within the City and sponsor workshops and technical support to assist new and continuing farmers.

Rehabilitation and Reuse

Taunton has been a leader in the assessment, clean-up, and reuse of brownfield properties. The City's own DPW facility on the former Taunton Silversmith brownfield site in the Weir, and the redevelopment of the F. B. Rogers Silver Factory site into Weir Village Riverfront Park (West) are prime examples. The City should continue to pursue a policy of river restoration and stream continuity improvement. The removal of old industrial dams and restoration of the associated impoundments on the Mill River has resulted in the presence of a significant native herring population in the river for the first time in over 200 years. The Mill River Restoration Project (see Section 4A for full details) has allowed fish to access Lake Sabbatia, Watson Pond, Winnecunnet Pond, and thirty (30) miles of river and stream habitat in the upper Mill River Watershed. More than thirty (30) acres of impoundment were restored to natural floodplain wetland, eliminating a significant flood hazard to the surrounding neighborhood and the downtown area.

Pursuing additional revitalization projects in Taunton's post-industrial areas can help the City meet several goals at once, restoring aquatic habitat and connectivity, providing additional recreational and aesthetic improvements across the City, and encouraging more redevelopment and infill that meets housing and other development demands without compromising Taunton's coveted natural and agricultural landscapes.

VIII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Analysis of the Open Space Surveys, along with input from public planning sessions and meetings, indicated that many of the goals and recommended actions from the previous plan were still relevant, but City leaders and the public alike had a stronger interest in enhancing equitability for all community members. Expanding and enhancing the City's multi-use trails were a prominent theme among the public. The suggested means by which to address the goals and objectives of this plan ("Local Lead/Partners") left many options to consider and reflected an awareness of the more limited municipal and other resources available and necessary to accomplish proposed tasks.

Goal I: Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources

Objectives:

A. Assess and eliminate potential pollution sources in important water resource areas in the most practical and efficient manner possible.
B. Support natural resource conservation and protection in important water resource, wetland, and watershed areas.
C. Address known and prevent future water quality impairments to the City's waterways.

Goal II: Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat

Objectives:

A. Work to document species habitat records for the City and the NHESP database in order to help to preserve our biodiversity, variety of habitat, and intact ecosystems.

Goal III: Prevent the loss of Taunton's rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets

Objectives:

A. Support the preservation of open space through various traditional, innovative and creative means.
B. Promote cultural and historical preservation and renovation projects.

Goal IV: Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible

Objectives:

A. Work to develop a local multi-use trail system.
B. Secure funds, including from new and innovative sources, to improve the City's multi-use trail system.

Goal V: Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning

Objectives:

A. Review the existing plans, management policies, and practices used by all City departments dealing with land use, acquisition, conservation, open space, and recreation to ensure proper coordination and compatibility.
B. Incorporate resilient land use strategies into Citywide decision-making.
C. Expand open space-focused funding within the City's operating budget.

Goal VI: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities

Objectives:

A. Expand the City's capacity to provide quality recreational amenities and programming.
B. Continue to implement maintenance priorities and enhance routine upkeep of properties.
C. Expand and improve Taunton's existing recreational offerings to address the recreational needs of a growing and diverse population.

Goal VII: Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility

Objectives:

A. Improve accessibility for those with disabilities across Taunton's open space network.
B. Ensure equitable access to recreational opportunities, focusing on both geographic distribution of resources and improving access for transportation-limited individuals.

IX. TEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

Objectives in the following action plan are listed in priority order, relative to each other, within each goal. Individual actions within each objective are listed in order from most to least immediate.

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Goal 1: Protect the Quality and Quantity of the City's Ground and Surface Water Resources				
Objective 1A: Assess and eliminate potential pollution sources in important water resource areas in the most practical and efficient manner possible (medium priority).				
1	Assess municipally-owned properties for potential environmental issues, particularly around water resource areas, drinking water supply areas, and recreation areas/facilities, and address concerns as required.	Conservation Commission, PCPG, Board of Health	1 - 3 years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA CZM CPR grants; NBEP technical assistance grants
2	Review the DEP 303d list, Narragansett Bay Comprehensive Management Plan (Narragansett Bay Program, RI), DCR Water Assets Study, TMDL report, and other recent environmental issue reports; prioritize the most sensitive, at-risk areas, and; seek mitigation or corrective action.	Conservation Commission, OECD, Board of Health, PCPG, DEP	3 - 6 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
3	Review and improve, as necessary, the existing water resources protection provisions of the Zoning Bylaws, Planning Board Rules and Regulations, etc.	Planning Board, ZBA, Taunton Redevelopment Authority, City Council	5 - 10 years	MA MVP grants; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant
Objective 1B: Support natural resource conservation and protection in important water resource, wetland, and watershed areas (medium priority).				
4	Secure open land adjacent to important water supply, conservation, recreation and/or water access holdings, using various tools (conservation restrictions, deeded easements, purchase, etc.).	PCPG, Grants from OECD, Planning and Conservation	Ongoing	State, federal, municipal, and non-profit funds for land and water conservation actions; MA DCS grants; establish CPA Fund
5	Promote public education on land and water related issues through outreach, media, printed materials, forums, workshops, seminars.	PCPG, Pathways Committee, Conservation Commission	1 - 3 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MVP Grants; partnership opportunities with local environmental groups
6	Review municipal land holdings for conservation land value and status of protection.	Conservation Commission, Planning Board, OECD	1 - 4 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1C: Address known and prevent future water quality impairments to the City's waterways (medium priority).				
7	Implement routine maintenance plan for culverts and catch-basins to prevent blockages that cause flooding (i.e. West Water St & 5th St); prioritize undersized culverts that repeatedly flood for replacement and ensure they meet stormwater and stream crossing standards to access state funding sources.	DPW	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
8	Manage invasive plant species growth, particularly in the City's lakes.	DPW, Conservation Commission	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DCS Grants; SNEP Grants
9	Assess and improve drainage systems; re-purpose appropriate City owned land for storm water storage and treatment (green infrastructure).	DPW, Conservation Commission, PCPG	3 - 6 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MVP Grants; NBEP technical assistance grants
10	Work to resolve the long-standing problems with sediment build-up and flooding due to infrastructure issues within the Mill River, Cobb Brook, and other streams and tributaries (including from culverts, dams, debris, and other impediments to flow).	Conservation Commission, DPW, State Agencies	5 - 8 Years	MA CZM CPR grants; NBEP technical assistance grants; MVP Grantsm MA DER Grants
Goal 2: Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat				
Objective 2A: Work to document species habitat records for the town and the NHESP database in order to help to preserve our biodiversity, variety of habitat, and intact ecosystems (low priority).				
1	Work cooperatively to expand Taunton's Open Space Network, preserving land that links existing protected areas and provides habitat connectivity and wildlife passages, without concern for municipal boundaries.	Conservation Commission, Pathways Committee	Ongoing	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
2	Identify additional funding mechanisms to help protect open space from development.	OECD	Ongoing	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
3	Begin a comprehensive survey and registration process of rare, endangered, or threatened species; unique habitats (including vernal pools); and other special natural communities (pay particular attention to areas highlighted in NHESP's BioMap 2, TNC Plans, etc.).	Conservation Commission, Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program	1 - 3 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
Goal 3: Prevent the loss of Taunton's Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets				
Objective 3A: Promote cultural and historical preservation and renovation projects (high priority).				
1	Continue to promote and update, as needed, historic signage efforts to highlight and link cultural and historical assets.	Historic District Commission, PCPG	Ongoing	Municipal funds; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
2	Create a 'historic walking trail' and brochure to encourage civic engagement. Build on materials already created by organizations such as Mass In Motion.	Historic District Commission, Pathways Committee, Mass in Motion	2 - 4 Years	Municipal funds; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
3	Adopt measures to protect areas of potential cultural and archaeological sensitivity, such as the establishment of a new historical district.	Historic District Commission, Planning Board	3 - 5 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
4	Work with Old Colony History Museum and other local organizations to increase outreach and market historical / cultural sites (like Soule Homestead, Plymouth Mill, Fraga Farm, etc.) to bring in ecotourism revenue for additional historic preservation.	Historic District Commission, Pathways Committee, Old Colony History Museum	3 - 6 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 3B: Support the preservation of open space through various traditional, innovative and creative means (medium priority).				
5	Create a funding source to help acquire Ch 61A properties through right-of-first refusal when opportunities arise (for example, using the roll-back taxes from removing Ch 61A parcels from protection for preservation purposes, or leasing out new Ch 61A properties to farmers).	OECD, PCPG, Conservation Commission, City Council	2 - 5 Years	CH 61A Rollback Taxes
6	Establish a prioritization process and plan for the promotion and retention of active agriculture, and the enrollment of farmland and wood lots into Ch. 61 and APR programs.	Conservation Commission, OECD, PCPG	3 - 6 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
Goal 4: Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible				
Objective 4A: Work to develop a local multi-use trail system (medium priority).				
1	Continually improve walking trails in wooded areas and lake areas, and expand access to benches and picnic areas.	PCPG, Pathways Committee	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund
2	Develop and publish an updated and all-inclusive City trail map/brochure (build off of Mass in Motion's).	PCPG, Pathways Committee, Mass in Motion	2 - 4 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund
3	Create more paved walking trails throughout the city including downtown. Widen existing trails to support ADA accessibility. Install sidewalks in the following neighborhoods: Whittenton, downtown Taunton, North Oakland, around Lake Sabbatia, and around Memorial Park and the Taunton Green, and any additional areas which may need them.	DPW, Engineering Department, Pathways Committee, OECD	4 - 7 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
4	Using existing on-road and off-road trails, and the ability to tie into other municipal and regional trails (such as the Norton/Mansfield Rail Trail and Taunton River Trail in Dighton and Somerset), develop a plan and timetable for the creation of additional local trails and links to existing trails.	Pathways Committee	5 - 8 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities
5	Assess the ability of the City to link key open space parcels, City properties, schools, recreational facilities, etc., "knitting" together existing open space holdings with bike and pedestrian paths. Establish a protected corridor of walking trails between Myles Standish Industrial Park and Watson Pond.	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, DPW, Pathways Committee, OECD	6 - 10 Years	Municipal funds; technical assistance services through state agencies, non-profits, regional planning agency, regional colleges and universities; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund
Objective 4B: Secure funds, including from new and innovative sources, to improve the City's multi-use trail system (low priority).				
6	Secure funding source(s) for multi-purpose trail/facility planning and construction.	OECD, Pathways Committee	4 - 6 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DCS Grants; establish CPA Fund
7	As streets are updated, renovated, or changed, ensure they meet Complete Streets or other relevant standards to become applicable for grant funding. Consult the Complete Streets Prioritization Plan to see which streets should be updated first. Install dedicated bike paths / lanes throughout Taunton, including around the Myles Standish Industrial park, East Taunton, West Taunton, around Taunton High School, Weir Village Riverfront Park, on Joseph E Warner Blvd leading to Boyden Refuge, near the South Street Tot Lot, on County St near Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School, Park street and Washington street.	DPW, Engineering Department, Pathways Committee, OECD	5 - 10 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DOT

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Goal 5: Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning				
Objective 5A: Review the existing plans, management policies, and practices used by all City departments dealing with land use, acquisition, conservation, open space, and recreation to ensure proper coordination and compatibility (medium priority).				
1	Appoint a standing open space committee in order to work internally and intra-municipally to plan, develop, and implement projects and update the Open Space Plan as changes occur and milestones are met.	PCPG, Conservation Commission, City Council, Mayor's Office	1 - 2 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
2	Develop a specific digitized Open Space and recreation parcel database for the city so that all departments are working off of the same data when planning for acquisition, preservation, management, and remediation.	All city departments	2 - 4 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant
3	Develop uniform prioritization criteria for a formal land acquisition/protection strategy.	Conservation Commission, PCPG, OECD	3 - 6 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant
Objective 5B: Expand open space-focused funding within the City's operating budget (medium priority).				
4	Adopt the Community Preservation Act to help fund priority conservation and open space acquisition, recreational improvement, and historic preservation projects.	City Council, PCPG, OECD	1 - 3 years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; utilize resources from the Community Preservation Coalition
5	Create a transparent strategy, with public updates, for using industrial tax for park creation.	OECD, PCPG	2 - 5 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 5C: Incorporate resilient land use strategies into Citywide decision-making (low priority).				
6	Incorporate climate resilience into open space planning and land management decisions.	Planning and Conservation, PCPG, Conservation Commission	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant
7	When evaluating potential uses for new city property (without existing use), balance passive and active uses, considering mixed uses on same property, and public health amenities (i.e. community garden, fitness park, etc.).	PCPG, Planning and Conservation, OECD	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
8	Review existing land use and planning regulations for the potential of exercising limiting development plans, transfer development rights, etc.	Planning Board	2 - 4 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant; MA EEA Grants
9	Develop a City Land Use Plan and Strategy that balances sustainable economic and housing development with preservation of priority open spaces.	Planning and Conservation, OECD	3 - 5 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant
Goal Six: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities				
Objective 6A: Continue to implement maintenance priorities and enhance routine upkeep of properties (high priority).				
1	Install more trash cans on trails and have more consistent trash cleanups at all sites throughout the city (especially Boyden Refuge, Memorial Park, Lake Sabbatia and Hopewell Park) - this could be done as a volunteer effort or by city services.	PCPG, DPW, Pathways Committee	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; support from volunteer groups and community organizations

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
2	Increase sidewalk maintenance to improve pedestrian safety, ADA/elderly access, and improve the safety of crosswalks throughout the city, particularly in winter. Enforce homeowner obligations to clear high-trafficked sidewalks as well.	DPW, ADA Coordinator, Pathways Committee, Police Department	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
3	Prioritize the following maintenance priorities: - Maintain safe access at recreational fishing locations, especially on the Three Mile River (Harvey Street / Woodward Spring) - Support ongoing volunteer maintenance of Westville Conservation Area - City playgrounds - Beautification of regional amenities (i.e. basketball courts in East Taunton and the softball fields near high school) and the surrounding streets to make the city more appealing to visitors - Remove fallen trees in the Three Mile River (only when they are obstructing flow)	DPW, Conservation Commission, PCPG	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DCS grants; establish CPA Fund
4	Increase the amount of lighting at open spaces throughout the city.	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	2 - 4 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities
Objective 6B: Expand and improve Taunton's existing recreational offerings to address the recreational needs of a growing and diverse population (high priority).				
5	Establish one or more dog parks in Taunton ("The Bowl" in East Taunton currently under consideration; Taunton Nursing Home may also be an option).	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	1 - 3 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities
6	Prioritize improvements at the following facilities: Hopewell Field, Weir Field, Boyden Wildlife Refuge, Olney Street Courtyard, Sikorski Park, and Arthur Sharpe Estate property.	DPW, PCPG	1 - 10 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities
7	Explore opportunities to provide formal public access and amenities at the fields off of Scadding Street and Pleadwell Street.	DPW, PCPG	1 - 10 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities

#	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
8	Expand water access city-wide, install a new boat ramps at Lake Sabbatia (off of Dean Street across from the Plonka Property), and institute/enforce parking regulations at existing boat ramps.	DPW, PCPG	2 - 5 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; state and federal water trail grant programs
9	Create more picnicking appropriate areas - including flat spaces with charcoal pits.	DPW, PCPG	2 - 5 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DCS grants; establish CPA Fund
10	Establish satellite senior centers (in partnership with Taunton Housing Authority) and expand offerings for more diverse, year-round recreational opportunities for seniors (in partnership with YMCA and Council on Aging).	PCPG	3 - 7 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; explore grant opportunities
11	Ensure that bathrooms at publicly accessible locations are unlocked during evenings, weekends, holidays, and other 'high-use' times.	PCPG, DPW	As needed	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
Objective 6C: Expand the City's capacity to provide quality recreational amenities and programming (low priority).				
14	Increase rule enforcement to support a culture of responsible and respectful recreation that does not disturb areas adjacent to parks and ponds. Develop methods and pathways for individuals to report rule breaking and unwelcome/inappropriate conduct.	PCPG, Police Department	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget
12	Establish a centralized public communication hub (i.e. page on city website) with information on existing facilities/amenities (including ADA accessibility), upcoming recreational opportunities and events, and to alert residents to new or upcoming initiatives, projects, and facilities.	Conservation, ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG, Housing Authority	1 - 2 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD, non-profit or state agency programs; MA DCS grants; establish CPA Fund
13	Conduct comparison study of similar communities' budgets and staffing levels for Parks Departments, and increase Taunton's funding (currently about 1% of the municipal budget) and staff for PCPG appropriately, in order to adequately operate, maintain, and improve the park & recreation system.	PCPG, OECD, City Council	2 - 4 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD, non-profit or state agency programs; explore opportunities to increase budget

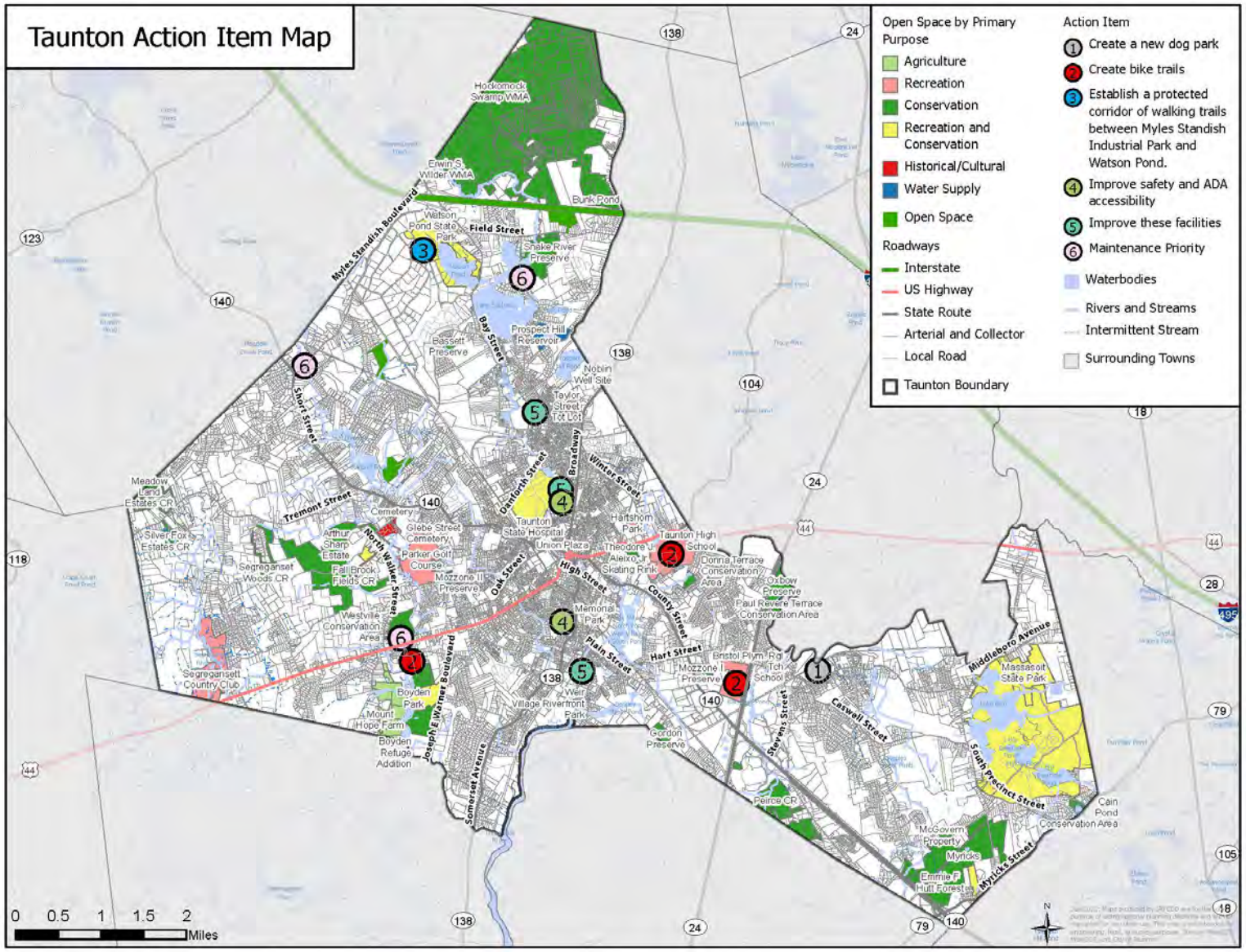
				through permitting and/or user fees.
#	**Action Items**	**Responsible Parties**	**Years**	**Funding Source**
Goal 7: Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility				
Objective 7A: Improve accessibility for those with disabilities across Taunton's open space network (medium priority).				
1	Utilize annual funding to continue to address the needs highlighted in the ADA Transition plan for parks and recreational facilities.	ADA Coordinator, City Council, Mayor's Office	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA MOD grants
2	Work with professional design companies that specialize in creating recreational spaces and activities for individuals with disabilities to create better spaces, including: - Sensory friendly spaces & activities - Gardens available to individuals with disabilities - Accessible boardwalks - Clearly mark paths, ramps and boardwalks, with accessible signage	ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG	1 - 2 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA MOD grants
3	Improve safety and ADA accessibility during public events and, in general, at the following sites: Patriots Park Playground Viewing deck, Memorial Park and the Hopewell Park bathrooms.	ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG	1 - 10 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA MOD grants
Objective 7B: Ensure equitable access to recreational opportunities, focusing on both geographic distribution of resources and improving access for transportation-limited individuals (low priority).				
4	Green urban areas in Taunton with more open spaces, trees, and grass, including incorporating green infrastructure stormwater management.	PCPG, DPW, Conservation Commission	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DOT grants; MVP grants; SNEP grants; NBEP grants
5	Consider geographic equity when expanding recreational and open space resources in Taunton, to ensure the city's resources are distributed fairly.	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; technical assistance funds and services through SRPEDD or other consultant

6	Provide more public transportation to and from senior centers and living areas.	PCPG, DPW	Ongoing	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; MA DOT grants
7	Make the city's waterfront, including areas around the Taunton River, more inviting, engaging and accessible. Although there have been some developments, more widely distributed access locations are desired.	DPW, PCPG	5 - 10 Years	Regular Municipal Operations / General Budget; state and federal water trail grant programs; MA DCS grants; establish CPA Fund

List of Acronyms referenced above:

ADA Coordinator – ensures local compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
BIL – Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Federal Stimulus Package
BoH – City of Taunton Board of Health
CH 61A – Chapter 61 of the Massachusetts General Laws offers property owners tax credits for committing their land to forest use (Ch. 61), agricultural use (Ch. 61A) or recreational use (Ch. 61B); see more details in Section V of this plan.
COA – City of Taunton Council on Aging
Con. Comm. – City of Taunton Conservation Commission
CPA – Community Preservation Act
CPC – Community Preservation Coalition
CZM CPR – Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management Coastal Pollution Remediation grant program
DCS – Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services
DER – Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration
DPW – City of Taunton Department of Public Works
EEA – Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
FBA – Massachusetts Office of Fishing and Boating Access
GATRA – Greater Attleboro Taunton Regional Transit Authority
HDC – City of Taunton Historic District Commission
MassDEP – Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
MassDOT – Massachusetts Department of Transportation
MHC – Massachusetts Historical Commission
MOD – Massachusetts Office on Disability
MVP – Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness grant program
NBEP – Narragansett Bay Estuary Program
NHESP – MassWildlife's Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
OECD – City of Taunton Office of Economic and Community Development
PB – City of Taunton Planning Board
PCPG – City of Taunton Department of Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds
SNEP – Southeast New England Program
SRPEDD – Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
TCC – Taunton Cultural Council
THA – Taunton Housing Authority
ZBA – City of Taunton Zoning Board of Appeals

Figure 47: Taunton Open Space and Recreation Action Plan Map, 2023-2033



X. REFERENCES

City of Taunton. 2015. *City of Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan*.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. (2021). Indian Entities Recognized by and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Federal Register, 86(18), 7554-7558.

Friend of Boyden Refuge, Inc. Trail Map, Accessed on August 9, 2022 from https://boydenrefuge.org/get-involved/trailmap/.

GATRA. 2021. GATRA Electric Bus Unveiling. Retrieved on August 9, 2022 from https://www.gatra.org/gatra-electric-bus-unveiling/.

The General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 2022. Massachusetts Census Data. Retrieved on July 28, 2022 from https://malegislature.gov/Redistricting/MassachusettsCensusData/CityTown.

Hanna, William F. 2007. A History of Taunton Massachusetts, Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, MA.

Hoffman, Curtis, 1991. A Handbook of Indian Artifacts from Southern New England, Mass Archaeological Society.

Horsley Witten Group, Inc. 2022. Taunton, MA: Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Public Listening Session (presentation). Accessed on July 27, 2022 from https://www.taunton-ma.gov/sites/g/files/vyhlif1311/f/pages/taunton_mvp_listening_session_220509.pptx.pdf.

Kennedy, Edward F., Jr. 1984. High Tide at the Weir, Weir Economic and Revitalization Corporation, Taunton, MA.

Kennedy, Edward F., Jr. 1991. The Tall Ships of Taunton, Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, MA.

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. (n.d.). Timeline. Retrieved February 23, 2021 from https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/timeline.

Mass Audubon. (2020). *Losing Ground 2020: Data & Maps*. https://www.massaudubon.org/our-conservation-work/policy-advocacy/shaping-climate-resilient-communities/publications-community-resources/losing-ground/statistics.

The Massachusett Tribe at Ponkapoag. 2022. Our History. Retrieved on July 6, 2022 from http://massachusetttribe.org/our-history.

Massachusetts Climate Change Projections - Statewide and for Major Drainage Basins, Northeast Climate Science Center, March 2018, https://resilientma.org/resources/resource::2152/massachusetts-climate-change-projections-statewide-and-for-major-drainage-basins

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). 2005. Taunton Reconnaissance Report: Taunton River Heritage Landscape Inventory, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program.

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). 2022. Greening the Gateway Cities Program. Retrieved on September 16, 2022 from https://www.mass.gov/service-details/greening-the-gateway-cities-program.

Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services. 2008. *The Open Space Planner's Workbook*.

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2002. Coldwater Fish Resources. Retrieved on August 2, 2022 from https://www.mass.gov/info-details/coldwater-fish-resources.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. 2017. *Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017*. Retrieved on August 8, 2022 from https://www.mass.gov/doc/scorp-2017/download.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. 2022. *Environmental Justice*. Retrieved on July 27, 2022 from https://www.mass.gov/environmental-justice.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. 1985. Historic and Archaeological Resources of Southeastern Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. 1981. MHC Reconnaissance Survey Reports, (Taunton, Dighton, Norton).

MassDEP. 2017. MassDEP Waste Site / Reportable Release Look Up Tool Definitions of Fields Listed in Search Results. Retrieved on August 2, 2022 from https://www.mass.gov/doc/understanding-the-waste-siterelease-look-up-search-results/download.

MassDEP. 2021. Appendix 24 Taunton river Watershed Assessment and Listing Decision Summary.

MassGIS. 2019. MassGIS Data: 2016 Land Cover/Land Use (May 2019) [Data set]. MassGIS. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massgis-data-2016-land-coverland-use.

MassGIS. 2020. Protected and Recreational Open Space (December 15, 2020) [Data set]. MassGIS. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massgis-data-protected-and-recreational-openspace.

MassGIS. 2021. Level 3 Tax Assessors Parcel Data: Taunton [Data set]. MassGIS. https://massgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=4d99822d17b9457bb32d7f953ca08416.

MassGIS. 2021a. Soils SSURGO-Certified NRCS (November 2021) [Data set]. MassGIS https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massgis-data-soils-ssurgo-certified-nrcs.

Native Land Digital. 2021. Native Land map app. Retrieved July 6, 2022 from https://native-land.ca/.

NOAA National Centers for Environmental information, Climate at a Glance: Statewide Time Series, published February 2022, retrieved on February 23, 2022 from https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/

Regenerative Design Group and Linnean Solutions. (Forthcoming.) Massachusetts healthy soils plan.

Sowams Heritage Area. 2017. Pokanoket Tribal History. Retrieved on July 6, 2022 from https://sowamsheritagearea.org/wp/pokanoket-tribal-history/.

Speck, F. G. 1928. Territorial Subdivisions and Boundaries of the Wampanoag, Massachusett, and Nauset Indians. Indian Notes and Monographs, 44. Museum of the American Indian. Ed. F. W. Hodge. Retrieved on July 6, 2022 from https://www.dartmouthhas.org/uploads/1/0/0/2/100287044/territorial_boundaries_-wampanoags-1928.pdf.

SRPEDD. 2003. Taunton River History, (Taunton River Greenway Project, Taunton Heritage River Project) 1996, 2001, 2003.

SRPEDD. 2020. *Moving Forward 2045,* 2020 Regional Transportation Plan.

City of Taunton. 2019. *Taunton Tomorrow: City of Taunton Comprehensive Master Plan, 2019-2040.* Prepared by Stantec.

Taunton Development Corporation. 2007. Myles Standish Industrial Park. Retrieved on July 28, 2022 from https://tauntondevelopment.org/msip/index1.htm.

Taunton Wild & Scenic River Study Committee. 2005. Taunton River Stewardship Plan, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

The Nature Conservancy. 2020. What a River Means. Retrieved on August 2, 2022 from https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/united-states/massachusetts/stories-in-massachusetts/mill-river-restoration/.

United States Census Bureau. 2022. 2020 Decennial Census. Retrieved August 2022 from https://data.census.gov/.

Winokoor, Charles, *Landfill closure will cost Taunton a pretty penny*, wickedlocal.com, May 9, 2020.

Appendix A:

Public Comments

City of Taunton

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

City Hall
15 Summer Street · Taunton MA 02780
(508) 821-1000

MAYOR SHAUNNA O'CONNELL

Ligia M. Madeira, Esq.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Patrick D. Dello Russo, Jr.
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Gill E. Enos
BUDGET DIRECTOR

October 24, 2022

Melissa Cryan
Division of Conservation Services
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Melissa:

I am writing to confirm I have reviewed and support the Open Space and Recreation Plan for the City of Taunton. I am grateful to the many City Departments, SRPEDD and all of the members of the community who collaborated to complete this plan. My Administration is committed to continuously exploring ways to meet the open space and recreational needs of our City.

If any further information is needed from my office, please let me know.

Respectfully,

Shaunna

Mayor Shaunna O'Connell

TAUNTON PLANNING BOARD

141 Oak Sreet – office address
15 Summer Street – mailing address
Taunton, Massachusetts 02780

Phone 508-821-1051
Fax 508-821-1665

Denise J. Paiva, Head Administrative Clerk
dpaiva@taunton-ma.gov

December 2, 2022

Mr. William Roth
Executive Office of Community Planning & Development
15 Summer St.
Taunton, Ma. 02780

RE: Open Space & Recreation Plan - 2022-2029

Dear Sir:

At the Taunton Planning Board meeting held on Thursday, December 1, 2022 the Board was in receipt of the Open Space & Recreation Plan 2022-2029 – a 7 year plan to maintain and protect Taunton's natural resources, and provide recreation opportunities for its citizens.

The Planning Board has reviewed and accepted the Open Space & Recreation Plan 2022-2029 and look forward to working with you in the future as we address the tasks presented in the OSRP.

Respectfully yours,

Dennis I. Ackerman, Vice Chairman
Taunton Planning Board

DIA/djp

Melissa Cryan
Grant Programs Supervisor
Division of Conservation Services
Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02114

Re: City of Taunton, Open Space & Recreation Plan, 2023-2030

Dear Ms. Cryan,

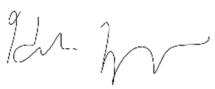
The Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District's (SRPEDD) planning staff has reviewed the *City of Taunton, Open Space & Recreation Plan, 2023-2030* and supports its certification.

SRPEDD staff assisted the Taunton Open Space Working Group to collect input from City staff, boards and committees as well as the general public to update Taunton's previous Open Space Plan, completed in 2015. This 2023 update was prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements and guidelines as set forth by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), Division of Conservation Services (DCS). It is consistent with SRPEDD's goals and objectives as well as the Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The *Open Space & Recreation Plan, 2023-2030* reflects community needs and issues of concern discussed at public and stakeholder visioning sessions. The plan identifies attainable goals and objectives, including identifying responsible parties and potential funding sources. City departments will continue to work with state, federal, regional and local partners, including SRPEDD, watershed and trail advocates, neighboring communities and others, to advance the goals and objectives set forth in this plan.

SRPEDD supports the certification of the *City of Taunton Open Space & Recreation Plan, 2023-2030*.

Sincerely,



Helen Zincavage, AICP
Manager of Environmental Programs
Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
88 Broadway, Taunton, MA 02780

Public Comments Received on Taunton's Draft Open Space & Recreation Plan
Comments received via email from 9/27/22 - 10/18/22

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

edajaja7@verizon.net <edajaja7@verizon.net>
Sun 10/2/2022 10:08 AM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the city.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also

recommended: The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you,

Alberta DaRosa, 7 Holyoke St., Taunton, MA 02780

Email: edajaja7@verizon.net

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Carols Florian <carolsflorian@gmail.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 1:59 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Good afternoon,

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.
This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.
We have been in contact with the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.
Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
"We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area."
Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection
The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels' wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.
Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.
I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).
At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well, but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served providing this feedback.
Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel.
Thank you,

Carols I. Perez
347 W Britannia St, Taunton, MA 02780
617-406-9199
carolsflorian@gmail.com

Carols I. Perez, J.D.
Tel: (617) 406-9199
Please consider the environment before printing this email

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Chris Kauffman <ckauffman1334@gmail.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 5:25 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councillors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well, but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served providing this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you
Christopher Kauffman
15 Trimount Ave, Taunton, MA 02780
843-685-6876

Taunton open space plan feedback

Courtney Dos Santos <ccosta777@hotmail.com>
Thu 9/29/2022 9:41 AM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”
Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well, but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served providing this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you
Courtney Dos Santos
348 West Britannia Street
Taunton Ma 02780
774.226.5810

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

David Cleary <davidcleary1@yahoo.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 6:58 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Good evening,

I am writing to you as a resident of Taunton and request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback so here we are.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you and I look forward to your response.

Dave Cleary

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Deborah Blaine <dblaine3@comcast.net>

Thu 9/29/2022 10:38 AM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
"We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area."

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels' wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councillors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well, but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served providing this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you,

Deborah Blaine
11 Chester St
Taunton, MA 02780
Dblaine3@comcast.net
508-314-4003

Taunton Open Space Plan

Diane McGreevy <dmm752@gmail.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 7:50 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan. This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City. We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel. Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared: “We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.” Scott noted some features of significance: -Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth -Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans. Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended: The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and

Recreation Plan. I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial on thisbsubject, as itbincludes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office, Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported that he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).
At the September 13th City Council meeting several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Philip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would best be served to provide this feedback.
Nearly 700 Taunton residemts have signed the petition against the development of this parcel.

Thank you,
Diane McGreevy

Draft - Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan 2022-2029

Stephen Foster <sbnfoster@msn.com>

Wed 9/28/2022 6:50 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

The following error appears on page number 62 of the Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan 2022-2029 Draft. The word seventeen does not match the number 27 which is in parenthesis.

Regards,
Stephen Foster

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Jennifer Hoye <jjhoye@comcast.net>

Thu 9/29/2022 9:21 AM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance s**hared my email with the board and they are in agreement.** They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you
Jennifer Hoye
169 Eldridge Street, Taunton
508-728-5248 / jjhoye@comcast.net

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Kerrie Enos <enoss79@yahoo.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 8:24 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan. This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City. We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel. Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared: “We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.” Scott noted some features of significance: -Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth -Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans. Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended: The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and
Recreation Plan. I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial on thisbsubject, as itbincludes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office, Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported that he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).
At the September 13th City Council meeting several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Philip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would best be served to provide this feedback.
Nearly 700 Taunton residemts have signed the petition against the development of this parcel.

Thank you,

Kerrie Carrelas

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Laurel Hughes <bulldog10x10@gmail.com>
Sun 10/16/2022 3:34 PM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Good evening,

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.
This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood, and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.
We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.
Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared: "We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area."
Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection
The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings, and shared that the abutting parcels' wetlands are subject to federal, state, and

local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image, and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:

The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councillors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well, but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served providing this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more:

https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you,

Laurel Hughes
16 King St.
Taunton, MA. 02780
(508)822-3388

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

lonidwyer@comcast.net <lonidwyer@comcast.net>
Wed 10/5/2022 8:30 PM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you

Loni Dwyer, 207 Eldridge St, Taunton, MA

508-472-4188

Taunton open space plan feedback

Meg Cleary <mommycleary2@yahoo.com>
Thu 9/29/2022 11:59 AM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you
Marguerite Cleary

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

mikecarbon <mikecarbon@aol.com>

Wed 10/5/2022 8:25 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

I am a tax payer and a registered voter who never misses an election. I value green space and am an abutter to the Leonard school woods. I strongly encourage you to listen to the voices of the neighboring community.

Thank you and see you at the next meeting. Expect a more vocal and prepared crowd.

Sent from my iPhone

Taunton OSRP

Mike King <mking3ma@gmail.com>

Fri 9/30/2022 8:56 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Hello Danica,

I reviewed the Taunton OSRP and believe that the City Council's unwillingness to take up the CPA vote is significantly hindering Taunton's ability to preserve open space and create recreational opportunities.The report mentions the City's financial constraints in not being more aggressive in pursuing chapter land and the answer is right in front of everyone.

With houses going up in what look like side yards, and every buildable lot being consumed, now is the time for the City to act on the CPA before it's too late. I believe that the CPA not being mentioned until page 86 in the report is also an issue. Additionally, my thoughts are that the report should mention how much revenue the City has lost out on in the past 5-10 years by not adopting the CPA with significant emphasis on the match money from the state. Approx. 40% in FY2022. Where else can you get that type of return? Even in low match years, 10% is still an impressive number.

There needs to be more pressure on local officials to take this to a vote and allow the CPA to go on the ballot for Taunton's voters to decide!

Sincerely,
Michael King
Taunton, MA

Taunton open space feedback

Mj <mj.powell22@yahoo.com>
Fri 9/30/2022 3:01 PM
To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Change.org

Jennifer Hoye shared an update on ***Opposition to Development of Leonard School Property*** Check it out and leave a comment:

PETITION UPDATE

HELP DESPERATELY NEEDED TO STOP THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LEONARD SCHOOL WOODS

LEONARD SCHOOL AREA RESIDENTS
(and greater Taunton)

We need your help! The City has released their draft Open Space Plan, which currently does not include the Leonard School woods. Feedback is accepted through October 18th.

WHAT TO TO:
1. Email dbelknap@srpedd.org
2. Use Subject Line: Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of...

Read full update

Share the petition

Discover petitions promoted by Change.org users

Pets Are Family, NOT Property

View petition

Solicitamos esterilizacion gratuita para perros y gatos a nivel...

View petition

SAVE TOWER THEATER!!!!

View petition

NFL Remove Brett Favre from the HOF

View petition

Asking Twitter to Add a HashFlag to #مهسا_امینی & #MahsaAmini and...

View petition

How useful was this email?

1 2 3 4 5

Not Useful Useful

You signed Jennifer Hoye's petition, "*Opposition to Development of Leonard School Property*", on Aug 31, 2022

The person (or organization) who started this petition is not affiliated with Change.org. Change.org did not create this petition and is not responsible for the petition content.Click here to stop receiving updates about this petition.

Unsubscribe from emails like this
Unsubscribe from all Change.org emails
Manage your email preferences · Privacy policy

We'd love to hear from you! Contact us through our help center.

Change.org · 548 Market St #29993, San Francisco, CA 94104-5401, USA

Re: Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

David Moreau <rosemary.moreau@icloud.com>
Mon 10/3/2022 3:36 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Hello Danica,
So sorry I realized later that I did not sign my letter to you or list my address. For the records I am a Taunton resident with an address of 109 Sycamore Lane.
Regards,
Rosemary Moreau

Sent from my iPhone

> On Oct 3, 2022, at 9:11 AM, Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org> wrote:
>
> Hello, and thank you for providing feedback on Taunton's Open Space and Recreation Plan. Your comment has been received.
>
> Best,
> Danica
>
> Danica Belknap (she/her)
> Senior Environmental Planner
> SRPEDD
> 88 Broadway, Taunton, MA 02780
> 508-824-1367 ext. 222
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Rosemary Moreau <rosemary.moreau@icloud.com>
> **Sent:** Sunday, October 2, 2022 6:25 PM
> **To:** Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>
> **Subject:** Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback
>
> I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leopard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan. This space includes wetlands, potential vernal pools and other natural features that would be assets to our community to retain as open space.
> Several recognized environmental organizations agree that Leonard School Woods parcel would be of greater value to the City in its natural state as opposed to a developed area. More open space can offer a community better health and wellbeing for its citizens.
> As stated in the Statement of Purpose of the City's Open Space Plan ....private citizens might focus their energies and resources to address the conservation, open space and recreational needs of the City of Taunton. The voices of the citizens have spoken in favor of keeping Leonard School Woods as an open space. I feel that it is in the best interest of the City to

designate this parcel as part of our City's Open Spaces Plan.
Sent from my iPad

Taunton Open Space Plan Feedback

Ruth Cleary <ruthcleary1@msn.com>

Thu 9/29/2022 7:01 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

Good evening,

I am writing to you as a resident of Taunton and request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
“We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area.”

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels’ wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance shared my email with the board and they are in agreement. They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback so here we are.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you and I look forward to your response.
Ruth Ann Cleary

Open

Tom Hoye <tomchoye@comcast.net>

Thu 9/29/2022 12:52 PM

To: Danica Belknap <dbelknap@srpedd.org>

I am writing to request that you incorporate the Leonard School Woods (City of Taunton Parcel 46-212) into the City's Open Space Plan.

This green space is vital to this Britanniaville neighborhood and includes recognized wetlands, potential vernal pools, and other natural features we should seek to preserve in the City.

We have been in contact with the Massachusetts WIldlands Trust, the Massachusetts DEP, and the Taunton River Watershed Alliance. All agree that this land provides greater value to the city in its natural state than as a developed parcel.

Scott MacFaden of the Massachusetts Wildlands Trust shared:
"We appreciate the benefit that green spaces nestled within urbanized areas offer. A perusal of Parcel 46-212 certainly corroborates your assertion that it is a locally significant open space holding within an otherwise densely settled area."

Scott noted some features of significance:
-Presence of potential vernal pools, which are prioritized for protection by the Commonwealth
-Significant areas of Prime Farmland soils, which are also prioritized for protection

The Massachusetts DEP confirmed the findings and shared that the abutting parcels' wetlands are subject to federal, state, and local regulations and minimum buffers. DEP also noted the clear presence of a stream and water on the GIS satellite image and recommended that the City seek certification before making any plans.

Gloria Bancroft, Director of the Taunton River Watershed Alliance s**hared my email with the board and they are in agreement.** They also recommended:
The City consider incorporating this parcel into its currently in-process update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

I am concerned with the committee's ability to remain partial in this subject, as it includes several city employees who are either aligned with or part of the development plan for this parcel: Bill Roth (OECD Office), Ligia Madeira (Mayor's Office), Kevin Scanlon (Conservation Commission, who reported he had no influence over the conservation of this parcel).

At the September 13th City Council meeting, several councilors recommended adding this parcel to the open space plan. Phillip Duarte is on this committee as well but said he is unable to add this to the plan and we would be best served to provide this feedback.

Nearly 700 Taunton residents have signed the petition against the development of this parcel. Learn more: https://chng.it/ZRyQJk6H

Thank you
Thomas C.. Hoye, Sr
133 Eldridge St
Taunton

Appendix B:

ADA Self Evaluation and Transition Plan

City of Taunton

ADA Self-Evaluation
Executive Summary;
Evaluation of Non-discriminatory Policies and Practices in Programs, Services, and Activities; and
Evaluation of Facilities

April 17, 2015

Institute for Human Centered Design

200 Portland Street, first Floor
Boston, MA 02114
617 695 1225 voice/tty
www.IHCDesign.org

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 3

Legal Overview of Accessibility for Public Entities 7

Evaluation of Non-discriminatory Policies and Practices in Programs, Services, and Activities 21

Evaluation of Facilities 32

Executive Summary

The City of Taunton awarded a contract in June of 2014 to the Institute for Human Centered Design (IHCD) to conduct a comprehensive ADA Self-Evaluation for the City that would identify gaps in compliance and lead to the development of an ADA Transition Plan to guide planning and budgeting priorities to improve accessibility to all programs, services and activities in the City of Taunton and meet the City's obligation to non-discrimination for people with disabilities. The goal is to ensure the civil rights and equal opportunity for all people with disabilities in the City of Taunton. This report is intended to replace the outdated 2000 ADA Compliance Report.

Program Access as the Core Responsibility for the City of Taunton

The ADA Self-Evaluation is based upon the core requirements of Title II of the ADA that applies to state and local governments. The overarching mandate of Title II is **program access**. The Self-Evaluation process, mandated by the Department of Justice is a compliance requirement of the ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for public entities. It seeks to assess if there is an infrastructure in place that supports access by people with disabilities to all that the City has to offer.

From the information from the ADA Self-Evaluation, the City can identify gaps in policies and procedures, any needed modification of policies and procedures as well as providing information to assess whether facility or outdoor accessibility issues will require:

- Relocating a program, service or activity elsewhere in the building,
- Offering it through another accessible method (e.g., accessible website)
- Relocating a program, service or activity in another building,
- Renovating the building.

When choosing a method of providing program access, every public entity must give priority to the remedy that results in the most **integrated setting** appropriate to encourage interaction among all users, including individuals with disabilities.

IHCD has assessed programs, services and activities offered through Taunton's municipal departments, considered gaps in policies and procedures and has evaluated every facility. IHCD surveyed Taunton's 14 municipal buildings, 14 school buildings, 7 public safety buildings, 6 parking facilities, and 15 open spaces. In addition, 16 polling locations used during the Taunton's 2014 Preliminary and Election Day events were surveyed, and recommendations provided to ensure ready access to voting programs and temporary voting events. A list of facilities surveyed is included in Appendix A. Recommendations and best practices provided within this report are designed to help move the City towards full compliance with its obligations under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and/or the Massachusetts Architectural Access Board (MAAB) requirements.

Key Findings of the ADA Self-Evaluation

Attitude toward equal opportunity for people with disabilities is a necessary ingredient to success in pursuing an ADA Self-Assessment and Transition Plan. The level of interest, cooperation and commitment from Taunton staff has been extraordinary. From Mayor Hoye and ADA Coordinator/Director of Planning Kevin Scanlon through all City departments, people have been helpful and quick to express their commitment to inclusion of people with disabilities. Taunton has an unusual proportion of people with mental health, developmental disabilities and addiction disorders and City leaders have repeatedly told IHCD staff about their commitment to equal rights and a goal of community stability for people with that spectrum of disabilities.

After surveying all of the City's properties, it is clear that the loss of the use of Taunton's City Hall in August of 2010 to a fire has greatly exacerbated challenges to accessibility. City Departments have adapted to temporary spaces but many still present a mix of barriers to accessibility. The loss of City Hall has also added a level of complexity and burden to City residents, especially to people with disabilities, heavily represented among Taunton's older population. Many Departments are difficult to reach easily on foot or by public transit. The scattering of Departments can also require visits to multiple locations to accomplish what should be a simple application.

Taunton will live with a transitional situation for some period of time even if work started immediately on restoring City Hall. In order to make the situation is as workable as possible from an accessibility standpoint, there are options that apply to much of the City:

- Update and/or fill gaps on policies and procedures and promulgate them systemically that will ensure program access so that there is an infrastructure to support the City's commitment to accessibility. Although positive attitude and willingness to do whatever it takes is invaluable, an infrastructure makes it reliable and makes each employee more confident about knowing what to do.

- Build on the growing interest among City departments to offer more information and more services on-line through the City's website. With a fully accessible website, many more people with disabilities will be able to learn what they need to know and be able to complete transactions without having to go to one or more of the City's temporary offices. IHCD provided a complete analysis of the existing Taunton website with detailed recommendations for making the website compatible with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 AA, the recommended standard from the US Department of Justice for cities and towns.

- Also use the website to communicate the City's commitment to inclusion for people with disabilities through a Notice that your programs do not discriminate on the basis of disability in programs, access or employment *for every department*. Include a contact for accessibility information in each Department's page on the website and information about physical access for each of the City buildings so that people with disabilities can know what to expect. In

addition to the website, Notice of non-discrimination must be posted in all advertisements, press releases, newsletters and in each public building in an obvious location.

- Throughout interviews and conversation with Taunton staff, the need for information about how to communicate with people with sensory limitations (sight, hearing, speech) was a consistent gap. IHCD will work with the City to schedule a training on Effective Communication and the use of Auxiliary Aids and Services in the Spring of 2015 for Department leadership as well as any staff who interact directly by phone or in person with the public.

- At a number of City properties, accessible public access to the current mix of City of Taunton buildings is impeded by poor pedestrian conditions that make walking difficult and sometimes unsafe. Corrective measures should prioritize fixing sidewalks and crosswalks to those buildings most heavily used by the public.

- The long-time Taunton ADA Coordinator is also the Director of Planning. Though his interest, commitment and knowledge of Taunton accessibility challenges are clear, his primary responsibilities do not allow the time necessary to build capacity for compliance in the City. And the time constraints are not likely to lessen during this transitional period during which City Hall will be renovated. Having a dedicated expert in City government could make the most substantive change in capacity as the remedies called for in the ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan are implemented. For many cities of comparable size, an ADA Coordinator position could be considered as 50% time.

From ADA Self-Evaluation to Transition Plan

IHCD has conducted an analysis of the City's property including buildings and outdoor areas. Those have been reviewed, edited and finalized. The ADA Self-Evaluation is a much more comprehensive process that gathers information on the breadth of existing compliance. There are many elements of the Self-Evaluation that could be implemented immediately.

The ADA Self-Evaluation identifies issues in the facilities and outdoor areas that compromise equal opportunity. If there are no alternate methods of ensuring compliance, then renovation needs to be planned. The ADA Transition Plan is a multi-year planning and budgeting document limited to the capital projects. The IHCD team is committed to working with the ADA Coordinator and whomever else the Mayor wishes to participate, to generate a set of priorities for facility and outdoor area corrective action. This capital plan prioritizes corrective action with estimated cost over a period of years and stipulates responsibility for action by named Department employees.

Prior to finalizing the Transition Plan priorities, the City is required to share the penultimate draft with people with disabilities in Taunton. Comments may influence priorities for corrective action. Following that process, the final Transition Plan can be completed.

Together, the ADA Self-Evaluation and ADA Transition Plan enable the City to engage in capital planning and budgeting for work to be completed within the next five to ten years to address the operational needs and obligations of City departments.

Legal Overview of Accessibility for Public Entities

The City of Taunton is obligated by Federal and State laws, regulations and codes concerning the rights of people with disabilities in the daily provision of programs, services, and activities.

Federal Obligations

American with Disabilities Act

Based on the 1964 Civil Rights Act and expanding upon the obligations of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act, the ADA prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. The ADA provides civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those afforded to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. The cornerstone of Title II of the ADA, which applies to state and local governments, is clear: no qualified person with a disability may be excluded from participating in, or denied the benefits of, the programs, services, and activities provided by state and local governments because of a disability.

The City of Taunton has responsibilities under the ADA as a public entity in ADA Title II and also must comply with the requirements of ADA Title I relative to equal opportunity in employment for people with disabilities.

ADA Title I – Employment

Non-Discrimination in Employment

What Employment Practices are Covered?

The ADA makes it unlawful to discriminate in all employment practices such as: recruitment, pay, hiring, firing, promotion, job assignments, training, leave, lay-off, benefits, all other employment related activities.

The ADA prohibits an employer from retaliating against an applicant or employee for asserting his rights under the ADA. The Act also makes it unlawful to discriminate against an applicant or employee, whether disabled or not, because of the individual's family, business, social or other relationship or association with an individual with a disability.

ADA Definition of Disability

Title I of the ADA protects qualified individuals with disabilities from employment discrimination. Under the ADA, a person has a disability if he has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity. The ADA also protects individuals who have a record of a substantially limiting impairment, and people who are regarded as having a substantially limiting impairment.

To be protected under the ADA, an individual must have, have a record of, or be regarded as having a substantial, as opposed to a minor, impairment. A substantial impairment is one that significantly limits

or restricts a major life activity such as hearing, seeing, speaking, breathing, performing manual tasks, walking, caring for oneself, learning or working.

The 2008 Amendments to the ADA, signed into law on September 25, 2008, describes in more detail who is covered by the civil rights protections of the ADA. The amendments expand the definition of "disability" to include impairments that substantially limit a major life activity; and state that, when determining whether someone qualifies as disabled, one cannot take into account the mitigating effects of assistive devices, auxiliary aids, accommodations, medical therapies and supplies. The amendments also address episodic or disabilities that may go into remission but still can significantly limit a major life activity when active, such as epilepsy and post-traumatic stress disorder.

An individual with a disability must also be qualified to perform the essential functions of the job with or without reasonable accommodation, in order to be protected by the ADA. This means that the applicant or employee must:

- satisfy your job requirements for educational background, employment experience, skills, licenses, and any other qualification standards that are job related; and
- be able to perform those tasks that are essential to the job, with or without reasonable accommodation.

The ADA does not interfere with your right to hire the best qualified applicant. Nor does the ADA impose any affirmative action obligations. The ADA simply prohibits you from discriminating against a qualified applicant or employee because of her disability.

Identifying the Essential Functions of an Employee Position

Essential functions are the basic job duties that an employee must be able to perform, with or without reasonable accommodation. You should carefully examine each job to determine which functions or tasks are essential to performance. (This is particularly important before taking an employment action such as recruiting, advertising, hiring, promoting or firing).

Factors to consider in determining if a function is essential include:

- whether the reason the position exists is to perform that function,
- the number of other employees available to perform the function or among whom the performance of the function can be distributed, and
- the degree of expertise or skill required to perform the function.

Your judgment as to which functions are essential, and a written job description prepared before advertising or interviewing for a job will be considered by EEOC as evidence of essential functions. Other kinds of evidence that EEOC will consider include:

- the actual work experience of present or past employees in the job,
- the time spent performing a function,
- the consequences of not requiring that an employee perform a function, and
- the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

Obligations to Provide Reasonable Accommodations

Reasonable accommodation is any change or adjustment to a job or work environment that permits a qualified applicant or employee with a disability to participate in the job application process, to perform the essential functions of a job, or to enjoy benefits and privileges of employment equal to those enjoyed by employees without disabilities. For example, reasonable accommodation may include:

- acquiring or modifying equipment or devices,
- job restructuring,
- part-time or modified work schedules,
- reassignment to a vacant position,
- adjusting or modifying examinations, training materials or policies,
- providing readers and interpreters, and
- making the workplace readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.

Reasonable accommodation also must be made to enable an individual with a disability to participate in the application process, and to enjoy benefits and privileges of employment equal to those available to other employees.

It is a violation of the ADA to fail to provide reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of a qualified individual with a disability, unless to do so would impose an undue hardship on the operation of your business. Undue hardship means that the accommodation would require significant difficulty or expense.

Identifying a Reasonable Accommodation

Frequently, when a qualified individual with a disability requests a reasonable accommodation, the appropriate accommodation is obvious. The individual may suggest a reasonable accommodation based upon her own life or work experience. However, when the appropriate accommodation is not readily apparent, you must make a reasonable effort to identify one. The best way to do this is to consult informally with the applicant or employee about potential accommodations that would enable the individual to participate in the application process or perform the essential functions of the job. If this consultation does not identify an appropriate accommodation, you may contact the EEOC, State or local vocational rehabilitation agencies, or State or local organizations representing or providing services to individuals with disabilities. Another resource is the Job Accommodation Network (JAN). JAN is a free consultant service that helps employers make individualized accommodations. The telephone number is 1-800-526-7234.

When Does a Reasonable Accommodation Become An Undue Hardship?

It is not necessary to provide a reasonable accommodation if doing so would cause an undue hardship. Undue hardship means that an accommodation would be unduly costly, extensive, substantial or disruptive, or would fundamentally alter the nature or operation of the business. Among the factors to

be considered in determining whether an accommodation is an undue hardship are the cost of the accommodation, the employer's size, financial resources and the nature and structure of its operation. If a particular accommodation would be an undue hardship, you must try to identify another accommodation that will not pose such a hardship. If cost causes the undue hardship, you must also consider whether funding for an accommodation is available from an outside source, such as a vocational rehabilitation agency, and if the cost of providing the accommodation can be offset by state or federal tax credits or deductions. You must also give the applicant or employee with a disability the opportunity to provide the accommodation or pay for the portion of the accommodation that constitutes an undue hardship.

Can I Require Medical Examinations or Ask Questions About an Individual's Disability?
It is unlawful to:

- ask an applicant whether she is disabled or about the nature or severity of a disability, or
- to require the applicant to take a medical examination before making a job offer.

You can ask an applicant questions about ability to perform job-related functions, as long as the questions are not phrased in terms of a disability. You can also ask an applicant to describe or to demonstrate how, with or without reasonable accommodation, the applicant will perform job-related functions.

After a job offer is made and prior to the commencement of employment duties, you may require that an applicant take a medical examination if everyone who will be working in the job category must also take the examination. You may condition the job offer on the results of the medical examination. However, if an individual is not hired because a medical examination reveals the existence of a disability, you must be able to show that the reasons for exclusion are job related and necessary for conduct of your business. You also must be able to show that there was no reasonable accommodation that would have made it possible for the individual to perform the essential job functions.

Once you have hired an applicant, you cannot require a medical examination or ask an employee questions about disability unless you can show that these requirements are job related and necessary for the conduct of your business. You may conduct voluntary medical examinations that are part of an employee health program.

The results of all medical examinations or information from inquiries about a disability must be kept confidential, and maintained in separate medical files. You may provide medical information required by State workers' compensation laws to the agencies that administer such laws.

ADA Title II - Programs & Facilities

ADA Title Regulations:
Part 35 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services

§ 35.149 Discrimination prohibited.
Except as otherwise provided in § 35.150, no qualified individual with a disability shall, because a public entity's facilities are inaccessible to or unusable by individuals with disabilities, be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any public entity.

§ 35.150 Existing facilities

- (a) *General.* A public entity shall operate each service, program, or activity so that the service, program, or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. This paragraph does not—
    - (1) Necessarily require a public entity to make each of its existing facilities accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities;
    - (2) Require a public entity to take any action that would threaten or destroy the historic significance of an historic property; or
    - (3) Require a public entity to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a service, program, or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. In those circumstances where personnel of the public entity believe that the proposed action would fundamentally alter the service, program, or activity or would result in undue financial and administrative burdens, a public entity has the burden of proving that compliance with §35.150(a) of this part would result in such alteration or burdens. The decision that compliance would result in such alteration or burdens must be made by the head of a public entity or his or her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in such an alteration or such burdens, a public entity shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity.

- (b) *Methods.*
  (1) *General.* A public entity may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as redesign or acquisition of equipment, reassignment of services to accessible buildings, assignment of aides to beneficiaries, home visits, delivery of services at alternate accessible sites, alteration of existing facilities and construction of new facilities, use of accessible rolling stock or other conveyances, or any other methods that result in making its services, programs,

> or activities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. A public entity is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section. A public entity, in making alterations to existing buildings, shall meet the accessibility requirements of § 35.151. In choosing among available methods for meeting the requirements of this section, a public entity shall give priority to those methods that offer services, programs, and activities to qualified individuals with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate.

Current Requirements: 2010 ADA Standards

It is important to stress that the primary obligation to public entities such as the City of Taunton, under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, is to ensure that, when 'viewed in its entirety' the programs, services, and activities offered are equally available to people with disabilities. Cities are required to follow the DOJ's 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design in new construction and major alterations. They also must relocate programs or otherwise provide access in inaccessible older facilities (i.e. facilities built before the ADA went into effect January 26, 1992). Cities must communicate effectively with people who have hearing, vision, or speech disabilities. And they are required to make reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to ensure the equal participation of people with disabilities.

If existing facilities comply with the original ADA Standards, the 1991 ADA Standards, there is no need to update to the 2010 ADA Standards. However, if elements in existing facilities do not comply with the 1991 ADA Standards, then the 2010 ADA Standards must be used for corrective action. Throughout the facility and outdoor area reports conducted for the current ADA Self-Evaluation, only non-compliant elements were identified.

Maintenance of Accessible Features

Taunton should state in all of its policies and descriptions of practices and procedures that once accessible features in programs are in place, they must be maintained as accessible. For example, assistive listening systems must be maintained in working order; brochures in alternate formats must be kept up to date; and as website information is changed or added, the site remains accessible.

Alterations to historic properties under the ADA

Under Title II of the ADA, State and local governments must remove accessibility barriers either by moving services and programs to accessible buildings, or by making alterations to existing buildings.

Alterations to historic properties must comply with the specific provisions governing historic properties in the 2010 ADA Standards, to the maximum extent feasible. Under those provisions, alterations should be done in full compliance with the alterations standards for other types of buildings. However, if following the usual standards would threaten or destroy the historic significance of a feature of the

building, alternative standards may be used. The decision to use alternative standards for that feature must be made in consultation with the appropriate historic advisory board designated in the 2010 ADA Standards, and interested persons should be invited to participate in the decision-making process.[1]

Historic properties are properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or properties designated as historic under State or local law.

In Taunton, the following city-managed municipal, school and public safety facilities within the RFP are designated as historic properties:

- Public Library;
- Taunton Municipal Airport Hangar (originally King Airfield Hangar);
- Mt. Pleasant Cemetery
- Cohannet Elementary School;
- Hopewell School;
- Summer Street School;
- Central Fire Station;
- East Taunton Fire Station;
- Weir Engine House, aka Weir Police and Fire Station;
- Whittendon (Bay Street) Fire and Police Station;

Polling locations used during the 2014 Election season that are designated as historic properties are:

- North Taunton Baptist Church;
- Westville Congregational Church

The following location is a Historic District and is listed in the Nat'l Register of Individual Property and the Nat'l Register of Historic Places:

- Church Green. Included within this historic District is the
    - Vietnam Veteran's Memorial (Fountain).

Accessibility solutions for specific historic properties should provide a high level of accessibility without compromising significant features or the overall character of the property. When choosing between possible methods of program accessibility, city governments must give priority to the choices that offer services, programs, and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate. Where compliance with accessibility requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances or toilets would threaten to destroy

[1] As described at 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.150(b)(2); 35.151(d)

the historic quality of the building, or may be proven to be technically infeasible[2], the alternative requirements for historic buildings or sites provide a minimal level of access. For example:

1) An accessible route may be provided from only one site access point (such as the parking lot);
2) A ramp may be steeper than is ordinarily permitted;
3) The accessible unlocked entrance may not be the one used by the general public as long as directional signage is provided at inaccessible entrances;
4) Only one accessible toilet on an accessible route is required and it may be unisex;
5) Accessible routes are only required to all public spaces on the level of the accessible entrance;

But what if complying with even these minimal alternative requirements will threaten or destroy the historic significance? In such a case, which is rare, the public entity need not make the structural changes required by the 2010 ADA Standards. However, if structural modifications that comply with the 2010 ADA Standards cannot be undertaken, the Department's regulation requires that "program accessibility" be provided. The Department of Justice offers the following illustration:

> A town owns a one-story historic house and decides to make certain alterations in it so that the house can be used as a museum. The town architect concludes that most of the normal standards for alterations can be applied during the renovation process without threatening or destroying historic features. There appears, however, to be a problem if one of the interior doors is widened, because historic decorative features on the door might be destroyed. The town architect consults the standards and determines that the appropriate historic body with jurisdiction over the particular historic home is the State Historic Preservation Officer. The architect then sets up a meeting with that officer, to which the local disability group and the designated title II coordinator are invited. At the meeting the participants agree with the town architect's conclusion that the normal alterations standards cannot be applied to the interior door. They then review the special alternative requirements, which require an accessible route throughout the level of the accessible entrance. The meeting participants determine that application of the alternative minimal requirements is likewise not possible. In this situation, the town is not required to widen the interior door. Instead, the town provides access to the program offered in that room by making available a video presentation of the items within the inaccessible room. The video can be viewed in a nearby accessible room in the museum.[3]

[2] **Technically Infeasible:** With respect to an *alteration* of a *building* or a *facility*, something that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or *altering* a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the *structural frame*; or because other existing physical or *site* constraints prohibit modification or *addition* of *elements*, *spaces*, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements. See 2010 ADA Standards, Scoping, 106.5 Defined Terms, Technically Infeasible.

[3] Title II Technical Assistance Manual. http://www.ada.gov/taman2.html

ADA Title II - Effective Communication

The City of Taunton should establish policy on providing auxiliary aids and services to ensure effective communication in all programs. A method for securing these services should be developed, including guidance on when and where these services will be provided. Where equipment is used as part of a program, an assessment should be made to ensure that the equipment is usable by individuals with disabilities, particularly individuals with hearing, visual, and mobility disabilities. In addition, a public entity should have policies that ensure that its equipment is maintained in operable working order.

One method of ensuring complete and consistent coverage is to establish a central office responsible for providing auxiliary aids and services for routine programs and services but also for special public events and activities. Centralizing the service offers the following benefits: a single contact responsible for providing services; established funding for the provision of aids and services (thus eliminating the excuse that funding was not budgeted within individual departments); and a dedicated individual whose job it is to prevent provision of services from falling into the cracks. This office could be responsible for advertising the availability of aids; contracting or hiring service providers, purchasing equipment (e.g., assistive listening systems); training faculty and staff about the policy; how to work with the auxiliary aids; and how best to accommodate individuals requesting them. This centralized office does not remove the responsibility of faculty, department heads, program managers, or employers to provide such services; it only ensures that when they recognize their responsibilities, the system is in place to ensure that requests can be fulfilled.

ADA Title II – Emergency Management

Emergency Preparedness, Evacuation Plans, and Emergency Shelters

As evidenced by recent Project Civic Access settlement agreements, the Department of Justice views emergency preparedness plans as critical components of a municipality's responsibilities related to accessibility.

The Taunton Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) is the city agency responsible for coordinating federal, state, local, volunteer, and private resources during emergencies and disasters in the City of Taunton. While a full review of Taunton's emergency preparedness, evacuation plans and emergency shelters was not part of this RFP, based on prior emergency shelter evaluation work and surveys of typical municipal physical facilities, the following general facility findings are noted.

Findings:

- Although TEMA, the Police Department and the Fire Department are providing excellent services, resident support and linkages during floods, fires, and other emergency operations, at the present time Taunton has limited capacity to handle emergency evacuation shelter needs. The City has no open shelters and only about 20 shelter beds available.
- Multi-story buildings do not regularly post up to date floor plans;

- Information about evacuating people unable to navigate stairs was absent;
- Schools and other facilities built after 1991 lack designated Areas of Rescue Assistance (1991 ADA Standards) and accessible means of two way communication;

Recommendations:

- Conspicuously post up to date floor plans;
- Post information about evacuating people unable to navigate stairs;
- Develop evacuation plans for each facility;
- In facilities built or altered after 1991, provide designated Areas of Rescue Assistance (1991 ADA Standards) and accessible means of two way communication; in facilities built or alter after 3/15/2012, provide Areas of Refuge in accordance with IBC 2003 or newer;
- As MEMA/FEMA F.N.S.S. plans are developed or revised, adopt policies to ensure that community evacuation plans enable people with disabilities, including those who have mobility, vision, hearing, or cognitive disabilities, mental illness, or other disabilities, to safely self-evacuate or to be evacuated by others. Until all emergency shelters have accessible parking, exterior routes, entrances, interior routes to the shelter area, and accessible toilet rooms serving the shelter area; identify and widely publicize to the public, including persons with disabilities and the organizations that serve them, the locations of the most accessible emergency shelters. For more information see US DOJ's *Making Community Emergency Preparedness and Response Programs Accessible to People with Disabilities - http://www.ada.gov/emergencyprepguide.htm*, *ADA Tool kit: Emergency Management from Department of Justice - http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7emergencymgmt.pdf and FEMA Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters* - http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odic/fnss_guidance.pdf

Additionally, we recommend considering, in partnership with MEMA and FEMA:

- Engaging the National Fire Protect Association (NFPA) for evacuation training, guidance on evacuation chairs and their location in each facility;
- Acquiring evacuation chairs and locating them in stairwells;
- Providing and load verifying backup power source for elevator to address F.N.S.S. emergency shelter needs;
- Installing one or more accessible showers to meet emergency shelter needs;
- Providing backup power for refrigeration to meet emergency shelter needs.

Telephone Emergency Services (28 CFR 35.162)

Requirement: Telephone emergency services, including 911 services, shall provide direct access to individuals who use TDD's and computer modems.

Findings:

- TEMA provides a phone, but not a TTY phone number.

Recommendations:

The Department of Justice recommends the following measures to facilitate compliance with the ADA requirement for equally effective emergency communications:

- Ensure that working TTY or TTY-compatible equipment is provided at every emergency communications position.
- Develop procedures for maintaining TTYs and TTY-compatible equipment that are as effective as the maintenance procedures for voice telephone equipment.
- If the City has a plan for back-up equipment in case of equipment malfunctions, telephone line malfunctions, or power failure, ensure that the plan covers TTY calls and equipment.
- Ensure that 911 and enhance 911 services provided for TTY users are equal in response time to services provided to the general public.
- Ensure that 911 and enhanced 911 services provided for TTY users are equal in response quality to services provided to the general public.
- Provide 911 services to TTY users during the same hours of operation as services provided to the general public.
- Ensure that 911 services provided for TTY users are equal in all other features offered (including automatic number identification, automatic location identification, automatic call distribution, etc.).
- Ensure that 911 operators respond to each silent, open line call by querying the line with a TTY.
- Ensure that all 911 operators can easily switch back and forth between TTY mode and voice mode during a call.
- Make TTY training mandatory, as well as training on TVR at least, for all personnel who may have contact with individuals from the public who have hearing or speech disabilities.
- Ensure that 911 services require or offer refresher training for TTYs as well as training on TVR at minimum, at least as often as they require or offer training for voice calls, and at least every six months.
- Conduct periodic unannounced tests to 911 operators using both silent, open line calls and calls transmitting TTY tones as well as Telephone Voice Relay.
- Keep records of the results of all test calls. Include the date and time of each call, identification of the call-taking position, whether the call was silent or transmitted tones, whether the caller received a TTY response and the content of the response, the time elapsed and the number of rings from the initiation of the TTY call until the call taker responded by TTY, and whether the call was processed according to your standard operating procedures.

  NOTE: There is a fundamentally changed pattern among people who are Deaf or hard-of-hearing in relation to communication technology. TTY remains a compliance requirement but it is much more likely that people with use text messaging or Telecommunication Relay Service (TRS). TRS is a telephone service that allows persons with hearing or speech disabilities to place and receive telephone calls.

Suggested Emergency Management Resources: Train Emergency Management personnel on the current best practices for Title II entities recommended by the US Department of Justice:

- http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7emergencymgmt.htm and;

- Federal Emergency Management Agency's Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters: http://www.fema.gov/news-release/fema-issues-new-guidance-support-people-disabilities-during-disasters

Other Federal Obligations

While the ADA is perhaps best known of disability civil rights laws, the City of Taunton has other ongoing Federal obligations concerning accessibility including, but not limited to, the following:

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 protects qualified individuals from discrimination based on their disability. The non-discrimination requirements of the law apply to employers and organizations that receive financial assistance from any Federal department or agency, including the employment practices of Federal and Federally funded contractors. The standards for determining employment discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act are the same as those used in Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

All programs, services and activities, including employment opportunities that are Federally funded and provided by the City of Taunton must adhere to the applicable Section 504 regulations in coordination with ADA Title II obligations. Some municipal programs that receive Federal funding include:

- Community Development Block Grants programs;
- Taunton HOME Consortium programs;
- Brownfields Programs
- DPW Streetscape improvement programs;
- Fire SAFER Staffing Grant

Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988

The Fair Housing Act, as amended in 1988, prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, and national origin. Its coverage includes private housing, housing that receives Federal financial assistance, and State and local government housing. It is unlawful to discriminate in any aspect of selling or renting housing or to deny a dwelling to a buyer or renter because of the disability of that individual, an individual associated with the buyer or renter, or an individual who intends to live in the residence. Other covered activities include, for example, financing, zoning practices, new construction design, and advertising.

The Fair Housing Act requires owners of housing facilities to make reasonable exceptions in their policies and operations to afford people with disabilities equal housing opportunities. For example, a landlord with a "no pets" policy may be required to grant an exception to this rule and allow an individual who is blind to keep a guide dog in the residence. The Fair Housing Act also requires landlords to allow tenants with disabilities to make reasonable access-related modifications to their private living space, as well as to common use spaces. (The landlord is not required to pay for the changes.) The Act further requires that new multifamily housing with four or more units be designed and built to allow access for persons with disabilities. This includes accessible common use areas, doors that are wide enough for wheelchairs, kitchens and bathrooms that allow a person using a wheelchair to maneuver, and other adaptable features within the units.

Where the City of Taunton has been or is involved in developing and/or constructing housing with four or more units, designed for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, the Fair Housing Act accessibility provisions apply. *(This ADA Self-Evaluation did not include housing)*

Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)

While federal elections are generally conducted under state laws and policies, several federal laws apply to voting with provisions specifically to address accessibility issues for voters with disabilities. Section 301 (a) of HAVA outlines minimum standards for voting systems used in federal elections and specifically states that the voting system must be accessible for people with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for individuals with visual impairments, and in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation as is provided for other voters. These provisions include specific mandates to provide equal opportunities to vote independently and privately; and apply as well to the voting rights of individuals housed in long-term care facilities.

Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act

The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act of 1984 generally requires polling places across the United States to be physically accessible to people with disabilities for federal elections. Where no accessible location is available to serve as a polling place, a political subdivision must provide an alternate means of casting a ballot on the day of the election. This law also requires states to make available registration and voting aids for disabled and elderly voters, including information by TTYs (also known as TDDs) or similar devices.

State Obligations

Massachusetts Architectural Access Board – M.G.L. c. 22, § 13A

The Architectural Access Board (AAB) is a regulatory agency whose mandate is to develop and enforce regulations designed to make public buildings accessible to, functional for and safe for use by persons

with disabilities. See 521 C.M.R. In addition to writing regulations, the Board decides on variance requests, provides training on its regulations, issues advisory opinions and makes decisions on complaints. Local building inspectors are responsible for enforcing the regulations, which are a specialized section of the Massachusetts Building Code. See 780 C.M.R.

The construction, reconstruction, remodeling, alteration, or change of use of a building or facility that is open to the public triggers the authority of the AAB. New construction must fully comply.
For renovation, remodeling, or alteration:

- The work being done must comply with the regulations.
- If the work done in any 36-month period is greater than $100,000, the "work being performed" is required to comply. In addition, an accessible entrance and an accessible toilet room, telephone and drinking fountain (if toilets, telephones and drinking fountains are provided) shall also be provided.
- If the work done in a 36-month period is more than 30% of the "full and fair cash value" of the building,4 the entire building must come into compliance.

Enforcement: Anyone can file a complaint with the Board. The Board has the authority to issue variances and/or impose fines of up to $1000 per violation per day of noncompliance with its order.

[4] This is usually the assessed value established by the city or town. *See* 521 C.M.R. § 5.38 for details about establishing value where no assessment exists.

Evaluation of Non-discriminatory Policies and Practices in Programs, Services, and Activities

Both the ADA and Section 504 stipulate a priority on program access. A complementary set of activities are required to be in place to meet the compliance expectations of the law relative to having an infrastructure in place to support program access via policies and practices.

The key elements of the infrastructure to support program access are:

I. Administration Responsibilities
- A. Responsible Employee (ADA/504 Access Coordinator)
- B. Notice
- C. Grievance Procedures
- D. Reasonable Modification
- E. Self-Evaluation
- F. Employment non-discrimination in place

II. Effective Communication – policies and procedures in place

III. Program Accessibility
- A. General Program Accessibility – people with disabilities have equal access
- B. Integrated Setting – people with disabilities are able to participate with everyone else
- C. Program access in relation to facilities and outdoor area – there is an analysis of program access that identifies conditions under which modifications to facilities is the only way to ensure program access

IV. Transition Plan – The City knows what needs to be done relative to capital investment in facilities and outdoor areas and has a prioritized plan of corrective action over time.

I. Administration Questions

A. Responsible Employee (ADA/504 Access Coordinator)

The City of Taunton has long had a designated ADA Coordinator.

Designation of Responsible Employee: A public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part, including any investigation of any complaint communicated to it alleging its noncompliance with this part or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by this

part. The public entity shall make available to all interested individuals the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated pursuant to this paragraph. (35 CFR Part 35.107 (a)).

Title II provides little specific guidance for implementing this requirement but the primary role of the designated employee, also called the ADA Coordinator, is making sure that the City is in compliance with the requirements.

Findings:

- The ADA Coordinator is listed by name and contact information at http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_ADA/index and known to all Departments as the ADA Coordinator.
- Although this webpage includes a telephone and fax contact number for the ADA Coordinator, there is no office address provided.
- The language used to describe the Americans with Disabilities Act and the role of the ADA Coordinator could be stronger in terms of what a person with a disability could expect of the ADA coordinator in terms of information or assistance.
- The language used to describe the Americans with Disabilities Act includes elements of both title II for public entities and title II for 'places of public accommodation.' It is not clear from this brief description that this is board civil right legislation that requires non-discrimination and equal participation to people with disabilities to all programs, services, activities and benefits that the City of Taunton has to offer.
- The webpage narrative can be confusing in that is says *For any issue with a City provided service or city owned building you can contact the Planning and Conservation office to address the issue*. Though the ADA Coordinator's name is present, his role as Director of the Planning Department is not clear and, to the uninitiated, would be confusing.

Recommendations:

- As noted above in Key Findings, the City should consider planning for at least a half-time ADA Coordinator, whose responsibilities are solely geared towards coordinating, supporting and maintaining the City's provision of programs, services and activities so they are wholly compliant with Federal and State rules, regulations and standards related to nondiscrimination on the basis of disability. [See Attachments for sample ADA Coordinator description]

- The City should consider replacing the current general statement on the ADA Coordinator page with one that is more reflective of a set of reasonable expectations for assistance from the City's ADA Coordinator. That would ideally include a notice of commitment to non-discrimination, pertinent policies and procedures on grievance and commitment to effective communication and how to file a grievance or request auxiliary aids or services. This website could be a natural place from which to communicate the City's commitment but also for making informational materials easy-to-find and, as appropriate, easy-to-download.

B. Notice

Title II of the ADA requires that public entities notify participants of its non-discrimination policies:

A public entity shall make available to applicants, participants, beneficiaries, and other interested persons information regarding the provisions of this part and its applicability to the services, programs, or activities of the public entity, and make such information available to them in such manner as the head of the entity finds necessary to apprise such persons of the protections against discrimination assured them by the Act and this part. (35 CFR Part 35.106)

Findings:

- This administrative responsibility is partially met. There is a ADA Notice format that was adopted in 2000 after the first ADA Transition Plan. [See Appendix for revised Notice].
- From interviews with department heads, there is not a sense of shared responsibility to ensuring non-discrimination and making sure that the public is notified.
- Public notices are not common in standard communications relative to employment, programs, services or events.

Recommendations:

- Staff training on responsibilities to non-discrimination and an emphasis on every Department head implementing notice for their scope of programs would make a substantial difference.
- Given the disparate physical locations of the City of Taunton's departments at this time and the limited capacity of the ADA Coordinator who also is the City's Director of Planning. to serve as 'one-stop shopping' for meeting all of Taunton's ADA responsibilities,
- Public notices of non-discrimination toward people with disabilities should be posted in print, audio, and visual media.
- The same notice of non-discrimination should be included in recruitment materials and job postings.
- Notice of non-discrimination should be posted in advertisements press releases, newsletter and other publications.
- In considering people with sensory limitations, Taunton should identify local opportunities to communicate its commitment to non-discrimination that would be accessible to people who are blind or have serious difficulty seeing, people who are Deaf or have serious difficulty hearing, and people with serious speech limitations in order to learn about City's programs independently.

C. Grievance Procedures

Title II of the ADA makes clear that a public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part:

Complaint Procedure: A public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints alleging any action that would be prohibited by this part. (35 CFR Part 35.107 (b)).

Findings:

- Taunton adopted an ADA Grievance Procedure in 2000 with language and a stipulated processes and forms.
- Although the ADA Coordinator webpage includes an "Additional Link" that leads readers to another set of links with a link to "Complaint Form" (at http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_Planning/complaint), the Complaint Form is not an accessible online form, and contains no information or assistance with relation to ADA-related complaints, issues and concerns.

Recommendations:

- The City should update its current ADA Grievance Procedure slightly in order to be fully compliant with current expectations. [See Attachment of suggested revised ADA Grievance Procedure]
- The revised ADA Grievance Procedure should be published in accessible formats, including accessible online information, to ensure that members of the public with disabilities have ready access to a Complaint process,
- The ADA Coordinator should consider providing a link to an accessible ADA Complaint Form on the ADA Coordinator webpage.
- The City should consider including online information and forms related to the ADA Grievance Procedure and Complaint Forms within the online website area called Citizen Action Center at the link called "Forms and Documents" which is at: http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_WebDocs/forms

D. Reasonable Modification (of Policies, Practices and Procedures)

Title II of the ADA requires state and local governments to modify its policies when necessary to avoid discrimination:

A public entity shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability, unless the public entity can demonstrate that making the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity. (35 CFR Part 32.130 (b)(7)).

ILLUSTRATION of modification of Policies, Practices, Procedures – Service Animals

General. Generally, a public accommodation shall modify policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a service animal by an individual with a disability.

Access to areas of a public accommodation. Individuals with disabilities shall be permitted to be accompanied by their service animals in all areas of a place of public accommodation where members of the public, program participants, clients, customers, patrons, or invitees, as relevant, are allowed to go.

Exceptions. A public accommodation may ask an individual with a disability to remove a service animal from the premises if: (i) The animal is out of control and the animal´s handler does not take effective action to control it; or (ii) The animal is not housebroken.

Finding

Though Departmental staff express a willingness to modify policies and procedures to provide accessibility to someone with a disability, there is not a clear structure in place to state the commitment to Reasonable Modification nor a level of comfort among staff that they are confident about how to implement this responsibility. However, there is no evidence that the Town has failed to grant any request from members of the community.

Recommendations:

- Include a commitment to modification of policies and procedures in the City's updated ADA Notice [Attachment B].
- Adopt policies, practices and procedures for responding to request for modifications by members of the public with disabilities.
- Ensure the City's employees can provide information to members of the public about the process of requesting reasonable modification of policies when appropriate.
- Provide the form for requesting reasonable modifications of policies on the City's website and state the commitment to provide it in alternate formats upon request.
- Include the ADA Coordinator's name, address, telephone number and email address on the form.

E. Self-Evaluation

A self-evaluation is a public entity's assessment of its current policies and practices. The self-evaluation identifies and corrects those policies and practices that are inconsistent with title II's requirements. As part of the self-evaluation, a public entity should:

1) Identify all of the public entity's programs, activities, and services; and
2) Review all the policies and practices that govern the administration of the public entity's programs, activities, and services.

Finding:

- The City of Taunton has conducted previous self-evaluation and this current process will result in a comprehensive current self-evaluation plan that also leads to an ADA Transition Plan.

Recommendation:

- Funding the development of a comprehensive ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan is a significant commitment by the Mayor and warrants wide promotion of the City's seriousness in meeting their responsibility for non-discrimination toward people with disabilities.

F. Employment non-discrimination in place

Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination on employment on the basis of disability:

No qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be subjected to discrimination in employment under any service, program, or activity conducted by a public entity. (35 CFR Part 35.140 (a)).

This requires that title II entities make reasonable accommodation to qualified employees with disabilities. Reasonable accommodation may include modifying work schedules, job restructuring, and making facilities used by employees readily accessible to employees with a disability.
Note that the requirements of title I of the ADA, as established by the regulations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 29 CFR Part 1630, apply to employment in any service, program, or activity conducted by a public entity if that public entity is also subject to the jurisdiction of title I. (35 CFR Part 35.140 (b)(1)).

Findings:

- Maria Gomes, Director of Human Resources, shared her new ADA and Reasonable Accommodation policy during the interview and it will soon be distributed to each current employee and candidates for new positions.
- A number of employees interviewed cited examples of non-discrimination in their personal experience. This was particularly common for long-term employees who acquired a disability.
- The City of Taunton provides an online Employment application[5], which is accessible to screen readers; however, this Employment Application cannot be filled out without first printing the form and then filling it in by hand or using a machine. The application states, "All information must be typed or printed in readable writing. Unreadable application will be discarded."

The above issues may have the effect of discriminating against individuals who may otherwise be qualified to apply for City employment opportunities, but who require accessible digital fillable forms, rather than printed forms, to complete required application form procedures.

Recommendations:

- As is common in Taunton, staff who were interviewed were welcoming of acting on their responsibility to non-discrimination in employment for people with disabilities and wanted to

[5] Retrieved on Nov. 28, 2014 from http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_HumanResource/applong .pdf

understand both their responsibilities and information resources that would make it easier. This is an opportunity to extend ADA responsibilities more broadly at the Department level.

- Where online forms are provided, ensure that they can be filled out and submitted using digital technology (such forms have formatted table cells, fillable fields).

Suggested resource:

- The National Job Accommodation Network provides a comprehensive, practical resource for understanding the job accommodation process: http://www.askjan.org

II. Effective Communications: Policies and Procedures in Place

Effective Communication is a practice in which whatever information is written, spoken, or visually conveyed is as clear and understandable to people with disabilities as it is for people who don't have disabilities. This applies to private and public entities. Public entities have an additional obligation to give primary consideration to the individual's choice when determining what is 'effective.'

Title II entities are required to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to ensure effective communication with people with disabilities. This obligation applies to all members of the public with disabilities including job applicants, program participants and people who are seeking information about the City's programs, services or activities. Specifically title II requires that:

A public entity shall take appropriate steps to ensure that communications with applicants, participants, members of the public, ***and companions with disabilities*** *are as effective as communications with others.* (35 CFR Part 35.160 (a)).

Auxiliary aids and services are devices or services that enable effective communication for people with disabilities. The type of auxiliary aid or service necessary to ensure effective communication will vary in accordance with the length and complexity of the communication involved (e.g., a query at an information desk in City Hall, a meeting, a job description). The obligation to communicate effectively with people who have disabilities applies to the presentation and exchange of information in all forms including sound, print, graphics and voice.

Furthermore, this requirement may include providing sign language interpreters, telephone handset amplifiers, telecommunication devices for Deaf persons (TDD's), note takers, written materials for persons who are Deaf or hard of hearing or transcripts, Braille, digital or audio information for persons who are blind or have difficulty seeing.

The decision about what auxiliary aid is appropriate should evolve from a consultation between the title II entity (City of Taunton) and individuals with disabilities wherever possible to ensure effective

communication. In many cases, more than one type of auxiliary aid or service may make effective communication possible. While consultation is strongly encouraged, the public entity shall give primary consideration to the requests of individuals with disabilities. The Effective Communication obligation does not require a public entity to take any action that would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of its services, programs or activities or impose an undue financial and administrative burden.

Findings:

- Effective Communication has become clear as a dominant gap for the City of Taunton. City staff were not familiar with the term but expressed a strong desire to learn and build competence.
- There do not appear to be any communications at this time to ensure the public that the City is committed to effective communication nor information about how to request an auxiliary aid or service.
- Staff also expressed concern in knowing how to communicate in simple direct exchanges with the public who have sensory limitations.
- The Council on Aging has a valuable monthly Newsletter but it is not accessible to people with sight limitations.
- TTY contact information missing on City Department webpages. Examples:
    - ADA Coordinator
    - DPW Operations Center
    - Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department
- There are many types of online forms. Some of these are intended as a courtesy so that they can be downloaded and completed and submitted along with required accompanying material. Some are available to be completed on line and complete the process (burning permits). And some are for licensed tradespeople (e.g., plumbers & electricians) who can complete forms on-line. Any form that is for the purpose of signing up for a program or activity and that can be completed on line should be made available in an accessible format.
- Some important online information that is not accessible to people using screen readers:
    - Leddy2014_2015_Student_Packet_final.pdf
- An excellent example of a City of Taunton accessible and fillable form is the:
    - Tree Trimming Request Form, from the Park & Recreation, aka Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department. [6]

Recommendations:

Building the City's capacity to understand and implement effective communication needs to be built. IHCD has made a commitment to conduct a training in the Spring of 2015 for all City employees. By building capacity for effective communication, Taunton could develop good model

[6] This form was retrieved on November 28, 2014 from: http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_Parks/treereq.pdf

systems. The City should consider developing and publicizing clear processes for members of the public and employees to request auxiliary aids and services:

- The effective communication notice should be distributed to all department heads; published in a local newspaper of general circulation serving the City; in all materials regarding the City's programs, services or activities and on the City's website home page. Copies should also be posted in prominent locations in the City's public buildings.
- Staff should clearly understand the responsibility to provide auxiliary aids and services and the process for requesting them when needed.
- Staff should clearly understand the scheduling time necessary in requesting a sign language interpreter through the Mass. Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing.
- Members of the public need to have a clear understanding of the process for requesting auxiliary aids and services, to whom send the request to, what options there are for making a request and the time period in which a request must be made if it involves ASL interpreters or special equipment such as assistive listening devices that may need to be rented. This information should be included in the general information for the public as well as on the City's website.

  Sample of Effective Communication Notice:

  > *"The City of Taunton is committed to the full participation of people with disabilities. Any person with a disability who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in the City's programs, services, activities and committee meetings, should contact the office of the ADA Coordinator (Name, Address, Phone number and Email) as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event."*
- The City should ensure that staff interacting with the public is fully trained on how to respond to TTY and relay calls for telephone communications with people who are deaf, have difficulty hearing or have speech disabilities.
- The City should ensure that information and resources at each department interacting with the public are available in alternate format. That could be done by having a large print sign at each department stating:
  - *"All of our materials are available, upon request, in alternate format such as audio, large print or Braille."*
- Ideally, the City will develop a system for training staff to meet these responsibilities especially knowing the processes for securing Braille, making large print, other types of alternate formats, understanding how to request interpreters or CART and the length of time needed and how to use the assistive listening systems and other special devices to assist people with disabilities to enjoy effective communication.

  Desired Outcome: Requests will be responded to in a timely manner, and in a way that protects the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability.

  Examples of common auxiliary aids and services include:

  - qualified sign language interpreters in person or through video remote interpreting (VRI) services
  - written materials
  - assistive listening devices and systems
  - closed caption decoders
  - open and closed captioning, including real-time captioning
  - videotext displays
  - qualified readers
  - audio recordings
  - Brailled materials and displays
  - large print materials
  - accessible electronic and information technology
- Ensure that the City's website and all associated links and forms from the City webpages are accessible to people with disabilities. Please review the Website Accessibility Evaluation of this Report.
- Ensure that all PDF forms and documents linked within the City's website are accessible to people with disabilities. The following forms and documents were found to be not accessible:
  - Leddy2014_2015_Student_Packet_final.pdf
- Ensure that City's residents who are deaf or hard of hearing have access to the City's Emergency notifications.

Additionally, under Title II of the ADA, emergency programs, services and activities must be accessible to people with disabilities.

Suggested resources:

- General guidance from the US Department of Justice on Effective Communication: http://www.ada.gov/effective-comm.htm
- Ensure that the City takes the necessary steps to effectively communicate with people with disabilities *(ADA Tool kit: Emergency Management from Department of Justice - http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7emergencymgmt.pdf) and FEMA Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters (http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odic/fnss_guidance.pdf).*
- Make the emergency plan available on the City's website and update the emergency procedure as often as is necessary.

III. Program Accessibility

The infrastructure of policies and procedures is the primary tool to ensure access to the always-changing constellation of programs, services and activities in the City. IHCD has also provided the City of Taunton with a Program Accessibility Workbook that is intended as an ongoing tool for each Department. It clarifies the standard policies and procedures that need to be in place but is also includes charts to use in assessing the accessibility of every existing or new program and whether a

person with a physical, sensory or cognitive disability could participate. There is an ongoing responsibility, a valuable habit for maintaining compliance.

IV. Transition Plan – The City knows what needs to be done relative to capital investment in facilities and outdoor areas and has a current prioritized plan of corrective action to be undertaken over a specific period of time.

Findings:

The Mayor allocated funds to undertake a comprehensive ADA Self-Evaluation leading to an ADA Transition Plan in FY 2015. A comprehensive review has been completed of the accessibility compliance of existing conditions of facilities, outdoor areas, programs, signage and wayfinding, and the City's website.

Recommendations:

Out of the substantial data generated by the ADA Self-Evaluation, priorities will be established for capital projects in buildings and outdoor areas that will become the City of Taunton's ADA Transition Plan for the next three to ten years. A public process will be implemented to share the draft priorities of the corrective action with the City's community of people with disabilities before the ADA Transition Plan priorities are set.

Evaluation of Facilities

Introduction

In preparation for the writing of the report, IHCD surveyed a set of the City's portfolio of facilities and properties as listed in the City of Taunton's Request for Proposal (RFP). As stipulated by the City, IHCD's scope of work covers City-owned and leased buildings, including a few churches used as polling places. As mentioned above, Taunton's portfolio includes 14 municipal buildings, 14 school buildings, 7 public safety buildings, 6 parking facilities, and 15 open spaces. As requested by the City, the following facilities were not included or were deleted in IHCD's scope of work[7]:

- Old E. Pole School;
- Barnum School;
- Walker School;
- Leonard School;
- City Hall;
- Martin Park (in construction);
- Public rights-of way (such as public and private streets, crosswalks, sidewalks, curb ramps, bus stops, etc.) that are not directly connected to the assessed facilities.

Overall, the City of Taunton faces a citywide challenge in ensuring access to all of its programs, services, and activities. Like many cities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Taunton has a large number of aging buildings in its municipal portfolio which pose barriers to residents and City employees with disabilities, and the sheer amount of work that would be required to bring these older facilities into compliance is daunting. As evidenced by the recent Transition Report prepared for Mayor Hoyer[8], and the City's ongoing work in updating its Open Space Plan[9] Taunton is undergoing an exciting period of visioning and revitalization planning while exploring the feasibility of multiple methods for continuing to service the public with quality services, the City is already considering the necessity for temporary consolidation of services within facilities that are more updated and accessible to the public. In addition, methods of improving and increasing the flexibility of public services may also include reconstruction, alterations, and reuse options for facilities and open spaces that are currently off line.[10] The City has taken an important step by engaging consultants to assist it in fulfilling the ADA administrative requirements to update its Self-Evaluation in order to update its Transition Plan based

[7] During the evaluation, IHCD noticed other program locations mentioned in public information that are not included within this ADA Evaluation RFP. An example is the Landfill at 340 East Britannia St., listed in the DPW FAQs.

[8] http://taunton-ma.gov/Pages/TauntonMA_Mayor/S03A21A81-03A21AAC.0/Transition%20Report%20Prepared%20for%20Mayor%20Hoye.pdf

[9] http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/FV1-0002D869/S04012AFC-04012C28

[10] Examples include progress towards rebuilding the old City Hall (as mentioned in recent news from Dec 2014 http://taunton.wickedlocal.com/article/20141205/News/141207573); and the City's 2013 Open Space and Recreation Survey (http://www.taunton-ma.gov/Pages/FV1-0002D869/S04012AFC-04012C28)

on current conditions. This ADA evaluation leading to an updated ADA Transition will be an important document to integrate into such planning and development efforts. The eventual accomplishment of the updated ADA Transition Plan will greatly enhance the City's sustainability far into the future.

While the City of Taunton did not provide IHCD with detailed information about the types of renovations and alterations that have occurred in the past several decades, it is clear that the City has undertaken at least moderate renovations to facilities after the passage and enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1991. Newly constructed or altered facilities or elements that were constructed or altered before March 15, 2012 and that do not comply with the 1991 Standards or with UFAS shall on or after March 15, 2012, be made accessible in accordance with the 2010 Standards.[11] Likewise, the work shall also meet the current requirements of Massachusetts Building Code including 521 CMR Architectural Access Board Regulations. Further, it is important to note that those elements in existing City facilities that are subject to supplemental requirements of the 2010 ADA Standards (i.e., elements for which there are neither technical nor scoping specifications in the 1991 Standards) such as (C) Recreational boating facilities; (D) Exercise machines and equipment; (E) Fishing piers and platforms; (H) Play areas; (J) Swimming pools, wading pools, and spas; and (L) Miscellaneous - (1) Team or player seating and (3) Accessible route in court sports facilities, need to be brought into compliance with 2010 ADA Standards.[12] Finally, many existing elements in the City such as sidewalks, ramps, parking lots, or restrooms have suffered from deferred maintenance that has failed to preserve or maintain accessibility features.[13] As these are worked on, the 2010 ADA Standards must be met.

The vast majority of facilities are partially accessible meaning that certain areas within the facility are somewhat usable by people with disabilities but are not in full compliance with current accessibility requirements, though they may have been compliant when they were built or last renovated – before 1991. Broadly speaking, key facilities throughout the City such as the City Hall Annex, and Parks and Recreation offices, and most fire stations are completely inaccessible. The Board of Health is an example of a partially accessible facility: the building features an accessible ramped entrance at the rear and directional signage is provided at the inaccessible main entrance door; however, the first floor clinic area is currently located where the passageway at the door has a restrictive width less than the minimum width requirement. In such a case, the clinic services might remain in the building, but be relocated or duplicated in an accessible room or area proximal to the first floor reception area as

[11] As described in 28 CFR 35.151(c) – Accessibility Standards and Compliance Date
[12] As described in 28 CFR 35.150(b)(2)(i)
[13] It is important to bear in mind that 28 CFR 35.133 - Maintenance of Accessible Features says: (a) A public entity shall maintain in operable working condition those features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. (b) This section does not prohibit isolated or temporary interruptions in service or access due to maintenance or repairs. (c) If the 2010 Standards reduce the technical requirements or the number of required accessible elements below the number required by the 1991 Standards, the technical requirements or the number of accessible elements in a facility subject to this part may be reduced in accordance with the requirements of the 2010 Standards. [56 FR 35716, July 26, 1991, as amended by Order No. 1694-93, 58 FR 17521, Apr. 5, 1993; AG Order No. 3180-2010, 75 FR 56178, Sept. 15, 2010]

necessary, and as long as equal benefits, including privacy, would be maintained in the alternate location.

When looked at in their entirety, the number of partially accessible and inaccessible facilities throughout the City makes it difficult to ensure access to all of Taunton's programs, services, and activities. As a way of understanding the breadth and depth of the challenge the City faces, it is useful to consider the following partial list of everyday municipal activities in which people with disabilities may be unable to independently participate due to the nature of the facilities in which these activities occur:

- Obtain a Zoning Compliance form;
- Participate on-stage in performances, award ceremonies, etc. at the Hopewell School;
- Participate in Microsoft Office Certification Program at the Library;
- Obtain a Building Permit;
- Independently review many opportunities posted at DPW bulletin boards;
- Participate in a variety of roles during team field sports activities;
- Participate in pool activities during Summer Festival;
- Join field gardening activities at the Nursing Home;
- Play with dogs and cats in certain areas of the Animal Shelter when choosing an adopted pet;
- Buy items at the Municipal Golf Clubhouse's Pro Shop

On a positive note, most City-owned facilities built or renovated after the year 1999 – including certain Schools, DPW, Oakland Fire Station – are substantially more accessible and meet most architectural requirements. Continued facility replacements or renovations will substantially reduce barriers and realize Taunton's commitment to inclusion and equal rights.[14] In the meantime, establishing policies and procedures to accommodate the public can ameliorate the greatest problems posed by existing barriers. It is worth noting that in the past years, the City of Taunton has taken several significant steps in this direction:

- Taunton has designated a part-time ADA Coordinator, Kevin Scanlon;
- Taunton has hired a consultant to undertake this ADA self-evaluation (as basis for the City's transition plan);
- Taunton has a Commission on Disabilities.

[14] Note that the ADA 2010 Standards Advisory 202.3 Alterations states: Although covered entities are permitted to limit the scope of an alteration to individual elements, the alteration of multiple elements within a room or space may provide a cost-effective opportunity to make the entire room or space accessible. Any elements or spaces of the building or facility that are required to comply with these requirements must be made accessible within the scope of the alteration, to the maximum extent feasible. If providing accessibility in compliance with these requirements for people with one type of disability (e.g., people who use wheelchairs) is not feasible, accessibility must still be provided in compliance with the requirements for people with other types of disabilities (e.g., people who have hearing impairments or who have vision impairments) to the extent that such accessibility is feasible.

Accessibility Survey Methodology

Given the nature of the continual need for upkeep and renovation in older cities like Taunton, it can be difficult to determine when a building or facility may have been renovated or altered. Therefore, IHCD's review of the City-owned facilities was based on compliance with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and rules and regulations of the 2006 Massachusetts Architectural Access Board for new construction for each element assumed to have undergone renovation or alteration. Any altered facilities or elements that were constructed or altered before March 15, 2012, and that do not comply with the 1991 ADA Standards shall on or after March 15, 2012, be made accessible in accordance with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Likewise, the work shall also meet the requirements of the 2006 Massachusetts Architectural Access Board.

The analysis of existing conditions that comprises the body of the report is based on observations and documentation completed by IHCD during site visits in the summer and fall of 2014. This accessibility survey included the following facilities:[15]

Municipal Buildings:

- Temporary City Hall *
- City Hall Annex
- Library
- Board of Health
- DPW*
- Park and Recreation
- TMLP Offices
- Retirement Board
- Human Services/ Housing Authority *
- Nursing Home
- Animal Shelter
- Airport
- Golf Course
- Building at Mayflower Cemetery

School Buildings:

- Taunton High School
- Parker Middle School
- (New) E. Pole Elementary School*
- Chamberlain Elementary School*
- Friedman Middle School

[15] The City of Taunton has provided IHCD with the list of City-owned and leased facilities. IHCD is not aware of, or is not contractually responsible for, any additional facilities that are not included in this list.

- Galligan Elementary School
- Leddy Pre-School*
- Martin Middle School*
- Hopewell Elementary School*
- East Taunton Elementary School
- Summer Street School
- Bennett Elementary School*
- Mulcahey Elementary School
- Cohannet School

Public Safety Buildings:

- Police Station
- Central Fire Station
- Weir Fire Station
- Bay Street Fire Station
- East Taunton Fire Station
- Oak Street Fire Station
- Oakland Fire Station

Parking Facilities:

- Court Street Parking Lot
- Bay Street Parking Lot
- Galligan's Court Parking Lot
- Parking Deck
- Trescott Street Parking Lot
- Weir Street Parking Lot

Parks & Recreation Facilities:

- Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary
- Davol Field
- Hartshorn Park
- Hopewell Park
- Liberty and Union Plaza
- Memorial Park
- Sikorski Field
- South Street Playground
- Taunton Green
- Vietnam Fountain
- Walker Park

- Weir Park
- Weir Riverfront Park
- Westside Park
- Whittenton Field
- Martin Park – ELIMINATED

Polling Locations Not City-Owned and Operated

- Liberty Christian Center (1,A)
- Westville Congregational Parish HS (1B)
- North Taunton Baptist Church (8B)

** Municipal Facility used as polling location*

Program Accessibility

"Programmatic access" requires that: "A public entity shall operate each service, program, or activity so that the service, program, or activity, when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities."[16] It further dictates a process by which ready accessibility be assessed, achieved and maintained.[17]

In Taunton, City-owned buildings range in levels of accessibility: they may be mostly accessible, such as Temporary City Hall, or completely inaccessible, such as the current Parks and Recreation facility. Throughout the City, many programs, services, and activities that are offered to the public are located in inaccessible facilities or in facilities with certain inaccessible features. For instance, facilities at five of the 14 municipal building sites are inaccessible and five of the six fire stations are inaccessible.

Additionally, at least seven facilities, City Hall Annex, Park and Recreation, Retirement Board, Nursing Home, Animal Shelter, Municipal Airport, and Municipal Golf Course, offer vehicular access only and do not provide any direct pedestrian route to their building entrances.

It's important to stress that the primary obligation to public entities such as the City of Taunton, under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, is to ensure that, when 'viewed in its entirety' the programs, services, and activities offered are equally available to people with disabilities. Taunton may achieve program accessibility by a number of methods. In many situations, providing access to facilities through structural methods, such as alteration of existing facilities and acquisition or construction of additional facilities, may be the most efficient method of providing program accessibility (refer to Structural Accessibility below).

[16] As described in 28 C.F.R §35.150(a).
[17] As described in 28 C.F.R. §§35.149 - .151.

Taunton may, however, provide services, programs, and activities to individuals with disabilities through alternative methods, if physical barriers in an inaccessible facility are not removed. Non-structural methods that achieve program accessibility include:

- Relocating a service to an accessible facility, e.g., moving a public information office from the third floor to the first floor of a building;
- Providing an aide or personal assistant to enable an individual with a disability to obtain the service;
- Providing benefits or services at an individual's home, or at an alternative accessible site.

Unlike private entities under Title III, public entities are not required to remove barriers from each facility, even if removal is readily achievable. A public entity must make its "programs" accessible. Physical changes to a building are required only when there is no other feasible way to make the program accessible.[18]

Although, in theory, programs, services, and activities can be relocated to an accessible space upon request in certain facilities, it is much more difficult to entirely relocate programs, services, and activities such as those provided in completely inaccessible building such as Park & Recreation, Animal Shelter, Municipal Airport, Municipal Golf Course, Building at Mayflower Hill Cemetery as well as older fire stations and polling places. With that said, providing duplicated services at other locations or the temporary relocation of services based upon individual requests may be the best practicable solution for the foreseeable future until such time when these buildings are completely renovated or replaced.

Given this situation, IHCD has made several recommendations in order to increase accessibility of programs, services, and activities provided by the City of Taunton.

These recommendations are organized into three distinct categories[19]:

1) Relocation of programs, services and activities within current facility;
2) Relocation of programs, services and activities to another facility;
3) Short-term renovations to ensure access to programs, services and activities.

IHCD has also provided recommendations regarding public rights of ways for facilities that are proximal to public transit facilities.

[18] Where programmatic accessibility can only be achieved through physical modifications, it is important to note that the bar for claiming technical infeasibility is quite high. *Technically Infeasible* **means: w**ith respect to an *alteration* of a *building* or a *facility*, something that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame; or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements.

[19] NOTE: This preliminary draft report should not be construed as providing Final draft recommendations.

1) Relocation of programs, services and activities within current facility

Often the simplest solution is for the City to use what it already has in place. IHCD strongly recommends the relocation of programs, services, and activities to accessible locations within the following locations:

- Airport- after minor renovations made to the Hanger building;
- Board of Health Clinic - first floor room with adequate width at door.

2) Relocation of programs, services and activities to another facility

When not possible to relocate them within the current facility, program, services, and activities should be relocated to an accessible facility. The following program, services, and activities are offered in inaccessible buildings. IHCD strongly recommends that the City identify accessible facilities where the programs, services and activities offered in the following locations could be relocated:

- City Hall Annex – second floor;
- Park and Recreation – no sidewalks, vehicular access only;
- Retirement Board – no sidewalks, vehicular access only.

3) Renovations to ensure access to programs, services and activities

When program accessibility cannot be achieved through non-structural methods, physical changes to a facility may be the only feasible option to ensure access to services, programs, and activities to individuals with disabilities – for more information on structural methods, refer to Structural Accessibility below. IHCD strongly recommends that the City improve accessibility features in the following locations:

- Temporary City Hall;
- Public Library;
- Board of Health;
- DPW;
- TMLP Offices;
- Human Services/Housing Authority;
- Nursing Home;
- Animal Shelter;
- Municipal Golf Course;
- All (Six) Public Parking Facilities;
- All on-line Recreation, Parks and Open Spaces facilities;
- Public Safety facilities.

Although the Building at the Mayflower Hill Cemetery is not currently being utilized, the City has expressed a desire to renovate this small facility. If so, IHCD's finding is that this will require a ramped entrance to mitigate the 21.5 inch height at the entrance, plus the addition of a van-accessible parking space.

Rights of Ways

Although the scope of this ADA Survey does not include evaluation of public rights of way, the ADA Standards include the requirement to provide at least one accessible route from all Site Arrival Points., such as existing sidewalks, walkways, driveways to parking areas and curb ramps. As these are part of the approach route to facility entrances, IHCD has included general evaluation and recommendations for these important pedestrian elements. Improvement of these features can greatly increase the accessibility and usability of many city facilities.

Desirable objectives in the public right-of-way include curb ramps that are flatter than a 1:12 slope; approach walkways that are smooth, level and maintain cross slopes that are no more than a 1:48 slope; adjacent landings that are near-level; signal call buttons within easy reach ranges of a person who uses a wheelchair; equipment installations that accommodate the techniques of low-vision and white cane travel; and crossing information that is usable by all pedestrians.

With regards to rights of ways improvements, it is important to note that, in certain cases, existing conditions prevent the full achievement of current ADA accessibility standards during accessibility-related and other capital planning alterations. For example, the existence of an underground structure, such as a utility vault, manhole, or sewer inlet at a street crossing may preclude the installation of a new public sidewalk curb ramp in full compliance with provisions for new construction.

In such cases, where existing constraints in an alteration project prevent the full implementation of accessibility objectives (including practical usability considerations), the ADA and 504 regulations provide a degree of flexibility to designers and agencies. From the ADA Title II regulation:

> *35.151 New construction and alterations. (b) Alteration. Each facility or part of a facility altered by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public entity in a manner that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or part of the facility shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be altered in such manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, if the alteration was commenced after January 26, 1992.*[20]

Rights of Ways recommendations are applicable to all facility programs that are not vehicular-access only.

Structural Accessibility

Sometimes small alteration projects can greatly improve the level of accessibility at facilities.

IHCD identified the following recurring accessibility issues within public areas throughout the facilities in Taunton:

[20] Note that cost is not a trigger of infeasibility in alterations.

Approach and Entrance:

- Sidewalks with curb ramps with excessive slopes, broken surfaces, missing detectable warnings, and/or no level landings; [21]
- Accessible parking spaces with excessive slopes and/or with inadequate access aisles or signs;
- Exterior route between public entrance and site arrival points (public streets and sidewalks, public transit stops, facility parking, and drop-off locations with tripping hazards, lack of curb ramps and other potential barriers;
- Exterior ramps with excessive slopes, broken surfaces, non-compliant railings, and no level landings at top or bottom;
- Entrance doors without level landings and inadequate maneuvering clearances;
- Locked entrances with inaccessible intercoms or doorbells;
- Accessible entrances that are not properly identified;
- Inaccessible entrances without signage directing to accessible entrance.

Access to Goods and Services:

- Unsecured weather mats and carpets that create tripping hazards, or even barriers, along circulation paths;
- Doors that require excessive opening force and with non-compliant hardware;
- Service counters that are above 36" high and lack required clear space;
- Stairways with missing or non-compliant handrails;
- Many rooms and spaces lack the required designation signage;
- Signs are incorrectly mounted on walls, doors, and door frames or lack raised characters, Braille, and compliant typography;
- Egress routes and fire exits that are not properly identified.

Toilet Rooms:

- Toilet rooms with improperly mounted grab bars, dispensers, mirrors, and/or coat hooks;
- Toilet rooms lack accessible plumbing fixtures, maneuvering clearances, and/or fire alarms;
- Signs at inaccessible toilet rooms do not direct users to nearest accessible amenities.

Additional Access:

- Inaccessible drinking fountains;
- Wall-mounted hand sanitizers that are above 48" high;
- Telephones without TTY capability.

[21] Review of public rights-of way that are not directly connected to the assessed facilities was not included in IHCD's scope of work.

As part of renovations to ensure access to programs, services and activities, IHCD strongly recommends the remediation of the following recurring accessibility issues that were identified throughout the facilities in Taunton:

Approach and Entrance:

- Repair or replace curb ramps;
- Re-grade, resurface, and re-stripe accessible parking spaces;
- Repair exterior route between sidewalk, public transit stop, parking, and building entrance;
- Repair or replace exterior ramps and handrails;
- Install automatic door openers as an option in lieu of re-grading or doing structural work at entrances;
- Provide accessible intercoms and doorbells at entrances;
- Provide accessible signage at entrances and identify each accessible entrance with International Symbol of Accessibility;
- Ensure that accessible entrances and routes to accessible entrances are labeled.

Access to Goods and Services:

- Secure loose weather mats or carpets;
- Replace door knobs with lever-type hardware;
- Create a comprehensive maintenance program and schedule to check and adjust the opening force of all exterior and interior doors. Where not possible, either keep doors open during regular hours or add automatic openers;
- Ensure that a portion of each counter is at least 36" wide and no more than 36" above the floor. Alternatively, provide an auxiliary counter with a maximum height of 36" in close proximity to the main counter, or provide equivalent facilitation. Equivalent facilitation may be provided in the form of a folding shelf attached to the main counter, an auxiliary table nearby, a clipboard made available to the public, or other means.
- Replace older handrails along stairways;
- Implement a comprehensive signage plan to ensure that ADA-compliant signs are installed in all facilities:
    - Ensure all permanent rooms and spaces have designation signage alongside the doors;
    - Ensure room designation signage has raised characters and Braille;
    - Ensure room designation signage is not covered by artwork or other objects;
    - Ensure that egress routes and fire exits are signed appropriately.

Toilet Rooms:

- Make minor (non-structural) modifications to toilet rooms including relocating grab bars, dispensers, mirrors, and coat hooks;
- Make alterations inaccessible toilet rooms that meet all ADA/MAAB requirements;
- Ensure signage at inaccessible toilet rooms direct users to accessible amenities.

Additional Access:

- Replace older drinking fountains with accessible fixtures. Provide a water cooler with cups along an accessible route on an interim basis until fixtures are upgraded;
- Lower hand sanitizers to 48" above the floor;
- Install a TTY device on each payphone.

Fields and Courts:

- Provide at least one smooth, firm, level , 36 inch-wide path from general public's pedestrian entry point and accessible parking or drop-off area to connect with both team dugouts, bleachers, picnic tables and seating areas, and at least one accessible portable toilet, if provided;
- Provide at least one smooth, firm, level , 36 inch-wide path from general public's pedestrian entry point and accessible parking or drop-off area to connect with both sides of courts (where teams switch sides); or at minimum, one side of hardtop court;
- Lower concession stands to be no higher than 36 inches and along an accessible path;
- Ensure signage directs users to accessible amenities.

In some cases, structural accessibility modifications can be completed for programs, services, and functions in one portion of a site without interrupting the functioning of other program areas on the same site. An example is where a playground and entry seating area may be entirely accessible, but the fields, basketball court and portable toilet room just beyond the play areas, do not yet have any accessible route connections from the entrance. In fact, the majority of the on-line recreation facilities within this inventory share this and similar issues; and most can be modified to meet minimal accessibility obligations with the provision of an accessible route to the perimeter of the field playing areas, team seating areas, both sides of the court, plus the addition of an accessible wheelchair seating location at team seating and spectator locations.

Employment Areas

Although not included in the scope of work of this project, IHCD identified the following recurring accessibility issues within staff areas throughout the facilities in Taunton:

Kitchens and Staff Lounges: In older facilities, these staff-only amenities are often completely inaccessible. Non-compliant kitchens and/or staff lounges can be found in the following facilities: Temporary City Hall, DPW, fire stations.

Toilet rooms: The staff-only amenities often lack accessible plumbing fixtures and maneuvering clearances. Non-compliant toilet rooms can be found in most fire stations.

Locker rooms: In addition to toilet rooms, these staff-only amenities often lack accessible lockers and shower rooms. Non-compliant locker rooms can be found in the following facilities: fire stations.

Offices without public interface: The staff-only amenities often lack accessible signage, door hardware, maneuvering clearances, and alarms.

IHCD strongly recommends a comprehensive renovation plan to remediate the recurring accessibility issues within the staff areas mentioned above. When kitchens, staff lounges, toilet rooms, locker rooms, and offices without public interface are altered as part of a major renovation in the building, they may need to be brought into compliance with the current accessibility laws and regulations. Before these staff-only amenities are ready to be renovated, the City should be prepared to alter any of them as part of a reasonable accommodation request by a staff member with disabilities.

City of Taunton, MA

141 Oak Street, Taunton, MA 02780
ph: (508) 821-1000

ADA Coordinator

Contact: **Kevin Scanlon , ADA Coordinator**

Phone: 508-821-1051

Fax: 508-821-1043

Additional Links:

Planning and Conservation Dept.

The Americans with Disabilities Act is a Federal law that was adopted in 1990. The ADA is a civil rights law that, in certain circumstances, prohibits discrimination based on disability. The ADA states that a covered entity shall not discriminate against a qualified individual with a disability. This applies to job application procedures, hiring, advancement and discharge of employees, worker's compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. Additionally, no individual may be discriminated against on the basis of disability with regards to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, or accommodations of any place of public service or accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation or provides a public service. One of the requirements of the Act was that all cities and towns had to appoint an ADA Coordinator. The ADA Coordinator is responsible for working to bring all Municipal services, infrastructure and City owned buildings into compliance with the Act. Privately owned facilities do not fall under the ADA Coordinator’s purview. For any issue with a City provided service or city owned building you can contact the Planning and Conservation office to address the issue.
The Additional Links section contains links to several State and Federal websites for additional information and assistance with compliance on privately owned facilities

ADA Grievance Procedures (revised March 2015)

City of Taunton, Massachusetts
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Purpose
The purpose of the ADA grievance procedure is to ensure a prompt and equitable resolution of complaints by any city employee, applicant, service recipient, or member of the general public that she/he or a specific class of individuals has been subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability by the City of Taunton. Any grievant may, by her or himself, file a complaint with the City of Taunton within ninety (90) days of the date of the alleged discrimination, unless the time for filing is extended by the City for good cause.

Applicability:
This grievance procedure has been adopted by the City of Taunton.

Standing:
A grievance may be brought by any city employee, applicant, service recipient, or member of the general public. Only the grievant will have official standing; that is, the grievance must be brought directly by the grievant seeking redress or remedy, unless, the grievant is unable, because of the disability, to represent her/himself.

Legal Representation:
This grievance procedure is meant to be informal, and cannot be legally binding on either party. Therefore, legal representation on behalf of either party is discouraged and shall only be allowed in special circumstances. Such legal representation obviously carries with it a threat of litigation and is thus contrary to the intent of the policy. Similarly, any grievance or complaint involving existing or threatened civil or criminal litigation cannot be addressed by this policy.

Procedure:
This procedure has been structured to try to resolve the problems at the operating level. For example, if the problem is within the Building Department, the department head of that department would be responsible for implementing any action resulting from the grievance.

STEP 1 – Department Level:
The grievant shall first attempt to resolve the complaint at the level of the department exercising jurisdiction. This grievance may be either oral or written, and shall be submitted to the department head (or designee), who shall meet the grievant as necessary.

The department head shall notify the ADA Coordinator upon receipt of the grievance.

The department head shall issue a written finding, with copies to the grievant and the ADA Coordinator, within twenty (20) working days of submission of the grievance.

STEP 2 – ADA Coordinator Level:
If the complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the grievant, or if the department head lacks authority or jurisdiction, the grievant may submit the grievance to the ADA Coordinator:

Kevin R. Scanlon
City of Taunton ADA Coordinator
15 Summer Street
Taunton, Ma 02780
508-821-1051 phone
508-821-1665 fax
kscanlon@taunton-ma.gov

Said submission must be in writing and filed within ten (10) working days of the finding of the department head.

The ADA Coordinator (or designee) shall meet with the grievant and shall issue a written finding within twenty (20) working days of the submission of the Step 2 grievance, and shall provide a copy of the finding to the grievant.

STEP 3 – Municipal Council:
If the complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the grievant, she/he may submit the grievance to the Municipal Council.

Said submission must be in writing and filed within ten (10) working days of the findings of the ADA Coordinator.

The Municipal Council (or designee) shall meet with the grievant and shall issue a written finding within twenty (20) working days of the submission of the step 3 grievance and shall provide a copy of the finding to the grievant.

NOTE:
Any decision or recommendation that requires approval of actions or commitment of funds beyond the level of normal departmental authority must be submitted by the Department Head or the ADA Coordinator to the appropriate board or committee, together with her/his recommendation for action. Said board or committee must approve the ADA Coordinator's recommendation prior to implementation, and must seek any necessary funding from the Municipal Council.

All written complaints received by Kevin R. Scanlon, ADA Coordinator or his designee, appeals to the Municipal Council or his/her designee, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the City of Taunton for at least three years.

Sample Job Description

ADA Coordinator
City of Taunton

Essential Responsibilities
The City of Taunton ADA Coordinator has five overarching goals and responsibilities:

1. Provide critical insight to the Mayor and City Administrators on developing strategies that advance civil rights, access, and inclusion of people with disabilities through policy reform, systems advocacy, technology innovation, and creative programming

2. Coordinate and monitor the City's compliance efforts relating to title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as well as other federal, state and local statutes that prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities

3. Engage stakeholders and community residents with disabilities in framing a meaningful dialogue, conceptualizing ideas, organizing priorities, and processing actions through the Disability Commission and other civic entities or organizations.

4. Collaborate with other City departments to ensure timely and quality service provision of programs intended to facilitate access for people with disabilities. These would include but not be limited to programs such as the Residential HP Parking Program and Emergency Preparedness Plan.

5. Serve as a resource for City Departments, residents, tourists, businesses, and developers by providing training, technical assistance, information & referral, dissemination of material on disability issues, disability policies of the City of Taunton, and other disability resources available in the City of Taunton.

Qualifications:
Here are some of the qualifications that help an ADA Coordinator to be effective:

- Familiarity with the City of Taunton's structure, activities, and employees
- Knowledge of the ADA and other laws addressing the rights of people with disabilities, such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794
- Experience with people with a broad range of disabilities
- Knowledge of various alternative formats and alternative technologies that enable people with disabilities to communicate, participate, and perform tasks
- Ability to work cooperatively with all of the pertinent government entities and people with disabilities
- Familiarity with any local disability advocacy groups or other disability groups
- Skills and training in negotiation and mediation
- Organizational and analytical skills

ADA Notice (revised March 2015)

City of Taunton, Massachusetts
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

In accordance with the requirements of title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), the City of Taunton will not discriminate against qualified individuals with disabilities on the basis of disability in its services, programs, or activities.

Employment: The City of Taunton does not discriminate on the basis of disability in its hiring or employment practices, and complies with all regulations promulgated by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under title I of the ADA.

Effective Communication: The City of Taunton will generally, upon request, provide appropriate aids and services leading to effective communication for qualified person with disabilities so they can participate equally in the City of Taunton's programs services, and activities, including qualified sign language interpreters, documents in Braillle, and other ways of making information and communications accessible to people who have speech, hearing, or vision impairments.

Modifications to Policies and Procedures: The City of Taunton will make all reasonable modifications to policies and programs to ensure that people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy all of tis programs, services, and activities. For example, individuals with service animals are welcomed in the City of Taunton offices, even where pets are generally prohibited.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of the City of Taunton, should contact the office of ADA Coordinator Kevin R. Scanlon, 508-821-1051 phone, 508-821-1665 fax, kscanlon@taunton-ma.gov as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event. In some cases, there may be a much longer period of time before the scheduled event (e.g., for an ASL sign language interpreter or CART reporter which may be up to six (6) weeks).

The ADA does not require the City of Taunton to take any action that would fundamentally alter the nature of its programs or services, or impose an undue financial or administrative burden. Complaints that a program, service, or activity of the City of Taunton is not accessible to persons with disabilities should be director to ADA Coordinator Kevin R. Scanlon, 508-821-1051 phone, 508-821-1665 fax, kscanlon@taunton-ma.gov.

The City of Taunton will not place a surcharge on a particular individual with a disability or any group of individuals with disabilities to cover the cost of providing auxiliary aids/services or reasonable modifications of policy, such as retrieving items from locations that are open to the public but are not accessible to person who use wheelchairs.

Dutra Memorial

ADA Assessment

10.12.23

10/12/2023

Facility Inventory **LOCATION:** Dutra Memorial

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

NO PARKING (SIDE ROAD HAS NO PARKING SIGN) 3.5 ~~1.4~~ 5.0 2.5'

PATH PACKED GRAVEL

CURB (stone 2.5" high to PATH)

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

PARKING NA			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			
RAMPS NA			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		X	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water NA			
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	X		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		X	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane NA		X	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"		X	
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		X	
Entrances NA			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and *not* be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

STAIRS and DOORS NA			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES NA			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES NA			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, Controls and Signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

NOTES

LOCATION Dutra Memorial

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access			
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

NO
PARKING

Hart St 218-248
DEAD END

SMARTTOOL
5.0°1

SMARTTUBE

Hart Street Monument

ADA Assessment

10.12.23

10/12/23

Facility Inventory **LOCATION:** Hart St. Monument

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots)	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

WWII-MONUMENT IN GRASS - NO PATH -

- NO AMENITY'S
- STREET PARKING W/CURB CUT

LOCATION Hart St. Monument

PARKING ON Road parking only

Total Spaces	*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	1 space
26-50	2 spaces
51-75	3 spaces
76-100	4 spaces
101-150	5 spaces
151-200	6 spaces
201-300	7 spaces
301-400	8 spaces
401-500	9 spaces

Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		X	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			

RAMPS

Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12 N/A			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION Hart St Monument

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	X		
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		X	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	X		
No ponding of water	X		
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	X		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant	X		
3 ft wide minimum	X		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50). 3.1			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	X		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane		X	
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80" N/A			
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs	X		
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and *not* be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

LOCATION Hart St. Monument

STAIRS and DOORS NA			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION Hart St. Monument

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES

LOCATION Hart St. Monument

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, Controls and Signs N/A			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

NOTES

LOCATION Hart St. Monument

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access			
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

Martin Parkway

ADA Assessment

10.12.23

10/12/2023

Facility Inventory **LOCATION:** Martin Parkway

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails ✓		Surface material paved
		Dimensions 50"
		Rails N/A
		Signage (for visually impaired) N/A
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance N/A	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

No parking, accessible ramps from road - both ends
monument - not accessible, on grass
no other facilities/amenities, besides walking trail

LOCATION Martin Parkway 10/12/23

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75	N/A	3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance			N/A
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			N/A
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			N/A
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			N/A
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			N/A
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			N/A
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			N/A
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			N/A
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present	✓		
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow	✓		textured, red
RAMPS N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION Martin Parkway 10/12/2023

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access N/A			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance	✓		accessible ramp from road
Disembarking area at accessible entrance	✓		
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed	✓		
No ponding of water	✓		
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	✓		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant	✓		
3 ft wide minimum	✓		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	✓		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch	✓		
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane	✓		N/A
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and *not* be the service entrance			N/A
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			N/A
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			N/A
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

LOCATION Martin Parkway 10/12/23

STAIRS and DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs N/A			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors N/A			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION Martin Parkway

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES

LOCATION Martin Parkway

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors N/A			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, Controls and Signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

NOTES

LOCATION Martin Parkway

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION N/A

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access			
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

140 SOUTH
NEW BEDFORD
CAPE COD

MEMORIAL BRIDGE
MILL RIVER

140

Oak Ave Park

ADA Assessment

10.12.23

10/12/23

Facility Inventory **LOCATION:** Oak Ave Park

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails N/A		Surface material
		Dimensions
		Rails
		Signage (for visually impaired)
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) ✓	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all No
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths No
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair No
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance N/A	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

No accessible trails or access to playground
6-7.5" drop from lawn to play area
mulch floor not accessible
Play area not wheelchair accessible
No parking No other facilities/amenities

LOCATION Oak Ave Park

PARKING N/A

Total Spaces	*Required Accessible Spaces*
Up to 25	1 space
26-50	2 spaces
51-75	3 spaces
76-100	4 spaces
101-150	5 spaces
151-200	6 spaces
201-300	7 spaces
301-400	8 spaces
401-500	9 spaces

Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance		✓	
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.		✓	
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle			N/A
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.			
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces			
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign			
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)			
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%			
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present			
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			

RAMPS N/A

Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION Oak Ave Park

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		✓	
Disembarking area at accessible entrance		✓	
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		✓	
No ponding of water	✓		
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	✓		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		✓	
3 ft wide minimum	✓		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).	✓		
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		✓	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			N/A
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs		✓	
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and *not* be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

grass/mowed lawn, no paths, no parking, no curb, & no drop-off/ access area

LOCATION Oak Ave Park

STAIRS and DOORS			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs N/A			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors N/A			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION Oak Ave Park

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES

LOCATION Oak Ave Park

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, Controls and Signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign			
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high			
Letters and numbers raised .03"			
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color			

NOTES

LOCATION Oak Ave park

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access			
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

Westville Conservation Area

ADA Assessment

10.12.23

10/12/2023

Facility Inventory **LOCATION:** Westville Conservation Area

ACTIVITY	EQUIPMENT	NOTES
Picnic Facilities N/A	Tables & Benches	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Access to Open Spaces
		Back and Arm Rests
		Adequate number
	Grills	Height of Cooking Surface
		Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Trash Cans	Located adjacent to accessible paths
	Picnic Shelters	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Located near accessible water fountains, trash can, restroom, parking, etc.
Trails ✓		Surface material grass, mown, mostly level
		Dimensions > 4 ft.
		Rails N/A
		Signage (for visually impaired) Not accessible
Swimming Facilities N/A	Pools	Entrance
		Location from accessible parking
		Safety features i.e. warning for visually impaired
	Beaches	Location from accessible path into water
		Handrails
		Location from accessible parking
		Shade provided
Play Areas (tot lots) N/A	All Play Equipment i.e. swings, slides	Same experience provided to all
	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Enough space between equipment for wheelchair
Game Areas: *ballfield *basketball *tennis N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Berm cuts onto courts
	Equipment	Height
		Dimensions
		Spectator Seating
Boat Docks N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
Fishing Facilities N/A	Access Routes	Located adjacent to accessible paths
		Handrails
	Equipment	Arm Rests
		Bait Shelves
		Handrails
		Fish Cleaning Tables
Programming N/A	Are special programs at your facilities accessible?	Learn-to-Swim
		Guided Hikes
		Interpretive Programs
Services and Technical Assistance N/A	Information available in alternative formats i.e. for visually impaired No	
	Process to request interpretive services (i.e. sign language interpreter) for meetings	

Dirt parking lot, 1 handicapped spot, entrance not accessible (not stable/firm path, 6.7% slope entering trail, rest of trail is relatively flat but uneven surfaces in the grass

No facilities/amenities, some trails narrow/uneven/steep but main loop is relatively flat + wide

LOCATION Westville Cons Area

PARKING			
Total Spaces		*Required Accessible Spaces*	
Up to 25		1 space ✓	
26-50		2 spaces	
51-75		3 spaces	
76-100		4 spaces	
101-150		5 spaces	
151-200		6 spaces	
201-300		7 spaces	
301-400		8 spaces	
401-500		9 spaces	
Specification for Accessible Spaces	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Accessible space located closest to accessible entrance	✓		
Where spaces cannot be located within 200 ft of accessible entrance, drop-off area is provided within 100 ft.			N/A
Minimum width of 13 ft includes 8 ft space plus 5 ft access aisle	✓		
Van space – minimum of 1 van space for every accessible space, 8 ft wide plus 8 ft aisle. Alternative is to make all accessible spaces 11 ft wide with 5 ft aisle.	✓		1 spot @ 16ft wide
Sign with international symbol of accessibility at each space or pair of spaces	✓		
Sign minimum 5 ft, maximum 8 ft to top of sign		✓	Sign (top) @ 9ft tall
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed (no cracks)	✓		
Surface slope less than 1:20, 5%	✓		
Curbcut to pathway from parking lot at each space or pair of spaces, if sidewalk (curb) is present		✓	no curb
Curbcut is a minimum width of 3 ft, excluding sloped sides, has sloped sides, all slopes not to exceed 1:12, and textured or painted yellow			N/A gate for access 3ft wide but fence broken, gate bolted shut alternative access 3ft wide grass

RAMPS N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Slope Maximum 1:12			
Minimum width 4 ft between handrails			
Handrails on both sides if ramp is longer than 6 ft			
Handrails at 34" and 19" from ramp surface			
Handrails extend 12" beyond top and bottom			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 2"			
Clearance of 1½" between wall and wall rail			
Non-slip surface			
Level platforms (4ft x 4 ft) at every 30 ft, at top, at bottom, at change of direction			

LOCATION Westville Conservation Area

SITE ACCESS, PATH OF TRAVEL, ENTRANCES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Site Access			
Accessible path of travel from passenger disembarking area and parking area to accessible entrance		✓	grassy / dirt, not hard packed or stable surface
Disembarking area at accessible entrance			N/A
Surface evenly paved or hard-packed		✓	
No ponding of water	✓		
Path of Travel			
Path does not require the use of stairs	✓		
Path is stable, firm and s lip resistant		✓	
3 ft wide minimum	✓		
Slope maximum 1:20 (5%) and maximum cross pitch is 2% (1:50).			
Continuous common surface, no changes in level greater than ½ inch		✓	
Any objects protruding onto the pathway must be detected by a person with a visual disability using a cane			N/A
Objects protruding more than 4" from the wall must be within 27" of the ground, or higher than 80"			N/A
Curb on the pathway must have curb cuts at drives, parking and drop-offs			N/A
Entrances N/A			
Primary public entrances accessible to person using wheelchair, must be signed, gotten to independently, and *not* be the service entrance			
Level space extending 5 ft. from the door, interior and exterior of entrance doors			
Minimum 32" clear width opening (i.e. 36" door with standard hinge)			
At least 18" clear floor area on latch, pull side of door			
Door handle no higher than 48" and operable with a closed fist			
Vestibule is 4 ft plus the width of the door swinging into the space			
Entrance(s) on a level that makes elevators accessible			
Door mats less than ½" thick are securely fastened			
Door mats more than ½" thick are recessed			
Grates in path of travel have openings of ½" maximum			
Signs at non-accessible entrance(s) indicate direction to accessible entrance			
Emergency egress – alarms with flashing lights and audible signals, sufficiently lighted			

NOTES

LOCATION Westville Cons Area

STAIRS and DOORS N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stairs			
No open risers			
Nosings not projecting			
Treads no less than 11" wide			
Handrails on both sides			
Handrails 34"-38" above tread			
Handrail extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond top and bottom riser (if no safety hazard and space permits)			
Handgrip oval or round			
Handgrip has a smooth surface			
Handgrip diameter between 1¼" and 1½"			
1½" clearance between wall and handrail			
Doors			
Minimum 32" clear opening			
At least 18" clear floor space on pull side of door			
Closing speed minimum 3 seconds to within 3" of the latch			
Maximum pressure 5 pounds interior doors			
Threshold maximum ½" high, beveled on both sides			
Hardware operable with a closed fist (no conventional door knobs or thumb latch devices)			
Hardware minimum 36", maximum 48" above the floor			
Clear, level floor space extends out 5 ft from both sides of the door			
Door adjacent to revolving door is accessible and unlocked			
Doors opening into hazardous area have hardware that is knurled or roughened			

NOTES

LOCATION Westville Cons. Area

FLOORS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, TELEPHONES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Floors N/A			
Non-slip surface			
Carpeting is high-density, low pile, non-absorbent, stretched taut, securely anchored			
Corridor width minimum is 3 ft			
Objects (signs, ceiling lights, fixtures) can only protrude 4" into the path of travel from a height of 27" to 80" above the floor			
Drinking Fountains N/A			
Spouts no higher than 36" from floor to outlet			
Hand operated push button or level controls			
Spouts located near front with stream of water as parallel to front as possible			
If recessed, recess a minimum 30" width, and no deeper than depth of fountain			
If no clear knee space underneath, clear floor space 30" x 48" to allow parallel approach			
Telephones			
Highest operating part a maximum 54" above the floor			
Access within 12" of phone, 30" high by 30" wide			
Adjustable volume control on headset so identified			
SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND SWITCHES			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Switches, Controls and Signs			
Switches and controls for light, heat, ventilation, windows, fire alarms, thermostats, etc, must be a minimum of 36" and a maximum of 48" above the floor for a forward reach, a maximum of 54" for a side reach			N/A
Electrical outlets centered no lower than 18" above the floor			N/A
Warning signals must be visual as well as audible			N/A
Signs			
Mounting height must be 60" to centerline of the sign	✓		outdoor trail map kiosk
Within 18" of door jamb or recessed			N/A
Letters and numbers a t least 1¼" high		✓	
Letters and numbers raised .03"		✓	
Letters and numbers contrast with the background color	✓		

NOTES

LOCATION Westville Cons Area

RESTROOMS – also see Doors and Vestibules N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
5 ft turning space measured 12" from the floor			
At least one Sink:			
Clear floor space of 30" by 48" to allow a forward approach			
Mounted without pedestal or legs, height 34" to top of rim			
Extends at least 22" from the wall			
Open knee space a minimum 19" deep, 30" width, and 27" high			
Cover exposed pipes with insulation			
Faucets operable with closed fist (lever or spring activated handle)			
At least one Stall:			
Accessible to person using wheelchair at 60" wide by 72" deep			
Stall door is 36" wide			
Stall door swings out			
Stall door is self closing			
Stall door has a pull latch			
Lock on stall door is operable with a closed fist, and 32" above the floor			
Coat hook is 54" high			
Toilet			
18" from center to nearest side wall			
42" minimum clear space from center to farthest wall or fixture			
Top of seat 17"-19" above the floor			
Grab Bars			
On back and side wall closest to toilet			
1¼" diameter			
1½" clearance to wall			
Located 30" above and parallel to the floor			
Acid-etched or roughened surface			
42" long			
Fixtures			
Toilet paper dispenser is 24" above floor			
One mirror set a maximum 38" to bottom (if tilted, 42")			
Dispensers (towel, soap, etc) at least one of each a maximum 42" above the floor			

NOTES

LOCATION Westville Conservation Area

SWIMMING POOLS – accessibility can be via ramp, lifting device, or transfer area N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Ramp at least 34" wide with a non-slip surface extending into the shallow end, slope not exceeding 1:6 with handrails on both sides			
Lifting device			
Transfer area 18" above the path of travel and a minimum of 18" wide			
Unobstructed path of travel not less than 48" wide around pool			
Non-slip surface			

LOCATION

SHOWER ROOMS - Showers must accommodate both wheel-in and transfer use N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
Stalls 36" by 60" minimum, with a 36" door opening			
Floors are pitched to drain the stall at the corner farthest from entrance			
Floors are non-slip surface			
Controls operate by a single lever with a pressure balance mixing valve			
Controls are located on the center wall adjacent to the hinged seat			
Shower heads attached to a flexible metal hose			
Shower heads attached to wall mounting adjustable from 42" to 72" above the floor			
Seat is hinged and padded and at least 16" deep, folds upward, securely attached to side wall, height is 18" to the top of the seat, and at least 24" long			
Soap trays without handhold features unless they can support 250 pounds			
2 grab bars are provided, one 30" and one 48" long, or one continuous L shaped bar			
Grab bars are placed horizontally at 36" above the floor line			

LOCATION

PICNICKING N/A			
Specification	*Yes*	*No*	*Comments/Transition Notes*
A minimum of 5% of the total tables must be accessible with clear space under the table top not less than 30" wide and 19" deep per seating space and not less than 27" clear from the ground to the underside of the table. An additional 29" clear space (totaling 48") must extend beyond the 19" clear space under the table to provide access			
For tables without toe clearance, the knee space under the table must be at least 28" high, 30" wide and 24" deep.			
Top of table no higher than 32" above ground			
Surface of the clear ground space under and around the table must be stable, firma nd slip-resistant, and evenly graded with a maximum slope of 2% in all directions			
Accessible tables, grills and fire rings must have clear ground space of at least 36" around the perimeter			

PARKING

PARKING

Westville Conservation Area
Westville Conservation Area
This property is open for your enjoyment from dawn until dusk. Please take nothing but pictures and leave nothing but footprints.
The Westville Conservation Area is owned by the City of Taunton's Conservation Commission, and is protected by a conservation restriction held by The Trustees of Reservations. Neither the City of Taunton nor The Trustees of Reservations can assume responsibility for injuries or for the loss or theft of personal property.
Cars parked in this lot when the property is not open risk being ticketed and towed.
Please take all trash with you.

HAPPY FALL

City of Taunton - Cost Estimation for Parks and Recreation Facilities

City Priorities	*Cost Estimate Notes:
Priority 1: Program Access	- Cost of design is not included
Priority 2: Safety	- Does not include costs when note indicates future work
Priority 3: Approach and Entrance	- Labor cannot be estimated for all remedies
Priority 4: Access to Goods and Services	- There is no cost noted when it's presumeto be a maintenance issue.
Priority 5: Toilet or Bathing Rooms	*Estimates are intended as a guide to budgeting access modifications and are not intended to be absolutely comprehensive or definitive.*
Priority 6: Additional Access	

**** 'Dependent on Distance'**

Each linear foot of 3 foot wide asphalt costs $13. Each case requires the City to determine the actual distance to be covered.

The total calculation does not include these costs.

Information Provided by Institute for Human Centered Design									Information Provided by City of Taunton				
FACILITY	REFERENCE #	FD WORK ORDER #	ELEMENT	ISSUE / PHYSICAL BARRIER	LOCATION WITHIN FACILITY	CITY PRIORITIES	PRIORITY FOR BARRIER REMOVAL	ACTION FOR BARRIER REMOVAL	*ESTIMATED COST OF BARRIER REMOVAL	PROJECT START DATE	PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE FOR BARRIER REMOVAL	BARRIER REMOVED	X
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**002**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Needs maintenance Water accumulation		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Regrade and restripe parking areas. Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide	$870.00		Jun-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**003**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Needs maintenance Not connected to accessible route		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide one accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**001**		5. Point of Entry	A. Not near public transit stop F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide one accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**011**		5. Point of Entry	F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide one accessible route.	$300.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**004**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope and cross slope at walkways. Provide sings next to accessible routes.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**006**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided G. Changes in level L. Water accumulation M. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide one accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**015**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery M. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope and cross slope at walkways.	Dependent on distance	Jun-17	Jun-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**005**		2. Ramp	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery F. Railings missing or not compliant G. Edge protection not provided I. Needs maintenance E. Bottom landing missing or inadequate		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide an ADA compliant ramp.			Sep-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	ramp demo, bldg not in use
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**005 2**		2. Ramp	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery F. Railings missing or not compliant G. Edge protection not provided I. Needs maintenance E. Bottom landing missing or inadequate		Priority 1	Approach & Entrance	Provide an ADA compliant ramp.			May-20	Park and Rec Director	completed	new walkway built
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**007 a**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 5	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Provide ADA compliant signs.	Dependent on distance	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**007 b**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 5	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Provide an ADA compliant ramp.	Dependent on distance	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**008**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 5	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Provide one accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	Aug-17	Jun-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**013**		1. Tables			Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director	completed	removed
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**012**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Ground surface uneven or slippery H. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director	completed	removed
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**009**		toilet room	mirror lowered, pipes insulated, clearances provided	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Priority 5	Access to Goods and Services	new mirror, dispenser, ipe insulation	$ 650.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**016**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	accessible ext direction	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**017**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	accessible sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**018**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	exit sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**019**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	restroom sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**020**		toilet room	mirror lowered, pipes insulated, clearances provided	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Priority 5	Access to Goods and Services	new mirror, dispenser, ipe insulation	$ 650.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**021**		toilet room	clearances provided	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Priority 5	Access to Goods and Services	remove partition	0	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**022**		toilet room	clearances provided	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Priority 5	Access to Goods and Services	remove partition	0	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**023**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	restroom sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**024**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	computer room	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**025**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	exit sign basement	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**026**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	stairs sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**029 p2**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	storage	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Jun-18	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**029 p3**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	office	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Jun-18	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**027**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	stairs sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**028**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	exit sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**029**		J. Signage	A. Not provided	exit sign	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Install an ADA-compliant sign on the latch side of the door	$55.00	Aug-17	Aug-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	**bw 1**		1. Tables		picnic area	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	provide accessible route and accessible table			fall 2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	

Davol Field	**016**		3. Sidewalk	M. Needs maintenance L. Water accumulation		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**015**		3. Sidewalk	A. Obstructed		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Repair.				Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**004**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Not connected to accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**014**		5. Point of Entry	B. Not near off-street parking E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**006**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**007**		1. Court	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Spectator seating missing or inadequate D. Team seating missing or inadequate G. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**010**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**011**		2. Field	C. Spectator seating not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Davol Field	**012**		2. Field	E. Team seating not on accessible route A. Not connected by accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Dutra Memorial	**Dutra 1**		Parking	No parking at site		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Consider providing accessible parking	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Dutra Memorial	**Dutra 2**		Pathway	Pathway is not level		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Level the pathway	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Dutra Memorial	**Dutra 3**		Curb	Curb too high		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Lower the height difference from roadway to path, or install curb cut	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Hart St Monument	**Hart 1**		Pathway	No accessible pathway to monument (located on grass)		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Consider creating an accessible path to monument	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Hart St Monument	**Hart 2**		Parking	No nearby accessible parking		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Consider providing accessible parking	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**221**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route to all amenities..	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**405**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	A. Not Provided at Intersection C. Uneven, unstable or slippery E. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	$1,037.20			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**192**		2. Curb Ramp	A. Not provided at Intersection		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a curb ramp at intersection.	$1,635.00			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**194**		3. Sidewalk			Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**195**		3. Sidewalk	B. Cross slope too steep M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct cross slope.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**196**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Ground surface too steep [%] Inadequate # of spaces [quantity] Needs maintenance Not connected to accessible route Sign not provided or not compliant Striping not highly visible Van-designated space not prov. or not comp.		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide accessible parking. Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at accessible aisle. Provide parking identificaiton sign.	$870.00			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**406**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Ground surface too steep [%] Needs maintenance Not connected to accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route. Correct slope and cross slope at parking area .	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**203**		5. Point of Entry	D. Too narrow E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct point of entry width. Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**197**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible entrance.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**198**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route G. Water accumulation		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide sign to accessible point of entry.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**200**		6. Gates	Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery Inadequate maneuvering clearances Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a smooth surface at gate.	$100.00			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**199**		6. Gates	Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**202**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**204**		1. Walkways	C. Route to all feature not provided A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route to all amenities..	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**220**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 5	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**219**		7. Lockers	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**206**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route C. Spectator seating not on accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route G. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Program Access	Provde an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**209**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route C. Spectator seating not on accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route G. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Program Access	Provde an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**213**		2. Field	F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Hartshorn Park	**208-218 a**		1. Tables	C. Not connected by accessible route D. Ground surface uneven or slippery F. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			

Hartshorn Park	**208-218 b**		1. Tables	A. Total number of tables B. At least one or 5% not provided E. Knee clearance not provided		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible picnic table.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hartshorn Park	**217**		2. Services Counters			Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one ADA compliant counter.	$640.00			Park and Rec Director		
Hartshorn Park	**216**		4. Bleachers	A. Not connected to accessible route B. Ground surface uneven or slippery C. Clear space not provided or not integrated		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provde an accessible route. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hartshorn Park	**222**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided E. Running slope too steep G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**410**		3. Sidewalk	L. Water accumulation C. Changes in level		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct change levels at sidewalk.	Dependent on distance	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**288**		1. Walkways	G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct change in levels at walkways.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**305**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	A. Not Provided at Intersection B. Not Highly Visible C. Uneven, unstable or slippery E. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide marking at crosswalks and repair.	$1,037.20	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**306**		2. Curb Ramp	B. Not located properly I. Changes in level / sidewalk transitions L. Miss. Flared sides / projects into car path N. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Repair curb ramps.	$1,635.00	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**307 a**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level A. Obstructed		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a continous accessible route.	Dependent on distance	2018	2018	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**307 b**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level A. Obstructed		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a continous accessible route.	Dependent on distance	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**295**		1. Drinking Fountains	E. Controls not operable F. Protruding object		Priority 6	Additional Access	Provide ADA complaint drinking fountains.	$2,000.00	2017	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**272**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	A. Accessible/unisex not provided B. Not on accessible route		Priority 5	Toilet or Bathing Rooms	Provide ADA complaint public toilet rooms. Cost is for a single user toilet room.	$11,700.00	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**293**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2017	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**300**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2017	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**300 b**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2018	Dec-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**300 c**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2018	Dec-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**300 d**		1. Playground	additonal play panels		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2018	Dec-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**303**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2017	Jun-18	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**298**		2. Water Spray	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**299**		2. Water Spray	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2021	Jun-21	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**299 1**		2. Water Spray	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2021	Jun-21	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**299 2**		2. Water Spray	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2021	Jun-21	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**277**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**290**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route C. Spectator seating not on accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**282**		2. Field	C. Spectator seating not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**291**		2. Field	E. Team seating not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**280**		2. Field	F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**274**		1. Tables	B. At least one or 5% not provided		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible picnic table. Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance and furniture selection.	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**302**		3. Benches	C. Adjacent clear space not provided		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an adjacent wheelchair space.	$52.00			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**hope 10**		1. Walkways	C. Route to all features not provided, D. Too narrow, F. Crosslope too steep, H. Obstructed by gates, J. Resting spaces missing or inadequate, M. Needs maintenance, A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery	to spray pad	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**286**		1. Walkways	C. Route to all features not provided, D. Too narrow, F. Crosslope too steep, H. Obstructed by gates, J. Resting spaces missing or inadequate, M. Needs maintenance, A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**287**		1. Walkways	C. Route to all features not provided, D. Too narrow, F. Crosslope too steep, H. Obstructed by gates, J. Resting spaces missing or inadequate, M. Needs maintenance, A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-91	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**289**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services		Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Hopewell Park	**408**		1. Pedestrian crosswalk	C. Uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct pedestrian crosswalk.	$1,037.20	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**294**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level, M. needs maintenance, B. cross-slope too steep		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope and cross slope at sidewalk.	Dependent on distance	2018	2018	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**308**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level, M. needs maintenance, B. cross-slope too steep		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope and cross slope at sidewalk.	Dependent on distance	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**407**		4. Off-Street Parking Spaces	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route	Dependent on distance		Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**hope 1**		1. Walkways	A. Not connected by accessible route	swim restroom	Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**hope 2**		1. Walkways	A. Not connected by accessible route	swim restroom	Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**hope 3**		1. Walkways	A. Not connected by accessible route	non swim restroom	Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**hope 4**		signs	sign missing	non swim restroom	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance			2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Hopewell Park	**hope 5**		signs	sign missing	non swim restroom	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance			2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	

Hopewell Park	**hope 6**		pool	lift	pool	Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed		
Hopewell Park	**hope 7**		fountain	accessible not provided	fountain at pool	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services			2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed		
Hopewell Park	**hope 8**		fountain	accessible not provided	fountain at playground	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services			2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed		
Hopewell Park	**271**		6. Gates	Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant, Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery, Needs Maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide smooth surface at gate.	$400.00			Park and Rec Director			
hopewell park	**411**		1. Pedestrian crosswalk	C. Uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct pedestrian crosswalk.	$1,037.20	2015	2016	Park and Rec Director	completed		
hopewell park	**hope 11**		pipes	insulate pipes	swim restroom	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	insulate pipes		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed		
hopewell park	**hope 12**		pipes	insulate pipes	swim restroom	Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	insulate pipes		2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed		
Martin Parkway	**Martin 1**		Parking	No nearby accessible parking		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Consider providing accessible parking	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Martin Parkway	**Martin 2**		Pathway	No accessible pathway to monument (located on grass)		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Consider creating an accessible path to monument	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Memorial Park	**001**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	C. Uneven, unstable or slippery E. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		$1,037.20		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**010**		2. Curb Ramp	H. Uneven, unstable or slippery J. Top landing missing or inadequate N. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a compliant curb ramp.	$1,635.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**009**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**011**		3. Sidewalk	C. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**004**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Memorial Park	**002**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery D. too narrow		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p1**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route	street access	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p2**		1. Tables	A. Total number of tables B. At least one or 5% not provided E. Knee clearance not provided	benches	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p3**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route	walkways	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p4**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery D. too narrow	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p5**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery D. too narrow	courts	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p6**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p7**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery D. too narrow	rubber surfacing	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p8**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p9**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p10**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**mem p11**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route	playstruture	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		1/2023	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Memorial Park	**003**		1. Walkways	D. too narrow		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	closed		
Oak Ave Park	**Oak 1**		Parking	No accessible parking - parking across the road at Davol Field		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide drop-off area (along with Davol Field recommended parking improvements)	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Oak Ave Park	**Oak 2**		Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Surface not compact / stable C. Entry point not accessible D. Playground equipment not accessible		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide accessible route, playground equipment and entry point.	TBD			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**024**		5. Point of Entry	A. Not near public transit stop B. Not near off-street parking E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance G. Water accumulation		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**013**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide sign to accessible point of entry.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**014**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide sign to accessible point of entry.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**020**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide sign to accessible point of entry.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**019**		5. Public Toilet Rooms	B. Not on accessible route A. Accessible/unisex not provided			Other Amenities	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**022**		1. Playground			Priority 1	Program Access					Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**016**		1. Playground			Priority 1	Program Access					Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**025**		1. Playground			Priority 1	Program Access					Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**011**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route C. Spectator seating not on accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route G. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Program Access	Provde an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**026 a**		1. Tables	B. At least one or 5% not provided E. Knee clearance not provided F. Needs maintenance		Prioity 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible picnic table.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			
Sikorski Field	**026 b**		1. Tables	C. Not connected by accessible route D. Ground surface uneven or slippery F. Needs maintenance		Prioity 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director			

Sikorski Field	**018**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Ground surface uneven or slippery C. Adjacent clear space not provided H. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an accessible route. Provide one accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
South St. Playground	**028**		1. Playground	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provde an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
South St. Playground	**031**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	A. Not Provided at Intersection	31	Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	$1,037.20			Park and Rec Director		
South St. Playground	**030**		3. Sidewalk	B. Cross slope too steep	30	Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope at cross slope.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Taunton Green	**001**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	C. Uneven, unstable or slippery E. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	$1,037.20		Jun-17	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Vietnam Fountain	**001**		3. Sidewalk	B. Cross slope too steep M. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct cross slope.	Dependent on distance	Jun-19	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Vietnam Fountain	**005**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery D. too narrow F. Cross slope too steep G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct cross slope.	Dependent on distance	Jun-19	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Vietnam Fountain	**002**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**057**		1. Pedestrian Crosswalk	A. Not Provided at Intersection C. Uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	$1,037.20			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**056**		3. Sidewalk	B. Cross slope too steep C. Changes in level		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct cross slope at sidewalk.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**058**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Needs maintenance Not connected to accessible route Van-designated space not prov. or not comp.		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provid accessible parking spaces. Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide parking identification sign.	$870.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**069**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Not connected to accessible route		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**059**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Sign not provided or not compliant		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide parking identification sign.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**053**		6. Gates	Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide a smooth surface at gate.	$100.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**061**		6. Gates	Provide an accessible point of entry. Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery Hardware not compliant Inadequate maneuvering clearances Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide smooth surface at gate.	$100.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**060**		6. Gates	Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery Inadequate maneuvering clearances		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide sign to accessible point of entry.	$260.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**066**		6. Gates	Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery		Piority 3	Piority 3	Provide an accessible route.	$300.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**063**		7. Lockers	B. Not on accessible route		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**065**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route C. Spectator seating not on accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route G. Needs maintenance		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities. Provide an accessible wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Park	**064**		2. Field	C. Spectator seating not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Riverfront Park	**008**		2. Curb Ramp	A. Not provided at Intersection G. Too narrow H. Uneven, unstable or slippery I. Changes in level / sidewalk transitions N. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide curb ramp.	$1,635.00	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**002**		3. Sidewalk	B. Cross slope too steep C. Changes in level		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct cross slope at sidewalk.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Riverfront Park	**003**		3. Sidewalk	D. Obstructed by grates C. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Maintenance	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**007**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery E. Running slope too steep F. Cross slope too steep M. Needs maintenance C. Route to all feature not provided		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct running and cross slopes.	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**022**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery E. Running slope too steep F. Cross slope too steep M. Needs maintenance C. Route to all feature not provided		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct running and cross slopes.	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**021**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Not connected to accessible route		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**023**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Not provided		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide parking identification sign.	$870.00			Park and Rec Director		
Weir Riverfront Park	**001**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Piority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**016**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**017**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery E. Running slope too steep F. Cross slope too steep M. Needs maintenance C. Route to all feature not provided		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct running and cross slopes.	Dependent on distance	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**006**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery G. Changes in level M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct changes in level.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**009**		2. Ramp	B. Too steep I. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope at ramp.	$1,850.00	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	

Weir Riverfront Park	**009 a**		2. Ramp	B. Too steep I. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct slope at ramp.	$1,850.00	2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**014**		1. Playground			Priority 1	Program Access			2019	Jun-19	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**011 a**		1. Tables	C. Not connected by accessible route F. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provde an accessible route.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**011 b**		1. Tables	A. Total number of tables B. At least one or 5% not provided E. Knee clearance not provided F. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible picnic table.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**024**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Ground surface uneven or slippery		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services		Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Weir Riverfront Park	**010**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route B. Ground surface uneven or slippery C. Adjacent clear space not provided H. Needs maintenance		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide one accessible route. Provide one wheelchair space.	Dependent on distance	2022	2022	Park and Rec Director	completed	
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**046**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Ground surface too steep [%] Not connected to accessible route Van-designated space not prov. or not comp.		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide parking identification sign.	$870.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**051**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Not connected to accessible route Total # of accessible parking spaces [quantity] Van-designated space not prov. or not comp.		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide parking identification sign.	$870.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**039**		5. Point of Entry	C. Obstructed E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Repair surface at point of entry.	$300.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**041**		6. Gates	Gate smooth surface missing or not compliant Ground surface uneven, unstable or slippery Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide smooth surface at gate.	$100.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**049**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided E. Running slope too steep F. Cross slope too steep G. Changes in level		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Correct running and cross slopes.	Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**047-048**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery C. Route to all feature not provided F. Cross slope too steep G. Changes in level L. Water accumulation M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**044**		1. Walkways	A. Surface uneven, unstable or slippery M. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		$300.00		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westside Park, Mulcahey	**040**		2. Field	A. Not connected by accessible route E. Team seating not on accessible route F. Practice areas not on accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route to all amenities.	Dependent on distance		21-Oct	Park and Rec Director	completee	mulcahey school project
Westville Conservation Area	**Westville 1**		Parking	No accessible path from parking spot to trail		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	TBD			Park and Rec Director		
Westville Conservation Area	**Westville 2**		Pathway	A. Trail is uneven with large of slopes in several spots B. Trail has inaccessible bridges crossing waterways		Priority 1	Program Access	Even out the trail path in inaccessible areas and provide accessible bridge crossings or alternative routes	TBD			Park and Rec Director		
Westville Conservation Area	**Westville 3**		Signage	Trail has no signage to assist in wayfinding		Priority 1	Program Access	Add accessible signs to assist in wayfinding and identifying accessible trails	TBD			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**039**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		$300.00			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**037**		3. Sidewalk			Priority 3	Approach & Entrance		Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**038**		4. Off-street Parking Space	Access aisle not provided or not compliant Ground surface too steep [%] Needs maintenance Not connected to accessible route Sign not provided or not compliant Van-designated space not prov. or not comp.		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide one van-accessible space. Provide marking at access aisle. Provide parking identification sign.	$870.00			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**031**		5. Point of Entry	E. Uneven, unstable or slippery F. Not connected to accessible route H. Needs maintenance		Priority 3	Approach & Entrance	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**033**		1. Playgrounds	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**035**		1. Court	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 1	Program Access	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
Whittenton Park	**032**		3. Benches	A. Not connected by accessible route		Priority 4	Access to Goods and Services	Provide an accessible route.	Dependent on distance			Park and Rec Director		
								TOTAL**	**$44,894.60**					

Appendix C:

Community Engagement & Public Survey Results

PRESS RELEASE - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Danica Belknap (dbelknap@srpedd.org) and Benjamin Myers (bmyers@srpedd.org)

The City of Taunton is updating its Open Space and Recreation Plan

The City of Taunton is working with Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) to update the City's Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP). The OSRP is a document that describes a community's open space and recreation resources, and identifies actions that will protect and manage these resources. An active OSRP also makes the City eligible to apply for state grants that fund improvements to recreational facilities and open space lands.

Getting input from the community is a key step in the Open Space and Recreation planning process. Your input is the essential ingredient that shapes the goals and actions for open space and recreation improvement that get included in Taunton's OSRP!

Join us for a public workshop:
When: Wednesday, March 9th from 6:00 – 7:00 pm
Where: In-person at Taunton City Hall or via live stream and phone through TCAM and on the City of Taunton's Website

- **Online live stream link:** You may access the live stream by going to the following link: https://cloud.castus.tv/vod/taunton/video/?page=HOME (also accessible via the 'Municipal Network' tab of the Citizen Action Center on the City of Taunton's official website [https://www.taunton-ma.gov/]) and clicking on the box titled 'TAUNTON MUNICIPAL NETWORK' under the tab 'Live'.
- **Call-in Number:** 774-406-5261

The workshop will include a brief discussion about the plan process followed by a city-scale interactive map activity where participants will be able to mark the location of needed open space and recreation improvements in Taunton, discussing the details of their ideas with meeting facilitators so that these can be recorded. This meeting will be held in person in city hall, with an opportunity to participate virtually. Participants may access the live broadcast through cable access news TV channel and the City of Taunton's website, and use the provided call-in number to provide input. Additional feedback may be provided online at www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp or by visiting City Hall from March 10th to March 24th to view a printout version of the public workshop activity and provide feedback.

Please take a few minutes to visit the project webpage (www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp) for more details about the project, to take the public survey, complete an interactive mapping exercise about open space and recreation opportunities in Taunton, and to join the mailing list!

Taunton OSRP Public Meeting #1 Materials

March 9, 2022

Hybrid Meeting Format: in person at City Hall and streamed live online with call-in option

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan

In Person and Live Stream Public Workshop

Wednesday, March 9th, 6 - 7 PM

Taunton City Hall, 15 Summer St, Taunton, MA 02780

Get involved in planning how open space and recreation can be improved in Taunton!

Taunton is updating its Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP). Join City and SRPEDD staff to share your ideas on open space and recreational lands, facilities, and activities in Taunton. Your input will guide which goals and action items are included in the 2022 OSRP.

Visit the **project webpage** for more details and to participate in an online version of the workshop: **srpedd.org/taunton-osrp**

Or scan here to learn more and participate virtually!

This is a **"drop-in"** style meeting, meaning you can stop by any time in the 6-7 PM window to share your input. Stay for as little or as long as you would like!

Project Page

Masks are encouraged. but not required if fully vaccinated. SRPEDD reserves the right to amend meeting mask policy to reflect current public health risks associated with COVID-19.

SRPEDD
Southeastern Regional Planning & Economic Development District

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan Process

SRPEDD

What is an Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP)

A document that describes a community's open space and recreation resources

It is also a blueprint for action for open space and recreation stakeholders in a community

Conservation Commission	Parks Commission	Cemetery Commission	Planning Board	Local Citizens

Why have an OSRP?

Collect Data

Learn about community priorities

Protect & Manage existing open spaces

Acquire funding from the state

Required OSRP Sections

- Section 1 –Plan Summary
- Section 2 – Introduction
- Section 3 – Community Setting
- Section 4 – Environmental Inventory and Analysis
- Section 5 – Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest
- Section 6 – Community Vision
- Section 7 – Analysis of Needs
- Section 8 – Goals and Objectives
- Section 9 – Seven-year Action Plan
- Section 10 – Public Comment
- Section 11 - References

OSRP Process

We are here!

1. Develop a Steering Committee.
2. Evaluate previous plan for completed actions.
3. Conduct a public workshop and outreach.
4. Summarize public input and create action items.
5. Draft plan.
6. Present results in second public workshop
7. Submit plan to the state.

Planning for Dynamic Changes – Temperature and Precipitation

Climate Change – 2050 / High Scenario / Taunton Basin

15-23 additional days over 90 Degrees F

2.56” additional annual precipitation

1.5-2 additional days of extreme precipitation per year

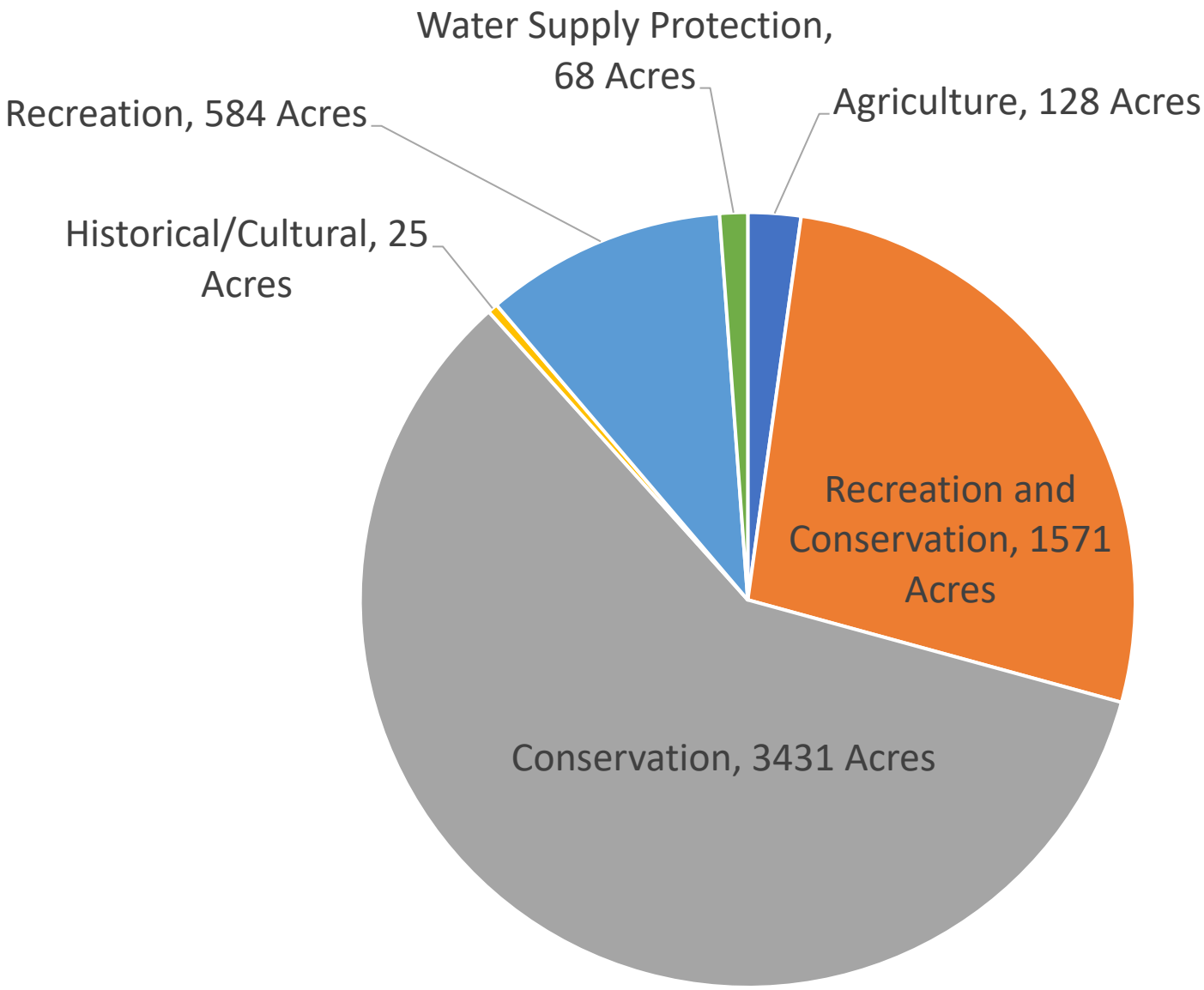
1.25 additional consecutive dry days (summer/fall)

Changed Local and Global Context

Natural Lands for Resiliency

Carbon sequestration
Clean air and water
Food
Flood prevention
Habitat
Tourism
Recreation
Public health
Property Values
Quality of Life

Total Open Spaces acres within Taunton by Primary Purpose



What are Open Spaces?

Open spaces can be thought of as any undeveloped land areas that have the potential to be, or already are, used for conservation or recreation purposes. This land may be in the form of watershed protection areas, recreational land, conservation areas, agricultural lands, and other undeveloped, privately-held parcels.

- Agriculture
- Recreation and Conservation
- Conservation
- Historical/Cultural
- Recreation
- Water Supply Protection

Goals from Taunton's Most Recent 2015 Plan

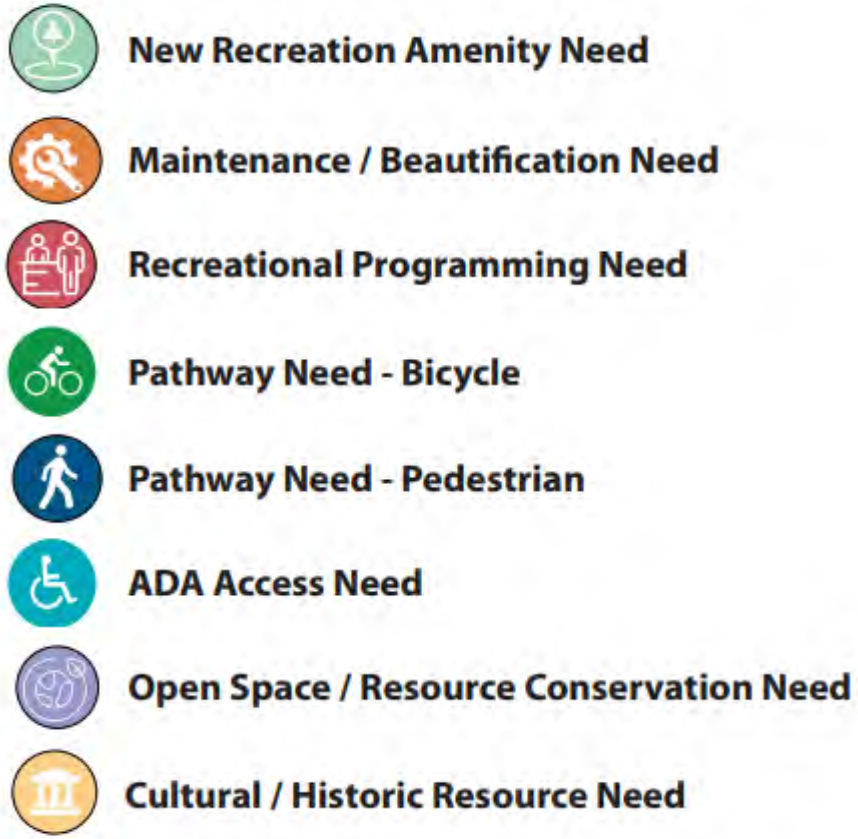
- Protects the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources.
- Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat.
- Prevent the loss of the rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets of the City.
- Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system, with regional links, including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features, where feasible.
- Promote coordinated responsible land use management and planning.
- Expand and improve recreational opportunities that promote healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities.

OSRP Actions accomplished since 2015

- Secured open land adjacent to important water supply areas, conservation, recreation or water access holdings, particularly along Snake River.
- Worked on addressing sediment issues in the Mill River.
- Established a local Pathways Committee to develop local bike, pedestrian and water trail plans; also worked with regional groups to develop links to Taunton
- Created a brochure for walking paths and bike routes in the city
- Undertake a comprehensive reuse study for the F. B Rogers property that includes the potential for trails, linear park land, waterfront access, indoor recreation center.
- Working on developing satellite senior centers at senior housing developments to increase access.

Today's Workshop

- What are your open space and recreation priorities?
- Where do you have any of the following needs?



Prompts

Where do we need more pedestrian / bike paths or trails?

Does Taunton need more recreational facilities or individual activities (or both)?

Are certain age groups or cultural interests limited from accessing desired recreational activities? What are those barriers to participation?

Are there any vacant or sensitive natural areas in your neighborhood that might make a good future park?

How to participate

Participation extends beyond this meeting! Visit the project webpage at www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp or scan the QR codes to take any of the following actions:

1. Access today's online mapping exercise to continue to identify specific locations for improving Taunton's open space and recreation access!
2. Access the online survey to share more town-wide improvement opportunities and desired changes.
3. Join our mailing list!

Mapping Exercise

Online Survey

Taunton OSRP Public Meeting #2 Materials

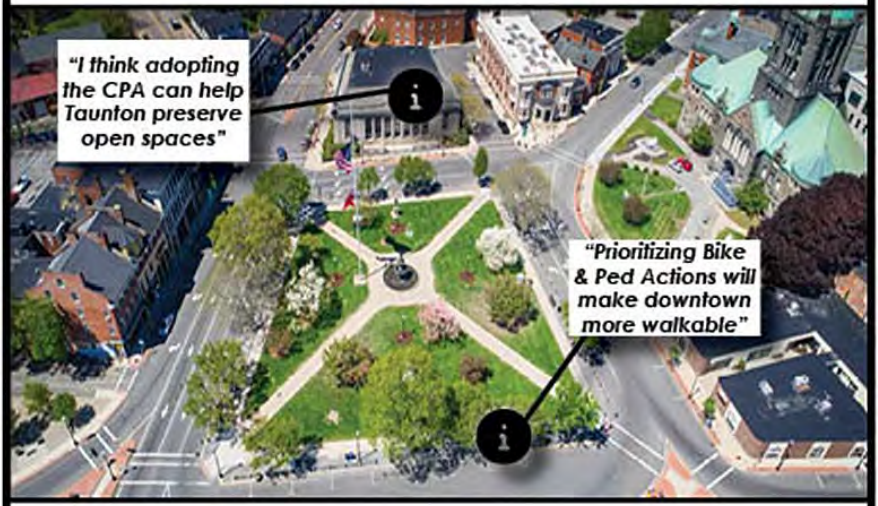
June 27, 2022

Hybrid Meeting Format: in person at City Hall and streamed live online with call-in option

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan

Join the Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan Working Group
on Monday, June 27th from 6 - 7:30 PM
during our final public workshop for Taunton's Open Space and Recreation Plan!

Agenda:
6 - 6:30: "Donuts & Data" poster session with light refreshments (in-person only)
6:30 - 7:30: Q&A with Presentation
(in-person & live-streamed - Taunton Muni. Network)



Meeting will be hosted in City Hall. For more info, visit the project website via the QR code to right or at: bit.ly/osrp-taunton

Taunton OSRP

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan

SRPEDD

What is an Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP)

A document that describes a community's open space and recreation resources

It is also a blueprint for action for open space and recreation stakeholders in a community

Conservation Commission	Parks Commission	Cemetery Commission	Planning Board	Local Citizens

Why have an OSRP?

Collect Data

Learn about community priorities

Protect & Manage existing open spaces

Acquire funding from the state

Planning for Dynamic Changes – Temperature and Precipitation

Climate Change – 2050 / High Scenario / Taunton Basin

15-23 additional days over 90 Degrees F

2.56” additional annual precipitation

1.5-2 additional days of extreme precipitation per year

1.25 additional consecutive dry days (summer/fall)

Changed Local and Global Context

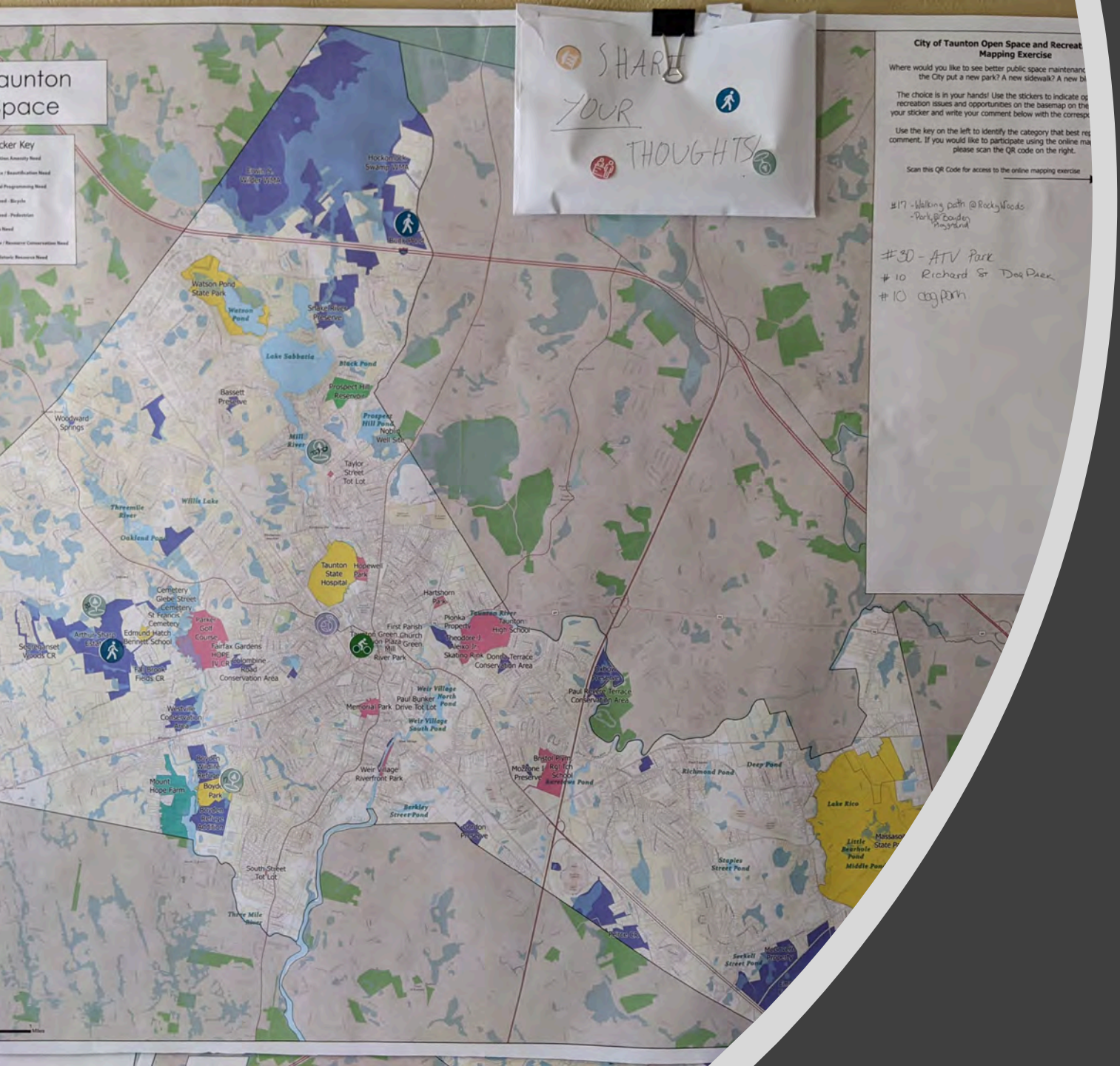
Natural Lands for Resiliency

Carbon sequestration
Clean air and water
Food
Flood prevention
Habitat
Tourism
Recreation
Public health
Property Values
Quality of Life

OSRP Process

We are here!

1. Develop a Steering Committee.
2. Evaluate previous plan for completed actions.
3. Conduct a public workshop and outreach.
4. Summarize public input and create action items.
5. Draft plan.
6. Present results in second public workshop
7. Submit plan to the state for approval.



Taunton's Plan

Who Created Taunton's Plan?

Taunton OSRP Working Group

- City Council/Taunton Pathways Committee: Phillip Duarte
- Mayor's Office: Ligia Madeira
- Office of Economic and Community Development: Bill Roth, Janine Peccini
- Parks, Cemeteries, and Public Grounds: Commissioner AJ Marshall, TJ Torres, Brian Friary, Renée Menard
- Planning and Conservation: Kevin Scanlon, Michele Restino
- Taunton River Watershed Alliance: Dick Shafer
- Old Colony YMCA/Mass in Motion: Eric Andrade
- Boys and Girls Clubs of Metro South: Samantha Fagundes
- People Inc.: Joy Harrington
- ADA Commission: Dianne Huggon
- SRPEDD: Ben Myers, Danica Belknap

Public Input

- Open Space and Recreation Public Survey offered March – June 2022 (provided in English, Spanish & Portuguese)
- Interactive online map exercise
- Interactive map exercise posts in City Hall and at Fair Foods Fridays
- Public Meeting #1: March 9, 2022
- Public Meeting #2: June 27, 2022

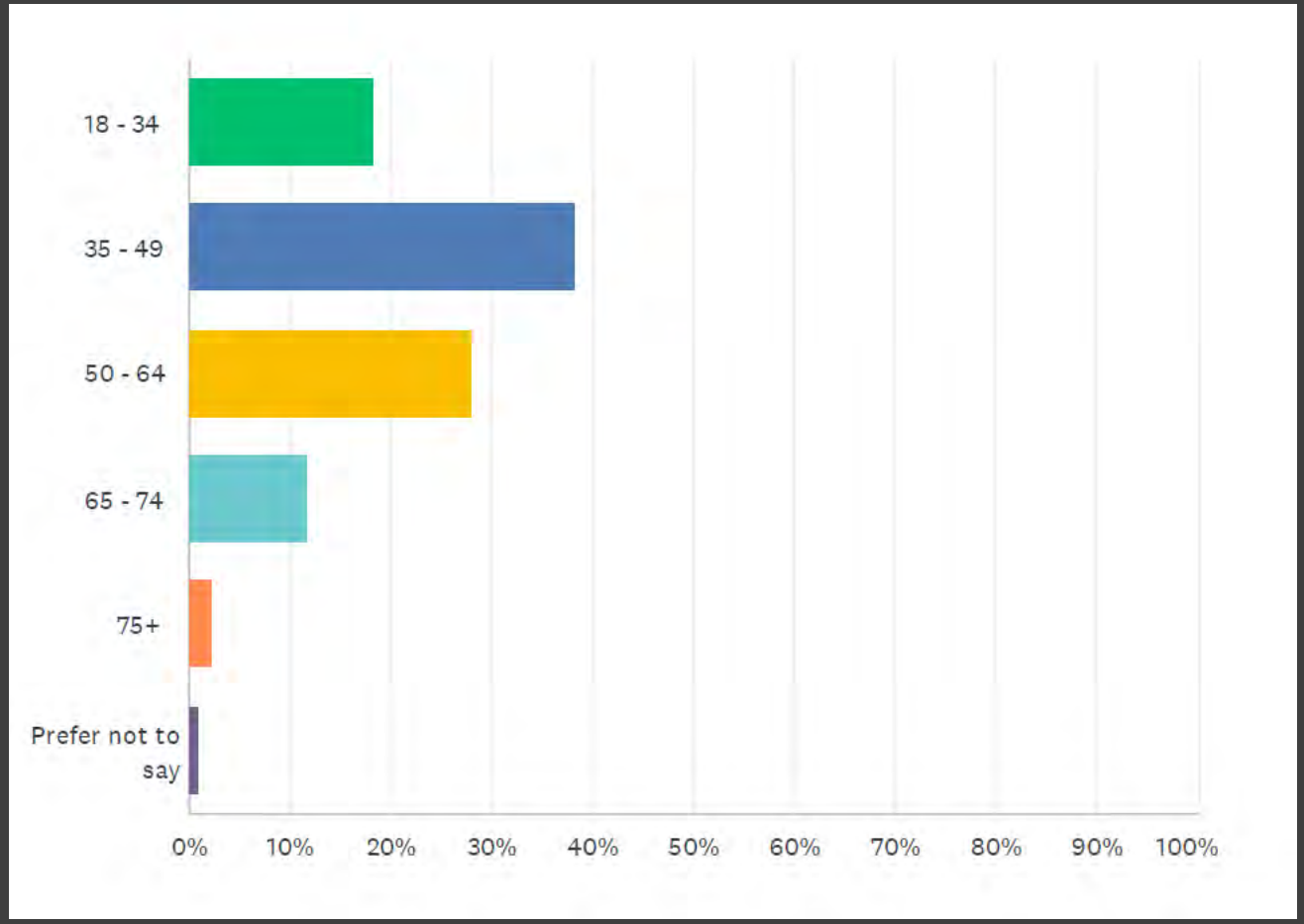
Public Survey Summary

Total # of responses: 481

50% individuals / 50% families

55% of respondents have one or more children under the age of 18 in their household

Age distribution of survey respondents



Summary of public input

- Impediments to enjoying Taunton's recreational resources:
  - Vandalism and littering make some sites unsafe and unappealing
  - Lack of ADA & mobility impaired accessible hiking and walking opportunities
  - Insufficient parking and accessibility at water access locations
- Opportunities for improvement:
  - More (ADA accessible) playgrounds, rec centers and programming for children and teens
  - Expand and improve Taunton's walking and biking trail network, including neighborhood sidewalk improvements
  - Create one or more dog parks

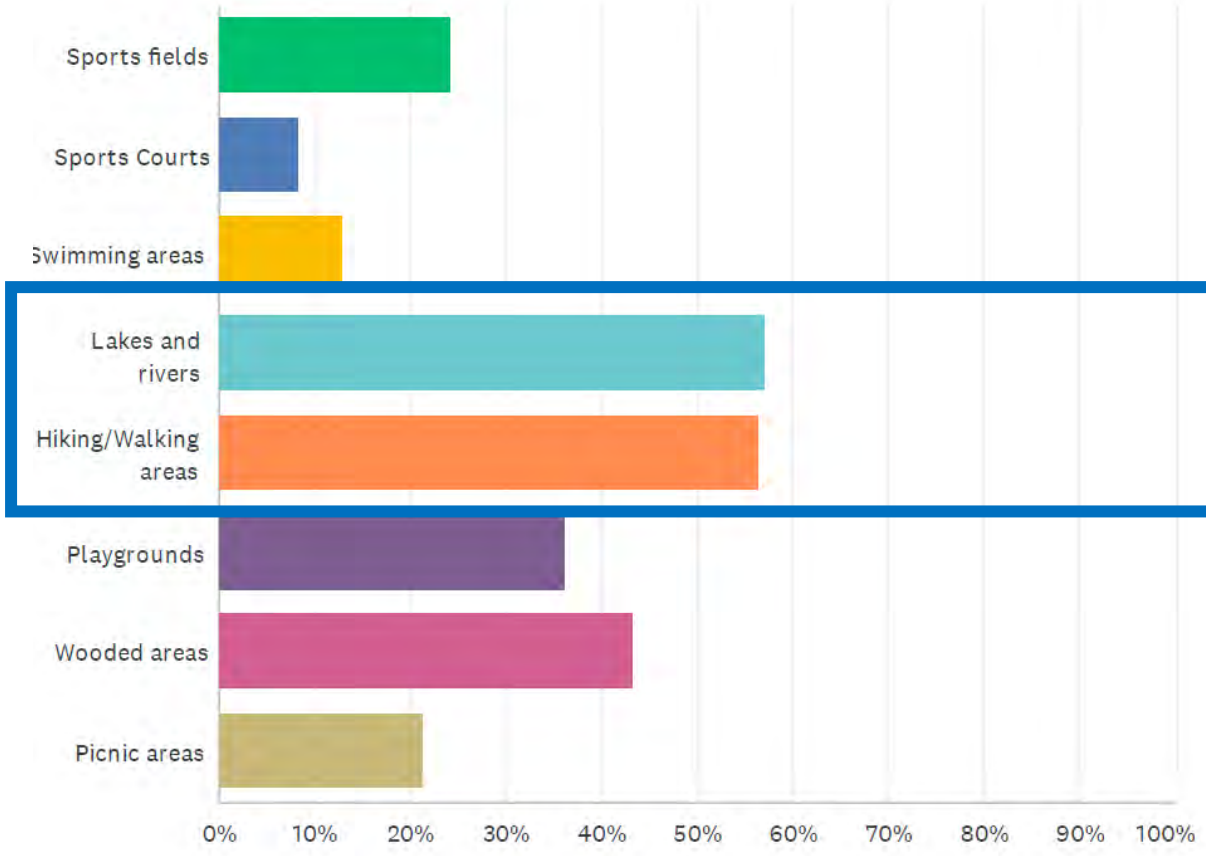
Participants in Taunton's first public meeting identified the need for sidewalk improvements to improve walkability at Taunton's Industrial Park

Quotes from the Survey process

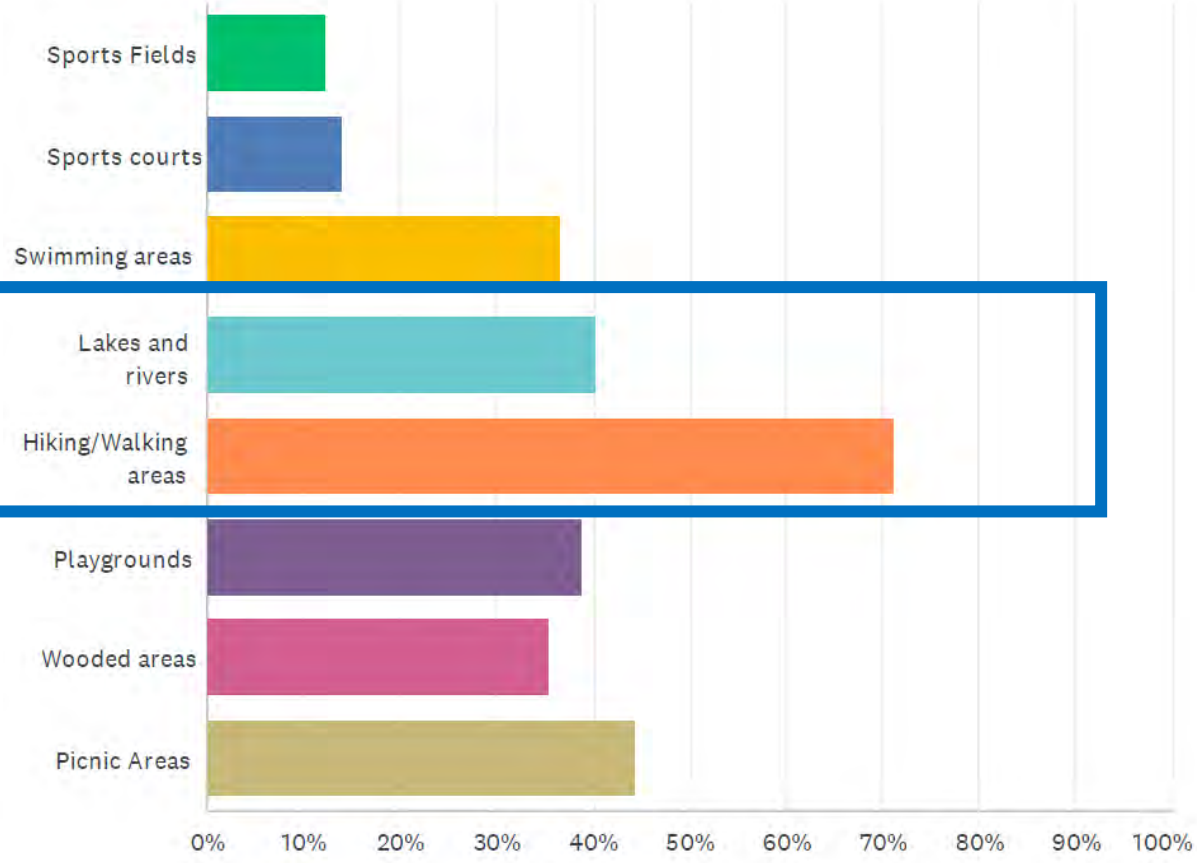
- "We should have a place in each area of Taunton that people can access to play basketball without having to go to a school playground after hours"
- "Safe, well-lit, walking paths for seniors should be a priority. They would need benches for resting along the way as well as trash receptacles"

- "Connected walking, biking, jogging trails through the city and to adjoining towns!"
- "Would really like a dog park/skate park. We're loving the access to Bay Street pond for swimming."
- "Find outlets where kids be themselves... outdoor art spaces, where you can draw, paint, write about what you see and feel."

What do you like best about Taunton's Open Space?



Which features are most in need of upgrade?



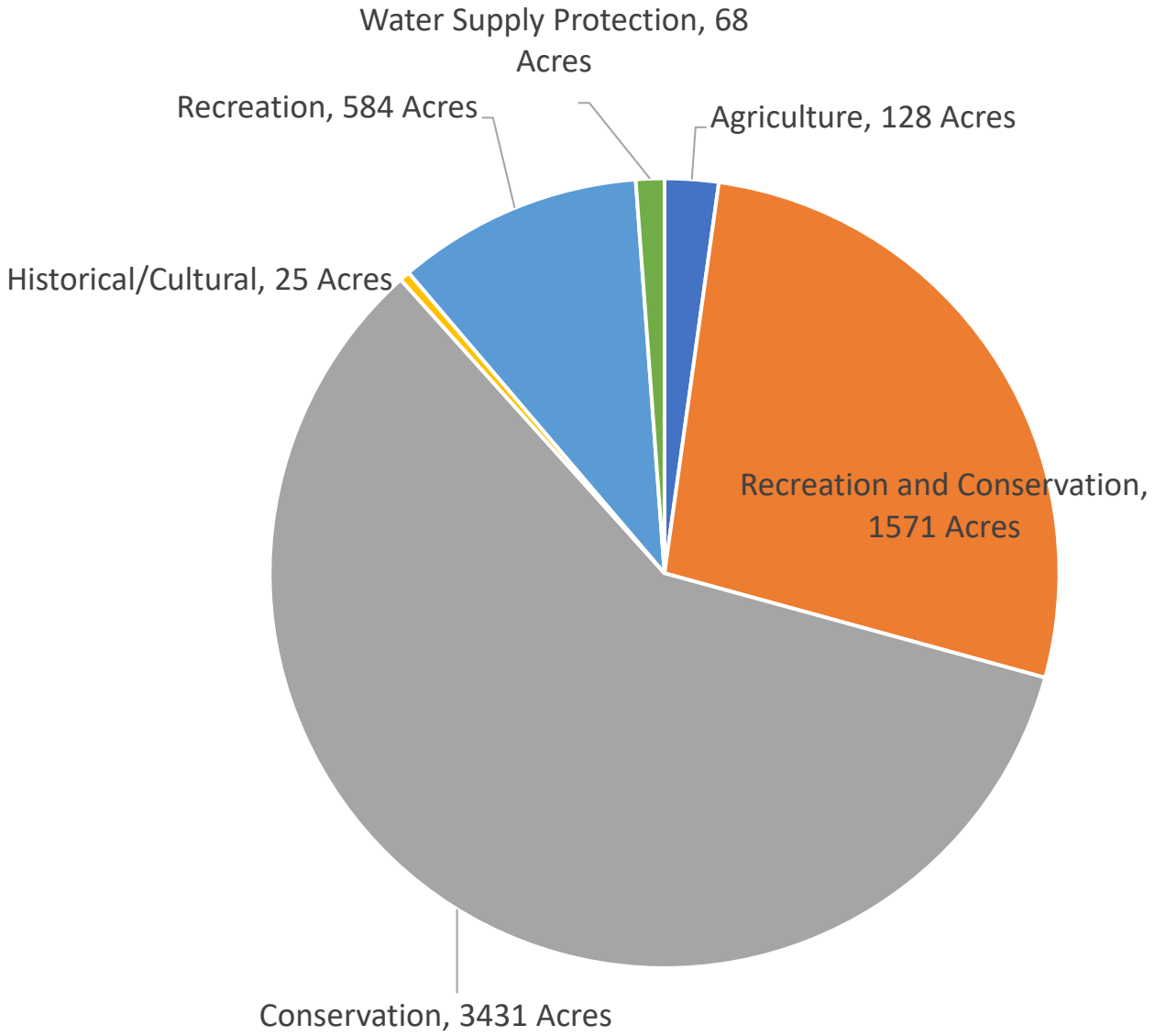
Weir Village Riverfront park

Taunton's Open Spaces

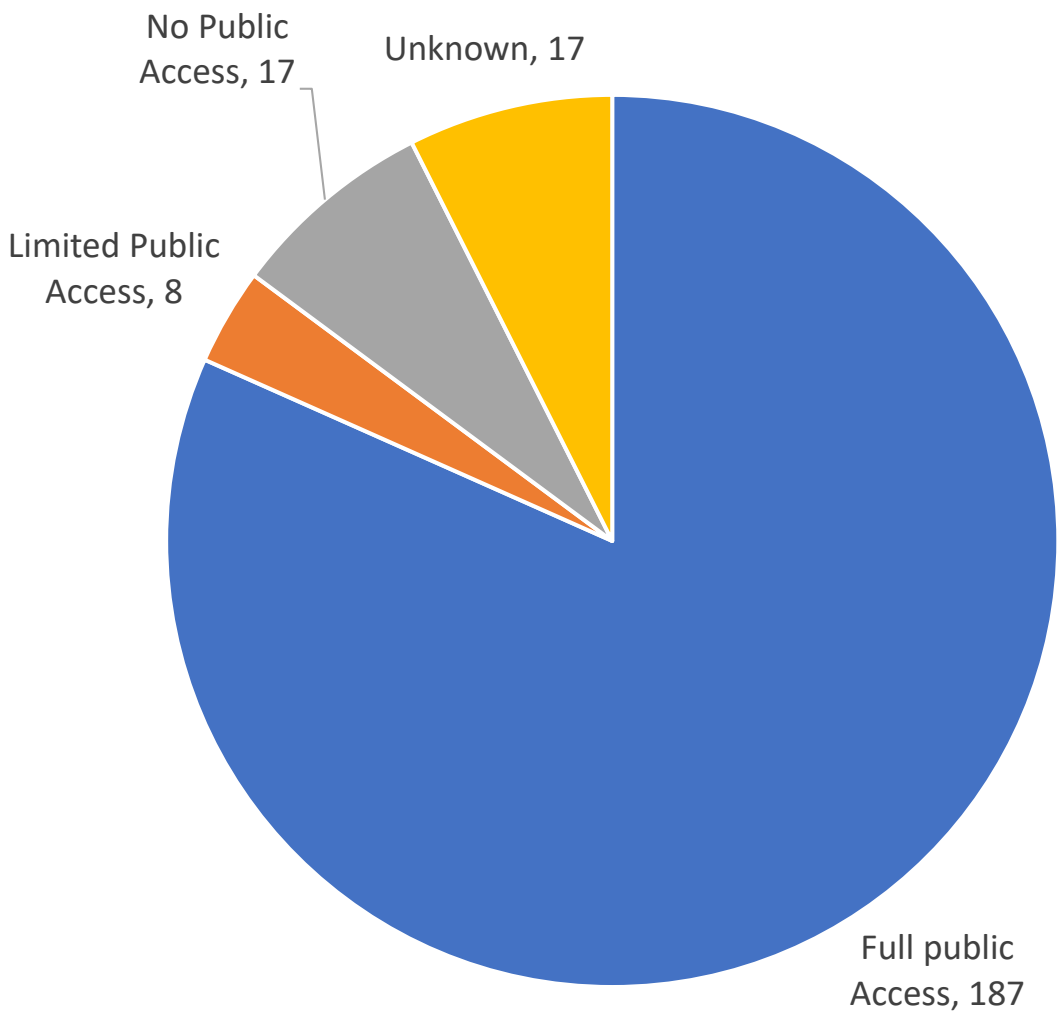
What are Open Spaces?

Open spaces can be thought of as any undeveloped land areas that have the potential to be, or already are, used for conservation or recreation purposes. This land may be in the form of watershed protection areas, recreational land, conservation areas, agricultural lands, and other undeveloped, public or privately-held parcels.

Open Spaces in Taunton shown by their primary purposes



Number of sites in Taunton with Public Access



What Taunton has accomplished since the 2015 plan

- Secured open land adjacent to important water supply areas, conservation, recreation or water access holdings, particularly along Snake River.
- Worked on addressing sediment issues in the Mill River.
- Established a local Pathways Committee to develop local bike, pedestrian and water trail plans; also worked with regional groups to develop links to Taunton
- Created a brochure for walking paths and bike routes in the city
- Undertook a comprehensive reuse study for the F. B Rogers property that includes the potential for trails, linear park land, waterfront access, indoor recreation center.
- Working on developing satellite senior centers at senior housing developments to increase access.

Goals of Taunton's 2022 OSRP Update

View the draft action plan on the project webpage: www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

1. Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
2. Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
3. Prevent the loss of Taunton's rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets
4. Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible
5. Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
6. Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities
7. Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility

Goal 1: Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Review impaired waters lists and other recent environmental issue reports; prioritize the most sensitive, at-risk areas, and; seek mitigation or corrective action.	Conservation Commission, OCED, Board of Health, PCPG, DEP	3-5 years
2. Assess municipally-owned properties for potential environmental issues, particularly around water resource areas, drinking water supply areas, and recreation areas/facilities, and address concerns as required.	Conservation Commission, PCPG, Board of Health	1-3 years
3. Review and improve, as necessary, the existing water resources protection provisions of the Zoning Bylaws, Planning Board Rules and Regulations, etc.	Planning & Zoning Boards, Taunton Redevelopment Authority, City Council	5-7 years
4. Secure open land adjacent to important water supply, conservation, recreation or water access holdings, using various tools (conservation restrictions, deeded easements, purchase, etc.).	PCPG, Grants from OECD, Planning and Conservation	Ongoing
5. Promote public education on land and water related issues through outreach, media, printed materials, forums, workshops, seminars.	PCPG, Pathways Committee, Conservation Commission	1-2 years

Goal 1: Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
6. Review municipal land holdings for conservation land value and status of protection.	Conservation Commission, Planning Board, OECD	1-2 years
7. Work to resolve the long-standing problems with sediment build-up and flooding due to infrastructure issues within the Mill River, Cobb Brook, and other streams and tributaries (including from culverts, dams, debris, and other impediments to flow).	Conservation Commission, DPW, State Agencies	5-7 years
8. Implement routine maintenance plan for culverts and catch-basins to prevent blockages that cause flooding (i.e. West Water St & 5th St); prioritize undersized culverts that repeatedly flood for replacement and ensure they meet stormwater and stream crossing standards to access state funding sources.	DPW	Ongoing
9. Manage invasive plant species growth, particularly in the City’s lakes.	DPW, Conservation Commission	Ongoing
10. Assess and improve drainage systems; re-purpose appropriate City owned land for storm water storage and treatment (green infrastructure).	DPW, Conservation Commission, PCPG	3-5 years

Goal 2: Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Begin a comprehensive survey and registration process of rare, endangered, or threatened species; unique habitats (including vernal pools); and other special natural communities (pay particular attention to areas highlighted in NHESP's BioMap 2, TNC Plans, etc.).	Conservation Commission, Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program	1-2 years
2. Work cooperatively to expand Taunton's Open Space Network, preserving land that links existing protected areas and provides habitat connectivity and wildlife passages, without concern for municipal boundaries.	Conservation Commission, Pathways Committee	Ongoing
3. Identify additional funding mechanisms to help protect open space from development.	OECD	Ongoing

Goal 3: Prevent the loss of Taunton's rural, cultural, and historical qualities and assets

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Establish a prioritization process and plan for the promotion and retention of active agriculture, and the enrollment of farmland and wood lots into Ch. 61 and APR programs.	Conservation Commission, OECD, PCPG	3-5 years
2. Create a funding source to help acquire Ch 61A properties through right-of-first refusal (for example, using the roll-back taxes from removing Ch 61A parcels from protection, or leasing out new Ch 61A properties to farmers).	OECD, PCPG, Conservation Commission, City Council	2-4 years
3. Continue to promote and update, as needed, historic signage efforts to highlight and link cultural and historical assets.	Historic District Commission, PCPG	Ongoing
4. Adopt measures to protect areas of potential cultural and archaeological sensitivity, such as the establishment of a new historical district.	Historic District Commission, Planning Board	3-5 years
5. Work with Old Colony History Museum and other local organizations to increase outreach and market historical sites (like Soule Homestead) to bring in ecotourism revenue for additional historic preservation.	Historic District Commission, Pathways Committee, Old Colony History Museum	3-5 years
6. Create a 'historic walking trail' and brochure to encourage civic engagement. Build on materials already created by organizations such as Mass In Motion.	Historic District Commission, Pathways Committee, Mass in Motion	1

Goal 4: Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Using existing on-road and off-road trails, and the ability to tie into other municipal and regional trails (such as the Norton/Mansfield Rail Trail and Taunton River Trail in Dighton and Somerset), develop a plan and timetable for the creation of additional local trails and links to existing trails.	Pathways Committee	3-7 years
2. Assess the ability of the City to link key open space parcels, City properties, schools, recreational facilities, etc., "knitting" together existing open space holdings with bike and pedestrian paths. • Establish a protected corridor of walking trails between Myles Standish Industrial Park and Watson Pond.	Planning Board, Conservation Commission, DPW, Pathways Committee, OECD	3-7 years
3. Secure funding source(s) for multi-purpose trail/facility planning and construction.	OECD, Pathways Committee	2-4 years
4. Develop and publish an updated and all-inclusive City trail map/brochure (build off of Mass in Motion's).	PCPG, Pathways Committee, Mass in Motion	1-2 years

Goal 4: Develop a city-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
5. As streets are updated, renovated, or changed, ensure they meet Complete Streets or other relevant standards to become applicable for grant funding. Consult the Complete Streets Prioritization Plan to see which streets should be updated first. • Install dedicated bike paths / lanes throughout Taunton, including around the Myles Standish Industrial park, East Taunton, West Taunton, around Taunton High School, Weir Village Riverfront Park, on Joseph E Warner Blvd leading to Boyden Refuge, near the South Street Tot Lot, on County St near Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School, Park street and Washington street.	DPW, Engineering Department, Pathways Committee, OECD	3-5 years
6. Create more paved walking trails throughout the city including downtown. Widen existing trails to support ADA accessibility. • Install sidewalks in the following neighborhoods: Whittenton, downtown Taunton, North Oakland, around Lake Sabbatia, and around Memorial Park and the Taunton Green, and any additional areas which may need them.	DPW, Engineering Department, Pathways Committee, OECD	3-5 years
7. Continuous improvement of walking trails in wooded areas and lake areas, including expanding access to benches and picnic areas.	PCPG, Pathways Committee	Ongoing

Goal 5: Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Appoint a standing open space committee to plan, develop, and implement projects and update the OSRP as changes occur and milestones are met.	PCPG, Conservation Commission, City Council, Mayor's Office	1-2 years
2. Develop a specific digitized Open Space and recreation parcel database for the city so that all departments are working off of the same data when planning for acquisition, preservation, management, and remediation.	All city departments	1-2 years
3. Develop uniform prioritization criteria for a formal land acquisition/protection strategy.	Conservation Commission, PCPG, OECD	3-5 years
4. Develop a City Land Use Plan and Strategy that balances sustainable economic and housing development with preservation of priority open spaces.	Planning and Conservation, OECD	3-5 years

Goal 5: Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
5. Create a transparent strategy, with public updates, for using industrial tax for park creation.	OECD, PCPG	2-4 years
6. Incorporate climate resilience into open space planning and land management decisions.	Planning and Conservation, PCPG, Conservation Commission	Ongoing
7. When evaluating potential uses for new city property, balance passive and active uses, considering mixed uses on same property and public health amenities (i.e. community garden, fitness park, etc.).	PCPG, Planning and Conservation, OECD	Ongoing
8. Adopt the Community Preservation Act to help fund priority conservation and open space acquisition, recreational improvement, and historic preservation projects.	Planning Board	2-4 years
9. Review existing land use and planning regulations for the potential of exercising limiting development plans, transfer development rights, etc.	City Council, PCPG, OECD, Conservation Committee	1-2 years

Goal 6: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Conduct comparison study of similar communities' budgets and staffing levels for Parks Departments, and increase Taunton's funding (currently about 1% of the municipal budget) and staff for PCPG appropriately, in order to adequately operate, maintain, and improve the park & recreation system.	PCPG, OECD, City Council	2-4 years
2. Establish satellite senior centers (in partnership with Taunton Housing Authority) and expand offerings for more diverse, year-round recreational opportunities for seniors (in partnership with YMCA and Council on Aging).	PCPG	3-7 years
3. Increase rule enforcement to support a culture of responsible and respectful recreation that does not disturb areas adjacent to parks and ponds. Develop methods and pathways for individuals to report rule breaking and unwelcome/inappropriate conduct.	PCPG, Police Department	Ongoing
4. Install more trash cans on trails and have more consistent trash cleanups throughout the city (especially Boyden Refuge, Memorial Park, Lake Sabbatia and Hopewell Park) - this could be done as a volunteer effort or by city services.	PCPG, DPW, Pathways Committee	Ongoing

Goal 6: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
5. Increase sidewalk maintenance to improve pedestrian safety, ADA/elderly access, and improve the safety of crosswalks throughout the city, particularly in winter. Enforce homeowner obligations to clear high-trafficked sidewalks as well.	DPW, ADA Coordinator, Pathways Committee, Police Department	Ongoing
6. Implement the following maintenance priorities: • Recreational fishing access locations, especially at Three Mile River (Harvey Street / Woodward Spring) • Support current volunteer maintenance of Westville Conservation Area • City playgrounds • Beautification of regional amenities (i.e. basketball courts in East Taunton and the softball fields near high school) and the surrounding streets to make the city for appealing to those visiting • Remove fallen trees in the Three Mile River (only when they are obstructing flow) • The field at Scadding Street	DPW, Conservation Commission, PCPG	Ongoing
7. Establish one or more dog parks in Taunton ("The Bowl" in East Taunton currently under consideration; Taunton Nursing Home may also be an option).	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	1-2 years
8. Expand water access city-wide, install new boat ramps at Lake Sabbatia, and institute/enforce parking regulations at existing boat ramps.	DPW, PCPG	2-4 years

Goal 6: Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for residents of all ages and abilities (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
9. Create more picnicking appropriate areas - including flat spaces with charcoal pits.	DPW, PCPG	2-4 years
10. Increase the amount of lighting at open spaces throughout the city.	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	2-4 years
11. Make needed improvements at the following facilities: • Hopewell Field • Weir Field • Boyden Wildlife Refuge • Pleadwell Street • Olney Street • Sikorski Park • Arthur Sharpe Estate property	DPW, PCPG	1 – 7 Years
12. Ensure that bathrooms at publicly accessible locations are unlocked during evenings, weekends, holidays, and other 'high-use' times.	PCPG, DPW	As needed
13. Establish a centralized public communication hub (i.e. page on city website) with information on existing facilities/amenities, upcoming recreational opportunities and events, ADA accessible rec facilities, and to alert residents to new or upcoming initiatives, projects, facilities.	Conservation, ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG, Housing Authority	1-2 years

Goal 7: Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
1. Utilize annual funding to continue to address the needs highlighted in the ADA Transition plan for parks and recreational facilities.	ADA Coordinator, City Council, Mayor's Office	Ongoing
2. Green urban areas in Taunton with more open spaces, trees, and grass, including incorporating green infrastructure stormwater management.	PCPG, DPW, Conservation Commission	Ongoing
3. Make the city's waterfront, including areas around the Taunton River, more inviting, engaging and accessible. Although there have been some developments, more widely distributed access locations are desired.	DPW, PCPG	5-7 years
4. Consider geographic equity when expanding recreational and open space resources in Taunton, to ensure the city's resources are distributed fairly.	DPW, PCPG, Conservation Commission	Ongoing
5. Improve safety and ADA accessibility, prioritizing the following sites: • Patriots Park Playground Viewing deck • Memorial Park • Hopewell Park bathrooms • During public events	ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG	1-7 years

Goal 7: Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility (cont'd)

Action Items	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
6. Work with professional design companies that specialize in creating recreational spaces and activities for individuals with disabilities to create better spaces, including: • sensory friendly spaces & activities • gardens available to individuals with disabilities • accessible boardwalks • clearly mark paths, ramps and boardwalks, with accessible signage	ADA Coordinator, DPW, PCPG	1-2 years
7. Provide more public transportation to and from senior centers and living areas	PCPG, DPW	Ongoing

Next Steps

The finalized plan will be posted on the SRPEDD project webpage and shared through City locations.

Scan the QR Code or go to the URL to the left →

For comments, please email Danica Belknap, SRPEDD Employee, at dbelknap@srpedd.org

www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Your Turn!

Did we get it right?

- Do you have any questions about the plan or next steps?
- Do you agree with the proposed action plan?
- Did we miss anything?
- What are your top priorities?

Interactive Mapping Activity Results

Hosted at Town Hall and Fair Food Fridays Community Event

City of Taunton Open Space

Legend

- Taunton Town Line
- Parcels
- Wetland
- Surface Waters Within Taunton
- Regional (Non-Taunton) Open Space

Roadways

- Interstates
- Collectors and Arterials

Open Spaces by Primary Purpose

- Agriculture
- Recreation and Conservation
- Conservation
- Historical/Cultural
- Recreation
- Water Supply

Sticker Key

- New Recreation Amenity Need
- Maintenance / Beautification Need
- Recreational Programming Need
- Pathway Need - Bicycle
- Pathway Need - Pedestrian
- ADA Access Need
- Open Space / Resource Conservation Need
- Cultural / Historic Resource Need

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS!

City of Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan
Mapping Exercise

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the City put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the basemap on the left. Number your sticker and write your comment below with the corresponding number.

Use the key on the left to identify the category that best represents your comment. If you would like to participate using the online mapping exercise, please scan the QR code on the right.

Scan this QR Code for access to the online mapping exercise →

#17 - Walking path @ Rocky Woods
- Park @ Bayden Playground

#30 - ATV Park

#10 Richard St Dog Park

#10 dog park

TAKE ONE→

Participate in these online activities:

Online Survey
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-survey

Interactive Mapping Activity
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-map

Visit the project webpage (link below) for updates on future workshops, to learn more about the Open Space and Recreation Planning Process, and to sign up for the mailing list.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Share your thoughts on Open Space and Recreation in Taunton and influence the future of recreational access in Taunton!

SRPEDD

Erwin S. Wilder WMA
Hockomock Swamp WMA
Burrk Pond
Watson Pond State Park
Watson Pond
Snake River Preserve
Lake Sabbatia
Black Pond
Bassett Preserve
Prospect Hill Reservoir
Woodward Springs
Prospect Hill Pond
Noblin Well Site
Mill River
Taylor Street Tot Lot
Willis Lake
Threemile River
Oakland Pond
Meadow Land Estates CR
Taunton State Hospital
Hopewell Park
Cemetery
Glebe Street Cemetery
St Francis Cemetery
Hartshorn Park
Silver Fox Estates CR
Parker Golf Course
Taunton River
Plonka Property
Taunton High School
Arthur Sharp Estate
Edmund Hatch Bennett School
First Parish Taunton Green Church
Segreganset Woods CR
Fairfax Gardens HOPE IV CR
Colombine Road Conservation Area
Theodore J. Aleixo Jr. Skating Rink
Donna Terrace Conservation Area
Fall Brook Fields CR
Oxbow Preserve
Paul Revere Terrace Conservation Area
Weir Village North Pond
Paul Bunker Memorial Park
Drive Tot Lot
Weir Village South Pond
Westville Conservation Area
Segreganset River Pond
Segreganset Country Club
Bristol Plym Rgl Tch School
Mozzone I Preserve
Barrows Pond
Deep Pond
Richmond Pond
Boyden Wildlife Refuge
Mount Hope Farm
Weir Village Riverfront Park
Berkley Street Pond
Gordon Preserve
Lake Rico
Little Bearhole Pond
Massasoit State Park
Middle Pond
Big Bearhole Pond
Staples Street Pond
South Street Tot Lot
Three Mile River
Cain Pond Conservation Area
Cain Pond
Peirce CR
Seckell Street Pond
McGovern Property
Emmie F Hutt Forest
Myricks

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

City of Taunton Open Space

Legend

- Taunton Town Line
- Parcels
- Wetland
- Surface Waters Within Taunton
- Regional (Non-Taunton) Open Space

Roadways

- Interstates
- Collectors and Arterials

Open Spaces by Primary Purpose

- Agriculture
- Recreation and Conservation
- Conservation
- Historical/Cultural
- Recreation
- Water Supply

Sticker Key

- New Recreation Amenity Need
- Maintenance / Beautification Need
- Recreational Programming Need
- Pathway Need - Bicycle
- Pathway Need - Pedestrian
- ADA Access Need
- Open Space / Resource Conservation Need
- Cultural / Historic Resource Need

Erwin S. Wilder WMA
Hockomock Swamp WMA
Bunk Pond
Watson Pond State Park
Watson Pond
Snake River Preserve
Lake Sabbatia
Big Pond
Bassett Preserve
Prospect Hill Reservoir
Prospect Hill Pond
Noblin Well Site
Mill River
Taylor Street Tot Lot
Woodward Springs
Willis Lake
Threemile River
Oakland Pond
Meadow Land Estates CR
Silver Fox Estates CR
Segreganset Woods CR
Arthur Sharp Estate
Cemetery
Glebe Street Cemetery
St Francis Cemetery
Edmund Hatch Bennett School
Parker Golf Course
Fairfax Gardens HOPE IV CR
Colombine Road Conservation Area
Fall Brook Fields CR
Westville Conservation Area
Segreganset River Pond
Segreganset Country Club
Mount Hope Farm
Boyden Wildlife Refuge
Boyden Park
Boyden Refuge Addition
Taunton State Hospital
Hopewell Park
Hartshorn Park
Plonka Property
Theodore J. Aleixo Jr. Skating Rink
Taunton River
Taunton High School
Donna Terrace Conservation Area
Weir Village North Pond
Weir Village South Pond
Memorial Park
Paul Bunker Drive Tot Lot
Weir Village Riverfront Park
Mozzone Preserve
Gordon Preserve
South Street Tot Lot
Three Mile River
Oxbow Preserve
Paul Revere Terrace Conservation Area
Bristol Plymouth Rgl Tch School
Baraadws Pond
Richmond Pond
Deep Pond
Lake Rico
Massasoit State Park
Little Bearhole Pond
Middle Pond
Big Bearhole Pond
Cain Pond Conservation Area
Cain Pond
Staples Street Pond
Peirce CR
Seckell Street Pond
McGovern Property
Emmie F Hutt Forest
Myricks
Mass Central Rail Trail
Taunton Green Trail
Rumford Trail
Bike Paths
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

City of Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan Mapping Exercise

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the City put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the basemap on the left. Number your sticker and write your comment below with the corresponding number.

Use the key on the left to identify the category that best represents your comment. If you would like to participate using the online mapping exercise, please scan the QR code on the right.

Scan this QR Code for access to the online mapping exercise

Mapping Exercise

1. Ag. preservation
2. Children's playgrounds
3. Fair Food like events
4. Playgrounds
5. Dirt paths
6. Dirt paths
7. After School Programs
8. Outdoor fields/ basketball
9. Community garden/ orchard Edgar Farm
10. More Basketball courts.
11. Walkways
Splash pad etc.: More playgrounds
12. More rec facilities in new Industrial Park
13. more open space More indoor basketball courts.
14. walking trail / safe to ride bike/ overlaps Bikeway/ Regular trails
Create space like Taylor Street
15. Young adult (21-28) reward outgoing (Beer nights, outdoor movies etc.)
16. Memorial park w/ ice Skate/ recommendation/ Space, inspired with pathways
17. Improve bike/walk connectivity to town, High School : green
18. Route 140 sidewalks other Norton Ave.
to foot traffic is necessary to be directed
to crosswalks instead as walking
to crosswalks
to Businesses can't be access to foot traffic
to Bike lanes in majority minority areas.
19. Hunting Access Downtown
20. Mass exit is Beautiful
21. clean up, need to be ADA accessible, playground needed in memorial park
22. Parkspace Resources needed.
23. events like Fair Food Drivers
24. More basketball courts.
25. walking path connecting conservation areas to main streets
26. cleaning repairs
27. cleaning, make attractive to Bearhole Park
28. bike trail down the weir, Also walking path
29. More parks.
30. More youth-friendly parks.
31. More Fair Food Drivers
32 PARKS
33. Parks/Activities for youth (10-12 years old)
34. open spaces around Beach - not protected from other recreational areas.

Suggest volunteer coordinator to run programs; i.e. Kat/g or the word out.

Young adult / youth events
- Bike rental
- cooking classes [outside/gate]
- Flea markets
- workspaces
- makerspace
- Paintballs

High Schools

Town-wide
- More recreation facilities

Online Map : Paper Map
Final step: Major Retail Historical sites interaction
Back side: Restaurants
37. Restaurant Bingo
38. Co-working space with tables, chair, water [ex: Emerald Square mall]
Lyn: local businesses like Regime rooftop, theatrical party
Work force development & rec be tapped into.
- non-alcohol [Bar] or food [restaurant] based way of meeting ppl.
- Need central place for more info (Spread info)
- More sports leagues for young adults 21-30 y.o. long tournaments
Thinking of MA's more than
Board game night @ bar or [Rec] for young adults [16-20]
[Rec] for movie screenings, d
- Transportation needs more
- Hands on young ppl activities do tapping for young ppl

Townwide:
Rec activities with protected spaces
by covered walkways, lodges, shaded areas.
- DS places to
staffing is super important

MAKER SPACE IN TAUNTON
Operating woodwork sewing etc.

- Outdoor Fitness Classes in Summer
Taunton YMCA already has a program, adding this more.
- Vandalism upkeep / maintenance important.
- BIKE rentals by ebikes, motorbikes, or city wide system.

Sink Sid

Open Space and Recreation Mapper!

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the Town put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the base map.

Use the following key to place stickers within a specific category:

- New Recreation Amenity Need
- Maintenance / Beautification Need
- Recreational Programming Need
- Pathway Need - Bicycle
- Pathway Need - Pedestrian
- ADA Access Need
- Open Space / Resource Conservation Need
- Cultural / Historic Resource Need

Public Survey Results

January – March 2022

Offered in English, Spanish and Portuguese

¡Comparta sus ideas sobre los espacios abiertos y recreativos en Taunton e influya en el futuro del acceso a actividades recreativas en la ciudad!

¡Participe en estas actividades en línea!

Encuesta en línea
bit.ly/taunton-espanol-osrp

Pesquisa online

Visite la página web del proyecto (enlace a continuación) para conocer las novedades acerca de talleres futuros, para aprender acerca del Proceso de planificación de espacios abiertos y recreativos, y para inscribirse en la lista de correos.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

¡Comparta sus ideas sobre los espacios abiertos y recreativos en Taunton e influya en el futuro del acceso a actividades recreativas en la ciudad!

¡Participe en estas actividades en línea!

Encuesta en línea
bit.ly/taunton-espanol-osrp

Pesquisa online

Visite la página web del proyecto (enlace a continuación) para conocer las novedades acerca de talleres futuros, para aprender acerca del Proceso de planificación de espacios abiertos y recreativos, y para inscribirse en la lista de correos.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

¡Comparta sus ideas sobre los espacios abiertos y recreativos en Taunton e influya en el futuro del acceso a actividades recreativas en la ciudad!

¡Participe en estas actividades en línea!

Encuesta en línea
bit.ly/taunton-espanol-osrp

Pesquisa online

Visite la página web del proyecto (enlace a continuación) para conocer las novedades acerca de talleres futuros, para aprender acerca del Proceso de planificación de espacios abiertos y recreativos, y para inscribirse en la lista de correos.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Compartilhe suas idéias sobre a Recreação e os Espaços Abertos de Taunton e influencie o futuro do acesso recreativo em Taunton!

Participe destas atividades online!

Pesquisa online
bit.ly/taunton-survey-portugues

Visite a página do projeto (link abaixo) para atualizações sobre futuras oficinas, para saber mais sobre o Processo de Planejamento de Recreação e Espaços Abertos, e para se inscrever na lista de e-mails. www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Compartilhe suas idéias sobre a Recreação e os Espaços Abertos de Taunton e influencie o futuro do acesso recreativo em Taunton!

Participe destas atividades online!

Pesquisa online
bit.ly/taunton-survey-portugues

Visite a página do projeto (link abaixo) para atualizações sobre futuras oficinas, para saber mais sobre o Processo de Planejamento de Recreação e Espaços Abertos, e para se inscrever na lista de e-mails. www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Compartilhe suas idéias sobre a Recreação e os Espaços Abertos de Taunton e influencie o futuro do acesso recreativo em Taunton!

Participe destas atividades online!

Pesquisa online
bit.ly/taunton-survey-portugues

Visite a página do projeto (link abaixo) para atualizações sobre futuras oficinas, para saber mais sobre o Processo de Planejamento de Recreação e Espaços Abertos, e para se inscrever na lista de e-mails. www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Share your thoughts on Open Space and Recreation in Taunton and influence the future of recreational access in Taunton!

Participate in these online activities!

Online Survey
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-survey

Online Survey

Interactive Mapping Activity
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-map

Mapping Exercise

Visit the project webpage (link below) for updates on future workshops, to learn more about the Open Space and Recreation Planning Process, and to sign up for the mailing list.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Share your thoughts on Open Space and Recreation in Taunton and influence the future of recreational access in Taunton!

Participate in these online activities!

Online Survey
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-survey

Online Survey

Interactive Mapping Activity
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-map

Mapping Exercise

Visit the project webpage (link below) for updates on future workshops, to learn more about the Open Space and Recreation Planning Process, and to sign up for the mailing list.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Share your thoughts on Open Space and Recreation in Taunton and influence the future of recreational access in Taunton!

Participate in these online activities!

Online Survey
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-survey

Online Survey

Interactive Mapping Activity
bit.ly/taunton-osrp-map

Mapping Exercise

Visit the project webpage (link below) for updates on future workshops, to learn more about the Open Space and Recreation Planning Process, and to sign up for the mailing list.
www.srpedd.org/taunton-osrp

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan Survey Responses as of 5 - 2 - 22

Key takeaways

Taunton's residents feel that while there are some great recreational opportunities within the city, their use of existing facilities is impeded by several factors.

The first major impediment is vandalism, safety concerns when using the sites, and a general lack of site cleanliness / maintenance and orderliness. Residents have pointed towards Boyden Refuge as one example of a site which is extremely popular and well-loved but which, due to trail degradation and illicit activities (both perceived and real), they do not use as much anymore; in discussions on site issues (Q7), Boyden was mentioned 33 times, the majority of comments referring to a need for more maintenance. Safety concerns (particularly around drug use) have parents from using several locations with their children.

The second major impediment is the lack of (ADA) accessible hiking and walking opportunities throughout the city. While 56% (188) of survey respondents replied that they enjoy walking and hiking around Taunton, 71% (247) of respondents said that these same opportunities are in need of an upgrade. Lack of sidewalk connectivity, poles / obstacles within existing sidewalks, and ATV use creating potential hazards for walking residents were all identified.

The third major impediment is the lack of parking and accessibility at water access locations such as Watson Pond and Lake Sabbatia. In asking about common issues with water access locations (Q7), respondents mentioned parking issues 28 times.

The survey respondents had several commonly repeated identified needs (Q2, Q13) to improve the status of open space and recreational opportunities within Taunton.

The first major identified need was to expand recreational opportunities for children and teens. Playgrounds were identified as a top need and recommended more than 50 times (Q13), while, more than 78% of survey respondents (Q2) said that Taunton does not have enough teen-recreation centers. Recommendations included to create more centers, provide more age-appropriate programming, ensure regular maintenance of sites, and have more regular monitoring / increase safety at these locations.

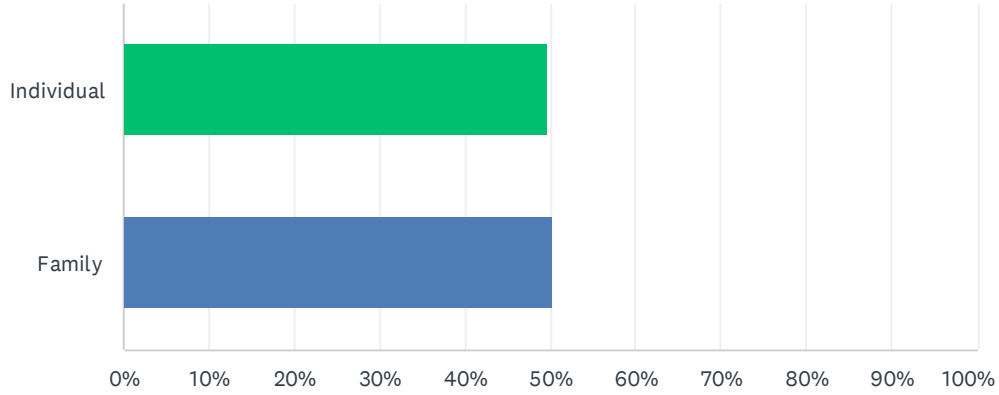
The second major identified need is for accessible walking and biking trails, more regular maintenance for trails in nature areas, and expanded sidewalk /biking networks. In discussions about what people felt their neighborhood was most lacking (Q13), sidewalks, and walking areas were mentioned 49 times, while bike paths or trails were mentioned around 40 times. A further 89% of respondents said that there is not enough accessible walking space in the area.

The third major recommendation was to create several dog parks in town. 83% (283) of survey respondents said that Taunton does not have enough dog parks (Q2), and the lack of a neighborhood dog park was mentioned 43 times by respondents (Q13). Several respondents pointed out a need for more than just one dog park in the city. An acknowledgement that there would have to be enforceable community standards / education on etiquette was mentioned.

An additional theme that arose in the survey responses was creating a dedicated area for ATV use. ATVs were mentioned **15 times** (Q14) as an recreation issue, with with approximately **14** of those comments indicating the need for a dedicated ATV-use location. While several respondents indicated that they did not approve of ATV use at all, there seems to be an sentiment that ATV use is likely to stay, and that creating a dedicated location for ATV use would increase safety for street users and could provide opportunities for safer monitoring of ATV users as well.

Q1 Are you filling this survey out as an individual or as a family?

Answered: 473 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Individual	49.68%	235
Family	50.32%	238
TOTAL		473

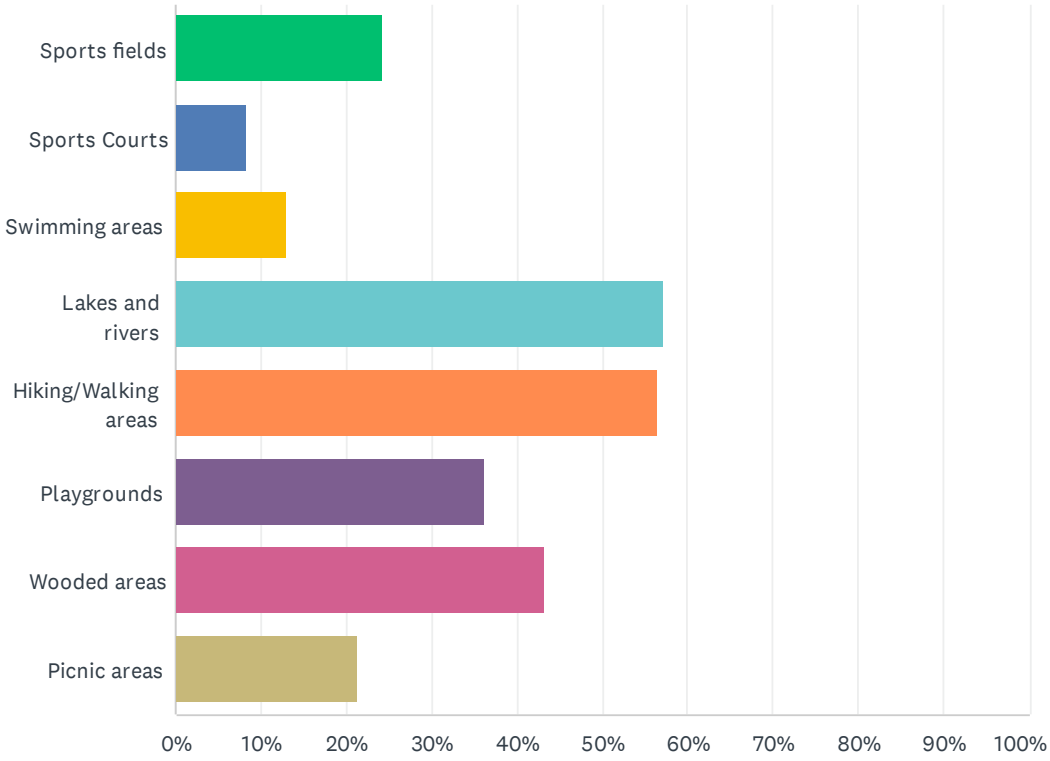
Q2 Taunton has...

Answered: 352 Skipped: 122

	MORE THAN ENOUGH	ENOUGH	NOT ENOUGH	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Baseball / Softball Fields	20.00% 68	62.65% 213	17.35% 59	340	1.00
Soccer / Football / Field Hockey / Lacrosse Fields (multi-purpose fields)	9.68% 33	52.20% 178	38.12% 130	341	1.00
Basketball courts	6.53% 22	45.40% 153	48.07% 162	337	1.00
Ice Skating Rinks	6.76% 23	69.12% 235	24.12% 82	340	1.00
Tennis / Pickleball Courts	4.40% 15	49.85% 170	45.75% 156	341	1.00
Volleyball courts	2.67% 9	36.80% 124	60.53% 204	337	1.00
Disc golf	4.91% 16	35.58% 116	59.51% 194	326	1.00
Lighted track	2.71% 9	32.83% 109	64.46% 214	332	1.00
Paved bike/pedestrian paths	2.62% 9	7.85% 27	89.53% 308	344	1.00
ATV / Off road motorized recreation area	11.24% 38	15.68% 53	73.08% 247	338	1.00
X-country skiing / snowshoeing	7.01% 23	29.27% 96	63.72% 209	328	1.00
Campgrounds	3.33% 11	43.94% 145	52.73% 174	330	1.00
Playgrounds	5.92% 20	39.35% 133	54.73% 185	338	1.00
Skateboard/roller blading	5.15% 17	26.36% 87	68.48% 226	330	1.00
Fishing/hunting/sporting areas	8.41% 28	44.74% 149	46.85% 156	333	1.00
Teen / Recreation Center	2.64% 9	19.06% 65	78.30% 267	341	1.00
Dog Parks / Agility Training Area	4.14% 14	12.13% 41	83.73% 283	338	1.00
Water front Views (parks, reclaimed parcels, etc.)	2.35% 8	26.47% 90	71.18% 242	340	1.00
Conservation areas (ex protected wildlife habitat, waterfront buffers, areas of critical environmental concern, historical sites)	3.82% 13	29.71% 101	66.47% 226	340	1.00
Community Gardens	2.64% 9	26.39% 90	70.97% 242	341	1.00
Other	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0	0.00

Q3 What do you like best about Taunton's open space? (Select up to three)

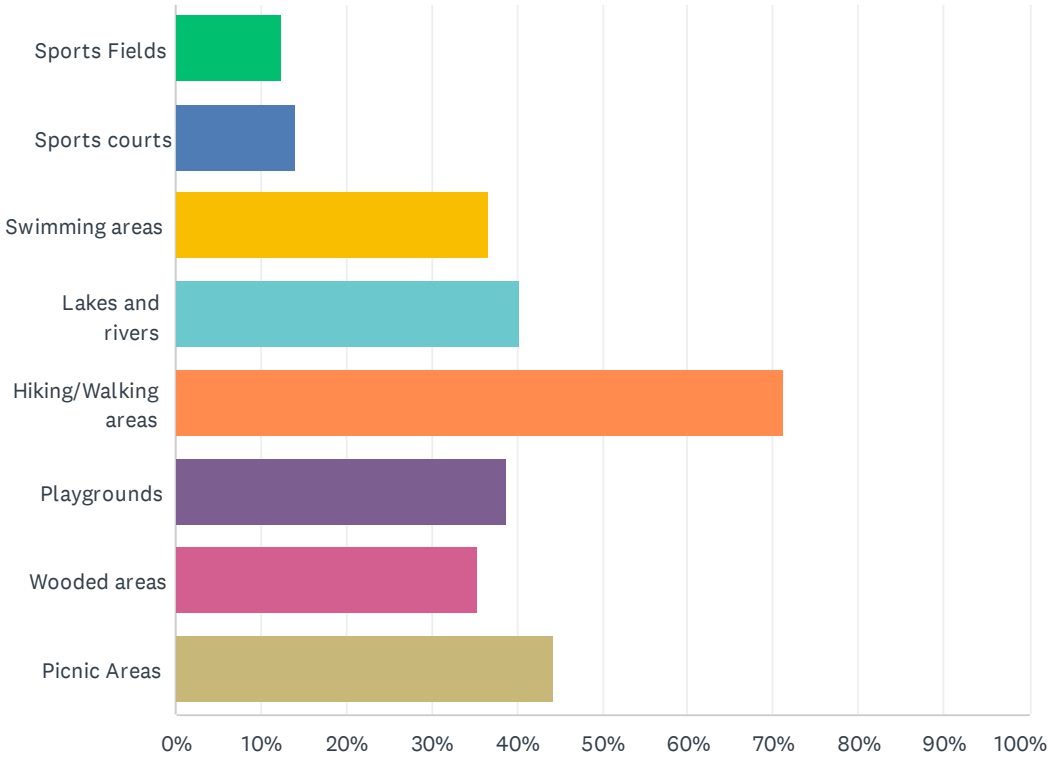
Answered: 333 Skipped: 141



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Sports fields	24.32%	81
Sports Courts	8.41%	28
Swimming areas	12.91%	43
Lakes and rivers	57.06%	190
Hiking/Walking areas	56.46%	188
Playgrounds	36.34%	121
Wooded areas	43.24%	144
Picnic areas	21.32%	71
Total Respondents: 333		

Q4 What features of Taunton's open space are most in need of upgrade? (Select up to three)

Answered: 347 Skipped: 127



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Sports Fields	12.39%	43
Sports courts	14.12%	49
Swimming areas	36.60%	127
Lakes and rivers	40.35%	140
Hiking/Walking areas	71.18%	247
Playgrounds	38.90%	135
Wooded areas	35.45%	123
Picnic Areas	44.38%	154
Total Respondents: 347		

Q5 Of the facilities listed in Questions 2 - 4, which do you feel strongest about and why? Which are your favorites that you care most about and that you think need most attention? Please feel free to talk about more than one type of recreation/open space facility, and be as specific as possible.

Answered: 247 Skipped: 227

- Playgrounds often face large issues when it comes to their accessibility for non-students. **Increasing number of playgrounds, more maintenance** for playgrounds, lighting at the areas
- Walking and hiking trails through Taunton, with a focus on increasing lighting, providing more sidewalks, and generally making it safer). Move hiking out of the cemetery
- The maintenance of Boyden Refgue has emerged as a major talking point. People point to a desire for more trails, more clean-ups of existing trails (incl. maintenance and mark-ups/directional info), crackdowns on vandalism
- Dog park (including water fountain) - one individual mentioned having an agility park instead as unsupervised dog parks can lead to incidents between owners or owners and dogs.
- Cleaning lake Sabbatia and Watson pond and making it more accessible as a swimming location. Open it up for year-round use.
- Swimming locations at locations 'other than having to join the YMCA', Taunton River, swimming areas that are cleaner
- ATV park ('to get the kids off of the road'
- Skate Park (mentioned multiple times)
- Open / outdoor movie theater funded by sales of refreshments (or a movie theater more generally - "with the loss of the Regal Theater Taunton residents especially seniors must travel to other places to see new movies")
- 'General open spaces' in Taunton for passive recreation uses.
- Community rec center, especially for kids
- Basketball courts
- Upgrades to East Taunton baseball field, basketball court and playground behind the duplexes on Middleboro Ave
- Trash pickups at playgrounds and parks throughout Taunton
- More teen-centric activities available at Hopewell park - "no picnic tables, not nearly enough benches, and there is an active beehive in the playground itself every year"
- 'create access to three mile river at harvey st/woodward springs'

More community events in Memorial park and elsewhere
"Massasoit State park would benefit with the restoration of the 'day use' beach and portable toilets'

Major recurring topics:
- Maintenance for Boyden Refuge
- More walking trails throughout Taunton
- Skate Parks
- ATV park - this was highlighted as a way to get ATV users off of the streets
- Water access
- Dog Parks (ex: "the closest dog park is a 30 minute drive from me)

Q6 Do you or your family members ever use the following water-recreation access locations?

Answered: 347 Skipped: 127

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan

	YES	NO	TOTAL
Lake Sabbatia	42.12% 139	57.88% 191	330
The Taunton River	40.12% 132	59.88% 197	329
Weir Riverfront Parks	48.36% 162	51.64% 173	335
Three Mile River	20.75% 66	79.25% 252	318
Watson Pond (State Park)	53.05% 174	46.95% 154	328
Massasoit Pond (State Park)	73.00% 246	27.00% 91	337
Boyden Refuge	59.16% 197	40.84% 136	333

Q7 Please share any issues that you have while using any sites described above.

Answered: 220 Skipped: 254

- Parking availability - both at Watson pond and elsewhere
- Public bathrooms at Watson pond need upgrade
- Signs and trails at Massasoit
- Maintenance (trash, graffiti, trail clearings, bathroom, ertc.)
- Lack of security (parking related?)
- "Put-in at Boyden for TMR is too far"
- Watson pond, unclear when gate is open or locked (repeated several times)
- Lack of safety at Boyden
- Sabbatia needs millfoil removal and a new boat ramp
- "Vandalism and drug use" - multiple references
- "It'd be nice to see someone [at access sites] assigned to that location specifically who cleans up and cares for the land"
- "There is so much light pollution at the lakes near Massasoit state park, that you can't go stargazing. My daughter is nuts about space and was gifted a telescope, but she hasn't been able to use it because of all of the light pollution. Designate two hours every Saturday evening year-round for stargazing (and publicize it) by turning off the street lights at the lakeside parking lots, so city kids can grow up being able to star gaze"
- Kayak rentals for city residents would be appreciated.
- Weir riverpark needs expansions and more water access sites -"on the berkley st side, only 1 permanent trash can. Needs at least 1 more trash can, as that one is always full year round'

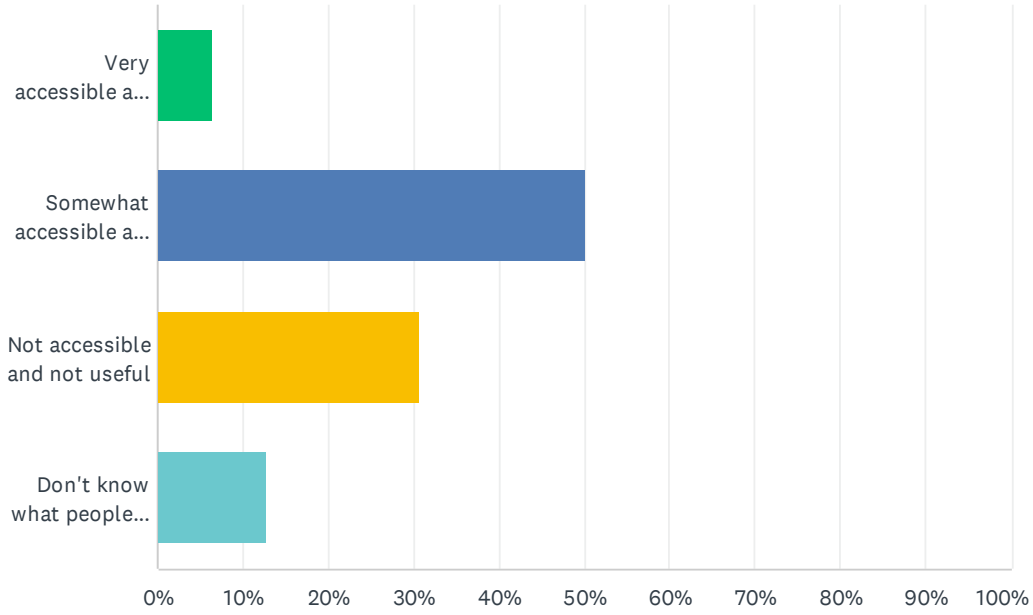
Q8 How has your use of recreational and open space areas in Taunton changed due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Answered: 248 Skipped: 226

- There is roughly an equal number of people who have said that their use of open space has increased, and people who have said that their use has not changed. A smaller number have decreased their outdoor recreational activities, usually attributing it to crowding at outdoor recreational open spaces.
- "More hiking, more biking/mountain biking"
- "We used them more than ever. The one thing I really was missing was a lit outdoor track that the community had access to."
- People used more outdoor open spaces as traditional rec opportunities (restaurants, movie theaters, etc.) were closed during COVID-19
- People used the river and hiked a lot more
- "It hasn't. But I am disappointed with the lack of security at Hopewell. One of the most desired playgrounds and water play resources, overrun with offensive, degrading, music blaring for young kids to hear. Oh and the bicycle problem kids all meet up there, but there has been NO city presence."
- "It has made me more aware of the lack family friendly areas. Our family enjoys Blue hills and Borderland. It would be wonderful to have areas that promote family and outdoor safe activities
- Started using more, but ran into issues with lack of bathrooms and 'places to wash up'
- "[became] aware of how little of the Taunton outdoor spaces are wheelchair friendly"
- "Needed more safe paved areas during covid to get out of the house"

Q9 How accessible and useful do you feel open spaces and recreational facilities in Taunton are to those in the community with disabilities? (Example: difficulty walking, seeing, hearing, etc.)

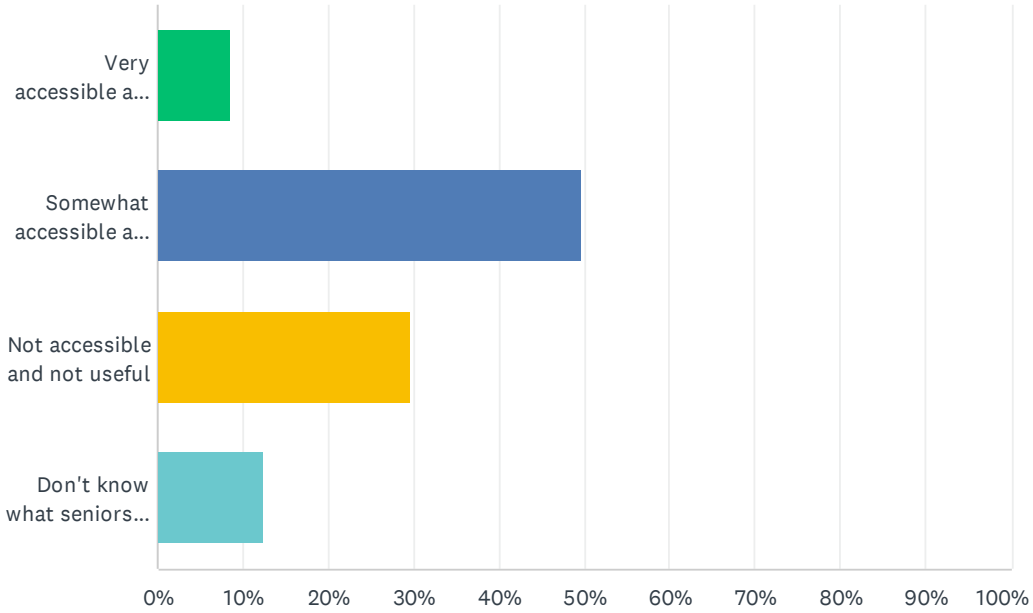
Answered: 283 Skipped: 191



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very accessible and very useful	6.36%	18
Somewhat accessible and somewhat useful	50.18%	142
Not accessible and not useful	30.74%	87
Don't know what people with disabilities need	12.72%	36
TOTAL		283

Q10 How accessible and useful do you feel open spaces and recreational facilities in Taunton are to senior populations (65 and older)?

Answered: 284 Skipped: 190



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very accessible and very useful	8.45%	24
Somewhat accessible and somewhat useful	49.65%	141
Not accessible and not useful	29.58%	84
Don't know what seniors need	12.32%	35
TOTAL		284

Q11 What can be done to provide more recreational opportunities for individuals with disabilities and seniors? (Information sharing, recreational programming, etc.)

Answered: 156 Skipped: 318

- Information sharing including events listed on the city website, "easy access to a website listing activities"
- Re-vamp memorial park including re-grading it to make it more accessible
- Handicap/pathways to get to the parks
- Paved walkways / hiking trails, as well as sidewalks, "safe and debris free sidewalks"
- 'Constructing a lighted quarter mile track that doesn't need to be locked up for school use and safety'
- ADA accessible playgrounds
- More benches and tables
- "Make them feel safe in the space. Doubt they feel safe without any city or official presence to dispell the riffraff."
- "Paved paths, sensory gardens, wheelchair accessible swings", Sensory-friendly playgrounds
- Clear sidewalks, "light poles block wheelcharis and strollers. Some places that should have sidewalks don't"
- "No programs available for individuals with disabilities"
- Wheelchair ramps
- More handicap ramps and level surfaces - especially in downtown ramps and the Taunton River area (and 'Harodite')
- Movies / free recreation activities in the park for seniors "would be nice to recreate without buying something"
- **Handicap accessible parking - ex, in Hopewell park there are 2 spots by the sidewalk, but there need to be more spots for this.**
- "Flat spots are needed, not grass all the time"
- "Motorized carts to allow seniors to access the trails, with a check-out / rental system"
- "Additional accessible parking spaces. Additional seating. Flat surfaces are needed, not grass all the time. Shaded spaces. Definitely need places that are enclosed by fences for people with disabilities who are a flight risk. Programming absolutely needs to be more accessible to all. Staff need to be trained, social workers or behaviorists available as needed, staff who are familiar with how to adapt and accommodate existing programs, classes, and summer camp in a way that ALL who want to participate can do so successfully. Staffing ratios should be lowered as well. "
- Repair railings at Boyden refuge
- Accessible seating in park areas

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan

Q12 Which areas of Taunton most lack park and recreation facilities?

Answered: 249 Skipped: 225

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Somerset	0.00%	0
Weir Village	19.68%	49
East Taunton	24.10%	60
Downtown Taunton	38.55%	96
North Taunton	29.72%	74
South Taunton	18.07%	45
Westville	30.12%	75
Whittenton	41.37%	103
Elliot's Corners	0.00%	0
Which specific facilities that are needed in certain neighborhoods?	32.13%	80
Total Respondents: 249		

- Central senior rec center, teen rec. center (in East Taunton and elsewhere)
- Street and pond hockey rinks
- Sidewalks on Fremont Street
- Convert golf course on Davis St to an ATV, Motor Cross, BMX, etc. "That property has been sitting vacant since the TBL Taunton Bicycle Leauge ended in 1985-1986.."
- Monitored open space in Weir and Whittenton
- Parks near everett street flood after rainfall
- More dog parks - but make sure to teach / train dog walkers on etiquette and make sure they clean up after their dogs"
- "Connection from Main street to the park on the Mill River on Allans Ave"
- Pop-up events for retail booths/food trucks
- "Areas for the general public to go to learn how to paint or just for socailizaing"
- Community gardens in East Taunton

Q13 What do you feel your neighborhood is lacking?

Answered: 210 Skipped: 264

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	100.00%	210
2	74.76%	157
3	54.76%	115

Top Choice:
- Bike paths
- Walking areas
- Sidewalks - repeated several times as a need (repairs, new installations, removal / moving of street lights, etc.)
- Rec center
- Playgrounds
- Dog Parks
- Movie theater
- Basketball courts

Second Choice:
- Tennis Courts
- Restrooms
- Bike Paths
- Areas for teens
- Bicycle / Skate Path

Third Choice:
- Organized outdoor recreation activities
- Tennis / pickleball court
- Picnic areas
- Dog parks
- Playgrounds
- Crosswalks that offer better signage/safety

Q14 In the spaces below, please list the three most important open space and recreation issues facing Taunton. Please be as specific as possible in describing the issue.

Answered: 178 Skipped: 296

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1	100.00%	178
2	84.83%	151
3	64.04%	114

Top Choice:

- Too few recreational options
- Very high use of existing spaces (crowding)
- Police presence
- Development of exisiting open spaces (conserving currently undeveloped areas)
- General lack of maintenance
- Vandalism
- Drainage issues in playgrounds/parks
- Illegal off-road vehicule use , homeless encampments
- Lack of ATV areas to keep kids off the roads
- Safety and cleanliness
- 'No walking' running areas'

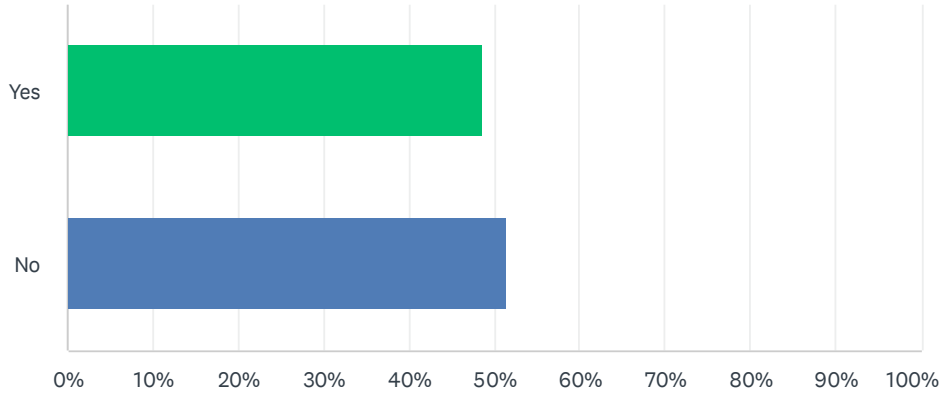
Second Choice:

- Lack of dog park
- Location for ATV riders
- Maintenance of tennis facilities
- Conserve more green space
- Bike/skate park
- playgrounds and fenced in areas for smaller children
- Clean walking paths
- Lack of a movie theater
- Playgrounds
- Areas for teens
- "Consistently clear walking trails. There are trails, but clearing once/year makes it useless because nobody is going to go if they aren't sure it is clear."

Third Choice:
- "Variances for lot sizes need to be limited"
- Mental health issues in the community
- Safety for seniors
- Communication issues on what recreation is available, for whom, and where
- Greater police presence to enforce safety
- Climate change issues
- "Taunton has to keep its budget balanced but it might be nice to see a certain percentage be dedicated towards recreation/development of open space--as a lot of it requires planning"
- "ATV access. Not for me personally but anything to get these riders off our streets. Fine anyone caught in the street and force them do do community service clearing trails for use. Make them buy permits and use money for same. "

Q15 Are you aware of organized recreational activities such as yoga, movies, and other activities hosted by the Downtown Taunton Foundation in Liberty and Union Park?

Answered: 272 Skipped: 202



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	48.53%	132
No	51.47%	140
TOTAL		272

Q16 Would you be interested in attending more organized activities such as films, yoga, sports, or another activity (please note below) throughout Taunton?

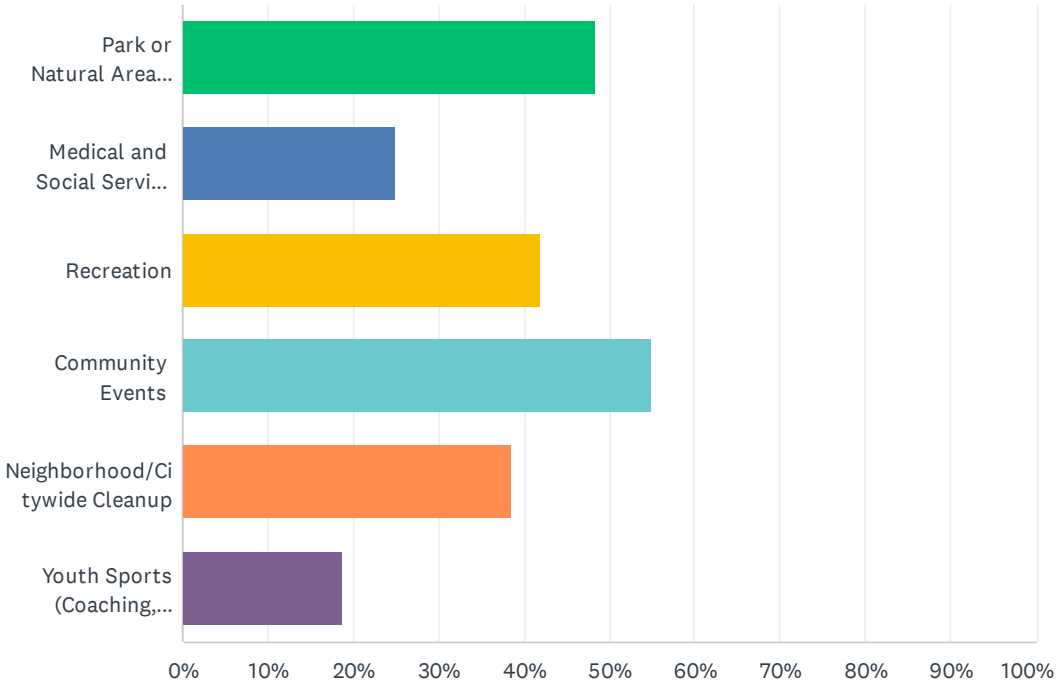
Answered: 213 Skipped: 261

Mostly Yes. Other responses include:
- Alternatives to the Senior Center as the sole source of information distribution. City website needs to be updated for clarity, and events should be posted in public librareris, senior centres,a dn school. Facebook pages also need to be updated and notified.
- Farmer's market is hard to access for parking
- Water sports
- Parades, especially for holidays (ex, halloween)
- Films and scavenger hunts
- More professional instructors
- Street fairs
- Tai Chi classes -"exisiting programs need more awareness"

No:
- "access to more safe and quiet green spaces for passive recreation"
- "too crowded and unorganized, many activtiies not safe for young children"

Q17 Are you interested in volunteering in the following types of opportunities in the City of Taunton?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 298



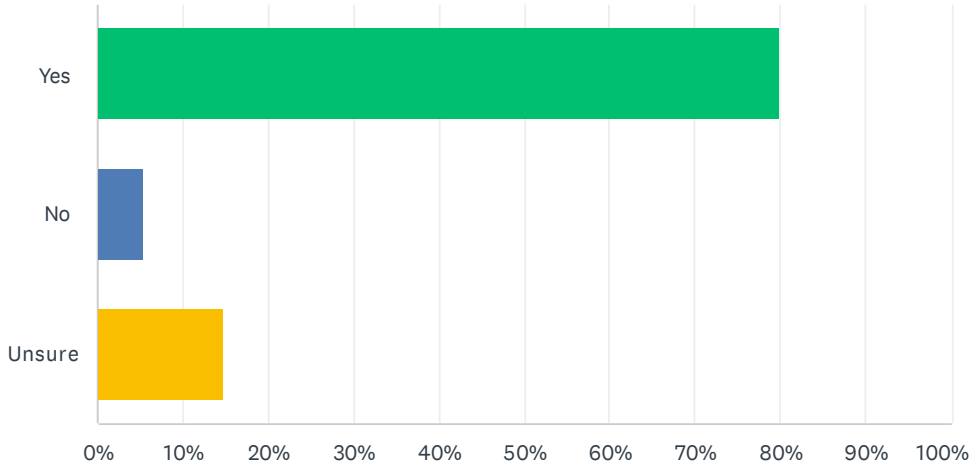
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Park or Natural Area Maintenance	48.30%	85
Medical and Social Services (Grocery delivery to the elderly, nursing homes, etc.)	25.00%	44
Recreation	42.05%	74
Community Events	55.11%	97
Neighborhood/Citywide Cleanup	38.64%	68
Youth Sports (Coaching, etc.)	18.75%	33
Total Respondents: 176		

Q18 More of which of the following types of businesses in Taunton do you think would help encourage good quality of life and recreation? Answered: 279 Skipped: 195

	EXTREMELY ENCOURAGING	SOMEWHAT ENCOURAGING	NOT ENCOURAGING	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Agricultural Business	41.70% 108	49.42% 128	8.88% 23	259	1.00
Bed & Breakfast / Hospitality	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Grocery/ Food store	24.41% 62	45.67% 116	29.92% 76	254	1.00
Home Business	0.00% 0	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Light Industry	14.11% 35	49.19% 122	36.69% 91	248	1.00
Natural resource / Agricultural based tourism ("eco / agro tourism")	48.65% 126	41.70% 108	9.65% 25	259	1.00
Local Farm Stands / Farmers Markets	75.28% 204	22.14% 60	2.58% 7	271	1.00
Professional Offices	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Private Recreation (gyms, etc.)	24.11% 61	51.38% 130	24.51% 62	253	1.00
Retail	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Restaurants / Bars	40.93% 106	41.31% 107	17.76% 46	259	1.00
Sand/Gravel Mining	0.00% 0	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Personal Services	0.00% 0	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Waste Disposal	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Solar Power generation	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Other Renewable Energy production	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Warehouses / distribution facilities	0.00% 0	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	1	1.00
Children-centric recreational activities / entertainment centers (Trampoline Parks, Roller Skating Rinks, etc.)	69.85% 190	25.00% 68	5.15% 14	272	1.00
Movie Theaters and Performing Arts Facilities	70.79% 189	23.97% 64	5.24% 14	267	1.00
Community Center Activities (Ceramics Classes, Arts & Crafts Lessons, etc.)	65.53% 173	30.30% 80	4.17% 11	264	1.00
Art studios or galleries / lessons	48.25% 124	41.63% 107	10.12% 26	257	1.00
Shopping opportunities	41.54% 108	41.54% 108	16.92% 44	260	1.00
Other	37.70% 23	36.07% 22	26.23% 16	61	1.00

Q19 Should City ordinances require new development to set aside a certain percentage of open space?

Answered: 279 Skipped: 195



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	79.93%	223
No	5.38%	15
Unsure	14.70%	41
TOTAL		279

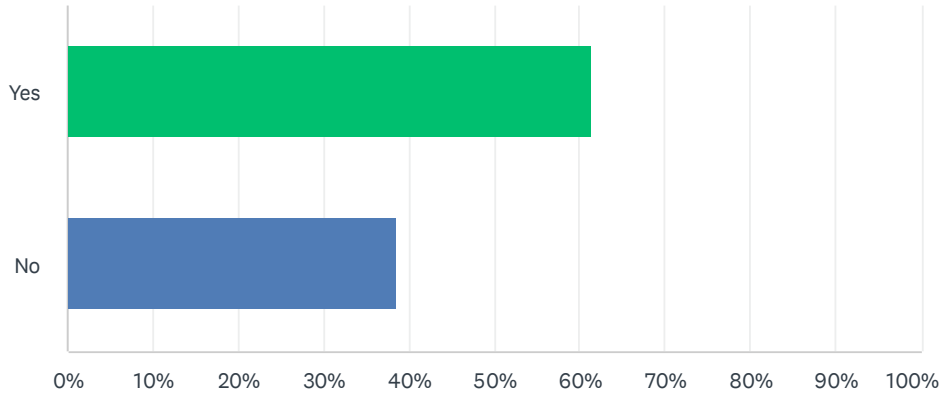
Q20 Are there any parcels that you would like to protect from development and keep for open space and recreation needs... (please feel free to provide general names, addresses, or tax plot information)

Answered: 116 Skipped: 358

- Areas around the industrial park
- Waterways or in rural areas
- Prospect Hill
- All open spaces in town
- Arthur Sharp Estate
- Sheppard Factory Pond
- Evergreen, Happy Hops, and Teaberry Farms
- Massasoit
- 34 Acres at 1 North Crane Ave (on sale for $800,000)
- Along Fremont St.
- Whittenton Mills - convert to a park space
- Warner Blvd. Boyden refuge
- Brick yard, Rocky Woods, Glebe Street Area
- Pathways through Myles Standish
- All land near Taunton High School
- Railroad corridor from Whittenton past old raynham dog track
- Bunk Pond
- Prospect Pond
- Waterfront / riverfront
- Parcel 29-14, Prince Henry Drive (comment that 'due to proposed changes to lot sizes, the area is going to become crowded')
- Area at and near intersection of WIlliams Street and Gordon M. Owen
- Area behind 130 Tremont Street
- Along the river behind Taunton High School
- South Walker St
- John Parker golf course
- Old lovingly colony on Davis STreet
- Rocky woods area
- Old nursing home on crane ave
- East Taunton airport
- Encourage adaptive re-use of existing buildings
- Fraga farm
- Fortmer taunton nursing home
- Old Baron Brother lot next to Taunton Synagogue
- Gertrude Boyden Refue
- Massasoit Park
- Some parcels on Route 44 near Manheim Auto auction
- Old silver City Galleria
- Old woodward springs park on Harvey Street
- Restore parking at Bunk Pond
- Clean up Glebe Street so people can walk
- Boyden Refuge, Memorial Park, Stevens St East Taunton
- Bassett Street
- End of Caswell Street

Q21 Would you be willing to have a 1-3% surcharge on your property taxes to fund open space acquisition through the Community Preservation Act (CPA)? CPA funding can be used to improve open spaces, acquire open space lands, or fund other improvements. Learn more about the CPA here: www.communitypreservation.org/

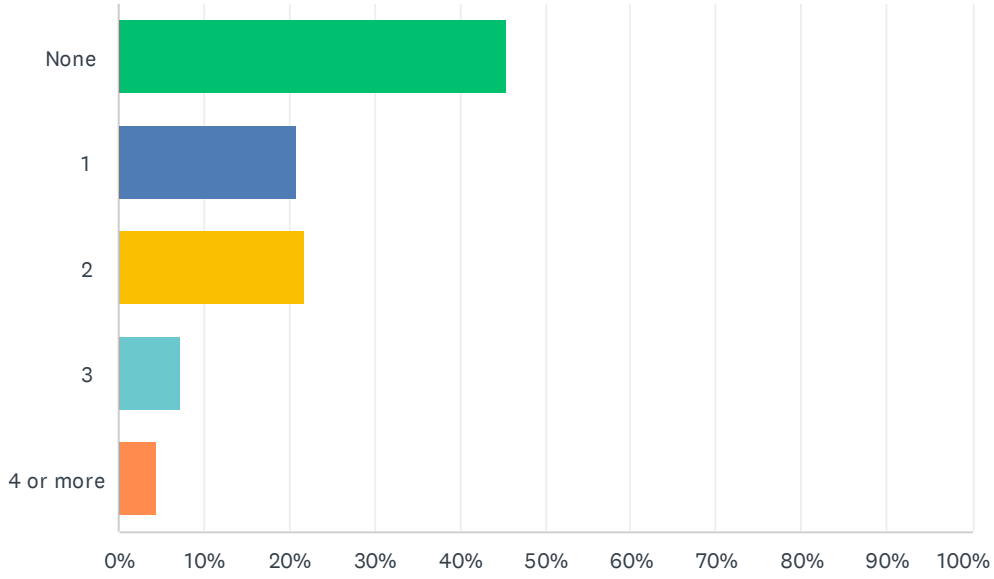
Answered: 265 Skipped: 209



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	61.51%	163
No	38.49%	102
TOTAL		265

Q22 How many children under the age of 18 are in your household?

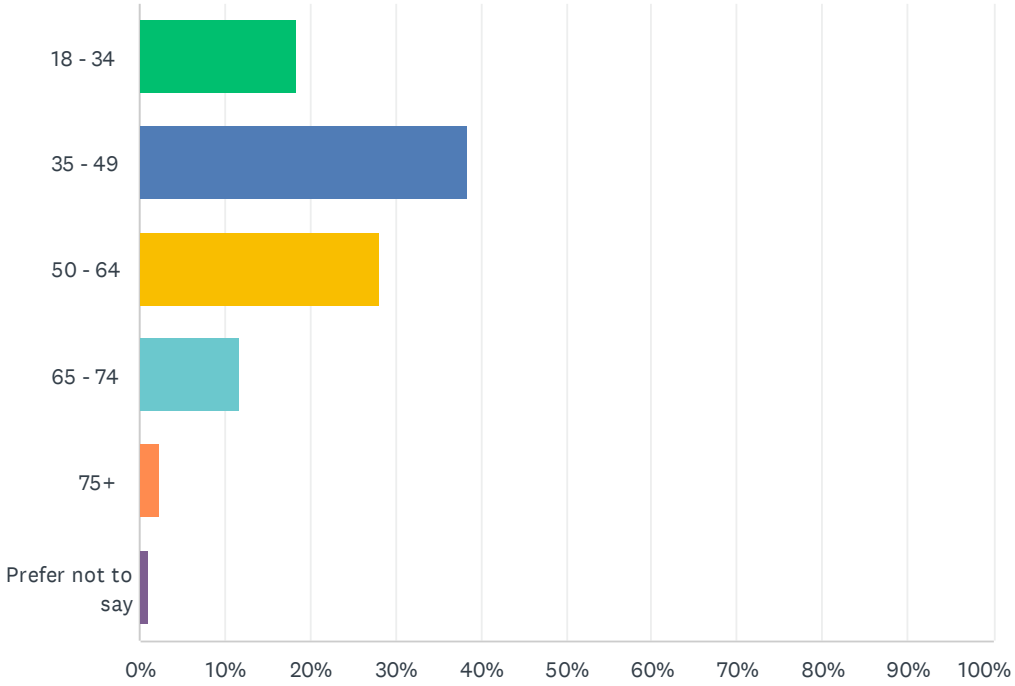
Answered: 262 Skipped: 212



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None	45.42%	119
1	20.99%	55
2	21.76%	57
3	7.25%	19
4 or more	4.58%	12
TOTAL		262

Q23 What is your age?

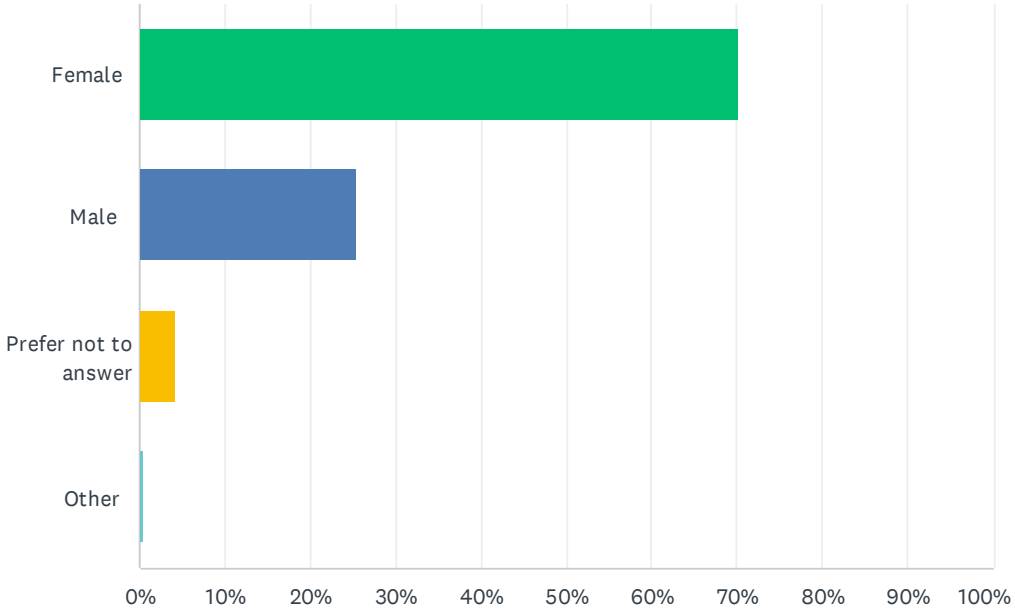
Answered: 263 Skipped: 211



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
18 - 34	18.25%	48
35 - 49	38.40%	101
50 - 64	28.14%	74
65 - 74	11.79%	31
75+	2.28%	6
Prefer not to say	1.14%	3
TOTAL		263

Q24 What is your gender?

Answered: 261 Skipped: 213



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	70.11%	183
Male	25.29%	66
Prefer not to answer	4.21%	11
Other	0.38%	1
TOTAL		261

Q25 What is your favorite thing about living in Taunton?

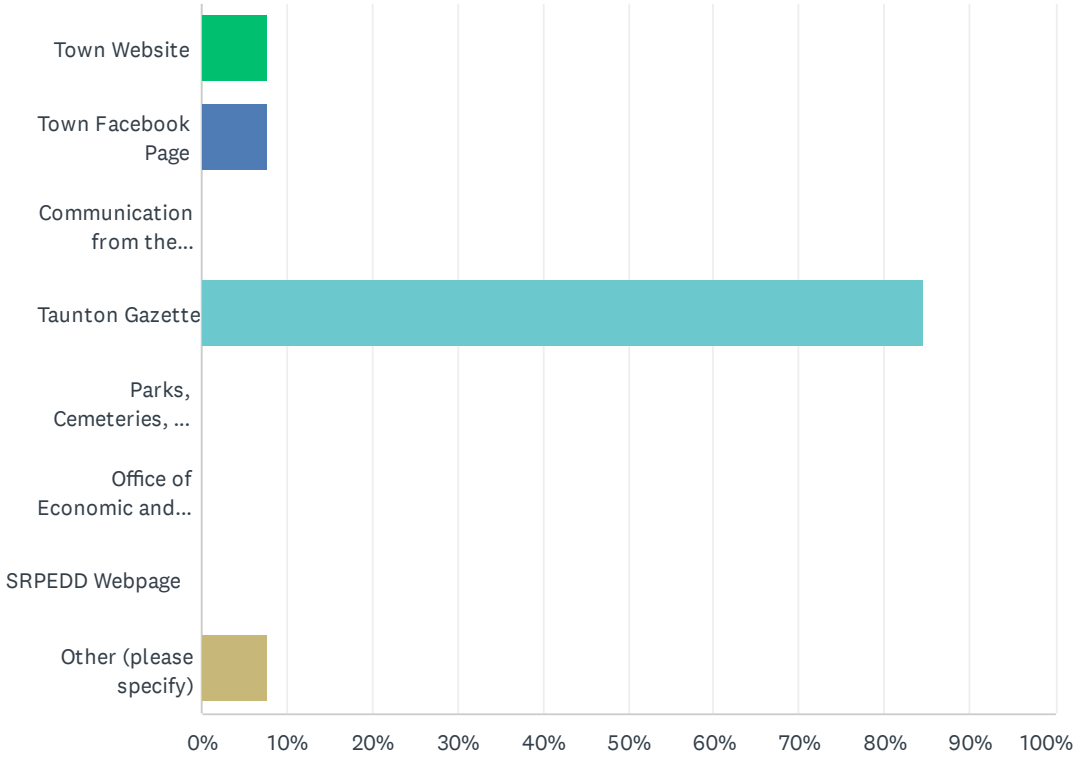
Answered: 197 Skipped: 277

- History
- Accessibility
- 'The dichotomy of city and rural living' / 'small town feel'/ live in suburban type areas with beenfits of city services / "city amenities with a country feel"
- Cost of living being cheaper
- Bristol-Plymouth Regional Technical School
- 'Creative and social atmosphere
- Massasoit's proximity
- Strong sense of community
- Traditions (christmas tree lighting, 'tough meat on a stick')
- TMLP (3x)
- Rich Portuguese community - 'we are however threatened by massive multi-family development... it's a burden on families in the school systems, there's only so much taxes we can handle"
- "The ability to have a city that stil has nature areas"
- Proximity to nearby towns
- Diversity
- Community
- (Would be nice if the schools offered remote learning)
- Mix of city living - but need indoor recreation opportunities
- Hiking trails
- Historic preservation
- Great people who are nice
- "The people of the city are great and friendly and need more opportunities to come together"
- Lighting of the green

Other comments:
- "hard to meet other adults for free"
- Need for shopping, entertainment options (bowling alley, movie theater, etc.)
- No activities available for teenagers
- "There isn't any favorite thing....though the city has so much untapped potential if those elected would think outside the box, and reach out to bring needs into the city...revitalize older buildings make/bring in more retail shopping options, Riverwalk with entertainment, theatre/comedy, "

Q26 How did you hear about this survey? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 13 Skipped: 461



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Town Website	7.69%	1
Town Facebook Page	7.69%	1
Communication from the Mayor's Office	0.00%	0
Taunton Gazette	84.62%	11
Parks, Cemeteries, and Public Grounds Webpage	0.00%	0
Office of Economic and Community Development Webpage	0.00%	0
SRPEDD Webpage	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	7.69%	1
Total Respondents: 13		

Inventory of comments received throughout the community engagement process

2022 Taunton OSRP

Inventory of feedback and comments received

OID	Action item	Location/theme	Origin(s)	Notes	Duplicate/ related	Goal
1	Review environmental issue reports; prioritize sensitive, at-risk areas; seek corrective action	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-1)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
2	Assess municipal properties for environmental issues and address concerns	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-2)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
3	Continue to review and improve, as necessary, the existing water resources protection provisions of the Zoning Bylaws, Planning Board Rules and Regulations, etc.	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-3)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
4	Secure open land adjacent to important water supply areas, conservation, recreation or water access holdings	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-4)		73	Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
5	Promote public education on land and water related issues through outreach, media, printed materials, forums, workshops, seminars	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-5)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
6	Review municipal land holdings for conservation land value and status of protection.	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-6)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
7	Manage invasive plant species growth, particularly in the City's rivers and lakes	city-wide	Steering Committee (2015 actions review - recommended new action)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
8	Implement routine maintenance plan for culverts and catch-basins to prevent blockages that cause flooding (i.e. West Water St & 5th St)	city-wide	Steering Committee (2015 actions review - recommended new action)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
9	Assess the City's culverts and prioritize undersized culverts for replacement	city-wide	recommendation (based on #7 citing culvert flooding)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
10	Assess and improve drainage systems; repurpose appropriate City owned land for storm water storage and treatment (green infrastructure)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (1-7)			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
11	Begin a comprehensive survey and registration process of species, habitats (including vernal pools), unique natural communities, rare, endangered, or threatened communities, etc.	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (2-1 & 3-3)			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
12	Work cooperatively to expand Taunton's Open Space Network and protect or preserve land that links existing protected areas and provides habitat connectivity and wildlife passages, without concern for municipal boundaries	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (2-2 & 3-4), public meeting feedback	updated to incorporate public comment	73	Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
13	Adopt the Community Preservation Act to help fund conservation and open space acquisition in priority areas	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (2-3 & 3-5)			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
14	Identify additional funding mechanisms to help protect open space from development	city-wide	Steering Committee (2015 actions review - recommended new action)			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
15	Promote and retain active agriculture; enrollment of farmland and wood lots into Ch. 61 and APR programs	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (3-1)	cites as priority - loss of rural community is a concern	55, 112	Prevent the loss of Taunton’s Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
16	Create funding source to help acquire Ch61 properties through right-of-first refusal when opportunities arise (City Council has come up with an idea that if someone takes property out of chapter 61a that some of that money gets set aside for preservation.)	city-wide	Steering Committee (2015 actions review - recommended new action)		112	Prevent the loss of Taunton’s Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
17	Review existing land use and planning regulations for the potential of exercising limiting development plans (i.e. transfer development rights)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (3-2)			Prevent the loss of Taunton’s Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
18	Continue to promote and update, as needed, historic signage efforts to highlight and link cultural and historical assets	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (3-6)			Prevent the loss of Taunton’s Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
19	Adopt measures to protect areas of potential cultural and archaeological sensitivity (get more specific with how)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (3-7)			Prevent the loss of Taunton’s Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
20	Develop a plan and timetable for the creation of additional local multi-use trails (especially urban walking trails) and links to existing trails (within Taunton and with regional trails)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (4-2), public meeting feedback		46, 21	Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
21	Assess the ability of the city to link key open space parcels with bike and pedestrian paths	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (4-3)		20	Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
22	Secure funding source for multi-purpose trail/facility planning and construction	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (4-4)			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
23	Develop and publish an updated and all-inclusive City trail map/brochure (build off Mass in Motion's)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (4-5)			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
24	Appoint a standing open space & recreation committee in order to work internally and intra-municipally to plan, develop, and implement projects and update the Open Space Plan as changes occur and milestones are met	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (5-1)			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
25	Develop a specific digitized Open Space and recreation parcel database for the city so that all departments are working off of the same data when addressing acquisition, preservation, planning, management, and remediation issues	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (5-2)			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning

26	Develop uniform prioritization criteria for a formal land acquisition/protection strategy	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (5-3)			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
27	Develop a City land use plan and strategy for expanding existing open space and protecting high priority parcels from development	city-wide	Steering Committee (2015 actions review - recommended new action)	goal 5 cited as high priority, concerns about duplexes and developments happening around city with no say		Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
28	Conduct comparison study of similar communities' budgets and staffing levels for Parks Departments, and increase Taunton's funding (currently about 1% of the municipal budget) and staff for PCPG appropriately, in order to adequately operate, maintain, and improve the park & recreation system	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (6-1), updated to reflect SC feedback		41	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
29	Promote policies and regulations that expand opportunities and protect potential sites for healthy community design projects (community gardens, fitness parks), and consider new lots' feasibilities for these uses	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (6-2), updated to reflect SC feedback		62	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
30	Adopt the Community Preservation Act and utilize the recreational provisions of the act to help meet the local needs	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (6-4)			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
31	Utulize annual funding to continue to address the needs highlighted in the ADA Transition plan for Park & Recreation and Conservation facilities	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (6-5), updated to reflect SC feedback	remove? necessary to state if already happening?		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
32	Establish satellite senior centers (in partnership with Taunton Housing Authority) and expand offerings for more diverse, year-round recreational opportunities for seniors (in partnership with YMCA and Council on Aging)	city-wide	2015 Action Plan (6-6), updated to reflect SC feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
33	Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility	city-wide	Steering Committee meeting (previous actions discussion)	Separate goal with several actions/strategies, or incorporate into all other actions? (share resources like ParkScore-https://www.tpl.org/parkscore)	68	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
34	Maintain recreational fishing access locations to enhance access	city-wide	public meeting feedback			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
35	Institute parking regulations and enforcement at parking lots and boat ramps (i.e. not leaving trailers blocking ramps, establishing resident-only parking by fee)	Lake Sabbatia, Weir Riverfront Park	public meeting feedback		50	Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
36	Address flooding at Weir Field	Weir Field	public meeting feedback			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
37	Create transparent strategy, with public updates, for using industrial tax (confirm?) for park creation	city-wide	public meeting feedback		45	Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
38	Explore opportunities to expand passive recreation opportunities at Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary that don't disrupt wildlife	Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	public meeting feedback			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
39	Correct elevation at Hopewell Field (infield lower than grass)	Hopewell Field	public meeting feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
40	Address conflicts with dirt bikes...			remove	y	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
41	Increase City staff capacity for maintenance and enforcement of allowed uses at public parks	city-wide	public meeting feedback		28	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
42	Keep land at Taunton Nursing Home if sold (consider continued use of community garden, expansion of public walk trails, dog park, pollinator meadow habitat)	Taunton Nursing Home	public meeting feedback		56	Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
43	Identify ideal location for and establish a dog park ("The Bowl" in East Taunton currently under consideration; Taunton Nursing Home may also be an option)	dog park	public meeting feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
44	Increase community representation on City Boards and Steering Committees	city-wide	public meeting feedback			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
45	Establish centralized public communication hub (i.e. page on city website) with existing upcoming recreational opportunities and events, as well as alert residents to new or upcoming initiatives, projects, facilities	city-wide	public meeting feedback		37	Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
46	Establish local rail trail with connections to Dighton, Somerset, Fall River	Taunton River/ Rail Trail	public meeting feedback	in process, repetitive of 20 - keep?	20	Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
47	Create more volleyball courts	recreation need	public meeting feedback	did this come up in survey?		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
48	Enhance recreational/social opportunities for young adults (i.e. outdoor gathering spaces, intramural recreational sports leagues, craft shows, walking/food tours and meet-ups, coworking spaces downtown etc.)	recreation need	public meeting feedback			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
49	Improve Sikorski Park in East Taunton	Sikorski Park	public meeting feedback	maintenance concern? or additional amenities?		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities

2022 Taunton OSRP

Inventory of feedback and comments received

50	Coordinate with State to manage and expand current parking situation at Watson Pond, and keep boat ramp access open	Watson Pond	public meeting feedback		35	Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
51	Improve pedestrian & bike safety at Industrial Park (construct sidewalks, bike lanes, etc.)	Industrial Park (name?)	public meeting feedback			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
52	Work with State to increase opportunities and use at Taunton Hospital (i.e. walking trails)	Taunton Hospital	public meeting feedback			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
53	Expand and implement bike path plan	city-wide	public meeting feedback	comment notes plan from previous plan - but is this a plan from the trails committee or another group? How to reference specific plan?		Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
54	Establish mutli-use trail along Warner Blvd	Warner Blvd	public meeting feedback		20, 21	Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
55	City should utilize its right of first refusal to purchase and preserve Fraga Farm (115 Tremont St) as agricultural land (consider community garden/farm, solar/farming combo)	Fraga Farm	public meeting feedback	city does own Fraga Farm (repossessed in 2013)	15	Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
56	Recruit local gardeners to help maintain Bristol Commons Community Garden; if Taunton Nursing Home sold, consider relocating that garden to Bristol Commons	Community Garden	public meeting feedback		42	Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
57	Repair picnicking infrastructure (ie tables and benches), walking trails, hand rails, at Boyden Refuge	Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
58	Install dedicate bike paths / lanes throughout Taunton, including around the Dever/Myles STandish area, East Taunton, West Taunton, aroudn Taunton High School,	city-wide	Survey			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
59	Install more playgrounds in the city (Oakland/Westville areas)	city-wide	Survey	This was mentioned numerous times - 51 in Q13		Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
60	Install dog parks in accessible locations throughout the city (multiple locations geographically distributed)	city-wide	Survey	This was mentioned numerous times - (43 in Q13)		Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
61	Create more paved walking trails throughout the city including downtown. Widen exisiting trails to support ADA accessibility.	city-wide	Survey	This was mentioned numerous times - 40 in Q13		Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
62	Encourage more urban farms/community gardens to expand local food availability in Taunton and reduce food security issues (prioritize low-income areas where residents may not have cars to access other locations)	Community Garden	public meeting feedback		29	Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
63	Create a dedicated location for an ATV park and enforce use restrictions on ATVs elsewhere to reduce user conflicts	Specific location will need to be identified	Survey, public meeting feedback	The working group had recommended Hutt Forest in the past		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
64	Increase patrols / 'eyes on the ground' of Boyden wildlife refuge	Boyden Wildlife Sanctuary	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
65	Create recreation centers dedciated to the independent needs of young children, teens, and seniors.	Specific location will need to be identified	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
66	Remove obstalces, including lighting poles, potholes, trash, and degraded pavement, from exisiting sidewalks (these impede seniors and individuals with mobility disabilities)	city-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
67	Protect Lake Sabbatia land off Scadding Street as important habitat with unique plants; address inappropriate uses happening there (i.e. people cutting down trees, making camp fires)	Lake Sabbatia	public meeting feedback			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
68	Provide more green spaces in Wittenton neighborhood (currently lacking green space)	equitable access	public meeting feedback		33	Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
69	Create more picnicing appropriate areas - including flat spaces with charcoal pits	city-wide	survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
70	Create more basketball courts throughout the city, not solely located near exisiting multi-use fields	city-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
71	Create more social outreach programs , partiuclalry from local governing bodies	Municipal agencies, communication	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
72	Host more public events for seniors and older adults	City-wide, Taunton Green	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
73	Expand Snake River Preserve southward to protect this important habitat (wild turkeys, foces, coyotes in area) from development, and expand on existing network	Snake River Preserve	public meeting feedback		4, 12	Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
74	Develop the open space off of Pleadwell STreet (turn it into a real playing field)	Pleadwell Street	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
75	Maintain walking trails in wooded areas and lake areas with access to benches and picnic areas	City owned forests	Survey			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
76	Incentivize the creation of a movie theater or drive-in. Also, host public outdoor movies accessible to all (young children, adults, and seniors)	Specific location will need to be identified, Taunton Green	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities

77	Create access to the Sheppards Factory Pond	Sheppard's Factory Pond	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
78	Create a skate park / BMX trail park (paved)	Specific location will need to be identified - East Taunton Proposed	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
79	Install sidewalks at these locations: the entire length of Whittenton Street, Fremont Street, Dunbar Street, Alfred Lord Avenue, Scadding Street, Hodges in Worecester, Route 140 on Norton Avenue, Broadway (repair exisiting sidewalks), East and West Brittania (particularly in the neighborhood of Whittenton), Hopewell Avenue,	Whittenton, Fremont, Dunbar Streets	Survey			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
80	Expand access to the Mill River - create more put-ins, maintain current access sites	Mill River	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
81	Improve safety and ADA accessibility of viewing deck near Patriots Park Playground (river bank compromised, children seen climbing down bank)	Weir Riverfront Park (confirm location)	public meeting feedback			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
82	Increase public education and awareness about responsible biking	city-wide, public education	public meeting feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
83	Increase sidewalk maintenance to improve pedestrian safety (i.e. enforce homeowner obligations to clear sidewalks and increase city budget for public walkway maintenance, particularly in winter)	City-wide	public meeting feedback			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
84	Work with Old Colony History Museum to increase outreach and market historical sites (like Soul Homestead, Plymouth Mill, etc.) for tourism to bring in revenue for additional historic preservation	City-wide	public meeting feedback			Prevent the loss of Taunton's Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
85	Remind residents of restrictions on ATV use on city streets and in residential areas. Enforce laws and regulations where necessary.	City-wide	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
86	Increase the safety of crosswalks throughout the city, including the crosswalk at the Weir Bridge	Weir Bridge	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
87	Preserve open space throughout the city and prevent development of exisiting open spaces	City-wide	Survey			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
88	Install pickleball courts throughout the city	City-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
89	Ensure that areas around ponds and lakes are quiet and respected		Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
90	Upgrade playgrounds at Memorial Park, Whittenton Park, at the high school		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
91	Address flooding at Evertt street parks	Everett STreet	Survey			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
92	Create a playground dedicated for children with disabilities	East Taunton proposed	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
93	Increase recreational opportunities in Whittenton, Downtown Taunton, Westville, and North Taunton		Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
94						
95	Implement the following improvements to parking at Watson Pond: increase the number of parking spots, open the parking/pond on a year-round basis, ensure that the gate to the parking area is more consistently open, better communicate on when it is possible to park at the pond (ie, hours of operation), flatten and clear the walk way leading down to the water and the picnic area, clear up the fishing spot so more people can fish, install a dog park in the vicinity, upgrade/improve the bathrooms at the pond	Watson Pond	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
96	Share information about ADA accessible recreational opportunities					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
97	Improve information sharing through the town's website, and use other pathways to share information about recreation in Taunton (including the COA newsletter, a central information board, flyers/inserts, a list or brochure mailed to each household "similar to laminated recylcing sheet'		Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
98	Host early morning yoga classess, group trail hiking, tai chi, or other similar activities to encourage socialization for seniors.					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
99	Ensure that walking trails - both paved and in natural areas - are smooth and do not have obstalces that could trip seniors or motorized wheelchairs					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
100	Create signage for clearly marked paths, handicap ramps, board walks, and trail maintenance for trails degraded due to erosion for the elderly and individuals with disabilities					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.

2022 Taunton OSRP

Inventory of feedback and comments received

101	Construct a lighted quater mile track which is accessible throughout the year					Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
102	Install boardwalks at multiple parks					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
103	Have more sensory friendly playgrounds and gardens available to individuals with disabilities.					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
104	Develop methods and pathways for individuals to report rule breaking and unwelcome/inappropriate conduct.					Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
105	Identify location in Taunton to bring back public ice skating rink	recreation need	public meeting feedback	where was previous ice rink?		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
106	Approve/improve public parking lots downtown for easier access	downtown	public meeting feedback	relevant to OSRP?		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
107	Green downtown Taunton with more trees and grass, including incorporating green infrastructure stormwater management	downtown	public meeting feedback			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
108	Incorporate long-term maintenance considerations into open space planning when constructing infrastructure to protect natural resources and functions	citywide	public meeting feedback			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
109	When evaluating potential uses of any city property (without existing use), balance passive and active uses on properties, considering mixed uses on same property, as well as public health considerations (i.e. community garden, fitness park, etc.)	citywide	public meeting feedback			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
110	Incorporate climate resilience into open space planning and land management decisions	citywide	public meeting feedback			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
111	Improve access and maintenance of Westfield Conservation Area	Westfield Conservation Area	public meeting feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
112	Consider leasing out agricultural lands to farmers after purchase, to help fund their purchase (follow example from and connect with farmers looking for land through Bristol Aggie School in Dighton)	citywide, agriculture	public meeting feedback		15, 16	Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
113	City staff should prioritize popular regional parks (i.e. softball fields near high school where people travel from around region to use) and surrounding streets for maintenance and beautification to encourage more visitors in the city	citywide	public meeting feedback			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
114	Coordinate with local community and volunteer groups, like cub scouts, to implement maintenance and beautification projects (i.e. litter clean-ups)	citywide	public meeting feedback			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
115	Ensure individuals in wheelchairs can have access to playgrounds, walking areas around the city, and to parks.					Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
116	Fix the courtyard at Olney Street	Olney Street Courtyard	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
117	Provide more public transporation to and from senior centers and living areas	City-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
118	When planning events consider the needs of those with disabilities, such as blocking ADA accessible parking and placing obstalces in the sidewalks	City-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
119	Have paved walking trails in flatter areas around Taunton	City-wide	Survey			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
120	Work with professional design companies that specialize in creating recreational spaces and activities for individuals with disabilities to create better spaces.	City-wide	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
121	Ensure that bathrooms are unlocked during evening weekends, holidays, and other 'high-use' times	Open spaces with bathrooms	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
122	Increase the amount of lighting at open spaces throughout the city.	City-wide	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
123	Increase access locations to Three Mile River, including at Harvey Street / Woodward Springs		Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
124	Remove millfoil and clean up Lake Sabbatia (both water quality improvements and more consistent trash cleanup at these locations)	Lake Sabbatia	Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
125	Install a new boat ramp at Lake Sabbatia	Lake Sabbatia	Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
126	Have more consistent trash cleanup at all sites throughout the city (but especially Boyden and Watson Pond) - this could be done as a volunteer effort or by city services.		Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
127	Repair the bandstand at Weir Park	Weir Park	Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
128	Remove fallen trees in the Three Mile River	Three Mile River	Survey			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources

129	Install benches and trash receptacles along walking trails		Survey			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
130	Develop the Arthur Sharpe Estate property to be more accessible and useful to the general public at large. Address potential ATV-ing on the location and develop it for familieis.		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
131	Open the Taunton High School track to walkers/joggers	Taunton High School	Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
132	Expand teen programming including organized biking/skating events, a gym, community-oriented projects, a homework help area, hosted movie nights, and a lighted basketball court.		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
133	Make the city's waterfront, including areas around the Taunton River, more inviting and engaging. Although they may have some developments, they would benefit		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
134	Host food festivals, outdoor movies, resume building workshops, and other community centric events in the Taunton green		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
135	Secure a town-owned facility which people can rent to host public meetings and events.		Survey			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
136	Install bathrooms and/or porta potties in Hopewell park	Hopewell park	Survey			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
137	Protect more open spaces around the industrial park	Industrial park	Online Map			Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
138	Improve walking conditions around the industrial park	Industrial park	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
139	Install a recreational facility/center near the industrial park (West Taunton)	Industrial Park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
140	Host a farmers market, fair-food fridays, or similar event around Watson Pond regularly		Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
141	Install a playground just off of Route 140 in West Taunton	West Taunton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
142	Address poles blocking access to the sidewalk on Whittenton Street	Whittenton	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
143	Install a stoplight at the intersection of Bay street and Broadway.	Bay St and Broadway	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
144	Establish a community garden in North Whittenton (Whittenton & Bay Street)	Whittenton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
145	Revamp the public parking lot around Whittenton Street to include pedestrian space and general beautification	Whittenton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
146	Install a bike path along the river at the Taunton State hospital	Taunton State Hospital	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
147	More consistent maintenance of baseball fields, including at Hopewell park	Hopewell park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
148	Repair light fixtures and cleanup trash at hopewell park	Hopewell Park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
149	Host a 'restaurant bingo night' in downtown - participants are given a card with numerous restaurants on them, and they have to visit all of the restaurants to complete the card.		Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
150	Install bike paths on Park street and washington street	Park St and washington st	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
151	Install playgrounds around Morton hostpial	Morton Hospital	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
152	Execute the right of first refusal to ensure that Ch. 61A and agricultural properties stay protected.	Town-wide, Fraga Farm	Online Map			Prevent the loss of Taunton's Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
153	Create a long-term maintenance plan for exisiting public spaces and recreational assets		Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
154	Share information on exisiting amenities through town channels and new channels		Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
155	Increase connectivity between taunton's neighborhoods through public transit, biking, and walking		Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
156	Ensure equitibility of access to open spaces throughout the city	City-wide	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
157	Foster better winter maintenance of public sidewalks and walking areas	City-wide	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
158	Host more intramural team programming	City-wide	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities

2022 Taunton OSRP
Inventory of feedback and comments received

159	Follow the example of the Soule Homestead to preserve Fraga Farm and turn it into an ecotourism and education location	Fraga Farm	Online Map			Prevent the loss of Taunton's Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
160	Create a 'historic trail' or '10 historic sites around Taunton' walking trail and brochure to encourage civic engagement. For example, include the Reed and Barton site or the corner where Abraham Lincoln gave an address.	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Prevent the loss of Taunton's Rural, Cultural, and Historical qualities and assets
161	Improve handicap access throughout Downtown Taunton	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
162	Increase tree cover and grass cover throughout downtown Taunton	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
163	Host young-adult (21 - 30 years old) activites in downtown Taunton, such as a 'Beer Garden Night' or 'Outdoor Movie Night'	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
164	Revitalize old mill / industrial sites into mixed-use developments. For example, build a co-working space with tables, wifi and access to local restaurants.	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning
165	Improve sidewalk connectivity between the Taunton High School and the Taunton Green	Downtown Taunton	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
166	Create a boat launch locaiton off of Deam Street across from the Plonka Property	Deam Street	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
167	Host more after-school programming in the Taunton High School	Taunton High School	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
168	Install sidewalks along Route 140 by Taunton High School	Taunton High School	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
169	Install sidewalks to connect memorial park to the Taunton Green	Memorial Park	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
170	Increase the frequency of clean ups in Memorial Park	Memorial Park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
171	Install ADA accessible amenities and increase general ADA accessibility of Memorial Park	Memorial Park	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
172	Install a playground in Memorial Park, especially more swings and slides	Memorial Park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
173	Expand Riverfront park south if possible and to the other side of the river	Weir Village Riverfront Park	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
174	Make a dedicated bike path down Weir Village Riverfront Park	Weir Village Riverfront Park	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
175	Install walkways down from the green to the edge of the riverfront park	Weir Village Riverfront Park	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
176	Fix lighting fixtures on Landing Drive	Landing Drive	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
177	Continue to work on using the rail bed for the Taunton River Trail	Old Rail Bed	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
178	Install bike paths on Joseph E Warner Blvd leading to Boyden REfuge	Boyden Refuge	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
179	Host farmers markets and events such as Fair Foods Fridays in South Taunton, near Dighton	South Taunton	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
180	Install bike paths near the South Street Tot Lot	South Street Tot Lot	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
181	Install bike paths on County St near Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School	Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School	Online Map			Develop a City-wide multi-use trail system (including walking, hiking, biking, and water access features), where feasible.
182	Host cooking classes using the Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School Kitchens	Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
183	Host farmers markets and events such as Fair Foods Fridays in East Taunton, near the Bristol Plymouth Regional Technical School		Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
184	Maintain and beautify the East Taunton Bowl	East Taunton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
185	Maintain recreational amenities (including the basketball courts) in East taunton	East Taunton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
186	Build a new playground on the site of the old one on Caswell Street	Caswell Street, East Taunton	Online Map			Expand inclusive recreational opportunities for all in Taunton, with a focus on environmental justice, geographic equity, and ADA accessibility.
187	Repave the old tennis courts and convert one tennis court to a basketball court	Caswell Street, East Taunton	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
188	Make the ponds in East Taunton (and throughout Taunton) more inviting to youth seeking peace and passive recreation activities (including the pond off of Middleboro Avenue)	East Taunton, Middleboro Avenue	Online Map			Protect the quality and quantity of the City's ground and surface water resources
189	Create a new park off of Middleboro Avenue	Middleboro Avenue	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities

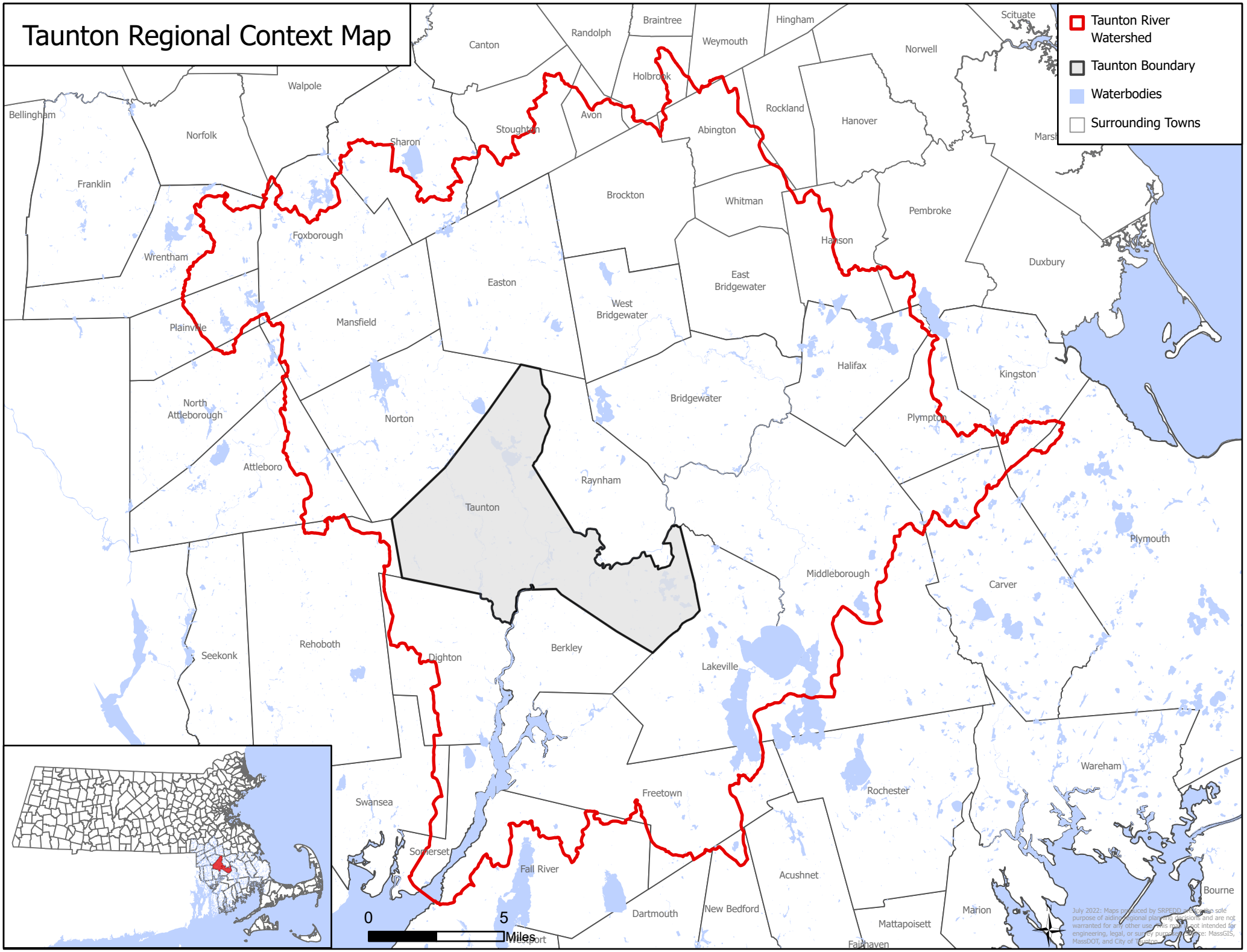
2022 Taunton OSRP
Inventory of feedback and comments received

190	Continue to protect and maintain Massasoit state park	Massasoit	Online Map			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
191	Install skate park at Mill River Park behind police station	Skate Park	Steering Committee Discussion	but parking may be limited during working hours (nights weekends could attract more public use). Explored potential grant, still looking for funding opps.		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
192	Increase family recreation activities downtown	Downtown	Steering Committee Discussion			Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
193	Old Coyle & Cassidy High School (currently used as summer camp) has potential for rec center (next to Hopewell Park)	Rec Center	Steering Committee Discussion	not owned by City, further assessment needed (do not include in plan)		Expand and improve recreational opportunities and provide healthy, life-long experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities
194	Protect Leonard School Woods from development	Leonard School Property	Public Comment on Draft Plan	17 comments total received in response to an online petition		Prevent the loss of natural resources and habitat
195	Pressure City Council to vote on CPA	CPA	Public Comment on Draft Plan			Promote coordinated, responsible land use management and planning

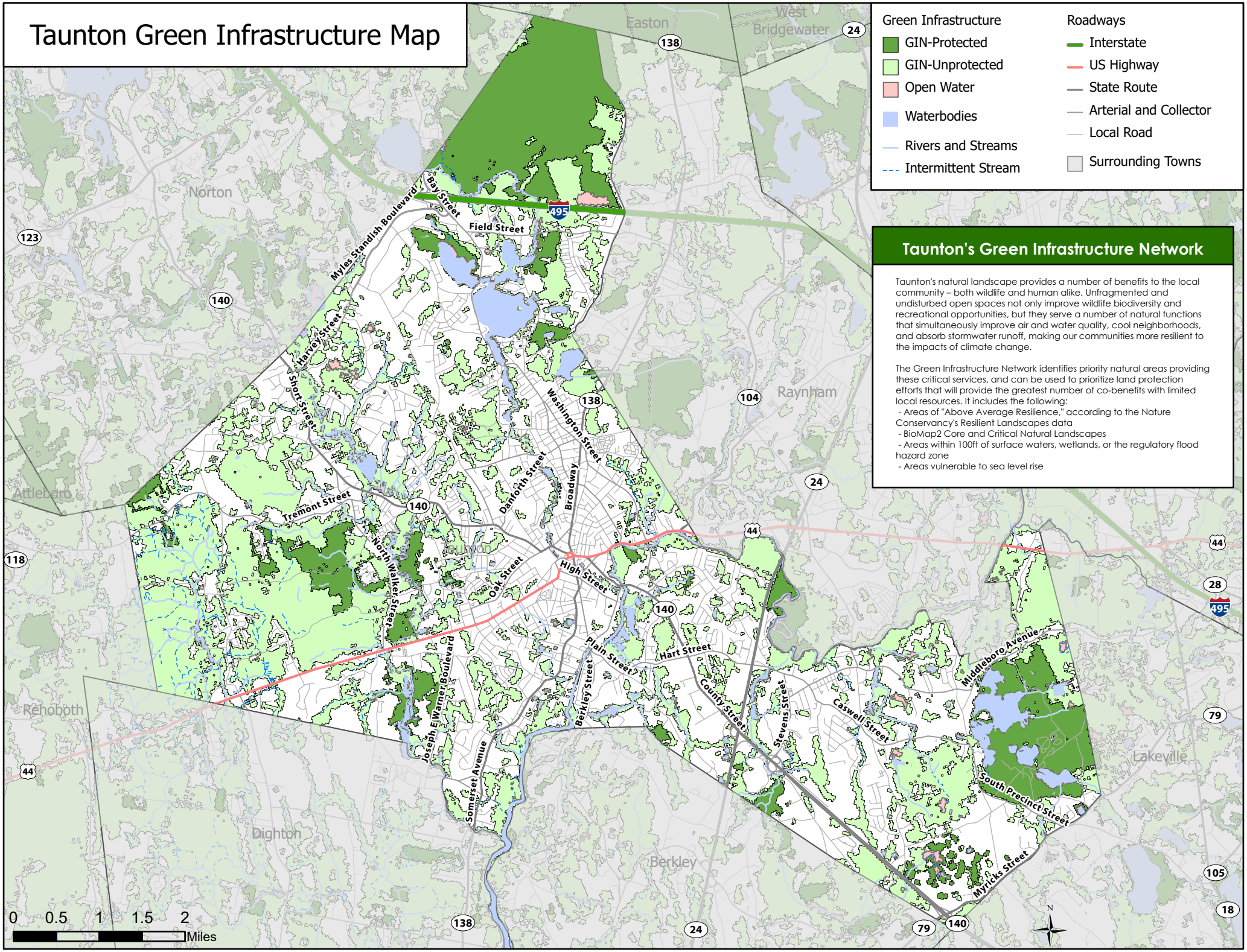
Appendix D:

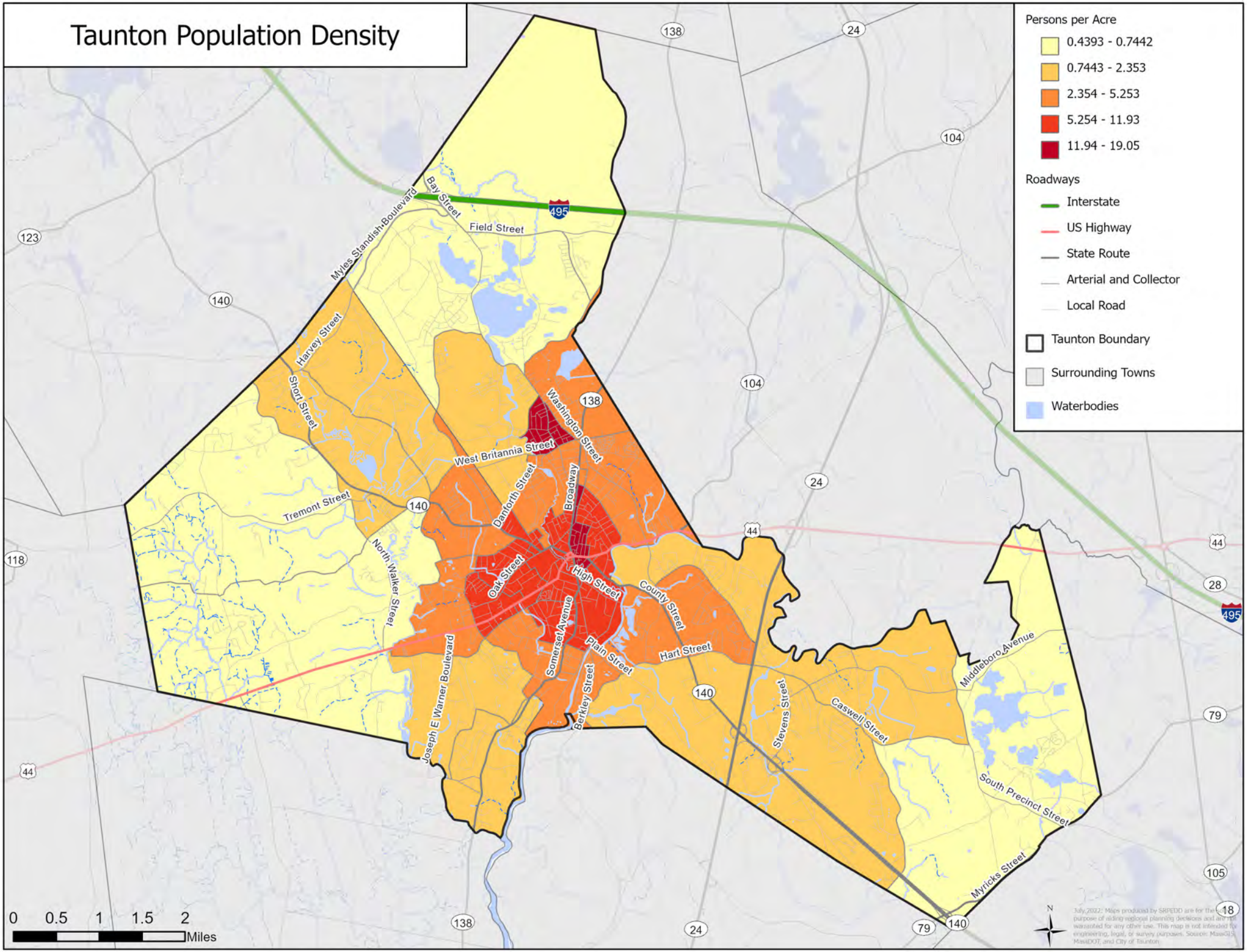
Full-Size Maps

Taunton Regional Context Map

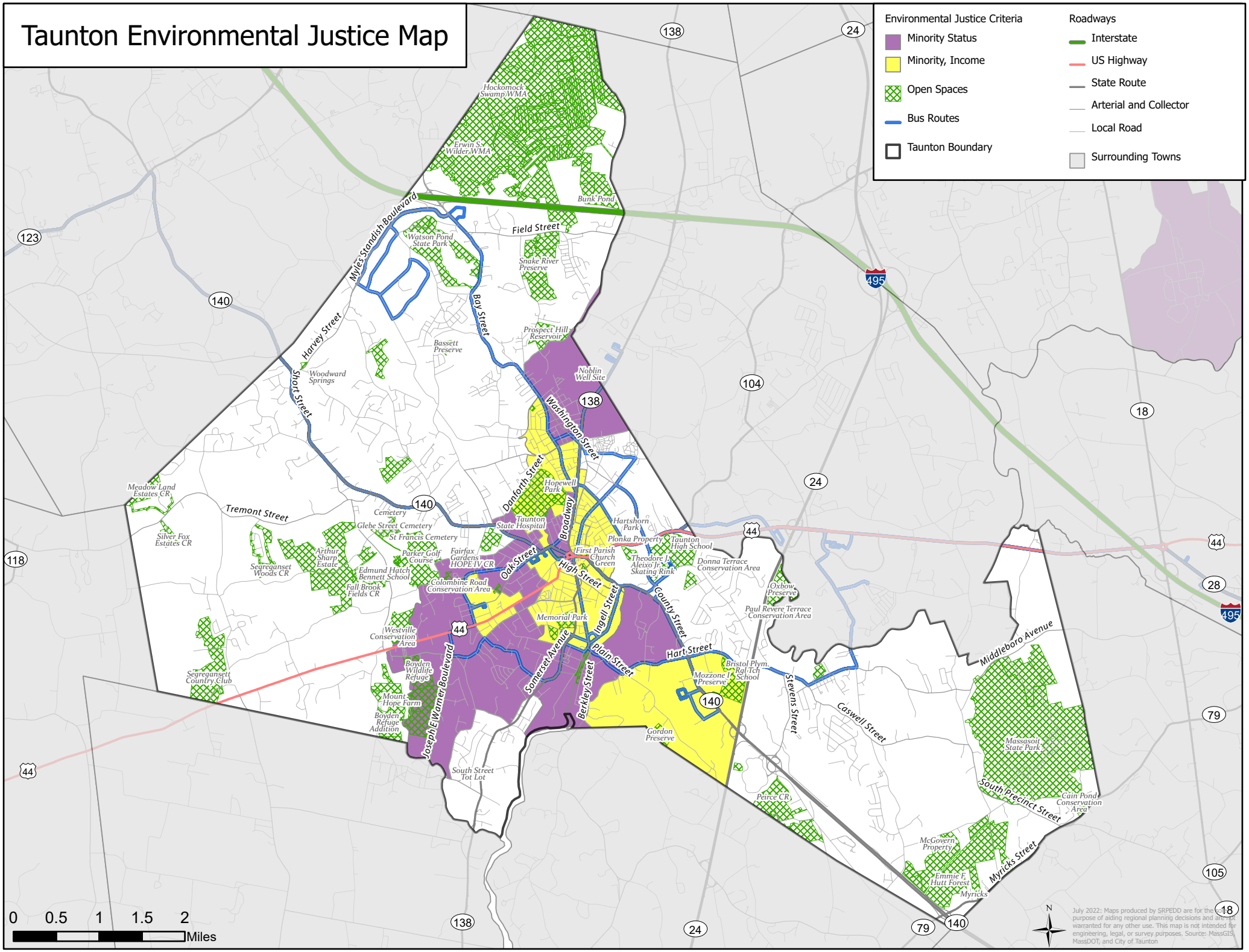


Taunton Green Infrastructure Map

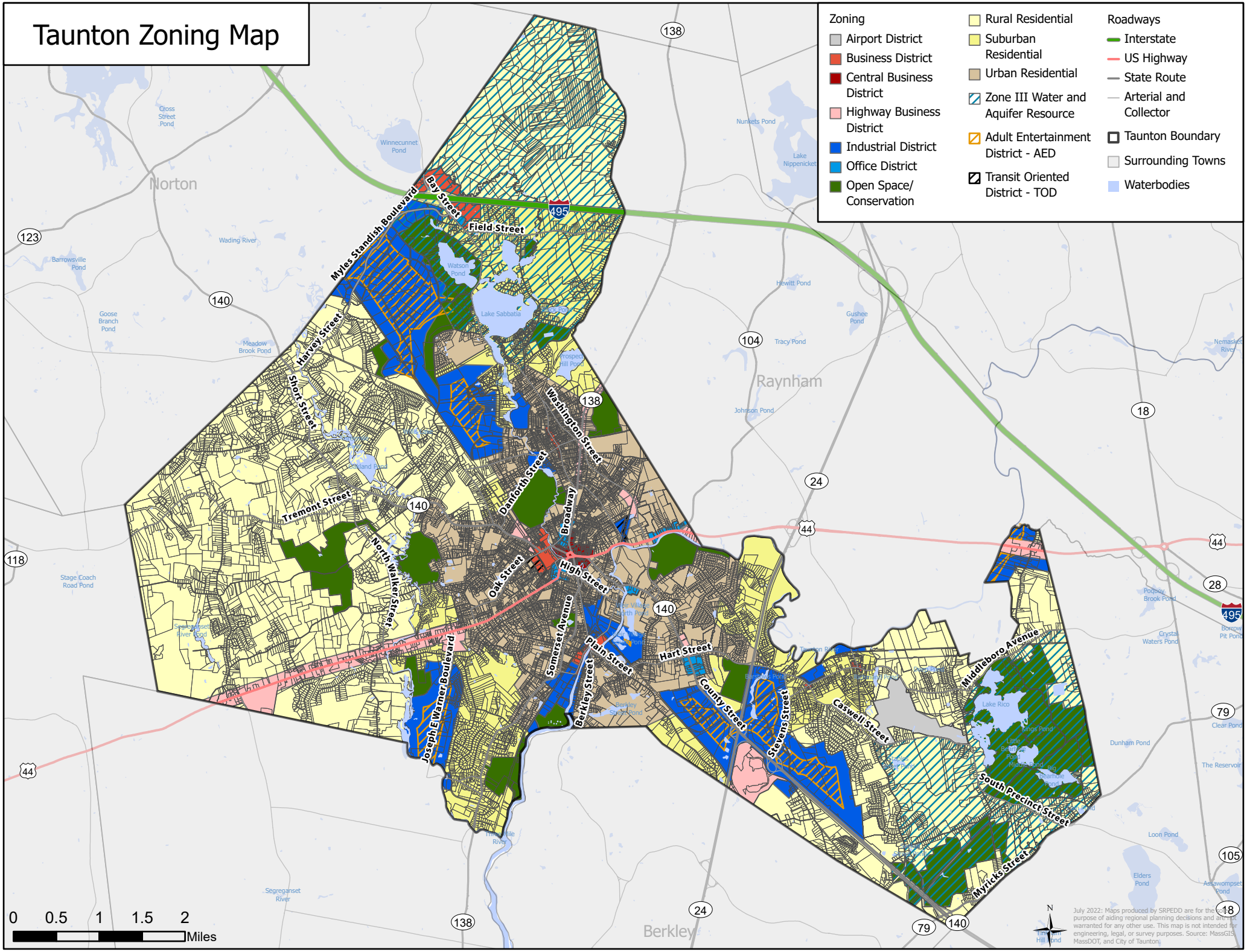


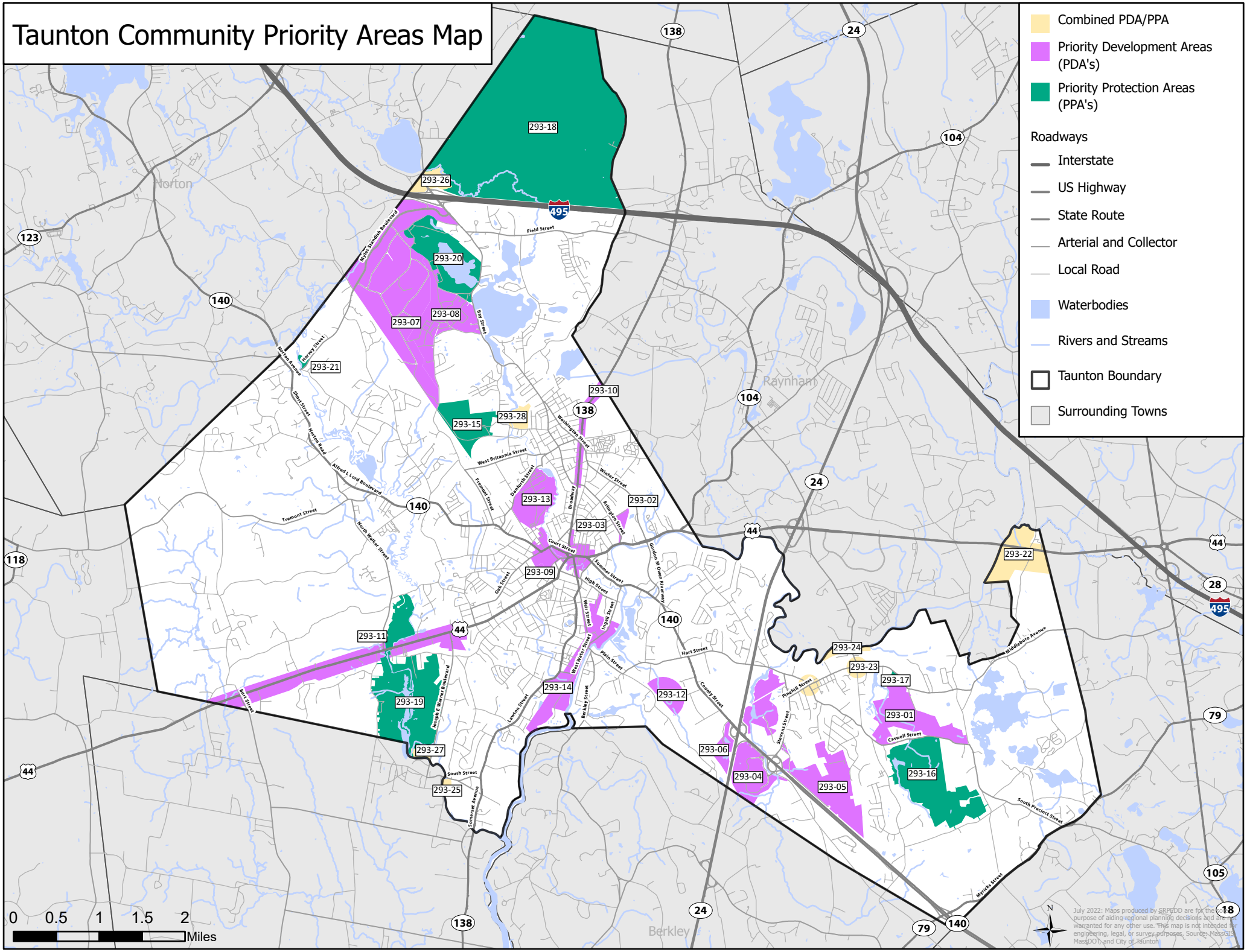

Taunton Population Density
Persons per Acre
0.4393 - 0.7442
0.7443 - 2.353
2.354 - 5.253
5.254 - 11.93
11.94 - 19.05
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Waterbodies
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
West Britannia Street
Washington Street
Danforth Street
Broadway
Oak Street
High Street
Somerset Avenue
Plain Street
Berkley Street
County Street
Hart Street
Middleboro Avenue
Caswell Street
Stevens Street
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N

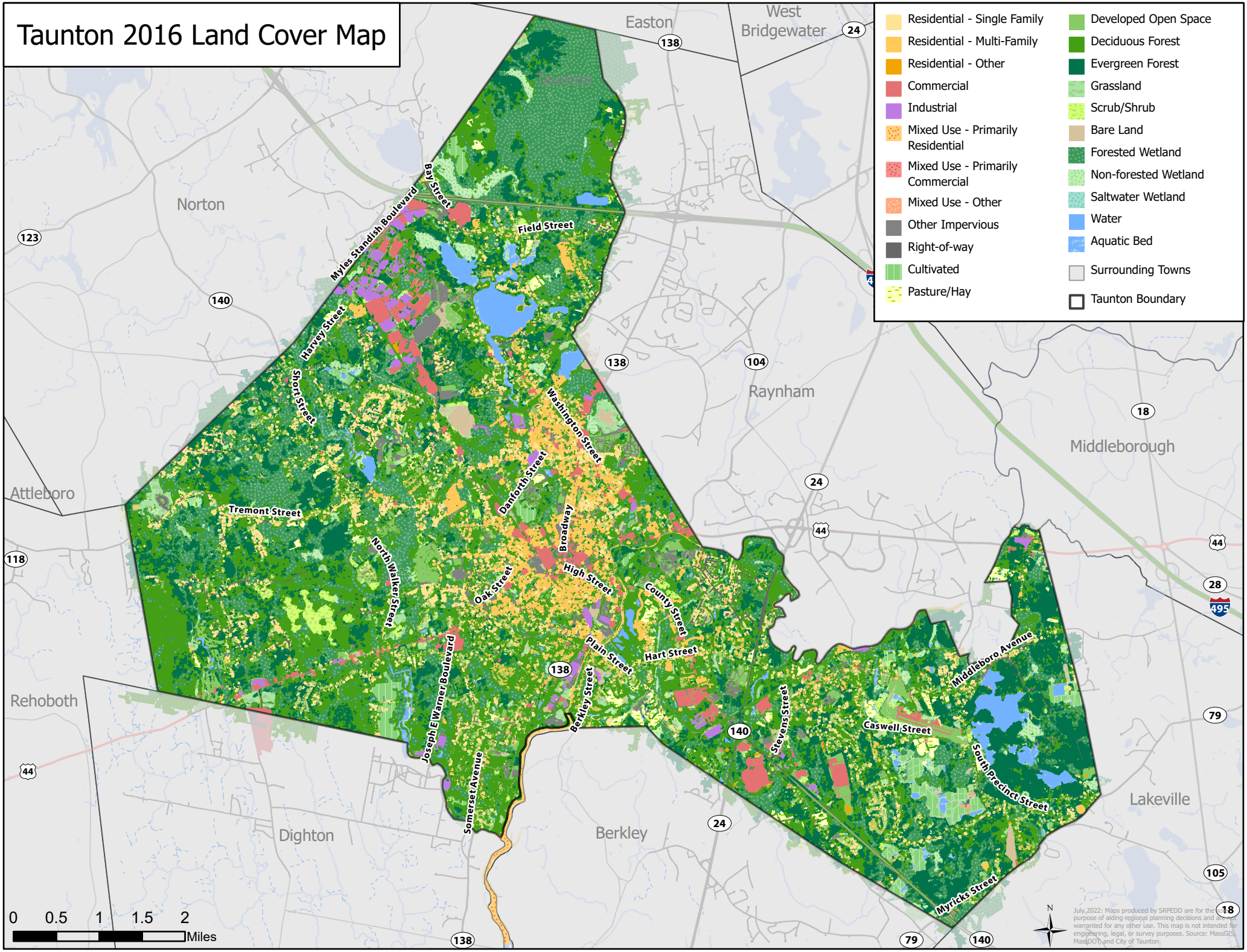
Taunton Environmental Justice Map

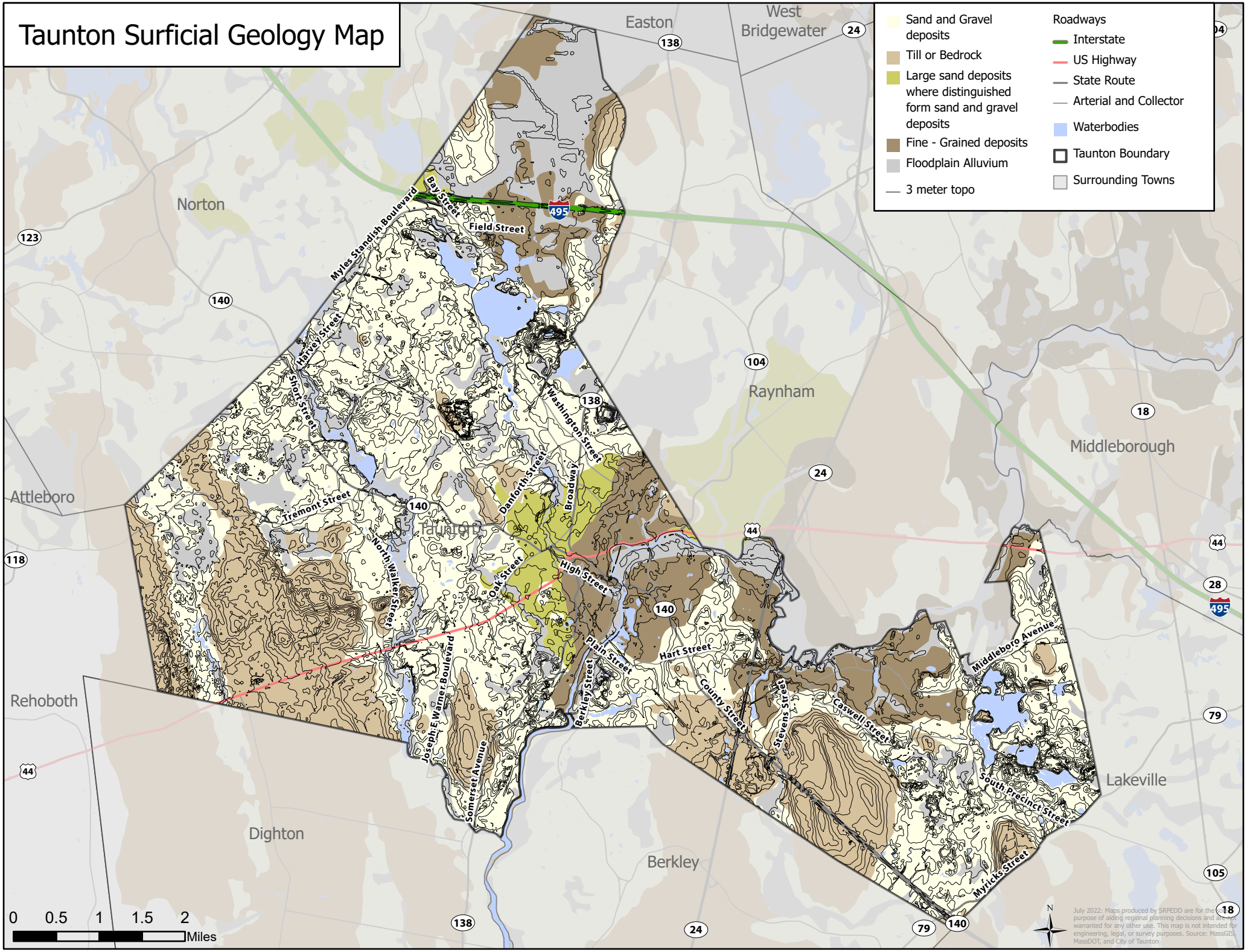


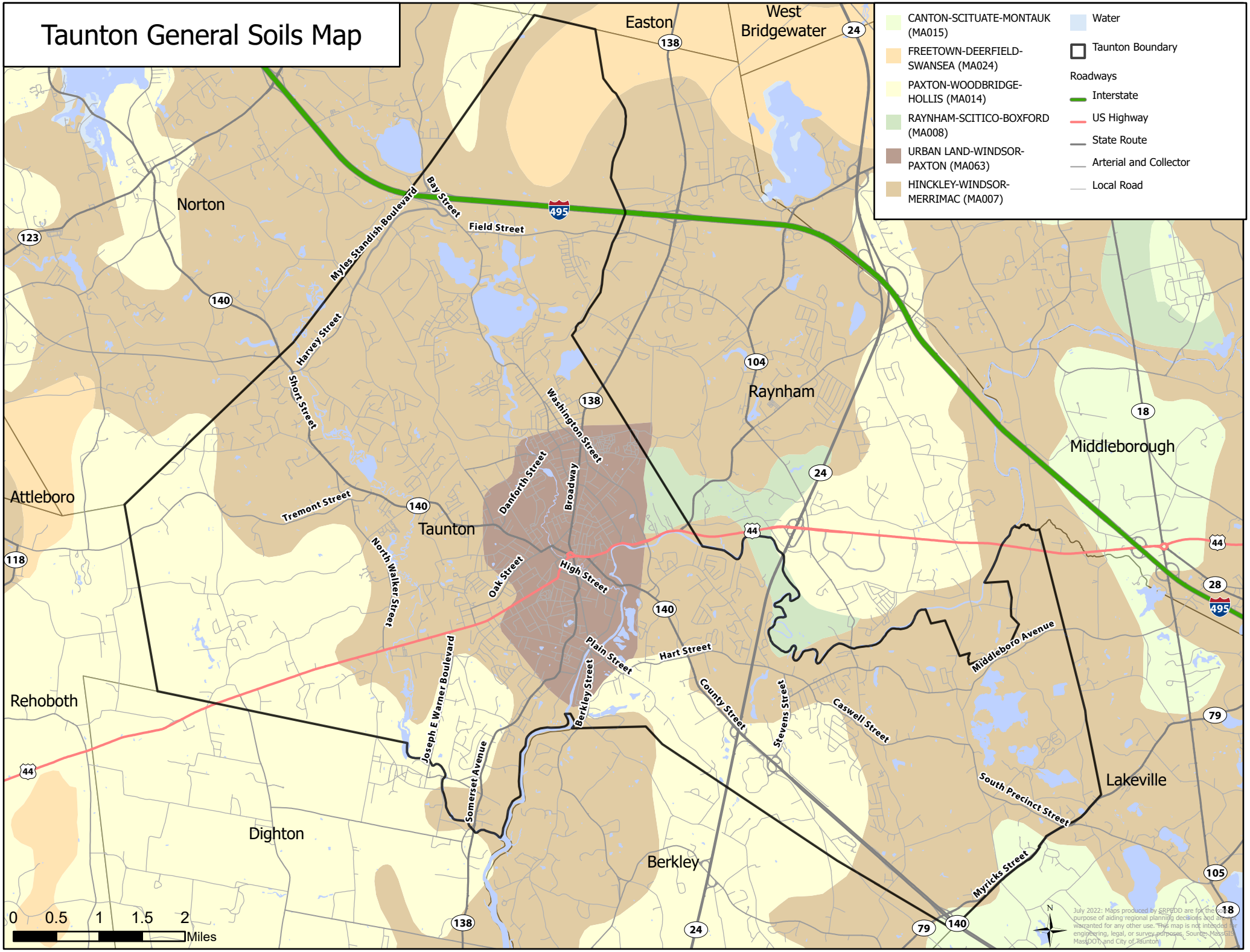
Taunton Zoning Map



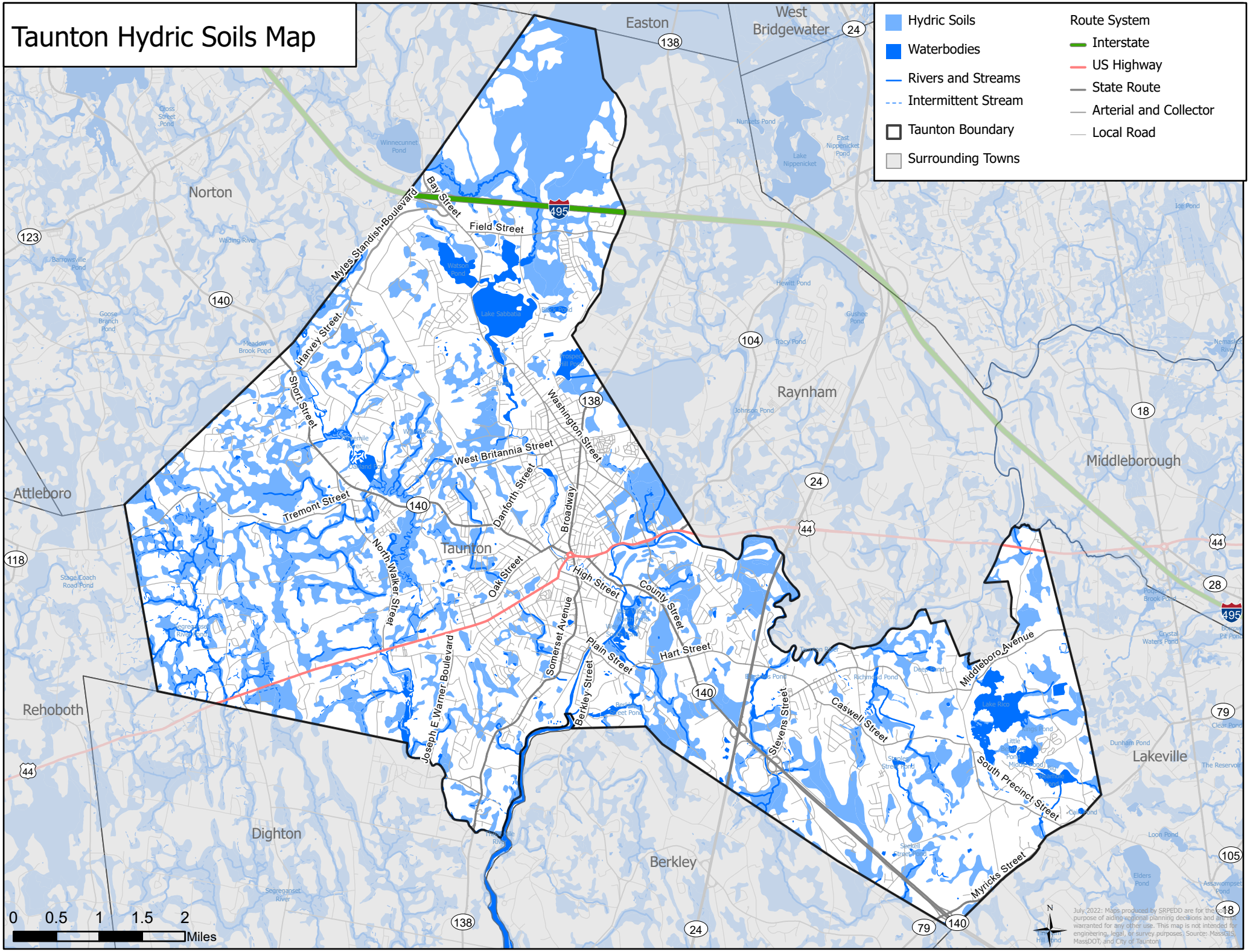

Taunton Community Priority Areas Map
Combined PDA/PPA
Priority Development Areas (PDA's)
Priority Protection Areas (PPA's)
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Waterbodies
Rivers and Streams
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
293-18
293-26
293-20
293-07
293-08
293-21
293-15
293-28
293-10
293-13
293-02
293-03
293-09
293-11
293-19
293-27
293-25
293-14
293-12
293-06
293-04
293-05
293-22
293-24
293-23
293-17
293-01
293-16
Norton
Raynham
Berkley
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Sources: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton


Taunton 2016 Land Cover Map
Residential - Single Family
Residential - Multi-Family
Residential - Other
Commercial
Industrial
Mixed Use - Primarily Residential
Mixed Use - Primarily Commercial
Mixed Use - Other
Other Impervious
Right-of-way
Cultivated
Pasture/Hay
Developed Open Space
Deciduous Forest
Evergreen Forest
Grassland
Scrub/Shrub
Bare Land
Forested Wetland
Non-forested Wetland
Saltwater Wetland
Water
Aquatic Bed
Surrounding Towns
Taunton Boundary
Easton
West Bridgewater
Taunton
Norton
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
Danforth Street
Broadway
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Plain Street
Hart Street
Middleboro Avenue
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
South Precinct Street
Berkley Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton

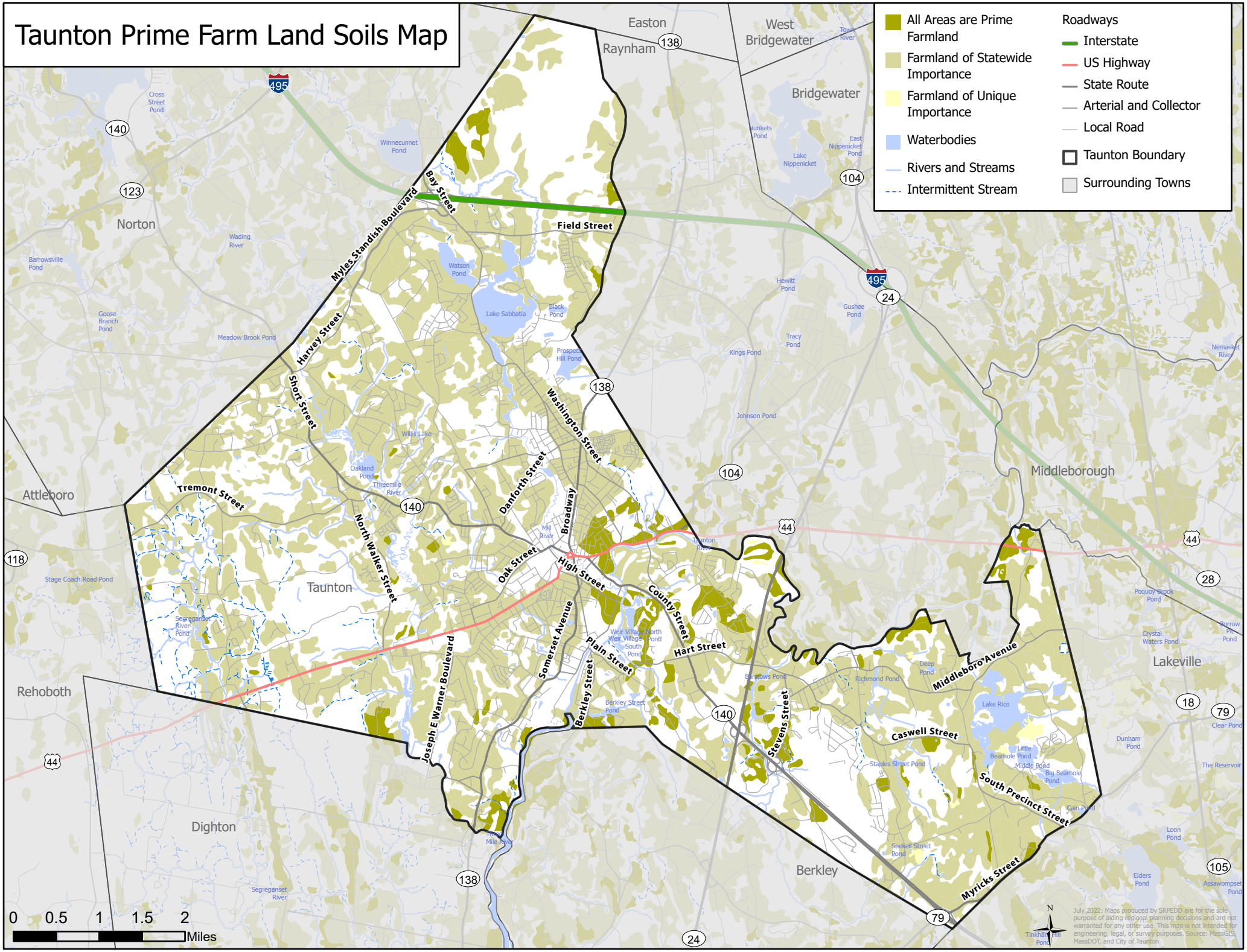

Taunton Surficial Geology Map
Sand and Gravel deposits
Till or Bedrock
Large sand deposits where distinguished form sand and gravel deposits
Fine - Grained deposits
Floodplain Alluvium
3 meter topo
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Waterbodies
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Norton
Easton
West Bridgewater
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
Broadway
Danforth Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
Plain Street
Hart Street
County Street
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
Berkley Street
Joseph E. Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton


Taunton General Soils Map
CANTON-SCITUATE-MONTAUK (MA015)
FREETOWN-DEERFIELD-SWANSEA (MA024)
PAXTON-WOODBRIDGE-HOLLIS (MA014)
RAYNHAM-SCITICO-BOXFORD (MA008)
URBAN LAND-WINDSOR-PAXTON (MA063)
HINCKLEY-WINDSOR-MERRIMAC (MA007)
Water
Taunton Boundary
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Easton
West Bridgewater
Norton
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
Danforth Street
Broadway
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
Plain Street
Hart Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
Berkley Street
County Street
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N

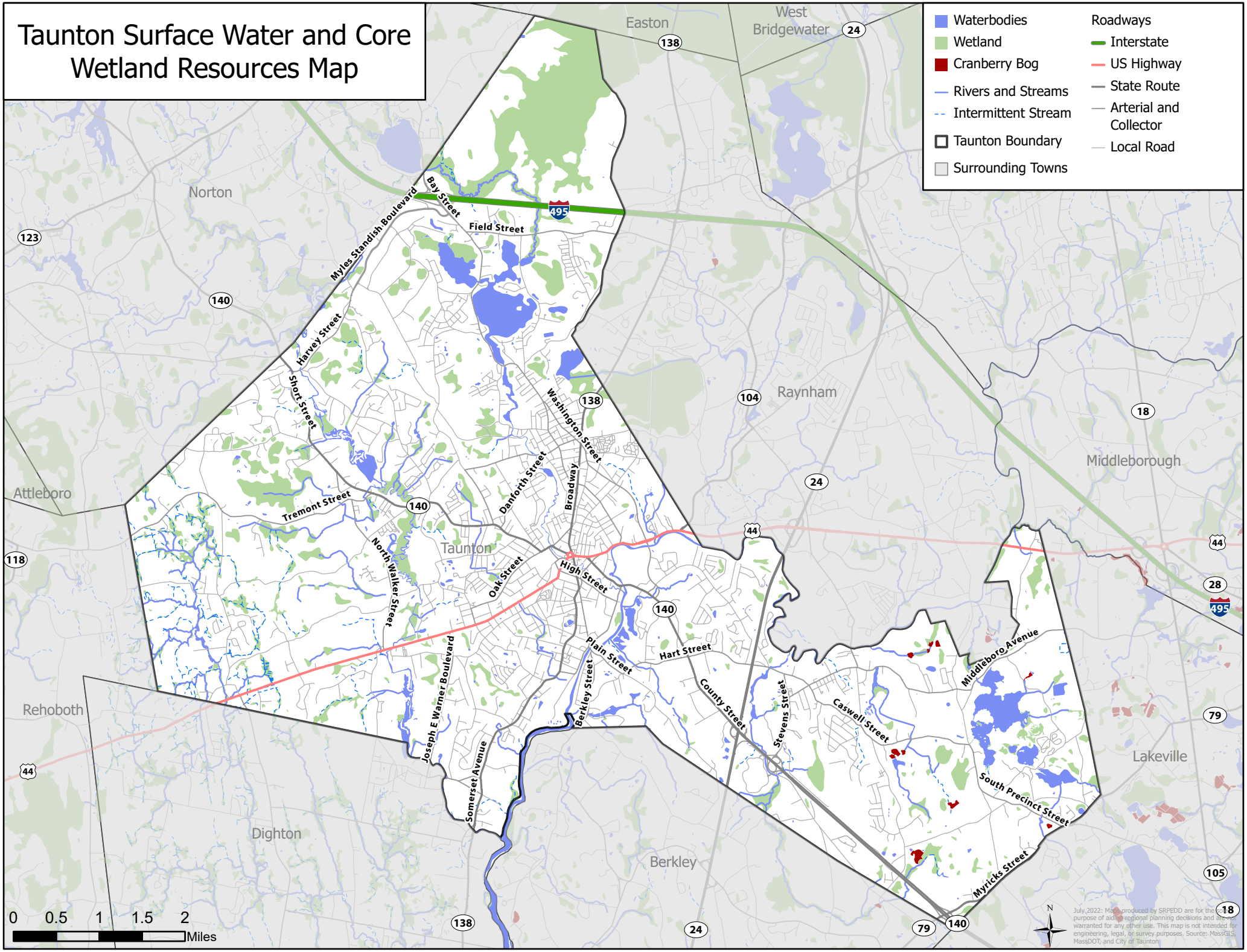
Taunton Hydric Soils Map



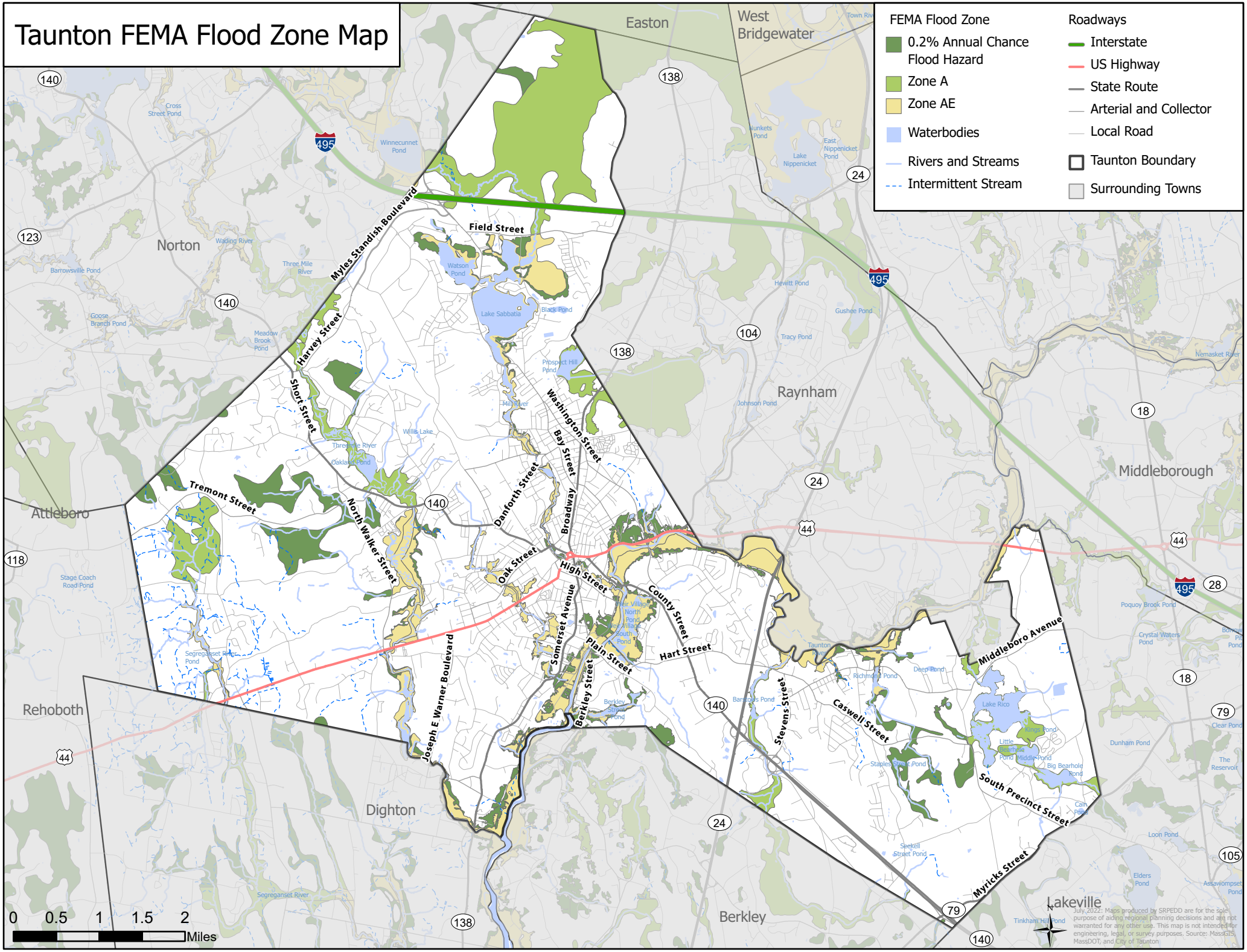
Taunton Prime Farm Land Soils Map



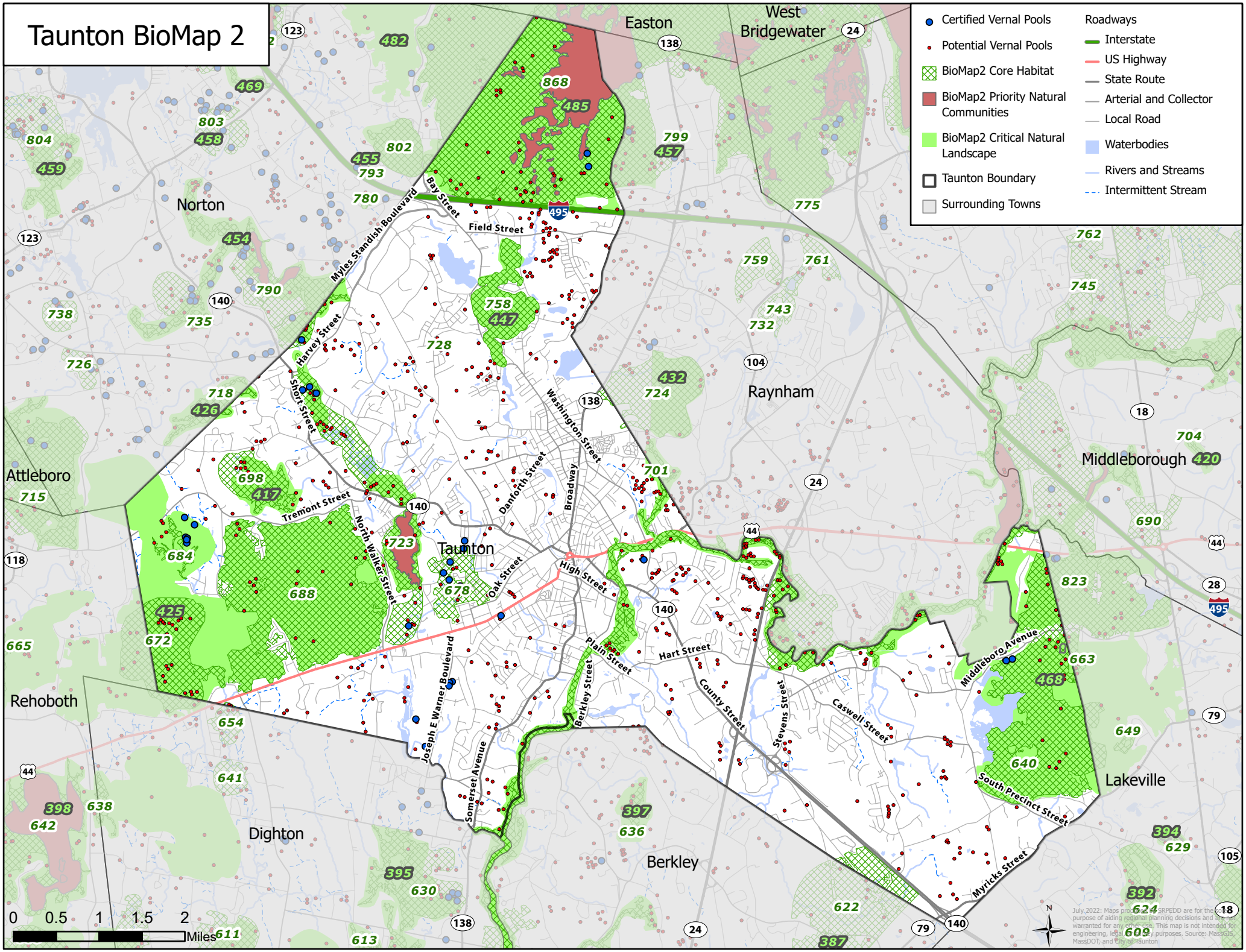
Taunton Surface Water and Core Wetland Resources Map

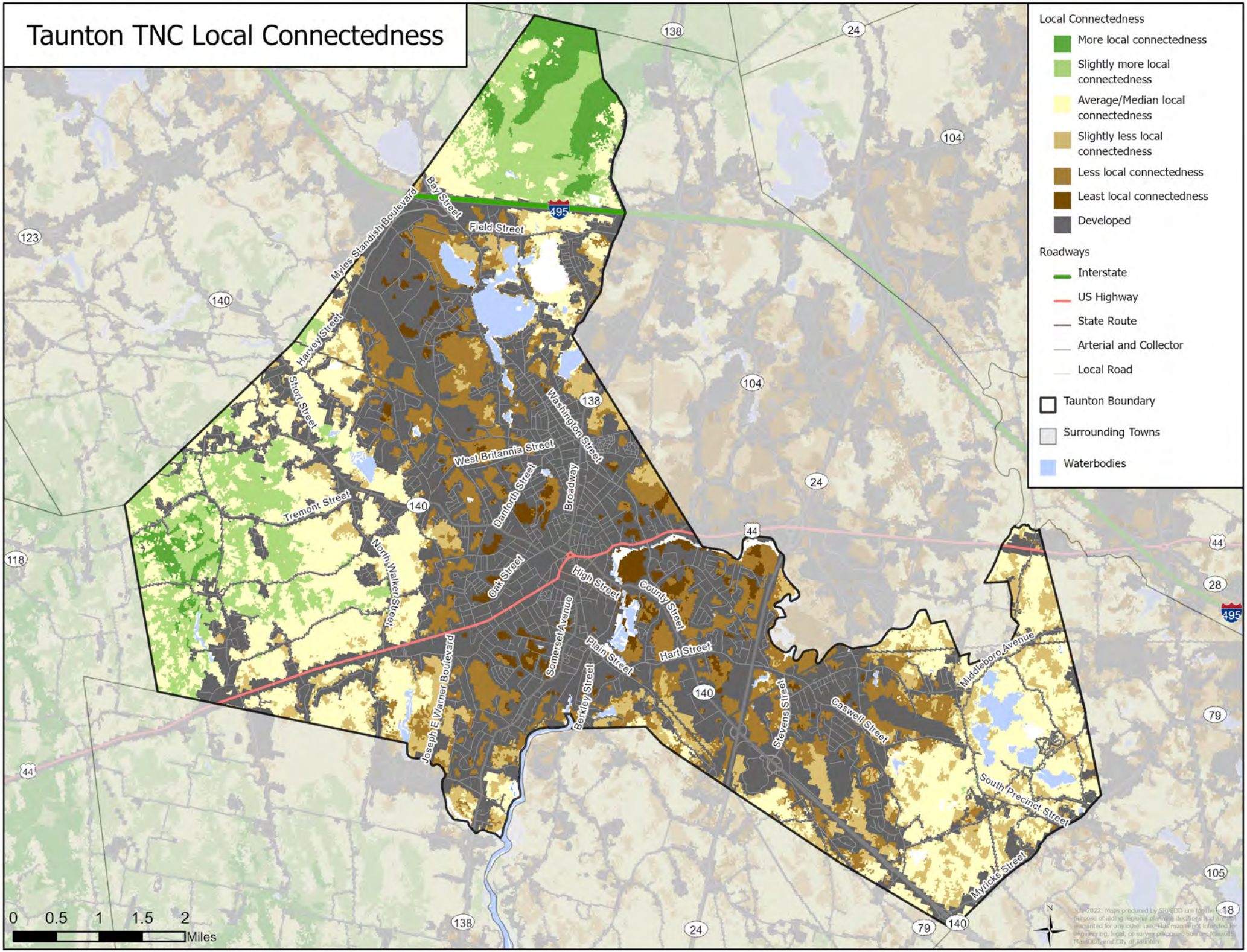


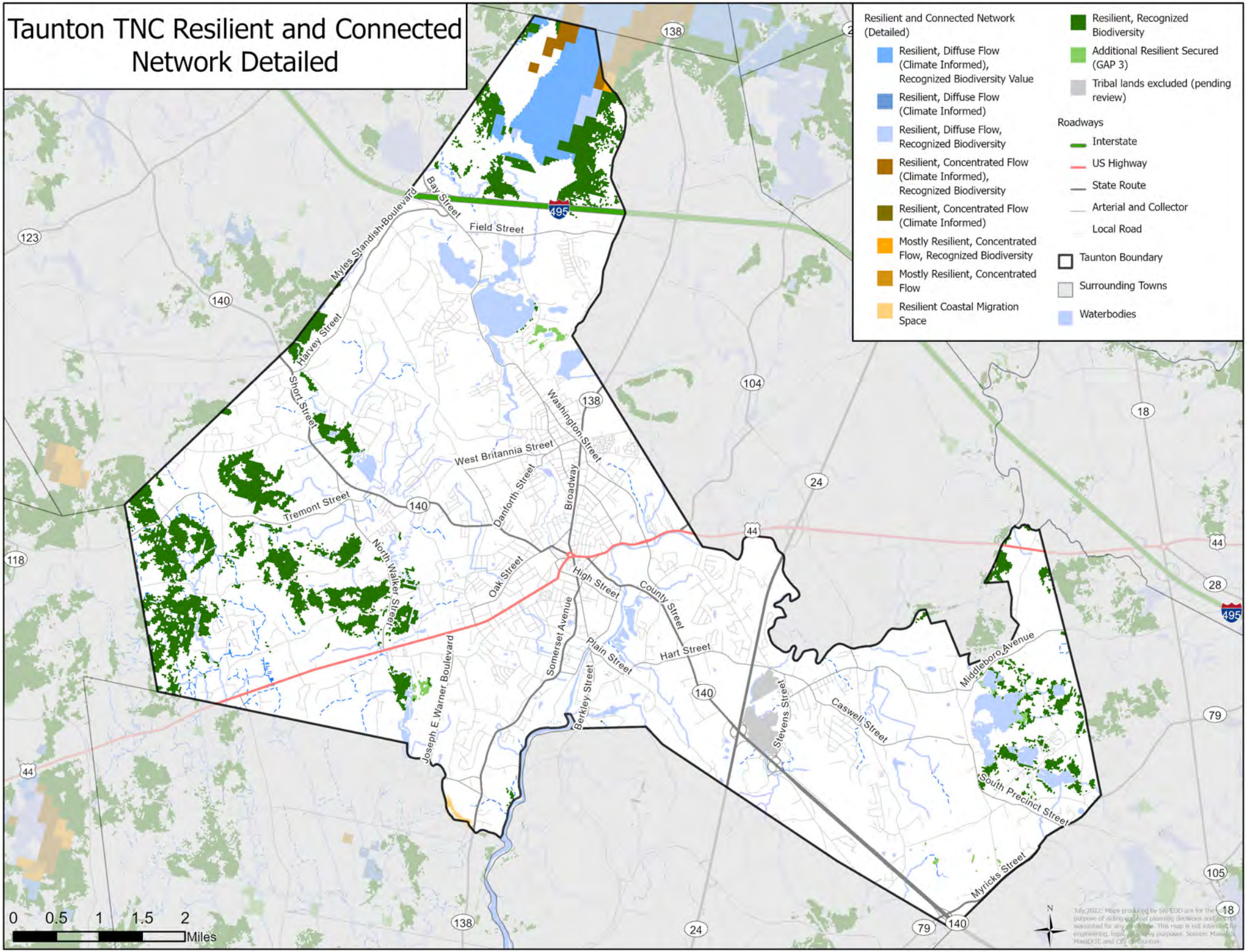
Taunton FEMA Flood Zone Map



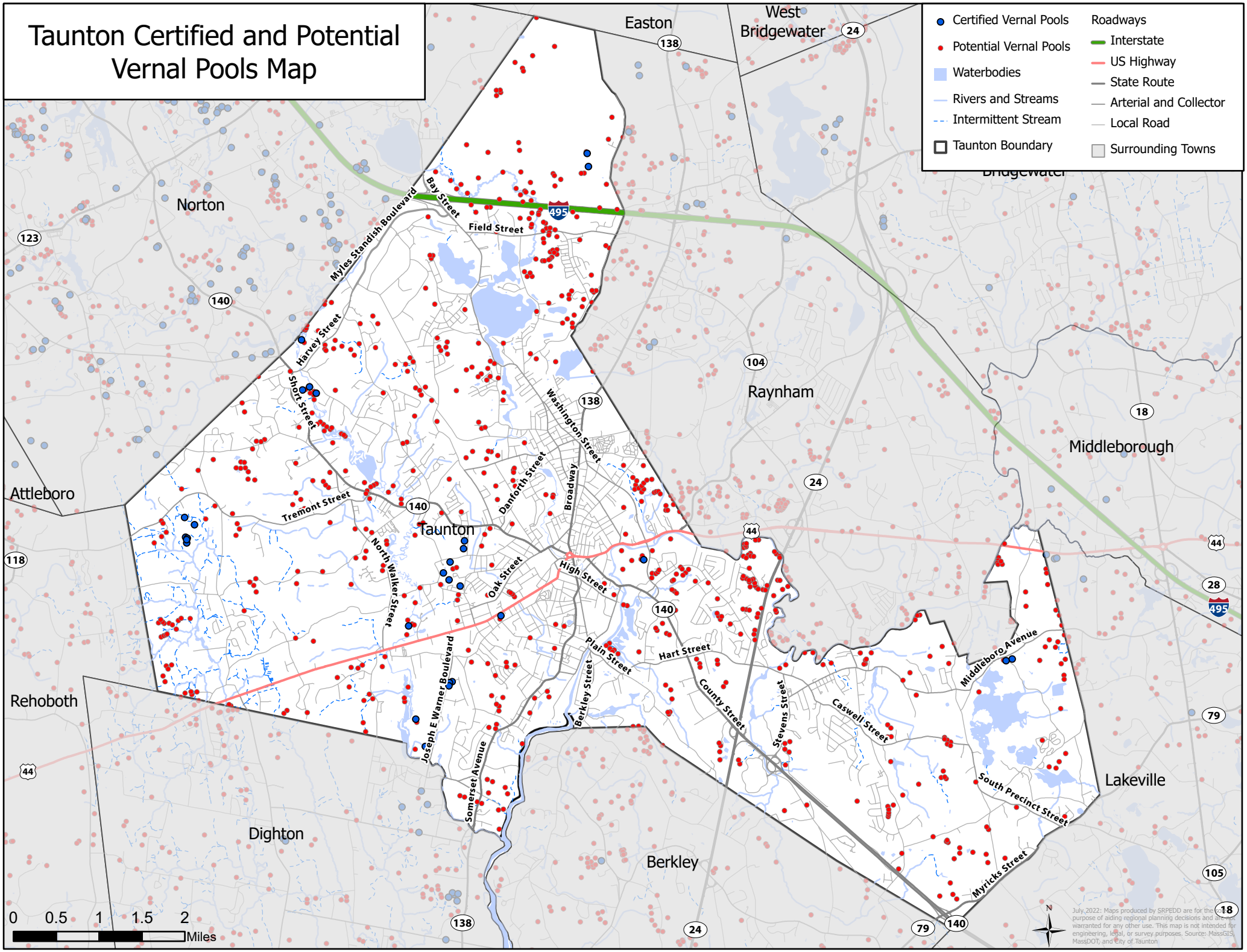
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton


Taunton BioMap 2
Certified Vernal Pools
Potential Vernal Pools
BioMap2 Core Habitat
BioMap2 Priority Natural Communities
BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Waterbodies
Rivers and Streams
Intermittent Stream
Norton
Easton
West Bridgewater
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Myles Standish Boulevard
Bay Street
Field Street
Harvey Street
Short Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
Danforth Street
Washington Street
Broadway
Oak Street
High Street
Plain Street
Berkley Street
Hart Street
County Street
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

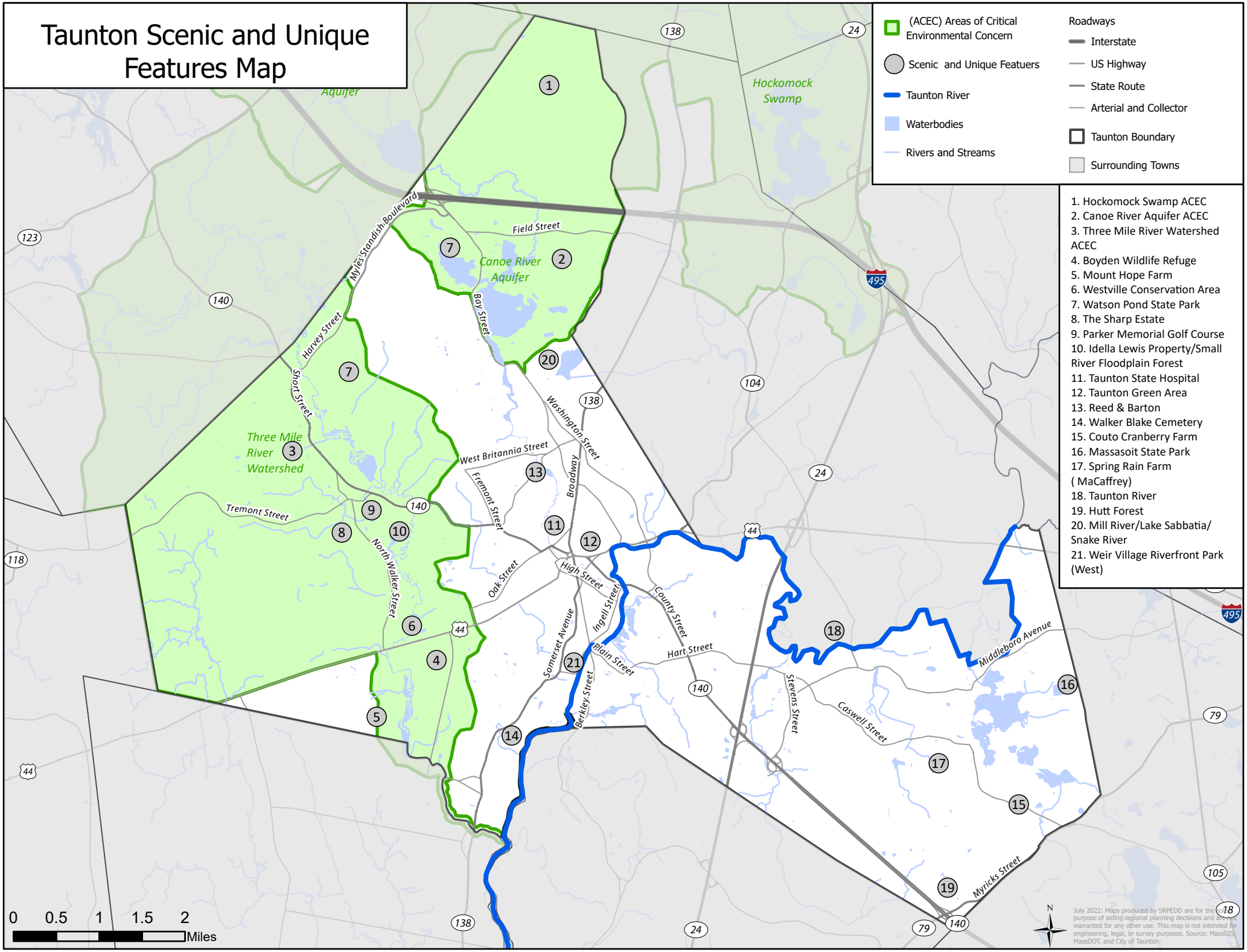

Taunton TNC Local Connectedness
Local Connectedness
More local connectedness
Slightly more local connectedness
Average/Median local connectedness
Slightly less local connectedness
Less local connectedness
Least local connectedness
Developed
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Waterbodies
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
West Britannia Street
Washington Street
Broadway
Danforth Street
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Somerset Avenue
Plain Street
Hart Street
Berkley Street
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N


Taunton TNC Resilient and Connected Network Detailed
Resilient and Connected Network (Detailed)
Resilient, Diffuse Flow (Climate Informed), Recognized Biodiversity Value
Resilient, Diffuse Flow (Climate Informed)
Resilient, Diffuse Flow, Recognized Biodiversity
Resilient, Concentrated Flow (Climate Informed), Recognized Biodiversity
Resilient, Concentrated Flow (Climate Informed)
Mostly Resilient, Concentrated Flow, Recognized Biodiversity
Mostly Resilient, Concentrated Flow
Resilient Coastal Migration Space
Resilient, Recognized Biodiversity
Additional Resilient Secured (GAP 3)
Tribal lands excluded (pending review)
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Waterbodies
Myles Standish Boulevard
Bay Street
Field Street
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
West Britannia Street
Danforth Street
Broadway
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Somerset Avenue
Plain Street
Hart Street
Berkley Street
Joseph E. Warner Boulevard
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N

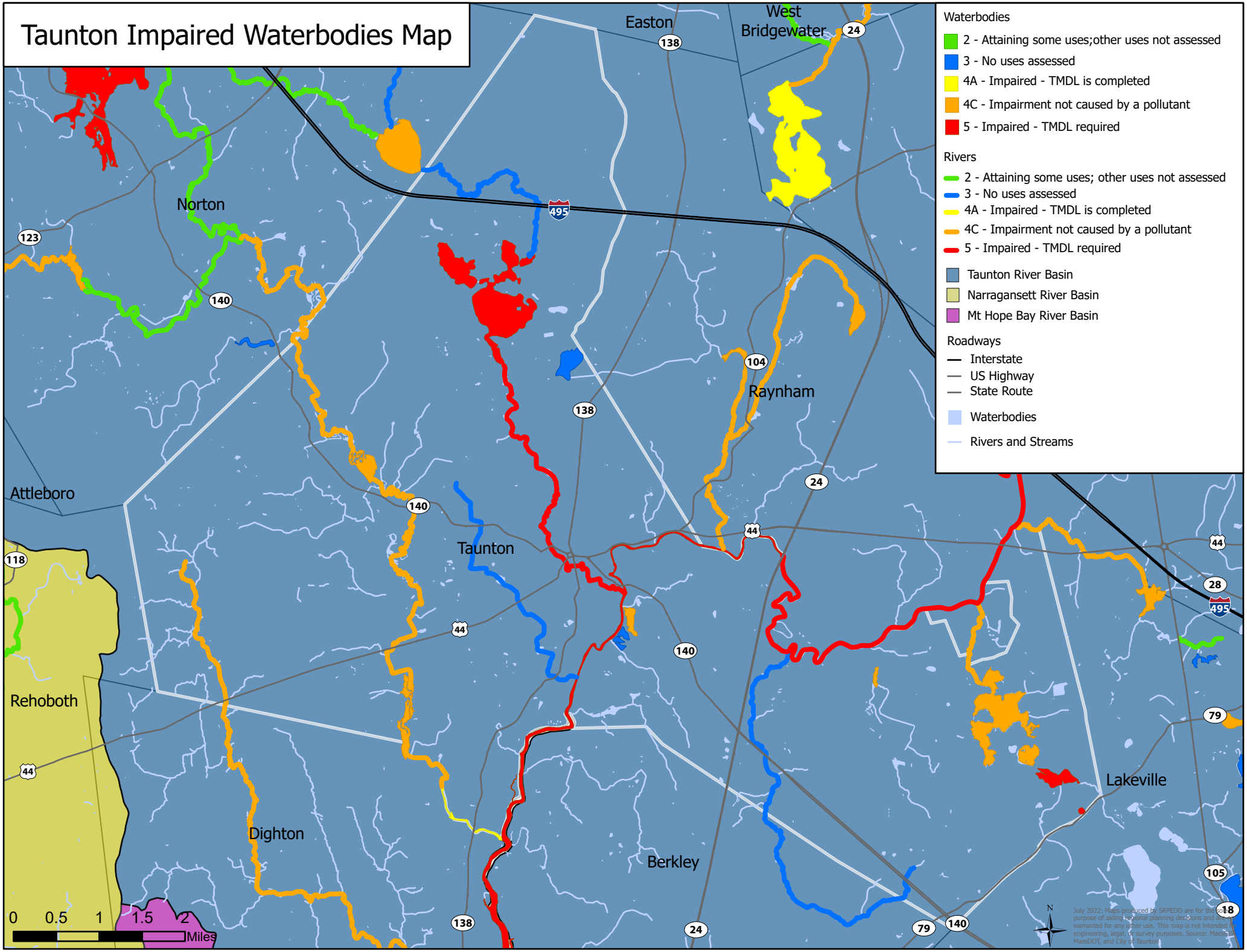
Taunton Certified and Potential Vernal Pools Map

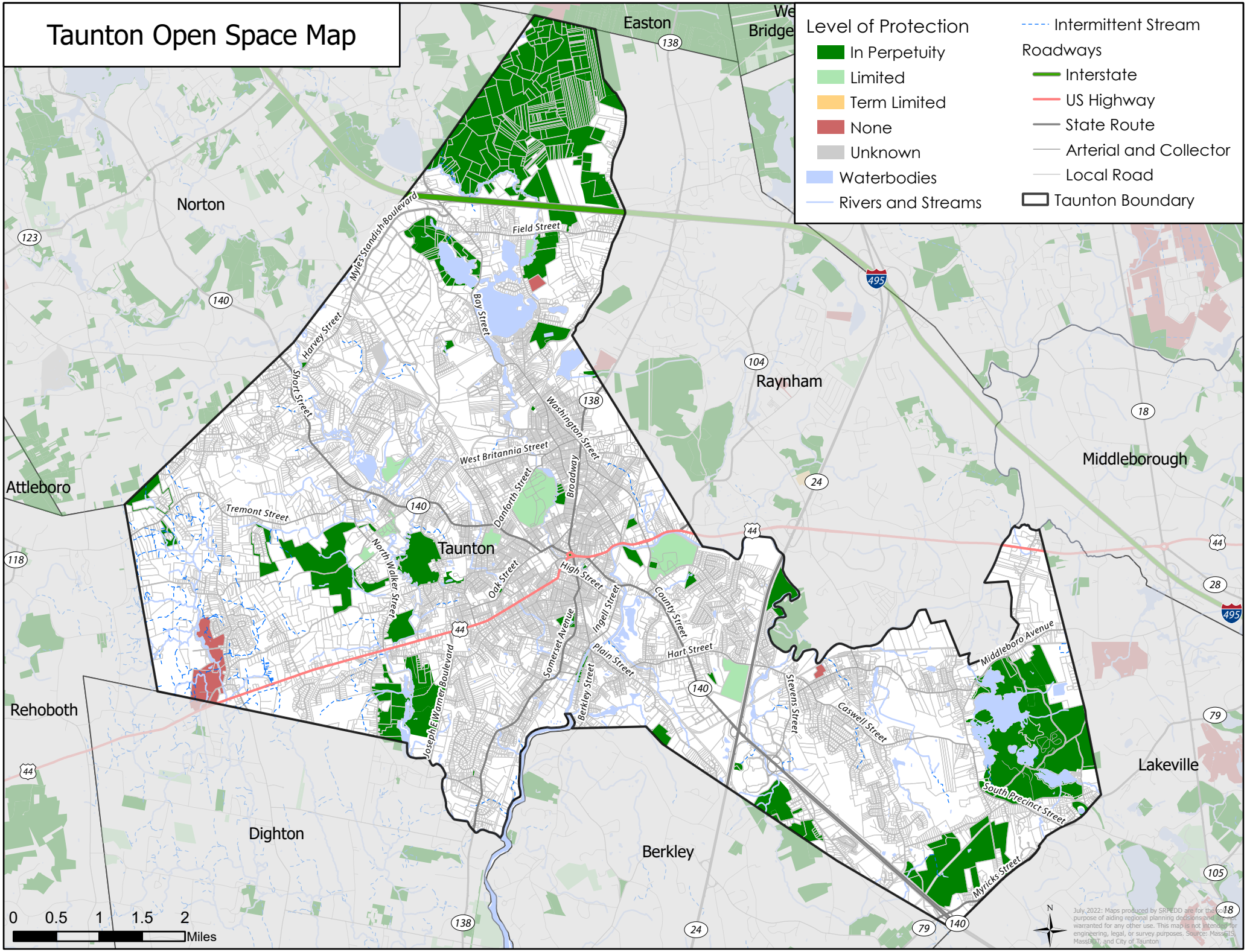


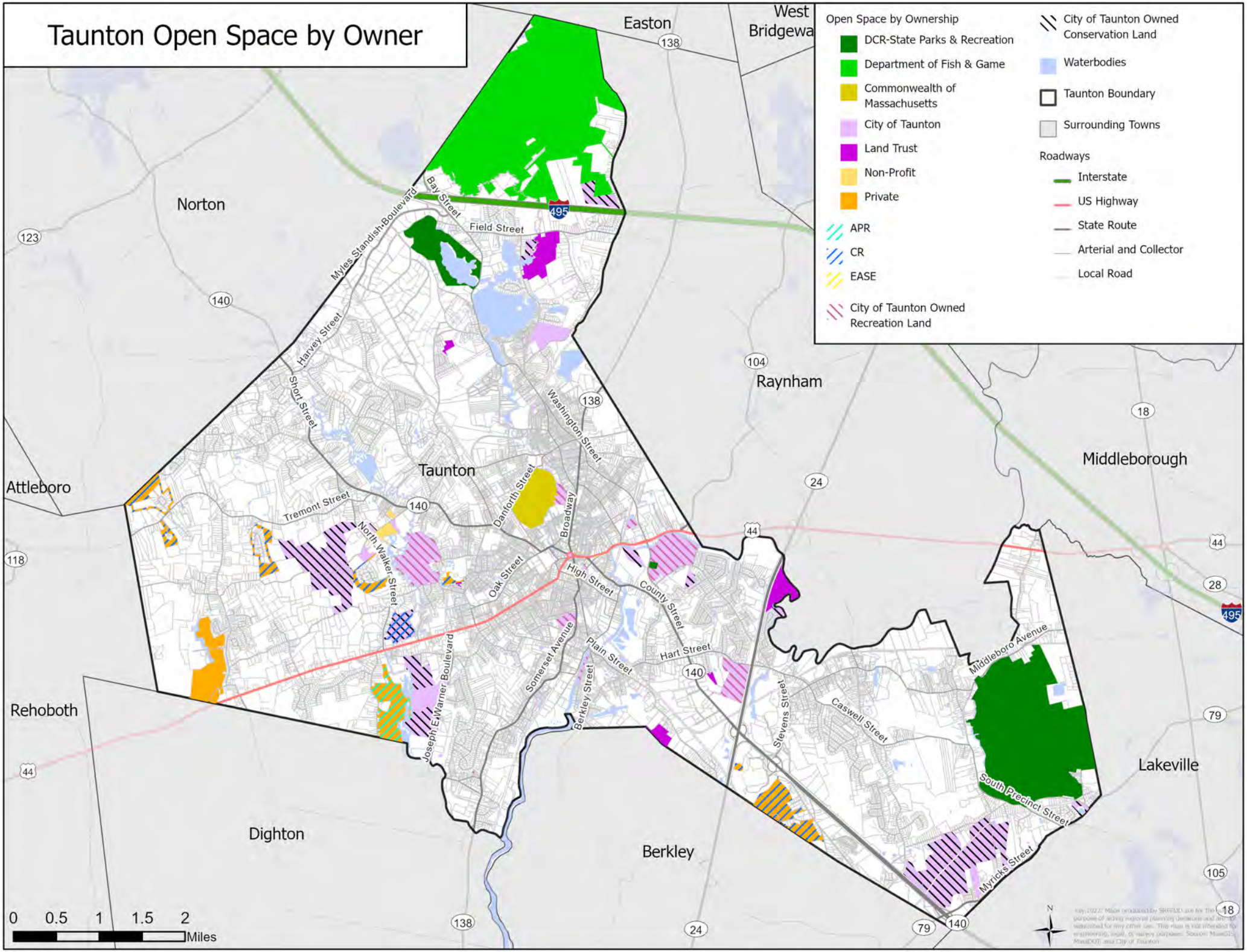
Taunton Scenic and Unique Features Map

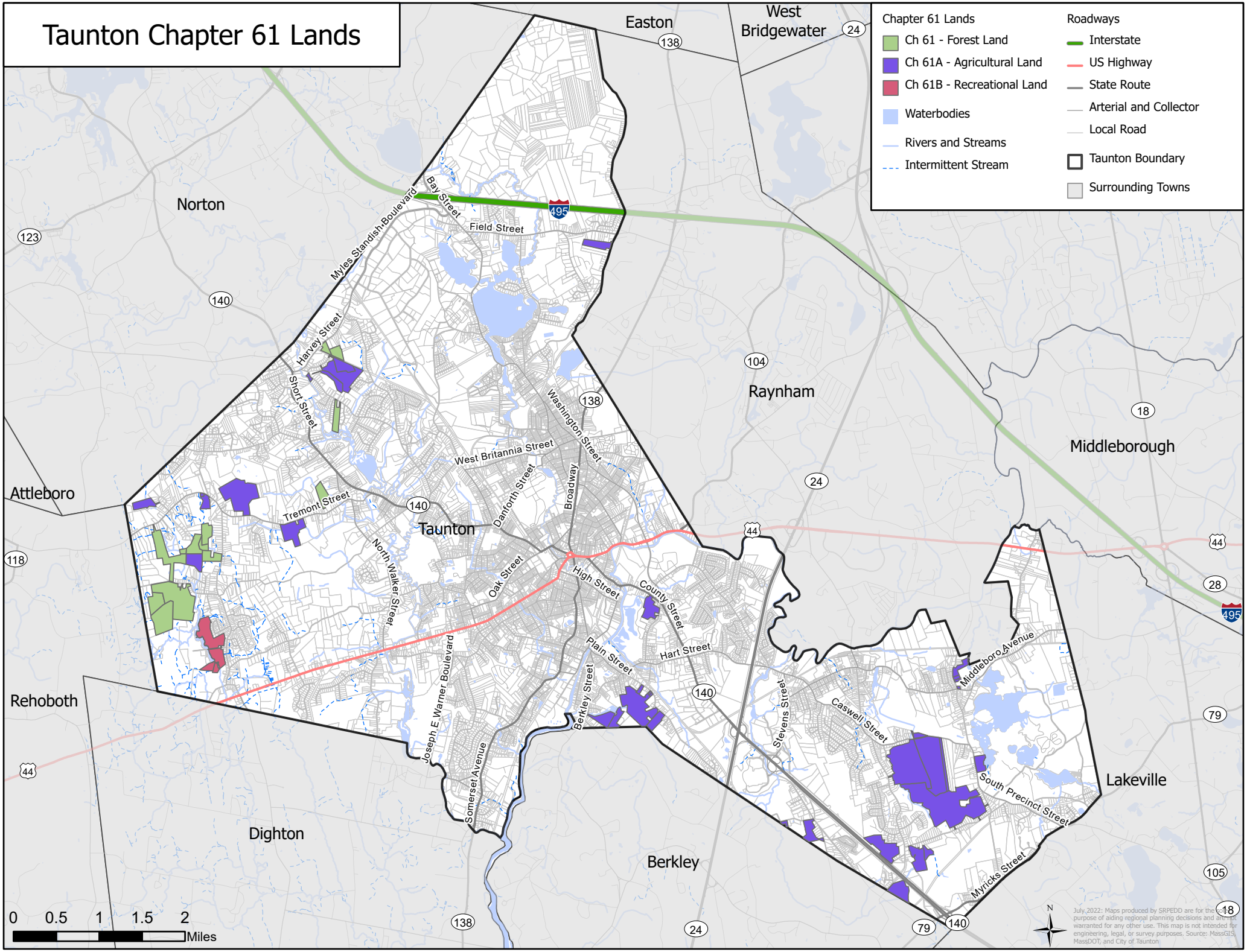


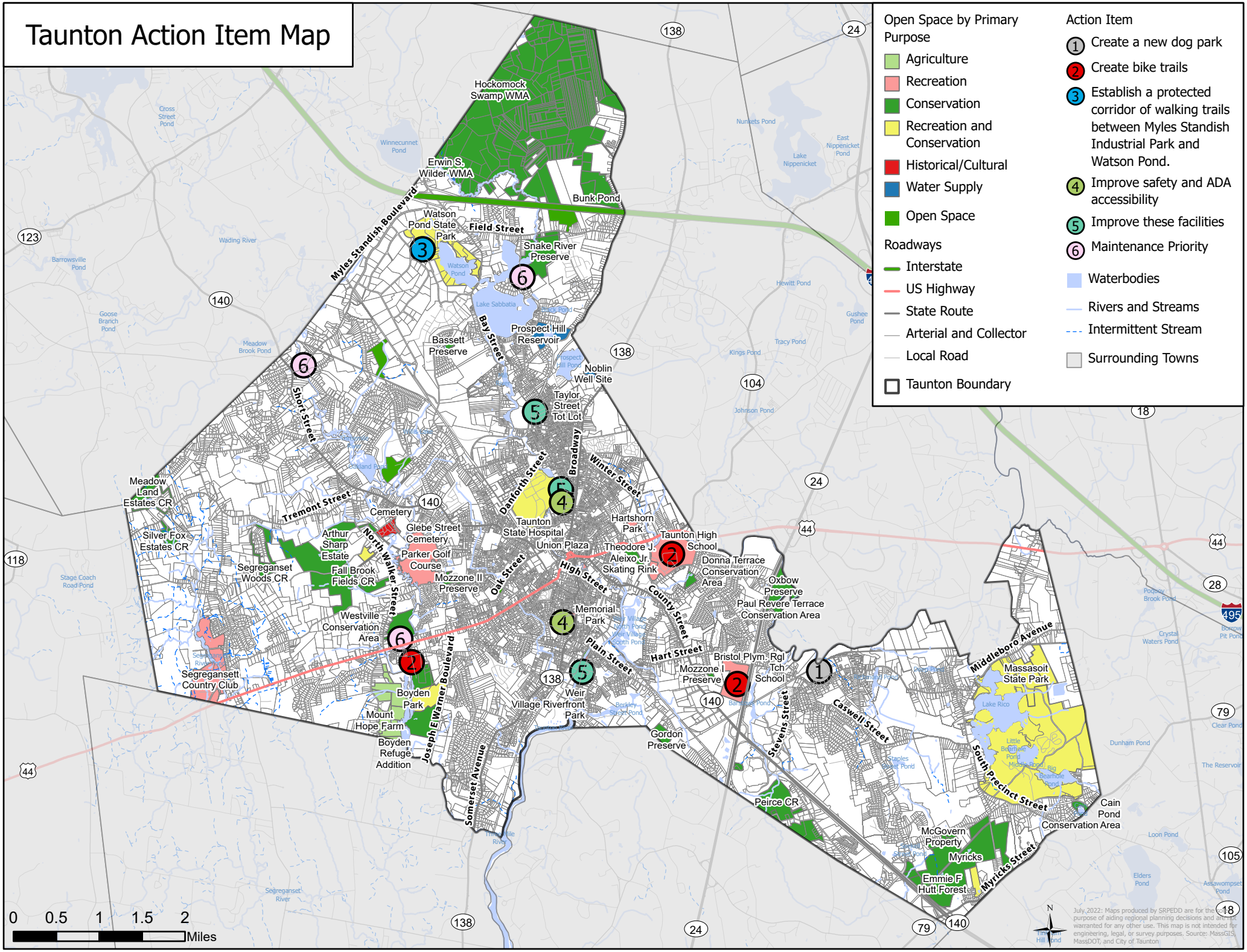
Taunton Impaired Waterbodies Map




Taunton Open Space Map
Level of Protection
In Perpetuity
Limited
Term Limited
None
Unknown
Waterbodies
Rivers and Streams
Intermittent Stream
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Norton
Easton
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Myles Standish Boulevard
Field Street
Bay Street
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
West Britannia Street
Broadway
Danforth Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
Somerset Avenue
Ingell Street
County Street
Hart Street
Plain Street
Berkley Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Middleboro Avenue
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton


Taunton Open Space by Owner
Open Space by Ownership
DCR-State Parks & Recreation
Department of Fish & Game
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
City of Taunton
Land Trust
Non-Profit
Private
APR
CR
EASE
City of Taunton Owned Recreation Land
City of Taunton Owned Conservation Land
Waterbodies
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Easton
West Bridgewa
Norton
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
Washington Street
Tremont Street
Danforth Street
Broadway
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Somerset Avenue
Plain Street
Hart Street
Berkley Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
123
140
138
495
104
18
24
44
118
28
79
105
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N


Taunton Chapter 61 Lands
Chapter 61 Lands
Ch 61 - Forest Land
Ch 61A - Agricultural Land
Ch 61B - Recreational Land
Waterbodies
Rivers and Streams
Intermittent Stream
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Surrounding Towns
Norton
Easton
West Bridgewater
Raynham
Middleborough
Attleboro
Taunton
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Bay Street
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Harvey Street
Short Street
West Britannia Street
Washington Street
Broadway
Danforth Street
Tremont Street
North Walker Street
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Plain Street
Hart Street
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
Berkley Street
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
South Precinct Street
Myricks Street
0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
N
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton


Taunton Action Item Map
Open Space by Primary Purpose
Agriculture
Recreation
Conservation
Recreation and Conservation
Historical/Cultural
Water Supply
Open Space
Roadways
Interstate
US Highway
State Route
Arterial and Collector
Local Road
Taunton Boundary
Action Item
1 Create a new dog park
2 Create bike trails
3 Establish a protected corridor of walking trails between Myles Standish Industrial Park and Watson Pond.
4 Improve safety and ADA accessibility
5 Improve these facilities
6 Maintenance Priority
Waterbodies
Rivers and Streams
Intermittent Stream
Surrounding Towns
Hockomock Swamp WMA
Erwin S. Wilder WMA
Bunk Pond
Watson Pond State Park
Field Street
Myles Standish Boulevard
Snake River Preserve
Bassett Preserve
Bay Street
Prospect Hill Reservoir
Noblin Well Site
Taylor Street Tot Lot
Broadway
Winter Street
Danforth Street
Short Street
Meadow Land Estates CR
Tremont Street
Cemetery
Glebe Street Cemetery
Taunton State Hospital
Union Plaza
Hartshorn Park
Taunton High School
Theodore J. Aleixo Jr. Skating Rink
Donna Terrace Conservation Area
Oxbow Preserve
Paul Revere Terrace Conservation Area
Silver Fox Estates CR
Arthur Sharp Estate
North Walker Street
Parker Golf Course
Segreganset Woods CR
Fall Brook Fields CR
Mozzone II Preserve
Oak Street
High Street
County Street
Memorial Park
Westville Conservation Area
Segreganset Country Club
Boyden Park
Mount Hope Farm
Boyden Refuge Addition
Joseph E Warner Boulevard
Somerset Avenue
Plain Street
Hart Street
Weir Village Riverfront Park
Mozzone I Preserve
Bristol Plym. Rgl Tch School
Gordon Preserve
Stevens Street
Caswell Street
Middleboro Avenue
Massasoit State Park
Peirce CR
South Precinct Street
Cain Pond Conservation Area
McGovern Property
Myricks
Myricks Street
Emmie F Hutt Forest
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
N
July 2022: Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and City of Taunton

Appendix E:

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Land Inventory

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
City-Owned Open Space Lands

Site Name	Owner	Management Agency	Current Use	Condition	Recreational Potential	Type of grant used to purchase and/or renovate the property	Public Access	ADA Access	Level of Protection	Size (Acres)	Zoning
Arthur Sharp Estate	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (forest, fields)	Fair	Passive	Donation, Nature Conservancy, PARC Grant	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	268.41	Open Space Conservation
Boyden Park (rec addition)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation and Conservation (undeveloped	Good	Ball fields	PARC Grant	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	63.72046952	Open Space Conservation
Boyden Refuge (conservation addition)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (undeveloped forest)	Good	Passive	PARC Grant	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	70.92569317	Industrial District
Boyden Wildlife Refuge	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (Forest, picnic, trails, fields, river)	Good	Passive	Donation	Yes	improvements in progress	In Perpetuity	54.42268729	Suburban Residential
Bunk Pond	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (pond)	Poor	Water access features	Donation	No	n/a	In Perpetuity	114.66	Rural Residential
Cain Pond Conservation Area	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	Conservation (pond)	Good	Water access features	Sale to City	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	9.61785891	Rural Residential
Church Green	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (fountain, grass, memorials)	Excellent	Passive	Donation	Yes	improvements in progress	In Perpetuity	0.51430439	Urban Residential
Davol Field	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (baseball/softball field, basketball)	Fair	Built out	Donation	Yes	improvements identified	In Perpetuity	3.72	Urban Residential
Donna Terrace Conservation Area	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (forest)	Good	Passive	Donation	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	10.43466336	Urban Residential
Dutra Memorial	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Monument, garden	Good	Limited	unknown	Yes	improvements identified	Unknown	0.09	Suburban Residential
East Taunton Bowl/Sikorski Field	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (softball field, playground, field)	Fair	Dog park, baseball field	Donation	Yes	improvements identified	Limited	6.8	Industrial District
Edmund Hatch Bennett School	City of Taunton	Taunton Public Schools	School, playground, field	n/a	Built out	School Property	Yes	n/a	Limited	10.70971305	Rural Residential
Emmie F Hutt Forest	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	Conservation (forest)	Excellent	Passive	unknown	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	500	Rural Residential
Field Street (16-1)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (fields, wetlands, forest)	Good	Conservation	Donation	Limited	n/a	In Perpetuity	31.9	Suburban Residential
Glebe Street Cemetery	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Historical / Cultural (cemetery)	Good	Built out	unknown	Yes	n/a	Limited	4.69209314	Rural Residential
Hart Street Monument	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Historical / Cultural (WWII Veterans Memorial)	Good	Limited	unknown	Yes	improvements identified	Unknown	0.06	Urban Residential
Hartshorn Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (softball fields)	Good	built out	unknown	Yes	improvements identified	In Perpetuity	6.90024434	Urban Residential
Hopewell Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (playground, pool, ball fields, basketball)	Good	Built out	PARC Grant	Yes	improvements in progress	In Perpetuity	16.48155851	Open Space Conservation
Liberty and Union Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (parklet)	Excellent	built out	PARC Grant, housing choice	Yes	Yes	In Perpetuity	0.17331343	Central Business District
Martin Parkway	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Mmemorial, walkway	Good	passive	Multi-Parks State Grant	Yes	improvements identified	Unknown	0.86	Business District
McGovern Property	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	Conservation (forest)	Excellent	unknown	unknown	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	11.34008419	Rural Residential
Memorial Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (fields, playground, benches, pond)	Good	picnic areas, bandstand	donation	Yes	Yes	In Perpetuity	20.90844255	Urban Residential
Mill River Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (walking path, river, rain gardens)	Good	Playground, picnic tables	Gateway Cities Park Grant	Yes	Yes	In Perpetuity	1.43	Central Business District

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
City-Owned Open Space Lands

Myricks	City of Taunton	Taunton Youth Soccer (leased)	Recreation and Conservation (soccer fields, woods)	n/a	Built out	Donation	Limited	n/a	In Perpetuity	18.23716629	Rural Residential
Oak Avenue Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (playground)	Poor	Court space	Donation	Yes	improvements identified	In Perpetuity	0.43	Urban Residential
Parker Golf Course	City of Taunton	LEA Golf	Recreation (golf course)	Fair	Expansion to 18 holes	Act of Legislature	Yes	improvements in progress	In Perpetuity	136.4551419	Urban Residential
Paul Bunker Drive Tot Lot	City of Taunton	Taunton Housing Authority	Recreation (playground)	n/a	Built out	Park Conversion	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	0.06764465	Urban Residential
Paul Revere Terrace Conservation Area	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (forest)	Good	passive	donation	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	6.17495643	Suburban Residential
Plonka Property	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (forest, field)	Good	passive	donation	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	16.74580452	Urban Residential
Prince Henry Drive	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Forest	Good	uncertain	Donated by Taunton Development Corporation with industrial park expansion	Limited	n/a	None	28.08	Open Space Conservation
Prospect Hill Reservoir	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Water Department	Water Supply Protection (forest)	Good	none	unknown	Unknown	n/a	In Perpetuity	54.76092925	Suburban Residential
Scadding Street (20-22 and 20-23)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Fields, wetlands, forest	Good	ACEC, conservation, landlocked	Tax taking	Limited	n/a	None	54.81	Suburban Residential
South Street Tot Lot	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (playground)	Good	Expansion in woods	Park Conversion	Yes	improvements identified	In Perpetuity	0.95543697	Suburban Residential
Taunton Green	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (town common, sidewalks)	Excellent	built out	unknown	Yes	Yes	In Perpetuity	0.78805113	Central Business District
Taunton High School	City of Taunton	City of Taunton School Department	Recreation (sports fields, forest, river)	Good	river trail	School Property	Yes	n/a	Limited	123.98	Open Space Conservation
Taunton Western Little League	City of Taunton	Taunton Western Little League	Recreation (baseball fields)	Good	Built out	unknown	Limited	n/a	Limited	34.64	Rural Residential
Taylor Street Lot	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (vacant field)	Fair	Gardens, courts, playground	Sale to City	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	0.37448051	Urban Residential
Walker Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (under renovation)	n/a	Being renovated to add path, tables, and gazebo	unknown	yes	in progress	Limited	1.31	Business District
Weir Field	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (baseball and softball fields)	Fair	Built out	unknown	Yes	improvements identified	Limited	7.76	Urban Residential
Weir Village Riverfront Park (East)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (walking paths, boat ramp, playground)	Good	Splash Pad	PARC Grant	Yes	improvements in progress	In Perpetuity	6.27338176	Urban Residential
Weir Village Riverfront Park (West)	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (river walk and boat ramp)	Good	Built out	PARC grant	Yes	Yes	In Perpetuity	1.36	Business District
Westside Park / James L. Mulcahey Elementary School	City of Taunton	City of Taunton School Department	School, multi-purpose field, Little League Field	n/a	active	unknown	Yes	n/a	Limited	24.81	Urban Residential
Whittenton Park	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Recreation (field, playground, basketball)	Poor	Expanded playgrounds and sports fields, track	unknown	Yes	improvements identified	In Perpetuity	1.43	Urban Residential
Woodward Springs	City of Taunton	City of Taunton Parks, Cemeteries and Public Grounds Department	Conservation (forest, field)	Good	Passive or Active	Donation	Yes	n/a	In Perpetuity	2.21555384	Open Space Conservation

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Other Public Open Space Lands

Site Name	Owner	Current Use	Recreational Potential	Type of grant used to purchase and/or renovate the property	Public Access	Level of Protection	Size (Acres)	Zoning
Bristol Plym. Rgl Tch School	Bristol Plymouth School District	Recreation (sports, fields)	Built out	School Property	Yes	Limited	72.91156718	Urban Residential
Erwin S. Wilder WMA	Department of Fish and Game	Conservation (forest, field)	Passive	unknown	Yes	In Perpetuity	388.53	Rural Residential
Hockomock Swamp WMA	Department of Fish and Game	Conservation (forest, swamp)	passive	unknown	Yes	In Perpetuity	2150	Rural Residential
Massasoit State Park	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	Recreation and Conservation (camping, boating, playgrounds, trails)	built out	Act of Legislature	Yes	In Perpetuity	2300	Rural Residential
Noblin Well Site	North Raynham Water District	Water Supply Protection	none	unknown	Yes	In Perpetuity	5.1	Suburban Residential
Robert Treat Paine	MassDOT	Monument	Built out	unknown	Yes	unknown	0.07	Central Business District
Taunton State Hospital	Commonwealth of MA	Recreation and Conservation (fields, trails)	active and passive, indoor rec center	unknown	Yes	Limited	154.4473467	Open Space Conservation
Theodore J. Aleixo Jr. Skating Rink	Commonwealth of MA	Recreation (ice skating rink)	Built out	unknown	Yes	In Perpetuity	4.51904411	Urban Residential
Watson Pond State Park	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	Recreation and Conservation (pond, picnic areas, fields, forest)	built out	unknown	Yes	In Perpetuity	162.82	Suburban Residential

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Private Open Space Lands

Site Name	Owner	Current Use	Recreational Potential	Type of grant used to purchase and/or renovate the property	Public Access	Level of Protection	Size (Acres)	Zoning
Bassett Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Limited	In Perpetuity	7.24725358	Urban Residential
Calvey Memorial	Private	Historical / Cultural (garden)	Limited	unkown	Yes	Unknown	0.28	Urban Residential
Gordon Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Yes	In Perpetuity	21.29050625	Urban Residential
Mozzone I Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Yes	In Perpetuity	4.41019931	Urban Residential
Mozzone II Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Yes	In Perpetuity	0.77800875	Urban Residential
Oxbow Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest, river)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Limited	In Perpetuity	47.49	Suburban Residential
Segregansett Country Club	Segregansett Country Club	Recreation (golf course)	built out	privately owned	Limited	None	164.29	Rural Residential
Snake River Preserve	Wildlands Trust	Conservation (forest, river)	passive	Wildlands Trust	Yes	In Perpetuity	85.4	Suburban Residential

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Deed Restrictions

Site Name	Owner	Current Use	Condition	Recreational Potential	Type of grant used to purchase and/or renovate the property	Public Access	ADA Accessibility Status	Level of Protection	Restriction Holder	Acres	Zoning	TYPE	Notes
Bristol Commons HOPE IV CR	Taunton Housing Authority	Conservation/Recreation (wetlands, soccer field)	N/A	Built out	Land court	Limited	N/A	Limited	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	9.68371321	Urban Residential	CR	
Fall Brook Fields CR	MANN DAVID B OF MANN ASSOCIATES LTD PARTNERSHIP	Conservation (forest, field)	N/A	Passive	Subdivison	Unknown	N/A	In Perpetuity	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	28.65	Rural Residential	CR	
King Meadow	King Douglas A	Conservation (meadow)	N/A	passive	privately owned	No	N/A	In Perpetuity	Natural Resources Conservation Service	59.78747	Suburban Residential	Easement	Part of the Wetlands Reserve Program.
Meadow Land Estates CR	Big Red Properties LLC	Conservation (forest)	N/A	passive	Subdivison	Unknown	N/A	In Perpetuity	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	42.94960851	Rural Residential	CR	
Peirce CR	Peirce Chester D and Dorothy S	Conservation (forest)	N/A	none	privately owned	Limited	N/A	In Perpetuity	New England Forestry Foundation	243.98	Rural Residential	CR	portion also 61A
Segreganset Woods CR	HAWTHORNE DEVELOPMENT INC	Conservation (forest)	N/A	passive	Subdivison	No	N/A	In Perpetuity	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	38.94032706	Rural Residential	CR	
Silver City Galleria CR	Silver City Galleria	Conservation (forest)	N/A	none	privately owned	No	N/A	In Perpetuity	City of Taunton	4.859595	Highway Business District	CR	
Silver Fox Estates CR	MARTIN MICHAEL A AND DIANE	Conservation (forest)	N/A	passive	privately owned	No	N/A	In Perpetuity	City of Taunton Conservation Commission	17.24688634	Rural Residential	CR	
Westville Conservation Area	City of Taunton	Conservation (fields, forest, river, trails)	Good	Passive	LAND Grant, Donation (TNC & TOR)	Yes	Improvements Identified	In Perpetuity	The Trustees of Reservations	54.78820843	Rural Residential	CR	
Mount Hope Farm	Mount Hope Farm Limited Partnership	Agriculture	N/A	agriculture	privately owned	No	N/A	In Perpetuity	Department of Agricultural Resources	127.85	Rural Residential	APR	

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Chapter 61 Lands

Owner	Address	Map-Parcel ID	Current Use	Recreational Potential	Public Access	Level of Protection	Acres	Zoning
BROWN EDWARD R TR	0 HARVEY STREET	22-22	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	6.5	Rural Residential
BROWN EDWARD R TR	HARVEY STREET	28-137	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	12	Rural Residential
CONLON JOSEPH & DEBORAH	TREMONT STREET	51-58	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	13	Rural Residential
HACKETT DORA	NORTON AVENUE	35-168	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	13.12	Rural Residential
JACQUES ROBERT W JR & KATHERINE A TRS	GLEBE STREET	72-7	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	47.4	Rural Residential
JACQUES ROBERT W JR & KATHERINE A TRS	GLEBE STREET	72-3	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	21	Rural Residential
JACQUES ROBERT W JR & KATHERINE A TRS	GLEBE STREET	72-4	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	81	Rural Residential
JACQUES ROBERT W JR & KATHERINE A TRS	TREMONT STREET	60-37	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	45	Rural Residential
LAFLEUR BRUCE F TR OF & LAFLEU	BURT STREET	60-55	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	2	Rural Residential
LAFLEUR BRUCE F TR OF & LAFLEU	BURT STREET	50-18	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	16	Rural Residential
LAFLEUR BRUCE F TR OF & LAFLEU	BURT STREET	61-9	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	17.11	Rural Residential
LAFLEUR BRUCE F TR OF & LAFLEU	BURT STREET	61-1	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	7.2	Rural Residential
LAFLEUR BRUCE F TR OF & LAFLEU	BURT STREET	60-54	forest land	Limited	No	Short-term	16.75	Rural Residential

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Chapter 61A Lands

Owner	Address	Map-Parcel ID	Current Use	Recreational Potential	Public Access	Level of Protection	Acres	Zoning
BUTLER WILLIAM B JR TR	PROSPECT HILL STREET	16-75	Productive Woodland - woodlots	limited	No	short-term	18.3	Suburban Residential
CHACE VERNON M & MARCELLA A	TREMONT STREET	42-29	Orchards - pears, apples, grape vineyards, etc.	limited	No	short-term	1	Rural Residential
CHACE VERNON M & MARCELLA	TREMONT STREET	50-2	Truck Crops - vegetables	limited	No	short-term	8.32	Rural Residential
COUTO NANCY A	SEEKELL STREET	135-32	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	6.59	Rural Residential
COUTO WILLIAM	SEEKELL STREET	134-134	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	24.46	Rural Residential
COUTO WILLIAM & NANCY A	SEEKELL STREET	129-31	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	172	Rural Residential
COUTO WILLIAM & NANCY	HOLLOWAY STREET	137-12	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	19	Rural Residential
COUTO WILLIAM & NANCY TRS	36 HOLLOWAY STREET	134-98	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	1	Rural Residential
CURRAN TOBIN W	PRECINCT STREET	97-128	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	2	Rural Residential
CURRAN TOBIN W	PRECINCT STREET	97-127	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	1	Rural Residential
CURRAN TOBIN W	MIDDLEBORO AVENUE	97-122	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	1	Rural Residential
CURRAN TOBIN W	PRECINCT STREET	97-126	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	0.5	Rural Residential
CURRAN TOBIN W	PRECINCT STREET	97-129	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	11	Rural Residential
FASOLO ROANLD A JR & STEVEN M TRS	PRATT STREET	106-56	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	16	Urban Residential
FASOLO RONALD A JR & STEVEN M TRS	PLAIN STREET	107-8	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	0.7	Urban Residential
FASOLO RONALD A JR & STEVEN M TRS	PLAIN STREET	107-7	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	0.7	Urban Residential
FASOLO RONALD A JR & STEVEN M TRS	PLAIN STREET	107-1	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	80	Urban Residential
GAGNE NATHANIEL D & NICOLE L	70 BLUEGRASS CIRCLE	49-82	Field Crops - hay, wheat, tillable forage cropland, etc.	limited	No	short-term	1	Rural Residential
GARDA LOUIS TR LGRT & GARDA VICTORIA TR	LINDEN STREET	79-232	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	21	Urban Residential
GASPAR JOAQUIM F TR	396 BERKLEY STREET	106-55	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	1	Urban Residential
GIBBS JONATHAN & LUANNE	NORTON AVENUE	29-135	Non-Productive Land - wet land, scrub land, rock land	limited	No	short-term	15	Rural Residential
GIBBS JONATHAN H & LUANNE	NORTON AVENUE	28-139	Non-Productive Land - wet land, scrub land, rock land	limited	No	short-term	3	Rural Residential
GIBBS JONATHAN H & LUANNE	NORTON AVENUE	29-134	Non-Productive Land - wet land, scrub land, rock land	limited	No	short-term	30	Rural Residential
GIBBS JONATHAN H & LUANNE	NORTON AVENUE	28-136	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	10.7	Rural Residential
KENDZIERSKI DEBORAH	PLAIN STREET	107-16	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	13.2	Urban Residential
LAFLEUR JEFFREY B	BURT STREET	60-53	Productive Woodland - woodlots	limited	No	short-term	18	Rural Residential
LOPES TIMOTHY R, JEFFREY M &	PLAIN STREET	107-2	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	5.87	Urban Residential
MCCAFFREY WILLIAM	CASWELL STREET	121-2	Necessary Related Land-farm roads, ponds, land under farm buildings	limited	No	short-term	97	Rural Residential
MCCAFFREY WILLIAM M	CASWELL STREET	110-145	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	0.69	Rural Residential
MCCAFFREY WILLIAM M	CASWELL STREET	121-3	Non-Productive Land - wet land, scrub land, rock land	limited	No	short-term	11	Rural Residential
MCCAFFREY WILLIAM M	CASWELL STREET	111-118	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	3	Rural Residential
MEOLA CAROL ANN	SOUTH PRECINCT STREET	121-39	Field Crops - hay, wheat, tillable forage cropland, etc.	limited	No	short-term	12.6	Rural Residential
MORSE BROTHERS INC	CASWELL STREET	120-167	Cranberry Bog	limited	No	short-term	106.81	Rural Residential
PEIRCE CHESTER D & DOROTHY S TRS	COTLEY STREET	127-55	Productive Woodland - woodlots	limited	No	short-term	25.89	Rural Residential
PEIRCE CHESTER D TR	COTLEY STREET	127-59	Field Crops - hay, wheat, tillable forage cropland, etc.	limited	No	short-term	2.43	Rural Residential
ROSSI JOSEPH JR	TREMONT STREET	51-49	Pasture	limited	No	short-term	47	Rural Residential

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Chapter 61A Lands

WITHERELL STEVEN F & DONNA M TR	489 TREMONT STREET	42-82	Productive Woodland - woodlots	limited	No	short-term	10.73	Rural Residential

Taunton Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2023-2030
Open Space Inventory:
Chapter 61B Lands

Owner	Address	Map-Parcel ID	Current Use	Recreational Potential	Public Access	Level of Protection	Acres	Zoning
SEGREGANSETT COUNTRY CLUB	BURT STREET	87-37	Golfing	Built out	Limited	Short-term	5	Rural Residential
SEGREGANSETT COUNTRY CLUB	BURT STREET	87-38	Golfing	Built out	Limited	Short-term	8.52	Rural Residential
SEGREGANSETT COUNTRY CLUB	BURT STREET	87-10	Golfing	Built out	Limited	Short-term	45	Rural Residential
SEGREGANSETT COUNTRY CLUB	BURT STREET	73-79	Golfing	Built out	Limited	Short-term	23	Rural Residential

Appendix F:

Taunton Parks, Cemeteries & Public Grounds Department (PCPG)
Facilities and Programs

RECREATION PLAYGROUND & FIELDS

Field:	LOCATION:	SITE FEATURES:
Davol Field	Oak Street	Little League Field
		Basketball Court
		Childrens Playground
Hartshorn Park	Longmeadow Road	Adult Slow Pitch Softball Field (2)
		Childrens Playground
Hopewell Park	Hopewell & Hamilton Streets	Municipal Swimming Pool
		Baseball Field
		Softball Fields (2)
		Football Field
		Basketball Court (3)
		Childrens Playground
		NEW! Splash Pad
Sikorski Field	Middleboro Avenue	Adult Slow Pitch Softball Field
		Baseball Field
		Childrens Playground
South Street	South Street	Childrens Playground
Weir Park	First Street	Baseball Field
		Softball Field
		Basketball Court
		Childrens Playground
Westside Park	Clifford Street	Multi Purpose Field
		Little League Field
Whittenton Field	Pleadwell & Richard Streets	Childrens Playground
		Basketball Court

PUBLIC AREAS & MEMORIALS

FIELD:	LOCATION:	SITE FEATURES:
Boyden Santuary	Cohannet Street	Public Walking Nature Trails
		Canoe Launch
		Covered Bridge
Calvey Memorial	Rte 44 Dean Street	Honey Calvey Memorial Garden
Dutra Memorial	Hart Street	Alfred Dutra Memorial Garden
Hart Street Monument	Hart & Linden Street	WWll Veterans Memorial
Liberty & Union Plaza	Main Street	Richard Dewert Memorial Park
Martin Parkway	Martin Parkway & Washington	Fred Martin Memorial
Memorial Park	Somerset Avenue	Childrens Playground
		Walking Area, Pond
Robert Treat Paine	Summer Street	Across from City Hall
Taunton Green	Rte 44 & Rte 138 intersection	Public Area - Soper Fountain
Vietnam Fountain	Church Green & Spring Street	Vietnam Memorial Fountain
Walker Park	West Weir Street	Bandstand
Weir Riverfront Park	East Water Street	Childrens Playground
		Walking Area
		Boat Launching Ramp

Summer 2022

For All Taunton Children Ages 5-12

PROGRAM REGISTRATION
Begins April 20, 2022

★ **REGISTRATION IS ON-LINE** ★

Summer Festival
Summer Festival
Summer Festival

Taunton Parks & Recreation presents

Summer Festival 2022

Monday, June 27th to Friday, August 19th
Monday - Friday 9:00 am to 3:00 pm

The Summer Festival is an outdoor recreation program held at Hopewell Park for children ages 5-12. Children enjoy swimming at Hopewell Pool, arts & crafts, sports, games, fun activities & a weekly field trip. They grow friendships, try new activities and embrace every moment of summer! Beginning July 5th, Breakfast & Lunch are served by the Taunton School Department as part of the Summer Food Program offered by the USDA. In the event of rain, the program is held inside the former Coyle & Cassidy Gym. Registration is limited to 100 children per week. All children must be at least 5 years old by June 1, 2022 but no older than 12 to participate. There is a $140 fee per week to participate in this recreation program and this includes all special events, trips & activities. There is an additional fee if enrolling in extended hours. Non-resident fee after June 1st (if space allows) is $160 per week.

Extended Hours are available each day before and after the Summer Festival. Morning Care (6:45 - 8:30 am) is an additional $30 per week or $10 a day. After Care (3:30 pm - 5:15 pm) is an additional $35 per week or $10 a day. Both Morning & After Care are $40 per week or $15 per day when registering in advance.

Scholarships Available

50 Scholarships Available Each Week

Through a Community Development Block Grant, scholarship money is available to be used towards Summer Festival 2022. Eligible Taunton families may apply for a scholarship and attend Summer Festival for the reduced rate of $70 per week as space allows. Applications will be available for up to two (2) weeks* of Summer Festival per child at this reduced rate. Each scholarship is good to use toward the regular program hours of 9 am - 3 pm and do not include any extended care options (which are available at the regular rate).

Applications will be available at the Parks, Cemeteries & Public Grounds Office, 170 Harris Street beginning Wednesday, April 20, 2022 between the hours of 9:00 am - 3:00 pm. Proof of residency is required (current driver's license and current utility bill). Income verification is required for all sources of income. For more information on scholarships or income verification source, please contact the office at 508.821.1415.

Household Limits

(based on HUD guidelines for FY 2022)

Family of 2 . . . $63,950
Family of 3 . . . $71,950
Family of 4 . . . $79,900
Family of 5 . . . $83,600
Family of 6 . . . $92,700

***Eligible Taunton families may apply for additional scholarships, if available, after June 1, 2022.**

Scholarships funded by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development through the City of Taunton Mayor's Office of Community Development

SUMMER FESTIVAL WEEKLY TRIPS

(Trips are subject to change)

June 30th	Plaster Fun Time	Plymouth, MA
July 7th	Water Wizz	Wareham, MA
July 14th	Movies	Seekonk, MA
July 21st	StarLand Fun Park	Hanover, MA
July 28th	Nova Trampoline Park	Plymouth, MA
August 3rd	Woo Sox Baseball	Worcester, MA
August 11th	Plymouth Cruise	Plymouth, MA
August 19th	Canobie Lake Park	Salem, NH

HOPEWELL PARK, POOL & SPLASH PAD
ARE SMOKE FREE AND VAPE FREE ENVIRONMENTS …

Thank you for your cooperation.

HOPEWELL POOL

OPEN JUNE 27TH - AUGUST 19TH
Swimming & Wading Pool Hours
Monday - Friday 12:30 pm - 5:15 pm
Fees: Daily Rate $2 per person
(10 & under free)

All children under the age of 3 MUST wear a DISPOSABLE SWIM DIAPER in the wading pool – no exceptions..

Pre-Registration is required for any organized group of 10 or more (youth or adult) participating during Open Swim, each group must have a staff ratio of 1 adult (18 years of age or older) for every 6 participants. Children under 10 must be accompanied by an adult at all times.

Pre-Registration must be called in to the office 1 week prior to visit. A registration fee of $50 will be charged for each visit.

The 3,200 sq. ft. **SPLASH PAD** at Hopewell Park is a refreshing place to cool off in the heat. It features motion and push-button activated jets of water shooting in different directions. This family-friendly Splash Pad is the perfect place to cool down. Open daily 9:00 am to dusk, June 13th to September 6th.

Swimming Lessons ...
Monday & Wednesday Evenings
5:30 pm - 6:10 pm
Wednesday & Friday Mornings
10:45 am - 11:20 am

Instructors certified in American Red Cross water safety teach swim lessons at Hopewell Pool to children at least 5 years of age by June 1, 2022 (birth certificate may be required). Lessons will be held twice a week for five weeks, beginning the week of July 11th. Registration fee is $30.
Non-resident swim lessons will be available after June 15th if space allows. Fee is $45 per swimmer.

Tiny Tot Swim ...
Monday & Wednesday Evenings
5:30 pm - 6:10 pm

Tiny Tot Swim allows children to become comfortable in the water as they learn basic water adjustment. Swim time is offered for parents and children under 5 years of age. This program is limited to Taunton residents only, and there must be one adult for each registered child. Tiny Tot Swim begins on Monday, July 11th and runs for five weeks. Registration fee is $30.

SPLASH PAD

LEAGUE INFORMATION

BASEBALL
Taunton East Little League Complex 508.880.8829
www.tauntoneastlittleleague.com

Taunton West Little League Complex 508.823.8082
www.twll.net

Babe Ruth
www.tauntonbaberuth.com

GIRLS SOFTBALL
774.776.7800
www.tauntongirlssoftball.org

Taunton Dynamites
www.dynamitessoftball.com

SOCCER
Taunton Youth Soccer
www.tauntonyouthsoccer.org

FOOTBALL & CHEERLEADING
Pop Warner
www.tauntonpopwarner.com

Watson's Pond
617.727.3180 •508.884.8280

Massasoit State Park • 508.822.7405
www.reserveamerica.com

Aleixo Ice Skating Rink • 508.824.4987
www.fmcarenas.com

TENNIS

July 5th - August 2nd ... $60

Beginner tennis lessons are offered to children 10 years of age and older. All lessons are held at the Taunton High School tennis courts on Tuesday evenings 5:00 - 6:00 pm or 6:00 - 7:00 pm. No more than 4 students per instructor during each one-hour class.

Registration for ALL Recreation Programs Begins April 20th

Registration for ALL Recreation Programs Is ON-LINE using Taunton Parks & Recreation

MyRec.com Recreation Software

SCAN ME

Appendix G:

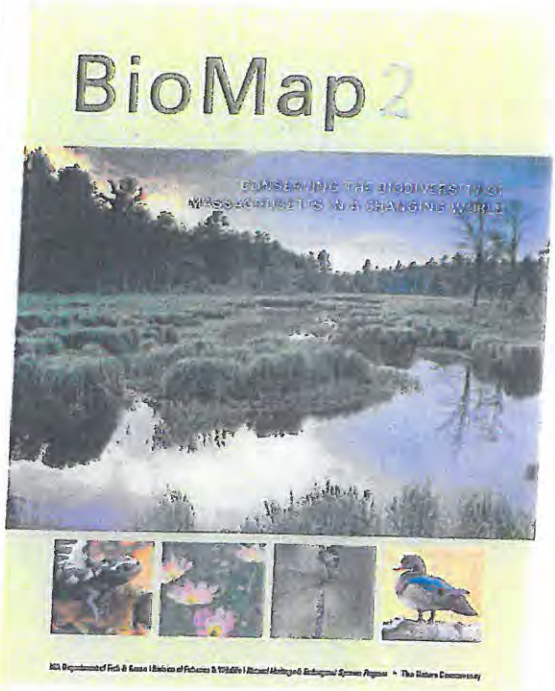
BioMap2 Core Habitats and Critical Landscapes in Taunton

Introduction

The Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game, through the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), and The Nature Conservancy's Massachusetts Program developed *BioMap2* to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of climate change.

BioMap2 combines NHESP's 30 years of rigorously documented rare species and natural community data with spatial data identifying wildlife species and habitats that were the focus of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's 2005 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). *BioMap2* also integrates The Nature Conservancy's assessment of large, well-connected, and intact ecosystems and landscapes across the Commonwealth, incorporating concepts of ecosystem resilience to address anticipated climate change impacts.

Protection and stewardship of *BioMap2* Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape is essential to safeguard the diversity of species and their habitats, intact ecosystems, and resilient natural landscapes across Massachusetts.



Get your copy of the *BioMap2* report! Download from www.nhesp.org or contact Natural Heritage at 508-389-6360 or natural.heritage@state.ma.us.

What Does Status Mean?

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines a status category for each rare species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA), M.G.L. c.131A, and its implementing regulations 321 CMR 10.00. Rare species are categorized as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern according to the following:

- Endangered species are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts.
- Threatened species are likely to become Endangered in Massachusetts in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- Special Concern species have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become Threatened in Massachusetts.

In addition NHESP maintains an unofficial watch list of plants that are tracked due to potential conservation interest or concern, but are not regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act or other laws or regulations. Likewise, described natural communities are not regulated by any law or regulations, but they can help to identify

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.

ecologically important areas that are worthy of protection. The status of natural communities reflects the documented number and acreages of each community type in the state:

- Critically Imperiled communities typically have 5 or fewer documented good sites or have very few remaining acres in the state.
- Imperiled communities typically have 6-20 good sites or few remaining acres in the state.
- Vulnerable communities typically have 21-100 good sites or limited acreage across the state.
- Secure communities typically have over 100 sites or abundant acreage across the state; however, excellent examples are identified as Core Habit to ensure continued protection.

In 2005 the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife completed a comprehensive State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) documenting the status of Massachusetts wildlife and providing recommendations to help guide wildlife conservation decision-making. SWAP includes all the wildlife species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA), as well as more than 80 species that need conservation attention but do not meet the requirements for inclusion under MESA. The SWAP document is organized around habitat types in need of conservation within the Commonwealth. While the original BioMap focused primarily on rare species protected under MESA, *BioMap2* also addresses other Species of Conservation Concern, their habitats, and the ecosystems that support them to create a spatial representation of most of the elements of SWAP.

BioMap2: One Plan, Two Components

BioMap2 identifies two complementary spatial layers, Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape.

Core Habitat identifies key areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems across the Commonwealth. Protection of Core Habitats will contribute to the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity.

Critical Natural Landscape identifies large natural Landscape Blocks that are minimally impacted by development. If protected, these areas will provide habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes, maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience to natural and anthropogenic disturbances in a rapidly changing world. Areas delineated as Critical Natural Landscape also include buffering upland around wetland, coastal, and aquatic Core Habitats to help ensure their long-term integrity.

The long-term persistence of Massachusetts biological resources requires a determined commitment to land and water conservation. Protection and stewardship of both Critical Natural Landscapes and Core Habitats are needed to realize the biodiversity conservation vision of *BioMap2*.

Components of Core Habitat

Core Habitat identifies specific areas necessary to promote the long-term persistence of rare species, other Species of Conservation Concern, exemplary natural communities, and intact ecosystems.

Rare Species

There are 432 native plant and animal species listed as Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) based on their rarity, population trends, and threats to survival. For

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

Species of Conservation Concern, beyond the species and exemplary habitats described above, *BioMap2* identifies intact river corridors within which important physical and ecological processes of the river or stream occur.

Components of Critical Natural Landscape

Critical Natural Landscape identifies intact landscapes in Massachusetts that are better able to support ecological processes and disturbance regimes, and a wide array of species and habitats over long time frames.

Landscape Blocks

BioMap2 identifies the most intact large areas of predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes.

Upland Buffers of Wetland and Aquatic Cores

A variety of analyses were used to identify protective upland buffers around wetlands and rivers.

Upland Habitat to Support Coastal Adaptation

BioMap2 identifies undeveloped lands adjacent to and up to one and a half meters above existing salt marshes as Critical Natural Landscapes with high potential to support inland migration of salt marsh and other coastal habitats over the coming century.

The conservation areas identified by *BioMap2* are based on breadth and depth of data, scientific expertise, and understanding of Massachusetts' biodiversity. The numerous sources of information and analyses used to create Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape are complementary, and outline a comprehensive conservation vision for Massachusetts, from rare species to intact landscapes. In total, these robust analyses define a suite of priority lands and waters that, if permanently protected, will support Massachusetts' natural systems for generations to come.

Legal Protection of Biodiversity

BioMap2 presents a powerful vision of what Massachusetts would look like with full protection of the land most important for supporting the Commonwealth's biodiversity. While *BioMap2* is a planning tool with *no regulatory function*, all state-listed species enjoy legal protection under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (M.G.L. c.131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00). Wetland habitat of state-listed wildlife is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.00). The *Natural Heritage Atlas* contains maps of Priority Habitats and Estimated Habitats, which are used, respectively, for regulation under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and the Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on rare species regulations, and to view Priority and Estimated Habitat maps, please see the Regulatory Review page at www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/regulatory_review/reg_review_home.htm.

***BioMap2* is a conservation planning tool that does not, in any way, supplant the Estimated and Priority Habitat Maps which have regulatory significance. Unless and until the *BioMap2* vision is fully realized, we must continue to protect our most imperiled species and their habitats.**

Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

Understanding Core Habitat Summaries

Following the Town Overview, there is a descriptive summary of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape that occurs in your city or town. These summaries highlight some of the outstanding characteristics of each Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape, and will help you learn more about your city or town's biodiversity. You can find out more information about many of these species and natural communities by looking at specific fact sheets at www.nhesp.org.

Additional Information

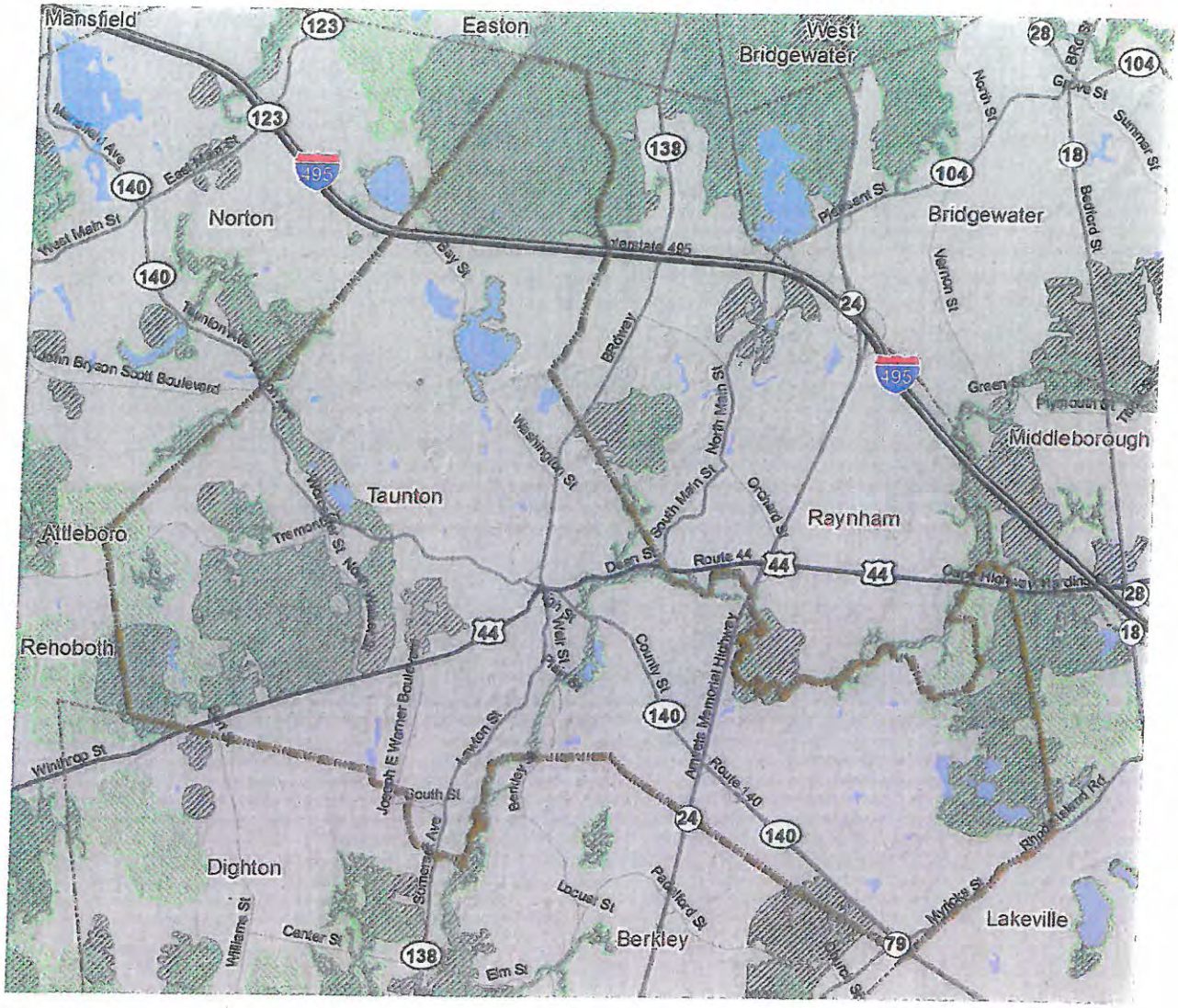
For copies of the full *BioMap2* report, the Technical Report, and an interactive mapping tool, visit the *BioMap2* website via the Land Protection and Planning tab at www.nhesp.org. If you have any questions about this report, or if you need help protecting land for biodiversity in your community, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program staff looks forward to working with you.

Contact the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program

By phone	508-389-6360
By fax	508-389-7890
By email	natural.heritage@state.ma.us
By Mail	100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230 West Boylston, MA 01583

The GIS datalayers of *BioMap2* are available for download from MassGIS at www.mass.gov/mgis.

BioMap2 Core Habitat and Critical Natural Landscape in Taunton



BioMap2 Core Habitat

BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape

1 Mile

Natural Heritage
& Endangered
Species Program

Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
100 Hartwell Street, Suite 230, West Boylston, MA 01583
phone: 508-389-6360 fax: 508-389-7890

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org.

Appendix H:

Community Preservation Act (CPA) Fact Sheet and Campaign Guide

An Overview of the Community Preservation Act (CPA)

CPA is a state law passed in 2000 that allows Massachusetts communities to conduct a referendum to add a small surcharge on local property taxes. When combined with matching funds from the statewide Community Preservation Trust Fund, this dedicated fund is used to build and rehabilitate parks, playgrounds, and recreational fields, protect open space, support local affordable housing development, and preserve historic buildings and resources.

5 facts about CPA's statewide impact (as of May 2022):

1

189 **cities and towns** adopted CPA, 65% of MA residents live in CPA community.

2

The **amount raised** for community preservation funding **statewide**:

$2.65 billion

3

32,566 **acres** of open space preserved.

3,000 **outdoor recreation** projects including ball fields, trails, and parks.

4

Housing units **created:**

8,700

Housing units **supported:**

14,700

5

6,300 **historic preservation** projects.

Community Preservation Coalition

Preserving our past. Building our future

www.communitypreservation.org

@CPA_Coalition

CPA Coalition

Campaign Tips for Bringing The Community Preservation Act To Your Community

"[A local initiative] has to be seen as a compelling need, it has to be affordable, and they have to trust that the money will be spent as promised. And then there has to be a good campaign." - Steve Glazer, Political Strategist

Community Preservation Coalition
Preserving our past. Building our future.

6 Beacon Street, Suite 615
Boston, MA
671-367-8998
www.communitypreservation.org

Congratulations, CPA is on the ballot in your community!
But what comes next? A successful CPA campaign needs three things:
Communication, People, and Action!
We've put together this guide to help you coordinate a
winning CPA campaign for your community.

Communication

- **What is your message?**
- **How will you convey that message?**
- **What is the best approach?**

What will CPA adoption do for your community?

* Why would your community want to support the CPA? What will CPA allow your community to achieve?
* Use Specific Examples and Stories:
  - Community housing ("your kids can buy a house in town!")
  - Special land areas that are threatened
  - Historic community buildings falling under disrepair
  - Projects that **could have** been completed with CPA
* Use words like: **Local Control, Housing for Seniors, Veterans, & Young Families, Investment, Quality of Life, Preservation, Protection, and Community Character**
* Avoid words like **Taxes and Fees**
* Be prepared to make brief presentation every time you speak with someone! No matter how much outreach you've done, some people will be hearing about the CPA for the first time.

Craft your message using the "Four C's"

* **Make sure your message is concise, compelling, consistent, and controlled by you.**
* Your description of the CPA should be as simple as possible and jargon-free.
* Boil it Down to a Core Message:
  - **"Invest in our Community"**
  - **"It's a Good Deal"**
  - **"Preserving our Community's Character"**
* Focus on the CPA's selling points and benefits.
* Share information that people can actually absorb—don't overwhelm them, especially with numbers.
* Don't be afraid to be emotional or hopeful. Make the message personal— it's your home, after all!

People

- **Who are your supporters?**
- **Who has local influence?**
- **Who can help build your campaign?**

Assemble a diverse group of supporters

* Focus on building a group of supporters from your community that is as diverse as possible. However, don't feel that you need to educate and persuade the entire community. **Strategically focus on those who are willing to give CPA a chance.**
* Identify your potential supporters by going out into your community:
    - Meet with other groups, such as the Council on Aging Club or Sportsmen's Clubs
    - Educate people about CPA in high traffic areas such as town stores, parks, and athletic fields
    - Host your own events, such as a public gathering with food or a neighborhood coffee hour

Influential support—who will publicly advocate for CPA?

* Specific, influential members of your community can make tremendous strides in outreach, education, and swaying public opinion towards CPA adoption. Consider the following ideas for building your local support base:
    - Community groups (Friends of the Library, Sportsmen's Clubs, Council on Aging, PTA, Garden Club, Rotary and Lions Clubs)
    - Elected officials (Selectboard or City & Town Councilors, Finance Committee, Planning Board, Cemetery Commission)
    - Well-known and well-respected local individuals—every community has them!

Don't go it alone! Build your campaign!

* The more people involved in the campaign, the more the workload can be shared. **Reach out and ASK for their help**.
* Be proactive in talking to the media. Make friends with your local reporter and make sure that your campaign's voice is heard.
* Maintain an appropriate public face for the campaign. The messenger can sometimes be just as important as the message.
* Choose presenters who are respected by other community members and who are ready to rebut, respond, and reassure in the face of pressure.

Action!

- **Educate Your Voters!**
- **Mobilize Fundraising Efforts!**
- **Be Aware of Opposition!**
- **Get out the Vote!**

Let your voters know why they should adopt CPA

* You can use various means of educational outreach to inform your voters. Try some of the following ideas to get the word out:
    - Media (social media, newspapers, local TV & cable news, online blogs)
    - Mailings (physical or email)
    - Public forums
    - Presentations to community boards & commissions
    - One-on-one meetings with key people
* Plan your campaign so that the energy and momentum build until Election Day. Coordinate media outreach and visibility tactics so they peak at the end of the campaign, without time for the opposition to respond.

Support your campaign through fundraising

* Visit **www.grassrootsfund.org** to learn about different fundraising options. This organization can fund educational forums, mailing expenses, or copying for your campaign. However, you cannot use that money to explicitly lobby– for example, they will not be able to fund "Vote Yes for CPA" signs.
* Ask your supporters! Along with your educational materials, ask supporters for funds to make your campaign a success.

Be Aware of Any Likely Opposition

* Try to predict likely criticisms of CPA and address them upfront.
* **However, don't waste your valuable time and energy getting into a debate with people you know will never support CPA!**

Get Out the Vote!

* When Election Day draws near, get your supporters to commit to going out to the polls!
    - Send informational flyers and/or postcards 1 week before the vote
    - Schedule "letters to the editor" 1 week before the election
    - The night before or day of the election, call your supporters and remind them to get out and vote
    - Organize carpools or rides if necessary

Appendix I:

Value of Nature Fact Sheets, Mass Audubon

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

#2 OF 5

Coasts

Massachusetts has the second-longest coastline in the eastern United States, including extensive beach and dune systems. Coastal habitats like salt marshes and estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems on earth.

Piping plover, left
Snowy egret, right

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

New England's coastal ecosystems provide a buffer against the ocean, reducing wave height and impact.[1] Opting for nature-based solutions when planning for climate change, like protecting and restoring coastal habitats, often saves money long-term.

16%

REDUCTION IN ANNUAL FLOOD LOSSES in the northeast due to salt marshes. The greater the extent of a wetland, the more protection it provides.[2]

89K

HOMES

in Massachusetts - totaling $63 billion in value - are threatened by high tide flooding primarily driven by climate change.[4]

$625M

SAVED IN FLOODING DAMAGES FROM HURRICANE SANDY BY COASTAL WETLANDS IN THE NORTHEASTERN U.S.[3]

COASTAL HABITATS IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE HOME TO

132 species

of the greatest conservation need, including saltmarsh sparrows and beach-nesting birds like the piping plover.[5]

CLEAN WATER

Coastal wetlands like sea-grass beds act as filters, removing nutrients from sediment and the water column.[6]

$18M

Potential increase in home values in coastal communities along the Narragansett Bay thanks to reductions in nutrient loads and improved water quality.[7]

ECONOMIC

COASTAL AREAS ARE AMONG THE MOST ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE AND ECOLOGICALLY PRODUCTIVE IN THE U.S.[8]

87K jobs in the seafood industry in Massachusetts in 2016, the second highest in the U.S., contributing $7.7 billion in sales, the third highest in the U.S.[9]

$403.1M

DECREASE IN HOME VALUES due to tidal flooding from sea level rise from 2005-2017 in MA, ME, NH, and RI, with Massachusetts coastal homes hit hardest.[10]

KEY TERMS

Ecosystem Services: Nature provides countless benefits to people, along with intrinsic values. These components of nature are enjoyed, consumed, or used by humans to support our wellbeing.

Climate Resilience: The ability of a natural or human community to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Mass Audubon

Coastal

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

Although the global area of vegetated coastal habitats is one to two orders of magnitude smaller than that of terrestrial forests, their contribution to long-term carbon sequestration is similar.[11]

10x greater

ANNUAL CARBON SEQUESTRATION RATE BY VEGETATED COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS IN THE WORLD (SALT MARSHES, MANGROVES, AND SEAGRASSES) THAN TERRESTRIAL FOREST SYSTEMS.[12]

Salt marshes are one of the most productive ecosystems in the world, sequestering millions of tons of carbon annually.[13] Rapid loss of blue carbon sinks like salt marshes could release large amounts of stored carbon into the atmosphere, further accelerating climate change.[14] Protecting coastal areas helps prevent this by leaving room for salt marsh migration.

RECREATION & TOURISM

$48/day
BEACH DAY

Estimated value (town fee revenue and consumer Willingness to Pay) for a New England beach without closure history from poor water quality – $22/day for a beach with closure history.[15]

81%

OF NEW ENGLAND RESIDENTS PARTICIPATE IN SOME FORM OF OCEAN RECREATION.[16]

$488M +

Annual value of direct spending on marine recreational boating in Massachusetts in 2012 – the second highest in the U.S. behind NY.[17]

COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT

Through 2050, the Damde Meadows and Broad Meadows salt marsh restoration projects in Hingham and Quincy are projected to result in increased carbon burial equivalent to avoiding the combustion of over 800,000 gallons of gasoline.[18]

Threats

Climate change and development are two of the biggest threats facing coastal areas.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- **2.9°F RISE IN TEMP** since 1895
- **11" SEA LEVEL RISE** since 1922, as measured in Boston Harbor
- **55% STRONGER STORMS** since 1958[19, 20]

Sea level rise and stronger storms are flooding and eroding coastal and salt marsh habitat, and warmer water temperatures are disrupting food webs and the integrity of coastal ecosystems.

DEVELOPMENT

In the northeastern U.S., coastal communities face some of the greatest pressure from continuing development.

See our Losing Ground report and community planning resources for ways to reduce development impacts.

These fact sheets were produced as part of the Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project.

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

#1 OF 5

Forests

Forests are the defining feature of New England's landscape. In Massachusetts, upland forest habitat can range from northern hardwoods like beech and maple, to softwoods like spruce and pitch pine.

Eastern moose

CLEAN AIR & WATER

FORESTS CLEAN THE AIR. Forests in New England remove an estimated 760,000 tons of pollutants every year that cause smog and ground-level ozone.[1]

FORESTS ARE NATURAL WATER FILTRATION SYSTEMS. Each forested acre that drains into a public water source filters 543,000 gallons of drinking water per year, meeting the needs of 19 people, with an annual value of $2,500 per acre.[2]

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

~7%

OF MASSACHUSETTS' ANNUAL CARBON EMISSIONS ARE ABSORBED BY OUR 3M ACRES OF FOREST,[4,5] AND THE AVERAGE ACRE STORES ABOUT 103 TONS OF CARBON.[6]

The healthier a forest is, the better it sequesters carbon,[7] and mature forests are particularly important for carbon storage.[8]

53,000

AUTOMOBILE TANKS OF GASOLINE contain the same amount of carbon as a 40-acre forest in New Hampshire stores.[9]

ECONOMIC & HEALTH

THANKS TO THEIR AIR FILTRATION FUNCTION, New England's forests provide health benefits like reductions in respiratory illness, asthma, and hospitalization valuing $550 million per year.[3]

$3B

GROSS OUTPUT OF MA FOREST PRODUCTS/YR[10]

Responsibly-sourced wood is a climate-friendly alternative to steel and concrete, and sourcing wood products locally reduces transportation emissions and supports local economies.[11]

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Hermit thrush

Massachusetts' forests are already home to

209

SPECIES OF THE GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED, INCLUDING THE WOOD THRUSH.[12]

20%

POTENTIAL DECREASE IN FLOOD HEIGHT IN TOWNS DOWNSTREAM BY STRATEGIC PLANTING OF TREES ON FLOODPLAINS.[13]

Protecting forested floodplains is critical for controlling erosion and buffering against flooding.[14]

KEY TERMS

Ecosystem Services: Nature provides countless benefits to people, along with intrinsic values. These components of nature are enjoyed, consumed, or used by humans to support our wellbeing.

Climate Resilience: The ability of a natural or human community to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Mass Audubon

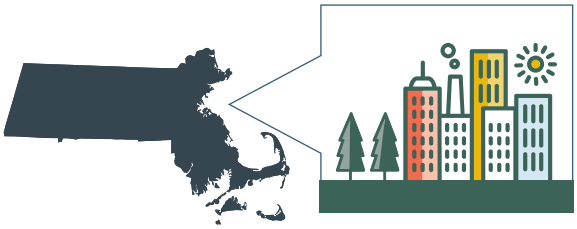
Forests

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

One of the clearest examples of the cultural value of forests is within indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples have lived among the forests of Massachusetts and New England for thousands of years. They managed the forests for food, medicine, and ceremonial purposes, and some tribes have continued this tradition despite challenges brought on by colonialism and ongoing native land loss.

The indigenous value of forests can be incorporated into decision-making by involving tribal members in projects and plans that impact their traditional landscapes.[15]

URBAN FORESTS IN FOCUS



IN THE 15 COMMUNITIES OF METRO BOSTON ALONE, URBAN FORESTS:

- **Remove 1.75 million** pounds of air pollutants annually, worth $11 million.[17]
- **Store 962,000** tons of carbon, worth $125 million,[18] and capture an additional 23,000 tons of carbon per year, worth nearly $3 million.[19]
- Help those communities **avoid 527 million gallons** of stormwater runoff every year, worth $4.7 million.[20]

600K TONS OF CARBON

sequestered/year by northern New England's urban and community forests, a $38m value.[21]

RECREATION & TOURISM

$2.2B PER YEAR generated by Massachusetts' forest-based recreation economy, supporting 9,000 jobs.[16]

LET'S GET SOLAR OFF THE GROUND

A new form of development — large-scale, ground-mounted solar photovoltaic arrays — is converting thousands of acres of forest and farmland.[22]

Threats

Climate change and development are two of the biggest threats facing forests.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- **2.9°F RISE IN TEMP** since 1895
- **11" SEA LEVEL RISE** since 1922, as measured in Boston Harbor
- **55% STRONGER STORMS** since 1958[23, 24]

Rising temperatures, more rainfall and flooding, periods of drought, and pest outbreaks are all expected to stress trees.

DEVELOPMENT

The smaller fragments that remain after forest development are less viable for ecosystem services,[25] and this decreased connectivity limits species' ability to migrate as their ranges shift from climate change.

See our Losing Ground report and community planning resources for ways to reduce development impacts.

These fact sheets were produced as part of the Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project.

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

#4 OF 5

Grasslands & Farmlands

In Massachusetts, grasslands are created and maintained by natural or human-caused disturbances. Grasslands provide crucial habitat for wildlife, including pollinators like bees, butterflies and birds. Farms and gardens support local food production.

ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Community Gardens

help increase community cohesion, connecting people with nature and accessible, healthy food.[1] Additional benefits include their important role in stormwater management.[2]

POLLINATORS CONTRIBUTE

$24B

TO THE U.S. ECONOMY[3]

22-35%

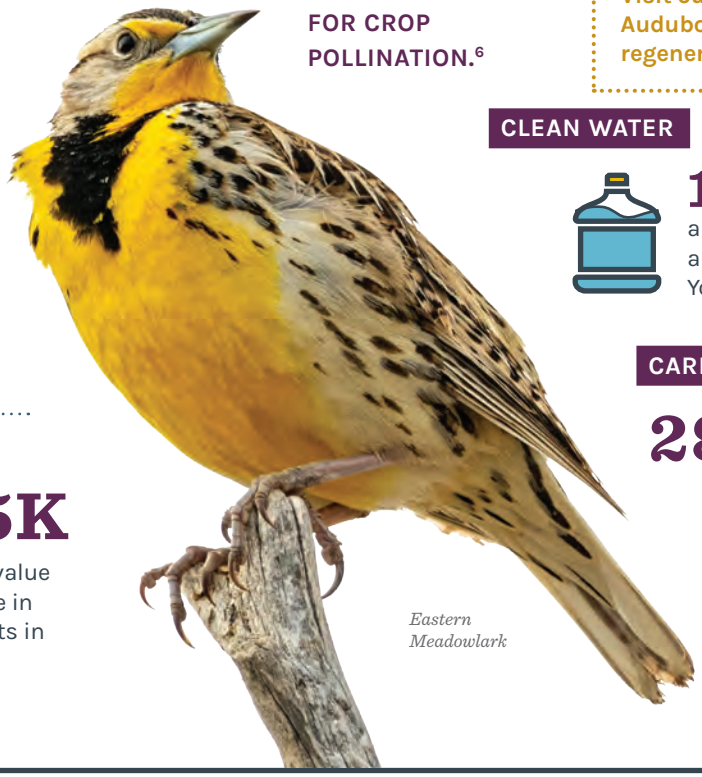
Profit increase from practicing organic farming instead of conventional, based on 40 years of studies covering 55 crops on five continents.[4]

$475K

Total market value for agriculture in Massachusetts in 2017.[5]

45%

OF OUR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS RELY ON THE RICH DIVERSITY OF POLLINATORS FOR CROP POLLINATION.[6]



Eastern Meadowlark

FARMING FOR THE FUTURE

Regenerative agriculture is a crucial piece of the sustainability puzzle. While conventional farming employs large amounts of pesticides, fertilizers, energy, and water, regenerative agriculture centers on soil health and productivity through methods like composting—minimizing environmental impact.[7] Regenerative agriculture often goes hand in hand with "carbon farming" to improve conversion of atmospheric CO_2 to organic material.[8]

Visit our website to read about how Mass Audubon's Drumlin Farm is employing regenerative methods.

CLEAN WATER

12M GALLONS Estimated amount of stormwater retained annually by raised beds alone in New York City's community gardens.[9]

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

280M TONS Additional CO_2 stored by increasing perennial vegetable acreage from 3.3 mil. hectares today to 26 mil. hectares by 2050, the emissions equivalent of 60 million cars. Perennial agriculture is a particularly effective carbon farming practice utilizing crops that do not need to be replanted.[10]

KEY TERMS

Ecosystem Services: Nature provides countless benefits to people, along with intrinsic values. These components of nature are enjoyed, consumed, or used by humans to support our wellbeing.

Climate Resilience: The ability of a natural or human community to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Mass Audubon

Grasslands & Farmlands

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Climate change threatens our ability to produce food, and food insecurity is already present in Massachusetts.[11]

$2.4B POTENTIAL SAVINGS/YEAR in medical treatment costs by addressing food insecurity in Massachusetts.[12]

Over $2M Benefit to participants in Massachusetts' Healthy Incentives Program (HIP) in the program's first seven months, demonstrating demand for healthy, local food. HIP makes buying fruits and vegetables from farmers markets and other qualified local vendors more cost-effective for eligible low-income residents.[13]

53 species OF THE GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED make their home in Massachusetts' grassland habitats, including the eastern meadowlark and bobolinks.[14] Maintaining agricultural lands benefits several species that have declined significantly in New England over the past 50 years.[15]

A NEW ENGLAND FOOD VISION, FOR 50 BY '60

Experts from universities around New England have created a plan to grow 50% of our food locally by 2060. The 2 million acres of farmland in New England provide only 12% of our food, while 10 to 15% of households report food insecurity. New England has the capacity to responsibly expand its farmland to 6 million acres while reducing our farm footprint and leaving 70% of the region forested.[16]

GREEN CITY GROWERS

*Green City Growers, an organization that converts unused spaces into urban farms, has grown more than **175,000 pounds of organic produce** over less than 2 acres. Based on these production levels, it is estimated that just **1.6% of Boston's 57,363 acres of land would be needed to meet the needs of at-risk Bostonians.**[17]*

RECREATION & TOURISM

Participants in agri-tourism (a growing trend) and wildlife observers interested in grassland species spend money on classes and programs in local communities.

$259K Amount spent annually by visitors to 611 acres of grasslands managed by Mass Audubon.[18]

125K people visit and participate in educational programs annually at Mass Audubon's Drumlin Farm.[19]

Threats

Climate change and development are two of the biggest threats facing grasslands and farmlands.

CLIMATE CHANGE

2.9°F RISE IN TEMP since 1895

11" SEA LEVEL RISE since 1922, as measured in Boston Harbor

55% STRONGER STORMS since 1958[20, 21]

Grasslands and agricultural fields are experiencing climate change impacts like summer drought, freeze damage to early buds, and faster spread of invasive species.

DEVELOPMENT

Grasslands and farmlands are often prime targets for development, since the land is open, relatively flat, and has soils that are easily manipulated.

See our Losing Ground report and community planning resources for ways to reduce development impacts.

These fact sheets were produced as part of the Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project.

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

#5 OF 5

Urban Green Space

The value of green space and trees in cities should not be overlooked. Urban green space provides many ecosystem services, including improved health, and it is important to ensure that our most vulnerable communities have fair access to these benefits.

ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Marginalized and low-income urban communities are often farther away from green space and more negatively impacted by the urban heat island effect and air pollution.[1]

50%

REDUCTION IN INDOOR COARSE PARTICULATE MATTER concentrations observed in one study of roadside street trees' impacts on neighboring houses.[2] Another study found that a single tree lowered concentrations behind it by 15%.[3]

85%

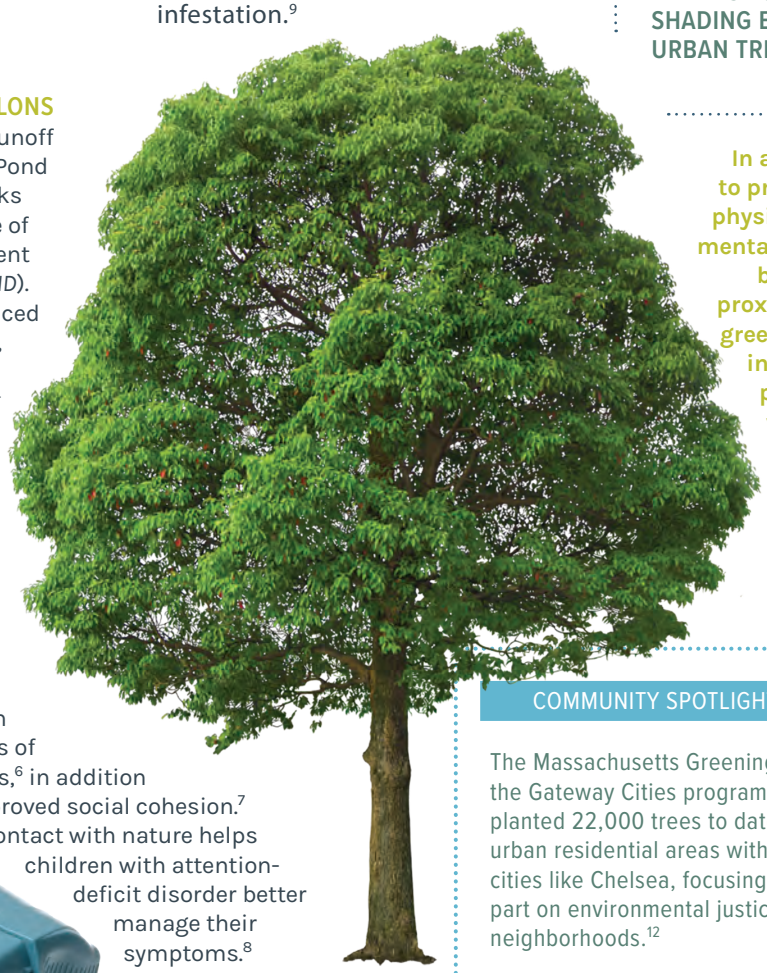
OR 10.5 MILLION GALLONS reduction in surface runoff entering Mashapaug Pond after three years thanks to Providence, RI's use of low impact development (*see below for more on LID*). The practice also reduced phosphorus pollution, which contributes to algal blooms, by 95%.[4]

37%

Increase in electricity use for cooling following reduction in tree canopy cover by 30% in Worcester's Greendale neighborhood, prompted by an Asian longhorned beetle infestation.[9]

3.06 °C

AVERAGE MODELED *DECREASE* IN NEAR-SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURE OVER THE ENTIRE CONTIGUOUS U.S., THANKS TO THE SHADING EFFECT OF URBAN TREES.[10]



In addition to providing physical and mental health benefits, proximity to green space increases property values.[11]

670k

INSTANCES OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS, AND 850 HUMAN DEATHS, PREVENTED EACH YEAR NATIONWIDE BY TREES' AND FORESTS' ABILITY TO ABSORB AIR POLLUTION, FOR AN ANNUAL VALUE OF $7 BILLION.[5]

See our *Forests* fact sheet for more on their benefits.

Studies show a correlation between the proximity of communities to green space and lower levels of mental illness,[6] in addition to improved social cohesion.[7] Contact with nature helps children with attention-deficit disorder better manage their symptoms.[8]

COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT

The Massachusetts Greening the Gateway Cities program has planted 22,000 trees to date in urban residential areas within cities like Chelsea, focusing in part on environmental justice neighborhoods.[12]

KEY TERMS

Ecosystem Services: Nature provides countless benefits to people, along with intrinsic values. These components of nature are enjoyed, consumed, or used by humans to support our wellbeing.

Climate Resilience: The ability of a natural or human community to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Mass Audubon

Urban Green Space

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Taking action in cities is recognized as essential for global climate change resilience,[13] and urban green space can play a key role.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) works to reduce impervious surfaces through techniques like good site selection and bio-infiltration—mitigating flooding, protecting water quality, and helping maintain a sustainable water supply. LID is increasingly important given the impacts of climate change:

For example, rain gardens allow for increased groundwater recharge and can help reduce vector-borne illnesses, since they prevent standing water that provides ideal conditions for mosquito breeding.[14]

For more see:
massaudubon.org/
LIDfactsheets

4x potential savings increase from avoided extreme weather damage thanks to upfront investments in resilience.[15]

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

$166

ANNUAL VALUE PER ACRE OF FULLY VEGETATED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

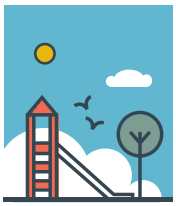
expected benefit in reduced CO_2 emissions thanks to NYC's green infrastructure plan to improve local water quality.[16]

I-TREE

The USDA Forest Service's free i-Tree toolkit allows you to explore the benefits of urban trees on scales including cities and neighborhoods. The "MyTree" tool even helps you analyze a single tree, providing the value in dollars for carbon dioxide sequestered, avoided stormwater runoff, and air pollution removed.[19]

itreetools.org

RECREATION & TOURISM



1 in 3 Americans in the 100 largest cities live more than a 10-minute walk from a park.[17]

BOSTON became the second major city in the U.S. to ensure that all residents have a park within a 10-minute walk from home.[18]

Red fox

URBAN GREEN SPACES CAN SERVE AS "STEPPING STONES" THAT INCREASE CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NATURAL AREAS.

This is especially important given climate change and resulting shifts in distribution of many plant and animal species.[20]

Threats

Climate change threatens the health of urban communities, where development is high.

2.9°F RISE IN TEMP since 1895

11" SEA LEVEL RISE since 1922, as measured in Boston Harbor

55% STRONGER STORMS since 1958[21, 22]

While their impacts are often linked, climate change and development in urban areas are particularly intertwined. Climate change will exacerbate heath impacts on urban populations, and urban areas with extensive impervious surface and compacted soils will be especially vulnerable to future flooding.[23] In the meantime, development is guaranteed to continue, and remaining urban green spaces and the services they provide are at risk.

See our Losing Ground report and community planning resources for ways to reduce development impacts.

These fact sheets were produced as part of the Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project.

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

#3 OF 5

Wetlands & Waterways

Wetlands are among the most productive ecosystems in the world, and they often feed into local streams and rivers, playing important roles in water quality, surface and groundwater supplies, and prevention of flooding. These ecosystems range from vernal pools to large rivers.

COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT

Wetlands can be so effective at filtering water that they are engineered by humans to treat stormwater and protect water quality. The City of Cambridge created the Alewife Stormwater Wetland to relieve community flooding problems and enhance local water quality. This project was part of a $117 million investment in ongoing construction that will reduce annual sewer overflows by 43.6 million gallons.[1]

CLEAN WATER

$157 million

Annual filtration cost savings to New England communities provided by wetlands and forests combined[2] – see our *Forests* fact sheet for more on their benefits.

FOR EVERY $1 SPENT ON SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

$27

SAVED IN WATER TREATMENT COSTS.[3]

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

20-30%

of global soil carbon is held by wetlands,[4] despite their occupying only 5-8% of global land surface.[5] Wetlands in the conterminous U.S. store the equivalent of four years of annual carbon emissions by the nation.[6]

CO_2

Wetlands of the Eastern Mountains and Upper Midwest (includes Massachusetts/New England) store the most carbon, accounting for nearly half of the carbon stored in wetlands in the U.S.[7]

Painted turtle

RECREATION & TOURISM

Wetlands and waterways support diverse food chains, which are important for commercial and recreational fishing.

33%

INCREASE IN MONTHLY BROOK TROUT MORTALITY

in New England if stream flows continue to decrease at current rates.[8]

$100M Wages, salaries, business earnings, and tax revenues brought in by Massachusetts freshwater fisheries, thanks to an enormous quantity and variety of fishing opportunities.[9]

KEY TERMS

Ecosystem Services: Nature provides countless benefits to people, along with intrinsic values. These components of nature are enjoyed, consumed, or used by humans to support our wellbeing.

Climate Resilience: The ability of a natural or human community to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change.

Mass Audubon

Wetlands & Waterways

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Wetlands function like sponges, storing water and slowly releasing it. This reduces flood heights and allows for groundwater recharge, which is important for resilience during periods of drought that have become more frequent amidst climate change.[10]

Over 1M

GALLONS OF WATER CAN BE STORED IN ONE ACRE OF WETLAND.[11]

$450K

The highest estimated annual value of flood mitigation services provided by Otter Creek wetlands and floodplains to Middlebury, VT. The wetlands and floodplains have reduced damage in this community by 54-78% across 10 past flooding events.[13]

COMMUNITY SPOTLIGHT

In 2006, the Charles River Natural Valley Storage area significantly reduced flooding to a 2-year flood event while nearby rivers were suffering 40 and 100-year flood events. The storage area cost $90 million less than alternative built infrastructure projects and has provided additional recreational opportunities. Mass Audubon's Broadmoor Wildlife Sanctuary is part of this natural open space network.[14]

265 SPECIES OF THE GREATEST CONSERVATION NEED,

including the wood turtle and blue-spotted salamander, make their homes in Massachusetts' freshwater wetland and waterway habitats.[12]

Blue-spotted salamander

ECONOMIC & HEALTH

75% return on investment, for every $1 million spent, generated by the average Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration project to restore wetlands and waterways.[15]

38%

The cost savings to restore three culverts so stream flow could occur naturally, rather than replacing the culverts with identical structures and maintaining them over 30 years, according to one study of water quality improvement methods.[16]

Threats

Climate change and development are two of the biggest threats facing wetlands and waterways.

CLIMATE CHANGE

- **2.9°F RISE IN TEMP** since 1895
- **11" SEA LEVEL RISE** since 1922, as measured in Boston Harbor
- **55% STRONGER STORMS** since 1958[17, 18]

Coldwater fish species are at risk from increased water temperatures and droughts drying out streams, and lakes may become stagnant and develop algal blooms more frequently.

DEVELOPMENT

The development of upland areas, and the new stream crossings to access them, are fragmenting and degrading wetlands, and can add to excessive water withdrawals and existing water pollution.

See our Losing Ground report and community planning resources for ways to reduce development impacts.

These fact sheets were produced as part of the Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project.

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

THE VALUE *of* Nature

massaudubon.org/valueofnature

REFERENCES

INTEGRATING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES into LAND-USE DECISION MAKING in the NARRAGANSETT BAY WATERSHED

Fact Sheet 1: Forests

1. Foster, D. F. et al. 2017. *Wildlands and Woodlands: Broadening the Vision for New England.* Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA. 39 pp.
2. Anderson, T. et al. 2015. *Looking to the Future – Massachusetts Land and Parks Conservation and Their Future.* Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. 21 pp.
3. Foster, D. F. et al. 2017. *Wildlands and Woodlands: Broadening the Vision for New England.* Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA. 39 pp.
4. Methods taken from [Gu, H., Williams, C.A., Hasler, N., and Zhou, Y. 2019. "The Carbon Balance of the Southeastern Forest Sector as Driven by Recent Disturbance Trends," *Journal of Geophysical Research – Biogeoscience*s, 124, doi:10.1029/2018jg004841.] and applied to Massachusetts.
5. Ricci, E.H., J. Collins, J. Clarke, P. Dolci, and L. de la Parra. 2020. *Losing Ground: Nature's Value in a Changing Climate.* Massachusetts Audubon Society, Inc., Lincoln, Massachusetts. 33 pp.
6. Christopher Williams, pers. comm., using methods from Williams, C.A, Collatz, G.J., Masek. J., Huang, C., and Goward, S. (2014) "Impacts of disturbance history on forest carbon stocks and fluxes: Merging satellite disturbance mapping with forest inventory data in a carbon cycle model framework," *Remote Sensing of Environment*. 151:57-71.
7. Bytnerowicz, A. et al. 2013. "Interactive Effects of Air Pollution and Climate Change on Forest Ecosystems in the United States." *Developments in Environmental Science.* 13, pp. 333–369.
8. Foster, D. F. et al. 2017. *Wildlands and Woodlands: Broadening the Vision for New England.* Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA. 39 pp.
9. Jevon, F.V. et al. 2019. "Tree basal area and conifer abundance predict soil carbon stocks and concentrations in an actively managed forest of northern New Hampshire, USA." *Forest Ecology Management.* 451.
10. North East State Foresters Association. 2015. *The Economic Importance of Massachusetts' Forest Based Economy.* 19 pp.
11. Perschel, R.T., Giffen, A.R., and Lowenstein, F. 2014. *New England Forests: The Path to Sustainability.* New England Forestry Foundation, Littleton, MA. 29 pp.
12. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2015. *Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan 2015.* Westborough, MA. 407 pp.
13. Dixon, S.J. et al. 2016. "The effects of river restoration on catchment scale flood risk and flood hydrology." *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms.* 41(7), pp. 997-1008.
14. University of New Hampshire Extension Service. 2018, February 2. *Floodplain Forests*. Available at https://extension.unh.edu/resource/floodplain-forests.
15. Riely, C., Sayles, K. and Burr, J. 2019. *The Value of Rhode Island Forests.* Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. 132 pp.
16. North East State Foresters Association. 2015. *The Economic Importance of Massachusetts' Forest Based Economy.* 19 pp.

17. Hong-Hanh, C., et al. 2018. *Global Warming Solutions Act: 10-Year Progress Report.* Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 77 pp. (iTree Landscape. Pollution Removal Economic Benefit = pollution removal (g/m_ from tree cover) * value of pollution mitigation ($/m 2 of tree cover where values determined by EPA BenMAP); iTree Landscape, 2018. Model run on June 19, 2018.)
18. Hong-Hanh, C., et al. 2018. *Global Warming Solutions Act: 10-Year Progress Report.* Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 77 pp. *(*Economic value = $143 /metric ton value of carbon storage or capture * social cost of carbon, an economic value quantifying in dollars the long-term damage due to a ton of carbon in a given year (EPA).)
19. Hong-Hanh, C., et al. 2018. *Global Warming Solutions Act: 10-Year Progress Report.* Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 77 pp.
20. Hong-Hanh, C., et al. 2018. *Global Warming Solutions Act: 10-Year Progress Report.* Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 77 pp. (iTree Landscape. Economic value of avoided runoff = (The difference between runoff with existing vegetative cover by Land Use Data minus the runoff where impervious surface replaces vegetative cover) * value of runoff (Hirabayashim 2015))
21. Zheng, D., Ducey, M.J., and Heath, L.S. 2013. "Assessing net carbon sequestration on urban and community forests of northern New England, USA." *Urban Forestry and Urban Greening.* 12(1), pp. 61-68.
22. Ricci, E.H., J. Collins, J. Clarke, P. Dolci, and L. de la Parra. 2020. *Losing Ground: Nature's Value in a Changing Climate.* Massachusetts Audubon Society, Inc., Lincoln, Massachusetts. 33 pp.
23. Vose, R.S., et al. 2014. *NOAA's Gridded Climate Divisional Dataset.* NOAA National Climatic Data Center. Accessed August 2019 from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00005.
24. Melillo, J.M., et al., eds. 2014. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment*. U.S. Global Change Research Program. 841 pp.
25. Foster, D. F. et al. 2017. *Wildlands and Woodlands: Broadening the Vision for New England.* Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA. 39 pp.

Fact Sheet 2: Coastal

1. Barbier, E.B, et al. 2011. "The Value of Estuarine and Coastal Resources." *Ecological Monographs.* 81(2), pp. 169-193.
2. Narayan, S., et al. 2017. "The value of coastal wetlands for flood damage reduction in the Northeastern USA." *Scientific Reports.* 7(1):9643.
3. Narayan, S., et al. 2017. "The value of coastal wetlands for flood damage reduction in the Northeastern USA." *Scientific Reports.* 7(1):9643.
4. Union of Concerned Scientists. 2018. *Underwater: Rising Seas, Chronic Floods, and the Implications for US Coastal Real Estate.* 28 pp.
5. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2015. *Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan 2015.* Westborough, MA. 407 pp.
6. Lee, K.S. and Dunton, K.H. 1999. "Inorganic nitrogen acquisition in the seagrass Thalassia testudinum: development of a whole plant nitrogen budget." *Limnology and Oceanography.* 44(5), pp. 1204-1215 via Barbier, E.B, et al. 2011. "The Value of Estuarine and Coastal Resources." *Ecological Monographs.* 81(2), pp. 169-193.
7. Liu, T., Opaluch, J.J., and Uchida, E. 2017. "The Impact of Water Quality in Narragansett Bay on Housing Prices." *Water Resources Research.* 53(8), pp. 6454-6471.
8. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2012. *Spatial Trends in Coastal Socioeconomics Demographics Trends Database: 1970-2010*. Available at http://coastalsocioeconomics.noaa.gov/. and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2014. Coastal

Program. Available at http://www.fws.gov/coastal/. via Executive Office of the President. 2015. *Ecosystem Service Assessment: Research Needs for Coastal Green Infrastructure.* 40 pp.
9. National Marine Fisheries Service. 2018. *Fisheries Economics of the United States, 2016.* U.S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA Tech. 243 pp.
10. First Street Foundation. 2019, January 22. *Rising Seas Swallow $403 Million in New England Home Values* [press release]. Retrieved from https://assets.floodiq.com/2019/01/a22bd29b007a783c7d3fa7f5c4531c9a-ne-homevalue-loss-slr.pdf.
11. McLeod, E. et al. 2011. "A blueprint for blue carbon: toward an improved understanding of the role of vegetated coastal habitats in sequestering CO2." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment.* 9(10), pp. 552-560.
12. McLeod, E. et al. 2011. "A blueprint for blue carbon: toward an improved understanding of the role of vegetated coastal habitats in sequestering CO2." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment.* 9(10), pp. 552-560.
13. Mitsch, W. J. and Gosselink, J. G. 2008. *Wetlands*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. via Barbier, E.B, et al. 2011. "The Value of Estuarine and Coastal Resources." *Ecological Monographs.* 81(2), pp. 169-193.
14. Macreadie, P.L. et al. 2013. "Loss of 'Blue Carbon' from Coastal Salt Marshes Following Habitat Disturbance." *PLoS One.* 8(7).
15. Lyon, S.F. et al. 2018. "Valuing Coastal Beaches and Closures Using Benefit Transfer: An Application to Barnstable, Massachusetts." *J Ocean Coast Econ.* 5(1):1.
16. Kosaka, R. and Steinback, S. 2018. *National Ocean Recreation Expenditure Survey, National Report 2012.* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 102 pp.
17. Starbuck, K., and Lipsky, A. SeaPlan. 2013. *2012 Northeast Recreational Boater Survey: A Socioeconomic and Spatial Characterization of Recreational Boating in Coastal and Ocean Waters of the Northeast United States. Technical Report.* Boston, MA. Doc #121.13.10, p.105.
18. Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game Division of Ecological Restoration. 2015. *Economic Benefits from Aquatic Ecological Restoration Projects in Massachusetts: Summary of Three Phases of Investigation.* 6 pp.
19. Vose, R.S., et al. 2014. *NOAA's Gridded Climate Divisional Dataset.* NOAA National Climatic Data Center. Accessed August 2019 from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00005.
20. Melillo, J.M., et al., eds. 2014. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment.* U.S. Global Change Research Program. 841 pp.

Fact Sheet 3: Wetlands & Waterways

1. Mystic River Watershed Association. 2013, October 16. *Alewife Constructed Wetlands Revealed.* Available at https://mysticriver.org/news/2013/10/16/alewife-constructed-wetlands-unveiled.html. and Stantec. N.d. Alewife Reservation Stormwater Wetland: *Combined sewer management leads to the rebirth of the Alewife Reservation*. Available at https://www.stantec.com/en/projects/united-states-projects/a/alewife-reservation-stormwater-wetland.
2. Holland, I., Culbertson, K., and S.R. Meyer. 2018. *The Economic Case for Conservation.* Highstead Foundation, Redding, CT.
3. Winiecki, E. 2012. *Economics and Source Water Protection.* Presentation. U.S. EPA.
4. Lal, R., Kimble, J., Levine, E. and Stewart, B. *Soils and Global Change* CRC Press (1995). via Nahlik, A.M., and M.S. Fennessy. 2016. "Carbon storage in US wetlands." *Nature Communications.* 7, 13835.
5. Mitsch, W. J. and Gosselink, J. G. in *Wetlands* 4th edn Wiley (2007). via Nahlik, A.M., and M.S. Fennessy. 2016. "Carbon storage in US wetlands." *Nature Communications.* 7, 13835.

6. Nahlik, A.M., and M.S. Fennessy. 2016. "Carbon storage in US wetlands." *Nature Communications.* 7, 13835.
7. Nahlik, A.M., and M.S. Fennessy. 2016. "Carbon storage in US wetlands." *Nature Communications.* 7, 13835.
8. Xu, C., Letcher, B.H. and Nislow, K.H. 2010. "Context-specific influence of water temperature on brook trout growth rates in the field." *Freshwater Biology.* 55:11. via Loo, C. et al. 2015. "How Much is a Healthy River Worth? The Value of Recreation-based Tourism in the Connecticut River Watershed." *Ethics, Policy & Environment.* 18:1, pp. 44-59.
9. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2018. *Annual Report 2018*. Westborough, MA. 145 pp.
10. EPA. N.d. *Why are Wetlands Important?* Available at https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/why-are-wetlands-important.
11. EPA. 2006. Wetlands: Protecting Life and Property from Flooding. 4 pp.
12. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2015. *Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan 2015*. Westborough, MA. 407 pp.
13. Watson, K.B. et al. 2016. "Quantifying flood mitigation services: The economic value of Otter Creek wetlands and floodplains to Middlebury, VT." *Ecological Economics.* 130, pp. 16-24.
14. National Wildlife Federation. 2018. *Low Impact Solution Success Stories.* 2 pp.
15. Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game Division of Ecological Restoration. 2014. *Estimates of Ecosystem Service Values from Ecological Restoration Projects in Massachusetts.* 33 pp.
16. Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game Division of Ecological Restoration. 2015. *Economic Benefits from Aquatic Ecological Restoration Projects in Massachusetts: Summary of Three Phases of Investigation. 6 pp.*
17. Vose, R.S., et al. 2014. *NOAA's Gridded Climate Divisional Dataset.* NOAA National Climatic Data Center. Accessed August 2019 from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00005.
18. Melillo, J.M., et al., eds. 2014. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment.* U.S. Global Change Research Program. 841 pp.

Fact Sheet 4: Grassland & Farmland

1. Russo, A. et al. 2017. "Edible green infrastructure: an approach and review of provisioning ecosystem services and disservices in urban environments." *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment.* 242, pp. 53-66.
2. Gittleman, M. 2016. "Estimating stormwater runoff for community gardens in New York City." *Urban Ecosystems.* 20, pp. 129-139.
3. The White House. 2014. *Fact Sheet: The Economic Challenge Posed by Declining Pollinator Populations.* Office of the Press Secretary, Washington, D.C. 2 pp.
4. Crowder, D.W. and Reganold, J.P. 2015. "Financial Competitiveness of Organic Agriculture on a Global Scale." *PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.* 112(24), pp. 7611-7616.
5. USDA Census of Agriculture. 2017. *2017 Census Volume 1, Chapter 1: Massachusetts Table 2: Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold Including Landlord's Share, Food Marketing Practices, and Value-Added Products: 2017 and 2012.* pp. 9-10.
6. Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources. 2017. *Massachusetts Pollinator Protection Plan.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Amherst, MA. 31 pp.

7. Scanlon, K. 2018, October 18. *Trends in Sustainability: Regenerative Agriculture.* Rainforest Alliance. Available at https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/business/sustainable-farming/trends-in-sustainability-regenerative-agriculture/.
8. Northeast Organic Farming Association. N.d. *Soil Carbon Restoration.* Available at https://www.nofamass.org/carbon.
9. Gittleman, M. 2016. "Estimating stormwater runoff for community gardens in New York City." *Urban Ecosystems.* 20, pp. 129-139.
10. Toensmeier, E. (2016). The Carbon Farming Solution. Chelsea Green Publishing. via Gewin, V. 2020, August 19. Perennial Vegetables Are a Solution in the Fight Against Hunger and Climate Change. Civil Eats. Available at https://civileats.com/2020/08/19/perennial-vegetables-are-a-solution-in-the-fight-against-hunger-and-climate-change/.
11. Mbow, C. et al. 2019. *Food Security. In: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.* Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 550 pp.
12. Cook, J.T. and Poblacion, A. 2018. *An Avoidable $2.4 Billion Cost: The Estimated Health-Related Costs of Food Insecurity and Hunger in Massachusetts.* Children's Health Watch. 20 pp.
13. Massachusetts Food Policy Council. 2017, November 1. *Healthy Incentives Program (HIP).* Presentation.
14. Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. 2015. *Massachusetts State Wildlife Action Plan 2015.* Westborough, MA. 407 pp.
15. Foster, D. F. et al. 2017. *Wildlands and Woodlands: Broadening the Vision for New England.* Harvard Forest, Petersham, MA. 39 pp.
16. Donahue, B., et al. 2014. *A New England Food Vision.* Food Solutions New England, The Sustainability Institute at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. 45 pp.
17. Leading Cities. 2017. *Smart Agriculture in Boston: The Frontier for Industry Growth, Community Engagement, and Food Security.* 12 pp.
18. Personal communication with Kim Peters, Mass Audubon. 2012, July 9. via The Trust for Public Land. 2013. *The Return on Investment in Parks and Open Space in Massachusetts.* 50 pp.
19. Mass Audubon. 2019. *Year in Review: Drumlin Farm Wildlife Sanctuary.* Lincoln, MA. 12 pp.
20. Vose, R.S., et al. 2014. *NOAA's Gridded Climate Divisional Dataset.* NOAA National Climatic Data Center. Accessed August 2019 from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00005.
21. Melillo, J.M., et al., eds. 2014. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment.* U.S. Global Change Research Program. 841 pp.

Fact Sheet 5: Urban Green Space

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 2018. *Urban Nature for Human Health and Well-being: A research summary for communicating the health benefits of urban trees and green space.* FS-1096, Washington, DC. 24 pp. and Jane E. Clougherty and Laura D. Kubzansky, "A Framework for Examining Social Stress and Susceptibility to Air Pollution in Respiratory Health," Environmental Health Perspectives 117, no. 9 (September 2009): 1351-1358. via Riely, C., Sayles, K. and Burr, J. 2019. *The Value of Rhode Island Forests.* Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. 132 pp.
2. Maher, B.A., et al. 2013. "Impact of roadside tree lines of indoor concentrations of traffic-derived particulate matter. *Environmental Science & Technology.* 47, pp. 13737-13744. via The Nature Conservancy. 2016. *Planting Healthy Air: A global analysis of the role of urban trees in addressing particulate matter pollution and extreme heat.* Arlington, VA. 128 pp.
3. Mitchell, R., Maher, B.A. and Kinnersley, R. 2010. "Rates of particulate pollution deposition onto leaf surfaces: Temporal and inter-species magnetic analyses. *Environmental Pollution.* 158(5), pp. 1472-1478.

via The Nature Conservancy. 2016. *Planting Healthy Air: A global analysis of the role of urban trees in addressing particulate matter pollution and extreme heat.* Arlington, VA. 128 pp.

4. EPA. N.d. *Providence, RI Green Infrastructure Project.* Available at https://www.epa.gov/snecwrp/providence-ri-green-infrastructure-project#BMPStatusPerformance.
5. Nowak, D.J., et al. 2014. "Tree and forest effects on air quality and human health in the United States." *Environmental Pollution.* 193, pp. 119–129.
6. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 2018. *Urban Nature for Human Health and Well-being: A research summary for communicating the health benefits of urban trees and green space.* FS-1096, Washington, DC. 24 pp. via Riely, C., Sayles, K. and Burr, J. 2019. *The Value of Rhode Island Forests.* Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. 132 pp.
7. Jennings, V. and Bamkole, O. 2019. "The Relationship between Social Cohesion and Urban Green Space: An Avenue for Health Promotion." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health.* 16(3), 452.
8. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 2018. *Urban Nature for Human Health and Well-being: A research summary for communicating the health benefits of urban trees and green space.* FS-1096, Washington, DC. 24 pp. via Riely, C., Sayles, K. and Burr, J. 2019. *The Value of Rhode Island Forests.* Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. 132 pp.
9. Anderson, T. et al. 2015. *Looking to the Future – Massachusetts Land and Parks Conservation and Their Future.* Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. 21 pp.
10. Wang, C., Wang, Z.-H., and Yang, J. 2018. "Cooling effect of urban trees on the built environment of contiguous United States." *Earth's Future.* 6, pp. 1066–1081.
11. Mazzotta, M.J., Besedin, E. and Speers, A.E. 2014. "A Meta-Analysis of Hedonic Studies to Assess the Property Value Effects of Low Impact Development." *Resources.* 3(1), pp. 31-61.
12. Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. 2018. *Greening the Gateway Cities Program: Fact Sheet 2018.* 2 pp.
13. Staden, R.V. 2014. Climate Change: Implications for Cities, Key Findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report. The University of Cambridge and ICLEI USA. 15 pp.
14. Mazzacano, C. and Black, S.H. 2013. *Ecologically Sound Mosquito Management in Wetlands. The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation.* The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Portland, OR. 66 pp.
15. Entergy Corporation. 2010. *Building a Resilient Energy Gulf Coast: Executive Report.* New Orleans, LA. via Center for Climate and Energy Solutions. 2018. *Policy Options for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure.* Arlington, VA. 7 pp.
16. New York City Department of Environmental Protection. 2010. *NYC Green Infrastructure Plan: A Sustainable Strategy for Clean Waterways.* New York City, New York. 141 pp.
17. The Trust for Public Land. N.d. *The Trust for Public Land Parkscore Index: 2019 Parkscore Ratings.* Available at https://www.tpl.org/parkscore. via Kane, J.W. and Tomer, A. 2019, August 21. *Parks make great places, but not enough Americans can reach them.* The Brookings Institution. Available at https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2019/08/21/parks-make-great-places-but-not-enough-americans-can-reach-them/.
18. The Trust for Public Land. *ParkServe Database.* Available at https://www.tpl.org/parkserve. via City of Boston Parks and Recreation. 2018, October 19. *Boston Reaches Major Milestone in Ensuring Park Access for All Residents.* Available at https://www.boston.gov/news/boston-reaches-major-milestone-ensuring-park-access-all-residents.
19. iTree. *Tools*. USDA Forest Service. Available at https://www.itreetools.org/.
20. Jackson, S. 2019, October 29. *Urban Connectivity to Accommodate Distribution Shifts Due to Climate Change.* University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Presentation. Available at

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59cbe1e04c326dc7d7bfa01c/t/5dba722dbd86ba5362233131/1572500021803/Climate+Change+%26+Urban+Connectivity.pdf
21. Vose, R.S., et al. 2014. *NOAA's Gridded Climate Divisional Dataset.* NOAA National Climatic Data Center. Accessed August 2019 from https://data.nodc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/iso?id=gov.noaa.ncdc:C00005.
22. Melillo, J.M., et al., eds. 2014. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment*. U.S. Global Change Research Program. 841 pp.
23. Plocinski, L., VanDoren, W. and Walberg, E. 2013. *Taunton River Watershed Climate Adaptation Plan*. Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Plymouth, MA. 67 pp.

These fact sheets are part of a larger project that also includes information on economic valuation across 13 industry sectors and water quality modeling in the Narragansett Bay Watershed.

Learn more at massaudubon.org/valueofnature

The Integrating Ecosystem Services Functions and Values into Land-Use Decision Making in the Narragansett Bay Watershed project was supported, in part, under Assistance Agreement No. SE - 00A00252 awarded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Mass Audubon. The Lookout Foundation also provided funding to Mass Audubon. The Narragansett Bay Watershed Economy project was conceived and partially supported by the Coastal Institute at the University of Rhode Island under the leadership of Dr. Emi Uchida. Additional project partners include the URI Graduate School of Oceanography, the URI Coastal Resources Center, the Natural Capital Project at Stanford University, and the George Perkins Marsh Institute at Clark

University. The views expressed in this project are solely those of the authors. It has not been formally reviewed by EPA. Additional information is available at www.nbweconomy.org.

Appendix J:

Taunton Historical and Cultural Site Inventory, Massachusetts Historical Commission

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

MACRIS

MACRIS Search Results

Search Date: 8/9/2022
Search Criteria: Town(s): Taunton;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.A	Church Green Historic District		Taunton		NRDIS;
TAU.B	Bristol County Courthouse Complex		Taunton		NRDIS;
TAU.C	Taunton Green Historic District		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.D	Spring Street		Taunton		
TAU.E	Saint Mary's Complex		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.F	Broadway and Park		Taunton		
TAU.G	Broadway - ABCDE		Taunton		
TAU.H	Ashland Street		Taunton		
TAU.I	Harrison Street		Taunton		
TAU.J	Webster Street		Taunton		
TAU.K	Weir Village		Taunton		
TAU.L	Hopewell Mills District		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.M	Whittenton Village		Taunton		
TAU.N	Saint Jacques Complex		Taunton		
TAU.O	Center Area		Taunton		
TAU.P	Taunton Multiple Resource Area		Taunton		NRMRA;
TAU.Q	Reed and Barton Complex		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.R	Ancient Whittenton Area		Taunton		
TAU.S	West Brittania		Taunton		
TAU.T	Whittenton Mills Complex		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.U	Oakland Mills District		Taunton		
TAU.V	Westville Village, Old		Taunton		
TAU.W	Mount Hope Finishing Company		Taunton		
TAU.X	Dean Farm Complex		Taunton		
TAU.Y	Pierce Farms Complex		Taunton		
TAU.Z	Corr Manufacturing Company Mill Village		Taunton		
TAU.AA	Old Colony Iron Works - Nemasket Mill Complex		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.AB	Immaculate Conception Church Complex		Taunton		
TAU.AC	Church Green Local Historic District		Taunton		LHD;
TAU.AD	Massachusetts State Hospitals and State Schools		Taunton		NRMPS;
TAU.AE	Taunton State Hospital		Taunton		NRDIS; NRMPS;
TAU.AG	Cohannet Mill No. 3		Taunton		NRIND;
TAU.AH	Camp Myles Standish - Paul Dever State School		Taunton		
TAU.AI	Nichols, Thomas Three-Deckers		Taunton		NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.AJ	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company		Taunton		NRIND;
TAU.AK	Whittenton Mills Area		Taunton		
TAU.AL	Taunton Center Area		Taunton		
TAU.AM	High Street Area		Taunton		
TAU.AN	Reed and Barton Worker Housing Area		Taunton		
TAU.AO	Hart Street Area		Taunton		
TAU.AP	Tremont Street Area		Taunton		

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.AQ	Hodges Avenue Area		Taunton		
TAU.946	Bay St I Site (19-BR-56)		Taunton		NRDOE;
TAU.906	Johnson Field Historic Site		Taunton		NRDOE;
TAU.907	Snake River East Site		Taunton		NRDOE;
TAU.908	Snake River West Site		Taunton		NRDOE;
TAU.909	Wilbore Historic Site		Taunton		NRDOE;
TAU.171	Cohannet Textile Mills	Adams St	Taunton	1881	
TAU.170		49 Adams St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.392	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	3-5 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1840	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.393	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	4-6 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1840	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.394	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	7-9 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1820	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.395	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	11-13 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1820	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.396	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	14 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1840	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.397	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	15-17 Albro Ave	Taunton	C 1820	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.1125		3 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1126		4 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1127		5 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1128		6 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1129		7 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1130		8 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1131		10 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1132		12 Alegi Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.423	Finn, T. House	6 Alger Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.202		66 Arlington St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.44	Woodward, William House	117 Arlington St	Taunton	C 1830	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.42	Hartshorn Estate Barn	131 Arlington St	Taunton	C 1800	LHD;
TAU.43	Taunton Girls Club	131 Arlington St	Taunton	1890	LHD;
TAU.203	Bassett House	20 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1892	
TAU.204	Jackson, Elisha T. House	30 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1883	
TAU.205	Dickerman, Minnie L. House	35 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1898	
TAU.206		39 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.207	Swinerton, John P. House	40 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.208		57 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.209		72 Ashland St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.240	Barnum School	Barnum St	Taunton	1926	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.241	Tyndall, Fannie House	46 Barnum St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.696	Camp Myles Standish - Officer Housing	Bassett St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.697	Camp Myles Standish - Officer Housing	Bassett St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.698	Camp Myles Standish - Officer Housing	Bassett St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.694	Camp Myles Standish - Officer Housing	Bassett St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.699	Dever, Paul State School - Community Rehab Center	Bassett St	Taunton	1966	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.695	Dever, Paul State School - Cottage #35	Bassett St	Taunton		
TAU.700	Dever, Paul State School - Fire Station	Bassett St	Taunton	1942	
TAU.828	Lincoln Burying Ground	Bassett St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.407		Bay St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.961	Bay Street Bridge over Mill River	Bay St	Taunton	1930	
TAU.693	Dever, Paul State School - Cottage #37	Bay St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.692	Dever, Paul State School - Superintendents House	Bay St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.384	Holy Rosary Church	Bay St	Taunton	1909	
TAU.409	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	Bay St	Taunton	1954	
TAU.680	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church Hall	Bay St	Taunton		
TAU.682	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church Rectory	Bay St	Taunton		
TAU.681	Immaculate Conception Catholic Church School	Bay St	Taunton	1930	
TAU.830	Lincoln Burying Ground	Bay St	Taunton	1812	
TAU.403	Mechanic's Cooperative Bank	Bay St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.404	Polish American Citizens Club	Bay St	Taunton	C 1895	
TAU.408	Saint John's Church	Bay St	Taunton	1869	
TAU.626	Saint John's Parish House	Bay St	Taunton	1907	
TAU.691	Wampanoag Motor Lodge	Bay St	Taunton	R 1925	
TAU.405	Whittenton Fire and Police Station	Bay St	Taunton	1888	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.383	Taylor, Addison House	28 Bay St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.385		101 Bay St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.388	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	128-130 Bay St	Taunton	C 1820	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.387	Albro, James D. Store	129-131 Bay St	Taunton	C 1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.389	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	139 Bay St	Taunton	C 1865	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.390	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	148 Bay St	Taunton	C 1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.398	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	150 Bay St	Taunton	C 1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.399	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	154 Bay St	Taunton	C 1840	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.386	Brown, E. H. House	207 Bay St	Taunton	C 1887	
TAU.400		251 Bay St	Taunton	C 1820	
TAU.401	Gill, George House	283 Bay St	Taunton	C 1875	
TAU.402		288-290 Bay St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.406		318-326 Bay St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.410	Bassett's Block	386-394 Bay St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.412		431 Bay St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.411		437 Bay St	Taunton	C 1912	
TAU.419	Saint Jacques Convent	468 Bay St	Taunton	1921	
TAU.424	Theriault, A. J. House	767 Bay St	Taunton	C 1922	
TAU.425	Lincoln, Thomas House	1764 Bay St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.426	Lincoln, A. A. House	1914 Bay St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.427	Lincoln, Ambrose Jr. House	1916 Bay St	Taunton	C 1775	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.428	North Taunton Baptist Church	1940 Bay St	Taunton	1837	NRIND; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.429	Bassett, Walter House	2021 Bay St	Taunton	C 1894	
TAU.430	Lincoln, G. E. House	2339 Bay St	Taunton	R 1876	
TAU.431	Lincoln, B. W. House	2340 Bay St	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.638	Lincoln Family Historic Homestead	2368 Bay St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.832	Cooper Burying Ground	Berkley St	Taunton	1747	
TAU.329	Walker School	Berkley St	Taunton	1895	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.327	Briggs, J. W. House	53 Berkley St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.328	Marvel, Theodore L. House	188 Berkley St	Taunton	C 1883	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.775		2 Bradford Pl	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.776		5 Bradford Pl	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.777		7 Bradford Pl	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.190	Tidd, Howard J. House	3 Bradford St	Taunton	1902	
TAU.964	New Bedford Main Line Railroad Bridge over Brickyard Road	Brickyard Rd	Taunton	1906	
TAU.807	Plain Cemetery	Broadway	Taunton	C 1725	
TAU.938	Taunton Soldiers' Monument	Broadway	Taunton	1887	
TAU.632		1 Broadway	Taunton	C 1960	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.110	Jones Block	5-29 Broadway	Taunton	1874	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.631	Tanes Building	14-24 Broadway	Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.111	Donovan Building	28 Broadway	Taunton	C 1900	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.112	Pilgrim Congregational Church	45 Broadway	Taunton	1852	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.683	Ingraham's Diner - Joe's Diner	51 Broadway	Taunton	1940	
TAU.180		54 Broadway	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.186	Ransom House	84 Broadway	Taunton	C 1874	
TAU.187	Galligan, James and Frank	88 Broadway	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.188	Taunton Home for the Elderly	96 Broadway	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.189	Congdon, George House	98 Broadway	Taunton	R 1886	
TAU.738	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	102 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.739	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	104 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.743	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	106 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.744	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	108 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.740	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	110 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.741	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	112 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.742	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	114 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.737	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	120 Broadway	Taunton	C 1891	
TAU.841	Father Wilson Cemetery	123 1/2 Broadway	Taunton	1846	
TAU.191		130 Broadway	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.192		134 Broadway	Taunton	1898	
TAU.182		166 Broadway	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.183		168 Broadway	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.184	Roseland	174 Broadway	Taunton	1924	
TAU.185		180 Broadway	Taunton	C 1920	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.181		193 Broadway	Taunton	C 1898	
TAU.853	Mayflower Hill Cemetery	235 Broadway	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.251		17 Bryant St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.252		20 Bryant St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.701	Camp Myle Standish - Serviceman's Club	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.702	Camp Myle Standish - Theater	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.948	Camp Myles Standish - Fire Hydrants	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.949	Camp Myles Standish - Lighting Fixtures	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.707	Camp Myles Standish - Mess Hall #2	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.716	Camp Myles Standish - Mess Hall #5	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.951	Camp Myles Standish - Northwest Water Tower	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.950	Camp Myles Standish - Railroad Head	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.952	Camp Myles Standish - Southwest Water Tower	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	1942	
TAU.703	Dever, Paul State School - Cottage #10	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	C 1942	
TAU.704	Dever, Paul State School - Cottage #11	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	C 1942	
TAU.705	Dever, Paul State School - Cottage #12	Camp Myles Standish	Taunton	C 1942	
TAU.813	Caswell Street Burying Ground	Caswell St	Taunton	1741	
TAU.101	Union Mission Chapel - Historical Hall	Cedar St	Taunton	1867	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.145	Higgins - Hodgeman House	19 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1880	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.146	Perry, H. C. House	27 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1873	
TAU.147	Hatch, B. C. House	28 Cedar St	Taunton	R 1854	
TAU.148	Morse, Henry House	32 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1882	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.149	Andros, George	35 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.150		50 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.151	Beers, Stephen G. House	52 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1889	
TAU.152	Brown, T. A. House	59 Cedar St	Taunton	C 1871	
TAU.619	Davenport - Machinists Building	0 Central St	Taunton	R 1892	
TAU.1223		4 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1224		6 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1225		12 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1226		30 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1227	Canoe River Mill - Diamond Textile Mills	33 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1229	Pratt, George F. Carriage House	43 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1228	Pratt, George F. House	43 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1230	Strange Cylinder Saw Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	47 Chandler Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.778	Presbrey, R. T. House	9 Charles St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.779		10 Charles St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.780		12 Charles St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.781		13 Charles St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.782	Parker, J. B. House	16 Charles St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.783	Crane, H. House	17 Charles St	Taunton	C 1870	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.784		18 Charles St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.785		19 Charles St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.467	Tetlow House	7 Chester St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.468		10 Chester St	Taunton	C 1898	
TAU.26	White, Albert R. House	2 Chestnut St	Taunton	1937	LHD;
TAU.27	Bassett, Charles Jarvis Hunt House	20 Chestnut St	Taunton	1851	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.28	Curtis, Norman House	23 Chestnut St	Taunton	1955	LHD;
TAU.901	Church Green - Taunton Vietnam Memorial Fountain and Marker	Church Green	Taunton	1968	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.900	Paine, Robert Treat Statue	Church Green	Taunton	R 1902	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.19	World War II Servicemen Building	Church Green	Taunton	C 1940	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.20	Winthrop Club	1 Church Green	Taunton	C 1890	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.18	Hubbard, Dr. Charles House	14 Church Green	Taunton	C 1844	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.17	Newbury, Charles House	24 Church Green	Taunton	1905	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.16		31 Church Green	Taunton	1970	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.15	Bassett, Anselm House	37 Church Green	Taunton	C 1825	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.11	Deane, Barney House	48 Church Green	Taunton	1829	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.10	Warner, Judge Richard House	52 Church Green	Taunton	1919	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.9	Pitts, Abner - Colby, George House	57 Church Green	Taunton	1836	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.8	Foster, Charles House	60 Church Green	Taunton	C 1850	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.7	Bristol Academy	66 Church Green	Taunton	1852	NRDIS; LHD; PR;
TAU.6	Mason, Col. Frederick - Mason, Maurice House	72 Church Green	Taunton	1902	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.1	First Parish Church	76 Church Green	Taunton	C 1829	NRDIS; LHD; PR;
TAU.5	Rait, James - Mason, Col. Frederick House	79 Church Green	Taunton	C 1873	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.349	Cohannet Elementary School	Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1925	
TAU.919	Cohannet Street Bridge over Three Mile River	Cohannet St	Taunton	1912	
TAU.123	Flatiron Building	Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.122	Westminster Hotel	Cohannet St	Taunton	1886	
TAU.773	Wilbar, Joseph E. House	150 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.350	Bennett, E. H. House	198-200 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.351	Howard, Ansel House	199 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.352	Goff, Thomas P. House	207 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.353		307-313 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.354	Lincoln, G. House	389 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.355	Crossman, S. House	581 Cohannet St	Taunton	R 1810	
TAU.356	Luscomb, A. House	643 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1810	
TAU.357	Pratt, C. D. House	1067 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.816	Westville Cemetery	1291 Cohannet St	Taunton	1785	
TAU.553	Westville Cotton Mills Worker Housing	1372-1374 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.554	Westville Cotton Mills Office	1398 Cohannet St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.629	Old Colony Iron Works - Rolling Mill	Colony Ave	Taunton	C 1824	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.628	Old Colony Iron Works - Shovel Shop	Colony Ave	Taunton	R 1824	NRDIS; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.630	Old Colony Mills - Office	Colony Ave	Taunton	C 1824	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.1231		3 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1232		4 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1233		6 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1234		7 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1235		8 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1236		9 Columbus Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1133	Taunton Italian Social Club	2 Columbus Blvd	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.577	Dean, D. W. House	Cotley St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.576	Dean, Israel House	Cotley St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.1109	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	7 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1110	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	8 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.469	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	9 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1111	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	10 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1112	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	11 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1113	Reed and Barton Double Worker Housing	13 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1114	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	16 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.470	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	17-19 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1115	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	18 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1116	Reed and Barton Double Worker Housing	23 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1117	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	24 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.471	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	27 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.472	Reed and Barton Worker Housing	28 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1118		43 Cottage St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.854	Padelford, Seth Grave	County St	Taunton	1778	
TAU.566		53 County St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.567	Godfrey, Richard House	62 County St	Taunton	C 1750	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.568	Godfrey, Gen. George House	125 County St	Taunton	C 1780	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.569	Austin, James House	155 County St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.570	Eldridge House	172 County St	Taunton	C 1850	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.571	Macomber, W. House	491 County St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.573	Merrill, W. A. House	670 County St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.572	Hart, Edward O. House	671 County St	Taunton	C 1864	
TAU.574	Hart, John House	763 County St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.575	Williams, George House	904 County St	Taunton	C 1790	
TAU.850	County Street Cemetery	1797 County St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.135	Taunton Boy's Club	Court St	Taunton	1913	
TAU.129	Crocker Building	4 Court St	Taunton	1900	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.23	Bristol County Superior Court House	9 Court St	Taunton	1894	NRDIS; PR;
TAU.130	Taunton Savings Bank	10 Court St	Taunton	1885	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.25	Bristol County Registry of Deeds Building	11 Court St	Taunton	1918	NRDIS;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.131	Taunton Savings Bank	12 Court St	Taunton	1913	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.24	First District Court of Bristol	15 Court St	Taunton	1826	NRDIS;
TAU.134	Witherell, L. M. and Sons Building	29 Court St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.132	New Process Twist Drill Manufacturing Company	34 Court St	Taunton	R 1860	
TAU.133	New Process Twist Drill Company Front Office	38 Court St	Taunton	C 1888	
TAU.808	Crane Avenue Burying Ground	Crane Ave	Taunton	R 1750	
TAU.822	Mount Pleasant Cemetery	19 Crocker St	Taunton	1710	NRIND;
TAU.1237		9 Dana St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1238		11 Dana St	Taunton	C 1990	
TAU.1239		19 Dana St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.774	Staples Coal Company Coke Silos and Warehouse	28 Dana St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.932	Taunton State Hospital - Agricultural Area	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1855	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.647	Taunton State Hospital - Besse	Danforth St	Taunton	1937	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.665	Taunton State Hospital - Blacksmith Shop	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.648	Taunton State Hospital - Cain - Female Infirmary	Danforth St	Taunton	1937	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.664	Taunton State Hospital - Carpenter Shop	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.646	Taunton State Hospital - Chambers	Danforth St	Taunton	1957	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.668	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #1	Danforth St	Taunton	1899	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.669	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #2	Danforth St	Taunton	1869	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.670	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #4	Danforth St	Taunton	C 1870	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.671	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #5	Danforth St	Taunton	1926	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.672	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #6	Danforth St	Taunton	1926	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.673	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #8	Danforth St	Taunton	1923	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.674	Taunton State Hospital - Cottage #9	Danforth St	Taunton	1934	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.667	Taunton State Hospital - Engineering Storage	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.657	Taunton State Hospital - Fertilizer Shed	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1915	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.651	Taunton State Hospital - Food Service - Dining Rm	Danforth St	Taunton	1930	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.931	Taunton State Hospital - Front Lawn	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1855	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.652	Taunton State Hospital - Gifford - Nurses' Home	Danforth St	Taunton	1937	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.676	Taunton State Hospital - Goss - Male Infirmary	Danforth St	Taunton	1963	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.922	Taunton State Hospital - Greenhouse	Danforth St	Taunton	1941	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.656	Taunton State Hospital - Grounds Shed - Hen House	Danforth St	Taunton	1865	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.658	Taunton State Hospital - Grounds Shed #2	Danforth St	Taunton	1953	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.653	Taunton State Hospital - Learoyd Home	Danforth St	Taunton	1902	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.617	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - Administration Office	Danforth St	Taunton	1854	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.650	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - Brown Walkway	Danforth St	Taunton	1892	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.641	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - East Choate	Danforth St	Taunton	1854	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.644	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - East Extension	Danforth St	Taunton	1874	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.643	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - East Godding	Danforth St	Taunton	1874	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.640	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - West Choate	Danforth St	Taunton	1854	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.645	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - West Extension	Danforth St	Taunton	1874	NRMPS; NRDIS;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.642	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building - West Godding	Danforth St	Taunton	1874	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.649	Taunton State Hospital - Main Building- Howland Walkway	Danforth St	Taunton	1892	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.660	Taunton State Hospital - Main Storeroom	Danforth St	Taunton	1896	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.661	Taunton State Hospital - Married Couples' Home	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.663	Taunton State Hospital - Mason Shop	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.654	Taunton State Hospital - Murray	Danforth St	Taunton	1904	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.675	Taunton State Hospital - Murray Dormitory Garage	Danforth St	Taunton	1931	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.659	Taunton State Hospital - Octagonal Shed	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1865	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.666	Taunton State Hospital - Paint Shop	Danforth St	Taunton	1927	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.923	Taunton State Hospital - Power Plant	Danforth St	Taunton	1905	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.655	Taunton State Hospital - Power Plant - Laundry	Danforth St	Taunton	1874	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.924	Taunton State Hospital - Pump House	Danforth St	Taunton	1888	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.929	Taunton State Hospital - Railroad Trestle	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1915	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.925	Taunton State Hospital - Root Cellar	Danforth St	Taunton	1903	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.677	Taunton State Hospital - Shed	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1925	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.662	Taunton State Hospital - Stable - Main Garage	Danforth St	Taunton	1854	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.920	Taunton State Hospital - Stone Perimeter Wall	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1865	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.926	Taunton State Hospital - Tunnel Ventilator	Danforth St	Taunton	C 1900	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.927	Taunton State Hospital - Tunnel Ventilator	Danforth St	Taunton	C 1900	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.928	Taunton State Hospital - Tunnel Ventilator	Danforth St	Taunton	C 1900	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.921	Taunton State Hospital - Water Tower	Danforth St	Taunton	1953	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.930	Taunton State Hospital - Wooded Grove	Danforth St	Taunton	R 1865	NRMPS; NRDIS;
TAU.447		413 Danforth St	Taunton	C 1750	
TAU.852	Lincoln Burying Ground	Davis St	Taunton	1802	
TAU.14	Crocker, George Augustus House	2 Dean St	Taunton	C 1858	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.12	Williams, Alfred House	3 Dean St	Taunton	1899	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.13	Simerdon, Frank House	7 Dean St	Taunton	1910	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.38	Townsend House	11 Dean St	Taunton	1899	LHD;
TAU.39	Williams, Franklin B. House	24 Dean St	Taunton	1891	LHD;
TAU.40	Dean, Theodore House	26 Dean St	Taunton	1866	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.41	Atwood, Charles R. House	30 Dean St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.45	Old Colony Railroad Station	40 Dean St	Taunton	C 1876	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.46	Reed, William and Chester House	44 Dean St	Taunton	C 1855	LHD;
TAU.47	Colby, Irving - Ferris, Melton House	50 Dean St	Taunton	1927	LHD;
TAU.48		52 Dean St	Taunton	1870	LHD;
TAU.49	Thorpe - Witherell House	56 Dean St	Taunton	C 1885	LHD;
TAU.50	Crossman House	60 Dean St	Taunton	C 1880	LHD;
TAU.51	Dean - Hartshorn House	68 Dean St	Taunton	C 1798	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.52	Newbury, Harriet House	80 Dean St	Taunton	C 1920	LHD;
TAU.54	Dean - Kingman House	88 Dean St	Taunton	C 1870	LHD;
TAU.272		124 Dean St	Taunton	C 1830	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.273	Williams, Nathaniel H. House	140 Dean St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.274	Dean, H. House	152 Dean St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.275	Dean, E. G. House	158 Dean St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.276	Dean, Lloyd House	164 Dean St	Taunton	C 1825	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.277	Dean, Jonathan House	175 Dean St	Taunton	C 1766	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.278	Dean, I. House	185 Dean St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.717	Dever, Paul State School - Building #1	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.712	Dever, Paul State School - Building #10	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.722	Dever, Paul State School - Building #11	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.713	Dever, Paul State School - Building #12	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.723	Dever, Paul State School - Building #15	Dever School	Taunton		
TAU.708	Dever, Paul State School - Building #2	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.718	Dever, Paul State School - Building #3	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.709	Dever, Paul State School - Building #4	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.719	Dever, Paul State School - Building #5	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.710	Dever, Paul State School - Building #6	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.720	Dever, Paul State School - Building #7	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.711	Dever, Paul State School - Building #8	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.721	Dever, Paul State School - Building #9	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.715	Dever, Paul State School - Cafeteria	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.728	Dever, Paul State School - Engineers Shop	Dever School	Taunton		
TAU.729	Dever, Paul State School - Fenton Building	Dever School	Taunton	1979	
TAU.726	Dever, Paul State School - Garage	Dever School	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.706	Dever, Paul State School - Hospital	Dever School	Taunton	1966	
TAU.714	Dever, Paul State School - Infirmary - Building 14	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.724	Dever, Paul State School - Laundry	Dever School	Taunton	1954	
TAU.725	Dever, Paul State School - Maintenance Shop	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.727	Dever, Paul State School - Power Plant	Dever School	Taunton	1952	
TAU.563		802 Dighton Ave	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.843	Saint Joseph's Catholic Cemetery	475 East Britannia St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.844	Saint Mary's Catholic Cemetery	100 East Brittania St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.679	Crossman U. S. Army Reserve Center Garage	130 Eldridge St	Taunton	1957	
TAU.678	Crossman, George Hampden U. S. Army Reserve Center	130 Eldridge St	Taunton	1955	
TAU.35	Nereo, Dr. Arthur House	11 Elm St	Taunton	C 1960	LHD;
TAU.34	Fairbanks - Williams House	19 Elm St	Taunton	C 1852	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.36	Johnson, Richard House	22 Elm St	Taunton	C 1950	LHD;
TAU.1134	Hart, J. W. and Company Brickyard Worker Housing	1 Fayal Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1135	Hart, J. W. and Company Brickyard Worker Housing	5 Fayal Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.143	Murphy, F. House	2 Fayette Pl	Taunton	C 1913	
TAU.144	Tisdale - Morse House	17 Fayette Pl	Taunton	1835	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.801	North Taunton Cemetery	Field Rd	Taunton		

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.802	Field Cemetery	Field St	Taunton	1815	
TAU.827	Bassett Burying Ground	12 Field St	Taunton	1817	
TAU.513		47 Field St	Taunton	C 1905	
TAU.514		80 Field St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.515	Lincoln, Gen. Thomas House	104 Field St	Taunton	1805	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.416	Saint Jacques Church	Fifth Ave	Taunton	R 1923	
TAU.418	Saint Jacques School	Fifth Ave	Taunton	1912	
TAU.1107	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	4 First Ave	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.482	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	8-10 First Ave	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.786		2 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.787		3 First St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.788		4 First St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.789		11 First St	Taunton	C 1995	
TAU.790	Burt, W. House	13 First St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.301	Welcome, S. P. C. House	14 First St	Taunton	C 1790	
TAU.791	Eddy, A. L. House	16 First St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.302	Ashley, N. House	17 First St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.792	Taunton Methodist Church Parsonage	18 First St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.303	Staples, A. J. House	21 First St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.304	Allen and Norcot House	22 First St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.793	Paul, George House	23 First St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.305	Dunbar, P. House	24 First St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.306	Blood, H. and Willard House	26 First St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.794		30 First St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.795	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church	31 First St	Taunton	1874	
TAU.307	Smith, Samuel House	32 First St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.796		41 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.797		43 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.798		44 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.799		45 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1000		46 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1001		47 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1002	Sisters of Mercy Convent	51 First St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1003	Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic School	52 First St	Taunton	1963	
TAU.1004		55 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1005		56 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1006		57 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1007		58 First St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.935	Fisher Street Bridge over Three Mile River	Fisher St	Taunton	1893	
TAU.200		7 Floral St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.201		27 Floral St	Taunton	C 1885	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.477	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	1 1/2-3 Fourth Ave	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.1008	Glenwood Range Company Enamel Shop	15 Fourth St	Taunton	C 1905	
TAU.953	Camp Myles Standish - Double Barbed Wire Fencing	Fremont St	Taunton	1945	
TAU.954	Camp Myles Standish - Guard Tower	Fremont St	Taunton	1945	
TAU.806	Greenwood Quaker Burial Ground	Fremont St	Taunton		
TAU.829	Harvey Burial Ground	Fremont St	Taunton	R 1835	PR;
TAU.142	Morton, Alice House	8 Fruit St	Taunton	1909	
TAU.800	Mount Nebo Cemetery	19 Glebe St	Taunton	R 1885	
TAU.809	Oakland Cemetery	20 Glebe St	Taunton	C 1728	
TAU.842	Saint Francis Catholic Cemetery	24 Glebe St	Taunton		
TAU.1240		3 Granite St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1241	Dean, Mary Tenement House	4 Granite St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1242		5 Granite St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1243		10 Granite St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1244	Case, Pardon P. Company House and Factory	11 Granite St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1245		13 Granite St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1246	Dean, Mary Tenement House	14 Granite St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.199		19 Grant St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.817	Burt - Crane - Gulliver - Walker Burying Ground	Gulliver St	Taunton	1739	
TAU.903	Harris Street Bridge	Harris St	Taunton	1887	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.237	Tucker, G. W. House	8 Harrison Ave	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.238	Love, J. Robert House	14 Harrison Ave	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.239	Tripp, Willard House	43 Harrison Ave	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.231	Haskins, Sarah A. House	18 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1852	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.232	Atwood, G. T. House	27 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.233	Hack, Hanan House	30 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.234	Wilmarth, L. W. House	32 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.236	Leach, Robert M. House	44 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1902	
TAU.235	Bennett, Edmund House	46 Harrison St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.1136		16 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1137	Williams - Delane House	20 Hart St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1138		22 Hart St	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.1139		23 Hart St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1140		24 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1141		26 Hart St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1142		28 Hart St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1143	Belolli House	28 1/2 Hart St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1144	Alegi House	30 Hart St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1145		33 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1146		37 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1147	Alegi, Armando House	39 Hart St	Taunton	C 1890	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1148		43 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1149		45 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1150		47 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1151		49 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1152		51 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1153		53 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1154		55 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1155		55 1/2 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1156		57 1/2 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.582	Williams, E. House	59 Hart St	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.1157		61 Hart St	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.1158		65 Hart St	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.1159	Mozzone House and Lumber Yard	69 Hart St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1160		76 Hart St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.1161		79 Hart St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1162		80 Hart St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1163	Williams, B. House	81 Hart St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1164		85 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1165		86 Hart St	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1166		88 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1167		90 Hart St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1168		91 Hart St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1169		93 Hart St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1170		98 Hart St	Taunton	C 2000	
TAU.1171	Williams, G. H. House	99 Hart St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1172		102 Hart St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.1173	Williams, Everett A. House	104 Hart St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.583	Hart, John W. House	125 Hart St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.584	Hart, Job House	127 Hart St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.585	Hart House	133 Hart St	Taunton	C 1896	
TAU.523		176 Harvey St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.524	Harvey, Henry House	234 Harvey St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.215	Plummer, C. W. House	108 High St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.214	McKinstrey House	115 High St	Taunton	1759	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.213	Saint Thomas Episcopal Church	115 High St	Taunton	R 1858	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.216	Brownell, Henry G. House	119 High St	Taunton	1893	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.217	Lovering, W. C. House	140 High St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.218	Atwood, George B. House	141 High St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.219	Hunter, A. House	145 High St	Taunton	C 1847	
TAU.220	Godfrey, Maj. Everett House	147 High St	Taunton	C 1854	
TAU.221	Hayward, Dr. J. W. House	148 High St	Taunton	C 1875	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.222		151 High St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.223	Townsend, William House	154 High St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.224	White, Lloyd and Esther S. House	170 High St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.225	Field, Henry Jr. House	175 High St	Taunton	C 1873	
TAU.226	Coyle House	196 High St	Taunton	R 1800	
TAU.227	Williams, A. G. House	215 High St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.228	Walker, G. L. House	218 High St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.229	Williams, Enos D. House	220 High St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.230		241 High St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.271	Sweet, Albert House	179 Highland St	Taunton	R 1875	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1247		9 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1248		10 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1249		11 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1250		12 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1251		13 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1252		14 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1253		15 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1254	Holmes, C. R. House	16 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1255	Paul, J. House	17 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1256		18 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1895	
TAU.1257	Eddy House	19 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1258		20 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1895	
TAU.1259		26 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1260		30 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1261		32 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1262		33 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1263		34 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1264		35 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1265		36 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1266		37 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1267		39 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1268		40 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1269		41 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1270		43 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1271		44 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1272		45 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1273		46 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1274		47 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1275		48 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1276		50 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1277		51 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1960	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1278		52 Hodges Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.530	Harvey, Joel House	Hodges St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.913	Holloway Street Bridge	Holloway St	Taunton	1959	
TAU.933	Ingell Street Bridge over Mill River	Ingell St	Taunton	1921	
TAU.279		26 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.280	Williams, Abiathar King House	43 Ingell St	Taunton	1843	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.281		51 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1009	City of Taunton Public Works Operations Center	90 Ingell St	Taunton	2001	
TAU.298	Taunton Pearl Works	98 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1010	Ashley, N. House	115 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1875	
TAU.1011		117 Ingell St	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.736	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Boiler House	120 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1890	NRIND;
TAU.690	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Cotton Storehouse	120 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1890	NRIND;
TAU.735	Cohannet Mill No. 3 Engine Room	120 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1890	NRIND;
TAU.297	Cohannet Mills #3	120 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1890	NRIND;
TAU.1012	Church, W. B. House	121 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1013	Reed House	125 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1014		131 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1015		140 Ingell St	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.616		4 James St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.391	Hopewell Mills Worker Housing	2-6 Jefferson St	Taunton	C 1865	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.955	Camp Myles Standish - Amphitheatre	John Quincy Adams Dr	Taunton	1943	
TAU.956	Camp Myles Standish - Bocce Court	John Quincy Adams Dr	Taunton	1943	
TAU.957	Camp Myles Standish - Chimney	John Quincy Adams Dr	Taunton	1943	
TAU.958	Camp Myles Standish - Grotto	John Quincy Adams Dr	Taunton	1943	
TAU.139	Williams Lumber Company	Johnson Ct	Taunton	C 1858	
TAU.264	Saint Joseph's Church	Kilmer Ave	Taunton	1909	
TAU.624	Saint Joseph's Rectory	Kilmer Ave	Taunton	1897	
TAU.262	Kilmer Street Fire Station	Kilmer St	Taunton	1915	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.834	Walker Burying Ground	Laneway St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.815	Walker Burying Ground	Laneway St	Taunton	R 1835	
TAU.1119	Catholic Order of Foresters Meeting Hall	7 Lawrence St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.55	Leonard, George House	30 Leonard Ct	Taunton	C 1840	LHD;
TAU.840	Saint James Catholic Cemetery	44 Liberty St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.1174		110 Linden St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1175		110R Linden St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.1177	Gorda, Thomas Grocery Store	114 Linden St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1176	Gorda, Thomas House	114 Linden St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.516	Lothrop, W. H. House	Lothrop St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.803	Wetherell Cemetery	Lothrop St	Taunton	1781	
TAU.422	Pleadwell, William House	12 Madison St	Taunton	C 1865	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.942	Soper, Walter T. Memorial Fountain	Main St	Taunton	1959	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.943	Taunton Dough Boy Statue	Main St	Taunton	1937	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.944	Taunton Korean War Memorial	Main St	Taunton	1988	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.939	Taunton Soldiers and Sailors Monument	Main St	Taunton	1902	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.941	Taunton Spanish-American War Soldier Monument	Main St	Taunton	1937	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.940	World War II Peace Fountain	Main St	Taunton	1986	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.104	Union Block	1-7 Main St	Taunton	1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.105	Hathaway, W. G. and Sons Bindery Building	2-4 Main St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.639	Union Block	25 Main St	Taunton	1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.620	Union Block	31 Main St	Taunton	1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.621	Union Block	35 Main St	Taunton	1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.622	Union Block	37 Main St	Taunton	1860	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.103	Roma Building	61-63 Main St	Taunton	C 1825	
TAU.102	Beers, L. G. Company Building	65 Main St	Taunton	1875	
TAU.21	Morton Block	70 Main St	Taunton	C 1840	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.3	Leonard Block	105-111 Main St	Taunton	1870	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.269	Dean, Camillus H. House	24 Maple St	Taunton	C 1862	
TAU.270	Keith, J. House	34 Maple St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.256	Maxim, L. W. House	19 Mason St	Taunton	C 1872	
TAU.1120	Whittenton Electric Power Substation	Meadow Pl	Taunton	1930	
TAU.605	Caswell School	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1923	
TAU.606	East Taunton Congregational Church	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1898	
TAU.603	East Taunton Fire Station	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1899	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.963	East Taunton Playground	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.601	Holy Roman Catholic Church	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1909	
TAU.902	King Airfield Hangar	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1919	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.911	Middleborough Avenue Bridge	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1980	
TAU.823	Padelford Burying Ground	Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1792	
TAU.594	Williams, J. Albert House	79 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	R 1876	
TAU.595	Dean, Philip and Abigail Macomber - Mitchell, Dennis and Margaret House	125 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.750	Corr Manufacturing Company	160 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	R 1865	
TAU.751	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	166 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.752	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	170 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.753	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	176-178 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.754	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	186-188 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.596	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	190-192 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.597	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	194-198 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.755	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	200-202 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.756	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	204-206 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.757	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	210-212 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.758	Home Plate Store	224 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	R 1935	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.759	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	246-248 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.760	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	252-254 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.761	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	256-258 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.762	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	262-264 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.763	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	270-272 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.764	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	274-276 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.598	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	280-282 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.765	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	284-286 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.766	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	290-292 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.767	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	294-296 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.768	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	302-304 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.769	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	308-310 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.770	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	314-316 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.771	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	318-320 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.772	Corr Manufacturing Company Double Worker Housing	324-326 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1897	
TAU.600	Caswell, Andrew House	344 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.814	Caswell Burying Ground	409 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	1804	
TAU.604	Caswell, S. House	418 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.607	Campbell, C. C. House	570 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1847	
TAU.608	Williams, Enoch House	616 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1850	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.609	King, Joseph House	703 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.610		988 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.611	Williams, N. S. House	1150 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1855	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.612	Eaton, N. House	1232 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.811	King Burying Ground	1300 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1811	
TAU.613	Robinson, A. O. House	1336 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.614	Richmond, Asa House	1644 Middleboro Ave	Taunton	C 1775	
TAU.688		400 Middleborough Rd	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.689		400 Middleborough Rd	Taunton	R 1920	
TAU.506	Oakland Mills Worker Housing	8-10 Mill Ln	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.965	Whittenton Branch Railroad Bridge over Mill River	Mill River	Taunton	R 1930	
TAU.420	Hopewell School	Monroe St	Taunton	1914	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.421		15 Monroe St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1279		2 Morton St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1280		4 Morton St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1281		5 Morton St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1282		6 Morton St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1283		9 Morton St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1284	Strange Cylinder Saw Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	10 Morton St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1285	Ashley, Rebekah Boarding House	12 Morton St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1286		16 Morton St	Taunton	C 1910	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1287		18 Morton St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1288		19 Morton St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1289		21 Morton St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1290	Garrish, Charles H. House	22 Morton St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1291		23 Morton St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.257	Taunton Car Manufacturing Company Engine House	3 Myrtle St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.168	North Pleasant Street School	North Pleasant St	Taunton	1904	
TAU.164	Capron, George House	6 North Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1888	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.165	Leonard, Cyrus House	10 North Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.166		14 North Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.167		30-32 North Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.169		38 North Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.538	Oakland School	2 North Walker St	Taunton	1875	
TAU.539	Oakland School	4 North Walker St	Taunton	1849	
TAU.540	Hodges, Zephaniah House	15 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1775	
TAU.541	Sharp Estate	27 North Walker St	Taunton		
TAU.542	Lee, B. House	98 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.543	Burt, S. H. House	111 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.544	Walker House	121 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.545	Plummer, E. W. House	126 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.546		127 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.547	King, C. J. House	139 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.548	Champlin, A. H. House	148 North Walker St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.519	Taunton Alms House	Norton Ave	Taunton	1876	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.845	Woodward Burying Ground	Norton Ave	Taunton	1838	
TAU.517	Tremont School	21 Norton Ave	Taunton	1854	
TAU.518		78 Norton Ave	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.520	Woodward, Ambrose Madison House	205 Norton Ave	Taunton	1825	
TAU.521	Harvey, Henry House	955 Norton Ave	Taunton	C 1750	
TAU.522	Woodward, Robert House	1755 Norton Ave	Taunton	1695	
TAU.260		39-41 Oak St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.261	Nichols, J. M. House	40 Oak St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.263	Taunton Oil Cloth Company	98-100 Oak St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.945	Old Somerset Avenue Bridge over Threemile River	Old Somerset Ave	Taunton	1906	
TAU.253		15 Orchard St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.22		19 Orchard St	Taunton	C 1877	
TAU.254		28 Orchard St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.255	Coe, W. J. House	45 Orchard St	Taunton	C 1934	
TAU.267	Pearce, G. S. House	6-8 Pine St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.268	Anthony, L. C. House	52 Pine St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.819	East Weir Cemetery	Plain St	Taunton	1797	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.966	Weir Bridge	Plain St	Taunton	1953	
TAU.320	Williams, Francis D. House	3 Plain St	Taunton	C 1830	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1016		9 Plain St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.321	Talbot, Lemuel T. House	9 Plain St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.1017	Atlantic Cafe	10 Plain St	Taunton	C 1970	
TAU.322		13 Plain St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.1018		13R Plain St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.323	Stone House	15-17 Plain St	Taunton	1847	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1019	Presbrey, S. W. House	16 Plain St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1020	Presbrey, Capt. B. House	18 Plain St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1021		19 Plain St	Taunton	2008	
TAU.324	Burt, Capt. Benjamin House	20 Plain St	Taunton	C 1820	
TAU.1022		22 Plain St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1023	Williams, G. W. House	23 Plain St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.325	Williams, G. W. House	26 Plain St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.1024	Church, S. L. House	29 Plain St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1025		30 Plain St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1026		32 Plain St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.326	Vickery, Capt. David House	33 Plain St	Taunton	C 1795	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1027		34 Plain St	Taunton	C 1965	
TAU.1028		35 Plain St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1029	Vickery, Capt. David House	37 Plain St	Taunton	C 1820	
TAU.1030		38 Plain St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1031	Dorgan, J. House	39 Plain St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1032	Clark, Mary A. House	42 Plain St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1033		42A Plain St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1034		44 Plain St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.330	Ashley, Abial House	61 Plain St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.331		72 Plain St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.332	Williams, Francis House	127 Plain St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.116	Pleasant Street Armory	Pleasant St	Taunton	1917	
TAU.115	Taunton Public Library	Pleasant St	Taunton	1903	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.113	Morse House	6 Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1850	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.114	Hartshorne Estate	7 Pleasant St	Taunton	C 1810	
TAU.593		7 Poole St	Taunton	1979	
TAU.258	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Button Company Factory	12 Porter St	Taunton	C 1880	NRIND;
TAU.625	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company - Paint Shop	12 Porter St	Taunton	C 1850	NRIND;
TAU.745	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company Factory Boiler House	12 Porter St	Taunton	C 1880	NRIND;
TAU.746	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company Nail Cutting - Tumbling	12 Porter St	Taunton	C 1893	NRIND;
TAU.748	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company New Shipping Building	12 Porter St	Taunton	1957	NRIND;
TAU.747	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company Storehouse	12 Porter St	Taunton	C 1893	NRIND;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.749	Rhodes, M. M. and Sons Company Warehouse	12 Porter St	Taunton	1960	NRIND;
TAU.846	Gilbert Burying Ground	Pratt St	Taunton	1746	
TAU.833	Phillips Cemetery	Pratt St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.1035		9 Presbrey Ct	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1036		21 Presbrey Ct	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1037		23 Presbrey Ct	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1038		25 Presbrey Ct	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.75	Smith, Walter House	1 Prospect St	Taunton	1896	LHD;
TAU.210		9 Prospect St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.211	Reed, H. G. House	15 Prospect St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.212	Clapp, Rev. Thomas House	35 Prospect St	Taunton	C 1730	
TAU.37	Dickerman, Henry A. House	63 Prospect St	Taunton	1908	LHD;
TAU.835	Reed Cemetery	Railroad Ave	Taunton	1801	
TAU.564	Spencer, A. House	Railroad Ave	Taunton	C 1820	
TAU.824	Richmond Street Cemetery	Richmond St	Taunton	1819	
TAU.687	Richmond House	634 Richmond St	Taunton	R 1820	
TAU.685	Ofister, Franck House	662 Richmond St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.686	Corbett, Joseph House	677 Richmond St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.915	Route 140 Bridge	Rt 140	Taunton	1972	
TAU.916	Route 140 Bridge	Rt 140	Taunton	1948	
TAU.912	Rt 140 Bridge over Myricks Street	Rt 140	Taunton	1959	
TAU.847	Richmond Family Cemetery	Rt 44	Taunton	C 1665	
TAU.179	Saint Mary's Church	Saint Mary's Sq	Taunton	1868	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.177	Saint Mary's Convent	Saint Mary's Sq	Taunton	1912	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.176	Saint Mary's Parochial School	Saint Mary's Sq	Taunton	1907	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.178	Saint Mary's Rectory	Saint Mary's Sq	Taunton	1903	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.141	School Street School	45 School St	Taunton	C 1896	NRIND; NRMRA; PR;
TAU.140	Central Fire Station	50 School St	Taunton	1869	NRIND; NRMRA; PR;
TAU.193		67 School St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.194	Wilber, S. W. House	71 School St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.195	Wilber, S. W. House	77 School St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.196		103 School St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.197	Fuller - Dauphin Estate	145 School St	Taunton	1872	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.198		340 School St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.849	Williams - Padelford Cemetery	Seaver St	Taunton	1814	
TAU.480	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	1-3 Second Ave	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1039		6 Second St	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1040		9 Second St	Taunton	C 1945	
TAU.1041		10 Second St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1042	Williams - Paul House	15 Second St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1043	Crane, A. P. House	16 Second St	Taunton	C 1850	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.311	Godfrey, W. L. House	18 Second St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.1044		19 Second St	Taunton	2012	
TAU.1045	Lincoln, H. R. House	20 Second St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.310	Staples, Sylvanus N. House	21 Second St	Taunton	C 1837	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1046		22 Second St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1047		24 Second St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1048		25 Second St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1049	Paul, Charles H. House	26 Second St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1050	Stevens, Charles H. House	27 Second St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.1051	Dean, A. House	29 Second St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1052	Phillips, J. B. House	30 Second St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.309	Weir Grammar School	35 Second St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1053	Second Street School	36 Second St	Taunton	1954	
TAU.838	Knapp Burying Ground	Segregansett Rd	Taunton	1779	
TAU.837	Sandy Hill Cemetery	Seventh St	Taunton	1804	
TAU.848	Revolutionary War Cemetery	Sherwood Ave	Taunton	1830	
TAU.265	Knapp, Job House	81 Shores St	Taunton	C 1730	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.528	Lincoln, Asa House	171 Shores St	Taunton	C 1760	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.529		173 Shores St	Taunton	C 1775	
TAU.525	Short, Andrew Stable	58 Short St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.526	Woodward, Israel House	60 Short St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.615	White, A. C. House	11 Silver St	Taunton	C 1875	
TAU.333	Lothrop, T. J. House	86 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.904	King Philip Oak	98 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1500	
TAU.334	Lawrence, William House	101 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1870	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.335	French, D. A. House	117 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.336	Hathaway, A. H. House	131 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1875	
TAU.337	Church, H. W. House	140 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.338	Church House	164 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.339	Wilbur, B. G. House	222 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1054		283 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1055		300 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.340	Dunbar, P. House	308 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1056	Annunciation of the Lord Roman Catholic Church Rectory	311 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1057	Davis, H. L. House	314 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.341	Thomas, H. P. House	322 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1887	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1058	Presbrey House	323 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1059		329 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1060	Hathaway, Benjamin B. House	330 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1061		336 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.342	Presbrey, C. C. House	343 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1858	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1062	Crapo Funeral Home	350 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1990	
TAU.1063	Wright, J. House	351 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.308	Staples House	365 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.343	Presbrey, Capt. Barney House	409 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1810	
TAU.344	Presbrey Stove Lining Company	600 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1866	
TAU.345	Pierce, B. C. House	632 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1882	
TAU.346	Coggeshall, L. - Cushman, H. L. House	700-702 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.836	Walker - Blake Cemetery	1314 Somerset Ave	Taunton	1678	
TAU.347	Hathaway, C. L. House	1498 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.818	Hathaway Burying Ground	1600 Somerset Ave	Taunton	1805	
TAU.348	Walker, Peter House	1679 Somerset Ave	Taunton	C 1727	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.826	Harvey Burying Ground	South Crane Ave	Taunton	R 1835	
TAU.825	Bassett Family Burying Ground	820 South Crane Ave	Taunton	1845	
TAU.851	White Cemetery	34 South St	Taunton	1841	
TAU.555	Lincoln, J. M. House	175 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.556	Lincoln House	176 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1775	
TAU.557	Walker, E. House	185 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.558	Read, M. House	206 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.627	Devine Dairy Farm - Barn	234 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.559	Devine's Dairy Farm	234 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.560		244 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1810	
TAU.561	Mount Hope Finishing Company Worker Housing	248 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.562	Mount Hope Finishing Company Worker Housing	252 South Walker St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.937	Spring Street Bridge over Mill River	Spring St	Taunton	1929	
TAU.158	Williams, Lucius M. House	6 Spring St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.159	Bosworth, G. L. House	8 Spring St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.160	Sproat House	9 Spring St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.161	Holloway, John House	10 Spring St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.162	Williams, Mercy House	12 Spring St	Taunton	C 1825	
TAU.163	Field, Albert Tack Works	19 Spring St	Taunton	1868	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.839	Phillips Burying Ground	Staples St	Taunton	1819	
TAU.812	Staples Street Burying Ground	Staples St	Taunton	1732	
TAU.810	Pine Hill Cemetery	Stevens St	Taunton	1750	
TAU.914	Stevens Street Bridge	Stevens St	Taunton	1959	
TAU.910	Stevens Street Bridge	Stevens St	Taunton	C 1922	
TAU.578	Barstown, C. N. C. House	61 Stevens St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.579	Windemere Farm	73 Stevens St	Taunton	1872	
TAU.804	Neck of Land Cemetery	Summer St	Taunton	C 1687	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.918	Summer Street Bridge over Conrail	Summer St	Taunton	1934	LHD;
TAU.4	Taunton City Hall	15 Summer St	Taunton	1848	NRDIS; LHD;
TAU.58	A and P Supermarket	21 Summer St	Taunton	1949	LHD;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.56	First National Store Building	23 Summer St	Taunton	1950	LHD;
TAU.57	Taunton Inn	33 Summer St	Taunton	1929	LHD;
TAU.84	Barton, Charles E. House	40 Summer St	Taunton	C 1859	LHD;
TAU.83	Creedway Apartments	42 Summer St	Taunton	1925	LHD;
TAU.59	Tisdale, Henry W. House	43 Summer St	Taunton	C 1835	LHD;
TAU.82	Reed, William Hale House	44 Summer St	Taunton	1890	LHD;
TAU.60	Brown, Thomas and James House	45 Summer St	Taunton	C 1825	LHD;
TAU.81	Metropolitan Life Insurance Building	48 Summer St	Taunton	1958	LHD;
TAU.61	Howe, Dr. Charles House	49 Summer St	Taunton	C 1872	LHD;
TAU.62	Williams - Pratt House	51 Summer St	Taunton	C 1825	LHD;
TAU.80	Williams - Dunbar House	54 Summer St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.79	Vickery - Baylies House	56 Summer St	Taunton	1830	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.63	Dean, Abiezar House	57 Summer St	Taunton	C 1835	LHD; NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.78	Church, Thomas L. House	58 Summer St	Taunton	C 1879	LHD;
TAU.64	Taunton Roman Catholic Middle School	61 Summer St	Taunton	1933	LHD;
TAU.77	Vickery, Benjamin House	62 Summer St	Taunton	C 1875	LHD;
TAU.65	Hall, J. W. D. House	65 Summer St	Taunton	1860	LHD;
TAU.76	Summer Street School	66 Summer St	Taunton	1917	LHD;
TAU.66	Barker, Anson J. House	67 Summer St	Taunton	C 1885	LHD;
TAU.67	Field, Lewis E. House	73 Summer St	Taunton	1871	LHD;
TAU.68	Deane, Alta L. House	77 Summer St	Taunton	C 1905	LHD;
TAU.74	Godfrey, J. M. House	78 Summer St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.73	Carver, C. H. Shop	80 Summer St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.72		86-88 Summer St	Taunton	C 1886	LHD;
TAU.71	Blake, Samuel House	90 Summer St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.70	Neck of Land School	91 Summer St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.250		7 Sumner St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.108	Bank Block	3 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.107	Bank Block	5-7 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.106	Taunton Bank Building	8-9 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.109	Taylor Building	10-18 Taunton Green	Taunton	1889	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.633		19 Taunton Green	Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.634		20 Taunton Green	Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.635		21-22 Taunton Green	Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.905	Liberty Lane	30 Taunton Green	Taunton		NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.128	U. S. Post Office - Taunton Main Branch	37 Taunton Green	Taunton	1931	NRDIS; NRMRA; NRIND;
TAU.121	First Bristol County National Bank	43 Taunton Green	Taunton	1831	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.119	Park Hotel	44 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1830	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.120	Foster Buildings	45-47 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1830	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.623	Foster Building	49 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1830	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.117	Cohannet Block	50-52 Taunton Green	Taunton	1870	NRDIS; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.118	Seeley Building	56 Taunton Green	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.1108	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	21 Third Ave	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.312	Porter, B. House	25-27 Third St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.1064		27 Third St	Taunton	C 1990	
TAU.313	Stevens, C. H. Double House	33-35 Third St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.805	Howard Burying Ground	Tremont St	Taunton	R 1750	
TAU.917	Tremont Street Bridge	Tremont St	Taunton	1936	
TAU.1292		21 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1293	Hodges, William C. - Dean, M. C. House	23 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.1294		27 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1197	Clark, B. House	30 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1198	Clark, W. House	32 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1199	Coddington House	34 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1200	Murphy, W. B. House	36 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1201	Tinkham, J. House	38 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1202	Claflin, Harvey House	40 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1203	Smith, H. House	42 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1204	Halloway, T. - Ferren, D. M. House	46 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1205	Dalglish, R. House	48 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1206	Walker, F. - French, L. House	50 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1207	Newhall, William House	52 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.494	Mason, N. S. House	58 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1865	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1208	Mason, N. S. Apartment House	60 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1209	Mason, N. S. Apartment House	62 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.495	Drake, J. C. - Worsley, H. House	64 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1210	Briggs House	68 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1211		69 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1212	Drake, C. House	70 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1213	Cleary, W. House	71 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1214		73 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1215	Drake, J. C. House	74 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1216		75 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1217	Smith, W. House	77 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1218	Swan, George House	78 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1219	Halloway, M. M. House	80 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1220	Briggs, George House	82 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1221		83 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1222	Haskins Apartment House	84 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.496	Danforth, Samuel Jr. House	91 Tremont St	Taunton	1731	
TAU.497	Godfrey, Gen. George House	155 Tremont St	Taunton	1756	
TAU.498		174 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1885	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.499	Brow's Tavern	211 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1780	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.500		221 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.820	Saint Thomas Episcopal Church Burying Ground	227 Tremont St	Taunton	1765	
TAU.501		239 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.510	Saint Paul's Catholic Church	261 Tremont St	Taunton	1904	
TAU.502	Howard, Amos House	294 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1869	
TAU.503	Oakland Mills Worker Housing	309 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.504	Oakland Mills Worker Housing	313 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.505	Oakland Mills Worker Housing	317-319 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.507	Willis, John House	368 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.508	Thayer, Joel House	386 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.511		490 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1730	
TAU.509	Gould House	492 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1760	
TAU.512	Burt House	592 Tremont St	Taunton	C 1750	
TAU.153	Townsend, Almond House	14 Union St	Taunton	R 1835	
TAU.154	Gulliver House, Old	20 Union St	Taunton	C 1829	
TAU.155	Waldron, Sarah J. House	22 Union St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.156	Holloway, I. G. House	23 Union St	Taunton	R 1835	
TAU.157	White, H. G. O. House	39 Union St	Taunton	C 1836	
TAU.259	Washington School	40 Vernon St	Taunton	1897	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.29	Bassett, C. J. H. House	2 Vine St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.30	Tisdale, J. House	4 Vine St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.31	Barker, Eleanor House	8 Vine St	Taunton	1966	LHD;
TAU.33		9 Vine St	Taunton	C 1850	LHD;
TAU.32	Powers, Kenneth House	10 Vine St	Taunton	1949	LHD;
TAU.244	Bartlett, J. C. House	12 Walnut St	Taunton	C 1880	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1081		1 Warren St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.448	Leonard, James House	3 Warren St	Taunton	C 1752	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1082		7 Warren St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.1083	Buck, Daniel Boarding House	9 Warren St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.449	Danforth, Tarvis House	15 Warren St	Taunton	C 1825	
TAU.1084		24 Warren St	Taunton	C 1990	
TAU.1085		25 Warren St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1086	Austin, Palmer Boarding House	27 Warren St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.1087		28 Warren St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.1088		31 Warren St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.450	Wilbur, L. L. House	32 Warren St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1089	Ramsdell, Samuel House	33 Warren St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1090		34 Warren St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.451	Leonard, Dea. Nathaniel House	36 Warren St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.1091		37 Warren St	Taunton	C 1960	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1092		40 Warren St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.1093	Warren, Noah House	42 Warren St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.452	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Supply House	45 Warren St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1094	Warren, George B. House	46 Warren St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1095		48 Warren St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1096		50 Warren St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1097		51 Warren St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.1098		55 Warren St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.175	Lothrop Memorial Building - G.A.R. Hall	Washington St	Taunton	1888	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.172	Keith, E. House	73 Washington St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.173	Shanahan, E. J. House	86 Washington St	Taunton	C 1902	
TAU.174	Fobes, Chloe House	87 Washington St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.415	Doherty's Market	280 Washington St	Taunton	1912	
TAU.960	Camp Myles Standish - Stone Retaining Wall	Watson St	Taunton	R 1945	
TAU.959	Camp Myles Standish Memorial Stone	Watson St	Taunton	1961	
TAU.730	Dever, Paul State School - Employees Home	Watson St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.731	Dever, Paul State School - Nursery Group Cottage A	Watson St	Taunton	R 1975	
TAU.732	Dever, Paul State School - Nursery Group Cottage B	Watson St	Taunton	R 1975	
TAU.733	Dever, Paul State School - Nursery Group Cottage C	Watson St	Taunton	R 1975	
TAU.734	Dever, Paul State School - Nursery Group Cottage D	Watson St	Taunton	R 1975	
TAU.245	McNamara, Catherine House	2 Webster St	Taunton	C 1889	
TAU.246	Godfrey, Gordon H. House	7 Webster St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.247		10 Webster St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.248	Curis, C. House	13 Webster St	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.249	Hood, A. S. House	16 Webster St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.290	Seekell House	Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.136	Altenhaus Apartment Building	37-39 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.137	Belmore Hotel	49 Weir St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.138	Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant	55 Weir St	Taunton	1935	
TAU.282	Morey - Dickerman House	114 Weir St	Taunton	1828	
TAU.283	Caswell, B. House	146 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.284	Lothrop, H. B. Store	210 Weir St	Taunton	C 1855	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.285		220 Weir St	Taunton	C 1775	
TAU.286	Wood, Cornelius House	241 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.287		258 Weir St	Taunton	C 1905	
TAU.288		280 Weir St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.291	Walker, J. House	333 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.289	Tripp House	423 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.292		426 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.293	Sanford, Alpheus House	443 Weir St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.294	Paull, Alfred House	467 Weir St	Taunton	C 1860	NRIND; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1065		481 Weir St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1066	Paul, J. House	487 Weir St	Taunton	C 1855	
TAU.1067		491 Weir St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.1068		515 Weir St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.295	Weir Fruit Store	519 Weir St	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1069	Blood, L. House	527 Weir St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.296	Weir Engine House	530 Weir St	Taunton	1889	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.473	Leonard School	West Britannia St	Taunton	1888	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.445	Reed and Barton Company Worker Housing	West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.446	Reed and Barton Company Worker Housing	West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1855	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.438	Reed and Barton Holloware Mill	West Britannia St	Taunton	R 1850	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.439	Reed and Barton Holloware Mill	West Britannia St	Taunton	R 1850	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.440	Reed and Barton Holloware Mill	West Britannia St	Taunton	1881	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.442	Reed and Barton Holloware Mill Building	West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1852	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.441	Reed and Barton Holloware Mill Office Building	West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1865	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.962	Reed and Barton Manufacturing Company Dam	West Britannia St	Taunton	1830	
TAU.444	Reed and Barton Reception - Showrooms - Offices	West Britannia St	Taunton	R 1876	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.443	Reed and Barton Silversmiths' Workshop	West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1863	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.436	Taunton Brittania Manufacturing Company	West Britannia St	Taunton	R 1850	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.934	West Brittania Bridge	West Britannia St	Taunton	1927	
TAU.936	West Brittania Canal Bridge	West Britannia St	Taunton	1917	
TAU.432	Burbank, Jahaziah House	67 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1849	
TAU.433	Nichols, Thomas Three-Decker	68 West Britannia St	Taunton	1914	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.434	Nichols, Thomas Three-Decker	80 West Britannia St	Taunton	1914	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.435		88 West Britannia St	Taunton	1914	
TAU.437	Taunton Brittania Manufacturing Company	144 West Britannia St	Taunton	R 1850	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.460		234 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1845	
TAU.462		264 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.461	Union Congregational Church	265 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1872	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.463	Lovering House	274 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.464	Briggs, William House	282 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.465	Beattie, W. C. House	289 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1882	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.466	Macomber, Calvin T. House	312 West Britannia St	Taunton	C 1885	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.1121	Burns, David House	55 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1122	Brabrook, George House	69 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1123	Lawrence, Nathan House	79 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.1124	Albro, James D. House	95 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1099		311 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.474	Eldridge, E. House	497 West Brittania St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.581	Pierce, Alvin T. House	West Stevens St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.580	Pierce, Alvin W. House	West Stevens St	Taunton	C 1855	

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.315	Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company	West Water St	Taunton	R 1888	
TAU.1070	Peters Brothers Block	3 West Water St	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1071		13 West Water St	Taunton	C 1940	
TAU.1072		47 West Water St	Taunton	C 1980	
TAU.299		65-73 West Water St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.300	Staples Block	79-93 West Water St	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.1073		91 West Water St	Taunton	C 2000	
TAU.1074		109 West Water St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.1075		123 West Water St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1076		157 West Water St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.1077	William, J. R. House	161 West Water St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.1078	Phoenix Manufacturing Company Mill	175 West Water St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1079		245 West Water St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.314	Taunton Crucible Company	267 West Water St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1080	Weir Stove Company	391 West Water St	Taunton	C 1920	
TAU.317	Union Stove Lining Company	395 West Water St	Taunton	R 1888	
TAU.316	Weir Stove Company	395 West Water St	Taunton	C 1895	
TAU.319	Old Weir Stove Company	441 West Water St	Taunton	C 1902	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.318	Taunton Iron Works	491 West Water St	Taunton	C 1854	
TAU.242		4 West Weir St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.243		6 West Weir St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.476		Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.414	Societe Ste. Jean Baptiste Meetinghouse	Whittenton St	Taunton	1895	
TAU.2		208 Whittenton St	Taunton		
TAU.413		235 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.417	Saint Jacques Rectory	249 Whittenton St	Taunton	1905	
TAU.478	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	311 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1875	
TAU.475	Poole Silver Company	324 Whittenton St	Taunton	1893	
TAU.479		372 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.481	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	410 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.483	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Worker Housing	426-428 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.484	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Stables	436 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.491	Whittenton Manufacturing Company	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1878	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.488	Whittenton Manufacturing Company - Offices	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1858	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.490	Whittenton Manufacturing Company - Pickering #3	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1878	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.492	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Dying Rooms	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1857	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.486	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Picker House	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1880	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.487	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Storage	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1858	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.493	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Storehouse	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1895	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.489	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Waste House	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1880	NRDIS; NRMRA;
TAU.485	Whittenton Manufacturing Company Weaving House	437 Whittenton St	Taunton	1880	NRDIS; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.1100		480 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1950	
TAU.453	Leonard, James House	487 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1730	
TAU.454		493 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.1101		498 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 2005	
TAU.455		499-501 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.1102		504-506 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1850	
TAU.456		505 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1780	
TAU.457		512-514 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.1103		513 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1104		524 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.458		528 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.1105		536 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.1106		562 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1960	
TAU.459		583-585 Whittenton St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1178		4 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1179	Mozzone Poultry Farm	5 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1180		7 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.1181		17 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1182		18 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1900	
TAU.1183		19 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1184		20 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1185		21 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.1186		22 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1187		24 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1970	
TAU.1188		25 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 2010	
TAU.1189		26 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.1190		29 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1970	
TAU.1191		30 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1910	
TAU.1192		35 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1970	
TAU.1193		53 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1194		63 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1930	
TAU.1195		69 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1890	
TAU.1196		73 Williams Ave	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.588	Baylies, Walter Cabot Estate Barn	Williams St	Taunton	1893	
TAU.586	Godfrey, Horatio House	8 Williams St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.587	Baylies, Edmund House	42 Williams St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.855	Ox Bow Farm Cemetery	60 Williams St	Taunton	1785	
TAU.589	Ryder, A. G. House	93 Williams St	Taunton	C 1882	
TAU.590	Padelford, J. House	124 Williams St	Taunton	C 1720	
TAU.591	Padelford, G. House	132 Williams St	Taunton	C 1865	
TAU.592	Dean - Barstow House	275 Williams St	Taunton	C 1810	NRIND; NRMRA;

Inv. No.	Property Name	Street	Town	Year	Designations
TAU.382		Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.126	Congregation Agudath Achim Synagogue	Winthrop St	Taunton	1913	
TAU.124	Taunton Market House, Old	Winthrop St	Taunton	1836	
TAU.125	West, L. and B. Company Warehouse	Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1860	
TAU.127	Winthrop Street Baptist Church	58 Winthrop St	Taunton	1862	NRMRA; NRIND;
TAU.358	Monroe, F. S. House	59 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1835	
TAU.359	Winslow Congregational Church	61 Winthrop St	Taunton	1897	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.360	Lord - Baylies - Bennett House	66 Winthrop St	Taunton	1831	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.361	Washburn, Samuel House	68 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1860	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.362	Colby, Samuel House	74 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1869	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.363	Mason, B. House	79 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1870	
TAU.364	Morse, Herbert O. House	81 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1885	
TAU.365	Leonard, C. W. House	104 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1895	
TAU.366		130 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.367		131 Winthrop St	Taunton	R 1876	
TAU.368		132 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.369	Paine, Leonard House	133 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1790	
TAU.370	Dean, George House	135 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1875	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.371	Goward, H. W. - Forbes, Wilbur E. House	140 Winthrop St	Taunton	R 1915	
TAU.372	Chase, P. D. House	142 Winthrop St	Taunton	1880	
TAU.373		144 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1880	
TAU.374	Coleman, Abner House	146 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1887	
TAU.375	Orsi, F. House	147 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1925	
TAU.376	Davol, Richard Community Meeting House	219 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1915	
TAU.377	Briggs, Frank E. House	224 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1904	
TAU.378	Wood, Henry B. House	236 Winthrop St	Taunton	1888	
TAU.379	Shumway, Herbert R. House	237 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1888	
TAU.380	White, William L. Jr. House	242 Winthrop St	Taunton	1873	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.381	Elmes, George House	254 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1889	
TAU.552	Lincoln, Dea. L. House	397 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.551	Hodges House	411 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1800	
TAU.549	Westville Congregational Church	415 Winthrop St	Taunton	1824	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.550	Cobb House	419 Winthrop St	Taunton	C 1830	
TAU.821	Willis Burying Ground	28 Worcester St	Taunton	R 1850	
TAU.531	Willis, Joseph House	28 Worcester St	Taunton	1688	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.532		29 Worcester St	Taunton	C 1840	
TAU.533	Taunton District #11 Schoolhouse	34 Worcester St	Taunton	C 1833	
TAU.534	Hodges House	41 Worcester St	Taunton	C 1850	NRIND; NRMRA;
TAU.537	Taunton District #11 Schoolhouse	52 Worcester St	Taunton	1833	
TAU.535	Crossman House	71 Worcester St	Taunton	C 1820	
TAU.536	Torrey, Sam House	129 Worcester St	Taunton	C 1730	

Appendix K:

Taunton Reconnaissance Report, Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program, 2005

TAUNTON RECONNAISSANCE REPORT

TAUNTON RIVER LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

MASSACHUSETTS HERITAGE LANDSCAPE INVENTORY PROGRAM

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

Taunton River Wild & Scenic Study Committee

Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

PROJECT TEAM

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
Jessica Rowcroft, Preservation Planner
Division of Planning and Engineering

Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
Bill Napolitano, Principal Environmental Planner

Project Consultants
Shary Page Berg
Gretchen G. Schuler
Virginia Adams, PAL

Local Project Coordinator
Maryan Nowak

Local Heritage Landscape Participants
Sherry Hanlon
Jane Hennedy
Bill Napolitano
Bob Newhall
Cathal O'Brien
Charles Winokoor

November 2005

INTRODUCTION

Heritage landscapes are places that are created by human interaction with the natural environment. They are dynamic and evolving; they reflect the history of the community and provide a sense of place; they show the natural ecology that influenced land use patterns; and they often have scenic qualities. This wealth of landscapes is central to each community's character; yet heritage landscapes are vulnerable and ever changing. For this reason it is important to take the first steps towards their preservation by identifying those landscapes that are particularly valued by the community – a favorite local farm, a distinctive neighborhood or mill village, a unique natural feature, or the Taunton River corridor.

To this end, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) and the Taunton Wild & Scenic River Study Committee have collaborated to bring the Heritage Landscape Inventory program (HLI) to communities along the Taunton River. The primary goal of the program is to help communities identify a wide range of landscape resources, particularly those that are significant and unprotected. The focus is on landscapes that have not been identified in previous survey efforts in a given community. Another important goal of the program is to provide communities with strategies for preserving heritage landscapes.

The methodology for the Heritage Landscape Inventory program was developed in a Pilot Project including 15 communities in three southeast Massachusetts watersheds in 2002. This project is outlined in the DCR publication ***Reading the Land***. Experience from the pilot project provided guidance for a similar program in 24 Essex County municipalities. Now the program is extended to six communities along the Taunton River: Berkley, Fall River, Freetown, Raynham, Somerset and Taunton.

Each participating community appoints a Local Project Coordinator (LPC) to assist the DCR-SRPEDD consulting team. The LPC organizes a heritage landscape identification meeting at which interested residents and city officials offer community input by identifying potential heritage landscapes. This meeting is followed by a fieldwork session including the consulting team and the LPC, usually accompanied by other community members. This group visits the priority landscapes identified in the meeting and gathers information about the community. The final product is the Reconnaissance Report, prepared for each participating community. It outlines the history of the community; identifies the resources and documentation that provide background information; provides a short description of the priority heritage landscapes visited; discusses planning issues identified by the community; and concludes with a brief discussion of survey and planning recommendations. A list of all of the heritage landscapes identified by the community is included in the Appendix.

TAUNTON HISTORY

Native Americans traveled through Taunton and periodically settled here from as early as the Archaic Period (9000 – 1500 BCE). While there are no confirmed Contact Period (1500-1620) sites, Native Americans were present at the time of the European settlement and in East Taunton during the first years of the Colonial Period (1620-1675). This area was called Cohannet by the first Europeans who arrived from Dorchester in 1639. The name was changed to Taunton in 1640 when the town boundaries were established. These boundaries included the present day Taunton as well as six nearby towns, all of which had separated by 1770. The first meetinghouse was constructed on the Church Green in ca. 1647. Taunton became a city in 1864.

Just as the Native Americans before them, early settlers benefited from the natural resources – they farmed in the rich lowlands and they fished the Taunton River where they built early fish weirs. Bog iron was found in the river as well as in Watson Pond and Scadding's Meadows. The first successful industry in Taunton was the making of bog iron. This was followed by shipbuilding established by 1699 on the most inland part of the Taunton River that was accessible to ships. This geography made Taunton an important protected center for shipbuilding and trading. While fishing for herring was lucrative, iron and metal works prevailed with bloomeries in the 17th and 18th centuries followed by nail, tack and shovel factories. In the 19th century metal companies such as Mason Machine Shop and Glenwood Range Co. were established. The iron and metal industries were joined by brick mills and cotton mills established on old mill privileges at Whittenton, Hopewell, Westville and East Taunton. To support these industries, immigrants from Ireland, England and Canada followed by the Portuguese, Italians and Cape Verdeans came to Taunton. Again the Taunton River played a major role in the success of the industries making shipment of products – bricks, ironware, nails and cotton materials – from these inland Taunton River locations possible. Silversmiths were also successful here with the most renowned being Reed & Barton which continues in business today.

The Taunton River was an important and primary transportation route for Native Americans and for early settlers. The first known land transportation route was the Native American Massachusetts Bay Path which followed Bay Street, and possibly Weir Street and Somerset Avenue (now Rt. 138). An early easterly connection was made at Weir Village between the Bay Path and the Taunton River and probably followed Plain and Hart Streets. Other routes fanned out from the center in the 18th century. The Taunton-South Boston Turnpike was laid out in ca. 1807, and the Taunton-Providence Turnpike in 1826. In 1835 the Taunton Branch Railroad opened connecting Taunton to Boston, Providence and New York. Several other railroad lines passed through Taunton. Horse drawn trolleys began in 1871 and were electrified in 1893. A railroad station was built in 1882 at Whittenton Junction, one of about seven in the city. Rt. 138 became a state route by 1930. Rt 24 passes through the eastern part of Taunton. Rt. I-495, built in 1982, passes through the northern part of the city.

Not until 1776 when Taunton achieved its present boundaries (with the exception of Myricks which became part of Berkley in 1879) is it possible to know or compare population figures. Early figures include the area of six other towns, all of which had separated from Taunton by 1776. In that first year of Taunton as we know it today, 3,259 people lived here, a figure that nearly doubled by 1830 when 6,042 people are reported to have lived in Taunton. Taunton became a city in 1864 and after that grew rapidly as is evidenced by late 19th century figures. The population doubled from 18,629 in 1870 to 36,161 in 1915. By mid century just over 40,000 people lived in Taunton. The 2000 population figure was 55,976.

RESOURCES AND DOCUMENTATION

This section of the Reconnaissance Report identifies planning documents and tools that provide information relevant to the Heritage Landscape Inventory program. Taunton's position on the Taunton River, its rich farmland, and its industrial activity much of which was associated with the river, are all parts of its rich history worthy of preservation.

Inventory of Historic Assets

The Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets is a statewide list that identifies significant historic resources throughout the Commonwealth. In order to be included in the inventory, a property must be documented on an MHC inventory form, which is then entered into the MHC database. This searchable database, known as MACRIS, is now available online at http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc.

According to the MHC, Taunton's inventory documents over 750 individual resources and many areas that date from pre-Contact Period to 1988. Most of the inventory has been recorded on traditional single building B-forms. Survey forms were completed throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

State and National Registers of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that have been determined significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. All National Register properties are automatically listed in the State Register of Historic Places. Taunton's National Register program began in 1977 with the listing of the Church Green Historic District. It was substantially expanded in 1984 with a Multiple Resource Area Nomination (MRA) that listed six districts and 86 individual listings. One property, the Taunton State Hospital, is listed as part of the State Hospitals of Massachusetts Thematic Nomination. Three archaeological sites were determined eligible (DOE) in 1978.

Also listed in the State Register are those properties protected by a preservation restriction, drawn up in accordance with MGL Chapter 183, Sections 31-33. A

preservation restriction (PR) runs with the deed and is one of the strongest preservation strategies available. All properties which have preservation restrictions filed under the state statute are automatically listed in the State Register. Taunton has two properties that are protected by a preservation restriction; the First Parish Church and the School Street School.

Local Historic Districts

Local historic districts, which are administered at the municipal level, are special areas within a community where the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places are preserved and protected by a local historic district commission. Taunton adopted a local historic district ordinance in 1979 and designated the Church Green Local Historic District. The boundaries of the Local Historic District are substantially larger than those of the Church Green National Register district.

Planning Documents

The *Taunton Master Plan* was written in 1998. The plan has a wealth of information about the city and its population, land uses, housing needs, economic development trends, open space, and historic and cultural resources. The final section of the plan presents 45 goals with a long list of objectives under each goal. Many goals relate to heritage landscapes such as:

- Preserve attractive vistas, streetscapes, and scenery.
- Protect and preserve open space.
- Provide areas for economic development consistent with the community's character and resources.
- Establish patterns of development that promote the creation and maintenance of cohesive neighborhoods.
- Preserve Taunton's unique urban/rural mixture of community character.
- Encourage economic development that is compatible with the city's natural, historic and cultural resources.
- Protect Taunton's historic and architectural resources and their traditional settings.

The objectives are tools that can help the city achieve the goals. For instance, a number of the goals list developing neighborhood strategic plans as a strategy or objective for reaching the goal. Because the plan is seven years old it may be helpful to determine which strategies have been implemented and to consider the impacts that implementation has had.

The *City of Taunton Open Space & Recreation Plan 1998* provides goals and objectives for preserving the city's character. Those related specifically to the heritage landscapes include:

- Preserve Taunton's unique urban and rural mix.
- Protect, maintain and enhance access to open space, natural resources and recreational opportunities.

- Protect ecologically sensitive areas from over-development.
- Protect Taunton's historic and architectural resources and their traditional settings.
- Increase awareness of and access to Taunton's natural and cultural resources.

The action plan details the facilities to be developed; the local, regional and state moneys that may be available; policies for acquiring and protecting land; and policies for protection other than acquisition, such as APR and CR programs for private land and zoning and other land use regulations changes.

The 2004 *Taunton River Stewardship Plan* is an important regional document prepared by the Taunton Wild & Scenic River Study Committee to substantiate the need for designation of the Taunton River as a National Wild & Scenic River, and to form partnerships among the watershed communities to work towards the important goal of preserving and restoring the Taunton River corridor. Specific information about cultural resources, natural and scenic qualities and environmental issues in Taunton is included.

Planning Ordinances and Other Tools

Taunton's demolition delay ordinance provides a six-month delay of demolition. Any property slated for demolition that is over 50 years must be reviewed for historical and architectural significance.

Taunton has a Cluster Residential Development section in its Zoning Ordinance. It requires a special permit from the Planning Board and is an alterative to traditional subdivision with the purpose of conserving open space. There are two standards; one for suburban residential development and the other for rural residential development. This fact emphasizes the contrast found in parts of Taunton. An important standard in Taunton's Cluster Development ordinance requests that a developer design buildings that show harmony with the terrain and the surrounding neighborhood. There is a minimum open space requirement for urban or rural and single family or multi-family developments.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street program was initiated in Taunton in 1987 and continues to operate. It is responsible for some of the façade improvements and unification of signage in the downtown area. It is reported to be the longest standing Main Street program in Massachusetts running continuously for 18 years.

PRIORITY HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

The Taunton Heritage Landscape Identification meeting, attended by six residents, some representing city boards and local non-profit organizations, was held on June 27, 2005. During the meeting residents identified a lengthy list of Taunton's heritage landscapes, which is included in the Appendix. Once the comprehensive list was created, attendees were asked to articulate the value of

and the issues relating to the preservation of each heritage landscape on the list. Based on the information gathered, community members identified a group of high priority heritage landscapes to be visited by the consulting team during the fieldwork. Each of the priority landscapes is highly valued, contributes to community character and is not permanently protected or preserved.

The following text describes the priority heritage landscapes that are the focus of the reconnaissance work in Taunton. In most instances intensive survey work will be needed to fully document the physical characteristics and the historical development of the landscape. These heritage landscapes, which are listed in alphabetical order, represent a range of scale from a single property to a river corridor.

Cobb Brook

Cobb Brook meanders its way through the southwestern part of the center of Taunton. It is enclosed in a pipe in most places and splits in the area of Rt. 138 and West Water Street. The two sections flow into the Taunton River near an industrial area on the Taunton River through two pipes one of which is 10" and the other 12". At the point of entry the tidal river flows in one direction against a rising tide. When Cobb Brook is full with large amounts of the city's runoff during storms, flooding occurs in areas near the confluence of the brook and the Taunton River, particularly if these conditions occur at high tide.

Dever School – Camp Myles Standish

The campus of the Paul A. Dever State School has had a number of uses, giving the campus an interesting history worth noting. Formerly known as Camp Myles Standish, it was a staging area for troops entering into and returning from the European theater of operations during World War II. Train loads of troops came the camp in Taunton through Whittenton Station. The camp was built in 1942 taking land of dairy and crop farmers and constructing approximately 1200 buildings at a cost of $13 million. For a short time it also was a Prisoner of War camp where approximately 4,000 Italians and 3,000 Germans were detained. Following WW II the military camp was purchased by the Commonwealth's Department of Mental Health and converted to the Myles Standish State School where there were up to 3,000 patients with various degrees of mental retardation. The 1,400 bed hospital of the military camp was one reason that the school was established here. Most of the military buildings were demolished or deteriorated over time. New brick buildings were erected for use by the new institution. The school's name changed in 1959 when it took on the name of a former Massachusetts Governor, Paul A. Dever (1903-1958). The school continues to operate, using some a small number of the buildings while the others are vacant. Presently about 700 acres or three-quarters of the area has been converted to the Myles Standish Industrial Park. Some land has been reserved for open space and water protection.

The school buildings, which are connected by a tunnel system, date from the 1940s to the late 20th century. The circulation through the campus is via a meandering roadway over the modestly hilly terrain.

East Taunton

East Taunton has a mix of former mills, mill housing and farms. It is more rural than other parts of Taunton. Most prominent are the Peirce Dairy Farm on Middleborough Avenue and Spring Rain Farm, also known as McCaffery's, where they grow strawberries and cranberries.

An old cotton mill sandwiched between the Taunton River and the railroad at 96 Old Colony Street has been converted into housing and is called River Bend Condominiums. A short street of housing just south of the railroad is Battle Row where the Irish traditionally lived on one side and the Polish on the other. Small neighborhoods with strong ethnic traditions have modest gable front houses with discreet lots marked by fencing, manicured gardens and profusions of color in flowers and statuary. Along Middleborough Avenue is a string of back-to-back two (or four) family houses which were built for the Corr Manufacturing Company (cotton yarn spinning) in ca. 1900. Near the housing is the Taunton Municipal Airport, used by the Civil Defense during WW II. According to all reports East Taunton functioned as a separate community up through the mid 20th century in part due to its ethnic populations and in part due to the rural aspect of much of the area, which was so different from the city of Taunton.

Gertrude Boyden Wildlife Refuge

This city-owned refuge in the Westville section of the city was the Laura Thomas Estate, a summer residence. It was purchased by the city in 1968 using funds donated to the city by Gertrude Boyden designated for purchase of a bird sanctuary. This property, which comprises about 52 acres on the Three Mile River, is one of the only parks in Westville; however access is by car only as there are no sidewalks or public transportation to make access easier for those

living in the area. The wildlife refuge is varied with open fields, wooded areas, fishing areas and about two miles of nature trails. There also are a fragrance garden, covered bridge and look-out cabin. Approached by a long driveway from Cohannet Street the refuge is open to visitors with parking and a visitors' center on the left side of the drive and a picnic area overlooking the river on the right side. The property suffers from lack of maintenance and is little used probably due to lack of knowledge as there is little published information. Some significant erosion has led to closing of some trails. In the past there have been kite and other festivals held at this location. The conservation commission office used to be located in a former caretaker's cottage converted to a visitor's center on property. There has been some discussion of assembling several land use organizations to use the property as headquarters so that collectively they would be stewards of the property.

Portuguese Village

The area around Bragga Square and School Street is known as Portuguese Village for the ethnic population which continues to live in the area. Many Portuguese came to Taunton to work in the mills in the late 19th and early 20th century. Cultural influences are evident in the Portuguese American Civic Club (PACC) and St. Anthony's Church where Mass is said in Portuguese. Most of the housing consists of one and one-half and two and one-half gable front dwellings, most of which now are covered with synthetic siding. Properties are defined by fences that are steel (chain link) or wood with hedges behind. Many gardens have grape vines often growing on arbors. The stone work of paths and retaining walls also is notable.

Reed & Barton

The Reed and Barton Company comprises large brick mill buildings, brick mill housing and stone-lined sluiceways dating from the mid to the late 19th century all built on the Mill River northwest of the center of the city. The dam is north of the complex and allows the water to spill into the sluiceways which run through the complex adjacent to the mill buildings. The sluiceway, which is lined with stone retaining walls, some stretches of which are topped with cobblestones, can be viewed on the south side of the complex from Danforth Street. The brick mill houses on the Reed and Barton campus are Cape Cod style cottages from ca. 1855.

In the 1830s Charles Barton and Henry Reed established their silver works at what is now known as Brittainiaville. They had apprenticed in pewter works and after experimenting with metals launched one of Taunton's most successful and long enduring industries with the production of silver holloware. By 1888 the company had expanded to 16 long, brick factory buildings with stair towers, corbelled cornices and segmental arched window openings.

Taunton Green Area

This National Register district is central to Taunton's history as part of the original green or common established in 1637 when the Church Green area was the central part of the newly formed town. Now Taunton Green and Church Green are separated by two or three city blocks of commercial buildings, many of which are brick structures that have been embellished with granite, limestone and cast iron detail. Buildings range from ca. 1825 to 1979, with the majority constructed in the Victorian Era, resulting in the predominance of Second Empire and Italianate style buildings. Some of the commercial building include the Union Block and the Cohannet Block constructed in 1860, the Leonard Block (107-111 Main Street) built in 1870 (contains the 1879 Star Theatre), the Jones Block (1874), the Taylor Building (10-18 Taunton Green, 1889) and the Crocker Building (1898). The Star Theatre is an important feature of the Leonard Block.

The rectangular shaped Green comprises a granite post and iron rail fence around the perimeter, several military monuments, a flagpole near the center, some flower beds surrounding historically appropriate lighting standards and diagonally placed paths that lead from each corner to the centrally located Soper Memorial Fountain plaza. Trees line the southern edge of the Green. Wide roads frame the Green and each has significant buildings on the far side of the roadway. Two key government buildings that face the Green are the Bristol County Courthouse (1894) and the U.S. Post Office (1932). Nearby is the second county courthouse which was moved to Court Street in 1894 to make way for the imposing Romanesque Courthouse, now known as the Bristol County Courthouse. The relocated Courthouse, now known as the First District Court, is a fine example of the Greek Revival style with its monumental columned portico. The 1869 Central Station on School and Leonard Streets is reported to be the oldest operational fire station in the United States. Opposite the fire house is the School Street School (1896-97). Out on Broadway north of Taunton Green is the

St. Mary's complex (Broadway, 1868) which includes the church, rectory and school.

Taunton Green was the site of mustering out for various conflicts as well as the location of welcome home celebrations. It is reported to have the oldest holiday display dating back to 1914.

Taunton State Hospital

Established in 1854, the Taunton Lunatic Asylum as it was first named was planned and constructed on the bank of the Mill River. The first buildings, designed by Elbridge Boyden, were constructed from 1851 to 1853. The high stone wall lining the perimeter of the campus was erected in ca. 1860 using large stones that were removed from the site for the building construction. Cottages and larger residential buildings were added to the complex from 1869 to 1937. The newer part of the complex, on the west side of the main drive was constructed between 1937 and 1963.

The campus setting is framed by the six-foot high perimeter wall which is an important feature of the setting. A main north-south drive bisects the campus with the main entrance at the southern end at Hodges Avenue and Morton Street and the rear entrance along Danforth Street on the northwest perimeter of the State Hospital campus. Building architecture is notable, particularly the early Boyden buildings in the Classical Revival style. These buildings now are vacant, in a state of disrepair and are blocked by a 10 to 12 foot high chain link barrier fence. Some fine mature trees – maple and beech – remain on the campus. A rolling greensward is near the northern end of the property. Agricultural fields are on the southern end of the campus and a modern water tower (1953) rises high above the landscape also on the southern end of the property.

Thayer Farm

Now known as the Melo property, this farmland (approximately 50 acres) on North Walker Street in the Westville section of the city is in a flood plain with confirmed Native American sites on the upland part of the property. The Native American artifacts known to have come from this property make it highly significant. The Thayer family harvested hay here in the latter part of the 20th century. Today the property is hayed; however it is proposed for development.

PLANNING

Preservation Strategies

Taunton has many vital heritage landscapes worthy of recognition and preservation. Its rivers and vast watershed make much of the area extremely vulnerable to change. Through the Heritage Landscape Inventory program, Taunton is looking beyond the traditional historic resources to the landscapes, neighborhoods and other natural and cultural assets that define the overall fabric

of the community. Like most southeastern Massachusetts communities, Taunton is under pressure for development. Special places within the community such as some of the ethnic villages, factory complexes and institutional campuses, which may be taken for granted, now are more vulnerable than ever to change.

Planning Issues

At the Heritage Landscape Identification meeting attendees expressed concerns about the changing character of the community, which is directly related to the rich heritage landscapes that were discussed. Each of the critical planning issues affects at least one of the priority landscapes. These issues are arranged in alphabetical order.

Loss of Agricultural Land

While only a few working farms remain in Taunton they are important aspects of the city's character in the outlying areas such as Westville and East Taunton. In addition the farmland at the two state institutions – Taunton State Hospital and the Dever School – is no longer farmed which changes the character of these landscapes and means that they are more susceptible to development.

Maintenance of Cemeteries

Taunton has approximately 64 cemeteries and burial grounds that are privately and publicly owned. Conditions vary and budgets for maintenance and repair are less than adequate. Most privately held cemeteries have no budget so that conditions have deteriorated completely if no longer receiving new burials.

Neighborhood Change – Loss of Institutions

In many neighborhoods the institutions such as schools, churches, libraries and local stores reflect the cultural aspects of the neighborhood and bind people together. Loss of these institutions as well as the commercial businesses that cater to the neighborhood often leads to lack of unity or cohesiveness in an area which in turn leads to less of a sense of the characteristics that bind neighborhoods together. Changes in ownership and absentee owners often lead to substantive changes in housing stock and in the use and appearance of commercial property. Loss of cultural influences in neighborhoods is loss of part of the city's history.

Open Space Monitoring – Cluster Development

The cluster development ordinance requires a certain amount of land to be set aside as open space in exchange for denser development on the rest of the parcel. These pieces of open space are recognized for a short time and then forgotten, with no monitoring to guarantee the retention of the open space with no inappropriate intrusions including ill effects caused by adjacent uses, such as poorly constructed drainage systems.

PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation planning is a three-step process involving identification, evaluation and protection. Four useful documents to consult before beginning to implement preservation strategies are the Massachusetts Historical Commission's *Survey Manual* and *Preservation through Bylaws and Ordinances;* the Department of Conservation and Recreation's *Reading the Land;* and the Taunton Wild & Scenic River Study Committee's *Taunton River Stewardship Plan.* Each publication provides necessary information for the identification, evaluation and preservation of the rich cultural heritage of a community. General recommendations are listed first, followed by more specific recommendations.

Taunton will have to determine the best way to implement the recommendations presented here. One approach that might help Taunton begin the process is to form a Heritage Landscape Committee, as described in *Reading the Land*.

General Recommendations

Recommendations that apply to a broad range of resources are discussed below. These general recommendations are listed in an order in which they are most logically addressed when applying the three-step preservation planning process as described above. Thus the goal will be to (1) identify, (2) evaluate and (3) protect.

Inventory of Heritage Landscapes and other Historic Assets

The vital first step in developing preservation strategies for heritage landscapes is to record information about the resources. It is important to know what the features of an agricultural landscape are and which features the community treasures in order to make a case for preservation of these settings. New procedures that are more comprehensive and link properties in a more coherent way than in the past may enhance Taunton's survey, most of which was completed 15 to 25 years ago. Thus, using the Massachusetts Historical Commission survey methodology, record Taunton's heritage landscapes, beginning with the priority landscapes listed in this report:

- Compile a list of resources that are under-represented or not sufficiently documented, beginning with heritage landscapes –particularly the farms, factory complexes and ethnic neighborhoods.

- Document unprotected resources first, beginning with threatened areas.

- Make sure to document secondary features on residential properties, such as outbuildings and stone walls.

National Register Program

Taunton has many properties listed on the National Register; however, most listings date to the 1980s with the exception of the State Hospital which was listed in the 1990s and the Mount Hope Cemetery listed in 2002. New survey work will require National Register evaluation. This will provide new information about the eligibility of properties that can be listed in the National Register. Thus to develop Taunton's National Register program:

- Form a National Register listing plan, taking into consideration a property's integrity and vulnerability. Properties that are in need of recognition in order to advance preservation strategies should be given priority.

Agricultural Landscapes

Preservation of agricultural landscapes means preservation of the farming activities; otherwise, it simply is the preservation of land as open space. It is important to know what the features of an agricultural landscape are and which features the community treasures in order to make a case for preservation of these settings. Some preservation tools are available that can assist communities in preserving the actual farming activities. Taunton residents expressed concern about the loss of agricultural land; thus some of the following strategies may be worthwhile for the few remaining farms. Consider the following options.

- Form an agricultural commission to address farm preservation in Taunton.

- Adopt a right-to-farm ordinance which allows farmers to carry on farming activities that may be considered a nuisance to neighbors.

- Review the city's cluster ordinance for refinement of buffers, particularly between development and farmland.

- Raise funds to purchase development rights on farms or to assist farmers in the restoration of historic farm buildings for which the farmer would be required to donate a preservation restriction.

- Continue public-private partnerships to preserve farmland through purchase of farms or purchase of conservation restrictions on farms.

Burial Grounds and Cemeteries

Taunton has about 64 public and private burial grounds. Some documentation on MHC forms has been completed for many of these burial grounds. Concerns are long-term stone maintenance issues and general burial ground care that needs improvement. The DCR publication *Preservation Guidelines for Municipally Owned Historic Burial Grounds and Cemeteries* provides guidance on developing preservation plans for burial grounds including identification and

evaluation of the resources as well as preservation strategies. Using this guide Taunton should:

- Update existing or prepare new survey forms for all burial grounds and cemeteries that have been in use for more than 50 years.

- Develop a preservation and management plan for each cemetery taking into consideration repair of stone markers, stone walls and stone fencing related to cemeteries, repair of iron work, removal of invasive growth, and on-going maintenance of plant material.

Neighborhood Character

Nearly all preservation strategies address neighborhood or village character in some manner. As described above, thorough documentation on MHC inventory forms is an important first step in the preservation planning process, followed by National Register listing where appropriate. There are three traditional preservation tools: demolition delay, local historic district designation (MGL Chapter 40C) and neighborhood conservation district designation. A demolition delay ordinance which provides a time period in which the city can consider alternatives to demolition has been adopted by Taunton. Districts recognize special areas within a community where the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places are preserved and protected. Each type of district is a local initiative, adopted by a 2/3 vote of the City Council and administered by a district commission, appointed by the Mayor and City Council. As Taunton knows, local historic districting is the strongest form of protection for the preservation of historic resources. In the Church Green Local Historic District, any proposed changes to exterior architectural features visible from a public right-of-way are reviewed by the Taunton Historic District Commission. Neighborhood conservation districts are less restrictive but still embrace neighborhood character.

- Amend the demolition delay ordinance to give the Taunton Historical Commission authority to invoke a delay of demolition of up to one year, rather than just six months. Publication of demolition requests reminds residents of historic resources and reinforces the value of local historic resources; therefore include a publication requirement in the ordinance.

- Determine whether any of Taunton's historic neighborhoods would be appropriate local historic or neighborhood conservation districts. Areas with a high level of historical significance and integrity should be considered as potential local historic districts and be designated as such by the City Council following a full study report that is reviewed by the MHC and the Taunton Planning Board.

- Alternatively, pass a neighborhood conservation district ordinance. Neighborhood conservation districts are special areas that are preserved by regulating scale, massing and materials of additions and new construction. Such districts may be the most appropriate way to preserve

the land use pattern of an area where there are changes in materials but the overall size, scale and orientation of structures within the heritage landscape are retained.

Water Resources –River, Reservoir and Estuary

Taunton has a history of valuing and using its water resources, and is currently working to protect some of them. Many of the goals and recommendations in both the Master Plan and the Open Space and Recreation Plan are directed at preserving these historically and environmentally significant resources. The main goals are to control pollution and provide access to these fine resources. The coalition that has been established to advocate for the designation of the Taunton River as a National Wild & Scenic River already knows the important strategies for preservation of this rich resource. Continue to work towards solutions in the following ways.

- Define ownership of each segment of the waterfront on the Taunton, Mill and Three Mile rivers including beaches, wetlands, and marshes.

- Define public ways and parking areas for access to the rivers and any landings.

- Form public-private partnerships with neighborhood groups and Boy Scouts (or similar community groups) to develop stewardship programs for access points.

- Develop a public landings brochure to remind abutters and city residents of the public access to these landings, particularly any city-owned landings.

- Adopt and enforce strict conservation and zoning ordinances that regulate pollution. These may be strategies such as waste water treatment and storm water run off that is more restrictive than is minimally acceptable under Title V.

Funding of Preservation Projects

Funding for preservation projects is an important aspect of implementing preservation strategies. Both the MHC and the DCR have had funding programs to assist communities in preservation related issues including:

- Survey and Planning Grants administered by the MHC support survey, National Register and preservation planning work.

- The Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF) administered by the MHC funds restoration and rehabilitation projects.

- The Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program (HLPGP) administered by DCR funds planning, rehabilitation, education and

stewardship projects focused on historic landscapes, including cemeteries.

Funding for these programs varies from year to year. When planning Taunton's heritage landscape inventory program, contact relevant agencies to determine whether funding currently is available. In addition close attention should be paid to the designation of the Taunton River as a Wild & Scenic River. Once this designation has occurred there may be funding sources available for projects that will affect the quality of the river. SRPEDD may be helpful in updating communities and directing them to other funding sources.

Towns and cities that have adopted the Community Preservation Act find it to be an excellent funding source for many heritage landscape projects; however Taunton first would have to adopt the Act. While tricky to pass in lean economic times, the number and types of projects that are benefiting across the Commonwealth is worthy of consideration. The CPA establishes a mechanism by which municipalities can develop a fund dedicated to historic preservation, open space and affordable housing. Funds are collected through a .5% to 3% surcharge on each annual real estate tax bill. The Commonwealth has established a dedicated fund which is used to match the municipality's collections under the CPA.

Adoption of the Community Preservation Act, by a majority vote on a ballot question, fosters partnerships among historic preservationists, conservationists and affordable housing advocates. At least 10% of the funds must be used to preserve historic resources; at least 10% must be used to protect open space; and at least 10% must be used to advance affordable housing. The remaining 70% must be used for one of these three uses as well as recreational needs and can be distributed in varying proportions depending upon the projects that the city believes are appropriate and beneficial to the municipality.

Cities, like Taunton, which have a local historic district ordinance, may apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) status which is granted by the National Park Service through the MHC. After the city completes an application and is accepted as a CLG, it files an annual report on the status of applications, meetings and decisions. In return the city is eligible for federal funding that is distributed by the MHC. The matching funds are competitive; however the MHC must pass along a proportion of its federally allocated annual funding to CLGs through its Survey and Planning Grant program.

Specific Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered for specific resources or areas that were either priority heritage landscapes or discussed as critical issues.

Cobb Brook

Cobb Brook's problem of flooding, and the steps that need to be taken to solve this issue are well stated in the Taunton OSRP; however, solutions are difficult to

implement due to the private ownership of most of Cobb Brook. The OSRP recommends developing additional impoundments to hold the water back during flooding conditions. In addition the rerouting of the city's runoff may alleviate some of this flooding. Care should be taken to review subdivision and site plans for impacts as runoff from new development may potentially have an impact on Cobb Brook.

Dever School – Camp Myles Standish

Much of the Dever School campus already has been converted to the Myles Standish Industrial Park. In order to preserve some of the campus particularly for the quality of the open space in this part of the city consider the following steps:

- Identify key features by completing MHC inventory forms using the heritage landscape methodology.
- Work with the Commonwealth to ensure that attention is paid to the condition and maximum potential use of the property.
- Develop a master plan for the property that includes retaining some of the open space and the campus setting.

East Taunton and Portuguese Village

The character of these two neighborhoods is worthy of preservation; yet there is a fair amount of change that has occurred in each. For this reason a neighborhood conservation district form of protection would be an appropriate and effective tool in retaining the overall neighborhood layout, size and scale.

- Update inventory of resources using heritage landscape methodology combined with traditional MHC survey methodology.
- Complete National Register nominations for the neighborhoods.
- Form a neighborhood conservation district study committee to potentially recommend an ordinance and designation of a neighborhood conservation district with design review guidelines that specifically address the resources in these neighborhoods.
- Amend zoning ordinance to reflect preservation strategies particularly for such neighborhoods.
- Engage the Old Colony Historical Society and other preservation organizations in developing up-to-date tours, brochures, power point presentations and website information to draw interested residents and visitors to these neighborhoods.

Taunton Green Area

Preservation of Taunton Green and its surrounding architecture is critical to the health of the city as well as its character. The Taunton Green Historic District (including 27 properties on Broadway, Court and Main Streets and Taunton Green) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Main Street Program, known as the Heart of Taunton, has been influential in physical improvements. The program first began in Taunton in 1989 and is reported to be the longest surviving Main Street program in Massachusetts. Its mission is to improve the cultural, economic and physical aspects of the city. The Heart of Taunton should be supported in its efforts to address vacancies, to better clean the area, and to address parking issues. Economic development is the necessary ingredient to sustain the area. The condition of the Green is a critical asset of the area; the Heart of Taunton plays a significant role in caring for this space. An ongoing maintenance plan for the Green, including guidelines on changes and uses, would solidify partnerships between the privately funded Heart of Taunton and the City. Adjacent to this area is the Church Green Historic District which is a local historic district with design review of changes. It may be difficult to expand this type of review to the Taunton Green area; however design review guidelines for commercial properties may assist property owners in making changes that will help to unify the area and contribute to enhancing the historic character of Taunton Green.

Taunton State Hospital

The campus is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The original buildings are in dire need of a reuse plan that will preserve some of the best parts of these architecturally and historically significant buildings. Thus far the Commonwealth has done little to preserve the original buildings of the State Hospital. Unfortunately this lack of attention has a direct negative impact on the resources and a perceived negative impact on the neighborhood and the city. The tactic of leaving the buildings to deteriorate beyond repair sets a bad precedent and becomes a burden on the city. Because Taunton has two state properties – the State Hospital and the Dever School – it should receive some attention from the Commonwealth and assistance in developing reuse plans. Consider forming

a committee to include state and local legislators to seek reuse plans for these Commonwealth owned resources.

Thayer Farm (Melo Property)

Due to the richness of archaeological material on this farm it is essential that a proper archaeological survey be conducted using MHC methodology.

CONCLUSION

The Taunton Reconnaissance Report is a critical tool in starting to identify the rich and diverse heritage landscapes in Taunton and in beginning to think about preservation strategies. However, it is only the first step in the planning process. Landscapes identified in this report, especially the priority landscapes, will typically need further documentation on MHC inventory forms. The documentation in turn can be used in publicity efforts to build consensus and gather public support for their preservation. Implementation of recommendations will require a concerted effort of and partnerships with municipal boards and agencies, local non-profits, and state agencies and commissions.

Distribution of this Reconnaissance Report to city land use boards and commissions will assist in making this one of the planning documents that guides Taunton in preserving important features of the community's character. The tasks that are recommended will require cooperation and coordination among boards and commissions, particularly Taunton's Historical Commission, Historic District Commission, the Planning Board, Conservation Commission and Open Space Committee. It also is advisable to present this information to the Mayor and City Council. Finally, distribution of the Report to the Old Colony Historical Society, neighborhood associations and other preservation minded organizations will enhance Taunton's heritage landscapes.

APPENDIX: HERITAGE LANDSCAPES IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITY

This list is a summary of all landscapes discussed at the Heritage Landscape Identification Meeting held in Taunton on June 27 and the follow-up fieldwork on July 12, 2005. This is a working list and can be updated by the community. **There may be other heritage landscapes that were not identified at the HLI meeting noted above.** Landscapes are grouped by type. The chart has two columns – the name of the resource and the location are in the first and notes about the resource are in the second.

APR = Agricultural Preservation Restriction
CR = Conservation Restriction
LHD = Local Historic District
NR = National Register
PR = Preservation Restriction
* = Priority Landscape

Agriculture	
Couto's Cranberry	12-15 acres bequeathed to the Bristol Agricultural School and restriction requires that it be used for agriculture only and cannot be sold.
McCaffery's Farm	East Taunton. Also known as Spring Rain Farm. Grow strawberries, and until recently also raised livestock. Presently for sale with city having right of first refusal. The family has been known to have a strong belief in agriculture and preserving the living landscape.
Peirce Dairy Farm 196 Middleborough Ave.	East Taunton. Was a dairy farm and also did some timbering. Still hayed. Building constructed out of wood from the land – old farmhouse, barns and silos remain.
Reed Farm South Walker St.	APR. 138 acres most of which is in Taunton and some in Dighton.
Stapleton Farm-Shannon Highstone & Precinct Sts.	Cranberry farm.
Thayer Farm-Melo Property* North Walker St.	Now owned by Melo family. Approximately 50 acres of farmland in a flood plain with confirmed Native American site in upland area of farm. Historically harvested hay and grew market garden crops. Now is hayed.
Warner Blvd. Farms	Wooded areas of which at least half are under development – other half to be open space.
Burial Grounds and Cemeteries	
Black Cemeteries Berkley & Pratt St.	Two cemeteries on the corner of Berkley and Pratt Sts., one in which there are early burials of African Americans.
Dever's Burial Ground	Part of the state school.

East Taunton Cemetery Caswell St.	Also known as Caswell Street Cemetery in East Taunton. Established in 1741.
Mayflower Hill Cemetery 235 Broadway	53.53 acres extending along East Britannia Street and Washington Street. Thousands of stones from the 1800s to present day. Civil War monument.
Mount Pleasant Cemetery Crocker, Cohannet & Barnum Sts.	NR. Approximately 10 acres framed by hills – Mt. Pleasant, Crocker Hill, and Ridge Hill. Laid out in the 1830s in the garden style with a path system laid out in 1836. Over 500 markers. Majestic trees that are important aspects of the character.
Neck of Land Cemetery Summer St.	NR. This is the oldest public cemetery in Taunton. It is at the confluence of the Mill and Taunton Rivers. Burials range from 1687 to 1889 and there are approximately 123 stones noted in the cemetery according to the MHC form.
St. Joseph's Cemetery 475 E. Britannia St.	19th century cemetery with over 1,000 stones with burials continuing into the 21st century.
St. Mary's Cemetery 100 E. Britannia St.	19th century cemetery with approximately 50 to 100 stones.
Walker-Blake Graveyard Somerset Ave. & Cleary Flood Dr.	Second oldest cemetery in Taunton – ca. 1678 to 1912 with 169 known burials. Also known as Walker Burial Ground, Rose Cemetery and Richmond Cemetery. Surrounded by a security fence. One person left an endowment to maintain cemetery so there is a level of care here not available in other private cemeteries.
Civic / Commercial	
Church Green	NR, LHD. The Green was established in 1638 and most of the surrounding buildings date from 1825 to 1900. The 1829-30 First Parish Church is the fourth meetinghouse at this location. Across Summer Street is the 1848/1896 Taunton City Hall. The statue is of Robert Treat Paine who practiced law in Taunton before serving in Continental Congress and signing the Declaration of Independence.
Squares	Named after WWI and WWII veterans and important persons in United States history. Documentation on file at Old Colony Historical Society but need public awareness so names are not lost.
Taunton Green * Broadway, Main, Weir, Winthrop, Cohannet and Court Sts.	NR. Downtown area. Star Theatre (Main St.), Central Station (School and Leonard, 1869 – reported to be the oldest operational fire station in the US), Masonic Lodge, Leonard Block (105-111 Main St., 1870), Superior Court House (NR-has lost its flame), St. Mary's complex (Broadway, 1868). Taunton Green was the site of mustering out for various conflicts as well as the welcome home. Has oldest holiday display dating from 1914.
Industrial	
Anchor Forge	Located in Westville on the Three Mile River.

Old Colony Iron Works Site 96 Old Colony Ave.	NR. This site was a mill complex from ca. 1824 to ca. 1920, producing shovels, nails and then cotton goods. Nemasket Mill Complex built in ca. 1895 to replace the Old Colony Iron Works which burned in 1881. Nemasket Mill produced cotton products and in 1900 became New England Cotton Mill and produced yarn. The cotton factory has been converted to the River Bend Condominiums.
The Quarry	Located in the Whittenton neighborhood. The use of the quarry once retired from quarrying is the subject of the recovery plan, which is in place and which is essential to the quality of life in the area. It must be enforced. Now owned by Aggregate Industries.
Reed & Barton* W. Britannia and Danforth Sts.	A 14-acre site on the Mill River at Britanniaville. First the mill produced "Britanniaware" which was a fine grade of pewter, then converted to silver holloware and other silver and later stainless steel flatware. Raceways and dams remain as well as buildings ranging in construction dates from ca. 1830s to 1890s with a couple of modern buildings added in the mid 20th century.
F. B. Rogers Silver Company West Water St.	On the Taunton River at the old Weir Stove Company site, is the abandoned F. B. Rogers Silver Company building which operated until 1982. It is a large three-story brick structure along the Taunton River.
Institutional	
Churches	St. Mary's (complex – church (1868), rectory (1903), school (1907) on Broadway), St. Jacques (Whittenton St., construction dates: 1906, 1953), West Congregational Church (Winthrop St. 1824, NR), Pilgrim Congregational Church(45 Broadway, 1852, NR), Immaculate Conception Complex (construction dates from 1918 to1954 in Gothic and Colonial Revival styles, Bay St.), Synagogue Agadath Achim (Winthrop St., 1913).
Paul A. Dever School * Bassett St. & Bay St.	Also known as Camp Myles Standish, a staging area during WWII. State-owned property of which only part is occupied. Has a burial ground.
Masonic Lodge *	On Taunton Green area. Important civic and institutional property. Was the Francis Baylies House. Built by Joseph Lord, Taunton's sixth postmaster.
Schools	Cohannet School (will house courthouse offices temporarily), Hopewell School, School Street School (renovated for city offices – NR district), Walker School (Weir Village area).
Synagogue	Agadath Achim (Winthrop St., 1913).
Taunton State Hospital * Danforth St.	Established in 1854. On bank of Mill River. Designed by Elbridge Boyden as State Mental Asylum. Only part of campus used today.
Natural Features	
Big Bearhole Pond Highstone Street	Part of a three-pond system located in Massasoit State Park. Bog iron pits here.
Bunk Pond Off Rt. 495	City-owned man-made pond in Hockomock Swamp area. Just south of Rt. 495. Good fishing, however access is limited.

Cain Pond (Rt. 79) Rhode Island Rd.	City-owned pond used for canoeing.
Cobb Brook *	Small brook or stream that flows through the western edge of the city center, former mill site. Threatened by development and no partners to advocate for quality of water. Need to maintain proper drainage so that the brook which flows diagonally through the center of Taunton flows to the Taunton River properly.
East Pool Pond	Bog iron source.
Hocomock Swamp	The swamp has about 16,950 acres and is the largest vegetated freshwater system in Massachusetts. Taunton's acreage is all the land north of Rt. 495 and includes part of the Snake River which goes through the swamp. An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).
Mill River	This river runs from Lake Sabattia (on Bay Street) into Mill Pond, over the Mill Pond Dam and through the center of Taunton into the Taunton River. Scenic stone lined raceways and several impoundments.
Oakland Mill Pond	Some canoeing and fishing with limited access.
Lake Ricco	Part of a three-pond system in Massasoit State Park including Big Bearhole Pond, Middle Pond and Lake Ricco. Most of land bordering the ponds is state-owned and undeveloped. Bog iron source.
Richmond Pond Middleborough Ave.	Located in East Taunton. Early mill site.
Sabbatia Lake Bay Street	Part of the Canoe River Aquifer Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Connected to Watson Pond and feeds into Mill River. Developments of early to mid 20th century summer cottages on its shores with poor waste water disposal systems. Bog iron pits here.
Segregansett River	Located in the southwestern part of the City. Part of Somerset water supply.
Silver Maple Floodplain Swamp	In Oakland. Borders city-owned golf course.
Taunton River	Application in progress for federal Wild and Scenic Designation.
Three Mile River	Application in progress to obtain an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation for this river which passes through three communities (Dighton, Norton and Taunton). 253 acres of agricultural land in Taunton along the ACEC corridor. Passes through Westville and Oakland villages of Taunton. River begins at the Wading and Rumford Rivers in Norton and flows to the Taunton in Dighton.
Watson Pond Bay St.	In Watson Pond State Park. Also part of the Canoe River ACEC. Bog iron pits located here.
Open Space /Parks	
Gertrude M. Boyden Wildlife Refuge 1298 Cohannet St.	City-owned refuge in Westville. It was the Laura Thomas Estate which the city purchased in 1968 using donated private funds that were designated for purchase of a bird sanctuary. Approximately 52 acres with wooded trails on the Three Mile River. Features are open fields, fishing areas and about two miles of nature trails. There also are a fragrance garden, covered bridge and look-out cabin. Suffers from lack of maintenance, little used due to lack of knowledge as there is little

	published information. Major erosion problems which have led to closing of trail. Gates have been left open. Once had kite and other festivals. Conservation commission office once was located on the property. Application pending for Urban Self-Help funding.
Hopewell Park Hamilton St.	Ten acres of city owned park and recreation land on Mill River. Amenities include a bathhouse, baseball and softball fields, football field, swimming pool, basketball courts and a playground.
Hutt Forest Kingman St.	City-owned land at Big Bearhole Village. Former Emma Hutt estate including 500 acres of wooded upland and forest which is undeveloped.
Idella Lewis North Walker St.	City-owned golf course on corner of Fisher St. and North Walker St. opposite the Sharpe Estate. In Oakland section.
Lagoon's Park East Water St.	City-owned park on Taunton River. Historic Weir Village Port. Poor condition.
Memorial Park Somerset Ave.	Park area has walking trails and a pond and is used for passive recreation.
John F. Parker Municipal Golf Course Fisher St.	This 185-acre parcel has a nine-hole course that is city owned.
Plonka Property Gordon Owen Pkwy.	City owned.
Scaddings Pond Area Scaddings St.	City-owned field in North End section of city. Snake River. Bog iron pits here.
Segregansett Golf Club Gulliver St.	Private club that is well maintained. A small cemetery is on the property.
Sharpe Estate North Walker St.	On corner of Glebe Street West and North Walker St. City-owned open space and conservation land that was formerly an estate. The Conservation Commission manages this 253-acre site which is protected in perpetuity. Fall Brook runs through the property.
Taunton Green	Part of NR district. See Taunton Green under Civic - Commercial.
Terra Property Paul Revere Terrace	City-owned property.
Woodard Spring Harvey St.	A trolley park on Three Mile River in the Oakland section of Taunton.
Weir Riverfront Park East Water St.	City-owned park on Taunton River. Historic Weir Village Port. Only 2.5 acres with athletic fields, a shade pavilion and a playground all of which are used frequently and require maintenance. Weir Corporation involved.
Woodard Spring Harvey St.	A trolley park on Three Mile River in the Oakland section of Taunton.

Residential (Neighborhoods, Village)	
Britanniaville	On Mill River. Location of Reed & Barton.
East Taunton *	Farm land, open space and state forest in East Taunton. Silver City Galleria built here.
Historic Houses	Many on Winthrop Street and on Broadway.
Hopewell Village Hopewell, Albro, Bay Sts.	On Mill River. Brick tenements, capes, Greek Revival houses from ca. 1818 to 1860s. Old cotton mill structures of Taunton Manufacturing burned in 1903.
Middleborough Ave.	Workers' housing in East Taunton.
Oakland Tremont St., Mill Lane	Cotton mill and associated housing of capes and Greek Revivals on the Three Mile River.
Portuguese Village* School St.	Distinctly cultural influences. Portuguese American Civic Club (PACC) , St. Anthony's Church where mass is said in Portuguese. Bragga Square at School St. Includes several side streets.
Hopewell Mill Area Albro Ave.	Mill housing some of which dates to early 1800s on Albro Avenue. Also on Cottage St., Danforth St., W. Britannia St. Housing on Bay St. and Broadway meshes with that of various mills.
Weir Village Water, Weir and Ingall Sts.	On Taunton River. Historically ship building businesses and boarding houses on Plain St. Walker School, Weir Grammar School, Weir Park, Taunton River Park. Peripheral areas of neighborhood are the most vulnerable to change. Cohannet Mills #3 (1890) was a cotton spinning mill. Also 19th and 20th century residences and commercial buildings.
Westville So. Walker, No. Walker, Winthrop, Cohannet Sts.	NR. On Three Mile River. Cotton mill here in 19th century replacing 18th century iron foundry. Housing includes capes and Italianate style. West Congregational Church of 1824 is a Federal style meetinghouse.
Winthrop St.	Housing. Many stately houses owned by former industrialists, bankers, etc.
Whittenton Village Bay & Whittenton Sts.	On Mill River. A 17th century bloomery became a tack factory and a cotton mill. Historically a French Canadian followed by Polish neighborhood. Housing predominately 1880 to 1910 Italianate with 20th century commercial structures.
Transportation (Bridges, Landing, Roads)	
Dean Street Railroad Bridge Dean St.	Dean Street is Route 44 from the Raynham town line westerly to Church Green. The bridge crosses the abandoned railroad line just east of the center of Taunton.
Old Colony Railroad Station 40 Dean St.	Built by the Old Colony Railroad in 1876 near the center of Taunton

Railroad and Trolley Tracks Various locations	
Railroad Bridges & Street Bridges	Spring Street Bridge over Mill River was constructed in 1929. Summer Street Bridge was constructed in 1934. Tremont Street Bridge over Three Mile River was constructed in 1936. W. Britannia Street Bridge over the Mill River was constructed in 1927.
Taunton Municipal Airport Middleboro Ave. & Westcoat Drive	NR listing for King Airfield Hanger. Est. in 1919 in East Taunton area known as King's Field. Played a significant role in the development of the first flight school training pilots after WWI. Became a public municipal airport in the 1960s when 109 acres were taken by eminent domain from the King Family. Richmond pond and a frog pond on property. The airport expanded by 1964 to be 241 acres.
Weir Bridge Plain Street	The Weir Bridge carries Plain Street over the Taunton River in the Weir section of the city. The current 1955 steel beam bridge replaced a swing bridge which replaced a draw bridge both of which could be moved for ships carrying cargo up the Taunton. By 1955 the Taunton River no longer had ships needing clearance coming up this far, thus the 1955 bridge did not have to accommodate this mode of transportation.

TAUNTON
OPENSPACE & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Note:Default Legend, all catergories may not appear on the map.

- DCR
- DCRS/DFG
- DFG
- Other State
- County
- Municipal
- Federal
- Land Trust
- Non-Profit
- Conservation Restriction
- Agricultural Preservation Restriction
- CR/APR Combination
- Other Legal Interest
- State Historic Resources
- Interstate
- State
- Local Road

N

1. Cobb Brook
2. Dever School - Camp Myles Standish
3. East Taunton
4. Gertrude Boyden Wildlife Refuge
5. Portuguese Village
6. Reed & Barton
7. Taunton Green Area
8. Taunton State Hospital
9. Thayer Farm

Easton
West Bridgewater
Norton
Bridgewater
Raynham
Attleboro
Rehoboth
Dighton
Berkley
Lakeville
Middleboro

INTERSTATE 495
FIELD STREET
HARVEY STREET
JOHN HANCOCK ROAD
CRANE AVENUE SOUTH
SHORT STREET
BAY STREET
BROADWAY
JUSTINE LANE
TREMONT STREET
GLEBE STREET
NORTH WALKER STREET
ROCKY WOODS STREET
JOSEPH E WARNER BOULEVARD
SOMERSET AVENUE
LAWTON STREET
WEST WATER STREET
COUNTY STREET
AMVETS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY
RICHMOND STREET
MIDDLEBORO AVENUE
CASWELL STREET
ROUTE 140
SEEKELL STREET
SOUTH PRECINCT STREET
RIGHTSTONE STREET

department of Conservation and Recreation

0 0.7 1.4 Miles