

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN



2021-2031

The North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan represents a collaboration of efforts among several agencies, town boards, commissions, departments, and staff. Thanks to the Conservation Commission, Planning Board, Park and Recreation Commission, Historical Commission, Board of Public Works, and Town Council for their continued support and dedication to conserving land for conservation, recreation, and open space. The successful implementation of the recommendations included in the Seven Year Action Plan for the town will depend on the commitment of all town boards and officials and well as the citizens of North Attleborough.

“It is not enough to understand the natural world; the point is to defend and preserve it.” ~ Edward Abbey



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April 11, 2025

Sandra A. McCrory, Conservation Administrator
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North Attleboro, MA 02760

Re: Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. McCrory:

Thank you for submitting the updated Action Plan for the Town of North Attleboro's Open Space and Recreation Plan extending the goals and objectives over 10 years. I'm pleased to write that the plan has received an additional three years of approval and the town is eligible to apply for DCS grants through January 2032. Please contact me at melissa.cryan@mass.gov if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Melissa Cryan

Melissa Cryan
Grant Programs Supervisor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I: Plan Summary	1
II: Introduction	
A. Statement of Purpose	3
B. Planning Process and Public Participation	3
III: Community Setting	4
A. Regional Context	4
Map 1: North Attleborough in a Regional Context	
B. History of the Community	4
C. Population Characteristics	6
Map 2: Environmental Justice Populations	
D. Economic Characteristics	10
E. Growth and Development Patterns	11
Map 3: Land Use	
Map 4: Zoning	
IV: Environmental Inventory and Analysis	15
A. Topography, Geology, and Soils	15
Map 5: Surficial Geology	
Map 6: Hydric Soils	
Map 7: Prime Farmland Soils	
B. Landscape Character	17
C. Water Resources	18
Map 8: Water Resources Map	
D. Vegetation	19
E. Fisheries and Wildlife	20
Map 9: Biodiversity and Habitat Map	
F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments	22
Map 10: Unique and Scenic Features	
G. Environmental Challenges	26
V: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest	31
A. Introduction	31
Map 11: North Attleborough PPA/PDA Map	
B. Inventory	34
Map 12: Open Space Map	
VI: Community Vision	50
A. Description of Process	50
B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals	52
VII: Analysis of Needs	52
A. Conservation and Resource Protection Needs	52
B. Parks & Recreation and Community Needs	55
C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use	59

VIII: Goals and Objectives	60
IX: Seven-Year Action Plan	61
Map 13: Action Plan	
X: Public Comments	
XI: References	

APPENDICES

A. Narrative Soil Survey North Attleborough	
B. Inventory of Fish and Wildlife Species	
C. APR/Chapter Lands North Attleborough	
D. Inventory of Town Owned Conservation and Recreation Properties	
E. Open Space Survey and Summary	
F. North Attleborough Stormwater Management Bylaw	
G. Park and Recreation Programs	
H. ADA Access Self Evaluation and Transition Plan	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure A. Total Population	7
Figure B. Percent Population Growth by Decade	7
Figure C. Median Household Income	8
Figure D. Population by Age 2000	8
Figure E. Population by Age 2019	8
Figure F. Race and Ethnicity	9
Figure G. Average Monthly Employment by Industry	10
Figure H. Unemployment Rate 2010-2019	11
Figure I. North Attleborough Land Uses	12

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Build-out Projections	15
Table 2. Summary of Build-out Impacts	15
Table 3. MESA Listed Species and Status	21
Table 4. Historical Properties	25
Table 5. Recreational Needs Analysis (Per NRPA Standards)	61

I. PLAN SUMMARY

The 2021 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update reflects the physical, social, and economic changes that have occurred in North Attleborough over the last seven years as well as the reprioritization of open space and recreation goals that have taken place in the community as a result of shifting attitudes and response to a national pandemic. The intent of the Open Space Committee was to highlight the concerns and challenges facing the Town, identify and prioritize open space and recreation goals, and create a plan with utility while remaining cognizant of the resources available to help meet those goals over the next seven years. This plan was updated in a manner in which the town can most efficiently continue to integrate its conservation, recreation, and open space needs into a responsible growth management strategy.

The work, analysis, outreach, and vision that has helped to produce this plan has resulted in an action plan which addresses such items as: the need to continue to look at North Attleborough in a regional context; the need to prioritize areas for conservation, recreation and preservation (both natural and historical resources); the need to plan for the responsible management of our watersheds and water resources; the need to develop partnerships with local, state, regional and federal agencies to maximize the town's ability to realize its open space goals; and the need to consider adopting the Community Preservation Act (CPA) in order to help preserve open space, enhance recreational opportunities, preserve the historic assets of the town, and help to meet the housing needs of a growing population.

Since the completion of the 2013 Conservation, Recreation and Open Space Plan, the following has been accomplished as outlined in the Seven Year Action Plan including:

- ✓ The Department of Public Works has reviewed the DEP 303 List and prioritized the town's impaired waters which are included in North Attleboro's MS4 Permit for mitigation and/or corrective action.
- ✓ A Stormwater Management Plan for all town facilities under the MS4 Permit was completed.
- ✓ The town adopted a Stormwater Bylaw in 2020 which designated the Conservation Commission and Board of Public Works as Stormwater Authorities.
- ✓ DPW started the Chestnut Street Bridge replacement project in the fall of 2020 to address flooding issues in the Ten Mile River.
- ✓ Design and phase I construction of the Ten Mile River Dredging project has been funded and the state MEPA review is underway.
- ✓ The Conservation Department completed a registry of potential vernal pools and review/certification efforts are ongoing; 4 additional vernal pools have been certified through the NHESP.
- ✓ A Historic Preservation Plan was completed by PAL in 2017.
- ✓ A town wide Archaeological Survey was completed by PAL in 2020.
- ✓ The Historical Commission has continued efforts to highlight the scenic and cultural assets of the town through signage, banners, house tours, walking tours, etc.
- ✓ The Conservation Commission once again partnered with a local Boy Scout troop to expand the Chorney Trail on the west side.

- ✓ A Complete Streets Gap Analysis was completed by SRPEDD on behalf of the town; DPW completed the Jackson Street sidewalk project; the Arnold Rd/Crescent Street sidewalk has been designed and is scheduled for construction in 2021.
- ✓ The Town Manager created a standing Open Space Committee made up of staff from Conservation, Planning, Park and Recreation, Historical and DPW. Expansion of the committee to include residents is under consideration for long term implementation of goals and objectives.
- ✓ DPW created a digitized Open Space and Recreation Parcel Database.
- ✓ The BOS collaborated with the School Department to have a field study done, known as “The Gale Report” which outlined maintenance requirements and future field needs based on projections for all Park and Rec programs, school athletics and youth groups.
- ✓ Park and Recreation collaborated with local partners to develop two all-purpose, full size fields at the LeStage/High Street property.
- ✓ Park and Recreation partnered with local boy scout troops to create new trails at the Ruth Rhind Recreation Area, Mount Hope Arboretum and WWI Park & Zoo.
- ✓ Park and Recreation collaborated with local residents and volunteers to create a new 10-hole Disk Golf Course at WWI Park.
- ✓ Community Gardens were created by the Historical Commission at the LeStage Property in 2013 and transferred to a nonprofit group in 2017.
- ✓ Town residents formed a Land Trust Steering Committee, in partnership with the Attleboro Land Trust, to evaluate the interest in North Attleborough and begin to prioritize private and Chapter land properties for potential acquisition and preservation.
- ✓ Park and Recreation has addressed ADA compliance at several properties including Mason Field Gazebo, Veteran’s Memorial Park Gazebo, and the WWI Zoo Building.

The Conservation, Recreation and Open Space Plan was created and continues to be updated with the Master Plan in mind and as such, functions in a complementary fashion in several areas of community planning. The Master Plan was last updated in 2014 but town staff in coordination with SRPEDD recently initiated the next update in which will be completed in the summer of 2022. The plan currently identifies Open Space and Recreation as one of the key elements of a comprehensive plan and includes fifteen recommendations for the town to meet its open space and recreation goals. The Open Space Plan can also help to promote the community character and quality of life elements of the area that so necessary to the “planning for growth” measures prescribed in the Master Plan.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this Open Space Plan Update is to reaffirm the commitment of the Town of North Attleborough to protect and enhance the community's natural and cultural resources and improve access to open spaces and recreational facilities. The included action plan is intended to provide a framework for municipal officials and residents to accomplish the town's conservation and recreation objectives over the next seven years by prioritizing goals, setting tasks, fostering collaborative relationships with other local, state, and federal agencies, and seeking a multitude of funding sources. The plan also serves the purpose of giving residents a singular, comprehensive document focused on the vast natural resources and cultural and historical features that make North Attleborough so unique.

B. THE PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In the winter of 2020, the Open Space Committee was reestablished in order to continue work on the update to the 2013 Conservation, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. The Committee was made up of staff representatives from the Conservation Department, Planning Department, Parks and Recreation, Historical Commission, and Department of Public Works. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, efforts of the committee were delayed however resumed in the summer of 2020 with regular meetings.

The Committee formulated an Open Space Survey, building on the survey released in 2013, and it was made available to the public online through Survey Monkey, with a link provided on the town's websites as well as all social media platforms. Due to the pandemic and closure of town hall to the public, only limited hard copies were made available however the online survey was advertised in the local press and at open/televised meetings of the Town Council, Conservation Commission, Historical Commission and Park Commission. To address the needs of the Environmental Justice, elderly, and ADA populations, hard copies were made available by appointment at Town Hall as there is public access by sidewalk, public transportation, and is ADA compliant. Additionally, the town's EJ population is located largely in the downtown area, in close proximity to the Town Hall.

Due to the broad promotion of the survey by town boards and officials as well as use of social media, the survey response tripled the prior effort in 2013. The information obtained in the 947 total responses was used as the primary means of gauging the public's concerns and needs regarding open space, recreation and historic preservation moving forward.

The Open Space Committee also held a virtual public forum on January 27, 2021, for the purpose of updating the "Goals and Objectives" and "Action Plan" sections of the open space plan. A final public meeting to review the updated plan was held in June 2021 with the Town Council. The public meetings were advertised in local newspapers, posted on the town website and all social media platforms, and discussed at open meetings of the boards and Commissions. The meetings were well attended, and the Committee is confident that despite the lack of in person public participation due to the Covid-19 pandemic, public outreach was very successful and resulted in an informed and accurate update, reflecting the goals and objectives of the town for the next seven years.

III. COMMUNITY SETTING

A. REGIONAL CONTEXT

North Attleborough is situated in southeastern Massachusetts and is abutted by Mansfield, Foxboro, Attleboro, Plainville and Cumberland, RI (Figure 1). Located in Bristol County, North Attleborough is part of the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD). SRPEDD is the regional planning agency that provides the town with planning support as well as 27 other communities in the area. Due to its location, the town has several inter-municipal and regional relationships. The town is part of the Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) which is defined as “an area with a substantial population center, and adjacent area having a high degree of economic homogeneity, where economic integration is usually measured by commuting patterns. To assist in commuting efforts, the town utilizes the Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Transit Authority (GATRA) which has stops throughout the town and neighboring areas. The bus also stops at both commuter rails in Attleboro and South Attleboro providing transport to Boston and Providence. Conveniently, routes 95, 495 and 295 are accessible within North Attleborough. By car, Boston is approximately 45 minutes and Providence is roughly 15 minutes away.

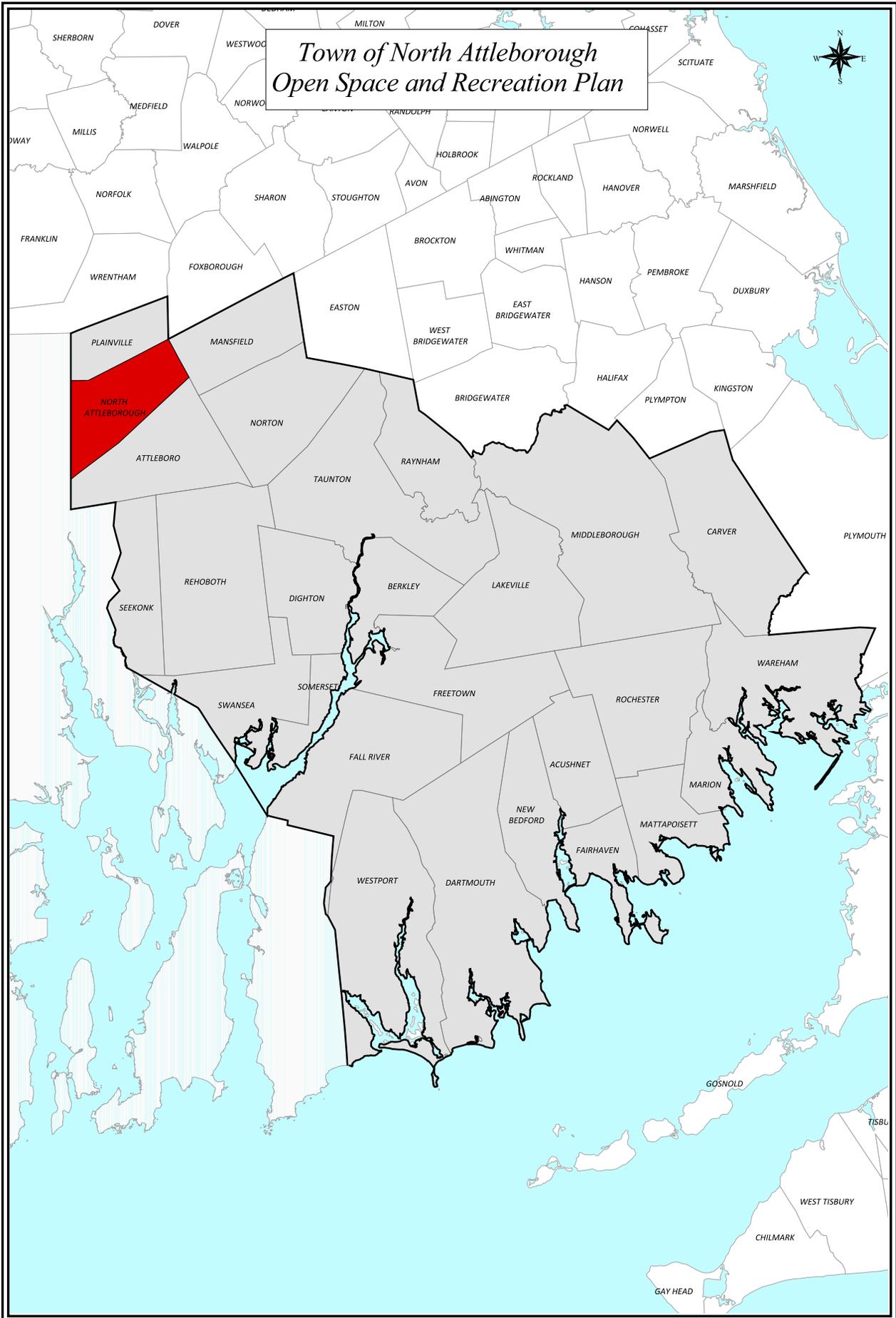
The regional location of North Attleborough attracts people and is a contributing factor to the economic growth of the town. As the implementation of the South Coast Rail which will add commuter stops in Fall River and New Bedford, the town may see an influx in residential growth. At the current time, most of the jobs created here are filled by employees outside of North Attleborough. Hopefully, with the installation of more transit opportunities, North Attleborough will become closer to being self-sustaining by its residents working and living in the same town.

B. HISTORY

Archaeological and cultural resources document more than 9,000 years of human habitation in North Attleborough. The Town’s Native American history is visible throughout the community in the “Attleboro Red” felsite rock outcrops that were quarried for thousands of years, and chipped-stone tools made from this distinctive material have been found throughout New England. The written history of the Town of North Attleborough begins with the settlement of the Town of Attleboro, which consisted of the present day North Attleborough and City of Attleboro.

In 1661, Captain Thomas Willett purchased the territory which was to become the Town of Attleboro from the Indian leader Wamsutta. In 1666, the area was settled and called the Town Rehoboth Purchase. Three years later, the area was renamed Attleboro, after a town in England. The Town of Attleboro was incorporated in 1694.

Most of the early settlers of the town gathered in the vicinity of what is known as Oldtown, along Old Post Road, which was then known as Old Bay Path. This area was located just to the north of the present Attleboro city line. The First Congregational Church was built in this area in 1710, and the town grew around it. Oldtown remained the center of Attleboro throughout the 18th century, as the town’s settlers began to spread out into other areas and the community began to assume its various village centers. Land was cleared and farms were established. As early as 1677, a corn mill was established in Attleboro Falls. Agriculture occupied at least 50 percent of the town’s land areas in the early 1800’s.



*Town of North Attleborough
Open Space and Recreation Plan*



Regional Context Map



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Data Source:
MassGIS, the Commonwealth's
Office of Geographic and Environmental Information
Massachusetts Highway Department
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116

Industry gradually began to move into town. In the 18th century iron works were established in the region. It was in 1780 that the person known to history only as “the Frenchman” established the first jewelry manufacturing business in America in what is now North Attleborough, near the present-day junction of Chestnut and South Washington Streets. To this day the Attleboros are known for their prominence in jewelry manufacturing. Other industries established in the 18th and 19th centuries included cotton mills, button manufacturing and leather goods. Manufacturing expansion was the primary cause of North Attleborough’s prosperity and growth in the period of the Civil War and following years. New development clustered around streams and ponds, where waterpower and supply were vital to early industry. Numerous factory buildings and Victorian homes from this period are concentrated in the Downtown area and Attleboro Falls. Railroads passed near what are now the downtowns of North Attleborough and Attleboro.

In the mid 1800’s the Town of Attleborough began to develop two distinct village centers, North Attleborough and East Attleborough. A division of the town into two communities was formally discussed as early as 1855. Oldtown was no longer the population center. The town was the second largest township in Massachusetts (next to Pittsfield). The town had grown to 5,400 in population by 1855; 2,800 in the north village and 2,600 in the east village. By the 1880’s the population was in excess of 11,000, and it had become very difficult to continue as a self-governing community. In 1886, the issue of division came to a vote and the decision was 665 to 642 in favor of division. The Town of Attleboro was divided into the present-day communities of North Attleborough, centered on what was then the village of North Attleborough, and Attleboro, centered on what was then the village of East Attleborough. The present-day boundary line has not changed.

As a separate town, North Attleborough quickly organized its own town governmental structure and assumed its own separate social and economic identity. The first town meeting was held in 1887. The town’s growth moderated; population increased by only 3,250 from 1886 to 1940, at which time the population was 10,359. Many of the buildings which dominate the downtown area, including the telephone building, post office, police station, library and the Hotel Hixon (now Madonna Manor) were built in the early 20th century. The construction of East Washington Street, the section of Route 1 from Route 120 to Park Street was completed in 1931. This eventually altered the town’s commercial character, shifting retail trade somewhat from the old downtown area to other parts of town. The population centers and villages throughout this period remained somewhat the same as they had been throughout the 18th century.

The Post World War II years saw a new period of expansion for the town. Previously a large percentage of the townspeople had lived adjacent to the downtown, with small population centers in Attleboro Falls, Adamsdale and Oldtown. The addition of public water to Kelley Boulevard began to open up in that area of town to development. However, the most significant factor in changing the character of North Attleborough’s land use appears to have been the construction of I-95 in the early 1960’s. The accessibility offered by I-95 has caused the town to take on a more suburban character.

Once a relatively independent agricultural and manufacturing community, North Attleborough has become an interdependent element in a much wider metropolitan region. Transportation systems, primarily widespread auto and truck use, and massive investments in new highways have greatly improved regional accessibility. Population has more than doubled since 1940, from 10,359 to 23,743 in 1988. In the 1950’s and 1960’s population growth was at a rate of

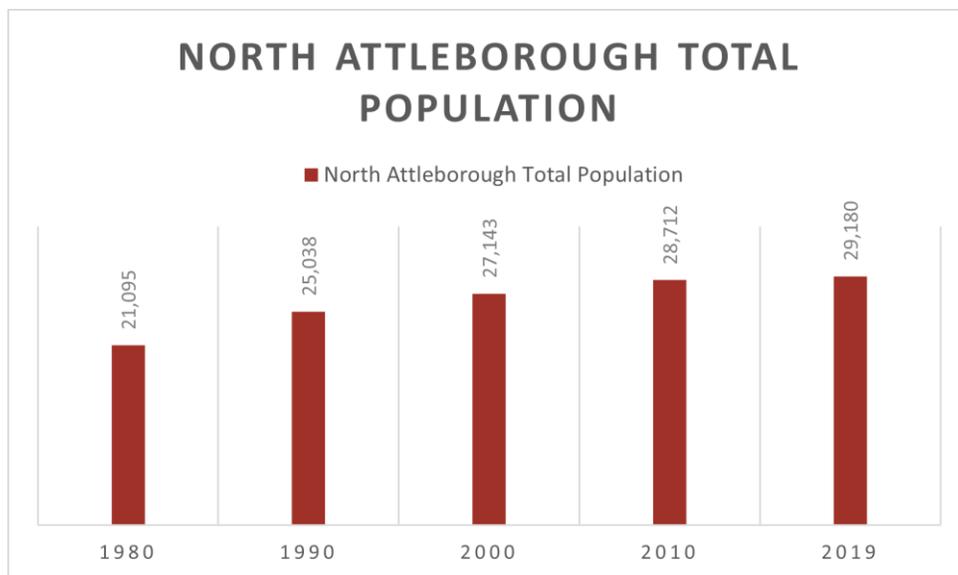
more than 20 percent per decade. The 1970's and 1980's saw a somewhat slower growth rate of only 13 percent. A sewer moratorium which was in effect from 1973 to 1981 caused an increase in the number of single-family homes being built on septic systems, while multi-family development during this period was virtually at a standstill.

The growth of the past four decades has had a major impact on the physical layout of North Attleborough. Earlier industrial and residential development tended to be clustered and compact. More recent development has dramatically altered the face of the town within suburban subdivision tracts, industrial parks, highway strip development and shopping centers.

Historically, North Attleborough has been a sound, stable, social and economic community. It retains a good portion of its open space and of agricultural land, as it has over two centuries of industrial and manufacturing activity. As in its past, the current and future challenges to North Attleborough are to ensure that growth and change enhances the prosperity and well-being of its inhabitants, while retaining the benefits of its natural resources and existing conflicts, congestion and pollution from growth and change.

C. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The Town of North Attleborough, population 29,108, continues to experience population growth however at a much-reduced rate than in prior decades (Figure A.) The town is also seeing the characteristic of households evolving. In the decade of 1990-2000 North Attleborough's percentage population change exceeded 8% whereas in the past decade¹ North saw a less than a 2% change in population. Historically, in the past 30 years, population growth in North Attleborough outpaced both the state and Bristol County but is now trending below the comparative averages. The state and county also saw a reduction in population growth percentages over the same time periods, yet North is trending lower than the state and county rates as illustrated in Figure B.



¹ The current decade figures are using 2019 ACS 5-year estimate figures as 2020 census data is not yet available.

Figure A. North Attleborough Total Population Source: Census & American Community Survey data

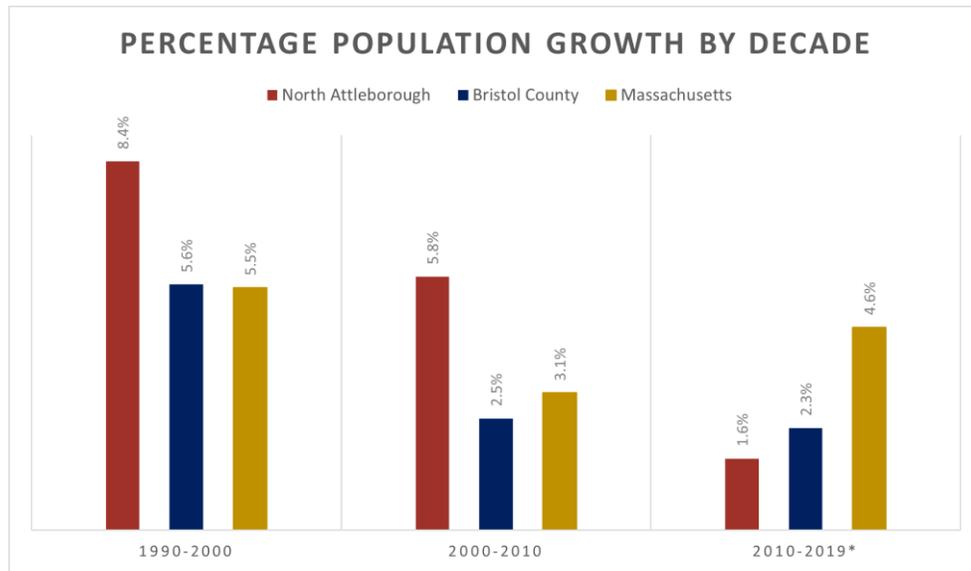


Figure B. Comparative Percentage Change in Population Growth by Decade Source: Census & American Community Survey data

Modest gains were seen in the population measures of population density, number of households, and persons per household, and household makeup is evolving. Population density is calculated by dividing the population by the size of the area in square miles. Population density in North has grown from 1,544 in 2000 to 1,569 persons per square mile. The number of households in town has grown from 10,943 in 2010 to 11,071 in 2019. The average persons per household grew slightly from 2.61 in 2010 to 2.62 in 2019. The percentage of households with individuals over 65 increased while the percentage of households with school-age children decreased. Households with a person 65 years or older increased to 24.6% as of 2019 compared to 18% in 2000; and households with children under 18 has reduced to 35.8% in 2019 from 37.9% in 2000. Household income has increased and continues to be above the state and country comparative measures. The median household income for 2019 was \$92,886 compared to the state median at \$81,215.

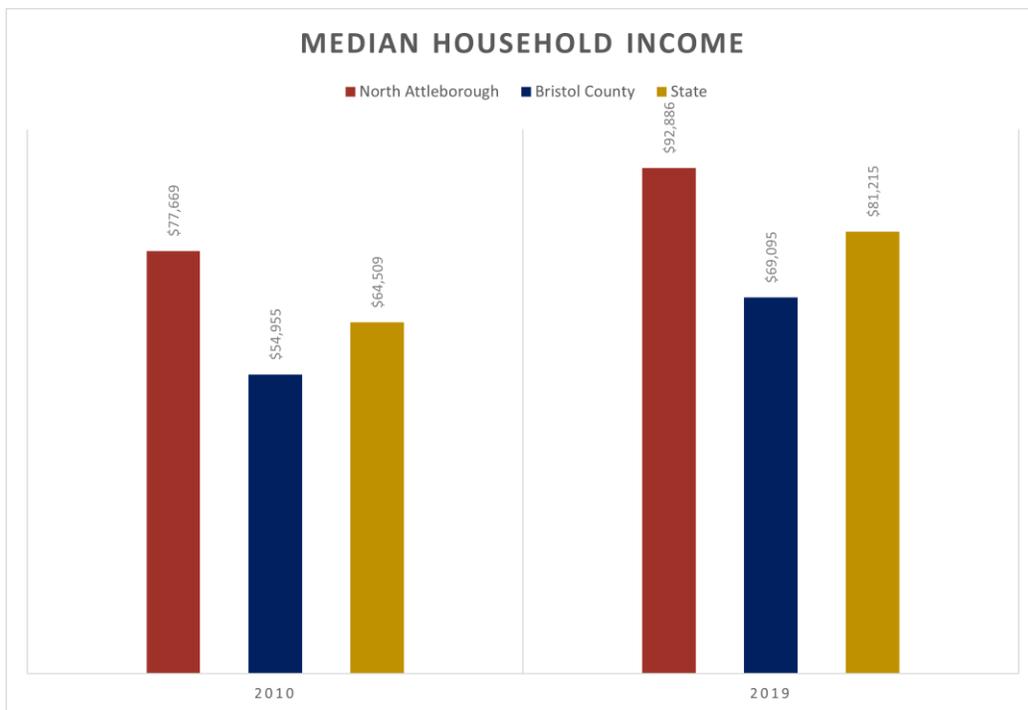


Figure C. Median Household Income Source: Census & American Community Survey data

Age Characteristics

The age distribution of the population of North Attleborough is aging upward yet is still well distributed. The age of the population is very important to the economic stability of a town. Without a population of working age, the town risks becoming a bedroom community and can suffer a loss of local economic growth. Using a comparison from 2000 through 2019, the average age has risen from 36.5 years old to 39.5 years old. This trend is occurring in other communities in southeastern Massachusetts and the state. The state median age being 39.7 as of 2019. The majority of the town’s population is working age (ages 20-59) at 54%, followed by school age children at 26%, and those of retirement age at 20%. As noted, the evolving makeup of households the population has seen reductions in school age children and increases in individuals of retirement age. This is likely a result of individuals remaining in their community and aging in place.

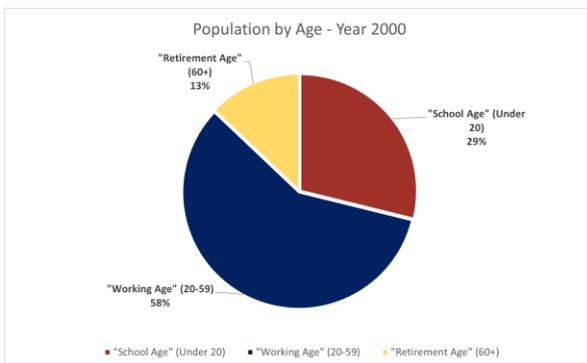


Figure D. Percentage of Population by Age as of 2000

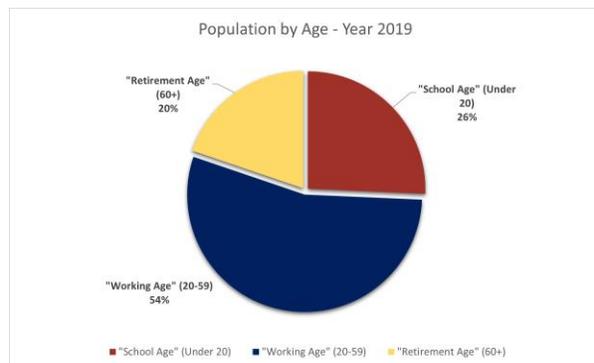


Figure E. Percentage of Population by Age as of 2019

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

The racial and ethnic composition of North Attleborough has also evolved over the course of the past decade. The population remains a majority white (87.6%) with increases in the population identifying as Asian (6.2%), Black (2%), and individuals identifying as two or more races (2.8%). Of those individuals identifying as Asian, the two majority identifications are Indian (2.6%) and Chinese (2.2%).

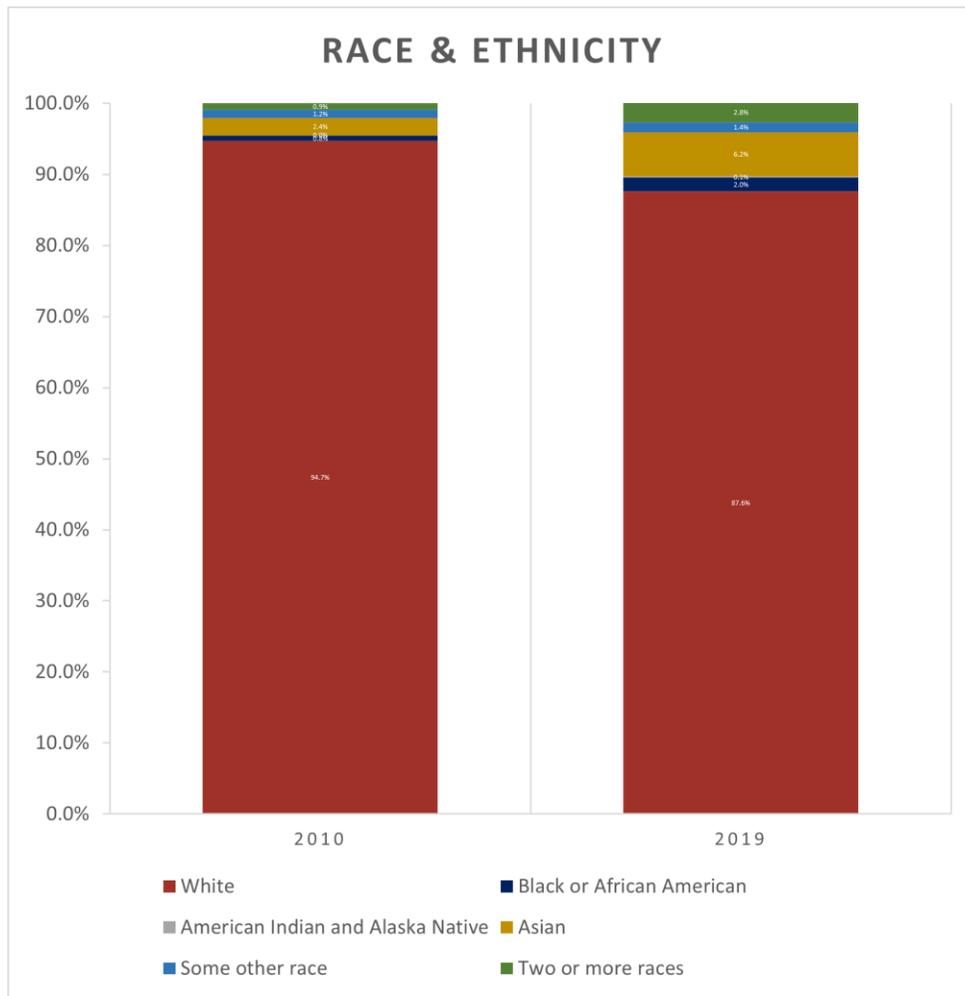


Figure F. Percentage of Population by Race and Ethnicity

Environmental Justice Populations

North Attleborough has one income level-based Environmental Justice (EJ) population identified in the Downtown area and extending slightly southeast (see the Environmental Justice Area Map). This population is of mixed age and representative of the demographic of the town.

According to American Community Survey data, the majority (84%) of the population in North Attleborough speaks English only. 14.6% of the population speaks a language other than English. 5.1% of the population speaks English “less than very well”. The top other languages spoken are Spanish (4.3%) and Asian & Pacific Island languages (4.2%).

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Massachusetts Environmental Justice Criteria:

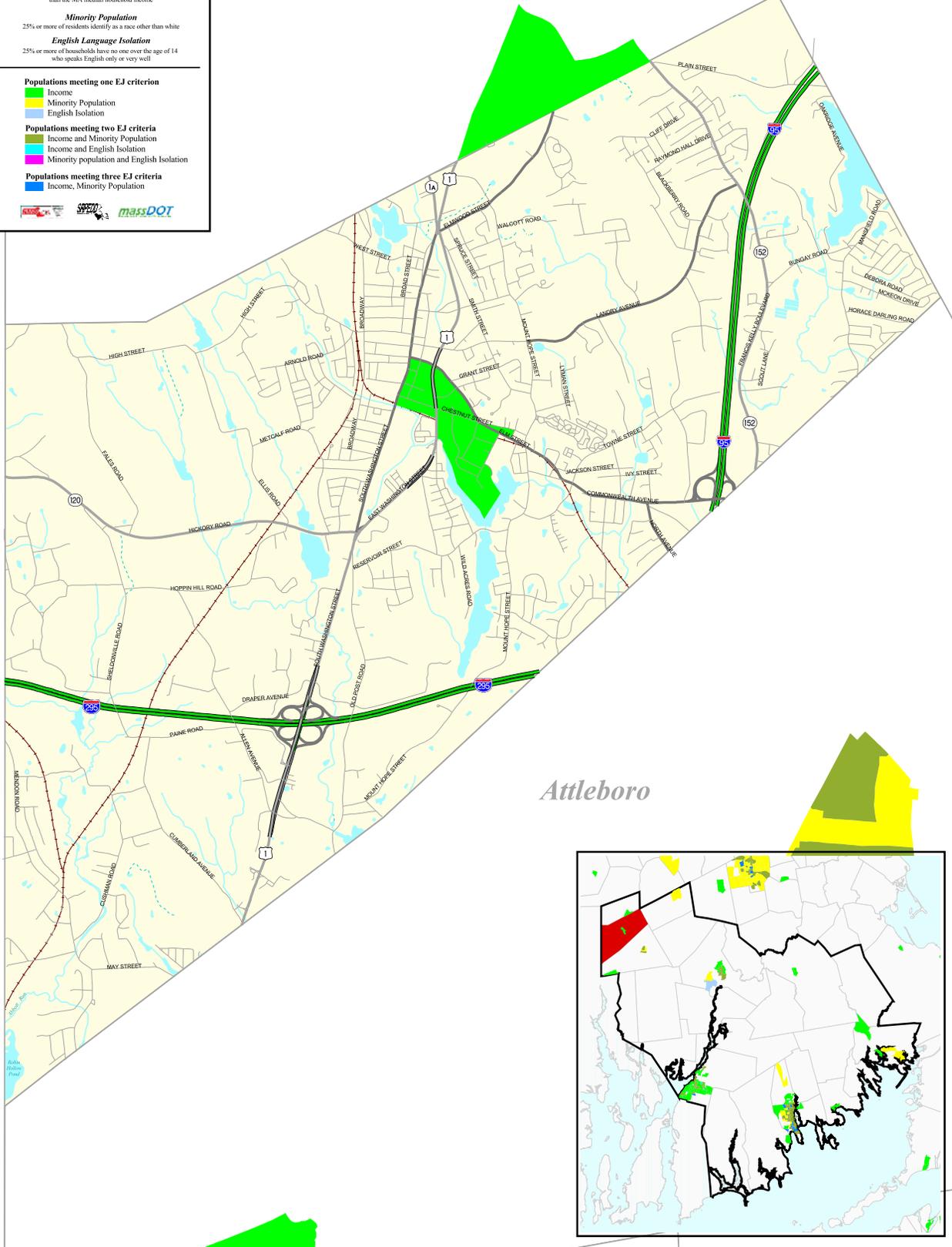
Environmental Justice (EJ) populations are determined by identifying all Census 2010 block groups that meet any of the following criteria:

- Income**
25% or more of households earn 65% or less than the MA median household income
- Minority Population**
25% or more of residents identify as a race other than white
- English Language Isolation**
25% or more of households have no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well

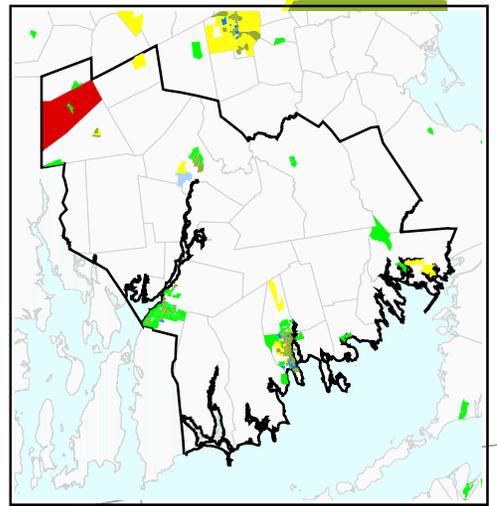
- Populations meeting one EJ criterion**
 - Income
 - Minority Population
 - English Isolation
- Populations meeting two EJ criteria**
 - Income and Minority Population
 - Income and English Isolation
 - Minority population and English Isolation
- Populations meeting three EJ criteria**
 - Income, Minority Population



Plainville



Attleboro



DRAFT

Environmental Justice Populations Map



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GIS Regional Service Center
Data Source:
MassGIS, the Commonwealth's
Office of Geographic and Environmental Information
MassDOT
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116
June 2012

Because the EJ area is located in the downtown, the affected population is in very close proximity to major recreational facilities adjacent to the Town Hall, including school facilities, all of which are also ADA accessible. The downtown area is also served by public transportation, the Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Authority (GATRA), with fixed route service to outlying areas, including shopping centers and commercial and service areas. GATRA also provides Dial-a-Ride, curb to curb service for senior citizens and transportation for individuals with disabilities.

D. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

According to statistics compiled by the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (EOLWD), employment in North Attleborough is predominantly in retail trade, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, other services, and health care and social assistance as shown in Figure G.

Employment trends are consistent with land use patterns in town. Retail trade, accommodations and food service businesses are clustered along commercial corridor of Route 1 and manufacturing businesses are located in the industrial park.

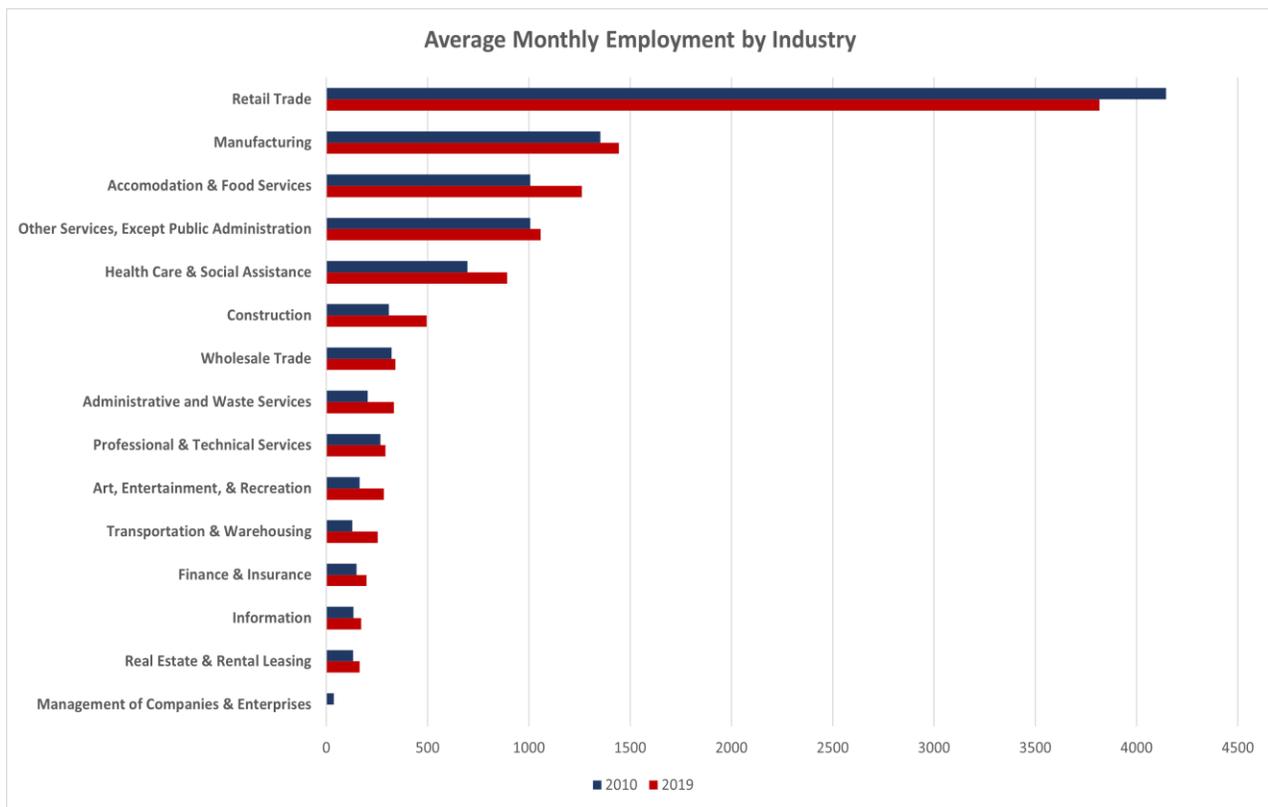


Figure G. Average Monthly Employment by Industry
 Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

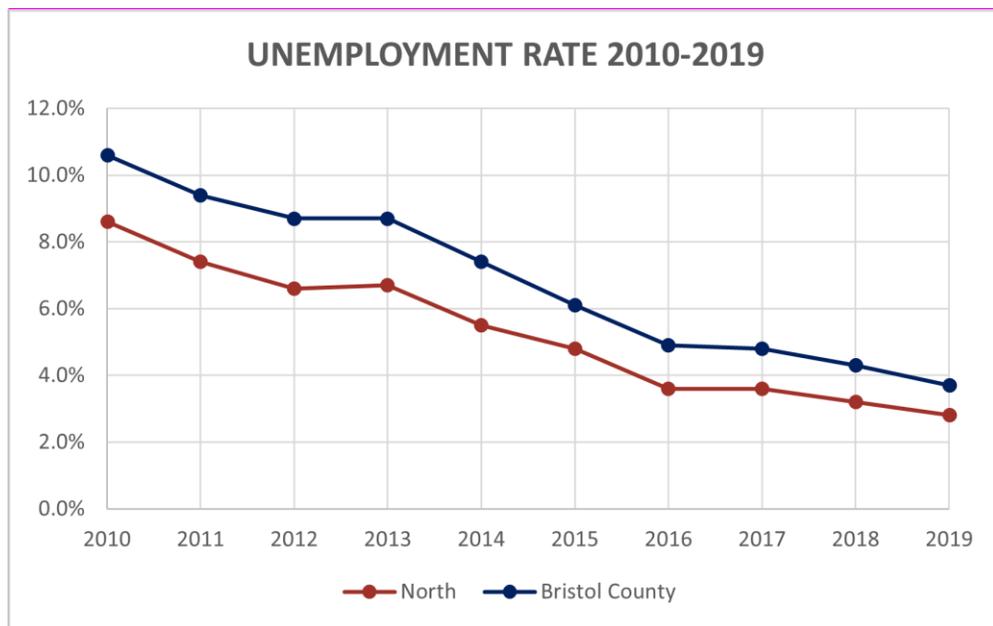


Figure H. Average Unemployment Rate 2010-2019

Source: Department of Unemployment Assistance – Labor Market Information (LMI)

North Attleborough unemployment rate has consistently remained less than 10%. It has followed the same trend as Bristol County but has consistently remained lower. In 2019, before the Covid-19 pandemic the unemployment rate averaged 3.7% for the year.

E. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Patterns and Trends

Over the past several decades, land use trends in North Attleborough have shown a constant shift from forested and open land to urban land. From 1951 to 2005, the amount of forest land in town decreased by 24%, while the amount of urban land increased by approximately 120%. Active agricultural land (land in agricultural use), which occupied over 16% of the land in 1951, occupies only about 3.4% of North Attleborough’s landscape today.

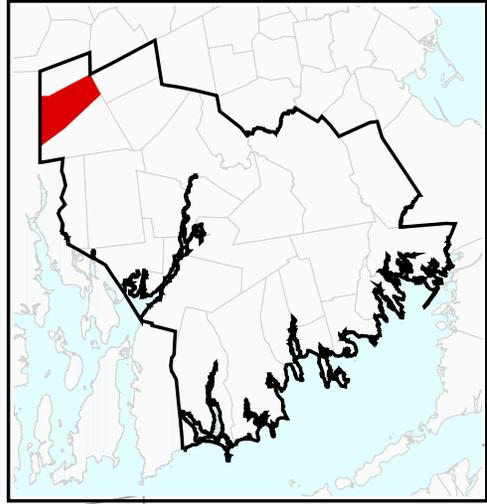
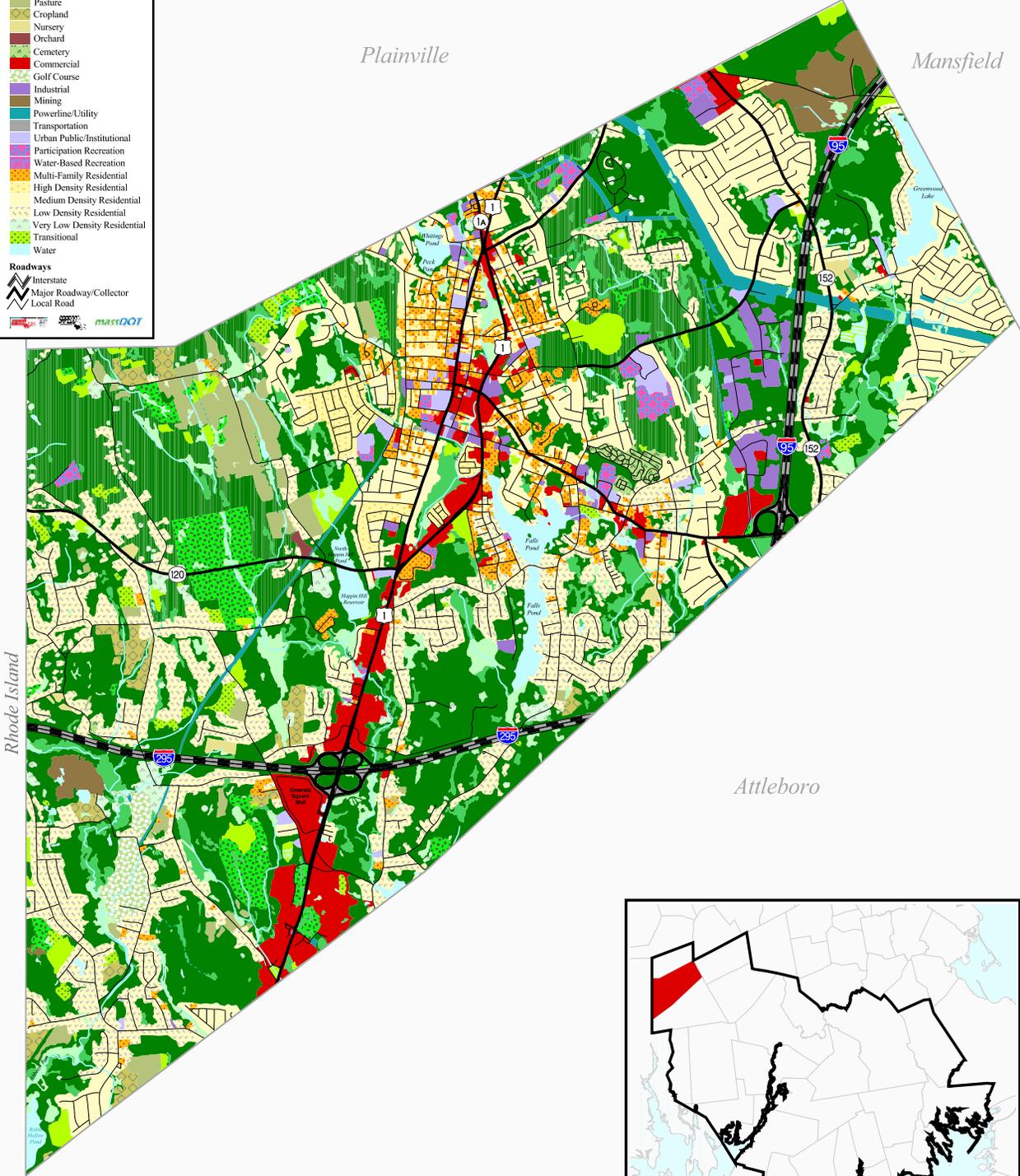
Historically, growth patterns generally follow zoning and if zoning regulations are not updated, land goes unprotected and at risk to development. According to the Massachusetts Audubon Society Losing Ground report, as of 2020, 44% of the land in North Attleborough had been developed for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes (ranked No. 65 out of 351 communities). However, the pace of development in North Attleborough has significantly slowed over the past 15 years compared to the prior decades. Most recently (from 2012- 2017) North Attleborough was ranked No.199 in the state for total acres developed at 2.4 acres per square mile (compared to No. 29 from 2005-2013 and No.1 from 1999-2005). Although the rate of development has declined, the town has unfortunately not taken advantage of opportunities to expand conservation efforts, ranking No. 213 for newly conserved land from 2012-2019 or 284 acres.

Steady growth over the past 30 years did however yield 60 acres of open land now classified as “urban” open space because it attached to various residential cluster developments (a very slight

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



- Legend**
- Land Use 2005**
- Forest
 - Brushland/Successional
 - Open Land
 - Forested Wetland
 - Non-Forested Wetland
 - Pasture
 - Cropland
 - Nursery
 - Orchard
 - Cemetery
 - Commercial
 - Golf Course
 - Industrial
 - Mining
 - Powerline/Utility
 - Transportation
 - Urban Public/Institutional
 - Participation Recreation
 - Water-Based Recreation
 - Multi-Family Residential
 - High Density Residential
 - Medium Density Residential
 - Low Density Residential
 - Very Low Density Residential
 - Transitional
 - Water
- Roadways**
- Interstate
 - Major Roadway/Collector
 - Local Road
- SRPEDD, MassDOT



Land Use Map



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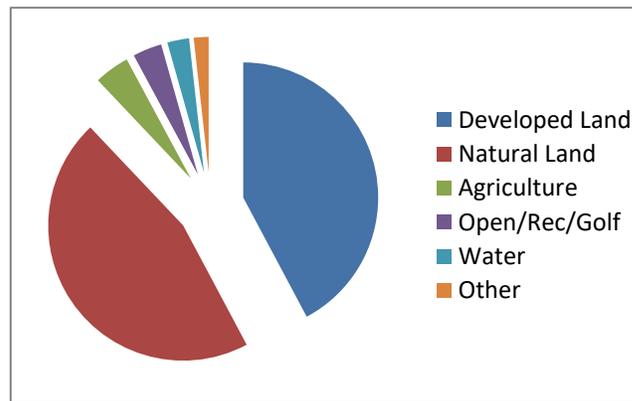
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GIS Regional Service Center

Data Source:
MassGIS: the Commonwealth's
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June 2012

offset to the rate of consumption of land). In 2019, construction started on another cluster residential subdivision between High Street and Arnold Rd that will yield an additional 36 acres of urban open space to be managed by the Homeowner’s Association (HOA). The town is optimistic that the number of cluster subdivisions and Environmentally Friendly Open Space Design subdivisions (discussed in further detail below) will continue to increase, as has been seen over the last 5 years, and ultimately add to the town’s open space acreage. This will be increasingly important in the coming years (along with actively pursuing land acquisition for open space and conservation) to offset development trends that place North Attleborough in the top third of communities for total acres of land developed.

Figure I. North Attleborough Land Uses



Source: McConnell Land Use Data, 1951, 1971, 1985, UMass; Mass Audubon Society, Losing Ground, 2020; Mass GIS.

Infrastructure

Transportation

Several important transportation routes and systems either traverse or skirt North Attleborough. State Routes 1, 1A, 152 (running north-south) and 120 (running east-west) are major bisectors of the town. Interstates 95 (running north-south) and 295 (running east-west) also pass through the town with interchanges in the northeast and south-central portions of town, respectively. The town is also in proximity to the Interstate Route 495 corridor, to the north, in neighboring Plainville. Residents of North Attleborough also have access to an MBTA commuter train that runs between Attleboro, Back Bay Station and South Station in Boston. The MBTA rail stations are located in the downtown areas of Attleboro (to the south) and Mansfield (to the east) of North Attleborough.

The Greater Attleboro-Taunton Regional Authority, GATRA, provides bus service to North Attleborough, including Dial-a-Ride, curb-to-curb service for senior citizens and transportation for disabled individuals.

The Mansfield Municipal Airport provides access to small, private planes. This General Aviation facility is located a few miles to the east of North Attleborough.

Pedestrian and Cycling Options

North Attleborough has a network of contiguous sidewalks for pedestrian travel, particularly through the Downtown neighborhood, benefiting the EJ Community, and adjacent to several community schools in town. The town has few formal bicycle lanes, however, has recently completed a Complete Streets Gap Analysis to better target areas of improvement for contiguous, multimodal transportation and improved access. The town would like to develop pedestrian friendly biking and walking options to link the downtown with surrounding areas to expand safe, recreational access to a more diverse population.

As reflected in the Open Space Survey, residents of North Attleborough are not satisfied with the existing trail options, with 67% of survey respondents choosing bike trails when asked what recreational program or facility is in need of expansion. The North Attleboro Electric Department developed a feasibility study in 2011 to develop a multimodal trail utilizing the existing electric utility corridor running from Whiting Street to Towne Street (69 Line). The town is currently pursuing grants to fund construction of this project that would stretch 1.5 miles and connect both private and public facilities along the trail line. Other potential opportunities for new trails, with connectivity to a regional trail network, exist through collaboration with surrounding towns and non-profit groups by utilizing the old rail lines as conceptualized by the Planning Department in the original Rails to Trails project (1999). The town has been unable to make progress on this plan, however the Open Space Committee continues to communicate and work with other stakeholders in an effort to make this vision a reality for North Attleborough.

Sewer and Water

North Attleborough maintains a system of eight municipal wells with a combined pumping capacity of approximately 5.58 million gallons per day. Town wells, through approximately 146 miles of 6", 8" and 12" water main, supplied approximately 967,081,351 gallons of high-quality drinking water (2.6 million gallons per day) to the residents of North Attleborough in 2020.

The town operates the McKeon treatment plant on Kennedy Drive and in conjunction with the Town of Plainville, operates a treatment plant at the Whiting Street pump station. The Water Division supplies over 9,000 residential and commercial services in the town.

The town, which had the southeast region's first DEP approved Zone II Wellhead Protection Area back in 1988 (Abbot Run), has approved Zone II delineations for all of its municipal wells. The town also has an Aquifer Protection Zoning Bylaw, developed in conjunction with the Planning Board.

North Attleborough has continued to work on implementing its "Facility Plan for Wastewater Collection System and Treatment Facilities". The problems associated with growth and capacity have presented the staff at the Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) with challenges over the years, including exceeding discharge limits and odor problems. But the town and WWTF staff have worked hard to successfully deal with these and other issues over the last twenty years. Other recent improvements, such as the \$27 million upgrade for nutrient removal and laboratory equipment upgrades at the WWTF, reflect the town's commitment to improved water quality and a clean environment.

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



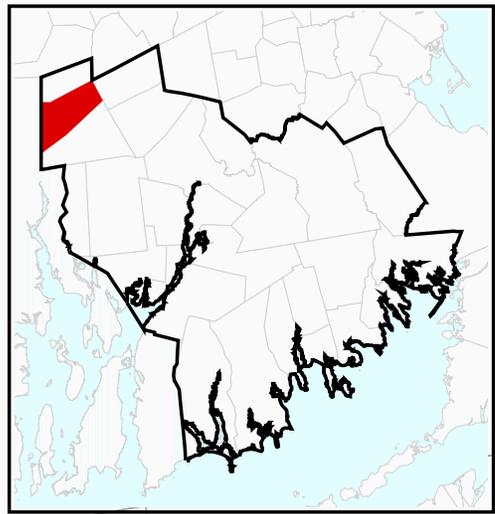
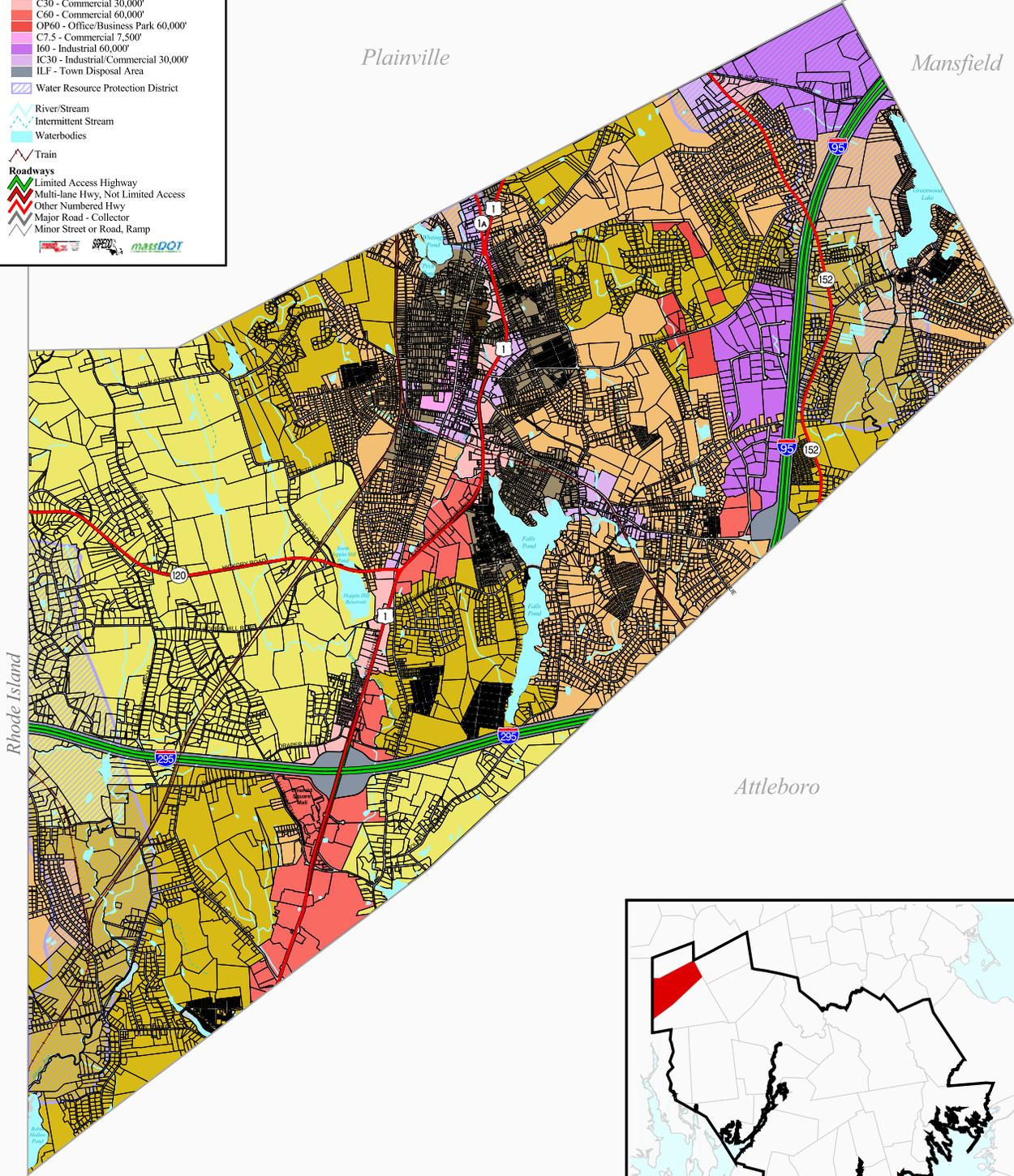
Legend

Zoning

- R10 - Intensive Residential 10,000'
- R10S - Special Intensive Residential 10,000'
- R15 - Single Residential 15,000'
- R20 - Single Residential 20,000'
- R40 - Single Residential 40,000'
- C30 - Commercial 30,000'
- C60 - Commercial 60,000'
- OP60 - Office/Business Park 60,000'
- C7.5 - Commercial 7,500'
- I60 - Industrial 60,000'
- IC30 - Industrial/Commercial 30,000'
- ILF - Town Disposal Area
- Water Resource Protection District
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Train

Roadways

- Limited Access Highway
- Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
- Other Numbered Hwy
- Major Road - Collector
- Minor Street or Road, Ramp



Zoning Map



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In 2020, the WWTF treated 1,450,330,000 gallons of wastewater and received 1,100,500 gallons of septage to be treated.

Long-Term Development Patterns

Zoning

The Planning Board, through site plan review and subdivision control, has slowly been applying Low Impact Development techniques to help with water and drainage issues. Although it has been a slow transition, the board has looked at other zoning alternatives. In January of 2012, the Representative Town Meeting (RTM) accepted the Transit Oriented Development Overlay District. This is a 14-acre area in the main downtown area. The intent of this district is to: increase ridership for the Greater Attleboro Taunton Regional Authority (GATRA); reduce the use/need for vehicle travel and support high density mixed-use in the downtown area. In addition to this new district, the Planning Board put forward changes to the Site Plan Review Bylaw in 2014 which incorporated new requirements for all site plans to comply with the DEP Stormwater Regulations, even if there are no triggering components to the plan. Additionally, in 2013, RTM approved the Planning Board sponsored Environmentally Friendly Open Space Design Bylaw (EFOSD) that embraces Low Impact Design standards as well as preserving open space in the Residential-20,000 sq. ft. and Residential 40,000 sq. ft. Zoning Districts. This bylaw targets those areas of land that have more than six acres, but inadequate frontage and allows for a shared driveway for no more than five dwelling units, with a minimum of 30,000 sq. ft. parcels, with the remaining land to be preserved as open space. Also, the design requirements promote opportunities to decrease impervious surface and to increase the use of alternative drainage strategy. Moving forward, the Planning Board hopes to increase the opportunity for open space through the use of the Open Space and Recreation Plan and the Master Plan.

Build-Out Scenario

Existing zoning and planning regulations, in combination with the town's current annual growth rate and amount of available land, could permit a considerable increase in the population of North Attleborough at full build-out.

SRPEDD, under the auspices of a contract with the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, prepared an update build-out study for North Attleborough in January of 2000. The study showed that the northern and western areas of town were particularly susceptible to growth. Building constraints such as wetlands, slopes, soils and waterways will have an impact on growth in these areas, but most likely not enough of an impact to preserve the rural and agricultural landscapes intact. The retention of agriculturally viable land is a key to preserving the character of northern and western North Attleborough. Most of the agricultural lands in town are enrolled in MGL Chapter 61A tax reduction programs, however this is not a permanent preservation program or strategy.

The potential build-out impacts for North Attleborough, highlighted below in Table 1, have not been updated to account for 2019 population data provided in Section III.C as the town has continued to experience growth albeit at a slower pace than prior decades. It is important to note that the full build-out has no time frame associated with it but reveals conditions when full build-out (consumption of all developable land) is finally achieved.

Table 1. Build-Out Projections

Population	Buildout	41,692
Students	Buildout	7,418
Households	Buildout	15,056
Water Use (gallons/day)	Buildout	4,833,709

Table 2. Summary of Build-Out Impacts

Additional Developable Land Area (sq. ft.)	189,301,800
Additional Developable Area (acres)	4,346
Additional Residential Units	5,821
Additional Residents	15,719
Additional Commercial/Industrial Buildable Floor Area (sq. ft.)	12,091,394
Additional School Children at Build-Out	3057
Additional Water Demand at Build-Out (gallons/day)	2,085,709
Additional Residential Water Demand at Build-Out	1,178,854
Additional Municipal Solid Waste (tons/year)	8,063
Additional Non-Recyclable Solid Waste (tons)	5,737
Additional Recyclable Solid Waste (tons)	2,326
Additional Roadway at Build-Out (miles)	124
Additional Commercial and Industrial Water Demand at Build-Out	906,855

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

E. TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The topography of North Attleborough is characterized by gently rolling countryside with elevations ranging from 96 to 385 feet above sea level. Although much of the town is relatively flat, there are some significant changes in elevation which provide needed visual relief and aesthetic variety. The high points in elevation are evident mostly in the northeast and northwest portions of the town. In fact, the highest point in Bristol County is located in North Attleborough in World War I Veteran’s Memorial Park. This spot is dominated by a fire tower from which a panoramic view of the entire region is possible.

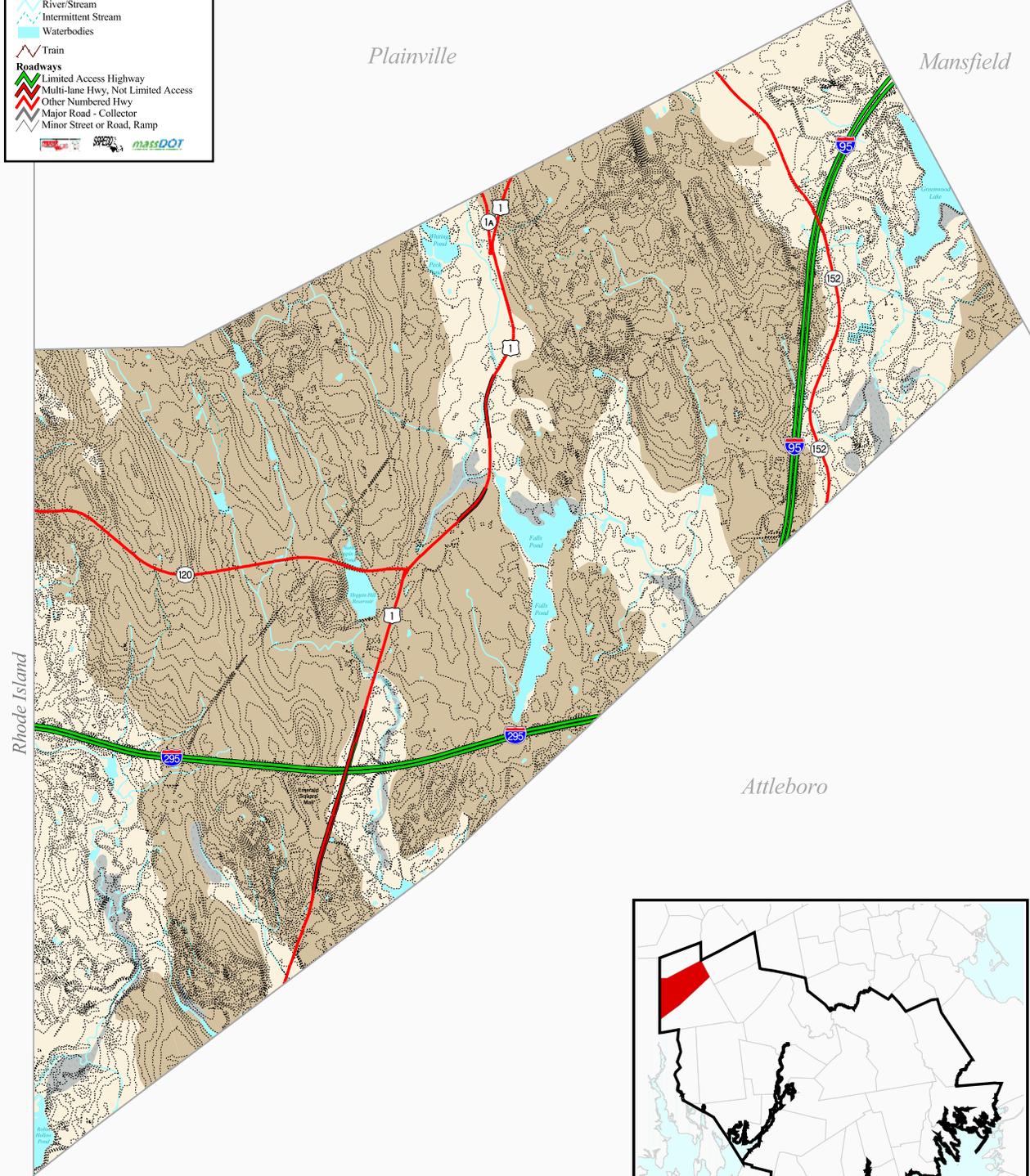
There are other sites in the town which, because of their geology and location, offer special views and vistas. These sites include: the drumlin on which Fales Road is located, and the formation known as Hoppin Hill. Extensive rock outcroppings, including the red felcite ledge of the “Red Rocks” area, are evident both in Veteran’s Park and the area crossed by Cumberland Avenue, as well as in smaller areas throughout town. These outcroppings include high-quality stone that was quarried for stone tool production by Native Americans over thousands of years. This stone from North Attleborough has been found at ancient archaeological sites across New England.

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Legend

- 3 meter contours
- Surficial Geology**
 - Sand & Gravel Deposits
 - Till or Bedrock
 - Floodplain Alluvium
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Train
- Roadways**
 - Limited Access Highway
 - Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
 - Other Numbered Hwy
 - Major Road - Collector
 - Minor Street or Road, Ramp



Surficial Geology Map



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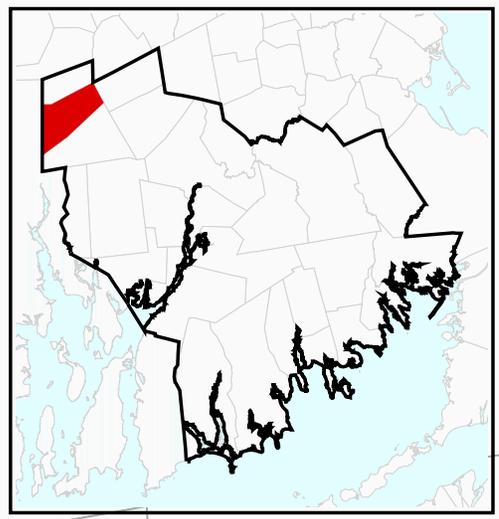
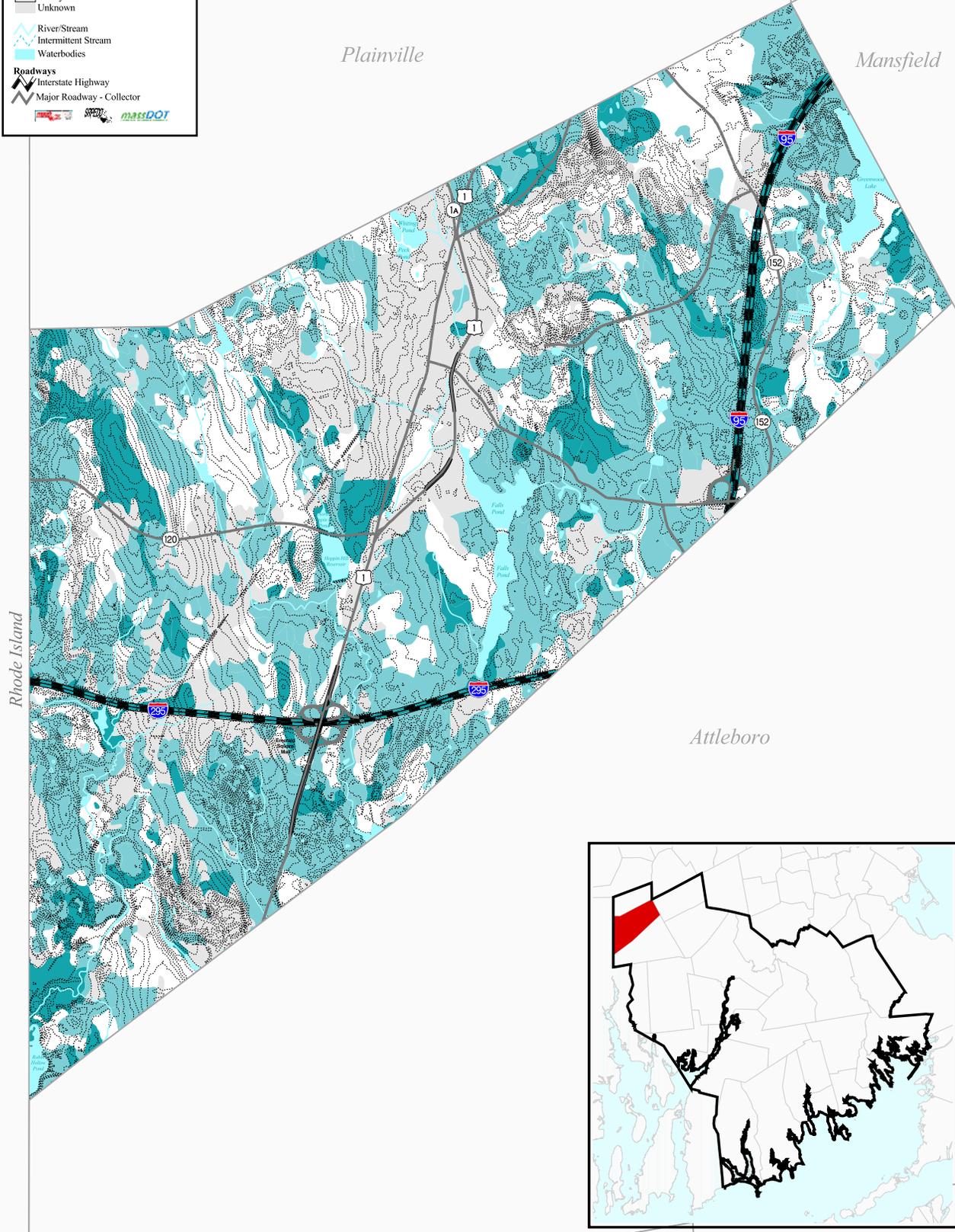
Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Legend

- 3 Meter Contours
- Hydric Soils**
 - All hydric
 - Partially hydric
 - Not hydric
 - Unknown
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Roadways**
 - Interstate Highway
 - Major Roadway - Collector

maasDOT



Hydric Soils Map



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Climate

North Attleborough is considered to have a continental climate, feeling no significant influence from any large body of water. The town's normal average annual temperature is 28.6 degrees Fahrenheit in January and 71.5 degrees Fahrenheit in July. The diurnal fluctuation in temperature for the North Attleborough area ranges between 20-30 degrees. The growing season – the number of days between the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in late summer or fall – has an average range of 160 to 180 days. In North Attleborough, the average annual precipitation is 45.54 inches (including both snow and rain).

Soils Profile

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

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

Also included in the soils profile, and of particular interest in terms of initial land use planning, is a discussion of soils limitation based on a breakdown of soils into map units. Each map unit consists of one or more major soils and some minor soils that occur in various patterns in the landscape. The map unit is named for the major soils (e.g. – Hinckley-Medisaprists-Windsor).

Some map units are made up of two or more dominant kinds of soil. These are called soil complexes. Soil complexes are so complexly mixed or so small in size that they are virtually inseparable on a soils map. Charlton-Rock outcrop-Paxton complex, 3 to 15% slopes is an example of such a soil complex (which does occur in northeastern, northwestern and southwestern portions of North Attleborough to varying degrees). See Appendix A for North Attleborough's Narrative Soil Survey.

Important Farmlands

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains a nationwide farmland inventory which includes maps that show the location and extent of the best land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The NRCS maps designate areas as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance based on soil surveys and national and state criteria.

Prime Farmland is the land that has the best combination of soil properties for growing crops. National SCS criteria are used to assess these soil qualities and determine which areas qualify as prime farmland. Prime farmland soils retain and provide ample moisture for crops, have favorable temperatures, growing season, acceptable salt content and acidity, and have few or no surface stones. They are permeable to water and air, are not excessively erodible, are not saturated with water for long periods of time, and do not flood frequently.

Farmland of unique importance is land other than prime that is used for production of specific high-value crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture needed to produce high quality specialty crops.

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

In North Attleborough, prime farmland and unique farmland as designated by NRCS comprises a significant amount of land area. However as discussed in Section III, land in agriculture use over the last 40 years has dramatically decreased to currently only 3.7 percent of the total area. As demonstrated in the 2020 Open Space Survey, respondents felt preservation of farmland in North Attleborough was very important (50%). Please refer to the Prime Farmland Soils Map (Map 7) for the location of important farmland soils in North Attleborough.

B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The gently rolling countryside, relatively flat topography, and prominent river corridors of North Attleborough have given rise to its particular landscape, which plays a vital role in defining the character of the town. Elevations in town range from 96 to 385 feet above sea level with the highest elevation occurring in World War I Veterans' Memorial Park. The dense, urban area around the historic center is home to the remnant of the industry that grew around the Ten Mile River. The Bungay River Watershed land to the east is still characterized by its natural land riparian corridors located around and through the Federal Fish Hatchery lands. The meadow and forested land to the west and north, along the Seven Mile River, remains largely agricultural and undeveloped to this day. Much of this land is protected as open space or through agricultural restrictions; however, development of the remaining unprotected lands in the western portion of town will significantly affect the aesthetic value and recreational opportunities in this area. The potential loss of the rural qualities of the town is of concern to residents of North Attleborough as revealed in the Open Space Survey, with 54% of people responding this issue is very important.

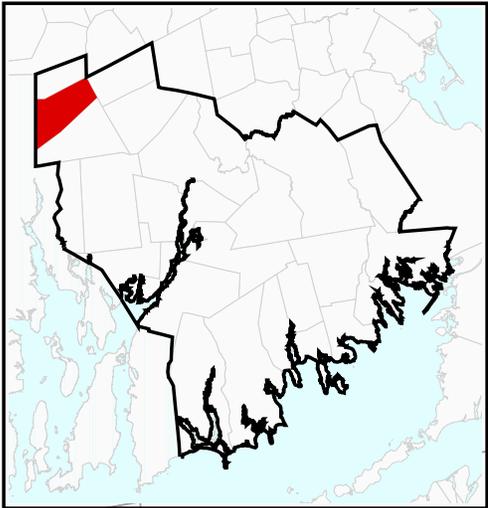
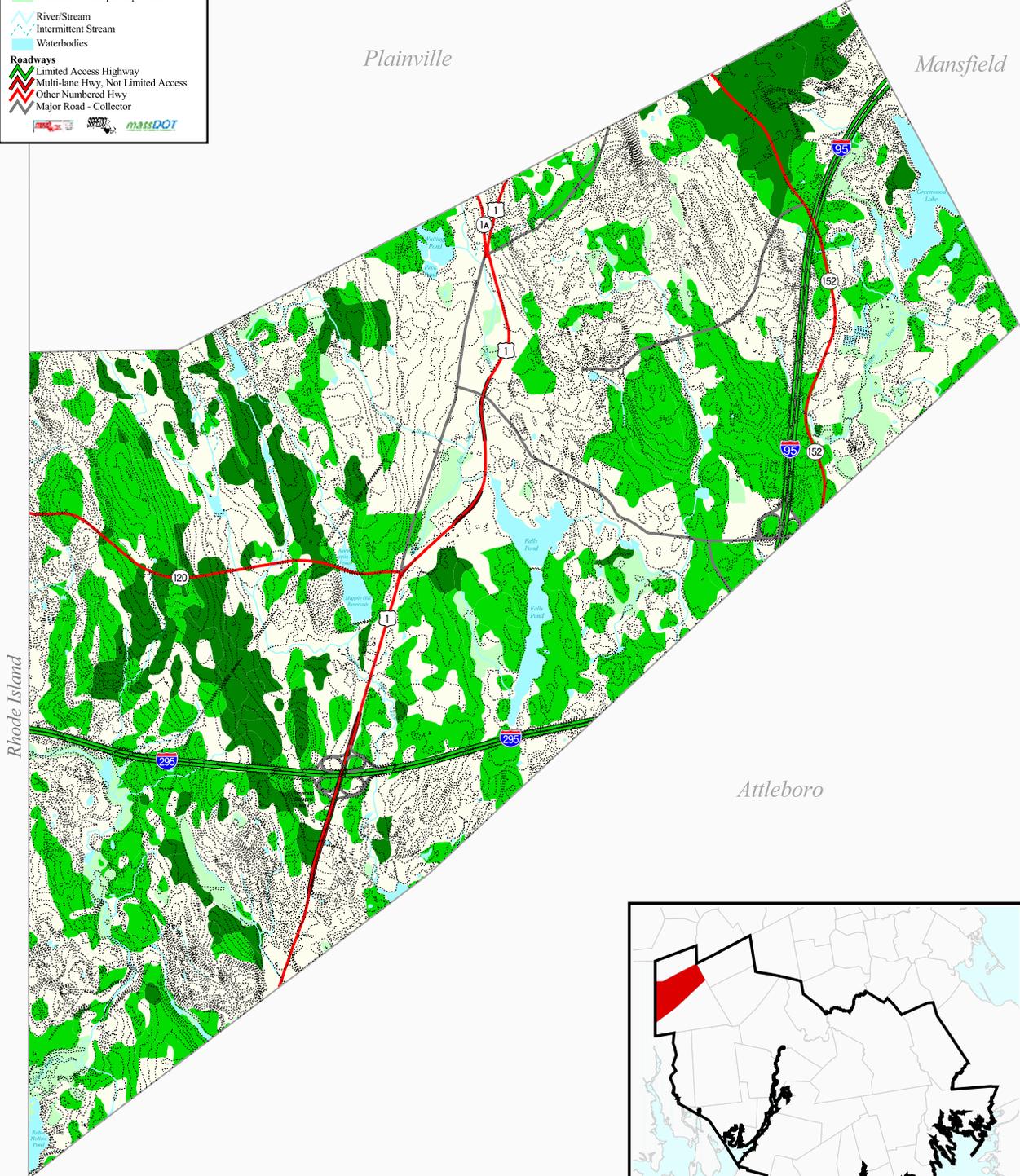
Building on the trail project completed in 2011, the Conservation Commission again worked with a local Boy Scout Troop to permit and expand the trail system on one of the largest pieces of conservation land in the west side, the Chorney Property. The expanded trail now travels through fields, over a walking bridge and into the forest, greatly increasing use of this invaluable open space area. The Commission continues to pursue grants and other funding mechanisms to further extend this walking trail system to adjacent parcels, including the Hugh and Dorothea

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Legend

- 3 Meter Contours
- Prime Farmland Soils**
 - All areas are prime farmland
 - Farmland of statewide importance
 - Farmland of unique importance
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Roadways**
 - Limited Access Highway
 - Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
 - Other Numbered Hwy
 - Major Road - Collector



Prime Farmland Soils Map



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Donnelly Conservation Area, to advance passive recreation use and enjoyment of open space areas by all town residents.

C. WATER RESOURCES

North Attleborough is broken into four major watersheds: The Bungay River, the Ten Mile River, the Seven Mile River, and Abbott Run. The Bungay River is also a major tributary of the Ten Mile River, with its confluence located in the City of Attleboro. The Bungay River in North Attleborough flows through Greenwood Lake, the North Attleborough National Fish Hatchery, and the upper reach of the Bungay Swamp. The Bungay River drainage area covers approximately 2,400 acres and is located in the eastern portion of the town.

The Ten Mile River has its headwaters in the towns of Wrentham and Plainville. It flows in a southerly direction through a series of ponds in Plainville before entering North Attleborough along its northern corporate limit. The Ten Mile River in North Attleborough extends from Whiting Pond along parts of Routes 1 (Washington Street) and 1A (East Washington Street), to the Falls Pond and Attleboro Falls areas, and finally into Attleboro. The Ten Mile watershed drains two major areas – Scotts Brook and the Ten Mile itself – totaling roughly 4,300 acres. Scotts Brook originates in Plainville and flows south through the western part of the town to join the Ten Mile River north of Falls Pond.

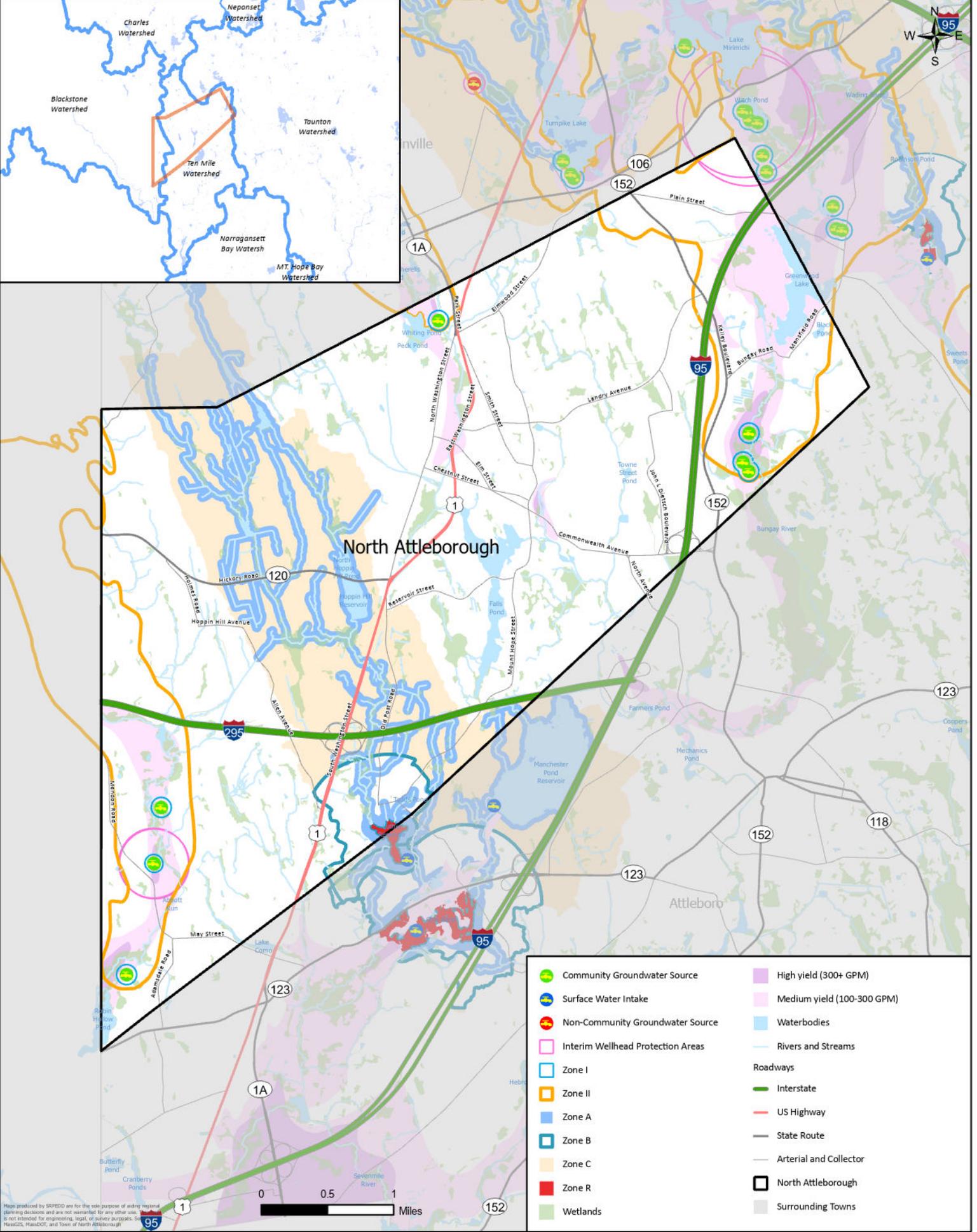
The Seven Mile River is located in the western half of North Attleborough and flows in a southerly direction parallel to the Ten Mile River. It is the largest tributary to the Ten Mile River, with its confluence located further downstream in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The Seven Mile River watershed drains approximately 2,900 acres of North Attleborough while supplying water to both the Hoppin Hill and Luther Reservoirs. Its use as a water supply system mandates maintenance of pollution-control programs within the watershed. Under these circumstances, adjacent land use becomes an extremely critical parameter.

Abbott Run originates in Franklin and Wrentham, Massachusetts before flowing through a series of large reservoirs and ponds in Cumberland, Rhode Island. It then flows along the western boundary of North Attleborough in a southerly direction before entering the Blackstone River in Cumberland, Rhode Island.

The Abbott Run watershed is roughly 2,500 acres in size and lies in the western section of North Attleborough. It contributes water to the Millers River in Central Falls, Rhode Island and Robin Hollow Pond. Much of the drainage in the area consists of small streams arising in numerous swampy areas.

Within these watershed areas lay the town's three major aquifers: the Abbott Run Aquifer, the Ten Mile River Aquifer, and the Bungay Aquifer. And, while the capacity and condition of the water supply within these aquifers would seem sufficient for the town for years to come, these are the only major sources of water available to the town. In April 1998, the town adopted the Aquifer Protection District, as a zoning overlay district, to protect the quality of the public water supply wells and groundwater for the residents of North Attleborough. The district includes all land mapped as a designated Zone II area by the Department of Environmental Protection.

North Attleborough Water Resources Map



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- Community Groundwater Source
- Surface Water Intake
- Non-Community Groundwater Source
- Interim Wellhead Protection Areas
- Zone I
- Zone II
- Zone A
- Zone B
- Zone C
- Zone R
- Wetlands
- High yield (300+ GPM)
- Medium yield (100-300 GPM)
- Waterbodies
- Rivers and Streams
- Roadways**
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Route
- Arterial and Collector
- North Attleborough
- Surrounding Towns

The largest river in North Attleborough, the Ten Mile, is not easily accessible for recreational opportunities throughout most of the town. However, the town has other surface waters that offer vast recreational uses, including kayaking, fishing, boating, and swimming. Falls Pond, comprised of upper and lower Falls, is accessed by two boat ramps (one State ramp) and a public beach area off of Barbara Road. Whiting's Pond is a smaller pond with a state boat ramp and (resident only) beach area off of Broadway Extension. The Department of Fish and Game stocks both ponds with trout in the spring and fall. Falls and Whiting's ponds and beaches are now managed by both the Conservation Commission and Park and Recreation (beach program) and are enjoyed by residents of all ages from April through November.

The Ten Mile River Watershed within Attleboro, North Attleborough, and to a lesser degree, Plainville, has experienced chronic flooding and flood related loss for decades. The flood of record in North Attleborough occurred on March 17th and 18th, 1968. Flood hazards along the Ten Mile River and its tributaries have resulted in large part from historical development patterns. The Ten Mile was primarily used as an industrial river whose floodplain and floodway were compromised by mills, factories, housing, and transportation growth. Current flooding problems have been linked to sedimentation resulting from stormwater input from the Route 1 corridor, as well as the industrial era remnant walls that channelize the river through downtown.

D. VEGETATION

Forests

North Attleborough is vegetated with a variety of plant communities commonly found on well-drained upland soils throughout southeastern Massachusetts. The upland woodland community, predominantly naturally occurring pine-oak and oak-hickory forests, is the town's most abundant vegetative resource, covering about 36 percent of the total land area. However, the relative proportions of pine, hickory and oak varies throughout the area. In terms of percent crown cover, the oak species are by far the most predominant.

Several plantations of red pine and mixed red pine-white pine established during the 1930's are located throughout the town. The Martin Conservation Area and Town Forest provide examples of these types of pine stands. Perhaps, due to a lack of proper maintenance during their formative years, their location and stress associated with roadway activities, these stands are presently of moderate to low quality.

Public Shade Trees

Public shade trees, defined as trees within the public way or on the boundaries thereof (M.G.L. Ch.87, Section 1), have become an increasingly important component of North Attleborough's vegetative community, due to their aesthetic and functional values. Shade trees not only provide colorful leaf changes in spring and fall, but they also help save energy, slow winters winds, and prevent summer sun damage. The most commonly seen public shade trees in North Attleborough are Oak, Maple, Elm, Ash, Pine and Chestnut. Other species found in the public way include Birch, Beech, Cedar, Spruce, Poplar, Hemlock, Hickory, Catalpa, and Sassafras. In an effort to further protect public shade trees, the Town of North Attleborough in October 2001, designated several roads as scenic roads pursuant to M.G.L. Ch. 40, Section 15c. As a result, any repair, maintenance, reconstruction, or paving work done on these scenic roads shall not

include the cutting or removal of trees without written consent of the Planning Board after proper public notice, publicly marking the trees, and a public hearing before the Planning Board and Tree Warden, if required by Section 3 of Chapter 87.

Wetlands

North Attleborough also supports a substantial amount of wetland communities, areas where water is at or just below the surface of the ground such that they support a preponderance of wetland indicator plants. The wetland areas of North Attleborough are a mix of fresh scrub-shrub swamp areas, wet forested areas and areas of slow-moving streams and adjacent floodplains. The scrub-shrub swamps are dominated by persistent emergent wetlands vegetation while the forested areas are predominately occupied by broad leaved deciduous vegetation. Significant wetland areas occur in the Seven Mile River Watershed in the central to southwestern portions of town and the Bungay River Watershed in proximity to the Federal Fish Hatchery lands in the eastern and southeastern sections of town. The quality of these wetlands varies according to their proximity to major roadways and surface water impoundments. River and stream flow is somewhat slow due to the relatively flat topography in corridors. Wetlands serve several important natural functions including: protection of public and private water supply; protection of groundwater supply; flood control; storm damage prevention; prevention of pollution; protection of land containing shellfish; protection of fisheries and protection of wildlife habitat. The Conservation Commission administers and enforces the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, which protects wetlands and the public interests they provide.

For a list of indigenous and observed plant species found in North Attleborough, please refer to Appendix B.

E. FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The diversity of habitat in the Ten Mile, Seven Mile, Abbott Run and Bungay River Watersheds provides good to excellent habitat opportunities for numerous wildlife species. Large undeveloped areas of swamp, forest, river corridor and agricultural land, attract a variety of wildlife species, indigenous and migratory, to these watersheds. These large tracts of undeveloped lands also provide opportunities for wildlife passage, particularly in the west side of town north of Route 120, where large blocks of contiguous open space exist, comprised of permanently protected conservation lands and Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) lands. There are also large tracts of privately held parcels immediately adjacent to and south of Route 120, some of which recently came out of restriction (Haseotes land), that contribute to the habitat connectivity in this area. As highlighted in the Seven Year Action Plan, a priority of the town is to acquire and/or preserve these unprotected parcels, thereby protecting expansive wildlife corridors reaching from the headwaters of the Seven Mile River, south to the Abbot Run Watershed.

For a list of indigenous, observed and reported fish and wildlife species found in the watershed(s) communities please refer to Appendix B.

Rare Species and Significant Natural Communities

According to the MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), North Attleborough has 12 listed species ranging from endangered to species of special concern (this list does not include data-sensitive material.)

Table 3.

Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) Listed Species and Status:

Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Last Siting
Mussel	<i>Alasmidonta varicosa</i>	Brook Floater (Swollen Wedgemussel)	E	Historic
Amphibian	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>	Blue-spotted Salamander	SC	1994
Amphibian	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Marbled Salamander	T	2014
Vascular Plant	<i>Boechera missouriensis</i>	Green Rock-cress	T	2009
Crustacean	<i>Eubrachipus intricatus</i>	Intricate Fairy Shrimp	SC	1994
Fish	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T	2001
Vascular Plant	<i>Panicum philadelphicum ssp. philadelphicum</i>	Philadelphia Panic-grass	SC	1984
Vascular Plant	<i>Platanthera flava var. herbiola</i>	Pale Green Orchis	T	2011
Vascular Plant	<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i>	Tiny-flowered Buttercup	E	2014
Vascular Plant	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Tall Nut-sedge	E	2008
Mussel	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Creeper	SC	1941
Reptile	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Eastern Box Turtle	SC	2014

"Endangered" (E) species are native species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or part of their range, or which are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts, as documented by biological research and inventory.

"Threatened" (T) species are native species which are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future, or which are declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory.

"Special Concern" (SC) species are native species which have been documented by biological research or inventory to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked, or which occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become threatened within Massachusetts.

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

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Legend

BioMap2 Components

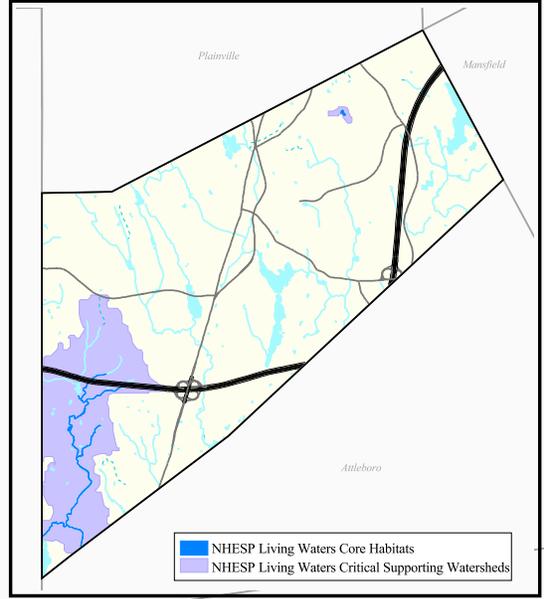
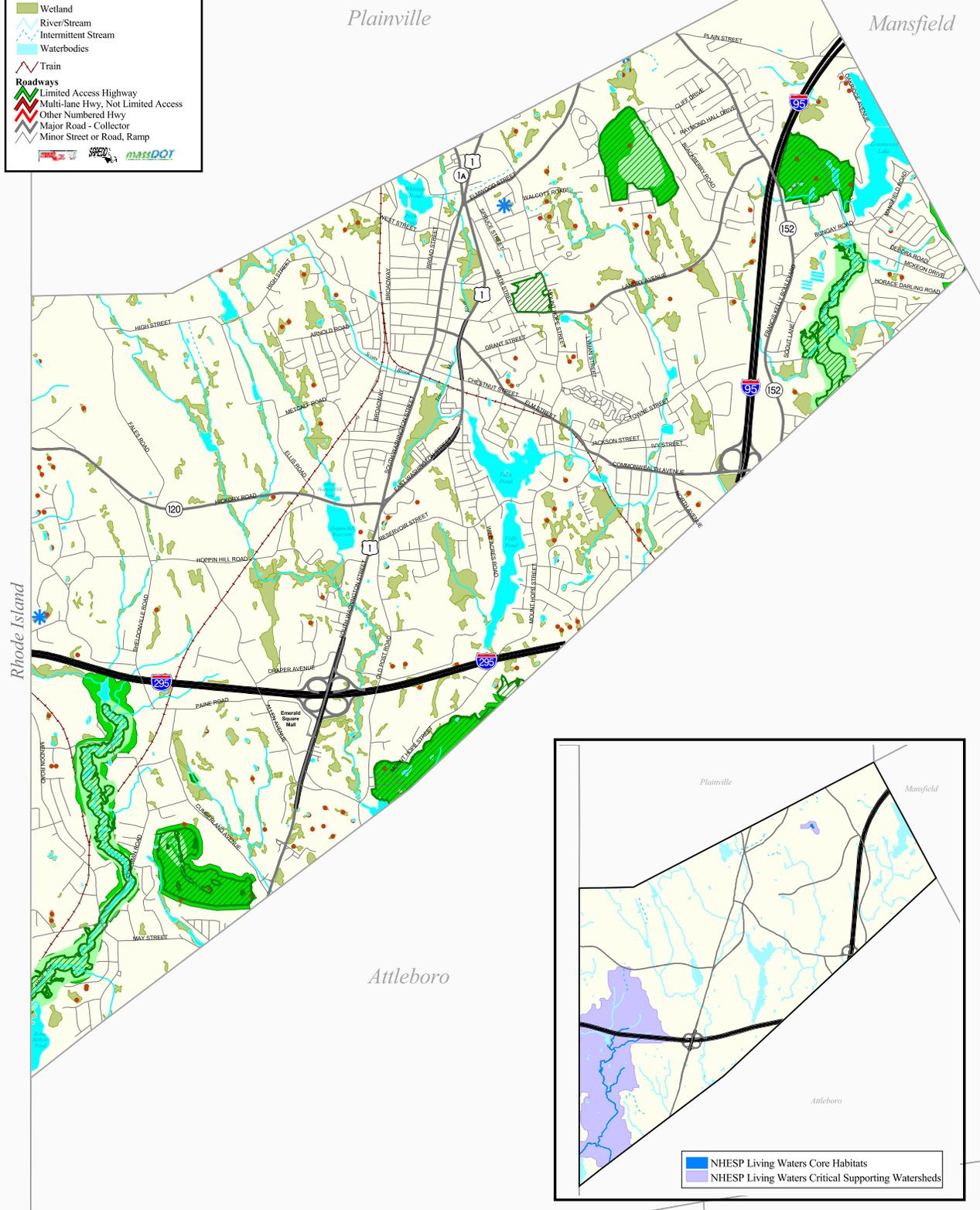
- BioMap2 Core Habitat
- BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape
- Certified Vernal Pool
- Potential Vernal Pools
- Natural Communities
- Priority and Estimated Habitats
- Wetland
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies

Roadways

- Limited Access Highway
- Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
- Other Numbered Hwy
- Major Road - Collector
- Minor Street or Road, Ramp

Other Symbols

- Train



Biodiversity and Habitat Map



Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal or survey purposes.

Produced by:
SRPEDD
GIS Regional Service Center

Data Source:
MassGIS; the Commonwealth's
Office of Geographic and Environmental Information

MassDOT
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116

June 2012

Vernal Pools

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

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

The NHESP has published GIS maps of the Commonwealth showing potential and certified vernal pools. NHESP has a documentation and certification process for vernal pools available online or by contacting their offices. According to NHESP's most recent data North Attleborough currently has 6 certified vernal pools with four being certified since the last update. There are many more potential vernal pools in the town according to the NHESP database and these pools have been documented as part of a natural resource inventory conducted by the Conservation Department with help from an intern. The new database and map identify all potential vernal pools in town for use in the on-going effort of the Conservation Commission to certify and protect this important habitat.

F. SCENIC RESOURCES AND UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

As previously discussed, the riparian corridors within the Bungay and Seven Mile watersheds and the agricultural landscapes in the western portion of North Attleborough are valuable scenic resources that contribute greatly to the character of the community. North Attleborough also has designated scenic roads which include: Mount Hope Street from Elmwood Street to Old Post Road; Fales Road from High Street to Route 120; Paine Road from Cumberland town line to Allen Avenue; Holmes Road from Route 120 to Sheldonville Road; Millard Road from Holmes Road to Paine Road; Sheldonville Road from Holmes Road to Paine Road; and Old Post Road from South Washington to Attleboro city line.

One of the most recognized areas in the entire Ten Mile River Watershed is the "Red Rocks" area in North Attleborough. Named for its distinctive red felsite ledge, this landform represents a very limited occurrence in Massachusetts and neighboring Rhode Island. The surrounding area also supports several very uncommon and high priority natural communities, including: Southern New England Rich Mesic Forest, which is characterized by its hardwoods on nutrient rich soil, a mature canopy (including sycamore and basswood) with hop hornbeam in the understory (this rare forest type is more common to Massachusetts' four western counties); outcrop community; talus slope; several rare plants and vernal pools. This is one of the most important and unique natural resources in the Ten Mile Watershed.

The Pitch Pine Scrub Oak Barrens in the North Attleborough Town Forest (equivalent to the more familiar Cape Cod Pine Barrens) is a globally rare and threatened habitat type. The best examples of Pine Barrens remaining in the world are New Jersey, Long Island, and Southeastern Massachusetts. The barrens in North Attleborough represent an isolated patch of this rare

habitat, which persisted on the droughty soils probably due to periodic fires (every 5 to 20+ years). This habitat is threatened because of its vulnerability to residential development and also natural change resulting from fire suppression – the habitat requires fire to be sustained. Apparently, much habitat may have been lost from the gravel mining in the surrounding area. Aside from being a rare vegetative community, there are several rare plants and animals which are found in Pine Barrens in Massachusetts, including over 12 rare moth species which feed primarily on the scrub oak. It is unclear how important a small (less than 100 acres) remnant may be; however, these smaller barrens may provide steppingstones to other barrens in Rhode Island and New York. The species of the larger barrens would become isolated without the smaller barrens in-between. Regardless, it represents a remarkable natural feature in the Town of North Attleborough.

The “Cascades,” as it is known locally, is a unique forested wetland area north of the Emerald Square Mall. Its name derives from its natural waterfall which occurs at a drop in the topography as the wetland emerges on the fringe of the more open and the developed land.

Cultural and Historical Areas

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

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides a means for communities to preserve their historic resources through the establishment of historic districts. As stated in the Massachusetts Historical Commission’s “Guideline for Establishment of Historic Districts,” the purpose of the Historic District Act is to promote that public welfare through the preservation and protection of: a) the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places significant in the history of Massachusetts and its cities and towns, b) to maintain and improve the settings of buildings and places, and c) to encourage new designs that are compatible with the existing buildings in a district.

Archaeological Resources

In addition to the inventory of residential, manufacturing, and historical locations contained in this report, the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) also recommends that special attention be given to potential sites of archaeological significance that exist within the town. According to the MHC reconnaissance survey report for North Attleborough, the likelihood of surviving early settlement artifacts, including Indian sites, (early contact period c. 1500-1620) is greatest in the relatively undeveloped northwestern section of town. Fragments of such early period sites may also remain along the southern portion of the Ten Mile River and around Falls Pond. The MHC’s Inventory of Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth records 19 ancient Native American sites in North Attleborough. Sufficient information is available to indicate that 5 of the 19 recorded sites are significant. There is insufficient information on 7 sites; and the last 7 sites are limited deposits that are not significant.

In 2020, the town, under direction of the North Attleborough Historical Commission (NAHC), completed a communitywide archaeological reconnaissance survey designed to document the town's known archaeological resources, identify new sites through research and informant interviews, and predict the most likely locations of unknown ancient Native American and historic period archaeological sites. The survey included the development of town wide archaeological sensitivity maps keyed to assessor's parcel data that are designed to be an effective tool for town officials reviewing proposed development and considering areas for conservation. The survey resulted in the identification of 16 new pre-contact and 18 post-contact sites, bringing the town's current total to 41 pre- contact and 22 post-contact recorded archaeological sites located in all sections of town. The known important sites, and sensitive areas should be proposed for land acquisition for conservation with funding by private non-profit, state, and federal grants².

The archaeological resources in North Attleborough are expected to date to the earliest period of Native American exploration and settlement of New England about 13,000 years ago. A distinctive type of volcanic rock, called Attleboro Red Felsite, outcrops as exposed bedrock in the town. The rock outcrops, which often coincide with endangered plant and animal species, are highlighted in the regional open space and recreation plan as among the most important natural resource areas in the watersheds. Attleboro Red Felsite was highly favored by Native Americans to fashion stone tools. Artifacts made from this rock type appear at the region's earliest archaeological sites and have been found as far away as the Connecticut River Valley and Maine. A highly significant Native American felsite quarry was discovered during archaeological survey for a proposed development project in North Attleborough. The MHC has evaluated the quarry as among the most important sites in the state. The quarry is located on private land and remains threatened. The remaining undeveloped land of the project should be prioritized for acquisition for conservation and recreation.

Areas with well-drained soils and close to any water or wetlands were preferred by Native Americans for occupation. Land in the vicinity of Ten Mile River was probably an especially densely settled area, and the river was an important for travel between Narragansett and Massachusetts Bay. The town was located at a nexus of important local and regional Native American trails, one of which stretched to Narragansett Bay, later known as the Bay Path. Its probable location was Elmwood Street, Washington Street, and Old Post Road. Contact with European explorers commenced in the 16th century, when news of Verrazano's initial visits, and likely European-manufactured items, would have travelled up the Bay Path and Ten Mile River to resident Wampanoag. The Old Town area of North Attleborough is likely to have archaeological evidence of a 17th-century colonial settlement.

Inventory of Historical Sites

Since the formation of the North Attleborough Historical Commission in 1978, the town has made great strides to adequately inventory surviving structures of some historical significance. The diligence of the NAHC has resulted in nineteen individual and district designations on the list of the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places. Together, these designated sites contain some 386 properties, see Table 4 below.

² Bell, Edward, L. Massachusetts Historical Commission, written correspondence dated October 4, 2011

The NAHC remains very active in the community. In the spring of 2000, the NAHC completed National Register nomination forms for the Barrows Building, located at the edge of the Town Center Historic District. The Barrows Building was eventually purchased by the town, also in the spring of 2000, and became the new home of the Police Department while preserving the exterior architectural integrity of the building and its famous clock tower.

Table 4. Historical Sites

Property Location	Location	Designation	Date	No. of Properties
Angle Tree Stone	High Street	NRIND	1/1/76	1
Attleborough Falls Gasholder Building	380 Elm Street	NRIND	8/2/96	1
Attleborough Falls Historic District	Mt Hope St./Towne St.	NRDIS	1/6/04	72
Barrows, H.F. Manufacturing Company Building	102 S Washington St.	NRIND	8/30/01	2
Codding Farm	217 High Street	NRIND	4/22/09	7
Commonwealth Ave Historic District	North side Comm Ave. (Stanley to Robinson)	NRDIS	12/12/03	15
Cottage- Freeman Historic District	Cottage and Freeman St. from Comm Ave. to Ten Mile River and Park Ln.	NRDIS	12/12/03	39
Fire Barn	Falls Fire Station #2- Comm Ave.	NRIND	1/28/82	1
Grace Episcopal Church	104 North Washington St.	NRDIS PR	12/20/85 9/18/02	1 1
High, Church, and Gould Streets Historic District	28-122 High St., 29-117 Church St., 9-17 Gould St.	NRDIS	11/12/99 12/9/11*	98
Holmes School Historic District	Hoppin Hill Ave at Holmes Rd.	NRDIS	5/10/01	2
North Attleborough Town Center Historic District	Bruce and Church Streets, Grove and Mason Ave., North and South Washington Streets	NRDIS	12/20/85	52
Number 2 School	Hoppin Hill Avenue	NRDIS PR	5/10/01 7/12/02	1 1
Old Towne Historic District **	Southeast Junction of I-295 and Washington Street	NRDIS	5/30/91	94
Richards Memorial Library	118 North Washington St.	NRDIS PR	12/20/85 9/10/97	1 1
South Washington Historic District	145-327 So Washington St. and 1-6 Hunting St.	NRDIS	10/12/95	77
Towne Street Historic District	Towne St. east of Jackson St.	NRDIS	11/26/03	9
Woodcock Garrison-Dagget, John House	362 North Washington St.	NRDIS PR	7/12/90 5/27/97	2 2
Woodcock-Hatch-Maxcy House Historic District	362 North Washington St.	NRDIS	7/12/90	4

* Additional Documentation Approved

**Includes the state designated “scenic road,” Old Post Road

KEY: PR = Preservation Restriction; NRDIS = National Register District; NRIND = National Register Individual

SOURCES: North Attleborough Historical Society; North Attleborough’s Assessor’s Office; MA Historical Commission, 1999; State Register of Historic Places 2010, NA Historical Commission

G. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Hazardous Waste Sites

The Department of Environmental Protection’s (DEP) Bureau of Waste Site Clean-Up lists 201 records of sites in the Town of North Attleborough. According to the most recent listing, 178 of these sites are classified as “closed” (having some resolution). The record for the town also includes eleven (11) sites listed as “Open Sites” (awaiting resolution) and another twelve (12) sites listed as having “Activity & Use Limitations” (closed or resolved with restrictions for reuse).

Approximately one-half of these listed sites are a result of petroleum related contamination. The remaining sites involve contaminants related to the manufacturing processes employed by North Attleborough’s more historic and traditional industries, such as foundries, jewelry, plating, and metal finishing. These sites are, for the most part, confined to the industrial and urban downtown areas. Although there may be some concerns in terms of planning urban multi-use trail facilities, the principal, desired open space and recreation areas considered in this open space plan will not be affected by any of the listed sites.

Landfills

The North Attleborough Landfill is located off of Landry Avenue at 777 Mt. Hope Street. The capped and closed landfilled areas occupy approximately 25 acres and are surrounded by wetlands to the south, east and west. The undeveloped areas to the east of the existing landfill contain identified archaeological sites and bedrock outcrops and are archaeologically sensitive. The town has completed the construction of three phases of landfill capping under an Administrative Consent Order dated March 16, 1998. A gas vent flare was installed to mitigate landfill odors and control gas migration at the landfill site and has been in continuous operation since. A residential transfer station and recycling center currently operate on a portion of the land. The town received its final approval of the capping and closure and an authorization to operate the transfer station from MADEP on January 14, 2009.

In 2010, intermittent issues with the methane gas collection system forestalled any post- closure recreational use discussions. Only limited discussions have taken place since that time including a proposal for a solar farm, however the town elected not to move forward. Any proposed development that extends beyond the physical limits of the capped landfill should include archaeological review including but not limited to a survey designed to locate and identify any potentially significant ancient Native American archaeological sites that may be impacted.

Erosion/Chronic Flooding/Sedimentation

The flood of record in North Attleborough occurred on March 17 and 18, 1968. The Ten Mile River Basin in Attleboro, North Attleborough, and to a lesser degree, Plainville, has experienced chronic flooding and flood related problems. These problems have been due in large part to historical development patterns which have resulted in flood plain encroachment and diminished floodway capacity. These problems have been compounded siltation and blockages along the Ten Mile River and its tributaries, particularly along the Route 1 corridor.

The stretch of Route 1 along the Ten Mile River has been the focus of several flood control studies spanning decades and has involved at various times: The Conservation Commission, Planning Department, Public Works, SRPEDD (regional planning agency), the MA Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the USDA, and others. The problem with silt, sand, and debris from roadway run-off has left many of the stormwater receiving areas (streams, wetlands, culverts) silted up. The amount of silt limits the ability of the man-made and natural systems to convey stormwater during periods of intense rain, causes detrimental stream and stream habitat impact, and causes public safety concerns due to flooding and overtopping of local roads.

Several roads in North Attleborough have chronic flooding problems during heavy rain events that impact the Ten Mile River, which in turn backs up the drainage system in the downtown area. Flooding is very problematic along Chestnut Street and East Street, particularly in that the Police Station is located at the corner of East and Chestnut. During heavy storm events vehicles are often required to be rerouted around this flooded area.

Another major flooding concern in the downtown area is the culvert where Route 1 crosses Elm Street. This is a very large culvert that has been silted up and causes safety issues at this major intersection in a high traffic area. Other major safety concerns due to chronic flooding exist on the following roads: Whiting Street at Broad Street; School Street at Broad Street; North Washington at Park Street; East Street at Holbrook Avenue; Chestnut Street at the Ten Mile River; Riley Court to the end; Dexter Street to the end.

The town created a Stormwater Committee and a Ten Mile River Committee to work towards stormwater management and flood mitigation strategies in the Ten Mile River Watershed and throughout the town. In 2014, the Committee produced a report on the conditions of the 10-Mile River segment between the Town Line (Whiting's Pond) and the Falls Pond Dam along with short and long-term solution recommendations. The Chestnut Street bridge over the 10-Mile River is being replaced in 2020, which will correct a pinch-point in the river flow. The town, through the Department of Public Works is also working toward obtaining State permitting to allow a short-term dredging project to be completed between Falls Pond and Elm Street (Route 1).

Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) Problems

The town has long been experiencing infiltration/inflow (I/I) problems at the Wastewater Treatment Facility. Infiltration problems can be attributed to groundwater entering the system through aging, defective or broken sewer pipes. Inflow problems are the result of stormwater entering the system through catch basins, roof drains, sump pumps or defective manhole covers.

The volume of water entering the sewer collection system through inflow and infiltration reduces the capacity of the system to transport wastewater.

The town has been working to remedy these problems by replacing or lining aging sewer pipes responsible for the majority of I/I problems. This is part of a multi-year plan developed for the North Attleborough Board of Public Works (BPW) by Weston and Sampson in 2011. The project also involves the use of closed-circuit camera surveys of the pipes throughout the system to develop a televised/video record of potential problem areas. These existing and potential I/I hot spots can be analyzed and given the appropriate repairs. The Department of Public Works is currently in Year 8 of a 10-Year plan to maximize removal efforts of Infiltration and Inflow. The I/I volumes seen at the wastewater plant have dropped significantly in the past several years.

The BPW has also spent a considerable amount of time and effort to inspect and repair manholes and manhole covers, a frequent source of inflow.

Development Impacts

Between 1999 and 2005, North Attleborough experienced growth and land consumption at a rate that ranked first in the state for acres developed per square mile. Since that time growth has slowed but remains steady. Since the 1980's, the town, through an aggressive land acquisition program and prudent use of the APR and enrollment in Chapter 61A programs, has been able to retain significant portions its rural landscape and areas of conservation interest, with little intrusion from development. In addition, the Planning Board has been able to employ its cluster development provisions with some excellent results, including the Ledges, Echo Village and the Estates at North Attleborough, where large tracts of land have been preserved for open space. The Board has also seen an increase in open space from developments utilizing the recently adopted Environmentally Friendly Open Space Design Bylaw discussed in Section III.E.

The Planning Board, Conservation Commission, Historical Commission and other municipal boards and commissions, however, remain very concerned over the future of the western and northwestern portions of town within the Seven Mile River Watershed. This area is largely agricultural and open space land with some large lots and preexisting single family housing. Most of the town's Chapter 61 land and APR parcels are found in this area. As the town continues its steady growth, this area of town will become more appealing to developers. Residents of the area and other townspeople, as expressed in the Open Space Plan Survey results and public meeting, value the rural character and pastoral beauty of this area of town. The archaeological reconnaissance survey has also identified areas of pre- and post-contact archaeological sensitivity within this section of town, especially along natural wetland margins and in proximity to eighteenth and nineteenth century roads and farmsteads.

Town Boards and Departments continue to address their major land use planning documents in order to meet the needs of a growing community. In addition to updating the Open Space & Recreation Plan, the town is also in the process of updating the Community Master Plan (planned summer of 2022 completion date) in order to address looming sustainable growth issues. The Historical Commission has also recently completed an Historic Preservation Plan (2017) and Town wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey (2020) with pre- and post-contact period archaeological sensitivity maps that cover the entire town. Both documents include

recommendations for open space and conservation to help protect and preserve the Town's important cultural heritage.

Impaired Waters

Overall, the groundwater resources of the area have maintained their relative quality over the years. The town recognized early on the importance of the protection of groundwater for its drinking water supply. The Abbott Run Wellfield was the first Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE, now DEP) certified Zone II water supply protection area in the region. Surface water quality, particularly in the waterbodies of the Ten Mile River Watershed, however, has presented a constant challenge to the town.

According to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's (MA DEP) Integrated List of Waters and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I (U.S. EPA New England) Waterbody Assessment, several waterbodies within the Ten Mile River Watershed are listed as impaired for various reasons, and include: Portions of the Ten Mile River for noxious aquatic plants, nutrients, pathogens, and turbidity; portions of the Bungay River for pathogens; portions of Falls Pond for noxious aquatic plants, nutrients, and low dissolved oxygen/organic enrichment; Scotts Brook for flow alteration. These issues arise due largely to the past land use and historic development patterns around the Ten Mile River (it is a former industrial river that runs through the downtown), the fact that the river is walled in areas, runs under buildings and roadways, and is subject to stormwater runoff from major highways and densely developed urban areas (and is subject to extreme sedimentation in its tributaries because of this). In 2008, North Attleborough entered into a new National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination Systems (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Permit the EPA. Under this permit, the town is required to dry and wet weather sample all the outfalls that discharge into impaired waters. In Year 4 of the Permit, the town must perform more stringent sampling for impairments. The permit also requires enhanced public outreach to both residents and businesses regarding proper discharges into storm drains. Additionally, the Town Council passed a Stormwater Bylaw in 2020 giving the Department of Public Works and Conservation Commission regulatory authority and enforcement authority for violations of discharges into waterbodies of the town.

The Ten Mile River Watershed is also in the 11% to 25% range of impervious cover. Streams in this range tend to show degradation due to urbanization, including altered stream geometry, declining physical stream habitat, water quality degradation and falling biodiversity. The town would like to continue to pursue a strategy of remediation of nonpoint sources of pollution (as they are identified) promotion of stewardship of rivers and streams, retain and develop greenway connections, protect remaining intact floodplain, and making improvements in the downtown area to alleviate pollutant loads and downstream flooding.

Forestry Issues

Forestry management on public property has not been an issue for North Attleborough, as there is an active Forestry Division within the DPW responsible for an on-going, comprehensive maintenance program to reduce risks from hazard trees. The program includes trimming and removal of dying trees in public rights of ways to reduce risks to the community. Other benefits

of the program include improvement of scenic ways, enhanced recreational and educational opportunities, increased property values and clearing of easements.

Preservation of contiguous forests on private land has been a challenge for the town over the last several decades. The forests throughout North Attleborough play a vital ecological role as they provide wildlife habitat, protect water supplies, support, and promote biodiversity, prevent surface erosion, and reduce impacts from climate change. With limited land remaining to develop in town, forested parcels have been and continue to be at risk to make room for new residential development. Despite efforts of the Planning Board and Conservation Commission to promote protection of natural vegetation and existing trees in subdivision design, areas outside of protected wetland resource areas are being cleared to allow for grading, filling, and construction of roadways and single-family homes. This clear-cutting significantly diminishes tree cover and vegetated wildlife corridors with minimal replacement required by existing town regulations. In order to reduce the loss of remaining forested areas, ensure long term sustainability, and improve climate resiliency, the town needs to mandate preservation and require meaningful tree replacement through regulation changes. Other risks to North Attleborough's forests include air pollution, invasive pests (such as the emerald ash borer and Asian long-horned beetle), invasive species crowding native tree species, and natural disasters.

Environmental Equity

North Attleborough is committed to providing all residents with equal access to conservation, parks, and recreational opportunities. Environmental equity assures an unbiased distribution of environmental benefits, such as open space and recreation areas, to all neighborhoods and populations including the Environmental Justice (EJ) community. The recently designated EJ community in North Attleborough is situated in close proximity to conservation and park land as well as some of the town's primary recreational assets (including public pool and recreational fields, adjacent to both the Town Hall and School Department facilities, and the public beach at Falls Pond). School Department facilities are also located in proximity, both east and west of the EJ community. The nearby North Attleborough Public Library is located downtown and is accessible via public transportation and pedestrian links.

One of the six action items as outlined in Section IX, Seven Year Action Plan, is to delineate, plan, and construct new multimodal trails in and around the primary population areas to provide greater access to the town's conservation, recreation, cultural and historical assets. These trails would go directly through the EJ community.

V. INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

A. INTRODUCTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION RESTRICTIONS

North Attleborough is a town of contrasts. The dense development of the downtown area, historically growing around the Ten Mile River in order to accommodate business and industry, is not in evidence to the eastern, southern, and western portions of the town. These areas are more rural, with large areas of passive and active open land. Agricultural parcels, located primarily in the northwestern portion of town, have been very important in the overall preservation of the more rural characteristics of the town, as have the unique landscapes (the famous “red rocks”) and wetland areas in the southern portion of town. The value of open space to a community, particularly a growing community such as North Attleborough, cannot be overstated. Open space land can include a wide variety of locations and uses. In North Attleborough, open space includes forest land, former farm fields and meadows, multi-purpose areas/fields, beaches on pond and lakefronts, small urban pocket parks, scenic areas, cultural and historic areas, parks, and wildlife areas. Preservation of these open space areas is important not only for the recreation and relaxation of the citizens who use them, but for the town as a whole. Open space preservation can help to retain local character and help to avoid excessive or inappropriate development. Open space is also vitally important for flood control, mitigating impacts of stormwater runoff, protection of aquifers, habitat for flora and fauna, and as a buffer between various land uses.

Historically, North Attleborough has been one of the more efficient communities in southeastern Massachusetts in terms of acquisition and retention of open land. While most of this activity has been facilitated locally through direct “kitchen table talks” with landowners (which has led to direct acquisition by the town and/or landowner donation), the town has, on occasion, worked with the state’s Division of Conservation Services (DCS) and Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) to secure properties.

APR Land

North Attleborough has also utilized the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) Programs under which the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) compensates landowners for their willingness to place a permanent restriction on their land prohibiting all non-farm development and allowing only for agricultural uses. The landowner retains all rights of ownership including the right to lease land, sell land, rights of privacy, and right to will it to heirs. Further, under this program a farmer may sell the development rights to the Commonwealth and the restricted farmland to another farmer. The use of these land retention programs along with the foresight and commitment of local landowners has enabled North Attleborough to maintain a good deal of its rural and agrarian landscapes. North Attleborough presently has three farm owners participating in the APR program. The parcels under APR restriction currently account for approximately 312 acres of land, see Appendix C.

Chapter Lands

The town has been particularly active in promoting the economic viability of open land through landowner enrollment in agricultural, forestry, and recreational property tax reduction programs (M.G.L. Ch. 61A and 61B respectively offered in the State Tax Code). For a list of Chapter 61

lands in town please refer to Appendix C. While all of these Chapter Programs result in a tax reduction for property owners, they also provide the town with a “right of first refusal” (for purchase) should the landowner intend to sell or convert the land to other uses (owners of land classified under the Chapter 61 Programs must notify the Town Council, Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Board of Assessors before selling or converting the land to another use). These purchase options may also be assigned to a qualified private non-profit organization. In 2017, over 340 acres of vacant land on the west side (formerly Haseotes land) came out of restriction however the town was unable to evoke the right of first refusal for the property as there was no acquisition plan or funding mechanism (such as a CPA) in place. The land was unfortunately sold to a private entity, however, is still protected under Chapter 61.

In 2020, the town created a new GIS Mapping program to identify all Chapter lands that may become available which will allow staff to quickly determine interest and make advance preparations for purchase if feasible. Although designed to provide an impetus for continued use of land for agricultural purposes, this is not a permanent preservation program or strategy. North Attleborough currently has fifteen (15) property owners and approximately 820 acres of land enrolled in the various Chapter 61 programs. This acreage is predominantly agricultural land and is located entirely in the western and northwestern portions of the town.

Conservation Restrictions

One of the more traditional and commonly applied tools in open space protection is the Conservation Restriction or “CR” established under M.G.L. Ch. 184 sections 31-33. The CR is a legal (deeded) agreement between a landowner (Grantor) and a land trust or government agency (Grantee) that permanently limits future development of the land to protect its conservation values. Conservation Restrictions must be submitted to the Division of Conservation Services within the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) for review and approval. Conservation restrictions benefit not only the landowners interested in retaining and preserving their land, but also the community by eliminating the expense of purchase, insurance and maintenance of the land, or loss of tax revenue³. Currently, the Town of North Attleborough only holds two conservation restrictions within two subdivisions, the North Attleborough Preserve Cluster Subdivision off High Street and the Gregory Manor Environmentally Friendly Subdivision off of Mount Hope Street. The CR for Gregory Manor was recently approved by the EEA.

Conservation Restrictions		
Location	Acreage	Deed Reference
North Attleboro Preserve (off High Street)	37.34 acres	Book 19278 Page 249
Gregory Manor (off Mount Hope Street)	4.22 acres	Book 28049 Page 233

However, several more CR’s are anticipated in the coming years as the town is seeing an increase in cluster and EFOSD developments. When asked in the Open Space Survey, if it was important to preserve open space for conservation, 94% of respondents chose very important or

³ Youngman, Joan. Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, <http://www.mass.gov/dor/local-officials/dls-newsroom/ct/conservation-restrictions-and-real-property.html> (2/27/14)

somewhat important. When asked what methods were preferable for open space preservation, many respondents answered conservation easements (50%) and mandatory dedication of open space by developers (49%).

The town wide archaeological survey report also recommends utilizing conservation and/or preservation restrictions as a means to protect archaeologically sensitive areas. Many of the natural resource characteristics that make a property attractive for conservation are also variables that contribute to archaeological sensitivity. As a result, conservation and/or preservation restrictions have the potential to protect and preserve known archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas. The town wide archaeological sensitivity maps produced as part of the archaeological reconnaissance survey should be utilized to update the PPA maps for North Attleborough to include the plotted archaeologically sensitive areas.

All of the land preservation practices described above are employed to preserve community character and assets, retain environmental integrity, and avoid fragmentation of important habitat. The town has been fortunate to retain large in-tact riparian corridors in the Seven Mile and Bungay River Watersheds. The northwest side of town, as stated above, has been the beneficiary of hundreds of acres of land protected through the APR Program. The town's Conservation, Planning and Recreation offices are also acutely aware of the potential loss of open land in these relatively undeveloped and agricultural areas, particularly regarding Ch. 61A enrolled lands. This has led the town to begin to develop prioritization and ranking criteria for the protection of open land, as well as highlighting those areas best suited to accommodate development.

Priority Protection/Priority Development Areas

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

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

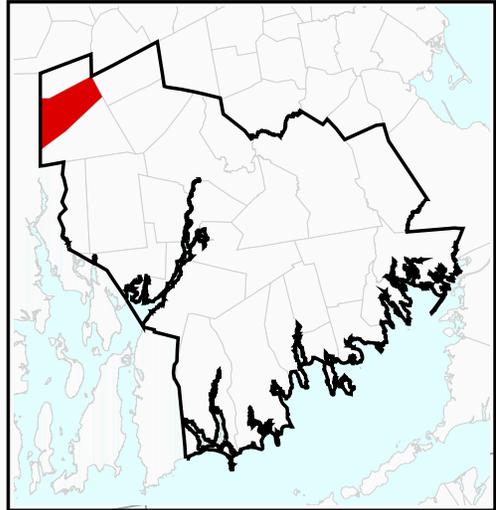
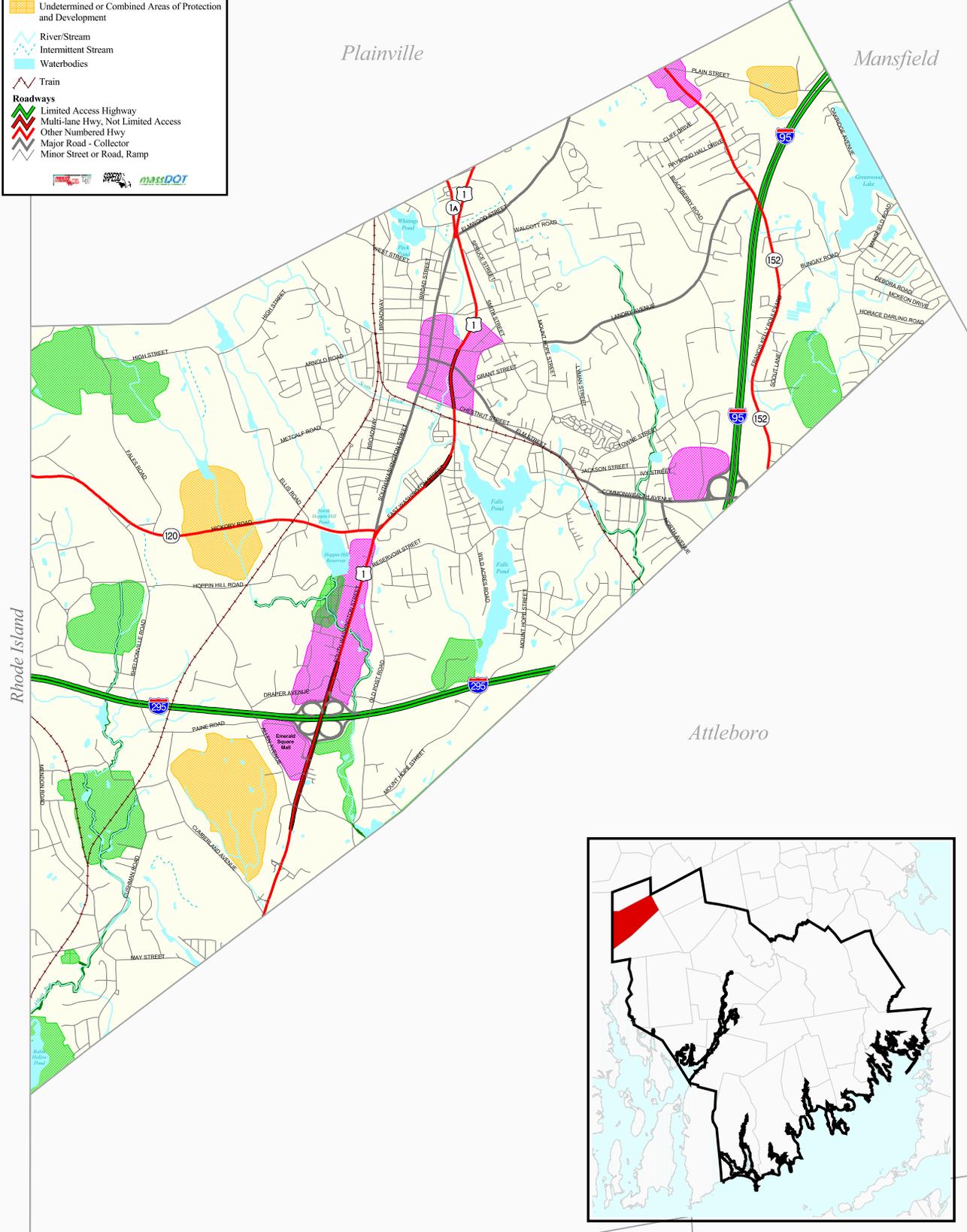
PPA's are areas that are important to protect due to the presence of significant natural or cultural resources, including, but not limited to: rare and endangered species habitats; areas critical to water supply; historic areas; scenic vistas; and agricultural areas. PPA's can also vary greatly in size, from small species dependent areas to large expanses of intact habitat. These sites may be candidates for protection through acquisition, conservation restriction, or other means. In Dighton, these PPA's occur largely around fairly intact water, wetland, forest, and water supply protection areas, some of which are important to the Town of Somerset's water supply, as well.

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan



Legend

- Priority Areas of Development/Redevelopment
- Priority Areas of Protection
- River Corridor Protection Area
- Undetermined or Combined Areas of Protection and Development
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Train
- Roadways**
- Limited Access Highway
- Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
- Other Numbered Hwy
- Major Road - Collector
- Minor Street or Road, Ramp



Priority Development and Priority Protection Map



Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal or survey purposes.

Produced by:
SRPEDD
GIS Regional Service Center

Data Source:
MassGIS; the Commonwealth's
Office of Geographic and Environmental Information
MassDOT
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116

June 2012

A community's Priority Area designations can guide municipal decisions about zoning revisions, infrastructure investments, and conservation efforts. In addition, these Community Priority Area designations are used as the foundation for developing Regional and State Priority Area designations. Finally, in the fall of 2010, the Patrick Administration issued Executive Order 525 (E.O. 525) providing for the implementation of the South Coast Rail Corridor Plan and Corridor Map (including PPAs and PDAs) through state agency actions and investments. These state actions have the potential to help leverage local and private investments in the priority areas.

B. INVENTORY

Identification and preservation of open space, for conservation and recreational uses, is critically important for successful long term municipal planning. Protected open space allows the residents to enjoy the land and associated activities, contributes to improved quality of life, promotes the rural character of the community, provides economic benefits, and numerous environmental benefits as discussed above in Section A. This inventory includes those public and private parcels with varying levels of protection as well as those parcels that are not protected but hold significant conservation or recreation value. By identifying and evaluating properties of significant natural resource or recreation interest, an Open Space and Recreation Plan can help the town prioritize protection measures and acquisition strategies, and effectively plan for meeting the future conservation and recreation needs of the community.

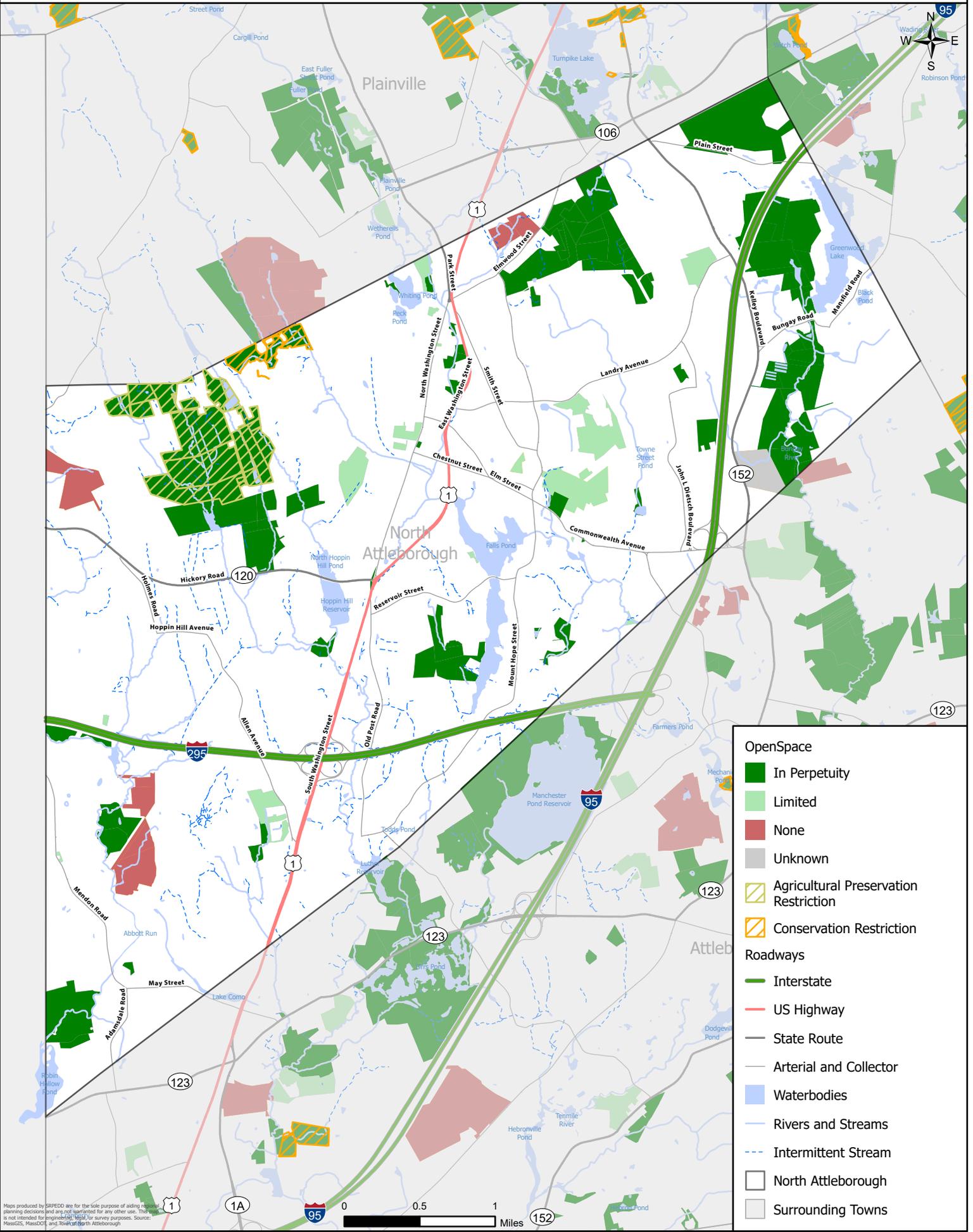
Legally protected open space land includes:

1. Any land that is specifically designated for conservation purposes under MGL Chapter 40, Section 8C (Conservation Commission Act); contains a conservation restriction under MGL Chapter 184, Sections 31-33; or is purchased with LAND or PARC grant funds and designated for conservation or recreation purposes (or with funds from the former Self Help or Urban Self Help Grant Programs, under MGL Chapter 132A, Sections 2B, and the implementing regulations found in 301CMR7.00).
2. State-owned wildlife habitat land, Water Department land held for aquifer protection, and Park and Recreation land is protected under Article 97 of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Most of the land acquired using the aforementioned laws and funding sources consists of municipal and government land holdings and is referred to as "public open space land" in this document. There are also private landholdings permanently protected by conservation or agricultural preservation restrictions, referred to as "private open space land" in this document. The distinction between active and passive recreation, defined below, is very important when dealing with land under the management of the Conservation Commission or the Park and Recreation Commission. By law, only passive recreation is allowed on land owned or managed by the Conservation Commission.

Passive Outdoor Recreation, per the MA Division of Conservation Service's (DCS) recently revised definition (per 301 CMR 5.00), is any outdoor activity that occurs in a natural setting with minimum disturbance of the natural and cultural resources, and that is consistent with quiet enjoyment of the land including, but not limited to, hiking, nature study, outdoor education, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, trail bicycling, hunting, fishing, picnicking, canoeing, ice-skating, community gardening in existing fields, swimming in a natural water body

North Attleborough Open Space Map



Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not quarantined for any other use. The map is not intended for engineering, legal, or survey purposes. Source: MassGIS, MassDOT, and Town of North Attleborough

with minimal site development, or informal sports activities on an open natural field. For the purposes of eligibility and reimbursement under these regulations snowmobiling may be considered passive outdoor recreation if the municipality determines that it is compatible with other activities. Facilities necessary to support passive recreation with a minimum of disturbance to the natural and cultural resources, such as natural surface trails and wood roads, and appropriately scaled parking areas, bathrooms, and nature centers, are considered consistent with passive outdoor recreation.

The definition of Active Outdoor Recreation has also been revised by DCS (per 301 CMR 5.00) to include any outdoor recreation that occurs in parks and requires significant alteration of the natural landscape to provide playground or active sports facilities, such as: tennis, basketball or other court sports; ballfields; swimming pools or spray pads; paved bike or walking trails; golf courses; marinas; enclosed dog parks; boat rentals; concession stands; community gardens; outdoor skating rinks; bathroom buildings; bleachers or stands, or; other developed facilities needed for active outdoor recreation.

The following inventory includes parcels held by the town (Town Council, Conservation, Park and Recreation, and DPW/Utilities) of significant conservation and recreation interest as well as those private parcels with conservation/preservation value. *For a list of all conservation and recreation parcels including recreational use and potential, as well as state and federal lands in North Attleborough, please refer to Appendix D.*

WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL PARK 184 Acres

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This Park is the highest point in Bristol County and is equipped with numerous picnic areas, a petting zoo, playgrounds, non-operational ski slope, sledding hill, and playing fields (baseball/softball and soccer), as well as 84.5 acres of wooded park area. The area is serviced by adequate access roads; water supply and waste disposal are also adequate. A fire watch tower exists but has been closed to public use. The property also offers hiking, walking and bird watching opportunities. A disc golf course has been added. Plans for additional trails are currently underway. The general park area around Sunrise Hill was identified as a Native American archaeological site area by local informants. The natural vistas, exposed bedrock and glacial erratics may all be significant as part of the ancient Native American cultural landscape. The Park itself is also reaching its 50-year anniversary and as such can be considered a historic property. The Park’s built environment, including structures, roads, and landscape features should be considered for documentation prior to any development or redevelopment and there is the potential for associated historic period archaeological features.

MASON FIELD AND PLAYGROUND**9 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This area contains a Babe Ruth baseball diamond with lights, one little league diamonds, one basketball court, a gazebo, football field, a covered stage, concession stand, playground, many picnic tables, and a batting cage. One of the baseball fields has dugouts and is very well-maintained. Mason Fieldhouse is the location of the Park and Recreation Department.

LESTAGE PROPERTY AND HIGH STREET FIELDS**58 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Town Council/Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This property is an old pasture and includes a historic farmhouse and the Coddling Skating Rink which is equipped with lights, 3 benches, and a walking trail. The Historical Commission is currently pursuing a restoration project for the farmhouse and the surrounding area is sensitive for associated archaeological deposits. The Historical Commission also implemented a community garden program in 2013 with cooperation from the BOS which has been very successful. In addition, the Park Department has completed construction of two athletic fields on a portion of the property (7 acres) with the help of several donors. The fields were completed in 2015. The property has potential for additional fields, hiking trails, picnicking, and active recreation.

COLUMBIA FIELD**10 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Fair
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This area contains a practice football field and two baseball diamonds along with parking. This field was once the home of the early 20th century “Little World Series” played between Attleboro and North Attleborough (7 games were played between the years 1919 and 1923). Barnstorming major league baseball stars such as Babe Ruth, Walter Johnson, Rogers Hornsby and Grover Alexander appeared in these local contests. The Water Department has provided restrooms and some onsite parking. The property has the potential to be expanded to add an additional field.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL POOL **.46 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	N/A
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The large community pool measures 92 by 52 feet, the small pool measures 60 by 30 feet and are both equipped for swimmers of all ages. Located at the center of town, the fully staffed pool is easily accessible to most residents. Adequate parking is provided by the adjacent Community School parking lot. This facility is open for use only during the summer months.

VETERAN'S PARK **2 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This small park is located in front of Town Hall in downtown area of North Attleborough. The park has benches, a WWI memorial, WWII memorial and WTC monuments. It also contains a gazebo/bandstand and many ornamental and shade trees, which, along with the lawn areas, are well-maintained.

COMMUNITY FIELD **8 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This field is located behind Town Hall and Community School and accessed through Barrows Street. The field area contains a Babe Ruth baseball diamond and a softball diamond. Also, a football field equipped with lights and bleachers. There is a playground, concession stand, and stone field house which contains restroom facilities. The three acres of playing fields available at this site have been improved by re-sodding.

RUTH RHIND RECREATION AREA **23 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Town Council/Park and Recreation		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The Ruth Rhind Recreation Area is located off Hunts Bridge Road and has a little league baseball field, playground, bleachers, and an open field. Much of the acreage was previously known as the Shady Pines Girl Scout Camp and had a swimming pool, lodge house, and camping facilities. However, the facilities were eliminated several years ago due to funding and maintenance issues. There is a potential for additional recreational fields. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area, and archaeological sites have been recorded in immediate proximity to this area.

HAROLD BURNS MEMORIAL WILDLIFE ARBORETUM **15 Acres**

OWNERSHIP:	Town	CURRENT USE:	Moderate
ZONING:	Residential	CONDITION:	Very Good
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes	PROTECTION:	Perpetuity
MANAGEMENT:	Park Commission		
TYPE OF GRANT:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This arboretum is located at the end of Mount Hope Street and has nature trails and unique bird watching opportunities.

TOWN FOREST AREA **142 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Town Council/Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The Town Forest is located in the northeast corner of the town, adjacent to a gravel operation, off of Plain Street. A naturally occurring pitch pine-scrub oak forest type covers over half of the property; scrub oak being the most dominant species. The remainder of the site is level and gently sloping in the western section and irregular in the northeastern portion. The majority of the previously undeveloped uplands are sensitive for archaeological sites. Access is provided by dirt road off Plain Street, which runs around the perimeter of the property, and by several short connector roads. In 2000, the DPW was given 35 acres of this site for use as a compost area. Parks and Recreation controls 15 acres of the forest and would like to create a variety of fields which could easily be accommodated on the property. In 2021 the town recreated the fire road within the Forest and expanded the road to reach the furthest point for access in the event of a fire. This was done in conjunction with the North Attleboro Fire Department, DCR's Bureau of Forest Fire Control and Forestry, and the Park and Recreation Department. Other projects planned for 2022 include over 3 miles of walking trails along with a dog park for residents.

GIRL SCOUT WELL FIELD **15 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Water Department		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This well field located off of Hunts Bridge Road which is bordered by Abbott Run is hilly and covered by a thick forest stand. The area is located adjacent to the Ruth Rhind recreation Area and provides a large expanse of open space along the Abbott Run however access to the public is restricted providing no recreational potential. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property and the wetland margins are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area.

RIVER WELL FIELD **85 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Water Department		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This area is the site of two gravel-packed wells used for the town's water supply. The area also functions as a flood storage area for the Bungay River and lies directly over a major aquifer. The site, including the industrial park stream, is a mix of abandoned fields, wetlands, and woodlands. Public access is restricted. The majority of the previously undeveloped uplands are sensitive for archaeological sites.

ADAMSDALE WELL FIELD **32 Acres**

OWNERSHIP:	Town	CURRENT USE:	N/A
ZONING:	Residential	CONDITION:	Good
PUBLIC ACCESS:	No	PROTECTION:	Perpetuity
MANAGEMENT:	North Attleborough Water Department		
TYPE OF GRANT:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The well field lies in seclusion bordered by Abbott Run and near Robin Hollow Road. Wildlife is abundant on the property. Public access is restricted. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area.

TOWN LANDFILL **55 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	N/A
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Solid Waste Dept.		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This site has been devoted to town sanitary landfill operations. There are currently no plans for post closure, however the site has been considered for several uses including a golf course, park and solar farm. Permitting and state approval would be required (DEP). Other potential opportunities for the site include fields, a field house, and walking trails with parking. The portions of the 88-acre parcel that have not been altered by landfill use are sensitive for archaeological sites.

TOWN LAND-CLIFF DRIVE **42 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very Low
Zoning:	Industrial	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Town Council		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This land off Cliff Drive includes wooded areas, an extensive wetland system, pond and stream. The land is located between the Riley Property and Kelley Boulevard and would make an excellent wetland wildlife habitat and could be incorporated into the town's envisioned greenbelt system. The property has potential for wildlife viewing and passive recreation. There has been some disturbance as a result of all-terrain vehicles. Undeveloped upland areas are sensitive for archaeological sites.

COURTOIS PROPERTY **60 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Town Council		
Type of Grant:	N/A-Tax Title Taking		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

Former Sand and Gravel Pit. The parcels are contiguous and open with frontage on Mendon Road. Project completed in 2019 for removal of contaminants under State Grant. Property has great recreational potential for parks, multi-use fields and walking trails. This area is also vital to helping realize the goal of a regional bike path that would link North Attleborough with trails in Rhode Island and the Bristol County area.

UPPER FALLS POND/BARBARA RD BEACH **62 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential/Industrial	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation/Park Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

Upper Falls Pond is a 62-acre impoundment with a maximum depth of 30 feet. There is a public beach off Barbara Road (the Joseph F. Zaino Memorial Conservation and Recreation Area) as

well as a state boat ramp. The beach and boat ramp are heavily used in the summer months with full-time beach staff including lifeguards and gate attendants. In 2020, the Commission voted to restrict the beach area to North Attleborough residents only to address the Covid-19 pandemic as well as public safety issues that had been increasing over the years. Park and Recreation will assume responsibility of summer beach program in 2021. Other activities available at Barbara Road are fishing, picnicking and ice skating in the winter. The town also owns a small beach area (one-acre site) on the western side off Peck Road, accessed by a small path, which is used by locals in the area. This area includes a recorded archaeological site and upland portions of the property along the pond margins are sensitive for archaeological sites. There is also the potential for submerged ancient Native American sites within the flooded reservoir along the margins of the original river drainage.

LOWER FALLS POND **60 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The southern basin is approximately 60 acres and has a maximum depth of 20 feet. There is a public boat ramp (the Rudolph Burthold Boat Landing) and very small parking area off of Metters Street suitable for canoes and car top boats. A small beach and picnic area are located in the Conservation owned Martin Area, abutting the pond; however, this area is no longer open to the public (see below). The pond is stocked by DCR in the spring and fall making it a very popular fishing destination. Upland portions of the property along the pond margins are sensitive for archaeological sites. There is also the potential for submerged ancient Native American sites within the flooded reservoir along the margins of the original river drainage.

MARTIN CONSERVATION AREA **78 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A-Donated		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This area includes the Martin, Morrell, Glenfield and Slaiger properties. The site is wooded and contains a stream and some wetland areas. Nature trails have been established throughout the area however maintenance is needed. There are beach and picnic areas along the lower Falls Pond shoreline, however are no longer open to the public. The area is suitable for fishing, picnicking, hiking, walking, nature study, camping and group activities. There is also potential for an additional small boat ramp for boating, canoeing, and kayaking. Upland portions of the property along the pond margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

STURDY POND AREA**2.6 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The pond was converted from a shallow, muddy mill pond to a beautiful recreation pond. The bottom was completely dredged, a small beach was created, and several tree plantings added. Recreational activities include walking, fishing, ice skating and wildlife observation. Upland portions of the property along the pond margins are sensitive for ancient archaeological sites. Archaeological resources associated with the historic mill operation may also be present.

CHORNEY PROPERTY**86 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Moderate
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This farm extends from Fales Road to Ellis Road. It is slightly hilly land supporting mostly hay and woodland. The Seven Mile River traverses the property, providing opportunity for many indigenous and migratory species of wildlife. The Conservation Commission partnered with a Boy Scout troop in 2014 to expand on the trail project completed in 2011 on the property (which included a foot bridge, internal trail segment, and small parking area at the entrance constructed by DPW). The expanded trail system increased the walking trail onto the adjacent 68-acre parcel. The property is used for walking, horseback riding, bird watching as well as limited hunting. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property, rock outcrops and the Seven Mile River margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

HUGH AND DOROTHEA DONNELLY CONSERVATION AREA**37 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The Arns Farm located off Hickory Road was formally dedicated to Hugh “Bud” and Dorothea Donnelly by the Commission in 2011. The property is a combination of woodland, pasture and wetlands including a stream. The property directly abuts the Chorney Property creating a large expanse of open space on the west side of town. Together these properties could form the nucleus of a Seven Mile River Greenbelt Area. Access off of Hickory Road is limited due to the wetlands and lack of parking. There is a small access path off of Ellis Road which is primarily used for tractor access to hay the fields. The property has the potential for some limited walking and hiking trails in the upland areas which could connect to the existing trails on the Chorney

property. The town is pursuing grants and other funding to accomplish this and create a West Side trail system. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property and wetlands margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

HIRSCH PROPERTY

41 Acres

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This land, bordered by Abbott Run River, is predominantly covered by fields and trees. It is located off Depot Street and directly abuts the Adamsdale well field. There currently are no trails, however the property has the potential for walking, hiking, and other passive recreation. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area.

GRAHAM PROPERTY

14 Acres

OWNERSHIP:	Town	CURRENT USE:	Low
ZONING:	Industrial	CONDITION:	Very Good
PUBLIC ACCESS:	Yes- restricted	PROTECTION:	Perpetuity
MANAGEMENT:	Conservation Commission		
TYPE OF GRANT:	N/A-Donated		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This 14-acre property off Towne Street, including a single-family residential house, was donated to the Commission by Frederick and Virginia Graham to ensure their property remained undeveloped and utilized for conservation purposes. The property also includes a large barn and two small outbuildings. The single-family home (on a separate lot) was sold in 2019 and the proceeds were deposited into the Thomas C. Graham Memorial Trust. The Commission hopes to utilize the trust to expand use of the property which has great potential for walking trails, bird watching, nature study and group activities. Additionally, the barn could be converted into an educational center. Collaboration with Park and Recreation would also be beneficial.

CHASTENET LAND

19 Acres

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Moderate
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation/City of Attleboro		
Type of Grant:	Self Help Grant Ch. 132A, Section 11 (Water Resources Protection)		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The property is dominated by gently rolling hills, dissected by an unnamed stream and contains an outcropping of bedrock at the southeastern corner. The parcel was acquired by a grant in collaboration with the City of Attleboro to protect water resources in the watershed of the Seven Mile River. The intent of the acquisition was to leave the land in its natural state with limited

passive recreation such as walking and hiking. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property, rock outcrops and wetland margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

RILEY CONSERVATION AREA **60 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Town Council/Conservation		
Type of Grant:	N/A-Donated		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The land in this parcel is gently rolling with some swamp, perched water and rocky outcroppings. It is covered by second growth mixed hardwoods. There is a power line easement on a portion of the site. Hiking and wildlife observation are possible for the avid naturalist. Undeveloped upland areas are sensitive for archaeological sites.

ST. MARK’S SITE **4 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Very Low
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Fair
Public Access:	Limited	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	Donated		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Fall River donated the pond and adjacent wetland behind St. Mark’s Church in 1979. The pond was created by the construction of a small earthen dam along Rattlesnake Brook. The pond is shallow with a muddy bottom surrounded by a swampy forest. Some wildlife species are present. Access is a problem, and the property has little recreational potential.

WHITING POND AND BEACH **31 Acres**

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	Moderate
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Commission/Park and Recreation		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

Whiting Pond beach area (the Dr. Robert Fitzgerald Conservation Area) is a public beach and a state boat ramp off of Broadway Extension and activities include swimming, boating, kayaking, fishing, picnicking, and ice skating in winter. The pond is stocked in the spring and fall by DCR making the area a very popular fishing location. Wooded/undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. The beach is for North Attleborough and Plainville residents only and is less utilized than the other town beach. Park and Recreation will assume responsibility of summer beach program in 2021.

WETLAND (North end between Route 1 and North Washington Street) 3 Acres

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Poor
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This wetland along the Ten Mile River is vital for storing floodwaters. It is also suitable for some wetland wildlife species. Siltation from flooding and road run-off has left the area predominantly a phragmites and cattail marsh. This area is currently being considered for rehabilitation and restoration to an open water body under the DEP Wetlands Protection Program. Upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites.

WETLAND (Southern end between Route 1 and East Street) 6 Acres

Ownership:	Town	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Commercial	Condition:	Poor
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Conservation Commission		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

A vital role in flood control on the Ten Mile River is also played by the wetland. This site also affords opportunities for wetland wildlife observation. Siltation from flooding and road run-off has left the area predominantly phragmites and cattail marsh. This area is currently being considered for rehabilitation and restoration under the DEP Wetlands Restoration Program. Upland portions of the property and any areas of bedrock outcropping are sensitive for archaeological sites.

DALE EVANS FARM 80 Acres

Ownership:	Private (APR)	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	Limited	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This property consists of cropland, pasture, woodland, support land, and 7 acres devoted to a barn, stable and riding arena which offers private instruction in horseback riding and hunting. Two parcels divide the farm. The east side is level to rolling relief. It is very productive due to drainage which separates two fields and eventually feeds into a pond. The west side is level to somewhat rolling fields and woodland with the Seven Mile River providing irrigation. At present, the land supports hay and corn silage which is used in part to raise dairy cows and horses. No recreational potential. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property and the wetland margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

SHERMAN PARK**34 Acres**

Ownership:	Private (APR)	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The farm is slightly rolling to somewhat hilly land which abuts Earl Evans' property. It contains approximately 15 acres of cropland, 15 acres of pasture and 6 acres of woods and wetlands. The Seven Mile River runs across the western side. Many types of wildlife are present on this farm. No recreational potential for this agricultural land. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property and the margins of the Seven Mile River are sensitive for archaeological sites.

EARL EVANS FARM**136 Acres**

Ownership:	Private (APR)	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The farm is located in the northwest corner of town. Its topography is slightly rolling to somewhat hilly with several rock outcroppings and a large wetland in the eastern portion. Hay, vegetables, and corn silage are the primary crops. Dairy cows are also supported. The area is abundant with wildlife. No recreational potential. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property, rock outcrops and the wetland margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

ALSON EVANS FARM**24 Acres**

Ownership:	Private (APR)	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This farm abuts Earl Evans' in the southeast. There is a rolling to hilly topography which limits its use to hay or no-till crops. Cropland covers 16 acres with the remaining 6 acres being woods and wetland. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property, rock outcrops and the wetland margins are sensitive for archaeological sites.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY**225 Acres**

Ownership:	Federal	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The National Fish Hatchery off Bungay Road includes numerous fish hatching and breeding tanks, as well as a large wetland-type reservoir used primarily for supplying water to the fish hatchery. Forty-five acres are devoted to the hatchery and 180 are taken up by the reservoir and surrounding upland. The wetland area has a trail system for wildlife observation which is open to the public, as is the hatchery. Tourism, nature trails, wildlife viewing, and educational programs are all potential opportunities. A professional archaeological survey conducted in a limited portion of the Fish Hatchery that was proposed for disturbance identified pre-contact archaeological sites, and most of the undeveloped uplands are sensitive for additional archaeological resources.

HOPPIN HILL RESERVOIR

72 Acres

Ownership:	City of Attleboro Water Dept.	Current Use:	Low-Restricted
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Limited	Protection:	Perpetuity
Management:	City of Attleboro		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

Located off of Route 120 in the Town of North Attleborough, the Hoppin Hill reservoir is a drinking water supply for the City of Attleboro and is owned by the City Water Department. The Water Department discourages fishing in the reservoir however the upland areas are used for walking and hiking. No additional recreational uses are allowed. Upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. There is also the potential for submerged ancient Native American sites within the flooded reservoir along the margins of the original river drainage.

BLAIS FARM

115 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	N/A
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	None
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This large somewhat hilly farm supports some amounts of cropland, but most remains open and unused. There are also wetlands present as Abbott Run River runs through the eastern edge. This land is designated as a Priority Preservation Area for the town given its location and condition and could be utilized for walking, hiking, bird watching, and wildlife viewing. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area.

ANGLE TREE STONE ROD AND GUN CLUB

42 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	High (Members)
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The use of this area is restricted to members of the club and their guests. There is, however, a conservation easement to the Town of North Attleborough to the Bungay River. The area is mostly wooded with a small road system. There are also ponds and streams on this property. Facilities include a trap range, target range, picnic area and clubhouses. Activities available are hunting, nature appreciation, bird watching, trap shooting, target practice and archery. A one-acre playfield is also available. This area is used year-round, and the facilities are well maintained. A pre-contact archaeological site was identified in this area by a local informant, and the undeveloped uplands are sensitive for archaeological sites.

HOCKOMOCK YMCA CAMP

15 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	N/A
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This parcel includes 3 acres of camping area, 0.5 acres of picnic area, 0.5 acres of small play area, a one-acre playground and a one-acre ball field. Thirteen acres of land are available as a nature area and the upland areas are sensitive for archaeological sites. Use of this facility requires membership in the YMCA. Camping and picnicking areas are serviced by adequate access roads, yet the area is deficient in trails. Water supply and quality are adequate as are waste disposal methods. The same analysis applied to the 1.5 acres of playground and the one acre of playfield.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

17 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	Limited
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

This area, while not a conservation or recreation area, is part of the town greenbelt system. The site is well maintained and contains many large shade trees and decorative plantings. Some species of small wildlife frequent the area. Although the site is frequently used for walking it is not a recreational area. The structures, roadways, and landscape features associated with the nineteenth century development of the cemetery should be considered historic features.

ABBOTT RUN VALLEY CLUB

73 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	High (Members)
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	No	Protection:	None
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The club land, located mostly on a hilltop, is covered with dense hardwoods, forty to sixty feet tall. There is a large clearing where seven double tennis courts, an Olympic-size swimming pool and a clubhouse/locker room facility are located. The quality of these facilities is good. Use of the club’s land and its facilities is restricted to its members. Use occurs primarily during the summer months. Any undeveloped upland portions of the property are sensitive for archaeological sites.

CHEMAWA COUNTRY CLUB

83 Acres

Ownership:	Private	Current Use:	Very High
Zoning:	Residential	Condition:	Very Good
Public Access:	Yes	Protection:	None
Management:	Private		
Type of Grant:	N/A		

Comments/Recreational Potential:

The public nine-hole golf course is open to all upon payment of greens fees. It is used by residents of Rhode Island as well as by those of North Attleborough and other neighboring communities. An outdoor swimming pool is located next to the Pro Shop. The undeveloped margins along the edges of the golf course are sensitive for archaeological sites. The Abbott Run area has been identified as a significant ancient Native American resource and area. Portions of the property may also contain archaeological deposits and features associated with the nineteenth century railroad.

VI. COMMUNITY VISION

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

On Wednesday January 27, 2021, the Open Space Committee hosted a public forum specifically focused on updating the Goals and Objectives and “Action” items of the Conservation, Recreation and Open Space Plan. This meeting involved citizen input in the general areas of greatest interest to the Open Space and Recreation planning effort – Environmental Concerns (Watershed/Water Quality Protection, Wetlands, Wildlife), Trails, Recreation and Athletic Facilities, Parks, Scenic and Historic Sites, and Land Acquisition Strategies.

Prior to the public meeting, the Open Space Committee had sought input from residents, town departments, boards and commissions, and other interested groups through the distribution of an Open Space and Recreation Survey during the winter of 2020. The survey was available on Survey Monkey via a link on the Town website and all social media platforms as well other department websites. The information obtained in the 947 total responses was used as the primary means of gauging the public’s needs and concerns and provided a platform for the community public forum (survey and results are presented in Appendix E of this document). The results of the 2020 survey were similar in many areas to the results of the 2013 survey and it was evident that the residents of North Attleborough continue to be significantly concerned about protection of water resources and natural resources. As such, the Committee elected to utilize the existing Seven Year Action plan and update it accordingly based on public input.

In addition to the survey, the Open Space Committee utilized the following means of collecting data: open working meetings, reaching out to regional municipalities and grass roots groups, and review of major recommendations contained in previous North Attleborough planning documents, as they relate to open space and recreation goals and objectives.

Progress Report from the 2013 Open Space Plan

While updating the Open Space Plan and the Seven Year Action Plan, the Open Space Committee conducted a thorough assessment and held numerous discussions in order to assess the progress made in implementing the Goals and Objectives outlined in the 2013 Open Space Plan. The town, despite lack of funding or resources, through its various departments and the efforts of several individuals, has been able to address and implement several of the Seven Year Action items:

- ✓ The Department of Public Works (DPW) has reviewed the DEP 303 List and prioritized the town's impaired waters which are included in North Attleborough's MS4 Permit for mitigation and/or corrective action.
- ✓ A Stormwater Management Plan for all town facilities under the MS4 Permit was completed.
- ✓ The town adopted a Stormwater Bylaw in 2020 which designated the Conservation Commission and Board of Public Works as Stormwater Authorities.
- ✓ DPW started the Chestnut Street Bridge replacement project in the fall of 2020 to address flooding issues in the Ten Mile River.
- ✓ Design and phase I construction of the Ten Mile River Dredging project has been funded and the state MEPA review is underway.
- ✓ The Conservation Department completed a registry of potential vernal pools and review/certification efforts are ongoing; 4 additional vernal pools have been certified through the NHESP.
- ✓ The Conservation Department created a database to catalog and prioritize ecologically sensitive culverts for potential replacement through grant opportunities.
- ✓ A Historic Preservation Plan was completed by PAL in 2017, and a town wide Archaeological Survey was completed by PAL in 2020. Both documents contain historic background, cultural resource lists and maps, and recommendations for additional ways to support North Attleborough's historic preservation goals.
- ✓ The Historical Commission has continued efforts to highlight the scenic and cultural assets of the town through signage, banners, house tours, walking tours, etc.
- ✓ The Conservation Commission once again partnered with a local Boy Scout troop to expand the Chorney Trail on the west side.
- ✓ A Complete Streets Gap Analysis was completed by SRPEDD on behalf of the town; DPW completed the Jackson Street sidewalk project; the Arnold Rd/Crescent Street sidewalk has been designed and is scheduled for construction in 2021.
- ✓ The Town Manager created a standing Open Space Committee made up of staff from Conservation, Planning, Park and Recreation, Historical and DPW. Expansion of the

committee to include residents is under consideration for long-term implementation of the plan's goals and objectives.

- ✓ DPW created a digitized Open Space and Recreation Parcel Database.
- ✓ The BOS collaborated with the School Department to have a field study done known as "The Gale Report" that outlined maintenance requirements and future field needs based on projected numbers for all the Park and Rec programs, school athletics and youth groups.
- ✓ Park and Recreation collaborated with local partners to develop two all-purpose, full-size fields at the LeStage/High Street property.
- ✓ Park and Recreation partnered with local boy scout troops to create new trails at the Ruth Rhind Recreation Area, Mount Hope Arboretum and WWI Park & Zoo.
- ✓ Park and Recreation collaborated with local residents and volunteers to create a new 10-hole Disk Golf Course at WWI Park.
- ✓ Community Gardens were created by the Historical Commission at the LeStage Property in 2013 and transferred to a nonprofit group in 2017.
- ✓ Town residents formed a Land Trust Steering Committee, in partnership with the Attleboro Land Trust, to evaluate the interest in North Attleborough and begin to prioritize private and Chapter land properties for potential acquisition and preservation.
- ✓ Park and Recreation has addressed ADA compliance at several properties including Mason Field Gazebo, Veteran's Memorial Park Gazebo, and the WWI Zoo Building.

B. STATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS

In 2021 with increased development demands in undeveloped areas, limited financial resources with which to operate, and more competition for those remaining financial resources, the town remains committed to addressing the current and future open space and recreation needs of a growing community in the aftermath of a global pandemic that has reinforced the need for access to open lands and recreational opportunities. Through implementation of this plan, the town endeavors to enhance the quality of life for its residents and address the issues of most concern to the community. In order to accomplish those tasks, the town has established several open space and recreation goals consistent with the 2013 Plan and reflective of the priorities clearly demonstrated through the public outreach undertaken when completing this update. These goals include protection of water resources, loss of natural resources and habitats, development of new trail systems, expanded recreational opportunities for all residents, and preventing the loss of the rural and historical qualities of the town.

VII. ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE PROTECTION NEEDS

Since 2013, the Conservation Commission has been working to address some of the primary goals and objectives presented in the previous Open Space and Recreation Plan, in particular those relating to protection of water resources, expanding passive recreation, and preservation of natural resources and habitat. These issues are not only priorities of the Commission, but also the public, as demonstrated in both the 2013 and the 2020 open space surveys. Unfortunately,

the lack of resources, funding options, and town support for a local Wetlands Bylaw have made it very difficult for the Commission to meet the objectives necessary to accomplish these important goals. Nevertheless, the Commission strives to meet the conservation and resource protection needs of the community. The Commission is still very concerned with addressing flood management problems in the Ten Mile River Watershed and the impacts of silt and sediment on several tributary streams in sub-watershed areas (the Conservation Administrator serves on the Stormwater and Ten Mile River Study Committees with other town staff and citizens working to address these issues). Though, some significant progress has been made by the town to begin to address this issue. The Department of Public works, in an effort to mitigate flooding issues in the Ten Mile River, is pursuing a dredging project that has been funded (design and Phase I construction) and is currently undergoing MEPA review by the state. Local review and permitting by the Conservation Commission will be required.

Additionally, the Commission is working to expand passive recreational opportunities in North Attleborough while still pursuing a long-range greenway plan for both the Seven Mile and Ten Mile River areas. Following up on an assessment and recommendation originally made by the Pilgrim RC&D Council's Environmental Review Team in 1999, the Commission worked with a Boy Scout troop in 2011 to plan and develop a trail system at the Chorney Property. The trail was expanded in collaboration with another Boy Scout troop in 2014. The Commission continues to pursue similar efforts on the adjacent Arns, Mullen and Chastenet properties and is continually reviewing grant opportunities and applying for grants in order to expand and create trails throughout the west side. This effort would help to meet the passive recreation and trail needs of the community as well as form the core of a greenway along the Seven Mile River.

Any proposed improvements at archaeologically sensitive conservation areas should be preceded by an assessment of the potential for the project to affect archaeological resources. Trail development, safety improvements, sign and kiosk construction, and any other activities that involve ground disturbance have the potential to affect belowground archaeological deposits. The town wide archaeological sensitivity maps should be consulted as a first step to determining if a project is proposed on a sensitive area. Any additional study or review could be coordinated with input from the MHC.

The Martin Conservation Area also remains a point of interest in regard to present and future needs. The Martin area may be able to address multiple needs, specifically: access to water bodies, providing nature/education trails, and a potential link in a local or neighborhood recreation trail system. In the fall of 2019, the Conservation Commission was approached by the Keep North Attleborough Beautiful (KNAB) group to collaborate on a passive recreation project including family picnic area, canoe launch, and expanded walking trails. The Conservation Administrator worked with KNAB to develop preliminary plans for the property and with assistance from the DPW placed new signage and cleared several dangerous fallen trees. The COVID-19 pandemic delayed any further plans at the Martin Area however the Commission hopes to resume planning and implementation with KNAB in the summer of 2021. Another Conservation area that could help to address similar needs is the Graham Property. This property including a large barn built by Mr. Graham, could be utilized for passive recreation/walking trails as well as nature observation and educational classrooms for young and old alike, consistent with the wishes of Mrs. Graham who sadly passed away in 2015.

The Commission also remains directly involved in flood control issues in the Ten Mile River Watershed, by virtue of controlling dams at Falls and Whiting's Ponds. Since 2013, the Commission has undertaken additional Capital Improvement Projects at both Falls and Whiting's Dams including replacing the tainter gate and vegetation removal at Falls and repairs to the downstream channel and cracks in the training wall at Whiting's. The Conservation Administrator also serves on both the town's Stormwater Committee and the Ten Mile River Study Committee.

The Conservation Commission is also responsible for the town's two ponds and beach areas, Whiting's Pond/Beach and Boat Landing and Falls Pond/Barbara Road Beach and Boat Landing. However, in 2020 operation of the summer beach programs was officially transferred from the Commission to the Park and Recreation Department, resolving a management need identified in the 2013 Open Space Plan. Water-based recreation continues to be very popular at both ponds but more so at Falls as motorized boats are prohibited from Whiting's Pond, which is reserved for sailing, canoeing, rowing, and fishing craft. The Commission requests funding each budget cycle to support an on-going aquatic management program at both ponds that is necessary to control nuisance, invasive vegetation and to improve wildlife habitat and increase recreational access and opportunities for the public. In years past when funding was not provided by the town, invasive weeds, at lower Falls in particular, significantly interfered with kayaking and boating on the pond.

Over the years, through the dedication and commitment of its members and staff, the Conservation Commission has been exemplary in meeting its responsibility of enforcing the Wetlands Protection Act. However, with the continued growth over the last decade into the remaining undeveloped areas in town, and dwindling state resources and staff in the region, it has become increasingly apparent that the town needs to pass a local Wetlands Protection Bylaw. Passage of a local bylaw will not only enable the Commission to conduct business more efficiently but also better protect water resources, a clear priority of the residents as shown in the survey with 87% answering preserving land to protect water resources is very important. The Conservation Commission did put forward a Wetlands Bylaw in 2015 in an effort to meet the objective of the 2013 Open Space Plan, but Town Meeting unfortunately rejected the proposal. In 2019, North Attleborough adopted a Charter transferring to a Town Council and Town Manager form of government and the Commission is hopeful, with increasing public support for protection of water resources, that passage of a bylaw will be successful in the near future. The town did adopt a local Stormwater Bylaw in 2020 which designates the Commission as the Stormwater Authority for Article III, Stormwater Management and Land Disturbance (see Appendix F). The objective of the bylaw is to protect North Attleborough's water resources by preventing pollutants from entering the town's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and establishing minimum construction standards for the regulation of stormwater runoff quality and quantity. Adoption of this bylaw is evidence of the town's desire to increase protections of water resources, consistent with the goals identified in this Open Space Plan.

The protection of the town's wetlands also involves the special resource areas associated with them, such as vernal pools (see Section IV, E, of this plan). The Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) recognizes vernal pools as important wildlife habitats and oversees a documentation and certification process for vernal pools. This certification is intended to provide an element of protection under the Wetlands Protection Act. Certified vernal pools are also protected from discharges of stormwater, fill, and other substances as provided

under the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards. A community's vernal potential and certified vernal pools are documented in the NHESP Atlas (distributed to Conservation Commissions) and online through MassGIS. Since 2013, some progress has been made toward protecting these special resources. The Conservation Administrator worked with an intern to create a vernal pool database and map documenting every potential vernal pool in town including information on property ownership, size, surrounding resources, quality of habitat, etc. The information can be used in the on-going effort of the Conservation Commission to certify and protect these important habitat features. Additionally, the Conservation Administrator and town residents have been successful at certifying 4 more pools. The Conservation Commission can continue to work with volunteers and other partners to further improve this situation. In 2021, the Commission was offered a parcel of land on Ryder Circle which is one of the first vernal pools certified in town. Although not a large parcel or contiguous to other open space, the Commission voted to accept the land to ensure the important and sensitive habitat was permanently protected.

To further protect the quality and quantity of the town's water resources, the Conservation Commission should also continue to endeavor to secure open space that provides river and stream buffers and protection of recharge areas near existing and future potential water supply sites. This approach can complement regulatory approaches utilized by the Planning Board (zoning measures, rules, and regulations) that should be employed by the town as part of a comprehensive water resources protection strategy. However, in order to meet the financial needs associated with securing more open space and accomplishing other conservation and recreation goals, including trail development, North Attleborough needs to seriously consider adopting or implementing new mechanisms to raise funds. Reliance on donations, volunteers, and staff efforts, as has been done for several decades, has not put the town in a position to meet the needs of the community or accomplish the goals and objectives set forth in the Open Space Plan. Discussions have been ongoing for years among town staff and some town officials about two possibilities: adopting the Community Preservation Act (CPA) and/or establishing a land acquisition fund. These options could be a means by which the town could directly fund, or provide match funding for grants or partnership efforts, to address conservation, historical preservation, community housing, and recreational needs. Residents continue to support the passage of the CPA, with 73% of survey respondents in favor of adopting the CPA in North Attleborough. As of January 2021, 186 communities have adopted the CPA in Massachusetts (information on the CPA and its local benefits can be found at www.communitypreservation.org).

B. PARK AND RECREATION AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

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

The SCORP's summary of information, collected at both public events and through other methods of survey (online and telephone), showed that people participate in outdoor activities

primarily for physical fitness, but also to be close to nature. Despite having access to nearby facilities, lack of time (55%) was the number one reason that people gave for not using these facilities more often. While recreational programs were also important to responders, 88.2% responded that it was either somewhat or very important to have more programs for those aged 4 to 12 years, and 91.2% responded similarly regarding programs for teens.

Survey data also indicates that water-based activities such as boating, canoeing, kayaking, power boating, fishing, swimming, paddle boarding, and tubing at beaches, lakes, rivers, pools; and trail-based recreation such as hiking, biking (on and off-road), cross-country skiing, walking/jogging, and mountain biking provide the most popular recreational outlets for families in the regions. The SCORP also revealed that the types of projects that respondents would like to see funded in the future are: trails (hiking, biking, paved walkways), trails for people with disabilities; playgrounds (for ages 2-5, for people with disabilities, for ages 6-12, and for ages 6 months-2 years) and; water activities (swimming pool, canoe/kayak access, and fishing areas).

Finally, it should also be noted that the SCORP also called out the need to recognize and address the needs of underserved populations (citizens with disabilities, teens, and senior citizens) and areas of a community (areas that are lacking facilities, environmental justice neighborhoods) when planning for and designing parks and conservation areas.

The SCORP summary for the Southeastern Region largely reflects the community's recreation preferences and desires in North Attleborough. The Program philosophy of the North Attleborough Park and Recreation Department is to: promote activities which contribute to personal health, wellness, and a sense of community; and invest in parks and open space to enhance the environmental health, beauty, and quality of life in the community. In promoting this philosophy, the Park and Recreation Department has worked very well with the Conservation Commission in addressing the town's needs over the years. The programs offered by the Park and Recreation Department provide quality of life enhancements that help attract people to the town. For a summary of some of the programs offered by Park and Recreation please see Appendix G. The continued growth of North Attleborough will provide challenges to Park and Recreation to maintain the current facilities and programs as well as to offer new opportunities to a diverse and expanding population. Fiscal challenges, in the form of an adequate Capital Improvement Program, must also be met in order to maintain the quality-of-life opportunities that so many residents depend upon (the ability to stay local and have choices).

The Park and Recreation staff and board have been working on Capital Improvement Plans that consider upkeep, maintenance, and needs assessments for all recreational holdings. Currently, most of the upgrades to sports fields/facilities are being made by user groups such as youth groups and sports associations, easing the burden on the town. This type of arrangement can work in a partnership effort in some specific cases, but it is not a sustainable systemic management strategy. In 2014 The town of North Attleborough Board of Selectmen collaborated with the North Attleborough School Department to have a study done on all town fields. This report known as "The Gale Report" outlined maintenance requirements and future field needs based on projected numbers for all the Park and Recreation programs, school athletics and youth groups. Implementation of the recommendations included in the report have been mostly delayed due to funding shortages. However, the town was able to replace three athletic fields at the high school including replacing Beaupre Field into a multi-sport, synthetic turf arena. In addition to maintaining and expanding its present programs, Park and Recreation

projects the need for three (3) ball fields and an additional four (4) multipurpose fields, (two of which will be synthetic) over the next three to five years, in order to accommodate the growing population.

The Lestage Property on High Street has long been discussed as a property that could meet several community recreation needs including hosting a multi-field sports complex, providing a link to a municipal trail system, passive recreation opportunities, and even community gardens/agriculture. There are also potential cultural and historic interests to be considered. The 2013 Open Space Plan called for an assessment of the 58-acre parcel to help guide the various town departments and commissions in planning for site appropriate uses based on the suitability and carrying capacity of the land. A formal assessment has not been conducted however several departments and commissions have collaborated on a plan for a phased development of the LeStage Property and have been able to implement several of the proposals (thanks to donations, volunteers, and dedicated staff) including: two multipurpose fields, a family skating area, community gardens and new parking. In the next phase of development, two more fields, a playground, shelter, and walking path are being proposed. Expanding the community gardens along with purchasing outdoor fitness equipment for the area are also being discussed.

As noted in Section VI, a number of the town's parks and areas managed by the Park and Recreation Department contain archaeologically sensitive areas. Plans to develop or enhance any of the sensitive parcels for recreational use, including the development of new playing fields, walking trails, or ADA compliance measures, should include an assessment of the potential for the project(s) to affect archaeological resources.

An ongoing issue (first brought up in the last Open Space and Recreation Plan) that still needs to be dealt with by the town is the threat of urban encroachment on the World War I Memorial Park and the Burns Wildlife Arboretum (and park land and open space in general). Potential development on both sides of the park, which also houses a zoo and a multipurpose playing field, has created a concern for maintaining buffers and wildlife migratory corridors within and adjacent to Park boundaries. Solutions to the need for additional fields and the ability to maintain the integrity of the outer boundaries of the World War I Memorial Park may lie in the Lestage parcel assessment discussed in the "Conservation and Resource Needs" section of this plan.

Based upon the year-round public use of its recreational facilities, and use limitations related to access issues at certain holdings, the Park and Recreation Department must address lingering compliance issues at their facilities (as assessed in the current ADA Transition Plans included in Open Space and Recreation Plan). Addressing compliance issues will allow for the maximum and efficient use of several of the more developed Park and Recreation holdings. The alternative to improved facilities would be to put additional strain on regional and school-related facilities on a year-round basis.

The Planning Board, Conservation Commission, and Park and Recreation have all expressed an interest in rekindling plans for an urban trail system linked to the downtown. Preliminary plans for a downtown multimodal trail were developed by the Planning Department and Town Planner in 1999. This new interest, along with the Conservation Commission's desire to develop a trail system on its holdings on the northwest side of town (Chorney and adjacent properties), could significantly help meet the long-stated need for recreational trails (hiking, biking, walking) in North Attleborough.

Seniors

Seniors are a particularly important population to consider when developing recreation goals for the underserved as North Attleborough has seen an evolving make-up of households over the last 20 years and an ageing population. This trend was apparent when reviewing the results of the Open Space Survey that drew 943 total responses, of which over 50% were over the age of 45. As of February 2022, the number of individuals over the age of 60 living in the town was 7,546 according to the Town Census compared to 4,540 in 2010. Additionally, the percentage of households with school-age children has decreased while households with a person 65 years or older has increased to 24.6% as of 2019 (compared to 18% in 2000). This significant rise in older population has not been adequately accounted for in the town's open space and recreation planning, particularly regarding access to outdoors and passive recreation. However, the town, through the Park and Recreation Department and the Council on Aging, does offer a variety of programs to help improve the quality of life for North Attleborough seniors. The purpose of the Council on Aging (COA) is to enable the town's senior citizens (individuals aged 60 and older) and people with disabilities to live independent, purposeful lives and whenever possible, to maintain and enhance their quality of life. The COA strives to achieve this mission through a combination of direct services, information and referral, social, educational, and recreational activities as well as volunteer programs for seniors and other members of the community offered through the Senior Center and throughout the larger community.

Some of the programs offered by the COA include yoga, dance, craft classes, bingo, cribbage, Mah Jong and the very successful Jabber Walking Group that has been walking year-round for seven years visiting local trails as well as trails throughout the region. Programs offered by Park and Recreation include aerobics, ballroom dancing classes, summer concerts as well as the Senior Trips Program to museums, the theatre, concerts, historical sites, shopping venues, casinos, and other tourist attractions.

Moving forward the town needs to consider the aging population more in project design by increasing accessibility and providing safe access to existing and new walking and hiking trails. The town has several open space areas with potential to address the needs of seniors, as well as individuals with disabilities, including the LeStage Property/High Street (within close proximity to public housing at Circle Court), the Graham Property on Towne St., Town Forest, and Allen Avenue (former elementary school property with potential to be new Senior Center).

Table 5.
Recreational Needs Analysis (Per NRPA Standards)
North Attleborough, population 28,712

Facility	Recommended # of Units per Population	# of Community-Open Fee Accessible Facilities	Future Needs
Basketball	1 per 5,000	9	1
Ice Hockey	1 per 100,000	0*	--
Field Hockey	1 per 20,000	0**	--
Tennis	1 per 2,000	5	10
Volleyball	1 per 3,000	0***	--
Baseball	1 per 3,000	14	2
Softball	1 per 3,000	5	2
Football	1 per 20,000	2	--
1/4 Mile Track	1 per 20,000	0*	--
Soccer	1 per 10,000	6	--
Lacrosse	1 per 10,000	0	4
Swimming Pool	1 per 20,000	2	--
Hiking Trails	1 mile per 2,500	2 miles	10 miles
Golf Courses	18 holes per 25,000	1	--

* Regional facility is utilized

** Field hockey/multi-purpose fields along with a 1/4-mile track are located at North Attleborough High School

*** Town has 4 multi-purpose areas which can be utilized.

The following quote from the Subdivision and Site Plan Handbook is an important reminder to any community assessing the adequacy of its recreational facilities:

Ideally, the national standards should stand the test in communities of all sizes. However, the reality often makes it difficult or inadvisable to apply national standards without question in specific locales. The uniqueness of every community, due to differing geographical, cultural, climatic, and socioeconomic characteristics, makes it imperative that every community develop its own standards for recreation, parks and open space taking into account such factors as population density, average age and income, average land values, etc. (Listoken and Walker, page 229-230).

C. MANAGEMENT NEEDS, POTENTIAL CHANGE OF USE

The management of the town's conservation, open space and recreation areas is primarily undertaken by the Conservation Commission and the Park and Recreation Department. The Conservation Commission and Park and Recreation Department do a fine job and have for many years, worked in a cooperative and complementary fashion in planning to meet the community's needs.

Beaches

The 2013 Open Space Plan identified the need to formalize the arrangement for cooperative management of the town's beach areas. The Conservation Commission had assumed complete responsibility of the summer beach program for years however the primary role of the Commission and Conservation Administrator is to enforce the Wetlands Protection Act and be the point of contact for the town on conservation and natural resource related issues. Therefore, as recommended in the 2013 plan, the Park and Recreation Department will be managing the beach program and providing seasonal staffing (lifeguards) at Falls Pond and Whiting's Pond starting in June 2021. The change in management will not only eliminate the burden on the Conservation Department but increase the efficiency of the program and ultimately the use of the town beaches which offer fishing, picnicking as well as swimming.

Landfill

In January of 2009, the DEP gave the town's landfill site its final approval for capping and closure as well as an authorization to operate a transfer station on a portion of the site. Unfortunately, issues with the onsite methane gas collection system have put any plans for reuse as a potential future passive recreation area on hold. However, the property may have the potential to support recreational uses. The town is currently considering transferring the management of the landfill to the Department of Public Works.

VIII. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In reviewing the results of the Open Space Survey and the input received at the public planning session on January 27, 2021, it was apparent that the top priorities concerning water resources and natural resource protection were consistent with the prior plan and continued to carry greater weight with the public. However, there was a slight shift in priorities concerning trails and recreational issues which rose to prominence above concerns for preservation of rural and historical qualities of the town and promoting coordinated land use management and planning. Although a significant number of accomplishments have been made since the last Update in regard to water resources protection, historic and archaeological preservation, and recreational opportunities, limited funding and resources have prevented the town from fully meeting the goals and objectives set forth in 2013. And, as expected, many of these broader goals will remain on-going as North Attleborough continues to strive to meet the conservation, open space, and recreation needs of the community. The Goals and Objectives for North Attleborough for the next seven years are:

GOAL 1: PROTECT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE TOWN'S GROUND AND SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

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

Objective 2: Support natural resource conservation and protection in important water resources, wetland, and watershed areas.

GOAL 2: PREVENT THE LOSS THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND HABITAT

Objective 1: Promote preservation of land in coordination with development and work to acquire land to protect sensitive natural resources and habitats.

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

GOAL 3: DEVELOP A TOWN-WIDE AND REGIONAL MULTI-USE TRAIL SYSTEM INCLUDING WALKING, HIKING, AND BIKING

Objective 1: Work to develop a local multi-use trail system and where feasible a regional biking trail system in collaboration with local partners and municipalities.

GOAL 4: EXPAND AND IMPROVE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL RESIDENTS

Objective 1: Expand passive and active recreational opportunities and address the recreational needs of a growing and diverse population.

GOAL 5: PREVENT THE LOSS OF THE RURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL QUALITIES AND ASSETS OF THE AREA

Objective 1: Promote open space preservation and cultural and historical preservation and renovation projects.

Objective 2: Identify and preserve significant archaeological resources.

GOAL 6: PROMOTE COORDINATED, RESPONSIBLE LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

Objective 1: Review the existing plans, management policies, and tools available to town departments, dealing with land use, acquisition, conservation, open space, and recreation to ensure compatibility and coordination of intent and effort.

IX. TEN YEAR ACTION PLAN

Action Items listed in order of priority for North Attleborough

GOAL 1: PROTECT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE TOWN'S GROUND AND SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE 1: Assess and Eliminate Potential Pollution Sources in Important Water Resource Areas in the Most Practical and Efficient Manner Possible.

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
1a. Implement Town's (NPDES) Phase II Permit requirements for dry and wet weather sampling of all outfalls into rivers and stream within Town and removing illicit discharges.	DPW Highway Division	Town	Ongoing
1b. Continue to review DEP 303d list, Narragansett Bay Comprehensive Management Plan (Narragansett Bay Program, RI), DCR Water Assets Study, and other recent environmental issue reports; prioritize the most sensitive, at-risk areas, and seek mitigation or corrective action.	DPW, NACC, PB, BOH Potential partners include the State DCR, DEP, USDA, NRCS, SRPEDD, Save the Bay, Narragansett Bay Project	Town, CIP	Ongoing. Monitor for progress at regular intervals (quarterly, semi-annually or annually)
1c. Assess municipally owned properties for potential environmental issues, particularly around water resource areas, drinking water supply areas, and recreation areas/facilities, prioritize and address concerns as required.	DPW, NACC, BOH, PB, P&R, OSRC, Town Council	Town	Ongoing. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan has been completed for four Town owned properties.
1d. Review and improve, as necessary, the existing Water Resource Protection provisions of the Zoning Bylaws.	PB, SRPEDD	Technical Assistance	2026

OBJECTIVE 2: Support Natural Resource Conservation and Protection in Important Water Resource, Wetland, and Watershed Areas

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
2a. Secure open land adjacent to important surface and groundwater supply areas using various tools (conservation restrictions, deeded easements, purchase, etc.).	NACC, DPW, PB, Town Council, Land Trust, local, regional, and state organizations.	LAND, LWCF, DWSP Grant	Ongoing
2b. Address sediment build-up and structural deterioration within the Ten Mile River and its tributaries, including: sediment and debris removal from the river bottom; removal of wall remnants from the river; improve drainage systems in the Route 1 corridor; dredge and reclaim former flood storage areas (former ponds) along Route 1; address chronic sedimentation/ culvert problems at Elm Street.	DPW, Stormwater Committee, MassDOT, DEP, Ten Mile River Study Committee, SRPEDD, others as needed.	Town CIP, MVP, state and federal earmarks	<i>Permitting underway</i> 2021-2031
2c. Review and prioritize municipal land holdings for conservation land value and status of protection, transfer management as applicable.	NACC, OSRC, Assessors	Town	Ongoing
2d. Promote public education on land and water related issues through outreach, media, printed materials, charettes, workshops, seminars.	Municipal departments and boards; OSRC, local media and newspapers; federal, state and regional conservation partners, etc.	Town	2021 and Ongoing

GOAL 2: PREVENT THE LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND HABITAT

OBJECTIVE 1: Promote Preservation of Land in Coordination with Development and Work to Acquire Land to Protect Sensitive Natural Resources and Habitats.

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
1a. Adopt the CPA to help fund land acquisition for open space in priority areas. Pursue alternative funding sources if CPA is not adopted (e.g., Land Acquisition Fund).	PB, NACC, P&R, Town Council, Town Manger	Town	2022-2024
1b. Adopt a municipal Wetlands Protection Bylaw	NACC, Town Council	Town	2026
1c. Review/update existing regulations to promote open space preservation as part of development projects with sensitive resources; work cooperatively with local boards, commissions, and private developers during project review.	NACC, PB, NAHC, SRPEDD, Town Council	Town, Technical Assistance	2021 and ongoing

OBJECTIVE 2: Document Species Habitat Records for the Town and the NHESP Database in Order to Preserve Our Biodiversity, Variety of Habitat, and Intact Ecosystems.

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
2a. Continue to develop comprehensive species surveys and implement registration process of species, habitats, unique natural communities, rare, endangered, or threatened communities, etc. Focus on areas highlighted on EOEEA’s BioMap II area wide resource maps, etc.	NACC, NHESP, Environmental groups and organizations, colleges and universities, DCR, SRPEDD, Save the Bay, TNC	Town	2021 and ongoing
2b. Protect and preserve land linking existing protected areas with habitat connectivity for wildlife passage.	Municipal boards and commissions, Land Trust, other parties as needed (state, local, regional, non-profit).	LAND, LWCF	Ongoing

GOAL 3: DEVELOP A TOWN-WIDE AND REGIONAL MULTI-USE TRAIL SYSTEM INCLUDING WALKING, HIKING, AND BIKING

OBJECTIVE 1: Work to Develop a local Multi-Use Trail System and a Where Feasible a Regional Trail System in Collaboration with Local Partners and Municipalities

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
1a. Evaluate land acquisition potential and construction feasibility for a biking trail utilizing abandoned rail lines or other. Connect to a regional trail network as feasible.	P&R, PB, NACC, Town Council, SRPEDD, Metacomet Greenway, MAPC	Town, NAED, Technical Assistance, MassTrails	2021-2023
1b. Develop plan to utilize existing municipal trails and utility easements to create a new local walking and biking trail system.	NACC, NAED, PB, P&R, School Department, Town Council, DPW	Town, NAED, MassTrails	2021 and ongoing
1c. Assess the ability of the town to link key open space parcels, town properties, schools, recreation facilities, etc. (“knit” together existing open space holdings).	Town Departments, OSRC	MassDOT Complete Streets, MassTrails, Safe Routes to Schools	2021 and ongoing
1d. Continue to develop and publish Town Trail Maps/Brochures for town properties.	P&R, NAHC, NACC	Town	2021 and update as needed

GOAL 4: EXPAND AND IMPROVE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL RESIDENTS

OBJECTIVE 1: Expand Passive and Active Recreational Opportunities and Address the Recreational Needs of a Growing and Diverse Population

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
1a. Evaluate town owned land and other land holdings for expanded recreational opportunities (hiking, walking, nature observation) as well as parks, fields and associated facilities, acquire land as needed.	NACC, P&R, Scouts, DCR, SRPEDD, Land Trusts, OSRC, Non-profits	Town, Technical Assistance, PARC	2021-2022
1b. Continue to address needs highlighted in the ADA Transition Plan for Park and Recreation and Conservation properties and facilities.	P&R, NACC, COD, Town Council, others as needed	Town CIP	2022 and ongoing
1c. Adopt the CPA and utilize the recreational provisions of the Act to help meet local recreational needs.	Town Council, P&R, NACC, NAHC, CPC	Town	2022-2024
1d. Undertake a comprehensive reuse study at the LeStage Property to consider expansion of athletic fields, additional recreational facilities, expanded community gardens, cultural plots, walking trails with possible link to Angle Tree, etc., and the retention of the integrity of the Historic Register properties on site as feasible.	P&R, NACC, NAHC, PB, Town Council, DPW, USDA, NRCS, others as needed	Town, Technical Assistance	2023

GOAL 5: PREVENT THE LOSS OF THE RURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL QUALITIES AND ASSETS OF THE AREA

OBJECTIVE 1: Promote Open Space Preservation and Cultural and Historical Preservation and Renovation Projects

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
<p>1a. Establish a prioritization process and plan for acquisition of open space; acquisition/retention/enrollment of farmland into Ch. 61 and APR programs.</p>	<p>NAHC, P&R, OSRC, Assessors, PB, Land Trust</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>2021 and ongoing</p>
<p>1b. Adopt CPA to fund potential historic restoration, acquisition, planning, preservation, and related priority projects.</p>	<p>Town Council, P&R, HC, NACC, PB, CPC</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>2022-2024</p>
<p>1c. Highlight the scenic, cultural and historical assets of the town as a true regional resource for social and cultural opportunities; look to restore and revitalize the historic and cultural core; continue historic signage efforts to promote and link cultural and historical assets. Continue development of Historic Gems Heritage Trail.</p>	<p>NAHC, NAHS, Town Council, PB, P&R, Taunton Heritage River Program, DCR Heritage Landscape Program, others.</p>	<p>Town CIP, CDBG</p>	<p>2021 and ongoing</p>
<p>1d. Assess the feasibility of projects that retain local historical landmarks, cultural links, and regional connections (e.g., kiosk to commemorate Columbia Field and the “Little World Series”, the relocation of Adamsdale Depot building to a transportation hub, regional “Powderhouse Trail” in the Greater Attleboro Area, revisit “Gee Whiz” trail between the Attleboros); consider development of a “rails to trails” network with historic interpretive signage for existing portions of the former Boston & Providence and Attleboro Branch rail corridor.</p>	<p>NAHC, NAHS, P&R, MHC, DCR, MassDOT, SRPEDD, GATRA, PB, Town Council, NPS, Rivers and Trails Assistance Program, City of Attleboro, Town of Plainville</p>	<p>Town, Technical Assistance, MassTrails</p>	<p>2021 and ongoing</p>

OBJECTIVE 2: Identify and Preserve Significant Archaeological Resources

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
2a. Utilize the information gathered as part of the 2020 Town wide Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, including the archaeological sensitivity maps, to inform decisions about open space acquisition and land preservation priorities in town.	Appropriate municipal boards and commissions in conjunction with the NAHC, MHC, DCR and others as appropriate.	Town	2021 and ongoing
2b. Consider adoption of an Archaeological Protection Bylaw, an Archaeological Overlay District, or other local regulatory mechanisms to identify and protect archaeological sites.	Town Council, NAHC, PB, MHC, SRPEDD	Town	2023

GOAL 6: PROMOTE COORDINATED, RESPONSIBLE LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

OBJECTIVE 1: Review the Existing Plans, Management Policies, and Tools Available to Town Departments, Dealing with Land Use, Acquisition, Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation to Ensure Compatibility and Coordination of Intent and Effort

ACTION/PRIORITY	LOCAL LEAD & PARTNERS	FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR
1a. Appoint a standing Open Space Committee of staff and citizens to plan, develop, and implement projects and to update the Open Space Plan as changes occur and milestones are met.	Town Manager, Town Council	Town	2021
1b. Continually update newly created digitized Open Space and Recreation parcel database for the town. Establish review team for addressing acquisition, preservation, and remediation issues.	OSRC, Assessors, other departments as necessary	Town	2021 and ongoing
1c. Review and revise, as necessary, policies and procedures for inter-board communications, cooperative management of town assets, etc.	All town departments as needed	Town	2021 and ongoing

Action Plan *Acronym Key*

Local Lead and Partners

BOH	Board of Health	NAHC	North Attleboro Historical Commission
COD	Commission on Disability	NAHS	North Attleboro Historical Society
CPC	Community Preservation Coalition	NACC	North Attleboro Conservation Commission
DCR	Department of Conservation & Recreation	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection	NPS	National Park Service
DPW	Department of Public Works	OSRC	Open Space and Recreation Committee
GATRA	Greater Attleboro and Taunton Regional Transit Authority	PB	Planning Board
MASS DOT	Mass Dept. of Transportation	P&R	Park and Recreation Commission
MAPC	Metropolitan Area Planning Council	SRPEDD	Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
MHC	Mass Historical Commission	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
NHESP	Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program	USDA	US Department of Agriculture

Potential Funding Sources

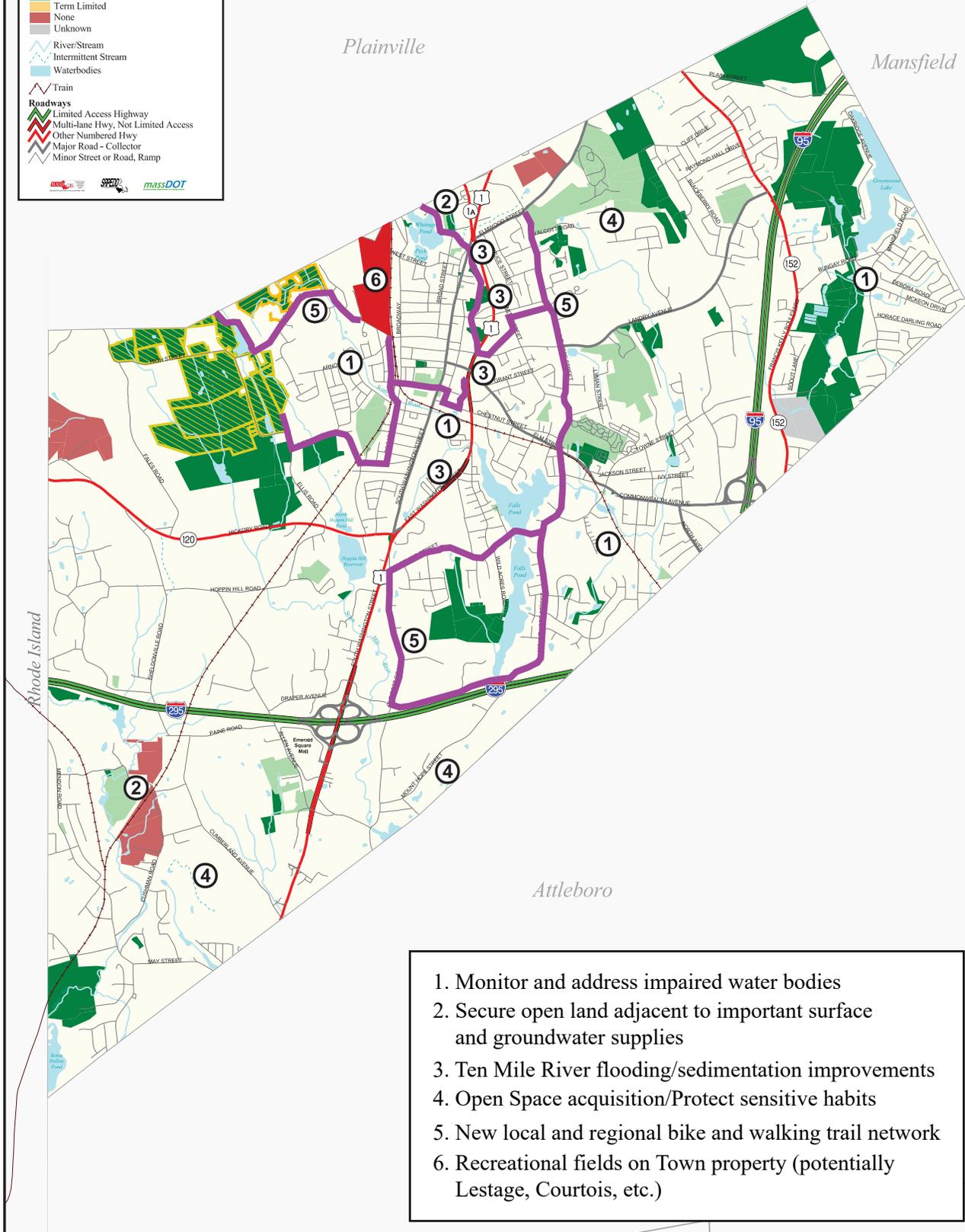
CBDG Community Development Block Grant
DWSP Drinking Water Supply Protection Grant Program
LAND Land Acquisitions for Natural Diversity (state)
LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund (state)
MassDOT Complete Streets Program (state)
MassTrails (state)
MVP Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (state)
PARC Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (state)
Safe Routes to Schools (state)
Technical Assistance (SRPEDD)
Town (municipal funds)
Town CIP Capital Improvement Program

Town of North Attleborough Open Space and Recreation Plan

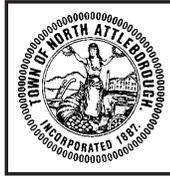


Legend

- CR - Conservation Restriction
- APR - Agricultural Preservation Restriction
- In Perpetuity
- Limited
- Term Limited
- None
- Unknown
- River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Waterbodies
- Train
- Roadways**
- Limited Access Highway
- Multi-lane Hwy, Not Limited Access
- Other Numbered Hwy
- Major Road - Collector
- Minor Street or Road, Ramp



1. Monitor and address impaired water bodies
2. Secure open land adjacent to important surface and groundwater supplies
3. Ten Mile River flooding/sedimentation improvements
4. Open Space acquisition/Protect sensitive habits
5. New local and regional bike and walking trail network
6. Recreational fields on Town property (potentially Lestage, Courtois, etc.)



Action Plan Map



Maps produced by SRPEDD are for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and are not warranted for any other use. This map is not intended for engineering, legal or survey purposes.

Produced by:
SRPEDD
GIS Regional Service Center

Data Source:
MassGIS, the Commonwealth's
Office of Geographic and Environmental Information
MassDOT
10 Park Plaza
Boston, MA 02116

August 2021

X. PUBLIC COMMENTS



June 24, 2021

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

RE: Town of North Attleboro, Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District's (SRPEDD) Environmental Program staff has recently completed a review of the Town of North Attleboro's update of their 2013 Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP).

The plan is consistent with SRPEDD's regional goals and objectives, and is in general compliance with DCS's Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements. The OSRP Committee has done a fine job with the update, and the Seven Year Action Plan accurately represents community needs and issues of concern that came up in public visioning sessions, in the public survey, and in discussions with SRPEDD during shared use pathway and Master Plan sessions. The town's planning, public works, and conservation staff see the opportunity to integrate the OSRP and forthcoming Master Plan in order to promote: long-range planning for growth and conservation; responsible planning and land use management for water resource protection, floodplain preservation and stormwater management, and; protection of the town's cultural, historical, and natural resources that are not only important to the town, but to the region and the Commonwealth as a whole.

SRPEDD supports the certification of the North Attleboro Open Space and Recreation Plan, as updated. If you have any questions regarding our comments, please do not hesitate to contact Bill Napolitano, our Rivers, Trails and Watersheds Program Manager.

Respectfully,

Bill Napolitano

Program Manager
Rivers, Trails and Watersheds
bnap@srpedd.oeg

MICHAEL D. BORG
Town Manager



TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough MA 02760
508-699-0100

July 13, 2021

Open Space Committee
c/o Shannon Palmer
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough, MA 02760

Dear Shannon,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the 2021 Update to the North Attleboro Open Space and Recreation Plan. It is clear the Committee has put a considerable amount of time and effort into formulating a plan that will allow the community to accomplish its goals for protection of natural resources, open space preservation, and active and passive recreation. I was particularly impressed with the amount of resident feedback that was solicited from the public survey and public forum, allowing for a very accurate representation of the community's needs and issues of concern.

The update has also been distributed to the Town Council who have all expressed support of the Open Space and Recreation Plan and specifically the identified goals and objectives for the next seven years. This plan, which is consistent with the town's Master Plan, provides a valuable framework for the town to accomplish those goals and objectives that will greatly benefit residents of North Attleborough.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael Borg", is written over the typed name.

Michael Borg

XI. REFERENCES

Personal Meetings and Correspondence

1. Cheryl Smith, Assistant Assessor, 2022
2. Pam Hunt, Director, North Attleboro Senior Center, 2022
3. Gil Hilario, Town Planner, 2022
4. Antonio Morabito, Assistant Town Manager, 2022
5. Paul Keenan, Chair, Commission on Disability, 2022
6. North Attleborough Commission on Disability, 2022
7. Holly Herbster, MA, RPA, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., 2020
8. Jennifer Carloni, North Attleborough Town Planner, 2020-2021
9. Susan Taylor, Chair, North Attleborough Historical Commission, 2020-2021
10. Michele Bernier, North Attleborough Solid Waste Department, 2012, 2020
11. Sheila Scaduto, North Attleborough Assessor, 2020
12. Michael Borg, North Attleborough Town Manager, 2020-2021
13. Bill Napolitano, SRPEDD, 2021
14. Alison Bowden, The Nature Conservancy, 2012
15. Mary Burgess, North Attleborough Town Planner, 2012
16. Rachel Calabro, Save the Bay, 2012
17. Doug Cameron, Massachusetts Department of Fish & Game, Office of Fishing & Boating Access, 2012
18. Steven Carvalho, Director, North Attleborough Park & Recreation Department, 2012, 2020-2021, 2022
19. Ann Chapdelaine, Chair, North Attleborough Historical Commission, 2012.
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21. Carlos Fragata, MA Department of Environmental Protection, Wetlands and Waterways Program, 2012
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Appendix A

Narrative Soil Survey, North Attleboro

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

CpC – Charlton-Paxton very stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes. Deep, sloping, well-drained soils on hills and ridges. These Charlton and Paxton soils are in such an intricate pattern that it is not practical to map them separately. These soils have fair potential for most urban uses.

CsB – Charlton-Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes. Same description as for CpB above, except potential for urban use is poor. Additional information: boulders on the surface.

CtC – Charlton-Paxton fine sandy loam, rocky, 8 to 15 percent slopes. Category consists of sloping, well-drained soils on hills and ridges. These soils have fair potential for most urban use. Their limitations are: outcrops of bedrock, large stones on the surface, and a seasonal high water table in the Paxton soil.

CuC – Charlton-Rock outcrop – Paxton complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes. Category consists of gently sloping and sloping well-drained soils and rock outcrop on glacial hills and ridges. These soils have poor potential for urban use. Their limitations for urban use are: outcrops of bedrock, large stones on the surface, moderate to moderately rapid permeability in the Charlton soil, and a seasonal high water table in the Paxton soil.

CuE – Charlton-Rock outcrop – Paxton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes. This area consists of moderately steep and steep well-drained soils and rock outcrop on glacial hills and ridges. Same limitations for urban use as major soil group above.

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

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

MD – Medisaprists, shallow. These soils are nearly level and very poorly drained. They consist of deposits of organic material in depressions, and extend to a depth of 30 inches. The soils have poor potential for urban use. Same limitations as for MC above.

MeA – Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level, and somewhat excessively drained. Soil has good potential for most urban use.

MeB – Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep, gently sloping, and somewhat excessively drained. Soil has good potential for most urban use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WrB – Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is deep gently sloping, and moderately well-drained. The soil has limitations for urban use because of the seasonal high water table and high potential frost action.

WsB – Woodbridge very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes. (Same description as for Woodbridge above. Additional limitation: moderately slow or slow permeability).

Appendix B

General Inventory Plant Species (indigenous /observed)

Trees

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch Pine
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Pine
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic White Cedar
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black Alder (naturalized)
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mockernut Hickory
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy Willow
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Syringa sp.</i>	Lilac
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Mountain Holly
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep Laurel
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Catalpa

Shrubs

<i>Clethra alnifoli</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Low Bush Blueberry
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	High Bush Blueberry
<i>Gaylussacia sp.</i>	Huckleberry
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Fox Grape
<i>Vitis amurensis</i>	River Grape
<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry

Rhus typhina
Rhus vernix
Toxicodendron radicans
Ilex glabra
Fragaria virginiana
Smilax rotundifolia

Staghorn Sumac
Poison Sumac
Poison Ivy
Inkberry
Wild Strawberry
Catbrier/Horsebriar

Herbaceous Plants

Convallaria majalis
Conyza canadensis
Epilbium angustifolium
Aster divaricatus
Aster Novaeangliae
Aster lateriflorus
Symplocarpus foetidus
Achillea millefolium
Cichorium intybus
Daucus carota
Verbascum thapus
Lysimachia quadrifolia
Asclepias syriaca
Eupatorium purpureum
Melilotus alba
Trifolium pratense
Chimaphila maculata
Monotropa uniflora
Solidago juncea
Solidago canadensis
Solidago rugosa
Tanacetum vulgare
Lobelia cardinalis
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Taraxacum officinale
Rumex crispus
Typha latifolia
Lilium philadelphicum
Cypripedium acaule
Silene latiflora
Phytolacca americana
Linaria vulgaris

Lily of the Valley
Horseweed
Fireweed
White Wood Aster
New England Aster
Calico Aster
Skunk Cabbage
Common Yarrow
Common Chicory
Queen Anne's Lace
Common Mullein
Whorled Loosestrife
Common Milkweed
Joe Pye Weed
Sweet White Clover
Red Clover
Spotted Wintergreen
Indian Pipe
Early Goldenrod
Canada Goldenrod
Rough-Stemmed Goldenrod
Tansy
Cardinal Flower
Common Ragweed
Common Dandelion
Curly Dock
Broad-Leaved Cattail
Wood Lily
Pink Lady Slipper
White Campion
Pokeweed
Butter-And-Eggs

Invasive Species

Acer platanoides
Elaeagnus umbellate
Euonymus alatus
Frangula alnus

Norway Maple
Autumn Olive
Winged Euonymus/Burning Bush
Glossy Buckthorn

<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic Bittersweet
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's Rocke
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed

General Inventory Wildlife Species (indigenous /observed)

Fishes (indigenous/ reported)

<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	American Shad
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	Alewife
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Bluegill Sunfish
<i>Osmerus morda</i>	Rainbow Smelt
<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Yellow Perch
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Wide-mouth bass
<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Native Eastern Brook Trout

Amphibians and Reptiles (indigenous/observed)

<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Salamander
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	Red- backed salamander
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	American Toad
<i>Bufo fowleri</i>	Fowler's Toad
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	Spring Peeper
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Tree Frog
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Bullfrog
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog
<i>Rana sylvatica</i>	Wood Frog
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle
<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Wood Turtle
<i>Terrapene Carolina</i>	Box Turtle
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Garter Snake
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Black Racer
<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>	Eastern Hognose Snake
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	Northern Water Snake

Mammals (observed/reported)

<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Eastern Gray Squirrel
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Red Squirrel
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Eastern Chipmunk
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck (Groundhog)
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail Rabbit
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe Hare
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon

<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Opossum
<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Redback vole
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Gray Fox
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Northern Short-tailed Shrew
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	White-footed mouse
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Porcupine

Birds (indigenous/documentated breeding and migratory)

Documented Breeding Birds

<i>Branta Canadensis</i>	Canada Goose
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard Duck
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-Tailed Hawk
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-Bellied Woodpecker
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Chickadee
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird

Quiscalus quiscula
Molothrus ater
Icterus galbula
Carpodacus mexicanus
Spinus tristis
Passer domesticus
Sialia sialis
Archilochus colubris

Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Baltimore Oriole
House Finch
American Goldfinch
House Sparrow
Eastern Bluebird
Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Observed/Migratory Birds

Ardea Herodias
Phasianus colchicus
Bonasa umbellus
Hirundo rustica
Tachycineta bicolor
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Junco hyemalis
Bombycilla cedrorum
Charadrius vociferous
Dendroica pinus
Catharus guttatus
Anas rubripes
Aix sponsa
Sayornis phoebe
Hylocichla mustelina
Buteo platypterus
Accipiter striatus
Cathartes aura
Mniotilta varia
Dendroica pensylvanica
Vireo olivaceus
Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Great Blue Heron
Ringed Neck Pheasant
Ruffed Grouse
Barn Swallow
Tree Swallow
Carolina Wren
Dark-eyed Junco
Cedar Waxwing
Killdeer
Pine Warbler
Hermit Thrush
Black Duck
Wood Duck
Eastern Phoebe
Wood Thrush
Broad-winged Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Turkey Vulture
Black and White Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Red-eyed Vireo
Bald Eagle

Appendix C

Chapter Lands (Ch.61A, 61B) and APR Lands in North Attleborough

CODE	PLAT	LOT	NAME	C/O	LOCATION ADDRESS	DEED REFERENCE (BK.-PG.)	ACRES	ACRES CLASSIFIED
61A	22	43	241 DRAPER AVENUE LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HOPPIN HILL AVE	21838-236	29.95	29.95
61A	22	44	241 DRAPER AVENUE LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HOPPIN HILL AVE	21838-236	31.50	31.50
61A	26	11	241 DRAPER AVENUE LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	241 DRAPER AVE	21838-236	49.11	48.00
61A	30	10	BLAIS BERNARD H & MARY E		MILLARD RD	23032-249	23.00	23.00
61A	30	12	BLAIS BERNARD H & MARY E		2 HOLMES RD	23032-249	80.50	78.00
61A	30	15	BLAIS BERNARD H & MARY E		SHELDONVILLE RD	23032-249	10.50	10.50
61A	22	470	GRYGALONIS BRUCE E		ELLIS RD	21289-43	25.44	25.44
61A	31	114	HASEOTES DANA		430 HICKORY RD	18969-70	15.06	12.06
61A	22	2	JOHNSON DEBORAH A + DAVID R		412 ELLIS RD	21289-45	25.44	24.44
61A	26	298	MILLER RICHARD		500 ALLEN AVE	19920-3	10.32	10.32
61A	28	315	SOULLIER SCOTT TRUSTEE		ADAMSDALE RD	23661-278	13.04	12.04
61A	28	314	SOULLIER SCOTT, DANN, ERNEST		50 ADAMSDALE RD	9036-348	23.45	18.65
61A	32	12	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		ARNOLDS MILLS RD	2447-272	8.70	8.70
61A	32	15	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		ARNOLDS MILLS RD	2447-272	5.90	5.90
61A	32	16	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	16.03	16.03
61A	32	19	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	17.80	17.80
61A	32	25	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	7.63	7.63
61A	32	26	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	7.16	7.16
61A	32	27	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	1.65	1.65
61A	32	40	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	1.90	1.90
61A	32	41	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	3.00	3.00
61A	32	42	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		HIGH ST	2447-272	0.70	0.70
61A	32	61	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		FALES RD	2447-272	7.08	7.08
61A	32	63	TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN		690 HIGH ST	2447-272	45.01	39.01
61A	32	78	TOMLINSON ARTHUR K		79 ELLIS RD	2352-57	1.00	1.00
61B	29	1	CHEMAWA		CUSHMAN RD	1559-608	45.35	44.35
61B	29	4A	CHEMAWA		CUSHMAN RD	1559-608	7.14	7.14
61B	29	68	CHEMAWA		ROSANNA AVE OFF	1559-608	3.78	3.78
61B	29	210	CHEMAWA		CUSHMAN RD	1559-608	4.76	4.76
61B	29	289	CHEMAWA		HUNTS BRIDGE RD	1559-608	26.76	26.76
61B	22	47	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	42.25	42.25

61B	26	175	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	ALLEN AVE	24163-16	2.40	2.40
61B	30	247	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	440 HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	1.00	1.00
61B	30	248	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	434 HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	1.53	1.53
61B	30	249	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	422 HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	1.50	1.50
61B	30	250	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	815 ALLEN AVE	24163-16	0.92	0.92
61B	30	251	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	799 ALLEN AVE	24163-16	3.34	3.34
61B	30	252	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	785 ALLEN AVE	24163-16	1.77	1.77
61B	30	253	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	773 ALLEN AVE	24163-16	1.27	1.27
61B	31	34	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	26.50	26.50
61B	31	35	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HICKORY RD	24163-16	12.50	12.50
61B	31	37	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HOPPIN HILL AVE	24163-16	65.15	65.15
61B	31	104	DRAPER FARMS LLC	C/O LOGAN MANKINS	HICKORY RD	24163-16	71.20	71.20
61B	32	37	J H T INC	C/O TAMBAKIS JOHN & JOANN	HIGH ST	20404-296	60.99	60.99
APR	21	24	SHEA JOHN		ELLIS RD REAR	26122-57	13.15	13.15
APR	21	403	SHEA JOHN		ELLIS RD REAR	26122-57	5.75	5.75
APR	21	404	SHEA JOHN		ELLIS RD REAR	26122-57	3.00	3.00
APR	32	6	HOULE RICHARD & LYNN		HIGH ST	6015-266	8.76	8.76
APR	32	7	HOULE RICHARD & LYNN		HIGH ST	6015-266	12.99	12.99
APR	32	8	HOULE RICHARD & LYNN		693 HIGH ST	6015-266	12.64	11.95
APR	21	55	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		HIGH ST	13812-97	9.22	9.22
APR	21	57	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		HIGH ST	13812-97	13.42	13.42
APR	32	1	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		PECK RD	13812-97	1.10	1.10
APR	32	4	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		HIGH ST	13812-97	15.95	15.95
APR	32	45	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		15 ELLIS RD	13812-97	64.71	62.71
APR	32	50	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		HIGH ST	13812-97	4.27	4.27
APR	32	52	MCLACKLAN ROBERT		HIGH ST	13812-97	0.60	0.60
APR	21	56	LANGILLE DONALD D & JANICE		HIGH ST	25115-223	5.22	5.22
APR	21	20	THE BIG RED BARN LLC		312 ELLIS RD	23541-337	19.10	19.10
APR	21	21	THE BIG RED BARN LLC		272 ELLIS RD	23541-337	6.40	6.40
APR	32	79	THE BIG RED BARN LLC		173 ELLIS RD	23541-337	45.30	45.30
APR	21	22	TOMLINSON ARTHUR K		252 ELLIS RD	2352-57	12.00	12.00
APR	32	46	TOMLINSON ARTHUR K		97 ELLIS RD	2352-57	62.00	61.00

Source: Town of North Attleborough Board of Assessors (2021)

Total: 1132.46

**State and Federal Lands
in North Attleborough**

Map	Block	Location	Owner's Name	Acreage	Total Assessed Land	Total Assessed Improvements	Total Assessed Parcel Value
25	145	66 DRAPER AVE	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	8.8	\$ 797,500	\$ 413,900	\$ 1,211,400
25	53	DRAPER AVE	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	0.28	\$ 3,900	\$ -	\$ 3,900
37	274	PLAIN ST	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	0.38	\$ 1,300	\$ -	\$ 1,300
37	334	KELLEY BLVD RT #95	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	36.38	\$ 13,900	\$ -	\$ 13,900
32	53	659 HIGH ST REAR	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	0.36	\$ 25,800	\$ 3,800	\$ 29,600
37	335	KELLEY BLVD RT #95	COMMONWEALTH OF MASS	0.08	\$ 9,000	\$ -	\$ 9,000
38	714	BUNGAY RD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0.06	\$ 9,200	\$ -	\$ 9,200
38	447	144 BUNGAY RD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7	\$ 205,500	\$ 1,469,500	\$ 1,675,000
5	3	30 S WASHINGTON ST	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0.37	\$ 260,100	\$ 671,800	\$ 931,900
37	33	OAKRIDGE AVE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	42.94	\$ 502,800	\$ 800	\$ 503,600
36	313	KELLEY BLVD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3.5	\$ 27,000	\$ -	\$ 27,000
36	314	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	11.55	\$ 125,500	\$ -	\$ 125,500
37	36	OAKRIDGE AVE REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	18.55	\$ 104,500	\$ -	\$ 104,500
37	153	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8.36	\$ 51,300	\$ -	\$ 51,300
37	154	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	35	\$ 242,800	\$ -	\$ 242,800
37	155	KELLEY BLVD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8	\$ 107,700	\$ -	\$ 107,700
37	157	KELLEY BLVD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0.48	\$ 13,300	\$ -	\$ 13,300
38	61	KELLEY BLVD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	14.65	\$ 141,000	\$ -	\$ 141,000
38	427	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	9.45	\$ 126,000	\$ -	\$ 126,000
38	428	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	12.1	\$ 139,200	\$ -	\$ 139,200
38	435	MANSFIELD RD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5.36	\$ 107,600	\$ -	\$ 107,600
38	437	BUNGAY RD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0.58	\$ 67,800	\$ -	\$ 67,800
38	440	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3.33	\$ 84,400	\$ -	\$ 84,400
38	441	KELLEY BLVD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7.75	\$ 106,500	\$ -	\$ 106,500
38	442	BUNGAY RD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6.25	\$ 157,200	\$ -	\$ 157,200
38	443	BUNGAY RD	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4.5	\$ 148,400	\$ -	\$ 148,400
38	444	LINDSEY ST REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3	\$ 82,700	\$ -	\$ 82,700
38	445	LINDSEY ST REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	21	\$ 216,400	\$ -	\$ 216,400
38	449	BUNGAY RD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3.5	\$ 85,200	\$ -	\$ 85,200
38	450	BUNGAY RD REAR	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2.45	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ 80,000
			Total	276.01			

Appendix D

Town owned Conservation and Recreation Properties

Parcel ID	Address	Acreage	Description	Current Use	Recreational Potential
CONSERVATION PROPERTIES					
24-495-1	102 ACHILLES WAY	1.11	Conservation lot, Woodland Park Subdivision	None, wetland	Wildlife viewing
34A-16E-1	0 ALICE AGNEW DR	4.89	Industrial Park land	None, wetland, stream	Limited trails
26-377	ALLEN AVE	3.7	Wooded lot behind Allen Ave school	None	Trails, walking and hiking
26-382-1	0 ALLEN AVE	0.1	Conservation corner lot off Fire Station 3	None	None
40-108-1	0 BARBARA RD	0.11	Conservation lot, residential, wooded	None	None
40-109-1	0 BARBARA RD	0.11	Conservation lot, residential, wooded	None	None
40-41-1	0 BARBARA RD	0.55	Recreation area adjacent to Falls Beach	Fishing, Family picnic area	Expanded family picnic and gaming area
40-94-1	0 BARBARA RD	0.06	Conservation, adjacent to Falls Beach	None	None
40-95-1	0 BARBARA RD	0.41	Falls Pond Beach Parking Lot, State Boat Ramp	Parking area, boat launch	Sports activities on parking area (e.g. pickel ball)
7-118-1	0 BROADWAY EXT	1.76	Whitings Pond Parking Lot, State Boat Ramp	Parking area, boat launch	Sports activities on parking area (e.g. pickel ball)
7-129-1	0 BROADWAY EXT	0.09	Whitings Pond land		
7-137-1	0 BROADWAY EXT OFF	21.46	Whitings Pond and Beach	Swimming, fishing, kayaking, canoeing, picnicking, wildlife viewing	Same
23-50P-1	0 COLONIAL RD	0.09	Conservation lot, access to 23-47-1 from Colonial Rd	None	None
38-696X-1	0 DEBORA RD	0.14	Conservation lot, Lindsey Acres, Drainage, Stream	None	None
28-44-1	0 DEPOT ST	41.06	Hirsch Property , Abbott Run River	Limited walking trails, mowed fields	Trails, hiking, snow shoeing, horseback, community gardens
6-285-1	0 E WASHINGTON ST	2.41	Ten Mile River, Floodplain		
6-86-1	0 E WASHINGTON ST	2.5	Ten Mile River, Floodplain	Flood control, habitat	Wildlife viewing
6-142-1	0 E WASHINGTON ST OFF	3.52	Ten Mile River, Floodplain		
22-428-1	415 ELLIS RD	5.03	Chorney Property		
22-61-1	363 ELLIS RD	12.08		Walking trails, footbridge, mowed	Expand existing trails, connect to
31-39-1	0 ELLIS RD	67.38		fields, horseback riding, hunting	adjacent conservation property
31-49-1	0 ELLIS RD REAR	4.45			
24-25-1	0 EMERSON WAY	0.34	Conservation 3 camp lots, includes lots 24-26-1 & 24-27-1	Hunting	None
23-191-1	0 GLENFIELD RD	0.56	Conservation lots end of Glenfield Rd, wetlands		
23-192-1	0 GLENFIELD RD	0.48		None	None
23-193-1	0 GLENFIELD RD	0.48			
23-194-1	0 GLENFIELD RD	0.48			
23-47-1	0 GLENFIELD RD OFF	21.86	Conservation land adjacent to Martin Area, wetlands	Limited walking trails	Same
30-65-1	0 HAWKINS RD REAR	8.78	Conservation land, landlocked, south side of I-295	None, Wildlife habitat	None
9-157-1	0 HAWTHORNE ST	0.06	Corner of Reed Ave and Hawthorne St	None	None
32-51-1	0 HIGH ST	0.51	Conservation lot, near Angle Tree Stone Monument	Adjacent to state land (historic feature), small parking area	Limited trails, walkthrough
22-450-1	0 HOPPIN HILL AVE	37.06	Hugh and Dorothea Donnelly Conservation Area	Walking trails, hunting	Create new walking and hiking trails and connect to existing trails on abutting Ellis Rd Chorney property
38-57-1	91 JACAP DR	1.94	Conservation lot, resential, adjacent to Bungay River Preservation Area	None, predominantly wetland, Critical Habitat	Access to Bungay River Preservation Area, connect to walking trails
34A-10-1	JOHN DIETSCH BLVD	9.29	Industrial Park, wetland	None	None
34A-125F-1	JOHN DIETSCH BLVD	2	Industrial Park, Detention Basin	None, drainage	Limited walking trails, nature observation
34A-14D-1	JOHN DIETSCH BLVD	1.28	Industrial Park, river	None, wetland	None
34A-371-1	0 JOHN DIETSCH SQ	2.14	Industrial Park/ Towne Street	None	None

24-465-1	250	JOHN REZZA DR	0.34	Conservation lot, Woodland Park	None, wetland	None
24-481-1	225	JOHN REZZA DR	0.41	Conservation lot, Woodland Park	None, wetland	None
40-75-1	0	KEENAN RD	0.08	Falls Pond Beach, wooded lot	None	None
40-76-1	0	KEENAN RD	0.11	Falls Pond Beach, wooded lot	None	None
35-16	0	LANDRY AVE REAR	5.13	Utility Corridor, east of Old Wood Rd	Unauthorized ATV use, walking trails	Biking, walking trails, cross country skiing
38-48-1	0	LINDSEY ST	3.78	Conservation lot, Lindsey Acres, stream	None, drainage	Picnic area for residents
21-1-1	0	METCALF RD	19.3	Chastenet Property , Water Resources Protection Area w/City of Attleboro	Limited trails	Limited walking and hiking trails
26-181-1	0	NORTON RD	0.71	Conservation lot, end of Norton Rd, Detention basin	None, drainage	None
25-173-1	0	OLD POST RD OFF	1.51	Conservation, south of I-295/Seven Mile River	None	None
35-32-1	0	OLD WOOD RD REAR	4.11	Conservation, Utility Corridor	Unauthorized ATV use, walking trails	Biking, walking trails, cross country skiing
30-42-1	0	PAINE RD	0.04	Conservation, landlocked south side of I-295	None	None
30-67-1	0	PAINE RD	4	Howitt Land, landlocked south side of I-295/Abbot Run	None	None
24-477-1	21	REMIGIO RD	0.5	Conservation lot, Woodland Park	None	Limited walking trails
24-478-1	11	REMIGIO RD	0.44	Conservation lot, Woodland Park	None	Limited walking trails
24-479-1	1	REMIGIO RD	0.46	Conservation lot, Woodland Park	None	Limited walking trails
41-293-1	0	REMINGTON DR	0.42	Conservation lot, residential	None	None
6-107-1	0	RILEY CT REAR	2.44	Ten Mile River, Floodplain	None, wildlife habitat	None
26-378-1	0	ROBERT HILL DR	0.16	Conservation lot	None	None
34-396-1	0	ROCKY KNOLL DR REAR	1.06	St. Mark's Pond	Limited, pond, earthen dam	Wildlife viewing, iceskating
24-374B-1	0	ROSEWOOD LN	1.16	Conservation lot, Woodland Park, wetland	None	None
9-404	31	RYDER CIRCLE	0.46	Certified Vernal Pool within residential area	None, wildlife habitat	None
22-368-1	0	S WASHINGTON ST	9.05	Conservation, landlocked behind Riverview Drive, Seven Mile River	None	None
40-39-1	0	SHORE RD	0.25	Falls Pond Beach (Barbara Road Beach)	Beach, swimming, boat launch, fishing, picnicking	Same
16-47-1	0	TOWNE ST	0.81	Ten Mile River, downstream of Falls Dam	None	Limited, wildlife viewing
34-395-1	0	TOWNE ST	4.29	St. Mark's Pond	Pond, wildlife habitat, river, earthen dam	Wildlife viewing, ice skating
36-14-1	0	TOWNE ST	14.52	Graham Property	None	Nature Study, outdoor education, walking trails, collaboration with P&R
36-231-1	0	TOWNE ST	0.36	Conservation lot behind residence on Towne Street	None	None
16-157-1	0	TOWNE ST REAR	0.03	Conservation, small triangular lot, Sturdy Pond	None	None
24-294-1	0	VIRGINIA AVE	12.21	Conservation large lot, Woodland Park	None, wetlands, stream	Limited walking trails, wildlife viewing
24-294B-1	0	VIRGINIA AVE REAR	6.18	Conservation large lot, Woodland Park	None, wetlands	Limited walking trails
7-64A-1	0	WEST ST	0.13	Whitings Pond land	None	None
7-143-1	0	WHITING ST	0.64	Whitings Pond spit of land	None	None
33-32-1	0	WALCOTT RD REAR*	10.96	Riley Conservation Area	Limited hiking trails	Expanded trails
35-7A		WALCOTT RD REAR*	18.95			
23-227-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.84			
23-228-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.51	Martin Area (end of Wild Acres Rd)	Limited walking trails, fishing, hunting	Picnicking, fishing, kayak and canoe launch, nature study, expanded walking trails
23-229-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.52			
23-230-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.49			
23-231-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.48			
23-232-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	0.48			
23-43-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	24.41			

23-37-1	0	WILD ACRES RD	1.04	Wild Acres Rd, 1000 feet starting at Reservoir St. to Martin Area	Gravel Road	None, Access to Martin Area	
23-52-1	0	WILLARD AVE	15.78	Conservation lot, East of Glenfield Road, adjacent to Martin Area	Landlocked, hunting	Walking trails, connect to Martin Area	
PARK AND RECREATION PROPERTIES							
15-104-1	446	ELM ST	8.74	Mason Fieldhouse and Playground	Sports fields, playground, recreation offices	Walking loop, access to Ten Mile River	
29-4-6		HUNTSBRIDGE RD	22.78	Ruth Rhind Recreation Area (bordered by Abbott Run, Priority habitat)	Baseball fields, playground, stage, picnicking	Additional fields, tot lot, trails	
37-160-1	0	KELLEY BLVD	0.17	Park & Rec Island at Kelley Blvd & Stanson Dr	Memorial	None	
33-71-1	0	ELMWOOD ST REAR	7.88	World War I Park	Playground, Julia's Garden, Zoo, picnicking, disc golf, hiking and walking trails, athletic fields, wildlife viewing, Alpine slide	Expanded disc golf, expanded trails, skiing, ropes course	
33-31-1	0	WALCOTT RD REAR	15.42				
33-30-1	0	ELMWOOD ST	8.62				
33-29-1	0	ELMWOOD ST	6.38				
33-28-1	0	ELMWOOD ST REAR	8				
33-27-1	0	ELMWOOD ST REAR	8.18				
33-26-1	365	ELMWOOD ST	4.89				
33-17-1	0	ELMWOOD ST	11.91				
33-18-1	0	ELMWOOD ST	3.37				
35-1-1	0	CLIFF DR OFF	41.83				
33-25-1	0	MT HOPE ST	46.47	Harold Burns Arboretum (15 acre western portion)/ WWI Park	Walking trails, bird watching	Same	
37-63	180	PLAIN ST	85.17	Town Forest and Dog Park	Walking trails, dog park, fire access road	Expanded trails, fields	
19-228		HIGH ST	7.7	Codding Farm	Skating, wildlife viewing	Same	
20-6		WEST ST	47	LeStage Property/ High Street Fields	Athletic fields, walking trails, community gardens	Expanded trails, picnicking, additional fields	
	49	WHITING ST	9.76	Columbia Field (behind DPW/Water & Sewer Building)	Athletic fields	Additional fields, tot lot	
		Total Open Space**	774.09				
		* Parcel ownership under Selectmen however used for passive recreation and transfer to Conservation Commission being considered					
		**Open space parcels deeded for conservation purposes or to the Park Department or actively used for recreation. Other open space parcels under municipal, state or federal ownership discussed in Section V.B.					

Appendix E

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SURVEY

The Town of North Attleborough is in the process of updating its 2013 Conservation, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. Having an updated open space plan will allow the Town to evaluate prior goals and set new conservation and recreation objectives for the next seven years. This survey is being conducted as part of the update in order to understand the needs and concerns of the citizens of North Attleborough regarding open space and recreational facilities. Please take a few minutes to answer the survey questions below.

“Open Space” in this survey is defined as “public and privately owned undeveloped lands which are important for a variety of reasons, including recreation, agriculture, forestry, or simply because of their scenic qualities or contribution to the overall character of the town.” Thanks for your help!

1. Of how much concern are the following issues to you? (please circle)

Loss of natural resources and habitat	important	neutral	not important
Loss of rural qualities of the town	important	neutral	not important
Loss of agricultural land	important	neutral	not important
Quality of our water bodies and streams	important	neutral	not important
Pollution of groundwater	important	neutral	not important

2. Of these concerns which is the MOST important to you? (pick one)

- Loss of natural resources
- Loss of rural qualities of the town
- Loss of agricultural land
- Quality of our water bodies and streams
- Pollution of groundwater

3. How important is it to you to preserve the following in North Attleborough?

Open space for passive recreation (e.g. walking trails)	important	neutral	not important
Open Space for active recreation (e.g. ball fields)	important	neutral	not important
Places of historical or cultural value	important	neutral	not important
Farmland	important	neutral	not important

4. To preserve open space for conservation, recreation, or historical purposes which options would you consider or prefer that the Town implement? (check all that apply)

- Support the creation of a Public Land Trust
- Donate land or money to a land trust
- Donate land or property to the town
- Sell land to the town or a trust at below market value
- Town purchase of land/property
- Combination of public and private action
- Zoning to conserve open spaces and protect rural qualities of the town
- Mandatory dedication of open space by developers
- Tax incentives to private land owners for conservation easements

Other (please specify): _____

5. The Community Preservation Act (CPA) is a funding tool used by many communities to raise funds for three key community purposes: open space, historic preservation, and community housing. Since being passed by the Massachusetts legislature in 2000, more than half of the Cities and Towns in the Commonwealth (186 total) have adopted the CPA. Cities and towns that adopt the CPA obtain community preservation funds by two means- a local property tax surcharge of 1%-3% (determined by the municipality) and state matching funds. State funds are generated through fees collected at the Registry of Deeds and can be used for a wide range of uses to benefit the community including: protection of water supplies, preservation of farmland, rehabilitation of historic structures, economic revitalization, creating affordable housing, acquisition of land for athletic fields and creation of parks and playgrounds, etc.

The Open Space Committee would like to know if you would support the passage of the CPA in North Attleborough.

- Yes No

6. Which of the following recreational facilities/areas do you and your family use or visit on a regular basis? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Falls Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> Richard's Memorial Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whiting's Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> Baptist Common |
| <input type="checkbox"/> World War I Memorial Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia Fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mason Field | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodcock Historical Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burns Wildlife Arboretum | <input type="checkbox"/> Simmons Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Town Pool | <input type="checkbox"/> Barrow's Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Field | <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran's Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toner Memorial | <input type="checkbox"/> Webster Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hoppin Hill | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruth Rhind Recreational Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ | |

7. Are you satisfied with the available programs and recreational opportunities for you and your family in North Attleborough? Please answer n/a if you do not utilize these opportunities.

Organized sports (football, softball, baseball, tennis, basketball, golf, soccer)	yes	no	n/a
Recreational activities (running, biking, hiking, horseback riding, picnicking, sledding, skateboarding)	yes	no	n/a
Water-based activities (swimming, fishing, boating, canoeing, kayaking)	yes	no	n/a
Playgrounds	yes	no	n/a

8. If you answered no to any of the above please indicate which specific recreational program or opportunity you would like to see expanded or improved the most:

9. Please indicate the top five recreational facilities you feel are needed or should be expanded (check five).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bike paths | <input type="checkbox"/> pickle ball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> children's play areas | <input type="checkbox"/> family picnic areas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> softball fields | <input type="checkbox"/> baseball fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> basketball courts | <input type="checkbox"/> hiking & walking trails |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ice skating rink | <input type="checkbox"/> disc golf |
| <input type="checkbox"/> swimming instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> boat ramps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> summer recreation program | <input type="checkbox"/> year-round recreation program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tennis courts | <input type="checkbox"/> soccer fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dog park | <input type="checkbox"/> gaga ball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify) | |

10. Which of the following playgrounds do you and your family frequent most? (check 1)?

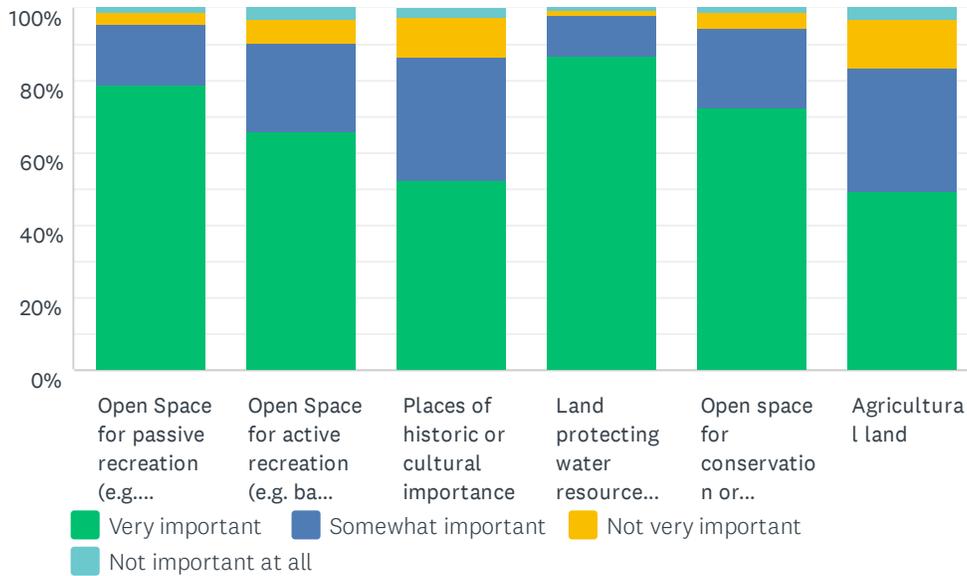
- WWI Julia's Garden
- Mason Field
- Community Field
- Ruth Rhind
- Falls School
- None of the above

What would you most like to see added to the town's existing playgrounds?

*Thank you,
NA Open Space Committee*

Q1 How important is it to you to preserve the following in North Attleborough?

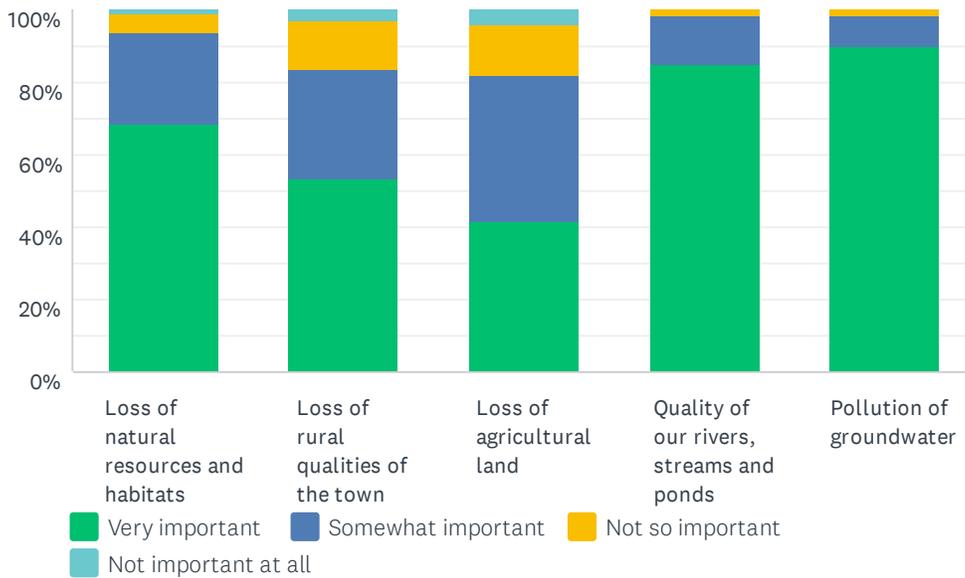
Answered: 946 Skipped: 1



	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	TOTAL
Open Space for passive recreation (e.g. walking trails)	78.81% 744	16.63% 157	3.50% 33	1.06% 10	944
Open Space for active recreation (e.g. ball fields)	66.03% 624	24.34% 230	6.46% 61	3.17% 30	945
Places of historic or cultural importance	52.70% 497	34.04% 321	10.92% 103	2.33% 22	943
Land protecting water resources and drinking water supplies	86.88% 821	11.01% 104	1.80% 17	0.32% 3	945
Open space for conservation or wildlife habitat preservation	72.62% 687	21.67% 205	4.86% 46	0.85% 8	946
Agricultural land	49.47% 466	33.97% 320	13.48% 127	3.08% 29	942

Q2 Of how much concern are the following issues to you?

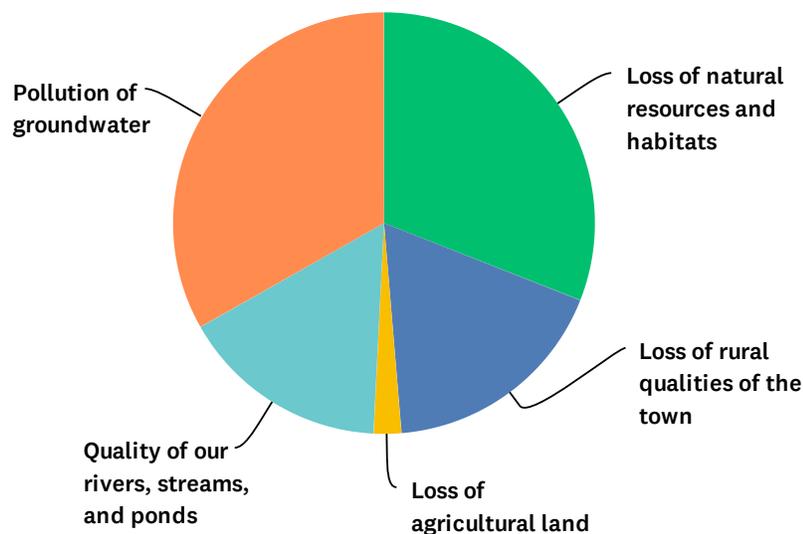
Answered: 946 Skipped: 1



	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT SO IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Loss of natural resources and habitats	68.71% 650	25.26% 239	5.07% 48	0.95% 9	946	1.38
Loss of rural qualities of the town	53.39% 504	29.98% 283	13.67% 129	2.97% 28	944	1.66
Loss of agricultural land	41.57% 392	40.19% 379	14.32% 135	3.92% 37	943	1.81
Quality of our rivers, streams and ponds	84.97% 803	13.44% 127	1.38% 13	0.21% 2	945	1.17
Pollution of groundwater	90.05% 851	8.68% 82	1.06% 10	0.21% 2	945	1.11

Q3 Of these concerns which is the MOST important to you? (pick one)

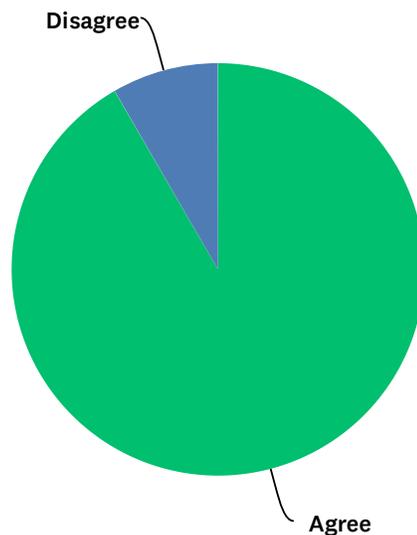
Answered: 943 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Loss of natural resources and habitats	30.97%	292
Loss of rural qualities of the town	17.71%	167
Loss of agricultural land	2.12%	20
Quality of our rivers, streams, and ponds	16.01%	151
Pollution of groundwater	33.19%	313
TOTAL		943

Q4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: the town should take additional action to protect/conserve open space and natural resources in North Attleborough.

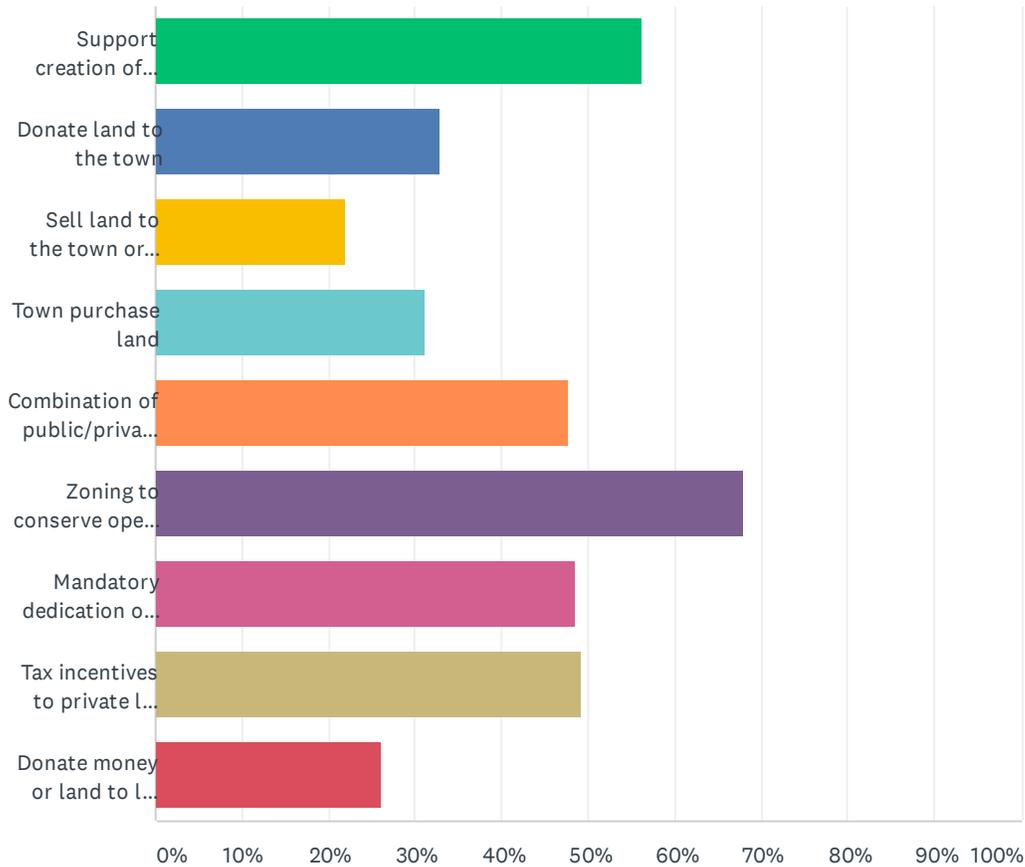
Answered: 946 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Agree	91.65%	867
Disagree	8.35%	79
TOTAL		946

Q5 To preserve open space for Conservation, Recreation and Historical purposes which option would you consider or prefer the town implement? (check all that apply)

Answered: 928 Skipped: 19

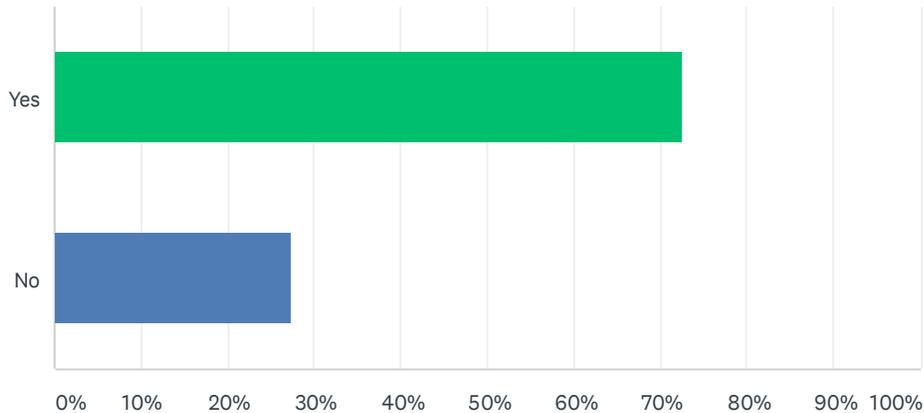


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Support creation of public land trust	56.25%	522
Donate land to the town	32.76%	304
Sell land to the town or land trust below market value	21.98%	204
Town purchase land	31.25%	290
Combination of public/private action	47.74%	443
Zoning to conserve open space and protect rural qualities of town	68.00%	631
Mandatory dedication of open space by developers	48.60%	451
Tax incentives to private land owners for conservation easements	49.14%	456
Donate money or land to land trust	26.08%	242
Total Respondents: 928		

Q6 The Community Preservation Act (CPA) is a funding tool used by many communities to raise funds for three key purposes: open space, historic preservation, and community housing. More than half of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth (186 total) have adopted the CPA since 2000. Community preservation funds are obtained by two means- a local property tax surcharge of 1%-3% (determined by the municipality) and

state matching funds. State funds are generated through fees collected at the Registry of Deeds and can be used for a wide range of uses to benefit the community including: protection of water supplies, rehabilitation of historic structures, acquisition of land for athletic fields and creation of parks, etc. Would you support the passage of the CPA in North Attleborough?

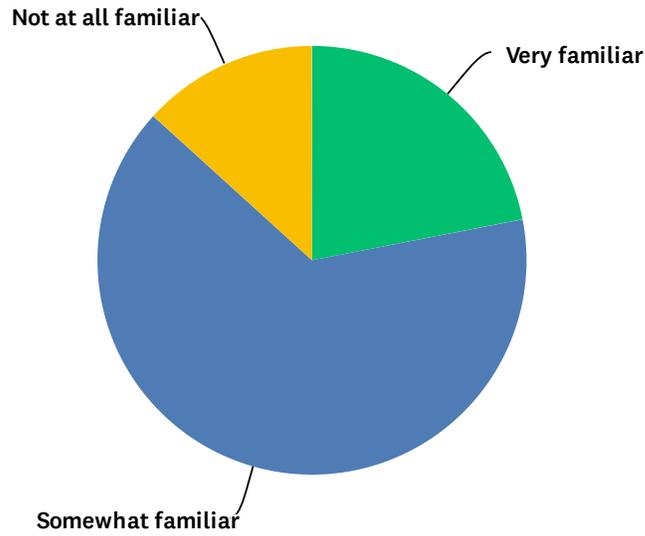
Answered: 940 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	72.55%	682
No	27.45%	258
TOTAL		940

Q7 Are you familiar with the complete range of available open space areas and recreational facilities for your and/or your family in North Attleborough?

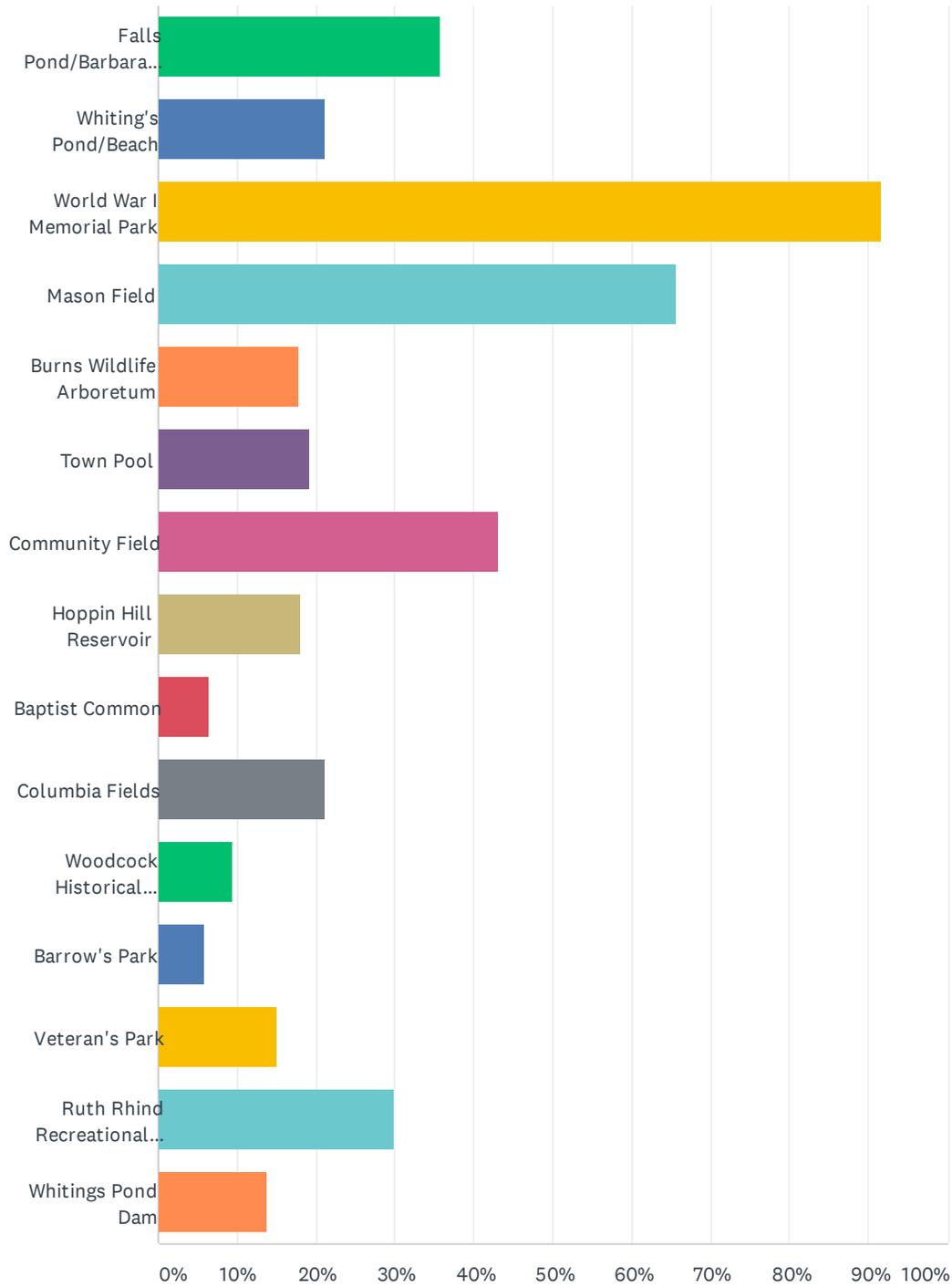
Answered: 943 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very familiar	21.95%	207
Somewhat familiar	64.79%	611
Not at all familiar	13.26%	125
TOTAL		943

Q8 Which of the following recreational facilities/areas do you and/or your family visit on a regular basis? (check all that apply)

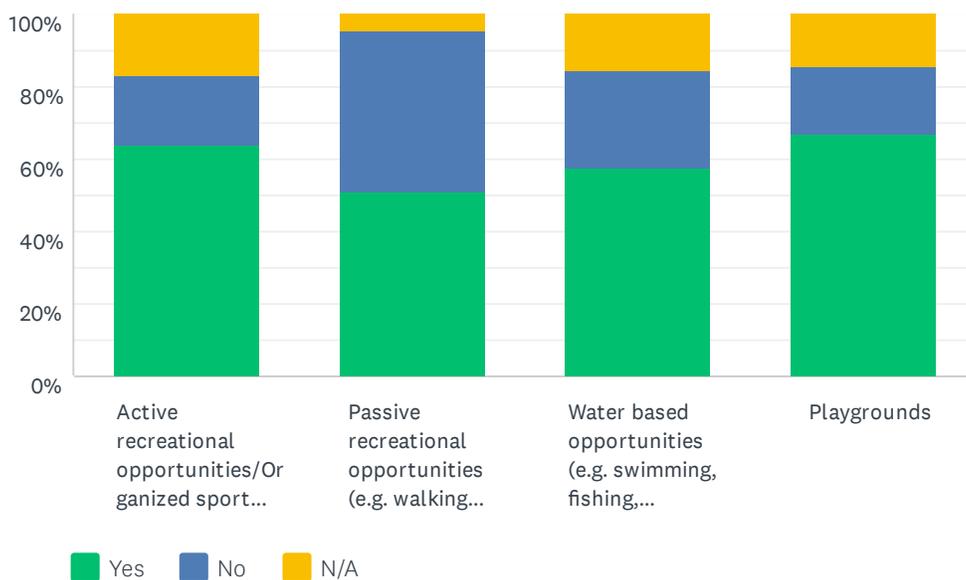
Answered: 910 Skipped: 37



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Falls Pond/Barbara Rd Beach	35.82%	326
Whiting's Pond/Beach	21.10%	192
World War I Memorial Park	91.54%	833
Mason Field	65.60%	597
Burns Wildlife Arboretum	17.80%	162
Town Pool	19.23%	175
Community Field	43.19%	393
Hoppin Hill Reservoir	18.02%	164
Baptist Common	6.48%	59
Columbia Fields	21.10%	192
Woodcock Historical Cemetery	9.45%	86
Barrow's Park	5.82%	53
Veteran's Park	15.16%	138
Ruth Rhind Recreational Area	29.89%	272
Whitings Pond Dam	13.74%	125
Total Respondents: 910		

Q9 Are you satisfied with the available programs and recreational opportunities for you and/or your family in North Attleborough?

Answered: 945 Skipped: 2



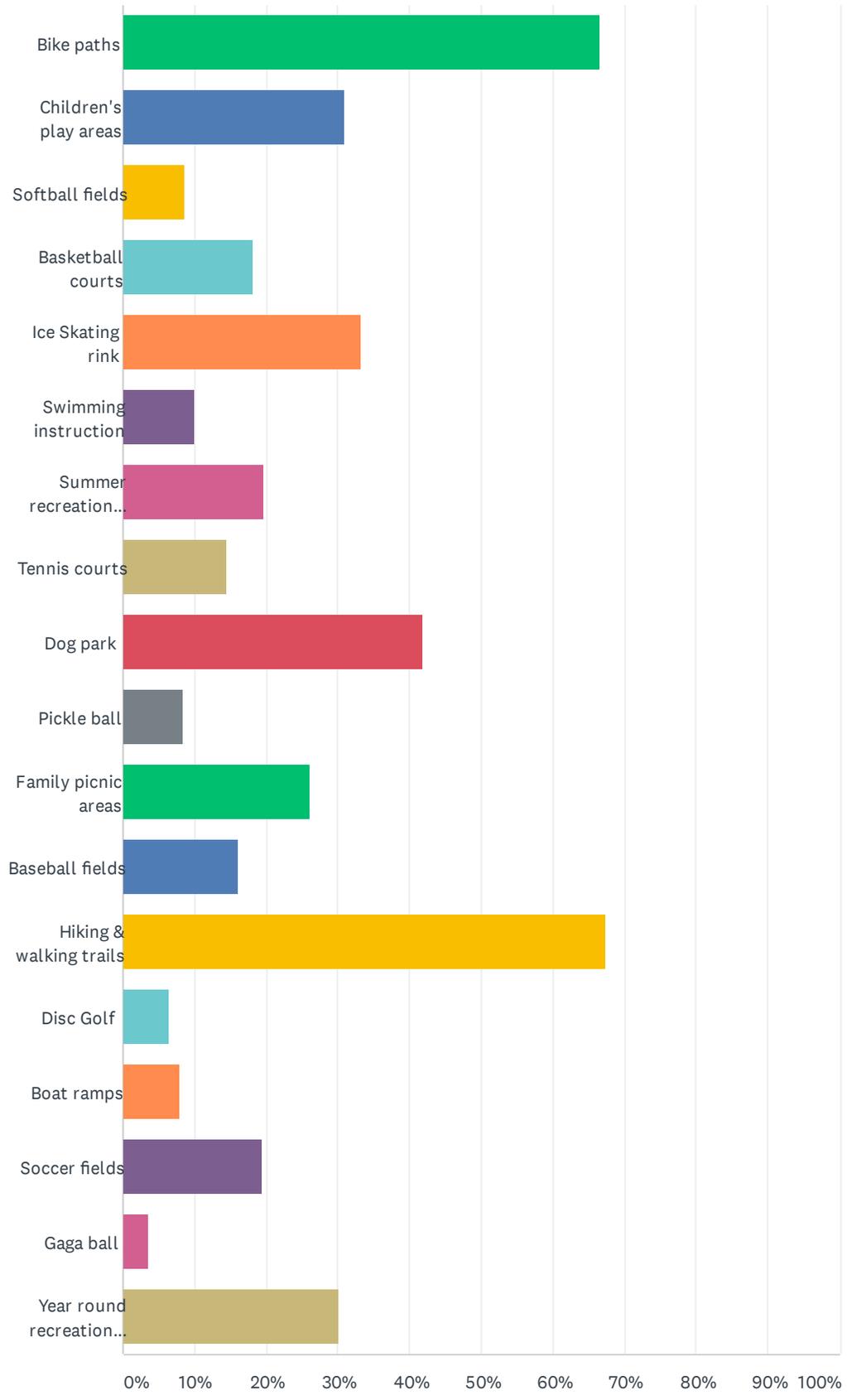
	YES	NO	N/A	TOTAL
Active recreational opportunities/Organized sports (e.g. football, baseball, soccer, golf)	64.05% 604	19.19% 181	16.76% 158	943
Passive recreational opportunities (e.g. walking, biking, hiking, horseback riding)	51.06% 481	44.27% 417	4.67% 44	942
Water based opportunities (e.g. swimming, fishing, boating, kayaking)	57.51% 540	26.94% 253	15.55% 146	939
Playgrounds	67.13% 627	18.20% 170	14.67% 137	934

Q10 If you answered "no" to any of the above please indicate which specific recreational program or opportunity you would like to most see expanded? (write in)

Answered: 513 Skipped: 434

Q11 Of the following programs and facilities, which do you feel are needed or should be expanded? (choose five)

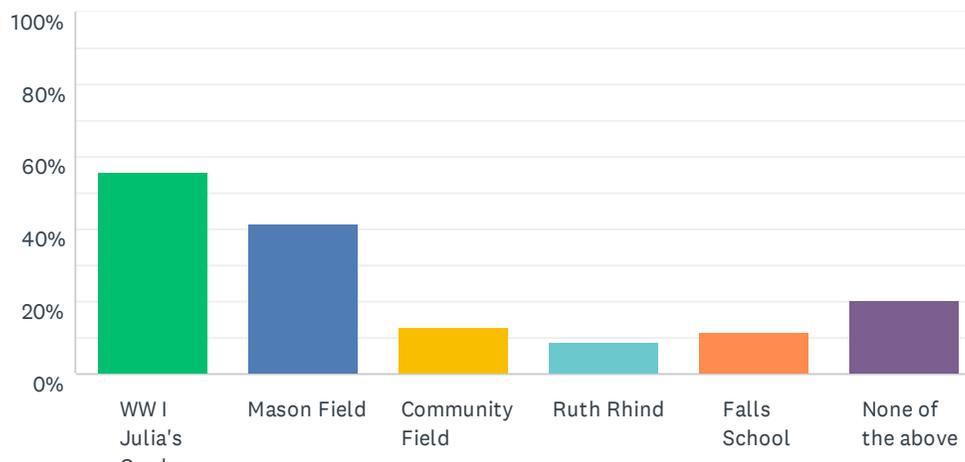
Answered: 922 Skipped: 25



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Bike paths	66.59%	614
Children's play areas	30.91%	285
Softball fields	8.68%	80
Basketball courts	18.22%	168
Ice Skating rink	33.30%	307
Swimming instruction	9.98%	92
Summer recreation program	19.63%	181
Tennis courts	14.43%	133
Dog park	41.76%	385
Pickle ball	8.35%	77
Family picnic areas	26.25%	242
Baseball fields	16.05%	148
Hiking & walking trails	67.46%	622
Disc Golf	6.51%	60
Boat ramps	7.92%	73
Soccer fields	19.52%	180
Gaga ball	3.58%	33
Year round recreation program	30.04%	277
Total Respondents: 922		

Q12 Which of the following playgrounds do you and/or your family frequent most? (check one)

Answered: 938 Skipped: 9



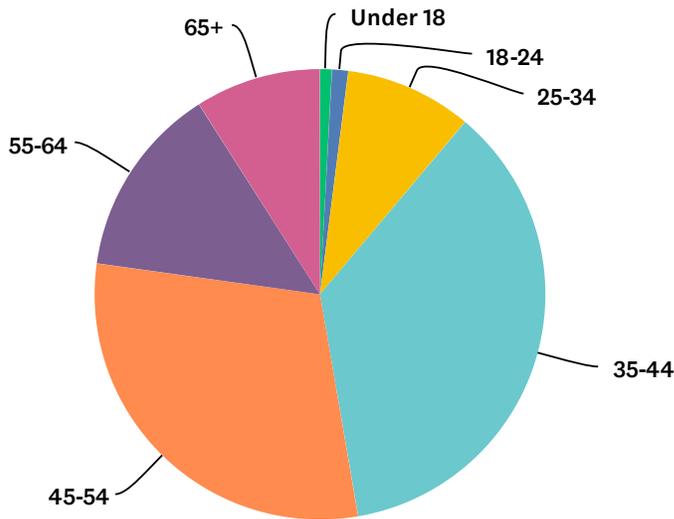
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
WW I Julia's Garden	56.18%	527
Mason Field	41.26%	387
Community Field	12.90%	121
Ruth Rhind	8.85%	83
Falls School	11.62%	109
None of the above	20.26%	190
Total Respondents: 938		

Q13 What would you most like to see added to the town's existing playgrounds?

Answered: 477 Skipped: 470

Q14 Please indicate your age group.

Answered: 943 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 18	0.85%	8
18-24	1.17%	11
25-34	9.12%	86
35-44	36.16%	341
45-54	29.90%	282
55-64	13.79%	130
65+	9.01%	85
TOTAL	943	

Appendix F

TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH STORMWATER MANAGEMENT BYLAW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS	2
Section 1. Purpose	2
Section 2. Definitions	2
Section 3. Authority	6
Section 4. Responsibility for administration	7
Section 5. Waivers.....	7
Section 6. Compliance with EPAs General Permit for MS4s in Massachusetts.....	7
Section 7. Regulations	7
Section 8. Severability.....	8
ARTICLE II: DISCHARGES TO THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)	9
Section 1. Applicability	9
Section 2. Prohibited Activities; Exemptions.....	9
Section 3. Additional Prohibited Pollutants	10
Section 4. Emergency Suspension of Storm Drainage System Access.....	10
Section 5. Notification of Spills	10
Section 6. Enforcement	11
Section 7. Transitional Provisions.....	12
ARTICLE III: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND DISTURBANCE	13
Section 1. Applicability	13
Section 2. Approval and/or Permit	14
Section 3. Entry	14
Section 4. Inspection and Site Supervision	14
Section 5. Surety.....	14
Section 6. Final Reports	14
Section 7. Enforcement	14

ARTICLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Purpose

- A. The purpose of this bylaw is to protect the health, safety, general welfare, and environment by regulating illicit connections and discharges to the storm drain system, or to a watercourse or into waters of the Commonwealth, directly or indirectly, as well as to control the adverse effects of construction site stormwater runoff and post-construction runoff. Stormwater runoff is potentially a major cause of:
- 1) Impairment of water quality and flow in lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands, groundwater and drinking water supplies;
 - 2) Contamination of drinking water supplies;
 - 3) Contamination of downstream coastal areas;
 - 4) Alteration or destruction of aquatic and wildlife habitat;
 - 5) Overloading or clogging of municipal stormwater management systems; and
 - 6) Flooding.
- B. The objectives of this bylaw are to:
- 1) Protect water resources;
 - 2) Comply with state and federal statutes and regulations relating to stormwater discharges including total maximum daily load requirements;
 - 3) Prevent pollutants from entering the Town's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and reduce or eliminate pollutants entering the Town's MS4 from existing uses;
 - 4) Prohibit illicit connections and unauthorized discharges to the MS4 and require their removal;
 - 5) Establish minimum construction and post construction stormwater management standards and design criteria for the regulation and control of stormwater runoff quantity and quality;
 - 6) Establish provisions for the long-term responsibility for, and maintenance of, structural stormwater control facilities and nonstructural stormwater management practices to ensure that they continue to function as designed, are maintained, and pose no threat to public safety; and
 - 7) Ensure compliance with the provisions of this bylaw through inspection, monitoring, and enforcement.

SECTION 2. Definitions

ADMINISTRATIVE LAND DISTURBANCE REVIEW: Review by Town staff as authorized by the Stormwater Authority.

AGRICULTURE: The normal maintenance or improvement of land in agricultural or aquacultural use, as defined by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and its implementing regulations.

ALTERATION OF DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS: Any activity on an area of land that changes the water quality, force, direction, timing or location of runoff flowing from the area. Such changes include: change from distributed runoff to confined, discrete discharge, change in the volume of runoff from the area; change in the peak rate of runoff from the area; and change in the recharge to groundwater on the area.

APPLICANT: Any person, individual, partnership, association, firm, company, corporation, trust, authority, agency, department, or political subdivision, of the Commonwealth or the Federal government to the extent permitted by law requesting a Land Disturbance Permit for proposed land-disturbance activity.

AUTHORIZED AGENT: The authorized agent under the Stormwater Authority shall be the Department Head or designated Town Employee.

CLEAN WATER ACT: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) as hereafter amended.

CLEARING: Any activity that removes the vegetative surface cover.

DEVELOPMENT: The modification of land to accommodate a new use or expansion of use, usually involving construction.

DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS: The addition from any source of any pollutant or combination of pollutants into the municipal storm drain system or into the waters of the United States or Commonwealth from any source.

EROSION: The wearing away of the land surface by natural or artificial forces such as wind, water, ice, gravity, or vehicle traffic and the subsequent detachment and transportation of soil particles.

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN: A document containing a narrative, drawings and details developed by a qualified professional engineer (P.E.) or a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sedimentation Control (CPESC), which includes best management practices, or equivalent measures designed to control surface runoff and erosion and sedimentation during pre-construction and construction related land disturbance activities.

GRADING: Changing the level or shape of the ground surface.

GROUNDWATER: Water beneath the surface of the ground.

ILLICIT CONNECTION: A surface or subsurface drain or conveyance which allows an illicit discharge into the municipal storm drain system, including without limitation sewage, process wastewater, or wash water, and any connections from indoor drains, sinks, or toilets, regardless of whether said connection was previously allowed, permitted, or approved before the effective date of the Stormwater Management Bylaw.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE: Direct or indirect discharge to the municipal storm drain system or into a watercourse or waters of the Commonwealth that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except as exempted in Article II, §D(2). The term does not include a discharge in compliance with an NPDES stormwater discharge permit or resulting from fire-fighting activities exempted pursuant to Article II §D(1) of this bylaw.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE: Any material or structure on or above the ground that prevents water from infiltrating the underlying soil. "Impervious surface" includes without limitation

roads, paved parking lots, sidewalks, and rooftops.

IMPOUNDMENT: A stormwater pond created by either constructing an embankment or excavating a pit which retains a temporary or permanent pool of water.

INFILTRATION: The act of conveying surface water into the ground to permit groundwater recharge and the reduction of stormwater runoff from a project site.

LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY: Any activity that causes a change in the position or location of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or similar earth material; results in an increased amount of runoff or pollutants; measurably changes the ability of a ground surface to absorb waters; involves clearing and grading, or results in an alteration of drainage characteristics.

LAND USE OF HIGHER POTENTIAL POLLUTANT LOAD (LUHPPL): Land uses or activities with higher potential pollutant loadings, as defined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards such as auto salvage yards, auto fueling facilities, fleet storage yards, commercial parking lots with high intensity use, road salt storage areas, commercial nurseries and landscaping, outdoor storage and loading areas of hazardous substances or marinas.

MASSACHUSETTS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STANDARDS: The Stormwater Standards as further defined by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook, both issued by the Department of Environmental Protection, and as amended, that coordinate the requirements prescribed by state regulations promulgated under the authority of the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act G.L.Ch.131, §40 and Massachusetts Clean Waters Act G.L.Ch.21, §23-56. The Standards address stormwater impacts through implementation of performance standards to reduce or prevent pollutants from reaching water bodies and control the quantity and quality of runoff from a site.

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) or MUNICIPAL STORM DRAIN SYSTEM: The system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, including any road with a drainage system, street, gutter, curb, inlet, piped storm drain, pumping facility, retention or detention basin, natural or man-made or altered drainage channel, reservoir, and other drainage structure that together comprise the storm drainage system owned or operated by the Town of North Attleborough.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT: A permit issued by United States Environmental Protection Agency or jointly with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGE: Discharge to the municipal storm drain system not composed entirely of stormwater.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN: A plan setting up the functional, financial and organizational mechanisms for the ongoing operation and maintenance of a stormwater management system to ensure that it continues to function as designed.

OUTFALL: The point at which stormwater flows out from a point source into waters of the Commonwealth.

OWNER: A person with a legal or equitable interest in property.

PERSON: An individual, partnership, association, firm, company, trust, corporation, agency,

authority, department or political subdivision of the Commonwealth or the federal government, to the extent permitted by law, and any officer, employee, or agent of such person.

POINT SOURCE: Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, or container from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION: All activity in preparation for construction.

POLLUTANT: Any element or property of sewage, agricultural, industrial or commercial waste, runoff, leachate, heated effluent, or other matter, whether originating at a point or nonpoint source, that is or may be introduced into any storm sewer, water works or waters of the Commonwealth. Pollutants shall include but are not limited to:

- a) Paints, varnishes, and solvents;
- b) Oil and other automotive fluids;
- c) Nonhazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes;
- d) Refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, ordnance, accumulations and floatables;
- e) Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
- f) Hazardous materials and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens;
- g) Dissolved and particulate metals;
- h) Animal wastes;
- i) Rock, sand, salt, soils;
- j) Construction wastes and residues; and
- k) Noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

RECHARGE: The process by which groundwater is replenished by precipitation through the percolation of runoff and surface water through the soil.

REDEVELOPMENT: Development, rehabilitation, expansion, demolition or phased projects that disturb the ground surface on previously developed sites. The creation of new areas of impervious surface or new areas of land disturbance on a site constitutes development, not redevelopment, even where such activities are part of a common plan which also includes redevelopment. Redevelopment includes maintenance and improvement of existing roadways including widening less than a single lane, adding shoulders, correcting substandard intersections, improving existing drainage systems and repaving; and remedial projects specifically designed to provide improved stormwater management such as projects to separate storm drains and sanitary sewers and stormwater retrofit projects.

RUNOFF: Rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation water flowing over the ground surface.

SEDIMENT: Mineral or organic soil material that is transported by wind or water, from its origin to another location; the product of erosion processes.

SEDIMENTATION: The process or act of deposition of sediment.

SITE: Any lot or parcel of land or area of property where land-disturbing activities are, were, or

will be performed.

SLOPE: The incline of a ground surface expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.

SOIL: Any earth, sand, rock, gravel, or similar material.

STABILIZATION: The use, singly or in combination, of mechanical, structural, or vegetative methods, to prevent or retard erosion.

STORMWATER: Runoff from precipitation or snow melt and surface water runoff and drainage.

STORMWATER AUTHORITY: Town of North Attleborough Board of Public Works (Article II-Discharges to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) and the Town of North Attleborough Conservation Commission (Article III-Stormwater Management and Land Disturbance) or their authorized agent(s).

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP): A plan required as part of the application for a Land Disturbance Permit.

TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR WASTE: Any material which, because of its quantity, concentration, chemical, corrosive, flammable, reactive, toxic, infectious or radioactive characteristics, either separately or in combination with any substance or substances, constitutes a present or potential threat to human health, safety, welfare, or to the environment. Toxic or hazardous materials include any synthetic organic chemical, petroleum product, heavy metal, radioactive or infectious waste, acid and alkali, and any substance defined as "toxic" or "hazardous" under M.G.L. Ch.21C and Ch.21E, and the regulations at 310 CMR 30.000 and 310 CMR 40.0000.

WASTEWATER: Any sanitary waste, sludge, or septic tank or cesspool overflow, and water that during manufacturing, cleaning or processing comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

WATERCOURSE: A natural or man-made channel through which water flows or a stream of water, including a river, brook or underground stream.

WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH: All waters within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, including, without limitation, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, vernal pools, springs, impoundments, estuaries, wetlands, coastal waters, and groundwater.

WETLANDS: As specifically defined in the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act but generally include tidal and non-tidal areas characterized by saturated or nearly saturated soils most of the year that are located between terrestrial (land-based) and aquatic (water) environments, including freshwater marshes around ponds and channels (rivers and streams), brackish and salt marshes; common names include marshes, swamps & bogs.

SECTION 3. Authority

This bylaw is adopted under authority granted by the Home Rule Amendment of the Massachusetts Constitution, the home rule statutes, and the regulations of the Federal Clean Water Act found at 40 CFR 122.34.

SECTION 4. Responsibility for Administration

The North Attleborough Board of Public Works, as Stormwater Authority for Discharges to the MS4, shall administer, implement and enforce Article II of this bylaw. The Town of North Attleborough Conservation Commission, as the Stormwater Authority for Stormwater Management and Land Disturbance, shall administer, implement and enforce Article III of this bylaw. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Stormwater Authorities may be delegated in writing by the Stormwater Authorities to their authorized agent(s).

SECTION 5. Waivers

- A. Following a public hearing before the designated Stormwater Authority in accordance with the Stormwater Regulations on a waiver request, the Stormwater Authority may waive strict compliance with any requirement of this bylaw or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, where:
- 1) such action is allowed by federal, state and local statutes and/or regulations; and
 - 2) is in the public interest; and
 - 3) is not inconsistent with the purpose and intent of this bylaw.
- B. Any applicant may submit a written request to be granted such a waiver. Such a request shall be accompanied by an explanation or documentation supporting the waiver request and demonstrating that strict application of the bylaw does not further the purposes or objective of this bylaw.
- C. If in the Stormwater Authority's opinion, additional time or information is required for review of a waiver request, the Stormwater Authority may continue the hearing to a certain date announced at the hearing. In the event the applicant objects to a continuance, or fails to provide requested information, the waiver request shall be denied.

SECTION 6. Compliance with EPAs General Permit for MS4s in Massachusetts

This Bylaw shall be implemented in accordance with the requirements of EPAs most recent General Permit for MS4s in Massachusetts relating to illicit connections and discharges, construction site runoff, and post-construction stormwater management. The Stormwater Authorities shall include these requirements in any regulations that it issues. The Stormwater Authorities may establish additional requirements by regulation to the further the purposes and objectives of this Bylaw so long as they are not less stringent than those in the MS4 General Permit for Massachusetts.

SECTION 7. Regulations

The Stormwater Authorities may adopt, and periodically amend, regulations, rules and/or written guidance relating to the terms, conditions, definitions, enforcement, fees, procedures and administration of this Stormwater Bylaw by majority vote after conducting a public hearing to receive comments. Such hearing shall be advertised in a newspaper of general local circulation, once in each of two successive weeks, the first publication being at least fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing date. Failure of the Stormwater Authorities to issue such rules, or regulations, or a legal declaration of their invalidity by a court, shall not act to suspend or invalidate the effect of this bylaw.

Such regulations, rules or guidance may include without limitation, application requirements for

the different levels of administrative review approvals as specified in Article III Section 1. Administrative review applications that meet all the standard requirements may be issued by one or more authorized agents designated in writing by the Stormwater Authority, without the requirement for a public hearing as detailed in Article III of this bylaw. Administrative review approval shall comply with all other provisions of this bylaw.

SECTION 8. Severability

The provisions of this bylaw are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, paragraph, sentence, or clause of this bylaw or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of this bylaw.

ARTICLE II: DISCHARGES TO THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) AND TO WATERCOURSES OR WATERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

SECTION 1. Applicability

Article II of this bylaw shall apply to all discharges of water entering the municipally owned storm drainage system or going, directly or indirectly, into a watercourse, or into the waters of the Commonwealth, that is generated on any developed or undeveloped lands except as explicitly exempted in this bylaw or where the Stormwater Authority (Board of Public Works) has issued a waiver in accordance with Article I Section 5.

SECTION 2. Prohibited Activities; Exemptions

- A. Illicit discharges. No person shall dump, discharge, spill, cause or allow to be discharged any pollutant or non-stormwater discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), onto an impervious surface directly connected to the MS4, or, directly or indirectly, into a watercourse or into the waters of the Commonwealth.
- B. Illicit connections. No person shall construct, use, allow, maintain or continue any illicit connection to the municipal storm drain system, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under applicable law, regulation or custom at the time of connection.
- C. Obstructions of the municipal storm drain system. No person shall obstruct or interfere with the normal flow of stormwater into or out of the municipal storm drain system without prior written consent from the Board of Public Works.
- D. Exemptions.
 - 1) Discharge or flow resulting from fire-fighting activities.
 - 2) The following non-stormwater discharges or flows are exempt from the prohibition of non-stormwaters provided that the source is not a significant contributor of a pollutant to the municipal storm drain system or, directly or indirectly, into a watercourse or into the waters of the Commonwealth:
 - (a) Waterline flushing;
 - (b) Flow from potable water sources, with the exception of landscape irrigation and lawn watering;
 - (c) Springs;
 - (d) Natural flow from riparian habitats and wetlands;
 - (e) Diverted stream flow;
 - (f) Rising groundwater;
 - (g) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20), or uncontaminated pumped groundwater (e.g. sump pump) discharging in accordance with the requirements of the permit and applicable laws and regulations to be issued by the Board of Public Works. Sump pumps that are installed and discharge clean, uncontaminated ground water into the MS4 at the time of adoption of this bylaw shall be considered permitted. Any new sump

pump installed after the effective date of this bylaw shall require a permit from the Board of Public Works prior to discharge to the MS4 and thereafter shall discharge in accordance with the requirements of the permit and applicable laws and regulations to be adopted by the Stormwater Authority.

- (h) Water from exterior foundation drains, footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, or air-conditioning condensation;
- (i) Discharge from dechlorinated swimming pool water (less than one ppm chlorine) provided the water is allowed to stand for one week prior to draining and the pool is drained in such a way as not to cause a nuisance;
- (j) Discharge from street sweeping;
- (k) Dye testing, provided verbal notification is given to the Stormwater Authority prior to the time of the test;
- (l) Non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order administered under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharge is in full compliance with the requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and applicable laws and regulations; and
- (m) Discharge for which advanced written approval has been received from the Board of Public Works as necessary to protect public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

SECTION 3. Additional Prohibited Pollutants

Pet Waste: Dog feces is a major component of stormwater pollution; it shall be the duty of each person who owns, possesses, or controls a dog to remove and properly dispose of any feces left by the dog on any public or private property neither owned nor occupied by said person. It is prohibited to dispose of dog feces in any public or private storm drain, catch basin, wetland, or water body or on any paved or impervious surface. For specific requirements see General Bylaw Article X Section 6 Animal Control Regulations. For penalties for violations, see Article XXI.

SECTION 4. Emergency Suspension of Storm Drainage System Access

The Board of Public Works may suspend municipal storm drain system access to any person or property without prior written notice when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge of pollutants that present imminent risk of harm to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment. In the event any person fails to comply with an emergency suspension order, the Board of Public Works may take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize harm to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

SECTION 5. Notification of Spills

Notwithstanding other requirements of local, state or federal law, as soon as a person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation, has information of or suspects a release of materials at that facility or operation resulting in or which may result in discharge of pollutants to the municipal drainage system or waters of the Commonwealth, the person shall take all necessary steps to ensure containment and cleanup of

the release. In the event of a release of oil or hazardous materials, the person shall immediately notify the Municipal Fire and Police Departments. In the event of a release of nonhazardous material, the reporting person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency no later than the next business day. The reporting person shall provide to the Stormwater Authority written confirmation of all telephone, facsimile or in-person notifications within three business days thereafter. If the discharge of prohibited materials is from a commercial or industrial facility, the facility owner or operator of the facility shall retain on site a written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

SECTION 6. Enforcement

The Board of Public Works or its authorized agent shall enforce Article II of this bylaw, and any associated regulations, orders, violation notices, and enforcement orders and may pursue all civil and criminal remedies for such violations. The Town may enforce this bylaw or enjoin violations thereof through any lawful process, and the election of one remedy by the Town shall not preclude enforcement through any other lawful means.

A. Orders of the Stormwater Authority.

- 1) The Board of Public Works or its authorized agent may issue a written order to enforce the provisions of this bylaw or any regulations thereunder, which may include:
 - (a) Elimination of illicit connections or discharges to the MS4;
 - (b) Performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
 - (c) That unlawful discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
 - (d) That measures shall be taken to minimize the discharge of pollutants until such time as the illicit connection shall be eliminated; and
 - (e) Remediation of contamination in connection therewith.
- 2) Said orders shall specify a deadline by which the required action shall be completed and the Board of Public Works or its authorized agent may further advise that, should the violator or property owner fail to perform the required action or remediation within the specified deadline, the Town may, at its option, undertake such work, at the owner and/or violator's sole costs and expense, that it deems necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare. The property owner may file an appeal to the Board of Public Works of any order to enforce within 30 days of receipt of the notification unless superseded by a Department of Environmental Protection Enforcement Order.
- 3) Within 30 days after completing all measures necessary to abate the violation or to perform remediation, the violator or the property owner will be notified of the costs incurred by the Town, including administrative costs. The violator or property owner may file a written appeal objecting to the amount or basis of costs with the Board of Public Works within 30 days of receipt of the notification of the costs incurred. If the amount due is not received by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal or within 30 days following a decision of an appeal by the Board of Public Works affirming or reducing the costs, or from a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the costs shall become a special assessment against the property owner

and shall constitute a lien on the owner's property for the amount of said costs. Interest shall begin to accrue on any unpaid costs at the statutory rate provided in M.G.L. Ch.59, §57 after the 31st day at which the costs first become due.

- B. Civil relief. If a person violates the provisions of this bylaw, or any associated regulations, permit, notice, or order issued thereunder, the Board of Public Works may seek injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.
- C. Criminal Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this bylaw, regulation, order or permit issued thereunder may be penalized by indictment or on complaint brought in a court of competent jurisdiction. Except as may be otherwise provided by law and as the court may see fit to impose, the maximum penalty for each violation or offense shall be \$300. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense. If more than one, each condition violated shall constitute a separate offense.
- D. Non-Criminal Disposition. Any person who violates any provision of this bylaw, regulation, order or permit issued thereunder may be penalized by non-criminal disposition as set forth in M.G.L. Ch.40, §21D and in the revised Bylaws of the Town of North Attleborough Article XXI. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense. If more than one, each condition violated shall constitute a separate offense.
- E. Entry to perform duties under this bylaw. To the extent permitted by law, or if authorized by the owner or other party in control of the property, the Board of Public Works or, its authorized agent may enter upon privately owned property for the purpose of performing their enforcement duties under this bylaw and regulations and may make or cause to be made such examinations, surveys or sampling as the Board of Public Works deems reasonably necessary.
- F. Appeals. The decisions and orders of the Board of Public Works in enforcement of Article II of this bylaw shall be final, subject to the appeal process as set out in Section 6.A.2 and 3. Further relief shall be to a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to M.G.L. Ch.249, §4, M.G.L. Ch.30A, §14

SECTION 7. Transitional Provisions

Residential property owners with illicit discharges, illicit connections and/or obstructions to the MS4 shall have a period of 90 days from the effective date of this bylaw to remove such illicit discharges, connections and/or obstructions, unless immediate removal is required for the protection of public health, safety, welfare or the environment. The Board of Public Works may extend the time for compliance by regulation or by waiver in accordance with Section 6 of this bylaw.

ARTICLE III: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND LAND DISTURBANCE

SECTION 1. Applicability

Article III of this bylaw shall apply to all construction and land disturbance activities that result in disturbance of 20,000 square feet of land or more. No person shall perform any activity that results in disturbance of 20,000 square feet of land or more without written approval or a permit from the Stormwater Authority (Conservation Commission) or as otherwise provided in this bylaw. Any person that fails to follow the requirements of the Land Disturbance Permit and related Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and Operation and Maintenance Plan shall be in violation of the Town of North Attleborough Bylaws.

- A. There are two levels of reviews based on the amount of proposed land to be disturbed as part of a single project and they are as follows:
- 1) Administrative Land Disturbance Review is required for projects disturbing between 20,000 square feet and less than 40,000 square feet of land. Administrative review shall be conducted by the authorized agent(s) of the Conservation Commission.
 - 2) A Land Disturbance Permit is required for disturbance of 40,000 square feet of land or greater or for a proposed use that is listed as a land use of higher potential pollutant loads as defined in the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards.
- B. Exemptions:
- 1) Maintenance of existing landscaping, gardens or lawn areas associated with a single family dwelling conducted in such a way as not to cause a nuisance;
 - 2) Construction of fencing that will not substantially alter existing terrain or drainage patterns;
 - 3) Construction of utilities other than drainage (gas, water, sewer, electric, telephone, etc.) which will not alter terrain or drainage patterns or result in discharge of sediment to the MS4;
 - 4) Normal maintenance and improvement of land in agricultural or aquacultural use;
 - 5) Disturbance or redevelopment of land that is subject to jurisdiction under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act that demonstrates compliance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards and the Stormwater Regulations promulgated by the Stormwater Authority as reflected in a valid Order of Conditions issued by the Conservation Commission;
 - 6) Disturbance or redevelopment of land subject to Site Plan, Definitive Subdivision, or Special Permit approval from the Planning Board (and not the Conservation Commission) that demonstrates compliance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Management Standards and the Stormwater Bylaw and Regulations promulgated to implement this bylaw; and
 - 7) Emergency repairs to existing roads or their drainage systems, or to any stormwater management facility that poses a threat to public health or safety, or as deemed necessary by the Conservation Commission.

SECTION 2. Approval and/or Permit

An applicant seeking an approval and/or permit shall file an appropriate application with the Conservation Commission in a form and containing information as specified in this bylaw and in regulations promulgated by the Conservation Commission. Approval or permit must be obtained prior to the commencement of land disturbing or redevelopment activities based on the thresholds described in Section 1.A.

SECTION 3. Entry

Filing an application for review or permit grants the Conservation Commission and its authorized agent's permission to enter the site to verify the information contained in the application and to conduct its administrative duties under this bylaw.

SECTION 4. Inspection and Site Supervision

The Conservation Commission or its designated agent shall make inspections of the work subject to this bylaw to determine compliance with the bylaw and regulations and orders of the Stormwater Authority.

SECTION 5. Surety

The Conservation Commission may require the applicant to post before the start of land disturbance or construction activity, a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, cash, or other acceptable security. The form of the bond shall be approved by the Conservation Commission and be in an amount deemed sufficient by the Conservation Commission to ensure that the work will be completed in accordance with the permit. If the project is phased, the Conservation Commission may release part of the bond as each phase is completed in compliance with the permit.

SECTION 6. Final Reports

- A. Administrative Land Disturbance Review: Upon completion of work, the applicant shall submit a written notice to the Conservation Commission with photographic evidence that the work has been completed in accordance with the approved plan.
- B. Land Disturbance Permit: Upon completion of work, the applicant shall submit a Final Report to the Conservation Commission, including a topographical as-built plan stamped by a MA Professional Land Surveyor (PLS) and a MA Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.) as applicable, certifying that the site has been developed in substantial compliance with the approved plan including all permanent erosion control devices, stormwater management facilities and, any approved changes and modifications. Any discrepancies from the approved plan should be noted in the cover letter. The final report shall also include documentation to verify the stormwater management system has been properly operated and maintained in accordance with the approved O&M Plan.

SECTION 7. Enforcement

The Conservation Commission or its authorized agent shall enforce Article III of this bylaw and any associated regulations, orders, violation notices, and enforcement orders and may pursue all civil and criminal remedies for such violations. The Town may enforce this bylaw or enjoin violations thereof through any lawful process, and the election of one remedy by the Town shall not preclude enforcement through any other lawful means.

A. Orders of the Stormwater Authority

- 1) The Conservation Commission or its authorized agent may issue a written order to enforce the provisions of this bylaw or any regulations thereunder, which may include:
 - (a) A requirement to cease and desist from the land-disturbing activity until there is compliance with the bylaw and provisions of the Land Disturbance Permit;
 - (b) Maintenance, installation or performance of additional erosion and sediment control measures;
 - (c) Monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
 - (d) Remediation of erosion and sedimentation resulting directly or indirectly from the land-disturbing activity;
 - (e) A requirement to eliminate discharges, directly or indirectly, into a watercourse or into waters of the Commonwealth.
- 2) Said orders shall specify a deadline by which the required action shall be completed and the Conservation Commission or its designee may further advise that, should the violator or property owner fail to perform the required action or remediation within the specified deadline, the Town may, at its option, undertake such work, at the owner and/or violator's sole cost and expense, that it deems necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare. The property owner may appeal to the Conservation Commission any order to enforce within 30 days of receipt of the notification unless superseded by a Department of Environmental Protection Enforcement Order.
- 3) Within 30 days after completing all measures necessary to abate the violation or to perform remediation, the violator and the property owner will be notified of the costs incurred by the Town, including administrative costs. The violator or property owner may file a written appeal objecting to the amount or basis of costs with the Conservation Commission within 30 days of receipt of the notification of the costs incurred. If the amount due is not received by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal or within 30 days following a decision of an appeal by the Conservation Commission affirming or reducing the costs, or from a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the costs shall become a special assessment against the property owner and shall constitute a lien on the owner's property for the amount of said costs. Interest shall begin to accrue on any unpaid costs at the statutory rate provided in M.G.L. Ch.59 §57 after the 31st day at which the costs first become due.

B. Civil relief. If a person violates the provisions of this bylaw, or any associated regulations, permit, notice, or order issued thereunder, the Conservation Commission may seek injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

C. Criminal Penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this bylaw, regulation, permit, approval or order issued there under, may be penalized by indictment or on complaint brought in a court of competent jurisdiction. Except as may be otherwise provided by law and as the court may see fit to impose, the maximum penalty for each

violation or offense shall be three hundred dollars (\$300). Each day such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense. If more than one, each condition violated shall constitute a separate offense.

- D. Non-Criminal Disposition. Any person who violates any provision of this bylaw, regulation, order or permit issued thereunder may be penalized by non-criminal disposition as an alternative to criminal prosecution or civil action, the Town of North Attleborough may elect to utilize the non-criminal disposition procedure set forth in M.G.L. Ch.40, §21D and in the revised Bylaws of the Town of North Attleborough Article XXI. Each day or part thereof that such violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate offense. If more than one, each condition violated shall constitute a separate offense.
- E. Entry to perform duties under this bylaw. To the extent permitted by law, or if authorized by the owner or other party in control of the property, the Conservation Commission, or its authorized agent may enter upon privately owned property for the purpose of performing their enforcement duties under this bylaw and regulations and may make or cause to be made such examinations, surveys or sampling as the Conservation Commission deems reasonably necessary.
- F. Appeals. The decisions and orders of the Conservation Commission in enforcement of Article III of this bylaw shall be final, subject to the appeal process as set out in Section 7.A.2 and .3. Further relief shall be to a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to M.G.L. Ch.249, §4, M.G.L. Ch.30A, §14.

Appendix G

Park and Recreation Programs

Summer Recreation Program- Eight-week camp program at three locations featuring daily events organized by experienced counselors complete with field trips throughout New England. Over 250 kids, grades 1-8 participated in 2019.

Summer Sports Weeks- One-week programs including boys and girls basketball, field hockey, cheerleading, volleyball, multisport, and tennis. Instructed by NAHS varsity coaches. Quality programs with top-notch instruction at a fraction of the typical cost.

Summer Zoo Crew- A one-week program run several times during the summer which is an animal and environmental education program for boys and girls grades 4-8 held at our World War & Memorial Park & Zoo. The program adopts a hands-on style and includes field trips of topical interest.

Junior Zoo Rangers- North Attleborough Park & Recreation offers Junior Zoo Rangers for children entering grades 1st thru 3rd. Junior Zoo Rangers is a 6-week program that meets once a week (Wednesdays) and will take place at the WWI Memorial Park and Zoo building. Junior Zoo Rangers is a hands-on experience at the zoo including animal interactions, crafts and more! Children will be learning the responsibilities for caring for the animals as well as fun outdoor activities.

Mini Zookeepers- North Attleborough Park & Recreation is offering Mini-Zookeepers for children ages 3 to 5 years old with a parent or guardian. Mini-Zookeepers is a six-week program that will take place at our WWI Memorial Park & Zoo building. Mini-Zookeepers is a hands-on experience at the zoo including animal interactions, crafts and more! Children will be learning colors, sounds, and textures while sharing and playing games!

Mad Scientist- Summer science and math week with an emphasis on S.T.E.M. with experiments and crafts as well as an emphasis on fun! Two separate weeks based on grade, open to grades 3-8.

Youth Soccer- Developmental and recreation soccer for boys and girls grades PreK-6 held in the fall. Practices during the week with games on Saturday. Divisional breakdowns by age with an emphasis on instruction, sportsmanship, and fun! Program has grown to nearly XXXX children.

Adult Yoga Class- Held at North Attleborough Middle School (Room 323-325) on Mondays and Wednesdays nights from 5:30 to 7 PM. Kathy Clark instructs students in Yoga Basics and to learn everything this amazing ancient practice has to offer. Class is suitable for all level and new students.

Stroller Strides- A total fitness program for moms and their babies and combines power walking, body toning, strength and flexibility exercises using both the environment and the stroller. All classes are taught by a certified fitness professional with a specialty in pre and postnatal fitness. In addition to providing a great full body workout for moms, we engage the children throughout our classes through songs and activities, creating a fun and enriching experience for all.

Zumba Classes- Will be offered on Wednesdays from 6:00 PM to 6:50 PM and Fridays from 5:30 PM to 6:20 PM. Classes are drop in and are \$5.00 per class. Zumba classes blend Latin beats with current radio hits with emphasis on fitness and toning. Feel free to dance at your own rate, and to your own beat. You will never be criticized for having your own Zumba style! Just be ready to have fun and get in shape!

Robotics- From intro to Robotics to Robotic Systems, participants will learn the basics of robot building to programming their own working robot. Participants all keep the robot they build. Participants will also work in groups and compete against other class robots in soccer, wrestling and more.

Coding- Students will be instructed in electronics hardware and software using an Arduino based board and associated electronics to learn how to write code that will read and control external electronics similar to what is used in controlling robots, appliances and any device needing intelligent control. Software will be developed on supplied laptops. Students will keep Arduino controller and electronics used in the program.
Recommended for ages 10 and up.

Rocketry- Students will be instructed in Rocketry basics through a hands-on program with rockets. Different types of rockets will be discussed and demonstrated. Each participant will build and launch different types of rockets such as air and water powered as well as black powdered rockets. The students will keep the rockets they construct which includes a launch pad and controller. Engines will be provided for class launch but no engines will be allowed to be taken home.

Fall Field Hockey- Our Field Hockey Program is led by N.A.H.S. Coach Karen Folan. Our travel league will practice from 5:00 - 6:00 PM and games will be on Saturdays both home and away. Girls entering grades 2nd through 8th are eligible. Beginners to competitive players welcome!

NAMS Intramurals, Field Hockey, Flag Football, Tennis, Basketball, Floor Hockey, Track, Cross Country, Volleyball- Our afterschool (and early evening) programs held at the NAMS and HS grounds. Middle Schools are able to continue with sports in a fun and supervised environment.

NAMS Theatre- Held at the NAHS Theatre with two sessions per school year. Participants work on stage makeup, lighting, staging, and performing. Improv games and a session performance fill the ten-week session.

LAX Skills and Drills- A six-week program that meets once a week on Saturdays (boys) and Sundays (girls). Players work on skills and drills to continue player development in the off season.

March Madness- Join us for four more weeks of Basketball in March (and one in February). We will have skills and drills and mini games each Saturday. There are no practices during the week.

Football Skills and Drills – A six-week program that meets once a week to continue player development in the off season. Grades 4-8 are eligible to participate.

Youth Basketball- Developmental and instructional basketball for boys and girls grades K-8. Children grades 3-8 practice during the week and games on Saturdays. Players in grades K-2 have instructional drills and skills and working up to games. Grades K-2 only meet on Saturdays. Runs December through February. The oldest divisions in both the boys and girls divisions compete for a championship cup at the end of the season.

Girls Softball- An eight-week program each spring for girls, grades K-8 with an emphasis on development and instruction. Practices are held once a week and games on Saturday in town at Kelly Field. Our oldest grade division competes annually in our Community Cup Tournament at Community Field at the end of each season.

Lighting the Town Christmas Tree- Held on the last Sunday in November and features a visit by Santa by sleigh and caroling by local choirs and bands. Held at Town Hall with refreshments and good holiday cheer.

Halloween in the Park -Held every year on the closest Saturday to Halloween along with D.A.N.A. and features a DJ, Halloween themed events (i.e., pumpkin painting, face painting) treats for everyone and a costume judging contest. A highlight of the fall.

APPENDIX H

ADA ACCESS SELF-EVALUATION

The following Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan were developed in accordance with the recommendations of Appendix G of the state's Open Space and Recreation Planner's Handbook (Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, Division of Conservation Services, rev. March 2008).

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. **Designation of an ADA Coordinator:**

The ADA Coordinator for the Town of North Attleboro is the Building Commissioner, William McGrady (effective 9/26/23), see attached designation letter.

2. **Grievance Procedures**

See attached procedure for the general public to follow if filing a complaint alleging discrimination by the Town of North Attleborough.

3. **Public Notification Requirements**

The Town of North Attleborough does not discriminate on the basis of disability. Examples of notices and job postings are attached demonstrating compliance with Section 504 and ADA.

4. **Participation of Individuals with Disabilities or Organizations Representing the Disabled Community**

The North Attleborough Commission on Disability (COD) and ADA Coordinator were involved and contributed to the Self Evaluation, specifically the new Grievance Procedure. The town has completed a Facility Inventory and is committed to implementing the Transition Plan, below, with the involvement of persons with disabilities or an organization such as the COD. Also, staff at SRPEDD who are involved with access and ADA issues, assisted with preparation of the transition plan, below.

PART II: PROGRAM ACCESSIBILITY

Facility Inventory (See www.nattleboro.com/Conservation-Commission for Facility Inventory Sheets)

Facility Inventory sheets were completed for actively used facilities under the jurisdiction of Park and Recreation and the Conservation Commission. The required upgrades to those facilities will be addressed through a 5-year Capital Improvement Plan utilizing capital and other municipal funds.

Transition Plan

Transition Plans have been developed for those facilities *requiring structural changes*. Implementation of the Transition Plan is the responsibility of the controlling commission or department. In some

instances, the town has management agreements in place with the state, therefore the planning, scheduling, and implementation of the transition plan will be conducted on a partnership basis. The below facility plans include the following information (1) physical obstacles, (2) description of necessary changes, (3) schedule for making those changes, and (4) the responsible party. These plans were developed in coordination with the North Attleboro ADA Coordinator.

APPLICABLE FACILITIES (CONSERVATION):

1. Facility Name:	WHITING’S POND BEACH AND BOAT RAMP
Description:	Swimming, boat launch (state boat ramp), fishing, parking.
Physical Obstacles:	Fishing area not accessible, no handrail
Required Changes:	Provide access mat and stable, firm surface for fishing area and handrail
Schedule:	Summer 2024-2025
Responsible Party:	Conservation Commission/Park and Recreation

2. Facility Name:	FALLS POND BEACH AND BOAT RAMP
Description:	Swimming, boat launch (state boat ramp), fishing, parking, family picnic area.
Physical Obstacles:	Ramp from parking lot to beach not fully accessible, no handrail. Fishing area has no handrail and is not stable surface
Required Changes:	Install handrail at ramp, fishing area Provide stable, firm surface for fishing area Add accessible picnic tables on firm, stable surface
Schedule:	Summer 2024-2025
Responsible Party:	Conservation Commission/Park and Recreation State Office of Fishing and Boating Access

3. Facility Name:	CHORNEY PROPERTY
Description:	86-acre open space area with trails, parking area and walking bridge spanning wetlands and stream.
Physical Obstacles:	Access route from trail head (parking area) to trail, trail width, surface, walking bridge- tread obstacles
Required Changes:	Comply with Guidelines as feasible, provide access route to trail, improve trail surface, address tread obstacle on walking bridge
Schedule:	2024-2027
Responsible Party:	Conservation Commission

No other Conservation properties currently require structural changes. Other properties under the control of the Commission listed in Section 5 and Appendix D do not have well established or maintained trail systems, parking, or buildings therefore it is not feasible to provide ADA accessibility at this time.

APPLICABLE FACILITIES (PARK & RECREATION)

1. Facility Name:	WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL PARK/ZOO
Description:	184-acre multi use property with ballfields, disc golf, petting zoo, playgrounds, hiking trails, picnic area, etc.
Physical Obstacles:	Access to warning signals
Required Changes:	Warning signal to be visual and audible
Schedule:	2024
Responsible Party:	Park Commission

2. Facility Name:	MASON FIELD HOUSE AND PLAYGROUND
Description:	Athletic fields, playground, Park Department Offices
Physical Obstacles:	Entrance vestibule, second floor access, stair nosings, bathrooms not accessible
Required Changes:	Improve entrance, replace stair nosings, bathroom improvements (sink, stall upgrades, grab bar, dispenser, floor surface, toilet)
Schedule:	2026-2028
Responsible Party:	Park Commission

3. Facility Name:	RUTH RHIND RECREATION AREA
Description:	Recreational area with ball fields, nature trails and picnic area
Physical Obstacles:	Trail surface, parking spaces
Required Changes:	Improve trail surface, provide accessible parking and signage
Schedule:	2025
Responsible Party:	Park Commission

4. Facility Name:	TOWN FOREST AND DOG PARK
Description:	85-acre wooded, upland property with new walking/hiking trails and new dog park
Physical Obstacles:	Picnic area, parking lot accessibility, protruding objects on trails
Required Changes:	New parking signage, picnic table clearance and stable, even ground surface under and around tables *walking trail improvements currently being made to provide full accessibility
Schedule:	2023-2027
Responsible Party:	Park Commission

5. Facility Name:	LESTAGE PROPERTY/CODDINGS SKATING POND
Description:	Old pasture converted to athletic fields, also has Coddling Skating Rink which is equipped with lights, 3 benches, and a walking trail.
Physical Obstacles:	Picnic area surface and table clearance
Required Changes:	Picnic table clearance and stable, even ground surface under and around tables
Schedule:	2025
Responsible Party:	Park Commission

Part III: Employment Practices

See attached statement from the ADA Coordinator attesting to the fact that the town's employment practices are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Michael D. Borg
Town Manager



TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough MA 02760
508-699-0100

September 28, 2023

Mr. William McGrady
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough, MA 02760

RE: Reappointment as the Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator

Dear Mr. McGrady,

Congratulations on your reappointment as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Coordinator for the Town of North Attleboro. At your earliest convenience please see the Town Clerk to be sworn in. Your term will expire on June 30, 2024.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Borg", is written over the typed name.

Michael D. Borg
Town Manager

CC: Town Clerk Pat McNielly

MICHAEL D. BORG
Town Manager



TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough, MA 02760

September 28, 2023

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Policy Letter 014- Equal Access to Public Facilities and Activities

1. **Scope.** The following grievance policy is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). It should be used by any individual who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in employment practices and policies or the provision of programs, meetings, services, and benefits by the Town of North Attleborough.

2. **Complaint Procedures.**

a. A grievance may be submitted in written form or verbally to the Town of North Attleboro ADA Coordinator. Assistance in writing the grievance will be available to all individuals. The grievance should contain as much information as possible about the alleged discrimination (name, address, phone number, location, and description of problem, etc.). Other arrangements for submission of a grievance such as a personal interview or tape recording will be made available for the visually impaired or those with motor impairments.

b. All complaints should be submitted promptly by the grievant but no later than **60 calendar days** of the alleged violation to:

William McGrady, ADA Coordinator
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough, MA 02760
508-699-0100 wmcgrady@nattleboro.com

3. **Complaint Investigation.**

a. Within **15 calendar days** of receipt of the complaint, the ADA Coordinator will meet with the grievant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. After investigating, the Coordinator will respond in writing (or a format sensitive to the needs of the grievant). The response will explain the position of the Town of North Attleborough and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

b. If the response by the ADA Coordinator does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the grievant and/or his or her designee may appeal the decision in writing within **15 calendar days**

after receipt of the response to the Town Manager. Assistance in writing the appeal will be available to all individuals.

c. Within 30 calendar days after the receipt of the appeal, the Town Manager will meet with the ADA Coordinator and grievant to discuss the matter. The Town Manager will issue a decision in writing (or a format sensitive to the needs of the grievant) with a final resolution of the issue.

d. All complaints received by the ADA Coordinator and responses from the Town Manager will be kept by the Town of North Attleborough for a period of three years. These documents may be requested by the appropriate federal agency should an investigation into alleged discrimination on the basis of disability status be initiated.

4. **Corrective Action.** If it is determined that equal access has not been provided to public facilities or activities or discrimination has occurred on the basis of disability, the Town will act promptly to take corrective action as appropriate under the circumstances.

5. Point of Contact for this policy letter is the undersigned at mborg@nattleboro.com or 508-699-0100.

MICHAEL D. BORG
Town Manager
North Attleborough, Massachusetts



Town of North Attleborough
Human Resources Department
North Attleborough Public Schools & Town Government

Catherine M. Calicchia
Director of Human Resources

Phone: (508) 643-2175
Fax: (508) 643-2144

JOB POSTING
TOWN GOVERNMENT

POSITION TITLE: **PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCHER**
POLICE DEPARTMENT
FULL-TIME (NIGHT SHIFT)
PAY: \$23.65 – \$30.95 per hour

Technical and administrative work dispatching and monitoring the communications center located at the Police Department for both Police and Fire Service. Monitors all town alarm systems and answers emergency 911 calls. Previous experience in dispatching and/or E-911 preferred.

The successful candidate(s) will undergo a 40 hour Basic Public Safety Telecommunication Course along with a two-day 911 training course. Applicants who have a CJIS certification, EMD and CPR certification are preferred

Salary/Benefits as per the MASSCOP PUBLIC SAFETY DISPATCHERS Local 436 Collective Bargaining Agreement

POSTING DATE: AUGUST 15, 2022

APPLICATION DEADLINE: AUGUST 26, 2022

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: **Submit cover letter and resume to:**
hrstaff@nattleboro.com

EXPERIENCE

Begin with your present / last job. You may complete this section or attach a resume to this form.

EMPLOYER _____ TELEPHONE _____

DATES EMPLOYED _____

ADDRESS _____ JOB TITLE _____

DUTIES PERFORMED _____

SUPERVISOR _____ REASON FOR LEAVING _____

EMPLOYER _____ TELEPHONE _____

DATES EMPLOYED _____

ADDRESS _____ JOB TITLE _____

DUTIES PERFORMED _____

SUPERVISOR _____ REASON FOR LEAVING _____

EMPLOYER _____ TELEPHONE _____

DATES EMPLOYED _____ JOB TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____

DUTIES PERFORMED _____

SUPERVISOR _____ REASON FOR LEAVING _____

EMPLOYER _____ DATES EMPLOYED _____

ADDRESS _____ JOB TITLE _____

DUTIES PERFORMED _____

SUPERVISOR _____ REASON FOR LEAVING _____

REFERENCES

Provide information for three work-related references:

NAME _____ **TITLE** _____

ADDRESS _____ **TEL #** _____

RELATIONSHIP _____

NAME _____ **TITLE** _____

ADDRESS _____ **TEL #** _____

RELATIONSHIP _____

NAME _____ **TITLE** _____

ADDRESS _____ **TEL #** _____

RELATIONSHIP _____

EDUCATION

	Name / Location	Course of Study	Years Completed/ Current Year	Did you Graduate?	Degree Pursuing/ed
Example	Framingham State University - Framingham, MA	Elementary Education	3 - Senior Year	<input type="radio"/> YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO	Bachelor's
High School				YES NO	
College				YES NO	
Other				YES NO	

SPECIAL SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Please describe any special training, experience, or job related skills that you have that will help us evaluate your application for employment. Include special skills, machines operated, licenses, professional affiliations, honors and awards, publications, etc.

CERTIFICATION AND RELEASE

- I certify that answers given herein are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false or misleading information given in my application or interview, including any omission, may result in disqualification for employment or discharge at any time during employment.

- I authorize investigation of all statements contained in this application for employment as may be necessary in arriving at an employment decision.

- I understand that any offer of employment may be contingent upon the successful result of a medical exam, employment references, education, professional certifications and/or licenses, driver's license (if required for the job), and/or background check.

- In the event of employment, I understand that I am required to abide by all rules and regulations of the Town of North Attleborough and/or North Attleborough Public Schools.

SIGNATURE

DATE

While the Town of North Attleborough/North Attleborough Public Schools does not require or request applicants or employees to take a lie detector test, state law requires the following notice:

“It is unlawful in Massachusetts to require or administer a lie detector test as a condition of employment. An employer who violates this law shall be subject to criminal penalties and civil liability”

Antonio J. Morabito III
Assistant Town Manager



TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH
43 South Washington Street
North Attleborough MA 02760
508-699-0100

February 9, 2023

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

RE: TOWN OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH- ADA COMPLIANCE

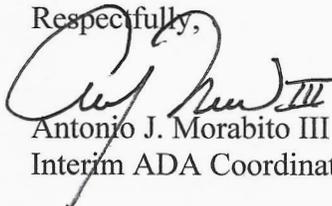
Dear Ms. Cryan,

As the town's ADA Coordinator, I am pleased to submit the following statement in accordance with the ADA Access Self Evaluation requirements of the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The Town of North Attleborough's employment practices are in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. These practices include the following major categories: Recruitment, Personnel Actions, Leave Administration, Training, Tests, Medical Exams/Questionnaires, Social and Recreational Programs, Fringe Benefits, Collective Bargaining Agreements and Wage and Salary Administration. All of these activities are conducted within the requirements of the ADA Guidelines.

If you need any further information, please let me know.

Respectfully,


Antonio J. Morabito III
Interim ADA Coordinator