

Lynn Open Space and Recreation Plan

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SECTION I: PLAN SUMMARY

This plan represents the work of individuals and groups from various perspectives expressing a cohesive vision for the future of Lynn's recreation needs, sites and facilities. In particular, the Open Space and Recreation Committee listed on the following page worked to review the content and provide valuable input toward establishing the plan's goals. The process to update the plan includes comparing goals and objectives set forth in the 2014 Open Space and Recreation Plan to identify and meet the current needs and concerns of Lynn residents today.

The Lynn Open Space and Recreation Plan is designed to be a singular document whereby open space and recreation sites and issues can be catalogued and discussed. Lynn is a City which has evolved from an early colonial settlement into a dense urban municipality where recreation is in high demand and potential open space sites are nearly non-existent. Nevertheless, this City is fortunate to have both an abundance of dedicated recreation sites and one of the largest municipal reservations in the United States. This plan will describe the character of the City including its history, current demographics, physical features and land use. Recreation goals and open space opportunities will be identified and analyzed. Lynn Woods will be discussed for its importance to the community as well as its regional importance linked into a system of green spaces. Finally, there will be a new seven-year plan to provide an ongoing blueprint for the work to be done to preserve and enhance the recreational and open space environment of the City.

Lynn's Open Space and Recreation Plan has been compiled in accordance with the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA), Division of Conservation Services (DCS) requirements and guidelines. The State requires that all municipalities submit an Open Space and Recreation Plan in order to be eligible for state and federal grant aid offered through the EOEEA. These grant programs have been enormously helpful to the City, especially for upgrades and improvements to its park and recreation facilities.

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SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this Plan is to identify Lynn's open space and recreational resources and to produce a consistent policy directive designed to maintain and enhance the City's park and recreation facilities. This Plan also establishes the City's specific goals, objectives, and actions for the coming seven years with regard to open space and recreation.

This plan is a continuation of the original 1973 Open Space and Recreation Plan and the four updates including one extension, which furthered the process. Many of the original goals have been accomplished and are ongoing. Many active recreation improvements are in design or under construction; property has been acquired and converted to open space; the waterfront is slowly being developed and those projects will include greenspace and enhanced access to the public; Lynn Municipal Woods has been studied and a Master Plan for its 2,200 acres has been finished and many of its recommendations completed. Historic High Rock has a Master Plan and a building use plan and most of the planned improvements are now complete. The historic restoration of Hutchinson's Stone Cottage is ongoing as funds become available. Manning Field has been rebuilt and a number of smaller parks have been improved with new equipment such as splash pads which act as cooling stations, funded in part with Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC) grants.

The City continues to look for opportunities to improve its open space resources and park and recreation facilities for all generations and to meet the needs and desires of its diverse population.

B. PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The City of Lynn has planning and development departments which deal with all aspects of recreational, residential, commercial, industrial and open space concerns. This plan is a result of the knowledge and expertise of members of each of these departments as well as members of the Lynn Public Works Department, which has jurisdiction over the Lynn parks. They collaborated to analyze and detail the recreational and open space needs and solutions for the City's future. Each of the committee members has worked many years in the City and is familiar with the current issues and the available facilities. The basis for this update is the original plan and the four previous updates, which describe an extensive scheme of acquisitions and betterments to existing areas. Many of these improvements are complete; some will be finished in the next seven years; all will serve as the pattern for the documents which address future needs and concerns.

Finally, this plan is being made available to the public and its comments will be solicited and recorded. Final revisions may occur after receipt and review of all comments.

C. ENHANCED OUTREACH AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Lynn is a community with a diverse population, including people of various ethnicities, races, and incomes, as well as a significant immigrant population. The City recognizes such diversity and is dedicated to providing high quality public services and equal access to community amenities throughout the city.

Based on the 2010 Environmental Justice Population data provided by MassGIS, there are 56 census block groups out of 72 in total in Lynn identified as Environmental Justice (EJ) Populations. Over 80 percent of the City's population lives within these census blocks. These EJ populations are based upon minority or foreign born residents exceeding 25 percent of the total block group population, are people of low income, and are non-English speaking (see Figure 2: Environmental Justice Populations).

In the course of preparing the plan, the City of Lynn and MAPC conducted some broad-based as well as targeted outreach to ensure input from as wide a representation of the City's population as possible.

- The City and MAPC prepared meeting announcements that were printed and circulated throughout the community, including areas where the non-English speaking population was concentrated. E-mail blasts were also sent out several times in advance of any public meetings.
- Additionally, MAPC reached out to various organizations that provide stewardship to specific parks and ponds, as well as representatives from youth sports leagues to understand the role they play and any issues and concerns they have regarding the facilities they oversee or use.
- MAPC's Community Engagement Division connected with the New American Center in Lynn to gather input from its members about open space needs in the City. The MAPC team met with former refugees who are now case managers for new refugee arrivals. They collected insightful feedback from these interactions which will help to create a more comprehensive Open Space and Recreation Plan for the City of Lynn.
- MAPC partnered with Lynn Economic Opportunity (LEO) to announce and promote the Lynn Open Space and Recreation Plan meeting among low-income parents through their Head Start Programs. With the assistance of the Barr Foundation Mini-Grant program, LEO was able to provide a \$25 gift card to Market Basket to attendees as a way to incentivize their participation. A total of 16 Lynn low-income and immigrant residents actively participated in the forum.

- Spanish interpretation and light dinner was provided at the forum.
- Over 45 people attended the meeting, a third of whom participated in the meeting through the interpretation devices.



March 2016 Public Forum

D. ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE THE PREVIOUS PLAN

During the past five years the City has undertaken several park improvement initiatives that are consistent with the priorities that are listed in the Open Space and Recreation Plan, as well as other locally and federally approved plans and studies.

In fiscal year 2011, the City allocated \$245,000 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to undertake comprehensive park improvements to **High Rock Reservation**, a major recreational amenity. The Office of Economic and Community Development (OECD) leveraged an additional \$500,000 in state Parkland Acquisition and Renovations for Communities (PARC) funds for these improvements which included the installation of granite and concrete walkways and stairways, creation of a new entranceway to High Rock Reservation from Essex Street, construction of a new vehicular turnaround area and drop-off destination, as well as additional landscaping and irrigation. The project was complete in June of 2012. The City also allocated \$210,000 in CDBG funds to undertake improvements to **Flax Pond Park**. These funds were leveraged with \$490,000 in PARC funds to undertake this initiative which included replacement of play equipment, construction of a gazebo and water splash pad area, installation of a pond aerator, resurfacing of athletic courts, walkways, benches, landscaping, etc. This project was completed in July of 2011. Additional CDBG funded activities totaling \$44,000 included the construction of a parking lot, bus

turnaround and drop-off area at **Fraser Field**, site improvements to **Henry Avenue Playground** and fencing at **Williams Avenue Playground**.



Flax Pond Park

During fiscal year 2013, the Lynn City Council passed a local bond order allocating over \$2,000,000 for capital improvements to be undertaken over a three year period at thirteen parks and playgrounds throughout the City. A state of the art artificial turf infield surface was installed at **Fraser Field** at a cost of \$345,000. Improvements to **Breed Park** included the resurfacing of tennis and basketball courts, new fencing and the installation of new backboards. Baseball field improvements and clubhouse renovations were completed at **Barry Park**, and new tennis courts were installed at **Magnolia Playground**. Court resurfacings and playground equipment repairs were undertaken at **Gallagher Playground** and **Frey Park**. Restroom facilities have been added at **Lynn Woods Reservation**.



Manning Field

In fiscal year 2014, the City received a PARC grant in the amount of \$400,000, which was coupled with \$400,000 in bond funds to undertake improvements to **Neptune Boulevard Park**, which included the construction of soccer, baseball and softball fields, installation of a water splash pad area, new play equipment, a sand volleyball court, tables and benches, landscaping, etc. This project was completed in the summer of 2014. During the same period, the City received a state Gateway Cities Parks grant of \$890,500 that was used in conjunction with \$56,000 in bond funds to initiate the historic restoration of the bandstand at **Lynn Common**. Improvements included the historic restoration of the bandstand, installation of a wheelchair lift, new perimeter seating, electrical work and landscaping. This project was completed in June, 2015. Approximately \$117,000 in CDBG funds was allocated to leverage \$70,000 in Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) funding to provide a new roof and structural stabilization measures to the historic **Stone Cottage** located within **High Rock Reservation**. This project is expected to be completed in the spring of 2016.



Neptune Boulevard Park

In fiscal year 2015 the City received a state “Our Common Backyards” grant totaling \$200,000, which was matched with \$50,000 in CDBG funds to undertake improvements to **Kiley Park**, including the installation of a water splash pad area, perimeter field fencing, basketball court resurfacing, benches, etc. This project was complete in the summer of 2015. The City also received a state PARC grant in the amount of \$400,000, which was coupled with \$172,000 in CDBG funds to initiate improvements to the smaller area of **Lynn Common**. These improvements will include new walkways and benches, fence restoration and landscaping and will be completed in the summer of 2016. Remaining bond funding is set aside to install play equipment and recreational amenities at **Cook Street, Sagamore Street, Sheridan Street and Clark Street Playgrounds** and handicapped accessible rest rooms at **Lynn Woods**. These projects are expected to be completed in the summer of 2016.



Kiley Park

In fiscal year 2016 the City received a \$50,000 MHC grant, which was matched with \$50,000 in CDBG funds to continue the building stabilization measures at **Stone Cottage at High Rock Reservation**. These additional measures will be completed in the summer of 2016. The City will provide \$300,000 in bond funds towards this project if it is successfully funded. If approved, the project will be completed in the spring of 2017.

There are still goals to be achieved and new objectives to be identified and pursued. The purpose of this plan is to establish the base of existing conditions within the City and community, to identify the recreation and open space needs of the residents of Lynn as they change and to determine how to protect and enhance the natural resources of the City while providing for a variety of active recreation choices.

SECTION III: COMMUNITY SETTING

A. PROJECT LOCATION & REGIONAL CONTEXT

The City of Lynn is a regional urban center home to about 90,000 residents at the gateway between the North Shore and the urban core of Greater Boston. It is approximately twelve miles north of Boston and is approximately 13.5 square miles in area. From the south, clockwise, Lynn is surrounded by Nahant Bay (Atlantic Ocean), Nahant, Revere, Saugus, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem and Swampscott (see Figure 1: Regional Context). In terms of population, Lynn is the largest of the North Shore communities, the 4th largest city in the MAPC region (after Boston, Cambridge, and Quincy), the 9th largest in Massachusetts, and the 16th largest in New England. Lynn was a mill town which peaked in population around the turn of the century and until recently has been in general decline. Its industry still employs many residents of neighboring communities as well as of Lynn itself.

Because of its proximity to Boston and the improvements to the public transportation system, Lynn has become a bedroom community for many residents who work outside of the City limits. Downtown Lynn is conveniently located along the MBTA Newburyport/Rockport Commuter Rail Line, well-served by MBTA buses, and is in close proximity to Routes 1A, 129, and 107. Downtown Lynn is nine miles from Logan International Airport and is about 5 miles from Wonderland MBTA Station, which connects to Blue Line subway service. The city is also served by seasonal commuter ferry service to Boston. Improvements to the waterfront and downtown areas and the development of housing in those areas have increased the demand for Lynn housing by those who live outside of this City.

Lynn is variously characterized as a regional urban center, a gateway city, and a smaller industrial city. These cities often have in common a strong industrial past – they were thriving in the late 19th or early 20th century – which was followed by a decline in the mid-late 20th century as a result of changing economic structures and housing preferences. They are also often seen as places that have always been host to larger immigrant populations, thanks in part to more affordable housing and commercial real estate options. Today, these communities face challenges but also many opportunities to become models for creative and inclusive revitalization.

Typical of a [regional urban center](#), as defined by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, Lynn has an “urban-scale downtown core surrounded by more suburban residential neighborhoods.” Anecdotally, this is how some Lynn residents characterize Lynn as well: as an “urban Lynn” in and around Downtown and a “suburban Lynn” in the areas further away from Downtown. The City has experienced slow population growth in recent years, and population decline in years past.

Massachusetts General Law [defines a Gateway City](#) as one that has a population between 35,000-250,000 residents, a median household income below the state average, and a rate of educational attainment for a bachelor's degree or higher that is below the state average. Lynn qualifies for [Gateway City programs and initiatives](#) through the Massachusetts Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development.

Downtown Lynn is in the midst of a renaissance. A community with a rich industrial past, known particularly for shoe manufacturing, declined in the latter half of the 20th century, when it saw decades of disinvestment, population decline, and a deteriorating reputation. This trend has been steadily reversing. Since the early 2000's, public and private investment has led to high-impact development in Lynn, particularly in Downtown and along the Waterfront. Vacant industrial buildings in Downtown have been converted into residential lofts. Downtown Lynn has a burgeoning restaurant, arts, and theater scene, which has been bolstered by the Downtown Lynn Central Exchange Cultural District established in 2011.



The core of the City is a fusion of contemporary artists and multicultural cuisine and the authentic bricks and mortar of a city steeped in a history at the forefront of America's industrial history. One can mingle with the artists and entrepreneurs who are drawn to the myriad of street activities, performances, and museums. Lynn's Central Exchange Cultural District includes historic museums, multiple performance spaces (like LynnArts' Neal Rantoul Black Box Theater), galleries like RAW showcasing young artists, numerous artist studios, WFNX Radio, ethnic restaurants and marketplaces reflecting the city's diverse population, and a resurgence of new restaurants.¹

Central SCARE! Haunted House

Prior to the turn of the 19th century, the City of Lynn developed an extensive reservoir system to provide for its residents. This system includes ponds in Lynn as well as Saugus and Lynnfield and a connecting system to the Ipswich River in North Reading. Because of the foresight of Lynn officials, this system still provides adequately for Lynn residents so that the City does not have to obtain any water from the Metropolitan Water Resources Authority that provides water for most of the communities in this area. These reservoirs whether within the City or not, are of utmost importance to the City and actions around them are closely scrutinized by Water/Sewer personnel. Obviously the reservoirs affect other communities in that they must consider and are limited in what development or activities can take place in the watershed.

¹ http://www.massculturalcouncil.org/services/cultural_districts_designated.asp#centralexchange

Lynn's abundance of recreational resources is of regional interest as well as a local source of pride and concern. Parks and park leagues are enjoyed by residents of other communities. The waterfront is easily available to inhabitants of cities and towns that do not abut the coast. Lynn Woods, by its unique features, history and size, attracts walkers, joggers, trail bikers, horseback riders, naturalists and others from communities far and wide. The status of these resources must be considered as it has meaning to the region as well as the locality.

Lynn is one of 101 cities and towns represented by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC), the regional planning agency for the Greater Boston region. In 2008, MAPC adopted a comprehensive plan for the region with goals through 2030 entitled MetroFuture. MetroFuture guides the work of MAPC agency-wide and every project MAPC undertakes works towards reaching these goals. Many MetroFuture goals are applicable to the Lynn Open Space and Recreation Plan, including:

- Goal 3: Brownfields and other polluted sites will be cleaned up and re-used for parks or development.
- Goal 8: Historic resources will be preserved and enhanced.
- Goal 9: The region's landscape will retain its distinctive green spaces and working farms.
- Goal 11: The region will be prepared for and resilient to natural disasters and climate change.
- Goal 23: All neighborhoods will have access to safe and well-maintained parks, community gardens, and appropriate play spaces for children and youth.
- Goal 25: Most residents will build regular physical activity into their daily lives.
- Goal 62: The region's rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds will have sufficient clean water to support healthy populations of native fish and other species, as well as recreational uses.
- Goal 65: A robust network of protected open spaces, farms, parks, and greenways will provide wildlife habitat, ecological benefits, recreational opportunities, and scenic beauty.

B. HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

This historical description is divided into two sections. The first section is a general history of the City. The second section is a more specific discussion of the history of recreation and parks in Lynn. This second section shows that there were periods when numerous parks were added to the system and then other periods of limited growth. The 1950's and 1960's were decades when the park system remained constant in size. It is only recently that the City has again moved into a period of growth and improvement.

History of Lynn

The City of Lynn was originally settled in 1629 by Puritan farmers on the banks of the Saugus River at its juncture with Massachusetts Bay. This settlement took place only nine years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth and one year prior to the settling of Boston. In 1631, two years after its founding, Lynn was incorporated as a town. The City, first known as Saugus, began as a peaceful agricultural town, which was to become a thriving industrial city many years later.

For the early settlers, shallow soil and hilly terrain prevented large-scale farming. Their farms were small, producing enough for their families with a surplus for market. Their homes were typical of their era – the small frame dwelling, solid enough but semi-permanent over the course of three centuries. Few of these people amassed much wealth.

Located between the two great colonial cities of Boston and Salem, both of which were noted for their harbors and worldwide trade, the early citizens of Lynn chose to let their harbor remain undeveloped as long as they were prosperous in their farming and crafts. Due to a shallow harbor and lack of water power, Lynn never became a major shipbuilding and commerce center.

Described as a “wide and scattered village”, Lynn remained rural in character through the early 1800’s. Physically, the patterns of development flowed west to east with the Common always the center of public activity. Indeed, in 1706 when the Common lands were divided and surrendered to private ownership, a training field was reserved in the center of town. It evolved into the Common we have today according to the document, *Lynn: One Hundred Years a City* (1950).

It was the industry of the farmer, fisherman, shoemaker, tanner, and miller that developed Lynn. In 1634 the first iron smelting plant in America was started in Lynn. It was a tanner, one of the first settlers in Lynn, whose establishment laid the foundation for related industries, which made Lynn famous as a shoe city. In 1635 Phillip Kirtland and Edmund Briggs began to make shoes.

By the early 1800’s subtle changes were occurring in the economy. Given a choice between the harsh realities of New England farming or the more amenable artisan occupation of shoemaking, the average Lynn man selected the latter trade. During the period from 1820 to 1840, the cottage industry of shoemaking grew, replacing farming as the City’s main support. The development of the shoe sewing machine in 1848 revolutionized the backyard shoe shop, and a highly profitable factory system took over the production of shoes.

By the late 1800’s Lynn had become the shoe center of the country. The post-war market and high production levels combined with cheap labor costs yielded a high profit ratio for factory owners in the City of Lynn. Expansion of factories resulted, and cheap labor was in demand.

Foreign immigrants filled the abundance of unskilled jobs. From 1860 to 1910 Lynn's population multiplied 4½ times.

Other industries were attracted by Lynn's supply of cheap labor. In 1883 the Thomas-Houston Company which in 1892 became the General Electric Company moved to Lynn.

By the 1920's unrestricted immigration had been stopped by the Government and cheap labor was no longer in abundance. Lynn's shoe industry required low-cost labor to make a profit. When Lynn could no longer offer cheap labor, the shoe factories moved elsewhere. To the benefit of the City, General Electric chose to remain and converted its labor-based production to a capital-based production. Were it not for the General Electric Company's conversion to modern production systems, Lynn might have reverted to its pre-Civil War economic status.

Physically, Lynn has changed along with the economic cycles. Until the 1850's, tremendous tracts of agricultural land surrounded Lynn and large pastures of land were found close to the center of town. Single family frame cottages formed the bulk of Lynn housing. With the industrialization of Lynn came the massive influx of new residents from 1860 to 1910, resulting in a building boom and a heterogeneous growth of housing types. Unregulated subdivision allowed fine buildings to be surrounded with drab structures of little architectural value. Even after the adoption of zoning in 1926, misuses of the land continued due to "spot zoning" practices and lenient enforcement of the ordinance. Consequently, the City's outstanding early architecture has suffered. Research has revealed that only a few historic buildings have survived the war of time and the ravages of various building booms.

History of Recreation and Parks in Lynn

In early days, formal parks were of less importance than they are now. The City was a rural village. Development was scattered and covered only a small percentage of land which was held in common and open to all for use. With so much open space and with a long day spent on farming, parks and recreation were not given as much attention as today. But even from the earliest times, the people have shown an interest in sports, both for individual and competitive recreation. Such sports as old rules baseball, skating, sailing, and ball games were popular during the 1800's. In 1870 the first Annual Sailing Regatta took place in Lynn Harbor.

Another example of early recreation in Lynn was the debating society that met on Saturdays in the Exchange Building on Market Street. The Society felt that debating gave "a young man confidence in himself, but the fact that he was liable to have his arguments dissected and his statements contradicted prevented his holding too exalted ideas of his own abilities."

In addition to the debating society, the Lynn Lyceum, established in 1828, offered another similar opportunity for residents. The hall, built in 1841 at the corner of Market and Summer Streets, had seating for 1,000 people and was used for public lectures by such men as Horace Mann, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson. The hall was also used for concerts, and Lynn's famous Hutchinson family gave frequent performances.

Another community center in this time period was the Old Tunnel Meeting House, which remained on the Common (opposite Whiting Street) from 1682 to 1827. No community center presently exists in the City for the broad purposes these organizations served.

Outdoor recreation interest grew as Lynn changed from an agricultural community to a manufacturing city. With the division of common lands and subsequent development, open space began to be consumed. This began to generate interest in the preservation of open space in the mid-1800s.

The Park Act of 1882 and Lynn's acceptance of the statute providing for a Board of Park Commissioners in 1888 marked the turning point in the City as far as park land is concerned. The Act was formally adopted by the City in 1890. Since then, more than twenty-two parks and playgrounds in addition to the Lynn Woods have been acquired.

Two of the parks – Lynn Woods and High Rock – are especially significant. High Rock was given to the "Citizens of Lynn for their enjoyment forever." The site is 275 feet above sea level, and the view has approximately a 100-mile radius. On August 17, 1858, the people of Lynn gathered on High Rock around the wooden tower to celebrate the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Huge bonfires were lit every Fourth of July during these times. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox in 1865, it is reported that Lynners celebrated at High Rock and in their enthusiasm burned the wooden observatory. The gift of land from the Hutchinsons was contingent upon the construction of a tower of Peabody granite with an observatory and a revolving arc light of red, white, and blue. The new stone tower was finally completed and dedicated on December 16, 1905.

Lynn Woods Reservation comprises over 2,000 acres of forest with ponds, streams, and hilly terrain. The area is part of a chain of granite hills extending from Quincy to Rockport. The residents who were interested in preserving the watershed of the ponds and the wild scenery of the Woods pledged \$20,000 to "aid the City of Lynn in the purchase and improvement of the land in Lynn Woods as a public park." The City Council met on July 9, 1899, and appropriated \$30,000 to carry out the provisions of the Park Act.

The land that comprises the reservation is 2,200 acres in area of which 304 are water. It was decided to retain the name of Lynn Woods, which was the name given by the settlers of Lynn. Cart paths that ran from east to west were retained, but under the terms of the deeds, roads could not be paved. Further, the deeds contain a restriction that stipulates that if the land is disposed of, it automatically reverts to the heirs of the original owners.

The Park Commission preserved the colonial names that have been attached to the different sections of the Woods. Dungeon Rock, for example, has been associated with pirate treasure. In 1852, Hiram Marble purchased some woodland including Dungeon Rock. He purchased the land after a clairvoyant told him that pirates' treasure had been buried there. He dug for 12 years finding nothing. By the end of 1863 the passage had reached 135 feet long and averaged 7 feet in height and width. Mr. Marble died at his home by the Rock.

Other historic places in Lynn Woods are:

- The Wolf Pits dug two centuries ago by the settlers to exterminate the wolves.
- Pirates Glen where pirates were supposed to have lived.
- Burrill Hill, 280 feet above sea level, and Mount Gilead, 272 feet above sea level, give excellent views of the surrounding country including the Boston skyline.

Additions to the open space and recreation system have occurred sporadically since the compilation of Lynn Woods and the dedication of Memorial Playground (Keaney), the Common, High Rock and Little River Playground (Barry and G.E.E.A.A.). From 1903 to 1922 only Kiley was added to the system. The period of greatest growth was from 1926 to 1937 when nine new facilities were added. They were Clark, Connery, Cook, Flax Pond, Frey, Gallagher, Magnolia, Stadium, and Briarcliff Lodge. Warren Street Playground was added in 1939, but it was not until after World War II that another acquisition was made.

In the five-year period from 1946 to 1951, the Park Department again began an active acquisition program by adding Filenes, Gowdy, Williams Avenue, Ames, Hood Park and Sagamore Street Playgrounds. After this period of intensive activity, the Park Department entered a period of inactivity as far as acquisitions were concerned. In the two decades since 1951 only Smith Playground was added to the system, while the Department gave up Connery for use as a Metropolitan District Commission ice skating rink.

In the early 1970's, two large parks were added as part of the construction of two new schools. Breed Park is adjacent to Breed Middle School and included two baseball fields, two softball fields as well as basketball and tennis courts. Lynn Tech Field (also known as Neptune Blvd.

Park) is adjacent to Lynn Vocational and Technical High School and included football and soccer fields, a baseball field a softball field, tennis courts and a large children's play area with picnic tables and benches.

In the late 1970's began a period of park and playground grants from the State. Around 1977 the City received a grant from DCS to complete improvements at several parks and playgrounds including Ames, Flax, High Rock, Hood (or Holyoke), Clark St. and Warren St. This funding came from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and required a 50% match using City funds. Improvements included new children's play equipment, new basketball and tennis courts, site amenities, plantings, etc.

Following that grant, Land and Water Conservation Fund monies were used to rehabilitate Frey and Gallagher Parks, Smith and Williams Playgrounds, Keaney and Kiley Parks. All of these improvements were designed to satisfy the growing demand for active recreation with minor emphasis on improving passive recreation elements. The improvements included new basketball and tennis courts, new play equipment with picnic tables and benches, new plantings, new ballfields with fencing, drainage, irrigation and, in some cases, lighting. The City even built a new bathhouse at Flax Pond Park for seasonal beach goers of that era. Gowdy Park was one location where only City monies were used to regrade and rehabilitate two baseball fields.

In the mid-1980's the City also turned its attention to two of the most valuable resources within Lynn, the waterfront and Lynn Woods. With substantial assistance from the State, the City acquired and reclaimed a large area along the waterfront and proceeded to complete a State park, and City owned marina and worked with a developer to construct two large buildings with retail commercial space and residential units. The boardwalk installed along the ocean side of this development was a model to be used and required for all future waterfront projects.

Lynn Woods Reservation is a large (2,200 acres) open space that was originally organized in the late 1800's for park and water board purposes. By the mid twentieth century responsible users were less inclined to visit the woods as many illegal activities occurred there such as burning and abandoning stolen cars along its secluded gravel roads. Many residents recognized the value of this large, undeveloped urban forest and were hoping that the City would direct a new effort to "reclaim the Woods" for the secure and enjoyable uses that marked most of its history.

The answer to that request came in the form of a new State program administered by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) and aimed at restoring some of Massachusetts's most valuable, historic recreational sites. The Olmsted Historic Park Program targeted many of the parks completed by the famous landscape architect or his firm. Lynn had a connection with Olmsted at both High Rock Park and Lynn Woods Reservation. The plan under the state's program was to complete an historic study, an archeological study, a field

survey and a Master Plan at each site before designing any restoration plans. High Rock will be addressed later but for Lynn Woods Reservation as the only large urban forest of all the Olmsted sites, this meant understanding how the City residents want to use the site and organizing a well thought out plan before proceeding. The first order of business was to secure the perimeter of the Reservation, not an easy task. Strategic gates, guard rails and placement of large boulders were designed on a plan and later installed to limit vehicle access for maintenance and emergency purposes. The Master Plan process continued with a series of open meetings utilized to determine public consensus concerning the future of Lynn Woods Reservation. A few years earlier residents organized the Friends of Lynn Woods. That group became very active in the planning process as well as organizing several volunteer clean ups with the City's assistance. The derelict cars and debris were slowly being removed.

Next the City, with initial assistance from the State, hired a Park Ranger to work out of the park house at the Pennybrook Road entrance. He became immediately involved in speeding up the clean-up process as well as organizing public events, walking tours, educational programs and sporting events. Meanwhile, the Master Plan process and meetings continued.

The State had hired the well-known landscape architectural firm from New York, Kelly and Varnell, to work on the Master Plan and provide various concept plans from one extreme (return the Woods to its natural state by eliminating the golf course) to the other (develop parts of the Woods into new housing or an equestrian center). The City proactively participated in this process organizing meetings, sponsoring events and bidding and completing initial projects such as the restoration of the Rose Garden, adding new lighting at the Pennybrook Road and Great Woods Road entrances and partial rehabilitation of the historic Park house. All during this time, the Friends of Lynn Woods were actively participating in as well as organizing groups to complete many of the improvements.

The final Master Plan document was completed by the City with assistance from the DEM. It is a blend of the two extreme options although it is clearly much closer to the vision of keeping Lynn Woods Reservation in its natural state. The golf course remains but expansion is not recommended. Approved improvements and activities are clearly listed on the large Master Plan drawing and development is not one of them. A majority of the City residents made their intentions obvious; they want the Woods to remain an open urban forest where residents can retreat from pressures of daily life and enjoy its natural, wild condition. That direction has continued to this day as the City, with the State's assistance, is working to record a formal preservation restriction over the Woods including all the land in Saugus and Lynnfield.

High Rock Park, now more appropriately known as High Rock Reservation, also benefitted from the DEM Olmsted Parks Program. That Master Plan process included the significant determination that the park, although near to downtown Lynn, was too difficult to find as

accessed from a small cul-de-sac off a road in the Highlands. The City recognized the need to increase the size of the park down to Essex Street, a major east-west thoroughfare in Lynn, and proceeded to acquire open and improved lots that increased the park's size over the next several years. The State supported these activities with additional grants from the Urban Self-Help Program, now known as Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC). That program and the current PARC Program were utilized to allow the City in combination with their more limited funds to construct site improvements that included all of the proposed Master Plan designs. The original upper area was transformed from a narrow entrance between stone pillars and into a small parking lot behind a stone wall to an open vista with circular vehicle access and accessible chip stone walkways up to the base of High Rock Tower. The central area of the park where the historic Stone Cottage is situated also had a new turnaround with similar walkways installed. The base of the reservation was expanded to calm the heavy traffic on Essex Street and new granite stairs and steel rails were installed to allow access over the entire reservation and carry walkers, runners, etc. from the downtown area up to the tower where the views of Lynn Harbor, the Atlantic Ocean, Boston Harbor and the skyline are magnificent.

High Rock Tower, built in 1905, was restored with the help of a Massachusetts Historical Commission grant in 1998 and a new astronomical observatory replacing the original observatory which had been vandalized and removed was added soon thereafter. The relatively new observatory is still a popular destination during warmer weather when it is open to the public one or two evenings a month.

High Rock Reservation and Lynn Woods Reservation are two of the most successful park projects that began in the 1980's and are still undergoing improvement projects to the present day. But the City also completed several other active recreation projects during this time period. Barry Park and Cook Street Playground received Urban Self-Help funding in the mid-1980's for complete renovations to each park. Barry Park added play equipment, picnic tables, benches, basketball and tennis court rehabilitation, new softball and baseball fields, plantings, site grading, drainage and field irrigation. Cook Street improvements included new basketball and tennis courts, new children's play equipment, benches and picnic tables and plantings. Other completed projects included Frey Park lighting; Sagamore Playground play equipment, walks, picnic tables and plantings; Henry Avenue Playground new courts, play equipment and related amenities; and Hood Park new storage building (restroom facilities, concessions and storage) and new soccer fields.

One other site where long-term improvements began in the 1980's was Lynn Common. In 1981 and 1982, the City installed underground irrigation, planted trees and flower beds and repaired the existing historic cast iron fence and rail. In 1985, the City received a City and Town Commons Grant and proceeded to replace the electric fountain which had been installed in the 1890's but had not been used since the 1960's. The design process was complicated because the

City wished to replicate the colored lights and water jets from the old stone fountain and the State wanted a more formal cast iron structure that might frequently be seen in a City Common. The final solution responded to both interests. A decorative cast iron fountain with two large bowls was installed. Around the base of that structure, the City constructed a circular pit with a ring of water jets and water-proof colored lights. The entire system was controlled by a computer. On normal days in warm weather water would fill the bowls and spill over to the drains in the base. On special occasions, the large pump would push water out of the ring of jets to various vertical levels. The colored lights at the base could be sequenced and changed to put on quite a show. There were some improvements to the bandstand, comfort station, benches and tree plantings completed as well.

There were no other major improvements to the Common until 2013 and 2014 when the City received a Gateway Parks Grant to restore the Frederick Douglass Bandstand, including an exterior lift to make the platform accessible and all new circular steel benches to replace the old wood and concrete benches around the Bandstand. Following that grant, the City received a PARC grant for the Small Common. In 2016 the Small Common will receive new walks, some with curbs, new benches, tree plantings, repair to the cast iron fence and a prototype decorative electric pole and lights which, if successful, will be used throughout the Common as funds become available.

The last decade of the twentieth century marked a period where several parks received new play equipment and two parks received Urban Self Help Grants not including the ongoing changes to High Rock Reservation. In 1992 the City began a complete renovation to the ballfields at Breed Park, also known as the Bowser Complex. The entire site was regraded with new loam and seed, new drainage, new fencing, new infields, benches, etc. More importantly all new lighting was installed to meet the demand for extended use of the fields. In 1996 Manning Bowl received a new track surface and new comfort station. Other parks that received new children's play equipment and related amenities were Ames Playground, Clark Street Playground, Barry Park, Frey Park, Keaney Park, Gallagher Park, Kiley Park, Magnolia Park, Lynn Woods Playground, Northern Avenue Playground and Warren Street Playground. Lynn Water/Sewer Commission added new children's play equipment to Hood Park as well as field repair when they installed new utilities across the field.

The twenty-first century brought more changes and improvements to the Lynn parks. The largest project, the new Manning Field, was completed in 2006. Prior to that, engineers determined that Manning Bowl, which was built in the 1930's, had serious structural deficiencies that could only be repaired and brought up to code at costs exceeding the price of a new stadium. Following the difficult decision to replace the Bowl, designers provided a new all-purpose turf field with surrounding synthetic track and field events and a stadium holding 4,000 spectators and an associated building with amenities and public and user parking. The new field requires

much less maintenance and allows increased use for football, soccer and lacrosse games and practices.

Finally, additional park improvements leading up to this Revised Open Space and Recreation Plan are listed below in chronological order.

- Gowdy Park – new tennis, basketball and street hockey courts.
- Keaney Park – new little league field and building, new tennis courts, relocated baseball field and field lighting – PARC Grant
- Fraser Field – field improvements, new turf infield, new children’s play equipment, additional lighting, new accessibility improvements.
- Henry Ave. Playground – new children’s play equipment (partially purchased with donations, installed with volunteers), rehabilitation of the basketball court, removal of the tennis court and replacement with loam and seed for a soccer area.
- Neptune Boulevard Park (also known as McManus Field or Lee Field or Lynn Tech Park) – new children’s play equipment, new splash pad, new picnic tables and benches, new plantings, relocation and rehabilitation of baseball, softball, soccer and football fields with new irrigation – PARC Grant.
- Kiley Park – new splash pad plus field and play equipment improvements, plantings – DCS Grant.
- Parks receiving bond monies in 2015 for various improvements – Gallagher Park, Frey Park, Magnolia Park, Clark St. Playground, Sagamore St. Playground, Cook St. Playground, Breed Park and Lynn Woods Reservation.

Please see the Action Plan (Section 9) for new park improvements to be completed.

In the last several years the Department of Community Development and the Park Department, as part of the Department of Public Works, have begun a major improvement program. New facilities with new ball fields, new play equipment, benches, basketball and tennis courts and including lighting, irrigation, drainage improvements, etc. have been added to many of the parks. This has made the parks more attractive and increased the recreation opportunities available to the residents of the City.

C. POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

While the population of Lynn has fluctuated somewhat between 2000 and the 2010 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), the cultural mix was altered by a substantial increase in minority residents. According to the U.S. Census, the total population in Lynn increased by 1,207 people between 2000 and 2010, from 89,122 to 90,329 people. Lynn’s population is just about what it was at the time of the 1970 Census, 90,294 people, after the population decreased

to 78,471 in 1980. With a total land area of 10.81 square miles (the total area including water bodies is 13.50 square miles); the population density of the City is 8,356.06 people per square mile. More recent estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) indicate that the population has increased by 1%, or 960 residents, since 2010.

Of the total population, White residents still represent the majority; however, the group experienced a decline in population during the ten-year census cycle. The White segment of the total population decreased from 60,320 in 2000 to 42,969 in 2010 to 39,774 in 2014, a decrease of 34%. These numbers should be viewed to reflect the trends in population shifts rather than specific numbers, due to the different ways in which individuals may characterize their race.

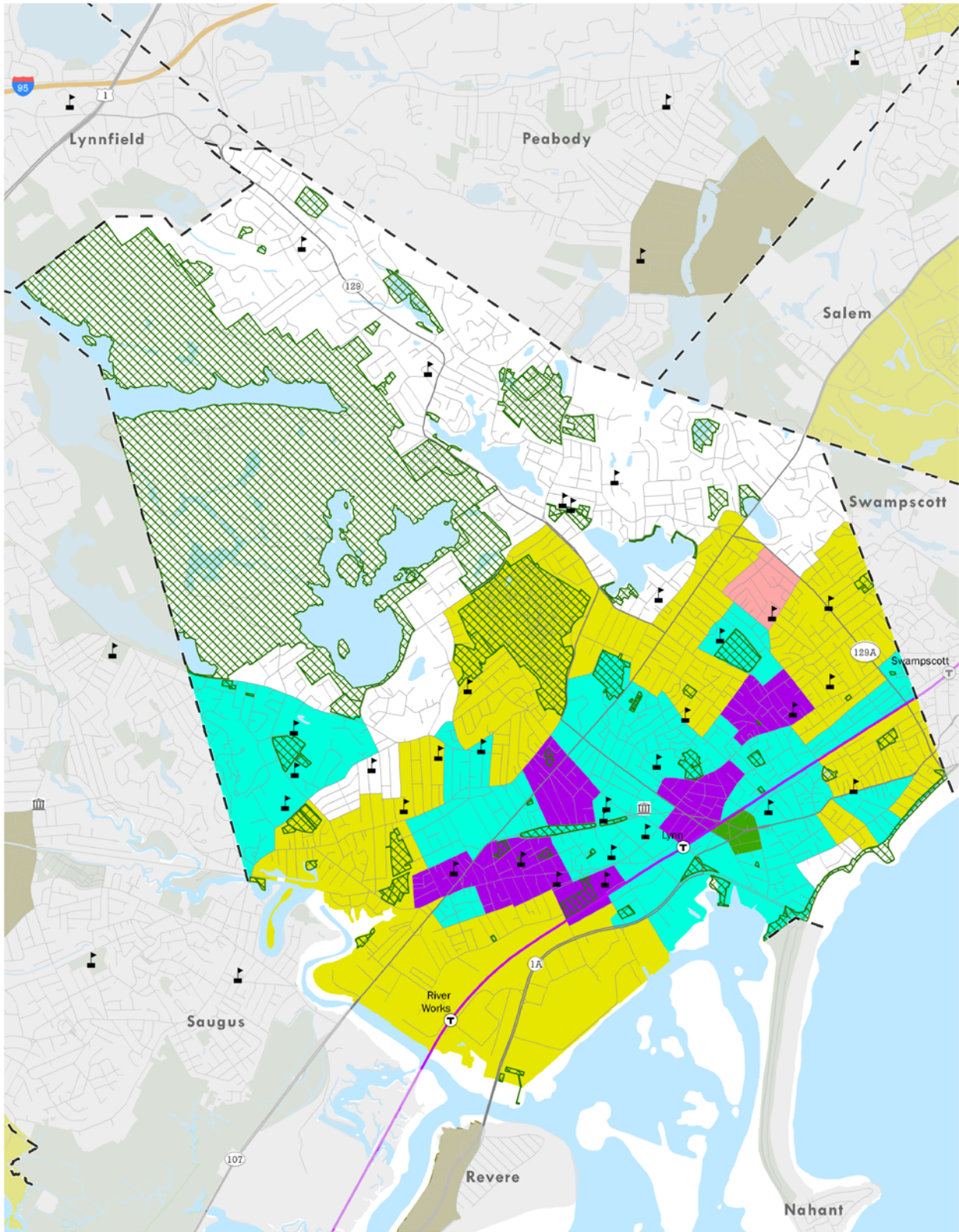
Lynn is racially and ethnically diverse, and residents of Lynn come from all over the world and speak many languages. According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-year estimates, Residents of color make up 56% of Lynn's total population. Residents of color in Lynn as a whole include those who identified their race as Black or African American alone (11.2%), American Indian or Alaska Native alone (0.2%), Asian alone (7.6%), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.1%), or Two or More Races (5.3%). It also includes those who identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino (34.2%). Residents who identified as white alone and not Hispanic or Latino make up 44% of the population.

There was a significant shift in the City's population over the last twenty years. The group which experienced the greatest increase in population, when viewed in terms of percent of the total population, was those of Hispanic or Latino origin. The Hispanic population increased from 16,393 in 2000 to 29,013 in 2000 and to 31,266 in 2014, representing an increase of 14,873 people in 15 years, or nearly a two-fold increase. This makes the Hispanic community the largest minority group in the City of Lynn.

In Massachusetts, a community is recognized as an Environmental Justice (EJ) community if it contains a block group whose annual median household income is equal to or less than 65% of the statewide median, 25% or more of the residents identify as minority, or 25% or more of households have no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well. Over three quarters of Lynn's 72 block groups are considered EJ communities. Block groups in the city meet all three of the EJ criteria related to income, minority populations, and English-language isolation. Over 80% of Lynn's population is within an EJ block group (see Figure 2: Environmental Justice). Environmental Justice communities often experience a disproportionate share of environmental burdens such as pollutants and contaminated lands. At the same time, these communities often lack environmental assets in their neighborhoods such as parks and green space.

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 2: Environmental Justice



Populations meeting Environmental Justice criterion

- English Proficiency
- Income
- Minority Population
- Income and English Proficiency
- Minority Population and English Proficiency
- Income and Minority Population
- Income, Minority Population and English Proficiency

- Lynn Open Space / Recreation
- Surrounding Open Space
- Municipal Boundary
- Schools
- City Hall
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Commuter Rail Line

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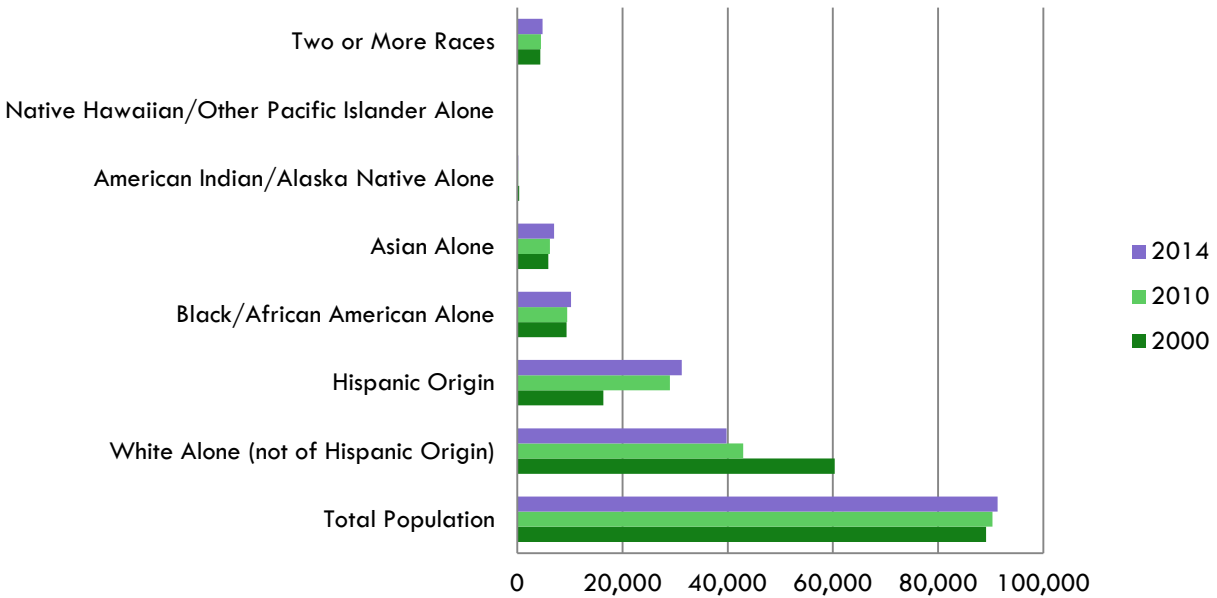
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March, 2016



Population Distribution by Race

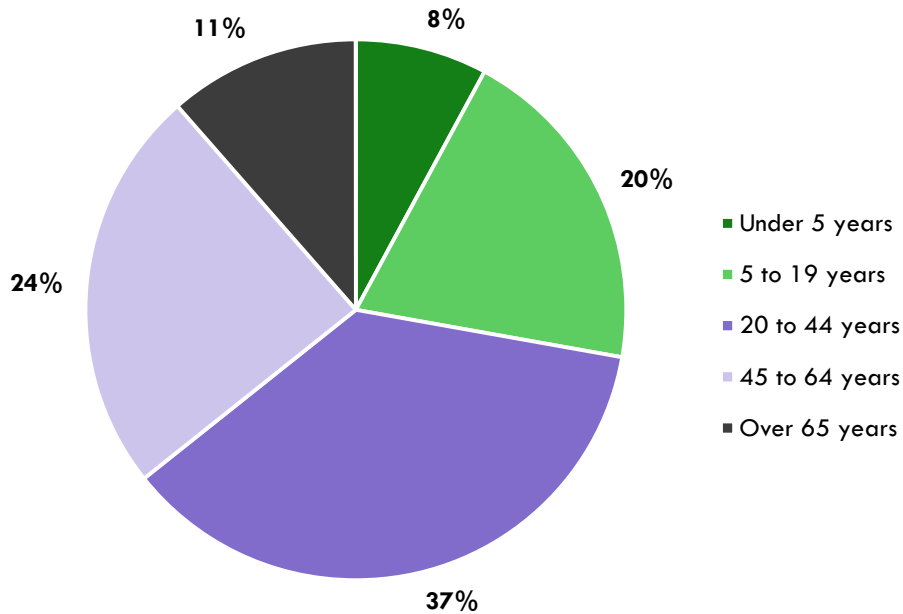


Over 40% of Lynn's population was born outside Massachusetts, according to ACS 5-year estimates for 2010-2014. About 8% of Lynn residents were born in the United States, but in a different state. Over one-third of Lynn's residents were born outside the United States and hail from many regions of the world, particularly Central America, the Caribbean, Asia, and Europe. The top places of origin for Lynn residents born outside the United States include the Dominican Republic (7.8% of total population), Guatemala (5.0%), Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas, or born abroad to American parents (2.7%), Cambodia (2.2%), El Salvador (2.0%), Haiti (1.2%), Honduras (0.9%), Mexico (0.9%), Nigeria (0.7%), Russia (0.6%), Greece (0.6%), Vietnam (0.6%), and Brazil (0.6%).

About 47% of Lynn residents speak a language other than English at home, with 30% speaking Spanish or Spanish Creole. Almost a quarter of Lynn residents do not speak English very well, and may struggle to interpret information distributed only in English.

Female residents constitute a slightly higher percentage of Lynn's population at 52%, compared to 48% for male residents. Youth under the age of 18 make up 25% of Lynn's population, including children under age 5 which make almost 8% of the city's population, and seniors age 65 and older make up about 11% of the population. In comparison, youth under 18 make up 21% of the Massachusetts population, children under 5 make up less than 6%, and seniors 65+ make up about 15%. The following chart shows the age breakdown for the City, according to the 2010 – 2014 American Community Survey.

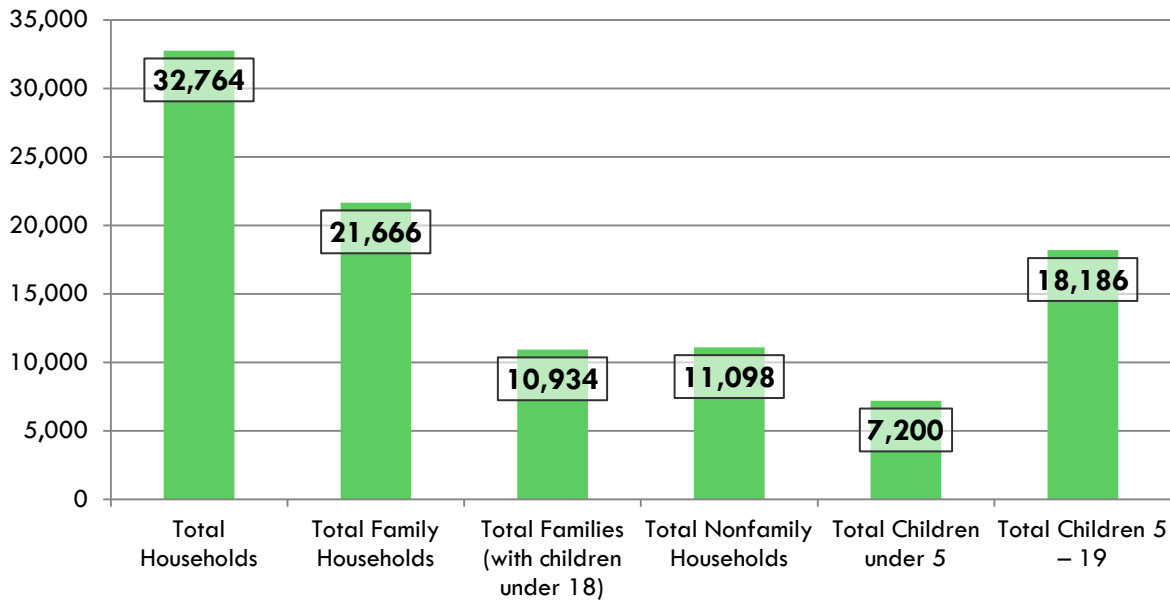
Population Distribution by Age



Compared to Massachusetts as a whole, Lynn faces more severe economic challenges. The median household income in Lynn, \$47,195, is about two-thirds that of the statewide median, \$67,846, according to the 2014 ACS 5-year estimates. Further, while 11.6% of Massachusetts residents are living below the poverty line, this number jumps to 20.9% in the City of Lynn. Often correlated with income, educational attainment in Lynn is lower than that of the state. In Massachusetts as a whole, 40% residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher. This number is less than half that in Lynn, where only 19.3% of residents have a Bachelor's degree or higher.

The chart below shows the number of families and households in the City, according to the 2010 – 2014 American Community Survey.

Household and Family Distribution



There are 32,764 total households in the City of Lynn and 34,998 total housing units, according to ACS 2014 5-year estimates. Just over 34% of housing units are single-family detached homes, 17.3% consist of two-family homes, 17.4% are three or four units, and 17% are 20 or more units. There are smaller percentages of single-family attached homes (3.2%), buildings with five to nine units (5.5%), and buildings with ten to 19 units (5.1%). Compared to Massachusetts as a whole, the housing units are older. While 34.3% of homes in the Commonwealth were built in 1939 or older, this number climbs to 65.2% in the City of Lynn.

The breakdown of housing tenure is very different in Lynn compared to the state as a whole. About 54% of housing units are renter-occupied, compared to 37.7% in Massachusetts. The median gross rent in the city is \$987. The median value of homes in Lynn is \$251,000, compared to \$329,900 throughout the state. A very high percentage of Lynn households are cost burdened, meaning that more than 30% of the household's income goes toward housing-related expenses. Almost 50% of Lynn households are cost burdened, compared to 38.6% of Massachusetts households. This means that almost half of the city's population may have difficulty affording other necessities, such as food, clothing, medical care, and transportation.

About a quarter of Lynn's population holds management, business, science, and arts occupations (24.4%), another quarter holds sales and offices occupations (24.4%), and just under a third hold services occupations (28.3%). Less work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (13.7%) and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (9.2%). Educational services, health care, and social assistance is the dominant industry employing

Lynn's residents (25.7%), with retail (13.4%) following. Of the population 16 years of age and older, about 60% are in employed within the labor force.

The proximity of Lynn to economic opportunities available in the City of Boston, along with the decline in the number of traditionally available manufacturing jobs from large employers such as General Electric, has contributed to Lynn's transformation from a primarily industrialized economic base into one which can be partially characterized as a bedroom community, relying on a service based economy. Efforts to stabilize the local economy include a program sponsored by the Lynn Economic Development Industrial Corporation (EDIC) to fund small business loans, and an aggressive business-school partnership initiative, and job training programs run by North Shore Employment, the local Jobs Training Partnership Act Agency.

D. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Patterns and Trends

The City of Lynn was founded in 1629 by a small group of people as a farming community. The City maintained its rural character for nearly two centuries, until the extraordinary growth of the shoe manufacturing industry in the nineteenth century. Displaying unprecedented growth, Lynn became the largest shoe manufacturing city in the world by the turn of the twentieth century. Although industrial development in Lynn centered on shoe manufacturing, another major industry also took root. Initially founded as the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, it later became known as the General Electric Company. As housing spread out into the countryside to support these two major employers, the City of Lynn took on a scattered appearance. Housing sprang up around the remaining arable land still being worked by farmers and the "difficulty to develop", hilly outcroppings.

Today the City of Lynn is among the most densely settled communities on the North Shore with a population in excess of 8,000 persons per square mile. To fully understand the spatial distribution of the population within the City in relation to open space resources, the City should be examined at the neighborhood level.

The two highest density residential areas are located adjacent to the central business district in East Lynn (see Figure 3: Land Use). These two areas, located near the Lynn Common and at the western end of Lynn Beach, contain older single and multi-family framed dwellings. Another area in East Lynn bounded by the Waterfront to the East and Broad Street to the North consists of single family structures with limited commercial uses on the street level.

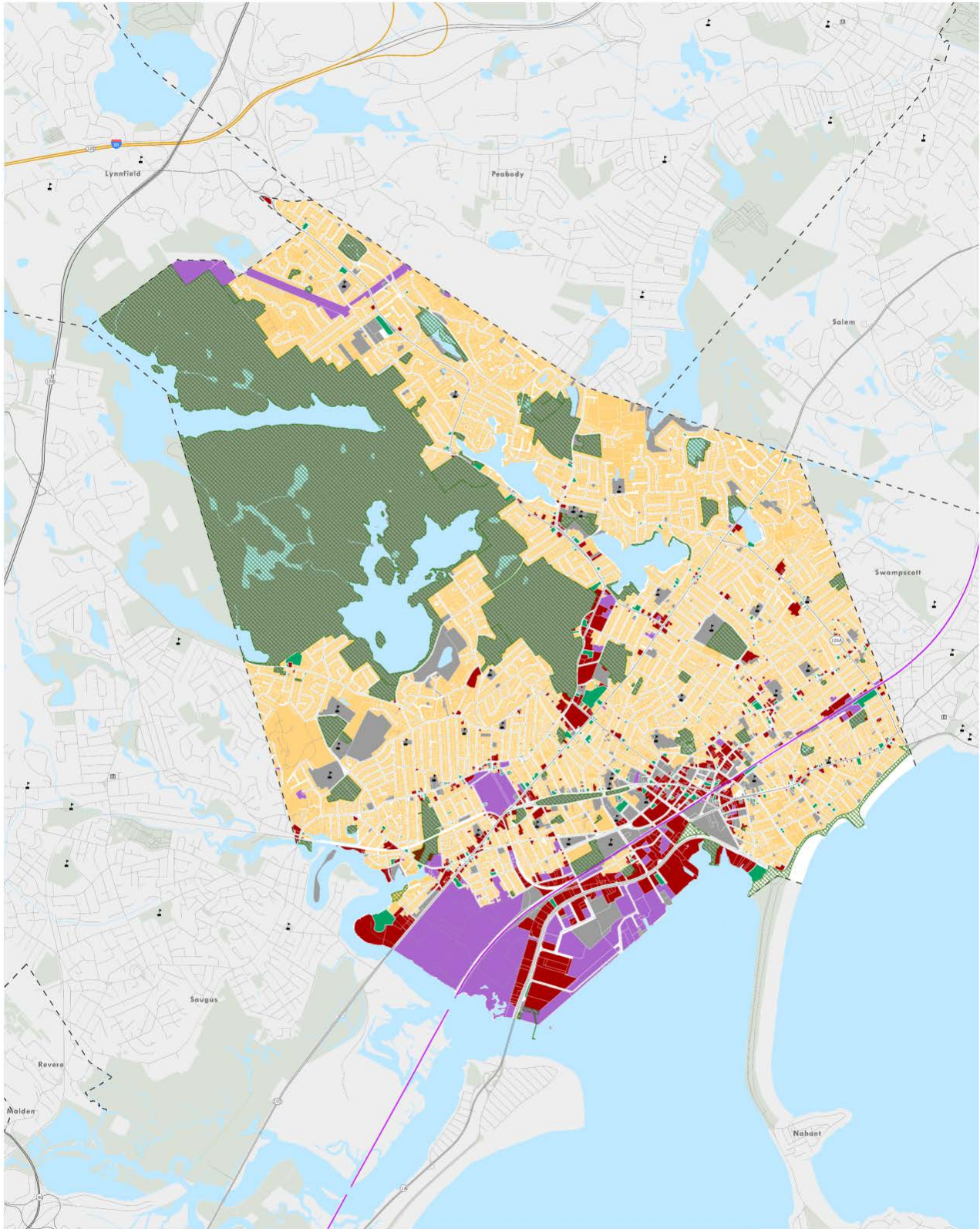
In West Lynn a dramatic contrast exists between the southern and northern sections of this area in terms of housing densities and available open space. The southern part of West Lynn is

Lynn, MA

Open Space and Recreation Plan

2016 Update

Figure 3: Land Use



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --- Municipal Boundary 🏫 Schools 🏛️ City Hall 🚉 Commuter Rail Stations 🚊 Commuter Rail Line 🌳 Lynn Open Space / Recreation 🌿 Surrounding Open Space | <p>Land Use Codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🏠 Multiple Use 🏡 Residential 🏢 Commercial 🏭 Industrial 🏠 Exempt |
|---|--|

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Data Sources:
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 Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

March, 2016

0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Miles



distinguished by multi-family structures with mixed commercial uses on primary traffic routes. This area can be generally considered transitional in terms of housing marketability with vacant sites and abandoned structures influencing the stability of many sections of the neighborhood.

The northern part of West Lynn is characterized by a stable housing market at some of the lowest densities within the community. This area contains the largest tracts of inland open space and water resources in Lynn. This section of Lynn with its hilly terrain escaped development pressures and led to the establishment of large open space tracts including Lynn Woods.

The commercial waterfront of Lynn, located northwest of the Nahant Peninsula, experienced a brief period of success in the eighteenth century despite a shallow harbor entrance. Shipbuilding, lumber yards and general shipping of goods dominated the use of this site until the early twentieth century. Today the Lynn Industrial Waterfront is recognized by the State of Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management as a Designated Port Area (DPA). The former site of the furthest seaward reaches of the Lynn marshes, this port area is completely bulkheaded and supports industrial and commercial land uses.

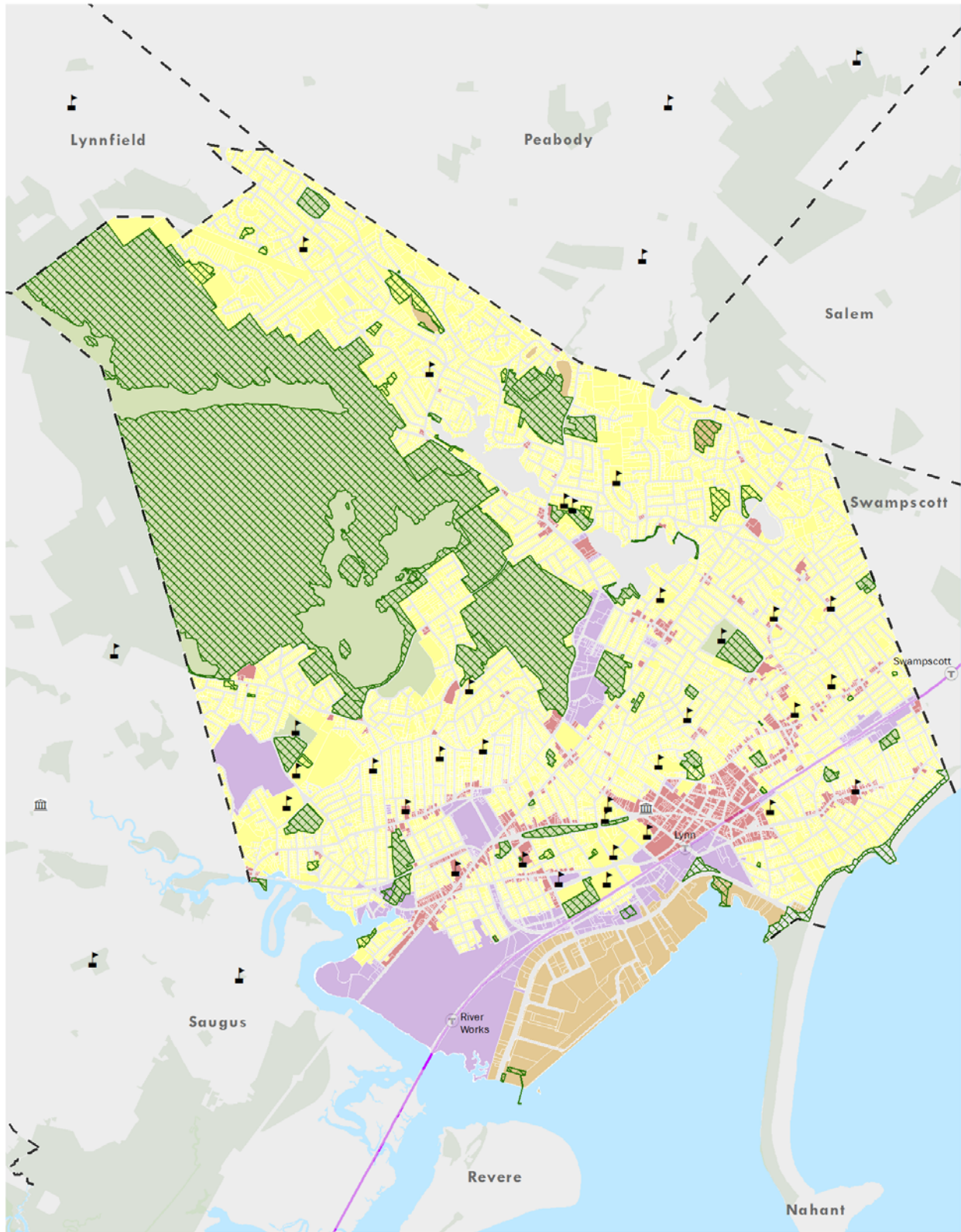
Most of Lynn is built out and densely populated. Furthermore, the trend is to develop the remaining open area in the City, predominantly in the North, into new housing. The ecological impact of new development should be lessened because of the existing density and the new rules and regulations relating to any new development projects.

The City of Lynn is divided into 18 zoning districts (see Figure 4: Zoning). The five residential districts include Single Residence Districts (R1), General Residence Districts (R2), Apartment House Districts Class 1 (R3), Apartment House Districts Class 2 (R4), and a High Rise Building District (R-5). The four business districts include a Business District Class 3 (B-3), Business Districts (B), a Boston Street Business District (BSBD), and a Central Business District (CBD). There are two industrial districts, a Light Industrial District (LI) and a Heavy Industrial District (HI). Lynn has four waterfront districts: Waterfront Zone 1 District (WF1), Waterfront Zone 1A District (WF1A), Waterfront 2 District (WF2), and Waterfront Zone 3 District (WF3). In addition, the city also has a Washington Street District (WS), Sagamore Hill Corridor Overlay (SHCO), Designated Port Area (DPA), and Tidelands Overlay (TO).

Lynn is experiencing a resurgence in planning and development to identify the areas of the City most suited for population growth due to their proximity to existing infrastructure and services. In 2015, the City made amendments to its zoning ordinance that help to promote concentrated residential and commercial growth. Amongst the numerous zoning changes made, the City added both Mixed Use Street Level and Mixed Use Multi Level as residential uses, buildings that have a street-floor level that is devoted to nonresidential uses with all or most of the floors above it devoted to residential use. As it relates to waterfront redevelopment, a significant zoning change

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 4: Zoning



- Municipal Boundary
- Schools
- City Hall
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Commuter Rail Line
- Surrounding Open Space
- Lynn Open Space / Recreation
- Zoning (Based on 2013 Assessor Data)**
- Residential
- Business
- Industrial
- Open Space
- Water Front
- Roads

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July, 2016

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



involves the permitting of multi-family residential high rises in the WF1, WF1A, WF2, WF3, WS, and SHCO Districts as long as at least 75% of the first floor of all buildings on primary streets, such as Route 1A/Lynnway, are dedicated to retail uses.

To build on these zoning changes, the City applied for and received a \$25,000 state grant in December 2015 from the Planning Assistance Toward Housing (PATH) program to help create three Chapter 40R Smart Growth Districts. Such districts facilitate the planning for and construction of dense residential or mixed-use development near existing infrastructure, specifically public transportation. By increasing the amount of land zoned for dense housing, Chapter 40R helps provide more housing at a decreased cost while also reducing the amount of sprawl associated with low-density development. Lynn's City Council is targeting the waterfront, downtown, and Boston Street corridor for 40R Districts.

The waterfront area of Lynn, currently an underutilized industrial site, is specifically being targeted for revitalization. Lynn's Waterfront Master Plan, completed in 2007 by Sasaki Associates of Watertown, MA, targets a 305 acre site beginning at the General Edwards Bridge, extending north to the intersection of the Lynnway and Market Street and east along the inner harbor shoreline to the Nahant rotary. The City is still looking to assess how this exceptional site of contiguous parcels can be best utilized to incorporate new, primarily mixed-use, development along with open space that provides access to the waterfront and beautiful views of Boston. One of the elements proposed in the Sasaki plan is a signature park where downtown Lynn meets the waterfront.

In spring 2016, a local developer from Swampscott purchased 65 acres of land from General Electric Co. near the River Works station in Lynn. This private station along the Commuter Rail Newburyport-Rockport Line is only for GE employees, making it the only station of its kind in the MBTA system dedicated to a single employer. The developer is pressing the MBTA to open the station to the public and is proposing a half-billion dollar complex of 1,250 apartments to accompany it. It is unclear at this time whether the MBTA would be willing to pay to construct a new station, the result of which will likely determine whether the proposed development can become a reality.

Other notable development projects include the construction of a Market Basket grocery store at the corner of Western Avenue and Federal Street as well as a major plan for the Beacon Chevrolet site along the waterfront. Demolition is currently underway at the Market Basket site, formerly the GE Factory of the Future property. This project that became possible after the City Council voted to change the zoning for the former GE Gear Plant site. The Beacon Chevrolet site, a prime piece of waterfront property, is seen as an untapped resource in the City that has been standing vacant for decades. Its redevelopment plan involves the creation of multi-level

mixed residential and commercial development and would help meet both the city and state's vision for the Lynn waterfront.

While parks and cemeteries do not have their own designated zoning district, they are marked as "Parks and Cemeteries" on the City of Lynn's Zoning Map. Public parks and open space are permitted in all zoning districts, with the exception of the DPA and TO. Much of the waterfront districts between the Lynnway and Lynn Harbor are considered part of the Tidelands Overlay District. According to the City of Lynn's Zoning Ordinance, within this district, "...non-water dependent uses of private tenancy are not permitted on the ground floor of buildings within 100 feet of the high water mark." In particular, in WF2, multi-family residential and high rise uses are only permitted above the second floor.

Section 20 of Lynn's Zoning Ordinance establishes a Floodplain/Watershed Protection District that includes all special flood hazard areas within the City of Lynn designated as Zones A, AE, AO and VE on the Essex County Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The purpose of this district is to protect people and property from the hazards of flood inundation, allow the natural flow patterns of watercourses to continue throughout the city, protect and preserve the water table and groundwater recharge areas within the city, and comply with both the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

Infrastructure

Transportation System

The existing roadway circulation system within the central business district is a complex web of small squares and avenues. Pedestrian and traffic circulation is inhibited by congestion and lack of sufficient off-street parking. Pedestrian movement within the downtown is further frustrated by major arteries and rail links.

Commercial land uses along the Lynnway limit the availability of pedestrian access to the waterfront. However, the pedestrian overpass between the North Shore Community College site and the Heritage State Park provides needed, safe access to the harbor. Although Lynn Shore Drive is a very busy route, there are several crossing areas that allow pedestrian access to Lynn Beach and King's Beach.

Lynn is not a major commercial employer as it once was. Traffic during peak volume periods travels through the City toward other destinations. Primary traffic routes that have a definitive impact on the nature of land use and traffic patterns within Lynn include regional highway routes. Route 1A, Route 107 and Route 129 are major elements of the North Shore traffic

movement system. The regional location of Lynn within the Boston Metropolitan Area has the greatest influence on automotive traffic flow.

Major thoroughfares in Lynn are predominantly through congested neighborhoods; this feature makes travel more difficult across the City by either automobile, commercial vehicles, or public transportation.

Water Supply System

The primary drinking water supply and watershed recharge area for the City of Lynn is located within protected areas of Lynn Woods. Walden Pond, Breeds Pond, and Birch Pond are three of Lynn's four reservoirs and consist of over 500 acres and 3,900 Mgal (million gallons) of surface water storage, protected by over 1,800 acres of wooded reservation. Hawkes Pond (65 acres, 309 Mgal) is also part of the Lynn water supply but is located outside of Lynn in Lynnfield and Saugus. Together, these four reservoirs and a small treated-water, low-service reservoir have a usable storage capacity of approximately 3,940 Mgal.²

Recreational activities are permitted within the reservation; however, these activities are passive or environmentally oriented. The Gannon Municipal Golf Course, Lynn Woods, playgrounds, and hiking trails are the major active use areas within the Reservation. Water quality is excellent since access to the reservoirs is not permitted and the surrounding activities do not pose a threat to the environment.

The drinking water supply system in Lynn Woods is fed by a pumping station on the Ipswich River that pumps directly into Walden Pond and by a gravity connection from the Saugus River that is fed into Hawkes Pond before being pumped into Walden Pond. The water from Walden Pond can then be either pumped to Breeds Pond or gravity fed to Birch Pond. Water from both Breeds Pond and Birch Pond can be pumped to the Water Treatment Plant where it is treated and conveyed to the residents of Lynn. The City can also purchase water from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA), in addition to the water it obtains from the Ipswich and Saugus Rivers.

Scattered throughout the City, there are sixteen parcels of land totaling 27.4 acres that are designated as stormwater management sites. They range from 0.05 to 7.67 acres in size.

Sewer System

The entire City of Lynn is served by a system of separate and combined sewers. A regional Wastewater Treatment Plant consists of Primary and Secondary treatment facilities that serve

² <http://pubs.usgs.gov/wri/wri02-4278/pdf/wri02-4278.pdf>

Lynn, and the towns of Saugus, Swampscott, and Nahant. The Wastewater Treatment Plant alleviates the water pollution problem by eliminating the discharge of untreated sewerage into the harbor.

Existing municipal water and wastewater treatment facilities are administered by the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission. Approximately one-fifth of the existing system consists of combined sewers, which are primarily located south of Pine Grove Cemetery and Flax Pond. Progress continues to be made to separate sanitary sewers and drain lines throughout the City.

Discharges from this system of separate and combined sewers occur in four combined outfalls and more than thirty drain outfalls into the Saugus River and Lynn Harbor. Construction of the regional wastewater treatment facility and separation of the drain and sewer lines throughout the City are eliminating combined sewers from the Lynn system. In addition, the secondary wastewater treatment facilities have significantly improved water quality such that recreational activities at the beaches and in the Harbor have increased.

Inland water quality improvements are also expected to be realized with the ongoing capital improvements to the sewage system. In particular Sluice Pond, Flax Pond and Floating Bridge Pond all have new drain line connections to Lynn Harbor, which has greatly improved water quality for each of these ponds.

SECTION IV: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

A. GEOLOGY, SOILS & TOPOGRAPHY

The sub-surface geology of Lynn is primarily characterized by bedrock of volcanic origin. The predominant underlying rock formation consists of porphyry and sienite which were formed from slowly cooling igneous intrusions. To a lesser extent the City is underlaid by sedimentary bedrock, including argillite and slate. These two primary rock types are separated by a fault line that runs east to west across the southeastern portion of Lynn. South of this fault line the rock mass consists of argillite, slate volcanic ash and sandstone, which is more typical of the Boston Basin.

As is in common in much of New England, the land area now known as Lynn was covered by the last great ice age, the Wisconsin Glaciation, during the Pleistocene Era. Surficial geology is typical of glacial deposits; stratified drift is predominant in the lowlands with rocky terrain in the surrounding uplands. Stratified drift is characterized by the sand, gravel and clay delivered by the retreating glacier with minor till overlaid in places by swamp. The rocky outcrops found in central and western Lynn reveal the underlying bedrock described above with thin spotty drift (see Figure 5: Soils and Surficial Geology).

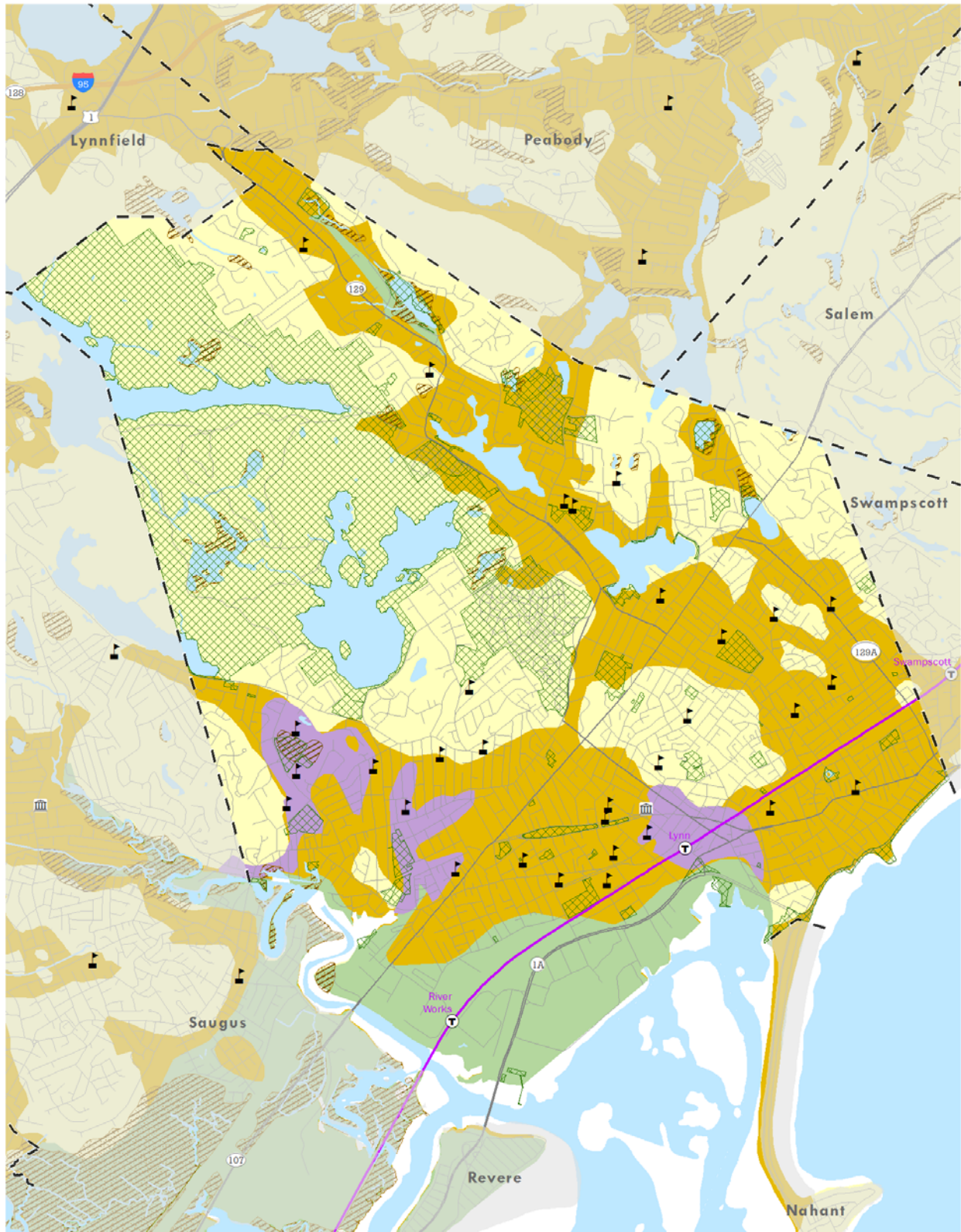
Later alterations during the Holocene period include depositional beach formations and filling of salt marsh and shallow offshore areas by man. The southern border of Lynn from the Saugus River extending northeast to the Nahant Peninsula is fill placed over salt marsh and is shallow near the shore land.

The great variety of natural landforms has both supported residential growth and contained development in other areas of the City. There are two major topographical elements impacting the urban form of Lynn. The first is the Highlands, which separates the downtown core area from both the eastern residential area and also contributes to the general division of East and West Lynn. The Highlands also forms a topographical link with the Lynn Woods area through the Pine Grove Cemetery. Within the Lynn Woods Reservation the terrain is hilly and three ponds add diversity to land form within the site. The northeastern part of the City is also developed upon an area of subtle grade changes and around a series of ponds running southerly to the Highlands area. Together with the southern edge of the Lynn Woods Reservation, the Highlands form the edge of the West Lynn residential area.

The second major topographical element is the shoreline area supporting two distinct development types. The northern shoreline area consists of single and multi-family residential uses and a beach area extending to Nahant. The southern shoreline area consists of Lynn harbor

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 5: Soils and Surficial Geology



- Surficial Geology (1:250,000)**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Lynn Open Space / Recreation
 - Surrounding Open Space
 - Schools
 - Town Hall
 - Commuter Rail Stations
 - Commuter Rail Line
 - Farmland Soils**
 - Statewide/unique importance
 - Prime Soils
 - Sand and Gravel
 - Till or Bedrock
 - Sandy Till over Sand
 - End Moraine
 - Large Sand Deposit
 - Fine-Grained Deposit
 - Floodplain Alluvium

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

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

Data Sources:
City of Lynn, MA
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)
Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), MassIT
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

July, 2016

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

and industrial uses intermixed with the State Park and residential/commercial uses as well as vacant land.

The topography within the City influences the location of recreational uses in several areas:

- * The Lynn Woods Reservation
- * The Beach and Harbor Front Area
- * The Highlands Area
- * Cedar Brook and the ponds east of the Reservation

Industrial and commercial development nodes are contained by this land form while residential uses are often accommodated within areas of severe topographical change. Topographical changes induced by the built environment also affect recreational uses. The elevated section of the Boston and Maine Railroad separates pedestrian traffic routes and forms a visual barrier between downtown structures and the Waterfront. The Lynnway, a major regional artery, also acts as a barrier between the Waterfront and residential areas.

This combination of bony soils and up and down topography has directly affected the development of the City. Lynn Woods is the largest example of the result of these contributing factors. Such open space areas throughout the City could not easily be developed because of soils and topography. Instead, they became parks and playgrounds and through the years have been “developed” to meet the recreation needs of the residents of Lynn.

B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The topographical features described above form three land use zones running across the City. The first zone in the southern part of the City supports industrial-commercial uses between the Waterfront and the railroad right of way. This area extends northerly along the Saugus River to Western Avenue and terminates on the East with stable residential areas at the beginning of Nahant Bay. The second zone begins north of the railroad and consists of mixed residential uses north to Boston Street. This area supports many neighborhood park and playground facilities and contains the Highlands residential and open space area. The third land use zone surrounds the Lynn Woods Reservation and consists of stable residential uses and the three ponds east of the Reservation. Much of the primary open space in the City is located within this general land use zone.

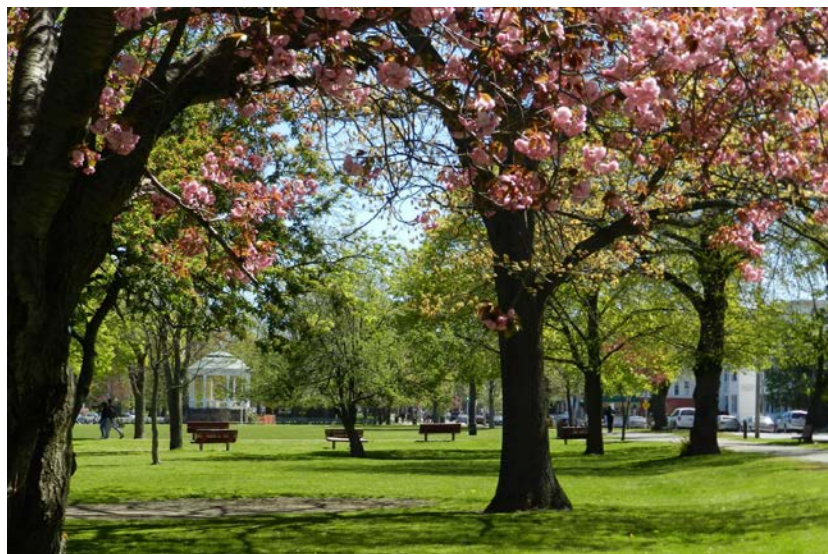
There are also several districts within the City that provide a sense of history and also contain unique natural features. The first of these areas is the Highlands. The Highlands overlooks Downtown Lynn from a promontory that also provides recreation at High Rock Reservation. The steep terrain requires unusual siting for residential uses; yet this land form helps to create a distinct residential neighborhood.

Pine Hill is another area of unique topographical features. This area is primarily a residential neighborhood; yet the change in elevation and proximity to Lynn Woods Reservation make this a distinct settlement.

A third district is located within East Lynn adjacent to the beach areas and running north to Broad Street. This cohesive residential area contains many historic dwellings and is sited near the central business district. The topography is gently sloping to the southeast providing scenic views from many locations.

Southeast of Flax Pond there exists a small historic district focused upon Maple Street. This area contains several historic manufacturing facilities and is situated between Flax and Floating Bridge Ponds along Western Avenue, the main thoroughfare bisecting Lynn.

The Lynn Common and Goldfish Pond serve as focal points for their two areas of historic urban space. The landscape character of these two historic park areas has had a strong influence upon the nature of land-use change and upon recreation activity patterns near these sites. Other areas of historical significance include the Old Burial Ground in West Lynn, the Eastern Burial Ground and the Central Square area which contains numerous historically significant commercial and industrial structures.



Lynn Common

Areas where there are abrupt topographical changes creating natural boundaries for residential districts include Birch Street and the Boston Street-Saugus River area. Within the Lynn Woods Reservation there are peaks which rise above 280 feet providing unique views and interesting terrain for hiking and walking trails.

In summary, these districts provide the framework for preservation of neighborhood history and should be considered as one means of outlining areas for revitalization activity. This is already the case with the central business district where buildings have been reconstructed for comprehensive mixed use as part of the revitalization of the Downtown.

C. WATER RESOURCES

The entire City of Lynn is located within the North Coastal Drainage Basin. The drainage area in Lynn primarily flows into the Saugus River that drains a 38 square mile region that begins with Cedar Brook in the northeastern part of the City and drains the area to the east of Lynn Woods. The brook flows through Cedar Pond, Sluice Pond, and Flax Pond before entering the Saugus River via Strawberry Brook. The Saugus River watershed presents numerous possibilities for passive recreation use including, fishing, rowing, and bird watching. A conservation easement could be utilized to protect the areas between the ponds (see Figure 6: Water Features).

Flax Pond is designated as a Great Pond within the Commonwealth (Massachusetts Water Resources Commission, 1970) and is a key water resource in the center of the community. It supports three outdoor recreation areas. Studies have determined ways to improve water quality at this site including algae and plant controls, aeration, and waterfowl nuisance management.

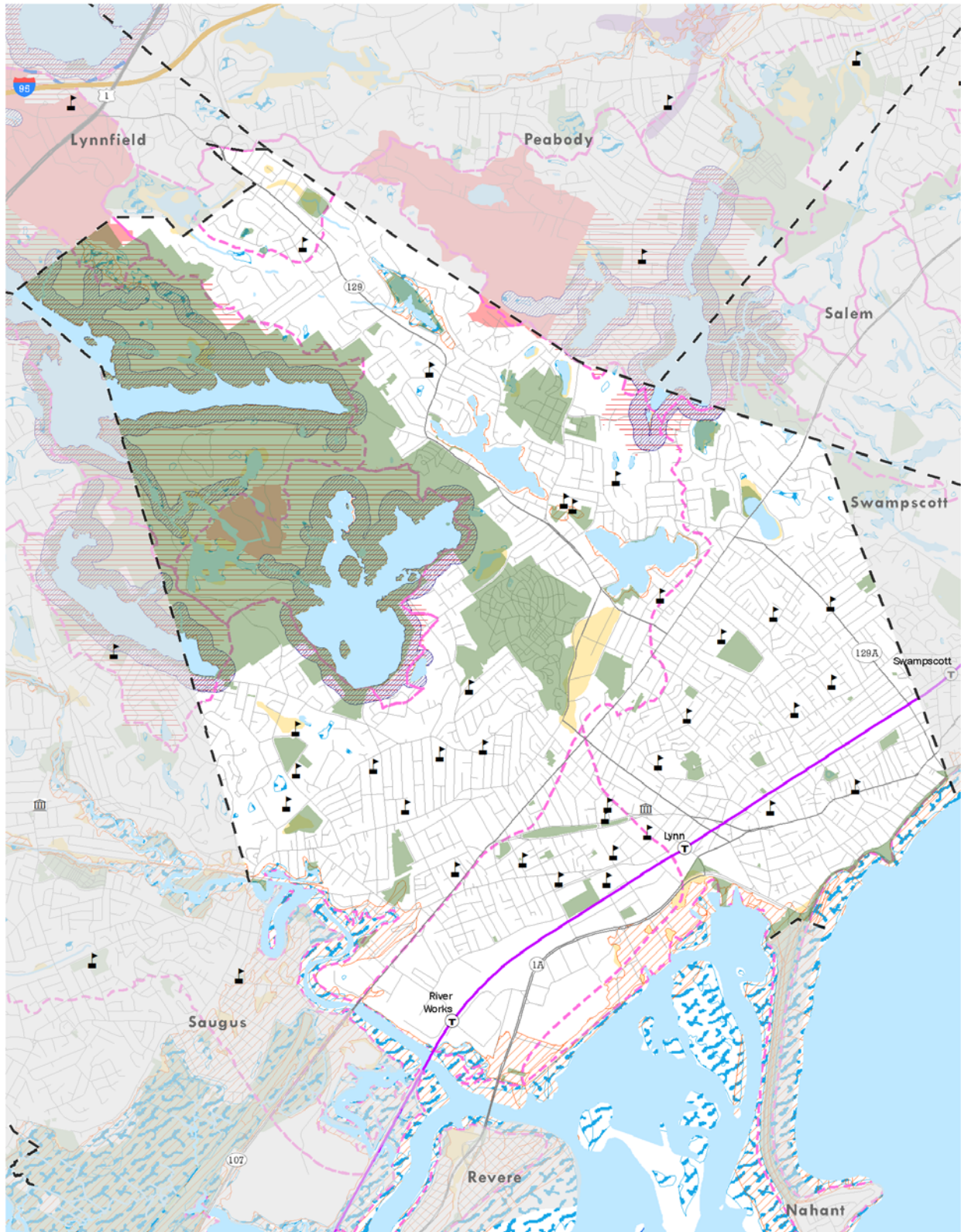
Birch Pond, Breeds Pond, and Walden Pond are reservoirs located within Lynn Woods Reservation and are used as the public drinking water supply for the City of Lynn. Passive recreation uses are encouraged within the Reservation; however, access to the reservoirs is prohibited.

Within East Lynn, there are three ponds adjacent to residential areas. These ponds will be integrated as landscape elements with revitalization programs and in several cases they will serve as a focus for neighborhood renewal.

Nearly all of these fresh water resources are within stable residential areas and there are no active industrial uses proximate to these sites. Pollution is a concern at several sites due to sewerage infiltration and wastewater runoff. Studies have been completed to identify those sites and to determine ways to eliminate the problem.

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 6: Water Resources



- Municipal Boundary
- Schools
- City Hall
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Commuter Rail Line

- Lynn Open Space / Recreation
- Watersheds
- Sub-basins
- Surface Water Protection Area
- Zone A
- Zone B
- Zone C

- Flood Zones (2014)**
- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- DEP Approved Zone II
- Wetlands
- Surrounding Open Space

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Data Sources:
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Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

March, 2016



water quality classification due to sewerage outfalls (MAPC). In order to protect the shoreline environment, conservation restrictions are one of the measures being utilized to retain coastal wetlands adjacent to active uses.

The property along the harbor contains a mixture of land uses including a public landing and launching facility and a recently completed commuter ferry terminal. Industrial and commercial uses have grown to create a barrier preventing public access to certain edges of the harbor; however, much of the waterfront still remains open and the new waterfront planning study and zoning are designed to encourage other uses.

Lynn Beach and Kings Beach on Nahant Bay are maintained by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation and are heavily patronized by local and regional users. Access to these sites northeast of the Nahant causeway is greater than at the harbor site given the pedestrian way adjacent to the shoreline. Traffic flow on the Lynnway and Lynn Shore Drive remains an obstacle to increased access. Traffic and pedestrian improvements at the Lynnway are alleviating this problem.

The Friends of Lynn and Nahant Beach is a very active organization that works in partnership with DCR to maintain the beaches over the long term. While DCR plays a significant role in beach and park maintenance, the Friends also sponsors clean-up events. The group also helps to identify where repairs are needed and sponsors event such as a summer concert series that typically draws 300-400 people.

These water resources are integral elements in the system of open space within the City. The beach areas and large pond sites are community wide and regional recreation resources and land use activities should be designed to assure maintenance of high water quality. Generally Lynn/Nahant State Beach has good water quality, but King's Beach has some water quality issues.

Inland and coastal wetlands areas are also valuable open space resources and cover about 1.3 percent of the total land area within the City. These ecologically sensitive areas are located along the Saugus River, the Waterfront and within the Lynn Woods Reservation. These wetlands serve as recharge areas for fresh water supplies and as valuable wildlife habitats in both inland and coastal locations.

There are minor hazard zones around each of the ponds and in two low wet areas within Lynn Woods. The most significant locations for flooding exist south of the Lynnway along the Waterfront at Lynn Harbor and along the entire bank of the Saugus River.

A number of waterbodies in Lynn are considered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to be impaired or threatened for one or more uses and requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). They are also known as Category 5 waters. According to MassDEP, “A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can accept and still meet the state's Water Quality Standards for public health and healthy ecosystems.”

Both Flax Pond and Floating Bridge Pond are Category 5 waters due to turbidity and excess algal growth. Flax Pond is also listed due to pesticides, specifically chlordane and DDT, while Floating Bridge Pond is listed due to nutrients, specifically phosphorus. Nahant Bay and Lynn Harbor are both within Category 5 due to fecal coliform pathogens in their waters. The Saugus River is a Category 5 waterbody because of these pathogens, oil and grease, and thermal modifications. Hawkes River is also listed as Category 5 due to turbidity. While it is not located within the City of Lynn, it is relevant because it is a source of drinking water for Lynn.

D. VEGETATION

Forested lands make up some 31.45 percent of the total land area in the City. Most of the heavily forested open space is located within Lynn Woods Reservation and other areas north of Western Avenue. These areas include passive and active recreation lands owned by the City as well as private underdeveloped acreage. The forest cover within the Reservation is primarily second growth mixed hardwoods and softwoods. Large stands of Red and Black Oak occupy much of the Reservation, but other species including Canadian Hemlock, Red Maple and White Pine are found there as well. To the east of the Lynn Woods Reservation, the Cedar Brook area is well forested wetland with Red Maple, Black Locust, River Birch, Red Oak and Norway Maple. This zone of vegetation extends south near Sluice Pond and along parts of Flax Pond.



Lynn Woods Reservation

The Highlands and Pine Hill neighborhoods are two parts of the City that contain the significant open spaces of High Rock Reservation and Pine Grove Cemetery within them. For these reasons they are more heavily vegetated than some of the other residential areas of the City. Species in these neighborhoods include specimen plantings such as European and Copper Beeches in private yards, as well as other non-native species which have been planted as street trees or have seeded themselves, such as Norway Maples and Silver Maples in the Highlands, and Red Oaks, Silver Maples, Sugar Maples and Littleleaf Lindens in the Pine Hill area.

Approximately 90% of all forested areas are mixed hardwood growth. These major wood areas are protected through the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL c. 131 §40) when they are adjacent to water resources. The forest areas within the City are maintained by the DPW. An extensive shade tree planting program is underway to extend this landscape element into areas of higher density in the City. Among the frequently used species in the tree planting program are Locusts (no thorns, no pods), Red Maples, Pin Oaks and Callery Pears as larger trees and Serviceberries, Japanese Tree Lilacs, Crabapples (no fruit) and Cherries as smaller trees for under wires and in limited areas.

Shade tree development involves the installation of shade trees in various locations within the City's Comprehensive Revitalization (CRA), a designated slums and blight area. The locations for shade tree installations will be determined by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Community Development condition/request inventories, which are developed by field inspectors and resident requests. Installation of shade trees represents localized improvements, which primarily benefit the residents of neighborhoods identified for this activity.

The Lynn Common Master Plan, which is being implemented by the City, includes a number of recommendations regarding trees such as the removal of dead trees and pruning of mature trees to allow views into and out of the park. Additional planting of trees that are resistant to the Asian Long Horned Beetle such as American Beech, American Linden, Pin Oak, Red Oak, and Tulip is recommended as well.

Lynn has been designated as a Tree City USA community for 26 years. Thus, the City meets the four standards of care set forth by the Arbor Day Foundation and the DPW is responsible for public shade trees that are on public property such as city sidewalks and public parks. Additionally, the City has a tree ordinance and budgets money for tree removal, pruning and maintenance.

Other public and private undeveloped open space near the Saugus River and Waterfront support grass covers and marsh vegetation, such as Black Locust, Alder and Phragmites, where paved surfaces are not prevalent.

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) has provided information for this plan. There are five rare or endangered plant species in the City of Lynn. The only endangered plant found in Lynn is Toothcup (*Rotala ramosior*), a small, wetland herb belonging to the Loosestrife family. While not federally listed, Toothcup is listed as an endangered species in Massachusetts. It only has six sites in the state currently, and its decline is attributed to recreational, commercial, and residential development. It was last observed in Lynn in 2010.

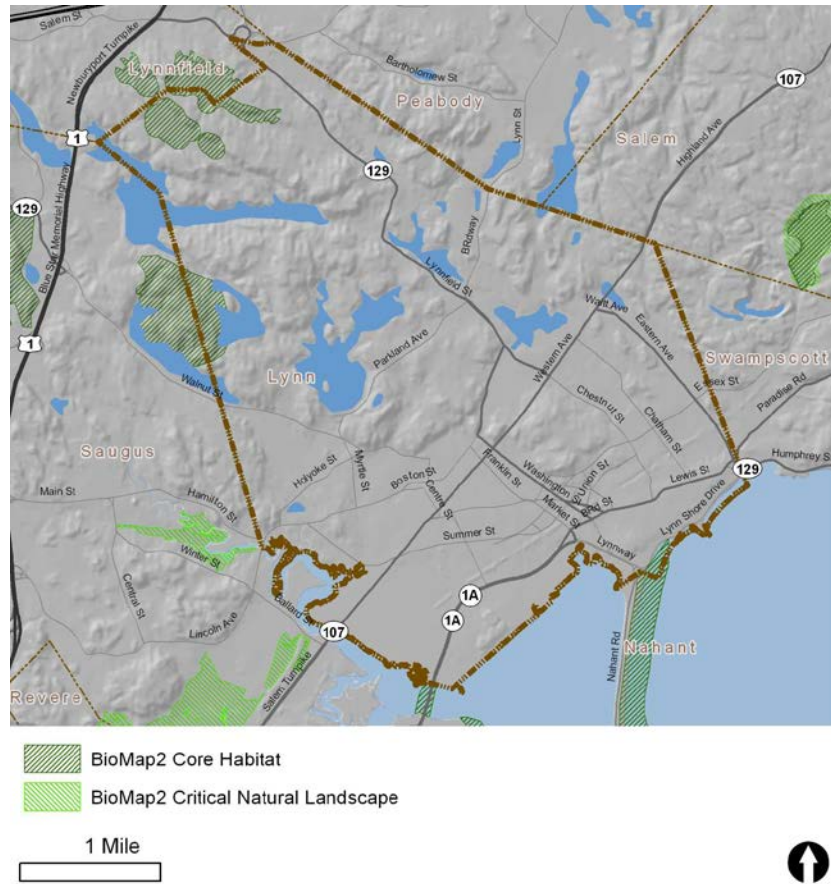
Two plants on Massachusetts' list of threatened species have been historically found in Lynn: American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) and Seabeach Dock (*Rumex pallidus*). A deciduous, woody vine in the Staff-tree family, American Bittersweet is known for showy fruits in the fall and early winter. Threats to this species include its collection for wreaths used fall and winter home decorations, displacement by the invasive Oriental Bittersweet, and hybridization between the two species. Seabeach Dock is a medium-sized, herbaceous perennial that is a member of the Buckwheat family. It is rare in Massachusetts because the state is near the southernmost edge of its range. Since it is a plant of beaches and coastal swamps, Seabeach Dock is particularly threatened by the heavy use of beaches by people and their vehicles.

Climbing Fern (*Lygodium palmatum*) and Seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*) are listed as species of special concern and were both found historically in Lynn. The former is an evergreen, ivy-like plant with rare and localized populations. It continues to decline in the state due to loss of habitat through wetland draining and filling, development projects, and the maturation of woodlands. Sea-beach knotweed is an annual, low-growing plant found on coastal beaches and the shores of protected bays. It has been significantly affected by vehicle traffic.

The Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game, through the Division of Fisheries and NHESP), and The Nature Conservancy's Massachusetts Program developed *BioMap2* to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of climate change. 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. 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.³

³ BioMap2 Conserving the Biodiversity of Massachusetts in a Changing World, Lynn, 2012, http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/dfg/biomap/pdf/town_core/Lynn.pdf

For Lynn, *BioMap2* shows that 1,978 acres, or 26.8% of the City’s total area is open space that is protected in perpetuity (see figure below). There are 209 acres of *BioMap2* Core Habitat, 160 acres of which is protected. This includes one vernal pool and habitat land occupied by Species of Concern.



E. FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

The City of Lynn is best described from a natural resource perspective as two separate sectors, developed versus undeveloped. The developed portion of the City has the typical wildlife found in densely populated urban areas including squirrels, pigeons and nesting songbirds.

The grounds of Lynn Woods offer diverse habitat for a variety of wildlife, a partial list of which includes deer, skunks, raccoons, opossum, voles, coyotes, beaver, mink and fisher cats and an abundance of bird-life including osprey, great egrets, blue heron, king fishers, great horned owls, barred owls, screech owls, and an abundance of bird life. The Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has identified four areas in Lynn which provide natural habitat for one or more species of wildlife listed as rare in Massachusetts.

The first area identified is located at the confluence of the Saugus River and the Pines River. The majority of this natural habitat is located in neighboring Saugus; however, this estuary is an important natural resource to the City of Lynn. The remaining three sites are all located within different sections of Lynn Woods. The second site is located along the Lynn-Saugus border in Lynn Woods; approximately half of this habitat area lies in Lynn. The third habitat site is located on the Lynn-South Lynnfield border of Lynn Woods. The fourth and final site is centrally located in Lynn Woods. Further information on specific species, habitat and resource management is forthcoming from the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program.

Atlantic fisheries of commercial and recreational importance are found offshore of Lynn. Typical species include Cod, Haddock, Pollack, Halibut, Striped Bass, and Mackerel. Alewife, an anadromous species, utilizes the Saugus River as a spawning area during the spring, generally from March through May. Much further offshore whales feed on Stellwagen Bank, a relatively shallow area on the continental shelf, which is rich in marine life. Whales that frequent this area include Pilot Whales, Humpbacks, Minke and the increasingly rare Right Whale.

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has provided a list of rare wildlife found in Lynn. The Maps section shows the areas of ecological significance within the City, as identified by Division of Fisheries and Wildlife personnel.

Two endangered bird species have been found historically in Lynn: Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) and Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*). The Pied-billed Grebe is a stocky waterbird that nests in marshes, lakes, large ponds, and other wetlands which have vegetation which can provide cover and nesting materials, such as cattails. It is endangered due to its small size and the limited amount of suitable wetland habitat left in the state. Henslow's Sparrow is a small bird usually found running low in the grass. It is now present unpredictably in only a few locations in the state and its decline is attributed to the conversion of grassland habitat to urbanization or forest succession.

Two bird species of special concern are the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), observed most recently in 2013, and the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), last observed in the late 1970's. The Common Tern is a small seabird that returns to Massachusetts in the spring from warmer climates. The bird is particularly threatened by a wide variety of predators and displacement by gulls from their nesting colonies. With its distinctive heart-shaped face and dark eyes, the Barn Owl differs in appearance from other owls. Many threats plague the Barn Owl and they have been primarily harmed by humans due to habitat destruction, illegal shooting, and nest disturbance.

The Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*) is considered a threatened species in Massachusetts and was historically found in Lynn. Habitat loss and degradation, road mortality, and infectious disease are the primary threats to this amphibian. Additional species of special

concern once found in Lynn are the Barrens Buckmoth (*Hemileuca maia*), Eastern Pondmussel (*Ligumia nasuta*), and American Clam Shrimp (*Limnadia lenticularis*).

F. SCENIC RESOURCES & UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

Lynn has several sites which provide scenic views and unique environments that are unusual for such a densely populated community. Founded in 1881, Lynn Woods has over 2200 acres of wooded uplands, rocky hills, wetlands and ponds. The reservation was designated as a historic district by the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 and it is one of the largest municipal park in the United States. Nature can be experienced firsthand through use of the extensive trail system, while more directed recreational activities are provided at Gannon Golf Course and the Lynn Woods Playground. Stone Tower was renovated in 2010 and is now available for climbing. Dungeon Rock continues to be a huge attraction with the legend of the pirate Tom Veale's buried treasure. Other unique places to explore in Lynn Woods include the Amphitheater, Houghton Horticultural Garden, Rose Garden, and the Dungeon Rock underground tunnel (See Figure 7: Scenic Resources and Unique Features).

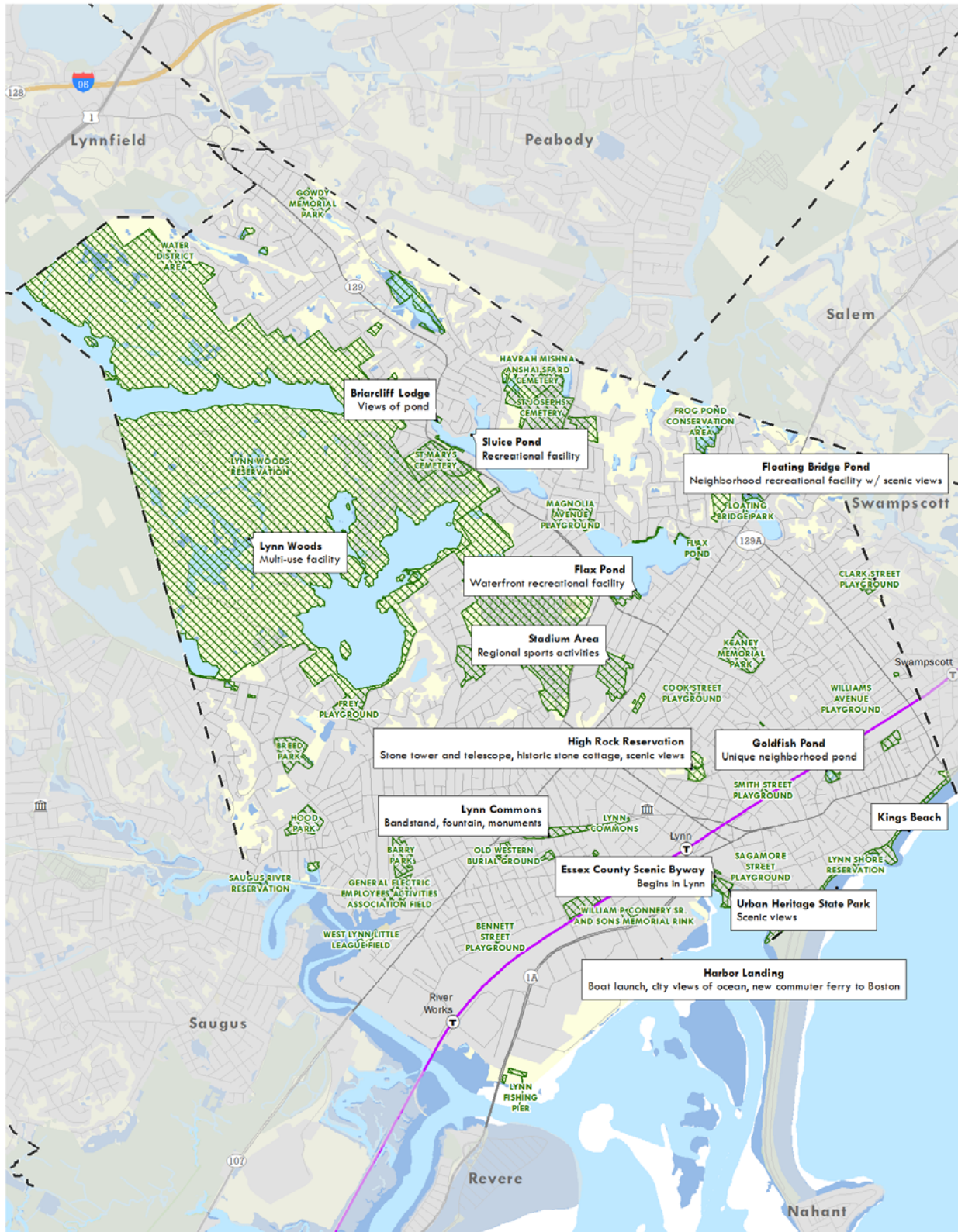
Access to the Atlantic Ocean is provided by the Heritage State Park which links with neighboring communities to the North and South. Views to the Nahant Peninsula, Egg Rock, the Boston skyline and the horizon are all visible from the Heritage State Park which is located within a short distance of downtown Lynn. This history-themed state park highlights the city's industrial past through exhibits in the Visitors Center.



Lynn Heritage State Park

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Figure 7: Scenic Resources and Unique Features



- Municipal Boundary
- City Hall
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Commuter Rail Line
- Lynn Open Space / Recreation
- Surrounding Open Space
- 2005 Landuse**
 - Agriculture
 - Developed
 - Undeveloped
 - Water

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

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historic waterfront property for walking, jogging, bicycling, beach activities, and enjoying scenic views. Along Red Rock Park are tide pools filled with colorful animals and plants. This beautiful site hosts the annual Lynn Fireworks Celebration and free concerts throughout the summer months. Access to vast areas of hard-packed sand exposed at low-tide is available at King's Beach, Long Beach, and the boat launching area on Lynn Harbor. Public swimming and lifeguard supervision is offered during July and August. King's Beach also offers swimming during these months but there is no lifeguard.

Lynn's Seaport Landing Marina offers boating facilities and services and can accommodate 165 vessels of up to 65 feet in length. Owned and managed by the City of Lynn's Department of Community Development, the Seaport Landing Marina holds annual functions such as fishing tournaments, Blessing of the Fleet activities, dock parties, and more.

High Rock Reservation is a seven acre park located in central Lynn that offers sweeping views of the surrounding areas and beyond to neighboring communities, Blue Hills Reservation, the Boston Skyline and the Atlantic Ocean. This site provides passive recreation from an Observation Tower and benches as well as active uses for children with swings, slides, climbers and other play equipment. The High Rock Tower and Observatory is a three-story stone tower built in 1905 that holds a telescope powerful enough to see the rings of Saturn. The tower replaced one built earlier by Jesse Hutchinson of the Hutchinson Family Singers, a politically-active abolitionist singing group from the 1800's. The park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.



High Rock Reservation

The Lynn Common Historic District, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992, encompasses the town common of Lynn and the surrounding buildings which face it. Although it was originally established in the late 17th century, the common was transformed into a park sometime in the 1800's. The Common is an elongated grassy area, flanked by North and South Common Streets, with a number of small cross streets breaking it into two pieces. Both City Hall Square and Market Square are included in the district.

Many of the buildings around the Common are residential and relatively unaltered since their construction in the 19th century. Architectural styles range from Federalist to Colonial Revival, with Queen Anne houses outnumbering other styles. There are four Colonial Revival apartment houses (built between 1900 and 1920) along North Common Street.

A number of Lynn's significant civic and religious buildings lie within the district. The main library building is separately listed on the National Register, as are the Armory, and St. Stephen's Memorial Episcopal Church. The Lynn Memorial City Hall and Auditorium building lies just off the Common to the east.

Lynn Common has great historic importance to the city of Lynn and needed repairs. A master planning process for Lynn Commons was initiated in July 2010 to help the City develop a long range plan for improvements to the park. The Department of Community Development will be seeking grants to fund the various aspects of the Master Plan. Cost estimates for all elements of the plan shown exceed \$5 million. Those improvements, some of which have been implemented, include rehabilitation of the fountains, restoration of the bandstand including an accessible lift, new walkway lighting throughout, new benches, new trees and pruning existing trees and replacement of certain walks.

The Lynn Marshes are not a formal park site but have the potential to provide the community with environmental education programs on the function of estuaries. This site offers excellent habitat for a variety of marine species including those species listed by the State of Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. The Lynn Marshes are located at the confluence of the Saugus River and the Pines River. This is a major stopover site for migrating birds along the Atlantic Flyway. Birds that nest in areas as far North as Nova Scotia can be viewed feeding here as they pass through during seasonal migrations.

The Rumney Marshes Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is a 2,600+ acre urban salt marsh system that encompasses both the 2,274-acre Rumney Marsh in Saugus, Lynn, and Revere, and the 360-acre Belle Isle Marsh system in Revere, Boston and Winthrop. Rumney Marsh is located in the southern portions of the Saugus River watershed while Belle Isle Marsh is located within the northern area of the Boston Harbor watershed. The region was designated

by the state as an ACEC in 1988 to preserve its critical environmental value as one of the most biologically significant salt marshes north of Boston. The marsh provides valuable habitat and feeding grounds for a wide variety of fish, shellfish, birds, and mammals.⁴

G. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

With the exception of occasional flooding at Flax, Floating Bridge and Sluice Ponds, and water pollution concerns on the waterfront, discussed more fully in Section 4.C, - Water Resources, environmental challenges at the City's open spaces is limited. In the Saugus River area there are some erosion problems at points along the marsh with particularly steep slopes. There may be a need to fortify the shoreline in these parts at some point in the future, although there are no specific plans at this time.

Encroachments around Lynn Woods result from private residential owners building fences and/or sheds too close to or over their property lines. Over the years, trash and dumping issues at Lynn Woods have been substantially reduced through increased efforts of the Park Ranger, the Friends of Lynn Woods, and the presence of a growing number of people visiting the park. To better protect Lynn Woods, the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission recently voted to proceed with submitting the legislative authorization that would allow the Commission and the City to grant a conservation restriction over the Reservation.

Because of its location on a peat bog, Gowdy Playground has recurring problems with ground settlement and shifting, requiring resetting of equipment.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup Reportable Release Lookup Database has identified 464 sites in the City of Lynn in various stages of assessment and cleanup. Of the total number of sites, 57 have Activity and Use Limitations (AULs) placed upon them (see Appendix 1). AULs are legal restrictions meant to limit future exposure to contaminate that may remain on a site after cleanup. They are a part of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan and they allow the current and likely future use of a property to be considered during the cleanup of oil and hazardous material disposal sites. AULs provide critical information to the people who will control and use the property in the future about the risks remaining at the site.

⁴ <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/stewardship/acec/rumneymarsh.pdf>

SECTION V: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

A. INTRODUCTION

The first step in being able to make decisions about future needs for open space and recreation is to have an accurate accounting of existing lands and facilities. This section contains an inventory of all conservation, open space and recreation lands, both publicly and privately owned. Information on ownership, management responsibility, level of protection and a brief description of the property are part of this inventory. The areas shown in the table are depicted on Figure 8: Open Space and Recreation Inventory.

What is Open Space?

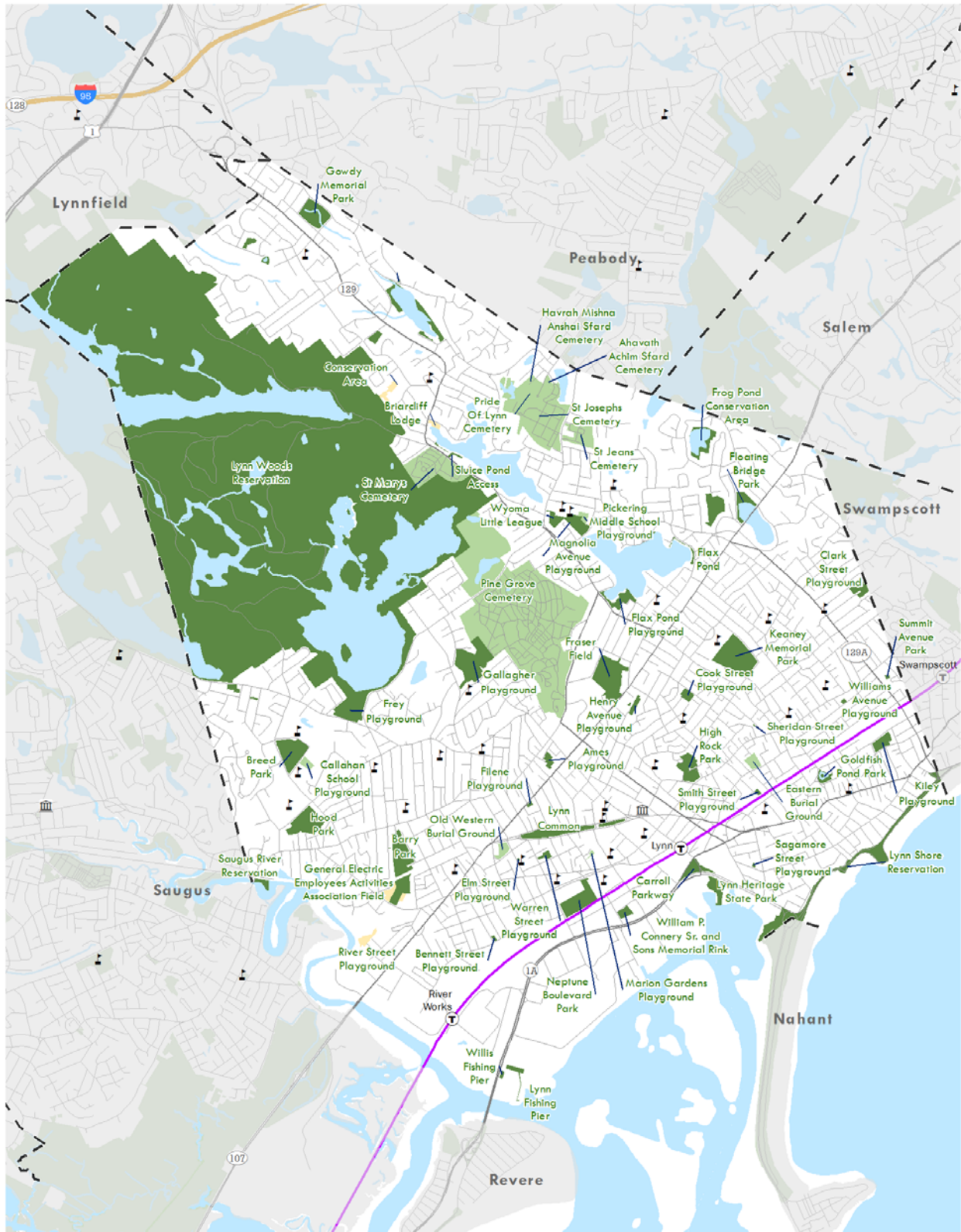
The importance of open space and recreation resources to a community cannot be understated. The protection and stewardship of these assets via past, future, and current Open Space and Recreation Plans is a crucial piece in shaping an environment where people want to live. Citizens need not only adequate services from the City day to day but also a hospitable environment—one which presents opportunities for the average citizen to relax, play, and explore. Open space and recreation resources provide all of these opportunities and are integral to life in the City of Lynn.

Open space has many different definitions and can mean different things to different people. What is considered open space in a suburban or rural community can be very different from what is considered open space in an urban community such as Lynn. The Open Space and Recreation Planners Workbook defines open space as “conservation land, forested land, recreation land, agricultural land, corridor parks and amenities such as small parks, green buffers along roadways or any open area that is owned by an agency or organization dedicated to conservation”. A broader definition of open space can and should include undeveloped land with conservation or recreation potential. Another very important way of looking at and defining open space relates to its status as to whether the parcel is permanently protected. The City of Lynn adopts the broader definition of open space and serves as a guide for the inventory described in this section of the plan.

Open space and parks are critical to the quality of life in a community and provide a wide range of benefits. Access to parks can contribute public health benefits, enhanced property values, and improved environmental quality including air quality, water quality and the mitigation of urban heat island effects. Public health benefits include reducing the incidence of childhood obesity by providing safe places for kids to be active. Open spaces and parks also serve as important meeting places for neighbors to get to know one another.

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 8: Open Space and Recreation Inventory



- Municipal Boundary
- Schools
- City Hall
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Commuter Rail Line
- Protected in Perpetuity
- Limited Protection
- Not Protected/ Unknown
- Surrounding Open Space

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

Produced by: Metropolitan Area Planning Council
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Data Sources:
City of Lynn, MA
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)
Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), MassIT
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

July, 2016



Types of Open Space and Recreation Land Protection

Determining where the open space and recreation land is located in Lynn is the beginning stage of fully understanding what resources the City has and how best to manage them. Once this land has been identified, it is important to ensure its protection and maintenance into the future to help guarantee that many more generations of residents can enjoy them. According to the Division of Conservation Services, land within a community is protected in perpetuity if it is owned by the local Conservation Commission, by Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) agencies, or by a nonprofit land trust, or if the City received state or federal monies for the improvement or purchase of the land. Typically, land owned by City agencies and the local school system should not be presumed to be permanently protected.

During the update process for this plan, a GIS analysis was conducted to determine the amount of Lynn's open space that is protected in perpetuity. The data for this analysis was provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts via the Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS). The analysis results show that approximately 87 percent (2,021 acres) of the total acreage in Lynn is protected in perpetuity as open space.

Levels of Protection

For planning purposes, it is important to be aware of the degree of protection for each parcel. Knowing the level of protection (or lack thereof) will point out how easily some properties assumed to be open space can be developed. This knowledge will help in identifying those open space and recreation areas that require additional efforts in order to ensure their long-term preservation and protection. The following designations regarding level of protection will be used.

Protected in Perpetuity – Mass GIS considers a parcel to be protected “in perpetuity” if it is recorded in a deed or other official document. Land is considered protected in perpetuity if it is owned by the Conservation Commission, if it is subject to a conservation restriction in perpetuity, if it is owned by one of the state's conservation agencies (thereby covered by Article 97); if it is owned by a non-profit land trust or if the municipality received federal or state assistance for the purchase or improvement of the property. Private land is considered protected if it has a deed restriction in perpetuity or a conservation restriction has been placed on it.

Temporary Protection – The Mass GIS definition is land that is legally protected for less than perpetuity (i.e. short term conservation restriction) or temporarily protected through an existing functional use. These lands could be developed for other uses when their temporary protection expires or when their functional use is no longer necessary. In general, this includes all land

owned by other municipal departments or commissions including school properties and lands managed by the City for non-recreational purposes.

Limited – The Mass GIS definition of limited protection includes land that is protected by legal mechanisms other than those listed above or protected through functional or traditional uses. These lands might be protected by a requirement of a majority municipal vote for any change in status. This designation also includes lands that are likely to remain open space for other reasons (e.g. cemeteries and municipal golf course).

None – This category includes land that is totally unprotected by any legal or functional means. This land is usually privately owned and could be sold without restriction at any time for another use.

Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Resources

The Lynn *Inventory of Public and Private Open Space* includes public land used for parks and recreational facilities. The inventory shows a total of 75 parcels covering 2,312 acres of conservation and recreation land owned and managed either by the City, private entities or DCR. This includes some cemetery land and stormwater management parcels managed by the City. All properties identified in the inventory are depicted in Figure 7: Open Space and Recreation Inventory. The Open Space Matrix column headings are defined below:

- **Name/Location** - Names the open space site and its street address, and identifies the map and lot numbers on the City assessor's maps.
- **Public Access** - Indicates if the public can access the site.
- **Acres** - Gives the site's acreage or an approximation in cases where specific information was not attainable. One acre is 43,560 square feet or 1/640 of a square mile.
- **Ownership/Management** - Indicates the owner of the property and the agency or department responsible for managing and maintaining the parcel. Usually the two are the same.
- **Protection Status/Deed Restrictions** - Indicates if the site, either by virtue of its zoning, ownership, existence of deed restrictions, or by the fact that it has received state or federal funding, is protected against conversion to some other use (see below).
- **Recreation Potential** - For land not used for recreational purposes, potential for recreational activities is identified. Conservation land is generally deemed to have limited recreation potential except for passive recreation such as hiking and walking. Cemeteries and other similar lands are presumed to have no recreational potential.
- **Current Use** - Details the main uses for the site.
- **Zoning** - Identifies the zoning district in which the parcel is located.

- **Grant Received** - Where applicable, identifies the source of funding for the acquisition of the parcel, including public grants, private donations, deed restrictions, etc.
- **ADA Accessible** - Indicates if people with disabilities can access the site or its amenities.
- **Condition** - Identifies the site condition (excellent, good, fair or poor). City-owned open spaces and parks were surveyed to obtain a general sense of the condition of the property and any facilities located on it (parking, fields, playground equipment, etc.).

Park and Open Space Equity

Figure 2 depicts the Environmental Justice (EJ) populations found in Lynn based upon Mass GIS data. The map also shows the proximity of the City's open space and recreational resources. The EJ populations cover approximately 80% of the City (both in terms of area and population). The map depicts census block groups and which EJ criteria each one meets. These criteria include a foreign born or minority population that exceeds 25% of the total; a population of people in which less than 75% have proficiency in English; and where the population falls below 65% of the statewide median household income. Approximately 80% of the City's population falls into one or more of these categories.

Although the overall acreage of park and recreation facilities is relatively small (aside from Lynn Woods which is located in the northwest corner of the City), many of the City's residents have some access to a variety of open space resources. Given the nature of Lynn's densely developed and populated city streets, the City's best option is to try to identify vacant lots that can be easily transformed into parks or open spaces. While demand for such facilities will likely exceed supply for quite some time, there has been an effort to provide recreational opportunities throughout the City to serve its diverse population.

Given the population diversity in Lynn, park and recreation facilities and programs need to take into account local cultural needs and preferences. In response to requests, the City has added splash pads to several parks, including the conversion of tennis courts into a splash pad, which has increased usage of those parks. Soccer is an extremely popular sport among many nationalities, and as a result field availability in Lynn is limited, especially for more informal, non-league play. Pick-up soccer games are sometimes played on Lynn Common, which can result in a conflict of uses given the more passive nature of the Common and its location which is surrounded by busy streets.

Other comments heard during the community outreach process address issues that are common to all park users in the city, such as the need for additional field availability since the leagues and schools have priority use of the fields, more activities for younger children, picnic tables for families to use while the children play, and more food options at the beaches.

Another program that the City is looking to expand is the establishment of community gardens, particularly on City-owned properties. Currently there are five community gardens located on city-owned properties that are maintained by non-profits, community groups, and/or the Lynn Food and Fitness Alliance, a Mass in Motion program out of the City's Public Health Division. With the passage of a Community Garden policy by the Park Commission in 2015 and a growing support system of various organizations and the City's Department of Public Works, enthusiasm for new community garden spaces continues to increase.

When integrated into the network of parks, playgrounds, natural areas, and unbuilt spaces in the City, these community gardens become some of the most personal and directly representative green spaces in their neighborhoods. Partnerships with community organizations like The Food Project, the New American Center, and YMCA Lynn catalyze multicultural groups of neighbors to invest in these local spaces. Well-managed gardens are a source of community pride; flourishing gardens contribute to the perception of garden spaces as secure spaces, allow gardeners to connect with their own and different cultural backgrounds (especially important in Lynn's large immigrant and refugee populations,) and mitigate the hazards of neglected park spaces like litter and illegal activities.

The Food Project started the oldest existing community garden on public property, at Ingalls Elementary School in 2005. Since then they have helped create two community gardens on Lynn Housing and Neighborhood Development (LHAND) public housing properties, with more to come. In addition, The Highlands Coalition maintains a community garden at Cook St. Park, and the Lynn Food and Fitness Alliance helps coordinate the most recent garden at the Ames Playground, tended by a diverse set of gardeners, many from the refugee community.

The Lynn Food and Fitness Alliance, in support of the Department of Public Works, has a temporary part-time community garden network coordinator to help connect gardeners with City and community resources, and further the sustainability of the community garden network. Moving forward, the goal is to find a permanent entity to house this coordinator position and ensure that the community garden network continues to be sustained and supported into the future.

The Lynn YMCA (YMCA of Metro North) is an important regional facility that serves a multi-ethnic clientele. It is located near downtown Lynn and currently serves about 5,000 members from Lynn and nearby communities. It does not have a field associated with it. The facility is aging (it is over 40 years old) and there is a campaign underway to develop a new facility at the same site, along with a field. An expanded facility, developed as a campus, could serve substantially more people. In addition to a gym and traditional recreational programs, the Y has a digital music studio, provides child care, operates youth development programs, has a full day pre-school for 75 children, and contains 94 single room occupancy housing units. It works in

partnership with DCR to recruit and train lifeguards at no cost to the participants. There is also a program designed specifically for Cambodian youth aged 13-18 years old called Kaya, which is a Khmer/Cambodian word meaning “body” and “character.” Youth led activities focus on Healthy Living (fitness and health), Social Responsibility (volunteering and community events), and Youth Development (academic support, team building and social skills).

Another issue that was mentioned frequently is safety at the City’s parks and playgrounds. Comments made during the public outreach process described the concerns regarding potentially criminal activities within the City’s parks that were not conducive to use of the facilities by young people. A stronger police presence at these facilities and more lighting (including in parking areas) was suggested as a possible deterrents to these activities, as well as better maintenance of the facilities to demonstrate community pride.

As described in Section 4, *Environmental Inventory and Analysis* there are a number of brownfield sites throughout the City, although many of the hazardous waste site issues in Lynn are from oil releases from gas stations or similar land uses and therefore do not pose any imminent threat to local park and open space resources.

B. PROTECTED PARCELS

There are large portions of Lynn Woods within the City and in neighboring communities owned by the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission for protection of the City’s reservoirs. There are few other parcels considered protected because of the dense urban nature of Lynn. Most of the parks, playgrounds and reservations in Lynn are public parcels dedicated in perpetuity to open space and recreation uses.

C. UNPROTECTED PARCELS

There are no Chapter 61, 61A or 61B properties in the City of Lynn. A few of the schools have active recreation areas connected with their structures. Generally these are turned over to the Park Department when use extends beyond the school population. These sites need to be identified and documented for protective consideration.

Environmentally and visually sensitive parcels along the Saugus River and along the perimeter of Lynn Woods have been identified. As mentioned in Section 4 G, *Environmental Challenges*, efforts are underway to grant a conservation restriction for Lynn Woods.

D. PUBLIC AND NON-PROFIT PARCELS

This section describes public open space and recreation resources available to the residents of Lynn. Each site is inventoried on a community wide basis followed by an analysis of existing recreational facilities and a description of facilities based upon an analysis of the “recreation experience” available at each site. Hence, in addition to a listing of equipment and spatial details, the kind of recreational behavior supported is outlined in order to determine the kind of leisure opportunities available to each major population sub-group.

On a community wide scale, the diverse character of urban open space is readily apparent. Primary natural features supporting urban recreation are the bay, Lynn Harbor, the beaches, Lynn Woods Reservation and other ecologically sensitive areas. As illustrated in the maps, prominent open space features serve to integrate both residential and central business areas. Water resources are extensive within the Lynn Woods Reservation and throughout the southern reaches of the City.

What follows in this section is a detailed listing and a site specific description of all recreation sites within the City. Small informal use areas which are less than one-tenth of an acre and do not support recreation on a frequent basis are not described but may receive improvements through spillover of revitalization activities. In total, the City has 2,311.81 acres of land dedicated to open space, natural resource protection, historic/cultural and recreation uses. Of that total, DCR owns and manages 34.45 acres and 89.92 acres are owned and managed by a variety of private entities.

The type of facility is first identified according to the estimated range of service area and by noting the kinds of recreation experience provided at each site. For example, a facility identified within the inventory as a neighborhood park or playground would serve participants within approximately one-quarter mile of the site; (i.e. a pedestrian based facility).

The second general criterion involves the nature of recreation activity at the site. Active recreation sites are identified as playfield areas for all age groups whereas park areas are those supporting more passive pursuits. A more complete description of the typology is provided on a page in Section VII.

In all cases, the classification system is intended only as a convenient means of identifying recreation sites; a more detailed summary of site characteristics is provided within.

In general the inventory indicates that community wide facilities support somewhat less activity than that demanded of neighborhood park and recreation sites. Furthermore, the southeastern area of the City is lacking in the community playfields which provide for active turf and competitive sports such as baseball and football in most other areas of the City.

The service areas described here are general guides but aid in understanding neighborhood accessibility to recreation facilities. Pedestrian oriented sites will receive the most local use and the City contains an equitable number of neighborhood playground play lots for pre-school aged children within walking distance of most residential centers. Where residential densities are highest, these facilities are critical in meeting neighborhood recreation needs.

Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Recreation Potential	Condition	Public Access	ADA Access	Zoning District	Level of Protection	Grant Program	Deed Restrictions	GIS Acres
Ahavath Achim Sfarid Cemetery	Ahavath Achim Sfarid Cemetery Association		Historical/Cultural	None - cemetery		X		PC	Limited		0	1.16
Ames Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Fair	Y		PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	1.49
Barry Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields	Average/Fair	Y		PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	9.58
Bennett Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Fair	Y		B	In perpetuity		1	0.28
Breed Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields, tennis, and basketball courts	Good	Y		PC	In perpetuity	USH	1	10.14
Briarcliff Lodge	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Good	Y		PC	Unknown		9	0.87
Callahan School Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn School Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average	X		R2	Limited		0	1.53
Clark Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Good	Y		PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	3.21
Conservation Area	City of Lynn		Conservation (activities are non-facility based)	Passive		Y		PC	Unknown		9	1.92
Cook Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Fair	Y		PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	1.58

Eastern Burial Ground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery		Y	PC	Limited		0	2.28
Elm Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Fair	Y	B	In perpetuity		1	0.09
Filene Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Poor	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	0.78
Flax Pond - Maple St.	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Parks Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Good	Y	R1	In perpetuity		1	0.69
Flax Pond - Magnolia Ave.	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Parks Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Average	Y	R1	In perpetuity		1	0.44
Flax Pond Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Parks Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	PARC	1	4.06
Floating Bridge Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Average	Y	R1	In perpetuity	USH	1	5.99
Frey Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average	Y	PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	7.60
Frog Pond Conservation Area	City of Peabody		Conservation (activities are non-facility based)	Passive		Y	R1	In perpetuity		9	8.94
Gallagher Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	15.65

General Electric Employees Activities Association Field	City of Lynn	Leased to General Electric Employees Activities Association Inc	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields	Average	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	5.19
General Electric Employees Association Field	City of Lynn	leased to General Electric Employees Activities Association Inc	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields	Average	X	PC	None		0	2.27
Goldfish Pond Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	1.98
Gowdy Memorial Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields and tennis courts	Average	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	8.92
Henry Avenue Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	1.48
High Rock Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Parks and Recreation Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	PARC	1	7.16
Hood Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground and basketball courts	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	USH	1	8.24
Keaney Memorial Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields and tennis courts	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	PARC	1	16.00

Kiley Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	3.20
Lynn Common	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	GC	1	8.89
Lynn Woods Reservation	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive - trails	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	1792.00
Magnolia Avenue Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	6.50
Marion Gardens Playground	City of Lynn		Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average	Y	R5	Limited		9	0.36
Mildred Street Park - Loring Rd.	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)			Y	PC	In perpetuity		1	1.68
Neptune Boulevard Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields	Good	Y	PC	In perpetuity	PARC	1	9.61
Old Western Burial Ground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery		Y	PC	Limited		0	2.22
Pickering Middle School Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn School Department	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average	X	R1	Limited		0	1.14

Pine Grove Cemetery	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Historical/Cultural	None - cemetery		Y	PC	Limited		0	194.56
Sagamore Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Good	Y	R5/Sagamore Street Overlay	In perpetuity		1	0.17
Sheridan Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Poor	Y	R4	In perpetuity		1	0.20
Sluice Pond Access	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive		Y	R1	In perpetuity		1	0.66
Smith Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Poor	Y	R4	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	0.36
Stadium Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Public Works	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball fields	Excellent	Y	PC	In perpetuity	USH	1	14.20
Summit Avenue Park	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive		Y	R1	In perpetuity		1	0.22
Warren Street Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Fair	Y	R5	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	1.14
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area		X	PC	In perpetuity		1	1.49
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area		X	PC	In perpetuity		1	0.06

Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	0.48
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	0.22
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	1.40
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	2.30
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	1.04
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	6.18
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	7.67
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	0.21
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	0.05
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	3.60

Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area		X	PC	In perpetuity		1	1.15
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area		X	PC	In perpetuity		9	0.54
Water District Area	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Sewer and Water Commission	Water Supply Protection	None - stormwater management area		X	PC	In perpetuity		1	0.68
Williams Avenue Playground	City of Lynn	City of Lynn Department of Parks and Recreation	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - playground	Average/Fair	Y	R1	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	0.28
Carroll Parkway	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Roadway median	None - road median		Y	part in Tideland Overlay	In perpetuity		1	3.90
Lynn Fishing Pier	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive - fishing		Y	WF1	In perpetuity		9	0.09
Lynn Heritage State Park	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Recreation and Conservation	Passive		Y	WF1A/Tidel and Overlay	In perpetuity	LWCF	1	4.46
Lynn Shore Reservation	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Conservation (activities are non-facility based)	Passive		Y	part in Tideland Overlay	In perpetuity		1	22.31

Saugus River Reservation	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Conservation (activities are non-facility based)	Passive	X	PC	In perpetuity	1	1.39
William P. Connery Sr. and Sons Memorial Rink	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - skating rink	Y	WF1	In perpetuity	1	1.62
Willis Fishing Pier	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	DCR	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive - fishing	Y	WF1	In perpetuity	1	0.44
Havrah Mishna Anshai Sfar Cemetery	Havrah Mishna Anshai Sfar Cemetery Corporation	Havrah Mishna Anshai Sfar Cemetery Corporation	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery	X	PC	Limited	0	1.94
Lynn Fishing Pier	New England Power Company	New England Power Company	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Passive - fishing	Y	WF1	In perpetuity	1	1.23
Pride Of Lynn Cemetery	Pride of Lynn Cemetery Corporation	Pride of Lynn Cemetery Corporation	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery	X	PC	Limited	0	9.14
St Jean's Cemetery	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery	X	PC	Limited	0	8.68
St Joseph's Cemetery	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Historical/ Cultural	None - cemetery	X	PC	Limited	0	38.67

St Mary's Cemetery	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston	Historical/Cultural	None - cemetery		X	PC	Limited	0	22.10
Wyoma Little League Field	West Lynn National Little League	West Lynn National Little League	Recreation (activities are facility based)	Active - ball field	Average/Good	X	PC	None	0	1.89

SECTION VI: COMMUNITY VISION

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Park and recreation planning in Lynn is conducted in a cooperative effort between City departments including the Park Department, as part of DPW, Inspectional Services, and the Office of Economic and Community Development. The City incorporates a variety of methods to foster citizen participation and input into park planning. To gain insight, public comments are solicited and public hearings are relied upon.

This extensive public review ensures that projects to be undertaken enjoy the support of the local and general public. Projects are requested by local groups and initiated by the park and planning agencies which determine and define the recreational scope and strategies for Lynn. As a result there is a strong connection between approved projects, the City's recreational plan and the general public that ultimately utilizes these spaces. As a result, the City has continually upgraded and enhanced its park facilities and will continue to do so over the next few years.

As described in Sections 1 and 2, the City established an Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee and conducted targeted outreach to a number of community-based organizations (including EJ organizations), youth and adult athletic leagues, and park stewardship or "friends of" groups. A bilingual public forum was held as well and the summary of that meeting can be found in Section 2.

The most significant issue discussed at the forum was the overall appearance, maintenance and safety of the City's open space and recreation facilities. Although the participants would like to see the City invest more resources to enhance the condition of the facilities and the overall experience for City residents, it was also recognized that citizen stewardship of the parks can be beneficial as well.

B. STATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS

The City of Lynn is endowed with substantial natural resources and recreational opportunities that should be balanced with economic growth and renewal in the central core of the City. The proximity of the sandy beaches along the harbor and the open spaces of Lynn Woods are amenities any community would be proud to have as a part of its system. These major recreational resources are important destinations in the Lynn park system, but the local parks, playgrounds and ball fields are equally as important in providing recreation opportunities for the City's residents. The following general policies were developed based on recommendations from public meeting responses and requests and the Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee.

- The City should prioritize maintenance, safety and improvements to its park and recreational facilities.
- Access to major recreational resources, the shoreline and Lynn Woods, from the inner City needs to be enhanced so that perceived barriers do not impair use. Public transportation links need to be improved.
- The overall appearance and visual character of the City should be improved through public shade tree planting, greenspace improvements at traffic nodes and landscaping to accompany redevelopment projects.
- Security, management and educational programming for Lynn Woods should be developed as well as capital improvements involving signage, trails and structures.
- New children's play equipment should be installed in neighborhoods where need has been demonstrated and support is apparent.
- Access needs to be improved to existing sites, especially for the elderly.
- Planners should explore opportunities for expansion of existing recreational sites and acquisition of new open space for protection of fragile habitat areas and visually and environmentally sensitive areas.
- The City should continue to encourage the protection and improvement of water quality in all water resource areas as well as to consider expanded recreational use of water resources.
- Partnerships with local residents and businesses should be developed for security, oversight and maintenance of specific recreation sites.
- Historic and scenic sites should be identified and improved. High Rock Reservation needs publicity for its special features as well as capital improvements to its historic structures.

The following are the goals for the 2016 OSRP, listed in priority order based on the public input.

1. Improve Security and Maintenance at all Sites
2. Improve and Upgrade Existing Recreational Facilities

3. Improve Overall Appearance and Visual Character of the City
4. Determine Potential Locations for New Neighborhood and Community Wide Recreation Sites
5. Continue to Improve Accessibility to Existing Sites for Elderly and Disabled Users
6. Development of Pedestrian Oriented Circulation between Open Space and Recreation Areas
7. Increase Opportunities for Water Based Recreation
8. Increase Awareness and Recreational Use of Historic Sites and Districts
9. Manage and Improve Opportunities for Forest Based Recreation

SECTION VII: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. INTRODUCTION

According to many of the early American landscape visionaries, and expressed well by Frederick Law Olmsted, parks are not amenities; they are necessities. Parks provide recreation, inspiration, and essential respite from the city's hardscape, bright lights, perpetual traffic, and blaring noises. Parks should be available to all residents, especially those who do not have the resources to escape to other places. This was expressed more than a century ago and is still very much if not more relevant today.

Strong evidence shows that when people have access to parks, they practice healthier lifestyles. Beyond the obvious benefits of exercise, a growing body of research shows that contact with the natural world improves physical and psychological health. The provision of green space in urban areas provides substantial environmental benefits. Trees reduce air-pollution and water pollution, help to keep cities cooler, and are an effective means to manage storm water runoff and erosion; and most parks, even in urban areas, consist primarily of pervious surfaces. City parks also produce important social and community development benefits. Studies have also shown that parks and open space increase the value of neighboring residential properties. Similar benefits occur on commercial property value; the availability of park and recreation facilities is an important quality of life factor for corporations choosing where to locate facilities.

In many ways communities assume parks will always be there, and unfortunately they are typically taken for granted. But perspectives are changing as the sensitivity to overdeveloped land and resources, as well as increased pressures on lifestyles and family is brought to the fore. According to the 2010 US Census, 80.7 percent of Americans were living in metropolitan areas, up from 48 percent in 1940. The nature of urban communities is changing with respect to diversity of population, the definition of space, including the built environment, and how the two interact.

The increased costs for land acquisition, development, environmental cleanup, green building, and maintenance have placed a strain on creating new parks that will meet today's standards of useful and responsible application, i.e. green and sustainable. Municipalities are usually left to upgrade and maintain existing parks, many of them unable to meet the demands of an increasing population and higher residential densities. And the responsibilities in maintaining the land for future generations are relentlessly met with the pressures of incoming and usually needed economic and residential development. Many cities and towns have adopted cost saving methods associated with sustainable public parks and recreation. The use of natural systems that can be easily and efficiently maintained will be more valuable as energy and material costs rise.

Sustainability will be imperative for parks and recreation and should serve as models of development employing best industry practices.

Lynn borrowed some common principles from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) that will allow a community like this, with diverse backgrounds and interests, to collectively agree on a common direction in achieving a desirable park, recreation and open space system. An important reason for maintaining these principles is to encourage communication and collaboration in seeking a unified approach toward implementation. These principles ensure that there is a balance between the interest of the public and private sectors; indoor and outdoor opportunities and the management of space, services and facilities. They serve as a broad baseline for the more specific Goals that are listed in Section 8.

These principles include:

- 1) All people should have access to activities and facilities regardless of interest, age, sex, income, cultural background, housing environment or handicap.
- 2) Public recreation should be coordinated with other community recreation opportunities to avoid duplication and encourage innovation.
- 3) Public recreation must be integrated with all other public services, such as education, health, water, light and roads.
- 4) Facilities should be adaptable to future requirements.
- 5) Facilities and programs should be financially feasible at all stages of development; the operation and maintenance places a greater financial burden on the municipality than the initial capital cost; more facilities require more staff.
- 6) Citizens should be involved in this planning process throughout all stages.
- 7) Planning should be a continuous process, involving constant evaluation of the recommendations and continuous effort in protecting existing lands and increasing current inventory.
- 8) Local, regional and state plans should be integrated.⁵

The Resource Protection, Community, and Management Needs summarized below are consistent with the regional and statewide needs identified in the 2012 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the MAPC Regional Plan, *MetroFuture*. Issues specifically called out in the SCORP include development and expansion of water-based recreation facilities, trail access and corridors and wetland recreation; and provision of recreation close to home and investing in and improving recreation in diverse neighborhoods. Citywide needs were related to the acquisition, development, restoration, preservation and management of urban parks; accessibility; security; cultural resource preservation; recreational opportunities for the City's

⁵ Watertown Open Space and Recreation Plan, 2015 Update, Town of Watertown, MA and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin; and National Park and Recreation Association

diverse population; public outreach and information; and affordability related to recreational activities.

The City of Lynn's goals for improvements to existing recreation facilities, visual character, the urban trail system, water-based recreation, historic resources, access and security/maintenance, identified in Section 7, clearly reflect these needs, as do many of the specific projects listed in the Seven-Year Action Plan discussed in Section 9.

B. SUMMARY OF RESOURCE PROTECTION NEEDS

Since Lynn is a densely populated urban area, the need to protect existing and potential open space and recreation sites is critical. The shoreline has finally been made accessible to pedestrian and passive recreation uses. This was as a result of one of the top user needs expressed in past plans. The need currently exists to protect the shoreline resources and expand upon accessible areas. The City has undertaken several plans in recent years to enhance the City's waterfront from both an economic development and open space point of view. The Lynn Waterfront Master Plan Report focused on a 305 acre site along the waterfront with development opportunities and a state-owned fishing pier. Land of this magnitude in a strategic location along a beautiful waterfront is rare, particularly when it is located within 10 miles of downtown Boston. Thus, a unified waterfront open space concept was presented in the plan along with the development options.

Lynn residents consistently express their concern to continue to preserve Lynn Woods. This rugged and rocky area is one of the nation's largest municipal parks. Its connection to the Olmsted legacy is evidenced through a letter Frederick Law Olmsted wrote over one hundred years ago recommending that the area remain in its natural and wild state. Recent surveys indicate that the public still agrees with Mr. Olmsted's recommendation. There are additional concerns regarding potential development of some of the privately held lots along the perimeter of the Woods. Finally, the three ponds that are within the Lynn Woods Reservation supply drinking water to the City's residents. The issue of the maintenance of the water quality within those ponds must be considered a top priority.

The Saugus River area of marshes needs more consideration for its importance as open space and as a fish and wildlife habitat. Lots which provide access, or viewsheds or buffer protection could be identified on a plan and a strategy developed for acquisitions or conservation restrictions.

Many areas within the Rumney Marsh ACEC have been degraded by filling, drainage problems, illegal dumping, and other sources of pollution. These actions have led to a loss in spawning and nursery grounds, and the expansion of invasive vegetation such as Phragmites (common reed).

Increases in Phragmites displace native salt marsh species such as Spartina (cordgrass), eliminating important habitat and food sources for native animals.

Thanks to the efforts of federal, state, and local public agencies working with property owners and environmental organizations, much progress has been made toward protecting and restoring the natural resources of Rumney Marsh. Recent accomplishments include:

- 1) completion of a Rumney Marshes ACEC Salt Marsh Restoration Plan, which identifies priority projects to restore degraded salt marsh within the ACEC;
- 2) several self-regulating tide gates have replaced older broken tide gates to restore flow to over 50 acres of salt marsh;
- 3) more than 25 acres of old I-95 fill have been removed to restore clam flats and salt marsh habitat;
- 4) the Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries is working toward reopening shellfish beds in Rumney Marsh; and
- 5) environmental organizations and public officials are working together to prevent illegal dumping, improve water quality, and reduce sources of pollution to the ACEC.⁶

As mentioned in Section 4, a number of waterbodies in the City are considered to be impaired or threatened because of a variety of mostly nonpoint source pollutants. The City will need to find ways to address those sources in order to improve the water quality in the impacted surface water bodies.

Another interesting opportunity is the LandLine project, with a goal to connect area greenways and trails into a seamless network. The Northern Strand Trail, which goes through Everett, Malden, Revere and Saugus, has a segment that is proposed to go through Lynn across the Saugus River. There are also walkways and bike paths along the waterfront, particularly near the DCR beaches. However, additional linkages between local and regional paths need to be enhanced, several of which are proposed (i.e. walkways are proposed in the Waterfront Plan, and a bike trail connecting to one in Swampscott). Additionally, trails such as the Boston Greenbelt could potentially create networks between a number of cities and towns going through Lynn Woods.

C. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

The City of Lynn is a community with a strong commitment to the preservation and enhancement of open space and park resources. The people of Lynn represent a segment of the overall population which depends on public facilities for its recreational activities. The

⁶ <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dcr/stewardship/acec/rumneymarsh.pdf>

downtown and core areas of the City are densely populated, largely by the elderly and diverse ethnic groups. As described in Section 3, the low income level of a significant proportion of the population greatly limits their access to commercial entertainment or recreation facilities, as well as facilities at a distance that require travel. Also, the dense settlement pattern of the City results in very few private yards that can be enjoyed as private open spaces. Therefore, it is a priority for the City to provide for the community's open space and recreation needs.

Major renovations and redevelopment efforts are ongoing in the Comprehensive Revitalization Area (CRA). The ultimate goal of this program is to stimulate renewal of the central City core and improve connections to larger recreational destinations like Lynn Woods and waterfront attractions such as the Heritage State Park with its educational opportunities. Accessibility must be considered and, if necessary, improved at each site.

Several facilities have been identified as security risks, which drive away both young and old potential users. Each neighborhood in the City needs public open space, a place where residents can go for relaxation and gain some separation from the hectic pace or the monotony of everyday living. If open spaces leave the user at risk of harassment or bodily harm, then the sites will be avoided and ultimately ignored entirely. Park and recreation planning has been and must continue to be integrated with ongoing efforts to control drug use, vandalism and related crimes.

Since the nature of recreation and recreational activities is subject to change, the needs of the community require constant review and response. There have been additional requests for local sites with play equipment for young children. This is a trend which coincides with the rising birth and immigration rate of the past few years. The City has completed several of these projects and is in the process of initiating others. Other requests include new basketball courts, soccer fields and other active recreation uses. In fact, the entire park system has been under review and some improvement projects are currently in design. Shade tree planting, increased programming for environmental awareness, waterfront and historical activities and neighborhood cooling stations are other needs being addressed.

Maintenance and management issues must continue to be addressed in creative ways which keep sites in proper working condition while involving residents and users in the normal everyday mechanisms of the park.

The Sidewalk Improvements project consists of replacing eroded sidewalk areas as well as replacing or resetting curbs in various locations within the City's Comprehensive Revitalization (CRA), a designated slums and blight area. The locations for sidewalk improvements will be determined by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Community Development's condition/request inventories, which are developed by field inspectors and

resident requests. Sidewalk replacement represents localized improvements, which primarily benefit the residents of neighborhoods identified for this activity.

D. MANAGEMENT NEEDS, POTENTIAL CHANGE OF USE

Input received from the public during the planning process focused on the issue of the condition of the park facilities. While the City has a program to repair and improve its park facilities on a regular basis, there are still some issues regarding maintenance and repair, especially given the intense level of use seen at the City's facilities. The difficulties facing municipalities throughout the Commonwealth are common to the City departments in Lynn. The Park Department was combined with the Department of Public Works several years ago in order to better utilize resources. Since that time, there have been significant reductions in staff as part of budget considerations. There are no longer sufficient personnel to provide proper maintenance for all of the City's active recreation sites. All management activities need to be scheduled and timed accurately and in detail for maximum productivity. Private contractors are hired for basic services such as grass cutting, irrigation, etc.

Continued coordination between these City departments is essential to the on-going development and maintenance of open space and recreation opportunities and facilities in Lynn. While the City is small enough that informal channels of communication often suffice, it is important to maintain the institutionalized coordination between these parties and to continue the assignment of roles and responsibilities established through the Administrative Code. Without such formal and regular coordination of efforts there might be wasteful duplication of efforts, or essential activities could be neglected or overlooked. Without an evident division of responsibilities, it becomes extremely difficult for the community to access park and recreation activities or to hold the various entities accountable. This latter potential problem is important to solve so that the City can continue to incorporate community participation in park planning and maintenance and thereby improve the quality of the parks and responsiveness to community needs.

The City continues its partnership with non-profits, open space advocates and private recreation leagues to serve the City's residents by expanding and enhancing recreation and education opportunities. The on-going program for the restoration of park and open spaces continues to provide local residents with improved and modern facilities designed to accommodate a mix of age groups, uses and levels of ability.

There are numerous youth and adult sports leagues that utilize city-owned and managed facilities, including soccer, Pop Warner football, softball, basketball, and Little League baseball. In many cases, the leagues participate and incur expenses for field preparation and maintenance. For example, Lynn Youth Soccer is responsible, both physically and financially, for all the upkeep and maintenance of everything at Hood Park, where they utilize five fields. They

estimate that they spend close to \$26,000 dollars for grass cutting, field lining, fertilization, liming, aeration and irrigation. Additionally, the league spends close to \$5,000 annually in sodding worn areas and goal/net repairs. This park is open to all to use and due to high demand, it cannot be closed to play for repair for any length of time. The high school also has priority to use one of the fields throughout the fall during their season at no cost to the school or the City. Strictly a volunteer organization, Lynn Youth Soccer tries to maintain the grounds to safe and playable standards. This is an issue at other facilities as well. While such a public-private partnership is beneficial, it becomes more difficult for the non-profit leagues to cover the increasing costs for maintenance that ultimately benefits the City as a whole.

Lynn Shore Little League plays at Kiley Park and field maintenance, excluding grass cutting, is the league's responsibility. They also pay for the electricity for lighting. They serve 200 children from ages 4-12, including one league for disabled children. Given demand for the field, there are significant scheduling issues, which can be exacerbated by inclement weather. While the park's playground is in disrepair, other improvements have been made such as the splash pad that was recently installed.

Other problems that are frequently mentioned include numerous geese at the City's fields resulting in feces that can create problematic sanitary conditions for the players and coaches and vandalism.

Currently, there is one park ranger to oversee operations at and maintain Lynn Woods, where the needs are vast. There are security issues that require Police Department involvement. There is the normal maintenance of the active areas near the entrances. There is also a need for management of the overall condition of the interior. Educational programs, nature walks, historical walks, etc. are being run by volunteers. Publicity has improved but new ideas could reach more of the residents of Lynn. That said, conditions at Lynn Woods has improved steadily, use of the park has increased, and the number of educational programs and tours has also grown in recent years.

There was consideration given in the Lynn Woods Master Plan to selling off parts of the Woods to fund programs and maintenance. That possibility was rejected by the Lynn Woods Advisory Committee as well as by the Council and other committees. Many of the deeds of donated lots also protect the Lynn Woods parcels from any sale or change in ownership by the City. Still, it would be prudent to pursue a Conservation Restriction for the Lynn Woods land in Saugus and Lynnfield as delineated by the Lynn Woods perimeter survey of 1988.

There are also lots in Lynn that are contiguous to the Lynn Woods property that should be included in the Lynn Woods Reservation plan.

Many of the active recreation sites in the City have received Land and Water Conservation Fund funding or grants from the Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC) Program (formerly known as the Urban Self-Help Program). There are strict requirements prohibiting change of use for sites having received these grants. There still exists strong demand for recreational activities and open space; therefore, there does not appear to be a need for concern regarding a change or loss of active recreation sites.

National Parks and Recreation Standards

The DCS Open Space Planner’s Workbook promotes the retention of open space for conservation and recreational purposes. Beyond the general requirements, however, no specific standards have been established. Rather, it has been left to the local governments to decide how much land should be set aside as open space. The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) established definitions for recreational land necessary to serve a given population. The often cited standard was that a local park system should, at a minimum, be composed of a “core” system of parklands with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed, “close-to-home” open space per 1,000 population. The local park system should include mini-parks, neighborhood parks and larger community parks. Based on this standard and Lynn’s population of approximately 90,000 people, the City should have between 563 and 945 acres of developed open space for parks and recreation areas. Lynn’s total dedicated acreage for public active and passive parks and school facilities is 2,187.4 acres, which is well above that standard, although approximately 1,792 acres is the Lynn Woods Reservation, which is in the northwest corner of the City. Additionally, there is 34.5 acres of DCR land.

RECREATION FACILITIES CLASSIFICATION

CODE FACILITY TYPE	RECREATION EXPERIENCES	PHYSICAL ELEMENTS	TYPICAL USER AREA
A. Neighborhood Park	Passive recreation for all age groups, unstructured activities.	Seating and resting areas, plantings	¼ mile from site
B. Neighborhood Playground	Active free play for pre-school children, child oriented play courts, activities for all age groups, social recreation.	Court areas, spectator seating, play equipment.	¼ mile from site
C. Neighborhood Playfield	Turf sports with spectators, team sports.	Playfields, spectator seating, court areas.	½ mile from site to City-wide
D. Community Park	Passive recreation for all	Seating areas,	½ mile from site

	age groups, unstructured activities.	unstructured space, walkways and plantings.	to City-wide.
E. Community Playfields	Turf sports, team competition, spectator involvement, organized sports.	Playfields, spectator seating with support facilities, court areas.	½ mile from site to City-wide.
F. Public Boat Launching Area	Boating, Fishing, etc.	Paved ramp and parking, docks	City-wide
G. Public Beach Area	Swimming, water sports	Sand beach, spectator seating, support facilities in some areas	City-wide
H. Community Center	Site for public meetings and other functions	Enclosed structure with facilities for group meetings.	City-wide
I. Community Rink	Ice Skating, ice sports	Enclosed ice rink with seating and support facilities	City-wide

More importantly, the City should consider the geographic distribution of the park and recreational facilities across its many neighborhoods. DCR facilities such as Lynn Beach, Kings Beach and the Connery Rink provide additional recreation opportunities for Lynn residents and neighboring communities.

Additional land acquisition and park development is hindered by budgetary constraints and by the fact that the City is densely developed with very little vacant land.

The City is taking the approach of making incremental additions to the parks and open space inventory as funding or land donations allow. It has also prioritized the rehabilitation of key recreational facilities, which is described in more detail in the Seven-Year Action Plan (see Section 9).

SCORP Relationship

The SCORP (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan) is the state’s equivalent of a municipal open space plan. SCORP plans are developed by individual states to be eligible for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants. In 2012, the Executive Office of

Energy and Environmental Affairs completed the Massachusetts' SCORP to help guide the distribution of federal funding to state agencies and municipalities for the acquisition of open space, renovation of parks, and development of new parks. The SCORP is a planning document that discusses the available recreational resources in a state, as well as its needs, and identifies the gaps between the two.

Goals and the Action Plan for this Plan were developed after distilling all of the information gathered through the public participation process. These goals include:

1. Increase the availability of all types of trails for recreation.
2. Increase the availability of water-based recreation.
3. Invest in recreation and conservation areas that are close to home for short visits.
4. Invest in racially, economically, and age diverse neighborhoods given their projected increase in participation in outdoor recreation.

These goals will meet the needs of Massachusetts residents, but also the goals of America's Great Outdoors (AGO) for investments in urban parks and community green spaces. Multiple SCORP goals also coalesce with the Commonwealth's desire to increase the share of bicycling and walking among Massachusetts transportation choices. The SCORP goals are consistent with the goals and objectives of Lynn's OSRP. For example, Lynn Woods provides visitors with a wide variety of trails, including one that will soon be ADA compliant. The City benefits from the DCR beaches to provide water-based recreation, but also has parks associated with ponds within the City limits such as Flax Pond. The City's open space and recreation facilities are generally well-distributed around the community so that they are relatively convenient to most residents, and they provide a wide variety of activities to meet the needs of its diverse population, including its EJ population. Finally, the City has a robust and varied recreation program that serves all its residents, as well as private programs through organizations such as the YMCA and the youth and adult athletic leagues.

Handicapped Accessibility

The Open Space and Recreation Planner's Workbook states that all municipal property and programs must be accessible to people with disabilities. Furthermore, all municipal park and conservation areas and programs must be evaluated as part of the process of preparing an open space and recreation plan. The complete facilities inventory and transition plan is contained in Appendix 2.

SECTION VIII: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following is an updated summary of plan goals and related objectives. Goals and objectives are similar to those stated in the previous plan. Where the City has made progress, the continuance of that work is noted. Priorities are shown in the work described in the Action Program so these goal statements are organized in general order of importance, based upon input during the public outreach process. Specific development objectives are provided noting the type of facility or open space and activities to be supported for each goal.

Goal 1 – Improve Security and Maintenance at all Sites: This goal is critical to the success of each of the other goals and objectives in this plan. Issues at specific sites must be identified and addressed throughout each year as they occur.

Objectives:

- * Include each park as part of local “watch” programs to oversee its condition and to immediately report any vandalism.
- * Develop a schedule of particular items of work that would contribute to the actual or perceived security at the site.
- * Develop a routine maintenance schedule and program for all parks and ballfields.
- * Continue to develop the “Adopt-A-Park” program so that local residents and users assist the City in overseeing and caring for parks.
- * Integrate parks and recreational planning with ongoing efforts to control drugs and related crime.

Goal 2 – Improve and Upgrade Existing Recreational Facilities: Primary activities should focus upon the rehabilitation of existing sites, including all classes of recreation facilities. Emphasis should be placed on increasing the range of opportunities available at neighborhood locations where environmental improvements are being made and where accessibility problems persist. Sites which include unique open space in terms of historical significance and natural features are also considered to be priority areas for renovation activity. Revitalization of existing sites to increase facility use is also a primary goal.

Objectives:

- * Provide suitable safe and contemporary play equipment in play lot areas where such equipment is lacking.
- * Rehabilitate play surfaces and protective barriers where necessary.
- * Undertake design review for all sites in need of rehabilitation and complete site plans.
- * Provide access for the disabled to all sites.
- * Provide for a greater variety of activities at neighborhood park and playground sites. Identify sites for new soccer fields or street hockey courts or other sports which are currently in great demand.
- * Increase utilization of school based recreational facilities for indoor and outdoor leisure activities.
- * Improve landscape character of facilities through installation of seating, sidewalk construction, site plantings and upgrading of amenities.
- * Maintain existing and install new play equipment and facilities in public housing developments.

Goal 3 – Improve Overall Appearance and Visual Character of the City: This goal emphasizes the need to renew the urban landscape character of the City through improvement of public open spaces, park facilities and the streetscape environment. Urban planning practices typically recommend the following strategies for improving the overall visual character of the City.

- High Visibility and High Impact Development Projects:
 - * use of high visibility and impact development as a catalyst for encouraging revitalization efforts.
 - * Improvement of dominant activity centers which also serve as recreation sites.
- Creation of a Desirable Residential Environment:

- * Rehabilitation of housing resources while improving open space areas and increasing access to and quality of local park sites.
- * Development of linear linkages between unique natural settings and residential environments.

The related development objectives encompass both of these strategies as well as providing for improvement of other elements of the urban landscape.

Objectives:

- * Site construction activity to improve the streetscape including street resurfacing and sidewalk renovations.
- * Continue shade tree planting program in all areas especially those undergoing residential/commercial revitalization.
- * Develop the waterfront area by providing increased pedestrian access and improving passive recreation opportunities.
- * Link dominant open space resources and to reduce pedestrian and vehicular conflicts.
- * Improve visual character of neighborhood park sites through plantings and passive recreational space.
- * Restore physical structures in major open space areas.
- * Develop improvements necessary for better handicapped accessibility.
- * Improve strategies for public participation in site design and area improvements within neighborhoods.
- * Continue the annual schedule of improvements for open space areas and streetscape environments.
- * Develop informal recreation sites and small public open spaces with landscaping improvements.

Goal 4 – Determine Potential Locations for New Neighborhood and Community Wide

Recreation Sites: As part of a program to develop new sites, analysis should be undertaken to determine factors influencing use and nonuse of neighborhood park and playground facilities. Beyond protection of significant natural resource areas, new sites might be located where user densities are highest or projected to increase and where neighborhood revitalization funding is being dispensed.

Objectives:

- * Develop neighborhood focused playlot areas which allow for surveillance and resident management of facilities.
- * Develop sites which provide for intensive use of small facility areas by accommodating a wide range of activities especially open space and passive activities.
- * Utilize vacant residential sites for play lot areas or as temporary park or playground locations when other uses are not feasible from a market perspective.
- * Continue evaluating neighborhood park uses by local residents to determine preferences and needs for new facilities.
- * Identify sites for installation of soccer and lacrosse fields or basketball, street hockey or tennis courts or other sports which are currently in great demand.
- * Target sites located in high density and planned development areas especially the Washington Street Gateway and Lynn Harbor Development Zones

Goal 5 – Continue to Improve Accessibility to Existing Sites for Elderly and Disabled Users:

This goal reflects the continuing need to remove architectural and natural barriers to the use of facilities by the disabled. Activities supporting this goal should focus upon structural changes as well as programmatic ones.

Objectives:

- * Improve access for disabled users at all sites.
- * Remove architectural barriers within existing physical structures at recreation facilities.

- * Create and improve existing recreation facilities for passive leisure which are proximate to elderly residential areas.
- * Continue to expand recreational opportunities for elderly and disabled persons in neighborhood park areas where activities are presently limited only to active or children's play.
- * Include planning for accessibility in design standards which can be applied to all proposals for reuse of existing facilities and development of new sites.

Goal 6 – Development of Pedestrian Oriented Circulation between Open Space and Recreation Areas: Because of the waterfront park, Lynn Beach, historic interpretive centers and the vast resource that is Lynn Woods, links between these and other facilities are imperative in order to provide safe and convenient pedestrian movement.

Objectives:

- * Continue to make progress planning and developing for pedestrian and bicycle ways to link major open space assets with neighborhoods and throughout the downtown.
- * Improve streetscapes as part of overall pedestrian linkage plan through shade tree plantings, paving and sidewalk renovations.
- * Utilize improved sidewalk areas where possible to integrate neighborhood park areas.

Goal 7 – Increase Opportunities for Water Based Recreation: In the previous plans for open space and recreation there was evidence of much demand for use and protection of water resources for recreation activity. This need for water related recreation persists today and the harbor area still represents an example of an underutilized open space resource which is just developing its potential for supporting intensive recreation activity near the central business district. Additionally, the pond areas throughout the City could support a greater variety of activities.

Objectives:

- * Continue to protect and improve water quality in all publicly controlled water and resource areas. Publicize the Rules and Regulations for use and activities around the reservoirs.
- * Improve access to all pond sites and redesign use areas as a focus for surrounding residential neighborhoods where possible.
- * Preserve and maintain the urban waterfront park in the Lynn Harbor area as a multi-use site.
- * Improve the access to the waterfront and improve the visual character of surrounding open space.
- * Continue to develop water edges within the waterfront area for pedestrian and marina uses as well as passive recreation activities.
- * Provide urban design and development incentives for privately developed shorefront recreation.
- * Improve pond sites through plantings and shoreline improvements.
- * Consider reopening the reservoir to fishing.

Goal 8 – Increase Awareness and Recreational Use of Historic Sites and Districts: There exist numerous opportunities to increase the recreational use of historic districts. As part of the overall strategy to improve the pedestrian oriented environment, historic sites should be identified and integrated through pedestrian routes. A stated objective behind the original development of an urban heritage park within the central business district was the preservation of historic buildings and the provision of an educational and recreational center within the downtown revitalization area.

Objectives:

- * Continue preservation activities towards protecting historic buildings and sites throughout the City.

- * Continue to incorporate historic sites into recreational resources by increasing pedestrian based amenities and developing accessory recreational uses where not in conflict with preservation activities.
- * Support a program for environmental improvements adjacent to historic sites including shade tree planting, and street and sidewalk improvements.
- * Continue planning activities for development of historic urban space districts where historic preservation activities can be coordinated with other revitalization efforts.
- * Complete ongoing improvements for the Heritage State Park Building (now the Lynn Museum) within the downtown revitalization area. Change the language concerning the State agreement.

Goal 9 – Manage and Improve Opportunities for Forest Based Recreation: With the improvements and publicity surrounding Lynn Woods, the demand for forest recreation has increased dramatically. The need exists for continued organizational improvements to identify and provide for recreational opportunities such as hiking, jogging, biking, etc.

Objectives:

- * Continue to improve security throughout the Reservation.
- * Continue to improve access to Lynn Woods Reservation from a variety of areas.
- * Maintain the signage program for the Woods both at the entrance and throughout the interior.
- * Develop a forest management plan for effective management of the existing timber.
- * Continue to work with volunteers to increase usage, develop educational programs and improve particular areas within the Woods.

SECTION IX: SEVEN YEAR ACTION PLAN

The purpose of this section is to establish an action plan addressing Lynn's open space and recreational needs within the context of the City's stated goals and objectives. The Action Plan is arranged sequentially beginning with the first goal and the associated objectives to facilitate the achievement of this goal. The final column provides the timetable that the proposed action is to take place (see Figure 9: Seven-Year Action Plan Map). Short-term recommendations fall within the 2016-2017 timeframe; mid-term recommendations fall within the 2018-2020 timeframe; and long-term recommendations fall within the 2021-2023 timeframe.

Some of the objectives in the seven-year action plan respond to the issue of facility maintenance and establishing more recreational opportunities in Lynn. Some of the smaller actions can be accomplished through the City's general fund, but many of the others will require additional assistance.

The City has taken advantage of the Parkland Acquisition and Renovation for Communities (PARC) grant program. The PARC program assists communities with the acquisition of parkland, as well as construction of new parks and renovation of existing parks. With the completion of the City's review of accessibility at its major parks and recreation areas, the potential for applying this type of grant to the improvement and provision of handicap access is clear. Many of the parks in the City could be vastly improved for use by the whole population by providing these types of improvements.

Additionally, the Community Preservation Act (CPA), which the City has not yet adopted, provides new funding sources which can be used to address three core community concerns: Acquisition and preservation of open space; creation and support of affordable housing; and acquisition and preservation of historic buildings and landscapes. The Act establishes a significant state matching fund, which serves as an incentive to communities to pass the CPA. The CPA must be adopted by the City by ballot to adopt the Act. This funding could potentially be used for open space acquisition in parts of the City which need more recreation and open space resources.

The priorities listed below reflect the specific goals and attainable objectives that are outlined in the Plan. They generally reflect the level of importance based upon the concerns shared by City residents for maintaining safe spaces and facilities, providing funding for maintenance and programs, establishing programs for the wide diversity of people living in Lynn, and working collaboratively to preserve, protect, and enhance open space resources and recreational facilities throughout the city of Lynn.

1. Maintenance and Capital Improvements

Explore multiple public and private avenues for raising additional funds for capital improvements and maintenance of all of the City's parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities. Some projects are already programmed for capital improvements through 2022 through the City's bond program.

2. Management of Lynn's Parks, Fields, Playgrounds, and Open Spaces

Continue to coordinate the work of City departments (particularly DPW and the Police Department) and local volunteer and "Friends of" groups to work collaboratively to better maintain, manage, and raise funds to provide safe and usable facilities for all to enjoy. Special efforts are needed to hire additional DPW staff to manage and maintain the City's recreational facilities.

3. Public Participation and Stewardship

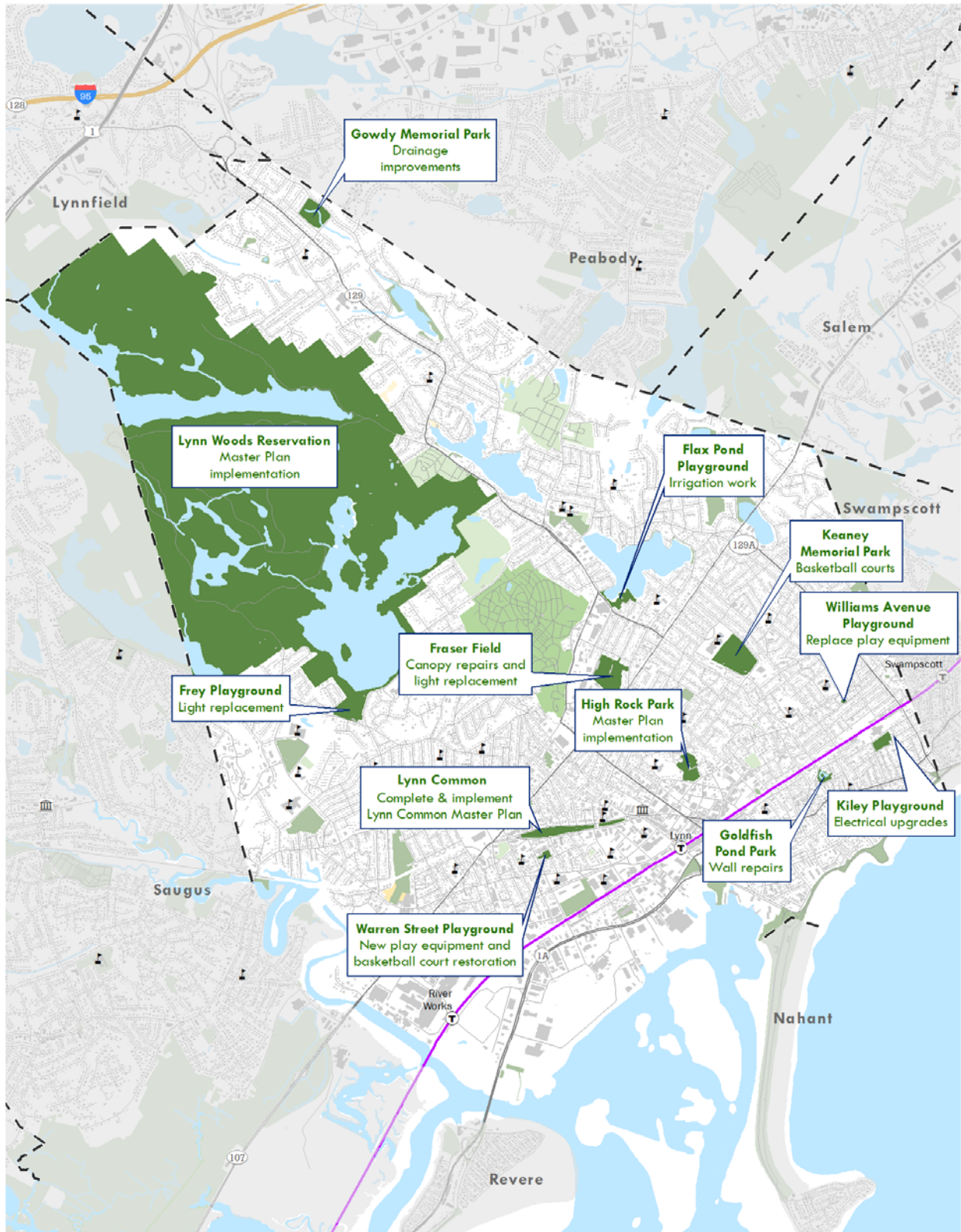
Increase public awareness, education, accessibility, and community stewardship of the City's parks through a variety of participatory education programs and volunteer activities to better monitor and improve open space and recreational facilities. A related action is to make better use of the City website, e-mail lists, community access TV, and other resources to enhance channels of communication and levels of participation.

4. Land and Water Protection

Actively pursue long-standing goals to protect ecologically valuable land parcels such as the Lynn Woods Reservation, which includes locally significant water supply sources, and the Rumney Marsh ACEC.

Lynn, MA Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016 Update

Figure 9: Action Plan



Gowdy Memorial Park
Drainage improvements

Lynn Woods Reservation
Master Plan implementation

Flax Pond Playground
Irrigation work

Keaney Memorial Park
Basketball courts

Williams Avenue Playground
Replace play equipment

Fraser Field
Canopy repairs and light replacement

High Rock Park
Master Plan implementation

Kiley Playground
Electrical upgrades

Frey Playground
Light replacement

Lynn Common
Complete & implement Lynn Common Master Plan

Goldfish Pond Park
Wall repairs

Warren Street Playground
New play equipment and basketball court restoration

- Municipal Boundary
- 🏫 Schools
- 🏛️ City Hall
- 🏠 Building Structures (Rooftops)
- 🚆 Commuter Rail Stations
- 🚉 Commuter Rail Line
- 🟩 Protected in Perpetuity
- 🟨 Limited Protection
- 🟪 Not Protected/Unknown
- 🌳 Surrounding Open Space

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

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

Data Sources:
City of Lynn, MA
Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC)
Office of Geographic Information (MassGIS), MassIT
Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT)

July, 2016



Goal 1: Improve security and maintenance at all sites.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 1.1: Include each park as part of local “watch” programs to oversee its condition and to immediately report any vandalism.			
Action 1.1.1: Encourage and support efforts of "Friends and Watch" groups and work to establish new support groups	OECD; DPW; Friends groups; Park Comm.	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 1.2: Develop a schedule of particular items of work that would contribute to the actual or perceived security at the site.			
Action 1.2.1: Ensure that there is aggressive police surveillance at Lynn's parks, playgrounds and ballfields	Police	Ongoing	City
Action 1.2.2: Post signage regarding park hours and install/maintain lighting and cameras	DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	City
Objective 1.3: Develop a routine maintenance schedule and program for all parks and ballfields.			
Action 1.3.1: Develop management plans specific to each park facility	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City
Action 1.3.2: Identify regular maintenance needs and the resources to achieve the maintenance schedule	DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	City
Action 1.3.3: Add staff to better maintain and improve park and recreation facilities and continue to use Department of Correction Community Service Workers	DPW	Mid-term	City
Objective 1.4: Continue to develop the “Adopt-A-Park” program and pamphlet so that local residents and users assist the City in overseeing and caring for parks. (See also Objective 1.1 above)			
Action 1.4.1: Distribute and publicize the updated Open Space and Recreation Plan to community organizations and post it on the City's website	OECD; DPW	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 1.5: Integrate parks and recreational planning with ongoing efforts to control drugs and related crime. (See Objective 1.2 above)			
Goal 2: Improve and update existing recreational facilities.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Action 2.0: Consider adoption of the Community Preservation Act to provide funding for park and recreation improvements	City Council	Long-term	n/a

Objective 2.1: Provide suitable safe and contemporary play equipment in play lot areas where such equipment is lacking.			
Action 2.1.1: Continue to assess and inventory equipment at each park and playground and complete upgrades and replacement of equipment	DPW; Park Comm.; OECD	Ongoing	City; PARC
Objective 2.2: Rehabilitate play surfaces and protective barriers where necessary.			
Action 2.2.1: New play equipment and basketball court restoration - Warren St. Playground	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.2: Drainage, fence, and guard rail improvements - Gowdy Park	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.3: Irrigation improvements - Flax Pond Park	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.4: Basketball court repairs - Keaney Park	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.5: Replace play equipment - Williams Ave. Playground	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.6: Wall repairs - Goldfish Pond Park	DPW; Park Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.7: Electrical upgrades - Kiley Park	DPW; Park Comm.; Insp. Serv.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.8: Canopy repairs and light replacement - Fraser Field	DPW; Stadium Comm.	Short-term	City bond
Action 2.2.9: Light replacement - Frey Park	DPW; Park Comm.; Insp. Serv.	Short-term	City bond
Objective 2.3: Undertake design review for all sites in need of rehabilitation and complete site plans.			
Action 2.3.1: Continue to inventory, identify and design for future facility improvements in order to integrate open space into the urban environment of the City	DPW; Park Comm.; OECD	Ongoing	City
Objective 2.4: Provide access for the disabled to all sites.			

Action 2.4.1: Continue to remove barriers and upgrade facilities in accordance with identified needs to meet ADA compliance requirements	DPW; Disability Comm.; Park Comm.; OECD	Ongoing	City; PARC
Objective 2.5: Continue to provide for a greater variety of activities at neighborhood park and playground sites. Identify sites for new soccer fields or other sports which are currently in great demand.			
Action 2.5.1: Work with local area organizations that serve Environmental Justice populations to ensure that these specific recreational needs are being addressed	OECD; DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	City; PARC
Objective 2.6: Increase utilization of school based recreational facilities for indoor and outdoor leisure activities.			
Action 2.6.1: Work with and coordinate recreational space availability and programming with School Department	DPW; Schools; Park Comm.	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 2.7: Improve landscape character of facilities through installation of seating, sidewalk construction, site plantings and upgrading of amenities.			
Action 2.7.1: Continue to look for opportunities to provide for additional and improved amenities at City parks along with enhanced sidewalk and streetscape improvements	OECD; DPW; private	Ongoing	City; private
Action 2.7.2: Continue to implement the High Rock Park Master Plan	OECD; DPW	Ongoing	City
Action 2.7.3: Continue to implement the Common Master Plan	OECD; DPW	Ongoing	City
Objective 2.8: Maintain existing and install new play equipment and facilities in public housing developments			
Action 2.8.1: Identify equipment needs and replace equipment as needed	DPW; Housing Authority	Ongoing	Housing Authority
Goal 3: Improve overall appearance and visual character of the City.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 3.1: Use site construction activity to improve the streetscape including street resurfacing, sidewalk renovations, crosswalk improvements, and decorative street lighting. (See Objective 2.7 above)			
Objective 3.2: Continue shade tree planting program in all areas especially those undergoing residential/commercial revitalization.			

Action 3.2.1: Encourage both City and private tree planting and promote opportunities for residents and businesses to plant and care for trees	DPW	Ongoing	n/a
Action 3.2.2: Maintain City's status as a Tree Community	DPW; Tree Warden	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 3.3: Develop the waterfront area by providing increased pedestrian access and improving passive recreation opportunities. (See also Objective 7.4 below)			
Action 3.3.1: Continue to plan for enhanced development of waterfront areas; including the adoption of a potential 40R Smart Growth Overlay District	OECD; Housing Authority; Insp. Services; Planning Board	Short-term	PATH grant; MAPC
Action 3.3.2: Implement Route 1A/Lynnway Study and improvements	DPW	Ongoing	City
Action 3.3.3: Implement Waterfront Master Plan	OECD	Long-term	Public/private partnerships
Objective 3.4: Link dominant open space resources to reduce pedestrian and vehicular conflicts.			
Action 3.4.1: Facilitate access to parks through pedestrian and bicycle improvements	OECD; DPW	Ongoing	City
Action 3.4.2: Implement National Complete Streets Program which was recently adopted	DPW	Mid-term	n/a
Objective 3.5: Improve visual character of neighborhood park sites through plantings and passive recreational space.			
Action 3.5.1: Continue to expand the community garden program	Mass in Motion	Ongoing	Mass in Motion
Action 3.5.2: Plant and grow annuals and perennials in parks and traffic islands	DPW; OECD	Ongoing	City
Objective 3.6: Restore physical structures in major open space areas. (See Goal 2 above)			
Objective 3.7: Develop improvements necessary for better handicapped accessibility. (See Objective 2.4 above)			
Objective 3.8: Improve strategies for public participation in site design and area improvements within neighborhoods.			

Action 3.8.1: Use the City website to provide current information on parks and related improvements	DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	n/a
Action 3.8.2: Coordinate outreach to local civic organizations, refugee groups, and sports leagues	DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 3.9: Continue the annual schedule of improvements for open space areas and streetscape environments. (See Objective 1.3 above)			
Objective 3.10: Develop informal recreation sites and small public open spaces with landscaping improvements.			
Action 3.10.1: Work with private developers to establish open spaces accessible to the general public	OECD; private developers	Ongoing	Private
Action 3.10.2: Continue the City's ongoing program for landscape traffic islands and other urban greenspaces	Private	Ongoing	Private
Goal 4: Determine potential locations for new neighborhood and community wide recreation sites.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 4.1: Develop neighborhood focused playlot areas which allow for surveillance and resident management of facilities. (See Objectives 1 and 2 above)			
Objective 4.2: Develop sites which provide for intensive use of small facility areas by accommodating a wide range of activities especially open space and passive activities. (See Objective 2 above)			
Objective 4.3: Utilize vacant residential sites for play lot areas or as temporary park or playground locations when other uses are not feasible from a market perspective.			
Action 4.3.1: Identify potential locations for small pocket parks such as the Sutton/Central/Library site	OECD	Mid-term	City
Objective 4.4: Continue evaluating neighborhood park uses by local residents to determine preferences and needs for new facilities. (See Objective 2.5 above and 4.5 below)			
Objective 4.5: Identify sites for installation of soccer fields or basketball courts or other sports which are currently in great demand.			
Action 4.5.1: Assess existing facilities to determine where field configuration or programming can be adjusted to meet current needs	DPW; Park Comm.	Ongoing	City
Action 4.5.2: Reach out to community-based organizations such as the YMCA and Lynn sports leagues to understand field needs and scheduling constraints	DPW; Park Comm.; local organizations and leagues	Ongoing	n/a

Objective 4.6: Target sites located in high density and planned development areas especially the Washington Street Gateway and Lynn Harbor Development Zones. (See also Objective 3.3 above)			
Action 4.6.1: Draft 40R Smart Growth Overlay District zoning for targeted areas	OECD; Housing Authority; Insp. Services; Planning Board	Short-term	PATH grant; MAPC
Goal 5: Continue to provide access to existing sites for elderly and disabled users.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 5.1: Improve access for disabled users at all sites. (See Objective 2.4 above)			
Objective 5.2: Remove architectural barriers within existing physical structures at recreation facilities. (See Objective 2.4 above)			
Objective 5.3: Create and improve existing recreation facilities for passive leisure which are proximate to elderly residential areas.			
Action 5.3.1: Work with Council on Aging and Senior Center to expand opportunities and programs for elderly residents	CoA; DPW	Ongoing	CoA
Action 5.3.2: Integrate services and programming with the Senior Center and the public schools to incorporate public health and physical fitness programs	CoA; Health; Schools	Ongoing	City
Objective 5.4: Continue to expand recreational opportunities for elderly and disabled persons in neighborhood park areas where activities are presently limited only to active or children's play. (See Objective 5.3 above)			
Objective 5.5: Include planning for accessibility in design standards which can be applied to all proposals for reuse of existing facilities and development of new sites. (See Objective 2.4 above)			
Goal 6: Develop pedestrian-oriented circulation between open space and recreation areas.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 6.1: Continue to make progress planning and developing for pedestrian and bicycle ways to link major open space assets with neighborhoods and throughout the downtown. (See Objective 3.4 above)			
Objective 6.2: Improve streetscapes as part of overall pedestrian linkage plan through shade tree plantings, paving and sidewalk renovations. (See Objectives 3.2 and 3.4 above)			
Objective 6.3: Utilize improved sidewalk areas where possible to integrate neighborhood park areas. (See Objective 3.4 above)			
Goal 7: Increase opportunities for water based recreation.			

Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 7.1: Continue to protect and improve water quality in all publicly controlled water and resource areas. Publicize the Rules and Regulations for use and activities around the reservoirs.			
Action 7.1.1: Encourage and support efforts to manage major water bodies and natural areas to preserve and protect biodiverse habitats for native flora and fauna (including Lynn Woods and Rumney Marsh)	Water/Sewer Comm.; Park Ranger; ConComm; DPW; DCR	Ongoing	n/a
Action 7.1.2: Support continued funding for the Water Bodies Fund for the treatment and removal of invasive weeds and other plants from City ponds	Water; ConComm; Friends groups	Ongoing	Water Bodies Fund
Objective 7.2: Improve access to all pond sites and redesign use areas as a focus for surrounding residential neighborhoods where possible.			
Action 7.2.1: Work with Friends groups to improve opportunities to create new water-based recreational activities (Flax Pond, Goldfish Pond, Sluice Pond Associations; Friends of Lynn-Nahant Beach)	DPW; Friends groups	Ongoing	City; private
Objective 7.3: Preserve and maintain the urban waterfront park in the Lynn Harbor area as a multi-use site. (See Objectives 3.3 and 4.6 above)			
Objective 7.4: Improve the access to the waterfront and improve the visual character of surrounding open space.			
Action 7.4.1: Review and implement recommendations from the Lynn Waterfront Master Plan and Lynnway Study (see Objective 3.3)	OECD; DPW; Insp. Serv.; Planning Board	Ongoing	to be determined
Action 7.4.2: Continue to rehabilitate Seaport Marina	OECD	Ongoing	City
Objective 7.5: Continue to develop water edges within the waterfront area for pedestrian and marina uses as well as passive recreation activities. (See Objective 7.4 above)			
Objective 7.6: Provide urban design and development incentives for privately developed shorefront recreation.			
Action 7.6.1: Incorporate incentives and recreation design guidelines into zoning for waterfront areas	Planning Board	Mid-term	n/a
Action 7.6.2: Enforce strict adherence to Chapter 91 along shoreline	ConComm	Ongoing	n/a

Objective 7.7: Improve pond sites through plantings and shoreline improvements.			
Action 7.7.1: Develop policies and expand public education for homeowners about common invasive plants and native choices for more natural landscaping	ConComm	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 7.8: Consider developing additional shore sites for fishing, especially in conjunction with waterfront development and expanding boardwalk.			
Goal 8: Increase awareness and recreational use of historic sites and districts.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 8.1: Continue preservation activities towards protecting historic buildings and sites throughout the City.			
Action 8.1.1: Continue to preserve and maintain historic and cultural properties in need of restoration	OECD; Historical Com.	Ongoing	City
Action 8.1.2: Consider adoption of the Community Preservation Act to provide funding for historic preservation	City Council	Long-term	n/a
Objective 8.2: Continue to incorporate historic sites into recreational resources by increasing pedestrian based amenities and developing accessory recreational uses where not in conflict with preservation activities.			
Action 8.2.1: Coordinate efforts between the City and private developers to create or enhance multi-use connections between historic properties and open space	OECD; private developers; Insp. Serv.; Planning Board	Ongoing	City; private
Objective 8.3: Support a program for environmental improvements adjacent to historic sites including shade tree planting, and street and sidewalk improvements.			
Action 8.3.1: Encourage tree planting; streetscape improvements and sidewalks where appropriate	OECD; private developers	Ongoing	City; private
Objective 8.4: Continue planning activities for development of historic urban space districts where historic preservation activities can be coordinated with other revitalization efforts.			
Action 8.4.1: Coordinate planning efforts with Lynn Historical Commission and Mass Historical Commission	Historical; OECD	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 8.5: Complete ongoing improvements for the Heritage State Park Building (now the Lynn Museum) within the downtown revitalization area.			
Action 8.5.1: Implement the plan with DCR to complete improvements	DCR	Short-term	DCR

Goal 9: Manage and improve opportunities for forest based recreation.			
Objectives/Actions	Responsible Parties	Time Frame	Potential Funding Sources
Objective 9.1: Continue to improve security throughout the Reservation.			
Action 9.1.1: Work with Friends group to maintain a regular presence at Lynn Woods	Park Ranger; Friends of Lynn Woods	Ongoing	n/a
Action 9.1.2: Continue to implement the Lynn Woods Master Plan	Park Ranger; Friends of Lynn Woods	Ongoing	n/a
Objective 9.2: Continue to improve access to Lynn Woods Reservation from a variety of areas.			
Action 9.2.1: Continue efforts to coordinate trail work within the Lynn Woods Reservation	Park Ranger; Friends of Lynn Woods	Ongoing	n/a
Action 9.2.2: Continue improvements to Special Needs Camp including equipment and restrooms	Park Ranger; DPW; OECD	Ongoing	City
Objective 9.3: Maintain the signage program for the Woods both at the entrance and throughout the interior.			
Action 9.3.1: See Action 9.1.2			
Action 9.3.2: Complete additional signage similar to new sign at Great Woods entrance	DPW; Park Ranger	Mid-term	City
Objective 9.4: Develop a forest management plan for effective management of the existing timber.			
Action 9.4.1: See Action 9.1.2			
Objective 9.5: Continue to work with volunteers to increase usage, develop educational programs and improve particular areas within the Woods.			
Action 9.5.1: See Action 9.1.2			
Action 9.5.2: Work with friends of Lynn Woods to continue outreach efforts, educational tours and lectures, and other events designed to enhance the Lynn Woods experience	Park Ranger; Friends of Lynn Woods	Ongoing	n/a

SECTION XI: REFERENCES

The following list includes names of individuals as well as documents which were helpful in preparing past plans as well as this plan. Additional references are contained within the footnotes.

1. Melissa Cryan
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Division of Conservation Services
100 Cambridge Street – Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 626-1171
2. Christian Jacqx
Mass G I S Office
20 Somerset Street - 3rd floor
Boston, MA 02202
(617) 727-3888
3. James MacDougall
Essex County Greenbelt Assoc.
82 Eastern Avenue
Essex, MA 02129
(508) 768-7406
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April 2011

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Lynn Site Activity and Use Limitations (AULs)

City/Town	Release Address	RTN	Site Name/ Location Aid	Book	Page	Registry Web Link	Compliance Status	Date	Phase	RAO Class	Files
LYNN	1000 WESTERN AVE	3-0000357	GE RIVER WORKS AUL amended on 03/14/2016 AUL received on 10/21/2013	0	0	Essex South	REMOPS	10/14/2008	PHASE V		Y
LYNN	40 FEDERAL ST	3-0000361	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO AUL amended on 08/17/2012 AUL received on 09/08/2000	0	0	Essex South	REMOPS	6/13/2012	PHASE V		Y
LYNN	MARINE BOULEVARD AND RILEY WAY	3-0001308	LYNN GAS & ELECTRIC (FMR) AUL received on 10/02/2003	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/2/2003		C1	Y
LYNN	330 LYNNWAY	3-0001680	NORTH AMERICAN PHILLIPS LTNG AUL amended on 10/25/2002 AUL received on 01/31/1997 Legal notice posted on 11/01/2002	0	0	Essex South	RAO	5/23/2003	PHASE IV	C1	Y
LYNN	WESTERN AVE RTE 107 AT COOPER ST	3-0001883	MBTA PARKING LOT PARCEL 300-018-001 AUL received on 01/08/2004	0	0	Essex South	RAO	12/31/2003		A3	Y
LYNN	170 ALLEY ST	3-0004534	PURITY OIL AUL received on 04/20/2015 Legal notice posted on 05/12/2015	0	0	Essex South	PSC	4/22/2015	PHASE II	PA	Y

LYNN	132 ESSEX ST	3-0010983	NEAR INTERSECTION WITH JACKSON ST AUL received on 05/05/1995	0	0	Essex South	RAO	5/5/1995	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	599 LYNNWAY	3-0011034	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 01/31/1995	0	0	Essex South	RAO	1/31/1995	PHASE IV	A3	Y
LYNN	99 SOUTH ST	3-0011830	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 03/14/1997	14008	377	Essex South	RAO	3/14/1997		A3	Y
LYNN	24-26 RIVER ST	3-0012369	CORNER OF RIVER & IDA STS AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RAO	11/12/1999	PHASE II	B2	Y
LYNN	961-965 WESTERN AVE	3-0012370	CORNER OF IDA ST & WESTERN AVE AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	4/20/1996			Y
LYNN	16 RIVER ST	3-0012372	RIVER ST BETWEEN IDA AND BURNS ST AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	4/20/1996			Y
LYNN	8 RIVER ST	3-0012381	8A RIVER ST WEST OF BURNS ST AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	4/20/1996			Y
LYNN	577-591 LYNNWAY	3-0013409	CORNER OF LYNNWAY & COMMERCIAL AUL amended on 07/30/2001 AUL received on 07/11/2001 Legal notice posted on 10/12/2000	0	0	Essex South	RAO	7/11/2001	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	715 LYNNWAY	3-0013417	ABUTS GENERAL ELECTRIC	0	0	Essex South	RAO	7/9/1999	PHASE III	A3	Y

			AUL amended on 01/30/2004 AUL received on 07/09/1999								
LYNN	305-311 UNION ST	3-0013920	MULBERRY ST AUL amended on 01/02/2003 AUL received on 09/06/1997 Legal notice posted on 12/17/2002	14303	562	Essex South	RAO	9/5/1997	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	183 HOLYOKE ST	3-0014349	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 03/05/1998	14464	457	Essex South	RAO	3/5/1998	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	20 RIVER ST	3-0014672	BTWN IDA AND BURNS AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	12/22/199 7			Y
LYNN	28-32 RIVER ST	3-0014673	CRNR OF JOHN AND RIVER ST AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	12/22/199 7			Y
LYNN	22 RIVER ST	3-0014674	BTWN JOHN AND BURNS ST AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	12/22/199 7			Y
LYNN	183 HOLYOKE ST	3-0014881	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 03/05/1998	0	0	Essex South	RAO	3/5/1998			Y
LYNN	361 LYNNWAY	3-0015264	FMR CAMBRIDGE TIRE AUL received on 06/22/1999	0	0	Essex South	RAO	6/22/1999		B2	Y
LYNN	319 LYNNWAY	3-0015354	NO LOCATION AID AUL amended on 08/16/2002 AUL received on 11/26/1997 Legal notice posted on 08/26/2002	14368	303	Essex South	RAO	11/26/199 7		A3	Y

LYNN	26 ALLEY ST	3-0015389	FORMER METAL IMPROVEMENT CO AUL received on 05/09/2014	0	0	Essex South	PSC	5/1/2014	PHASE III	PA	Y
LYNN	254 LYNNWAY	3-0015391	FMR BEACON CHEVROLET AUL received on 03/14/2001 AUL received on 04/16/2015 Legal notice posted on 03/19/2001 Legal notice posted on 12/03/2014	0	0	Essex South	TIER 2	4/8/1999	PHASE II		Y
LYNN	671 LYNNWAY	3-0015603	ATLANTIC CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH TOYOTA AUL amended on 04/22/2002 AUL received on 09/26/1997 Legal notice posted on 04/24/2002	14292	190	Essex South	RAO	2/6/1998		B2	Y
LYNN	12 RIVER ST	3-0015833	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 11/12/1999	0	0	Essex South	RTN CLOSED	12/22/199 7			Y
LYNN	800 WESTERN AVE	3-0016807	EXPRESS CAR CARE AUL received on 12/17/2001 Legal notice posted on 01/03/2002	0	0	Essex South	RAO	12/17/200 1	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	90 COMMERCIAL ST	3-0016898	MARSHALLS WHARF II AUL received on 06/09/1999	15719	64	Essex South	RAO	6/9/1999	PHASE IV	A3	Y
LYNN	250 COMMERCIAL ST	3-0017457	DPW AUL amended on 10/31/2002 AUL received on 10/21/1999 Legal notice posted on 10/29/2002	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/21/199 9		A3	Y

LYNN	250 COMMERCIAL ST	3-0017458	NO LOCATION AID AUL amended on 10/31/2002 AUL received on 10/21/1999 Legal notice posted on 10/29/2002	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/21/1999 9	A3	Y	
LYNN	88 MARION ST	3-0017893	BOSTON ST AUL received on 08/21/2009	0	0	Essex South	RAO	8/21/2009	PHASE IV	A3	Y
LYNN	250 COMMERCIAL ST	3-0018171	NO LOCATION AID AUL amended on 10/31/2002 AUL received on 10/21/1999 Legal notice posted on 10/29/2002	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/21/1999 9	A3	Y	
LYNN	606 BOSTON ST	3-0018853	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 10/27/2000	16640	277	Essex South	RAO	10/27/2000 0	A3	Y	
LYNN	395 LYNNWAY	3-0018919	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 10/01/2008 Legal notice posted on 10/20/2008	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/1/2008	PHASE IV	A3	Y
LYNN	128 OXFORD ST	3-0019084	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 06/28/2005 Legal notice posted on 06/22/2005	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/20/2000 5	A3	Y	
LYNN	70 MUNROE ST	3-0019214	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 06/28/2005 Legal notice posted on 06/22/2005	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/20/2000 5	A3	Y	
LYNN	135 RIVER ST	3-0021402	CORNER RIVER ST ANS HEATH CT	0	0	Essex South	RAO	12/19/2000 2	PHASE II	B2	Y

			AUL received on 12/19/2002 Legal notice posted on 12/18/2002								
LYNN	190-192 BROAD ST	3-0021432	CARROLL ST AUL received on 12/14/2009	0	0	Essex South	RAO	11/30/2009	PHASE IV	B2	Y
LYNN	122 BOSTON ST	3-0021559	STETSON ST AUL received on 03/13/2006	0	0	Essex South	RAO	3/13/2006	PHASE IV	A3	Y
LYNN	9-15 BUBIER ST	3-0022778	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 07/31/2003 Legal notice posted on 08/09/2003	0	0	Essex South	RAO	7/31/2003		B2	Y
LYNN	212 BROAD ST	3-0022880	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 05/28/2004 Legal notice posted on 05/29/2004	0	0	Essex South	RAO	5/28/2004		B2	Y
LYNN	349 MAPLE ST	3-0025337	MANNING BOWL STADIUM AUL received on 02/04/2009 Legal notice posted on 11/22/2008	0	0	Essex South	RAO	2/4/2009	PHASE II	A3	Y
LYNN	349 MAPLE ST	3-0025452	MANNING BOWL STADIUM AUL received on 02/04/2009 Legal notice posted on 11/22/2008	0	0	Essex South	RAO	2/4/2009			Y
LYNN	23 FARRAR ST	3-0025664	STERLING MACHINE CO AUL received on 02/18/2014 Legal notice posted on 03/15/2014	0	0	Essex South	TIER 2	2/16/2007			Y

LYNN	20 WHEELER ST	3-0025838	JB BLOOD BLDG TANK ROOM AUL received on 11/26/2008	0	0	Essex South	RAO	11/26/2008	PHASE III	A3	Y
LYNN	282R LYNNWAY	3-0026703	NO LOCATION AID Legal notice posted on 10/29/2013	0	0	Essex South	RAO	10/29/2013	PHASE III	B2	Y
LYNN	624 SUMMER ST	3-0026986	DRY CLEANERS AUL received on 03/14/2013	0	0	Essex South	RAO	5/24/2013		A4	Y
LYNN	0 ANDREW 32-36 ANDREW 38-50 CENTRAL	3-0028221	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 12/17/2009	0	0	Essex South	RAO	12/17/2009		B2	Y
LYNN	82 SANDERSON AVE	3-0029714	SENATE REALTY TRUST AUL received on 03/01/2011 Legal notice posted on 03/14/2011	0	0	Essex South	RAO	3/1/2011		B2	Y
LYNN	86 BENNETT ST	3-0029746	FMR CRYSTAL FOOD IMPORT LOCATION AUL received on 12/17/2011 Legal notice posted on 01/02/2012	0	0	Essex South	RAO	12/13/2011	PHASE II	B2	Y
LYNN	5 STETSON ST	3-0029749	HISTORIC RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AUL received on 03/10/2011 Legal notice posted on 03/28/2011	0	0	Essex South	RAO	3/14/2011		B2	Y
LYNN	12-30 CENTRAL AVE	3-0030098	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 02/15/2013	0	0	Essex South	DPS	11/8/2012	PHASE II		Y
LYNN	47-65 BOSTON	3-	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY	0	0	Essex	PSC	3/23/2015		PA	Y

	STREET	0032052	AUL received on 03/23/2015 AUL received on 04/28/2015			South				
LYNN	47-65 BOSTON STREET	3-0032068	NO LOCATION AID AUL received on 03/23/2015 AUL received on 04/28/2015	0	0	Essex South	PSC	3/23/2015	PA	Y
LYNN	47-65 BOSTON STREET	3-0032504	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AUL received on 03/23/2015 AUL received on 04/28/2015	0	0	Essex South	PSC	3/23/2015	PA	Y
LYNN	69-81 BALDWIN STREET	3-0032657	COMMERCIAL PROPERTY AUL received on 02/26/2015 Legal notice posted on 03/09/2015	0	0	Essex South	PSC	3/16/2015	PA	Y