



City of New Bedford Open Space & Recreation Plan for 2021 - 2028



June 2020

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01

Plan Summary



Open Space & Recreation in New Bedford

The City of New Bedford is blessed with beautiful open spaces and historically and culturally significant public infrastructure. The parks, waterfront and beaches and other passive and active recreational assets are an important aspect of our quality of life in the city. This Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) is a community effort to identify and prioritize action items for the next seven years, 2021-2028, that will enhance access, programming and infrastructure for all residents.

We have attempted to ensure alignment between this document and other City initiatives such as the Age-Friendly Initiative, 10-Minute Walk to Parks, and Safe Routes to Schools and Safe Routes to Parks. We have aligned the Goals and Objectives to the following City plans: Complete Street Plan, the NB Resilient Plan, the Municipal Improvement Plan and the City Master Plan.

We worked closely with City open space stewards including the Friends of Buttonwood Park, Friends of Hazelwood Park and Friends of

Brooklawn Park, Mass in Motion, Groundwork SouthCoast, the Trustees of Reservations, the Port Authority, Out on a Limb, nbbeautiful and others during this planning process.

A certified OSRP benefits New Bedford by providing a set of goals that guide the operation of Parks Recreation and Beaches, the Department of Public Infrastructure and other city departments, by laying out specific actions to pursue that will improve the city's open space and recreation network, and by expanding the city's access to certain state grants that require a certified OSRP as a pre-requisite for applications.

Setting a Path for the Next Seven Years

This Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) is a community effort to identify and prioritize action items for 2021-2028 that will enhance access, programming and infrastructure for all residents.

02 Introduction



Statement of Purpose

The Open Space & Recreation Plan is a valuable tool which allows us to assess existing assets and prioritize our open space and recreational facilities and program needs, protect our water supplies, preserve and enhance our wildlife habitats, tree cover, trails and greenways. The Open Space and Recreational planning process allows us to take an extensive inventory of what exists in New Bedford today, determine which goals and objectives we have met and identify areas to improve and expand on in the future. The OSRP is an efficient tool for short-range planning, such as specific park improvements or long-range planning, such as around storm water management and green infrastructure. The OSRP serves as a compass to ensure that all City departments are working in the same direction with the same focus for the future of our city. This OSRP analysis includes an inventory of the city's existing assets and a plan for enhancement, protection and sustainability for 2021 -2028.

The following accomplishments demonstrate the goals that have been brought to fruition from the 2014 plan or taken to a new level over the last seven years.

We continue to expand outdoor recreational and open space opportunities for all residents with the completion of the Harbor Walk and Cove Walk which with the Saulnier Trail gives us 5.5 miles of Blue Lane along the waterfront. The trails were added to www.trailforks.com, an interactive

website and free downloadable app to increase access to this amenity. We have improved access to the waterfront with the addition of a beach ramp to the water at West Beach, an amphibious wheelchair and the renovation of the West Beach Boathouse for recreational boating. We offered free swimming lessons on East Beach each summer, added a water park and made improvements to East Beach Pier. We added annual fishing clinics with Mass. Marine Fisheries and the Buzzards Bay Angler Club at Ft Taber Park and the popular Reggae on West Beach events. We replaced the turf field at the popular Riverside Park soccer field, rehabilitated the diamond at Dias Field with Community Preservation Act (CPA) funds, created new basketball courts at Buttonwood and Brooklawn Parks and restored six tennis courts with pickle ball courts at Buttonwood Park. Working with city leagues, we made improvements to other public athletic fields. The new Noah's Place Playground at Marine Park is the largest and most sensory rich inclusive playground in New England. This fully inclusive playground was built with the generous support and technical assistance of Team Noah Foundation, a local nonprofit.

We completed renovations to neighborhood parks throughout the city including Pine Hill Park, Harrington Park, West End Playground, and Baby Kenney's Tot Lot. Beauregard- Pina Playground renovation is currently under way. Harrington Park, West End Playground, Baby Kenney's Tot Lot and Beauregard- Pina

Playground renovations were funded with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. We added new neighborhood open spaces and parks with Custom House Square, Tom Lopes Park, the Capt. Jack Peterson Dog Park and River's End Park which is currently receiving enhancements with funding from the Parkland Acquisitions and Renovations for Communities (PARC) Grant Program. These new parks were created on former brownfields and/or vacant lots. We have completed planning with the New Bedford Historical Society for the new Abolition Row Park. Planning and phase 1 construction is being funded through a combination of grants including a CPA grant.

We have invested funds into the restoration and enhancement of our historical and cultural characteristics in our parks with renovations at the Buttonwood Park and Hazelwood Park

Community Centers and stabilization work at Fort Taber and the Congdon Lucas House. We have received CPA funds for the design and construction drawings to repair the terraplein roof at the historic Fort Rodman. We have secured a mix of private donations and CPA funding for planning and renovation of the renovation of the historic bowling greens at Hazelwood Park during 2020.

The city has embraced Improvements to streetscapes with the adoption of Complete Streets, and Safe Routes to Parks and Safe Routes to Schools. The City was selected by the National Recreation and Parks Association to participate in the national Safe Routes to Parks (SRTP) pilot program. We selected Ashley Park for the pilot project based on the number of intersecting streets, the densely populated neighborhood and the abutting public elementary school and



Ashley Park Safe Routes to Parks Public Planning Session

retail district. The SRTP's goal is to increase safe access to parks, increase the number of residents who utilize them and ultimately improve health outcomes in underserved areas based upon outreach and feedback from community members most affected. We created a template that can be replicated across the city in parks and recreational spaces to ensure infrastructure improvements are considered in any park planning in New Bedford. Our long-term plan is to continue working with community members to assess each neighborhood park, make improvements and modifications along walking routes that create safer pathways for residents and children to access the parks. We used various methods to identify the obstacles limiting walkability to the park including walk-audits, surveys, community meetings, and a Pop-Up event

We have addressed multimodal concerns at the "Octopus" on Purchase St and Rte 6 and completed the renovation of JFK Blvd reconnecting the waterfront to neighborhoods and downtown. We have planted 500+ street trees each year of this plan. A Certified Arborist now works for the city to maintain, plan and implement enhancements to the urban forest. The city has adopted a bike lane plan which we continue to implement with the expansion of bike lanes throughout the city.

New open space was created with the Trustees of Reservations at the Allen C. Haskell Public Gardens preserving a unique cultural and historical site for public access and enjoyment

in an Environmental Justice neighborhood. The City completed a Resiliency Plan which addresses stormwater management using green infrastructure alongside grey and prepares the City for future environmental stressors. The Park Board adopted a Native Landscaping for Public Lands Policy promoting native plants and habitat restoration in parks and invasive plant management. We have established pollinator gardens with stakeholders in Buttonwood Park, Brooklawn Park and Victory Park. Buttonwood Brook/Pond watershed is currently listed by the state as an impaired resource due to bacterial contamination. We have introduced aeration to help with the water quality. The City's Conservation Agent is currently working with MEPA and AMT BioProducts Corp on a project to manage and reduce nitrogen in the pond. We have also reduced mowed areas at the pond edge to discourage feeding of geese. The City is also restoring water quality at Sassaquin Pond with the installation of "jelly fish". We have developed a Master Plan for Hazelwood Park and are currently working on plans for Ashley Park and Brooklawn Park. We have a working document maintenance plan for the parks which is administered and managed by the Dept. of Parks Recreation & Beaches and the Dept. of Public Infrastructure.

Over the past three years we have supported the formation of the Friends of the Captain Jack Peterson Dog Park, Friends of Hazelwood Park, Friends of Brooklawn Park, and Out on a Limb as stewards of our public spaces. We continue to

work closely with Mass in Motion, nbbeautiful, Age Friendly New Bedford and Groundwork Southcoast, which all came into existence during the last planning cycle, as well as others on enhancing our open spaces and recreational programming.

We have expanded our nature based programming including participation as a pilot site for the National Recreation and Park Association Wildlife Explorers program which makes nature studies very accessible in urban areas with non science leaders. We also opened the Ricketson Nature Center in Brooklawn Park with hands on nature exhibits and activities.

The Open Space Committee has worked to ensure that this revision takes a serious look at where New Bedford is today, where we want to be in seven years and how we can realistically get there. Contained in this plan are the goals and objectives to achieve this vision. The Committee is dedicated to implementing the actions necessary to see this vision realized for New Bedford.

Planning Process and Public Participation

The internal working group for this Open Space & Recreation Committee was appointed by Mayor Jon F. Mitchell and consists of the following members:

- Christina Connelly, Chief Operating Officer
- Mary S. Rapoza, Director of Parks, Recreation and Beaches
- Tabitha Harkin, City Planner
- Jamie Ponte, Commissioner of the Department of Public Infrastructure
- Michele Paul, Director of Environmental Stewardship
- Patrick Sullivan, Director of Housing & Community Development
- Mark Champagne, Superintendent of the Department of Facilities & Fleet Management
- Cynthia Wallquist, Director of Community Services
- Sarah Porter, Conservation Agent

The OSRP is a living document updated every seven years to reflect changes in a community's needs, values, demographics and environmental circumstances. We had a substantial public outreach component to ensure that the plans goals, objectives and action items reflect the real

Accomplishments by the Numbers

Since 2014....

8

**field and court
rehabilitations**

5.5 miles of
**continuous
Blue Lane along
the waterfront**

Custom House Square

Allen C. Haskell Public Garden

Tom Lopes Park

River's
End Park

5 new parks

Capt. Jack Peterson Dog Park

#1

Noah's Place
Playground

**most sensory rich
inclusive playground
in New England**

**street trees
planted per
year**

500+

3

at Buttonwood,
Brooklawn & Victory
parks

**new pollinator
gardens**

needs and desires of city residents. During the summer of 2019, the Parks Recreation & Beaches (PRB) staff surveyed park visitors to identify assets, barriers and opportunities related to open space and recreational programming. The same survey was posted on the PRB Facebook page for public comment. The survey was available in multiple languages. A survey developed by 6th grade classes at Alma Del Mar Charter School was distributed to elementary and middle school students in New Bedford schools fall 2019 for their input into the open space and recreational assets and needs.

In the Fall of 2019, the New Bedford Department of Parks Recreation and Beaches convened a Steering Committee to formally begin the process of creating a new OSRP in order to address the need for an up-to-date document. The Planning Department contracted with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) to conduct the public and stakeholder workshops as part of the OSRP plan development process. The intent was to make public and stakeholder participation a centerpiece of the OSRP so that the document responds to the needs and desires of the community.

Workshops were held on the following dates and in locations throughout New Bedford in order to make them as accessible as possible for residents. Workshops were advertised in flyers (Attachment B), on the city website, and on the New Bedford Parks, Recreation & Beaches Facebook Page as well as in multiple languages.

Workshops were held in identified Environmental Justice Neighborhoods.

- **Workshop 1:** Open Space and Recreation Task Force Stakeholder Group, Tuesday, November 5, 2019, 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM, Fort Taber Community Center, 1000 S. Rodney French Blvd, New Bedford
- **Workshop 2:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Tuesday, November 12, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Main Library, 613 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, *cancelled on-site, low public turn-out due to snow*
- **Workshop 3:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Thursday, November 14, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Wilks Library, 1911 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford
- **Workshop 4:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Thursday, November 21, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Howland-Green Library, 3 Rodney French Boulevard, New Bedford
- **Workshop 5:** Parks Recreation and Beaches Staff Workshop, Fri., Dec. 13, 2019, 12 pm 181 Hillman Street, New Bedford
- **Workshop 6:** Department of Public Infrastructure Staff Workshop, Feb. 3, 2020, 1105 Shawmut Avenue, New Bedford

Each workshop began with an introduction describing the purpose of the event by addressing the structure and purpose of an Open Space and Recreation Plan and why is it needed. City staff described the working goals and broad objectives that had been developed prior to the start of the public process by the OSRP Steering

Committee. This discussion was supplemented with a handout showing the current age-related demographic data for New Bedford. We emphasized this point because ensuring that there are facilities that meet the needs of all age groups is an important aspect of open space and recreation planning.

Following the introduction, the participants worked in groups to complete a table-top mapping exercise. In general, the goal was to identify key areas or locations in town that had natural & cultural and/or open space & recreation significance, discuss current issues or thoughts, and to provide new ideas and input for recreation and open space facilities.

Groups focused on identifying locations on a City map with a coded sticker representing: (1) New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or

Amenities; (2) Maintenance / Beautification Need; (3) Recreational Programming Need; (4) Pathway Need - Bicycle; (5) Pathway Need - Pedestrian; (6) ADA Access Need; and (7) Natural / Cultural / Historic Resource Need. During this conversation, SRPEDD and City Staff facilitators helped guide the discussion and answered questions, as well as transcribed the specific location and supporting documentation on a large note pad.

Lastly, workshop participants were asked to use blue sticky-dots to vote for their three priority objectives from those developed by the Steering Committee. Participants had the option of writing-in an objective if one of their priorities was not represented. This exercise provided valuable feedback about the public's core goals for OSRP activities.



Participants in Workshop 4 examine the map to identify their ideas for priority open space/recreation actions

The Open Space and Recreational Planning Committee held several meetings in February and March to analyze and the Goals and Objectives and to review the input provided by the public at the workshops. The committee determined the actions that would best meet the objectives and formed a timeline for completion of the items. The OSRP will be submitted to the Board of Park Commissioners in May 2020. It will be submitted to the Massachusetts Division of Conservation Services in the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs in June 2020 for approval and adoption.

COMPOSITE RESULT MAP from the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Workshops. The dots on the map represent all of the suggestions for recreation and open space needs that were articulated at the workshops. There were suggestions from the community across dimensions of open space and recreation, including:

-  31 Maintenance / Beautification Needs
-  36 New Facility Needs
-  28 Recreational Programming Needs
-  16 Cycling Improvements
-  13 Pedestrian Improvements
-  16 Accessibility Needs; and
-  14 Natural, Cultural, and Historic Needs

The coded ID's correspond to full text input, which can be found in Appendix A, the Public Engagement Process and Outcomes Report.

Open Space and Recreation Mapper!

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the City put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the base map. Use the following key to place stickers within a specific category:



New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or Amenities



Pathway Need - Pedestrian



Maintenance / Beautification Need



ADA Access Need



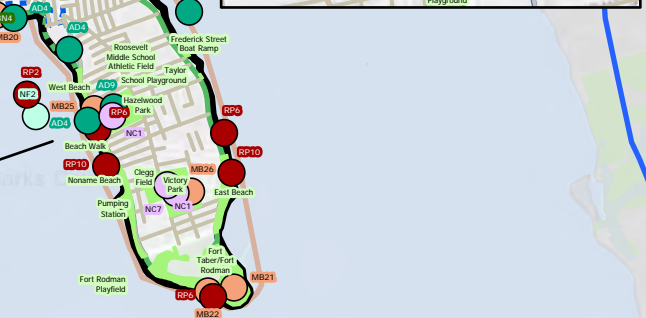
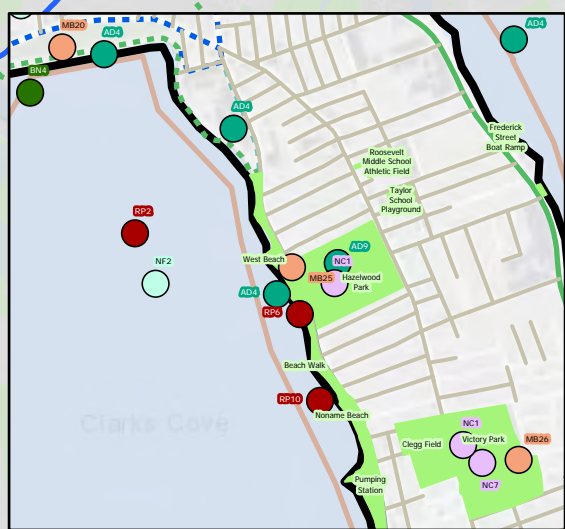
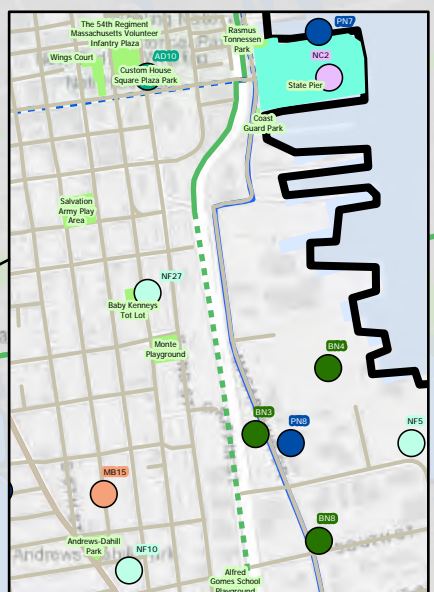
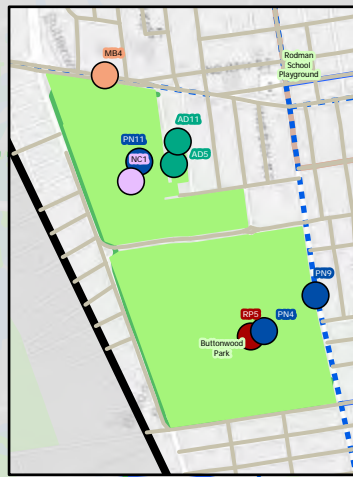
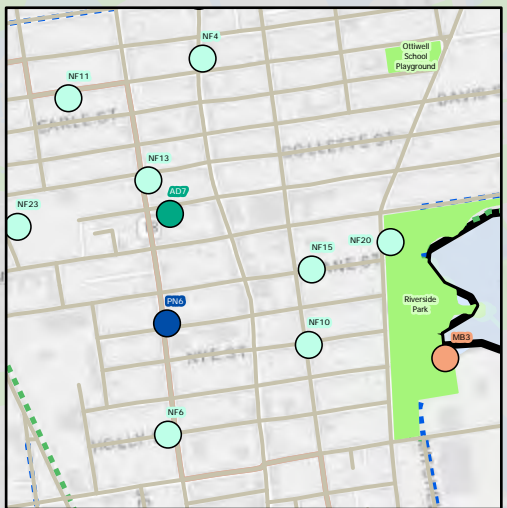
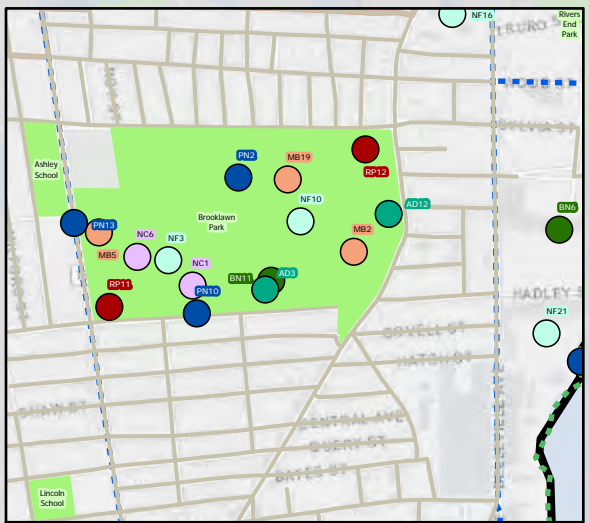
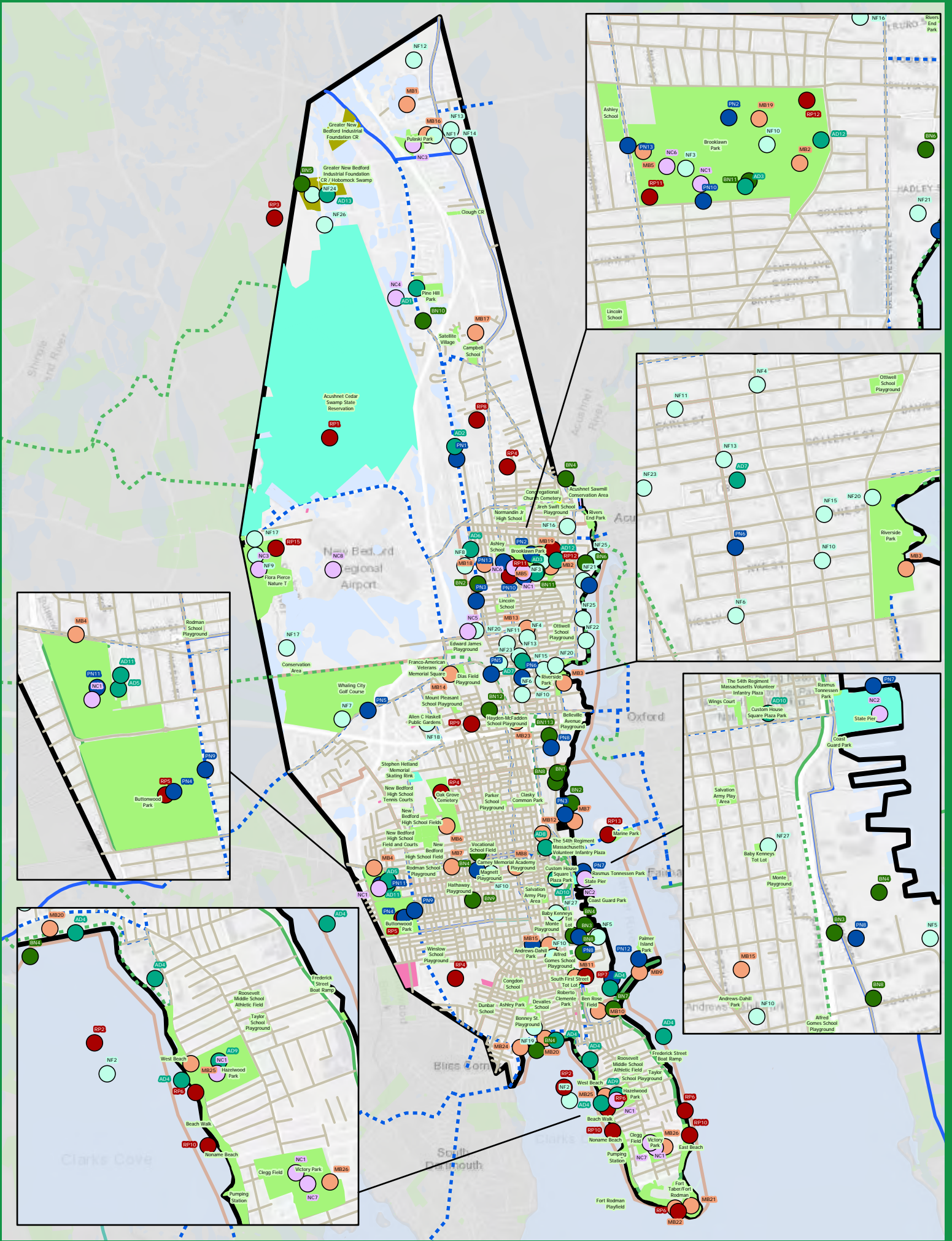
Recreational Programming Need



Natural / Cultural / Historical Resource Need



Pathway Need - Bicycle



03

Community Setting



The City of New Bedford is located in Bristol County, in Southeastern Massachusetts and consists of approximately 19.3 square miles. It is bordered by Dartmouth on the west, Freetown on the north, and Acushnet and Fairhaven on the east. The southern portion of the city is encompassed by Buzzards Bay, resulting in a peninsula with almost three miles of coastline. It is 56 miles from Boston, 33 miles from Providence, Rhode Island and 208 miles from New York City.

Regional Context

Greater New Bedford is the urban center of the South Coast. Recently completed innovative land development strategies and progressive community-based planning such as the New Bedford Waterfront Redevelopment Plan reflect shared values and strengthen our connection to the water. Future initiatives to shape land use and development must continue to strengthen downtown, protect neighborhoods, support the needs of emerging economic development sectors, encourage density around transit connections and the adaptive reuse of historic mills, and requires resilient design standards for all development. New Bedford has a number of transportation assets that contribute to its accessibility by land, sea and air. The transportation infrastructure in New Bedford includes an interstate highway, local airport, water ferry service, freight rail, and regional and interstate bus service. Furthermore, the South Coast Rail project outlines Governor Baker's plan

to return commuter rail service to the South Coast region, with full service due to arrive by 2023.

New Bedford Regional Airport is conveniently located nearby Interstate 195 and Route 140 in the heart of the South Coast region of Southern Massachusetts - minutes from the beaches, marinas, recreational and cultural attractions of the historic South Coast - and also convenient to the business and industrial centers of the area. The airport has an aviation themed playground, rental cars and trucks, and a restaurant with inside and outside seating providing an excellent view of the airfield. Frequently scheduled passenger service is provided to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard by Cape Air which includes cargo service. In addition, the airport provides an extensive range of general aviation and corporate jet services including aircraft maintenance facilities and flight instruction. New Bedford Regional Airport is a towered airport offering two 5,000 -foot runways and a precision instrument landing system. Increasingly air travelers are discovering that New Bedford is a fast and convenient connection to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

The New Bedford Port Authority (NBPA) is the governing body for New Bedford's harbor and city-owned waterfront properties. Its primary charge is to support The Port of New Bedford through the implementation of best management practices over port resources and the development of economic growth strategies.

To this end, it is the goal of the New Bedford Port Authority to ensure the Port remains the most valuable commercial fishing port in the nation, by supporting the expansion of existing businesses and exploring new opportunities that will maximize The Port's potential as an economic engine to create jobs and strengthen the New Bedford economy.

New Bedford boasts an abundance of recreational opportunities including: six major parks; 23 neighborhood parks and playgrounds; a newly opened dog park; more than 12 miles of trails and bikeways; 26 acres of beaches; and numerous public and private baseball, football, and soccer fields. The city is also a member of Tree City USA and is a designated Massachusetts Green Community. Included in our system of open space and recreational assets are the Whaling City Golf Course and the Buttonwood Park Zoo, which has been called "one of the finest small zoos in the United States" by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

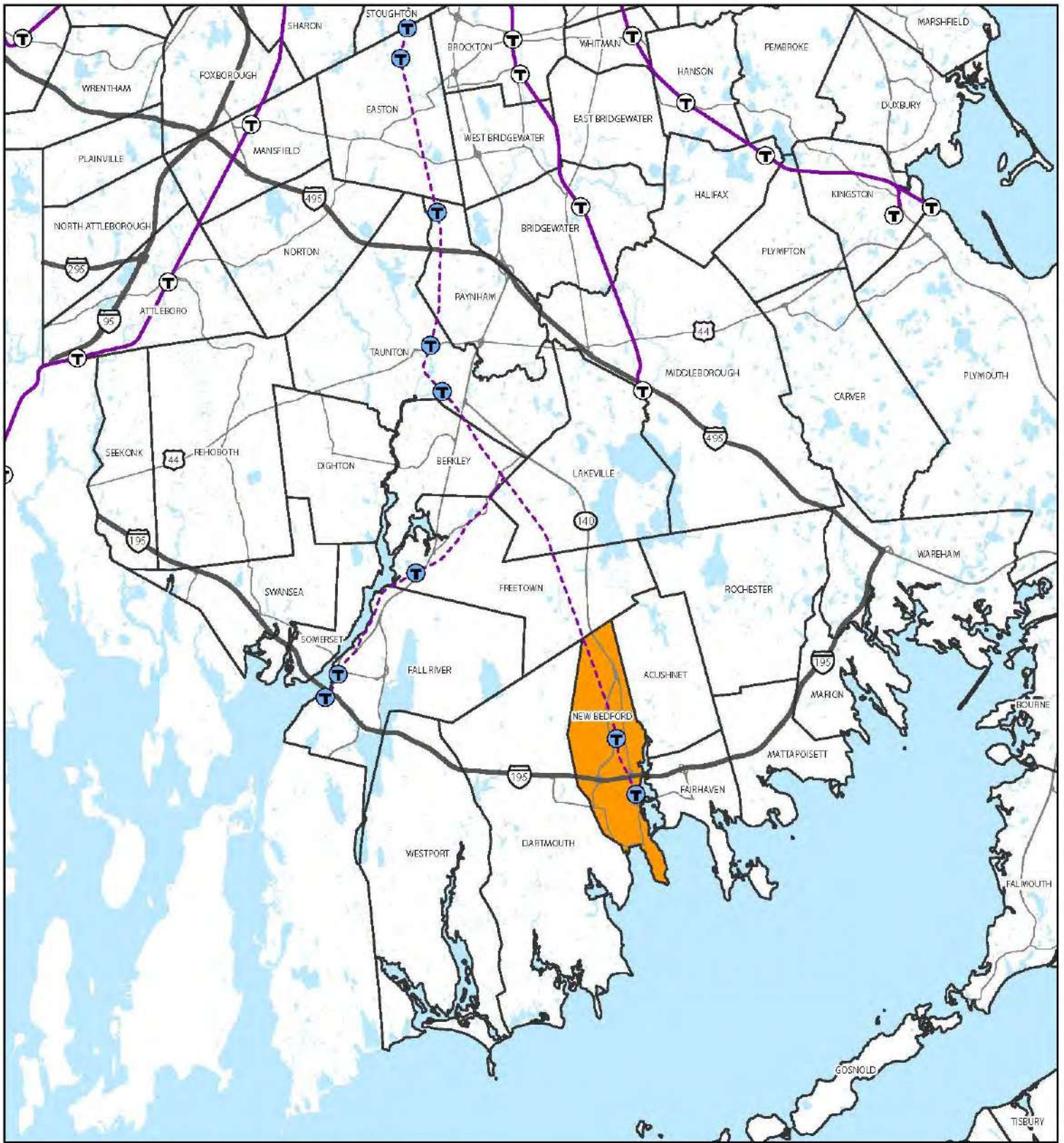
Additionally, in 2009, the City partnered with Community Rowing Inc. in order to provide rowing to public school children and adults in New Bedford. They compliment the Community Boating Center, a long running urban sailing program at Ft Taber Park. An extensive, well-located, and diverse open space and recreational system is essential to our success and sustainability. A well-planned parks and trails system ensures quality of life for residents, improves community health, increases property

values, and makes our city appealing to visitors and businesses.

New Bedford is also home to the 1,100-acre Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation, dedicated as a National Natural Landmark in 1972, which borders the city on the west. It is one the state's largest, wildest and most impenetrable swamps and contains a diversity of conditions and species in the glaciated section of the oak-chestnut forest type and is considered a Unique Resource Zone. Apponagansett Swamp, located south of the New Bedford Airport, is home to the spotted turtle, a species of special concern, and also a threatened plant - swamp oat - so rare in Massachusetts that only three other remaining locations are known, all on Cape Cod. Both swamps are headwater areas of the Paskamansett River, which supports a fish run and feeds an aquifer providing public water supply to the Town of Dartmouth.

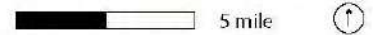
New Bedford's abundance of local recreational areas are part of a larger regional network

Including large state parkland holdings, planned recreational pathway, and water supply zones.



City of New Bedford: Open Space

Regional Context Map



- City of New Bedford
- Municipal Boundaries
- Water
- MBTA Proposed Stations
- MBTA Proposed Rail Lines
- MBTA Active Commuter Rail Line
- MBTA Active Commuter Stations
- Interstates
- Arterials and Collectors
- Local Roads

History of the Community

Since the mid-18th century, New Bedford has been a commercial center for Southeastern Massachusetts. From the era of whaling, followed by textiles and currently fish processing, industry has located on the shores of New Bedford Harbor; primarily because of its deep-water port, strategic location and solid workforce. New Bedford's physical landscape reflects both its current and past industries. The working waterfront is lined with docks, storage and repair facilities, fish processing and packaging plants, and other commercial buildings. The city's peninsula, which juts into Buzzards Bay, is characterized by its sandy beaches and expansive parks and the city's diverse neighborhoods are distinguished by the immigrant populations who have, and still do, inhabit a variety of housing types.

Native Americans initially inhabited this region and took advantage of the plentiful resources. They hunted in the wooded inland areas, planted crops on the flat land along the coast, and utilized the abundant marine resources found in the harbor. In 1652, Wampanoag Indian Chief Massasoit and his son Wamsutta, deeded to a group of Plymouth Colonists, a large tract of land that included present day New Bedford.

Farming was the principle vocation of the early settlers and by the mid-18th century a series of large farms with water frontage, trended up the hillside on the western bank of

the Acushnet River within the present area of downtown. New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847 and by 1857, its preeminence as a seaport evolved into it becoming the global epicenter of the whaling industry and the nation's wealthiest city per capita. This fame was further solidified when Herman Melville's literary classic, "Moby Dick," was published having been inspired by Melville's own journey aboard the whaling ship Acushnet launched out of New Bedford.

The 1859 discovery of petroleum resulted in the decline of the whaling industry, however the City soon transformed itself into America's leading producer of cotton textiles. Besides cotton manufacturing, in the early part of the 20th century New Bedford's economy prospered for many years from its large-scale factory operations producing a variety of goods including rubber, metal and glass and a growing fishing industry, one that continues to flourish to this day.

These major industries attracted great wealth and a diverse immigrant population; which led to intense residential construction to provide housing for the large numbers of immigrants drawn to work in the growing textile and manufacturing industries. This enormous growth spurred the development of vast new ethnic neighborhoods, and expanded the city's physical growth to the north and south from its village center.

Contrasting the prosperity it had previously enjoyed, New Bedford's economic health staggered through the latter half of the 20th century. As was true of so many communities, New Bedford's manufacturing base suffered both from the exodus of an industrial shift to the south as well as from the weight of major shifts in domestic and world economics.

During this same period, New Bedford also renewed its connection to the ocean. Commercial fishing began its expansion to becoming the city's next major industry. In 1965, the Army Corps of Engineers completed the construction of a multi-million-dollar hurricane barrier across the harbor entrance in order to protect the inner harbor from storm damage. This barrier resulted in New Bedford having one

of the safest harbors in the east coast.

In the 1960's the New Bedford Redevelopment Authority developed the North and South Terminal projects along the waterfront. This development rehabilitated existing wharves and piers and funded the construction of a new bulkhead. Nineteen acres of new waterfront land was created and modern fish processing plants were established in these locations. The port of New Bedford became a major fish-processing center on the east coast and is consistently ranked #1 in the nation based on dollar value of landings.

Ironically, labeled as the nation's greatest fishing port, the New Bedford harbor is closed to all fishing and shell fishing. This is due to the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).



Fort Rodman, a civil-war era fort, now part of the 47-acre Fort Taber Park on Clark's Point

This carcinogenic chemical was discharged into the harbor by two waterfront-manufacturing plants for approximately 30 years until the EPA banned the use of PCBs in 1978. In 1982, the New Bedford harbor was listed as a priority Superfund Site. The EPA, along with the Army Corps of Engineers has been conducting remedial dredging in the upper and lower harbor.

In 2011, EPA made the decision to allow for soils to be removed and placed into a Confined Aquatic Disposal (CAD) cell, or capped underwater containment cell. The CAD cell will enable completion of the lower harbor cleanup more quickly, and at a lower cost. After the CAD cell is filled, more than 80% of the geographic area of (the Upper and Lower Harbor Operable Unit) the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site requiring cleanup under the Superfund program will be safely disposed of into the CAD cell.

Despite these environmental challenges, New Bedford's geographic coastal location is an asset that the city continuously leverages. The Port of New Bedford has shaped the identity and economy of the city for over 150 years. The waterfront continues to be an important economic, cultural, and recreational resource--extending from the beaches on the peninsula, throughout the harbor and to the Acushnet River, and it continues to be one of the nation's premier working waterfronts built around the fishing and seafood industries. Ocean shipping, ferry services, cruise and charter vessels, and recreational boats are bringing new activity to

the waterfront and jobs to the region.

The economy of New Bedford has diversified in recent years to include industries related to marine science technology, health care, medical devices, services and transportation. The City has become a national leader in renewable energy and have positioned its port to become the presumptive launching pad of the American offshore wind industry in the next few years, as the industry begins to expand from Northern Europe to American waters.

New Bedford continues to capitalize on the rich diversity of its population and unique history, becoming the regional center of arts and culture, boasting a wide array of attractions and diverse venues that showcase its history, art, and cultural fabric, and is home to hundreds of artists and performers who contribute to its distinctive identity. The critical mass of artists, performers, galleries, and cultural institutions that flourish in New Bedford have created the ambiance of a vibrant coastal cultural center.

New Bedford has evolved from the whaling center of the world, into the leading cotton manufacturing center, and finally into a historic revitalized community with an authentic working waterfront that enchants visitors as well as inhabitants. New Bedford's seaport location, diverse neighborhoods, rich history, outstanding architecture, vast cultural resources and a growing arts community makes it an appealing place to live, work and raise a family.

Population Characteristics

Population Growth, Density and Projections

The City of New Bedford is the sixth largest city in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a population estimate of 95,315 in 2018; this is an increase from 95,072 in 2010. New Bedford has a population density of 4,754 persons per square mile.

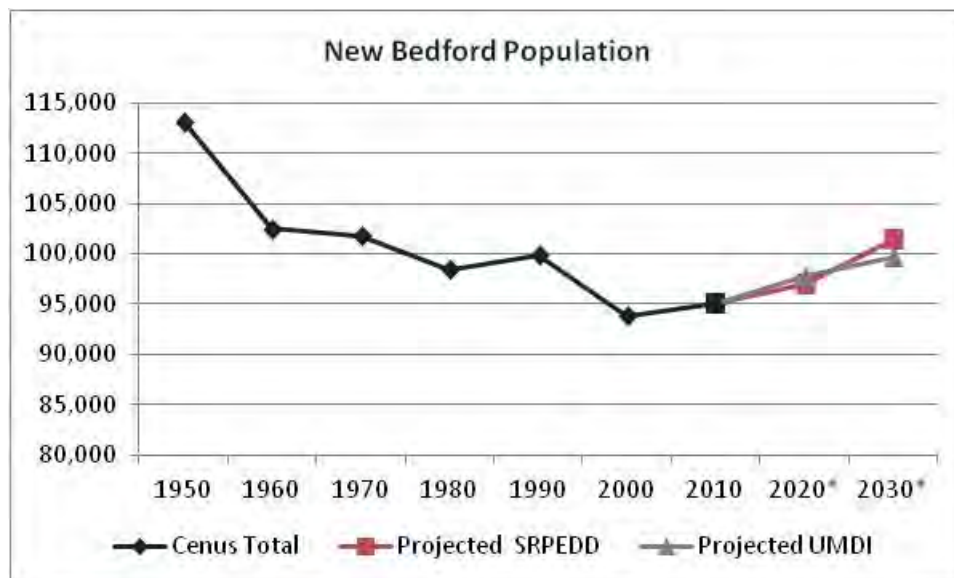
New Bedford's Projected Population Growth

New Bedford had experienced a downward trend in population for a long period of time; however as of the latest Census (2010) the population has experienced incremental growth. The population increased 1% from 93,726 (in 2000) to 95,072 (in 2010) to 95,315 in 2018. There is indication that the New Bedford population is stabilizing and potentially will increase in the near future. The most recent projections by both the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

(SRPEDD) and University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute (UMDI) predict 5%-7% growth over the next 20-year period. These projections were reached by separate methodologies and yet both predict a change toward growth rather than decline for New Bedford's population.

2020 Census

A great deal has changed in the City of New Bedford since the census was last taken in 2010. Thanks to years of sustained economic growth and decreasing unemployment, there is reason to believe that the population size of New Bedford has also grown with it. In addition to this regeneration and revitalization over the last decade, the City also has two distinct historically hard-to-count regions that have had significantly low response rates to the census. Blocks of residences that may have not been effectively counted in decades. It is because of these two factors, a burgeoning population and a concentration of hard-to-count communities, that the 2020 Census is



of critical significance to the City of New Bedford, as it will determine congressional representation and quality of life investments for the next decade.

New Bedford's Population is Young and Aging

New Bedford generally has a youthful population with a median age of 35 per latest ACS 2018 data, compared to the State (39.5) and U.S. (38). The majority of New Bedford's population as of 2018 was under the age of 45. 2018 estimates show that children and youth ages 18 and under represent 28.5% of New Bedford's population. Since census 2010 the young adult population has grown. Population ages 20-24 were up 9% and ages 25-34 were up 3%; cumulatively those aged 20-34 grew 5% in the 10-year period. This is expected to be the case for the upcoming 2020 census as well. However, it's important to note another major segment of New Bedford's population is aging. Persons 65 and older make up an estimated 15.4% of the population (ACS 2018 data release), with average life expectancy's reaching 84-86 according to the Social Security Administration, the baby boomer generation will continue to age into the future and the needs for this aging population should be considered. To this end, New Bedford has obtained the national designation of being an Age-Friendly Community, working collaboratively in partnerships to consider the needs of seniors in all capital projects and community programs.

Diversity of Heritage and Growing Minority Populations

New Bedford continues to have a diverse

mix of cultural heritages and has a growing minority population. Over a third of New Bedford's residents are of Portuguese descent (38.6%); there is a significant Sub-Saharan African population in addition to French/French Canadian, English, Irish, Polish and Italian communities within the city.

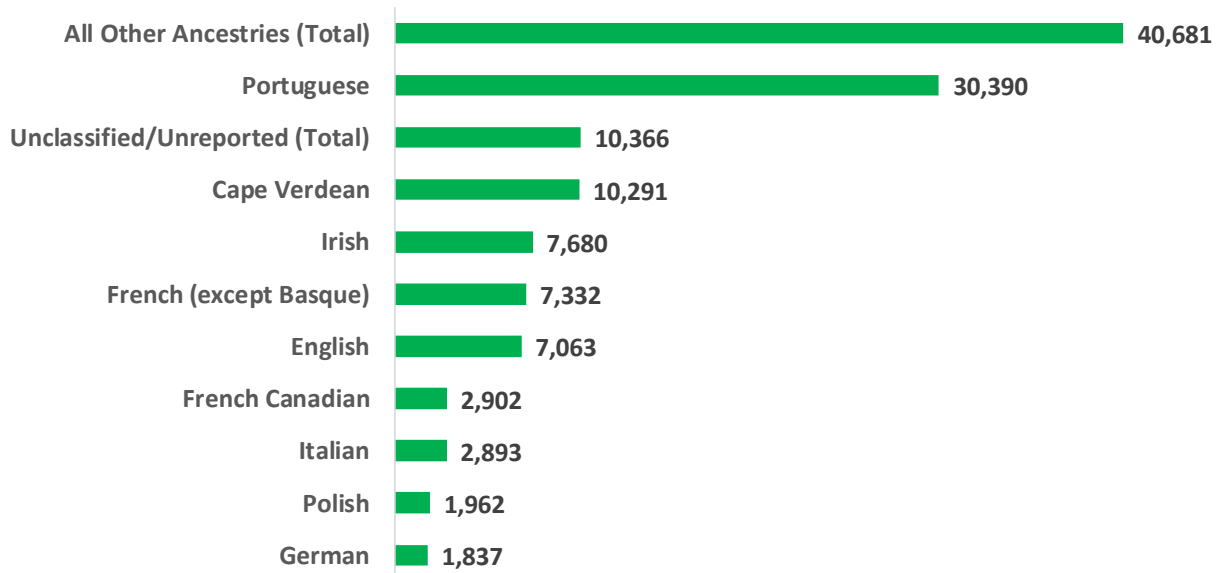
Almost a quarter of the New Bedford population was born outside of the United States (23.9%). 37.3% of the population speaks a language other than English at home, and 16.6% of the population speaks English less than very well. This percentage of foreign language speakers in New Bedford (percentage of population who speaks a language other than English at home) is higher than the U.S. (20%) and in Massachusetts (21.7%). The percentage of the New Bedford population who speak English less than very well (16.6%) is nearly double the U.S. (8.7%) and State (8.8%) populations. Notably, the Hispanic and Latino population in New Bedford has grown since 2000; from 9,576 to 15,916 as of the 2010 Census to an estimated 24,247 in 2018. An estimated 25.4% of New Bedford's population now identifies as Hispanic or Latino. Since the 2000 census the population of individuals identifying as Black or African American has decreased from 6.8% in 2010 to 5.3% of New Bedford's population in 2018.

Income and Poverty

New Bedford family median and mean incomes are lower than the U.S. and State, despite rising with the overall trend for Massachusetts as an economic leader in the Nation. The median (which represents the point

Ancestry

Source: ACS 2018: 5-Year Estimate, Survey B04004
(People Reporting Ancestry)



INCOME ESTIMATED IN 2018

	New Bedford	Massachusetts	United States
Median	\$ 48,762	\$ 79,835	\$ 61,937
Mean	\$ 60,294	\$ 110,501	\$ 87,864
Source: ACS 2018 estimates			

where 50% of incomes are above and 50% are below) for New Bedford is \$48,762; compared to the State at \$79,835 and the U.S. at \$61,937. The average/mean income of a family in New Bedford is \$60,294, which is 68% less than the national average and 54% less than the State average for families.

New Bedford has a high percentage of individuals below the poverty level compared to the U.S. and State. 18% of New Bedford residents fall below the poverty level; which is more than double the State percentage. (10%), and also higher than the U.S. (13%).

Educational Attainment

Low wages earned by workers in New Bedford are associated with low levels of educational attainment. According to ACS 2018 5 -year estimates, only 37% of the city's residents over age 25 have at least graduated from high school or earned a GED. While

the city saw some improvement during the last ten years with high school graduation rates, the rate contrasts sharply with the national rate of 26% and the statewide rate of 23% of adults having attained high school diplomas. Additionally, the proportion of residents with bachelor's degrees or higher is also noticeably lower than the state or national percentages, see table below.

Housing

Among New Bedford residents, little gain in homeownership rates has been made. Only 37 percent

The Characteristics of Poverty

- Elderly, children, female head of household and minority families experience higher levels of poverty than the population as a whole which in turn leads to greater needs for community services and housing assistance among those populations;
- Categorized by race, 15 percent of all white residents have incomes below poverty level while 36 percent of all black residents fall below the poverty level. Approximately 23 percent of all Hispanic residents report income below the poverty level (ACS 2018 data).

The “working poor” constitute a significant segment of the City’s population.

- While 18 percent of residents are

officially poor, 43% percent of the estimated 2018 population earn incomes that fall below 200 percent of poverty range;

- These people work but earn very low incomes. Policymakers often term this type of resident as “working poor”;
- The working poor and their families rely on essential services such as childcare and healthcare provided by local public and private social service agencies.

Poverty rates are particularly high for the City’s minority residents.

- While white residents do make up the largest segment of residents living in poverty, the poverty rate of white residents is 14%, compared to that of 22% for Latino residents and 35% for African Americans, who are disproportionately affected by poverty.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (POP. 25 YEARS OR OVER)			
	New Bedford	Massachusetts	United States
Percent high school graduate or higher	37%	23%	26%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.7%	24%	20%
Source: ACS 2018 5yr estimates			

The number of households is increasing

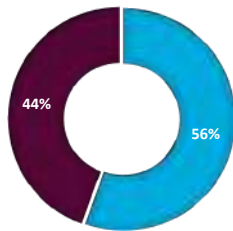
37,910 households in 2018

The size of households is increasing

2.32 in 2009
2.48 in 2018

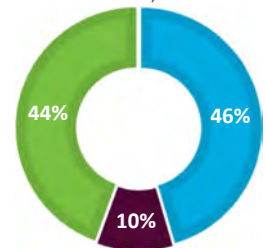
NEW BEDFORD HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

■ Family households (families) ■ Nonfamily households



HOUSEHOLDS WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS

■ Wife-husband
■ Male householder, no wife present
■ Female householder, no husband present



of residents own their own homes, far below the 63% statewide homeownership rate. The majority of residents rent their homes. These households are severely rent burdened – according to the last census, 39 percent spend over 30 percent of their income on rent - 20 percent spend more than half. What makes these figures particularly alarming is that they come from data collected before New Bedford experienced rapid appreciation. Recent evidence suggests that rents along with housing prices are escalating rapidly in the city, having to do with market factors but also scarcity of quality housing options.

Households and Families

New Bedford has a significantly high number of female head of households and an increasing number of non-traditional families, including single fathers. There are large numbers of children being raised by single parents and nontraditional families within New Bedford, not unlike most urban areas across the country today. In New Bedford, 44 percent of family households with children under 18 are headed by single-mothers while only 24 percent of households with children under 18 are headed by single-women with children statewide. While

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES MAP. Environmental Justice (EJ) is based on the principle that all people have a right to be protected from environmental pollution and to live in and enjoy a clean and healthful environment. EJ is the equal protection and meaningful involvement of all people with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits. In Massachusetts a community is identified as an Environmental Justice community if any of the following are true:

- Block group whose annual median household income is equal to or less than 65 percent of the statewide median (\$62,072 in 2010); or
- 25% or more of the residents identify as a race other than white; or
- 25% or more of households have no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well - English Isolation

Much of New Bedford includes environmental justice community areas, where proactive planning around open space, recreation and natural resources is particularly important.

the 2010 Census reported that in Massachusetts 70 percent of all children under 18 live within a two-parent household, 45 percent of all children under 18 in New Bedford live in a married parent household.

Nationwide there is a growing segment of the population described, as “nontraditional families” such as is the case with grandparents raising their grandchildren. New Bedford has a large number of families in the city in which grandparents are the primary caregivers.

Major Industries and Employment Trends

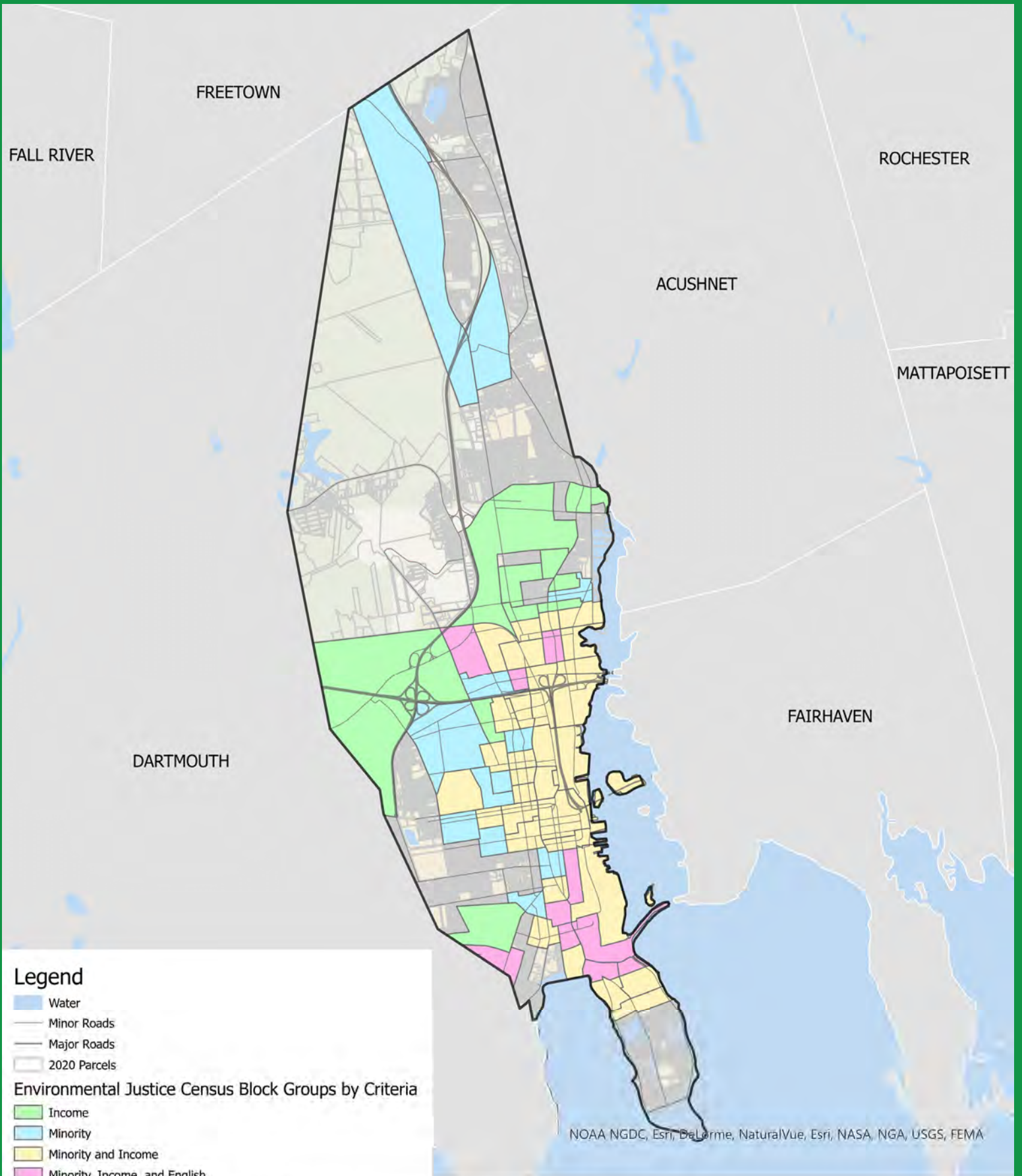
The industry category that employs the most people in the New Bedford civilian labor workforce (>16 years of age) is educational services, health care, and social services, employing 25.4 percent of the workforce or 11,741 people. The other highest employed

industries within the region are retail trade (12.8%) and manufacturing (10.4%).

Comparatively, in 2018, the highest employed industry category across the state of Massachusetts is educational services, health care, and social services, employing 28.2 percent of the entire workforce. The second and third highest employed categories in Massachusetts are professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (13.8%) and retail trade (10.2%).

New Bedford’s Economic Development Council highlights New Bedford as:

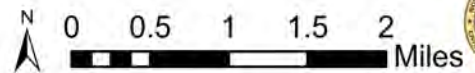
- A global leader in the ocean cluster development, research, and entrepreneurship
- A metropolitan anchor for the region with a vibrant and diverse downtown and



Source: MassGIS Data: 2010 U.S. Census Environmental Justice Populations (Block Groups)

City of New Bedford, Massachusetts | Department of City Planning
 Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

Environmental Justice Block Groups - 2010



waterfront experience

- A place where emerging community leadership is recruited and harnessed
- A city that uses art, design, and architecture to inspire citizens and visitors

Additionally, they list a 1,000 -acre business park, a vibrant downtown with cobblestone streets, and historic mill structures along the riverfront as providing development opportunities for a wide range of use and scale development projects as New Bedford emerges as a metropolitan center for the South Coast of Massachusetts.

The city is on a ten-year cycle of redevelopment and renewal, and offers an attractive location for business and industry to establish, expand, and relocate within targeted development opportunities throughout the city.

Most notably, our downtown is an attractive location for new urban residential development with proven demand across a wide demographic range of potential city dwellers. Downtown projects newly opened include a boutique hotel, brewpubs and restaurants, and a co-creative center.

Growth and Development Patterns

These profiles provide a detailed summary of New Bedford's social landscape. It relies on Census data to help leaders throughout the city think about how to measure progress, set

benchmarks and target investment.

It is important to note that these data were collected in 2010. In general, Census 2010 captured an image of America at the peak of an economic recession. While signs on the horizon indicate a brighter future for New Bedford, the data are a timely reminder of the challenges the rebuilding process will entail.

Patterns and Trends

The City of New Bedford was separated from Dartmouth in 1787. The development of the area grew in many directions mainly from the east to the west due to the thriving seaport. Since the entire land area of the city is considered very small it was developed quickly. Residential lots are modest in size as compared to those in other communities, which were not settled or developed until later years. Because of this type of development, the issues of open space and recreational areas are extremely important to a community like New Bedford.

Land use patterns throughout the city have not altered dramatically since the 2014 Open Space and Recreation Plan, which described single family housing and condominium development in the north end of the city, as well as some housing growth in the west end and the downtown area. There has not been a substantial amount of housing development in the city for several years. As in every city and town in the nation, the economy has had a dramatic effect on the area's production of new housing stock.

The land area of New Bedford is really quite developed. Vacant parcels are scarce but are still available throughout the city. It will be in the best interest of New Bedford residents if developers are made aware of the need for upgrading or improving existing recreational facilities. If it is determined that an area needs upgrading or if an acquisition is needed for recreational harmony, potential developers could share in or absorb the costs of improving neighborhood recreational amenities.

Housing production has been steadily, incrementally increasing, but not at a rate to keep pace with demand. There has been a small but steady increase in the percentage of owner occupied housing units since 1970 when there were 36,568 as compared to today, 42,153.

Reuse and Redevelopment

Buildout estimates for the City of New

Historically, New Bedford's thriving seaport caused rapid dense growth and development

Because of this type of development, the issues of open space and recreational areas are extremely important to our community, as are opportunities for adaptive reuse of underutilized properties as recreational opportunities.

Bedford show that the City is close to its ceiling in terms of development. Clearly, this is due to the large footprint that vacant development occupies, which requires a clever strategy of selective demolition and adaptive reuse.

Rehabilitation and reuse projects on former brownfield sites can take many forms and can generate significant economic, social and environmental benefits, all of which can lead to more sustainable communities. Common examples of successful brownfield redevelopment may include the following: commercial and industrial redevelopment; municipal transportation and infrastructure developments; parks, recreation, and open spaces; and community housing developments. Additionally, and perhaps most importantly, brownfields present opportunities for development that simply cannot be found elsewhere because they are often found in urban locations with links to transportation and other forms of existing infrastructure.

Long-Term Development Patterns

Almost half (approximately 47%) of New Bedford consists of open spaces, of which 18.05% (or 2,343.03 acres) is classified as forested, 13.66% (or 1,772.72 acres) is classified as forested wetland, while the remainder is recreational.

Residential land use encompasses approximately 34% (or 4,366 acres) of New Bedford. Residential land use can be further broken down as follows:

- Multi family: 13.2% or 1,713.06 acres

PERCENT OF OVERALL LAND USE IN ACRES, 2000-2005			
	2000	2005	Pct Change
Agriculture	0.1%	0%	-.6%
Forest, Wetlands, Open Space	44%	47%	3%
Urban	20.8%	18%	2.9%
Water	1.1%	1.1%	0%
Source: Southcoast Indicators Project.org			

- High Density (less than 1/4 acre): 17.06% or 2,214.65 acres
- Medium Density (1/4-1/2 acre): 2.53% or 327.96 acres
- Low Density (greater than 1/2 acre): 0.85% or 110.07 acres

The urban mix of commercial, industrial, and transportation development encompass approximately 18% (or 2,231.69 acres) of New Bedford, of which, 5.71% (or 741.03 acres) is classified as commercial, 6.3% (or 817.45 acres) is classified as industrial, and 5.19% (or 673.21 acres) is classified as transportation. Land development in New Bedford reflects a variety of uses as identified in the table above.

Comparative land use statistics show that certain sections of the city have experienced both residential and commercial sprawl. Significant amounts of land in the northwest have been used for the development of single-family detached dwellings as well as commercial and office space development relocated from the downtown area.

Despite this sprawl, population projections imply that future residential growth will spread slowly. Conservation data confirms that large vacant tracts of residentially zoned land possess significant development limitations. Recently, with government incentives, there has been an increase in solar permits on this type of land, as arrays don't require footings or access. Thus, recreation policy need not anticipate significant residential growth in undeveloped sections of the city. Rather, policies should be directed toward adequately serving existing neighborhoods. Further, in an effort to abate development on lands designated by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service as having serious development limitations, conservation and zoning policies should be directed at preserving unique or fragile areas in the city's far north and west sections.

Master Planning and Zoning Reform in New Bedford

The City's Zoning Ordinance is a very simple document. It primarily governs dimensions, parking, and location of uses (through zoning districts). There are few standards regarding design, lot coverage, environmental impact or relation to broader planning objectives. In sum,

this is a zoning ordinance that provides general guidelines to protect residential neighborhoods from noxious business uses, and distinguishes generally between light and heavy industry. Beyond that, the private market is left to decide what should occur where. The map below depicts zoning in the City as of 2021.

After the completion of the City Master Plan update in 2010, there has been a push for zoning reform led by the business community, and the City has responded to systematically analyze and work to rezone priority development areas (including a waterfront redevelopment mixed use area, transit-oriented zoning surrounding proposed MBTA Transit Stations, and new form based standards for the Downtown, along Acushnet Avenue, and Goulart Square) to a form-based zoning code emphasizing walkability and mixed uses with design guidelines and development incentives tied to the zoning. Additionally, the City works to maintain Standards of Appearance that promise the infrastructure and aesthetic quality is there to form a public and private partnership towards smarter growth.

To fully realize the potential of zoning reform and achieve the cohesive buy-in of the business community on community-wide map changes, the Department of City Planning intends to initiate facilitation of an update to the City Master Plan in FY21 which would include revisiting the Citywide zoning map. Updating the City Master Plan is a State requirement.

The Community Preservation Act in New Bedford

The Community Preservation Act (CPA) was adopted by the voters of New Bedford in 2014. The CPA is a state law (Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44B) that helps communities preserve open space and historic resources; create community housing; and develop outdoor recreational facilities. The CPA also provides for an annual contribution of state funds from the Community Preservation Trust Fund to each participating municipality. In New Bedford, CPA funds are generated by a 1.5% surcharge on annual tax assessments. The surcharge is calculated on the value of the property after deducting the first \$100,000 of value. Low-income households and low- and moderate-income senior households may annually apply to be exempted from the surcharge. The median

Recreation policies should be directed toward adequately serving existing neighborhoods.

Conservation data confirms that large vacant tracts of residentially zoned land possess significant development limitations. Thus, recreation policy need not anticipate significant residential growth in undeveloped sections of the city.

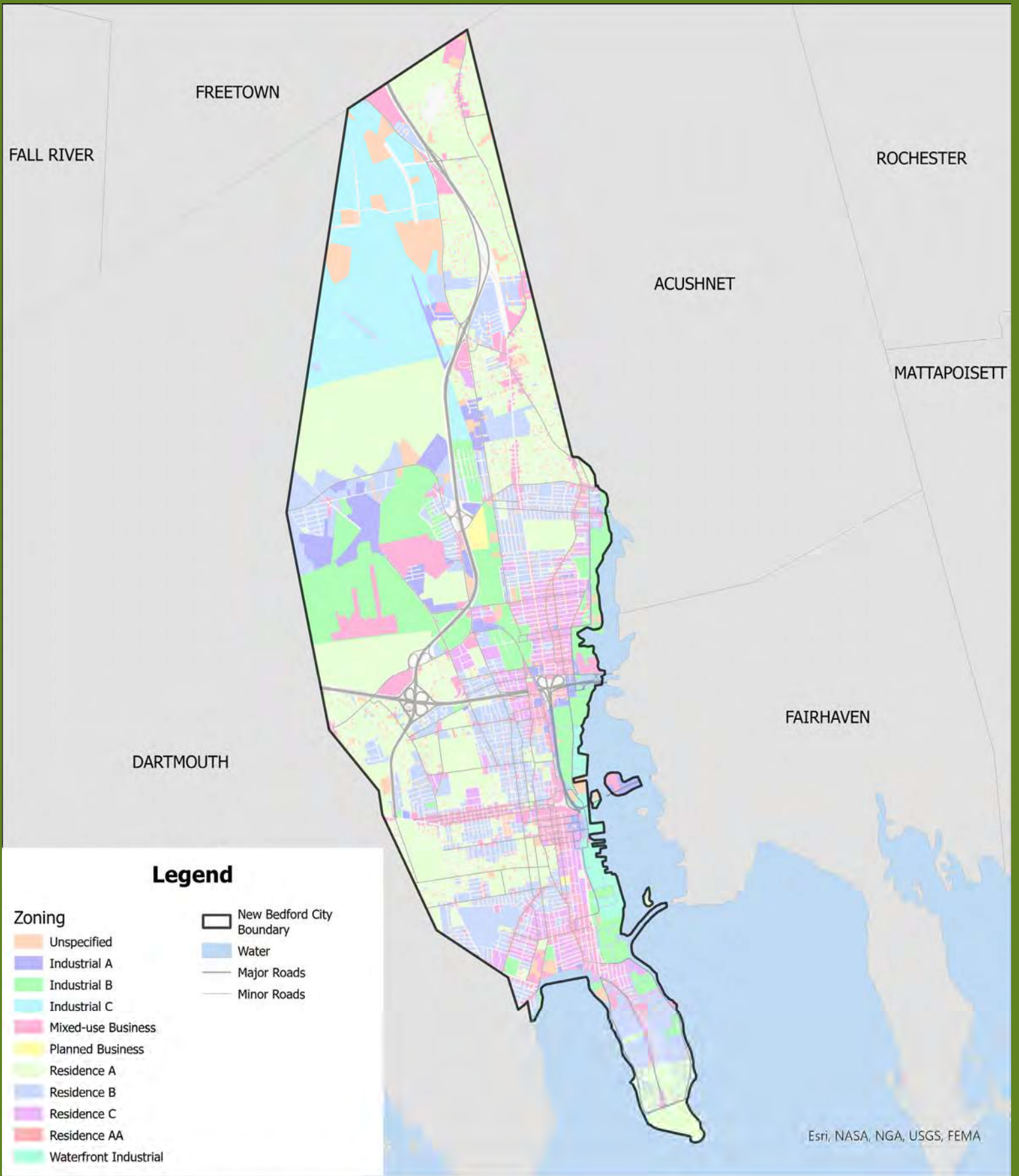
yearly CPA surcharge based on the City's FY20 tax rate is \$31.42, or \$7.85 per quarter.

In accordance with the terms of the CPA and the City of New Bedford's Community Preservation Committee (CPC) Ordinance, the CPC was formed in 2016 and is comprised of nine members: four (4) members of the general public appointed by the Mayor and five (5) required members from each of the following: Conservation Commission, Historical Commission, Park Board, Planning Board, and Housing Authority. The FY2020 application cycle represents the third year of CPA awards. To date, thirty-four (34) projects have been recommended by the CPC and approved by City Council, totaling \$4,147,098 in CPA funds

distributed. Due to the historic nature of the City, many of the applications received are in the Historic Resource category, however 60% of the awarded funds in FY18-19 were for Open Space and Recreation projects. The CPC takes into consideration the need to fund across all categories each year in order to address the goals within the CPA Plan when determining recommendations.



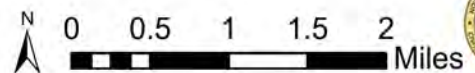
With few opportunities for new residential development, policies focus on serving existing neighborhoods.



Source: MassGIS Data, City of New Bedford

City of New Bedford, Massachusetts | Department of City Planning
 Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

City Zoning as of 2021



Infrastructure

Transportation System

New Bedford is served by a highway system traveling its length. Route 18 (J.F.K. Memorial Highway) runs north/south, from Coggeshall Street in the north end to Cove Street in the south end. At the point where Route 18 terminates at Cove Street, Rodney French Boulevard continues vehicular access to the city's peninsula beach/park area. In the north end, Acushnet Avenue and Ashley Boulevard provide direct access to points north in the city and to Route 140. Interstate I-195 and Route 6 make the city accessible from Cape Cod to the east and Providence to the west.

The City of New Bedford views prominent roadway arterials and major intersections as gateway locations for landscape improvement projects, additions to site furniture, lighting, wayfinding, or public art, per the City Standards of Appearance, which are in development.

JFK Boulevard

Phase I of the Route 18/JFK Boulevard reconstruction project was completed in 2013. Building off this work, Phase II of the JFK Boulevard project improved conditions southward to Cove Street in 2019 as part of a planned initiative to link downtown New Bedford to the working waterfront with a pedestrian-friendly parkway replacing the current highway system. Several City departments are involved in drafting an ongoing landscape improvement and maintenance plan for the corridor that proposes to transform it into a greenway with large shade trees, access for biking and strolls, attractive wayfinding,

and showcases of public art. Building off this work in future years Phase III includes reducing lane widths and adding connections along portions of Route 18 from Elm Street to Coggeshall Street, as well as redesigning the 1-95 viaduct. This work is expected to continue in planning and construction through 2026.

The "Octopus"

This intersection was reconstructed via a Massworks grant in 2013 and is a major gateway entrance for the city as you approach from the New Bedford/Fairhaven Bridge, and is noted as such in the city master plan. The City intends to further the aesthetics of this gateway, controlling the presence of panhandling, adding landscape improvements, and integrating wayfinding signage and public art elements as appropriate.

Downtown Union Street Improvements

In 2019, The City was awarded an additional \$3 million MassWorks Infrastructure Program grant for the second phase of transportation and utility improvements to Union Street, the downtown's Main Street. This project builds on a previous MassWorks investment toward infrastructure upgrades along Union Street that advanced private investment in the City's Transformative Development Initiative (TDI) District. Phase II will resume upgrades on Union Street from the east line of Sixth Street to Orchard Street for 1,100 feet and add environmentally friendly infrastructure downtown. Utility improvements will include upgrades to water and sewer service, as well as to the existing stormwater system for improved

water quality in New Bedford Harbor. Additional streetscape enhancements include new ADA compliant sidewalks, ramps and crosswalks, consistent benches, bicycle racks and trash receptacles, as well as upgraded traffic signals and lighting to supplement existing lighting for increased safety and visibility.

South Coast Rail- MBTA Transit Connections

The South Coast Rail project plans to restore commuter rail service between Boston and southeastern Massachusetts. Taunton, Fall River and New Bedford are the only major cities within 50 miles of Boston that do not currently have commuter rail access to Boston. Phase 1 construction is beginning in 2020 and will restore service to the region by the end of 2023. The MBTA will construct two stations in New Bedford, Church Street Station in North New Bedford, and New Bedford Station, proximate to the Whales Tooth parking area on Acushnet Avenue.

The New Bedford Department of City Planning, with assistance from the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD), is conducting a study of existing and future conditions for the areas surrounding the North New Bedford (Church Street) and New Bedford (Whales Tooth) platforms. The project team will first evaluate existing conditions and then present findings to the public to gather input through multiple outlets. The project team will then craft new zoning and design recommendations to shape the neighborhoods surrounding the future

platforms. This study will take place from August 2019 to December 2020.

Bike/Ped Master Planning- The Blue Lane

The SouthCoast bikeway is a proposed connected network of on and off-road bicycle facilities from Swansea to Wareham. New Bedford is an active representative in this regional planning, and is also engaged in local bike/ped transportation planning, focusing on three areas of outreach, infrastructure, and last mile connectivity. Bolstered by an adopted complete streets policy, safe routes to school projects, and under a directive from NB Resilient, a Multimodal Planning Committee consisting of City Planning, DPI, Parks, Marketing, Police, COA, the Mayors office, SRTA, and a City Council representative was formed. The group is chaired by the Department of City Planning and meets bi-monthly to discuss progress on projects, plans, and the planning of community events. In 2019, New Bedford launched #BikeNB and expanded 'Blue Lane' Planning, with the intent of connecting the City with a network of bike and pedestrian paths to offer transportation alternatives in the City. a Map of the Blue Lane is available in the following pages.

The Blue Lane is a cohesive designation for the city's waterfront path from the CoveWalk and HarborWalk along the South End peninsula to the planned RiverWalk on the banks of the Acushnet River in the North End. Spanning the shoreline of the city as a signal to residents and tourists of a contiguous set of recreational pathways that allows travel along the entire New Bedford waterfront, connecting the attractions not only to local neighborhoods, but also to one another. The improvements along the waterfront allow visitors to New Bedford's spectacular water views as never before. Once the path is contiguous, it will create a

visitation experience that could easily span several days, boosting the City image as a pet-friendly, age friendly destination. Blue Lane segments include:

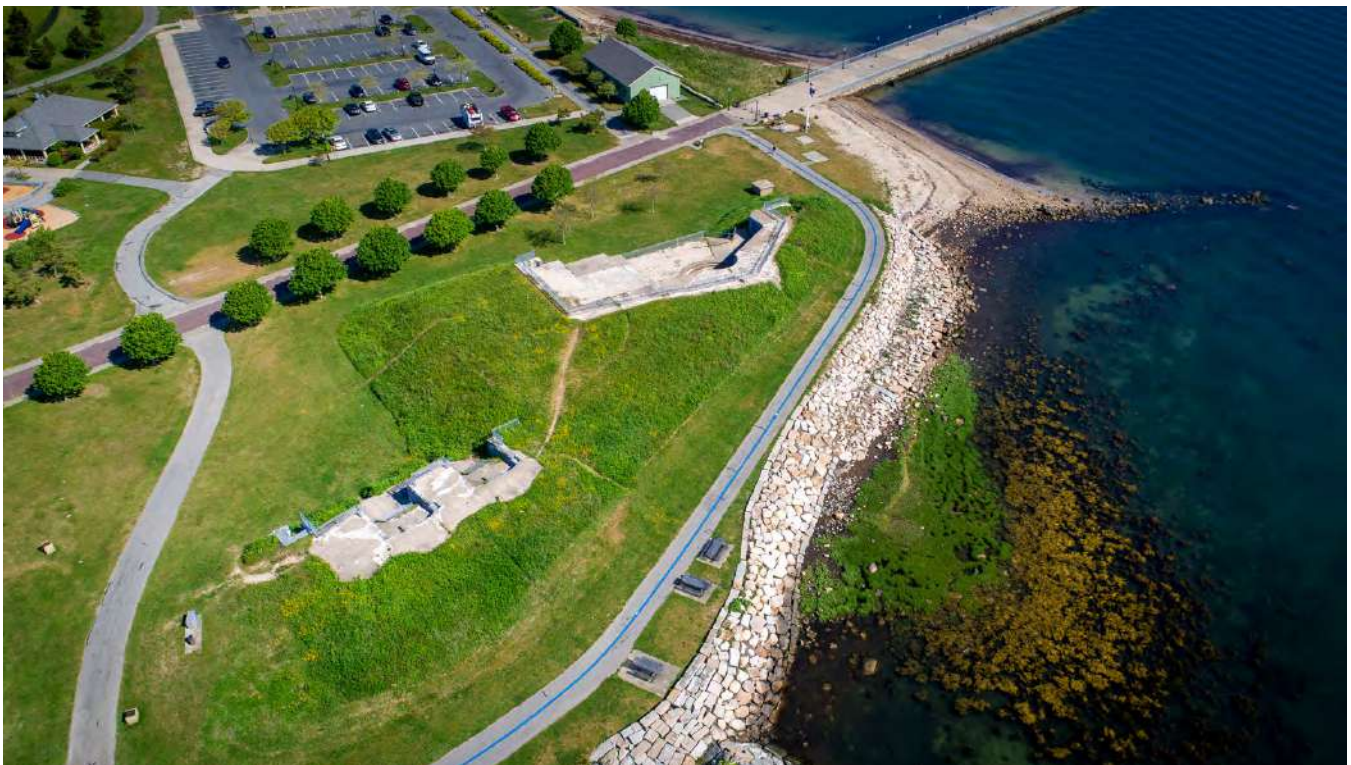
HARBORWALK- Completed

Opened in 2015, the HarborWalk is 3,880 feet long and tops New Bedford's hurricane barrier on the east side of the city's southern peninsula connects with a bike path that runs along the waterfront to the tip of the peninsula and into historic, 50-acre waterfront Fort Taber Park. The HarborWalk gives visitors a chance to look out upon where Buzzards Bay (East Beach) meets historic Fort Taber, beyond to Fairhaven's Fort Phoenix, West Island, and noted points of interest like Butler Flats Lighthouse. The pathway is lit at night, making any time a good time to take in the natural wonder of South

Coast, MA.

COVEWALK- Completed

Opened in early 2017, the 5,550-foot CoveWalk sits atop the hurricane barrier on the western side of the peninsula, overlooking Clark's Cove. The pathway is lit at night, making any time a good time to take in the natural wonder of South Coast, MA.



Aerial imagery of a segment of the Blue Lane

WORKING WATERFRONT CONNECTOR- In Planning

In feasibility study, this is a planned 1.7 mile bike/ped connection along Herman Melville Blvd and North Front Street through the working waterfront to allow for recreational opportunity and safe access for workers and visitors traveling by foot or bike. This neglected industrial roadway, potholed and forgotten, is poised to become an economic driver for the district, which has been recently rezoned for Mixed Use development and is proximate to a planned MBTA station, realizing the potential for its Right of Way as a multimodal thoroughfare. Potential upgrades include a spine of green infrastructure to address potential storm surge, upgraded rail crossings, bus and interpretive stops, an off road shared use path, and design guidelines for building setbacks and facades.

RIVERWALK- In Planning/Construction

The planned RiverWalk will be a 17,000-foot recreational waterfront path on the upper harbor, along the western bank of the Acushnet River north of the New Bedford-Fairhaven Bridge. The plan for construction is in several segments and will mobilize over several years, dependent on the environmental remediation of brownfield sites along the coast. The RiverWalk project is the Northern extension of the Blue Lane, however, it is equal parts a recreational path project and habitat restoration, contrasting with the urban downtown it will be a naturalized area with passive activities such as birdwatching and fishing.

Water System

New Bedford's drinking water comes from the Assawompsett Pond Complex comprised of Long Pond, Assawompsett, Pocksha, Great Quittacas, and Little Quittacas Ponds located in the towns of Freetown, Lakeville, Rochester and Middleboro. New Bedford DPI has been proactive in protecting the water supply protection area. The City owns over 3,100 acres of land in this area; including all shoreline property around the Little and Great Quittacas Ponds. This land is kept in pristine condition, providing a protective barrier from potential pollutants. Forest management, overseen by a State certified forester, is ongoing. The land is routinely patrolled by watershed staff and reports are submitted to a watershed advisory committee. The Quittacas Water Treatment Plant draws from the Little Quittacas Pond to treat water for the City of New Bedford. Treatment consists of conventional filtration, disinfection, corrosion control, and fluoridation (as of January 2007). Regular testing of the water supply is performed, and treatment is provided by the State certified operations staff at the Quittacas Water Treatment Plant, producing safe, clean drinking water. The water quality currently meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water regulations. Several upgrades have been made to the treatment facility since going online in 1976, and DPI continues to take a proactive approach and upgrade the aging infrastructure. Water is then pumped from the treatment plant to the 75 Million Gallon High Hill Reservoir and into the distribution system consisting of approximately 300 miles of water main, a 350,000 gallon water storage tank and two pumping stations. In addition to the

95,072 (2010 Census) residents, the City of New Bedford also supplies water to parts of Freetown and Acushnet along with Dartmouth on a seasonal basis and Fairhaven on an emergency basis. New Bedford DPI has an aggressive capital plan in place to maintain the aging infrastructure within the system and ensure water quality and fire protection. Included in these plans are the replacement of lead services throughout the City, including the privately owned portions of the service to further guarantee the safety of the water quality being distributed.

The City of New Bedford is very fortunate to have an abundant supply of high quality source water and a robust infrastructure system to treat and distribute the drinking water. A priority of New Bedford DPI is to continue to improve our resources and infrastructure and thus ensure a strong system for the future.

Waste Water Collection and Treatment System

New Bedford's wastewater system currently serves

about 69% of the city's area, and approximately 96% of the population. In addition, the system receives flow from approximately 600 dwelling units in the Town of Dartmouth and 60 units in Acushnet. The system also receives and treats a limited amount of septage, which is pumped from septic systems in the unsewered areas of New Bedford, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and Mattapoissett.

The system consists of approximately 266 miles of sanitary and combined gravity and pressure sewer, with combined sewers predominantly in the south and central parts of the City and separate sewers predominantly in the northern end. The city currently maintains the systems 29 pump stations. Wastewater is collected by a series of local sewers and conveyed by interceptor sewers, to the Secondary Treatment Plant at Fort Rodman. The wastewater and associated pollutants received at the New Bedford treatment facility originate from a wide variety of complex sources, which include domestic wastewater from residential activities and non-domestic wastewater



Though located outside of New Bedford, Assawompset Pond is the city's drinking water supply, with extensive surrounding lands owned and managed by New Bedford.

Map of the Blue Lane in New Bedford



from commercial, industrial, and other business activities in the service area. In addition, the facilities receive extraneous water through cracks, which have occurred due to the age, condition, and location of sewer pipe tributary to the treatment system. During rainstorms, the system receives combined sewage flow that results from mixing of sewage and urban runoff.

The New Bedford Water Pollution Control Facility, located at the extreme South End of the city at Fort Rodman, is a conventional activated sludge treatment process. The facility has a design flow of 30 MGD (Million Gallons per Day) with a peak flow capacity of 75 MGD. Construction of the treatment facility, designed by Camp Dresser and McKee, began in February 1993 and was completed (and on line) on August 22, 1996. The average flow of 24 MGD discharges through a 3,300-foot outfall pipe into Buzzards Bay. The facility, operated by Professional Services Group, meets all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

At one time a critical element of New Bedford's wastewater collection and treatment system - the 30 MGD water pollution control facility - was in violation of the Clean Water Act. In 1987, the City entered into a consent decree with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and the Conservation Law Foundation to begin planning, design, and construction of a new water pollution control facility to provide both primary and secondary treatment. The consent decree specifically mandated that the City improve its wastewater collection and treatment

systems, and included a court-enforceable schedule.

The successful start-up of the water pollution control facility on August 22, 1996 was a critical milestone in the process to improve the city's treatment systems. Through the realization of this project, the City has significantly improved water quality in Buzzards Bay for beachgoers, clammers, and sailors. Since operation of the new facility started, conventional pollutant facility discharges are substantially cleaner than that from the old facility; and for the first time in decades, there is unrestricted public access to the southernmost peninsula. As both a tribute to its heritage and in recognition of its resources for the future, the City is reinvesting in its waterfront area. New public recreation facilities are being created which will include some 4 miles of coastal recreational trails as well as over one mile of newly added waterfront public access. The City of New Bedford is proud to be taking part in protecting the bay and preserving its future.

Since 1983, the City has eliminated a total of 13 CSO regulators and nine end-of-pipe discharge points. As a result, there are currently 62 CSO regulators and eight intra-system regulators for a total of 70 regulators in the combined sewer system. It should be noted that the intra-system regulators do not directly contribute to the total CSO volume discharged to the receiving waters. These regulators are tributary to 27 end-of-pipe National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge points that convey a varying mixture of stormwater and CSO to the City's three receiving waters: Clarks Cove, the Inner New Bedford Harbor and the Outer New Bedford Harbor. Since 1990, through the

commitment of \$250 million, the City has significantly reduced the discharge volume of CSOs from an estimated 3.1 billion gallons in 1990 to approximately 284 million gallons in 2012; an annual average reduction of approximately 90 percent.

04 Environmental Inventory Analysis



Geology, Soils, and Topography

The City of New Bedford, incorporated in 1847, is roughly rectangular: about 12 miles long with a maximum breadth of three miles. The city is located on the Acushnet River and has a nine-mile waterfront protected by a hurricane barrier. The general topography of New Bedford is gently rolling terrain, most prominent in the mid-western part of the city, and gradually sloping eastward towards the Acushnet River. Slopes are generally less than three percent, excepting the aforementioned mid-western section, where slopes approach five to seven percent. Natural drainage patterns in New Bedford consist of a series of swamps connected by several narrow streams whose irregular patterns reflect glacial events. The city's topography presents few limitations to recreational activity.

Generally, soil composition in the New Bedford area is classified as Paxton-Woodbridge-Whitman association. Characteristics of these soils indicate nearly level to moderately steep soils that are well drained, moderately well drained, and very poorly drained; on glacial uplands. The stoniness associated with these soils generally limits farming and active, open field recreational activity. In areas where stones have been removed, however, the soils provide for recreational activities of any type.

The soils in the northern section of the city pose significant limitations for residential and commercial development due to excessive wetness and ponding (see the table in Appendix

B for a full description of soil limitations by soil type). The majority of the upper-central part of New Bedford is comprised of the Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation, a large wetland area owned by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation. In 1972, the National Park Service designated the swamp a National Natural Landmark.

Landscape Character

The natural land character of the New Bedford area was formed thousands of years ago by the actions of glaciers. Smoothed by erosion and plant life, it is peppered with human settlements that in places enhance the natural landforms and in other places degrades them. For instance, downtown New Bedford is made all the more quaint by the historic architecture and cobblestone streets. On the other hand, Route 18 cuts a swath through the city, creating a physical barrier to the city's working waterfront. Following are the major natural and man-made characteristics of the New Bedford landscape.

New Bedford has a varied landscape characteristic.

Radiating from the harbor and waterfront area, through residential areas, out to less developed National Natural Landmark swamp, a diversity of open space and recreational opportunities are possible.

SOILS AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES MAP 1. As this map demonstrates, a large portion of New Bedford's northwest extent contains hydric soils. These are the soil types that often underly wetland areas, and which, due to their drainage and other properties, present a challenge for construction and development.

New Bedford Harbor

The Acushnet River originates at the New Bedford Reservoir in the Town of Acushnet and winds its way south through Acushnet and New Bedford, opening up at Buzzards Bay and forming New Bedford Harbor.

The Port of New Bedford is the home port for sea harvesters: scallop & lobster boats, trawlers, clammers, longliners and gil netters. New Bedford's fishing roots span three centuries. We celebrate both our heritage and our current

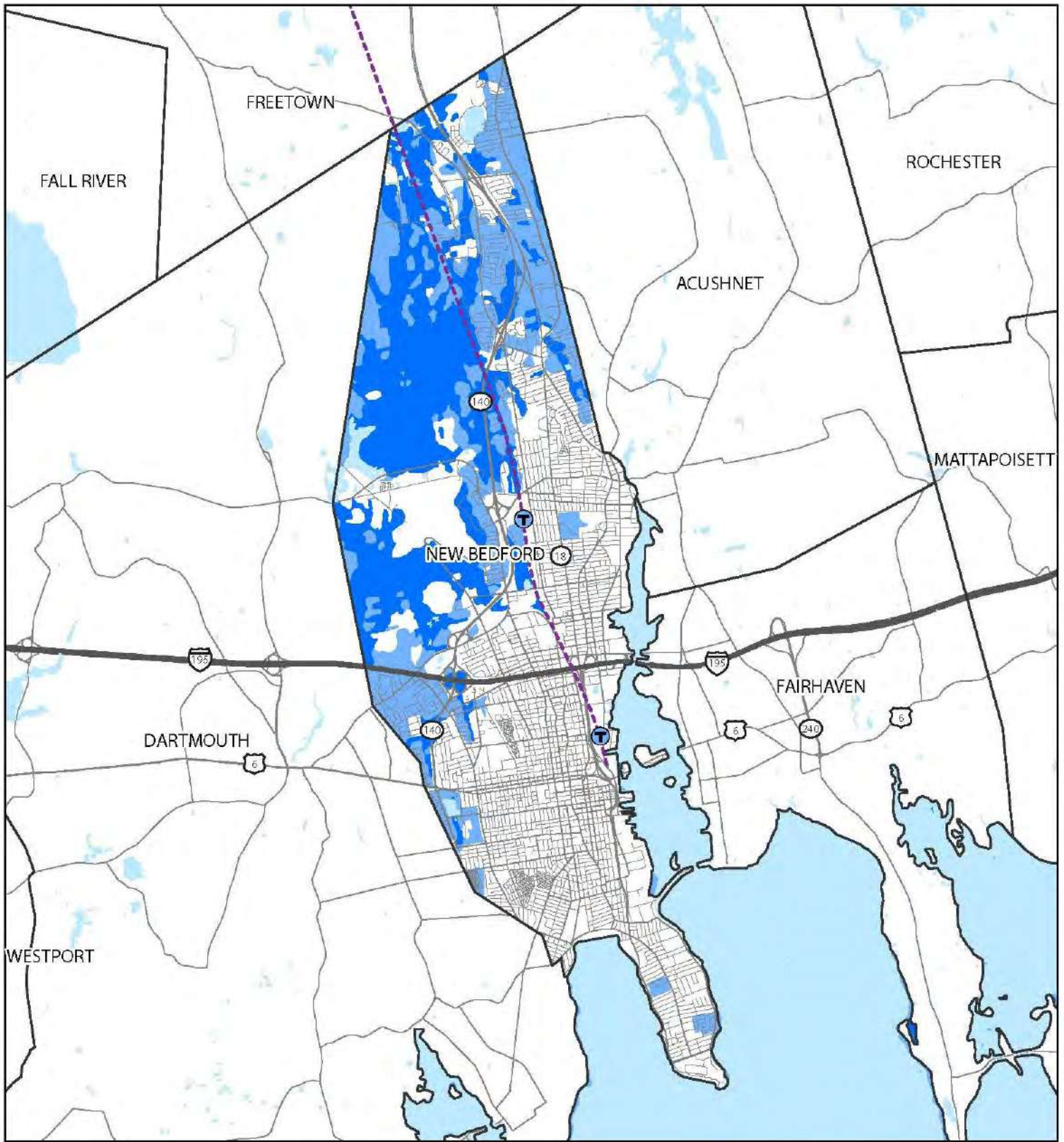
status: From the #1 whaling port in the 1800s to America's #1 fishing port since the start of the 21st century.

The Port of New Bedford is a deepwater commercial port with easy access to the maritime corridor from the Massachusetts coast. The Port is located on the northwestern side of Buzzard's Bay approximately nine nautical miles from the Cape Cod shipping canal, 83 miles south of Boston and 166 miles east of New York.

The harbor also provides recreational



Aerial Photograph of New Bedford Harbor, by Ed Pepin



City of New Bedford: Open Space

NRCS SSURGO-Certified Soils - Hydric

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ■ All Hydric | Municipal Boundaries | Interstates |
| ■ Partially Hydric | MBTA Proposed Stations | Arterials and Collectors |
| ■ Water | MBTA Proposed Rail Lines | Local Roads |

opportunities to residents of New Bedford and Fairhaven, as well as visitors. The Whaling City Rowing Club allows its members to have the unique experience of rowing through the harbor in authentic reproduction whaleboats. Additionally, Pope's Island Marina provides services to recreational boaters with their own vessels, as well as park facilities for local and regional visitors. The New Bedford Rowing Center headquarters is also at the Popes Island Marina and offers rowing for adults and youth (age 13-18) in New Bedford and the surrounding communities.

Hurricane Barrier

New Bedford Harbor is well sheltered by a hurricane barrier that stretches 3.5 miles eastward across New Bedford Harbor to the Town of Fairhaven and westward along Clarks Cove. The hurricane barrier was built to protect the harbor from devastating hurricanes, such as those of 1954 (Carol) and 1955 (Dianne). Taking two years to complete and costing \$18.2 million, it is the largest stone structure in the eastern United States. Standing 26 feet above mean high tide, only a few waves have managed to splash over the top. Spanning 150 feet, each of the two massive gates into the harbor weighs 40.5 tons and can fully close in 12 minutes. Over the past several years, the barrier has been closed at very high tides due to sea level rise. The City

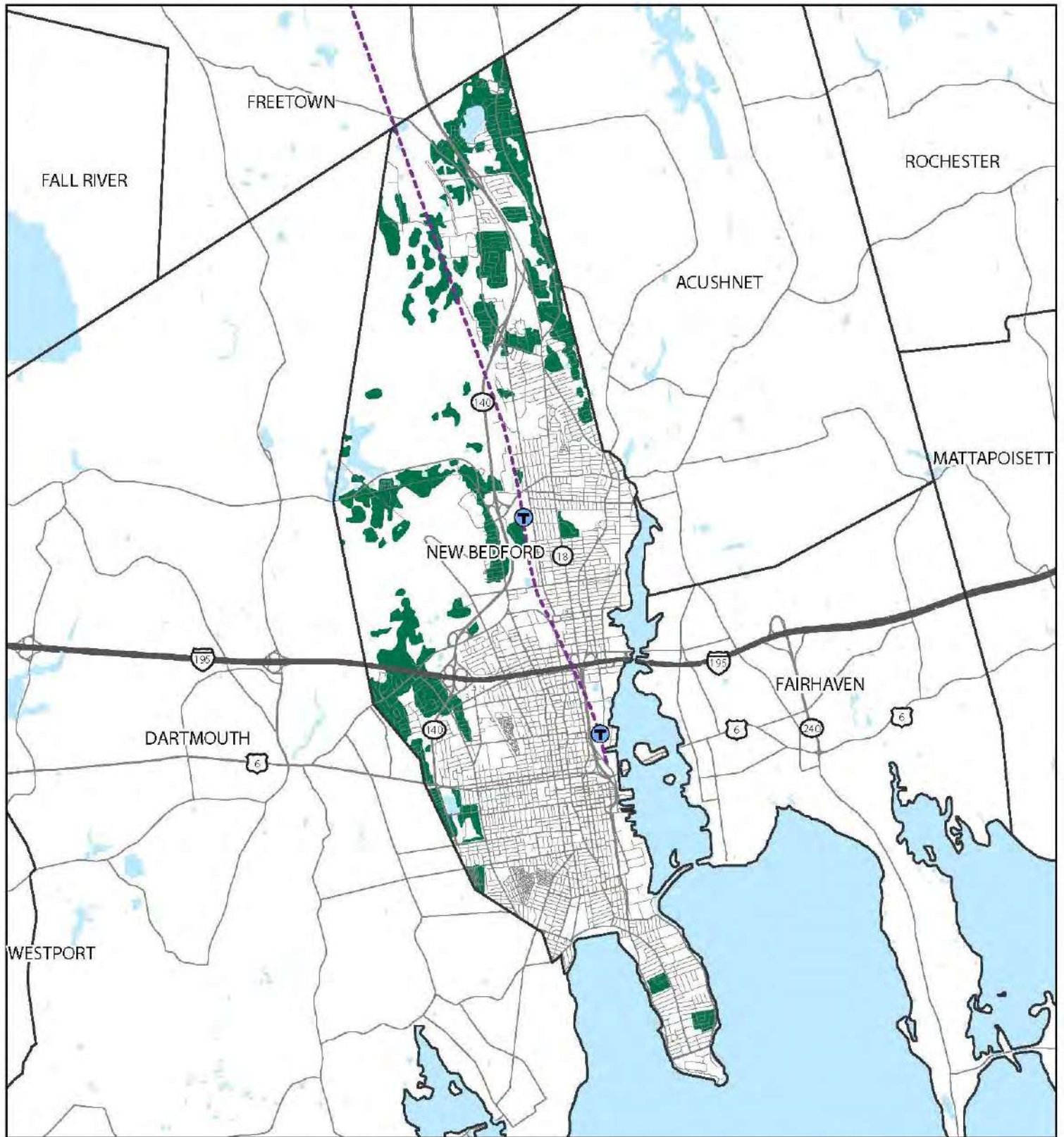
is currently evaluating alternatives to increase resilience to climate change in the harbor.

Acushnet Cedar Swamp

The Acushnet Cedar Swamp is a 1,800-acre area in the northern part of the city. The land was acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1971 and is often referred to as "one of Massachusetts' largest, wildest, and most impenetrable swamps". It contains areas of upland forest adjacent to a large wetland system comprised of bogs, swamps, and a pond. This wetland and some of the species it supports is discussed further in "Wetlands" under the Water Resources section of this plan.

Mediating natural forces and man-made infrastructure

The hurricane barrier protecting New Bedford Harbor is the largest stone structure in the eastern United States. The City is currently evaluating alternatives to increase resilience to climate change in the harbor.











City of New Bedford: Open Space

NRCS SSURGO-Certified Soils - All Prime and Statewide Significance

1 mile



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  All Prime and Statewide Significance |  Municipal Boundaries |  Interstates |
|  Water |  MBTA Proposed Stations |  Arterials and Collectors |
| |  MBTA Proposed Rail Lines |  Local Roads |

UNIQUE AND SCENIC FEATURES MAP. Showing the largest scale and most recognizable unique and scenic and historical parks and features in New Bedford. Acushnet Cedar Swamp, in the northwest, is a state-owned National Natural Landmark designated area of 1,800 acres. In the same region, the Flora B. Peirce Property and Nature Trail is poised for a continuous connection to Acushnet Cedar Swamp. In the city's more urbanized area, the historical downtown and harbor area boast Whaling National Park. In the south of the city, Clarks Point is a hub of coastal recreation amenities, including the Blue Lane bicycle and pedestrian path.

Water Resources

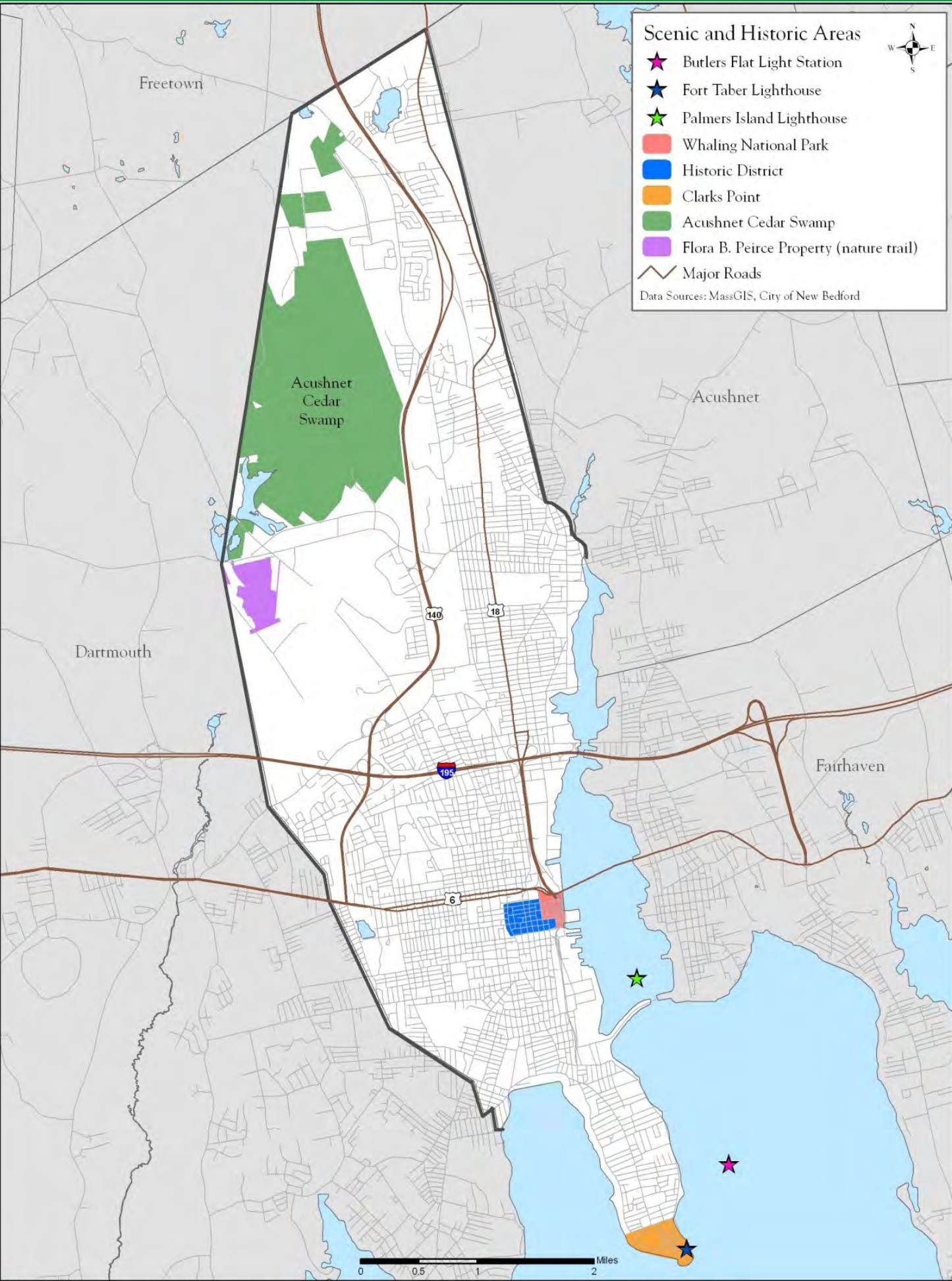
There are five major bodies of water in the city, with the Acushnet River/New Bedford Harbor system being, by far, the largest. The city is also home to the Paskamansett River and three ponds: Sassaquin, Turner, and the Buttonwood Park pond.



Alma del Mar Charter School with Buzzards Bay Coalition Nature Studies in Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail

For the majority of its length, the Paskamansett River is an acidic, low gradient swamp stream. It begins as an outlet to Turners Pond, a man-made pond that is fed by the Acushnet Cedar Swamp. The river flows for 10 miles until it reaches the Slocum's River in Dartmouth. The Paskamansett mainly supports warm water fish communities, although according to the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, some coldwater pockets may exist. It also acts as a run for river herring during their annual migration.

Turner Pond is a 55 to 62-acre impoundment at the head of the Paskamansett River. The maximum depth of the pond is 20 feet, but the average depth is 4 feet. The pond is very acidic and heavily vegetated with a mud bottom. It is home to several species of fish, such as black crappie, brown bullhead, pumpkinseed sunfish, yellow perch, red fin pickerel, chain pickerel, and American eel. However, due to contamination from heavy metals, the consumption of fish from this pond is prohibited. In the 1970s the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife stocked Turner Pond on two occasions; in 1972 with 13 chain pickerel



Scenic and Historic Areas

- ★ Butlers Flat Light Station
- ★ Fort Taber Lighthouse
- ★ Palmers Island Lighthouse
- Whaling National Park
- Historic District
- Clarks Point
- Acushnet Cedar Swamp
- Flora B. Peirce Property (nature trail)
- Major Roads

Data Sources: MassGIS, City of New Bedford

and in 1973 with 75 largemouth bass. No further stocking has occurred due to the contamination. The pond is still used by people for recreational fishing and boating.

Sassaquin Pond is a 34-acre, warm water pond that is moderately deep (about 7 feet average) and clear. It is a kettle pond located within the Taunton River Watershed. The bottom consists of sand and muck with minor rock outcroppings and scant vegetation. The pond is located in the north end of the city and is easily accessible from the pond's south end. Residents heavily utilize it, with many cottages along its shores. In the pond's history, the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (DFW) have stocked it with more than 76,600 fish; between 1914 and 1950. Fish species in the pond include black crappie, white perch, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, brown bullhead, bass and shiners. It is used for recreational fishing. The City of New Bedford Health Department banned recreational swimming in 2004 due to bacterial contamination.

The Buttonwood Park Pond is located in an urban park, next to the Buttonwood Park Zoo. Although it has long been popular with children and adults who enjoy feeding the ducks and swans, this practice has deteriorated the water quality of the pond and the City has put up signage to discourage the practice. The pond is very shallow and receives large amounts of nutrients from stormwater runoff, waterfowl and decomposing food left from feeding waterfowl.

The excessive nutrients have resulted in high levels of plant growth and decreases in oxygen levels. In August 1995, May of 2004 and June of 2019 fish kills occurred and were investigated by the MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (DFW). The DFW noted that fish kills could be expected to occur during the warm summer months and that it may be necessary to install fountains or other aerating devices. A fountain was installed in the pond summer of 2018. The fish kill which occurred in the spring of 2004 was due to a bacterial infection likely brought on by combination of stressors such as the spawning season combined with a rise in water temperature. The City is currently working with a company who has released bacteria into the pond which consume nitrogen. This effort improves water quality by reducing the nuisance plant and algal growth. We have instituted practices to deter the feeding of waterfowl and reduce the number of geese. Additional work is also needed to eliminate phosphorous.

Acushnet River/Inner New Bedford Harbor Watershed

The Acushnet River watershed encompasses 11,497 acres and covers six principal municipalities, including New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Rochester, Freetown, and Lakeville. The northern section of the watershed is comprised mainly of forests and land in agricultural uses. The heavily urbanized areas lie to the south. Included within the watershed is the New Bedford Reservoir. The reservoir is located in the Town of Acushnet, but is owned

by the City of New Bedford. It is not currently used for water supply but remains an emergency reserve.

New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site

Since 2015, the EPA's cleanup of New Bedford Harbor accelerated due to the historic settlement with one of the harbor's most egregious polluters. The average concentration of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) prior

to cleanup in the Acushnet River north of Coggeshall Street was well over 400 parts per million (ppm), with 1/3 of the area at the source property over 1,000 ppm. EPA's dredging has decreased these concentrations to less than 3 parts per million. Even with this positive improvement, it will take decades or more for the PCBs ingested by marine animals to be significantly reduced throughout the food chain due to their bioaccumulative characteristics.

New Bedford's industrial waterfront is largely in the lower harbor from Coggeshall Street south to the hurricane barrier. Subtidal areas that originated between 50-70 ppm have been reduced to less than 10 ppm.

Nitrogen Loading Evaluation

In New Bedford Harbor, as in most coastal waters around Buzzards Bay, nitrogen is the nutrient that usually limits the growth of algae. Algae include macro algae or "seaweeds", and micro algae such as phytoplankton, which form the base of many marine food webs. Increased supplies of nitrogen threaten the harbor by stimulating blooms of both. Long-term exposure of coastal waters to excessive nitrogen gradually alters coastal ecosystems, causing scallop and eelgrass populations to be replaced by floating algae or macroalgae. The 2015 Buzzards Bay Coalition's State of the Bay Report noted that for the first time since 2003, the nitrogen score has not declined from its previous score of 53. Although a score of 100 is ideal, this hopefully indicates a shift in behavior that will result in



Buttonwood Park Pond

long-term improvements.

In addition, decay of macroalgae causes unpleasant odors and depletes oxygen in the water. Severe oxygen depletion can kill fish and shellfish. There is also evidence that nutrient loading promotes (directly and indirectly) the survival of coliform bacteria, which contributes to closures of shellfish areas. Algae blooms and accumulation of macroalgae may also cause aesthetic problems and inhibit typical recreational uses of the water such as swimming and boating. Overall, nitrogen loading is one of the most serious long-term problems threatening many embayments around Buzzards Bay.

The Acushnet River suffers from excessive nitrogen loading from its surrounding watershed. Residential development in Acushnet and East Freetown, discharges from the Fairhaven sewage treatment plant, and combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges from the New Bedford sewer system account for the majority of the loadings to the harbor. In 1994, the Buzzards Bay Project National Estuary Program released a nitrogen loading study for all Buzzards Bay embayments entitled A Buzzards Bay Embayment Subwatershed Evaluation: Establishing Priorities for Nitrogen Management Actions. According to the data in this report, the Acushnet River has already exceeded its recommended nitrogen-loading limit by 103%. Additionally, eight years of water quality data collected by the Buzzards Bay Coalition indicates that the harbor is one of

the most eutrophic sites in all of Buzzards Bay. New Bedford's significant progress toward CSO elimination will be discussed in a later section.

Elimination of CSO dry and wet weather flows have resulted in improved water quality, however, recommended nitrogen loading goals can never be achieved without including nitrogen removal capacity in the Fairhaven sewage treatment plant, which contributes more than 10 times the nitrogen than the CSOs.

Aquifer Recharge Areas

Groundwater supply sources exist in the wetland areas located in the northwest area of the city. However, these areas are not currently used for public drinking water, as New Bedford's water supply comes from Little Quittacas, Great Quittacas, Pocksha, Assawompset and Long Ponds, located to the north of the city in the Towns of Lakeville, Rochester, Middleboro, and Freetown. These surface water sources are sufficient to meet current local and regional demands. The City, in addition to taking care of its own needs, supplies water to varying degrees to the neighboring Towns of Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Acushnet, and Freetown.

Flood Hazard Areas

Flood plain is a term used to describe the areas adjoining lakes, rivers, streams, oceans and bays which, during the past, have been covered, or can be expected to be covered, by flood waters. A river channel and the immediate adjacent lands form what is termed a floodway.

Water Quality - Making Strides Over Time

Buttonwood Park Pond

Discouraging bird feeding.
Aerating with fountain.
Removing nitrogen.
Need to mitigate phosphorous.

New Bedford Harbor

Dredging decreased PCBs
concentration from 1,000 ppm to
less than 3 ppm.

Acushnet River

Mitigating CSOs to help
address regional nitrogen
issues.

Shoreline

Receiving 4,500 bushels of adult
quahogs from the Taunton River
for the next 10-12 years to open
shellfishing to the public.

Planning West Beach strengthening.

Sassaquin Pond

Preparing watershed management
plan to combat nutrient issues.

Addressing nutrient loading with
stormwater filtration systems.

Turner Pond

Need to focus on the Dam
and continued repair and
maintenance.

FEMA FLOOD ZONES MAP. Hugely important to disaster mitigation planning, FEMA flood zone mapping shows the location of high hazard floodplains. As can be expected, there are special flood hazard areas along New Bedford Harbor. On the map, flood hazard areas identified as A zones are high hazard areas for floodwater inundation, where a home with a 30-year mortgage has at least a one in four chance of flooding during that term. The B zone shows areas at moderate risk from flooding. Finally, velocity zones are subject to flooding risk as well as wave action during a flood event. New Bedford is part of the National Flood Hazard Program, meaning that some minimum standards for development must be met in the A and V Special Flood Hazard Area zones, ensuring that residents in these areas have access to flood insurance products.

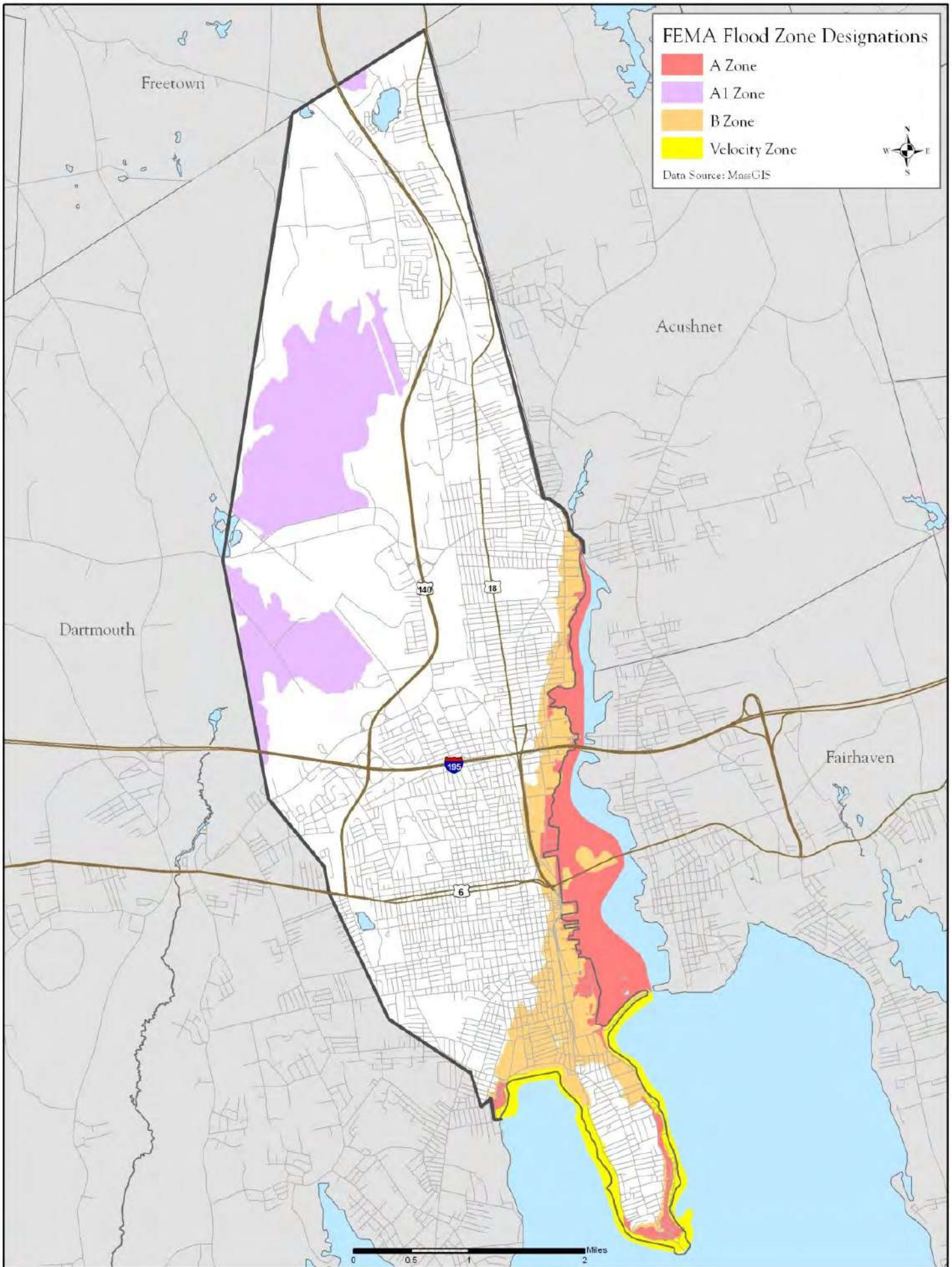
Floodways are high velocity areas, which convey flood discharges. Another term, floodway fringe, is generally applied to the outermost area of the floodway, also subject to flooding, but having less of a role in the routing of flood discharges (Federal Emergency Management Agency).

The importance of the floodplain lies in its ability to store and route stormwater. Although the entire floodplain is rarely covered, periods of intense storm of short duration and seasonal storms will induce a river or stream system into some degree of floodplain encroachment (somewhat regularly, on average, every 1-3 years)(FEMA). Portions of the city fall within the 100-year flood zone (A Zone) and between the 100-year flood from storm surges and waves by the hurricane barrier, which was constructed in 1966. However the areas of the city, which lie outside the barrier (along Rodney French Boulevard down to Clark's Point) fall within the Velocity Zone as well as the A Zone. Velocity Zone refers to those areas subject to 100-year coastal flooding with velocity (wave action). The

FEMA flood zone delineations within the city are shown on the FEMA Flood Zone Designations map within this Plan.

Wetlands

One of Massachusetts' largest, wildest, and most impenetrable swamps, the Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation, lies mostly within the confines of the City of New Bedford. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts acquired this wetland from the Acushnet Saw Mill Company in 1971 for the preservation, enjoyment, and education of the public. This 1,800-acre area stand consists of upland forests adjacent to a wetland complex of swamps, bogs, and a pond. About half of the swamp portion is dominated by Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*), ranging in age from 25 to 175 years old. Other species in the swamp include Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), American Holly (*Ilex opaca*), Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), and Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). A 70-acre mill pond dammed around 1787 covers very large stumps



FORESTS AND WETLAND AREAS MAP. Forests and wetlands both provide essential ecosystem services to the City of New Bedford. Forest areas provide shade, wildlife habitat, and assist in regulating air quality. Wetlands are often the buffer areas between waterbodies and the built environment, absorbing flood and stormwater like a sponge, and also providing essential rare and unique habitat areas. In New Bedford, these resources are concentrated in the north and west of the city.

believed to be the remains of the pre-settlement forest. Adjoining the pond is a bog of about 60 acres where large expanses of leather leaf are separated by swales of sedges and grasses. Small islands of high ground within the swamp add to the diversity of the area. Five vernal pools have been certified within the reservation. The swamp is located along the northwest side of the city, north of the municipal airport, and west of Route 140 at elevations ranging from 65 feet to about 170 feet. The swamp is not currently accessible to the public due to lack of maintenance by DCR.

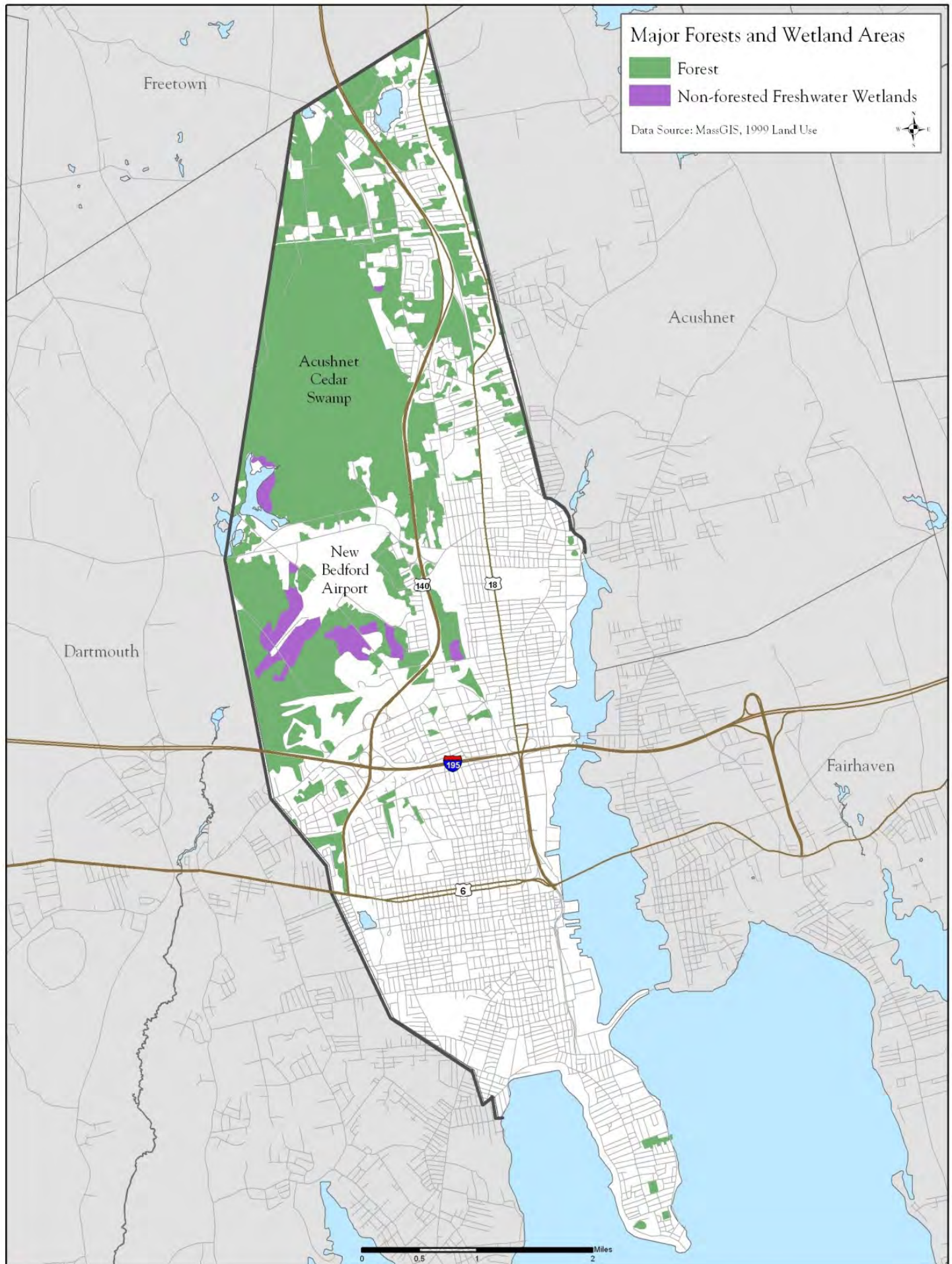
The majority of New Bedford's freshwater wetlands are located north of I-195. The most common wetland type is the red maple swamp which is classified as a seasonally flooded palustrine forested wetland. Red maple swamps in New Bedford are typically vegetated with Red Maple, Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) Ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) trees; Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) and Common Greenbriar (*Smilax rotundifolia*) shrubs and Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomeum*), Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.) herbaceous growth.

Vegetation

While most of the city's land area has been developed, large forested wetland areas remain in the northwestern reaches of the city. These areas are composed mainly of second and third-growth hardwoods with numerous pockets of white pine and several cedar swamps.

The Acushnet Cedar Swamp provides extensive habitat for Atlantic white cedars, which according to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program "have limited distribution in New England and are a priority natural community for protection in Massachusetts". Atlantic white cedar swamps are forested wetland communities with a dense, primarily evergreen canopy, a deciduous shrub layer, and a sparse herb layer dominated by mosses (Atlantic White Cedar Swamps, NHESP, 1998). In addition to Atlantic white cedar, red maple, American holly, mountain laurel, hemlock, high-bush blueberry, swamp azalea, and species of sphagnum moss also exist in the swamp.

On the edge of the Acushnet Cedar Swamp is an acidic shrub fen community, the Turner



WATER RESOURCES MAP. The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species

Program tracks the location of areas that serve as rare and significant habitat areas, many times for threatened and endangered species. In addition to wildlife, these areas provide habitat for rare plant species, as described below.

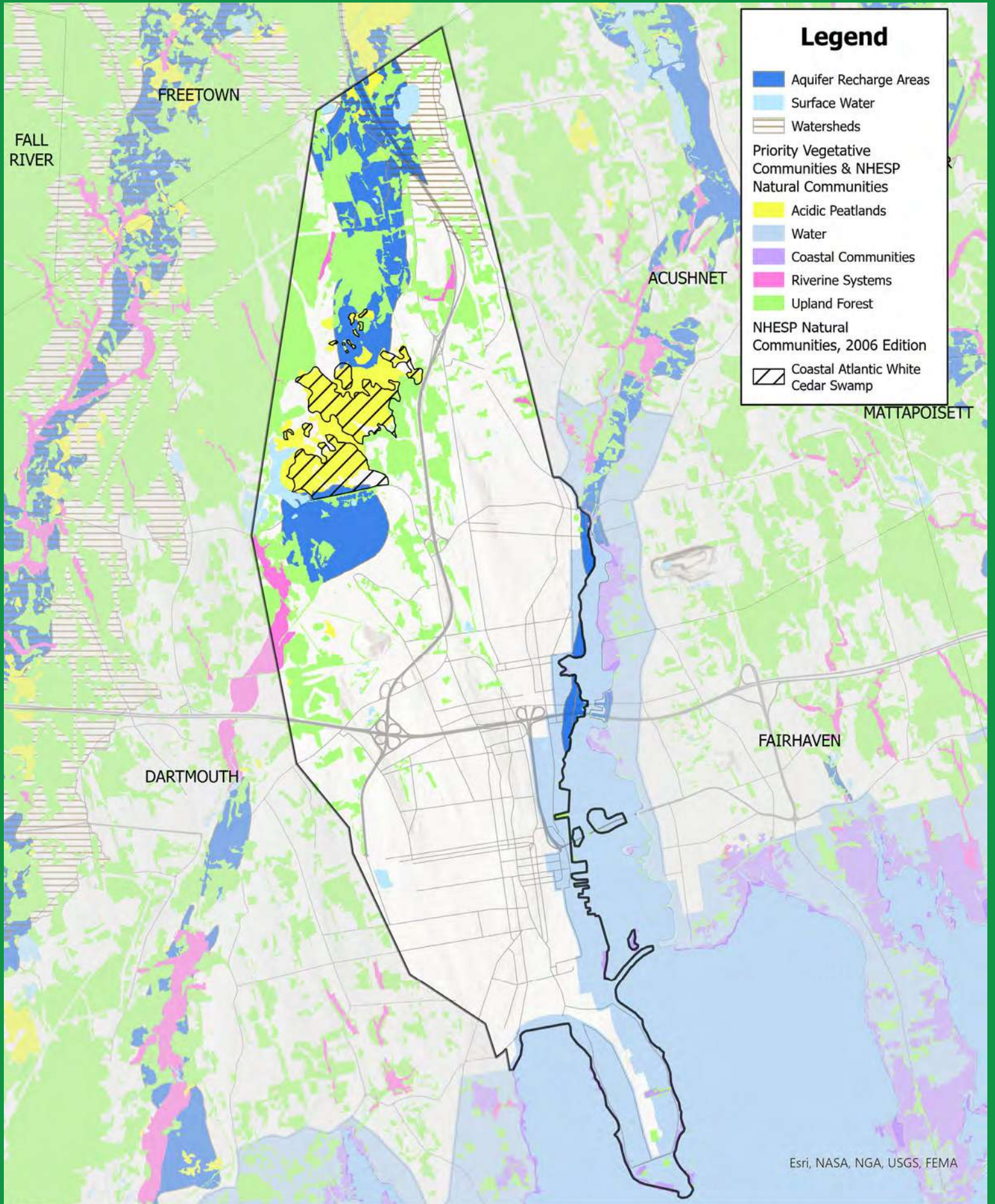
Pond Bog, which is also a priority community for protection in Massachusetts. The Turner Pond Bog is approximately 60 acres in size, and according to the NHESP is one of less than 10 high quality acidic shrub fens in the state. An acidic shrub fen is a non-forested acidic peat land. "Acidic peat lands form on poorly drained sites in areas with cool moist summers, where precipitation exceeds evapotranspiration." The combination of cool temperatures and low amounts of dissolved oxygen and nutrients in the water limits the decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms. Consequently, dead vegetation builds up forming a layer of peat. Acidic shrub fens most often occur along pond margins, slow-moving streams, and along the outlet streams of stream headwater peat lands. They are composed primarily of low-growing, interwoven shrubs with patches of sphagnum moss growing at the shrub bases. Both evergreen and deciduous shrubs occur; typical species include leatherleaf, water-willow, sweet-gale, meadow-sweet, sweet-pepperbush, and alder (Non-forested Acidic Peat lands, NHESP, 1998).

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has identified the Acushnet Cedar Swamp, the Apponagansett Swamp, and the eastern portion of the

Hobomock swamp, as "priority habitats of rare species". This designation refers to species protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act regulations (321 CMR 10). The City should make concerted efforts to protect buffer areas around these critically important forested wetlands. Habitat fragmentation must be avoided if the species within these areas are to survive. No rare vascular plants are recorded as living in New Bedford according to the MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program.

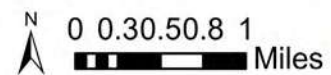
Street Trees and City Managed Trees

The city has undergone a major overhaul in tree planting efforts and has greatly reduced the chances of widespread tree disease by adding a large amount of diversity among tree species. The city street tree species has since grown from the basic 8 used in 2014 to a variety of 20 different species the city has now added throughout our city streets. The addition of street trees since 2014 has been considerable. Along with the completion of Mayor Mitchell's initiative to plant 500 trees over each of 5 years which achieved the goal of adding 2,500 new street trees, the adopt-A-tree program has been very effective in the city with residents purchasing a total of 93 street trees for the enhancement



Source: MassGIS Data

City of New Bedford, Massachusetts | Department of City Planning
 Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District



Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

of properties and neighborhoods. Another successful initiative that was recently completed was the Greening the Gateway Cities Project offered by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. A total amount of 480 street trees were planted in preselected areas where impervious surfaces were proven to out match street vegetation. New Bedford recognizes and understands the importance of trees and the benefits provided by them. The city will continue to move forward with tree planting projects and will work to ensure the presence of a thriving urban forest for generations to come”

Fisheries and Wildlife

Fisheries

A huge seasonal recreational fin fishery exists along New Bedford’s shores. Residents as well as people from as far away as New York and Canada come to fish for scup, flounder, bluefish, and striped bass. Unfortunately, due to high PCB and heavy metal levels; fin fishing, shell fishing and lobstering have been prohibited within New Bedford Harbor since 1979. However, it is important to note that fishing for home consumption still occurs, despite an aggressive EPA-funded trilingual campaign by the City and the New Bedford Community Economic Development Center to educate fisherman about the closure and potential effects of eating contaminated fish or lobsters.



Vernal Pool - a special habitat area - along the Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail

A list of seasonally available fish is presented in the table below. The Division of Marine Fisheries and Environmental Law Enforcement regulate some of these fish species as to size and season.

New Bedford is also home to several fresh water-fishing areas, including Turners Pond, Sassaquin Pond, and the Paskamansett River. The Paskamansett River begins as an outlet to Turners Pond and winds its way all the way to the Slocum River in Dartmouth. Consumption of fish from Turner Pond is prohibited due to heavy metal contamination. Sassaquin Pond is the most accessible and is heavily utilized by residents. All three water bodies support warm water fish species such as: black crappie, brown bullhead, pumpkinseed sunfish, yellow perch, white perch, red fin pickerel, chain pickerel, American eel, and shiners.

Herring Runs

Anadromous species, such as alewives (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) and blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), together known as river herring, have declined dramatically in rivers around Buzzards Bay during the past couple of centuries. Annually, these fish leave the open ocean to return to the freshwater rivers they were born to spawn. Historically, these fish were an important human food fishery. Today they are not heavily used for human consumption but are still an important food species for many larger fish, whales, and coastal birds. Currently, the primary human use of herring harvested from Buzzards Bay

tributaries is lobster bait.

Most herring runs in Buzzards Bay are not supporting their historical maximum number of fish. One of the primary reasons is that obstructions to migration are stopping or inhibiting the passage of fish upstream to their spawning areas. Other possible reasons certain runs are not producing fish at their historic level are over-fishing or poor water quality. Herring migrate annually up the Acushnet River all the way to the New Bedford Reservoir in the Town of Acushnet.

In 1998, the New Bedford Harbor Trustee Council awarded \$600,000 to the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) to construct fish ladders at three dams located in Acushnet that were inhibiting herring migration. The dams are located at Saw Mill Pond, Hamlin Mill Pond, and the New Bedford Reservoir.

Fish passage restoration has been completed and monitoring is demonstrating an increase in river herring since the restoration. A fish ladder was constructed at the New Bedford Reservoir in 2002. A nature-like fishway was constructed at the saw mill site and the Hamlin site in 2007 and 2008. The MA Division of Marine Fisheries continues to monitor the reservoir fish ladder with an electronic fish counter in cooperation with the Buzzards Bay Coalition. At right are the number of river herring counted since 2005.

Shellfisheries

The history of water quality in New Bedford

SEASONALLY AVAILABLE SALTWATER FINFISH IN NEW BEDFORD	
Species	Season
Tautog	Spring and Fall (common)
Mackerel	Spring (rare)
Flounder (winter)	Spring (rare)
Herring	Spring (reports of good runs started in 1999)
Striped Bass	Spring, Summer, and Fall (schools abundant)
Bluefish	Spring, Summer, and Fall (common)
Scup	Summer and Fall (common)
Eel	Spring, Summer, and Fall (populations low to date)
Fluke	Summer and early Fall (rare)
Bonito	Lake Summer and early Fall (rare)

has been marred by misunderstanding, misuse and an overall belief that things could not change. The 1900s marked the institution of wastewater management by the development of a collection system that enabled people to control their domestic waste inside their own homes. Regrettably, the waste found its way to the river, harbor and cove via CSO pipes and the Clark’s Cove Pumping Station. Untreated wastewater was also discharged one-half mile off Clark’s Point into Buzzards Bay.

According to historic records provided by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, the Department of Environmental Quality and Engineering (now Department of Environmental Protection or MassDEP) and the Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF), portions of Clark’s Cove had been classified as prohibited or restricted to the harvest of shellfish since the early 1900’s

because of the discharge of raw sewerage into the cove.

Between 1900 and 1903 there were 565 cases of Typhoid Fever, which included 93 deaths, documented among the families of shell fisherman and individuals that consumed quahogs in New Bedford. The State Department of Health conducted an investigation of the water quality in the shellfish waters around the city and determined that large quantities of sewerage entered into New Bedford waters. On July 21, 1904 the MA Department of Health requested the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game to prohibit the taking of shellfish from Clark’s Cove and portions of the Acushnet River. This was the beginning of the shellfish closures in New Bedford, which has led the City and the Town of Dartmouth to petition the State over sixty times to reopen portions of Clark’s Cove to shellfishing (DMF Germano: Sanitary Survey

1992).

A primary wastewater treatment plant was built in the early 1970's and placed on-line in 1973. This facility did little to reduce the water pollution problems in New Bedford, as the CSOs were still a major contributor in the pollution of the harbor and cove. In 1982, New Bedford began to set goals for the reinstatement of an inshore shellfishery. The Shellfish Division collected water samples on a regular basis and delivered them to the Health Department for bacterial testing. Reports were sent to various applicable state agencies and throughout the 1980s and early 1990s pollution sources and problems in the wastewater collection system were located and corrected by the City. A successful sanitary survey of Clark's Cove began in 1990 and concluded with the opening of 700 acres in 1992. New Bedford's Wastewater Division continued to correct the problems exposed by water testing in the cove and the outer harbor, resulting in the opening of additional areas of shellfishing in the cove.

A new wastewater treatment plant was placed on-line in 1996. The improvement of the water quality in Buzzards Bay has resulted in approximately 575 acres of shellfishing area opening in the Bay and 300 acres opening in the Outer Harbor. The opening of shellfishing in Clark's Cove required Dartmouth and New Bedford to establish a regional shellfish management plan and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the DMF; The

ANNUAL RIVER HERRING COUNTS IN THE ACUSHNET RIVER

Year	Fish Count
2005	395
2006	202
2007	366
2008	978
2009	1,699
2010	2,710
2011	3,679
2012	3,220
2013	6,033
2014	10,144
2015	3,673
2016	4,930
2017	8,365
2018	6,354
2019	14,385

Source: DMF - Bradford Chase

agreement and the MOU are still functioning and kept on file in the City's shellfish office. As a result of this effort, the New Bedford shellfish industry had an approximate value of \$250,000 landed value record in 1999 up from \$16,000 in 1982 . The value of shellfish in New Bedford after the application of the 4.5% economic multiplier is one million dollars.

Between the 1940s and the 1970s, New Bedford Harbor was also contaminated with PCBs and heavy metals released from manufacturing companies located along the Acushnet River and the harbor. As a result of a settlement between

the federal government, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the companies responsible for the contamination, a \$21 million dollar resource restoration fund was established. This fund, governed by the New Bedford Harbor Trustees Council (HTC), was distributed in several grant rounds for environmental restoration projects in the harbor and surrounding areas.

In its first grant round in 1995, the HTC awarded a one-year budget of \$298,000 for the restoration and management of shellfish to the Regional Shellfish Restoration Committee (RSRC). The RSRC is comprised of representatives from New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fairhaven. The committee was established at the request of the HTC due to the fact that all of the community's requests for shellfish restoration projects contained similar goals and initiatives. The RSRC was also awarded funding for shellfish restoration projects in the second round. The RSRC requested a two-year budget as suggested by the HTC.

The funding allowed the New Bedford Shellfish Division to accomplish the following initiatives:

- Contaminated shellfish relay programs
- Juvenile shellfish seeding projects
- Clean shellfish relays
- Development of shellfish management plan
- Increased enforcement coverage during the funding cycle

The City completed a four-year shellfish

planting project as a result of the Bouchard 120 oil spill mitigation restoration funding. In addition, shellfish mitigation for the construction of the New Bedford Marine Commerce Terminal (South Terminal) consisted of a program with the New Bedford Shellfish warden and the Division of Marine Fisheries working together to receive 4,500 bushels of adult quahogs from the Taunton River for the next 10-12 years. These shellfish are strategically planted in our waters for both recreation and commercial harvesting. This South Terminal planting began in September of 2019 and the shellfish will not be harvested for at least one year so that they have the opportunity to spawn at least twice before opening the beds to the public. Shell fishing in New Bedford will be sustainable for many years to come. Shellfish are bivalve filter feeders and play a vital role in the marine environment by removing nitrates. This is a natural water purification system working 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The shellfish warden, Thomas Ringuette, and his Deputy are always on duty and shellfish permits are available at City Hall in the City Clerk's Office .

The harvesting of aquatic resources both along the shoreline and offshore is a relatively new concept for New Bedford. In the past, New Bedford residents would purchase Non-Resident Family Permits from other coastal communities, often paying five times as much as local residents. For the first time, our residents had the ability to shellfish in their own community. Although it should be noted that fin fishing and lobstering are still prohibited in certain areas,

quahog harvesting is permitted.

Although New Bedford has deep ties to the sea, there has long been a perception that the water environment is less than desirable. Over the last few years this perception has slowly been changing. The restoration of Fort Taber continues to attract many people, and there is an increase in the use of the city's East and West Beaches on Clark's Point. The residents of New Bedford are now enjoying the many years of persistence and hard work to clean up our harbor, Clark's Cove and the Acushnet River.

Wildlife

The very large connected forest and wetland areas in northern New Bedford provide habitat for a large number of species, including a few rare species. Some of the more common species include deer, rabbits, gray squirrels, raccoons, foxes, skunk, and species of rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

New Bedford also has numerous vernal pools, 14 of which have been certified by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, a division of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. Certified vernal pools are provided protection under several state and federal laws, such as the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Title 5, Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and the Massachusetts Forest Cutting Practices Act.

Vernal pools consist of small, shallow temporary pools that are most evident in the

springtime. These pools often dry up in the summer and are therefore unable to support fish communities. However, vernal pools are critical to the survival of a variety of wildlife species, including some salamanders, which breed exclusively in these pools. These salamanders travel in mass migrations during the spring to return and breed in the vernal pool they were born in. A few organisms, such as fairy shrimp, spend their entire life cycle within a single vernal pool. They lay drought-resistant eggs, which hatch when the pool fills with water in the spring. Other wildlife species are attracted to vernal pools because of the abundant prey available. Some of these species include spotted turtles, Blanding's turtles, great blue herons, green herons, and garter snakes.

As per the BioMap2, there are numerous wildlife corridors and approximately 10 important natural areas in the region which count as BioMap2 Core Habitat. New Bedford is home to 3 Exemplary or Priority Natural Community cores, 1 forest Core, 5 Wetland Cores, 4 Aquatic Cores, 9 species of conservation Concern, 1 landscape block of Critical Natural Landscape, 3 Wetland Core Buffers of Critical Natural Landscapes, 4 Aquatic Core Buffers of Critical Natural Landscape, and 1 Tern Foraging Area for Critical Natural Landscape. The specific wildlife cores which lie entirely or partially within New Bedford include cores 259, 279, 285, 298, 393, 431, 433, 436, 449, and 462.

Rare and Endangered Species

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and

PRIORITY HABITAT FOR RARE SPECIES MAP. The area around Acushnet Cedar Swamp and south of the airport are priority habitat areas for rare species. There are also certified vernal pools in the north of the city, a unique seasonal pond habitat that fills in the winter and spring and dries up for a portion of the summer.

Endangered Species Program has identified one species in New Bedford which is both State and Federally Endangered which is the Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougallii*). Roseate Terns may forage within the City limits but do not nest here. Several species are considered to be threatened in New Bedford; including the Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*), the Attenuated Bluet (*Enallagma daeckii*), Scarlet Bluet (*Enallagma pictum*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and the Water-willow borer (*Papaipema sulphurata*). State species of Special Concern include the Hessel's Hairstreak (*Callophrys hesseli*), Mocha Emerald (*Samatochlora linearis*), Common Tern (*Sterna hirunda*), Coastal Swamp Amphipod (*Synurella chamberlaini*) and the Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*). The fact sheets for these species follow.

Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

Scenic Landscapes

Clark's Point, a large peninsula in the city's south end, provides panoramic views of Buzzards Bay and the Elizabeth Islands. Clark's Point is surrounded by over 13 acres of beaches. At

the eastern tip of this point exists a unique environment including several tidal pools with shoreline vegetation. Tidal pools only exist in very limited numbers on New Bedford's shore. This area would make an excellent spot for education and should be considered for protection.

A notable natural feature, located in the northwestern section of the city, is a large wetland-forest area. The area contains several marshes and cedar swamps, providing an ideal habitat for waterfowl and other species of birds, animals, and plants. The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation owns a large section of the Acushnet Cedar Swamp. The City owns conservation land south of the Acushnet Cedar Swamp (known as the Apponagansett Swamp), which runs along the Paskamansett River. The Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail winds for over a mile on the City's land, allowing people the opportunity to observe and enjoy nature.

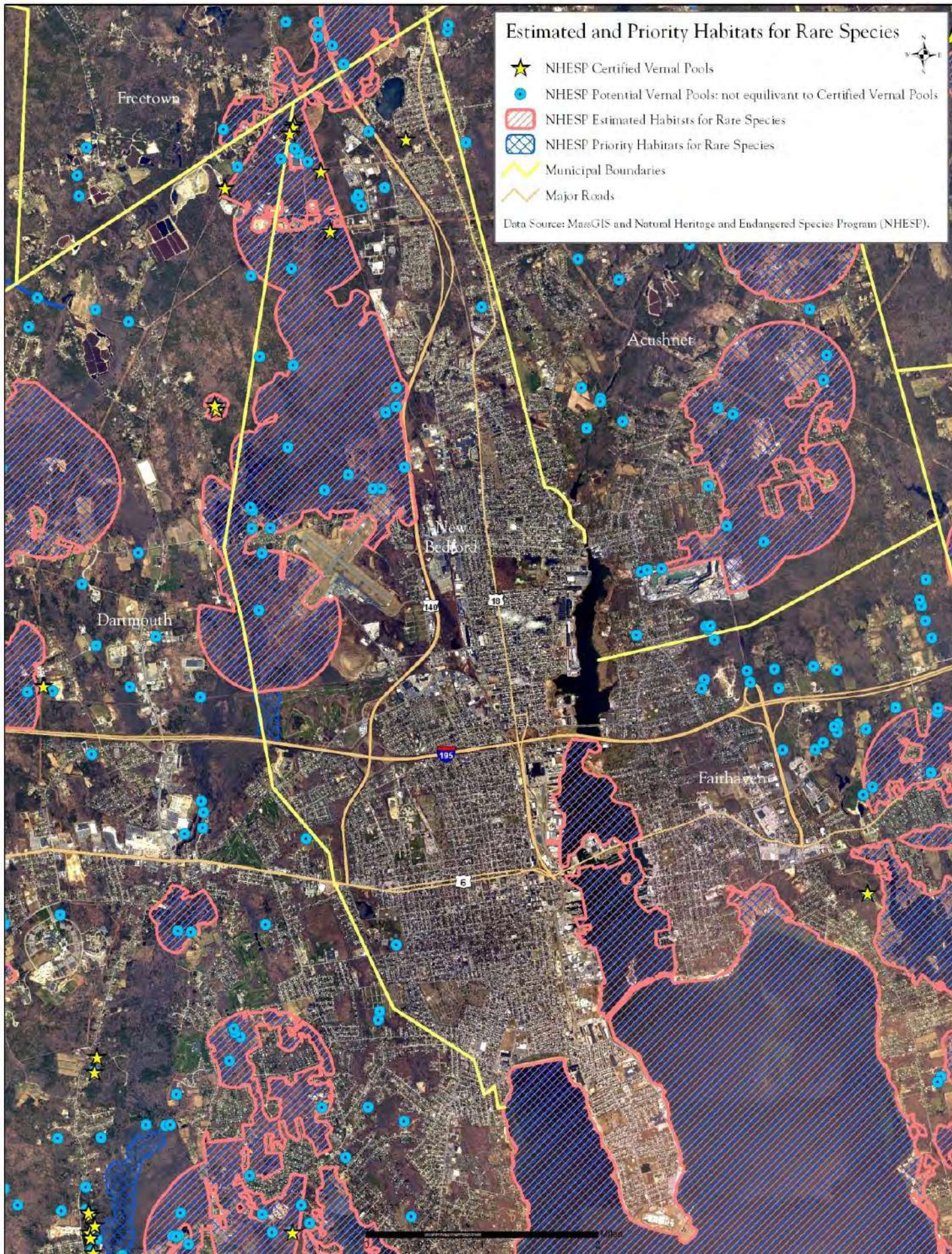
Major Characteristics or Unusual Geologic Features

New Bedford's major characteristics exist primarily in the coastal and historic nature of the city. Scenic water views and access to the

Estimated and Priority Habitats for Rare Species

- ★ NHESP Certified Vernal Pools
- NHESP Potential Vernal Pools: not equivalent to Certified Vernal Pools
- ▨ NHESP Estimated Habitats for Rare Species
- ▩ NHESP Priority Habitats for Rare Species
- Municipal Boundaries
- Major Roads

Data Source: MassGIS and Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP).



waterfront are important components for New Bedford, while maintaining an active working waterfront. Places of historical significance also play important roles in cultural and recreational enjoyments throughout the city. Given the mostly urban nature of New Bedford, the Acushnet Cedar Swap area is an unusual feature for a city to have.

Cultural and Historic areas

New Bedford is rich in culture and history. On November 12, 1996, the National Park Service designated a section of downtown New Bedford as the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park. This 13-block, 33-acre area of the city is one of the newest of the nation's 378 National Park Service areas and commemorates the history and heritage of New Bedford as the world's leading port for the whaling industry. The legislation protecting the park directs the National Park Service to "preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States certain districts, structures, and relics associated with the history of whaling and related social and economic themes in America".

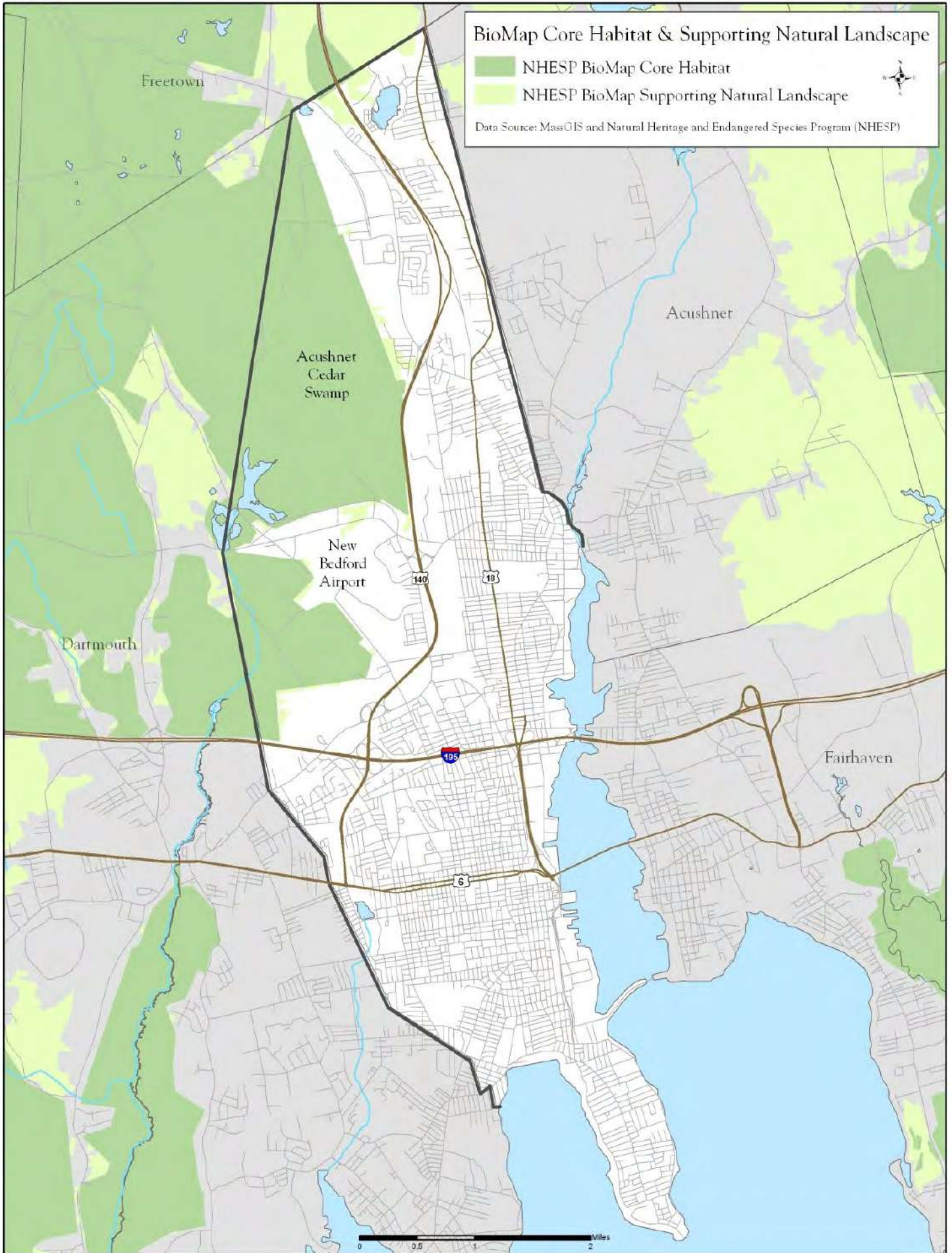
New Bedford was the world capital of the whaling industry during the decades leading up to the Civil War. The whaling merchants of New Bedford operated a complex business network of finance, shipbuilding, barrel making,

insurance, ship supply, and rope and sail making. The sponsors and agents of the ships earned huge profits and for a time New Bedford was considered the "richest city in the world".

The National Historical Park and the adjacent National Register Historical Districts embody the historical and cultural resources associated with New Bedford's role as the whaling capital of the world during the mid-19th century. The park includes a broad array of businesses, residential and institutional structures exemplifying the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate and Victorian styles of architecture; museums; historical exhibits, and records, which convey the importance, diversity, and financial power of the whaling era.

New Bedford's many historic lighthouses have become a great draw for tourists. Because of the preservation effort underway, the city was included in the June 1998 tour of New England Lighthouses given by the United States Lighthouse Society, and in 2002, New Bedford hosted the American Lighthouse Foundation's national conference. Interest groups from six or seven countries came to the city to view the restoration work that was done on the Butlers Flat and Palmer Island Lighthouses.

The Butler's Flat Light Station was built in 1849 and is listed on the National Register of



RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES IN NEW BEDFORD				
Species	Habitat	Taxonomy	MESA Status	Most Recent Observation
Roseate Tern (<i>Sterna dougalli</i>)	Rocky shores and islands	Bird	Endangered	2006
Marbled Salamander (<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>)	Damp forests	Amphibian	Threatened	2014
Attenuated Bluet (<i>Enallagma daeckii</i>)	Large ponds and lakes	Insect	Threatened	2004
Scarlet Bluet (<i>Enallagma pictum</i>)	Acidic, sandy ponds	Insect	Threatened	2012
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Diverse open areas	Bird	Threatened	2018
Water-willow Borer Moth (<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>)	Areas with water-willow plants	Insect	Threatened	Near 2015
Hessel's Hairstreak (<i>Callophrys hesseli</i>)	Cedar swamps, bogs	Insect	Threatened	Near 2013
Mocha Emerald (<i>Somatochlora linearis</i>)	Shaded forests with streams	Inset	Special Concern	2010
Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	Rocky shores and islands	Bird	Special Concern	2006
Coastal Swamp Amphipod (<i>Synurella chamberlaini</i>)	Vegetated streams near cedar swamps	Crustacean	Special Concern	2013
Eastern Box Turtle (<i>Terrapene carolina</i>)	Mixed and damp forested areas	Reptile	Special Concern	2014

Historic Places. The light has been fully restored, and on April 30, 1998 New Bedford celebrated the Centennial of the Butler Flat Light during a relighting ceremony held 100 years to the hour of its first lighting.

Also on the National Registry of Historic Places are the Palmer's Island Light, Fort Taber Light, and the Lightship New Bedford. The Palmer's Island light was built in 1849 and is the central element of the City Seal. The City's motto "Lucem Diffundo" (I diffuse light) alludes to this

lighthouse and to New Bedford's fame as the whale oil capital of the world.

The Fort Taber Light was built atop Fort Rodman in the 1880s and replaced an existing lighthouse named the Clark's Point Light. This light, along with the Lightship New Bedford will also be restored in the near future. The Fort Taber Light has been featured in Lighthouse Digest, an international lighthouse magazine.

New Bedford is also the homeport to the official vessel of the Commonwealth of

Massachusetts. The 105-year-old Ernestina ex Effie M. Morrissey, a 156-foot Essex-built Grand Banks fishing schooner launched in 1894. Ernestina-Morrissey is a National Historic Landmark with a remarkable past as a fishing, arctic explorer and Cape Verdean packet. Currently undergoing a complete restoration, she brings to life maritime history and education to students of all ages and is open to the public for tours or day sails.

Source: National Park Service and New Bedford Office of Tourism and Marketing

Unique Environments

As mentioned previously, New Bedford is home to the 1,100-acre Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation, dedicated as a National Natural Landmark in 1972, which borders the city on the west. It is one of the state's largest, wildest and most impenetrable swamps and contains a diversity of conditions and species in the glaciated section of the oak-chestnut forest type and is considered a Unique Resource Zone. Apponagansett Swamp, located south of the New Bedford Airport, is home to the spotted turtle.

Environmental Challenges

While New Bedford has a rich and prosperous history as the one time whaling capital of the world, it has also seen the abuses and pressures that have historically accompanied residential and industrial growth - loss of open space and natural areas, filling of wetlands and salt

marshes, and contamination of land and water. The following section highlights some of New Bedford's primary environmental concerns.

Hazardous waste and brownfield sites

Superfund Sites

New Bedford has two Superfund sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List: New Bedford Harbor and Sullivan's Ledge. The National Priorities List (NPL) is a published list of hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for extensive, long-term cleanup under the Superfund program.

New Bedford Harbor

From the 1940s to the late 1970s, two electrical capacitor-manufacturing companies improperly disposed of PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) and heavy metal laden wastes, resulting in the contamination of New Bedford Harbor from the upper Acushnet River to Buzzards Bay. Ambient air, surface water, ground water, soils, sediments, and the food chain were all contaminated, as well as the industrial plant sites.

New Bedford Harbor's impact on the environmental quality of the harbor was presented in Section 4.C. Since 2015, the EPA's cleanup of New Bedford Harbor has drastically improved the water, sediment, and habitat quality.

The City is maximizing recreational opportunities that are compatible with water and sediment quality in the harbor. Some

examples include the completion of the Riverside Park and River's End Park, which offer users views of the river but restricts access to shoreline sediment, and recent introduction of competitive rowing on New Bedford Harbor. Both examples help demonstrate that while significant work remains until cleanup is complete, recreational opportunities exist for residents to safely enjoy this resource. In 2017, EPA designated the New Bedford Harbor Superfund Site a Priority Redevelopment Site due to the economic development potential following cleanup completion. In 2011, the New Bedford Harbor Trustees awarded nearly \$3M for a nearly 2-mile habitat restoration project with an accompanying River Walk trail on the upper Acushnet River shoreline for passive recreation and education. The City is working with the Massachusetts Gateway City Parks program on design and permitting elements in light of updated sea level rise projections to be ready to hit the ground running as soon as EPA completes intertidal remediation in each area.

Sullivan's Ledge

Sullivan's Ledge was an abandoned granite quarry about 12 acres in size, in the northwest corner of New Bedford. The site, owned and operated by the City, was used for decades as an industrial dump. In 1982, the EPA detected high levels of PCBs in ambient air and soil. The sources of PCB impact included but were not limited to the same industrial sources of PCBs as in the New Bedford Harbor Superfund site. EPA investigations in the spring of 1983

found significant levels of PCBs, vinyl chloride, and chlorinated industrial solvents in soil and groundwater. An unnamed stream was located adjacent to the site. Wetlands bordered the stream, which flowed into a 13-acre wooded wetland (Middle Marsh). The stream and Middle Marsh were also impacted by contamination from Sullivan's Ledge.

To remediate the site, contaminated sediment was excavated and placed on the 12 acres that comprised the former gravel pit. The unnamed stream was lined and the site was capped. A groundwater treatment system was constructed to pump and treat contaminated groundwater. Wetlands impacted by contaminated soil excavation were restored, including the Middle Marsh. All components of the remediation, including the cap, groundwater treatment plant, and restored wetland, have been actively maintained and monitored. The City, other responsible parties, and EPA are planning for upcoming treatment plant shutdown.

Former and/or Current Brownfields and Waste Release Sites

The Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) maintains a list of sites where reported releases of oil or hazardous wastes have occurred. As of March 2020, there have been over 750 reported in New Bedford since 1985 – the vast majority of which have been remediated and/or assessed over the past 35 years and deemed to require no additional

response actions. MassDEP's Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup identifies each reported release through a Release Tracking Number or RTN. A breakdown of these RTNs and MassDEP-assigned category descriptions is provided below:

- 9 RTNs are listed as Unclassified. These sites have been reported to MassDEP within the last 12 months and are in the process of assessment prior to submittal of a Phase I Initial Site Assessment and Tier Classification within one year of notification. The Tier Classification takes the magnitude of release as well as potential human and environmental exposure and assigns RTNs Tier 1 or Tier 2 status (see below).
- 11 RTNs are Classified as Tier 1 due to:
 - Groundwater contamination that could affect drinking water;
 - conditions exist that pose a MassDEP-defined Imminent Hazard; and/or
 - Immediate response measures are required to prevent human or environmental exposure.

Within five years of Tier Classification, a site must undergo Comprehensive Response Action Phases II through V to delineate the full site, evaluate remedial alternatives, and implement a remedy to achieve a Permanent or Temporary Solution (discussed below).

- 23 RTNs are listed as Tier 2 as they do not meet any of the Tier 1 criteria. Although they follow the same regulatory timeline and

process, they are considered less urgent in nature.

- 14 RTNs have either not filed Tier Classification before the requisite 1-year deadline or have since been non-compliant with on-going deadlines. These are considered Tier 1 sites by default and are classified as Tier 1D
- 8 RTNs are classified as having Downgradient Property Status (DPS) with oil and/or hazardous material having originated from an upgradient site/RTN relative to groundwater flow.
- 51 RTNs have either been assessed and determined not to require remedial actions or have undergone cleanup to maintain protective conditions for specified uses. These sites require Activity and Use Limitations (AULs) or other documented measures to maintain protective conditions for ongoing and future use. In 2014, MassDEP's regulatory framework and nomenclature was updated. Prior to 2014 this category was identified as Response Action Outcome (RAO) classes A-3, A-4, B-2, and B-3. Since 2014 these sites are more descriptively identified as Permanent Solutions with Conditions (PSC).
- 415 RTNs have either been assessed and determined not to require remedial actions to maintain protective conditions or have undergone cleanup to achieve these conditions with no AULs or restrictions for future use. Prior to 2014 this category was

identified as RAO classes A-1, A-2, and B-1. Since 2014 these sites are more descriptively identified as Permanent Solutions with No Conditions (PSNC).

- 7 RTNs have undergone cleanup to achieve a Temporary Solution (TMPS) indicating that protective conditions exist for current use but that achievement of a permanent remedy is infeasible and/or not practicable at this time. TMPS status requires that the responsible party take steps to achieve a PSC or a PSNC. Prior to 2014 this category was identified as RAO class C.
- 6 RTNs are listed as having been through Comprehensive Response Actions, but still require an active remedial system to be in operation for a period of time to achieve a Permanent Solution. These sites must submit periodic reports to MassDEP and are classified ROS.
- 134 RTNs are considered Adequately Regulated (ADREG) through a permit with another MassDEP program or government agency. ADREG sites are tracked through the jurisdictional program and therefore once they are “closed out”, they maintain the ADREG status on MassDEP’s database.
- 44 RTNs were issued for sites where a previous RTN had already been issued. In cases where the RTNs are related, they are “linked” and administratively tracked under the initial parent RTN. These are classified as RTN Closed.
- 15 RTNs were issued where utility work was

required adjacent to or within an existing RTN area. This allowed for utility work to be completed while documenting soil management and health & safety measures.

- About 20 RTNs have miscellaneous classifications, most of which are for site reported over 10 years ago.

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup

New Bedford was one of the nation’s first cities to participate in EPA’s Brownfields Grant programs before 2000 and continues to utilize this redevelopment tool.

Landfills-Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste from New Bedford is transported to the Crapo Hill Landfill, which is located in the Town of Dartmouth and operated by the Greater New Bedford Regional Refuse Management District. The District is composed of the City of New Bedford and the Town of Dartmouth. Recyclable materials are transported to various local markets including A.W. Martin (New Bedford), Mid City Scrap (Westport), AAA Recycling (New Bedford) and BFI Recyclery (Brockton). Leaf and yard waste is transported to the Crapo Hill Landfill for composting and is reused around the landfill site. In addition, the Solid Waste Division operates a Solid Waste Transfer Station for processing the recyclables as well as a drop-off recycling center, which accepts a large variety of items on a daily basis.

Erosion

New Bedford shoreline is protected by the

Hurricane Barrier built by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1966. The Hurricane Barrier protects the harbor from tidal impacts and storm surges. The Hurricane Barrier coupled with the primarily gently sloped land contributes to very little concern for erosion along the coastal areas inside the Hurricane Barrier.

Chronic flooding and Sedimentation

A flood study was completed in 9/2007 for an area of New Bedford located in the northeast portion of the city from Stratford Street northerly to Acushnet Ave. The severe flooding impacts to this neighborhood, from even small storm events has been evaluated in a Report Titled: City of New Bedford Stratford Street and Barnum Street drainage Report (CDM, Inc 9/2007). Past residential development within low lying areas, random piping of streams and intermittent channels and a lack of stormwater management contribute to this problem. The lack of stormwater management also contributes to the sedimentation of the remaining fragments of wetlands in that watershed. Recent culvert repair and replacement projects have alleviated some of this flooding.

The Upper Buttonwood Brook watershed floods frequently with the brook overtopping the Banks and flooding CVS parking lot (at the corner of Route 6 and Route 140) and Buttonwood Park and Court Street. The increase in impervious area in the upper watershed and lack of detention facilities contribute to this flooding. The flooding can also cause sedimentation of Buttonwood

Pond if it is laden with street runoff. Recently more vigilant street sweeping may be helping to minimize this impact.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency updated their floodplain mapping in July 2014. The City is in the process of evaluating coastal flood vulnerabilities and addressing these with green infrastructure solutions where possible.

Ground and Surface Water Pollution

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs)

Much of the city's sewer system is a combined system, the function of which is to collect sewage and stormwater runoff and convey them to an interceptor system. Combined flow in excess of the interceptor capacity is discharged directly into the harbor and Buzzards Bay by the regulators through Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) outlets. The impact of CSO's on nitrogen loading was discussed in Section 4.C. The city presently has 27 CSOs, a number of which can activate in wet weather, dependent upon the intensity and duration of the rainfall event.

The City has been actively addressing CSOs since 1989. The frequency and severity of overflows has declined in the past six years as the result of the Waste Water Division's efforts to improve maintenance of the collection system and complete capital projects that have increased conveyance capacity. Although current data is not available on either the total volume of CSO discharges or the frequency of overflows, one indication supporting this

contention is that the city's efforts have resulted in the reopening of two large shellfish beds that have been closed for over 30 years. Shell fishing areas are particularly sensitive to the adverse impacts of CSO discharges and reopening of the beds is indicative of the fact that these impacts are being mitigated. Mitigation of CSOs is a costly and time-consuming process. Since 1990, the City has spent \$283 million dollars (2016 dollars) resulting in an approximate 90-percent reduction in CSO volume, the closure of 11 CSO outfalls, and the elimination of 13 CSO regulators. Percent capture of system flows has increased from 59-percent to more than 90-percent, well above 85-percent target used in EPA's presumptive approach for achieving water quality standards.

Fairhaven's Wastewater Treatment Facility

Treated sewage from Fairhaven's Waste Water Treatment Facility (WWTF) is discharged directly into inner New Bedford Harbor from a discharge pipe off South Street in Fairhaven. On average, the WWTF discharges 2.2 million gallons per day (mgd) of secondarily treated sewage from homes mainly located on the western side of Fairhaven. However, the facility also services an increasing number of homes in other areas of the town, as well as homes in the Town of Mattapoissett.

Wastewater from the treatment facility, as well as the CSOs discussed above, contribute a significant amount of nitrogen (as well as other contaminants) to New Bedford Harbor. Nitrogen, in excess, compromises water quality and living

resources in the harbor by contributing to eutrophication. These pollution issues are further compounded by the presence of the hurricane barrier. Constructed in the 1960s, the hurricane barrier significantly reduces the amount of flushing with clean water from the outer harbor and Buzzards Bay. The lack of adequate tidal exchange has resulted in a concentration of pollutants within the inner harbor, leading to the complete eradication of eelgrass and benthic animal communities. The inner harbor is one of the most eutrophic embayments in Buzzards Bay.

The Fairhaven WWTF has a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which allows the facility to discharge up to 5.0 mgd of nitrogen.

Environmental Equity Issues

The City of New Bedford is acutely aware of environmental equity issues as it is home to the largest environmental justice population in southeastern Massachusetts, and where a majority of the EJ population meet all three criteria (income, minority, and English Isolation). The city has a diversity of open spaces with distribution and access spread relatively evenly throughout the city. Nevertheless, there are some gaps in the network of open space which reflect equity concerns. There is a lack of open space in the city center near the airport along Route 140, although this is generally a more commercial area. There are some gaps in the continuity of open space just north of the historic Acushnet

Heights neighborhood, combined with a lack of large contiguous open space parcels in the east side of the city center between Route 195 and Route 18 (although some smaller parcels do exist). Several EJ census blocks in the proximity of Arnold Street and Cottage/Country Street do not have close proximity to open space parcels. As demonstrated above, the city has experienced a long history of environmental challenges which have resulted in the loss of land and access to water resources due to contamination and almost complete build out. In addition to the health impacts of these challenges, environmental concerns have contributed to a loss of commercial investment and reduced property values in significant portions of the city. For these reasons the City takes very seriously the concerns for EJ populations and actively advocates for the continued progress to remediate past misuse in order to increase access to healthy open space and water resources for its residents.

Resilience and Climate Change

NB Resilient

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts designated New Bedford a Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness (MVP) Community in January 2019. New Bedford Completed its own unique Climate Change Action and Resilience Plan called NB Resilient in June 2019. The City of New Bedford evaluated vulnerabilities and assets and developed priority actions according to their ability to have a positive impact on:

- Equity and Empowerment
- Greenhouse Gas Reduction
- City Character; and
- Resilience

NB Resilient looked at six focus areas that reach across each of the headings in Section 4 and example priority actions that relate to this Open Space and Recreation Plan are described below.

Natural Resources

According to the 2011 Massachusetts Climate Adaptation Report, there are four broad ecosystem types in the Commonwealth: aquatic, coastal, forested and wetland. New Bedford is home to all four of these habitats. Tangible outcomes under Natural Resources include:

- Incorporate green infrastructure where practicable for stormwater management, and to provide urban cooling;
- Create watershed protection plans for each of the city's surface water sub-watersheds;
- Increase street tree canopy in urban neighborhoods; and
- Protect and restore habitat using native plant species in public settings and encourage this practice in privately-owned areas.

Transportation & Land Use

NB Resilient aims to improve the safety of non-motorized transportation and enhance the Complete Streets efforts completed and underway. The City will review and update zoning and building regulations that promote

sustainable development and accessible open space.

Infrastructure, Utilities, and Waste

New Bedford is planning and seeking funding to replace grey infrastructure with green alternatives and to address continually rising tides through sustainable means. This starts with education of city staff as well as boards and committees to shift from old ways of thinking to new solutions. Another goal area is to reduce waste tonnage by 30% by 2030 toward achieving zero waste by 2050. NB Resilient encourages personal action such as the use of rain barrels, composting initiatives and neighborhood cleanups.

Economy & Jobs

The Port of New Bedford has achieved status

as the Nation's number one fishing port for the past 19 consecutive years. As we experience sea level rise, marine species migration, and ocean acidification we need to think ahead about new ways to approach maritime industry and to be ready for new opportunities around renewable energy.

Public Health and Safety

NB Resilient initiatives include access and education to fresh and healthy foods as well as improved access to open space for recreation, fresh air, and cooling. Stormwater and waste management efforts help to reduce the instance of vector borne disease during times of prolonged heat and precipitation. We are working to increase communication capability to notify residents about seasonal threats such as Lyme, West Nile and EEE as well as aerial



Water Park on East Beach

mosquito spraying.

Climate & Energy

New Bedford is working to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions by 35% (below 2017) by 2030. This will improve air quality in urban areas and maximize the benefits of our urban parks.

05

Inventory of Land of Conservation & Recreation Interest



The protection of open space is especially significant in urban areas, such as New Bedford. Open space is not just a priority for the sake of preservation – it is also important to the physical and mental health of city residents. This is especially true in Environmental Justice (EJ) Neighborhoods where, according to the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, residents are considered a vulnerable health population whose quality of life is negatively impacted by a lack of clean accessible open space. City parks, protected nature reserves, community gardens and greenways enhance quality of life, revitalize urban areas, and stimulate economic growth. Open space revitalizes urban areas by attracting residents and visitors to recreate outdoors in their community. Urban open and green space is also important in protecting and enhancing native habitats to ensure the health of our natural resources including water ways, pollinators, birds and other key species. In older industrial cities, open space balances the hardscapes created by mill buildings, such as those located along the Acushnet River. By creating greenways and riverwalks and employing green infrastructure, we have the opportunity to open the waterfront for public use, provide flood protection and enhance water quality and views of the river, harbor and bay.

The City is a member of the 10 Minute Walk to Parks Initiative established to ensure everyone will have safe access to a quality park or green space within a 10-minute walk of home by

2050. The initiative, a nationwide movement to improve access to parks & green spaces, while transforming communities, and getting people to the places where they live some of their best moments, was founded by the National Recreation and Park Association, the Trust for Public Land, and the Urban Land Institute.

Protected Lands

Land is considered protected if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- State land owned by a state conservation agency, or otherwise covered by Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution.
- City land owned by or under the jurisdiction of:
 - Conservation Commission
 - Water Department
 - Any City department if dedicated to open space/conservation/recreation by a permanent deed restriction
 - Public land purchased or improved with qualifying grants such as the Land Water and Conservation Fund

An Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

In total there are 712 acres of recreational parkland, 1,470 acres of open space, and 16 acres of beaches.

- Private land:
 - Owned by a nonprofit organization dedicated to land conservation (i.e. land trust)
 - Protected in by a conservation or deed restriction
 - Protected by the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program
 - Protected by a conservation restriction under the DEP's Wetland Restriction Program

Conservation Restrictions

Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 184, sections 31-33, established several types of conservation restrictions as a legal method of prohibiting certain acts and uses in order to protect conservation values present on the land. A conservation restriction is an enforceable agreement between a landowner and a qualified organization designed to protect the conservation values of a property by defining allowed uses and restricting detrimental activities. The restriction runs with the land, is binding upon subsequent owners, and is enforceable for the specified term. The title to the property remains with the owner and the public gains no rights to enter the property without permission. Conservation restrictions are recorded with the deed in a public restriction tract index in the Registry of Deeds and are subject to approval by the local governing body and the Secretary of Energy and Environmental Affairs through the Division of Conservation

Services. Because the land is encumbered the full and fair market value of the property is reduced.

Under the state guidelines there must be a public interest or public benefit in protecting the land subject to restriction. New Bedford has a Conservation Restriction on one parcel that was deeded to the City of New Bedford as open space with the Conservation Restriction held by the Fairhaven-Acushnet Land Preservation Trust.

Chapter 61, 61A & 61B

Chapter 61 (Forestland Taxation Act) is administered by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) for properties of contiguous forestland of ten acres or more. These are protected unless or until the designation is removed. It is designed to give favorable tax treatment to a landowner interested in keeping forestland undeveloped and in wood production. Chapter 61 defers payment of a portion of the property taxes until timber is cut and income is realized. Landowners wishing to qualify for the program must have a 10-year DCR approved forestry management plan, which may include activities such as harvesting or timber stand improvements.

Chapter 61A (Farmland Assessment Act) is designed primarily for lands used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, and can cover both farmlands and woodlands of a single farmer. The property owner must have at least 5 acres of land in farm use, and must demonstrate minimum yearly gross sales of farm products, based on the

number of acres requested for application. There is usually an 80% reduction in assessed value under the Chapter 61A program. Presently, there are no parcels enrolled in this program in New Bedford.

Chapter 61B (Open Space/Recreation Act) is designed to preserve open space and promote recreational uses, such as golf courses and nature study and observation. Property owners must have at least 5 contiguous acres to qualify. The land must be kept in a natural, wild or open condition and does not have to be open to the public or, it must be used for recreational purposes and must be open to the public or to the members of a non-profit organization. The tax on the land is based on the commercial tax rate for that fiscal year applied to the value of the land for recreational purposes, rather than its fair market value. Parcels open to the public may be used for hiking, nature study, or noncommercial youth sports.

All of the Chapter 61 statutes allow landowners to withdraw their property from classification at the end of the 10-year period. However, if removal is done before the end of the 10-year period or, if during the 10-year period, the land is not maintained as it was classified, the landowner must either pay a conveyance tax or a rollback tax for that time period, whichever is higher. It also grants the City the right of first refusal on lands being sold for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. The City must match a bona fide offer for conversion

of the property from its forest, agricultural, or recreational use.

Unprotected Lands

The inventory of Unprotected Parcels includes recreational areas, such as parks and greens, and other lands which are under the jurisdiction of the Park Department, School Department, facilities, cemeteries (which are often used for walking), and private recreational areas.

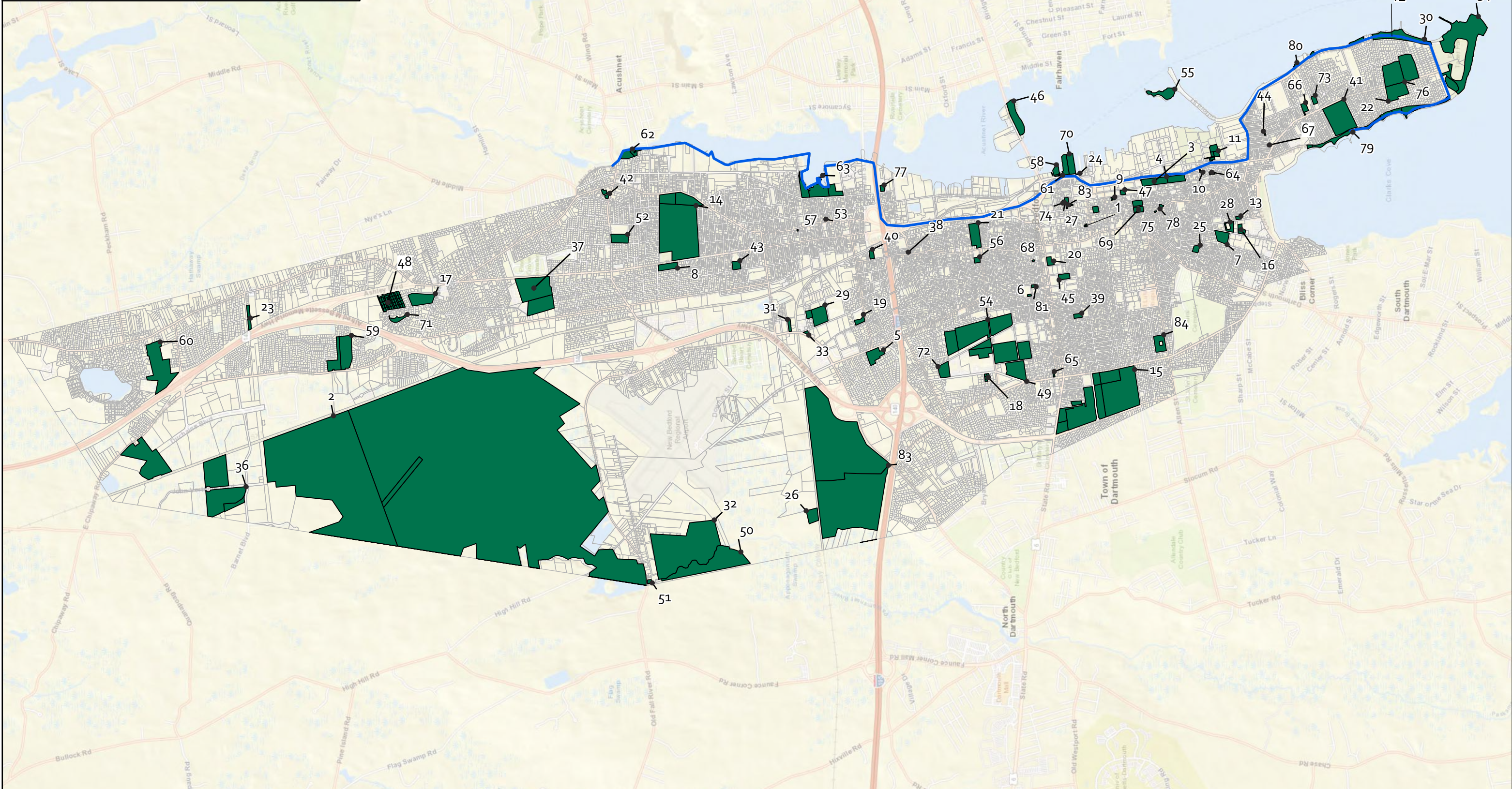
Land is considered unprotected if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- Unrestricted federal land
- Unrestricted state land
- City land:
- Not owned by the Conservation Commission or otherwise restricted
 - Tax title properties
 - Mass. General Law Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B lands
- Selected unrestricted privately owned open space

OPEN SPACE / RECREATION PARKLAND IN NEW BEDFORD	
ID	Name
1	Abolition Row Park
2	Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation
3	Alfredo Gomes School Park
4	Alfred Gomes School Playground
5	Allen C. Haskell Public Gardens
6	Andrea McCoy Recreation Center
7	Ashley Park
8	Ashley School
9	Baby Kenneys Tot Lot
10	Beauregard-Pina Playground
11	Ben Rose Field
12	Blue Lane
13	Bonney St. Playground
14	Brooklawn Park
15	Buttonwood Park
16	Camara Soccer Field
17	Campbell School
18	Capt. Jack Perterson Dog Park
19	Pacheco Elementary School Playground
20	Carney Memorial Academy Playground
21	Clasky Common Park
22	Clegg Field
23	Clough CR
24	Coast Guard Park
25	Congdon School
26	Conservation Area
27	Custom House Square
28	Devalles School
29	Dias Field
30	East Beach
31	Eddie James Playground
32	Flora Peirce Nature Trail
33	Franco-American Veterans Memorial Square
34	Fort Taber/Fort Rodman
36	Greater NB Industrial Foundation CR
37	Greater New Bedford Voc. School Field
38	Harmony Gardens
39	Harrington Park
40	Hayden-McFadden School Playground
41	Hazelwood Park

42	Jireh Swift School Playground
43	Lincoln School
44	Loretta Bourgue Park
45	Magnett Playground
46	Marine Park on Pope's Island
47	Montes Park
48	Morton Ave Soccer Field
49	New Bedford High School Fields
50	no name, west of Flora Peirce Nature Trail
51	no name, south of Acushnet Cedar Swamp
52	Normandin Jr High School
53	Nye Street Pocket Park
54	Oak Grove Cemetery
55	Palmer's Island
56	Parker School Playground
57	Phillips Ave Pocket Park
58	Pier 3
59	Pine Hill Park
60	Pulaski Park/Ross C Matheiu Nature Trail
61	Rasmus Tonnessen Park
62	Rivers End Park
63	Riverside Park
64	Roberto Clemente Park
65	Rodman School Playground
66	Roosevelt Middle School Athletic Field
67	Ruth Street Common
68	Saint Teresa of Calcutta Playground
69	Serenity Community Garden
70	State Pier
71	Satellite Village
72	Stephen Hetland Memorial Skating Rink
73	Taylor School Playground
74	54th Regiment MA Volunteer Infantry Plaza
75	Tom Lopes Park
76	Victory Park
77	Washburn Park
78	Washington Square Park
79	West Beach
80	West Beach Boat Ramp
81	West End Playground
82	Whaling City Golf Course
83	Wings Court
84	Winslow School Playground

- Blue Lane
- Open Space and Recreation Parcels
- New Bedford Tax Parcels



0 0.5 1 Miles



Open Space Inventory

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Abolition Row Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Historical/Cultural	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.22	Spring St.
Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	Department of Conservation and Recreation	Both Recreation and Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	1560.28	New Plainville Rd.
Alfred Gomes School Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Unknown	9.00	286 S 2nd St
Alfred Gomes School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	3.70	286 S 2nd St
Allen C Haskell Public Gardens	Massachusetts Land Conservation Trust	Trustees of Reservations	Historical/Cultural	Limited	In Perpetuity	Yes	5.65	Shawmut Ave
Andrea McCoy Recreation Center	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Yes	2.80	181 Hillman St
Ashley Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	4.34	344 Rivet St
Ashley School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	3.78	122 Rochambeau Street
Baby Kenneys Tot Lot	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.36	Acushnet Ave
Beauregard-Pina Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	0.21	South First St and Rivet St

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Ben Rose Field	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	3.70	460 S Front St
Blue Lane	City of New Bedford	Planning	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	2.18	Cove Street
Bonney St. Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	0.53	292 Bonney St
Brooklawn Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	80.70	1997 Acushnet Ave
Buttonwood Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	91.34	1 Oneida St
Camara Soccer Field	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Unknown	1.75	552 Orchard St
Campbell School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	8.26	145 Essex St
Capt. Jack Peterson Dog Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	0.85	Hathaway Blvd
Carlos Pacheco School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	1.56	261 Mt Pleasant St
Carney Memorial Academy Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	1.50	247 Elm St
Clasky Common Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	7.25	1359 Purchase St

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Clegg Field at Victory Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	9.52	Brock Ave
Clough CR	City of New Bedford	Conservation Commission	Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	2.70	SS Pembroke Street- Assessors Map 134, Lots 254-270
Coast Guard Park	City of New Bedford	NB Port Authority	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	0.13	918 S Rodney French Blvd
Congdon School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	1.31	50 Hemlock St
Conservation Area	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford Conservation Commission	Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	4.47	Assessors Map 122, Lot 32)
Custom House Square	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.63	William St And Acushnet Ave
Devalles School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	1.82	120 Katherine St
Dias Field	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	9.30	395 Mt Pleasant St.
East Beach	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	11.98	E Rodney French Blvd.
Eddie James Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	1.05	Barrett St

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Flora Peirce Nature Trail	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Conservation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	80.48	Old Plainville Road
Fort Taber/Fort Rodman Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	40.00	1000 Rodney French Blvd
Franco-American Veterans Memorial Square	City of New Bedford	NB Dept of Public Infrastructure	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.36	Hathaway Blvd/Mt Pleasant St
Frederick Street Boat Ramp	City of New Bedford	New Bedford Police Dept.	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	Unknown	0.54	194 East Rodney French Blvd
Greater New Bedford Industrial Foundation CR / Hobomock Swamp	Greater New Bedford Industrial Foundation	NBCED	Conservation	Limited	In Perpetuity	Yes	78.22	John Vertente Blvd
Greater New Bedford Vocational Technical School Field	NB Regional Vocational Tech High School District	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	12.54	1121 Ashley Blvd
Harmony Community Gardens	City of New Bedford	Planning	Food security	limited	up	Yes	1.30	Weld St and County ST
Harrington Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	1.13	158-192 Tremont St
Hayden-McFadden School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	1.25	361 Cedar Grove
Hazelwood Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	22.90	Gary Bosworth Memorial Way

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Jireh Swift School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	No	0.47	2203 Acushnet Ave
Lincoln School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	2.17	445 Ashley Blvd
Loretta Bourgue Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	0.20	Ruth St/Ashley St
Magnett Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	1.92	Cedar Hill/ Morgan St
Marine Park on Pope's Island	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Yes	9.70	102 Pope's island
Montes Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.73	Acushnet Ave/Cannon St
Morton Ave Soccer Field	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Yes	12.10	114 Morton Ave
New Bedford High School Athletic Fields and Courts	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	L	No		230 Hathaway Blvd
No Name	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford Conservation Commission	Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.50	
No Name	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford Conservation Commission	Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	34.08	

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Normandin Jr High School	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	4.80	81 Felton St
Nye ST Pocket Park	City of New Bedford	Planning	Recreation	Open to Public	limited	up	3.68	Nye St/ Acushnet Ave
Oak Grove Cemetery	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford Cemetery Board	Historical/Cultural	Open to Public	Limited	No	39.14	205 Parker St
Palmer's Island	City of New Bedford	New Bedford Parks and Recreation	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	5.60	Palmer's Island
Parker School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	1.03	705 County St
Phillips Ave Pocket Park	City of New Bedford	Planning	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	0.07	1537 Acushnet Av
Pier 3	City of New Bedford	Port Authority	Commercial Mixed	Open to Public	limited	Yes	0.46	231 MacArthur Dr
Pine Hill Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	18.82	197 Phillips RD
Pulaski Park/ Ross C Matheiu Nature Trail	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	25.89	Jordan St
Rasmus Tonnessen Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.09	222 Macarthur Dr
River's End Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	4.25	194 River Road
Riverside Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Both Recreation and Conservation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	22.30	130 Coffin Ave and 297 Belleville Ave,

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Roberto Clemente Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Unknown	0.41	657 S 1st St
Rodman School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	0.29	419 North St
Roosevelt Middle School Athletic Field	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	No	1.55	Dennis Street
Ruth St Common	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Yes	0.20	Ruth St
Saint Teresa of Calcutta Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	UP	Yes	0.10	28 Chestnut St
Serenity Community Garden	City of New Bedford	Planning	Food security	Limited	Limited	Unknown	3.44	31-49 Bedford St
State Pier	Commonwealth of Mass	Mass Development	Mixed Use	Limited	Limited	No	8.13	Mac Arthur Drive
Stephen Hetland Memorial Skating Rink	DCR - Division of State Parks and Recreation	FMC Management	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	4.68	310 Hathaway Blvd
The 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Plaza at Custom House Square	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Historical/Cultural	Open to Public	Limited	No	0.21	36-52 William St
Tom Lopes Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	0.09	1 Washington Square

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2021-28

Inventory of New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection	ARTICLE 97 Protection	Acres	Address or Locator
Victory Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	25.18	Freedom Blvd
Washburn Park	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.80	1 Washburn St/ Belleville Ave
Washington Square	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	limited	Unknown	0.40	31 Washington St
West Beach	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Unknown	4.09	Rodney French Blvd
West Beach Boat Ramp	City of New Bedford	Port Authority	Recreation	Limited	limited	Unknown	2.00	West Rodney French Blvd
West End Playground	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Open to Public	Limited	Yes	0.70	177-213 Hillman St
Whaling City Golf Course	City of New Bedford	NB Parks Recreation & Beaches	Recreation	Limited	In Perpetuity	Yes	275.00	581 Hathaway Rd
Wings Court	City of New Bedford	Planning	Recreation	Open to Public	In Perpetuity	Yes	0.40	792 Purchase St
Winslow School Playground	City of New Bedford	City of New Bedford School Department	Recreation	Unknown	Limited	No	5.13	561 Allen St

Key to Parcel Inventory Codes

Ownership/Manager

CC	Conservation Commission
CNB	City of New Bedford
COM	Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DPI	Department of Public Infrastructure
NBHA	New Bedford Housing Authority
NBPA	New Bedford Port Authority
NBPs	New Bedford School Department
PRB	Parks, Recreation, and Beaches
PRV	Private

Recreation Potential

Limited	Limited by Physical features and/or not a promoted use
Existing	Recreational Uses Present
Potential	Potential future recreational uses

Public Access

Free	Free and open to the public
Fee	Open to the public, usage fee

06

Community Vision



Description of Process

Mayor Jon Mitchell appointed the New Bedford Open Space & Recreation Steering Committee with a charge to revise and update the 2014 Open Space & Recreation Plan. The members of the Committee reviewed the status of the goals and objectives and the informational material from the previous plan to determine which portions required updating. The Committee gathered information and feedback from City departments. The Committee also held several meetings to discuss the goals and objectives from the 2014 plan. The status of each goal, including each objective and action item, were discussed to determine if they had been accomplished, if they were still relevant, their status, which the city should continue to be pursue, and which should be removed, revised or added.

In Massachusetts, an Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) allows a municipality to prioritize maintenance and enhancements of open space and recreational facilities to benefit the health of the community, add to the character of the community and protect its water supply, wildlife habitats, urban canopy, trails and greenways. Local plans are approved by the Division of Conservation Services in the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. A certified OSRP benefits New Bedford by providing a set of goals that guide the operation of Parks Recreation and Beaches and other city departments, by laying out specific actions to

pursue that will improve the city's open space and recreation network, and by expanding the city's access to certain state grants that require a certified OSRP as a pre-requisite for applications.

An OSRP is meant to be a living document that is updated on a regular basis (every 7 years) to reflect the changes in a community's values, needs, and demographic and environmental circumstances. The OSRP process involves a substantial public outreach component, so that its goals, objectives and action items reflect the real needs and desires of city residents. New Bedford's current OSRP was last completed in 2014, nearing the end of its seven-year planning horizon.

In the Fall of 2019, the New Bedford Department of Parks Recreation and Beaches convened a Steering Committee to formally begin the process of creating a new OSRP in order to address the need for an up-to-date document. The Department contracted with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) to conduct the public and stakeholder workshops as part of the OSRP plan development process. The intent was to make public and stakeholder participation a centerpiece of the OSRP so that the document responds to the needs and desires of the community.

Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

This OSRP is a continuation of the goals and objectives set forth by the previous plans. The Committee, weighing strongly the input received through public and stakeholder meetings, has identified the need to plan and secure funding for the enhancement of our parks and playgrounds, ensure access for all residents to high quality open space and preserve and enhance natural resources including our water resources and native habitats. The 2020-2027 goals are in alignment with and build off of the goals and successes of past OSRP.

We heard from the community that they want to see our natural resources enhanced and protected. They also want to ensure that the

City and community are planning for resiliency. Therefore, we have included green infrastructure on public and private land as a goal. We also will focus on habitat restoration on public property to support our native flora and fauna and promote sustainability. Our historic and cultural resources are very important to our residents. We will continue to focus energy on identifying funding for those amenities.

The Committee is also dedicated to educating the public and City officials on the importance of our green space. We will continue to work closely with our stakeholders to ensure that residents have a channel for supporting open space. The Committee is mindful that acknowledging and celebrating our historic assets and nurturing and maintaining a strong



Kite Festival at Fort Taber Park

arts community is vital to the sustainability of our city. This OSRP sets out to ensure that the city of New Bedford's maritime, textile and artistic heritage will not be lost for future generations to enjoy.

Lastly, the Committee recognizes that interdepartmental communication and organization is vital to the success of the OSRP and the sustainability of our open spaces. We will continue to collaborate across City departments and with our community partners to ensure best outcomes that meet the needs of our residents.



The City has over 3 miles of nature trails



Music on West Beach

07

Analysis of Needs



Summary of Resource Protection Needs

New Bedford has a long relationship with the waterfront from our whaling industry past to the vital fishing industry and industrial waterfront of today and to its growth as a recreational boating destination. The Acushnet River is a vital natural resource—although with limitations on public contact—“essential fish habitat” for 20 species of fish supporting four diadromous fish species (alewife, American shad, Blueback herring and rainbow smelt). Essential Fish Habitat is defined as “those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth maturity” under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery & Conservation Act. The continued clean up of the PCB’s in the Acushnet River by the EPA will improve the habitat in the river as well as provide more opportunities for recreational interactions. We continue to restore degraded landscapes along the waterfront including at River’s End Park and Riverside Park and through the development of the RiverWalk to provide enhanced access to the waterfront for all residents, to restore native habitats and to support industry and residential development.

Clark’s Cove is a recreational and commercial resource, which supports commercial and family shellfishing, sailing, and swimming. City Depts, local organizations and residents are committed to ensuring that this water body continues to support recreational opportunities while also protecting and restoring the habitat. West Beach

on Clark’s Cove has received enhancements for ADA compliance with more scheduled to come both there and at the abutting Hazelwood Park. The elimination of the CSO’s discharging into the Cove by the City went far in eliminating the pollution sources.

The northern portion of New Bedford supports the Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation which is linked to County & Local conservation open space parcels which combine to make a valuable natural resource for the Commonwealth and New Bedford residents. These open space parcels are of extraordinary value for biodiversity as indicated by the MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species program. The City parcel features the Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail with over 1 mile of wooded wetlands and certified vernal pools. Future needs include funding on-going trail maintenance, acquiring private undeveloped property abutting the existing open space to expand the natural area and improving public access to the head of the Paskamansett River and Turner’s Pond.

Sassaquin Pond, located in the far north end, has deteriorated in water quality over the past few years. The Board of Health closed the area for swimming in 2004 due to high bacterial pollution following rain events. In 2016, the City installed a priority BMP to treat one of the stormwater outfalls that discharge to the pond. A comprehensive watershed-based management plan is being completed for this densely developed residential area

to provide a prioritized road map of projects. The projects to be included in the plan will include a combination of short term and long-term capital investments and programmatic improvements scheduled in a prioritized manner aimed at improving water quality. The types of improvements may include but be not limited to the development of a watershed overlay district, the implementation of storm water Best Management Practices, and reconfiguration of the stormwater system. As part of the watershed-based management plan, increased public education and outreach will be proposed to better educate the neighborhoods of the pond to encourage better stewardship of this natural resource.

The Buttonwood Brook/Pond Watershed is listed by the State as an impaired resource due to bacterial contamination. Buttonwood Pond & Brook within Buttonwood Park receive stormwater runoff from major roadways (Routes 6 & 140) and the adjacent parking lot. It receives large nutrient and bacterial inputs from the waterfowl fed by visitors to the park. The City, working with local organizations and residents, has begun implementing actions to address this concern including managing the geese population and addressing the nitrogen directly with a released bacteria program in conjunction with AMT BioProducts Corp, Massachusetts Environmental Protection Agency, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth and the City Conservation Commission. We are also in planning to redesign the parking lot and

incorporate green infrastructure at the site to intercept stormwater runoff.

Although a large portion of the city's land area consists of residential and commercial development, there are many opportunities in the City for restoration of native habitats, the expansion of the urban tree canopy, the introduction of green infrastructure and expanded access to water recreation. All of these opportunities will have a positive impact on the City's resiliency and quality of life making New Bedford a desirable place for families and businesses to locate.

Summary of Community's Needs

The purpose of this section is to evaluate New Bedford's success in meeting the recreational needs of its citizens, as well as the needs of the region; and to create a plan to meet those needs in the future.

Park and recreation agencies and the spaces they manage and program, serve their communities in countless ways. They act as hubs where people can exercise, socialize, be exposed to nature or pick up new skills and hobbies. The department's facilities, programs, parks and services have a profound impact on the well-being of the community's residents. Consequently, it is vitally important to get residents' feedback to inform future decisions regarding agency staffing, recreation center offerings, open space planning and other factors that feed and support strategic planning.

Everyone deserves a park within a 10-minute walk of home.

Is New Bedford meeting that goal?

78% of residents live within a 10 minute walk of a park.

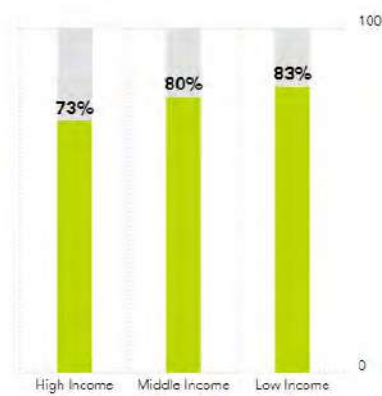


National average 55%

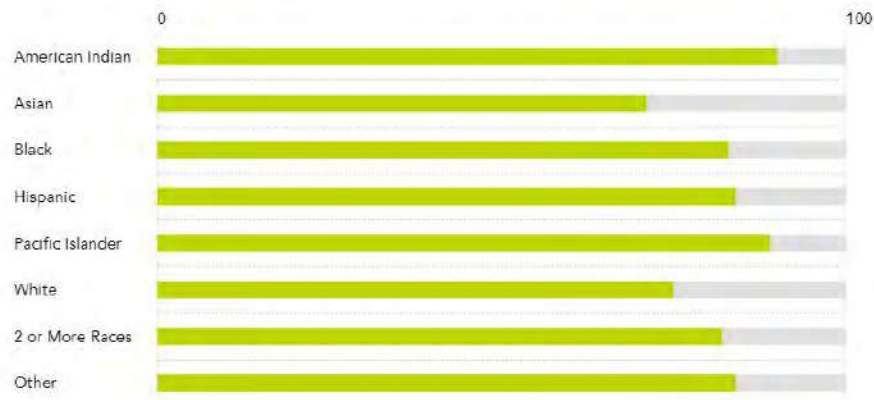
PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WITHIN A 10-MINUTE WALK OF A PARK BY AGE



PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WITHIN A 10-MINUTE WALK OF A PARK BY INCOME



PERCENT OF RESIDENTS WITHIN A 10-MINUTE WALK OF A PARK BY RACE/ETHNICITY



13% of New Bedford's city land is used for parks and recreation.



National median: 15%

The 2010 population data used in this assessment is 95,072. According to the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD)'s projections, New Bedford's population in 2020 will be 97,228 and for the purpose of estimating needs for the next thirteen years, this figure will be used in this evaluation.

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 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% that it was either somewhat or very important to have more programs for those aged 4 to 12 years, 91.2% responded similarly regarding programs for teens, and nearly 83% of survey respondents who identified as a senior (65 years and older) said that they would like to see more programming for their age group as well.

Survey data also indicates that: water based activities, such as boating – canoe, kayak, power boat; fishing; swimming – at beaches, lakes,

ivers, pools, paddle boarding, tubing; and, trail-based recreation, such as hiking, biking (on and off-road), cross-country skiing, walking/jogging on trails, and mountain biking, provide the most popular recreational outlets for families in the state. 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 (swimming pool, canoe/kayak access, and fishing areas). Well-paved and graded, lighted, trails are an accessible activity which increases connectivity within the city.

The Trust for Public Land ParkServe data, see below, show that 77.8% of New Bedford residents are served by a park. The close proximity (10 minute walk) to a park can start to address the barrier that a lack of time can be to individuals using recreational opportunities, as described in the SCORP. According to data compiled by the 10 Minute Walk to a Park Initiative, a collaboration between the Trust for Public Lands, National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and the Urban Land Institute, the national average is 55%. They further find that 13% of New Bedford's land is used for parks and recreation. The national average is 15%. We are actively exploring opportunities to expand recreation and open space in neighborhoods found to be recreation deficient and increase accessibility for the age groups mentioned earlier

The Trust for Public Land

May 18, 2020

Page 1 of 2

Project Areas

New Bedford, MA - City Level Report

All statistical results are aggregated for the listed project areas and their service areas. Service areas are based on 10-minute (1/2 mile) walk times from project access points defined for each project area and based upon the walkable network.

City Statistics

Current

City: New Bedford, MA	
Park Acres	1,691
Total Population	99,060
Served Population	77,022
Percent Served	77.8%

Legend

City Boundary

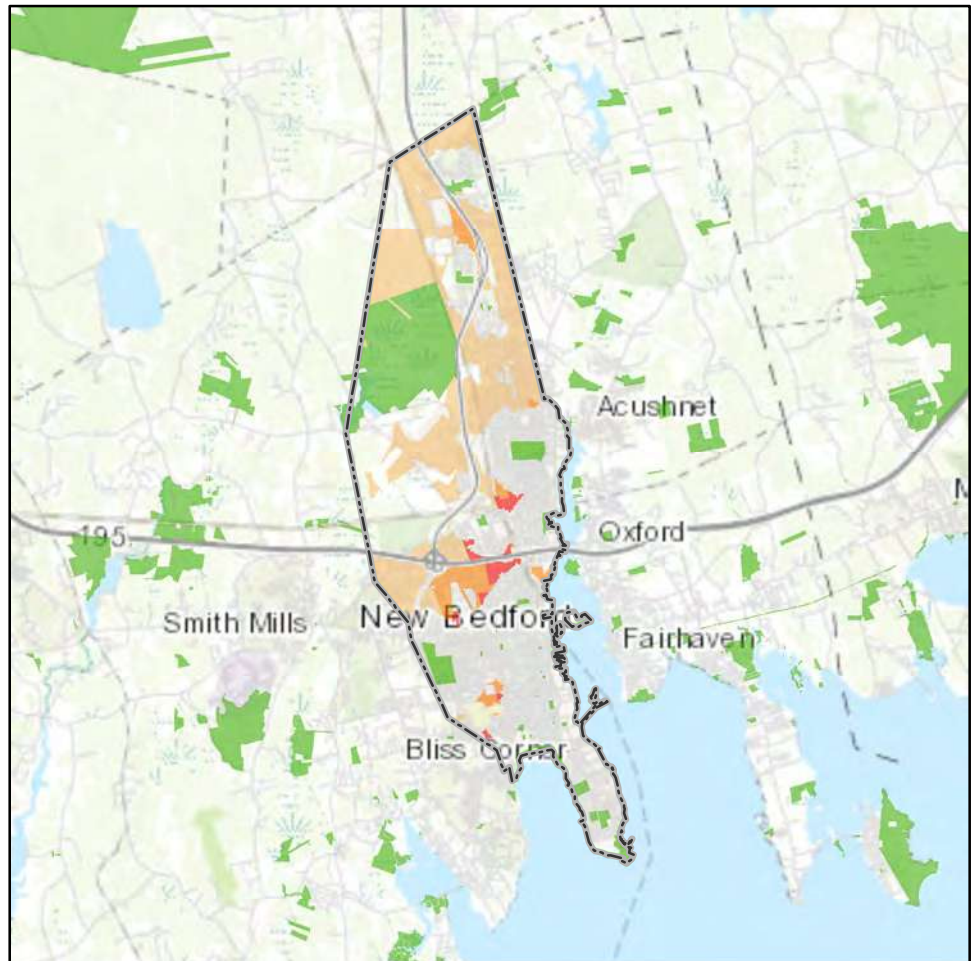
Parks

Park Need

High

Moderate To High

Moderate



This report was created on May 18, 2020 using the ParkServe® interactive mapping site. It is for informational purposes only. The providers of this report disclaim any and all warranties, express or implied, including fitness for a particular purpose or merchantability, and make no representation that the report is complete, accurate, or error free. Use and reliance on this report is at the sole risk of the party using same.

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A collaboration between the PRB, the United Way's North End Initiative, Mass in Motion, Groundwork SouthCoast, the Greater New Bedford Youth Alliance, and others is developing programs in existing spaces and identifying indoor facilities to address a need in the near North End.

Per the NRPA "typically, there is one park for every 2,181 residents and 10.1 acres of park land for every 1,000 residents when looking at the United States as a whole." New Bedford has 1475 acres of open space or 0.01 acres of open space per resident. We have 90 open spaces or one open space for every 1,055 residents.

Hiking and walking trails are being extended including at Brooklawn Park where a concept plan for pedestrian and vehicular circulation is underway with the Friends of Brooklawn Park and the Planning Department. Residents and visitors continue to enjoy the very popular walking paths at Fort Taber and Buttonwood Park. The construction of the Harborwalk, Cove Walk and Blue Way provide unique multi-use paths for walking, biking, and skating with spectacular waterfront views. These trails continue to address the resident preferences expressed in the SCORP in a myriad of ways.

We continue to address barriers to access in our parks and open spaces. As per the SCORP, 92% of SCORP survey respondents desired more programming for people with disabilities. Working with the Commission for Citizen's with Disabilities, the Dept. Of Community

Services and Age Friendly New Bedford, we have identified areas that need improvement. Access to the beach was a concern for families and individuals. West Beach was chosen for ADA and access improvement. We have added an accessible ramp across the sand to the water as well as an amphibious wheelchair. This again addressed the SCORP dually-identified desires for increased disability access and access to the water. The next step is to fund the design process for improvements to the West Beach Bathhouse. We have just completed the design of the ADA compliant path into Hazelwood Park on West Rodney French Blvd. This will provide an accessible entrance to the park from the west as well as tie the park to West Beach across the street.

Buttonwood Park boasts a sensory garden and a handicap accessible playground. The new Noah's Place Playground at Marine Park is the largest and most sensory rich inclusive playground in New England. This fully inclusive playground was built with the generous support and technical assistance of Team Noah Foundation, a local nonprofit.

Maintenance Needs

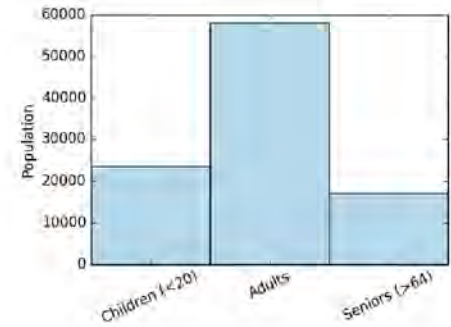
Proper management and maintenance of

ParkServe estimates that 77.8% of New Bedford residents are served by a park compared to the national average of 55%. They further find that 13% of New Bedford's land is used for parks and recreation. The national average is 15%.



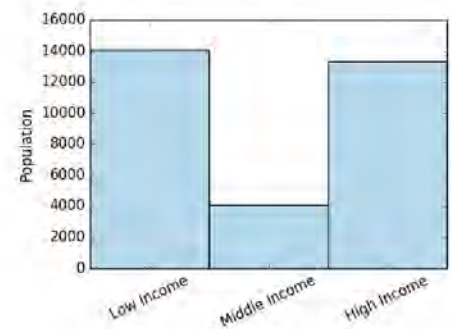
Population	Served
Total Population	77,022

Age	Served
Children (less than age 20)	23,784
Adults (age 20 to age 64)	58,241
Seniors (age 65 and up)	17,039

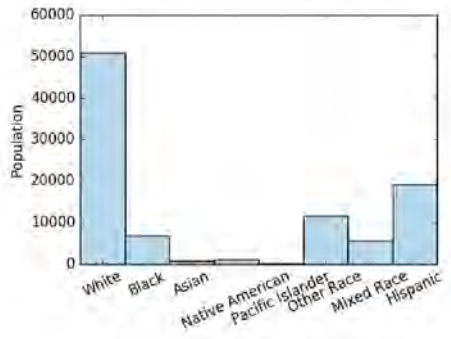


Household Income	Served
Low income	14,109
Middle income	4,098
High income	13,322

(Generated From Regional Median Incomes)



Race/Ethnicity	Served
White	50,907
Black	6,861
Asian	794
Native American	1,133
Pacific Islander	62
Other Race	11,558
Mixed Race	5,716
Hispanic*	19,221



* U.S. Census captures Hispanic Origin separate from race

Demographic information is derived from ESRI 2019 Demographic Forecast Block Groups data.

This report was created on May 18, 2020 using the ParkServe® interactive mapping site. It is for informational purposes only. The providers of this report disclaim any and all warranties, express or implied, including fitness for a particular purpose or merchantability, and make no representation that the report is complete, accurate, or error free. Use and reliance on this report is at the sole risk of the party using same.

the city's outdoor sporting facilities relies on the cooperation of leagues and others using the fields. Many leagues use volunteers to help make improvements to the fields. However, non-school funded recreational leagues will occasionally and unintentionally damage ball fields when they are used at inappropriate times, such as during or after rainy weather. We are working with leagues and others who have obtained field use permits to educate them on the proper use of fields to ensure that the fields stay in good playable shape. PRB issues seasonal field permits for scheduled use of diamonds, soccer fields, and football fields by leagues and others. The City replaced the synthetic turf field at Riverside Park in 2015. This field continues to be very popular with leagues and others and has high use.

improve and maintain our open spaces.

The City Departments of Parks Recreation & Beaches and Public Infrastructure have developed a shared working plan for maintenance of parks which guides the use, maintenance and future development of outdoor sports areas throughout the city. The maintenance plan is revised as needed to ensure best practices for management and maintenance (no play after foul weather, overuse on turf, etc.) of public play fields are instituted to ensure future accessibility.

We are lucky to have community partners supporting park maintenance through action and advocacy including the Friends of the Parks, Groundwork SC, the league volunteers, and various dedicated residents who come out to

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Goals and Objectives



The Open Space and Recreation Committee worked to ensure that this plan encompasses recreational, preservation, and environmental considerations. The Goals and Objectives of this plan were devised through Committee deliberations and neighborhood group meetings.

SEVEN-YEAR ACTION & POLICY PLAN - GOALS & OBJECTIVES



GOAL 1

Expand Outdoor Recreational and Open Space Opportunities for all New Bedford Residents

- Objective 1: Implement multi-modal plan for the city.
- Objective 2: Enhance and maintain the conditions of sports, recreational, and multi-use facilities for city residents.
- Objective 3: Improve and enhance the public's access to the waterfront.
- Objective 4: Assess and continue to address barriers to public participation and use of open space and recreational facilities.



GOAL 2

Restore, Maintain, & Enhance the unique Historical, & Cultural Characteristics in New Bedford's Open Spaces

- Objective 1: Create an inventory of historical and cultural assets in parks and open spaces.
- Objective 2: Preserve, restore, and maintain cultural and historical assets in city parks and open spaces.



Basketball clinic at Montes Park



Great day at East Beach



Objective 1: Implement projects to enhance safety and access for all users on city streets and pathways.

Objective 2: Access opportunities for public sidewalk/pathway amenities including lighting, sculpture, plants, etc.



Objective 1: Develop a green infrastructure implementation strategy.

Objective 2: Restore threatened and degraded natural resources in New Bedford.

Objective 3: Support preservation of private open space in New Bedford.

Objective 4: Protect and create native habitats and natural wildlife refuges within the city.



Objective 1: Identify funding opportunities through the implementation of user fees, grants, sponsorships, etc.

Objective 2: Identify opportunities for public/private collaborations to support implementation of OSRP.

09

Action and Policy Plan



FALL RIVER

FREETOWN

ACUSHNE

Open Space Action Items Key

Numbers correspond to location-specific Action Items from Section 9 of this Plan

- ① Improve Conditions of Facilities at Morton Ave Soccer field
- ② Develop a plan for improvements to Pulaski Park
- ③ Improve ADA access to West Beach and Hazelwood Park
- ④ Improve water quality at Buttonwood Pond with stormwater management improvement
- ⑤ Improve parking and circulation at Brooklawn park
- ⑥ Implement Safe Routes to Parks plan at Buttonwood Park, Dias Field, and Brooklawn Park
- ⑦ Create Stormwater Management Plan for Brooklawn Park
- ⑧ Assess GI implementation
- ⑨ Complete the North Woods Trail at Buttonwood Park with Friends of Buttonwood Park

DARTMOUTH

FAIRHAVEN

Legend

Open Space by Primary Purpose

- Agriculture
- Recreation and Conservation
- Conservation
- Historical/Cultural
- Other
- Recreation
- Water Supply Protection

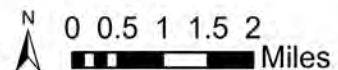
- 2020 Parcels
- Water
- Minor Roads
- Major Roads

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, DeLorme, NaturalVue

City of New Bedford, Massachusetts | Department of City Planning
Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District

Action Plan Map

This map is for the sole purpose of aiding regional planning decisions and is not warranted for any other use.



The Open Space and Recreation Committee worked to ensure that this plan encompasses actions toward recreational, preservation, and environmental improvements that will further the stated goals and objectives of this plan. These action items were devised through Committee deliberations and neighborhood group meetings, with consideration given to how they may be implemented over the planning horizon.

SEVEN-YEAR ACTION & POLICY PLAN - ACTION ITEMS

GOAL 1: EXPAND OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL NEW BEDFORD RESIDENTS				
Objective	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1: Implement multi-modal plan for the city.	Address ADA improvements in all parks	PRB, DPI, DCS	1-7	Grants
	Implement Safe Routes to Parks template with all park plans	PRB, Planning, OHCD	1-7	Grants
Objective 2: Enhance and maintain the conditions of sports, recreational, and multi-use facilities for city residents.	Implement plan for recycling in parks	PRB, DFFM	2-4	Varied
	Improve condition of facilities at Morton Ave Soccer field	PRB, DPI, DFFM, OHCD	3-6	Grants
	Enhance and add more adult fitness equipment into parks	PRB and Age Friendly NB	5-7	Grants
	Develop a plan for improvements to Pulaski Park	Planning, PRB, DPI	3-5	Varied
	Create new and improve existing skate parks	PRB and community skaters	5-7	Grants and donations
	Train staff on playground inspections and GI maintenance	PRB, DPI	1-3	Varied
Objective 3: Improve and enhance the public's access to the waterfront.	Expand public transportation to beaches to seven days	PRB, Planning, SRPEDD, SRTA	1-3	Varied
	Improve ADA access to West Beach and Hazelwood Park	PRB, DPI, Friends Groups	1-3	Grants
	Improve water quality at Buttonwood Pond with stormwater management improvements	PRB, DPI, Con Comm	1-7	Grants and maintenance
	Expand swimming lessons for City residents	PRB, NBPS	1-4	Grants and fees
Objective 4: Assess and continue to address barriers to public participation and use of open space and recreational facilities.	Improve parking and circulation at Brooklawn Park	PRB, Planning, DPI, Park Friends	1-7	Grants and other
	Address recreational facility and programs need in north end of city	PRB, GNBYA, UWNNE	1-7	Varied
	Create security plans to address real and perceived safety concerns in public spaces	PRB, Planning, NBPD	2-4	Varied
	Create year round park programming at locations throughout the city	PRB and partners	1-7	Varied
	Encourage growth of Friends of parks groups in City	PRB	1-7	NA

GOAL 2: RESTORE, MAINTAIN & ENHANCE THE UNIQUE HISTORICAL & CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN NEW BEDFORD'S OPEN SPACES

Objective	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1: Create an inventory of historical and cultural assets in parks and open spaces.	Create inventory of park amenities identified with GPS locations	DPI, PRB	1-7	NA
	Create specifications for park assets to share with designers, partners and contractors	DPI, PRB	1-4	NA
Objective 2: Preserve, restore, and maintain cultural and historical assets in city parks and open spaces.	Celebrate, educate, and acknowledge historical and cultural assets in parks and open spaces	PRB, Planning, community partners	1-7	Varied
	Work with partners to provide greater public awareness and recognition of historical and cultural elements in parks	PRB, Planning, community partners	1-7	Varied
	Develop community garden plan for the City including management and maintenance	Planning, GWSC, Marion Institute	3-5	Varied

GOAL 3: ENHANCE THE QUALITY, CONNECTIVITY & APPEAL OF NEW BEDFORD'S STREETSCAPES

Objective	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1: Implement projects to enhance safety and access for all users on city streets and pathways	Integrate Complete Streets, NB Resilience Plan, Bike Plans, SRTP, SRTS, and ADA transition plan	Planning, PRB, DPI	1-7	NA
	Create bike and pedestrian routes to new rail system	Planning, PRB, DPI	1-7	Varied
	Implement Safe Routes to Parks plan at Buttonwood Park, Dias Field, and Brooklawn Park	Planning, PRB, DPI, Park Friends	1-7	Varied
Objective 2: Access opportunities for public sidewalk/pathway amenities including lighting, sculpture, plants, etc.	Add more street trees especially in Environmental Justice neighborhoods and other locations lacking canopy	DPI, Planning	1-7	Varied
	Consider murals on utility boxes in public right of way	DPI, Planning, SuperFlat	2-5	Varied



GOAL 4: ENHANCE AND PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES THROUGHOUT NEW BEDFORD				
Objective	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1: Develop a green infrastructure implementation strategy including climate and resiliency in parks and open spaces.	Create stormwater management plan for Brooklawn Park	PRB, DPI, Con Comm	1-4	Grants
	Develop a park maintenance plan and asset management plan with GPS locations of assets	DPI, PRB	1-7	NA
	Assess GI implementation in Ft Taber, Hazelwood, Marine and Victory Parks	DPI, PRB, Con Comm	1-7	Varied
Objective 2: Restore threatened and degraded natural resources in New Bedford.	Maintain and enhance existing nature trails	DPI, PRB, GWSC	1-7	Varied
	Complete the North Woods Trail at Buttonwood Park with Friends of Buttonwood Park	Friends of Buttonwood Park, PRB, DPI	1-7	Grants, Varied
	Add trees to existing groves in parks and cemeteries to diversify ages of trees	DPI, PRB	1-7	Varied
Objective 3: Support preservation of private open space in New Bedford.	Encourage New Bedford Business Park to create nature trails on site	Planning, EDC	2-5	Private
	Develop guidelines to impervious surfaces and integration of GI incentives for homeowners and businesses	Planning, Con Comm	2-5	Varied
Objective 4: Protect and create native habitats and natural wildlife refuges within the city.	Adopt a native plant policy for parks and public open spaces	PRB, Park Board, Environmental Affairs	1-3	NA
	Expand environmental education programs in parks	PRB, Con Comm, GWSC	1-7	Varied

GOAL 5: INITIATE IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT OPEN SPACE & RECREATION NEEDS				
Objective	Action Items	Responsible Parties	Years	Funding Source
Objective 1: Identify funding opportunities through the implementation of user fees, grants, sponsorships, etc.	Explore new and underutilized funding sources through research and outreach	PRB, DPI, Planning, Environmental Affairs	1-7	NA
	Move to a cost recovery model for fee structure	PRB	1-5	NA
Objective 2: Identify opportunities for public/private collaborations to support implementation of OSRP.	Work with Friends of Parks groups and CBOs (i.e. nbbeautiful, OOaL, Groundwork SC, and school groups to identify actions that align with their missions)	PRB	1-7	NA

Responsible Parties Organizational Key

Acronym	Organization
Conn Comm	Conservation Commission
DCS	Division of Conservation
DFFM	Department of Facilities and Fleet
DPI	Department of Public Infrastructure
EDC	Economic Development Council
EA	Environmental Affairs
GNBYA	Greater New Bedford Youth Alliance
GWSC	Groundwork South Coast
NBPD	New Bedford Police Department
OHCD	Office of Housing and Community
Park Board	Park Board of Commissioners for Parks
PRB	Parks, Recreation, and Beaches
SRPEDD	Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
SRTA	Southeastern Regional Transit Authority
SuperFlat	SuperFlat New Bedford
UWNNE	UWNNE

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Public Comments

32. Circulation around park

- issue w/ people cutting across lawn

- to access from Ashley Blvd

have to go through neighborhood

33. Off-road bike accommodation

- find location

34. Look at management of state property - lots of

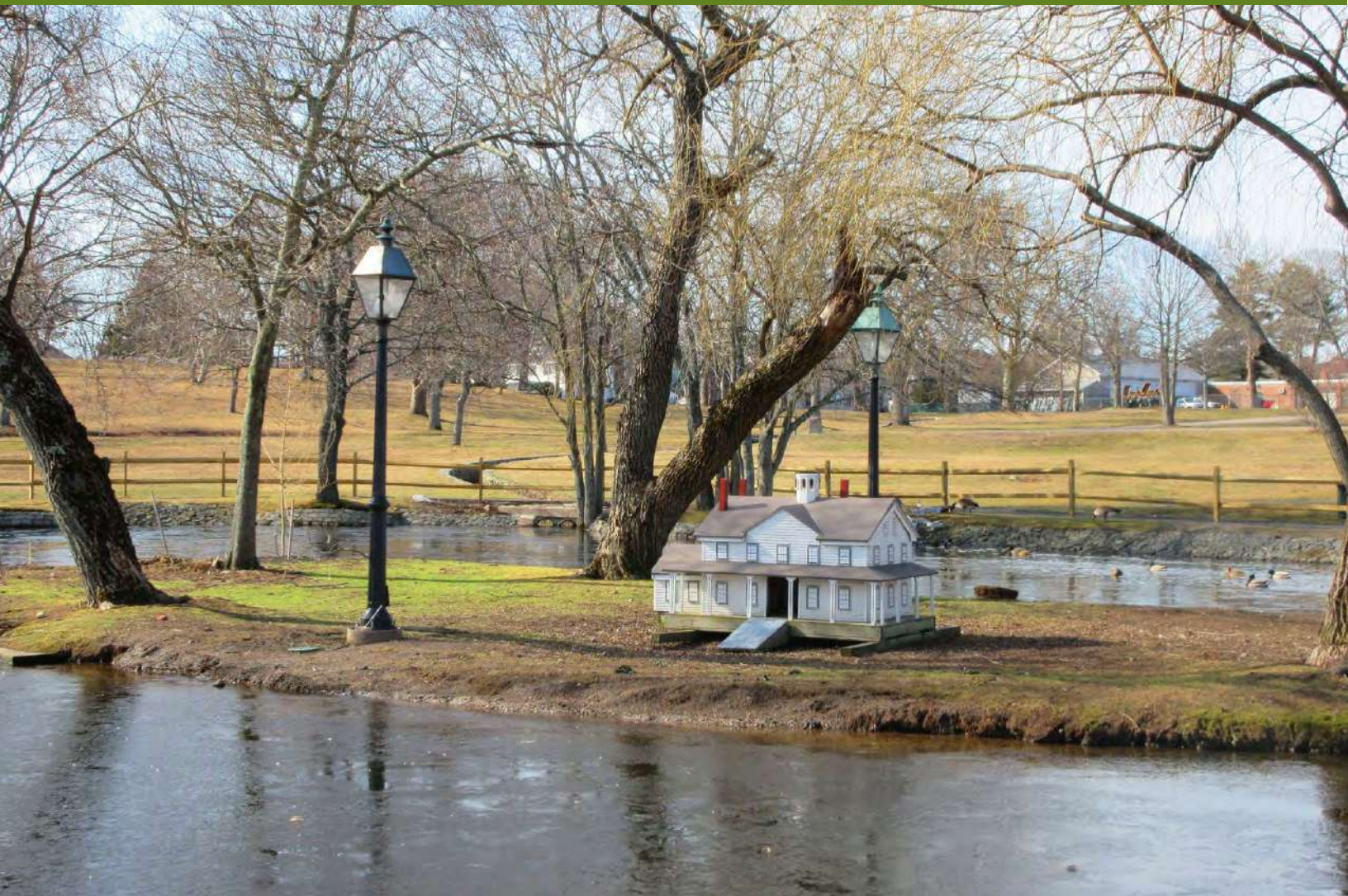
trash. (roadman issue along state roads / ramps /
utility ROW)

35. Re-purpose vacant building for indoor rec. center

For complete information on Public Comments solicited at the public meetings, please refer to Appendix A.

11

References



1. Open Space and Recreation Plan 2014-2021
http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/planning/wp-content/uploads/sites/46/2014/OpenSpacePlan_New_Bedford_2014.pdf
2. Mass. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017
<https://www.mass.gov/files/massachusetts-scorp-2017-for-submission.pdf>
3. NB Resiliency Plan
<https://www.newbedford-ma.gov/environmental-stewardship/nb-resilient-climate-action-resilience-plan/>
4. MVP
<https://www.newbedford-ma.gov/environmental-stewardship/municipal-vulnerability-preparedness/>
5. CDBG Consolidated plan
<http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/community-development/wp-content/uploads/sites/34/FY18-CAPER-DRAFT.pdf>
6. NB City Master Plan
http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/planning/wp-content/uploads/sites/46/NewBedford2020_ACityMasterPlan_2010.pdf
7. Mass State Climate Adaptation Plan
<https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/10/26/SHMCAP-September2018-Full-Plan-web.pdf>
8. National Recreation and Parks Assoc – Resource Guides for Green Infrastructure
<https://www.nrpa.org/contentassets/0e196db99af544bba4f63f480c1316b/gupc-resource-guide.pdf>
<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/partnerships/initiatives/water-conservation/green-infrastructure-framework/>
9. Park Metrics
<https://www.nrpa.org/publications-research/research-papers/agency-performance-review/park-facilities/>
<https://www.tpl.org/city/new-bedford-massachusetts>
10. Green Infrastructure in parks health benefits
<https://www.nrpa.org/contentassets/0aa1178a2d944cbc8cb6fbc5ce31b266/green-infrastructure-health-literature-review.pdf>

11. Safe Routes to Parks and Schools

<https://www.nrpa.org/contentassets/64ee196b5bf241c6ac3462b8d42d1e66/safe-routes-action-framework.pdf>

12. 10 Minute Walk to Parks Initiative

<https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/partnerships/initiatives/10-minute-walk/10-minute-walk-commitment-framework/>

13. Gender as a Barrier to Park Use

<https://www.citylab.com/transportation/2013/09/how-design-city-women/6739/>

14. Invasive Removal for Native Habitat Restoration

<https://www.ecolandscaping.org/09/landscape-challenges/invasive-plants/goats-as-an-ecological-management-option-for-invasive-plants/>

15. Complete Streets

<https://www.masscompletestreets.com/>

16. Lighting

<https://malegislature.gov/Bills/191/H2858>

<https://www.ies.org/product-category/lighting-handbooks/>

PDF's of the following are available from Parks and Recreation:

- Park Monthly Maintenance Plan
- Native Plant and Habitat Restoration Draft Policy Guidelines

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12

ADA Compliance Plan



The following self-evaluation and transition plans were developed in accordance with the protocol presented in Appendix H 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). A written summary of comments from the inventory sheets is contained in the Transition Plan for each site. Implementation of these Transition Plans is the responsibility of the controlling commission or department. In some instances, such as where the city has Management Agreements in place with the state, the planning, scheduling, and implementation of site transition plans will be conducted on a partnership basis.

PART 1: ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL ON AGING DIVISION

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD
JONATHAN F. MITCHELL, MAYOR

October 8, 2019

COUNCIL ON
AGING
181 HILLMAN
STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02740
TEL: 508. 991.6250
FAX: 508. 979.1514

ADA Coordinator Designation Form

SENIORSCOPE
NEWSPAPER
181 HILLMAN STREET
BLDG. 9
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02740
TEL: 508. 979.1510
508. 979.1544
FAX: 508. 979.1514

ADA Coordinator Name: Debra Lee

Name of City/Town Department that ADA Coordinator Works: New Bedford Council on Aging

Job Title: Director

E-Mail: Debra.Lee@NewBedford-ma.gov

BUTTONWOOD
CENTER
1 ONEIDA STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02740
TEL: 508.991.6170
EXT. 5
FAX: 508.
979.1726

Phone: 508-991-6251

Address: 181 Hillman Street Building #9 New Bedford, MA 02740

Date Appointed: July 2013

Is This Appointment: Permanent OR Acting

Does this ADA Coordinator report directly to the appointing authority? Yes OR No

Are the ADA Coordinator Duties Full-Time OR Part-Time

Direct Supervisor (Name and Title): Cynthia Wallquist, Director of Community Services

Appointing Authority Signature: Date: *Cynthia Wallquist October 8th, 2019*

ADA Coordinator Signature: Date: *Debra Lee, October 8th, 2019*

NEW BEDFORD
ADULT SOCIAL DAY
1997 ACUSHNET
AVENUE
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02745
508-961-3100

HAZELWOOD
CENTER
553 BROCK AVE.
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02744
TEL: 508.991.6208
FAX: 508.961.6163

SENIOR TRAVEL
PROGRAM
553 BROCK AVE.
NEW BEDFORD, MA
02744
TEL: 508.991.6171
FAX: 508.991.6163

City of New Bedford

Grievance Procedure under the Americans with Disabilities Act

The Grievance Procedure is established to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). It may be used by anyone who wishes to file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in the provision of services, activities, programs or benefits by the City of New Bedford. The City of New Bedford's Personnel Policy governs employment-related complaints of disability discrimination.

The complaint should be in writing and contain information about the alleged discrimination such as name, address, phone number of the complainant, and the location, date and description of the problem. Alternative means of filing complaints, such as personal interviews or a tape recording of the complaint will be made available for persons with disabilities upon request.

The complaint should be submitted by the grievant and/or his/her designee as soon as possible but not later than 60 days after the alleged violation to:

Debra Lee, ADA Coordinator
c/o Council on Aging - 181 Hillman St., Building 9
New Bedford, MA 02740
Voice: 508.991.6251
Telecommunications Relay Service - 711
FAX: 508.979.1514

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the complaint, Debra Lee or Marcelina Pina-Christian (designee) will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days of the meeting, Debra Lee or Marcelina Pina-Christian (designee) will respond in writing and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, such as large print, Braille or audio tape. The response will explain the position of the City of New Bedford and offer options for substantive resolution of the complaint.

If the response by Debra Lee or Marcelina Pina-Christian (designee) does not satisfactorily resolve the issue, the complainant and/or his/her designee may appeal the decision within 15 calendar days after receipt of the response to Sandra Vezina or her designee.

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of the appeal, Sandra Vezina or her designee will meet with the complainant to discuss the complaint and possible resolutions. Within 15 calendar days after the meeting, Sandra Vezina or her designee will respond in writing and, where appropriate, in a format accessible to the complainant, with a final resolution of the complaint.

All written complaints received by Debra Lee or Marcelina Pina-Christian (designee), appeals to Sandra Vezina or her designee, and responses from these two offices will be retained by the City of New Bedford for at least three years.

12/2015

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

PART 2: FACILITY INVENTORY

Oak Grove Cemetery

Address: North & South sides of Parker Street near Liberty St.
Land Value: \$1,715,900 (70-2), \$911,200 (64-3), \$684,300(76-37)= \$2,627,100
Yard Items Value: \$2600 (70-2), \$0 (64-3), \$0 (76-37)= \$2600
Building Value: \$58,600 (70-2), \$52,700 (64-3), \$0 (76-37)= \$111,300

Plat/Lot: 70-2, 64-3, 76-37
Construction Date: 1935 & 1940
Renovations: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: Oak Grove Cemetery extends over three lots North and South of Parker Street. Its maintenance equipment building is on lot 64-3. There is another building on this lot used by the New Bedford Department of Facilities and Fleet Management (NBDFFM). The NBDFFM portion has a separate page for its review. Lot 70-2 has a wood frame, cottage style 'office,' now closed and used solely as storage. The Cemetery is surrounded by chain link fence. It is unclear if there are hours of operation when the gates may be closed. There is no designated visitor parking area on any the lot.

Oak Grove Cemetery

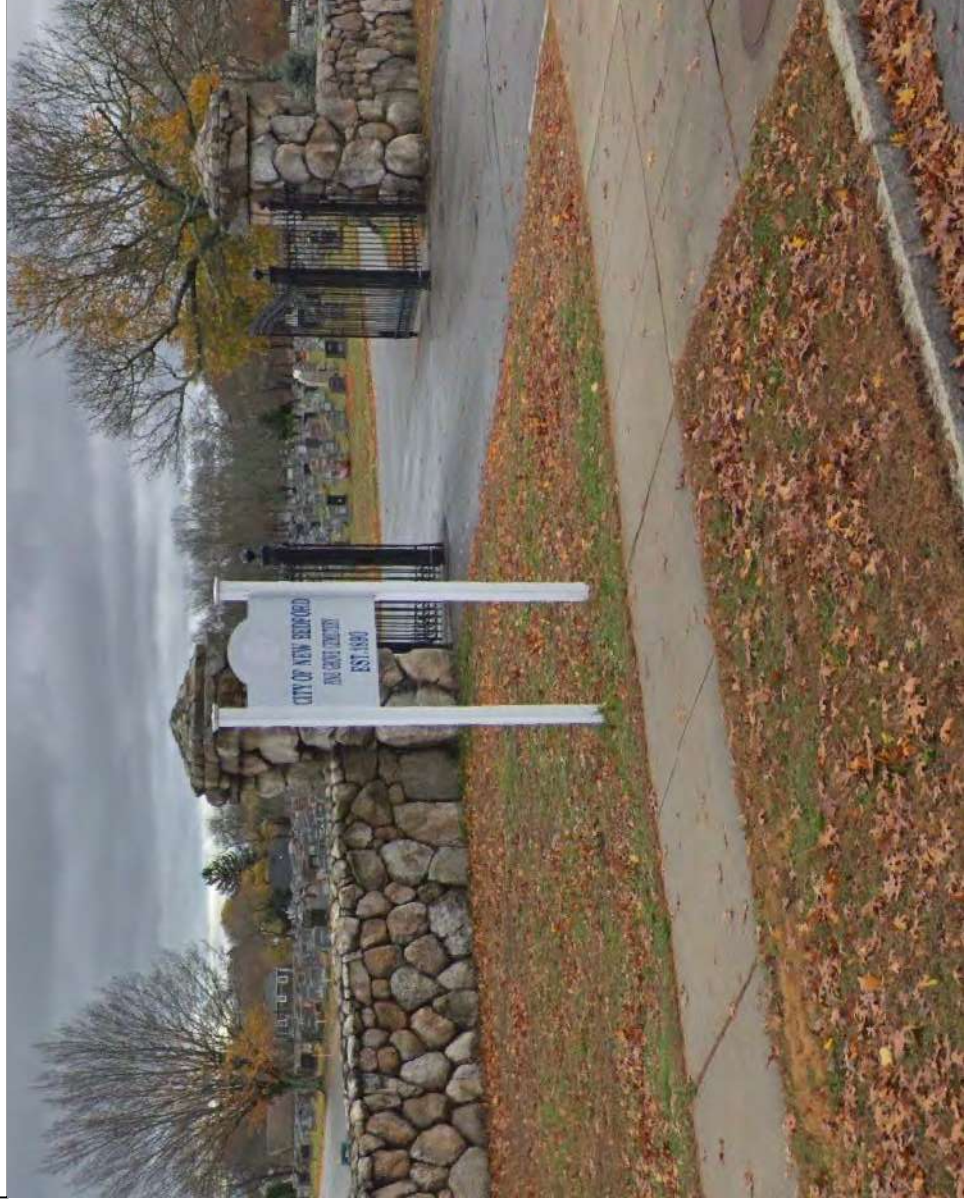
Area Deficiency

Area Deficiency	Parker Street near Liberty Street Repair	Lot: 70-2, 64-7, 76-37 Time/Notes	Rank: Low Cost
<p>Note: Oak Grove Cemetery is comprised of three lots. One lot (64-3) has a building that houses the Cemetery maintenance equipment. There is another building on the lot used by the Offices of the New Bedford Department of Facilities and Fleet Management (NBDFFM). The NBDFFM has a separate page for review. The Cemetery has another small cottage style building that once served as an office but now is used for storage. It is not accessible.</p>	<p>Provide accessible gated pedestrian entries to the South and North Lots along Parker Avenue. These could be configured within the two entry drives opposite each other on the East portion of the North and South walls of Parker Street.</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>3400</p>
<p>There is a gated pedestrian entry to the North cemetery area, which is unlocked and not an accessible entry, but there are no pedestrian entries along Parker Street for the Southern portion.</p>	<p>Provide a designated crosswalk between the North and South portions of the cemetery adjacent to the entry driveway to the Northern lot. No curb cuts needed as the existing driveways provide them.</p>	<p>Two days</p>	<p>600</p>
<p>There is no designated visitor parking area on any the lot. Most visitors drive and park along the roadways adjacent to their destination.</p>	<p>Provide designated visitor parking on Lot 64-3 with two HDCP parking spaces and access aisle with one space being Van Accessible.</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>2200</p>

Pine Grove Cemetery

Address: 2667 Shawmut Ave and 1100 Ashley Boulevard
Land Value: \$880,400, \$2,010,500, \$37200
Yard Items Value: \$3800, \$15,800
Building Value: \$67,700

Plat/Lot: 127D-175, 130E-2
Construction Date: 1890's
Renovations: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: Pine Grove

Cemetery is the smallest of New Bedford Cemeteries and was opened in the 1890's. It has a large number of World War One Veteran burial sites.

Entry is available from an automobile gateway at 1100 Ashley Boulevard and at 2667 Shawmut Avenue. There is no pedestrian access provided within the cemetery.

There is a maintenance building and greenhouse on site with no HDCP accessibility.

There is a nine car staff parking lot adjacent to the maintenance building and greenhouse. The greenhouse is used for the City's other cemeteries as well.

Pine Grove Cemetery

1100 Ashley Boulevard

Lot: Rank: Low

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

General: Pine Grove Cemetery is comprised of two lots. There is no public office building and no public bathrooms. The maintenance building and central greenhouse (used by the city for all public cemeteries) is in accessible.

There is parking for 9 employee vehicle's adjacent to the two buildings but no on site provision for van or automobile accessible parking.

There is a maintenance building and greenhouse on site. Neither are accessible. There are garage doors to the maintenance building and an pedestrian entry door with a raised threshold . The greenhouse has a raised threshold door as well. The maintenance building has a bathroom that is inaccessible.

There is a gated automobile entry on Acushnet Avenue and another automobile entry on Ashley Boulevard. There are no sidewalks within the cemetery.

There is no designated visitor parking area on any of the lot. Most visitors drive and park along the roadways adjacent to their destination.

Suggest that accessible (possibly gated) pedestrian entries be provided to the South and North Lots along Parker Avenue. Also provide cemetery information on signage close the to entry points as to availability of how to access grave site information, bathroom availability, etc.

Consider an information kiosk in, or adjacent to, the maintenance building.

Provide two compliant HDCP parking spaces at the maintenance building area.

Consider providing one unisex HDCP public bathroom at the Maintenance building. Existing plumbing available.

Provide change in landscape at maintenance building entry to allow for flush entry without the need for a railed ramp. New door and hardware.

2 spaces, one marked van accessible., diagonally striped access aisle between.

One Public HDCP bathroom
20,000-30,000

Leveling concrete to form flat platform at door.
Panic Hardware
1200
600

Fort Taber Community Center

Address: 950 South Rodney French Boulevard
Land Value: \$2,788,700
Yard Items Value: \$86,700
Building Value: \$796,600

Plat/Lot: 20-139
Construction Date: 2002
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: 40 to 200

General Comments: Fort Taber Community Center has adequate space for gatherings of 200 people, with accessible access, parking and bathrooms.
It is currently fully compliant.



Ashley Park Senior Center

Address: South side of Rivet St. near Orchard St.

Land Value: \$834,800

Yard Items Value: \$10,800

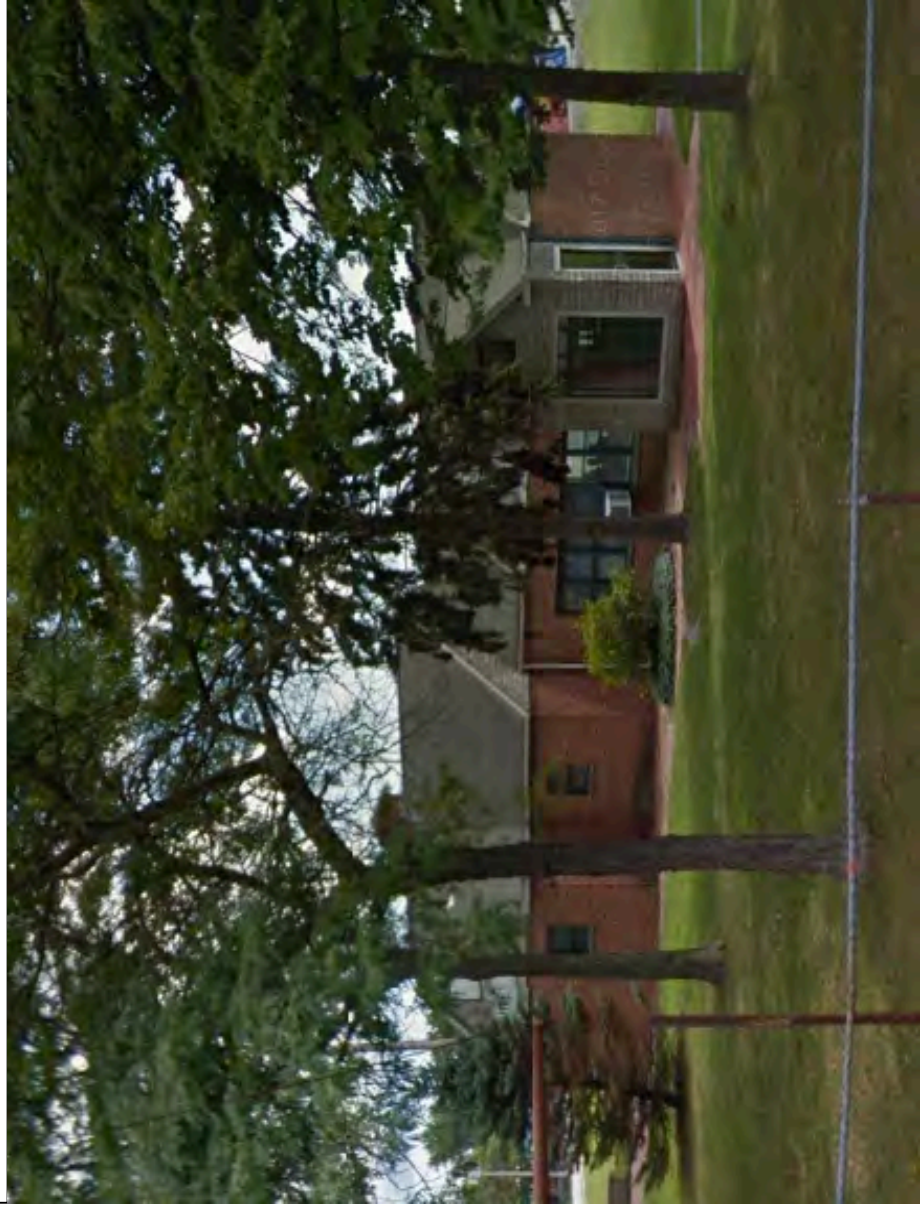
Building Value: \$158,200

Plat/Lot: 23-33

Construction Date: 1931/1990

Daily use: Wkdy/wknd - 60/30

Polling use: 400-700



General Comments: The Ashley Park Senior Center was first constructed in the 1930's with renovations following the ADA adoption in 1992. Entry, doors and bathrooms are relatively compliant but the kitchen is not. The building is of somewhat limited use as it is small and has one meeting room, two bathrooms, an office and the kitchen area. It is currently used primarily for table games (cards, dominoes, etc) and occasional neighborhood events (as an election polling place). As a polling place for Ward 6E it has a potential visitation, in one day, of the +/- 1400 voters of that Ward. The current building has one accessible entry/exit and one non-accessible exit.

Ashley Park Senior Center South side of Rivet Street

Lot: 23-33 Rank: Low
Time/Notes Cost

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
Interior:	<p>Kitchen – The current counter top is 36 inches above finish floor, provides no kick-space area below the sink</p> <p>There is no oven, strictly a counter microwave and hot plate. A kick space area below these appliances might be considered but these appliances could also be moved to a more accessible location within the room</p>	<p>Flexible height counter installed to hold sink with scald covers on piping and compliant kick space area.</p>	<p>Two weeks on site construction period One week's off site preparation.</p>	
Bathroom:	<p>two bathrooms The HDCP stall doors do not close automatically.</p>	<p>Replace two doors with spring hinges</p>	<p>One day</p>	<p>600</p>
	<p>The soap dispenser is located over the counter and between the mirrors, out of reach.</p>	<p>Install additional dispensers on the left hand wall of one bathroom and the right hand wall of the other, below and beyond the towel dispensers and at a compliant height</p>	<p>One day</p>	<p>360</p>
Hallway/Bathrooms:	<p>The access hallway to the rear exit is 39 1/2" wide. Both bathrooms enter from this hallway. The first bathroom is opposite an alcove/office area and has sufficient turnaround space the other bathroom is further down the hallways and does not have the required. The door to both bathrooms swing in from the hallway and are not lockable so access is possible but not compliant.</p>	<p>Seek a variance for the second bathroom or designate the first bathroom as a unisex bathroom with lock.</p>		

Ashley Park Senior Center South side of Rivet Street
 Area Deficiency Repair

Lot: 23-33
 Time/Notes

Rank: Low
 Cost

<p>Exterior: Curb cut available within close proximity of the entry door, but no drop off area and no handicap parking on site or at nearest parking space available on street. There are two exits but only one is accessible.</p>	<p>Provide new drop off zone signage adjacent to existing curb cut and Handicap parking signage adjacent to this on Street. If \$60,000 or more is spent on future renovations a second egress is required</p>	<p>One months construction period Provide a new concrete sidewalk flush to the entry threshold after re-grading the existing landscape to match</p>	<p>TBD</p>

Buttonwood Park Senior Center Revised 2.27.20

Address: 1 Oneida Street
Land Value: \$2,409,900
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$292,900

Plat/Lot: 49-14
Construction Date: 1930
Renovations: March 2019
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: The Buttonwood Park Senior Center was recently renovated (March 2019) bringing it partially into compliance. A \$475,000 Federal Grant was awarded and spent. The published assessed value of the building is \$292,900. CMR 521 states that when the construction cost is greater than 30% of the buildings value (30% of \$292,900 is \$87,600) full accessibility compliance to CMR 521 standards is required. This means that further upgrades are required in the building unless MAAB variances are applied for and granted.

Redesign of the exterior sidewalks and parking area will commence when funds have been committed to it.

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

521

<p>Exterior: Parking: There are 45 spaces within the immediate area that service adjacent park amenities and the Senior Center. It is recommended that the required 2 spaces be increased to 4, located to the South and with an additional access aisle path to the existing sidewalk.</p> <p>Currently there is only one designated space and it is not labeled van accessible. It is parallel parking marked with two signs and no painted lines on the asphalt. There is no drop off area, so when vans deliver clients they park with the van door lining up with the sidewalk path leading directly to the front door. This blocks the sidewalk entry for anyone else arriving by separate transit. The depth of the laneway provides 8 feet for the HDCP parking, 21 feet (too narrow) for two lanes of traffic is and 18-20 feet for one row of head in parking.</p>	<p>Provide two HDCP spaces with access aisle between to the South of the building, within the existing parking area.</p> <p>Place a new sidewalk curb cut and concrete paved path from this access aisle to the existing sidewalk. One space to be van accessible. No parking should be allowed directly in front of the building.</p>	<p>208.2 208.2.4</p>	<p>23.1</p>
<p>Building Egress/Ingress: There are 6 exit doors available from the building. One door provides access to a mechanical room, so there are five possible egress doors from within. The front door is non-compliant for dimensions and slope (see below). There is one new accessible egress. Currently, therefore, there is only one accessible entry out of a minimum of two required.</p>	<p>Three exits currently have a 1”to 8” drop from the interior floor level. Landscape re-grading and concrete infill could allow all five exits to be ADA accessible exits.</p>	<p>Advisory 105.2.4 ICC – 2 egress</p>	

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

521

Main Entry:
The existing main entry to the building is non-compliant. Code states that 60 x 60 turn around platform be available at the entry. The current dimension is 66" wide x 56" long. The platform before the door has to be flat (have less than a 1:48 slope) . The existing platform drops 3" in its 56" length (1:18.7).

The pull side entry hardware is to have 18 inches clear from the door edge to next perpendicular surface – 15 inches is available

A new sidewalk has been placed going to the Southeastern egress door. It causes a drop off of 9" from top of platform to adjacent grade. This rise could be interpreted as being a ramp of greater than 6 inches which would require a hand rail.

Alternatively, if not interpreted as being a ramp, the landing itself might be interpreted as needed a rail or 2 inch tall curb at its edge to prevent a person from slipping off the platform. Either condition would be rendered moot, if the landscape (grade) was brought flush (no greater drop than 1/2") to the surface of the new concrete.

Pour a topping slab to a 1:48 slope and re-grade the sidewalk and landscape immediately to the East to compliant dimensions.

Seek a variance as the building may qualify under Historic exception.

Re-grade the landscape at the Southeastern egress door to bring grade flush to the sidewalk/access path.

Re-grade the landscape at the Southeastern egress door to bring grade flush to the sidewalk/access path.

404.2.4.(50"w x60" l))

404.2.4

405.8

26.6 (60 long with 18" from door opening at latch to next perpendicular wall.)

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

521

<p>Exterior (cont.): The two exits to the back porch have non-conforming sloped ramps from the porch slab to the door threshold with no level area immediately before the door, as required. Although the non-compliant ramps do allow access to the porch they would reduce independent passage and are not fire code compliant. Fire code requires an exterior exit platform, in a commercial building, to be flush to the interior floor level.</p>	<p>Create two platforms flush to the interior floor level. Suggestion: Raise the level of the entire porch slab by adding concrete, or concrete and brick pavers to be flush with the interior floor level. If the porch slab is not fully raised, and only exterior flush platforms are installed, ramps and railings would be needed for those in wheelchairs to access the porch.</p>	<p>Note. This is a building code issue, not ADA</p>	
<p>Interior: North Bathroom (Men's) The bathroom interior side of the entry door is non compliant. Code requires a clear space of 18" from the corner on the handle side of the door to the frame of the door. From corner to casing edge is 10 inches. Light Switch: located 53" to base and should be Max of 54" to top. Urinal: Urinal height to the rim is 17" maximum. Existing urinal is set at 19" to floor. The HDCP stall: size is non-compliant. Code requires a stall 60 inches by 72 inches. The stall measures 56 inches by 69 inches.</p>	<p>The buildings entry area, where two benches now exist, could be reduced to provide adequate space for a compliant door. These are non-bearing wood framed walls. Consideration should be given to removing the non-bearing concrete block privacy wall to gain needed interior space. Lower light switch. Lower urinal to req'd. dimension.</p>	<p>404.2.4 308.1 suggests 48" 605.2 604.8.1.1 allows 60 wide x 56 deep for wall hung, 60 wide x 59 deep for floor mount toilets</p>	<p>26.6 6.6 max high side of 54 inches 30.10.1 30.6.1 (60 wide by 72 deep)</p>

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

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<p>North Bathroom HDCP Stall continued: Stall Grab bars are non-compliant. Code requires two 42" grab bars placed at 33 to 36" above floor and level. The bar parallel to the long length of the toilet is required to start 12" from the corner of the back wall. The installed bar starts 3" from the corner and rises up at an angle to clear the toilet paper holder. It rises from 32 1/2" to 37 1/4" above the floor.</p> <p>Code requires the bar perpendicular to this to be 42" long and start 6" from the same corner. The installed bar starts 16" from the corner and is 48" long.</p> <p>Toilet location is non-compliant. The centerline of the toilet is to be 18" from the wall. The installed toilet is 15" from the wall.</p> <p>The toilet is to have 42" clear space from the front edge of the toilet to the nearest obstruction. The current distance is 25"!!!!</p> <p>There is to be 18" of clear space, within the stall, from the nearest wall to the edge of the out-swinging stall door. The existing stall door has no clear space whatever.</p>	<p>Remove the 36" bar and install a 42" bar in the required location and height.</p> <p>The toilet needs to be rotated to be parallel to the long length of the toilet.</p> <p>See above</p> <p>Current configuration does not allow this. The overall dimension of the bathroom allows a HDCP stall but not as currently placed. Alteration would require changing septic lines to be moved within the slab on grade subfloor.</p>	<p>604.5.1</p> <p>604.5.2 allows 36" bar</p> <p>604.2 (16-18" allowed)</p> <p>604.8.1.2 allows a 4" clear space</p>	<p>30.8</p> <p>30.8.1 30.8.2</p> <p>30.7.2</p> <p>30.6.1.c</p> <p>30.6.1.c</p>
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Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street
Repair

Area Deficiency

ADA

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<p>HDCP Stall continued: The toilet paper holder is to be located within 7 to 9 inches from front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser. It can be 15 inches to 48 inches from the floor to its dispensing area. The existing dispenser is approx 7" from front of toilet to the beginning edge of the paper holder and almost 15" to its centerline. It should not be within 12" above or below the grab bar. In this case the bottom of the grab bar structure is directly against the toilet paper holder.</p>	<p>Relocate the toilet paper holders and install smaller units. Although CMR 521 does not allow the t.p. dispenser above the grab bar, if the stall is not increased in overall dimension (possible with a variance) then it can only reasonably go above the bar.</p>	<p>604.7</p>	<p>Code does not allow dispenser above the grab bar.</p>
<p>Sink Area: The sink countertop height, at 32-1/2" is compliant. Sink traps need scald protection covers - one is missing.</p>	<p>Install one scald protector.</p>	<p>606.5</p>	<p>30.11 30.9.5</p>
<p>By code, paper towel dispenser should be no more than 42" above the floor to their dispenser area and within the "zone of reach." Paper towel dispensers are located 51" above the floor and are placed behind a large trash can.</p>	<p>Lower the dispenser and purchase smaller trashcans placed out of the way of the dispenser.</p>	<p>308.1 suggests 48" max.</p>	<p>30.12</p>

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

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<p>Interior: South Bathroom (Women's) The bathroom interior side of the entry door is non compliant. Code requires a clear space of 18" from the corner on the handle side of the door to the frame of the door. From corner to casing edge is 8 inches.</p> <p>Door opening force is non-compliant at 12-14 lbs. of required force. Interior hinged doors require a max opening force of 5 lbs.</p> <p>The HDCP stall: size is non-compliant. Code requires a stall 60" by 72". The stall measures 55 ½" by 70".</p> <p>The toilet is to have 42" clear space from the front edge of the toilet to the nearest obstruction The current distance is 27"!!!!</p> <p>Stall grab bars are non-compliant. Code requires two 42" grab bars placed at 33 to 36" above floor and level. The bar parallel to the long length of the toilet is required to start 12" from the corner of the back wall and is only 36" long. The installed bar starts 3" from the corner and rises up at an angle to clear the toilet paper holder and should be level.</p>	<p>The issues are solvable but requires partial demolition of wood framed walls from the hallway "bench area" and moving the door East. Consideration should be given to removing the concrete block privacy wall to gain needed space.</p> <p>Adjust door closers.</p> <p>Required space would be available if concrete block privacy wall removed and toilet rotated.</p> <p>Relocate grab bars and paper dispenser after relocating stall panels to achieve a compliant stall dimension.</p>	<p>404.2.4</p> <p>404.29</p> <p>604.8.1.1 allows 60 wide x 56 deep for wall hung, 60 wide x 59 deep for floor mount toilets</p> <p>604.5.1 allows one to be 36" long.</p>	<p>26.6</p> <p>30.6.1</p> <p>30.6.1.c</p> <p>30.8</p>
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Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

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<p>HDCP Stall continued: The bar behind the toilet is 48" in length but starts 18" from the corner instead of the required 6".</p> <p>The toilet paper holder is to be located within 7 to 9" from front of the toilet to the centerline of the dispenser. It can be 15" to 48" from the floor to its dispensing area. The existing dispenser is approx 9" from front of toilet to the beginning edge of the paper holder and 18" to its centerline. It also should not be within 12" above or below the grab bar.</p>	<p>See above</p>	<p>604.5.2 allows 36" bar</p> <p>604.7</p>	<p>30.8</p> <p>30.7.6 code does not allow dispenser above the grab bar.</p>
<p>Accessories: By code, paper towel dispenser should be no more than 42" above the floor to their dispenser area and within the "zone of reach." The paper towel dispensers are located 51" above the floor and are placed behind large trash cans.</p> <p>Sink traps need scald protection covers – one is missing.</p>	<p>Remove the wainscot trim where needed and reinstall the mirror at the height of the sink counter backsplash. Lower the dispenser and purchase smaller trashcans placed out of the way of the dispenser.</p> <p>Install one scald protector</p>	<p>308.1 suggests 48" max.</p> <p>606.5</p>	<p>30.12</p> <p>30.11</p> <p>30.9.5</p>

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street

Area Deficiency

Repair

ADA

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<p>Kitchen: Note: The nature of this review is for accessibility but it should be noted that the Kitchen should be treated as a fire zone, requiring it to have a perimeter rating of 1 hour. All walls, ceilings and openings should be rated accordingly with wall having 1 hour wall board and doors and counter openings having certified ratings of 45 minutes.</p>	<p>Seek a variance or renovate.</p>	<p>Building Code and Fire Code issue not an ADA issue.</p>	
<p>The Kitchen is Non-compliant. In Non-commercial kitchens in public facilities there should be an accessible working area with under-counter knee clearance of 30" width. Counter tops that contain sinks and cooking units shall have 15 inches of countertop on at least one side of the cooking unit and one side of the sink with knee clearances. All countertops should no higher than 34". The existing countertop is 37" above the floor!</p> <p>Hardware pulls are non-compliant. Hardware should be operable with a closed fist.</p>	<p>Replace cabinetry as needed</p> <p>Replace all hardware</p>	<p>804.3.1 - 30" clear space with forward approach 804.3.2 - 34" max 904.5</p>	<p>32.1 32.3 32.6</p> <p>6.5</p> <p>32.5</p>

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street
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Area Deficiency

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<p>Pass through counter between the kitchen and Dining area is 39" tall and non-compliant. A lower counter area with a maximum height of 34" should be provided at one section of window opening.</p>	<p>Lower one bay of the kitchen pass thru to a maximum of 34 inches above finish floor.</p>	<p>904.5</p>	<p>7.2.2</p>
<p>General Interior: All door hardware should be replaced with lever handle hardware. This includes the director office, library area, kitchen storage, bathroom utility closet, etc. If the door is to a hazardous area, i.e. the mechanical room, it should have a friction surface. Door from main hall to Pool room and meeting/office area needs to be a 36 inch door. There is no Braille signage. Braille signs should be available for all rooms and located on the door and on the wall adjacent. Signage is supposed to be located on the latch side of the door. The bottom of the sign should be no higher than 48" above the floor.</p>	<p>Replace existing door hardware to lever handles. Install new 36 inch door to Pool room and North meeting area.</p>	<p>404.27 404.2 216.0</p>	<p>26.11 41.1 (allows 60 inches to center of sign)</p>
<p>South Exit Door: Requires a Fire Exit sign. Exit doors that are not accessible are required to be marked as such with directions to the available accessible doors.</p>	<p>Place additional signage and locate as required by code. Install back lit Fire Exit sign to match existing. Install ADA signage</p>	<p>This is a building code issue, not an ADA issue 216.0</p>	

Buttonwood Park Senior Center

1 Oneida Street
Repair

ADA

521

Buttonwood Park Senior Center Post Renovation Code Compliance Review

Key Code:

All current code deficiencies, found after renovation of 2018, are listed in the first column.

All code violations listed in Column 1 that are **ADA Violations have Green lettering in Bold Face Type**

All code violations listed in Column 1 that are **521 CMR Violations have Red lettering**

All code violations listed in Column 1 that are in **Blue lettering** are from the State Building Code or State Fire Code Corrections needed area listed in Column 2.

Column 3 lists the ADA code section which describes the ADA requirement

Column 4 lists the CMR 521 section which describes the CMR 521 requirement.

Rosemary J. Tierney (Hazelwood) Community Center

Address: 552 Brock Avenue
Land Value: \$0
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$508,300

Plat/Lot:11-56
Construction Date: 1890
Renovation: 2019
Daily use: 210 Avg. Wkly



General Comments: The Rosemary J. Tierney Community Center sits within Hazelwood Park. The building has undergone several renovations in its 129 year history. The City acquired the building in 1902. The most recent major renovations where begun in 1970's but were left uncompleted. Work was completed solely on the first floor, leaving the second floor unfinished and uninhabitable. The second floor is used for storage but with a footprint equal to the first floor renovations would allow more neighborhood services. In 2019 Renovations were completed on the Bathrooms which are now fully accessible. Included in the renovations were a new exterior door and ramp to the South facing porch. Renovations to Hazelwood Park have been ongoing and promise to increase the daily use of the Community Center. The Center is also used as a New Bedford Polling Place. The building value above does not reflect added value from the 2019 renovations.

Rosemary J. Tierney Community Center
Area Deficiency

552 Brock Avenue
Repair

Lot: 11-56
Time/Notes

Rank: High
Cost

<p>General: The building sits approximately two feet off the general surrounding grade. If a suitable amount of renovation expense tips the 30% code compliance trigger a second means of accessible access will be needed. Given the relatively short ramp required and the configuration of the building two new ramps may be needed. The existing ramp is centered in the length of the building. The east side of the building is lower than the west and therefore would be less expensive. The recent renovations including a ramp to the south porch would allow, by extending the porch deck, the deck to connect to a ramp from the western end of the building.</p>	<p>New ramp extending from the East side of the building to parking New ramp extending from the West side of the building, possibly incorporating ramp access from the buildings south facing porch. Additional deck area required to incorporate the west ramp above with the South facing Porch</p>	<p>Platform deck 25 sf., ramp 20 lf with rails Platform deck 25 sf, ramp 25 lf with rails Deck area 150 sf</p>	<p>8,400 10,000 12,000</p>
<p>Parking: The current lot has spaces for 25 cars but is badly configured. Two of these are designated as HDCP but have no signs. All spaces cause cross lot pedestrian movement. Relocation of a small memorial would allow for a parking area of more than 100 cars. Possible necessary if the Center renovates its second floor and increases its function capacity.</p>	<p>Reconfigure existing lot to provide a sidewalk and parking adjacent to the building for 2 HDCP spaces, one van accessible on its North and West sides.</p>	<p>Parking expansion TBD New sidewalk -60 lf - 2 curb cuts w signage One week 2 New HDCP parking places One week</p>	<p>9800 3200</p>

Rosemary J. Tierney Community Center
Area Deficiency

552 Brock Avenue
Repair

Lot: 11-56
Time/Notes

Rank: High
Cost

<p>Meeting Hall: Exit door has a bolt latch on it which his non-compliant.</p> <p>Meeting hall French door to Lobby will need to be lockable. May require new panic hardware.</p>	<p>Replace door hardware with more secure panic hardware.</p> <p>Replace door with new fire rated door and locking mechanism. Doors should automatically close at fire alarm.</p>	<p>Two days</p> <p>Two days</p>	<p>800</p> <p>4400</p>
<p>Kitchen: Kitchen is non compliant for accessibility and fire code. Full redesign is required to provide fire rated perimeter, venting, fire extinguishing range hood, accessible sink and counter space, and coiled pass thru shutters is pass thru used.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Four weeks</p>	<p>20,000 – 40,000</p>
<p>Bathroom: The bathrooms have been recently renovated and are fully accessible.</p>			

Rosemary J. Tierney Community Center
Area Deficiency

552 Brock Avenue
Repair

Lot: 11-56
Time/Notes

Rank: High
Cost

<p>General: Replace all knob door hardware with lever handled where needed.</p> <p>Alarm system is not compliant as it does not extend light alarms into all occupiable rooms. Alarm sensors needed on second floor, initially as a non-occupied space but eventually to be occupied.</p> <p>Elevator: When funding is available to refinish the entire second floor, an Elevator will be required.</p>	<p>4 doors need Lever handle hardware – one at boiler room with friction surface</p> <p>Review Fire and security alarm system for possible replacement</p> <p>Install an Elevator adjacent to the East stair way for access to the entire second floor.</p>	<p>Two days</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>80,000-100,000</p> <p>140,000</p>

Waldron Barracks

Address: 1092 Kempton Avenue
Land Value: \$0
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$169,700

Plat/Lot: 49-14
Construction Date: 1978
Renovations: 2016 (minor)
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd:NA



General Comments: Waldron Barracks is on the grounds of the Buttonwood Park Zoo and is accessed on foot via the Buttonwood Park trail system or on foot or car from Kempton Avenue. It is currently unoccupied but is a suitable office, meeting hall, or gathering space.

Waldron Barracks Area Deficiency	1092 Kempton Street Repair	Lot:49-14 Time/Notes	Rank: Low Cost
<p>General Exterior: The Waldron Barracks is approached by a service road off of Illion Street and parallel to Kempton Ave. There is a stonewall perimeter with a opening for the Barrack ad Park access. This sidewalk approach has a 2-3 inch drop.</p> <p>Parking: There is space for 6 cars but they are not marked. There is no HDCP or Van Accessible markings or signage.</p>	<p>Place concrete to re-level the gap in the pathway from Street to Barracks.</p> <p>Mark parking spaces and provide two sign poles, one for a Van Accessible space and one for a standard HDCP space. Provide an 8 foot wide diagonally painted access aisle between.</p>	<p>2 hours</p> <p>3 days</p>	<p>150</p> <p>3000</p>
<p>Building Exterior : There is a concrete sidewalk up to the buildings primary entrance. There are a total of four exits from the interior. All of these are flush to the interior floor surface but have a 2 inch drop to grade. One of these needs to be an accessible egress path.</p> <p>The front door needs compliant entry hardware.</p>	<p>Create a concrete pathway from the interior meeting room egress door that leads to the North (entry side) of the building and connect it with the primary entry sidewalk. 45 sf of sidewalk.</p> <p>Provide a graspable Lever Handle</p>	<p>One week</p> <p>2 hours</p>	<p>1800</p> <p>250</p>

Waldron Barracks
Area Deficiency

1092 Kempton Street
Repair

Lot:49-14
Time/Notes

Rank: Low
Cost

<p>Interior: General All doors have knob type hardware.</p>	<p>Replace with 7 sets of lever handle hardware and place two automatic door closers on the two bathroom doors.</p>	<p>2 days</p>	<p>1200</p>
<p>Bathrooms: There are two non-compliant bathrooms. The building is concrete block, with concrete block interior partitions slab on grade flooring. Reconfiguring the existing bathrooms is possible but possible difficult. The bathrooms have shower stall within them. The space added with removal of the stalls may provide enough space to reconfigure them with a small alteration of the concrete block walls. The block walls are not load bearing.</p>	<p>Two doors need textured surfaces where accessing closets and mechanical spaces</p> <p>Install 2 compliant bathrooms with minor alteration of existing walls. No current occupants means this can be a concurrent retrofit.</p> <p>Sinks require scald protective sleeve.</p>	<p>Spec door hardware for this, included in cost above.</p> <p>3 weeks if done simultaneously. Reflects some savings on existing fixtures.</p>	<p>22,000</p>
<p>Existing toilets, sinks and mirrors are re-useable. Partitions should be removed to create single user bathrooms. Sink fixtures need to be refitted with lever handles. Grab Bars are needed. Toilets may have to be rotated to allow 42 inch clearance from front of toilet to nearest wall or fixture.</p>	<p>Replace accessories as needed</p>	<p>Grab bars included in price above.</p>	

Waldron Barracks

1092 Kempton Street

Lot:49-14

Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Interior Continued: Kitchen: Counters are non-compliant at 36" above finished floor and sink needs cabinetry with a knee clearance space.</p> <p>Existing sink needs lever handled fixture.</p> <p>Stove controls are on the back of the stove.</p> <p>There is no accessible knee clearance's beneath the counter work area.</p> <p>Pass thru from Kitchen to Main Hall is non-compliant for height. The pass thru has a "sliding barn door" type closer. This needs a grip-able handle within reach range to be operable.</p> <p>All walls rise to the underside of the open web joists supporting the roof. Many rooms are open at the top and subject to noise and fumes from adjoining areas (the bathroom has a dropped ceiling). The kitchen is open to the remainder of the interior. The kitchen and pass thru may be subject to fire rating codes requiring it be sealed off by a one hour enclosure. This can be rectified with an hourly rated metal coil pass thru closer, rated wall and ceiling surfaces, and rated doorways. An outside vented range hood with fire suppression may be required.</p>	<p>Consider lowering all cabinetry or provide work space with sink and appropriate knee clearances on the East side of the kitchen approximate to the pass thru.</p> <p>Replace hardware</p> <p>Replace stove with model that has front controls See first and next comment regarding cabinetry</p> <p>Lower pass thru to between 30 and 34 inches. Remove cabinetry and replace with minimum 72 inch long counter in this area and place at same height as pass thru. Install new sink. Counter to have clear area below without cabinetry.</p> <p>Review code to determine rating requirement of kitchen.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>Two hours</p> <p>Two hours</p> <p>Replacing a portion of the counter, New sink and lowering of pass thru</p> <p>One week</p>	<p>300</p> <p>800</p> <p>3000</p>

Andrea McCoy Recreation Center

Address: 181 Hillman Street
Land Value: \$0
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$822,500

Plat/Lot: 57-26
Construction Date: 1930
Renovations: 2014
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd - NA



General Comments: This building is fully compliant.

Ashley Park Playground, Baseball and Basketball Field

Address: South side of Rivet St. near Orchard St.

Land Value: \$254,500

Yard Items Value: \$11,800

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 23-33

Construction Date: 1930's

Renovations: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/wknd NA



General Comments: Ashley Park amenities include a Playground with water feature, lighted Basketball Court, lighted Baseball Field and The Ashley Park Senior Center (evaluated separately). There have been upgrades in the recent past, which have included making the park more accessible.

Ashley Park Playground, Baseball and Basketball Fields South side of Rivet Street Lot: 23-33 Rank: Low

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>General: Perimeter concrete sidewalk is uneven and is missing portions of paving.</p>	<p>Review perimeter and repair missing or uneven sidewalk .</p>		4200
	<p>Curb cuts are missing along the park perimeter at the intersection of Rivet and Briggs Street. There are no curb cuts adjacent to perimeter park entrances on Swift Street and Rivet Street. The curb cut at the corner of Rivet Street and Bolton Street is not to required size (36" width). The crosswalk at Rivet and Bolton Street, on the West side of Bolton Street has no corresponding curb cut to its counterpart on the East side. No curb cuts are equipped with detectable warnings (truncated domes).</p>	<p>Provide three new curb cuts at Briggs/Rivet Street, Bolton/Rivet Street, and Swift Street at the Park Entry,</p> <p>Provide 9 detectable warnings at each new and existing curb cut.</p> <p>Provide new painted crosswalks</p>		2700 3000
	<p>There are no painted crosswalks across Rivet Street at Briggs Street, across Bolton Street at Larch Street, or at Swift and Bolton Street. Painted crosswalks at other intersections do not meet code requirements.</p> <p>Parking: There is one handicap parking space provided nearest the Senior Center for the entire perimeter of the Park.</p>	<p>Provide one HDCP parking space on Swift Street adjacent to the Park entry there. Provide one HDCP parking space on Rivet Street adjacent to the pathway to the Baseball Field. Provide curb cuts adjacent to each.</p>	One week	2800

Ashley Park Playground, Baseball and Basketball Fields South side of Rivet Street Lot: 23-33 Rank: Low

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Basketball Courts: Court and adjacent surfaces are compliant. There is a path that goes from the West sidewalk on Bolton St. to the court surface, but none that go from the interior of the park to the park surface, especially to the HDCP table in the Northeast corner of the court.</p> <p>Adjacent water fountain is an accessible fountain but the access to it is not.</p>	<p>Provide path from the park sidewalk at the Northeast corner to the HDCP table and basketball court area.</p> <p>Re-grade concrete pad or asphalt sidewalk to be flush condition.</p>	<p>3 days</p> <p>If only asphalt topping is required – 2 days</p>	<p>500</p> <p>200</p>
	<p>Playground: non-compliant Playground Components: 1.# Elevated: 8 1a.Ramp/Transfer:trans 2.# Ground : 2 2a.Accessible path: no 3.Water feature: yes 3a.Accessible path: no 4.Swing area :y 4a.Accessible path: no 5.Total Components:10</p> <p>3 Ground level components of 3 different component types required – only 2 available of the same type.</p> <p>Swing area has no wheelchair turnaround area adjacent to one of the swings</p> <p>No toddler swing available</p>	<p>Provide permanent sloped surface from exterior grade to interior play area at swings area and play equipment area. Provide accessible path to Water feature and its controls.. Provide two more ground play components a type other than ‘playhouse’ Provide required maneuverable wheelchair space within swing area.</p>	<p>Concrete ramp to play area – 2 days 24 sf. Paths to water & Control 3 days – 100 sf</p> <p>May require a different swing structure or reduction in number of swings</p>	<p>500</p> <p>2000</p> <p>tbd</p>

Ashley Park Playground, Baseball and Basketball Fields South side of Rivet Street Lot: 23-33 Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Baseball Field: General: Pathways around the baseball field have uneven surfaces .</p>	<p>Construct chain-link protective area for dugouts and locate entries away from batting area</p>	<p>Tbd.</p>	<p>1400</p>
<p>No protective fencing at “dugout” areas. (Note: Not an accessibility issue)</p>	<p>Place curb cut in existing concrete edging allowing a path from street sidewalk to field access path. Provide grade ramped access to dugout from sidewalk , South of dugout area</p>	<p>3-4 days 8 foot grade ramp to dugout, 8 foot grade ramp to field sidewalk, curb demo</p>	<p>800</p>
<p>East side seating and path along orchard street is inaccessible due a lack of a sloped entry and two benches in the middle of the path.</p>	<p>Provide concrete pad sitting area with path from sidewalk adjacent to one of the benches. Consider ‘foul ball’ protective fencing at this area.</p>	<p>5 x 5 pad and 4 foot sidewalk</p>	<p></p>
<p>There are no bench areas provided on the North side of the field that are accessible.</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

Baby Kenney's Tot Lot Playground

Address: Acushnet Ave. at Cannon Street
Land Value: \$131,100 (42-11 \$61,000, 42-12 \$70,100+)
Yard Items Value: \$3,300
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 42-11, 42-13
Construction Date: 1989
Renovations: 2020
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: The Baby Kenney Tot Lot is located on Acushnet Avenue directly across the street from the NBHA Bay Village. It is a small, nicely treed and landscaped, park with playground intended for smaller children. It has benches, play equipment and swings.

Baby Kenney's Tot Lot Playground

Area Deficiency

Acushnet Avenue at Cannon Street

Lot # 41-11, 42-13

Rank: Low

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>Playground: non-compliant by access</p> <p>Playground Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # Elevated: 5 1a.Ramp/Transfer:Trans 2. # Ground: 3 2a.Accessible path: yes 3.Water feature: No 3a.Accessible path: 4.Swing area: Yes 4a.Accessible path: yes 5.Total components: 9 <p>General: The Tot-Lot has gone through a recent renovation the has provided much better accessibility.</p> <p>General Circulation: Curb cuts and crosswalk markings are not convenient to the Bay Village Housing across the street.</p> <p>There is no HDCP parking on the same side of the street as the playground.</p> <p>The swing set intended for accessible use has enough space to one side of the swing to provide a wheelchair use and passage but the ground material of molded rubber does not extend to that area. This is for a disabled parent to be able to push a child in the swing.</p>	<p>Repair</p> <p>The playground has the required ratio of components and satisfies the requirements of components by type. The swing also meets the dimensional requirement for maneuvering space.</p> <p>Provide a curb cut opposite the Bay Village sidewalk nearest the Playground with crosswalk graphics and signs. A now unused but existing driveway curb cut could be used for this but needs a corresponding curb cut and crosswalk to the opposite side of the street.</p> <p>Provide on street HDCP parking space adjacent to new crosswalk requested above.</p> <p>Extended the molded ground cover approximately 1 foot to the east and 10 feet parallel to the recently placed ground cover.</p>	<p>One week if new curb cut</p> <p>Two days</p> <p>10 sf of pathway three days by a specialty contractor</p>	<p>2,000</p> <p>500</p> <p>NA</p>
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Belleville Avenue Playground

Address: Belleville Avenue and Washburn Street
Land Value: \$128,300
Yard Items Value: \$25,100
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 86-13
Construction Date: NA
Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA

General Comments: Belleville Avenue Playground is located against the Southern side of US 195. It is limited to one basketball court and a set of swings.



Belleville Avenue Playground

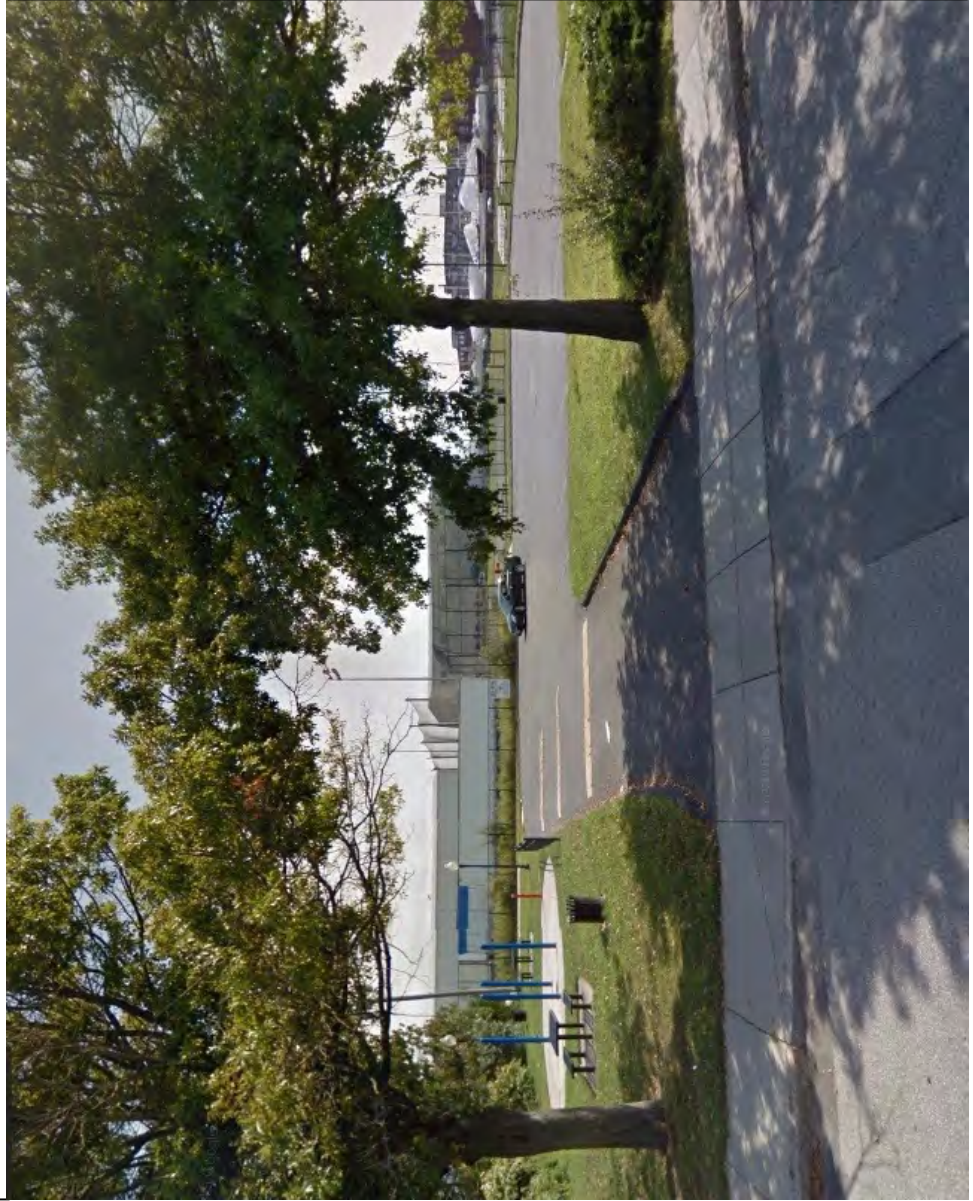
Belleville Ave. & Washburn St. Lot: 86-13 Rank: Low

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Parking: The Playground has no parking area or immediate on street parking. The opposite side of Washburn Street has on street parking but crossing the street would be in general traffic as there is an onramp immediately adjacent to the playground to access US 195. This enough space available to provide off street parking for 4 to 8 cars.</p>	<p>Provide perpendicular parking off of Belleville Street for 4 to 8 automobiles. 2 spaces for HDCP parking one being a Van Accessible space. Provide an 8' access aisle between, linking to a new sidewalk to the Basketball Court and Swings.</p>	<p>For HDCP parking only- 2 spaces and access aisle, signage, driveway curb cut. 10 days</p>	6200
	<p>Grounds: There is a perimeter sidewalk but no pathway to the Basketball Park or Swings, which are the only two amenities provided on site.</p>	<p>Provide 250 lf of durable pathways</p>	7 days	3000
	<p>At a minimum provide benches on an accessible path to and between the Parking Area, Basketball Court, and Swings.</p>	<p>Provide 3 benches on an accessible path.</p>	5 days	4500
	<p>There is no lighting on site</p>	<p>Consider lighting tower(s)</p>	TBD	
	<p>Playground: There is no soft impact surface at the swing set. There is no toddler swing seat available.</p>	<p>Re-grade swing area and provide 400 sf. of impact fill and 60 lf of retaining wall</p> <p>Provide one toddler swing seat</p>	5 days	4000
			1 day	400

Ben Rose Baseball Field

Address: 438 South Front Street
Land Value: \$710,900
Yard Items Value: \$61,900
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 25A-44, 55, 60, 62, 63
Construction Date: 1998
Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



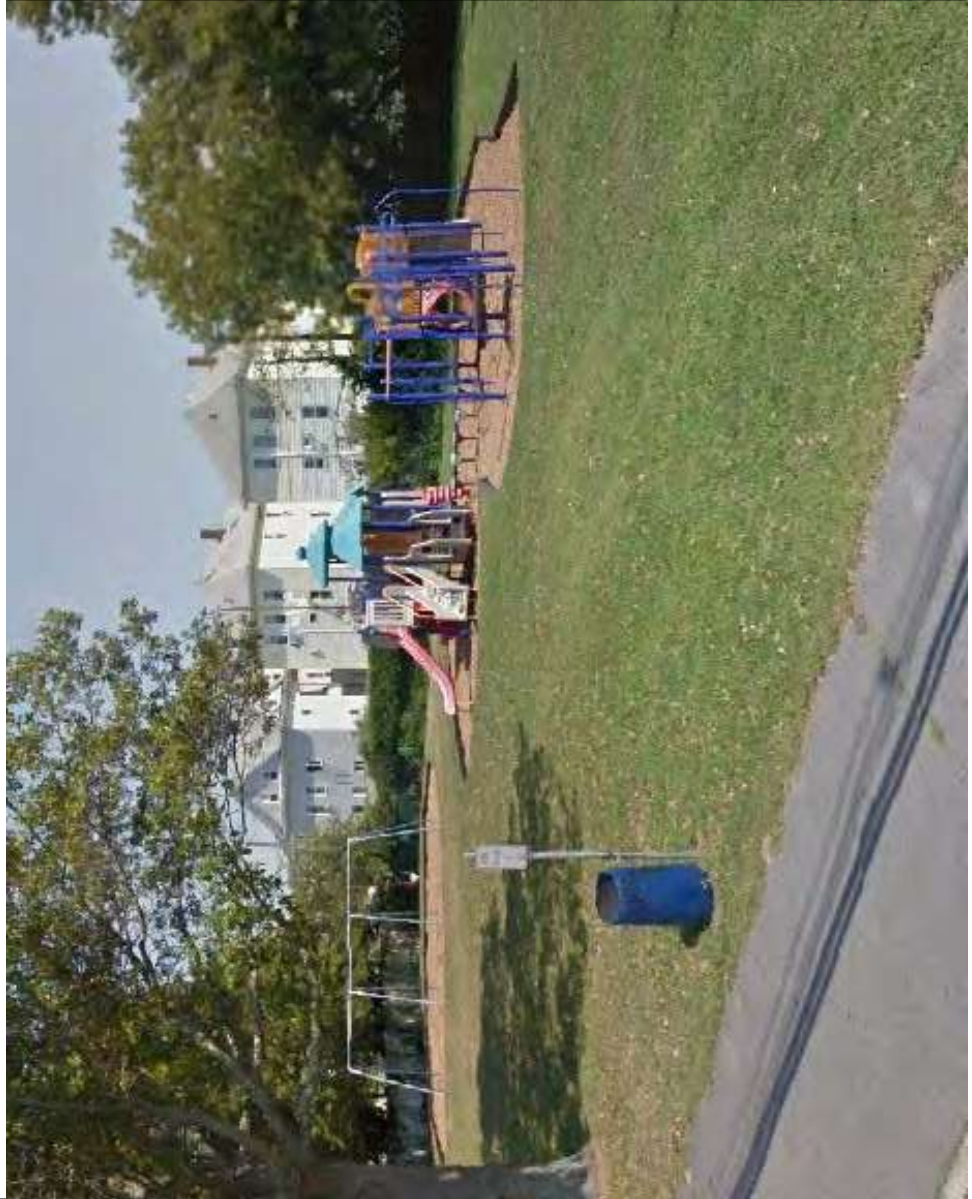
General Comments: The Ben Rose Baseball field is currently unused although it is being maintained. The future of the field is uncertain. The review here is restricted to the current condition. There is parking for 48 cars. There is a small playground limited to one piece of water play equipment with two adjacent benches and a third accessible bench adjacent to the ball field. There is a water fountain and grandstand. Two fenced in dugout areas exist within the field.

Adjacent to the site is a roof mounted solar array in an unfortunate proximity to lofty foul balls.

Thomas A. Tripp/Bonney Street Playground

Address: 310 Bonney Street
Land Value: \$107,700
Yard Items Value: \$3900
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 24-251
Construction Date: NA
Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: The Thomas A. Tripp/Bonney Street Playground is in the Southern section of New Bedford bordered on one side by residences and the other side by business zoning. Its amenities are a relatively large lot with a play structure and adjacent swings.

Brooklawn Park

Address: 1997 Acushnet Avenue
Plat/Lot: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1
Construction Date: 1930, 1936, 1940, 1950, 1997
Renovations: 2016, 2018
Land Value: (115-1) \$5,361,000, (115-2) \$331,000, (116-4) \$413,600, (112-1) \$553,500 = **\$6,659,100**
Yard Items Value: (115-1) \$110,300, (115-2) \$0, (116-4) \$0, (112-1) \$0 = **\$110,300**
Building Value: (115-1-5) \$428,200, (115-2,) \$0, (116-4) \$0, (112-1) \$0 = **\$428,800** Note: there are several buildings on the site, not listed in the Parcel database.
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd : NA

General Comments: Brooklawn Park is located between Acushnet Avenue, Ashley Boulevard, Irvington Street and Brooklawn Street. It is entranced on all but Ashley Street. There are 8 baseball fields, 6 tennis courts, 2 basketball courts, and a playground with water feature. Many of these have lighting for nightly use.

There are several buildings. One has been used for Art classes that is now vacant and will likely be used as a Senior/Community Center. The others are an Adult Daycare facility, Snack Bars, Bathrooms and Field Support structures.

There are parking areas throughout, as well as walking paths and a large grove of trees covering 1/3rd of the site.

The site is heavily used throughout the year.



Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1 Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>General: Reviews of the several parking areas are placed within the sections on the building or function they serve.</p> <p>Senior Daycare: Parking Lot 1: 7 HDCP parking spaces provided. Signage is non-compliant for height and there is no Van Accessible spaces where two would be required, and there is no corresponding van access aisles.</p> <p>Exterior: There are three exits from the building. The front entry is compliant. The Eastside entry has a ramp that is non-compliant dimensional clearance and turning radius. The railing is also non-compliant lacking a lower rail and extensions to 1 foot beyond the ramps end. The door from the inside enters into the interior instead of swinging out to the exterior. The code relative to this buildings age does not require that this be an accessible egress, however, it is confusing as it has a ramp and the 'look' of accessibility. It is within view of the HDCP parking area. The problem is that the occupants might consider it an accessible exit and try to use it as such. Use of it during an emergency would result in a person operating a wheelchair getting stuck in transit, blocking others from being able to exit from this door.</p>	<p>Provide 7 poles of correct height for existing signs, add two van accessible signs and provide 8 foot wide van access aisles.</p> <p>Either remove the ramp and provide a flush platform exit, or build a new ramp .</p>	<p>5 days</p> <p>Demolition of existing ramp and replacement with single step and new railings. Two weeks</p> <p>New ramp with demolition of portions of the existing ramp and new railings. Three weeks</p>	<p>3300</p> <p>3100</p> <p>4000</p>

Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
Senior Daycare continued: Interior				
Kitchen:	Counters are too high, two sinks do not have any knee clearance area, pathway between steam table and counter is only 25 inches. The range controls are on the back of the unit forcing users to reach over hot coils or cooking food.	Partially reconfigure to provide 12 lf of lower counter area with one sink (exist. relocated). Counter area that also acts as serving counter. Provide knee clearance at sink and serving counter. Remove steam table. Scald cover on sink trap. Replace range with front controlled unit.	Two weeks	5150 (incl. new range)
Bathrooms:				
	Stall doors are not automatically closing and swing into the stall area.	Replace door hinge, or door and hinge and reverse swing.	One day	500
	Soap dispensers and hand dryers are above the compliant height (max 40 inches to bottom).	Lower and if needed relocate. Re-use existing	One day	200
	Sinks do not have lever handles.	Replace faucet fixtures at four sinks	One day	1000
	Bathroom signage should be located on the wall adjacent to the latch side of the door, not on the door itself, 48 inches to the bottom edge of the sign. There is no Braille signage identifying the bathrooms.	Place two compliant signs with Braille as required	One day	170
	Hazardous room (utility closet) has no friction handle hardware	Replace handle or add friction tape to one door handle.	One day	2 (tape)-100 (handle)

Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1 Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Playground: The playground is fully compliant</p> <p>Parking Lot 2: There are 11 parking spaces provided with 2 HDCP parking spaces sharing a 5 foot access path. One of these spaces should be marked as van accessible which requires an 8 foot wide access path between it and the other HDCP space. The signs are too low.</p>	<p>Replace both poles with higher ones, move the East HDCP space to the East by 3 feet and repaint and increase the access path width by 3 feet. No additional asphalt should be needed.</p>	<p>Three days</p>	<p>900</p>
<p>Skate Park, 6 Tennis Courts, 2 Baseball Fields & Soccer Field-Bay State Girls Softball</p> <p>Parking: 7 spaces are provided, 2 being marked as HDCP. The parking spaces are all on a slope greater than 1:50 (2%). One should be designated and dimensioned as a Van accessible space.</p> <p>There are no accessible paths to the Tennis and Basketball courts, or to the Soccer field</p>	<p>Regrade lot or relocate 2 HDCP parking spaces, one being van accessible, to level grade. Increase van accessible access aisle to 8 foot width.</p> <p>Provide flat accessible pathways to the three fields of paved or hard packed surface. Approx. 400 lf.</p> <p>Provide one unisex HDCP bathroom in one of the buildings, requiring some demolition and relocation of piping.</p>	<p>One week</p> <p>Two weeks</p> <p>Three weeks</p>	<p>2200</p> <p>5200</p> <p>10,000</p>
<p>Bathroom's: There are four non-accessible bathrooms in two adjacent concrete block buildings.</p>			

Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
Arts Building/Senior Center: Exterior:				
Parking Lot 3: Has two parallel parking HDCP spaces, with no surface marking, no Van accessible signage for one of those spaces and no surface indication of an access area between them. Because these are parallel parking spaces there is no suitable drop off. Either drop off is in the grass or its in the trafficked lane way of the street.	Provide van accessible signage and surface parking graphics for two spaces.	One week	2200	
There is no accessible level entry at the two front doors. One has a 6 inch step The other has a two inch step. There is an unsuitable (distance) third entrance at the back of the building that has a flush threshold to an exterior concrete pad. Doorways need new exterior entry hardware. Interior: Two interior doors to storage need lever handle hardware with knurled or textured warning surface.	Provide sidewalk drop off area flush to street level. No curb cut needed. 200 sf of sidewalk		4000	
Kitchen: The kitchen is non-compliant with counters at 36" above finish floor, no knee clearance at the sink, and limited counter space, also without a knee clearance.	Re-landscape to accommodate flush ramp to one of the two doors available. 80 sf. Hand rail not required		1600	
Toilet: Hand towel dispenser is placed at 48" and should be 40" to bottom where towels are dispensed.	Provide and install three compliant entry pulls		600	
Sinks lack scald protection covers on plumbing trap.	Reconfigure 12 lf of base cabinets with counters at 32 inch height. Re-install exiting sink with knee clearance below. Install scald protection covers on Sink trap piping. Lower existing dispensers at compliant height Install scald protection at 2 sinks	Two hours One hour	3600 120 100	

Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1 Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>South Field: Two Baseball Fields, Greater New Bedford Pony-Colt Baseball League: Parking: There are parking spaces for approximately 40 cars but un-delineated. There are no delineated HDCCP parking spaces.</p>	<p>Provide one HDCCP and one Van Accessible HDCCP parking space in this area.</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>2200</p>
<p>Bathrooms: There are no bathrooms available</p>	<p>Provide portable toilets seasonally.</p>	<p>On a contract basis to be determined.</p>	<p></p>
<p>Snack Counter: The surface of counter opening is at 36 inches above floor.</p>	<p>Remove 4 inches of vertical opening in one of two windows to establish counter height of 32 inches. Existing roll up window jambs to be extended, coil may need to be lengthened. Lower counter heights within to new opening height.</p>	<p>Assumes jamb and coil extensions - Two weeks</p>	<p>2400</p>

Brooklawn Park

1997 Acushnet Avenue

Lots: 115-1, 115-2, 116-4, 112-1

Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>North Field: Four Baseball Fields, Whaling City Youth Baseball League: Parking: There are parking spaces for 128 automobiles and 2 HDCP spaces with no van Accessible space. A lot of this size requires 5 HDCP parking spaces and one van accessible space. Signage is too low.</p> <p>Bathroom and Snack Bar Building: There are two inaccessible bathrooms, hallway access is 48 inches wide with items stored in pathway. The building is accessed by stepping up 2 inches.</p> <p>Counter top of Concession stand is at 40 inches.</p>	<p>The current location of the existing two HDCP spaces is adequate and he existing access aisle is compliant, at 8 feet wide, for a van accessible aisle. At this location place HDCP signage on poles .</p> <p>Provide an additional 3 HDCP parking spaces with at least two access aisles between them. Consider locating these on Brooklawn Street and opposite Sowle Street.</p> <p>Existing bathrooms are sorely in need repair. Reconfigure interior to allow for pathway access and two new accessible bathrooms. Re-grade area around concession stand to make interior flush with exterior.</p> <p>Lower a 4' long area of the existing counter top to 32 inches above exterior existing grade. Existing roll up window jambs to be extended, coil may need to be lengthened. Lower counter heights within to new opening height.</p>	<p>Higher poles and one Van Accessible sign. Two days</p> <p>One week</p> <p>One month</p> <p>Two weeks</p>	<p>400</p> <p>3300</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>2400</p>

Buttonwood Park Zoo

Address: 425 Hawthorne Street
Land Value: \$4,634,100
Yard Items Value: \$4,228,000
Building Value: \$1,230,300

Plat/Lot: 43-5
Construction Date: 1999
Renovation's:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: Buttonwood Park Zoo is located within Buttonwood Park and entranced from Hawthorn Street. It is part of the larger Buttonwood Park that has a Senior Center, Greenhouse, Playing Fields, the Waldron Barracks, A Sensory Garden and fully accessible Playground.

This review is regarding the Zoo only.

There is a parking area that services the adjacent Baseball Field, Basketball and Tennis Courts, Sensory Garden and Playground. The parking area appears only in this review. The parking area accommodates 200 cars.

Buttonwood Park Zoo

Area Deficiency

425 Hawthorn Street
Repair

Lot: 43-5
Time/Notes

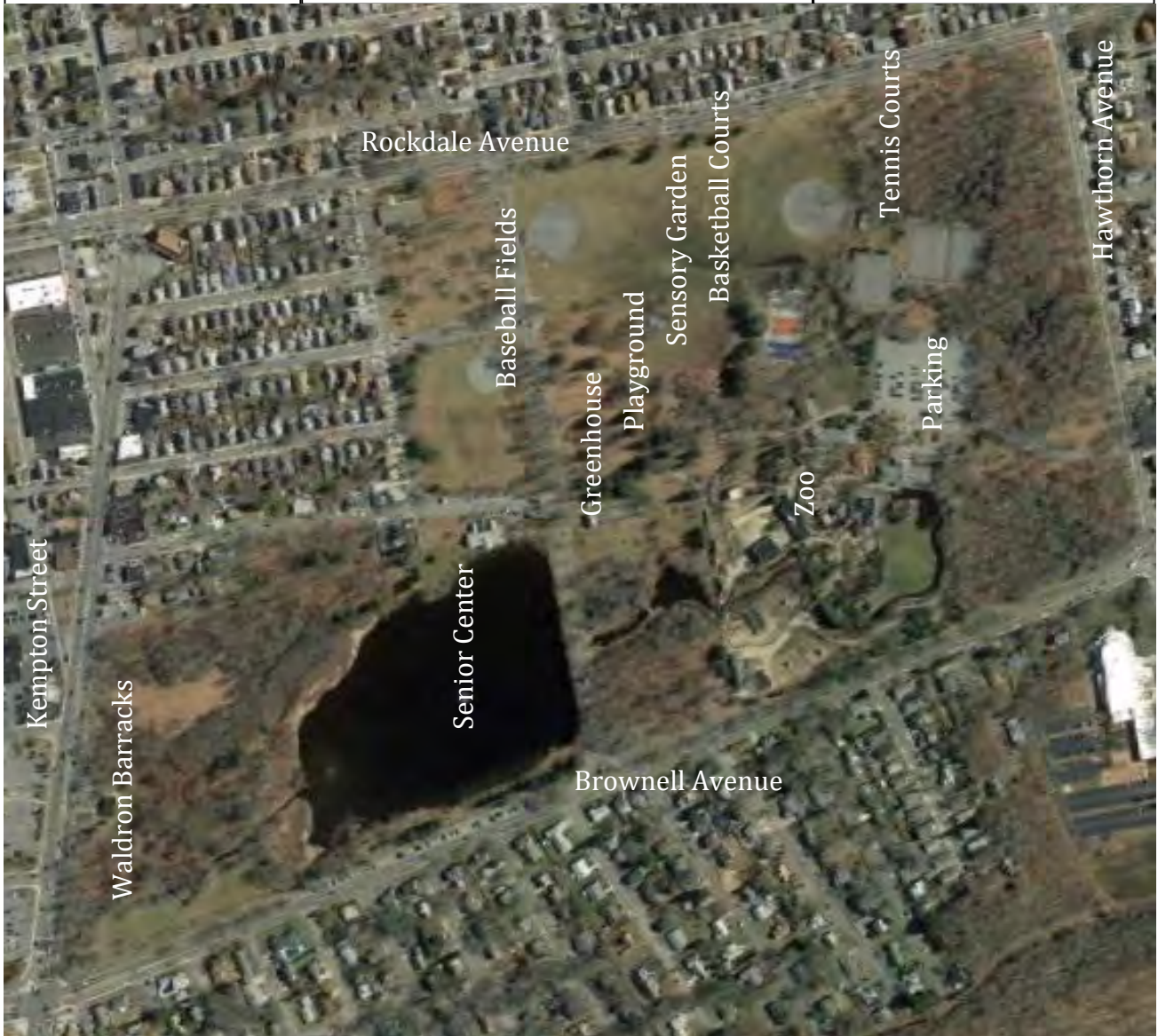
Rank: High
Cost

<p>Parking: The parking lot services the adjacent Baseball field, Sensory Garden, and Playground. It has 200 parking spaces, 6 of which are HDCP. 3 of these are sized with 8 foot access aisle and are dimensioned for Van Accessible spaces but are not marked as such. Only one need be named Van Accessible. One additional sign is needed at a space that has faded parking graphics. Access aisles do not connect to the adjacent sidewalk, instead people parking at the HDCP spaces have to traverse through the lot to connect with a safe path. 5 signs are at non-compliant heights.</p> <p>Then Northeast corner is the closest parking for use of the basketball courts, tennis courts and one of the baseball fields. Two handicap parking spaces should be added at this area of the lot. An access aisle and curb cut would be required.</p>	<p>Provide 1 pole with standard sign and one Van Accessible sign. Replace remaining poles with taller ones.</p> <p>Provide new asphalt or paved pathways connecting access aisle directly to sidewalk.</p> <p>Two new spaces with parking lane and access aisle graphics and curb cut</p>	<p>2 days</p> <p>80 sf of paving 4 days</p> <p>5 days</p>	<p>300</p> <p>2250</p> <p>3600</p>
<p>The remainder of Buttonwood Park Zoo is fully compliant.</p>			

Buttonwood Park, Playground & Playing Fields

Plat/Lot: 49-169,49-12,49-14, 43-5
Construction Dates: 1895,1986
Land Value: (49-169) \$812,200,(49-12) \$347,200, &,(49-14) \$2,409,900, (43-5) \$0 = \$8,203,400
Yard Items Value: (49-169) \$0,(49-12) \$0,(49-14) \$0, (43-5) \$215,100 = \$235,800
Building Value(49-169) \$0, (49-12) \$0, (49-14) \$462,600, (43-5) \$1,250,300 = \$1,692,900
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd - NA

Comments: Buttonwood Park is on the National Register of Historic Places and was designed in 1895 by Charles Eliot of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot. Its 97 Acres contains the Zoo, Sports Fields, the Senior Center, an accessible Playground and several acres of wooded pathways.



Buttonwood Park, Playground & Playing Fields –Rockdale Ave, Hawthorn Ave, Brownell Ave, Kempton Street

Lots: 49-169,49-12,49-14, 43-5

Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Parking: The parking lot at the Zoo , for 200 cars, services the adjacent Baseball field, Sensory Garden, and Playground. Parking at the Senior Center for 44 cars, services the Pond, the Senior Center and adjacent walking paths and fields. Both have HDCP designated spaces.</p>			
	<p>There is a section of 'head in' parking for approximately 75 cars along Brownell Ave. These are naturally surfaced and there is no HDCP parking in this area.</p>	<p>Place 4 HDCP parking spaces, one being Van Accessible, with access aisles of 5 and 8 foot widths. Aisles should connect with adjacent sidewalk.</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>4400</p>
	<p>Parking along Rockdale Ave is limited and relative to traffic periods of the day. Parallel parking is not allowed along the interior roadways of the Park. Pathway distances from HDCP parking spots to some park facilities are quite long. It is over 500 feet from the Zoo HDCP parking to the Playground. Consideration should be taken to provide HDCP only parking spaces on the Lieutenant Walter E. Fuller Memorial Parkway. These would not be in the roadway but placed between the existing road and the sidewalk on the South side of the Parkway.</p>	<p>Consider placing 4 inset HDCP parking spaces along the Fuller Memorial Parkway.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	

Buttonwood Park, Playground & Playing Fields –Rockdale Ave, Hawthorn Ave, Brownell Ave, Kempton Street

Lots: 49-169,49-12,49-14, 43-5

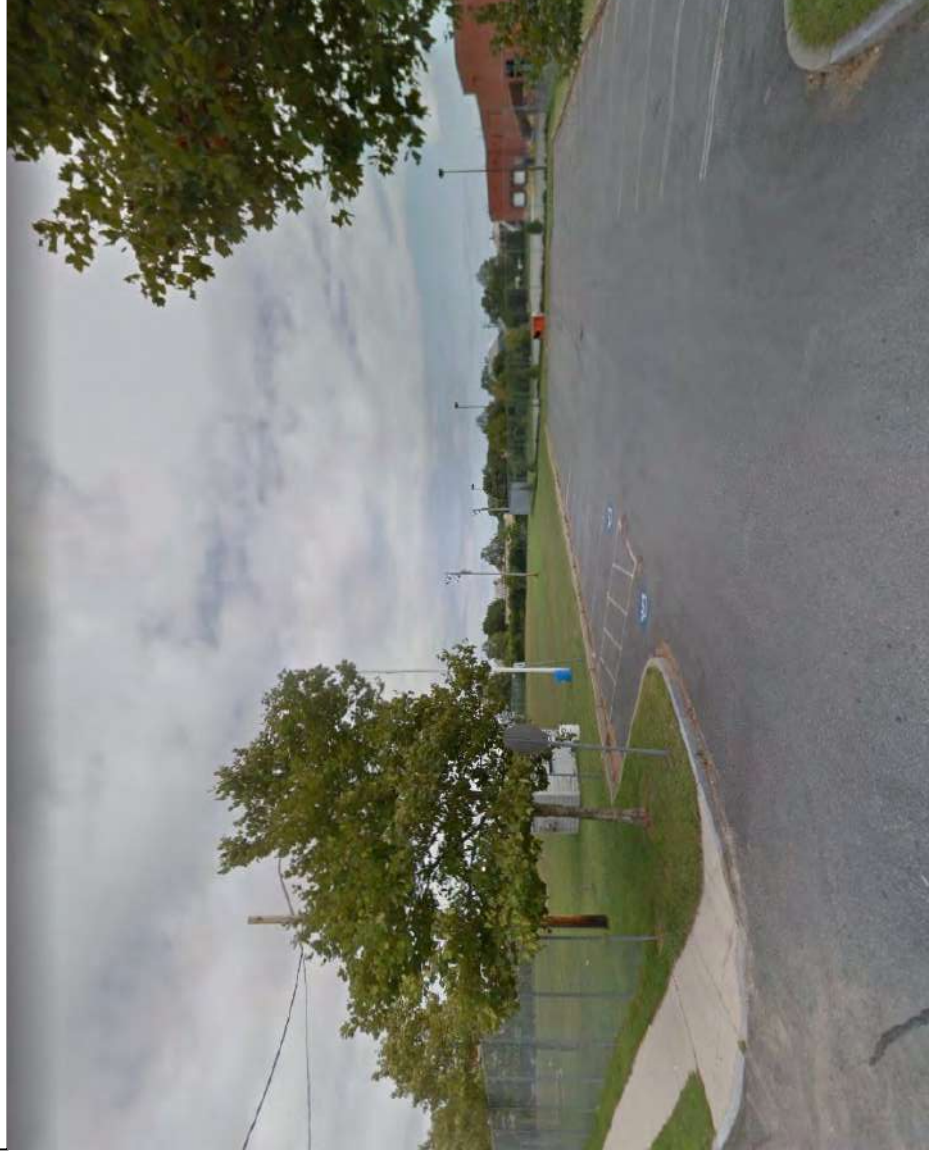
Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Bathrooms: Bathrooms are available in the Zoo, Senior Center and there is a portable bathroom on the sidewalk between the Zoo and Playground. It was not open when on site and is not marked as an accessible toilet but is of adequate dimension.</p> <p>Playground: The Playground is compliant with almost all elevated components on an elevated accessible path.</p>	<p>The Park needs more available bathrooms for all seasons. Park management is in the process of solving this issue.</p>		
<p>Playing Fields and Courts: There are 3 basketball courts (newly refinished), 3 Baseball Diamonds, and 6 Tennis Courts.</p> <p>The Basketball and Tennis Courts have durable pathways to them.</p> <p>None of the 3 Baseball Fields have accessible durable paths leading from adjacent concrete sidewalks or parking areas. The nearest parking lot to a baseball field is the Zoo Parking lot with a distance of 350 lf. From the South Baseball Field. The Northwest Baseball Field is 500 lf from the Senior Center Parking lot, and the Middle and Easter Baseball Field has non traffic hour street parking (but no HDCP Parking) within 250 lf.</p>	<p>Provide approximately 200 lf. of durable pathways to each field connecting dugouts and bleachers on an accessible route from the adjacent sidewalk. Provide an additional 200 lf. of durable pathway from the Zoo Parking lot to the South Field.</p>	<p>800 lf. Of 5 foot wide durable pathways. 7 days per field, an additional 7 for the path from the Zoo to the South Field.</p>	<p>9000</p>

Joseph Camara Memorial Soccer Field

Address: 584 Orchard Street
Land Value: \$411,100
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 24-336
Construction Date: NA
Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd:



General Comments: The Joseph Camara Memorial Soccer Field is in close proximity to Ashley Park and the John B. Devalles School. It has few amenities other than the soccer goals and a parking lot for 27 cars.

Joseph Camara Memorial Youth Soccer Field

Area Deficiency

Repair

584 Orchard Street

Lot:24-336

Time/Notes

Rank: Low

Cost

<p>Parking: The parking lot capacity is 27 automobiles. There are two handicap parking spaces with a compliant Van Accessible access aisle between.</p> <p>It is not possible to get from the Orchard Street sidewalk to the field without going into the roadway or through the parking lot.</p> <p>There are no curb cuts anywhere along the border of the parking lot to the field.</p>	<p>Provide a continuous sidewalk from the existing street sidewalk to the field house shed.</p> <p>Provide a curb cut a the access aisle between the HDCP parking spaces and connecting with the sidewalk called for above.</p>	<p>100 lf. Of 5' wide path 4 days</p> <p>1 curb cut with sidewalk connection to path above 2 days</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>500</p>
<p>Site: There are no durable paths connecting the parking lot with the field shed or portable bathroom area.</p> <p>There are no viewing areas, benches, picnic tables or bleachers etc.</p>	<p>Provide a durable pathway to the location of the portable bathroom that connects to that mentioned above.</p> <p>Provide benches according to need.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to a durable surface viewing area adjacent to the field shed.</p>	<p>Included in first item</p> <p>2 benches on accessible path</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>2600</p>

Clasky Common Park and Playground

Address: 190 Pope Street
Land Value: \$1,213,800
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$18,300

Plat/Lot: 72-116
Construction Date: 1940
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd - NA



General Comments: Clasky Park is large at 7.2 acres. Its steep slope makes passage directly East and West difficult for those in wheelchairs however its interior paths crisscross the Park diagonally allowing a lesser slope. There is an open green area for 75% of the Park with memorials and benches. The Park is bound on three sides by County Street, Pearl Street and Pope Street. The neighborhood is composed of one and two family residences. The Eastern and lowest elevation of the Park faces the commercial zoning of Purchase Street. This Eastern portion has a playground with a water feature and a fenced in basketball court area. There is one bisecting street, Pleasant St., running North/South. All automobile parking is on the street.

Clasky Park and Playground

190 Pope Street
Repair

Lot: 72-116
Time/Notes

Rank:Med.
Cost

<p>Area Deficiency</p> <p>Parking: There is no off street parking anywhere on the same side of the street as the park.</p> <p>Street corners all have curb cuts but some direct the pedestrian toward the center of the street.</p> <p>Playground:</p> <p>Playground Components:</p> <p>1. # Elevated 7 1a. Ramp/Transfer-Yes 2. # Ground 8 2a. Accessible Path-No 3. Water Feature Yes 3a. Accessible Path-No 4. Swing Area Yes 4a. Accessible Path No</p> <p>Playground is compliant for its ratio of Ground to Elevated components. Access is dependent on the compaction of the wood chip surface material. Access to the playground area itself is not compliant due to the height of the composite retaining wall surrounding the playground.</p> <p>The Swing area does not have a wheelchair turnaround area adjacent to one of the swings.</p>	<p>Provide on street Handicap spaces on the County Street and Purchase Street borders of the Park. Preferred location is at the corners of the park closest to the existing curb cuts. Consider providing Van accessible and HDCP parallel parking on Pleasant Street.</p> <p>No action as yet required.</p>	<p>Four poles and four signs, one Van Accessible sign.</p>	<p>1200</p>
	<p>Provide concrete ramp from grade (at South end of playground) to 4 inches below surface infill</p> <p>Provide required maneuverable wheelchair space within swing area</p>	<p>2 days</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>TBD</p>

Clasky Park and Playground

Area Deficiency

190 Pope Street
Repair

Lot: 72-116
Time/Notes

Rank:Med.
Cost

<p>Playground Continued: Access to the water feature is by an non-compliant short ramp at too high a slope. It also leads up to a 'compressed space created by a bench set in concrete.</p>	<p>Remove and relocate two benches Remove existing ramp, re-grade to a 1:12 slope, install new ramp, provide railing. If slope is changed to 1:20 or lesser slope, railing is unnecessary.</p>	<p>1 Week 10 days 7 days</p>	<p>2400 3000 2400</p>
<p>Basketball Court: The lighted basketball court is accessible</p>			
<p>Park Amenities: There are many benches but very few if any picnic tables.</p>	<p>Provide accessible picnic tables and pathways</p>	<p>TBD</p>	

South End Bronco League Field

Address: 235 Brock Avenue
Land Value: \$369,600
Yard Items Value: \$3300
Building Value: \$149800

Plat/Lot: 7-7
Construction Date: 1970
Renovation: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The South End Bronco League is located at the south end of New Bedford. There are three baseball fields, a freestanding bathroom building, a snack bar, and a small meeting hall. Field number one is known as Clegg Field. There is no on-site parking but abundant on-street parking.

South End Bronco League Field

Area Deficiency 235 Brock Avenue Repair

Lot: 7-7
Time/Notes

Rank: Med
Cost

<p>General: The Field is in the midst of several other soccer and baseball fields one of which has a parking area. This is the only field in this area with a snack bar and bathrooms. The sidewalks throughout the grounds are uneven and rutted.</p> <p>Snack Bar: The snack bar is noncompliant in that it is unapproachable with a 4-inch step up to the serving level. The counter is too high at the outside being 48 inches above the finish floor. Condiments are also located on this raised platform. The serving side of the counter is 20 inches above the customers level. There are three non-compliant picnic tables.</p>	<p>A general review of the landscape is needed to better plan for and design safe and level traffic flow from adjacent fields, on both sides of Brock Ave.</p> <p>Consider placing a ramp and exterior platform to raise all patrons to the interior floor level, which would also serve as a second means of accessible egress from the Meeting Hall.</p> <p>Provide one accessible picnic table</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>Ramp and platform 12 x 22 and stairs/rails</p> <p>24000-34000</p>	
<p>Bathrooms: There are no accessible or public bathrooms in the Meeting Hall or Snack Bar. There are two accessible bathrooms in a freestanding concrete block building. Both have some non-compliant issues. The threshold entry of one is too high at 2 inches. The doors to the HDCP stalls do not automatically swing closed. Bathrooms are not marked for HDCP use and lack Braille signage at the correct height.</p>	<p>Pour leveling cement to raise exterior sidewalk to height of threshold.</p> <p>Place hinge spring on doors to close.</p> <p>Place two signs with the HDCP logo and Braille signage to the right of the latch side of the door at 48 to 54 inches to the bottom of the sign.</p>	<p>One removable cantilevered wood one fixed metal table</p> <p>2 days</p> <p>2 doors 1 day</p> <p>2 signs 1 day</p> <p>800</p> <p>400</p> <p>360</p>	

South End Bronco League Field

235 Brock Avenue

Lot: 7-7

Rank: Med

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>Meeting Hall: The meeting hall could seat 60 people. There is no public bathroom inside so patrons have to use the exterior bathroom building. There is a non-compliant exterior ramp and stairs in poor condition. The entry door has knob-handled hardware. The sidewalk access to the ramp or door is uneven and needs repaving.</p>	<p>Consider renovating the interior to provide two accessible bathrooms. Provide new exterior ramp to Hall level. Replace all knob door hardware with lever handled.</p>		
<p>Playing Fields: Clegg's Field is the most finished field of the three in this location. It has bleachers, durable pathways, and protective fences. The second field is similar but have fewer feet of durable sidewalk. More solid surface pathways are needed. Place seating and bleachers on concrete pads and link with solid pavers concrete or asphalt. Tree and root growth have caused some surface irregularities, proximity of the trees to the sidewalk causes obstacles in several places, uneven erosion at soft surfaced sidewalks are evident, non durable lawn surfaces used as pathways is problematic. Encroachments of trashcans, fence posts, bleachers, etc have caused barriers.</p>	<p>A comprehensive landscape plan should be provided to solve irregular surface issues.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	

South End Bronco League Field

235 Brock Avenue
Repair

Lot: 7-7
Time/Notes

Rank: Med
Cost

<p>Area Deficiency</p> <p>Parking: There are no on-site parking spaces at the South End Bronco League. The field to the North on the west side of Brock Avenue has on-site parking for 40 cars and has designated HDCP spaces for 8 automobiles. The HDCP signs are placed below the required height. If the five baseball fields and single soccer field in this area are all occupied, this is not enough. Off street legal parking provides an additional 56 spaces. Lack of parking has caused visitors to park partially on sidewalks, further reducing sidewalk width and visual safety.</p> <p>There is one HDCP on-street parking space near the Bronco Field Bathrooms, and another on Coral Street. The Coral Street space is hard to negotiate when going from car to playing field.</p>	<p>Consider relocating the baseball fields to the North of Clegg Field for a larger parking lot, or across Brock Ave. on the north side of the soccer field. Parking on Coral street should be only on one side for better visual safety.</p> <p>Raise 8 HDCP signs on poles to achieve compliant height. Make the space closest to the corner of Brock and Coral a Van Accessible space.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>8 poles, re-use signs, add van accessible sign 3 days</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>3000</p>

Customs House Square

Address: 21 Barkers Lane
Plat/Lot: 53-139, 53-141
Construction Date: 2016
Land Value: (53-139) \$193,700, (53-141) \$382,100 = \$575,800
Yard Items Value: (53-139) \$ 18,600, (53-141) \$0 = \$18,600
Building Value: \$0
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd : NA

General Comments: Customs House Square is anchored by the U.S. Customs Service Customs House built in 1836. The recently built park is fully accessible.



Custom's House Square

Area	Deficiency	21 Barkers Lane Repair	Lot:53-139, 53-141 Time/Notes	Rank: Low Cost
	<p>Parking: There is no Parking lot on site. There is one HDCP parking space within the area of the four streets surrounding the park and this space is on the opposite side of the street, not on the parks perimeter.</p>	<p>Provide an on-street parking space on the East side of the block on North Second Street closest to the corner of Barkers Lane. It may not be possible to place required street graphics because of the Historic status of the Square.</p>	<p>One Pole and Van Accessible sign 2 Days</p>	<p>300</p>
	<p>The remainder of the Square is fully compliant.</p>			

Dias Field Sports Complex

Address: 395 Mount Pleasant Street

Land Value: (97-2) \$1,548,800, (97-35) \$338,600,
(97-16) \$13,700, (97-18) \$105,600 = \$2,006,700

Yard Items Value: (97-2) \$20,400, (97-35) \$0, (97-16) \$25,900, (97-18) \$8,600=\$54,900

Building Value: \$(97-2) \$0, (97-35) \$0, (97-16) \$0, (97-18) \$8,600=\$8,600

Plat/Lot: 2497-2, 97-35, 97-16, 97-18
Construction Date: NA

Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: The Dias Field Complex is composed of 4 Baseball Diamonds, a Basketball Court, Field House with bathrooms and two parking lots. One lot has space for 85 cars, the other for 19 cars. At its perimeter is Nauset Street, Pleasant Street, and Van Buren Street. It is in a commercially zoned area with multifamily housing nearby. The playground that once existed here has been removed due to vandalism.

Dias Field Sports Complex

395 Mount Pleasant Street Lot: 97-2, 97-35, 97-16, 97-18 Rank: High
 Repair Time/Notes Cost

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Parking: There are two parking lots, one for 19 cars and the other for 85 cars. There is also on-street parking at the perimeter of the Playing Fields and Playground.</p>			
	<p>North Parking Lot: Two HDCP are provided, one is Van Accessible. Four spaces are required. Both signs are non compliant. Parking graphics are fine for three spaces. Existing signage is too low.</p>	<p>Provide 2 more HDCP spaces and one 5 foot access aisle. Add two more poles with signage and 2 HDCP icon's on the surface of the space. Place 2 new taller polls.</p>	<p>4 days 2 day</p>	<p>2200 600</p>
	<p>West Parking Lot: There are on HDCP spaces.</p>	<p>Provide two HDCP parking spaces with signage, one being a Van Accessible space. Place a 8 foot access aisle between them.</p>	<p>4 Days</p>	<p>2400</p>

Dias Field Sports Complex

Area Deficiency

395 Mount Pleasant Street
Repair

Lot:97-2, 97-35, 97-16, 97-18
Time/Notes

Rank:High
Cost

<p>Perimeter On-Street Parking: Allowed on Van Buren Street and the only parking available on this South side of the Complex. This on-street parking is all that is available for the Playground and the Basketball Court. The street is not wide and automobiles park on the shoulder.</p> <p>There are no curb cuts the entire length of the Park</p> <p>There are three entries within the chain link fence. One of the entries drops approximately 2 feet from Street down to the dugout and field area of the South Baseball Diamond.</p>	<p>Install a minimum of one HDCP on-street parking space with the Southwest corner preferred. Two poles and signage.</p> <p>Pave a permanent concrete sidewalk along Van Buren Street. – 650 lf.</p> <p>Provide curb cuts at the three entries through the chain link fence.</p> <p>Close existing fence opening and move it further East where the street is level to the elevation of the Baseball field.</p>	<p>2 days</p> <p>10 days</p> <p>3 cub cuts 4 days each</p> <p>7 days requires some re-grading along South Diamond.</p>	<p>900</p> <p>65,000</p> <p>4200</p> <p>4000</p>
<p>General Site condition: There are very few durable paths available to the dugouts and bleachers.</p> <p>Each baseball field has 2 sets of bleachers without durable pathways to them.</p>	<p>Provide 1000 feet of concrete, asphalt or durable composition paths to all Sports fields, including the Basketball Court and Playground. Continue the paths from the Playground and BB all court to Van Buren Street.</p>	<p>500 sf.</p>	<p>6,000-12,000</p>

Dias Field Sports Complex

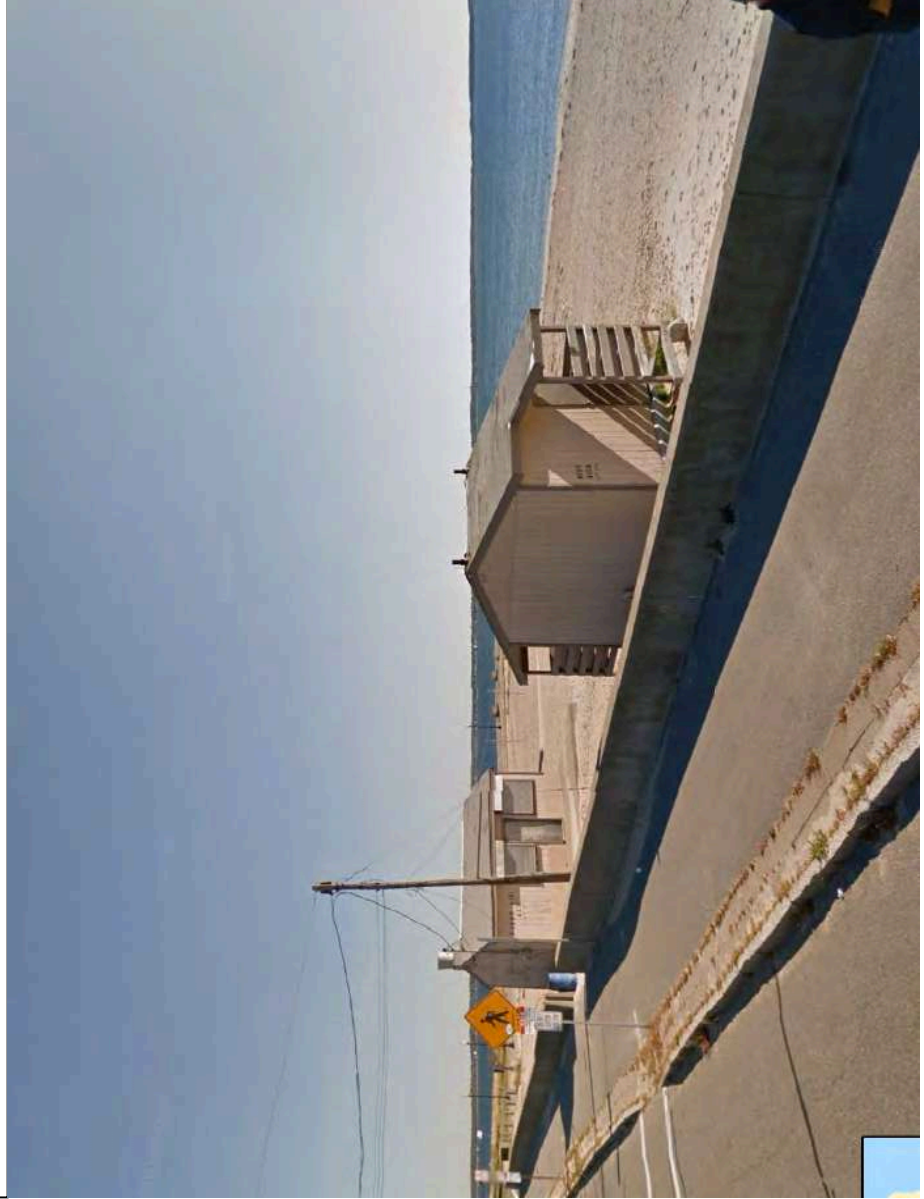
Area Deficiency	395 Mount Pleasant Street Repair	Lot: 97-2, 97-35, 97-16, 97-18	Rank: High
	Time/Notes	Cost	
<p>Support facilities: There are two non-compliant bathrooms and a non-compliant snack bar within a concrete block building at the Mount Pleasant Street Parking lot. There is adequate space available for the bathrooms to be made compliant.</p>	<p>Provide 2 new accessible bathrooms.</p> <p>Lower the window/counter height at one of the two available windows. Place counter at same height as window opening – no higher than 34 inches.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p>6 days</p>	<p>9,000</p> <p>3000</p>
<p>The snack bar has two adjacent picnic tables which are non compliant by shape and by accessibility.</p>	<p>Provide durable pathways to all tables and add one concrete pad, table and access path that is compliant.</p>	<p>6 days</p> <p>Table, pad and path - 48 sf. concrete & 10 lf of path</p> <p>Path to existing tables. 20 lf of path</p>	<p>4200</p> <p>400</p>
<p>Playground: The playground equipment has been removed.</p>			

East Beach, Snack Bar, Bathrooms & Parking

Address: 918 East Rodney French Boulevard
Land Value: \$419,100
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$17,000

Plat/Lot: 4-2
Construction Date: 1965
Renovations:
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA

General Comments: East Beach is a popular, ocean facing, beach at the southern End of New Bedford in proximity to Fort Taber Park. It has three large parking lots on the opposite (west) side of Rodney French Boulevard that have 88, 123 and 134 parking spaces. There are several crosswalks and four openings within the sea wall, three of which have concrete ramps that drop to the grade of the beach. The beach area has two pavilions. One pavilion is a snack bar with storage, the other contains a pair of bathrooms. Seasonally there is an accessible trailer housing one accessible HDCP bathroom and 4 standard bathrooms. It is situated in the middle parking lot of the three lots available.



East Beach Snack Bar, Bathrooms & Parking 918 East Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 4-2 Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Beach Area Access: Access is generally by automobile, although there is limited bus service, none currently on Sundays. Parking is across the street from the beach facility and access to the beach is by sidewalk and three concrete ramps. Two ramps descend parallel to the sidewalk and symmetrically to the north and south. One ramp, adjacent to the snack bar is wide enough for car access and is perpendicular to the entry sidewalk. All ramps meet slope compliance but have no handrails. There is no level surface, of the required 5'x 5', at the base of the ramps where it meets the sand surface. The water rises to within 100 feet of the sidewalk at high tide. There is no temporary ramp over the sand that would allow direct wheelchair access to the water. There is also no on-site beach use adapted wheelchair as there is at the West Beach.</p>	<p>Provide compliant railings on both sides three ramps of approximately 30 feet each. A variance would probably allow one ramp only to be fully compliant. Place a bottom platform with 1:48 sloped surface descending to a depth that allows the wind and tide drifting sand level to maintain a level relationship with the platform. Provide a 150 foot roll-out ramp for direct access to the water via a wheelchair. Provide a beach use adapted wheelchair on site.</p>	<p>If 3 ramps receive railings – approximately 300 lf of railing needed. 4 platforms of concrete of 25 s.f. each.</p>	<p>20,000 1600 5200 1000</p>
<p>Snack Bar: The snack bar provides no dropped counter area for accessible service.</p>	<p>One window should provide a compliant height service area for purchase and delivery of snack items. The coiled security shutter would need to be replaced.</p>	<p>One new coiled security shutter. Reduced height sill with extended counter.</p>	<p>1200 1200</p>

East Beach Snack Bar, Bathrooms & Parking 918 East Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 4-2 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Restrooms: The seasonal trailer, located in the central lot of three parking lots, has an accessible ramp and one non-gender specific accessible bathroom as well as four standard bathrooms. The bathroom is not adequate in size for use a changing room. It does not provide a changing table or Hoyer lift for ease in changing.</p>	<p>Consider a permanent changing facility with accessible components.</p>		
	<p>Parking: There are three lots. Their capacity is for 88, 123 and 134 Parking spaces. The required spaces for each lot would be 4, 5, and 5 accessible spaces. 14 in total. 3 of these have to be van accessible spaces. It is suggested that the lot that has the bathroom trailer in it (currently the center lot) have 3 additional spaces beyond the minimum required (5) for a total of 8. A variance request would likely allow the lot nearest the snack bar to have 6 spaces and the bathroom trailer lot to have 8, both with one van accessible space each. The third and most southern lot would not have accessible spaces.</p>	<p>Provide compliant parking spaces for 14 cars, three being van accessible and marked as such. Provide street signage with directions to accessible parking. Review parking lot passage from space to beach for surface hazards, curb cuts, street signage and street crosswalk marking. Consider installation of a button activated crossing light</p>		15,400
	<p>Sidewalk: The adjacent sidewalks have some surface irregularities that need to be leveled or filled.</p>	<p>Minor maintenance needed</p>		

East Rodney French Boulevard Boat Launch, Fishing Pier and Parking Lot



Address: East Rodney French Boulevard
Plat/Lot: 12-247
Construction Date: NA
Land Value: \$127,200
Yard Items Value: \$4,400
Building Value: \$0
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd NA

Comments: This is an East facing boat launch with good parking availability and it is outside of the Harbor protective levee. In addition to the boat launch is a “T” shaped fishing pier. The parking area provides 7 standard parking spaces and 20 Boat trailer & car spaces. The trailer spaces are 30 to 40 feet long. The boat launch ramp is independent of the dock and there is no floating dock available.

The fishing pier is of standard dock construction with a wooden deck placed between pilings. It serves as a loading dock for those who have launched their boats at the adjacent ramp. There are no railings or benches provided on or off the dock.

This is the closest public parking to the East side terminus of the new Harbor Walk atop the Harbor barrier wall.

East Rodney French Boulevard Boat Launch, Fishing Pier and Parking

Lot: 12-247

Rank: Low

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
The Launch, Pier and Parking are currently compliant				

Eddie James Park, Playground & Basketball Court

Address: 85 Barrett Street

Land Value: (127)\$ 62,700,(155)\$64400, (156)\$64600,(157)\$64900,
(158)\$65200,(159)\$65500(160)\$65700= \$453,000

Yard Items Value: (157)\$12300, (160)\$2400= \$14,700

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot:102 -127,155,156,157,158,159,160

Construction Date:NA

Renovations:

Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: Eddie James Park located on Barrett Street off of Pleasant Street. It has a few pieces of playground equipment, within a small play area with wood chip surface. It has several benches, a swing with four seats, and a basketball court. There is no lighting for night time use. There is no parking lot but street parking is available although not marked.

Eddie James Park 85 Barrett Street
Area Deficiency

Lot: 102 -127,155,156,157,158,159,160

Rank: Med.

Time/Notes	Repair	Cost
100 sf of concrete paving	Create compliant pathway connecting the street sidewalk and the basketball court adjacent to the existing bench. Provide compliant surface at the bench	2000
100 sf of concrete paving	Create compliant pathway and surfacing to swing set	2000
100 square feet of play surface at first swing bay with 80 lf of flush perimeter border containment	Provide descending concrete sloped ramp surface at no less than 1:12 slope from perimeter concrete curb, into and below surface of compressible play surfacing.	1200
two concrete access ramps of 24 sf.	Provide at least two ground accessible playground elements	960
Two on street HDCP spaces	Provide two on street HDCP accessible parking spaces, one being van accessible, adjacent to the existing curb cut. Relocate the crosswalk at this curb cut and relocate a crosswalk at this location. Provide a new curb cut at the north side of this crosswalk.	1200
Crosswalk surface painting		600
New curb cut-one week		1400

General: There are just a few pieces of playground equipment, most having been removed. There are sidewalks available to a row of benches and two play areas with wood chip surfaces. There are three pieces of playground equipment –two spring and one climbing piece. None are accessible. The entry into the wood chip area is not accessible. There are four swings in a metal frame, which area not accessible. There is a basketball court with a single bench. There are no accessible pathways to the basketball court or to the picnic tables or benches placed randomly about the park.

Parking: There is no on-site parking. There is available on-street parking but no HDCP spaces are designated. There is no convenient curb cut on the North side of the street.

Flora B. Pierce Nature Trail

Address: 1634 Old Plainville Road

Land Value: \$192600, \$73100, \$80800, \$216,100, \$1700, \$2500, \$65100 = 631,900

Yard Items Value: \$0 **Building Value:** \$0

Plat/Lot: 124-21, 124-22, 124-23, 124-26, 124-52, 124-53, 124-62

Construction Date: ?

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend:NA



General Comments: The Flora B. Pierce Nature Trail occupies land adjacent to the west side of the New Bedford Regional Airport. There is a residential neighborhood to its north and east, and immediately above it is the Acushnet Cedar Swamp State Reservation. The Paskamansett River flows through on the Nature Trails western border. The Trail has no provisions for accessibility.

Flora B. Pierce Nature Trail 1634 Old Plainville Road Lot: 124-26, 124-52, 124-53, 124-26, 124-52, 124-53, 124-62, 124-26, 124-52, 124-53, 124-62
 Rank:Low

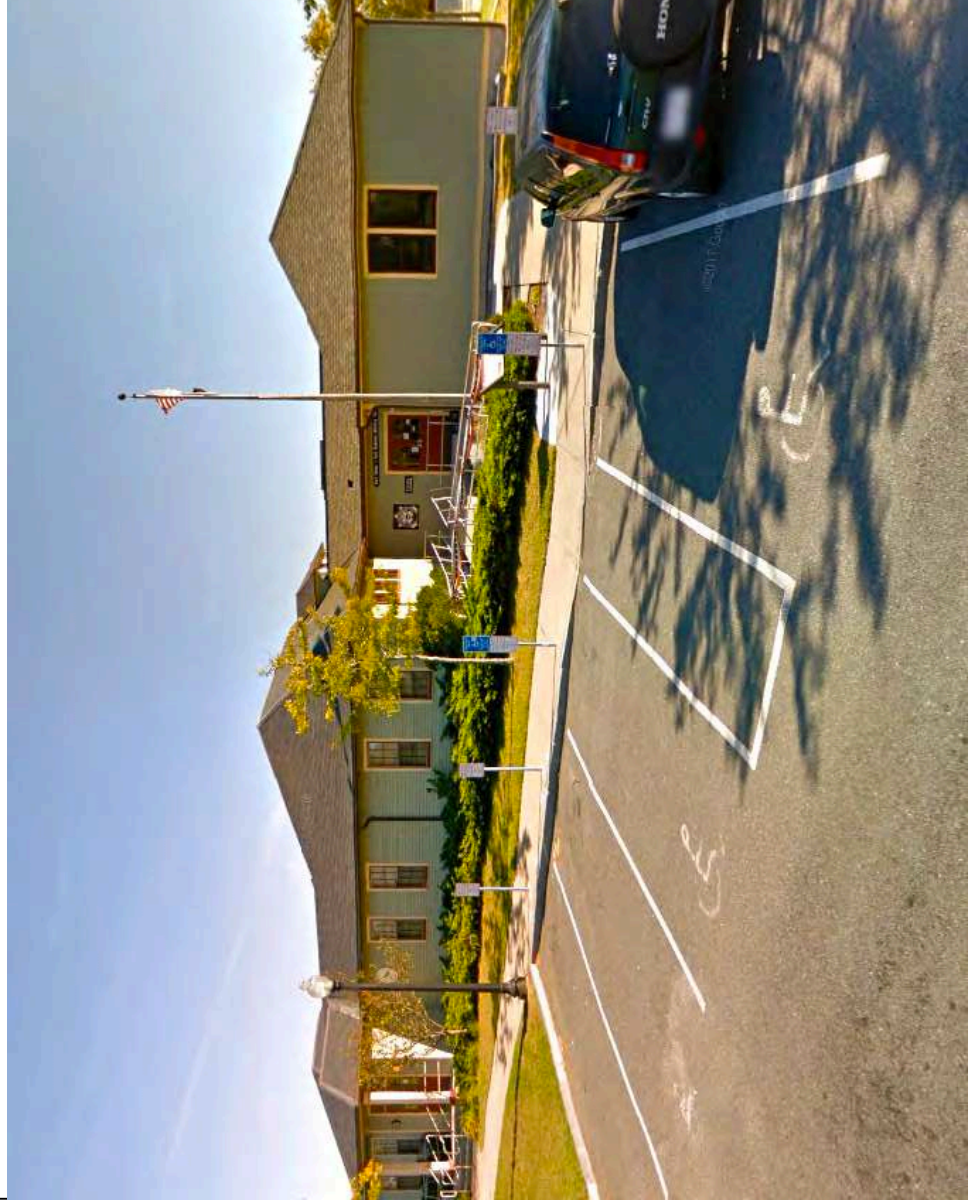
Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>The Nature Trail has no provisions for accessibility. There is no parking available, although there once was an informal parking area on the opposite side of the street. This has been purposefully blocked by length's of telephone poles.</p> <p>The Trail starts five feet below the level of the roadways and is accessed by a stair/ramp composed of a wood step and gravel infill. There are simple wooden handrails on both sides. The trail is minimally marked with no provision for wheelchair passage.</p> <p>There are no bathrooms available.</p>	<p>Provide adequate parking for visitors with a minimum of two HDCP parking spaces, one being van accessible. Provide a marked crosswalk to the Trail</p> <p>Head from the parking area.</p> <p>Install a ramp down to the notice board with trail information providing complementary signage in Braille. Establish trails with durable surfaces and bridges or wood pathways as needed to negotiate the terrain.</p> <p>Consider portable toilet be available from spring through fall.</p>	<p>2 parking spaces, access aisle, crosswalk, ramp with street level platform, 60-70 foot ramp with intermediate platform(s). Design accessible trail system with appropriate signage.</p> <p>One to two month's construction after several months design.</p>	<p>TBD</p>

Fort Taber Military Museum

Address: 950 South Rodney French Boulevard
Land Value: \$0
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$390,200

Plat/Lot: 4-3
Construction Date: 1943
Renovation: 2012
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: 10-60

General Comments: The Fort Taber Military Museum building also houses the Low Tide Yacht Club, which is the Fort Rodman Marine Educational Association. Both functions have compliant ramp access.



Fort Taber Military Museum

Area	Deficiency	950 South Rodney French Blvd. Repair	Lot:4-3 Time/Notes	Rank:Low Cost
	<p>Parking: HDCP Parking spaces have non-compliant signage.</p>	<p>Provide new paving graphics of HDCP icon and access path diagonal striping. HDCP signs need to be raised to required height and a van accessible sign added to one of the two spaces provided.</p>	<p>Three days.</p>	<p>2200</p>
	<p>Bathrooms: Both Bathrooms are used for storage of chairs and miscellaneous items making navigation within impossible for someone in a wheelchair and hazardous when using a walker or can for better mobility.</p>	<p>Ban the use of the bathroom for any storage or any object that falls within the clearance requirement.</p>		
	<p>Doors open into the bathroom and do not close automatically.</p>	<p>Install automatic door closers</p>	<p>Two days – two toilets</p>	<p>\$800</p>

Fort Taber Park, Fishing Pier, Beach and Restrooms

Address:

Plat/Lot: 3-2, 3-3, 2-5

Construction Date:

Land Value: \$4,486,100, \$368,200, \$2,254,200, \$43,100, \$2,064,900, \$252,500=\$9,469,000

Yard Items Value: \$53,000

Building Value: \$1,624,000

Daily use: Wkday/Wknd : NA

General Comments: Fort Taber Park

features Fort Rodman with outlying gun emplacements, perimeter walking paths, many picnic table areas, park benches, a long fishing pier, bathrooms, and several war memorials as well as parking for 116 automobiles This parking area also serves the Military Museum, Snack Bar and Playground listed on separate pages within this report.



Fort Taber Park, Fishing Pier, Beach and Bathrooms

South Rodney French Boulevard
 Area Deficiency

Lot: 2-2
 Repair

Rank: Med
 Cost

Time/Notes

<p>Fort Taber Park: The park has 28 frequently located benches on 14 concrete pads along the asphalt walking paths. There are no benches located between the last Northwestern gun emplacement and Rodney French Boulevard. The park meets the ADA requirements for location.</p>	<p>Add 2 concrete pads with 2 benches on each pad to maintain the frequency found elsewhere in the park. Bench placement is suggested along the walking paths on the Northwestern side adjacent to the "Playing Field" (open grass).</p>	<p>Approximately 150 sf of concrete, 4 benches</p>	<p>7000</p>
<p>All benches are placed on concrete pads adjacent to the asphalt pathway. This type of joint often has differential elevations, with grass growing in the cracks.</p>	<p>Review pathway cracks and overgrowth.</p>	<p>18 if per bench location</p>	<p>5000</p>
<p>The benches are placed in gangs of 2 benches to each pad with each bench having two sections to each pad. Almost all pads have an extension for a trashcan. There are no free concrete areas for a wheelchair bound person to face the same direction as those on the bench.</p>	<p>Relocate trashcans at opposite side of bench pad to allow existing pad extensions to be used for wheelchair placement.</p>	<p>3 x 3 concrete pad for maximum of 14 trash cans. 126 sf of concrete.</p>	<p>2520</p>
<p>There are 16 picnic tables with seating, 6 of which have concrete pathways. The remaining 10 are surrounded by inaccessible grass surfaces. Cracks in the concrete pathways need to be repaired especially a joints of concrete and asphalt.</p>	<p>Tables would be best located with one long side closer to one edge of the concrete pad. This would allow HDCP access to both ends of the cantilevered tabletop.</p>	<p>70 to 100 linear feet of joints between concrete and asphalt surfaces at picnic table locations</p>	<p>2000-4000</p>

Fort Taber Park, Fishing Pier, Beach and Bathrooms

South Rodney French Boulevard
Area Deficiency

Lot: 2-2
Repair

Rank: Med
Cost

Time/Notes

<p>Memorials and Exhibits: There is no Braille signage for the four War Memorials and information boards with Fort Rodman Historical information.</p> <p>Memorials have uneven surfaces and the Vietnam Memorial has stone benches that prevent access to the Memorial inscribed tablet, pylon and flagpole.</p> <p>None of the six gun-emplacements are accessible.</p>	<p>Provide Braille Translations of all existing information boards . Review memorials with organizations that installed them for appropriate solutions to accessibility issues</p> <p>Relocate stone benches, or widen the path around the benches, or reduce the size of two benches to allow passage and to maintain symmetry of the benches.</p> <p>At a minimum provide one accessible casement. Gun Platforms are 6-12 feet above grade. Some emplacements are located in sloped areas that may allow a landscape alternative to a wood or metal ramp.</p>	<p>To be determined</p> <p>Alternatives to be explored and Memorials' founders to be consulted. Crane rental, relocation of existing pavers, foundation changes possible.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>
<p>Fishing Pier: The Pier is accessible</p>			

Fort Taber Park, Fishing Pier, Beach and Bathrooms

South Rodney French Boulevard
Area Deficiency

Lot: 2-2
Repair

Rank: Med
Cost

Time/Notes

<p>Beach Area: There is no accessible access to the beach and it is unguarded. The nearby East Beach Pavilion and Parking provide amenities for bathing so this is left more as a walking beach. Access is provided one asphalt covered path and several worn unplanned paths thru the bordering vegetation. The asphalt path is sloped greater than 1:12 and has a varying height drop where it meets the sand edge due to shifting sand.</p>	<p>Provide properly graded 1:12 24 foot long pathway with required railings and smooth flat base. Provide sloped transition from the base platform to and below the sand level to a depth that accounts for seasonal sand level changes. Provide signage at the parking lot directing to available entry. Approximate level change is 2'.</p>	<p>8 foot wide asphalt path re-grading depends on unknown sub-grade conditions. Two weeks Asphalt replacement only is 200 sf. Two 24 railings, one on each side required.</p>	<p>5000</p>
<p>Restrooms: There is a bathroom pavilion adjacent to the parking area. It has permanent men's and women's bathrooms that are open from May thru September. They are accessible to the 1992 code but not to current 2010 and CMR 521. Doors are not automatically closing and dimensions within are non-compliant but usable. When the bathrooms are closed for the season there are temporary bathrooms outside, two standard and one HDCP accessible. The issue with these is maintenance (for vandalism) not accessibility.</p>	<p>If required to upgrade, stall dimensions would need to be altered most likely requiring new stall panel and doors.</p>		
<p>Parking: There are 110 parking spaces and 4 HDCP spaces. Current compliance requires 5 spaces 1 with one marked Van Accessible.</p>	<p>Provide two complaint spaces with marked access aisle and van accessible signage. Also provide curb cut in adjacent sidewalk at access aisle edge.</p>	<p>Curb cut – one week 2 HDCP spaces – one week</p>	<p>1400 2200</p>

Fort Taber Snack Bar and Playground

Address: 950 South Rodney French Boulevard

Land Value: \$0

Yard Items Value: \$0

Building Value: \$119,900

Plat/Lot: 4-3

Construction Date: 2001

Renovation: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Fort Taber Snack Bar is leased to operators on a seasonal basis. It is open in late Spring through early Fall and is counter service only. There are two accessible bathrooms on site, open only when the Snack Bar is in operation.

The Playground is to the south, close to the historic Fort. It is a ramped playground allowing accessibility on several levels. The playground has sectional divisions determined by age.

Parking is adjacent to the Snack Bar and serves the surrounding attractions, namely the Fort, Rodman Beach, and the Military Museum. There are several HDCP parking spaces available.

No monetary value has been found in the City Database for the playground.

Fort Taber Snack Bar & Playground

950 South Rodney French Boulevard

Lot: 4-3

Rank: Low

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1. Ramp: yes 2. Transfer: 7 transfer points 3. # of Elevated: 18 4. # of Ground : 12 4a.Accessible path : yes 5. Swing area: yes 5a.Accessible path : yes 6. <u>Water feature: no</u> Total Components: Playground meets ratio compliance of Ground to Elevated and variety of Component Types. Toddler swing seat is available The play areas are bound by concrete curbing. The cushioning material s a combination of wood chips and poured rubber matting. The matting stays in place relative to the concrete curb but the wood chips do not. Several entries have differences of 0” to 2” depending upon chip movement</p>	<p>Entrances, where concrete abuts wood chip infill, should have sloped concrete or rubber matt surfaces that descend into the wood chips to allow entry independent of chip migration</p>	<p>1:12 ramp within 6-inch basin. Two locations. Three days</p>	<p>840</p>
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Fort Taber Snack Bar & Playground

950 South Rodney French Boulevard

Lot: 4-3

Rank: Low

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>Snack Bar: The snack bar has standard picnic benches with open ends that allow wheelchair access. The tables are not anchored so approach access is not guaranteed.</p> <p>The serving counter is set at 42 inches and is too high.</p>	<p>If tables are permanently anchored in place, provide a complaint accessible path to the picnic bench.</p> <p>Lower a portion of the counter to be 34 to 36 inches above the floor and 36 inches wide.</p> <p>Alteration to stainless steel counter and drop coil shutter needed.</p>	<p>No immediate repair needed</p> <p>Protective metal insert attached to coiled shutter 300</p> <p>Stainless counter alteration Small amount of demolition. 1500</p> <p>10 sf. of surface</p>
<p>Restrooms: The two HDCP accessible bathrooms are compliant but the Men's room door hardware is located too close to the immediate adjacent wall.</p> <p>HDCP bathroom signage, indicating accessibility and gender are located on the door and should be Located on the latch side of the door.</p>	<p>Switch door swing so that hinge is on opposite side. Requires relocation or replacement of door closer.</p> <p>Relocate existing signage.</p>	<p>One day 400</p> <p>Half day – two doors 200.</p>

Peter Francisco Square

Address: North Side of Kempton Street at Hill Street

Land Value: \$304,700

Yard Items Value: \$0

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 58-537

Construction Date: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend:NA



General Comments: The Peter Francisco Square is triangular memorial park bounded by Mill Street, Kempton Street and Hill Street. Mill Street is also US Route 6 thru New Bedford. It celebrates Peter (Pedro) Francisco, a Portuguese born American Patriot and Revolutionary War hero. The Park features a small Lighthouse, cannon, and stone memorial as well as two bench areas. There is a perimeter sidewalk only on Hill Street and a bisecting sidewalk through its center that passes the stone memorial. The memorial is a raised bed of granite stones with a large rock and plaque dedicated to Peter Francisco, the "One Man Army."

Peter Francisco Square North side of Kempton Street at Hill Street
 Area Deficiency Repair

Lot: 58-537
 Time/Notes

Rank:Med
 Cost

<p>General: The park is accessible via sidewalks however only one curb cut at the Northwest corner has detectable warnings within the curb cut ramp. There are two other curb cut locations that have been left without warning surfaces.</p> <p>The two separately placed benches are on granite cobbles with trashcans adjacent. The surface is rough and does because of the trashcan location does not allow for companionable seating adjacent to the bench.</p> <p>The stone memorial is unapproachable by wheelchair due to a surrounding area of lawn. The memorial is approx. 18 inches above grade, on a sloped base of granite cobbles. The plaque is placed on the stone 6 feet distant from the rising edge of the base.</p> <p>Parking: There is no on-site parking or street parking available immediately against the perimeter of the Park. The least trafficked street is Hill Street to the west of the park.</p>	<p>Place detectable warnings at the curb cuts on Kempton Street and at Kempton and Hill Street.</p> <p>Review the granite cobbles for surface irregularities, relay or replace if uneven settling occurs. Allow 36 inch wide x 42 inch deep space adjacent to bench</p> <p>Provide durable pathway around perimeter of stone memorial and information sign with a written and Braille description of the commemorative plaque.</p> <p>Suggested that one on-street Van Accessible parking space be provided on the west side of Hill Street, closest to the corner of Mill Street.</p>	<p>Requires new curb cut 4 days -5 curbs</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>320 sf of asphalt or conc. 4 days</p> <p>One info board with Braille</p> <p>3 Days</p>	<p>7000</p> <p>6400</p> <p>1500-3000</p> <p>600</p>
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Gifford Street Boat Ramp and Dock

Address: North Side of Gifford Street

Land Value: \$162,500

Yard Items Value: \$18,600

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 25A-7

Construction Date: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend:NA



General Comments: The Gifford Street Boat Ramp and Dock is at the western base of the Hurricane Barrier and the new Harbor Walk that sits atop the Barrier. It is also the closest landing inside the Harbor's protective barrier. There is parking for approximately 50 vehicles, including their boat trailers. It could provide additional parking for the nearby Harbor Walk. There is a small parking area along the street edge for the Harbor Walk.

The Lot has a concrete ramp for launching boats on trailers and a metal pedestrian ramp to access the floating dock. The floating dock has no evident dock pilings.

Gifford Street Boat Ramp and Parking

Area Deficiency

Boat Ramp Parking: The parking area is currently not marked but the space allotment provides potential space for 50 cars with attached boat trailers as well as an additional 10 cars. A minimum of three accessible spaces' are required. All should be located adjacent to the Dock access.

Access Ramp: Sloped access to the Bridge ramp is greater than a 1:12 slope, and existing Bridge ramp is too narrow and lacks a lower rail needed for compliance. The bridge ramp has a 6-inch drop where it sits on the dock. The existing ramp access is not level at its land based end.

Dock: The dock is a floating dock and its width needs to be at least 48 inches. The dock does not have the required 4 inch curbs.

North side of Gifford Street
Repair

Provide 3 HDCP compliant spaces with signage, access aisle and surface graphics.. There are two standard automobile spaces and one van accessible space.

Provide a land based ramp with a flat beginning platform 48" by 48" without rails. Continue the ramp down the embankment to the point at which the Bridge ramp starts. The slope of the land ramp is maximum of 1:12. The Bridge ramp's slope can be higher to account for tidal differences according to a ratio found in CMR 19.4. The bridge ramp needs two rails on each side and is a minimum of 36 inches wide.

Provide a 48 inch wide clear dock with 4 inch curbs on all sides and compliant handrails. Detectable warnings are required.

Lot: 25A-7
Time/Notes

Three days

Cost to be determined once designed for specific height of tide and slope of the embankment. It will cost approx. \$200 per lineal foot including railings.

Cost to be determined upon design.

Rank:High
Cost

3300

Harrington Park

Address: Tremont & Court Street
Plat/Lot: 51-14
Construction Date: NA
Renovation: 2018
Land Value: \$216,200
Yard Items Value: \$13,900,
Building Value: \$0
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd : NA

General Comments: Harrington Park was recently upgraded to include a new water feature area, new benches and picnic tables and a ramp descent into the playground area making it more accessible. It's two basketball courts were resurfaced also.



Harrington Park – Tremont Street and Court Street

Lot:51-14

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Playground: It is non-compliant for the number of Ground Level Play Components. With four elevated components it needs at least one ground level component.</p> <p>Basketball Court: There is no accessible path from the surrounding sidewalk to the Court or from the interior concrete pathways within the park.</p>	<p>Provide on ground level play component.</p> <p>Provide a pathway connection at the Northeast corner adjacent to Liberty Street.</p>	<p>3 days</p> <p>10-20 lineal feet of pathway One week</p>	<p>600-?</p> <p>1000</p>
<p>Parking: There is no on-site parking and no HDCP street spaces at the perimeter of the park.</p>	<p>It is suggested that an on-street HDCP space be requested at the south corner of Liberty Street on the west side of the street and that it be marked Van Accessible</p>	<p>Three days</p>	<p>600</p>

Hazelwood Park, Playground, Gazebo, Basketball & Tennis

Address: 603 Brock Avenue
Land Value: \$648,400
Yard Items Value: \$182,600
Building Value: \$63,900

Plat/Lot: 11-56, 9-326
Construction Date: Early 1890's
Renovation: 2016
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Park is located between Rodney French Boulevard and Brock Avenue and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is adjacent to the West Beach Pavilion Beach covered in a separate review.

Hazelwood Park contains recreational facilities for basketball, tennis and an accessible playground. There is also the Senior Center covered in a separate review.

Immediately in front of the Senior Center is an area for lawn games such as lawn bowling and croquet. There are two parking areas on site, one immediately adjacent to the Community Center, suitable for 22 automobiles and a newly redesigned parking area adjacent to the courts with parking for 67 automobiles. A Master plan calls for relocation of the existing Playground as well as an accessible path from the West Beach Pavilion.

<p>General: There is ongoing work on the Park with several funding grants in play. The Master Plan calls for relocation of the Playground from its existing location to then be closer to the Basketball and Tennis Courts, as well as a reduction of the number of Tennis Courts, and repair of the remainder of those in place. An accessible path is planned from the West Beach Pavilion, located near the northwest corner of Hazelwood Park.</p> <p>The Lawn Bowling area restoration and upgrade is also subject to current grant requests. Recommendations and non-compliance issues here are to be reviewed in light of whether funds are made available to fulfill the future plans.</p>		
<p>Parking: The Tennis/Ball court parking area has 57 parking spaces with two being HDCP spaces. Three are required. The two spaces are non-compliant for signage as the signs are mounted on the tennis court fencing and are more than the maximum 10' distance away from the nose of the parking space. There is no Van Accessible signage and the surface is missing the HDCP Icons.</p>	<p>Place 3 (minimum) signs on poles adjacent to the parking space with standard surface graphics. Preference is for one at the far East and far West ends of the parking spaces closest to the tennis courts and the third centered between the first two.</p>	<p>Diagonal stripe aisle already in place. Icon, poles, and van sign needed. Four days</p> <p>1200-1800</p>

<p>Park Benches and Picnic Tables: Benches and tables are accessed by pathless grass surfaces. Only those benches immediate to the Children's Playground have durable pathways leading to them. 14 picnic tables are provided, 6 of these are fixed in concrete.</p>	<p>Place asphalt pathways to all of the three available picnic tables located in the Basketball Court area.</p>	<p>30 lf. of asphalt pathway Four days</p>	<p>1300</p>
<p>Tennis Courts: The courts are in need of repair with several cracks in the playing surface and uneven surfacing at the entry gates. Court line work needs repainting as well. Delay in repair may be due to planned reduction in the number of courts as suggested in the Master Plan.</p>	<p>If the Master Plan's completion remains on hold repair court surface and repair entry gate thresholds. If this cannot be done, court use should be discouraged.</p>		
<p>Gazebo: The Gazebo has no compliant pathway or compliant bench or viewing area. The Gazebo performance space has not accessible ramp.</p>	<p>Provide a durable surface pathway from pathway closest to the central parking area.</p> <p>Provide a durable area -pavers suggested - for performances of the same area as that of the Gazebo stage area for performances to happen at grade level.</p> <p>Provide compliant surface areas and benches within a normal viewing area to the Gazebo and connected to a durable pathway</p> <p>Provide a compliant picnic table with pathway in this area.</p>	<p>100 lf. of asphalt pathway Six days</p> <p>Gazebo 24 ft. diam. =500sf 8 days</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>3800</p> <p>4000-6000</p> <p>2000-3000</p>

<p>Playground: 1. # Elevated: 19 1a.Ramp/Transfer:Trans 2. # Ground: 3 2a.Accessible path: no 3.Water feature: No 3a.Accessible path: NA 4.Swing area 1: Yes 4a.Accessible path: yes 4.Swing area 2:Yes 4b.Accessible path:no 5.Total components: 24</p> <p>Relocating the Playground closer to the Basketball and Tennis Courts is planned for but has not been scheduled. Renovation of the parking lot has moved HDCP parking further away from the Playground and at a higher elevation level such that access is not by a sloped pathway at some distance (over 200 feet).</p>	<p>Consider extending the existing pathway 40 feet from the west end of the Tennis Courts to the southeastern end of the Playground and provide a new entry opening into the playground at this location.</p>	<p>40 lineal feet of asphalt with subsurface conditioning and re-grading - 200 sf minimum asphalt. Cutting concrete playground barrier and providing ramped entry</p>	<p>2000 2200</p>
<p>The Playground has two sections surrounded by concrete embankment walls. One section has a swing set with no accessible entry thru the wall. The other section has an entry passage thru the wall on the north side of the section.</p>	<p>Cut a new entry into the swing embankment wall and provide a ramped slope descending below the wood chip surface material.</p>	<p>Place Ramped entry</p>	<p>2200</p>
<p>The playground surface does not provide a permanent flush entry at the entry passage. The playground is non-compliant for number and types of components. It needs 3 Ground components</p>	<p>Provide a ramped slope descending below the wood chip surface material Provide 3 Ground Play Components</p>	<p>Place Ramped entry Each component min. \$1000</p>	<p>1200 3000-6000</p>

<p>Lawn Bowling Area: The proposed Lawn Bowling area is in the northeast corner of the Park and in the vicinity of the Senior Center, which has newly renovated bathrooms. There are no other bathrooms available in the park. The Center has a covered sun porch running the full extent of the building.</p>	<p>It is suggested that accessible pathways with benches be placed along the West side of the Lawn Bowling area with a ramp place to the Senior Center Porch, which would also provide direct access to the newly renovated bathrooms.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	

Louretta Bourque Park

Address: Ruth Street btw. Salisbury St. & Ashley St.

Land Value: \$26,300, \$27,400 = \$53,700

Yard Items Value: \$0, \$2,000

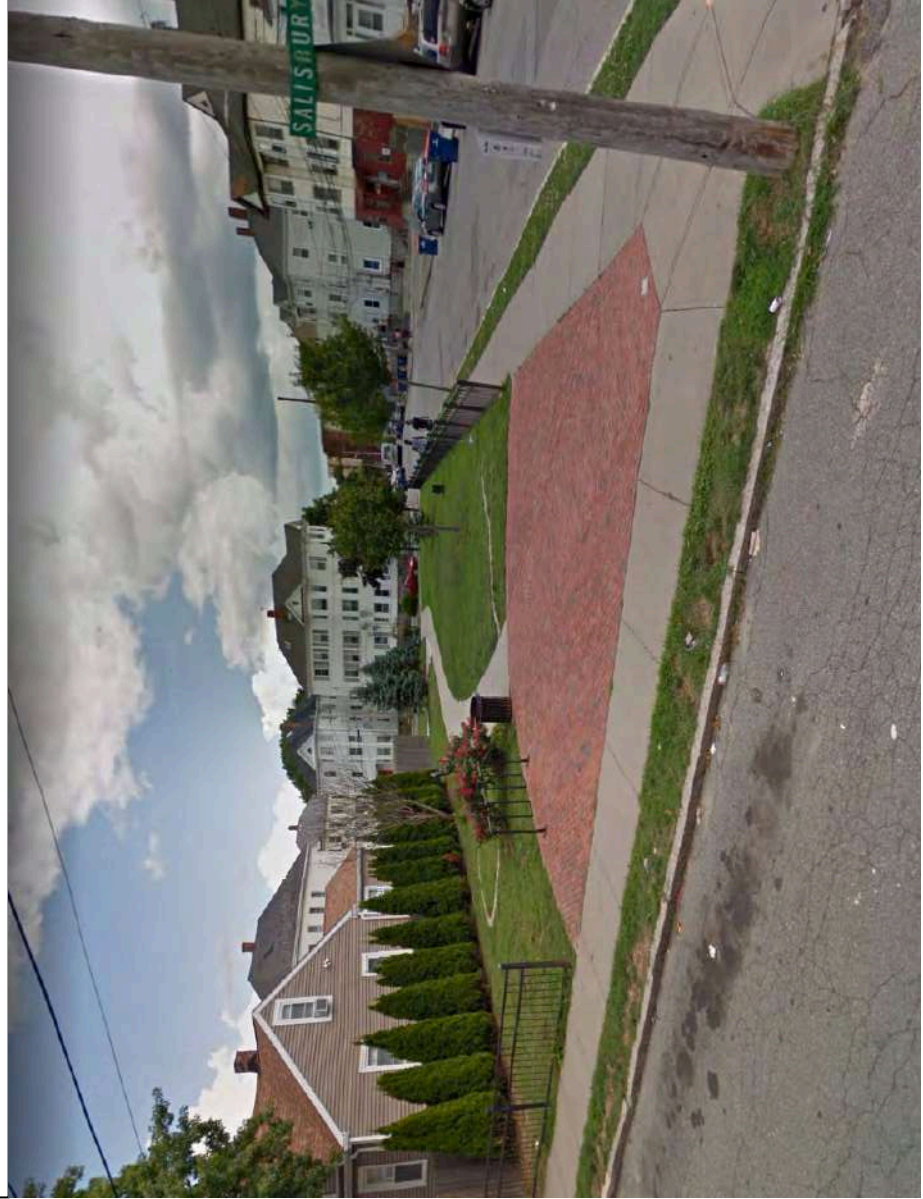
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 15-143, 15-148

Construction Date: NA

Renovation: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Louretta Bourque Park is a small park within a residential neighborhood consisting of benches, grass and green space. There is no parking area, therefore no HDCP parking on site.

Louretta Bourque Park

Ruth Street btw. Salisbury St. & Ashley St.

Lot: 15-143, 15-148

Rank: Low

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>This Park is fully compliant.</p> <p>There is no off street parking at the site and no HDCP parking on the streets at its perimeter.</p>	<p>It is recommended that a HDCP designated street parking space be created on Salisbury Street nearest the corner of Ruth Street. This would be a van accessible space.</p>	<p>Two days</p>	<p>600</p>

Magnat Park Playground

Address: Cedar, Ash, Morgan, & Middle Streets
Land Value: \$335,700
Yard Items Value: \$0
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 51-187
Construction Date: NA
Renovation: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: Magnat Park is in a residential neighborhood two and three story houses and the Temple Landing Housing complex. There is no parking lot associated specifically with the park. The park also contains two basketball courts, four picnic tables and open green space. There is street parking available surrounding the park.

Magnat Park Playground Cedar, Ash, Morgan, & Middle Streets Lot: 51-187 Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1. Ramp: no 2. Transfer: yes 3. # of Elevated: 8 4. # of Ground : 6 4a.Accessible path: yes 5. Swing area: yes 5a.Accessible path: yes 6. Water feature: yes Total Components:14 Playground meets ratio compliance of Ground to Elevated and variety of Component Types.</p> <p>The play areas are bound by concrete or asphalt curbing. The cushioning material is of wood chips. The wood chips migrate from use and weather conditions and don't stay in place relative to the entrance edges. Several entries have differences of 0" to 2" depending upon chip movement.</p>	<p>The park area needs to be reviewed for surface maintenance issues. Cracks, settling material surfaces and weeds have caused some areas to become barriers for easy access.</p>	<p>Concrete or asphalt Two locations Three days</p>	<p>960</p>
<p>General Area: There area four picnic tables which have no durable pathways for access. There are no curb cuts at the corners of Elm and Cedar.</p> <p>Parking: There is no on site parking and no perimeter street parking marked as HDCP.</p>	<p>Place a shared durable path that would access two picnic tables. The area has received new curbs nearby and they may be scheduled for Elm Street. Provide two on street parking spaces, one van accessible, on the Morgan street side, closest to the available curb cut.</p>	<p>50 lf of sidewalk four days Three days Review with DPI</p>	<p>4000 900</p>

Pope's Island Marine Park and Noah's Place Playground

Address: 102 Pope's Island
Land Value: \$2,954,800
Yard Items Value: \$1,018,800 (Playground NInc.)
Building Value: \$220,100

Plat/Lot: 60-2
Construction Date: 1991
Renovation: Marina 2006, Playground 2017
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: Pope's Island Marine Park is located on Route 6 and houses a Park, Marina, and Playground. The Marina has a 178 car parking lot, and dock space for 200 boats. There is also a Monument to Prince Henry the Navigator as well as several benches and picnic tables. At the east end of the park is the New Bedford Rowing Center with a shell boat storage facility and independent dock. The Park is also the location of Noah's Place Playground, a completely accessible playground completed in 2017.

Pope's Island Marine Park and Playground

86 Popes Island

Lot:60-2

Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Playground: Noah's Place Playground Playground Components: 1. Ramp: Yes 2. Transfer: trans & ramps 3. # of Elevated: 12 4. # of Ground: 54 4a.Accessible path: yes 5. Swing area: yes 5a.Accessible path: yes 6. Water feature: Yes Total Components:66 Playground meets ratio compliance of Ground to Elevated and total variety of Component Types.</p>	<p>The Playground is fully accessible</p>		
<p>Parking: The lot is marked for 175 parking spaces. There are 11 Handicap Parking spaces. 8 Handicap spaces are located adjacent to the Marina Building and 3 spaces are adjacent to the Playground. There is no van accessible space designated adjacent to the Marina.</p>	<p>Reconfigure two existing HDCP spaces and repaint to provide one Van Accessible space, a diagonally painted access aisle between, and one standard HDCP space. Add Van Accessible signage on an existing pole.</p>	<p>Restriping two spaces One sign 1 day</p>	<p>660</p>
<p>Marina: The Marina's bathrooms and showers are non compliant. The Playground has HDCP bathrooms but these are at a distance from the Marina.</p>	<p>Provide at least one HDCP bathroom, or renovate the two existing bathrooms for accessibility. Provide at least one HDCP Shower area.</p>	<p>1 Unisex HDCP bathroom Renovation of existing 2 bathrooms 1 HDCP shower</p>	<p>12000-18000 18000-25000 15000</p>

Pope's Island Marine Park and Playground

86 Popes Island

Lot:60-2
Time/Notes

Rank: Low
Cost

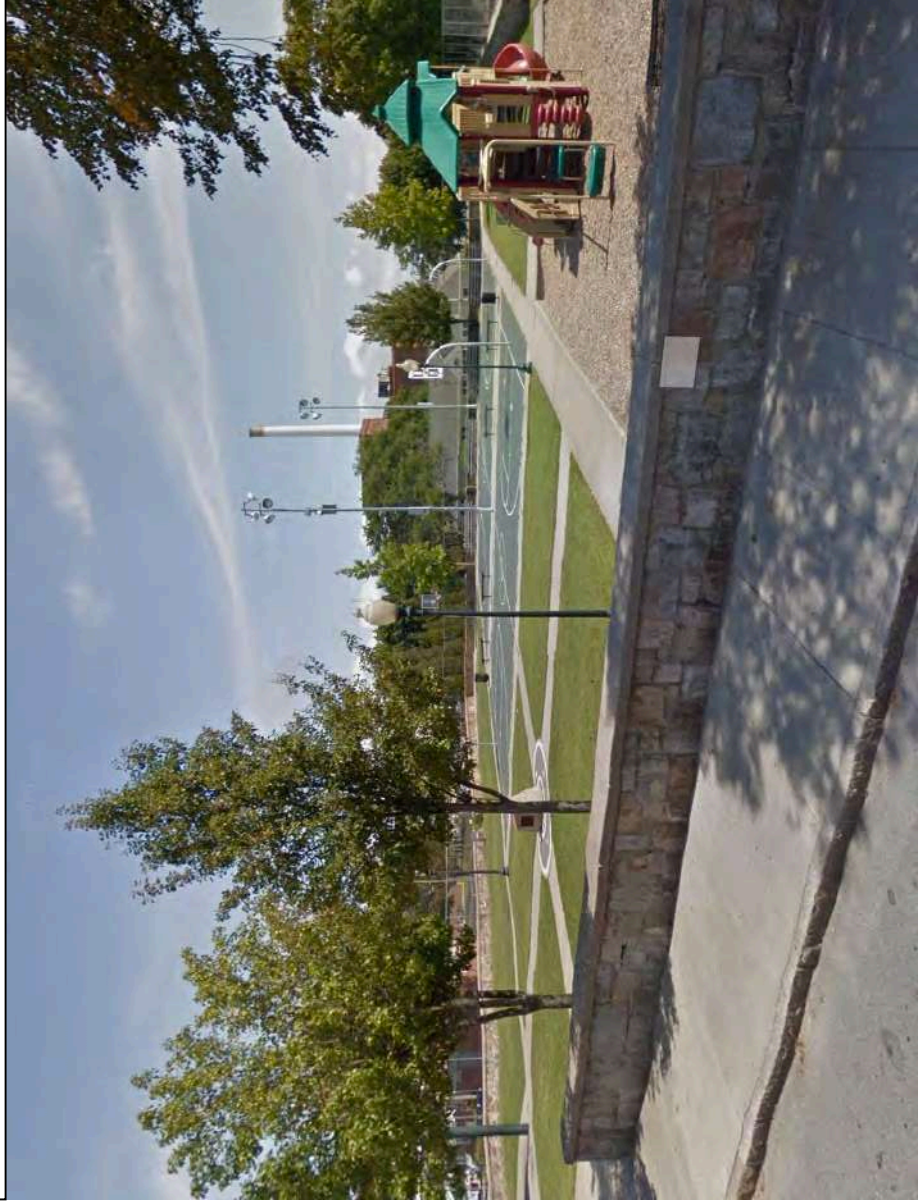
Area Deficiency Repair

<p>Park Grounds: There are two memorials on the Marine Park's Grounds. One is the Prince Henry the Navigator Monument. The entry to the circular paved area surrounding the polished granite monument is flat and manageable. The access path is blocked by a bollard, reducing the width of the path to a non-compliant dimension. The Path has a non-accessible joint between the path's end and the paved area.</p> <p>There are several picnic tables placed throughout the park, all of which are inaccessible.</p>	<p>Remove the bollard and create a flush joint between path and the paved area around the monument.</p> <p>Place a least one accessible picnic table on an accessible path.</p>	<p>Demolition and minimal repaving 3 days</p> <p>Metal table, 60sf. concrete pad, 20 lf of concrete path</p>	<p>600</p> <p>6000</p>
<p>New Bedford Rowing Center: The New Bedford Rowing Center has a shell boat storage building and dock that are not accessible.</p>	<p>At a minimum provide a durable accessible path, seating and viewing area adjacent to the dock.</p>	<p>220 lf of path, 1 bench and concrete pad of 300sf.</p>	<p>16000</p> <p>7400</p>

Monte Park & Playground

Address: East Side of Acushnet Avenue at Cannon Street
Land Value: \$130,800
Yard Items Value: \$30,100
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 42-103
Construction Date: NA
Renovation: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Monte Park Playground is a flat lot with a rigorous matrix of concrete pathways dividing the area into 9 sections. One section has two lighted basketball courts, another has a playground, a third has an open covered pavilion and the remaining sections are grassed areas. There is a small memorial plaque in the middle of the park. There is no on-site parking.

Monte Park Playground East Side of Acushnet Ave. at Cannon Street Lot: 42-103 Rank: Med.
 Area Deficiency Repair Time/Notes Cost

<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1. Ramp: no 2. Transfer: trans: no 3. # of Elevated: 9 4. # of Ground : 1 4a.Accessible path: no 5. Swing area: no 5a.Accessible path: no 6. <u>Water feature:</u> no Total Components: 10 Playground does not meet compliant ratio of Ground to Elevated and for variety of Component Types.</p>	<p>Provide Transfer component Provide 2 additional ground play components</p>	<p>1 unit, 3 days 2 units, 4 four days</p>	<p>800-1200 1200-1800</p>
<p>The playground is set below the level of the sidewalk without a ramp to descend to the play level. The difference in height varies according to the amount of compression of the wood chip surface.</p>	<p>Provide a concrete ramp from sidewalk level to base of playground area, submerged to lower than wood chip surface.</p>	<p>6 ' ramp, 4' side 3 days</p>	<p>1200</p>
<p>Parking: There is no on-site parking. The street is one way with parking on the same side as the park.</p>	<p>Suggest that one on-street parking space be designated a HDCP space. This would be a van accessible space.</p>	<p>One poles one sign Two days</p>	<p>600</p>
<p>The remainder of the park is fully accessible</p>			

New Bedford Harbor and Cove Walk's

Address: (A)Gifford Street, (B)Gate 1-E,Rodney French, (C)Gate 2-W, Rodney French, (D)Cove St. @ Stapleton St., (E)Gate 3-Cove St. & Rockdale Ave.

Land Value: (A)\$131600, (B)\$162500, (C,D,E) NA

Yard Items Value: (A)\$18600, (B)\$12,247, (C,D,E) NA

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 25A-7, 12-24, CMA, CMA, CMA, CMA

Construction Date: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The New Bedford Harbor Walk and Cove Walk are located atop the New Bedford Hurricane Protection Barrier. The barrier was built and is controlled by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). It is 20 feet high and creates a path 4600 feet long. Access to the Walk's are by 5 ramps originally built to maintain the barrier and they have remained wide enough to allow service vehicles on top. Change to the existing ramp ways is restricted by the Corps which is cause for the ramp to be at a higher slope than is prescribed by the ADA regulations. Four of the ramp ways have parking available at or near their bases. The Gifford Street and East Frederick Street Boat Ramp parking areas are on City owned properties. The lot at Cove and Stapleton Streets is unidentified and is either Commonwealth of Massachusetts land (CMA) or Federal land. The Ramp way at Cove and Rockdale has no adjacent parking and is also CMA or Federally owned land. There is only one HDCP parking space available for the entire walk and that sole space is located at the Frederick Street Boat Ramp. There is no accessible access to any section of Harbor or Cove Walks.

New Bedford Harbor Walk

Gates &, Cove Street and Gifford Street

Lot: 25A-7,12-247, MA

Rank:High

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

General: The City of New Bedford was limited in its ability to make the Harbor and Cove Walk's accessible. The shape and length of the existing barrier ramps could not be altered as stipulated by the US Army Core of Engineers (USACE). The existing ramps have a steeper slope than is allowed, and the length of the ramp without intermediate level platforms is also a violation of code. It is clear the city could not change the rise of the original Hurricane Barrier ramps. It is not clear if the City could have added a new ramp against the Barrier.

The protective rails for the path is a new feature but they are not accessible handrails. They actually serve the function of a guard rail because of its greater-than-railing height and it's length is regularly interrupted by a vertical post that is also serves as a light fixture. As a result there is not the required, continuous, two level handrail needed on both sides of the pathway.

Parking: The only HDCP space available for all five ramp entries is located at the Frederick Street Boat Ramp, located adjacent to Gate #1 at East Rodney French Boulevard. It is there to serve the boat basin and is at a distance to the ramp's starting point..

The City should explore the possibility of creating two accessible ramps, one for the Harbor Walk, one for the Cove Walk. They would have the required maximum rise of 1" for every 12" horizontally traveled, with correctly dimensioned rails and intermediate flat platforms. The ramps would be a maximum of 320 feet long due to the 20 rise with platforms every 30 feet. They can't interfere in any way with maintenance access to the Barrier itself.

Whether new ramps are added or not, correctly dimensioned hand rails should be added to the existing guard rail on both sides of the existing ramps, even though the existing ramps are inaccessible. Hand rails provide needed support for a much greater population than just those included within the ADA strictures.

New Bedford Harbor Walk

Gates &, Cove Street and Gifford Street

Lot: 25A-7,12-247, MA

Rank:High

Area Deficiency

Repair

Time/Notes

Cost

<p>Gifford Street Entry – Lot 25-A7: This is the closest access to the downtown, has the most space available for parking and a possible two part accessible ramp. It also has the best views of the inner harbor and is closest to the barrier reefs sea gates causing a concentration of boat activity. It is also next to the Gifford Street Boat Ramp.</p>	<p>Repair Gifford Street shoulder and provide 2 Handicap parking spaces or: Re-strip Gifford Street Boat Ramp Parking adjacent to the Barrier and re-landscape hillside into an accessible ramp from parking to level of Gifford Road extension across the Barrier.</p>	<p>Pricing out road repair and re-landscaping to the mid barrier level is beyond the scope of this report. Agreements between the USACE, Port authority and City would have to be negotiated. This still would not meet full accessibility requirements but would provide 'half way' answers. Three days</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Gate 1 - East Rodney French Boulevard Entry- adjacent to the Frederick Street, Boat Ramp (Lot 12-247) – This is the only current parking space available in close proximity to the Harbor Walk. HDCP space should be moved to the two most Northern parking spaces available for one standard and one van accessible space.</p>	<p>Provide signage and paving graphics for two HDCP spaces, one being van accessible.</p>	<p>Three days</p>	<p>1400</p>
<p>Gate 2 – West Rodney French Boulevard – Kilburn Mill Entry-Commonwealth of Massachusetts – There are no handicap parking spaces provided at this entry</p>	<p>Provide signage and paving graphics for two HDCP spaces, one being van accessible.</p>	<p>Three days</p>	<p>1400</p>
<p>Cove Street at Stapleton Street Entry – Commonwealth of Massachusetts - There are no handicap parking spaces provided at this entry.</p>	<p>Provide signage and paving graphics for two HDCP spaces, one being van accessible.</p>	<p>Three days</p>	<p>1400</p>

New Bedford Harbor Walk Gates &, Cove Street and Gifford Street Lot: 25A-7,12-247, MA Rank:High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
Cove Road at Rockdale Avenue-	There is no parking provided at this ramp entry	No Parking Provided		

Pine Hill Park, Playground & Basketball Court

Address:

Land Value: (132-237) \$606,600, (134-D1) \$597,100 = \$1,203,700

Yard Items Value: (132-237) \$0, (134-D1) \$30,600 = \$30,600

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 132-237, 134-D1

Construction Date: 2018

Renovations: 2018

Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: Pine Hill Park is composed of several acres of wooded parkland with its entrance located of Phillips Road. It has a parking lot for 25 cars, a playground and two lighted basketball courts. The basketball courts have been recently upgraded (2018) with new lighting, surfaces and backboards.

Pine Hill Park, Playground & B-Ball Courts Phillips Road Rank: Low

Area Deficiency Lot: 132-237, 134-D1 Time/Notes Cost

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Parking: There are currently no HDCP parking spaces. The lot is in need of restriping for all parking designations.</p>	<p>Provide 2 HDCP parking spaces, one being van accessible, with compliant signage, graphics and access area.</p>	<p>3 days</p>	<p>2200</p>
<p>Playground Components: 1.# Elevated 6 1a. Ramp/Transfer-Yes 2.# Ground 2 2a. Accessible Path-No 3.Water Feature No 4.Swing Area Yes 4a. Accessible Path No</p> <p>Playground: The playground is set below the general grade of the surrounding park and floods during high rainfall. The existing boundary around the playground area and the swing area is rubber of resilient material with a drop in grade of approx. 4 to 6 inches that is not manageable in a wheelchair.</p>	<p>Provide concrete ramp from grade to 4 inches below surface infill of playground and swing area</p>	<p>2 days</p>	<p>1200</p>

Pine Hill Park, Playground & B-Ball Courts Phillips Road Lot: 132-237, 134-D1 Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Basketball Court: Access to the court is not accessible.</p>	<p>Install a curb cut from parking grade to the raised grade of the Basketball court.</p> <p>Alternate: Create a pathway around the curb to an area between the two courts.</p>	<p>5 Days for curb cut or for pathway.</p>	<p>1400</p>

Pulaski Park

Address: accessed via Jordan Street and the Casmir Pulaski School

Land Value: \$2,552,100

Yard Items Value: \$0

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 136A-379

Construction Date: NA

Renovation: NA

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Park is currently an open field with a basketball court that is in disrepair. There is a dedicated 10 car parking area accessed from Jordan Street.

The park is contiguous to the Casmir Pulaski Elementary School and Park visitors use one of the School's parking lots, where there is also a bicycle locking stanchion.

All playground equipment that was once located here has been removed.

Pulaski Park Accessed via Jordan Street or the Pulaski School

Lot: 136A-379 Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>General: The park is currently being left as an open field. All playground equipment has been removed. A basketball court remains but is in disrepair. There is parking available in a 10 car parking area accessed from Jordan Street. This lot once had a Handicap parking space as evidenced by a HDCP sign but there is no accessible path from the lot to the Park.</p>	<p>Provide two level grade HDCP parking spaces in the existing lot off Jordan Street. One to be Van Accessible.</p>	<p>2 spaces with access aisle 4 days</p>	<p>2200</p>
<p>The park is contiguous to the Casmir Pulaski Elementary School and one of its parking lots. A chain link fence divides the lot from the park with several openings in the fence. There is no durable pathway maintained between this lot and the park.</p>	<p>Provide a durable path from the lot to the Basketball court.</p>	<p>160 lf of path 6 days</p>	<p>12000</p>
<p>The Pulaski School parking lot cited above has a Bicycle locking rail with the name Pulaski Park on it.</p>	<p>Provide a bench and seating area on an accessible path adjacent to the basketball court.</p>	<p>1 bench, conc. pad</p>	<p>3700</p>
<p>There is no provision for accessibility at this time.</p> <p>If the Park remains open for public use two Handicap parking spaces should be provided.</p>	<p>Parking access via school property may be a security issue.</p>		

Rivers End Park

Address: River Road at Harwich Street

Land Value: \$76100, \$161400, \$142800, \$81600, \$149900 = \$611800

Yard Items Value: \$5400, \$2300 = \$7700

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 119-29, 119-40, 119-41
119-42, 119-178

Construction Date: 2014

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Rivers End Park is intended as a more natural environment. Play items made of natural materials are favored over metal and plastic structures. A sandbox, wood structures, and wood musical instruments are included. A wide path with pavers links a playground. New plantings of marsh grass border the rivers edge. A new deck with benches provides a water view.

Rivers End Park

Area Deficiency

Address of school	Repair	Lot: Time/Notes	Rank:High Cost
<p>General: The Rivers End Park was begun in 2014 and is not as yet complete. There are approximately 4 existing play modules within the play area with all of 'natural' construction. The play areas are all on soft landscape and no specific attention has been paid to accessibility. Access to the main path is available as is the rivers edge platform. There is no on-site parking and street parking is not designated as yet.</p> <p>Further solutions to provide accessibility need to be discussed and solved.</p>	<p>The project's intention of a 'natural' environment has to be re-examined with accessibility in mind.</p> <p>Two designated on-street HDCP parking spaces need to be provided adjacent to the northern most entry gate. HDCP spaces should be above and below that entry with compliant designation.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>2 HDCP spaces with Van Accessible signage</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>2200</p>



Riverside Park

Address: 144-162 Coffin Avenue
Plat/Lot: 99-81, 93-220, 100-83
Construction Date: NA
Land Value: (99-81) \$706,300, (93-220) \$413,800, (100-83) \$415,700 = \$829,500
Yard Items Value: (99-81) \$0, (93-220) \$0, (100-83) \$33,500 = \$33,500
Building Value: \$0
Daily use: Wkday/Wknd: NA

General Comments: Riverside Park has facilities for Basketball, Soccer, a Playground with a water feature, Skateboard Park, Picnic Area, and walking paths. It is along the inner harbor of New Bedford on the Acushnet River. It has a parking lot for 39 automobiles.

Riverside Park

Area Deficiency

144-162 Coffin Avenue

Repair

Lots: 99-81, 93-220, & 100-83

Rank: High

Cost

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Parking: Parking for 35 Automobiles at the Northern side of the park entered off of Coffin Avenue. There are two available HDCP spaces.</p> <p>One parking space has no signage and should be designated as a Van Accessible HDCP space. Street graphics are faded.</p>	<p>Provide one Van Accessible sign (poll is available). Repaint Parking space lines, access path diagonals and HDCP icons in two spaces</p>	<p>One day One day</p>	<p>80 600</p>
<p>Park, Picnic Areas and Bathrooms: There are 2 transportable toilets available, one of which is HDCP Accessible.</p> <p>There are 20 picnic tables. 5 are HDCP accessible and are scattered about the park.</p>			
<p>Soccer Field: The Soccer Field is fully accessible</p>			

Riverside Park

Area Deficiency

144-162 Coffin Avenue
Repair

Lots: 99-81, 93-220, & 100-83 Rank: High
Time/Notes Cost

<p>Basketball Court: The lighted basketball court is accessible.</p>			
<p>Skate Park: The Skate Park is accessible to viewers</p>			
<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1.# Elevated -15 1a. Transfers-yes 2.# Ground -3 2a. Accessible Path-no 3.Water Feature-yes 3a. Accessible Path-yes 4.Swing Area-yes 4a. Accessible Path-no</p> <p>The ratio of Elevated Play Components to Ground Play components is non-compliant</p> <p>The Playground is bordered by a concrete curb,. The surface materials have compacted and cause this to be a non-compliant step. The swing area has the same condition.</p>	<p>Provide two more ground components to meet compliance.</p> <p>Provide a concrete or rubber ramp from grade to 4 inches below surface infill. One for the playground and one for the swing area.</p>	<p>4 days</p>	<p>800-1600</p> <p>2400</p>

Ruth Street Tot Lot

Address: Ruth Street and McGurk Street
Land Value: \$62100
Yard Items Value: \$
Building Value: \$

Plat/Lot: 15-77
Construction Date: 2018
Renovation: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Ruth Street Tot Lot has been a presence on the corner of Ruth and McGurk Streets since 1999. The playground equipment was recently replaced in 2018. There is a commemorative pedestal standing forward on the lot. It has a plaque on one side honoring Marine Staff Sergeant Kenneth Alvin Baker. The opposite side of the pedestal is dedicated to the Ruth Street Neighborhood Common.

Ruth Street Tot Lot

Area Deficiency	Ruth Street and McGurk Street Repair	Lot: 15-77 Time/Notes	Rank: Low Cost
<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1. Ramp: no 2. Transfer: trans 3. # of Elevated: 7 4. # of Ground : 8 4a.Accessible path:yes 5. Swing area: no 5a.Accessible path: yes 6. <u>Water feature: no</u> Total Components:15 Playground meets ratio compliance of Ground to Elevated and variety of Component Types.</p>	<p>Provide a 42 inch wide sloped ramp into the play area from the surrounding sidewalk. The ramp should descend all the way to the basin bottom.</p> <p>Fill joint between paver and concrete as needed to reduce any height differential to less than 1/2".</p>	<p>3.5' x 6' formed conc. Ramp. No railings 3 days</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>1100</p>
<p>The playground equipment sits in a shallow basin of wood chips surrounded by a retaining wall of concrete. Due to settlement of the wood chips there is an inaccessible drop of 4 to 6 inches around the apparatuses.</p>			
<p>The joint between the paving and the playground retainer needs to be examined for uneven settlement. Some infill is necessary</p>			

Mother Theresa Playground

Address: 143 North Street at Chestnut Street

Land Value: \$28,000

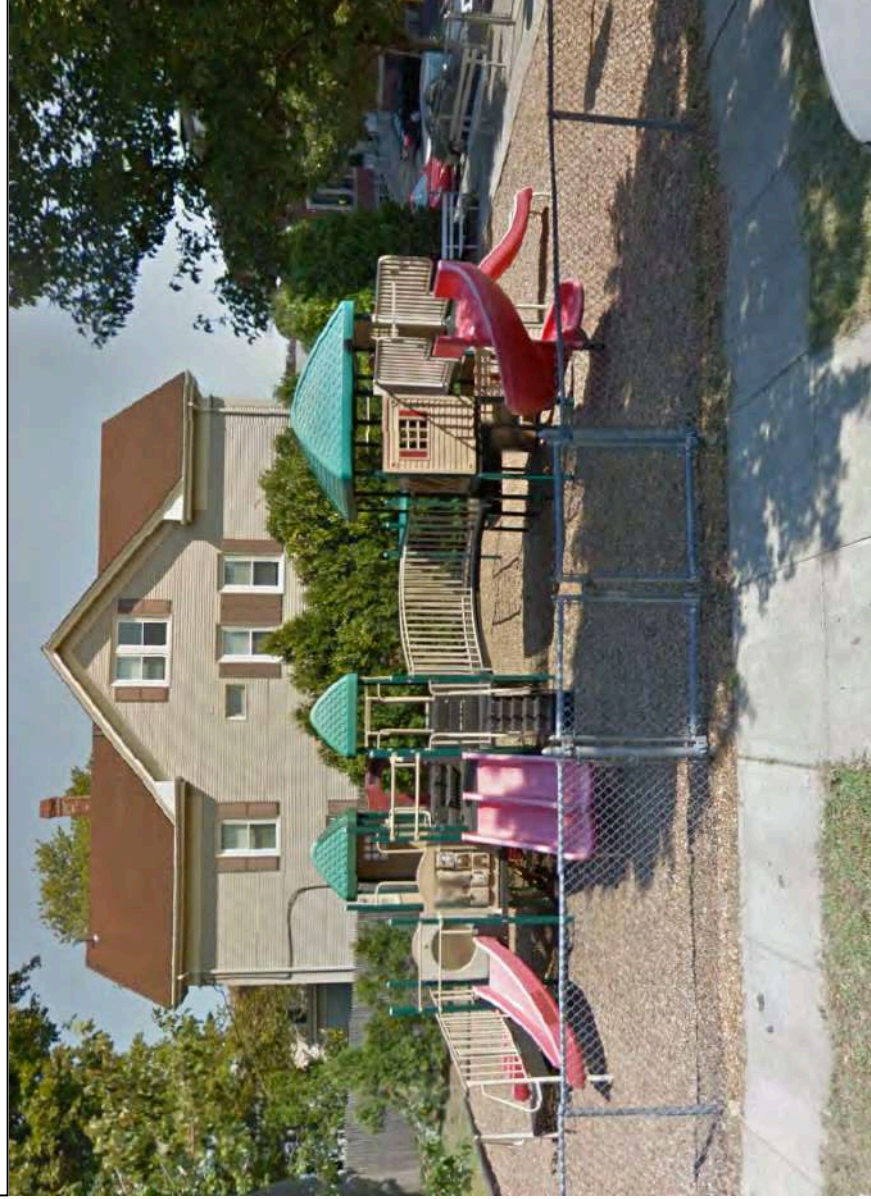
Yard Items Value: \$0

Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 58-455

Construction Date: 1996

Daily use: Wkdy/Wkend: NA



General Comments: The Mother Theresa Playground is a small playground on the corner of North Street and Chestnut Street. There is no on-site parking.

Mother Teresa's Playground

143 North Street at Chestnut Street
Repair

Lot: 58-455
Time/Notes

Rank: Low
Cost

<p>Playground: Playground Components: 1. Ramp: no 2. Transfer: yes 3. # of Elevated: 13 4. # of Ground : 4 4a.Accessible path:yes 5. Swing area: no 5a.Accessible path: yes 6. <u>Water feature: no</u> Total Components:17 Playground meets ratio compliance of Ground to Elevated and for variety of Component Types.</p> <p>Trashcan blocks gate and path. If can were moved it would allow required wheelchair turnaround area and accessible seating area for companionable seating. If the bench immediately east of the gate were moved further east, this would provide a second companionable seating arrangement.</p> <p>It is unfortunate that the transfer platform is so distant from the sitting area and gate.</p>	<p>Relocate trashcan to southwest corner.</p> <p>Move one bench parallel to North Street east of the gate, further east by 3 feet.</p>	<p>Aluminum bench set in concrete – if able to use existing bench - removal and new embedment required-4 days</p> <p>800</p>	
<p>Parking: There are no on-site handicap parking spaces</p>	<p>Suggested that an HDCP van Accessible space be placed on the Corner of Chestnut Street closest to North Street.</p>	<p>3 days</p> <p>600</p>	

West Beach Bath House, Pavilion, Beach & Parking

Address: 215 West Rodney French Boulevard
Land Value: \$296,100
Yard Items Value: \$69,700
Building Value: \$175,500
521 CMR 30% renovation activation: \$64,166

Plat/Lot: 11-30
Construction Date: 1934
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd - NA



General Comments: The West Beach Bathhouse is open only during the late Spring through early Fall months. Even when not open people use the pavilion for al fresco dining and access the beach. The street side walkway is part of a path that borders the coastline and heads South ending at Fort Taber. It is active year round with pedestrians. There is an open pavilion between the building and the bay, changing rooms and bathrooms inside, showers outside, and stairs and ramps descend to the level of the sand. There is an outbuilding North of the Bathhouse, used for storage but there are proposal for leasing capacity as boat or bike rental business. Hazelwood Park is directly East of the and across the street.

West Beach Bath House, Pavilion, Beach & Parking 215 West Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 11-30 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Parking: There is no separate parking lot at the pavilion and is serviced by street parking only. Recent upgrades to the street parking provide HDCP parking however none of these has been identified as a van accessible space. However it is moot as this is parallel parking.</p>	<p>Overall estimate of 100 sf of repair</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>2000</p>
	<p>Access to Beach: General- the sidewalks need to be reviewed for uneven surfaces and crack repair</p>	<p>Provide 5 foot long level platform at base of each ramp. Slope edges of base platform at max. 1:12 to go below sand surface to accommodate changing level of sand and so that base does not become a 'step.' 85 sf. of formed concrete</p>	<p>One week each, staggered installation.</p>	<p>1600</p>
	<p>Ramps: There are three available ramps, two adjacent to the bathhouse and one at the north storage building. None are fully compliant. All end in the sand without a 5' level compacted surface. South Pavilion Ramp: Slope is acceptable, but has no intermediate platform in its 50' length. This is suitable as a "Vehicular" ramp. North Pavilion Ramp : Slope is unacceptable</p>	<p>Provide new ramp of 56 linear foot length for South side of Pavilion immediately to the South of and adjacent to the 'Vehicular' ramp. This would have a 36" elevation difference between sidewalk and sand surface.</p>	<p>Concrete construction – three weeks Wood construction-three weeks</p>	<p>18,000</p>
	<p>North Storage Building Ramp: Slope is acceptable The ramp to the South of the pavilion cannot be retrofit to compliance.</p>			

West Beach Bath House, Pavilion, Beach & Parking 215 West Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 11-30 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Ramp Railings: All three ramps lack compliant railings. Here is no second handrail at 18" above the ramp surface. Railings to do not extend 12" beyond the top and bottom sloped surfaces. Rails are not continuous on both sides.</p>	<p>North Pavilion ramp: Provide lower railing on existing rail system, provide new continuous rails on opposite of ramp. 31 linear feet added second rail, 31 linear feet full rail.</p>	Two weeks	2250
	<p>Exterior Shower's: Four Exterior showers are placed every season and were not in evidence at review. They should have accessible operating hardware. All are usually set to 6 foot high shower heads height, with pull chains.</p>	<p>North Storage Building Ramp: Provide lower railing on existing rail system, provide new continuous rails on opposite of ramp. 56 linear added second rail feet, 56 linear feet full rail</p>	Two weeks	4200
	<p>Interior/Exterior: A portable lift (often called a Hoyer Lift) for transference from wheelchair to changing table, or wheelchair to beach wheelchair is needed. This would function both inside and outside of the pavilion and placed as needed.</p>	<p>Recommend that one be placed at four feet with hand held or adjustable fixture head.</p>	TBD	TBD
		<p>Place portable lift at Pavilion</p>		1000

West Beach Bath House, Pavilion, Beach & Parking 215 West Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 11-30 Rank: High

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Signage: Signage needed directing HDCP access, with Braille lettering</p>	<p>Place HDCP access to beach signs on buildings at Beach Pavilion and North Storage Building</p> <p>Place HDCP Men's and Women's changing room /bathroom signage with Braille.</p> <p>HDCP Signage w/Braille on exterior and interior indicating availability of a portable lift.</p> <p>Signage at Exterior showers in Braille</p>	<p>2 hour</p> <p>2 hours</p> <p>2 hours – 2 signs</p> <p>1 hour</p>	<p>120</p> <p>240</p> <p>240</p> <p>60</p>
	<p>Interior: There are no HDCP bathrooms or changing facilities at the Beach Pavilion. Retrofitting the existing bathrooms will entail relocation of plumbing.</p>	<p>Provide 2 HDCP Changing Stalls with changing table and room for operation of a portable lift.</p> <p>Provide 2 HDCP Bathrooms Stalls</p> <p>Install HDCP Sinks with Scald Protectors</p> <p>Change all interior hardware to Lever Handle openers</p> <p>Install</p>	<p>One months</p> <p>Includes possible relocation of plumbing, new bathroom stall, new HDCP sink, door hardware changes, changing tables.</p>	<p>50,000</p>

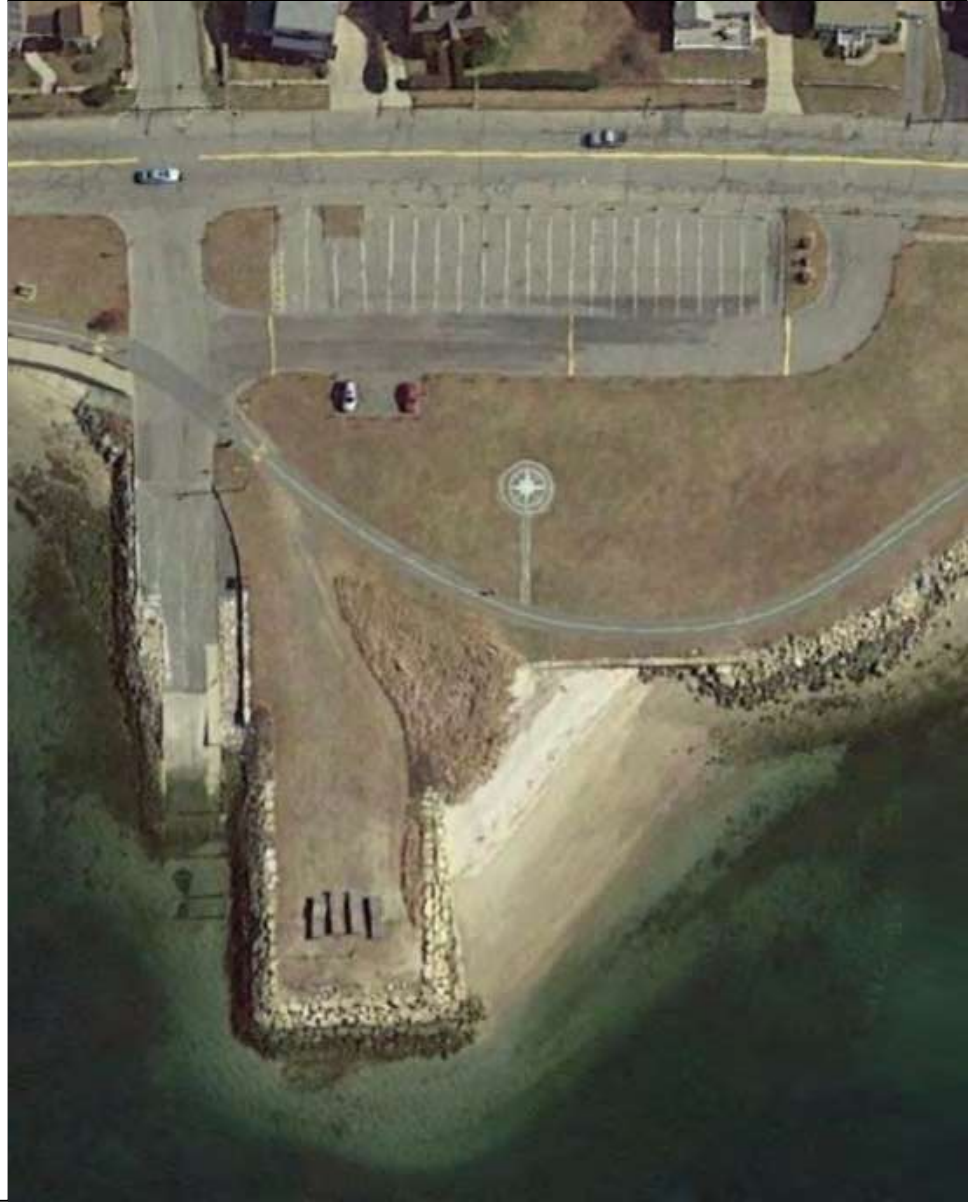
West Beach Bath House, Pavilion, Beach & Parking 215 West Rodney French Boulevard Lot: 11-30 Rank: High

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Interior continued:</p>	<p>Provide self closing doors on doors along accessible path (3 per bathroom) – Entry door with panic hardware on interior, Bathroom entry door, Bathroom stall/changing room door</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>2400</p>
<p>Existing toilet accessories are placed too high and there are no mirrors.</p>	<p>Adjust all thresholds to near flush condition.</p>	<p>2 doors – 1 day</p>	<p>400</p>
<p>Note: there are two egress doors from interior of the Beach Pavilion. One is a flush entry from the street. The second exit is from the Lifeguard area. The Bathrooms have access to the Lifeguard area via a locked door. When the cost of renovations are over 30% (\$52,500) of the value of the building (\$175,000) it will “trigger” the “full code compliance” requirement. This would require the Lifeguard entry to be a second means of egress and thus require it to be ramped. The elevation difference from the interior to the exterior level at the back of the pavilion is approximately 10 inches.</p>	<p>Relocate accessories at proper height, place two mirrors (one each bathroom)</p>	<p>1 day</p>	<p>800</p>
	<p>If required install a ramp at the back of the pavilion allowing the egress at the point to become a second means of egress. 10 inch elevation difference will require a 5 foot platform with stairs and railings in one direction and a 10 ramp and railings in the other direction.</p>	<p>Two weeks</p>	<p>8000</p>

West Rodney French Boulevard Boat Launch & Park

Address: West side of West Rodney French Boulevard at Cove Street
Land Value: (Lot 112) \$699,900+ (Lot (5)163,400= \$863,300
Yard Items Value: (Lot 112) \$12,800
Building Value: \$0

Plat/Lot: 7-112, 7-5
Construction Date: NA
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd. NA



General Comments: This is a West facing boat launch with good parking availability and outside of the Harbor protective levee. The dock is in the lee of a short jetty and probably has good wind cover and is out of the Cove's current. There are few other 'park' amenities other than the launch itself. A rock and paver compass rose landscape feature occupies a small portion of the area. The parking area provides 4 standard parking spaces and 22 Boat trailer & car spaces. There is a ramp that leads to a floating dock. There is also a transecting walkway along the cove ending at Fort Taber to the South.

12 West Rodney French Boulevard Boat Launch Ramp & Parking

Lot: 7-112, 7-5

Rank: Low

Area	Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
	<p>Parking: Currently in compliance.</p>			
	<p>There are 22 elongated (approximately 50' long) Boat trailer/car spaces and 4 standard car spaces provided on site. 0</p>	<p>HDCP space provided meets current requirement</p>		
	<p>One of the trailer spaces is identified as HDCP. There is no code requirement for a Boat trailer/car space so this space serves the requirement of one space needing to be an accessible space. It is, however, unusual.</p>	<p>Consider providing one HDCP space with appropriate HDCP signage and an access aisle.</p>	<p>One week</p>	<p>900</p>
	<p>It's recommended that an additional standard automobile HDCP spaces be considered within the 4-car lot, which is adjacent to the lawn and closer to the walkway that borders the cove.</p>			
	<p>Marine Ramp: There is ramp installed to access the floating dock. It has a fixed end on the high side and a floating end on the floating dock side. There is no handrail as is required.</p>	<p>Install compliant handrails on approximately 20 feet of ramp.</p>	<p>Three days on site installation</p>	<p>3000</p>

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Address: 581 Hathaway Road
Land Value: \$3,348,700
Yard Items Value: \$1,445,700
Building Value: \$242,900

Plat/Lot: 121-86, 121-37A
Construction Date: 1947
Building Date: 1960
Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: The Golf Course was first opened in 1947. It is an 18 Hole championship golf course, 6780 yards long. It was originally designed by Donald Ross. The course design has been changed over the years. The clubhouse provides changing rooms with bathrooms, bar, restaurant, small golf shop/reception area and has function capacity for 75 people. There is also a practice driving range. It has parking space for approximately 80 cars.

A revision of MA CMR 521 is to be legislated soon and has an added chapter on golf facilities that will affect future requirements.

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Rank: Med Cost
<p>General Exterior:</p> <p>Parking: The 80 car parking area has three designated HDCP spaces and will need a fourth.</p> <p>The signs are attached to chain link fence within 10 feet of the nose of the vehicle. They need to be raised to a minimum of 5' above grade.</p> <p>The parking stalls lack the HDCP icon.</p> <p>One space has to be marked "Van Accessible"</p> <p>Surfaces are irregular and should be reviewed</p>	<p>Add one HDCP parking space, stall lines, access area diagonal and signage.</p> <p>Raise the signs to a minimum height of 5 feet above ground</p> <p>Re-stripe, reconfigure for new space and add HDCP icon on all spaces</p> <p>Add signage</p> <p>Level and fill any cracks with a gap size greater than 1/2" above level surface</p>	<p>Three days</p> <p>3 existing signs 3 new polls Three days</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>900</p> <p>1800</p> <p>80</p>
<p>Pathways: Pathways are available on both sides of the building. All Pathways service the building for auto, golf cart and pedestrian passage.</p> <p>East Path: To the east the pathway leads to a door to the locker rooms, another to the Bar, a third to the restaurant and a fourth is a 6 foot slider that leads from dining room to deck. The threshold of this is flush to the interior. The pathways are all asphalt and relatively crack free.</p>	<p>Review pathways for cracks. Level and fill any cracks that are of any gap size and greater than 1/2" above level surface</p> <p>Re-landscape/re-grade to provide level entries to three doors placed at different levels (3) within the building) and to the deck.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>A minimum of two entries, one to locker room and one to restaurant/reception are needed. Entry to the bar level would be convenient but could possibly receive an accommodation variance. Two to Three weeks</p>	<p>5000-7500</p>

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency

581 Hathaway Road
Repair

Lot: 121 86, 121 37A
Time/Notes

Rank: Med
Cost

<p>West Path: The west path accesses a locker room door, service door to the kitchen and the pro-shop reception area. It is also the primary access path to the First hole tee and the driving range. Golf carts would be available off this pathway.</p>	<p>Review pathways for cracks. Level and fill any cracks that are of any gap size and greater than ½" above level surface</p> <p>Re-landscape/re-grade to provide level entries to three doors placed at different levels (3) within the building). The kitchen access is along this path and does not require a flush entry, but as it is in the middle of the building and re-grading is needed, it would be convenient to include its remediation.</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>Minimum of three entries made level. Four if adding kitchen access</p> <p>Two to Three weeks</p>	<p>7500-10000</p>
<p>Golf Course, Putting Green, Driving Range: The course has not been reviewed for access to golf tees, putting greens, etc. The course has golf carts available.</p> <p>Putting Green: The putting green is to the north of the and close to the club house restaurant and is accessible.</p>	<p>Golf Course TBD</p>		

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency

581 Hathaway Road
Repair

Lot: 121 86, 121 37A
Time/Notes

Rank: Med
Cost

<p>Driving range: The driving range is approximately 5' above the clubhouse. Access by golf cart is by paved cart path or stairway.</p> <p>The stairway is non-compliant</p>	<p>Stairway needs code compliant stair rails on both sides. A solid surface pathway is needed from the top of the stairs to a path along the driving tees.</p>	<p>Existing stair to be used with new rails both sides</p> <p>3,000</p>	
<p>No immediate ramp to driving range pads - Pathway from Pro Shop to driving range would be by cart paths. A ramp from the shop door to the range pads would be approx. 60-70 feet long</p>	<p>Install a compliant 60 foot ramp with an intermediate level at 30 feet with compliant hand rails</p>	<p>Pathway would be from top of stair, alongside driving range pads, to cart path South of the range. Approximately 80 feet.</p> <p>25,000</p>	

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency

581 Hathaway Road

Lot: 121 86, 121 37A

Rank: Med

Cost

	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Driving range: continued</p>	<p>Driving pad needs to have flush driving surface. Access to pad needed to walk or drive a cart to the pad area. Parking for the cart, if user is ambulatory should be off of the access path and away from the direction of the driving range</p>	<p>See notes above regarding sidewalk path to Range Driving Pad. Add on for parking area of cart</p>	<p>400</p>
<p>Club House Interior: Entry to Reception and Pro Shop is non accessible due to step into shop of 5 inches</p> <p>Pro shop</p>	<p>See exterior suggestions above – raising skirt around the building to accommodate three different levels of interior. Once entry achieved no changes are needed.</p>		
<p>Dining room: Access is to Restaurant and to outdoor deck is flush condition from each. Door to Deck needs to be replaced from Slider to French with Panic hardware and compliant threshold</p>	<p>Replace slider door Install Panic Hardware</p>		<p>2,800</p>

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>Bar: The bar entry's from the outside are currently inaccessible due to level change. The bar is also in accessible to the dining room due to two step difference between them. 16" elevation difference. There is enough space within to accommodate an interior ramp parallel to the length of the bar but causing a reduction in the total bar area. It would also allow more efficient travel from the Kitchen(lower level) to the Bar. This would also provide an internal path from Lockers to Pro Shop.</p>	<p>Provide 16' ramp to accommodated difference in height plus required platforms. Provide handrails as required.</p>		10,000
<p>Entry to Locker Rooms: Current entry's are inaccessible (see Exterior paths above). The hallways are non-compliant but negotiable IF doorways to Locker rooms are never locked and have automatic return doors. Current doors have knob handles and only the men's locker is on a closer. The women's door locks because there is no privacy wall. There are also no lockers.</p>	<p>Women's room entry should be upgraded to allow automatic, non locking, door and closure due to inadequate hallway dimension for turning.</p>	<p>Solution would require variance on hallway width</p>	2,000
<p>Women's Locker Room: No Lockers No HDCP bathroom Knob type Hardware on doorways This also serves as the bathroom for the restaurant and bar. Separating the bathrooms from the locker rooms is advised.</p>	<p>Women's room should be upgraded and enlarge to include lockers and accessible bathroom Separate Lockers and Bathrooms</p>	<p>The space currently allotted is not big enough to allow this. A general reconfiguration and acquiring a portion of the men's room area is needed.</p>	25,000 minimum

581 Hathaway Road
 Rank: Med
 Lot: 121 86, 121 37A
 Time/Notes

Whaling City Public Golf Course

Area Deficiency

581 Hathaway Road
Repair

Lot: 121 86, 121 37A
Time/Notes

Rank: Med
Cost

<p>Men's Locker Room: Entry Access – The concrete block privacy screen wall does not allow compliant entry dimension.</p> <p>Lockers: Benches are not fixed in place and lockers are all full height.</p> <p>All door hardware is knob type</p> <p>Bathroom: The Men's lockers have a shower area as well.</p> <p>There are no HDCP stalls available, the counters and sinks are non compliant and faucet handles are knob type. There are 3 urinals and two toilet stalls.</p>	<p>Remove existing privacy screening wall and install one further into the room for compliant access.</p> <p>There is adequate room to increase the number of lockers in less space by using half and full sized lockers. Accessible components would be inherent.</p> <p>Change all hardware to lever handle.</p> <p>Remove the showers, which are contiguous to the women's locker room and make available for a new women's locker/bathroom area.</p> <p>There is adequate space for a new HDCP stall with compliant counters, sinks and accessories.</p>	<p>Review block wall as it may be a structural wall. Three days construction time</p> <p>The space currently allotted is big enough to allow using some area for a new women's locker and bathroom.. A general reconfiguration of both functions is needed.</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>The space currently allotted is big enough to allow using some area for a new women's locker and both functions is needed.</p> <p>See notes above on exchange space for a new women's locker area.</p>	<p>800</p> <p>40,000-60,000</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>60,000 – 90,000</p>
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Wings Court Park

Address: 788 Purchase Street, 157 Union Street

Land Value: \$470,600

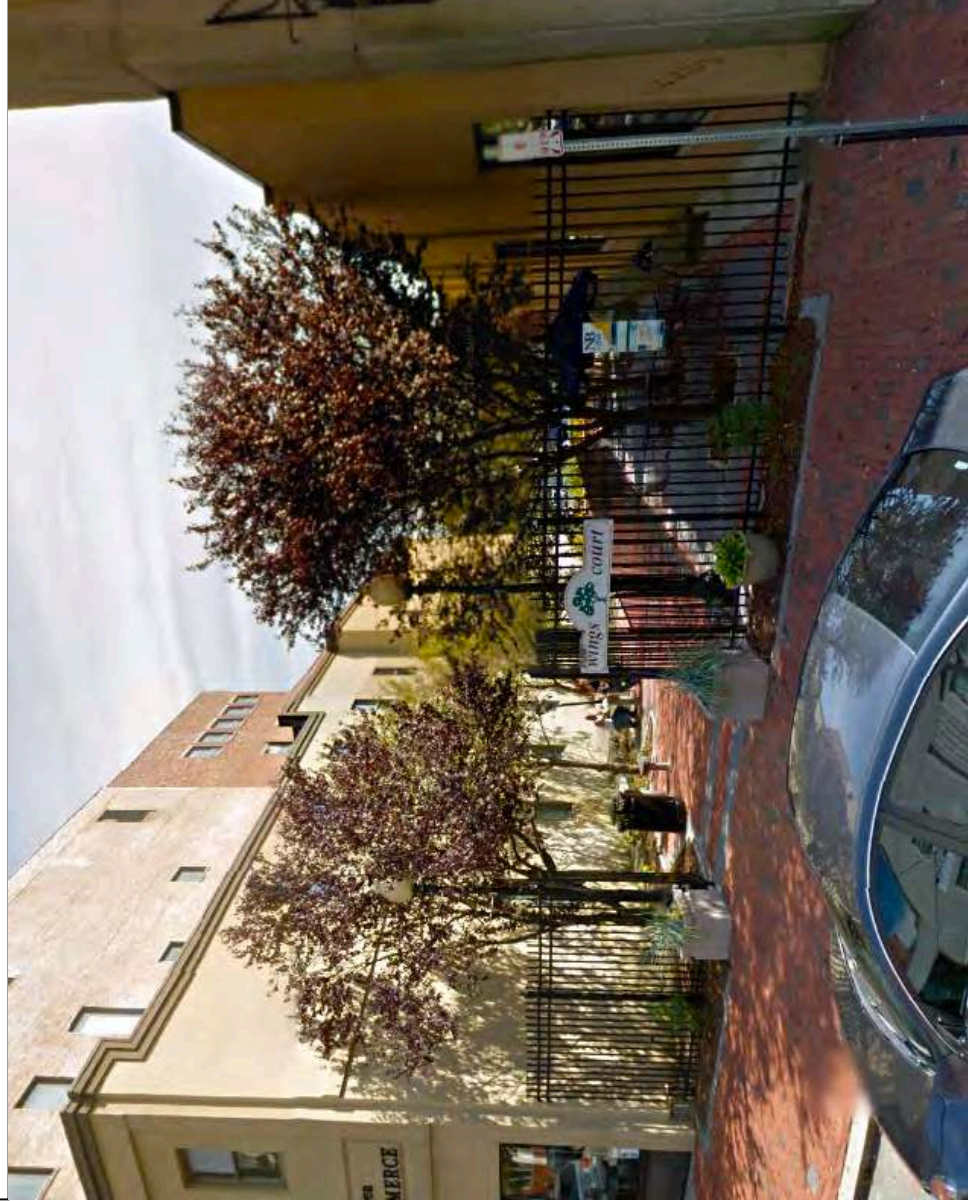
Yard Items Value: \$0

Building Value: \$2,601,300

Plat/Lot: 53-129, 53-30, 53-36, 53-133

Construction Date: 2012

Daily use: Wkdy/wknd: NA



General Comments: This linear park exists in a space once occupied by Wing's Department Store, destroyed by a fire in 1974. It consists of a brick surface with masonry planter walls that serve as seating, a small stepped, amphitheater area for performances and two checker's tables. Access to Customs House Square is available via a path exiting from the Northeast corner of the Court. A restaurant shares some of the Court space with a fenced in area for dining.

Wings Court 788 Purchase Street, 157 Union Street Lot:53-129, 53-30, 53-36, 53-133 Rank: Low

Area Deficiency	Repair	Time/Notes	Cost
<p>General: A path is available that leads to the Customs House Square. There is an existing set of steps in a broad arc used as a small amphitheater. There are no handrails on these steps and required.</p>	<p>Handrail extending from 1 foot before the top step to 1 foot beyond the last step on both sides of the broad stair.</p>	<p>7 days \$150 per linear foot – 30 feet total both sides of the stair</p>	<p>5,000</p>

PART 3: EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Appendices



THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD IS REVISING AND UPDATING ITS
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN.
THIS IMPORTANT PLAN SETS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TO
PRIORITIZE FUNDING, PROGRAMMING AND INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPROVEMENTS FOR OUR PUBLIC
SPACES. IT ALLOWS US TO APPLY FOR STATE FUNDING TO FURTHER
THOSE GOALS.

Appendix A

City of New Bedford *Open Space & Recreation Plan*

Public Engagement Process
and Outcomes Report
Winter 2019
Revised Spring 2020



Table of Contents

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Comments & Site Identification	3
Conclusion	18

Appendix A: Workshop Flyer

Appendix B: Workshop Agenda and Handouts

Appendix C: Mapper Group Exercise Materials

Appendix D: Workshop Outcomes

Introduction

In Massachusetts, an Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) allows a municipality to maintain and enhance all the benefits of open space and recreational facilities that add to the character of the community and that protect its water supply, viable wildlife habitats, tree cover, trails and greenways. Local plans are approved by the Division of Conservation Services in the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. A certified OSRP benefits New Bedford by providing a set of goals that guide the operation of Parks Recreation and Beaches and other city departments, by laying out specific actions to pursue that will improve the city’s open space and recreation network, and by expanding the city’s access to certain state grants that require a certified OSRP as a pre-requisite for applications.

An OSRP is meant to be a living document that is updated on a regular basis (every 7 years) to reflect the changes in a community’s values, needs, and demographic and environmental circumstances. The OSRP process involves a substantial public outreach component, so that its goals, objectives and action items reflect the real needs and desires of city residents. New Bedford’s current OSRP was last completed in 2014, nearing the end of its seven-year planning horizon.

In the Fall of 2019, the New Bedford Department of Parks Recreation and Beaches convened a Steering Committee to formally begin the process of creating a new OSRP in order to address the need for an up-to-date document. The Department contracted with the Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District (SRPEDD) to conduct the public and stakeholder workshops as part of the OSRP plan development process. The intent was to make public and stakeholder participation a centerpiece of the OSRP so that the document responds to the needs and desires of the community.

This report provides a summary of the six public and stakeholder workshops that were held during the creation of the new OSRP. Workshops were held on the following dates and in locations throughout New Bedford in order to make them as accessible as possible for residents. Workshops were advertised in flyers (provided in [Appendix A](#)), on the city website, and on the New Bedford Parks, Recreation & Beaches Facebook Page.

- **Workshop 1:** Open Space and Recreation Task Force Stakeholder Group, Tuesday, November 5, 2019, 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM, Fort Taber Community Center, 1000 S. Rodney French Blvd, New Bedford
- **Workshop 2:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Tuesday, November 12, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Main Library, 613 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, *cancelled on-site, low public turn-out due to snow*
- **Workshop 3:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Thursday, November 14, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Wilks Library, 1911 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford
- **Workshop 4:** Open Space and Recreation Public Workshop, Thursday, November 21, 2019, 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM, Howland-Green Library, 3 Rodney French Boulevard, New Bedford
- **Workshop 5:** City Staff Meetings (Parks, Recreation and Beaches, Department of Public Infrastructure) on or around February 3, 2020

Each workshop followed the same format described below. The results are summarized in the report, with a number of supporting documents provided in the Appendix for further details.

The Day of the Workshop

Welcome and Introduction

Prior to the arrival of workshop participants, facilitators from SRPEDD and the City of New Bedford set up the room into two to three groups, with each group located around a table where workshop materials were set up. Each workshop began with an introduction describing the purpose of the event by addressing the structure and purpose of an Open Space and Recreation Plan and why it is needed. City staff described the working goals and broad objectives that had been developed prior to the start of the public process by the OSRP Steering Committee. This discussion was supplemented with a handout showing the current age-related demographic data for New Bedford. We emphasized this point because ensuring that there are facilities that meet the needs of all age groups is an important aspect of open space and recreation planning (agenda and handout are available in [Appendix B](#)).

Group Discussions

Following the introduction the participants worked in their respective groups to complete a table-top mapping exercise. In general, the goal was to identify key areas or locations in town that had natural & cultural and/or open space & recreation significance, discuss current issues or thoughts, and to provide new ideas and input for recreation and open space facilities.

Groups focused on identifying locations on a town map with a coded sticker representing: (1) New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or Amenities; (2) Maintenance / Beautification Need ; (3) Recreational Programming Need; (4) Pathway Need - Bicycle; (5) Pathway Need - Pedestrian; (6) ADA Access Need; and (7) Natural / Cultural / Historic Resource Need. During this conversation, SRPEDD and City Staff facilitators helped guide the discussion and answered questions, as well as transcribed the specific location and supporting documentation on a large note pad. Materials used in the activity are included in [Appendix C](#). Information resulting from the group discussions is available in [Appendix D](#).

Closing Remarks & Voting

Lastly, workshop participants were asked to use blue sticky-dots to vote for their three priority objectives from those developed by the Steering Committee. Participants had the option of writing-in an objective if one of their priorities was not represented. This exercise provided valuable feedback about the public's core goals for OSRP activities.



Group Discussion Table-Top Map Exercise

Comments & Site Identification

The instructions for the mapping activity that was conducted are displayed to the right.

A total of **189** ideas for parks, recreation and open space improvements were identified during the table-top mapping exercise component of the workshop. Some of the comments concerned open space and recreation areas citywide while others contained more specific locational information for future action.

Figure 1, on the following page, displays all of the locations identified by the workshop participants, with the exception of the final workshop with city staff that occurred on February 3, 2020. The same map was used as a basis of discussion, but spatial data points were not gathered. The following sections of this report present the comments received in more detail. Pictures of the comment boards by workshop event are available in [Appendix D](#).

Reading the Charts Below

The charts below provide all comments received from the workshop groups. Workshop 1 had three groups - thus columns 1, 2, and 3 are from feedback generated at this workshop. Workshop 2 was cancelled, so no column appears for that workshop. Workshop 3 had one group, represented in column 4. Workshop 5 had one group, represented in column 5. Finally workshop 5 feedback was presented in a single grouping, represented in column 6.

Ideas that came up in multiple workshop groups are highlighted in light blue.

Action items that apply citywide, or those that were not given a spatial location, are indicated with a dash (-) in the Map Code column because they are not represented on the map.

Open Space and Recreation Mapper!

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the City put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the base map.

Use the following key to place stickers within a specific category:



New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or Amenities



Maintenance / Beautification Need



Recreational Programming Need



Pathway Need - Bicycle



Pathway Need - Pedestrian

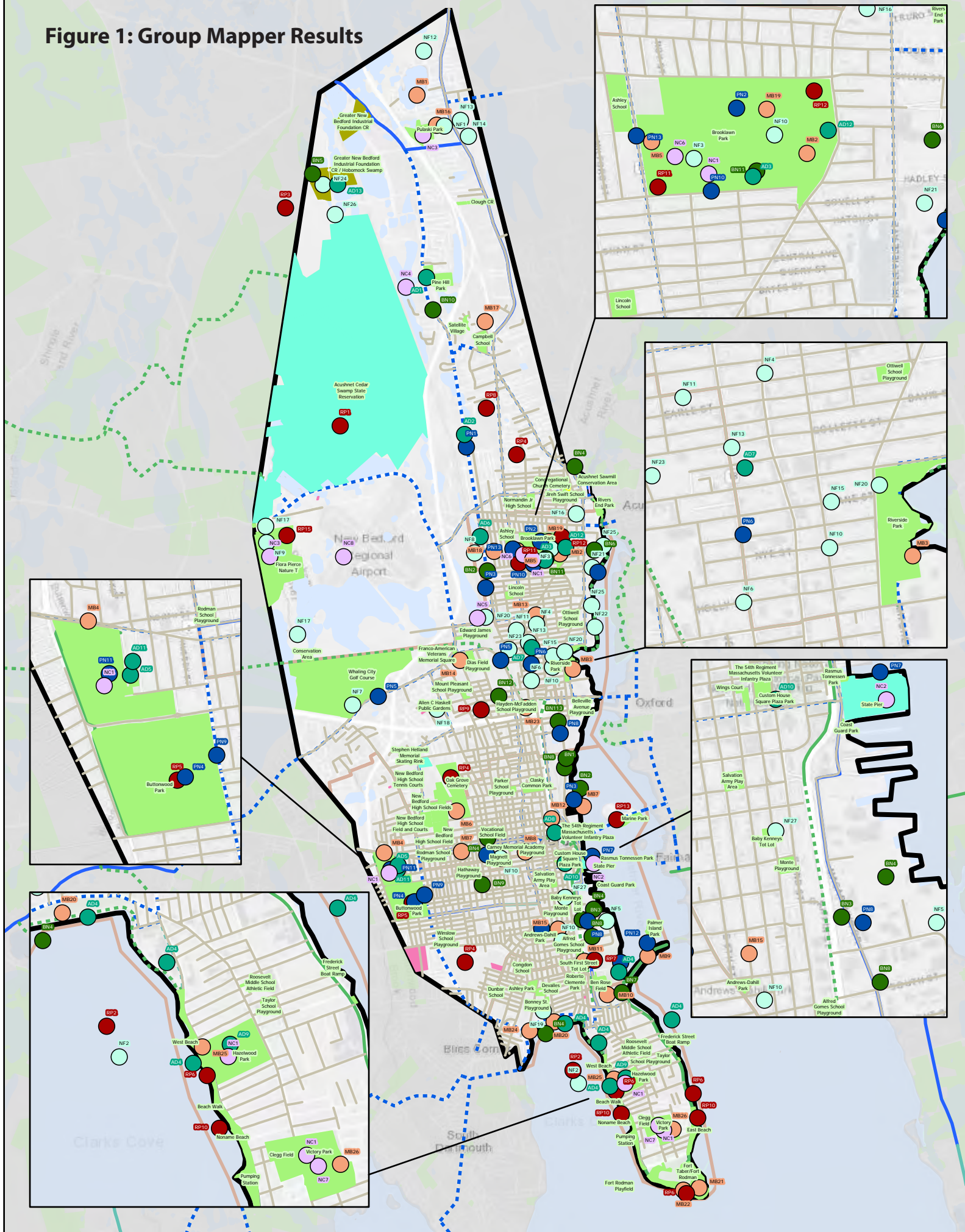


ADA Access Need



Natural / Cultural / Historical Resource Need

Figure 1: Group Mapper Results



Maintenance / Beautification Needs

A total of **39** ideas related to needs for facility maintenance and beautification were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Public access signage at Sassaquin Pond and 2-3 formalized parking spaces needed.	x						MB1
Flooding issues at Brooklawn; fields have drainage problem – a good rain can lose fields for 3 days; high ground water / flows that come into park from street from the west (Mayfield)	x			x			MB2
Riverside community – build in bioswales, green infrastructure to decrease floodprone areas.	x						MB3
Buttonwood Pond water quality issue.	x						MB4
Issues at community gardens – need capacity for maintaining them and some infrastructure is needed such as fencing around Riverside Park – would increase usage. Program and fund them.	x		x			x	-
Need recycling receptacles in parks citywide.	x					x	-
Get compacting garbage cans for parks.						x	-
Western Woods area in Brooklawn maintenance issue – look at putting meadow habitats.	x						MB5
Aesthetic improvements frontage and City Yard.		x					MB6
Route 6 streetscaping.		x					MB7
High School Admin Building beautification and landscaping.		x					MB8
Install a trashwheel at Palmer’s Island.		x					MB9
Repair on Gifford Street for access to the Harborwalk.		x					MB10
Renovate and reuse the Orpheum Theater.		x					MB11
Streetscaping and access improvements, downtown and Octopus intersection.		x					MB12
Acushnet Ave corridor in the North End needs repair and beautification – make it more inviting, user-friendly; streetscaping; lighting and cameras.		x					MB13
Continue repair at Dias Field.		x					MB14
Improvements to Washington Square Park – bring it to the level of Lopes Park.		x					MB15
Trash issue; maintain and enhance Pulaski Park and Rossi-Mathieu Nature Trail.			x	x			MB16
Repair concession and improve soccer fields at Morton Ave.	x	x	x	x		x	MB17
Install Green Infrastructure up gradient from Brooklawn Park to intercept stormwater.				x			MB18

Maintenance / Beautification Needs

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
More parking at Brooklawn Park – overflow area for busy times when access blocked at Rockdale Avenue? Leagues trying to balance parking needs. Possible to reconfigure and/or mitigate via complete streets project?				x		x	MB19
Restore tennis courts and soccer field at Brooklawn Park.						x	-
Convert lawns to wetland meadow to beautify space along waterfront – incorporate public art that meshes with view from above from Cove Walk.				x			MB20
Continue Fort restoration at Fort Rodman – federal restoration funds and CPC funding that has been obtained for roof repair.				x			MB21
Repurpose the batteries – ACOE supportive of this and there are examples in other communities that contain shops, an aquarium, keep some historic elements.				x			MB22
Look at management of state property – lots of trash (common issue along state roads/ramps/utility ROW).				x			-
Increase lighting in parks.				x			-
Add lighting at Purchase Street at Hay-Mac.					x		MB23
Beautification and traffic calming at the west end of the Cove Walk.					x		MB24
Beautification and traffic calming at West Beach / Hazelwood Park .					x		MB25
Match ongoing efforts of walking trails maintenance work by Youth Opportunities Unlimited; additional beautification and maintenance in Victory Park.					x		MB26
Support public art – work with utility company to wrap utility boxes with art from local residents, integrate with SuperFlat and art tours.					x		-
Add function art to parks - permanent and temporary.						x	-
Purchase temporary irrigation system.						x	-
East beach building renovations and parking lot.						x	-
Trail upkeep and enhancements on Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail						x	-
Improve drainage at Clegg Field with Green Infrastructure improvements						x	-
Fund renovations to brick building at Brooklawn Park (Nature Center)						x	-

New Recreation and Open Space Facility or Amenity Needs

A total of **45** ideas related to needs for new open space / recreation facilities and amenities were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Pulaski Park – implement results of ongoing study of drop-off / pick-up routing issues that might affect park design.	x						NF1
Kayak rentals – space for rentals needed so that people do not have to leave New Bedford to rent and access the water.	x						NF2
Bathroom inventory needed in parks so that they can be provided throughout the parks system (including bathroom nodes along trails and accessible bathrooms) - look at examples from other cities.	x		x				NF3
Rec center need in near north end.	x					x	NF4
Repurpose Moarse Tool site.		x					NF5
Island Park – new open space facility and public art, safety, cameras, redesign at Nye St.		x					NF6
Consider future of the Whaling City Golf Course that is intended for use as a business park to also contain open space. Push for a green industrial park with solar, permeable pavement, plantings, green roofs, green industry, partner with educational institutions.		x		x			NF7
New open space amenities at the new train station.		x					NF8
Additional signs are needed for open spaces, parks, trails citywide.	x	x				x	-
QR Code on signage to boost youth usage / access to parks.	x						-
Specific need for new signage at Flora Peirce highlighting unique habitat and natural features. [See also NC3]		x					NF9
Safety Concerns: remove barriers to open spaces, additional cameras to address real and perceived safety issues.		x				x	NF10
Need more soccer fields and we should charge for them.		x					-
Specific possible location near Nash Road / Church Street / Ashley Blvd.			x				NF11
Consider where shade structures can be placed to promote resilience to heat, especially needed at Hay-Mac and Harrington Park.		x				x	-
Off-road bike area/facility in north New Bedford.			x				NF12
Add splash pads at /near Pulaski Park.			x				NF13
Need for new indoor recreational facilities; nothing local for indoor multi-sports like ForeKicks in Taunton – difficult to access; indoor rec especially a need in light of Triple E cyclical/seasonal issues.			x		x		-
Specific possible location near Pulaski Park.			x				NF14
Specific possible location near Riverview Park.			x				NF15

New Recreation and Open Space Facility or Amenity Needs

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Specific possible location to repurpose vacant building for indoor recreation center / community center (former unemployment building between CVS and Washworld); property donation possibilities and grants to rehab.				x			NF16
Expand trail system to the Paskamensett in Flora Peirce and explore the possibilities of connecting Flora Peirce and Whaling City Golf Course along the Paskie, up to the cedar swamp (including public access).			x		x		NF17
Create community garden at Haskell's.			x				NF18
Create additional Skateparks.			x		x	x	-
Possible location in the South End near waterfront and Bonny Street Playground. Possible location in Brooklawn.			x				NF19
Skate park rehabilitation – work with users of the park and with Solstice, consider repurposing a mill for indoor skate park (possibility in yellow building off Nash? Tax title properties?); could work with vocational school partnership for construction.					x		NF20
Expand access to electrical and water in parks for events.			x				-
Repurpose Aerovox site to include element of open space in long-term planning “post-asphalt.” [See also BN6]				x			NF21
Identify kayak launch spot along Riverwalk (Sawyer / Coffin – somewhere between there or on the narrow extent of Riverside Park).				x			NF22
Are there opportunities for new rec at Elco Dreas and adjacent? What is the status of these properties?				x			NF23
Add locations for dog parks, especially in the south end.				x			-
Clarify and expand public access and recreation opportunities in the industrial park / Hobomock Swamp tract- bike and ped trails and ADA access.				x	x		NF24
Complete the Acushnet Riverwalk.					x		NF25
Inventory of wooded spaces – create additional trails and maximize information for public/users for existing trails.					x		-
Possible connection from SW corner of Industrial Park to Cedar Swamp.					x		NF26
Vacant lots near Baby Kenny tot lot – who owns these?					x		NF27
New water fountain for people and dogs.						x	-
Purchase a recreational van.						x	-
Upgrade Camara Field.						x	-

New Recreation and Open Space Facility or Amenity Needs

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Assign and fund grilling and picnic areas in parks.						X	-
Add new amenities to parks such as ping pong and volleyball courts.						X	-
Fund recreation enhancements at Rec Center.						X	-
Create multi-purpose field at Ben Rose.						X	-
Consider creating a set of standard specifications and details for designers of recreational equipment - would streamline review.						X	-
There is a lack of recreation in the central City - Coggeshall area north. There is only riverside park and the skate park is going away. Need to find an area.						X	-

Recreational Programming Needs

A total of **33** ideas related to needs for new recreational programming were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Enhance and expand public access into Acushnet Cedar Swamp; explore programming from DCR or the Interior Department/ Park Service (it's a federal landmark swamp). There are needs for additional parking and signage with more information about specialized habitat / wildlife communities.	x		x	x			RP1
Staffing and programs for boat rentals.	x						RP2
Clear inventory of park facilities, and website and maps to communicate and promote parks. Materials could also integrate partner efforts (ex: Groundworks mapping of fruit trees for gleaning).	x	x			x		-
Promotional / Outreach materials for our trails and other assets, that promote diversity, inclusion, etc.		x					-
Work with Dartmouth and start conversations about connector between city open space areas through Dartmouth and some of their open space areas.					x		RP3
Think about the cemeteries as an underutilized open space. Provide indicators of ability to use cemetery pathways to increase perceived permission to access them. Should we change our thinking or pursue a paradigm shift in how we view historical / cultural resources like cemeteries in general? Examples from other cities such as weekly yoga in cemeteries. Develop an MOU with cemetery board as formal policy for passive recreation/historical tours. Need to coordinate.	x			x	x	x	RP4
Role of school facilities should be considered carefully, including rules for access during the day, what's the perception of access after school, are they active outside school hours, are they open in reality, and do they have bathrooms and parking? Where possible, create a shared use agreement between city and schools.	x					x	-
Pursue activities that elevate feelings of ownership by the community of parkland, especially those that increase safety, comfort, and activate these spaces with programming.	x						-
Friends organization are very helpful – formal ones are good, but maybe the city could also foster less formal groups around smaller community spaces / parklets. Promote the "Adopt-A-" strategy citywide.	x	x					-
Look at what other cities are doing around community gardening in less formal spaces, ex – Seattle and Venice, CA – smaller boxes for open food access for homeless/underserved populations.	x						-
Programming is an equity issue.	x						-
Fund and enhance PR for recreational programming.						x	-
Add more outdoor education and community events in parks.						x	-

Recreational Programming Needs

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Open space needs are also competing with other legitimate needs of community members such as parking, use of lands for other functions, be respectful of these needs as well.	x						-
Transportation and circulation issues around public transit routes – condition of bus shelters and can’t get to beaches on Sundays – need to look at how public transit routes tie into the OSR network.	x		x				-
Park usage numbers aren’t tracked – look into available technologies that might be able to assist with this and help make the case for grant writing.	x						-
More programming at Buttonwood Park, especially permanent bandshell.		x					RP5
Public Art and wayfinding along the Blue Lane.		x					RP6
Use the Orpheum Theater for recreation space.		x					RP7
Integrate our existing plans (Resilience, Bike, MVP, ADA transition plan, Mass Trails Plan, Pathways Plans, Chapter 90, Complete Streets, and Safe Routes to School) to address relevant OSRP needs. Include Safe Routes to Parks in all planning.		x			x	x	-
Increase recreational programming – address 10-minute walk to park deficit in the area above Brooklawn Park.			x				RP8
Increase recreational programming – address 10-minute walk to park deficit in the area west of Purchase Street and south of Whaling City Golf Course.			x				RP9
Increase access to on the water / waterfront recreation opportunities.			x	x			RP10
City park tours – programming transportation need.			x				-
Find location for Frisbee golf at Brooklawn Park, which can help activate trails.				x			RP11
Find a more permanent site for farmers market – additional aggregate needed for vendor parking area.				x			RP12
Pursue scenic site designation along Route 6 at Marine Park.				x			RP13
Off-season access for walking / nature study / winter use of Whaling City Golf Course.			x	x			RP14
Additional mindfulness open space leaders / walks (Flora Pierce and others).					x		RP15
Fitness trail opportunities and fitness equipment for adults – consider for all parks citywide and look at where they could be added.					x	x	-
Identify new fundraising opportunities.						x	-
Conduct playground inspection training.						x	-
Need more year-round recreation programming in parks.						x	-

Pathway Needs - Bicycles

A total of **20** ideas related to needs for bicycle pathways were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Implement outcomes from bike connection route study of North Front Street from Cogshell to State Pier.	x						BN1
Connections for bicycles to new rail stations.	x	x					BN2
Signage for newly-completed bike trails and bike lanes.	x						BN3
Citywide bikeshare program.	x						-
Implement South Coast Bikeway Alliance feasibility study on route connecting New Bedford, Westport, Dartmouth.	x						-
Complete the Blue Lane Plan.		x					BN4
Mountain Bike Trail Connection at industrial park.		x					BN5
Pump Track at the Aerovox site.		x					BN6
Southcoast Greenway / Bikeway connection.		x					BN7
Examine circulation patterns (one way streets in the downtown areas).		x					-
Improve bike access along commercial waterfront.			x				BN8
East / west bike lanes through neighborhoods.			x				BN9
Church street near industrial park – wide road, re-emphasized planned bike lane.				x			BN10
Bike path at Brooklawn.				x			BN11
Add bicycle lanes in the vicinity of Reynolds Street and Sawyer Street.				x			BN12
Off-road bike accommodation – find location - any possibility near Logan Street / North Front Street?				x			BN13
Add bike lanes, more safety for riders.						x	-
Finish complete streets projects in the Southend						x	-
Finish complete streets projects in Buttonwood						x	-
Create map of bike lanes in the City.						x	-

Pathway Needs - Pedestrian

A total of **14** ideas related to needs for pedestrian pathways were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Church Street Kings Highway to Tuckahill Road lacks sidewalks.	x						PN1
Better walking trails at Brooklawn - study drainage and pedestrian access.	x						PN2
Connections for pedestrians to new rail stations.	x	x					PN3
Mark walking trail at Buttonwood along current trail at mile markers (every tenth/quarter/half etc) and need benches along trail as well.	x						PN4
Improvements for pedestrian mobility along Purchase, Nauset, Hathaway Rd and half-marathon connection.		x					PN5
Improvements for pedestrian mobility along the Acushnet Ave corridor in the North End.		x					PN6
Shade for walking path for historic tours.		x					PN7
Improve pedestrian access along commercial waterfront.			x				PN8
Finalize / implement safe routes to parks study at Rockdale and Buttonwood Park. Improve pedestrian amenities / crossings on Rockdale near Court Street intersection; including a signal with a button.			x	x			PN9
Pursue pedestrian path on Irvington (CPC proposal exists) and consider possible reconfiguration that would allow for completion of "Brooklawn Loop."				x	x		PN10
Northeastern portion of Buttonwood pathway – complete North Woods trail and ADA accessibility; sensitive to wildlife / deer movement into adjacent roadways.				x	x		PN11
Palmer’s island – better access during low tide.				x			PN12
Circulation around Brooklawn Park – issue with people cutting across lawn; to access from Ashley Blvd, you have to go through neighborhood.				x			PN13
Expand ped access northerly on Pleasant Street, inclusive of ADA accessibility.						x	-

ADA Access Needs

A total of **17** ideas related to needs for improved ADA access and mobility were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Pinehill Park has no benches and flooding issues.	x						AD1
Church Street Kings Highway to Tuckahill Road lacks ADA sidewalks.	x						AD2
ADA access need at Brooklawn Park.	x						AD3
Improve access to recreational facilities along w Rodney French to Hazelwood and West Beach. Ramp access to beaches is an issue – ADA access to Harbor walk – need H.C. parking spaces, correct handrails, ramps are too steep, easiest existing access is at Gifford Street – perhaps start upgrades here.	x	x	x		x		AD4
No ADA accessibility into Duckboats.	x						AD5
ADA accessibility at new train stations.		x					AD6
ADA accessibility improvements needed along Acushnet Avenue and Irvington Street in the North End.		x	x			x	AD7
Accessibility improvements downtown and Octopus intersection.		x					AD8
Continue ADA upgrades at Hazelwood Park.		x					AD9
Need amenities to address accessibility issues – lighting, benches, trash cans on Union Street / Custom House Square Park Plaza.			x				AD10
Improve accessibility and stormwater management at Buttonwood Pond Parking lot. Buttonwood needs ramp updates.			x	x		x	AD11
Citywide address concerns and intersections for blind pedestrians.			x				-
ADA access on Acushnet Avenue, no transition sidewalk to walking path at Cumberlandds near Brooklawn Park.				x			AD12
Add ADA trails in industrial park.					x		AD13
Communication/picture boards in all parks, especially playgrounds, to correct deficit in communication for those with special needs / non-verbal.					x		-
Continue to address our ADA needs in all areas – parks, circulation routes, transit, facilities.					x	x	-
Parking at Brooklawn - ADA access to parking lot. Currently no access.						x	-

Natural / Cultural / Historic Needs

A total of **21** ideas related to needs for improved Natural, Cultural, and Historic assets were recorded.

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Document historical and cultural elements in the parks and public ways (such as stonewalls and natural features) and provide greater recognition of parks that are on the National Register of historic places. (citywide; Victory Park, Hazelwood Park, Buttonwood Park, Brooklawn Park have many such elements to document; highlight Brooklawn Park's connection to Henry Thoreau).	x		x			x	NC1
Fund repairs to historic Hazelwood Park buildings.						x	-
Support and improve infrastructure for historic tours of abolition row and seaport cultural district.		x					NC2
Highlight vernal pools in Pulaski Park, Flora Pierce Trails.	x						NC3
Citywide better management of stormwater/standing water to control localized flooding and pollution into Harbor – combination of grey and green infrastructure approaches, stormwater gardens, etc.	x		x				-
Look at development guidelines related to impervious surface and integration of G.I. (ex: Baltimore / Philly / Franklin MA); incentives for homeowners. Develop templates on G.I. on public and private property in different areas of the city for different issues.				x		x	-
Pursue G.I. stormwater improvements at Brock Avenue, Tabor Park, and Hazelwood baseball fields.						x	-
Ongoing efforts to seed meadow habitats, need companion education about appropriate mowing.	x						-
More programs for bees – lack of beekeeping ordinance – look to Pioneer Valley Beekeeping Certification / Education program as example.	x						-
Look at parks in terms of their value / role / capacity to support resiliency.	x						-
Green city school yards with a variety of open space typologies in schools, especially trees, wooded, garden.			x		x		-
Investigate hydro area between Cedar Swamp and Pine Hill Park off Welby Road / Doreen Street (Pond? Wetland?).				x			NC4
Identify owner of pond across from Concord Electric Supply – can it be utilized by public for recreation? Walking trail round the pond? Tie into development of rail; new beneficial amenity. Wildlife assessment of pond area – is there an invasives issue? Water quality assessment needed.				x			NC5
Trail improvement / info sign kiosk, underutilized at Brooklawn – need to be tamper-free and wetland compatible signs.				x			NC6

Natural / Cultural / Historic Needs

Comment	1	2	3	4	5	6	Map Code
Victory Park pond – wildlife competing with trash and invasives, improve health and keep clean.				x			NC7
Look at CSO's that remain and eliminate them.				x			-
More trees; go back to Greening the Gateways program. Concentrate planting in neighborhoods that are tree deficient, which ties into MVP program for heat island.					x	x	-
Rethink park maintenance plans in terms of watering, mowing, plantings; develop a comprehensive asset maintenance plan for parks, and a program for those caring for city trees (ex: accurate mulching techniques), can also work with homeowners to plant low maintenance plants as incentive to also take ownership and maintain/water trees in the right of way.	x				x	x	-
Habitat restoration at riverside / River's end and other appropriate sites/parks.			x				NC9
Add habitat enhancements to parks such as bat houses and pollinator gardens.						x	-
Replace aging trees, especially in rural cemetery, Oak Grove - lots of old trees.						x	-

Voting Exercise

As a way to verify that the OSRP had developed appropriate over-arching goals and objectives for the plan and to understand the categories of actions that participants see as most urgent, each workshop ended with a voting exercise. Workshop participants were asked to place three blue sticky-dots on the objectives that they felt were most important and highest priority for the city to pursue. Participants were encouraged to write in objectives if they felt their main objectives were not represented in the existing list. In one instance, Goal 4 - Objective 1 was edited to include “Develop a green infrastructure implementation strategy, including climate and resiliency in parks and open spaces.”

Voting Exercise Results

OBJECTIVE	OVERALL TALLY
Goal 1: Expand Outdoor Recreational and Open Space Opportunities for all New Bedford Residents	
Implement multi-modal plan for the city.	4
Enhance and maintain the conditions of sports, recreational, and multi-use facilities for city residents.	10
Improve and enhance the public’s access to the waterfront.	4
Assess and continue to address barriers to public participation and use of open space and recreational facilities.	13
Goal 2: Restore, Maintain, and Enhance the unique Historical and Cultural Characteristics in New Bedford’s Open Spaces	
Create an inventory of historical and cultural assets in parks and open spaces.	5
Preserve, restore, and maintain cultural and historical assets in city parks and open spaces.	1
Celebrate, educate, and acknowledge historical and cultural assets in parks and open spaces.	2
Goal 3: Enhance the Quality, Connectivity, and Appeal of New Bedford’s Streetscapes	
Implement projects to enhance safety and access for all users on city streets and pathways.	9
Access opportunities for public sidewalk/pathway amenities including lighting, sculpture, plants, etc.	4
Goal 4: Enhance and Protect Natural Resources throughout New Bedford	
Develop a green infrastructure implementation strategy.	6
Restore threatened and degraded natural resources in New Bedford.	6
Support preservation of private open space in New Bedford.	2
Protect and create native habitats and natural wildlife refuges within the city.	8
Goal 5: Initiate Implementation and Funding Mechanisms to Support Open Space and Recreation Needs	
Identify funding opportunities through the implementation of user fees, grants, sponsorships, etc.	2
Identify opportunities for public/private collaborations to support implementation of OSRP.	1

The voting exercise clearly demonstrated that residents are very concerned with addressing barriers to public participation and use of open space and recreational facilities, as well as with enhancing safety and access for all users on city streets and pathways. Participants also prioritized the maintenance of the city’s existing recreation facilities and wildlife habitat areas.

Conclusion

The New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Plan update included a public outreach component with six workshops for stakeholders and residents to provide their input and insights into the most pressing open space and recreation priorities for the city.

Ideas with Significant Backing

Certain ideas for open space and recreation improvements were brought up on multiple occasions across the six workshops. Those commonly expressed needs are as follows:

Maintenance / Beautification Needs

- Repair concession and improve soccer fields at Morton Ave.
- More parking at Brooklawn Park – overflow area for busy times when access blocked at Rockdale Avenue? Leagues trying to balance parking needs. Possible to reconfigure and/or mitigate via complete streets project?
- Flooding issues at Brooklawn; fields have drainage problem; high ground water / flows that come into park from street from the west
- Issues at community gardens – need capacity for maintaining them and some infrastructure is needed such as fencing around Riverside Park – would increase usage
- Need recycling receptacles in parks citywide.
- Trash issue; maintain and enhance Pulaski Park and Rossi-Mathieu Nature Trail

New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or Amenities

- Bathroom inventory needed in parks so that they can be provided throughout the parks system (including bathroom nodes along trails and accessible bathrooms)
- Rec center need in near north end.
- Consider future of the Whaling City Golf Course portion that is intended for use as a business park to also contain open space. Push for a green industrial park with solar, permeable pavement, plantings, green roofs, green industry, partner with educational institutions.
- Additional signs are needed for open space and trails citywide.
- Safety Concerns: remove barriers to open spaces, additional cameras to address real and perceived safety issues.
- Consider where shade structures can be placed to promote resilience to heat, especially needed at Hay-Mac and Harrington Park.
- Need for new indoor recreational facilities; nothing local for indoor multi-sports like ForeKicks in Taunton – difficult to access; indoor rec especially a need in light of Triple E seasonal issues.
- Expand trail system to the Paskamensett in Flora Peirce and explore the possibilities of connecting Flora Peirce and Whaling City Golf Course along the Paskie, up to the cedar swamp (including public access).
- Create additional Skateparks.
- Clarify and expand public access and recreation opportunities in the industrial park / Hobomock

Swamp tract- bike and ped trails and ADA access.

Recreational Programming Needs

- Enhance and expand public access into Acushnet Cedar Swamp; explore programming from DCR or the Interior Department/Park Service (it's a federal landmark swamp). There are needs for additional parking and signage with more information about specialized habitat / wildlife communities.
- Clear inventory of park facilities, and website and maps to communicate and promote parks. Materials could also integrate partner efforts (ex: Groundworks mapping of fruit trees for gleaning).
- Think about the cemeteries as an underutilized open space. Provide indicators of ability to use cemetery pathways to increase perceived permission to access them. Should we change our thinking or pursue a paradigm shift in how we view historical / cultural resources like cemeteries in general? Examples from other cities such as weekly yoga in cemeteries. Develop an MOU with cemetery board as formal policy for passive recreation/historical tours. Need to coordinate.
- Role of school facilities should be considered carefully, including rules for access during the day, what's the perception of access after school, are they active outside school hours, are they open in reality, and do they have bathrooms and parking? Where possible, create a shared use agreement between city and schools.
- Friends organization are very helpful – formal ones are good, but maybe the city could also foster less formal groups around smaller community spaces / parklets. Promote the "Adopt-A-" strategy citywide.
- Transportation and circulation issues around public transit routes – condition of bus shelters and can't get to beaches on Sundays – need to look at how public transit routes tie into the OSR network.
- Integrate our existing plans (Resilience, Bike, MVP, ADA transition plan, Mass Trails Plan, Pathways Plans, Chapter 90, Complete Streets, and Safe Routes to School) to address relevant OSRP needs. Integrate Safe Routes to Parks in all planning.
- Increase access to on the water / waterfront recreation opportunities.
- Off-season access for walking / nature study / winter use of Whaling City Golf Course.
- Fitness trail opportunities and fitness equipment for adults – consider for all parks citywide and look at where they could be added.

Pathway Needs - Bicycle and Pedestrian

- Connections for bicycles and pedestrians to new rail stations.
- Finalize / implement safe routes to parks study at Rockdale and Buttonwood Park. Improve pedestrian amenities / crossings on Rockdale near Court Street intersection; including a signal with a button.
- Pursue pedestrian path on Irvington (CPC proposal exists) and consider possible reconfiguration that would allow for completion of "Brooklawn Loop."
- Northeastern portion of Buttonwood pathway – complete North Woods trail and ADA accessibility;

sensitive to wildlife / deer movement into adjacent roadways.

ADA Access Need

- Improve access to recreational facilities along Rodney French to Hazelwood and West Beach. Ramp access to beaches is an issue – ADA access to Harbor walk – need H.C. parking spaces, correct handrails, ramps are too steep, easiest existing access is at Gifford Street – perhaps start upgrades here.
- ADA accessibility improvements needed along Acushnet Avenue in the North End.
- Improve accessibility and stormwater management at Buttonwood Pond Parking lot.
- Continue to address our ADA needs in all areas – parks, circulation routes, transit, facilities.

Natural / Cultural / Historic Resource Need

- Document historical and cultural elements in the parks and public ways (such as stonewalls and natural features) and provide greater recognition of parks that are on the National Register of historic places. (citywide; Victory Park, Hazelwood Park, Buttonwood Park, Brooklawn Park have many such elements to document; highlight Brooklawn Park's connection to Henry Thoreau).
- Citywide better management of stormwater/standing water to control localized flooding and pollution into Harbor – combination of grey and green infrastructure approaches, stormwater gardens, etc.
- Look at development guidelines related to impervious surface and integration of G.I. (ex: Baltimore / Philly / Franklin MA); incentives for homeowners. Develop templates on G.I. on public and private property in different areas of the city for different issues.
- Green city school yards with a variety of open space typologies in schools, especially trees, wooded, garden.
- More trees; go back to Greening the Gateways program. Concentrate planting in neighborhoods that are tree deficient, which ties into MVP program for heat island.
- Rethink park maintenance plans in terms of watering, mowing, plantings; develop a comprehensive asset maintenance plan for parks, and a program for those caring for city trees (ex: accurate mulching techniques), can also work with homeowners to plant low maintenance plants as incentive to also take ownership and maintain/water trees in the right of way.

We do not wish to discount or diminish the many great ideas that came up in only one workshop, but simply to emphasize those ideas that seem to be at the forefront for many residents as a potential factor to help prioritize city action and investment. These items merit close attention as New Bedford maps out its parks and recreation work program for the horizon of their OSRP.



Appendix A *Workshop Flyer*

THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD IS REVISING AND UPDATING ITS
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN.
THIS IMPORTANT PLAN SETS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TO
PRIORITIZE FUNDING, PROGRAMMING AND INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPROVEMENTS FOR OUR PUBLIC
SPACES. IT ALLOWS US TO APPLY FOR STATE FUNDING TO FURTHER
THOSE GOALS.

**Public Visioning Meeting
for the
City of New Bedford
Open Space and Recreation Plan
2021-2028**

**Be a part of this important process.
Make your voice heard !**

Join us at one of the following meetings:
Main Library, 613 Pleasant Street

Nov. 12th from 6pm - 8pm

Wilks Library 1911 Acushnet Avenue

Nov. 14th from 6pm- 8pm

Howland-Green Library 3 Rodney French Blvd

Nov. 21st from 6pm - 8pm





Appendix B

Workshop Agenda & Handouts

Agenda for Today

A specific conversation about the improvements that can be made to the City of New Bedfords public open space and recreation facilities.

- 6:00 - 6:15: Welcome, description of workshop and plan goals, and description of initial draft goals and objectives.
- 6:15 - 6:30: Where are we now? A brief walk through of existing open space and recreation facilities and demographic trends.
- 6:30 - 7:45: Small Group Map Activity
- 7:45 - 8:00: Sharing Results, Closing Remarks, Voting Exercise, Adjourn



Grab refreshments at any time!

New Bedford Open Space and Recreation Plan 2019 Workshop Fast Facts

New Bedford seems to be growing (at a slow rate)

2010 Recorded Census Population: 95,072

2017 Census Population Estimate: 95,125

Difference: 53

New Bedford's Population by Age Group:

Median Age 2010 - 36.6 years old

Median Age Estimate 2017 - 37.5 years old

Percentage of Population Over 65 (2010): 14.6%

Percentage of Population Under 18 (2010): 20.5%

Percentage of Population 18-65 (2010): 64.9%

New Bedford is estimated to have 2,570 acres of open space and recreation lands.

See the attached table for a breakdown of these recreation and open space areas.





Appendix C

Mapper Group Exercise Materials

Open Space and Recreation Mapper!

Where would you like to see better public space maintenance? Where should the City put a new park? A new sidewalk? A new bike trail?

The choice is in your hands! Use the stickers to indicate open space and recreation issues and opportunities on the base map.

Use the following key to place stickers within a specific category:



New Recreation / Open Space Facilities or Amenities



Maintenance / Beautification Need



Recreational Programming Need



Pathway Need - Bicycle



Pathway Need - Pedestrian



ADA Access Need



Natural / Cultural / Historical Resource Need

Mapa de Espaço Aberto e Recreação!

Onde é que você gostaria de ver melhor manutenção do espaço público? Onde é que a cidade deve pôr um novo parque? Um novo passeio? Uma nova trilha de bicicleta?

A escolha está na suas mãos! Use os marcadores para indicar questões e oportunidades de espaço aberto e recreação no mapa.

Use a lista do seguintes símbolos para pôr os marcadores numa categoria específica:



Novas Instalações de Recreação / Espaço Aberto



Necessidade de Manutenção / Melhorar



Necessidade de Programação de Recreação



Necessidade de Caminho - Bicicleta



Necessidade de Caminho - Pedestre



Necessidade de Acesso de ADA



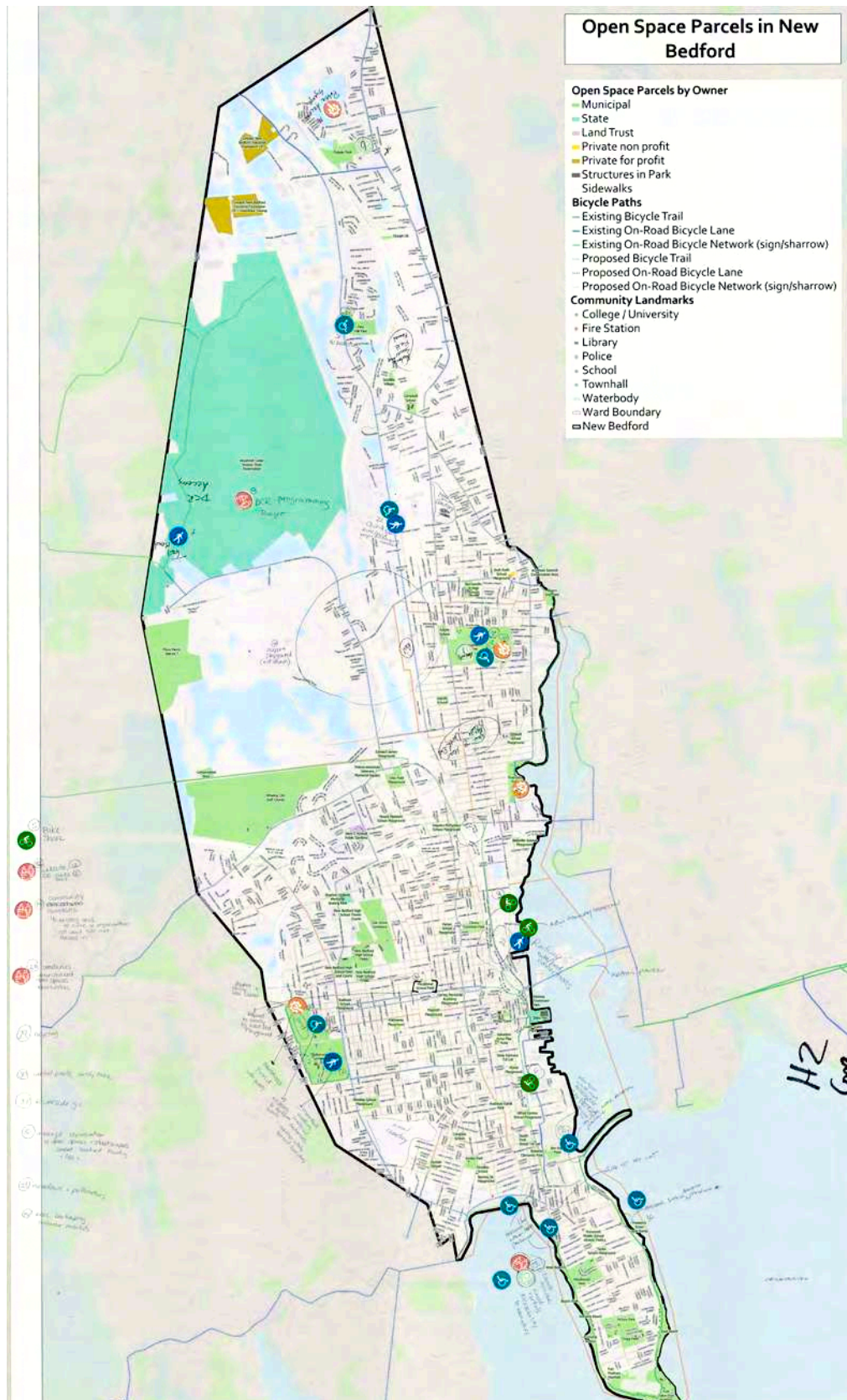
Necessidade de Recursos Naturais / Culturais / Históricos



Appendix D

Workshop Outcomes

Workshop 1, Group 1 - Outcome Map



Workshop 1, Group 1 - Comment Boards

New Recreation **Group HZ**

Ride of School Facilities

- Riders for across during day
- What is the purpose?
- are they secure across school hours?
- are they open to safety?
- shaded/parking
- Left, top / river side

1. **Bottoms** inventory needed.
 - site pattern and look of overgrown
 - also consider rides along trails
 - orientate bottoms
2. Rec center need - in new route and

NB/Westport/Dartmouth

5.C. **assertion feasibility study** on routes connecting towns

3. **Bike connection** Route study of North front street
Crested - State pier
4. **New signage** for newly-completed bike trails and bike lanes
5. **Bike share program** city-wide

6. **Pulaski Park** Maintenance
+ Pulaski school / driveway up road
7. **Signage/access/parking** @ DCR
8. **Programming** from DCR
9. **Better walk trails** @ Brookline
study, change, pedestrian, gear
10. **Flooding issues** at Brookline
11. **ADA access**

12. **QR code signage** to boost youth usage park
13. **Clearer inventory** of park facilities
13. **Website** to communicate above
- find time for groups... website could be a space for reports, info, etc.
- increase outreach by community
- safe/comfort/active programming

- Friends organization are **very helpful**
- formal goal but could also be less formal around smaller community spaces/parks
- **Greenworks** looking on community garden maintenance
- 14. **Capacity issues**
- **Ex: Fencing** around Riverside Park to promote usage
Ex: Seattle/Venice CA box for open food access

15. **Boat access** - rentals out of boat house...
claw + cones + lowe kits to rent!
-> contributing up to this up
- X **Ramp access** to beach, bringing up to ride
16. **ADA access** to Helen walk + need the parking spaces
-> ramp hand rails... of existing, offering other to ramp to top/mid ramp
-> again access ramp
17. **Mud** walking trail @ Brookline (river trail)
... 1/2 mile + new markers
benches along existing trail

18. **Public area signage** Sacagawea Pond (parking 2nd spread)
19. **Maintenance** @ Brookline Pond
- water quality issue
20. **No Accessibility** in Brookline
21. **Connections** for bike/ped to new rail stations
22. **Church St. Kings Hwy to Reservoir**
No sidewalk
23. **Think about the connectors** -> natural stairs, bridge
- park, gate, ~~stairs~~
Switch - weekly yoga
examples / conditions some shelter

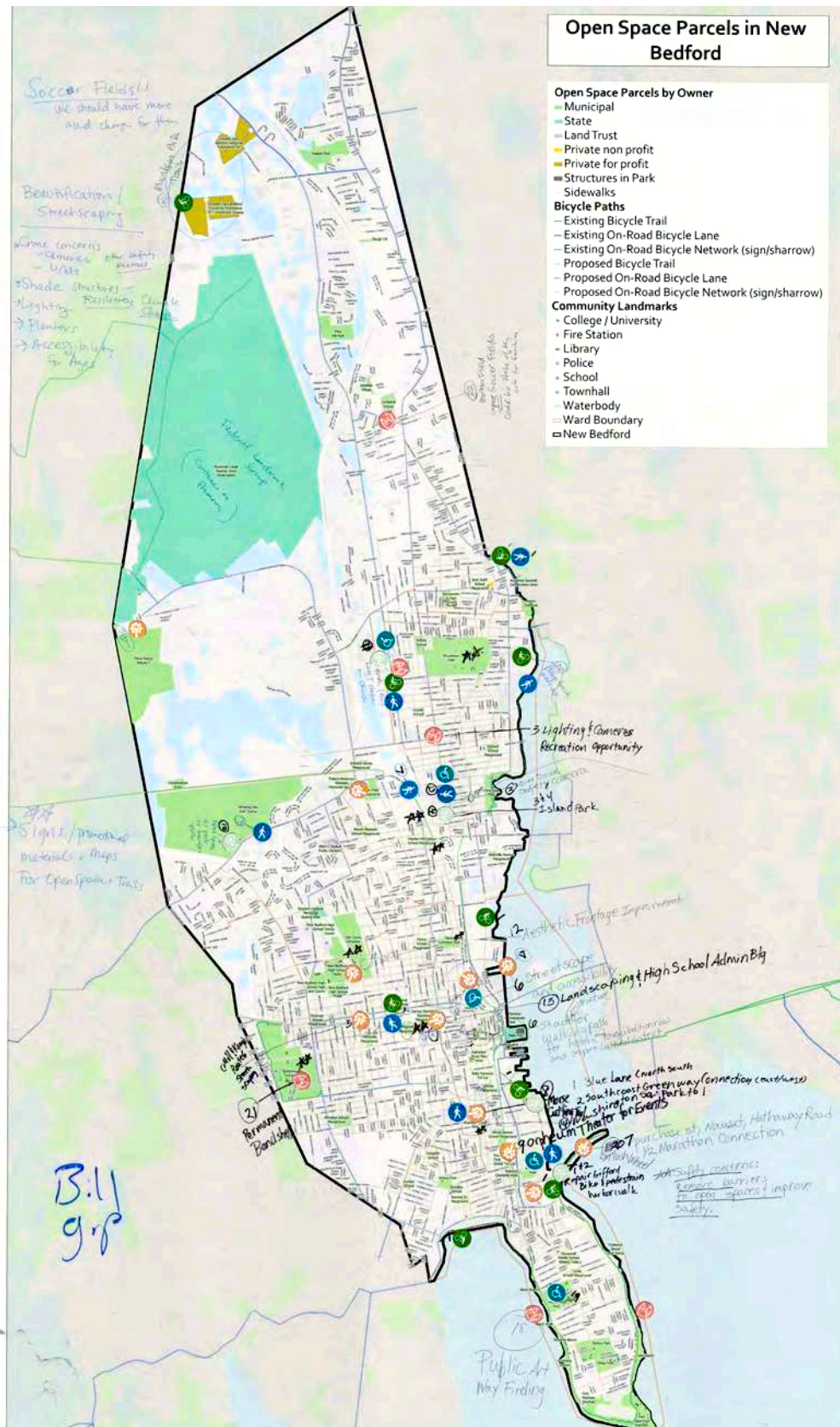
23. **are underutilized public space.**
PEI who feel like they have permission to be there
- **Brookline park** - connection to Henry T. "Worm Walk" area
maintenance issue
Demarcation
(a) consider w/for park system
• are they being more active
- **Hazlett**, FT John, Brookline
-> No. 11 Register
28. **Pulaski Park... no benches!**
-> flooding issues

29. **Recycling** Receptacles in parks city-wide
30. **Vanill Park** Pulaski, Pine Trails
31. **Riverside community**... build in bioswales, green infrastructure structures, decrease flood-prone areas
32. **Manage Stormwater!**
- levelled playing
- pattern into Helen
- grey + green structures, stormwater gardens

32. **can...**
look at park instead of other value and capacity to support + flexibility
33. **Ongoing efforts** to aid maintenance
- collection or moving
34. **More programs** for bear, balancing ordinance (vs. Primary Certificate for bear program)
- rethink on green space maintenance
- create etc.

- programming as equity issue
- competing on legit needs for parks, but at least for other functions
- transportation/circulation issues
-> public transit route...
= can't get to benches on Sunday...
- look @ how public transit + Routes tie into O.S.R. networks.
- **Usage** the area not tracked.
technology available that can do this + not the case for grants etc.

Workshop 1, Group 2 - Outcome Map



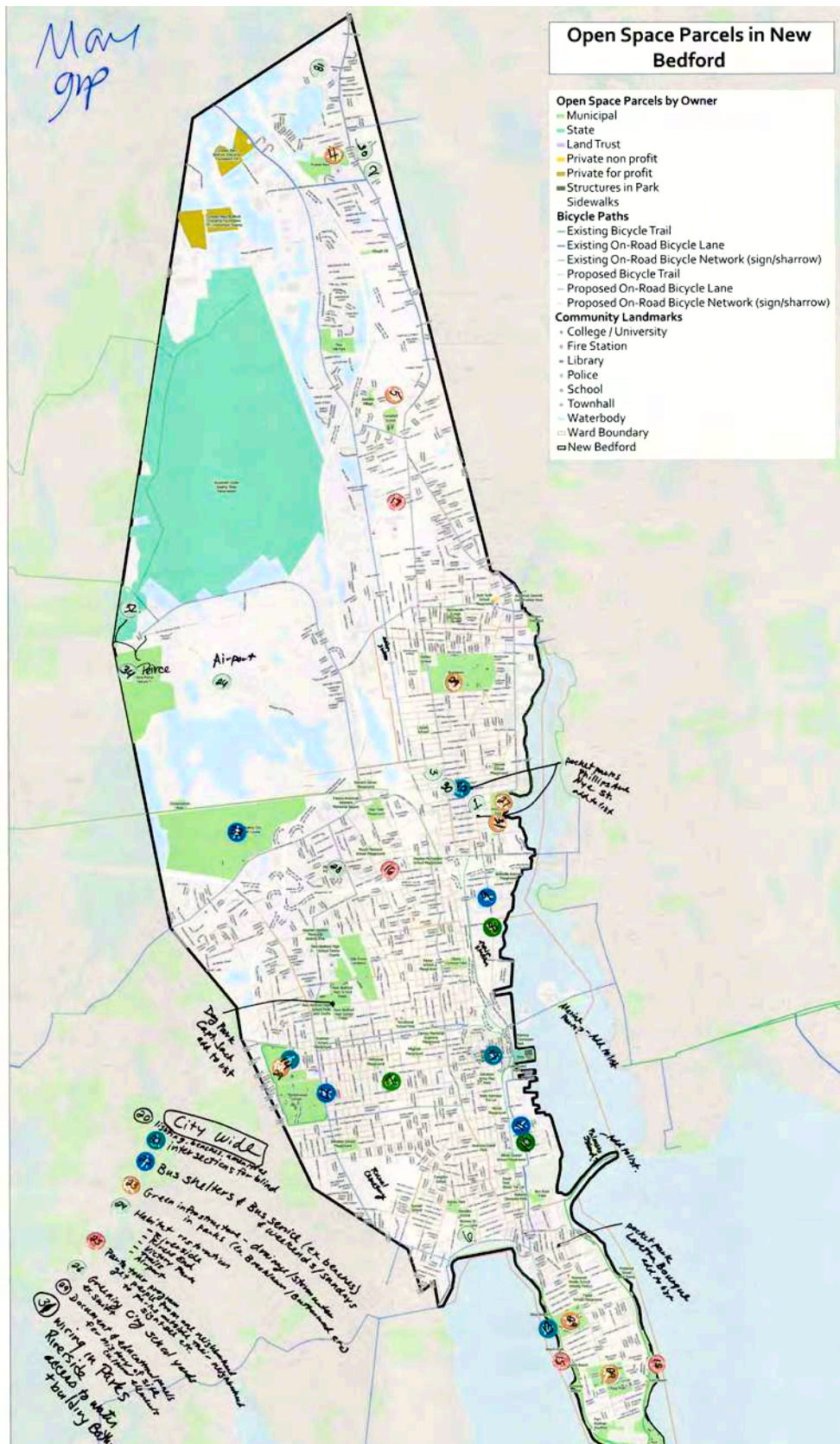
Workshop 1, Group 2 - Comment Boards

- ① Complete the Blue Lane Plan; Repair on Gifford St. for access, including Gateway-type
- ②* Improvement (sticka New OS) ^{div x 8}
- ② (Bike) Southcoast Greenway/Bikeway connection ^{Repair (sticka)}
- ③ Southnet Ave corridor in the North End needs repair and beautification - make it more inviting, user-friendly; streetscaping; lighting x bus stop
- ④ Island Park - new open space facility x public ^{outdoor} ^{safety, camera, landscaping}
- ⑤ Route 6 streetscaping @ Nbr. St
- ⑥ Streetscaping & access improvements, downtown x Octopus
- ★ Anticipate our existing existing plans (Recreation, Bike MVP) to address relevant OSRP needs
- ★★ Safety concerns in parks...
- ⑦ Parchose, Naurat, Hathaway Rd improvements
- ⑧ Repurpose Morse Tool site

- ⑨ Reuse the Oapheum Theater (repair; programming)
- ⑩ Repurpose portion of the Whaling City Golf Course
- ⑪ Bike/Ped/Accessible connections to the new Train Station; OS amenities @ site
- ⑫ Aesthetic frontage @ City Yard
- ⑬ Continue repair @ Dias Field
- ⑭ Improvements to Washington Square Park; bring it to the level of Lopes Park
- ⑮ Landscaping @ High School Admini. Bldg.
- ⑯ Mt. Bike Trail Connection @ Ind. Park → Freetown
- ⑰ Examine circulation patterns (one way streets in the downtown area)
- ⑱ Public Art x Wayfinding along the Blue Lane

- ⑲ Continue ADA upgrades @ Hazelwood Park
- ⑳ Trashwheel @ Palmer's Island
- ㉑ More programming @ Buttonwood Park
- ㉒ Improve the soccer fields @ Morton Field
- ㉓ "Pump track" @ the Aerovox site
- ㉔ Promote the "Adopt-A-?" strategy citywide
- ㉕ Promotional / Outreach materials for our trails (and other assets), promoting diversity, inclusion, etc.

Workshop 1, Group 3 - Outcome Map



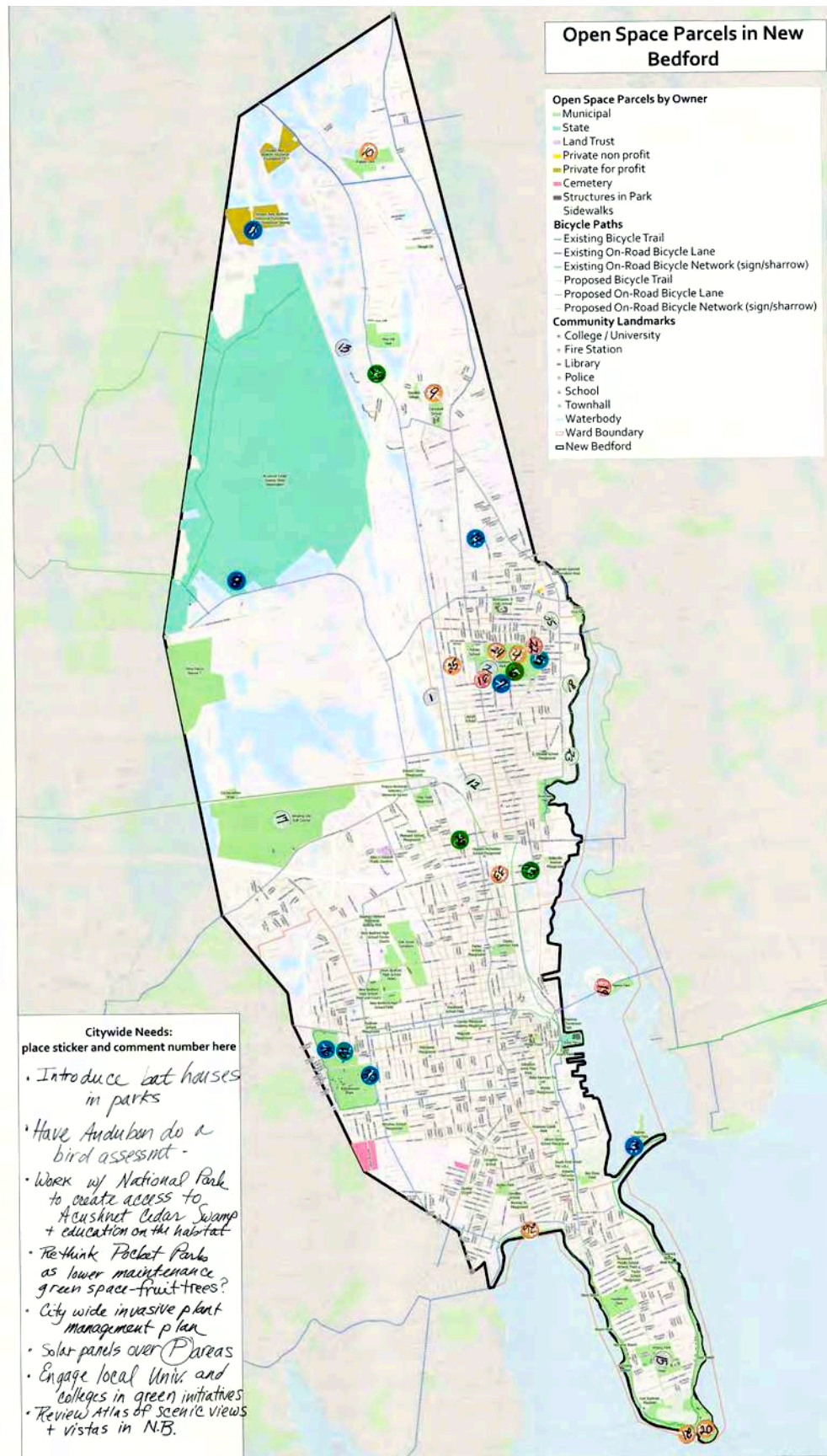
Workshop 1, Group 3 - Comment Boards

1. & 2. Need for recreational facility - indoor-
3. Soccer field Many Grp.
4. Maintain & Enhance Pulaski Park + Nature Trail
5. Repair Concession @ Morton Ave
6. So End Skatepark
7. East/West Bike lanes through neighborhoods
- 8 & 9] Improve bike & ped access along Commercial Waterfront
- 10 & 11] Safe Routes to Parks Study @ Rockdale & Buttonwood Park
13. Improve access to recreational facilities along W Rodney French to Hazelwood + West Beach
14. Accessibility + stormwater management at Buttonwood Pond Parking lot

15. Increase access to on the water recreation
- 16 & 17- Increase recreational programming - address 10-min walk to park deficit
18. off road bike area/facility
- 19.] Need amenities to address accessibility issues - lighting, benches, trash-
- 20.] lack of benches + amenities " " issues
21. City wide address concerns @ intersections for blind ped.
22. City wide bus shelters + service to parks + beaches - including on Sun.
23. Address stormwater/standing H₂O concerns in parks w/ Green Infrastructure
24. Habitat restoration @ Riverside/River's End & other appropriate sites/parks
25. City Park Tours/Programing transportation need
26. Greening city school yards

27. fencing/structure/mngmt at Community Gardens
28. Create Comm. Garden @ Haskell's
29. Document historical + cultural elements in the parks -
30. Add splash pads -
31. City Wide in parks - access to electrical + water for events
- Bathrooms in major parks
32. Create public access into Acushnet Cedar Swamp
33. Off season access for walking/nature study
34. Expand trail system to Parkmansett

Workshop 3 - Outcome Map



Workshop 3 - Comment Boards

1. ~~That~~ Property owner identification
 Can it be utilized by public for recreation? Walking trail around?
 Tie into development of rail; new beneficial amenity.
 Wildlife assessment of pond area.
 Invasive issue? Water quality assessment/overgrowth

2. Trail improvement/info sign booth
 Underutilized @ Brooklawn
 -tamper-free, wetland compatible

3. Palmers island - better access during low tide

4. More parking Brooklawn park
 overflow area for busy times?
 Leagues trying to balance parking needs for / possible to reconfigure?

5. ADA access on Acushnet Ave transition sidewalk + walking path @ Cumberlands.

6. Bike path at Brooklawn

7. Ped path on Irvington (CPC proposal exists) / consider possible reconfiguration that would allow for completion of "Brooklawn Loop"

8. More access to Cedar Swamp ^{(private lot/owner swap) group of owners pool access}
 including parking
 More information about specialized habitat/wildlife communities

9. Maintenance on Morton Ave Southfield/Concession

10. ~~Trash~~ Trash issue/trail maintenance
 Rosa-Mathru Trail

11. Is there access for public?

12. Status of properties?
 Elco Drive and adjacent.

13. Investigate this area (pond? wetland?)

14. Indicators of ability to use Cemetery pathways

15. Victory Park pond-wildlife
 - competing with trail/invasive
 - improve health + keep clean

16. North eastern portion of Buttonwood pathway → north woods trail and ADA accessibility
 - sensitive to wildlife/plant and movement into adjacent roadways

17. Consider future of golf course - maintain as recreation not championship golf

17. ~~Cont~~ Green industrial park
 - solar/permeable pavement/
 planting/green roofs
 - green industry/park w/ ed. institutions

18. Repurpose Aerovox site to include element of open space in long-term planning "pave-asphalt"

19. Rt 6 scenic site @ Marine Park ^{designations}

20. Fort Restaurant @ Fort Rodman
 - Fed restriction funds + CPC funding that has been obtained for roof repair

21. Repurpose Batteries ACE support area
 - examples - shop, aquarium, meet some historic elements
 - continue to find examples

22. More permanent site Farmers market + additional aggregate for vendor parking?

23. Kayak launch spot identification along Riverwalk ^{(swamp/creek - somewhere in area) narrow extent on River side path}
 more waterfront recreation opportunities

24. Fields have drainage problem
 - good rain can last for 3 days!
 - high ground water/flows into park from street

24. ~~Cont~~ Corridor from West Mayfield/River

25. G.I. upgrade from park to intercept stormwater
 look @ development guidelines related to improve surface and integration of G.I.
 ex: Baltimore/plymouth/franklin
 incentives for homeowners
 - look @ CSOs that remain and eliminate

26. Convert lawn to wetland meadow + beauty space
 ↳ incorporate public art that meshes w/ look from blue from cave walk

• Add'l locations for dog parks
 (esp. where there is south end)

28. Add bicycle lanes

29. Church st. near industrial park
 - wide road → re-emphasize planned bike lane

30. Improve pedestrian amenities/crossings on Rich del... near Court st intersection;
 signal w/ button

31. Find location for future G.I. @ the park, activate trails
 • increase lighting in park

32. Circulation around park
 - issue w/ people cutting across lawn
 - access from Ashley Blvd. have to go through neighborhood

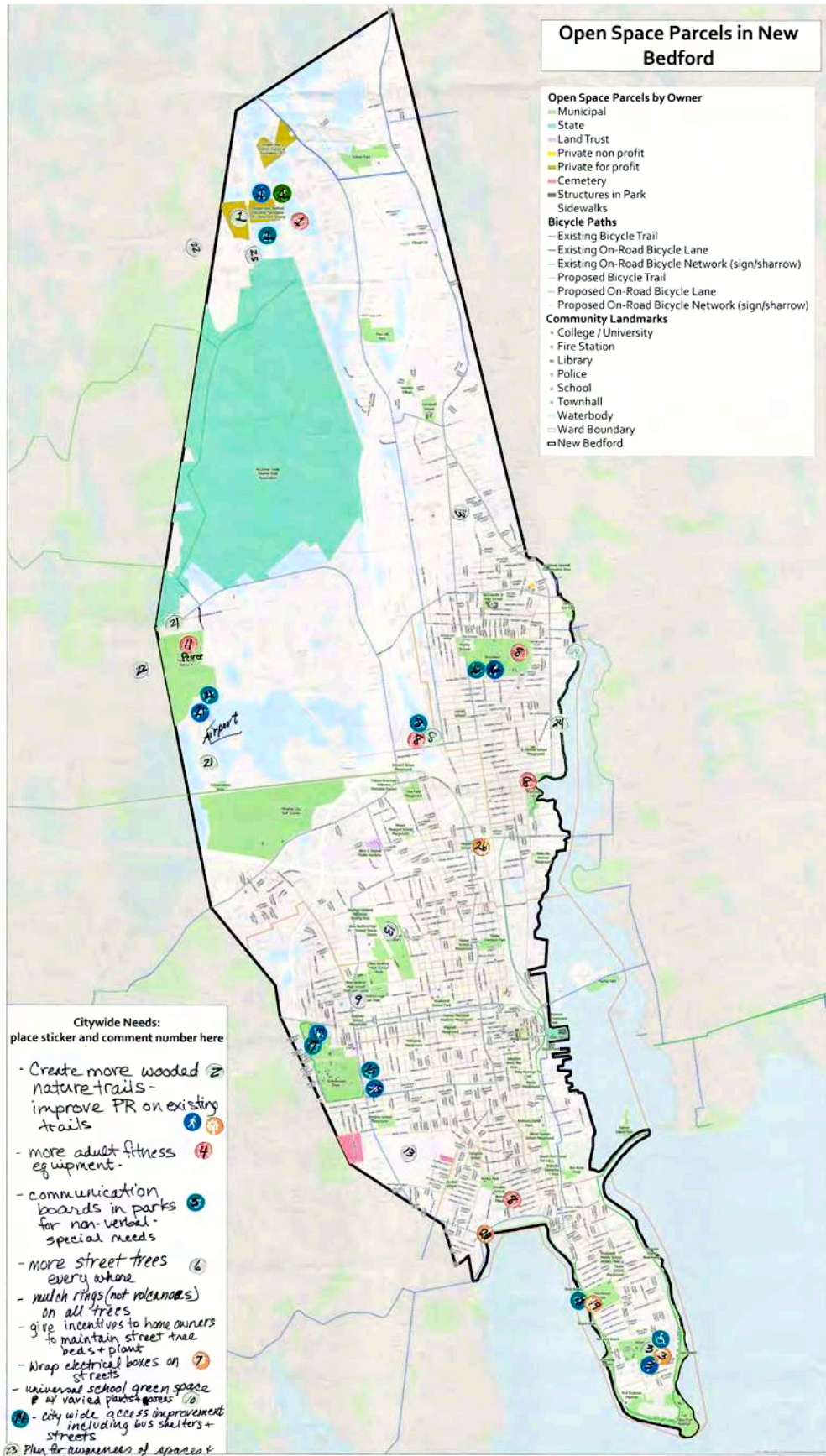
33. Off-road bike accommodation
 - find location

34. Look at management of state property - lots of trash. (maintenance issue along state road/for mps) utility row

35. Re-purpose vacant building for indoor rec. center/Community center (former unemployment bldg)
 - property reversion possibilities
 - grants + rehab

36. Winter Use of golf course

Workshop 4 - Outcome Map



Workshop 4 - Comment Boards

1. Public Access and rec. opp for employees in industrial park.

2. Inventory of wooded spaces - create additional trails and max information for public/users for existing trails

3. ^{working trail to w/ board from trail maintenance} _{consider for trail}
 4. ^{are} new trails all parts citywide, look at where they could be added

5. Communication boards in all parks esp those with playground to correct deficit in communication, picture chart

6. More trees, go back to Greening the Gateway program

6. ^{com} ed. program for those caring for city trees, accurate mulching techniques
 ↳ work w/ homeowners to plant low maintenance plants; incentive to also take summer / maintain / water trees

7. Public art
 - work w/ utility company to beautify utility boxes
 - integrate w/ Superflat and art teams

8. Skate park rehab. (x3)
 - work with users of park / skaters

~~9. Skate~~ Re-purpose mill for indoor skate park
 bill yellow blog off Nash
 via school partnership for construction - provide options

9. Talked About indoor rec. Facility multi-sport; Nothing local
 like four-kicks in Taunton difficult to ^{challenge} ~~to~~ ^{is a need}
 esp. given tripe & cyclical/seasonal issues

10. Citywide Universal, under green space w/ variety of open space typologies (trees, woods, garden)

11. Mindfulness open space leaders
 Walks

12. Vacant lots near Baby Henry for lot - Who owns?

- 13. Should we change our thinking about how we view historical/cultural resources, like cemeteries
- 14. Continue to address our ADA needs in all areas - circulation, transit, facilities (integrate this with your ADA transition plan, Mass Trails Plan, pathways plans & chapt 90 and Complete Streets, safe routes to parks)
- 15. Complete the pathway around Brooklawn Park
- 16. Complete the North Trail @ Buttonwood Park
- 17. Address ADA needs @ West Beach
- 18. Beautification @ West Beach Hazelwood Park / Traffic calming

- 20. Beautification & traffic calming @ the west end of the Cove Walk
- 21. Explore the possibility of connecting Flora Pierce and Whaling City Golf Course along the Pookie → up to the Cedar Swamp (including access)
- 22. Work w/ Dartmouth and start convo. about connector
- 23. Increase awareness of City Green Space/OS assets, how to get there, how to use them (wayfinding and promotion/branding)
- 24. Complete the Acushnet Riverwalk
- 25. Possible Connection from SW corner of Industrial Park to Cedar Swamp

26. Lighting @ Purchase St. @ Hoy-Mac

Workshop 5 - Comment Boards/Submissions

27. Get compacting garbage cans for parks.
28. Water Fountains for people + dogs.
29. Adult exercise equipment.
30. Functional public art temporary + permanent.
1. Fund repair to historic Houghwood
2. Repair concession of Norton Ave
3. Upgrade Lamara Field,
4. Skate parks in Brooklawn & South end (Barnes + Playground)
5. Create multi purpose field @ Ben Rose.
6. Restore tennis courts, soccer fields @ Brooklawn.
7. Program and fund community gardens.
8. East Beach building renovations and parking lots.
9. Trail upkeep & enhancements on Flora B. Peirce Nature Trail
10. Add habitat enhancements to Parks like best practices, pollinator gardens.
33. Add shade structure @ Hay Mev.
32. Create shared use agreement/NBPS.
11. Address safety and perceived site concerns in parks
12. Improve ADA access in parks and open spaces.
13. Assign and fund grilling or picnic areas in parks.
14. Improve drainage @ Elegg Field w/ GI PR for programming
23. Fund enhanced in parks.
24. Add more outdoor eq. in parks.
31. Purchase a recreational van.
15. Add new recreational amenities + parks like ping pong tables, volleyball
16. Redesign and install signage in parks
17. Add bike lanes/improve bike safety
25. Identify new fundraising opportunities.
26. Create more community events.
14. Add security cameras to parks
19. Fund recreation enhancements @ Rec
20. Fund renovations to brick building @ Brooklawn Park, (Robertson Nature Center)
21. Rec Center in near No End.
22. Add shade to Harrington Park

Workshop 5 - Comment Boards/Submissions

One area that has come up is access to Buttonwood Park at Rockdale Avenue with games and parking. Can this be included as part of a complete streets project - bump outs,

Projects - complete streets projects (Project 1 - Southend and Project 2 - Buttonwood Park)

Project 3 - Expanding Ped access northerly on Pleasant Street. ADA accessibility. Lighting to access to parks.

Project 4 - Morton Avenue Soccer field. Whaling City Youth League.

Project 5 - replace aging trees. Rural cemetery, Oak Grove - lots of old trees.

Project 6 - work with planning on this matter. GPS located assets. SDE layer. Access for Val. Locate other assets - stonewalls and rocks and other asset may be considered historical to the community - include these too.

Project 7 - different specifications and details for designers. Need a set of details and plans. Update plans and specifications. Get this going again so that designers have standard details and specs. Getting different designs.

Project 8 - ADA access to major parks in the City. Like what we are doing with Hazlewood Park. Buttonwood is a prime example. Ramps need to be updated so proper access. Parking at Brooklawn - ADA access to parking lot. Currently no access. All of the WCRs on north side may be ok. Doing Ashley Blvd now. Irvington and Acushnet Avenue will need to get done. Ashley Park - access and improvements. Do upgrades here. Safe routes to park template.

Project 9 - Polaski School and access to the park. Safe Routes to School.

Project 10 - Brock Avenue. Tabor Park. Baseball fields, Hazlewood. Green Infrastructure. Redesign for access and GI. Part of Integrated Plan. Stormwater improvements.

Project 11 - No recreation in the central City - Coggeshall area north. Only riverside park. The skate park is going away. Need to find an area.

Project 12 - Connectivity for peds and bicycles. Map of bike lanes in the City.

Project 13 - Develop a comprehensive asset maintenance plan for parks. Tie it to the GPS located assets. Mowing, planting, maintenance of equipment, routine PM activities. Val and Lee are working on this. Get Justin involved.

Project 14 - GI on public property. GI on private property. Look at quality and quantity. Putting thoughts down for templates on different areas of the city and different issues. What templates can

Project 15 - Start or develop a new park. Put a range of activities in equipment. Seniors, juniors, teens, kids. Kompam. Do this at equipment replacement time.

Project 16 - play ground inspection training. Rope in Lucy.

Project 17 - year round programming in parks.

Project 18 - pass along to cemetery board the development of a MOU for passive recreation. Need a formal policy. Historical tours. Need to coordinate burials. Signage.

Project 19 - Concentrate planting in neighborhoods that are tree deficient. Ties into MVP program for heat island.

Table 3: Soil Types in New Bedford That Pose Limitations to Development

symbol	Soil Name	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Sewage Lagoon Areas	Home Sites	Small Commercial Buildings	Local Roads
CtB	Charlton-Paxton fine sandy loams, rocky, 3-8% slopes	Slight	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Moderate slope	Slight
CtC	Charlton-Paxton fine sandy loams, rocky, 8-15% slopes	Moderate (slope)	Severe (seepage)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope)
CuC	Charlton-Rock outcrop-Paxton complex, 3-15% slopes	Moderate (slope)	Severe (seepage, slope)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope)
DeA	Deerfield loamy sand, 0-5% slopes	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)
Fm	Freetown Muck	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
Fp	Freetown muck, ponded	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)
GcB	Gloucester-Hinkley complex, undulating	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Moderate (large stones)	Moderate (large stones)	Moderate (large stones)
GhB	Gloucester-Hinkley complex, very stony, undulating	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Moderate (large stones)	Moderate (large stones, slope)	Moderate (large stones)
HgA	Hinkley gravelly fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Slight	Slight
HgB	Hinkley gravelly fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Moderate (slope)	Slight
HgC	Hinkley gravelly fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage, slope)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope)
MeA	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Slight	Slight
MeB	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Moderate (slope)	Slight
NgA	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)
PfB	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Moderate (wetness)
PfC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)
PgB	Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Moderate (wetness)

Symbol	Soil Name	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Sewage Lagoon Areas	Home Sites	Small Commercial Buildings	Local Roads
PgC	Paxton very stony fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)
PhB	Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Moderate (slope)	Moderate (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Moderate (wetness)
PhC	Paxton extremely stony fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	Severe (percs slowly)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope, wetness)
PoA	Pipestone loamy sand, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
RdA	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Slight	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
ReA	Ridgebury extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Slight	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
ReB	Ridgebury extremely stony fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
Sc	Scarboro muck	Severe (ponding, poor filter)	Severe (seepage, wetness)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)
SdA	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (wetness, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Moderate (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)
SdB	Sudbury fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (wetness, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Moderate (wetness, frost action)
Ss	Swansea course sand	Severe (ponding, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
Sw	Swansea muck	Severe (wetness, poor filter)	Severe (wetness, seepage)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)	Severe (wetness)
WgA	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, ponding)	Slight	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)
WhA	Whitman extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, ponding)	Slight	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)	Severe (ponding)
WnB	Windsor loamy sand, 3-8% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (seepage)	Slight	Moderate (slope)	Slight

Symbol	Soil Name	Septic Tank Absorption Fields	Sewage Lagoon Areas	Home Sites	Small Commercial Buildings	Local Roads
WnC	Windsor loamy sand, 8-20% slopes	Severe (poor filter)	Severe (slope, seepage)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (slope)	Moderate (slope)
WrA	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Slight	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (wetness)	Severe (frost action)
WrB	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (frost action)
WsB	Woodbridge very stony fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (frost action)
WtB	Woodbridge extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0-8% slopes	Severe (percs slowly, wetness)	Moderate (slope)	Severe (wetness)	Moderate (slope, wetness)	Severe (frost action)