

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

~ 2010 ~

FALL RIVER, MA

Mayor William A. Flanagan



Prepared by the Open Space and Recreation Task Force
One Government Center
Fall River, MA 02722

CITY OF FALL RIVER OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN

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Tract of upland and meadow lying on the easterly side Taunton River beginning or bounded toward the south with the river called the falls or Quequetcand and so extending Stasey's Creek, which brook issues out of the woods into the marshes and bay of Asonett close by the narrowing of Asonett Neck, and from a marked tree near to the said brook to the head of the marsh, to extend itself into the woods on a north-north-east point four miles, and from the head of the said four miles on a straight line southerly until it meet with the head of the four mile line at Quequetcand or the falls aforesaid, including all meadows, necks, or islands, lying and being betwixt Asonett Neck and the falls aforesaid (except the land Tabatacoson hath in present use) and all the meadow upon Asonett Neck River from Taunton's upland bound round until it comes to the head of the Wepoisett River in all creeks, coves, rivers and inland meadows not lying above four miles from the flowing of the tide.

Signed

April 2, 1659

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Section 1: PLAN SUMMARY

In 1997, the City of Fall River completed its first Open Space and Recreation Plan to guide the City with efforts to protect its abundant natural resources as well as to increase outdoor recreational opportunities. Perhaps for the first time, an inventory of these environments, both natural and built, was documented. This seven-year update from 2010- 2016 builds upon the goals of 1997 and 2004 and takes them a step further.

Through reading the Open Space and Recreation Plan, you will learn how the Plan was formulated and how public input was obtained. It gives a brief history of the community and its significance during the Industrial Revolution. It tells of a decline that is illustrated by the demographics of the City in terms of low income and poverty, single heads of household, unemployment and low educational attainment. A different picture emerges as you understand the wealth of Fall River's natural resources, its historical significance and its amazing foresight to protect into perpetuity, half of its geographic expanse, over 12,000 acres, to form the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioserve.

This plan marks a time when conservation and recreation efforts are seen as critical to the public health concerns of a community. In recognizing that the expanses of water, open fields and tree-lined avenues, as well as walkable sidewalks, trails and bike lanes, contribute to the physical and mental health of a population, the Open Space and Recreation Plan becomes critical policy for a healthier Fall River. This plan makes a commitment to increase the number of and improve access to recreational facilities for people of all abilities and from all neighborhoods, and to creatively establish new recreational areas in the more densely populated, environmental justice areas of the city.

The plan focuses on four themes. The first three are Urban Parks, Greenways and the Bioserve. These three themes describe improvements, acquisitions, access, restoration and development. The fourth theme, Implementation, lists strategies for making the objectives reachable.

The process of creating the plan depended on two major developments in the life of the City. The first, the 2009 adoption of a Master Plan 2010-30, will affect all aspects of the City's growth and development for years to come. The second, Healthy City Fall River, is a collaboration between the City and Partners for a Healthier Community, a local non-profit organization with representation from most of the region's health and human service organizations. Healthy City Fall River surveyed the public on two occasions over the past 5 years, asking participants to define a healthy city. These surveys indicated that the residents of Fall River define health broadly. They are looking for safe, clean, well maintained facilities for relaxation, play and exercise as well as assurance that our natural resources will be protected. A survey of high school students, neighborhood meetings and a televised public hearing were conducted to obtain additional public comment. Other groups have played a significant roll including the Urban Land Protection Council, Green Futures and Save Our Neighborhoods. Fall River Park Advocates, a member of the statewide Urban Park Advocates, is expected to be a driving force in both organizing residents and assisting City government in meeting the goals of this plan.

The Open Space and Recreation Task Force views the Open Space and Recreation Plan as a living document. Members of the Task Force will take the Plan on the road to Neighborhood Associations, tenant groups as well as high school and college classrooms, inviting all to take an active role in implementing the Plan through the newly approved Adopt-a-Park Program, Fall River Park Advocates Network and Bike Committee as well as through membership in Neighborhood Associations, Durfee High School's Green Team and many other community organizations.

Section 2: INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this document is to update the previous Open Space and Recreation Plan and to provide strategies to:

- Enable Fall River to protect and maintain its plentiful natural resources, from its waterways, forest and wetlands to its hilltop views and urban parks;
- Expand and maintain recreational facilities to accommodate a City of this size and diversity;
- Create a vision of an “emerald necklace” of greenways and the Bioreserve that encircles the City and is a source of pride and purpose; and
- Develop the tools to make this vision reachable.

Importantly, the updated Plan puts a priority on environmental justice concerns and sustainability. As the 2004 plan described:

The low indicators for income, low education levels and high ratios of single parent households suggest that it is important to provide open space and recreational opportunities in close proximity to Fall River’s urban population. What is needed is the enhancement of no-cost recreational opportunities that are available in the city: walking along the ocean; enjoyment of scenic vistas of Mount Hope Bay, the Taunton River, or the city’s ponds; bicycling, jogging, or rollerblading along a bike path; fishing in one of the city’s ponds or in the bay; boating at Heritage State Park; playing soccer, baseball, softball, or football on a well-maintained field; exploring a wooded trail; or simply walking along a tree-shaded neighborhood street.

The Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan 2010-2016 reflects on and is a result of an active and challenging time period. Since the last plan was written, the administration of the City has changed three times. In addition, the economic crisis has had a devastating impact with Fall River currently having the highest unemployment rate in the Commonwealth with the toll on City services continuing to be felt. Mayor William Flanagan is taking an active role in reinvigorating Neighborhood Associations, supporting and opening new Farmers’ Markets, sponsoring, along with Fall River Park Advocates, a citywide park clean up, and establishing the Open Space and Recreation Plan Task Force. All this within the first five months of taking office bodes well for the active participation of City departments in realizing this Plan.

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

The Fall River Open Space Planning Committee

The Honorable Mayor William A. Flanagan convened the Fall River Open Space Planning Committee in Spring 2010. The Open Space Planning Committee’s membership covers a broad spectrum of planning, conservation, recreation and neighborhood outreach expertise from a variety of City departments, City boards and residents. Members of the Committee include:

Julianne Kelly, Chair, Mass in Motion, Fall River Health Department
Elizabeth Dennehy, Fall River Environmental Affairs Officer
James Hartnett, Director, Fall River Planning Department
Stefani Koorcy, Save Our Neighborhoods
Michael Labossiere, Forester, Fall River Water Department
Alfred Lima, Green Futures
Stephen Long, Citizens Union Bank
Kenneth Pacheco, *Department of Community Maintenance
*Referred to in Plan as Department of Public Works
Nancy Smith, Fall River Parks Department

The committee has met weekly since its inception and has reviewed information and conducted public forums to reflect the voices of City residents in the plan.

Open Space and Recreation Public Meeting

Mayor William A. Flanagan invited the public to attend the Open Space and Recreation Plan meeting, which was a public meeting held on Thursday, June 24, 2010 at 6:00 p.m. at Government Center. This meeting was advertised in the Fall River Herald News, which is a newspaper of general circulation within the City. A receipt indicating that the advertisement was published in the newspaper is located in Section 11, Appendix (part viii) of the Plan. Notice of this meeting was posted at City Hall, as required by Massachusetts General Law.

Approximately 25 people attended the meeting, with representation from the Meridian Street, Maplewood, Highland and Niagara Neighborhood Associations, the City Council, the Open Space Planning Committee and several environmental groups. The hearing was recorded by Fall River Educational Television (FRED-TV) and is being broadcast on Channel 95 on a regular basis.

Also, to promote outreach efforts particularly within the environmental justice neighborhoods, the notice was generated not only in English, but also in Portuguese and Spanish and these notices were circulated throughout the City's Neighborhood Associations, including the Niagara, Bank Street and Corky Row Neighborhood Associations. Copies of the advertisements printed in English, Portuguese and Spanish are located in Section 11, Appendix (part viii) of the Plan.

Comments offered by the public at the June 24, 2010 meeting included:

- Concern regarding extension of Wilson Road into the Bioreserve - Cynthia Rodzen (Goal 4.3.e.);
- Proposal for beautification of Pulaski Park - Cynthia Rodzen (See proposal in Section 11, Appendix (part iii) of the Plan);
- Concern regarding plans for casino and wind turbines located near or in the Southeastern MA Bioreserve - Priscilla Chapman (See Bioreserve Conservation Restriction in Section 11, Appendix (part v) of the Plan);
- Concern regarding plans for a fence separating Davis Park off Meridian Street from the Reservation and disturbance of wildlife - Eileen Raposa;
- Support for concept of Greenways after seeing the progress Lowell has made with the Merrimac River Greenway for urban development with subsequent drop in crime rate – Eileen Raposa;
- Need for a dog park at Sylvia Park, which has been planned but not implemented; and
- Request to study the feasibility of purchasing church property adjacent to Maplewood Park and Highland School - Glen Hathaway (Goal 1.2.e.) and S. DiRuzza (Goal 1.1.9.).

Neighborhood Outreach

Upon taking office in January of 2010, Mayor William A. Flanagan recognizing the need and acting on a campaign promise to revitalize our neighborhoods, created the position of Neighborhood Outreach Coordinator. Since the inception of the position, the Neighborhood Outreach Coordinator, working very closely with the Mayor and department heads, has addressed issues by focusing on specific neighborhoods within the City. Through constant communication with association presidents, monthly meetings with Neighborhood Associations, bi-monthly neighborhood round table meetings with the Mayor and department heads, neighborhood walking tours and several Nights Out with the Mayor and department heads, residents of the city have had the opportunity to discuss issues that are important to them, a common theme of which has been the upkeep of parks within the City.

There are twelve Neighborhood Associations that meet regularly, geographically representing the entire City of Fall River. Although every neighborhood has different characteristics and qualities that make it unique, one common component of each has been the focus on the importance of open space and recreation.

The Open Space and Recreation Plan was discussed at various Neighborhood Association meetings. Although all of the Neighborhood Associations meet regularly, the following is a condensed list of the specific Neighborhood Associations that held discussions at their meetings relevant to the development of the Open Space and Recreation Plan:

Bank Street Neighborhood: 5/13/10 and 6/10/10;

Corky Row Neighborhood: 5/10/10 and 6/14/10;

Father Kelly Neighborhood: 5/25/10 and 6/29/10;

Flint Neighborhood: 5/27/10;

Lower Highlands: 5/5/10 and 6/2/10;

Maplewood Neighborhood: 5/19/10 and 6/16/10; and

Niagara Neighborhood: 5/31/10 and 6/28/10

The neighborhood meetings are listed on the City's website and are advertised in the Fall River Herald News in the form of a press release.

Enhanced outreach efforts performed within the numerous environmental justice neighborhoods located throughout the City includes: printing the meeting advertisements in Portuguese and Spanish, the extensive effort to circulate said notices throughout the Neighborhood Associations and specific discussion of open space and recreation at neighborhood meetings.

Several advocacy groups have been created with a mission to clean up our parks and recreational areas. In addition, several initiatives are underway to expand, maintain and improve our park system. The following is a list of additional advocacy groups that support the protection of open space: Fall River Park Advocates, Fall River Street Tree Planting Committee, The Friends of Oak Grove Cemetery, The Friends of North Park, Save Our Neighborhoods and United Neighbors of Fall River.

Mayor Flanagan and the Neighborhood Associations have consistently held neighborhood cleanups throughout the spring and early summer of 2010. Through a public/private partnership, the Department of Public Works and Allied Waste have worked with neighborhoods to provide them with the resources and tools needed to clean up our City. Volunteer efforts have been organized with local youth groups, businesses leaders and civic leaders within our community to continue this effort.

Below is a list of significant Neighborhood/Park Cleanups that have taken place. These efforts continue on a smaller scale in each neighborhood on a regular basis:

May 8, 2010: Sandy Beach, Father Kelly Neighborhood and Corky Row Neighborhood;

May 15, 2010: Maplewood Neighborhood, Niagara Neighborhood and Lower Highlands;

May 22, 2010: Flint Neighborhood, Meridian Neighborhood and City Wide Park Clean Up; and

June 12, 2010: Bank Street Neighborhood and Highlands

On Monday, June 28, the Mayor's Night Out with the Portuguese Community provided an opportunity for approximately 100 participants to voice concerns regarding the City. Of major concern was the upkeep of parks, streets and recreational areas within the City. This event was publicized in the English

and Portuguese media, was covered in both the English and Portuguese Press (O’Jornal) and translation services were provided.

The ongoing effort of the administration has provided the opportunity for citizens, specifically those residing in Environmental Justice areas, to share concerns affecting their own neighborhoods as well as take part in improving the quality of life throughout the entire City of Fall River.

Enhanced Outreach Opportunities

The Plan benefits from and is informed by the ongoing work of Healthy City Fall River and the recent adoption of the City’s Master Plan.

Master Plan Process

The Master Plan for the City of Fall River was adopted in the fall of 2009. Sections on Natural Resources, Open Space and Recreation and Historic and Cultural Resources, as well as its reference to the 2004 Open Space and Recreation Plan formed the foundation on which the new Master Plan was built.

Numerous public meetings and more than forty Master Plan Committee meetings were held, at which time it became evident that open space and recreation are viewed as essential to quality of life, economic development and the future of Fall River.

Among the many goals of the Master Plan, those relating to Open Space and Recreation are summarized as follows:

1. Preserve, restore, reconstruct and protect Fall River’s cultural landscapes, including parks, cemeteries and boulevards. (See Section 9, 1.2.a. through m., 2.1.d. and 2.3.a.)
2. Enhance the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve as a Watershed Protection District, a recreational resource, and a critical ecosystem. (See Section 9, Goal 4.)
3. Protect and restore the natural resources, riverways, and greenways in urban Fall River, and enhance ecological, scenic and passive recreation opportunities. (See Section 9, Goal 5 and Goal 7, Objectives 1, 2 and 3)
4. Revitalize the Waterfront Areas of Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. (See Section 9, Goal 3, Objectives 2 and 3.)
5. Enhance the quality and appeal of Fall River’s streetscapes and neighborhoods. (See Section 9, Goal 2, Objective 3)
6. Seek opportunities to provide additional open space as well as access to natural resources in neighborhoods (See Section 9, Goal 1, Objective 1)

Healthy City Fall River

The Healthy City Initiative began in 2002 as a partnership between the City of Fall River and Partners for a Healthier Community, a nonprofit organization that is a broad coalition organized in the late 1990s with the support of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health as a Community Health Network Area. Adopted from the World Health Organization, Healthy City Fall River engages citizens to realize a healthier community. In March 2004 at the first Healthy City Summit, five priority areas were selected through a voting process that involved over 500 people. Two of these priority areas focused on open space and recreation. They were:

1. Environment and Recreation (2nd in ranking) including cleaner streets and parks; increased and improved recreational opportunities for youth and adults, and measures to ensure cleaner air and water

2. Community Planning and Housing: (5th in ranking) highlighting waterfront access; and improvements in recreation facilities for youth and adults

A second follow-up community survey was conducted in the summer of 2009. Responses identified improvements in recreation and the environment, including cleaner air and water, and improved recreational facilities and waterfront access.

The survey also asked respondents to speculate as to what would make Fall River life healthier in the coming years. The top response was the need for better sidewalks and safe places to walk. This was followed by:

- Increasing farmers' market days and hours;
- Planting more trees throughout the City;
- Improving and adding to the number of parks throughout the City; and
- Making more streets accessible for bicycles

Mass in Motion – Fall River

Mass in Motion is a two-year grant (2009-2011) funded by the state's health insurance carriers and administered through the Massachusetts Department of Public Health to improve policies, systems and environments, and to make healthy choices the easiest choices. Mass in Motion works with City Departments to move improvements in the built environment forward, particularly as they relate to walking, bicycling and other recreational resources such as parks and playgrounds.

- April 2010, MIM initiated a dialogue and tour of potential biking/walking paths between City Department directors and the Urban Land Conservation Council: Lawrence, Lowell, Waltham and Worcester, to share information and best practices.
- Mass in Motion organized Fall River Park Advocates and is a member of the Urban Park Advocates, an initiative of the Trustees of Reservations. At this writing MIM and Fall River Park Advocates:
 1. Organized over 200 volunteers, who along with Mayor William Flanagan, City Parks and Public Works Departments, and Allied Waste, a private company, participated in a City Wide Park Clean-up on May 22, 2010
 2. Launched an Adopt-A-Park initiative to encourage public participation in the upkeep and beautification of Fall River's park system. (See Section 9, 1.2.i.)
 3. Developed a plan for bicycle and walking routes throughout the city linking routes to neighboring towns of Westport, Somerset and Tiverton, RI. To help with these efforts, created a Biking Subcommittee. (See Section 9, Maps)
 4. Supported by Mayor Flanagan and the Fall River Legislative Delegation, began advocating for a pathway along the Taunton River linking the Boardwalk at Heritage Park to the state line in Tiverton on Mt. Hope Bay. Work is also proceeding for bike/walking paths along the Quequechan and around Cook Pond. (See Section 9, 3.1.a. through 3.1.d., and 3.4.a. and 3.4.b.)
 5. Working with the FR School Department and Trustees of Reservations (ITOR) to initiate a program to create awareness and understanding of supply and protection of drinking water as well as open space resources. Program expected to begin in September 2010 (See Section 9, 4.2.a. through d.)

Regional Open Space Alliance - Regional Open Space Plan

The Regional Open Space Alliance of Berkley, Fall River, Freetown and Lakeville initiated and adopted a Regional Open Space Plan 2007-2009. Partners in the plan development included representatives from the municipalities, regional environmental organizations and the office of Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development. (SRPEDD). These partners focused on shared concerns and needs regarding the preservation and planning for interconnected open spaces. Of special significance to the Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan is the work outlining the Taunton River Greenway, the Quequechan Greenway and the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve. (See Section 9, Goal 2, Objective 2 and 3 and Goal 3). Work that is regional in scope is the most efficient and effective in addressing intermodal transportation and recreation. As intended by the writers of the Regional Open Space Plan, it is included in the appendix of this document. (See Appendix ii.)

Durfee High School Student Survey

At the end of the school year, Durfee High School students were asked to respond to a survey of Open Space and Recreation needs for Fall River. The survey was distributed in English classes and was completed by 185 students of a 1,700-member student body (freshman through juniors).

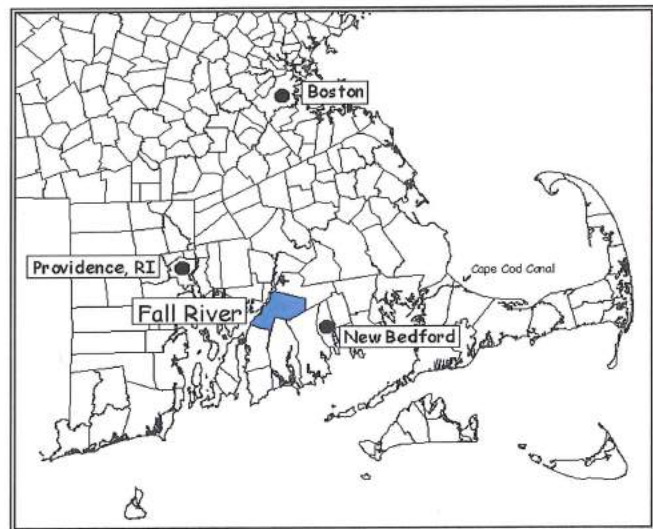
The survey indicated almost half of the participants saw a need for bike and walking paths as well as hiking and nature trails. With this said, it was very telling, that 75% respondents reported they “had not heard of” the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve, 70% “had not heard of” the Copicut Woods and, when asked for reasons that preventing them from visiting these resources, 60% replied they “don’t know where they are located”, 56% citing transportation as a deterrent and 29% were not aware of the programs they provided. Clearly this points to the need for the action steps in Goal 5 relating to the Bioreserve.

Section 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

A. Regional Context

Fall River, Massachusetts, is located 50 miles south of Boston and 25 miles east of Providence, Rhode Island. With a population of 91,938 people (2000 census), Fall River comprises 41.28 square miles of land area.

The city's location between Boston and New York, led to its development as a point of departure and arrival for people moving up and down the east coast. A primary mode of transportation until World War II was the steamship line known as the Fall River Line. This source of relatively inexpensive transportation provided a means for Fall River to maintain one of the primary transportation links for people, commerce and industry. After the war, the harbor's role would become less important as the highway system became the primary linkage for Fall River to all points east and west. As in so many urban areas, highway construction in 1960s and 1970s had the effect of dividing the city, separating the downtown from the waterfront. This development literally covered the Quequechan River and the falls that gave the city its name, and resulted in the demolition of several significant buildings important to the City's



history. Currently, Fall River is the gateway into Massachusetts for many travelers to the region on their way to Cape Cod or Boston and in terms of socio-economic context can be considered an up and coming Environmental Justice community with significant links to neighboring cities and towns, including shared natural resources and primary transportation routes. The heaviest developed portion of the City lies on its western half. The eastern portion of the City is largely undeveloped with links to protected open space in Dartmouth and Freetown.

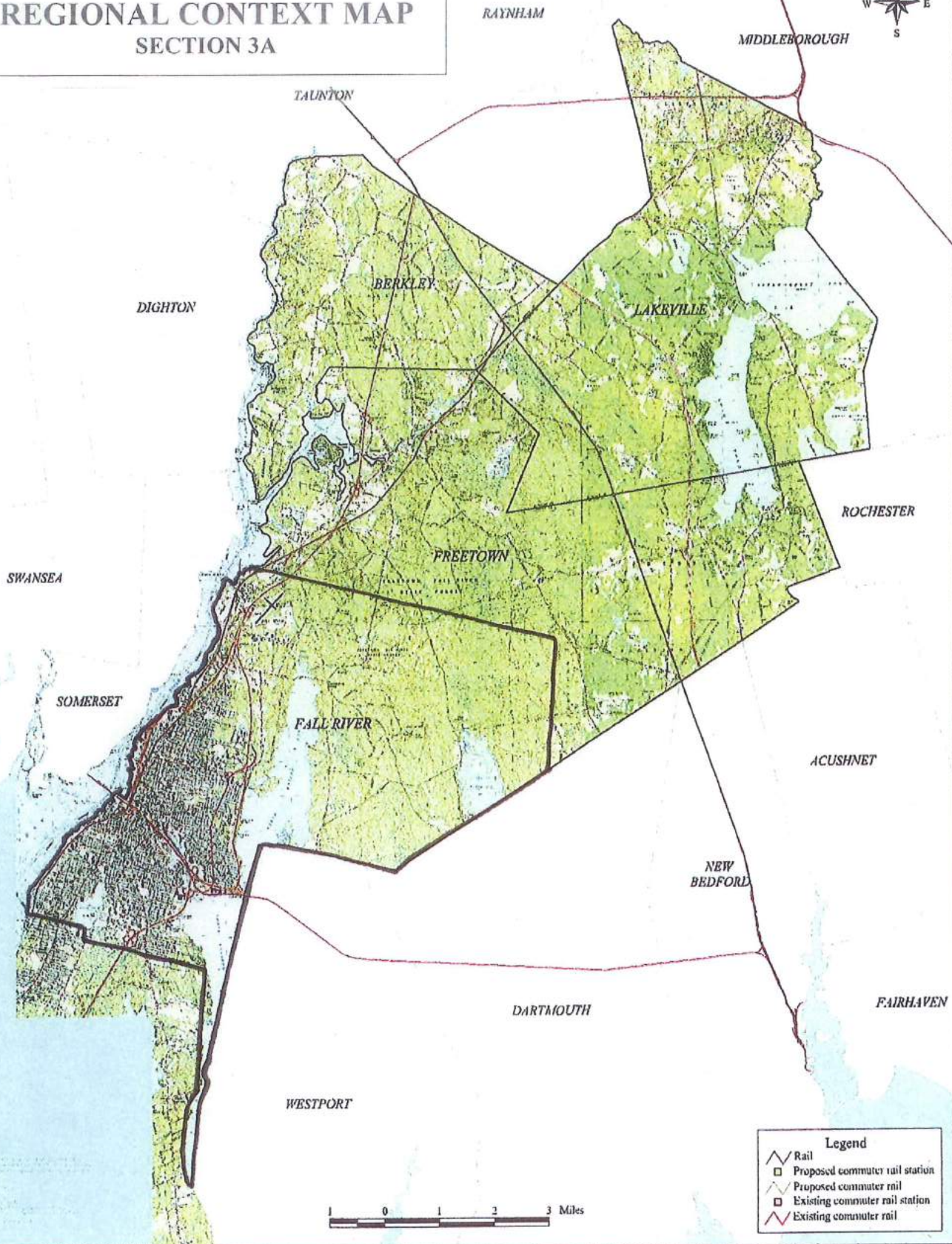
Fall River shares several resources with neighboring communities. For example, East Fall River includes North Watuppa Pond, South Watuppa Pond and the Copicut Reservoir, which serve as the public drinking water sources for the City. Fall River's public drinking water supply also serves many of the surrounding communities, including: Freetown, Westport and Tiverton, Rhode Island. Also, the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility is designed to take up to 90,000 gallons of septage per day from neighboring communities, including: Freetown, Westport and Tiverton, Rhode Island. Additionally, the Freetown – Fall River State Forest is an area of open space utilized by individuals from several communities in southeastern Massachusetts that provides numerous recreational opportunities such as hiking, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking, dog sledding and sight-seeing.

Please refer to the Regional Context Map to view Fall River's location and context within the region.

For information regarding additional regional efforts regarding open space preservation that are above and beyond the scope of this Plan, please see Section 11, Appendix (part ii) for a copy of the Regional Open Space Plan that was compiled through the combined efforts of officials and residents from Fall River, Freetown, Lakeville and Berkley.

REGIONAL CONTEXT MAP - 3A

REGIONAL CONTEXT MAP SECTION 3A



B. History of the Community

Two major land purchases in the 1600's resulted in the acquisition of a large portion of the present city by private parties from Europe who had settled in Plymouth County. The Freeman's Purchase in 1657 from the Wampanoag Chief Wamsutta involved land north of the Quequechan. The deeds included "all the waters, brooks and ponds" within the purchase boundaries, and thus left the ownership of the river and the Watuppa Ponds in the hands of Benjamin Church, a well known leader in King Philip's War. He later sold these lands and water rights to Richard Borden in 1714. Most of the land south of the Quequechan (including Cook Pond and several brooks) was acquired by Stephen Borden through the Pocasset Purchase in 1680.

The City's geography determined its destiny. Significantly, Fall River had waterpower and port facilities together making it both a transfer point for passenger and freight traffic to New York as well as a site for intense industrial development.

Fall River's industrial history began in 1811 when Colonel Joseph Durfee opened the Globe Manufactory. Mill development thrived along the Quequechan River where the rapid downward motion of the river created an abundance of water that could be readily utilized for industrial purposes. By 1830, the city had seven textile mills, a steamboat to Providence and Newport, and its own newspaper. Fall River soon became a major shipping point from the northeast to points south, especially New York where the textile industry soon found a ready market for wholesale products in what was later to become known as the needle trade industry.

A staggering population and industrial boom made Fall River one of the textile capitals of the nation with more than 100 cotton mills housing four million spindles, employing more than 30,000 people and generating a weekly payroll of over \$500,000. The City boasted an international market and a population of 130,000 people when its prosperity peaked during World War I. This was a closely knit industrial complex where raw materials came to the port of Fall River to be processed into manufactured goods, then shipped out again from the same port.

While the textile industry continued to flourish, the City was a destination for new immigrants, particularly Portuguese and French Canadians who were eager to work and live in what later would come to be known as "triple deckers" or multifamily housing provided by the mills themselves. This provided a strong sense of stability to families coming to America, and just as important, provided a stepping-stone for other family members to come later. This trend has permeated the core of the community for over a hundred years and is still a factor in the city's ongoing growth and development as these ethnic groups continue to dominate the population mix.

While the mill industry served the major role in the City's early development, it also played an overriding role when in the 1920's the bottom fell out of the national market. In 1927, the textile industry in Fall River suffered drastic production cutbacks as production moved to the South where labor and production costs were cheaper. The City's decline accelerated as a result of a devastating fire which destroyed the central business district, followed by the Depression. By 1930, the City declared bankruptcy and its finances were operated by the state from 1931 to 1941.

Today, the mill buildings, still seen throughout the city, have been converted to mixed-use facilities. Space has been modified to accommodate office, retail and modern manufacturing needs in addition to more traditional manufacturing uses. Currently, nearly all of the City's mill buildings are occupied, including some that have been developed as residential housing.

C. Population Characteristics

Demographic Data

According to the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, there are four criteria that define environmental justice communities:

- The median annual household income is equal to or less than 65% of the statewide median income; or
- 25% of residents are minority; or
- 25% of residents are foreign born; or
- 25% of residents lack proficiency in the English Language.

Based on data from the 2000 census, Fall River meets all four criteria. Fall River is one of only 20 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns to meet all four of the Commonwealth's criteria defining an Environmental Justice community. By reviewing the Environmental Justice Map located in this section (Environmental Justice Map, Section 3C-2), one can clearly see that almost the entire City (specifically, almost every single neighborhood) is considered as Environmental Justice. It stands to reason that things have worsened over the last decade with Fall River having the highest unemployment rate (approximately 19%) in the State.

Research indicates that open space, even the view of a playground from an apartment window, improves mental health and decreases risk of depression while the physical activity of walking, biking, hiking, sports and active play reduces the risk of obesity and chronic disease. A 2009 report published in the American Journal of Public Health confirmed that Fall River's obesity rate is even higher in portions of the City than the citywide number reported by Massachusetts. The City's south and east ends (Environmental Justice neighborhoods) comprised of zip codes 02721, 02723 and 02724 with the lowest income residents and largest immigrant population are classified in the report as a high priority community and among the 20 Massachusetts communities with the highest obesity prevalence rates at 30.3%, 29.2% and 30.6 % respectively.

- Population Trends – The City's population experienced a small decline between 1990 and 2000 of approximately 0.8%. This trend differed from that of both Bristol County and the State, which experienced population growth of approximately 5%. Also, according to the 2000 census data, the City's White population decreased by approximately 7% while minority and ethnic populations increased by 109.5% since 1990.
- Population Density – The City's population density is 2,921 people per square mile. This translates to approximately 91,938 people residing on 31.48 square miles within the City limits. The population density of Fall River is much higher than that of the statewide average of approximately 840 people per square mile. The high density is due to the City being comprised of many multi-family homes, condos and apartments. It is important to note, however, that the City's southern and eastern areas have the highest density in terms of population. The northern part of the City contains a significant amount of green space, including the 13,600-acre Bioreserve.
- Income Data – The City's median household income (as of 1999) is \$29,014.00, which is significantly lower than Bristol County's median household income of \$43,496.00. Also, 17.1% of City residents lived below the poverty line in 1999, compared to 10% of Bristol County. As previously stated, the City meets all four of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs' criteria that define Environmental Justice communities, including that the median annual household income is equal to or less than 65% of the statewide median income.
- Employment Data – The City's economy has slowly shifted from one based in manufacturing and textiles to a more service-based economy. Overall, the City has a wide range of major employers including the City itself (municipality), two hospitals, bakeries and restaurants, insurance companies and manufacturing facilities, to name a few. The total employment in 2009 was 38,019, a decrease of

2,986 from 2006. The City's unemployment rate has been climbing steadily. A large increase in unemployment can be noted from 2008 to 2009, as the unemployment rate rose from 9.50% to 16.20%.

*Please note that there are charts and tables based on census data from 2000 located at the end of this section that further explain the City's population, employment and income data.

A snapshot of Fall River as one enters the City over the Braga Bridge shows a green canopy to the North but a landscape of concrete and triple-deckers from the City's east and south sides. There is much to be done to address the environmental inequality among Fall River's residents in terms of open space and recreation. Transportation is a huge obstacle as the 13,600-acre Bioreserve, with its biking and hiking trails, is mostly inaccessible except by car, or by bicycling through heavy traffic areas while making risky street crossings. In addition, there is no convenient access point to the Bioreserve as Route 24 divides the City from this natural resource.

Transportation is a problem for children who would like to utilize the sports and workout programs offered by the YMCA or Community Development Recreation in the heart of the City but are stymied by the early closure of public transportation. Access to the Taunton River is limited by Route 79, which creates a barrier for access to the boardwalk, boating programs and cultural opportunities this area provides. Additionally, access to Cook Pond and the Quequechan River are blocked by private ownership, safety concerns and perhaps a lack of imagination.

The Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan addresses these issues by focusing on the following:

- Urban Parks – to acquire open space in Environmental Justice neighborhoods and improve and maintain the parks Fall River owns (See Section 9, Goal 1, Objectives 1 and 2)
- Greenways – to establish a shared road program for bikers, pedestrians and drivers, and to increase safe walkways and bike routes to destinations such as parks, greenways and the Bioreserve (See Section 9, Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2)
- Bioreserve – to use this magnificent resource to teach residents about protection of habitats, forest, wetlands and the watershed, while introducing them to the opportunities for active and passive recreation (See Section 9, Goal 4, Objectives 2 and 3)
- Changing cultures – to create a more respectful, involved citizenry through advocacy programs that are inclusive of all neighborhoods (See Section 9, Goal 6.1.b.)

There are several new recreation facilities that have been constructed near or at the schools located within the environmental justice neighborhoods in the City to help improve conditions in these areas and to promote physical fitness and recreational activities. The following list includes some of the new schools, recreation fields, playgrounds and facilities that were recently constructed to have a positive effect on individuals, especially those who are children under the age of 18, residing in the City's numerous environmental justice neighborhoods:

- **Fonseca (formerly Small) Elementary School:** The original school was demolished and newly constructed with a playground located within the school's courtyard, consisting of a synthetic turf surface and several playground equipment pieces. We also performed extensive modifications to the adjacent baseball field.
- **Letourneau Elementary School:** The original school was demolished and newly constructed with a new Kindergarten playground consisting of rubber floor and playground equipment. A large playground was constructed at the main entrance, consisting of a synthetic turf surface and extensive playground equipment pieces.

- **Viveiros (Slade) Elementary School:** The original school was demolished and newly constructed in a “U” shaped building. A large playground was constructed within the “U” shaped portion of the building, consisting of synthetic turf surface and extensive playground equipment pieces.
- **Kuss Middle School:** The new Kuss School was constructed overlooking the Mt. Hope Bridge. The synthetic turf baseball field and large general playground are located adjacent to the building.
- **Spencer Borden Elementary School:** The original school was demolished and newly constructed with a new Kindergarten playground consisting of a rubber floor and equipment. A larger playground located on the President Avenue side, consists of rubber floor and equipment pieces.
- **Greene Elementary School:** The original school was demolished and newly constructed with a new Kindergarten playground consisting of rubber floor and playground equipment. The school was constructed in a “U” shaped building. A large playground was constructed within the “U” shaped portion of the building, consisting of synthetic turf surface and extensive playground equipment pieces.

2000 U.S. Census Data

The City of Fall River is situated in the southeastern corner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, within Bristol County, on the Rhode Island state line. The 2000 U.S. Census registered 91,938 people residing on 31.48 square miles within the city limits, or a density of 2,921 people per square mile (compared with 840 per square mile statewide).

Table 1

Population by Race/Ethnicity					
Source: US Census of Population 1990 and 2000					
	1990		2000		% of change
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	
Total Population	92,703	0.00%	91,938	0.00%	-0.8%
White	90,076	97.17%	83,815	91.20%	-7.0%
Black	952	1.03%	2,283	2.50%	139.8%
American Indian	94	0.01%	172	0.20%	83.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,230	1.33%	4,024	4.30%	227.2%
Others	351	0.38%	1,311	1.40%	273.5%
Hispanic Origin	1,577	1.70%	3,040	3.30%	92.7%

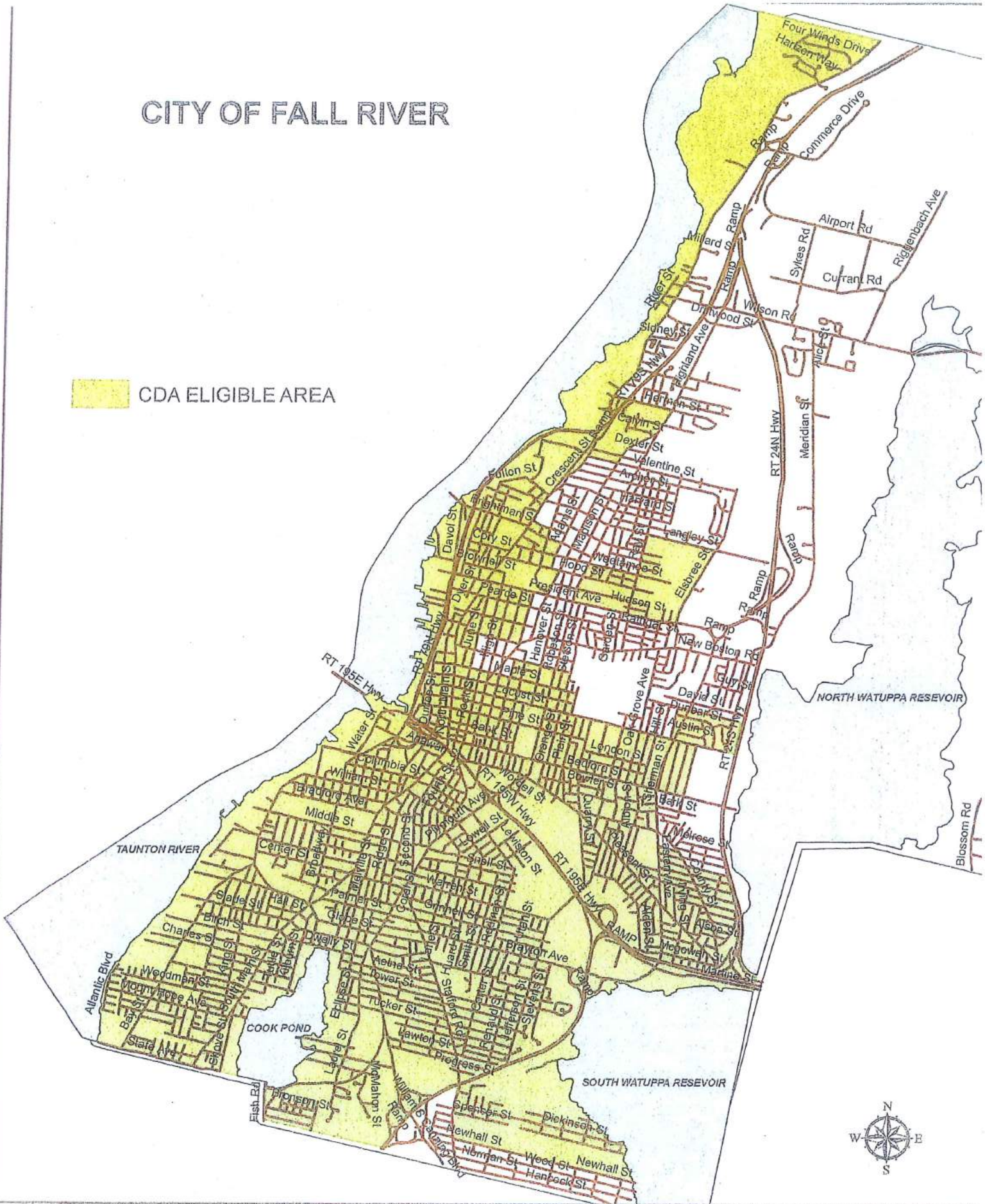
From 1990 to 2000, Fall River’s population experienced a small decline of 0.8%. That contrasted with a 5% growth in Bristol County and statewide. According to the 2000 Census data, the City continues to show relatively small minority and ethnic populations despite a modest increase when compared with 1990 census data. As shown in Table 1, the White population decreased by 7.0%, the Black population increased by 139.8% and the Asian/Pacific Islander population grew by 227.2% between 1990 and 2000. Table 1 also shows an increase in the Hispanic population between 1990 and 2000. Census 2000 data indicates strong growth in minority populations on a percentage basis. Although non-whites account for only 8.8% of the total city population, the minority population has increased by 109.5% since the 1990 Census.

According to the Environment Justice Map located in this section (Environmental Justice Map, Section 3C-2), representatives of minority groups reside in all 25 census tracts in Fall River (Source: 2000 Census). The map also shows the actual distribution of those who are of low-to-moderate income (Source: 2000 Census).

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MAP, SECTION 3C-2

CITY OF FALL RIVER

 CDA ELIGIBLE AREA



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
LOW TO MODERATE INCOME LEVELS
SECTION 3C-2

Table 2

Age	1990	2000	% Change Fall River	% Change Mass.
0-4	6,917	5,846	-15.50%	-3.70%
5-17	15,629	12,712	-18.70%	18.70%
18-24	10,393	12,048	15.90%	-11.20%
25-44	26,749	27,383	2.40%	-1.50%
45-64	16,261	18,377	13.00%	27.30%
65+	16,754	15,572	-7.10%	5.00%

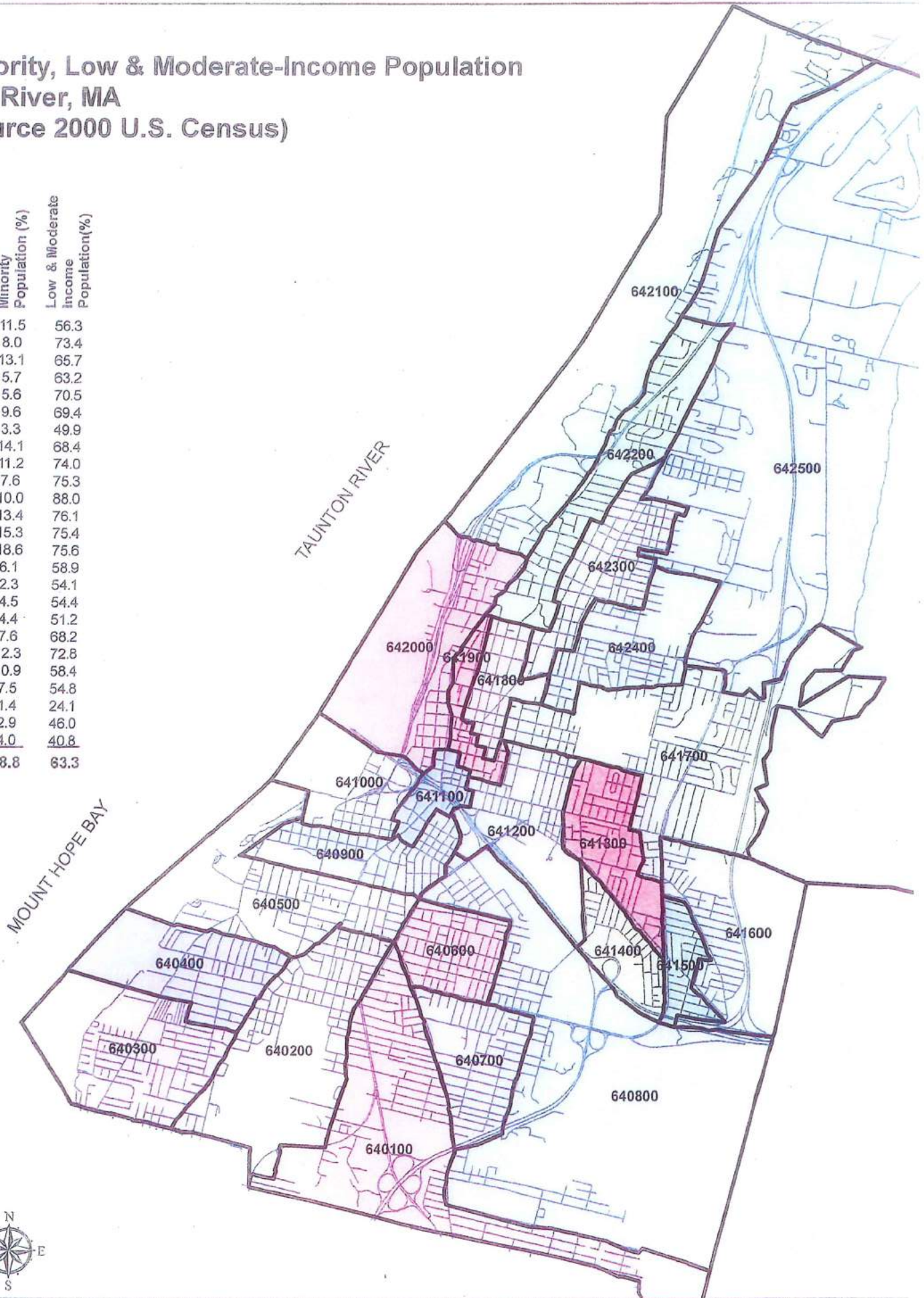
The City has defined areas of “racial/ethnic minority concentrations” as any census tract where the total percentage of minority persons is twice as large as the city total percentage of minority residents (8.8%). Only one census tract exceeds the established threshold of minorities established (Census tract 6414). Other census tracts containing a higher concentration of minorities include Census tracts 6413, 6408 and 6412, while the smallest minority-populated areas seem to be in the north and east sections of the City (Census tracts 6423, 6416, 6424).

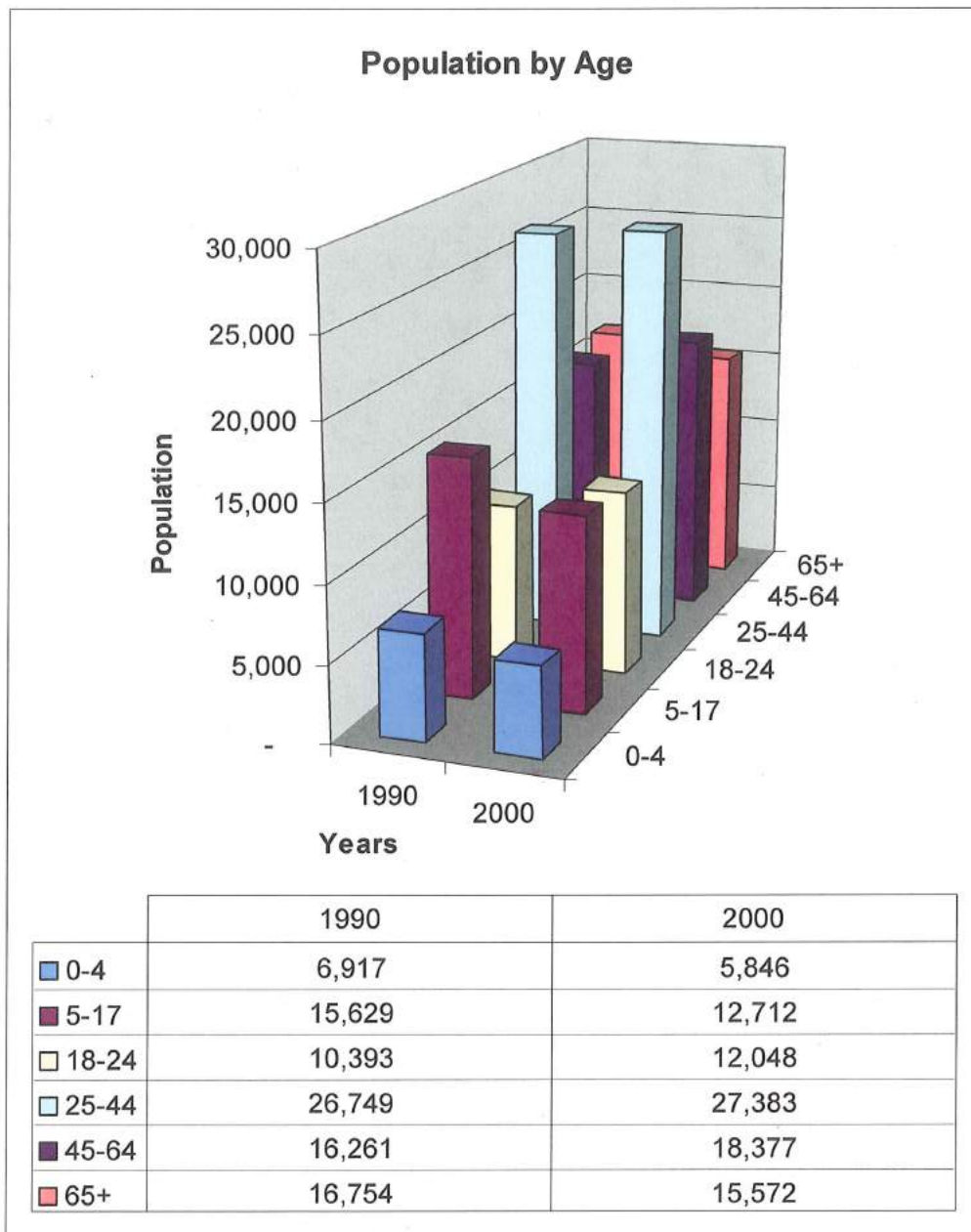
While the total City population remained relatively unchanged between the 1990 and 2000 census counts, it has grown older which may also account for the higher percentage of residents who fall into the low- to moderate-income category (as noted in the upcoming Data section). According to **TABLE 2**, the over 45 year old age group showed an increase from 35.6% of Fall River’s total population in 1990 to 36.9% of the City’s total population in 2000. The second fastest growing age group was those between 45 and 64 years of age. The sharpest declines occurred between ages 0-4 and 5-17.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS MAP, SECTION 3C-3

Minority, Low & Moderate-Income Population Fall River, MA (Source 2000 U.S. Census)

Census Tract	Minority Population (%)	Low & Moderate Income Population (%)
6401	11.5	56.3
6402	8.0	73.4
6403	13.1	65.7
6404	5.7	63.2
6405	5.6	70.5
6406	9.6	69.4
6407	3.3	49.9
6408	14.1	68.4
6409	11.2	74.0
6410	7.6	75.3
6411	10.0	88.0
6412	13.4	76.1
6413	15.3	75.4
6414	18.6	75.6
6415	6.1	58.9
6416	2.3	54.1
6417	4.5	54.4
6418	4.4	51.2
6419	7.6	68.2
6420	12.3	72.8
6421	10.9	58.4
6422	7.5	54.8
6423	1.4	24.1
6424	2.9	46.0
<u>6425</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>40.8</u>
TOTAL	8.8	63.3

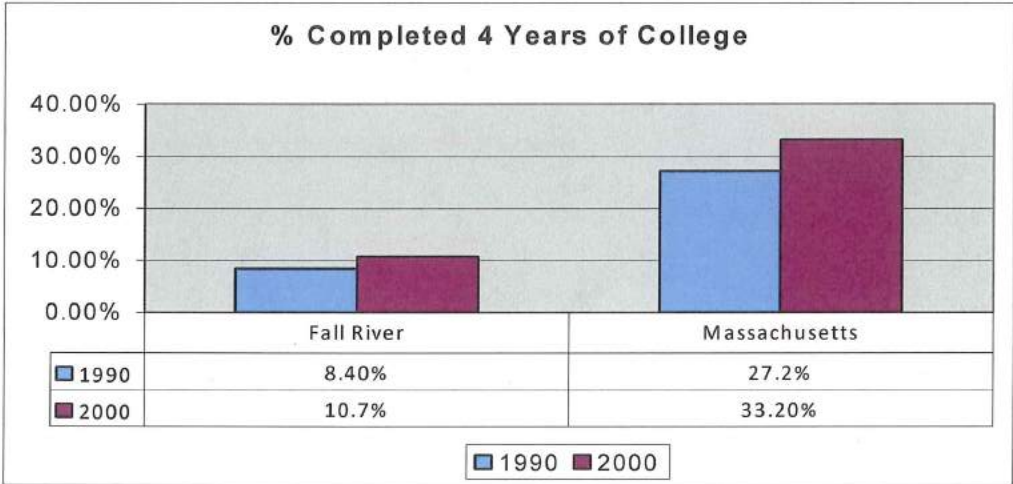
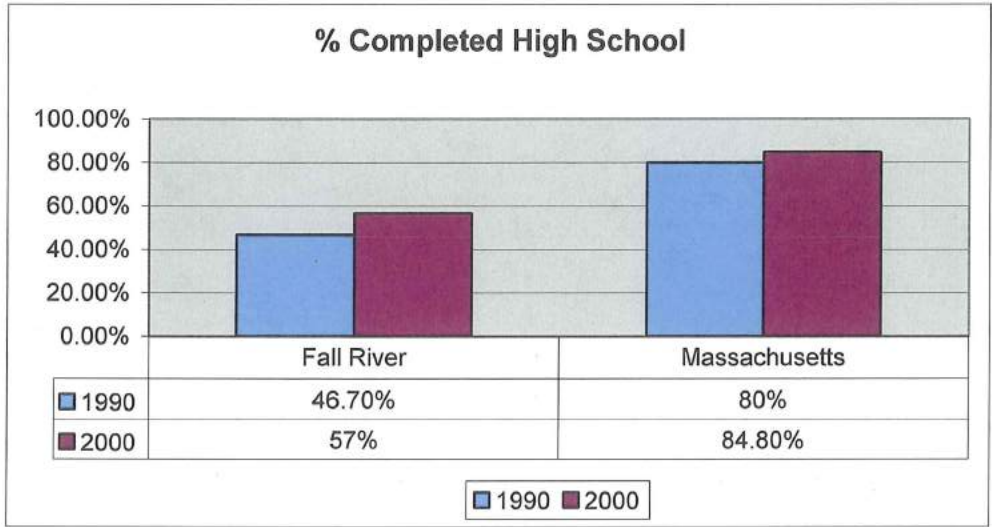




As illustrated by **Table 3**, while the educational attainment level has improved since 1990, the percentages of people having completed high school and four years of college in 2000 are well below county and state levels. The differences in education-level figures for Fall River residents versus statewide figures can be attributed to the tendency of Fall River residents to place greater priority on employment than on educational attainment.

Table 3

Educational Attainment				
Source: US Census of Population 1990 and 2000				
	% completed high school		% completed 4-year college	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Fall River	46.7%	56.6%	8.4%	10.7%
Massachusetts	80.0%	84.8%	27.2%	33.2%



Income Data

Between 1989 and 1999, per capita income levels in the City of Fall River increased by 47% while per capita income in Bristol County increased 51.4%. At the same time, the consumer price index increased approximately 35% (Source: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics). As indicated in Table 4, Fall River experienced a much higher percentage of residents living below the poverty level in both 1989 and 1999 as compared to Bristol County. In fact, 17.1% of the City’s residents lived below the poverty line in 1999, compared to 9.3% of statewide totals and 10% of the county. Median household and family income figures for the City were also below the state and county levels.

Table 4

Population by Income		
Source: US Census of population 1990 and 2000		
	Fall River	Bristol County
Per capita (\$)		
1989	\$ 10,966.00	\$ 13,853.00
1999	\$ 16,118.00	\$ 20,978.00
Median Household (\$)		

	1989	\$ 22,452.00	\$ 21,250.00
	1999	\$ 29,014.00	\$ 43,496.00
Median Family (\$)			
	1989	\$ 28,972.00	\$ 38,003.00
	1999	\$ 37,671.00	\$ 53,733.00
Persons Below Poverty (\$)			
	1989	14.30%	9.10%
	1999	17.10%	10.00%

According to **Table 5**, of the 38,759 Fall River households as reported by US Census in 2000, there were 23,558 or 60.8% of family households and 15,201 or 39.2% of non-family households. From 1990 the number of family households decreased by 4.85%, while the non-family households increased by 21.2%. The average household size of 2.32 persons was down from 2.4 in 1990 and 2.6 persons in 1980.

Table 5

Household by Type						
Source: US Census of population 1990 and 2000						
	Fall River		Bristol County		Massachusetts	
Total Households	38,759		205,411		2,443,580	
Family Households	23,558	60.80%	140,610	68.50%	1,576,696	64.50%
Married - couple family	15,613	40.30%	105,958	51.60%	1,197,917	49.00%
Female - no husband present	6,391	16.50%	26,733	13.00%	289,944	11.90%
With own children under 18 years	4,247	11.00%	16,060	7.80%	163,550	6.70%
Non family households	15,201	39.20%	64,801	31.50%	866,884	35.50%

Employment Data

For more than a century, Fall River's economy had been based in the textile industry. In fact, from the 1870s until the 1920s, Fall River was the largest center in the United States for the manufacture of cotton textiles. The City has slowly shifted from a manufacturing and textile-based economy to a service-based economy with more persons now employed in the service field as evidenced in **Table 6**.

Table 6

Employment Data							
Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training							
Year	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Total
2001	1,020	10,568	992	5,267	1,626	15,882	35,355
2002	1,031	10,192	961	5,330	1,646	15,525	34,685
2003	1,080	9,473	1,066	5,436	1,662	15,559	34,276
2004	1,153	8,860	1,102	5,483	1,830	15,933	34,361
2005	1,240	8,178	1,146	5,179	1,837	16,087	33,667
2006	1,285	7,306	1,174	5,241	1,797	16,141	32,944
2007	1,169	6,355	1,161	5,068	1,795	16,445	31,993

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, major occupations in the City were sales and office (9,855 or 24.8%), followed closely by production, transportation and material moving (9,635 or 24.3%), management, professional and related occupations (8,870 or 22.4%), service occupations (7,364 or 18.6%). Per industry categories, manufacturing (9,652 or 24.3%) was ahead of education, health and social services (8,250 or 20.8%), retail trade (4,953 or 12.5%) and construction (2,507 or 6.3%).

Table 7 shows that Fall River's major employers were mainly of the manufacturing and service industries. Major employers are located throughout the City and are conveniently accessible for the most part. Fall River is served by several state highways (Routes 6, 24 and 79), Interstate Highway I-195 and a network of thoroughfares and city streets. Primary intercity routes are commuter express bus routes.

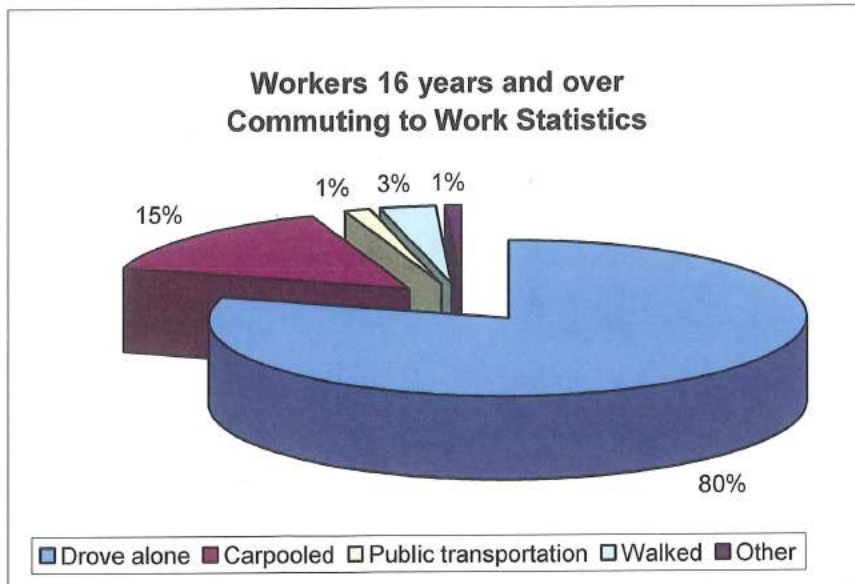
Table 7

Major Employees in Fall River				
Source: Fall River Office of Economic development				
ID (for map)	Employer	Production/Function	# Employees	CT
A	City of Fall River	Government and School Department	3,178	NA
B	Southcoast Hospitals Group	Healthcare	2,000	6,418
C	Saint Anne's Hospital	Healthcare	1,229	6,405
D	Al Wright	Distribution center	654	6,425
E	Lightolier	Lighting fixtures	719	6,425
F	Travelers Property	Insurance	519	6,411
G	Silver Linc	Manufacturing of vinyl windows	418	6,425
H	Catholic Memorial Home	Nursing care facilities	409	6,422
I	Gold Medal Bakery	Bakery products	400	6,403
J	PrimaCare, PC	Medical services	380	6,412
K	Duro Industries	Dyeing and finishing of fibers	375	6,405
L	People Inc.	Health and human services	300	6,425
M	American Dryer Corp.	Commercial dryers	267	6,425
N	Hanover Medical Assoc.	Medical Sources	250	6,417
O	Starwood	Hotel reservation center	196	6,424

According to the 2000 Census, the total number of workers 16 years and over who commuted to work was 38,466 persons. 80% of workers drove alone and only 1.5% used public transportation (including taxicabs). **Table 8** shows Fall River's methods of transportation as well as those that are used most.

Table 8

Commuting to Work Statistics		
Source: 2000 Census		
Commute Status	# of Persons	Percentage
Drove alone	30,645	80%
Carpooled	5,738	15%
Public transportation	567	1%
Walked	1,195	3%
Other means	321	1%
Total	38,466	100%



The average travel times for individuals in Fall River is 22.2 minutes. Approximately 14.5% of people in Fall River have a commute time of 30 to 90 minutes, indicating many of the households in the City are commuting to New Bedford, Providence, and/or Boston.

Plans are well underway for the Southcoast Rail. The publication in June 2009 of the Southcoast Rail Corridor Plan, Economic Development and Land Use and subsequent regular public meetings to elicit comment have continued into 2010. Planning and conservation departments of the City, as well as Green Futures and Save Our Neighborhoods, have been actively involved in these meetings. The Southcoast Rail Line plans have incorporated goals of Fall River’s Master Plan including improvement of pedestrian access to the waterfront and promotion of intermodal transportation. The Regional Open Space Plan is important in setting forth open space protection and access issues that may be impacted by the construction of the rail line. Additionally, the Taunton River Greenway and Mount Hope Greenway, described in Section 9, Goal 2, Objective 2 and 3 require the cooperation of parties engaged in the Southcoast Rail.

Planning for the Southcoast Rail coincides with the expedited bridge construction plan for Route 79 as well as the final construction stages of the new Veterans Memorial Bridge, which will replace the Brightman Street Bridge. All of these must be compatible with the Master Plan that sets waterfront development, restoration and public access as the highest of priorities.

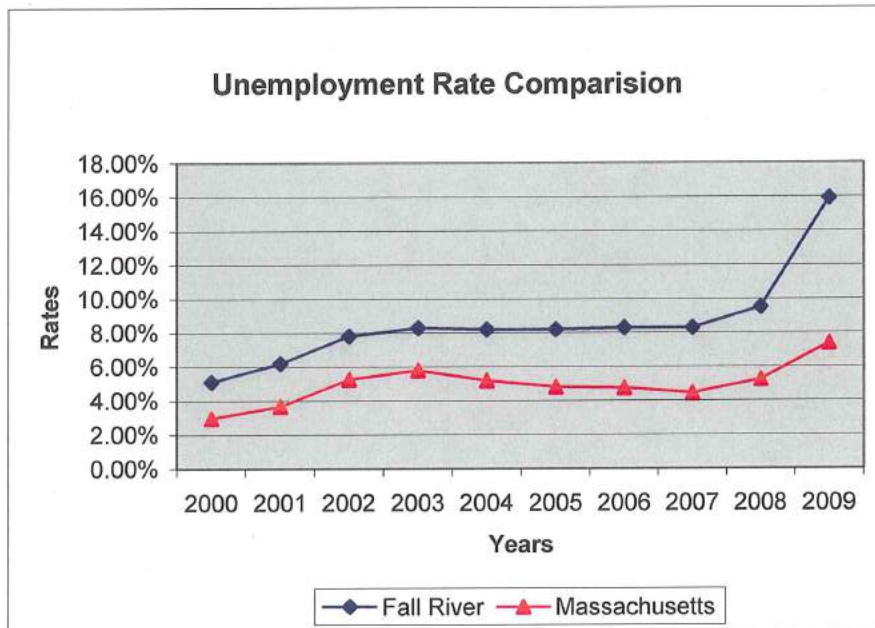
For those dependent on public transportation, the Southeastern Regional Transit Authority (SRTA) services Fall River, New Bedford and the neighboring suburban communities. SRTA’s Fall River division has thirteen routes that service the City and the towns of Swansea, Somerset and Westport. Bus service begins at 6:00 a.m. and ends at 5:40 p.m. Monday through Saturday. According to figures for FY-2008, the City of Fall River carried an average of 52,000 riders per month. With more than 9,000 bus stops in Fall River and New Bedford, most City residents live within 5 minutes of a bus stop. However, with public transit ceasing service late in the afternoon, access to evening events and recreational activities is severely hampered for those who routinely rely on public transportation.

As **Table 9** shows, Fall River’s unemployment rates have historically been much higher than the state average. From 2007 to 2008, total employment in the City of Fall River decreased. This trend continued into 2009. Unemployment in the city has been above that of the nation since 1998. The unemployment rate increased from 16% in February 2009 to 16.2% in March 2009; the second worst unemployment rate in the state. There are a total of 7,326 Fall River residents who are currently unemployed, the most since

March 1993. With an unemployment rate of 16.2%, the Fall River economy is being severely affected by the current national recession, more so than other areas of the country.

Table 9

Fall River's Unemployment Rates					
Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training					
Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Statewide Rate
2000	43,271	41,047	2,224	5.10%	3.00%
2001	43,367	40,668	2,899	6.20%	3.71%
2002	44,362	40,888	3,474	7.80%	5.29%
2003	44,745	41,038	3,707	8.30%	5.82%
2004	44,625	40,946	3,679	8.20%	5.21%
2005	44,414	40,792	3,622	8.20%	4.83%
2006	44,714	41,005	3,709	8.30%	4.78%
2007	44,429	40,752	3,677	8.30%	4.48%
2008	43,950	39,792	4,158	9.50%	5.27%
2009	45,220	38,019	7,326	16.20%	8.20%



Housing Profile

The 2000 U.S. Census reported a total of 41,857 year-round housing units in Fall River, 8,987 single-family and 32,917 multi-family homes (almost 79%). A survey of area real estate brokers indicated vacancy rates of 7%-10% for available rental units depending upon the location. Families with young children in need of three bedroom apartments continue to have a somewhat difficult time with availability. Lead paint issues in the older housing stock in Fall River remain a concern.

Privately owned housing

As **Table 10** illustrates, a majority of the City's housing stock was built prior to 1939. In fact, according to the 2000 Census, 87.1% of housing units in Fall River were built before 1980. These are the units that are most likely to be affected by lead-based paint. This suggests a strong need for rehabilitation and continued lead-based paint removal in a large portion of Fall River's housing stock. This also suggests that improvements would be needed for those with mobility impairment disabilities.

Table 10

Age of Fall River's Housing Stock		
Year Built	Total HUs	Percentage
1999-2000	207	0.50%
1995-1998	767	1.80%
1990-1994	1,284	3.10%
1980-1989	3,132	7.50%
1970-1979	3,495	8.30%
1960-1969	3,046	7.30%
1940-1959	7,734	18.50%
Before 1939	22,192	53.00%

As evident in **Home Sales in Fall River, MA** graph, the average sale price of a home and the number of home sales decreased in Fall River between 2005 and 2009. The values of properties have lowered significantly caused by the global recession. According to information from the Warren Group, the median family housing prices fell from \$288,250 in 2006 to \$242,500 in 2008, representing a 16% drop in housing values. Home sales have lowered significantly because of the tightening availability of credit and Fall River's high unemployment rate. Land for future building is not abundant in Fall River.



Fall River's residential property tax rate of 8.06 cents per thousand dollars of valuation ranked 321 out of 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth. Average single-family tax bills were 51% lower than the state average. Real estate tax exemptions are available for homeowners 65 years old and older, widows/widowers, veterans whose disabilities are 10% or more war-connected and the legally blind.

D. Growth and Development Patterns

1. Patterns and Trends

The early growth of Fall River was concentrated primarily around four textile-manufacturing centers. This industrial spine of the city originated around the falls of the Quequechan where there was an early concentration of mills. Other development centers were in the Flint District, west of Cook Pond and near the mouth of the Taunton River. Residential and commercial development radiated around these areas eventually merging into the existing pattern with the largest concentration of population between the Quequechan River and Cook Pond. More recently, as industrial operations have required expansive sites with highway access, industrial land use has shifted to the north part of the city near the Fall River Industrial Park and former airport.

Almost all of the residential development in Fall River is west of the Watuppa ponds where the majority of the city's economic activity has occurred. Development is concentrated in approximately 30% of the area of the city, based largely on industrial growth patterns previously described. Since most of the land east of North Watuppa Pond and north of Route 195 is now protected as the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve, residential development in east Fall River has been limited. There remain tracts of privately owned land in east Fall River which have the potential for moderate scale residential development and are deserving of protection as part of a critical watershed for the community's public drinking water supply, as well as for that of Buzzards Bay. For the past thirty years, the major growth in housing has occurred in surrounding towns west and south of the city.

2. Infrastructure

a. Transportation systems

Fall River is bisected by Route I-195 which links it to Providence on the west and to New Bedford and Cape Cod on the east. This interstate, constructed in 1969, carries vacationers to the coast and provides Fall River with an opportunity to capitalize on the tourist trade. State Route 24, which runs north-south through Fall River, ultimately connects with I-195 providing the most direct connection west to Providence and New York City, and south to Newport. This route is particularly valuable to the new industrial development in the north part of the city. It also provides an attractive entrance to the City with an extended wooded roadside and areas of forested medians. State Route 79 divides the downtown area from its waterfront creating a concrete barrier of ramps and elevated roads that interferes with pedestrian, bike and car access to the waterfront and with views of scenic Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. Currently, under the Accelerated Bridge Program, Route 79 plans are being reviewed for reconstruction which must be accomplished before 2016.

The local street grid pattern radiates out from the original Quequechan River settlement with main arteries connecting the neighborhoods to the City's center. There are close to 250 miles of streets within Fall River's city limits including an estimated 200 miles of paved roadways, 40 miles of unpaved roads and nearly 5 miles of unimproved roads. There has been an active street and sidewalk repair program in effect for the past 25 years but much remains to be done in a community with an aging infrastructure and heavy traffic burdens. Fifteen miles of boulevards and landscaped medians are maintained by the City's Park Department.

Within the next ten years, major improvements in the infrastructure are in store with the completion of planning and construction of the Veteran's Memorial Bridge, Route 79 and the Southcoast Rail project.

b. Water supply systems

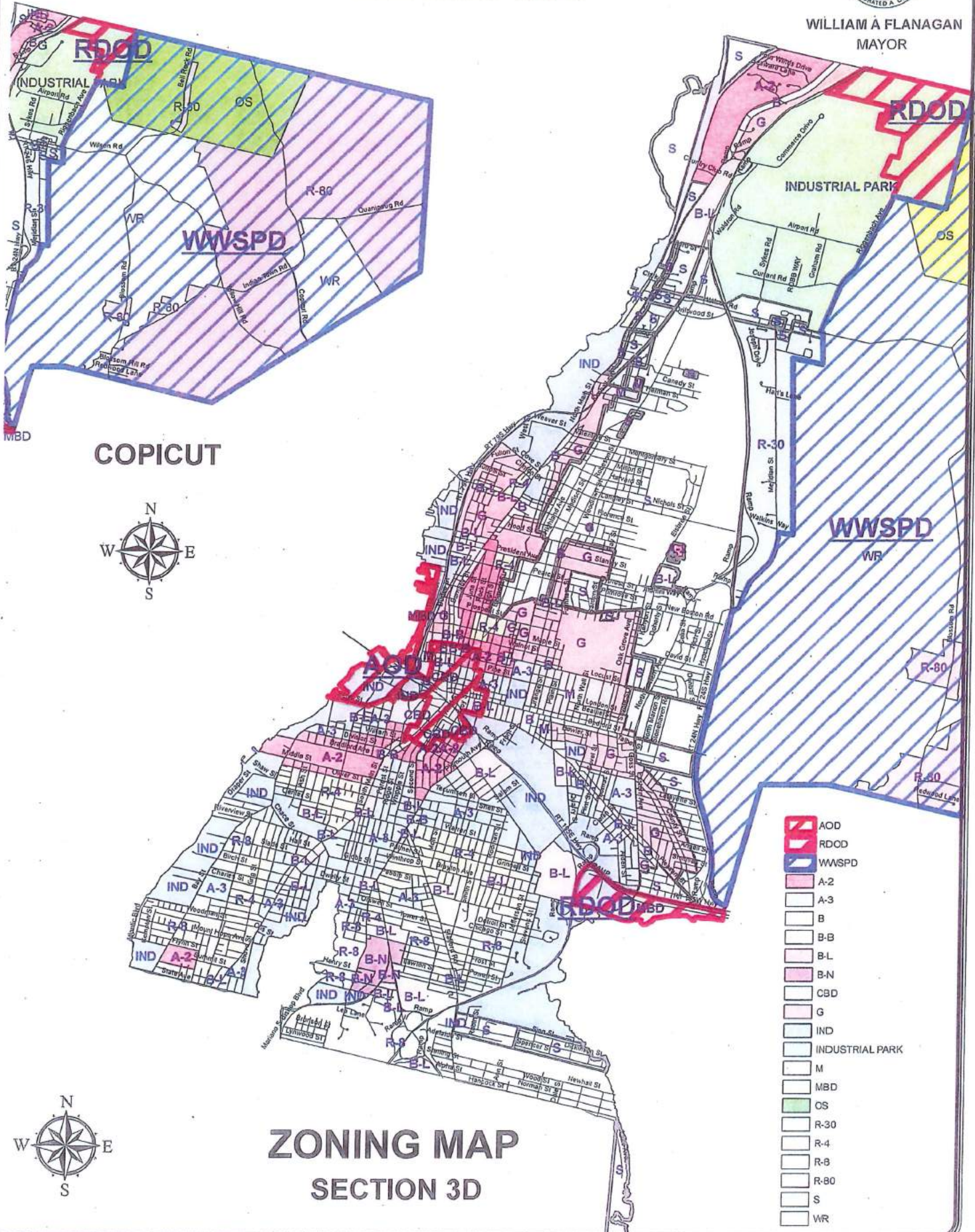
The Fall River municipal water supply system is managed by the Watuppa Water Board and serves more than 100,000 people in Fall River as well as some adjacent areas. The main source of potable water supply for the City of Fall River is the North Watuppa Pond. Recharge of that reservoir can be supplemented by

ZONING MAP, SECTION 3D

CITY OF FALL RIVER ZONING MAP



WILLIAM A FLANAGAN
MAYOR



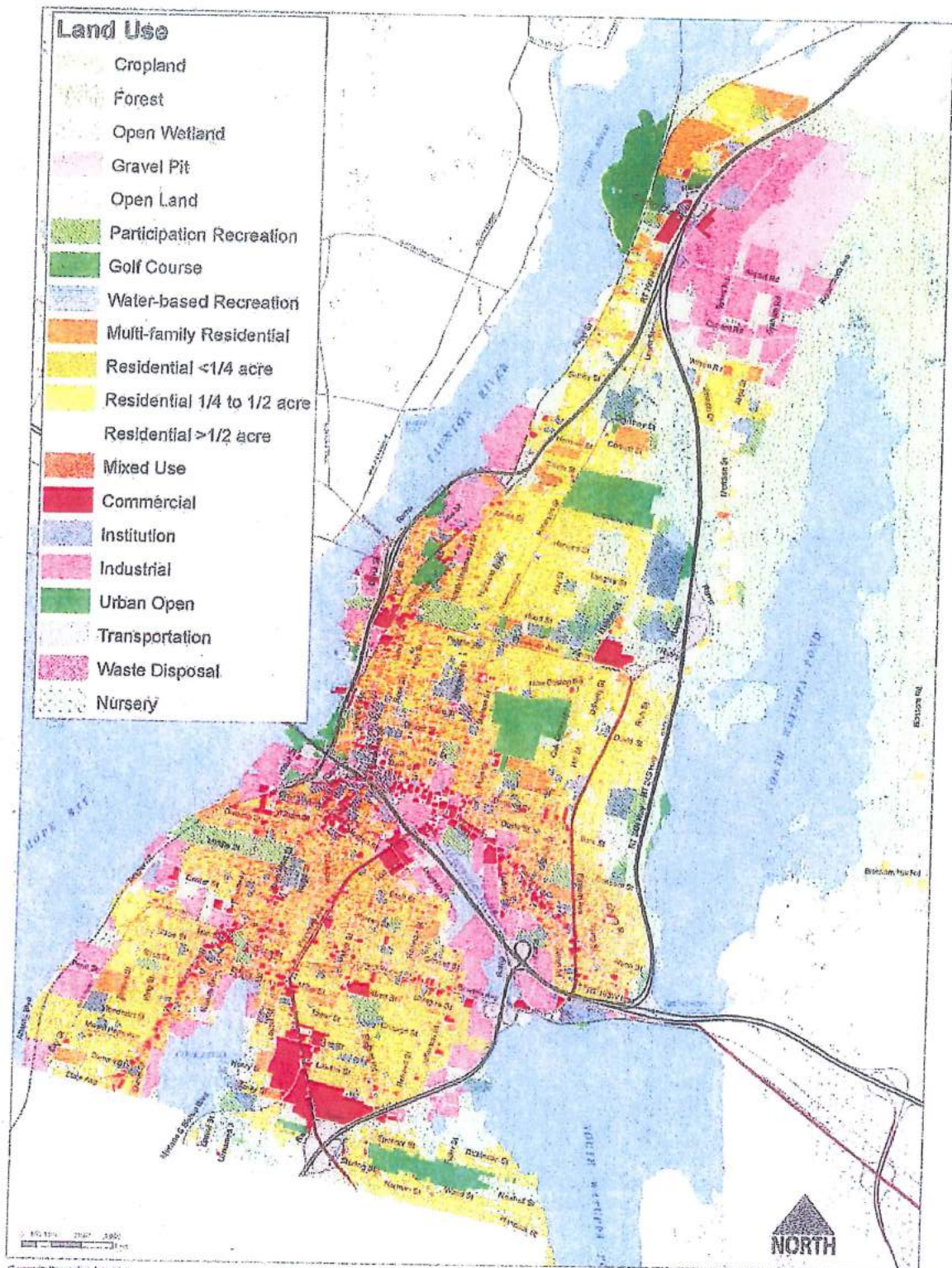
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ZONING MAP
SECTION 3D

- AOD
- RDOD
- WWSPD
- A-2
- A-3
- B
- B-B
- B-L
- B-N
- CBD
- G
- IND
- INDUSTRIAL PARK
- M
- MBD
- OS
- R-30
- R-4
- R-8
- R-80
- S
- WR

LAND USE MAP, SECTION 3D



Fall River, Massachusetts

LAND USE MAP

pumped water from the Copicut Reservoir. Recent research of available records indicate the following safe daily yields of the supply source:

North Watuppa Pond

- 7.5 MGD (Whitman & Howard Report 1958)
- 7.0 MGD (Southeastern Massachusetts Water District Commission 1953)
- 8.5 MGD (CDM/Resource Analysis 1981)
- 9.0 MGD (Mass. D E Q E 1982)

Copicut Reservoir

- 6.5 MGD projected (Whitman & Howard Report 1958)
- 6.5 MGD proposed (SE Massachusetts Water District Commission 1953)
- 6.0 MGD (CDM/Resource Analysis 1981)

The current estimate of total safe yield would range from 15.0 MGD (9.0+6.0) to 15.5 MGD (9.0+6.5). The City's average daily usage for 1996 was 14.2 MGD. In the summer months, however, the City's water usage ranges somewhere between 10 and 14 MGD thereby falling within all estimates of safe yield.

In addition to these sources, the city owns several other potential water supplies including the South Watuppa Pond. That source is suitable for industrial use or, with possibly further processing at the city's water filtration plant, as a backup supply in emergency situations.

The Fall River municipal system is interconnected with Somerset by an underground pipeline. Until 1980, water for cooling purposes was regularly pumped (up to 4 million gallons per day) to the New England Power Company in Somerset. Presently, this interconnect is used only for emergency situations and is of questionable integrity. Also, the Fall River municipal system supplies approximately 200,000 gallons per day to the North Tiverton Fire District which serves about 7,000 residents; about 151 customers in the Town of Westport, 377 customers in the Town of Freetown and 2,900 customers in N. Tiverton, RI.

East Fall River, which constitutes about 15 square miles of sparsely populated land, is not presently served by municipal sewer or water. This area does contain North Watuppa Pond and the Copicut Reservoir, the City's two main sources of drinking water, as well as major recharge areas in the Cedar and Copicut Swamps and surrounding lands.

The first water mains in Fall River were installed in 1873. There are approximately 250 miles of pipe in the water distribution system. About half the mains are cement-lined cast iron or cement lined ductile iron pipe. The remainder is un-lined cast iron. Sizes of the mains range from 6" to 36" throughout the City. All water mains installed before 1937 are unlined cast iron pipe. Within the past few years, the City has pursued a major renewal program to replace the old water mains, gate valves and hydrants. This continuing project has already improved the city's water distribution system.

Fall River's water supply increasingly supplies the needs of neighboring communities. The recent failure of a town well in Westport will require the extension of Fall River water service further into that town. In addition, the Town of Dartmouth is currently discussing with the City the feasibility of connecting into water supplies controlled by the Watuppa Water Board.

Principal Water Supply and Groundwater Recharge Areas

North Watuppa Pond: Principal source of drinking water in Fall River; supplemented by the Copicut Reservoir. Pond Swamp provides the primary groundwater recharge to the North Watuppa.

Copicut Reservoir: In service since 1972, it provides additional drinking water supply to North Watuppa Pond.

South Watuppa Pond: Principal source of untreated industrial water supply. Water from Davol and Sawdy Ponds feed into South Watuppa from the south. Water from Stafford Pond flows into Sucker Brook and eventually into South Watuppa.

Cook Pond: Primarily recreational. Of possible use as an industrial water supplier should need ever arise.

Long Pond: In Lakeville, 1,721 acres in size and a source of drinking water for the City of New Bedford.

Sawdy Pond: In Westport, augments the industrial water supply in South Watuppa Pond.

Noquochoke Lake: Approximately 117-acre pond connected via pipeline beneath Route 6 to Watuppa Ponds.

Copicut Swamp: Primary source of groundwater recharge for the Copicut Reservoir.

c. Sewer Service

The City of Fall River's wastewater collection and transportation system consists of over 930,000 linear feet (176 miles) of sanitary and combined wastewater and stormwater sewers with over 7,000 manholes. This total does not include the miles of storm drains and drain manholes which exist in completely separated areas or those areas where separation of portions of the combined sewer systems have been completed to relieve regional surcharging during storm events. The system serves a population of approximately 94,000 and over 40 industries.

The first element of the system completed by the 1870s was built as a surface water flood relief in a combined sanitary and stormwater sewer. The idea of providing separate sanitary sewer lines was not actively pursued in earnest in Fall River until the 1960s. Approximately 75% of the sewered land area of the City remains served by combined sewers.

All areas slightly east and to the west of the City's highest elevation along a ridge between 246-259 feet above sea level are easily served by gravity to the western shore of the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay to its intersection with the main sewer interceptor and the newly constructed CSO tunnel. Those areas in the Quequechan River Basin are also served by gravity along the river to the western shore. The remaining areas, which lie east of the main north-south ridge and outside of the Quequechan Basin, must be pumped to an area served by the gravity line.

The system is very complex as it was constructed in a time when sewerage treatment was of little concern and methods of construction very different than today. The emphasis at the time, and for many decades thereafter, was to reduce surface flooding and remove residential and industrial wastewater from their origin.

The main components of the City sewer system are the main interceptors and trunk sewers. The main interceptor consists of a 66-inch RC pipe that runs northerly from the Wastewater Treatment Plant along Mount Hope Bay to the Broadway Junction Chamber (BJC) at the intersection of Broadway and Columbia Streets.

The first section of the interceptor handles 100% of the City's dry weather flow at its origin at the Wastewater Treatment Plant influent chamber to approximately 70% of the City's flow at the BJC. The north section of the Main Interceptor originates at the Central Street Pumping Station to its end at the beginning of the North End Intercepting Sewer, at the Alton Street CSO structure. Tributary to this interceptor are the North End intercepting sewer (and the Mothers Brook Interceptor) and the entire section of the City from the Quequechan River to the Industrial Park with the North-South ridge as its eastern boundary. Tributary to the Canal and Pocasset Street Trunk Sewers are the Quequechan Valley Interceptor (QVI) and the

Hartwell/Rodman Interceptor. Tributary to the QVI are the South End Pumping Station, the Pleasant Street Trunk Sewer (PTS) and the Bedford Street Trunk Sewer. The President Avenue and East End Pumping Stations are tributary to the PTS.

The first large sewer pumping station was built in conjunction with the interceptor to the new Primary Wastewater Treatment Plant. There are two main pumping stations along the route of the Main Interceptor that run along the Taunton River and Bay boundary of the City from the North End to the WWTP at the South End.

Wastewater Treatment Facility

The Fall River Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility was upgraded to provide secondary treatment in 1983. The original primary treatment facility was built in the late 1940s. The plant is designed to provide treatment to an average daily wastewater flow of approximately 31 MGD. The peak hydraulic capacity of the plant is approximately 106 MGD. In addition, the facility was also designed to take up to 90,000 gallons of septage per day from neighboring communities such as Westport, Freetown, Tiverton and others. Veolia Water North America manages the facility and collection system. Approximately 95% of Fall River's population is currently sewered and served by this facility.

Wastewater flow to the Treatment Facility receives primary and secondary treatment as well as disinfection/dechlorination with chlorine/sodium bisulfite prior to discharge to Mount Hope Bay. Solid residuals removed during treatment are dewatered by belt filter presses, then incinerated or land-filled. The Treatment Facility has been improved as a component of the CSO Abatement Program.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO)

Other major system components consist of the large Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) System that accepts combined household sewerage, industrial wastewater and stormwater runoff from City streets. The City's Combined Sewer System contains 19 Combined Sewer Overflows that can discharge directly to the Quequechan River, Taunton River and Mt. Hope Bay when stormwater exceeds the capacity of these systems. The City has completed the planning/design phase of an abatement program and has completed the first two phases of a construction remediation program. The City has expended \$160,000,000 in construction dollars.

Phase 1 involved significant improvements to the existing Wastewater Treatment Facility in order to increase the flow capacity of that facility. This resulted in increased treatment of CSO volumes during rain events. The facility's wet weather capacity has been increased from 50MGD to 106MGD. Phase 1 construction was completed in 2000.

Phase 2A involved construction of a 3 mile, 20 foot diameter deep rock tunnel at a depth of 100 feet for transport and storage of the wet weather flows up to the 3 month storm event. Additionally, the tunnel will act as a dry-weather interceptor for 80% of the City to relieve the existing system. The tunnel and 9 dropshafts to interconnect the existing combined sewer system to the CSO tunnel have been completed and are operational.

Phase 2B involves the construction of screening/disinfection facilities, or sewer separation of the 4 north end CSO's. The Cove Street CSO Project has been completed and is operational. The final 3 northern CSO's (President Avenue, City Pier and Alton Street) are scheduled to be addressed between 2012 and 2016.

Finally, Phase 3 involves drainage improvements in the area between the tunnel and the existing main Interceptors.

3. Long-term Development Patterns

Land in the City of Fall River is divided by the North Watuppa Pond into two separate and distinct areas. Although the land area for both of these sections is approximately the same size, development is substantially different. More than 99% of the city's population and industry is situated west of the Watuppa Ponds while the east side is virtually undeveloped. These two areas must therefore be looked at separately in terms of future development.

West of the Watuppa Ponds

The majority of the land in this section of the city is serviced by utilities (water, sewer, gas etc.) and will continue to be attractive to commercial and residential development for the remaining parcels.

Commercial Development

Developable commercial and industrial land within the city is scarce and most of the available parcels too small or for other reasons not suitable for industrial use. Of the usable parcels, the largest piece of land consisting of approximately 75 acres is located in the city's industrial park. This is a very marketable piece because of its access, location and size. It is anticipated it will be developed in the near future.

Residential Development

Residential development in the City peaked in the 1980's with over 2500 residential permits issued. The majority of these permits were approved in the City's north end along North Main Street. This was one of the few undeveloped areas in the city that during the 1980's was attractive due to its zoning classification. The area has since been rezoned to Apartments and Single Family Residence District thereby limiting the number of residential permits in the future. Even with the new zoning this area continues to see the majority of residential growth with the recent approval of 75 condominium units. The City has also seen significant development in the south end and along Mount Hope Bay. Subdivisions under construction will provide more than 80 single-family house lots in the south end while recently approved condominium projects will add 75 units along the Bay.

East of the Watuppa Ponds

Development in the east end of the City prohibits industrial and commercial use allowing only recreational and residential use. Uses in this area are regulated by City zoning ordinances and Board of Health regulations designed to protect the water supply. There are approximately 14,000 acres of land in this area of which 2,300 acres of publicly owned lands is zoned Open Space and Recreation, 3,500 acres is zoned Water Resource District and the remaining area is zoned Single Family Residence District R-80. All of these districts fall within the city's Watershed and Water Supply Protection Overlay District which was adopted to preserve water quality.

In addition to the protection afforded by zoning, the land is also regulated through ownership. The City of Fall River collaborated with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and with the non-profit land preservation organization, The Trustees of Reservations, to protect and develop a collective management strategy for the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioserve. The Acushnet Sawmills property in East Fall River was acquired and protected as a part of the Bioserve.

Public Land

City owned land (Watuppa Water Board)	4,100 acres
Copicut Reservoir (Watuppa Water Board)	530 acres

North Watuppa Pond (Watuppa Water Board)	2,500 acres
City owned land, tax title (estimated)	250 acres
State owned land (Freetown State Forest)	2,250 acres
Other state owned land	3,153 acres

Private Land

Trustees of Reservations	472 acres
Other privately held parcels	<u>1,110 acres</u>
Total Land Area	14,365 acres

Future development in this area will be limited to residential, water supply and recreational uses. There are presently about 1,110 acres of privately held parcels. Approximately 30% of this land is not buildable due to location, wetlands or size. Another 240 acres of land have already been developed for single-family use. Of the remaining land, there is one development approved but not constructed. These three developments are cluster developments and provide more than 150 acres of open space. This would leave approximately 390 acres of developable land which, under present zoning, would allow for a maximum of 200 additional dwelling units. At maximum build-out there would be roughly 500 single-family units.

Section 4: Environmental Inventory and Analysis

A. Geology, Soils and Topography

Fall River's unique physical landscape is highlighted by terraced bedrock slopes dropping sharply into the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay on the western side of the City and the extensive forest and watershed lands east of the Watuppa Ponds. Many small hills are scattered throughout the city boundaries. The Quequechan River flows from east to west dividing the city as it drains South Watuppa Pond into Mount Hope Bay. The western section of the river has, unfortunately, been engineered underground.

The city's topography has played a key role in land development patterns in Fall River. The present heart of the city was the site of the falls of the Quequechan River, giving the name "falling river", now Fall River. Early roads were constructed in the valley north of this river and along the ridge paralleling the Taunton River. A street grid developed, despite the steeply terraced slopes, with streets in some cases exceeding a 30% grade. The small lot, high-density residential development was the result of several factors, but primarily to enable industrial workers to reside within walking distance of the mills. Due to the high cost of excavating through the granite bedrock to provide for water and sewers, development was necessarily concentrated along the western slope near the surrounding area of the Central Business District.

There is significantly more information regarding surficial geology, soils and groundwater characteristics in the eastern end of the city surrounding the Watuppa and Copicut Ponds than in the now entirely urbanized western section of Fall River along the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay. In 1987, the city hired a consultant to prepare a Moratorium District Impact Study to evaluate the potential impacts on the city water supply from future development. This report compiled a large volume of information regarding the geology, hydrology and natural resources of the eastern end of Fall River. Surficial geology in that part of the City is summarized below.

Surficial Geology in the Watuppa and Copicut Watershed

Glacial till is a compact, unstratified mixture of silt, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders. The dense soil is nearly always either unsorted or poorly sorted. This means there is no clear gradation of the soil by grain size, such as fine grading to coarse or vice-versa. It is deposited on bedrock in most areas and may occasionally include beds and lenses of poorly sorted, stratified gravel, sand and silt. At the edges of the till, near other types of deposits and locally within the till, a mantle of thin, sometimes stratified, deposits have been noted. These contain a mixture of gravel, sand, silt and clay. Bedrock outcroppings have also been observed within the till areas, especially in the northern half of Fall River.

Kame delta deposits are also present in Fall River and are divided into three distinctive layers. The first unit encompasses the uppermost 15 to 20 feet. It consists of well-sorted fine gravel and medium to coarse sand. The middle unit is slightly finer containing fine to coarse sand with some fine gravel. The lower unit is the finest having only fine sand, silt and clay of variable thickness. The kame delta deposits are mostly laid down over till, but in a few localities they mantle sand and gravel deposits. Because of their configuration and the direction of ice movement, the deposits generally grade from coarse to fine grained from north to south.

Kames typically contain fine to coarse gravel and fine to coarse sand. The sediments may be stratified, although the physical evidence may have been distorted or destroyed by settling. Outwash plains usually consist of beds of fine to coarse sand. The deposits may be loose or medium dense and may be stratified or uniform. Both types of deposits are usually well sorted and tend to grade to finer sediments southward. Some beds or lenses of gravel, silt and clay may also be present.

Bedrock

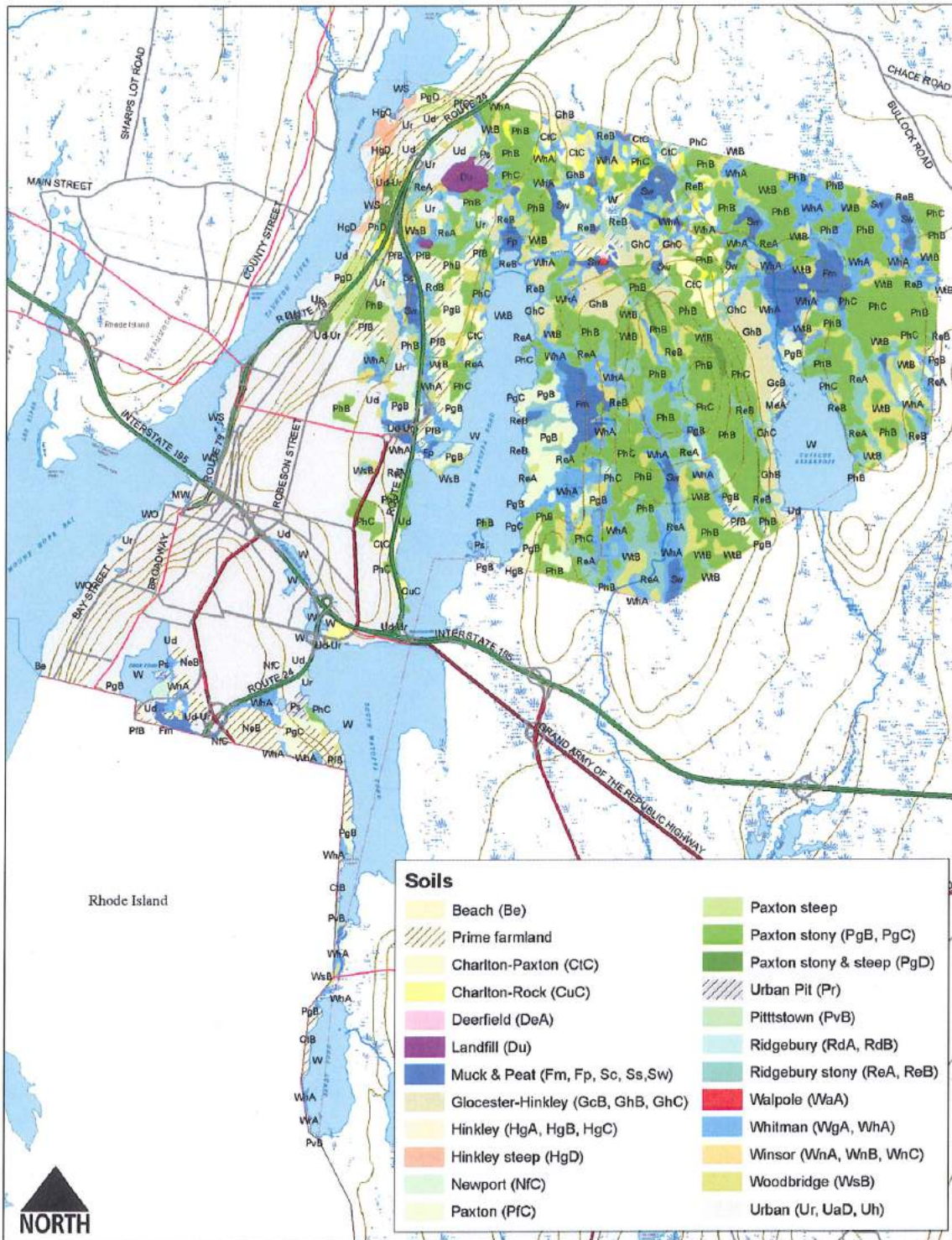
All sources of reference indicate that the east end of Fall River in the areas surrounding the Watuppa and Copicut is underlain chiefly with granitic rocks. Specifically, Dedham Quartz Monzonite is the most common type of rock bordering the Narragansett Basin, located to the west, within Massachusetts. The Barefoot Hill Quartz Monzonite is the second most common rock bordering the Narragansett Basin. The Barefoot Hill variety is considered a porphyritic equivalent of the Dedham Granodiorite, which may also occur within the area. The porphyritic variety refers to a textural term for rocks within different crystal sizes. General (unnamed) granite has also been identified in some U.S. Geological Survey wells in both the Rattlesnake Brook and North Watuppa watersheds.

All three rock classifications mentioned, granite, monzonite and grandiorite, fall into the same "family" of rocks. They are all silica-rich rocks composed of quartz and potash feldspar, with or without plagioclase feldspar. Simply stated, this means they all possess roughly the same properties, but may vary in physical appearance. They are all usually very hard rocks that are not easily weathered. They may contain joints and fractures. These could be limited only to the surface or may extend in a complex network for miles. Outcroppings of the rocks usually occur on hills, knolls or cliffs within the areas of glacial till. Isolated instances of U.S.G.S well information shows three bedrock refusals in each of two watershed areas. The well and boring data from the North Watuppa Watershed provided three depths to bedrock as follows: four feet, 22 feet and 32 feet. The three bedrock depths in the Copicut Watershed were as follows: eight feet, 22 feet and 24 feet. It is important to remember these are six isolated examples. (Moratorium Study)

Soils

In general, the soil profile for Fall River is characterized by a mix of moist textured, rough and stony, nearly level to moderately steep soil occurrences. Predominant soil associations in Fall River are Paxton-Woodbridge-Whitman and Paxton-Woodbridge-Ridgebury, with large areas of Freetown Muck occurring east of North Watuppa Pond, along with other soils of lesser extent.

Because of the dense urban development and recreational use of land west of the North Watuppa Pond, soils have been so disturbed that any identification of soil types in this part of the city would be extremely difficult. East of North Watuppa Pond, however, approximately one-half of the total acreage of Fall River lies in primarily undeveloped areas of forest, swamp and watershed lands. Herein, soil types are much more easily identified in that very little has occurred to disturb the land.



Community Preservation Associates
with Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
and Earth Tech, Inc.
Source: Fall River GIS & MassGIS

0 2,750 5,500 11,000 16,500 22,000
Feet

Fall River, Massachusetts

Master Plan 2007

SOILS AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES MAP

The following is a narrative description of predominant soil types found in East Fall River (east of North Watuppa Pond). More detailed information on the soil types common to Fall River can be found in the 1981 *Soil Survey of Bristol County, Massachusetts, Southern Part*, by the USDA Soil Conservation Service.)

Freetown muck (Fm) - This soil is nearly level, deep and very poorly-drained. This soil occurs in areas ranging from 4 to 500 acres in size, the average occurrence being about 20 acres. The upper part of this soil is characterized by about 2 inches of reddish-brown mucky peat. The next part of this soil is darker reddish-brown to almost black, mucky and occurs to depths of 5 feet or more. In the eastern part of Fall River, this soil type is found in the Copicut Swamp area. A predominant characteristic of this soil is a high water table, at or near the surface most of the year. This high water table, along with the low strength of the soil, is the main limitations for construction, septic tanks and community development in general.

Paxton (PhB) - Extremely stony, fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is nearly level to gently sloping, deep and well drained. It is found on the tops and sides of ridges and hills. Approximately 3 to 15 percent of the surface is covered by stones and boulders. This soil occurs in irregular shapes and ranges from 10 to 1,000 acres in size. 300 acres is the average size of occurrence. The surface layer is typically 2 inches of very dark, grayish-brown, fine sandy loam. The subsoil is 20 inches thick, fine sandy loam. The substratum is very firm, brittle, gravelly, sandy loam to a depth of 5 feet or more. The permeability of this particular Paxton soil is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow in the substratum.

This soil is found mainly in woodland areas. Stones, boulders and a seasonal perched water table are the main impediments to community or agricultural development and especially as a building site for sanitary landfills. The slow permeability of the substratum is a limitation for septic tank absorption fields.

Paxton (PhC) - Extremely stony, fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes. This soil is moderately sloping, deep and well drained. It is on the sides of ridges and hills. Stones and boulders cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface. This soil occurs in irregularly shaped areas ranging from 10 to 500 acres. 150 acres is the average size of occurrence. The surface layer is typically 2 inches of very dark, grayish-brown, fine sandy loam. The subsoil is 20 inches thick, fine sandy loam. The substratum is pale olive, very firm, brittle, gravelly sandy loam to a depth of 5 feet or more.

The permeability of this particular Paxton soil is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil and slow or very slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate, and during or after rainy periods a water table is often between depths of 16 and 22 inches. This soil is found mainly in woodland areas. Stones, boulders, a seasonal perched water table and slope are the main limitations of this soil for community or agricultural development. These characteristics especially make this soil unenviable for building sites or as a site for a sanitary landfill. Slow permeability in the substratum is an additional limitation for septic tanks.

Ridgebury (ReA, ReB) - Extremely fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent (ReA) and 3 to 8 percent (ReB) slopes. This soil is deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly to poorly drained. This soil is found in depressions and drainageways. Stones and boulders commonly cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface associated with this soil. Areas of this soil occur in irregular shapes, and range from 5 acres to 300 acres, the average occurrence being about 50 acres. Most areas of this soil are found in woodland. Typically, the surface layer is black fine sandy loam, about 7 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled and is 22 inches thick. The substratum is light olive gray, mottled, very firm sandy loam to a depth of 5 feet or more. The permeability of this Ridgebury soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow or very slow in the substratum. A seasonal high water table is at or near the surface in both winter and spring. The seasonal high water table and stony surface make this soil poorly suited to agricultural development.

Although some areas of this soil are used for homesites and other community development, the seasonal high water table poses some practical limitations, especially as a building site and as a site for septic tank absorption fields and sanitary landfills. The slow permeability in the substratum is an additional limitation for septic tanks.

Whitman (WliA) - Whitman extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. This soil is nearly level, deep and very poorly drained. It is found in depressions and in low-lying areas adjacent to drainageways. Stones and boulders cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface associated with this soil. Areas of this soil occur in irregular shapes, and range from 5 to 750 acres in size, the average occurrence being 200 acres. Typically, the upper layers of this soil consist of 1 inch of matted organic material over 5 inches of black muck. The subsoil is gray fine sandy loam, 15 inches thick. The substratum is olive gray, firm, mottled sandy loam and silt loam to a depth of 5 feet or more.

The permeability of this Whitman soil is moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow or very slow in the substratum. A seasonal high water table is at or near the surface in the fall, winter, spring, and after periods of heavy rainfall. The seasonal high water table is the main limitation of this soil for community development, especially as a site for building, sanitary landfills, or septic tank absorption fields. The slow permeability in the substratum is an additional limitation for septic tanks.

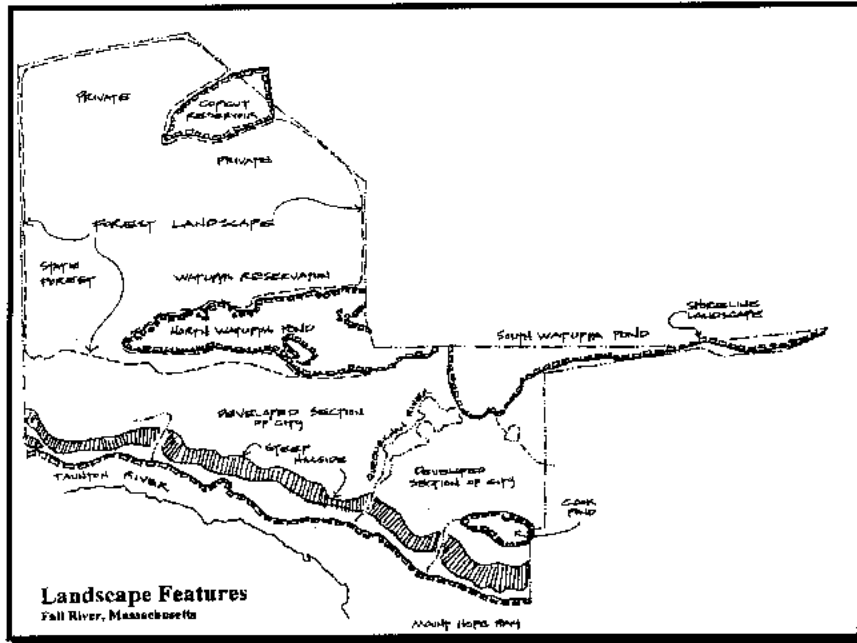
Woodbridge (WtB) - Extremely stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is nearly level to gently sloping, deep, and moderately well drained. It is found on the tops and sides of hills. Stones and boulders cover 3 to 15 percent of the surface associated with this soil. Areas of this soil occur in irregular shapes, and range from 5 to 200 acres, the average occurrence being 100 acres. Most areas of this soil are found in woodland. Typically, the surface layer is dark brown, fine sandy loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, fine sandy loam and mottled gravely fine sandy loam, 23 inches thick. The substratum is light brownish-gray, very firm, mottled gravely sandy loam to a depth of 5 feet or more. The permeability of this Woodbridge soil is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow or very slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate. The surface layer of this soil is friable. After prolonged periods of rain, a water table between depths of 20 and 27 inches is perched above the substratum.

Some areas of this soil are used for pasture while a few are used for homesites or community development. Herein, the main limitations are stones, boulders and a seasonal perched water table. These characteristics are especially limiting concerning the use of areas associated with this soil type for building sites, septic tank absorption fields, and sanitary landfills. The slow permeability in the substratum is also a limitation for septic tanks.

Source: *SCS, Soil Survey, Bristol County, Massachusetts: Southern Part, 1981*

B. Landscape Characteristics

Fall River possesses many landscape features that are particularly relevant to open space planning issues. Chief among these features is the City's waterfront. Fall River is a coastal community with a saltwater shoreline that stretches for seven miles from the boundary of Freetown on the City's northern boundary on the Taunton River to the corporate boundary of Tiverton, RI on the city's southern boundary on Mount Hope Bay. The City's coastal waterfront has played an important role in the development of the City's economy. Its role as a recreational resource is only beginning to be rediscovered.



While the City is bounded on the west by coastal salt water, the eastern edge of the developed part of the City is bounded by approximately seven miles of fresh water shoreline on the North Watuppa and the South Watuppa Ponds. The shoreline of North Watuppa Pond - the City's water reservoir - is protected, for the most part, through public ownership. Because of its water supply role, the watershed land of the North Watuppa Pond that is in public ownership has only very limited public access. South Watuppa Pond, however, does have public access and is used extensively for various recreational uses.

In addition, freshwater waterfront exists on Cook Pond, a great pond of the Commonwealth that is bounded by 2.6 miles of shoreline within the city. This 154-acre water body was created in the 19th century as a reservoir for industrial process water.

Another major category of landscape features in Fall River is rivers and streams. The largest of these features is the Quequechan River, which bisects the middle of the City flowing from South Watuppa Pond, emptying into Mount Hope Bay. Other major streams in the City include Sucker Brook in the southern section of the City and Steep Brook in the northern section.

The third major category of landscape feature prominent in Fall River is the City's steep hillsides, particularly the steep hillside that faces west above Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. This hillside provides many high, dramatic water views and views of spectacular sunsets.

Hillsides also extend along the eastern edge although the topographic grade changes are not as pronounced as on the western section of the City. These east-facing hillsides slope towards the North Watuppa and South Watuppa Ponds and often provide panoramic views of these water bodies and of the forest beyond the ponds.

Topographic changes have been an important element in the history of the City. Streams flowing down steep hillsides, particularly the Quequechan River and the stream that flows from Cook Pond, provided the power for the early textile mills in the City and later provided process water for the growing textile industry.

Two of the City's three Olmsted parks are located on the steep slopes above Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River and, as a result, provide panoramic views of water and the landscape beyond.

The third major landscape feature in Fall River is the City's forested areas. These forests provide an open space resource that is not frequently found in close proximity to urban areas. The major forested area in the City is the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioserve which includes holdings of the Watuppa Water Board, the City of Fall River, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and The Trustees of Reservations. These land holdings provide for a limited public access in some areas, and a much greater measure of public access in

others. The Bioreserve Management Plan has been developed to guide the Bioreserve partners in utilizing this reserve for education and recreation as well as for ecosystem conservation.

These landscape features are significant determinants for open space and recreation strategies that are recommended in this plan. The City's seven miles of coastal shoreline provide an excellent opportunity to access the major open space resources of Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River and would create a linear Greenbelt that could extend north into Freetown along the Taunton River and south into Tiverton along Mount Hope Bay.

The shorelines of both the South Watuppa Pond and Cook Pond also provide an opportunity for a Greenbelt and trail system along the water's edge.

C. Water Resources

1. Watershed

North Watuppa Watershed

The North Watuppa watershed includes North Watuppa Pond and its surrounding area bound by topographic high points. The watershed includes Route 24 and Meridian Street to the west, the Fall River Corporate Boundary to the south, the Rattlesnake Brook Watershed to the north and northeast, and by the Bread and Cheese Brook Watershed to the southeast and the Copicut Watershed due east, the last two of which drain into the Westport River.

Within this watershed area, nearly fifty percent of the land area is overlaid with glacial till. Two separate deposits of kame soils are distinguished on the geologic map. One is located at the southern city line adjacent to North Watuppa Pond. The other is the large area of kame deposits located towards the northern end of the watershed. It extends from the edge of North Watuppa Pond to the border with the Rattlesnake Brook Watershed. The kame delta deposit is located partly in this watershed but mostly in the Bread and Cheese Watershed. It lies northeast of the first and smaller kame deposit near North Watuppa Pond. A small deposit of outwash occupies Pond Swamp due north of and adjacent to North Watuppa Pond. The final material, sandy till, occupies the space between the outwash plain and the second and larger kame deposit. Like the kame, the sandy till deposit also extends from North Watuppa Pond to the border with the Rattlesnake Brook Watershed. The only bedrock outcroppings present in this area are located along the northwest side of North Watuppa Pond, outside of the moratorium district. In the order of abundance of soil types by surface area, the North Watuppa watershed breaks down as follows. Most abundant are glacial till, kame deposits, sandy till and outwash.

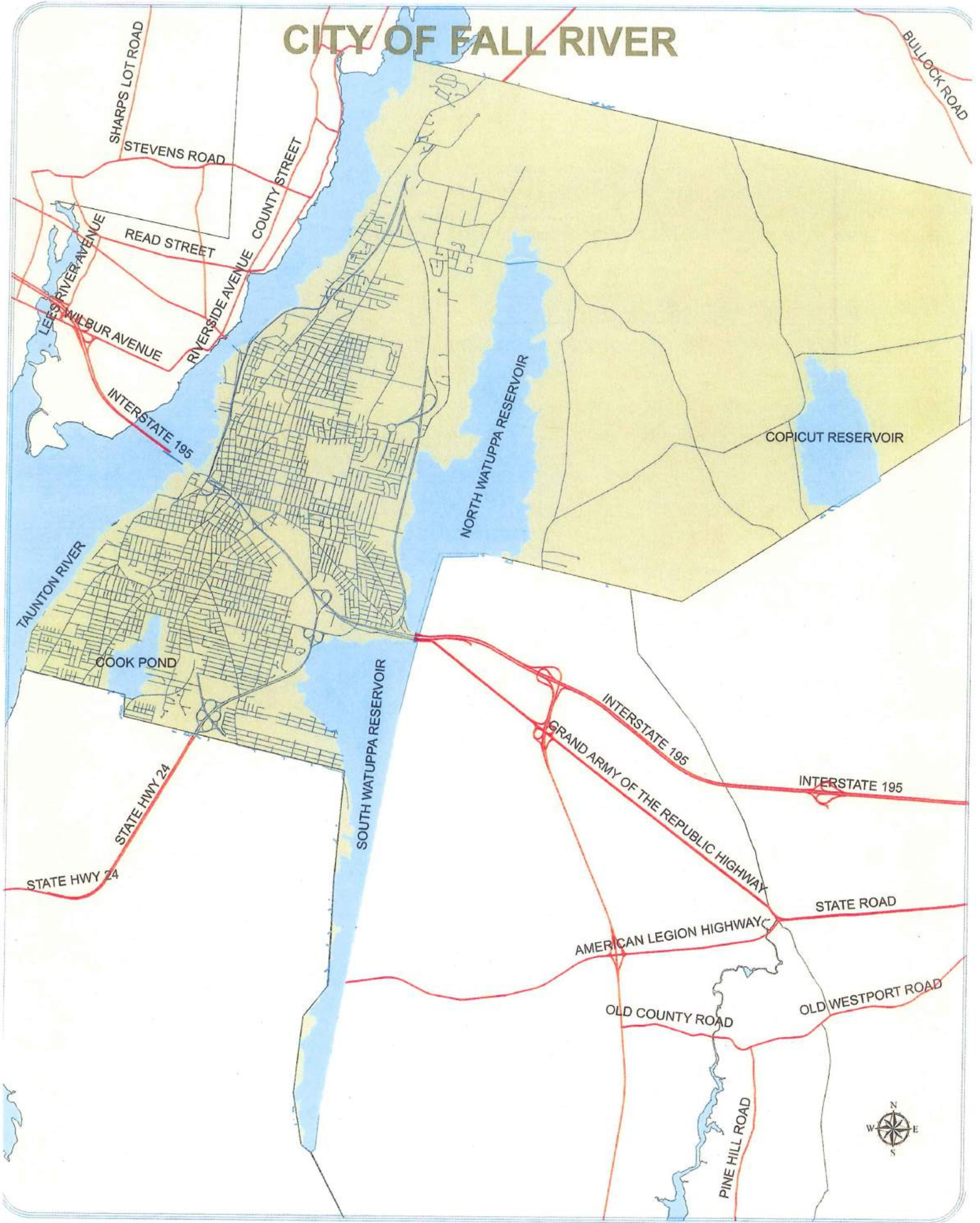
Rattlesnake Brook Watershed

The Rattlesnake Brook Watershed includes much of the area of the Freetown-Fall River State Forest. This watershed is bounded by the North Watuppa Watershed to the south and west, the Copicut Watershed to the east and the Fall River Corporate Boundary to the north. Unlike the other watersheds which drain south into coastal drainage basins, the Rattlesnake Watershed drains north into the Taunton River Basin.

Three surficial types have been distinguished within the Rattlesnake Watershed. Glacial till is overwhelmingly the most common. Bedrock outcrops are noted to be scattered all around the areas of till, and are not present within the other two soil types within the City of Fall River. A large deposit of sand lies north of the corporate boundary, but only a very small portion of it actually extends to within the City bounds. This "small" deposit is believed to be outwash. The third soil type was previously referred to as an

WATER RESOURCES MAP

CITY OF FALL RIVER



WATER RESOURCES MAP

02/11/2010

unclassified unit of sandy gravel. This deposit borders the deposit of sandy till and also a small portion of the large kame area, both of which are described within the section on the North Watuppa Watershed. The most abundant soil types by surface area in the Rattlesnake watershed are glacial till and sandy gravel.

Copicut Reservoir Watershed

The Copicut Reservoir Watershed is part of the larger Westport River coastal watershed and includes the Copicut Reservoir and its surrounding areas to the east, north and west. This watershed study area is bounded by the Fall River Corporate Boundary to the north and south, the Shingle Island Watershed to the east, the Rattlesnake Watershed to the northwest, North Watuppa Watershed due west and the Bread and Cheesc Watershed to the southwest.

Three surficial types have been denoted within the Copicut Watershed. They are glacial till, kame deposits, and outwash plains. These materials are each associated with their characteristic landforms and general topography. The till areas occupy steep and elongated hills (drumlins) which are aligned north-south. These two separate hilly areas of till (including Copicut Hill) comprise more than half of the land surface within the watershed. The kame and outwash deposits alternate also in a north-south alignment between the till deposits and north of the reservoir. Before the reservoir area was flooded, it too was a low, swampy flood plain for the Copicut River which was likely underlaid with outwash soils. The kame areas north of the reservoir still occupy relatively low ground but show a slightly pitted surface. The outwash plains between the kames appear to be even lower, flatter areas of swamp (including Copicut Swamp) or wetlands. The only bedrock outcrops noted within this watershed are located within the area of till north of Copicut Hill. The most abundant soil types by surface area in the Copicut Reservoir watershed are glacial till and kame deposits.

Shingle Island Watershed

The Shingle Island Watershed encompasses the easternmost section of Fall River. This watershed is bounded by the Fall River City boundary to the north, east, and south and the Copicut Watershed to the west. There are no actual streams within this section of the city, only two separate wetland areas. The Shingle Island River formally begins in Freetown but is located mostly within Dartmouth draining to Lake Noquochoke at the head of the East Branch of the Westport River.

One single surficial type makes up the entire study area. Glacial till is noted as covering all of the Shingle Island Watershed within the City of Fall River. No outcrops of bedrock are noted on the geologic maps within the watershed.

2. Surface Waters

River and Streams

Mount Hope Bay/Taunton River

The Taunton River was designated as a Wild and Scenic River on March 20, 2009. The river runs from its headwaters at the confluence of the Town and Matfield Rivers in Bridgewater downstream 40 miles to its confluence with the Quequechan River at the Route 195 Bridge in Fall River. The Taunton River is the only major coastal river in the region that is without a dam or obstruction over its entire length. It is the largest freshwater contributor to the Narragansett Bay estuary in Rhode Island running through ten communities to the Mount Hope Bay. It is tidal for 18 miles from the bay, with saltwater intrusion ending near the Dighton-Taunton line, 12 miles from the mouth. The landscape of the Taunton River watershed is the result of glacial deposition as shown in flat outwash plains, numerous wetlands and kettle ponds. Large stretches of pasture, woodland and meadow help to preserve rich historical and archaeological resources along the river. The river is directly tied to early contact between English settlers and Native

People and with its major tributaries, shows many examples of early colonial industrial innovation including millworks and transportation.

Fall River has a tidal shoreline of 10.2 miles located on Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. Mount Hope Bay covers 13.6 square miles in the northeastern portion of Narragansett Bay, draining an area of 620 square miles that surrounds the Taunton River in Massachusetts. Although two-thirds of Mount Hope Bay lies within Rhode Island, 90 percent of its drainage area is in Massachusetts (Dixon *et al.*, 1990). The Taunton River, Mount Hope Bay's major tributary, is Narragansett Bay's largest freshwater source. The river constitutes over 25 percent of the total measured freshwater flow to Narragansett Bay (Ries, 1990). It represents the largest unaltered (*i.e.*, not dammed) estuary remaining in the Narragansett Bay system. Tidal exchange with Narragansett Bay proper occurs at least up to Taunton. Since 70% of the net flow from the Taunton River is discharged to East Passage, water quality in mid-Narragansett Bay may be affected by pollutants discharged from the Taunton River basin (Dixon *et al.*, 1990).

Over the years, Mount Hope Bay has received a wide array of pollutants from domestic and industrial sources. Since 1988 the city has taken many steps and eliminated overflows of raw sewage during dry weather through cleaning and repairs to the sewer lines. The CSO Abatement Project includes a three-mile underground tunnel that was recently constructed. It will provide storage of the polluted water during storms and convey the flows to the treatment plant. The CSO Project has been approved for \$185,000,000 of construction of which \$160,000,000 has been completed. The Federal Court Ordered schedule extends final completion to December 31, 2018. These improvements are reducing the volume of CSO discharge into the rivers and bay to comply with Federal and State requirements.

The Cole River and Lees River in Swansea have both exhibited signs of serious sewage contamination (Dixon, *et als.*, 1990). Failed septic systems and stormwater runoff after heavy rainfall also add fecal pollution and may cause seasonal low oxygen problems and fish kills (Kolek, 1988; Dixon *et als.*, 1990).

Metal contamination has also been a problem. Mercury contamination in the 1970s led the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to close the most heavily impacted areas of the Taunton River to shellfishing. Earlier this year, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection adopted regulations to reduce mercury emissions from power plants. The Brayton Point Power Plant is a significant source of mercury emissions. Other data show that concentrations of zinc, copper, lead and nickel increased in Mount Hope Bay from 1979 to 1985. (Dixon *et als.*, 1990)

The Brayton Point Power Plant has also been a source of cooling water discharges. After extensive study, the United States Environmental Protection Agency determined these discharges were causing elevations in water temperature harmful to winter flounder populations. As a result, the Environmental Protection Agency required Brayton Point to reduce its thermal discharges. Consequently, construction on new cooling towers began in 2010.

Although pollution has caused the closure of all Mount Hope Bay to shellfishing, the Bay has the potential for contributing significantly to the supply of seafood landed from Narragansett Bay. Mount Hope Bay has been used in the past by both the State of Rhode Island and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a source of quahogs for transplantation programs. It is possible that Mount Hope Bay continues to play a role as a "breeder sanctuary" for quahogs (Pratt *et al.*, 1988). Centers of abundance for many of the most abundant species of finfish in Narragansett Bay also occur in Mount Hope Bay (Dixon *et al.*, 1990).

Quequechan River

The Quequechan River today bears little resemblance to the watercourse that inspired early European settlers to make their homes here. One reason is the South Watuppa Pond can no longer drop to its natural "full pond" level. Instead, the Watuppa Reservoir Company (now administered by the City)

normally maintains it at about 40 inches above that original level. Recent experience indicates it is no longer possible to lower the pond/river level beyond 20 inches above natural full pond.

Beginning at the gates which restrict the outlet from the South Watuppa Pond near the Brayton Avenue access ramp to Route 24, one can follow the river through a channel in the highway cloverleaf, under Brayton Avenue, to an area of open water between the avenue, Route 195 and the Quarry Street mill outlet area. The river then enters another culvert and emerges north of Route 195 where it flows under Quarry Street and turns generally west along the northern side of 195 towards Britland Park. A railroad track bed bisects this section of the river. About 100 feet east of Plymouth Avenue, the river is consigned to a pipe which crosses under Route 195, continues underground alongside Government Center, and the Chamber of Commerce building, emerging on the east side of the old American Print Company premises. Liberated again, the river falls sharply over steep rocks and another spillway, then flows under the American Print Company/Darwood building, re-emerging in a covered pool at a control structure within an impound area. There it flows in one of two directions. The first outlet, over its final control structure into what is likely the remnants of its natural streambed. That streambed disappears again by flowing northerly under another Printing Company building, and parking lot, emerging for its final leg virtually underneath the tall 195 highway trestles, to Battleship Cove in the Taunton River. The second outlet flows westerly, disappearing immediately under the boiler room and another parking lot of the Printing Company complex, finally emerging on the southwesterly side of the intersection of Davol and Anawan Streets. From there it flows southwesterly in a manmade channel into the remaining portion of (manmade) Crab Pond. Crab Pond has several outlets for the industrial property on which it is located, but the Pond level is regulated by a small control structure at its northern end, just west of the guard shack. The water spills into a small chamber, then flows northerly to an outlet in the cove to the south of the State Pier.

Because of the historical impoundment and diversion into pipes and the much greater than natural depth of the water, the open portions of the Quequechan River are characterized by sluggish flow and areas of virtually stagnant water.

Purple loosestrife and duckweed take over the near shore areas in the summer with ever-expanding stands of *phragmites* further upstream. The remaining shores, however, still provide habitat for ducks, egrets, swans and herons. Some residents hope to see restoration of a greater portion of this river in future

The City's participation in the Urban River Visions Project in 2002 produced a vision for the restoration of the Quequechan River and its falls. The New England Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans to initiate a preliminary review to determine whether a full feasibility study of the proposed restoration will be undertaken under Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act. Green Futures, a local grass-roots environmental advocacy group, is working with the Urban Ecology Institute to assess ecological communities along the river, to identify ownership of abutting lands and to develop proposals for future recreational use and greenway development.

Streams

Few of the landscape's original streams remain intact in the portion of the City west of the Watuppa ponds. Steep Brook originates in a manmade detention pond in the Industrial Park in the north end of the City and flows west/southwest through residential areas to the Taunton River. Highland Brook originates south of St. Patrick's cemetery and flows southeast through residential areas until it is captured by the "interceptor drain", which carries it to an outlet on South Watuppa Pond. An unnamed stream whose source was formerly west of Rigenbach Road now flows from the eastern side of that road southeast into Pond Swamp.

Sucker Brook flows from Stafford Pond in Tiverton, south of the City line, and heads northeast through residential neighborhoods, an Eastern Edison right-of-way and an industrial area ultimately feeding the South Watuppa Pond. Remnants of a stream that originally flowed from Cook Pond to the Taunton River

still surface intermittently on the property of Duro Finishing near Chase and Bay streets. The small remaining portion of White Brook appears south of the Flint Village Plaza on Pleasant Street and empties into the Quequechan River.

Five streams feed the North Watuppa Pond from the east have escaped significant diversion or piping. Queen Gutter Brook runs southwest from an area near the border of the state forest to the eastern side of Pond Swamp. Run Brook crosses under Blossom Road just south of Fighting Rock Corner. King Philip Brook and Blossom Brook originate between Blossom Road and Yellow Hill Road. Further south, Ralph Brook originates in Westport and flows to the pond.

North and South Nat Brooks in Westport originally flowed into North Watuppa Pond but now collect in a wetland east of Adirondack Lane and are redirected into South Watuppa Pond via a concrete box culvert.

North of the North Watuppa, Mill Brook originates in the State Forest and, flows into Doctor's Mill Pond, a manmade impoundment from the seventeenth century. Rattlesnake Brook flows out of this pond, northwest into Freetown, and eventually to the Taunton River.

Three river systems originating in east Fall River join and become the East Branch of the Westport River before entering Buzzards Bay. In the Copicut area, the Copicut River was impounded in 1972 just north of the Fall River/Dartmouth boundary to create the Copicut Reservoir augmenting the City's drinking water supply. The Copicut River is the principle feeder stream to the reservoir and originates in headwaters in the cedar swamp north of Quanapoag Road. The second major tributary to the Copicut Reservoir is Miller Brook which begins just south of Copicut Hill summit north of Indian Town Road.

Bread and Cheese Brook originates south of Indian Town Road and the North Watuppa watershed boundary and flows southward toward the East Branch of the Westport River. East of the Copicut watershed, Shingle Island Brook begins near the Fall River/Freetown border and flows south into the town of Dartmouth.

Ponds

South Watuppa Pond

This 1446-acre warm water pond has an average depth of 15 feet and a maximum depth of 22 feet. Transparency is low at three feet, and aquatic vegetation scant. The bottom is composed of rubble, rock and muck, and there are numerous rubble-strewn shoals. Parts of the ten-mile shoreline remain wooded but only a small portion is accessible to the public.

Access to the pond is provided through a boat ramp and parking area at Dave's Beach located off Route 24 at the northeast corner of the pond just south of Route 195. Parking space is available for approximately 50 vehicles. This facility has been improved for better access and parking.

<u>Fall River Pond</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Shoreline Length</u>	<u>Depth</u>
Bleachery Pond (west)	2.1 acres	1,750 feet	
Bleachery Pond (east)	6 acres	2,050 feet	
Cook Pond	154 acres	2.6 miles	18 feet (maximum)
Copicut Reservoir	550 acres	4.2 miles	37 feet (maximum)
New Boston Road Pond	18 acres	3,505 feet	3 feet
North Quequechan Pond	12 acres	4,456	
South Quequechan Pond	14 acres	3,689	
Middle Quequechan Pond	16 acres	3,824	
North Watuppa Pond	1760 acres	12.4 miles	25 feet (maximum)
South Watuppa Pond	1446 acres	10.4 miles	15 ft (avg), 22 ft (max)
Sawdy Pond	363 acres		4 ft (avg), 7 ft (max)

Source: MassGIS database, Fall River Wetlands Natural Resources Assessment Project

Cook Pond

This 154-acre warm water pond has an average depth of 10 feet and a maximum depth of 18 feet. Transparency in the pond is 6.5 feet and the bottom is composed of rubble, rock and muck. Emergent wetland vegetation is common along the 2.6 miles of shoreline and submerged vegetation virtually nonexistent.

Access to the pond is provided by a Department of Fish and Game fishing pier and paved boat ramp at the end of Henry Street, which is off Laurel Street. The paved parking area can accommodate 50 vehicles.

In 1993, the state Public Access Board rebuilt the ramp, parking lot and handicapped-accessible fishing pier. Day to day maintenance is controlled by the Fall River Department of Public Works. Today, the parking lot is in poor condition (i.e. potholes) and requires improvement. The handicapped-accessible fishing pier is no longer usable.

Northern Gama Grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), rare species of grass, inhabited the eastern shores of Cook Pond until sometime within the last decade when it is believed residential development wiped out the last patches of habitat.

Historical Alteration of Water Resources

When the European settlers first arrived, the landmass which later became Fall River was a wilderness area extending from several miles east of the Watuppa Ponds west to the Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay. Water flowed from the freshwater ponds into the river and estuary via a stream about 2 miles long.

The stream flowed out of South Watuppa for about one and a half miles in a narrow and fairly straight channel until it reached the area which is now Main Street. It then cascaded over an escarpment, through a deep gulf with high rocky sides falling about 129 feet over a series of ledges into a pond at the base, emptying into Taunton River. The Native American name for the stream, "Quequechan" was apparently inspired by the beauty of the falls. The name denoted "falls river," "leaping waters," or "flying fish."

According to the Phillips History of Fall River, Fascicle III, the present location of Government Center looked something like this:

“...There the waters of the river...collected in a pool...From this point the waters dashed over the hillside, from a height of one hundred and fifty feet to the lower basin...Among the lily pads, in this upper pool was a resting place where game birds found a hiding place in the reeds and bushes along the banks, and in the spring, the fish could be seen leaping up the falls.”

The abundant freshwater fish stocks included yellow and white perch, pickerel and horned pout. In the Taunton River, yearly runs of shad and herring provided over wintering food stocks for the early settlers. Sturgeon and eels were also common and tautog, scup, striped bass and tomcods were plentiful in the Mount Hope Bay. Black bears, wolves, white-tailed deer, hares, wild turkeys, ruffed grouse and other game birds inhabited the forests.

According to maps and historical accounts, an intricate network of small streams and ponds crisscrossed the land north and south of the Quequechan, all of which have suffered diversion or alteration in the intervening two hundred years.

Two major land purchases in the 1600s resulted in the acquisition of a large portion of the present city by private parties, Europeans who had settled in Plymouth County. The Freeman's Purchase in 1657 from the Wampanoag Chief Wamsutta involved land north of the Quequechan River. The deeds included “all the waters, brooks and ponds” within the purchase boundaries and thus left the ownership of the river and the Watuppa Ponds in the hands of Benjamin Church. Church later sold these lands and water rights to Richard Borden in 1714. Most of the land south of the Quequechan (including Cook Pond) was acquired by Stephen Borden through the Pocasset Purchase in 1680.

During the 1700s the Quequechan River turned the water wheels of saw mills, gristmills and fulling mills which were built along the banks. When the era of the cotton mill dawned, the potential waterpower provided by the last quarter-mile of the river as it tumbled over the escarpment attracted mill developers in the early 1800s. While Fall River's first cotton mill was built in 1811 on a stream emanating from Cook Pond, the second, Troy Manufactory, was constructed at the base of the Quequechan falls in 1813. At that time, the mill owner constructed the first dam on the river to reserve water. This event signaled a period in the City's history during which our surface waters were chiefly regarded as commodities to be used to drive industrial and economic development without evaluation of potential environmental consequences. Other mills located along the Quequechan falls and in 1827, a second dam was constructed by the Watuppa Reservoir Company, an association of mill owners.

This company subsequently bought or otherwise acquired flowage rights along the Quequechan River as well as along both Watuppa ponds. These actions secured for the Reservoir Company absolute authority to withdraw unlimited amounts of water and to dam or otherwise manipulate the flow of the Quequechan to accommodate the operation of the mills.

Fall River's town hall was first located in the northern (Steep Brook) section of the city. In 1845, a new town hall was constructed in a more central location on Main Street, and this portion of the river was buried in an underground pipe.

During the 1800's and early 1900's, legal restrictions on filling or alteration of wetlands and waterways and on discharges of wastewater into waterways were minimal to non-existent. Historical maps suggest that large amounts of wetlands filling occurred as the riverside land was developed. Industrial intake pipes along the length of the river withdrew water for use in the mills and outflow pipes discharged industrial wastewater and sewerage. In addition, the City's system of combined sewers and storm drains resulted in decades of discharges of raw sewage to the river when the flows exceeded the capacity of the conveyance system and overflowed during significant rainstorms at six discharge points along the Quequechan. Historical accounts contain numerous references to stagnated flow and extremely degraded water quality, but the fact that there was apparently no public outcry about the condition of the river suggests a widespread acceptance of the practice of using natural streams and rivers as waste canals.

What was regarded by some as a deathblow to the Quequechan River was struck in the 1960s when the Federal Highway Administration constructed Interstate 195 running through the City's center. (Note: The Quequechan remains exposed from the Watuppa Pond to Front Street just east of Plymouth Avenue.) The last remnants of the original falls were all but obliterated and the upstream portion of the river (east of Plymouth Avenue) was moved to make way for the highway.

In 2002, as part of an Urban River Visions initiative by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, a design charrette was held in Fall River and an ambitious palette of ideas developed for restoration of the river, "daylighting" the falls and the buried portion of the river. The Army Corps of Engineers has been asked to review the project and to evaluate and comment on its feasibility.

The Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay from the western boundary of Fall River: This portion of the river is broad, flat and subject to tidal flow with brackish water reaching miles beyond the City line on the north. The Fall River shoreline underwent significant alteration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as tideland area was filled in to accommodate shipping, docking and loading facilities. This alteration resulted in the elimination of many areas of salt marsh, eelgrass and beaches. Today only a few small areas remain.

Pollution discharge also affected these waters. Prior to about 1948, combined sewerage and stormwater lines emptied directly into the river without benefit of treatment. As a result of concerns about contamination, Shellfish beds in this area were closed around 1948 by the U.S. Public Health Service. Between 1948 and 1952, a "primary" treatment plant was built at the present Bay Street site and an interceptor sewer line conveyed the combined flows to the treatment plant with CSO discharge points along the Quequechan and Taunton Rivers providing for wet weather overflows.

The Taunton River is the longest undimmed river in Massachusetts and has received congressional designation as a "Wild and Scenic River." A management plan to support this designation is in the final stages of development.

Many smaller streams fared little better or even worse than the Quequechan River. The Bleachery Ponds near the South Watuppa were created for mill use by impoundment of small streams, and Sucker Brook itself has been rechanneled to accommodate road building and other construction. An open stream originally flowed out of Cook Pond (or Laurel Lake as it was formerly called) to Mount Hope Bay. It now flows in an underground pipe for much of its length.

In the early 1900's, the Watuppa Reservoir Commission became concerned about the pollution levels in three brooks which fed the North Watuppa Pond from the east side: Highland, Terry and Cress Brooks. The Commission received authorization from the state to construct the Interceptor Drain along North Watuppa's western shoreline around 1915. This artificial channel diverts streams and surface runoff from a large land area on the west side of the pond to the South Watuppa thus protecting water quality in the North pond, but eliminating a significant portion of its watershed. New Boston Road Pond and Duck Pond, which lie between Route 24 and North Watuppa Pond, were created out of a natural cove (Brightman's Cove) when a private resident built a causeway and road across it to improve access to his Interlachen property.

The present site of the Fall River Industrial park originally encompassed the headwaters of three brooks. Of these, Mothers Brook still flows northwest to the Taunton River, but many of the wetlands that fed this stream have been filled or altered. Steep Brook formerly flowed southwest out of an area near the present Currant and Graham Roads and another stream flowed from this area east to the North Watuppa. When the Park's roads were constructed, the natural stream courses were diverted into a system of drainage swales which run along the roadsides. Water flowing to the east is diverted into a storm drain before it crosses Riggerbach Road to prevent it from proceeding towards the drinking water supply, and an additional land area was thus removed from the North Watuppa watershed. Water flowing west is directed

to a large detention pond in the corner of the park. The present day “Steep Brook” now emanates from this pond.

Phillips History provides a partial inventory of some smaller streams, ponds or other aquatic sites of Fall River, all of which have been altered from their natural state: **Table 1** indicates those that have been tampered with while **Table 2** indicates those that no longer exist.

Table 1

Bush Pond	Between Oak Grove and Eastern Avenues, fed by the former Cress Brook. Appears to be undergoing eutrophication, probably from decreased inflows.
Bliffins Beach	Shoreline bathing spot on Taunton River near the outlet of Steep Brook.
Crab Pond	Once an inlet of the bay; now an impoundment connected to the remains of the Quequechan River by an artificial channel.
Cress Brook	Once flowed from Stanley/Robeson Street area across Garden Street and New Boston Road to North Watuppa. All but obliterated.
Highland Brook	Originally flowed from area of St. Patrick’s Cemetery to North Watuppa. Remaining stream has been partially rechanneled and now empties into the Interceptor Drain which conveys it to South Watuppa.
Mothers Brook	Flows northwest through BFI landfill property then continues to Taunton River. Past filling of adjacent wetlands has resulted in sedimentation problems; in past years, high coliform counts have been measured.
Steep Brook	North branch formerly originated in present Industrial Park area. Reduced stream flows into the Taunton River.
Sucker Brook	Flows from Stafford Pond to South Watuppa. Portions of bordering wetlands have been filled and stream has been partially rechanneled, resulting in major phragmites invasion.

Table 2

Aaron’s Pond	Formerly a small pond once located north of Wilson Road on a branch of Steep Brook.
Beaver Spring	Former source of a brook running from the top of Plymouth Avenue to Cook Pond.
Church’s Spring	Once flowed to Taunton River from the corner of North main and Cherry Streets.
Clear Pond	Spring-fed pond once located near the intersection of Bay and Globe Streets.
Durfee Pond	Former pond near Prospect and Roberson Streets.
Fresh Pond	Former pond near what is now Ferry Street.
Frog Pond	Former spring near High Street between French Street and Lincoln Avenue.
Globe Pond	Former pond near intersection of Broadway and South Main, now site of Father Kelly Park.
The Narrows	A strait formerly connecting North and South Watuppa ponds.
Round Pond	Former pond near Crab Pond, fed by a former brook originating near South Main Street.
Shaw’s Pond	Former impoundment on Steep Brook (aka Barnaby’s Pond)
Slade Pond	Former pond near East Main Street.
Stump Pond	Former pond on Steep Brook south of Wilson Road and east of Highland Avenue
Terry Brook	Once flowed from area south of Wilson Road to North Watuppa. Connected a small pond south of Brayton Avenue to South Watuppa pond
Tickle Brook	Eliminated by the construction of Route 24.
Tucker Swamp	Formerly extensive wetlands around Tucker Street, which were used as a dump area.
White Brook	Formerly flowed from New Boston Road east of Quarry Street, along County to Pleasant Street into the Quequechan River. Now flows in an underground pipe.

Whitely Swamp	A large wetland area on the east side of Cook Pond. Large portions have been filled.
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As natural places disappear or change, the diverse plant and wildlife populations that inhabited them also fade away, usually replaced by invasive nuisance species. The beneficial functions of green space to improve air and water quality are reduced or eliminated. Fall River is not the only place where urbanization and industrialization have resulted in radical changes to the original landscape. The consequences of many past decisions, however, affect the quality of life today. The elusive cost is the total of the beautiful places our children will never see, the birds, plants and animals they may not experience, the fresher air, cleaner water, sights, smells and sounds of the natural world that this and future generations may not have the opportunity to enjoy.

Coastal Drainage Boundary

Fall River lies on the drainage divide between the Mount Hope Bay and Buzzards Bay coastal drainage basins. The western, urban portions of the City and the lands of the Watuppa Reservation all drain northwest to the Taunton River and Mount Hope. The southeastern areas surrounding the Copicut Reservoir, Copicut Swamp, Bread and Cheese Brook, and the Shingle Island River however comprise the upper reaches of the Westport River watershed that ultimately drains to Buzzards Bay and Rhode Island Sound.

In 1985, Buzzards Bay and its watershed were designated by Congress as an 'Estuary of National Significance' under Section 320 of the federal Clean Water Act. While the Copicut Reservoir and woodlands are most often valued for preservation due to their importance as a public water supply source, the forest's role in supporting the quality and natural resource values of the greater Buzzards Bay ecosystem and particularly the Westport River subwatershed are only now being recognized.

3. Aquifer Recharge Areas

Groundwater conditions within Fall River vary greatly from one watershed area to the next. Existing data reveals that the aquifer within the coastal drainage basins has only moderate potential for producing water supplies. The City of Fall River currently receives 100 percent of its water from surface water bodies since these are the most available and plentiful potable sources.

The principal groundwater aquifers are hydro-logically connected to their local surface water bodies. This means when something happens to one, it will eventually affect the other. For example, if pollution enters the aquifer from any point, it will likely find its way into the open body of water. Similarly, if the pond or reservoir level drops (due to overuse or drought) the water table is correspondingly depleted. The areas that are expected to contain the best groundwater supplies are also the places that are most likely to transmit pollutants.

Aquifers normally exist within stratified, unconsolidated drift deposits of sand, gravel and silt. They generally are located in valleys and lowland areas and are commonly underlain by till and bedrock.

North Watuppa Watershed

The groundwater potential within this watershed is low with the only area of promise lying around the northern end of North Watuppa Pond where a rate of 100 gallons per minute is anticipated. Most of the large kame deposit and sandy till are shown as having no real groundwater potential at all.

Rattlesnake Brook Watershed

The only area with any groundwater producing potential is the small outwash deposit on the northern City boundary. This 47.1-acre area is expected to provide less than 100 gallons per minute with only a 5.8-acre recharge area outside of the aquifer. However, since the majority of the actual outwash deposit lies north of the city line, more groundwater may be tapped than originally anticipated. Once again, the sandy gravel deposit is not considered a potential source of groundwater.

Bread and Cheese Brook watershed

The kame delta deposits that straddle the boundary between this and the North Watuppa Watershed show the best groundwater potential in this area. An area smaller than the actual deposit is shown as being capable of producing less than 100 gallons per minute.

Copicut Reservoir

Overall, this watershed appears to be the most promising for aquifer yield. The kame and outwash soils north of the Copicut Reservoir seem to contain fairly large quantities of groundwater. A small elliptical area of 144.3 acres extends to produce between 100 and 300 gallons per minute. A second area of 592.5 acres contains supplies of less than 100 gallons per minute. A 416.1-acre recharge area outside of the aquifer has also been calculated. Most of this aquifer area occupies the Copicut Swamp. Since this wetlands area is probably not well suited for building structures, it is also less likely to receive direct infiltration of pollutants.

Shingle Island Watershed

This area is shown as having no groundwater aquifer potential. Since it is completely underlaid with glacial till except for some minor wetland areas, there is no reason to suspect that any major source exists in this part of the Shingle Island Watershed.

In conclusion, the Copicut Reservoir Watershed seems to contain the most potential for aquifer development. The Rattlesnake Brook, North Watuppa and Bread and Cheese watersheds all seem to have some small potential. Greater aquifer potential may be located in any of these areas. The Shingle Island Watershed shows the least aquifer potential.

4. Flood Hazard Areas

Fall River's primary flood hazard areas are defined by the 100-year base flood elevations shown on the FIRM and further defined by the Bristol County Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report dated July 7, 2009. The FIRM and FIS report are on file with the City Clerks office.

The National Flood Insurance Rate maps show V Zones elevations ranging from 17 - 22 feet along the City's coastline on Mount Hope Bay. These 'Velocity Zones' depict areas expected to be affected by high velocity wave action associated with the 100-year coastal flood. Generally, Fall River V-Zones extend inland roughly to the Conrail Tracks in most areas from the Tiverton, RI border to the Brightman Street Bridge. The V-Zone extends furthest inland to approximately Davol Street beneath the Route 195 Bridge. Nearly all of this Mapped V-Zone area is bounded by bands of adjacent A-Zones of varying base flood elevations.

From the Brightman Street Bridge north, A Zone varies in width along the Taunton River running parallel to Route 79 to its intersection with North Main Street and then east of Conrail Line by approximately 100 feet. These A Zones depict areas likely to be affected by 100-year flood.

The Quequechan River Basin contains A-Zones along the Route 195 Corridor between the Conrail Line and Britland Park to the north. These Quequechan associated flood areas also include portions of the highway cloverleafs.

Areas of mapped A-Zones are associated with all of Fall River's ponds with the exception of Cook Pond. Surrounding Bleachery Pond A-Zones extends up to 500 feet from the pond including portions of Jefferson Street and surrounded by Endicott and Dickinson Streets. North and South Watuppa Ponds as well as and Sawdy Pond have narrow (less than 50 feet to 200 feet) A Zones.

In the largely undeveloped east end watershed lands of Fall River, A Zone exists in a narrow band along Miller Brook to its head near the intersection of Copicut Hill Road and Yellow Hill Road. The Copicut Reservoir and Copicut Swamp north of Quanapoag Road are also mapped as having areas likely to be flooded as a result of the 100-year flood. Isolated A-Zone exists east of Blossom Road along the tributaries to King Philip Brook and Blossom Brook. Isolated areas of A and B Zones also exist scattered throughout Freetown - Fall River State Forest along small brooks.

5. Wetlands

Wetlands in the urban western half of Fall River have been highly impacted by industrial, commercial and residential land uses, and growth particularly in the late 19th century. A number of wetland types in coastal areas, such as saltmarsh and submerged aquatic vegetation (i.e. eelgrass), have nearly disappeared. A 1985 survey revealed less than 4 acres of saltmarsh remaining on the shores of Mount Hope Bay.

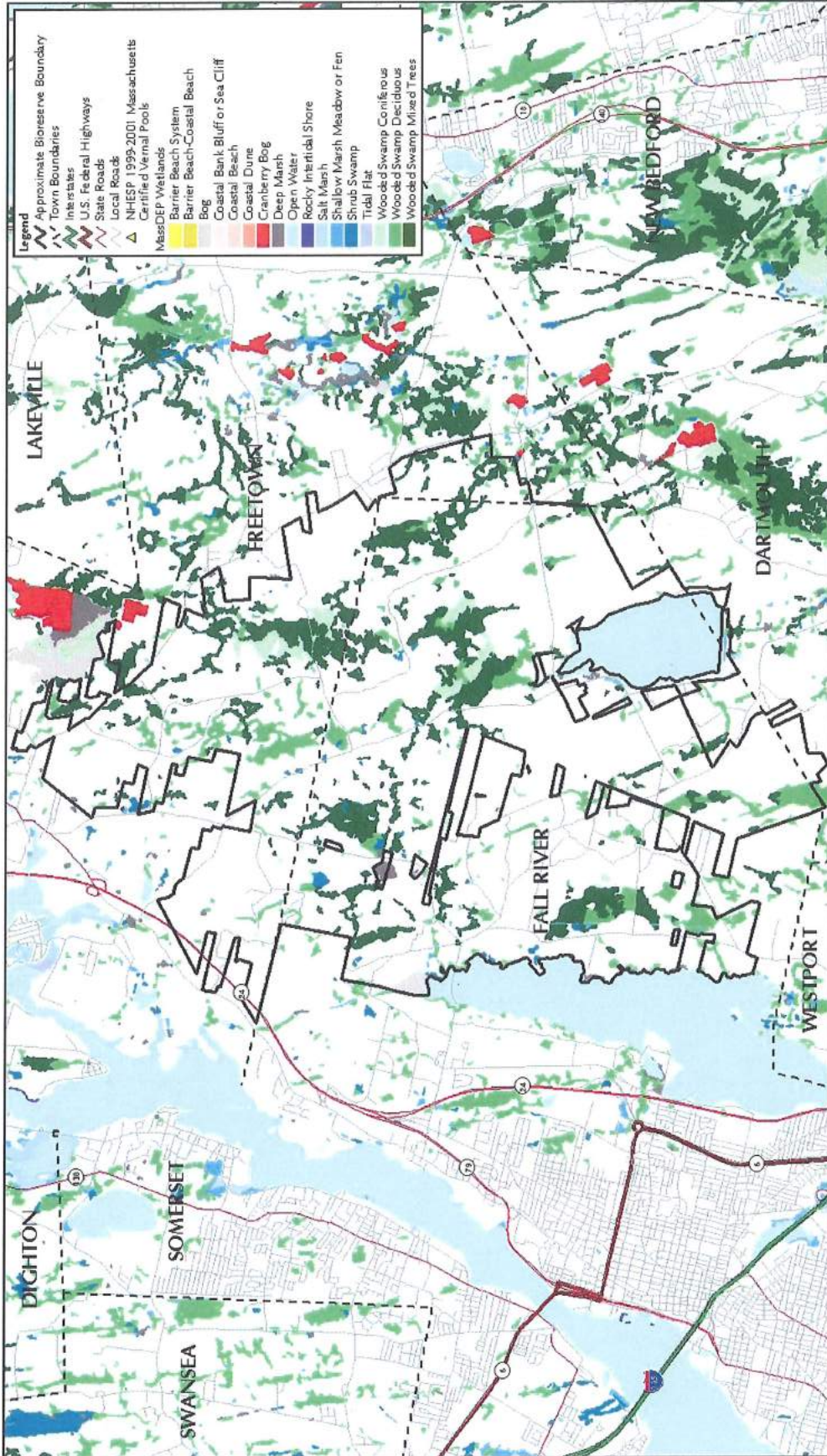
The inland wetlands in western Fall River tend to lie immediately adjacent to small brooks or ponds such as Steep Brook, Sucker Brook, Cook Pond and Bleachery Pond. As a result of past wetlands filling and development in close proximity to wetlands borders, many of the remaining inland wetlands have been degraded by sedimentation and other pollution entering the wetland and by alteration of the flow rates, temperature and volume of water moving through the wetland areas. These kinds of alteration encourage the proliferation of invasive, or nuisance species such as phragmites and purple loosestrife, species that tend to crowd out the native plants and greatly reduce the diversity of species and wildlife habitat.

Some areas remain which support native wetlands vegetation and perform one or more important wetlands functions, such as water pollution abatement, flood control or provision of wildlife habitat. Preservation of "green islands", such as these with adequate buffer zones, can contribute significantly to the improvement of urban environments which have been densely developed. The remaining wetlands in western Fall River tend to lie immediately adjacent to small brooks or ponds such as Steep Brook, Sucker Brook, Cook Pond and the Bleachery Ponds. The majority of these small wetland systems are encroached upon and degraded.

East of the Watuppa Ponds, the City has preserved some very large, important wetland systems as part of the Watuppa and Copicut watershed lands. These areas include King Philip/Blossom Brook, Pond swamp, Copicut Swamp and Miller Brook to name a few.

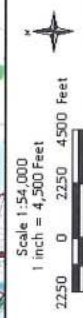
The dominant wetland type in these areas is wooded swamp with a mix of deciduous and coniferous tree species. The Bioreserve Management Plan 2003 identifies almost 2000 acres of wooded swamp including almost 200 acres of Atlantic White Cedar swamp. In addition, another 150 acres of shrub swamp, deep emergent swamp, shallow marsh and bog occur throughout the Bioreserve lands alone.

The Copicut Swamp and the Miller Brook area contain the City's largest areas of priority habitats for rare and endangered species according to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. For a complete list of species rare observed in this area see the Fisheries and Wildlife section.



- Legend**
- Approximate Bioreserve Boundary
 - Town Boundaries
 - Interstates
 - U.S. Federal Highways
 - State Roads
 - Local Roads
 - NHESP 1999/2001 Massachusetts Certified Vernal Pools
 - MassDEP Wetlands
 - Barrier Beach System
 - Barrier Beach-Coastal Beach
 - Bog
 - Coastal Bank Bluff or Sea Cliff
 - Coastal Beach
 - Coastal Dune
 - Cranberry Bog
 - Deep Marsh
 - Open Water
 - Rocky Intertidal Shore
 - Salt Marsh
 - Shallow Marsh Meadow or Fen
 - Shrub Swamp
 - Tidal Flat
 - Wooded Swamp Coniferous
 - Wooded Swamp Deciduous
 - Wooded Swamp Mixed Trees

Figure 6
Wetland Communities
Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve



D. Vegetation

1. General Inventory

There are 358 plant species indigenous to Fall River. This list is comprised of 57 trees, 51 shrubs, 22 ferns and mosses, and 228 herbs. This list and a list of additional plant species of Fall River are found in Appendix iv of this Plan.

2. Forestland

Occupying 12,183 of the city's 24,460 acres, the forestlands of Fall River are its most abundant vegetative resource. Mixed oak forests dominate the upland areas in Fall River's eastern forestlands which are owned mostly by three large landowners: the City of Fall River (Watuppa and Copicut Watershed Lands), Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Freetown - Fall River State Forest) and the Trustees of Reservations. Oaks are found growing in either nearly pure stands or in combination with another important upland species, white pine. Other associated species in these stands include American Beech, Pitch Pine, Black Birch, White Oak, Sassafras and Pignut Hickory.

White pine is a common and valuable forest in this area and throughout southeastern Massachusetts. It is generally found in mixed stands though it occasionally occurs in nearly pure white pine stands. White Pine is versatile occurring in both upland and wetland areas. Other naturally occurring forest stand types found on uplands include pitch Pine, Scrub Oak and American Beech. A small number of mature, non-indigenous conifer plantations are found exclusively on Fall River's public watershed lands. These include Red Pine, Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce and Scots Pine.

The dominant wetland forest stand type is Red Maple. Red maple occurs in either pure stands or as a major component of mixed stands in combination with yellow birch, tupelo, white pine, eastern hemlock or white oak. The other tree species growing as a distinguishable wetland forest type is the Atlantic White-Cedar. An exquisite example of such a cedar stand is found in the Copicut Swamp. The American Holly is a small forest tree found throughout all of this section on most upland sites. Its presence in these woods is not nearly as widely known. Hollies dot the landscape as individual understory trees. They sometimes reach fairly large size, however and may even form small groves where their numbers are great and they have some protection.

3. Public Shade Trees

A street tree inventory was conducted in 2000 and documented that Fall River has an abundance of Norway Maple, Linden, Plum, Bradford Pear, and Cherry trees. As a result, planting of these trees is avoided because species diversity is integral to the health of the urban forest. The inventory also revealed that the tree canopy and number of trees was found to be very low. The benefits produced by the urban forest are proportional to the City's tree cover. Consequently, we will promote practices that increase tree planting. According to the most recent Fall River street tree inventory, the City has 21 trees per mile of road. In comparison, full stocking of trees is considered to be one tree every 50 feet, or 106 trees per mile. The Fall River Street Tree Management Plan recommends 40% stocking level.

Fall River's urban forest benefits from the collaboration of the City's Parks Department, the Fall River Street Tree Planting Program (FRSTPP) and the Friends of Oak Grove (FOG) Cemetery, a group of volunteers who want to help restore and preserve the grounds and history of this historic cemetery. FOG has implemented a Memorial Tree Planting Program in cooperation with the FRSTPP and the Fall River Board of Park Commissioners.

The mission of the FRSTPP is to provide a sustainable tree-planting program in Fall River by planting trees, training volunteers and educating the public. Citizens may apply to FRSTPP for trees to be planted near their homes and may also purchase Memorial Trees through the FRSTPP. The FRSTPP's volunteer

staff of tree stewards plants and prunes trees, coordinates educational sessions and provides informational materials. The organization's tree stewards conduct hazard tree surveys and identify hazardous trees for removal or maintenance.

In 2006, Fall River received a UCF Grant that enabled the City to hire its first certified arborist and urban forester who began implementing the policies in the tree management plan (described below). During the funding period, the forester also drafted the Fall River Tree Ordinance and the Fall River Tree Administrative Guidelines, a companion document comprised of the latest arboricultural practices, protocols and standards approved by professional organizations involved with the planting and care of trees. In addition, he developed a Storm Damage Assessment Report, implemented a Champion Tree Program, an Arbor Day tree giveaway program and trained 20 tree stewards.

Fall River's Street Tree Management Plan, which serves as a guide to tree planting, care and urban forestry management in Fall River, includes an in-depth review and assessment of Fall River's urban forest and articulates seven goals that, when implemented, will ensure the long-term health of the urban forest resource. These goals are:

1. Increase street-tree stocking levels to a minimum of 40% over the next 15 years.
2. Increase species diversity in the City of Fall River through the use of a variety of proven, well-adapted, but relatively uncommon, species.
3. Enhance organizational capacity and skills to support the needs of new and existing street tree program initiatives.
4. Facilitate tree maintenance to reduce and mitigate hazards and improve tree health.
5. Establish adequate program funding to sustain a comprehensive street tree program in the City of Fall River now and in the future.
6. Foster public advocacy for urban forestry through education and participatory events and surveys.
7. Attain Tree City USA and Developmental Urban and Community Forestry Program Level Status for the City of Fall River in five years. *Fall River achieved Tree City USA designation in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.*

The City of Fall River, in conjunction with the Fall River Street Tree Planting Program, Inc. (FRSTPP), currently has a request pending with the Department of Conservation and Recreation for an Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Challenge Grant that would enable then City to hire an urban forester/certified arborist consultant to continue and expand the work begun with our previous UCF grant.

Fall River is on its way to meeting the National Performance Standards for a strong UCF program. We currently have a citizen tree advocacy group with an urban forestry focus, a street tree management plan and an Open Space Plan that includes an urban forestry component. In addition, since 2006, we have received Tree City USA designation. We want to continue this momentum and commitment to our urban forest resources, which provides invaluable benefits: improved water and air quality, cooler temperatures, increased property values and increased community pride.

Future efforts should focus on resource protection issues, especially hazard tree management and the addition of a professional urban forester/certified arborist who will implement actions and practices in the city's Street Tree Management Plan and conduct a strong public outreach and education component that will help introduce the public to the benefits of the urban forest.

4. Agricultural Land

In the City's heavily developed western half, little agricultural land remains. An exception may be a pair of fields in the north end of Highland Avenue owned by the Diocese of Fall River. At least one other small farm operation existed on the west side of Meridian Street but appears to be slated for development.

East of North Watuppa Pond, farmland fairs somewhat better. A small 15-acre "petting" farm is operated by a longtime Blossom Road resident who also rents the adjacent 10-acre field. These two parcels comprise the only certified Chapter 61A farmland left in the City. Other privately owned agricultural lands are located along the south end of Yellow Hill Road near the Dartmouth town line. 100 year ago, the Fall River Water Department acquired much of the remaining agricultural land and either planted trees or allowed natural succession to reforest those areas. Some farm fields on Copicut Road and Blossom Road are regularly mowed and maintained for wildlife habitat. An area across the Watuppa Reservation, site of a former WWII Victory Garden, has been converted to a Bioreserve Restoration Tree Nursery.

5. Wetland Vegetation - See Appendix iv

6. Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Species

The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife has provided information relative to those species of plants that are known to exist in Fall River or have been identified in the past as occurring in the Fall River area. These species are listed in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas as being endangered, threatened or of special concern. Special concern refers to those species that could easily become threatened. Five of the six species listed were last observed prior to 1925 and may no longer exist in Fall River. They have been included here for historical information purposes.

**Plants Listed as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern
in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas, 1995-1996**

Element Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Linear-leaved Milkweed		T	1903	1903
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	Umbrella Sedge		WL	1925	
<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>	Round-fruited False-loosestrife		T	1913	1913
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	Gypsywort		T	1925	1925
<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Plymouth Gentain		SC	1913	1913
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Northern Gama-grass		E	1983	1983

Source: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program

Key to Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Rank:

E = Endangered, T = Threatened, SC = Special Concern, WL = Watch-listed.

Key to Federal Rank:

LE = Federally Endangered, LT = Federally Threatened, C1/2/3 = Federal Candidate Status.

An Umbrella Sedge, *Cyperus ferruginescens* was last seen along the South Watuppa Pond in 1925. The Round Fruited False-Loosestrife and Plymouth Gentian were last seen along the shores of the North Watuppa Pond in 1913. The fourth record concerns a recently verified occurrence of Northern Gama-grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides* along the Fall River/Taunton boundary. This species is quite rare in New England, and occurs

only sporadically along the coast. This is only the second known current (post-1978) record of this species in Massachusetts.

7. Sites Having Unique Natural Resources - Refer to Section F.

8. Vegetation Mapping Projects - Not currently being conducted.

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

1. Inventory

Fisheries

According to the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game, which was formerly known as the Division of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement (DFWELE), Fall River has two freshwater pond fisheries: Cook and South Watuppa Ponds. Fishing is prohibited in the North Watuppa Pond as it is the City's primary public water supply. While a 1986 survey of the Copicut Reservoir identified the 800-acre Copicut Reservoir as an important inland fisheries resource, it has not been developed as a public fishery due to its public water supply usage.

Several streams in and around Fall River are stocked with brook and brown trout by the DFWELE. Throughout southeastern Massachusetts the Division stocks about 125,000 trout in the spring and 10,000 in the fall. Trout streams in Fall River are Shingle Island River in the far eastern corner of the City boundary, Rattlesnake Brook in the Freetown-Fall River State Forest, and Bread and Cheese Brook in the southern corner of the City draining to the Westport River.

Cook Pond

Cook Pond was reclaimed in 1971 and is referred to by the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement as one of the most fertile ponds in the state. The pond was last surveyed for fish populations in 1979. Seven species of fish were sampled at that time. Gamefish sampled were largemouth bass and chain pickerel. Panfish, by order of abundance, were yellow perch, bluegill, white perch and pumpkinseed. Golden shiners provide a forage base.

While fishing at Cook Pond is exceptional due to the fertility of the water, fishing pressure is high and consequently large examples of gamefish are fairly scarce. Largemouth bass are most abundant. Tiger muskies were stocked in the pond in 1980, 1987, 1988, and 1991. Panfish are also an excellent resource in Cook Pond, particularly yellow perch that are very abundant and range up to a foot in length. Bluegills and pumpkinseed are also common and of good average size.

South Watuppa Pond

South Watuppa Pond was last surveyed in 1979 when 10 species were found. Smallmouth and largemouth bass compose the game species, while white perch, yellow perch, golden shiner, pumpkinseed, brown bullhead, bluegill, goldfish and black crappie compose the panfish and baitfish. Northern pike and tiger muskies are also present today.

The large size, abundant structure and moderate fertility of the South Watuppa make it excellent habitat for smallmouth bass. Smallmouth fishing is good, both in numbers and size. Largemouth bass fishing is also

good. Yellow perch are under-harvested and average about seven and a half inches long. The chief forage base for bass is golden shiners.

Most of the pond's productivity is tied up in white perch, but tiger muskies were stocked here in 1985; northern pike in 1989 and 1990. These fish should have reached harvestable size (28 inches) in roughly five years. Besides providing additional angler sport, it is hoped they will have a reduction effect on white perch.

Shellfisheries

According to a report prepared by the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries in 1906 (Belding), the estuarine waters of the Taunton River produced the finest oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) in Massachusetts. The river was the mainstay of the Commonwealth's oyster fishery from the mid 1800s until it was closed to protect public health due to pollution in 1907. Prior to its closure, the river yielded approximately 38,000 bushels of oysters a year as well as countless bushels of quahogs (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) and soft-shelled clams (*Mya arenaria*). After the 1907 closure, several aquaculture leases were granted in Dighton, Berkley and Freetown to growout oysters. Once the oysters reached legal size, they were relayed to leases in clean waters for depuration.

The Commonwealth also used the Taunton River as an oyster contaminated relay from 1910 to 1985. In 1985, the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries permitted the relay of nearly 12,000 bushels of oysters to other towns for depuration. The Division is presently conducting a sanitary survey of the Taunton River to reassess the potential reclamation of the area for the safe harvest of shellfish. Based on observations during the survey, the oyster population is estimated to be more than 20,000 bushels.

Wildlife

The primary wildlife habitats in the Fall River area are located in the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve. In total there are 310 wildlife species identified in this Plan including 12 fish, 48 mammals, 208 birds, 22 reptiles, and 20 amphibians. Many of the species listed are common to the area. However, less commonly observed species, which were recorded on rare occasions, were included for historical purposes.

2. Information on Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are shallow, topographic depressions found in both uplands and wetlands. These depressions temporarily fill with water during the spring and/or fall and typically dry out during the late summer. Vernal pools have no fish, which makes them ideal breeding sites for species such as wood frogs and spotted salamanders, whose egg masses would be eaten by fish. Only vernal pools certified by the MNHESP program are protected under wetland regulations. The NHESP identifies 132 potential vernal pools in the Bioreserve. Several dozen have been certified under the supervision of The Trustees of Reservations in the last 10 years through the activities of its Bioreserve Youth Corps.

3. Corridors

The nearly 14,000-acre Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve constitutes the largest contiguous mass of protected open space in the region. These protected properties provide the avenue for undisturbed migration and dispersal of various species. Outside of the City's boundaries, these areas connect through wooded swamps and upland forest north to the Taunton River corridor and south to the shores of Buzzards Bay through Dartmouth.

4. Rare, Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) maintains an atlas of all vertebrate and invertebrate species that are endangered, threatened or are of special concern in the state. The term "Special Concern" implies that these species could easily become threatened in the near future. The

Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas states that Fall River has six species of special concern. They include: the Cooper's Hawk, the Spotted Turtle, the Four-toed Salamander, the Eastern Box Turtle, the Purple Tiger Beetle and the Elderberry Long-horned Beetle. There are only two endangered species listed for Fall River: the Peregrine Falcon and the American Burying Beetle. A few rare invertebrate species are only known by their historical occurrence with no current observations on record. These species include: the Purple Tiger Beetle, the Elderberry Long-horned Beetle and the American Burying

Table 22: Vertebrates Listed as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas, 1995-1996

Element Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk		SC	1937	
<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Marbled Salamander		T	1988	1988
<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Spotted Turtle		SC	1988	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	E(S/A)	E	1996	1996
<i>Hemidactylum scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander		SC	1988	1988
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Eastern Box Turtle		SC	0000	

Table 23: Invertebrates Listed as Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas

Element Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Year of Last Observation	Year of First Observation
<i>Cicindela purpurea</i>	Purple Tiger Beetle		SC	1913	1889
<i>Desmocerus palliatus</i>	Elderberry Long-Horned Beetle		SC	1918	1905
<i>Erynnis persius persius</i>	Persius Duskywing		T	1949	1935
<i>Erynnis persius persius</i>	Persius Duskywing		T	1942	
<i>Erynnis persius persius</i>	Persius Duskywing		T	1942	1942
<i>Hemileuca maia maia</i>	Coastal Barrens Buckmoth		T	1985	1985
<i>Hemileuca maia maia</i>	Coastal Barrens Buckmoth		T	1986	1986
<i>Hemileuca maia</i>	Coastal Barrens		T	1934	

<i>maia</i>	Buckmoth				
<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	American Burying Beetle	LE	E	1905	1905

Key to Division of Fisheries and Wildlife Rank: E = Endangered, T = Threatened, Sc = Special Concern.

Key to Federal Rank: LE = Federally Endangered, LT = Federally Threatened, C1/2/3 = Indicated federal candidate status.

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environment

1. Scenic Landscapes

Fall River's distinctive landscape characteristics are the basis for both its scenic beauty and unique natural ecosystems. As discussed earlier in the Plan, steep slope of the urban portion of the City facing west to Mount Hope Bay and beyond provides one of southeastern Massachusetts' best vantage points for viewing sunsets and the distant Providence skyline. In east Fall River, the vastness of the Copicut and Watuppa region's contiguous mature forests and wetland systems provide unique wildlife habitat and water resource protection for the City's water supply.

2. Major Characteristics and Unusual Geological Features

The Taunton River was designated as a Wild and Scenic River in March of 2009. The river runs from its headwaters at the confluence of the Town and Matfield Rivers in Bridgewater downstream 40 miles to its confluence with the Quequechan River at the Route 195 Bridge in Fall River. The Taunton River is the only major coastal river in the region that is without a dam or obstruction over its entire length. It is the largest freshwater contributor to the Narragansett Bay estuary in Rhode Island running through ten communities to the Mount Hope Bay. It is tidal for 18 miles from the bay, with saltwater intrusion ending near the Dighton-Taunton line, 12 miles from the mouth. The landscape of the Taunton River watershed is the result of glacial deposition as shown in flat outwash plains, numerous wetlands and kettle ponds. Large stretches of pasture, woodland and meadow help to preserve rich historical and archaeological resources along the river. (See Section 9, Greenways, Goal 3, Objectives 2 and 3.)

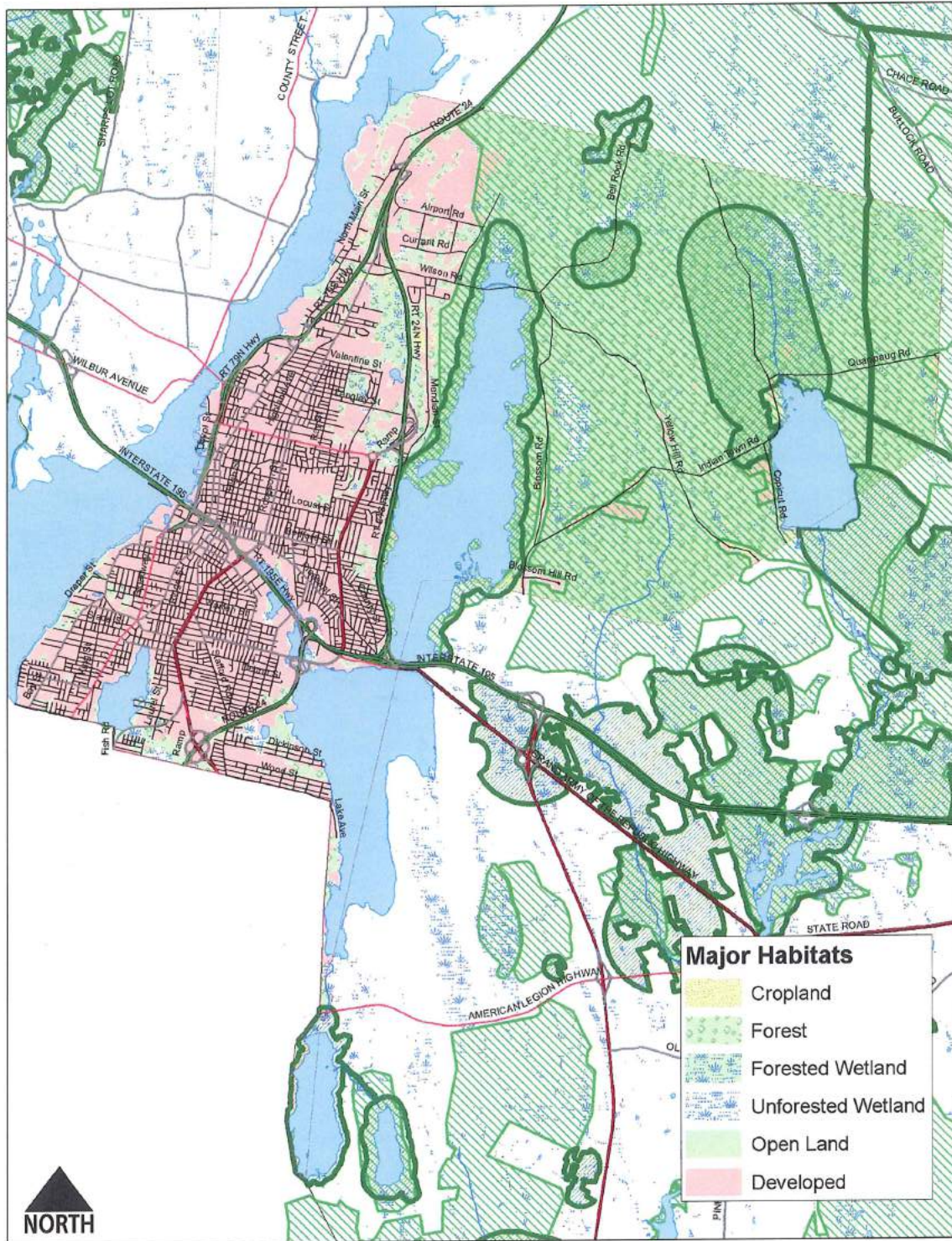
Large glacial erratics are large and very conspicuous surface boulders that occur sporadically throughout both the urban and rural parts of the city. The most well known perhaps is Rolling Rock located on traffic island at the intersection of Eastern Avenue and County Road. Erratics are also seen on the steep, grassy hills of Kennedy Park and North Park.

In the eastern section of the city, very large puddingstone boulders are found west of the Mowry Path north of Fighting Rocks Corner and also off East Line Trail on Copicut Hill.

3. Cultural, Archeological and Historic Areas

Fall River's built environment is rich in its history dating to the early 1800's. There are six historic districts in the City with hundreds of historic structures, particularly from the Victorian era. Within the Highland Historic District, there are over 300 historic structures. The Massachusetts Historic Commission maintains an extensive database listing of all buildings of historic value in Fall River.

Because it has been heavily wooded, most likely throughout recorded history, there is no extensive historic record existent for East Fall River. However, knowledge of prior inhabitants of the area, including Wampanoag communities at Assameskq to the east and "Indian Town" (Fall River Reservation) to the west, plus the presence of the early Quakers in nearby Freetown (circa 1770), suggests the potential for significant historic sites in East Fall River (such as Native American camp sites, mill operations, etc.)

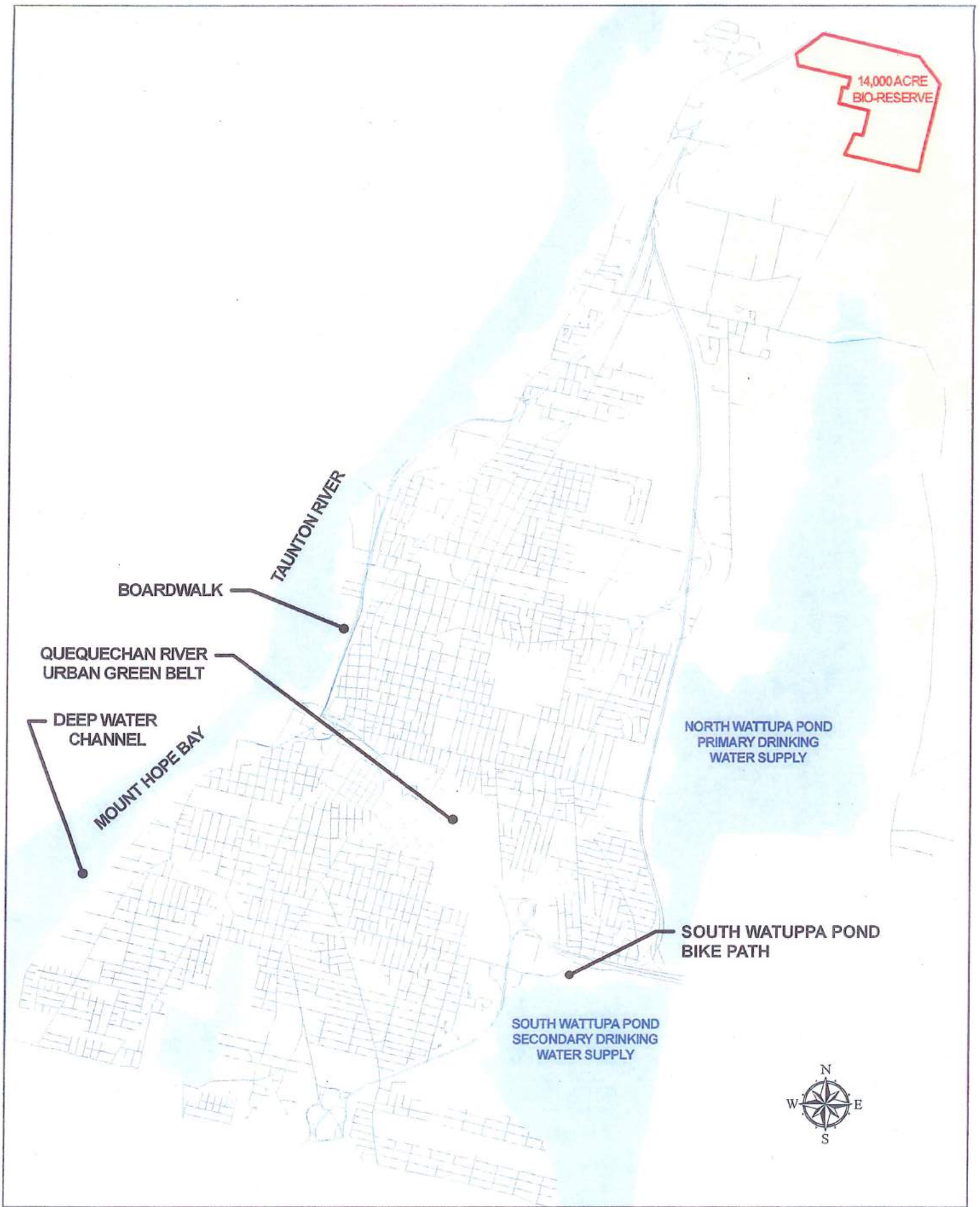


Community Preservation Associates
 with Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC
 and Earth Tech, Inc.
 Source: Fall River GIS & MassGIS

Fall River, Massachusetts

Master Plan 2007

UNIQUE FEATURES MAP, SECTION 4B



UNIQUE FEATURES MAP

SECTION 4B

Although files at the Massachusetts Historic Commission, Fall River and Freetown Historical Societies presently contain no record of historic sites of significant cultural interest or importance in East Fall River, thorough and extensive investigations have yet to be conducted. Some potentially significant sites within this area include the Haskell-Wordell Farmstead in the Copicut vicinity, remnants of a sawmill operation on the Copicut River (appearing on maps as early as 1831); a small cemetery in the woods between Quanapoag Road and the power lines southeast of the Haskell-Wordell site, several stone and boulder dams, and numerous Indian paths and trails. Upon further investigation, some sites within the East Fall River area may provide evidence of hunting camps, mill operations, Native American burial grounds and lumbering operations.

4. Unique Environments

Agricultural pursuits, although not a staple of the Fall River economy, are still carried out on a small scale. Dairy, native fruits, vegetables and grains (predominantly corn) are the principal agricultural concerns in Fall River. A survey of remaining agricultural parcels within the City of Fall River revealed only the following locations as still in farming use: Northeast of interchange 40, Route 24, between Meridian Street and Bridge Path; south of Wilson Road, east of Route 24, bordering east and west on Meridian Street; southwest of Copicut Road, abutting Copicut Road and Yellow Hill Road and the Fall River/Dartmouth town line; 1400' north of Indian Town Road, west of Yellow Hill Road.

G. Environmental Challenges

The quality of Fall River's environment today is the product of several factors. One, the substantial amount of past alteration of the natural landscape, is discussed earlier in this Plan in the Water Resources section. In addition to these historic abuses however, the discharge of pollution, past and ongoing, into air, land and water, and the pressure for development of the remaining open land for industrial, residential and public facilities, represent the City's primary environmental problems. The following discussion highlights the most significant problems and opportunities for restoration.

1. Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Sites

Contaminated Sites

Under the supervision of the City's Fire Department, progress has been made in the removal of underground fuel tanks at service stations and from some industrial sites. Shell Oil Company has undertaken the removal of tanks and contaminated soil at its facility on the Taunton River north of Brightman Street Bridge. Hazardous waste remediation has been conducted at other industrial sites, including the Kerr Mill site and the Elbe Cesco property on Alden Street.

On the current DEP 21E listing dated October 1996 for Fall River, the number of sites in each category are as follows:

Priority Confirmed:	5
Non-priority confirmed:	17
Unclassified confirmed:	2
Waiver:	13
Listed, to be investigated:	9
Tier 2:	3
Remedial:	2

The extent to which sediments in the Quequechan River, Taunton River and the conduit through which part of the river flows may be contaminated as a result of past industrial discharges is not well documented. Some testing of Taunton River sediments around the waterfront area in the 1980s indicated elevated levels of hydrocarbons and other pollutants.

2. Landfill

A large landfill owned by Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) occupies a 165-acre site in the north end of Fall River. 23 groundwater monitoring wells were located around the perimeter of the landfill in the 1990s. These, along with surface water collection sites up- and down-gradient of the landfill, were tested regularly.

In 2002, the permitted landfill area (Phase II to the west of Mother's Brook) was nearing capacity. BFI applied for an expansion into a 70-acre site on the east side of Mother's Brook, to be known as Phase III. The Fall River Conservation Commission denied approval for the expansion, on the basis of evidence that contaminants entering groundwater under and adjacent to the Phase III landfill could migrate to North Watuppa Pond, the city's principal source for drinking water ½ mile distant from the Phase III site. BFI appealed the Conservation Commission decision to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which reversed the Conservation Commission, giving approval to the expansion. BFI also gained approval from DEP's Division of Solid Waste for a permit to construct a landfill expansion.

In 2003, the Fall River Board of Health conducted hearings to consider revocation of the site assignment for Phase III, again considering the question of whether the expansion would imperil North Watuppa Pond. After hearing expert testimony from the city and BFI, the Board of Health voted to revoke the site assignment. BFI's appeal of that decision was decided on their behalf in the Superior Court. The city's appeal of that Superior Court ruling is was unsuccessful and phase three was allowed and continues to this day. The landfill is expected to close permanently in mid 2011.

Illegal trash dumping

The continuing practice of illegal dumping of household trash, tires, discarded furniture, brush and construction debris in wooded, wetland or waterfront areas. Some of the spots which appear to be favorite targets of the offenders have been: Dave's Beach, the Cook Pond fishing pier area, the Quequechan shoreline, the Conrail right-of-way, Riggerbach Road, shoreline area near Bicentennial Park, the Amity/Laurel Street area, and on fire lanes in the Bioreserve. The undeveloped forests of east Fall River are difficult to patrol and monitor. They attract tons of refuse annually, sometimes including cans or barrels of oil and other toxic substances. The City works with neighborhood associations, and more recently the Fall River Park Advocates, to conduct public clean-ups of illegal trash dumping sites.

The city has developed an extensive list of litter, trash and dumping ordinances that have and will continue to improve the cleanliness and general appearance of the cities streets. A litter patrol officer operating under the Department of Community Maintenance/Sanitation Division patrols the collection routes daily. The city has increased its recycling percentage to 14% and has deterred approximately 25 tons per day of waste from ending up at the landfill. The city is planning to find funding to support a computer recycling program.

3. Erosion

The record March 2010 rainfall and subsequent inundation of the local ponds and riverways caused widespread overtopping of banks and bank erosion. North and South Watuppa ponds experienced undercutting of shorelines. The New Boston Road extension leading to Interlachen as well as the Yellow Bridge and Pond Swamp causeways were also undermined as were the granite retaining walls along the north end of North Watuppa Pond.

Erosion sites in the Bioreserve include utility easement corridors that travel up and down steep slopes north of Copicut Reservoir and certain forest fire roads, all of which have been steadily worn by off-road vehicle traffic in the past 10-20 years. Run-off from heavy rains continues to scour the ruts deeper. Some transport silt to waterway and wetlands.

4. Chronic Flooding

Fall River's primary flood hazard areas are defined by the 100-year base flood elevations shown on the FIRM and further defined by the Bristol County Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report dated July 7, 2009. The FIRM and FIS report are on file with the City Clerks office.

The National Flood Insurance Rate maps show V Zones elevations ranging from 17 - 22 feet along the City's coastline on Mount Hope Bay. These 'Velocity Zones' depict areas expected to be affected by high velocity wave action associated with the 100-year coastal flood. Generally Fall River V-Zones extend inland roughly to the Conrail Tracks in most areas from the Tiverton, RI border to the Brightman Street Bridge. The V-Zone extends furthest inland to approximately Davol Street beneath the Route 195 Bridge. Nearly all of this Mapped V-Zone area is bounded by bands of adjacent A-Zones of varying base flood elevations.

From the Brightman Street Bridge north, A Zone varies in width along the Taunton River running parallel to Route 79 to its intersection with North Main Street and then east of Conrail Line by approximately 100 feet. These A Zones depict areas likely to be affected by 100-year flood.

The Quequechan River Basin contains A-Zones along the Route 195 Corridor between the Conrail Line and Britland Park to the north. These Quequechan associated flood areas also include portions of the highway cloverleafs.

Areas of mapped A-Zones are associated with all of Fall River's ponds with the exception of Cook Pond. Surrounding Bleachery Pond A-Zones extends up to 500 feet from the pond including portions of Jefferson Street and surrounded by Endicott and Dickinson Streets. North and South Watuppa Ponds as well as and Sawdy Pond have narrow (less than 50 feet to 200 feet) A Zones.

In the largely undeveloped east end watershed lands of Fall River, A Zone exists in a narrow band along Miller Brook to its head near the intersection of Copicut Hill Road and Yellow Hill Road. The Copicut Reservoir and Copicut Swamp north of Quanapoag Road are also mapped as having areas likely to be flooded as a result of the 100-year flood. Isolated A-Zone exists east of Blossom Road along the tributaries to King Philip Brook and Blossom Brook. Isolated areas of A and B Zones also exist scattered throughout Freetown - Fall River State Forest along small brooks.

5. Sedimentation

Most of the City's waterways have not been impacted by large deposits of sedimentation. The exception to this would be the Quequechan River, which runs from the South Watuppa pond westerly to the Taunton River. Many of the industrial facilities were built along the banks of the river and industrial waste was released into the waterway leading to a build up of sedimentation. In the 1950's, Route 195 was constructed and the westerly half of the river diverted into underground drainage pipes. A significant amount of sedimentation has settled in the underground portion of the river, reducing the volume of water that can be handled by the system. The sewer commission has begun to look at short and long term solutions to this problem.

6. New Development

With the majority of land protected or fully developed, most new projects require redevelopment of existing sites. Over the past three years there have been a number of older commercial and industrial sites that have been redeveloped or are in the process of being developed. Projects include new schools, large retail establishments and residential housing developments.

7. Ground and Surface Water Pollution

Sources of water pollution

In addition to the combined sewer overflows, separate pipes which convey stormwater from street drains and parking lots, discharge to the rivers and to the South Watuppa Pond. The total number and location of these pipes is not known. While some catch basins are constructed to trap at least part of the pollutant load, stormwater runoff still carries many pollutants to the receiving waters, including oil, gasoline, fertilizers, chemicals from accidental spills, pesticides and herbicides, animal droppings and sediment. Lack of maintenance of storm flow structures by the city increases the pollution burden, which is discharged into receiving waters. Water quality is especially vulnerable when accidental spills of oil, gasoline and chemicals on roadways are not speedily contained, but instead flow into catch basins or directly into waterways and wetlands.

In recent years, South Watuppa Pond has experienced both algae blooms and fish kills. Fish kills were observed in June of 1995, 1996 and 1997. Accelerated growth of algae usually results from heavy loadings of "nutrients" - nitrogen and phosphorus - in the receiving waters, and may also result in depleted oxygen levels. Polluted waters may also result in the spread of bacterial infections in some species of fish. Leachate from septic systems is one source of nutrient pollution. Animal droppings, fertilizer washed off lawn and garden areas as well as runoff from farms are other possible sources. Over a period of time, heavy nutrient loading and rampant growth of vegetation in a pond or lake can lead to "eutrophication," or transformation of open water areas to marshy areas where sediment has accumulated.

DEP testing has also revealed that some fish in local ponds have high mercury contamination levels. Fish from North Watuppa Pond were tested at 1.4 parts per million (ppm). Specimens from Copicut Reservoir had levels of 3.28 ppm and fish from South Watuppa were measured at .2 ppm. The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry considers a level of .16 ppm of mercury to be the maximum at which fish are safe for human consumption. Regular testing of the water in North Watuppa Pond has revealed no detectable mercury contamination.

The mercury contamination observed in the three local ponds is typical of other test results around New England. Sources of the problem have not been clearly identified although deposition from air pollution is a suspected cause. Power plants and incinerator emissions are both potential sources of mercury.

Constructed in the 1950s, Route 24 curves around the southeastern shore of the North Watuppa Pond, at some points coming to within one to two hundred feet of the edge of the water. The potential for contamination from normal roadway runoff concerns City officials, as does the fear of a major uncontrolled spill of oil or chemicals resulting from a highway accident

Potential sources of bacterial contamination to Mount Hope Bay shellfish beds were identified by the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries in a Winter 1996-97 survey. They are:

1. The Taunton River (poor water quality most of the time, worst after rains)
2. Lees River (poor water quality following rains)
3. Coles River (poor water quality following rains)
4. Fall River Wastewater Treatment Plant
5. Storm drains

State Avenue (bacteria "too numerous to count" (TNTC) at 10,000 colonies/thousand)
Pembroke Street
Assonet and Atlantic Boulevard (TNTC at 10,000)

Penn Street
Charles Street
Birch Street (oil in pipe)
100' north of Birch Street (rust colored discharge)
Culvert north of above
Draper Street
Friendship Street
North of Friendship Street (TNTC at 10,000)
Cement culvert north of above
Storm drain high on bank, north of above

All houses on Atlantic Blvd are on septic with numerous pipes (1 ½" to 6") directly flowing into Mount Hope Bay.

Some of these sources will be mitigated as the CSO tunnel is placed on line.

Combined Sewer Overflows

The most widely publicized pollution problem in Fall River has been the discharge of combined sewerage and stormwater (CSOs) from nineteen outflow points on the Quequechan River, Taunton River and Mount Hope Bay. Shellfish beds in the bay have been closed to harvesting since 1948. Around this time, the problems of contamination from raw sewage gained widespread attention and construction began on the city's first wastewater treatment plant. As a result of litigation filed by the Conservation Law Foundation in 1988, Fall River was ordered by the federal court to remediate the CSO discharges. Since 1988 the city has taken many steps and eliminated overflows of raw sewage during dry weather through cleaning and repairs to the sewer lines. The CSO Abatement Project includes a three-mile underground tunnel that was recently constructed. It will provide storage of the polluted water during storms and convey the flows to the treatment plant. The CSO Project has been approved for \$185,000,000 of construction of which \$160,000,000 has been completed. The Federal Court Ordered schedule extends final completion to December 31, 2018 These improvements are reducing the volume of CSO discharge into the rivers and bay to comply with Federal and State requirements.

8. Impaired Water Bodies

There are a number of water bodies that have been altered, hindering their natural ability to function. The flow of these water bodies have been restricted or controlled by dams. These include Cook Pond located at the southern end of the city, as well as the South Watuppa Pond and Quequechan River. The elevation of Cook Pond is regulated by the dam at the northern end of the pond, south of Dwelly Street. The South Watuppa Pond is controlled by the dam at the easterly end of the Quequechan River. The elevation and flow of the Quequechan River is regulated by the Fourth Street gatehouse. All of the dams and floodgates are monitored by the City Water Department.

9. Environmental Equity Issues

Air Quality

The coal-fired power plant at Brayton Point in Somerset is the major contributor to the emissions in the general airshed of Fall River. Motor vehicles, the wastewater treatment plant and many small businesses, such as dry cleaners and paint shops, are other sources. Because many different pollutants are emitted from all of these sources and because dispersion of pollutants from the source is highly dependent on wind and weather conditions, it is difficult to make a simple evaluation of the quality of the air people breathe in any specific locality.

High levels of ozone, a national criteria pollutant are experienced in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These levels are believed to be caused partially by emissions from local sources and

partially by emissions from upwind states including Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and the Washington D.C. area.

The nearest monitor for ozone is located in Providence, RI. Violations of the ozone standard have occurred annually at the Providence station. Fall River is considered to be part of the Providence "airshed" and is therefore designated as a "non-attainment" area for ozone. This designation means that residents may breathe levels of ozone that exceed the national standard during hot summer days and may experience adverse health effects.

Emissions from textile industries are largely comprised of volatile organic compounds and compounds of sulfur. In recent years several companies have installed new pollution control equipment or have modified processes in attempts to alleviate neighborhood emission and odor problems. In 1991, DEP conducted testing with a mobile unit in an attempt to investigate odor complaints in a particular neighborhood. This testing revealed elevated levels of benzene, toluene and xylene, which DEP characterized as "comparable to measured values" in other urban location.

The City operated a municipal incinerator from the 1970s until 1999. In 1999, the city discontinued incinerator operations as a result of a series of failures of stack tests for particulate emissions, dioxin and some metal compounds.

Equal Access to Open Space

Access to areas of Open Space within the City is something that must be improved upon. Transportation is the biggest obstacle that the City is encountering, as we have several large open spaces available for passive recreation opportunities, but many residents are simply unable to get there. For example, the 13,600-acre Bioreserve, with its biking and hiking trails, is mostly inaccessible except by car, or by bicycling through heavy traffic areas while making risky street crossings. It also important to note that there is no convenient access point to the Bioreserve as Route 24 divides the City from this natural resource.

Access to the Taunton River is limited by Route 79, which creates a barrier for access to the boardwalk, boating programs and cultural opportunities this area provides; Cook Pond and the Quequechan River are rendered somewhat inaccessible due to being blocked by privately owned parcels and safety concerns in those areas.

Additionally, children who would enjoy utilizing the sports and workout programs offered by the YMCA or Community Development Recreation in the heart of the City are often limited by the early closure of public transportation and/or safety concerns.

10. Forestry Issues

Invasive Species

Nonnative, invasive species occur in the forested landscape of the eastern section of the city and may pose a minimal threat to both rare species and viable communities. Most invasive plants occur in wetland and swamp communities. Within the forest communities, however, scattered individuals of Autumn olive and honeysuckle appear in successional old fields and shrublands. Scattered clumps and individuals of multiflora rose are established in successional old fields and along roadways. Oriental bittersweet occurs in localized dense stands along the powerlines and in successional old fields, and is affecting bordering trees. (Reid and Anderson-Hill, 1999)

Hazard Trees

The City has identified several streets as having significant numbers of hazard trees, or trees that are hollow, weakened and/or have branches that are a threat. These streets include Eastern Avenue, Highland Avenue and Robeson Street, which are heavily used by both motorists and pedestrians, alike. The City's

Department of Cemeteries and Trees keeps a close watch on the areas that have larger numbers of hazard trees and intervenes when necessary.

Ratio of Tree Removals to Plantings

The City has managed to keep the number of trees removed almost equal to the number of trees planted. This is due in part to the Fall River Street Tree Program and other tree planting initiatives taking place within the City to plant trees in more areas.

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

The 2010 Open Space and Recreation Plan for Fall River, Massachusetts serves to signify how very essential open space preservation is. For the purposes of this Plan, “open space” can be defined as any parcel of land that is largely undeveloped or land that is either developed or undeveloped, but mainly utilized for recreational activities or preservation purposes.

Protected open space generally refers to parcels that are being managed for the purposes of recreational use, land conservation and/or environmental protection. These parcels can be owned by a variety of entities, including municipalities, state agencies, federal agencies, non-profit organizations or even private parties. Not all parcels of land that are considered open spaces are legally protected, and it is important to note that in some cases, privately owned land is protected and publicly owned land is not protected.

The protection of open space within a community is extremely important, as open spaces generally serve many valuable purposes. Some of the benefits harvested by the City as a result of preserving areas of open space include the following:

- Residents have areas where they can partake in recreational activities (both passive and active);
- Overall enhancement of the quality of life, particularly in the Environmental Justice neighborhoods;
- Aesthetically pleasing, thus attracting individuals and groups who are willing to further invest in the City and our natural resources; and
- Natural assistance with environmental issues such as stormwater management, flood control, air quality improvement and wildlife preservation.

A. Protected Lands

For purposes of this Open Space and Recreation Plan, land was considered permanently protected if it fell into one of the following categories:

- Federal land owned by a federal conservation agency, therefore protected by PL 88-578
- State land owned by a state conservation agency, therefore protected by Article 97 of the Massachusetts Constitution
- City lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of:
 1. Conservation Commission, therefore protected by MGL 40§8C and Article 97
 2. Water Department, therefore protected by Article 97
 3. Parks Department
- Owned by a nonprofit organization dedicated to land conservation (i.e. land trust)
- Protected in perpetuity by a Conservation Restriction (MGL ch.184)

All information included in this Inventory was compiled from the City of Fall River Assessors records.

Data such as lot acreages and Assessors Map and Lot Numbers, etc. are subject to the accuracy of the City's records. Present managing agency names were obtained from the City of Fall River Assessors records, as well as guidance from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve

The Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve, located just east of downtown Fall River, includes over 13,600 acres, including 5,150 acres of the Freetown/Fall River State Forest; 360 acres of the Acushnet Wildlife Management Area; 4,300 acres of watershed and conservation lands owned by the City of Fall River and 3,800 acres acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and The Trustees of Reservations, a nonprofit land conservation organization, formerly owned by the Acushnet Saw Mills. The Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve became a legal entity when its conservation restriction was recorded in 2009, rendering it protected into perpetuity. (See Appendix v. Conservation Restriction)

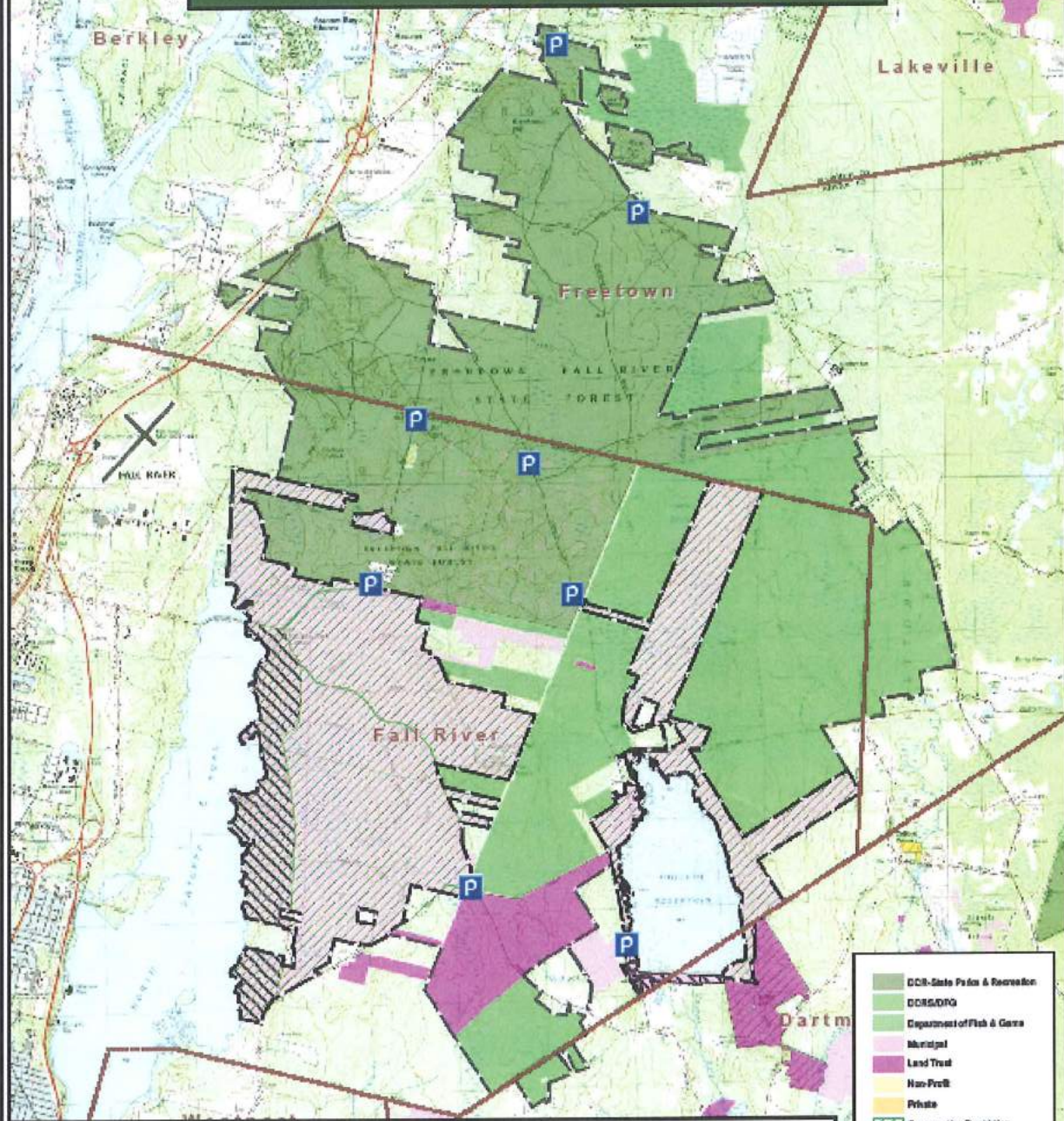
The purpose of the Bioreserve is to protect, restore and enhance the biological diversity and ecological integrity of a large scale ecosystem representative of the region; to permanently protect public water supplies and cultural resources; to offer interpretive and educational programs; and to provide opportunities for appropriate public use and enjoyment of this natural environment.

The Bioreserve encompasses and protects natural communities representative of the region. It also contains several important communities and species considered at risk by the state's Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program. These include Atlantic white cedar swamps, which host several rare species and have been decreasing over the years due to filling, draining and extensive conversions to cranberry bogs; and the pitch pine-scrub oak barrens, which host species that are adapted to dry conditions and recurring fires. The Bioreserve is also home to such endangered, threatened, or at risk species as the Plymouth gentian, a flowering plant found only along broad, sloping lakeshores, marbled and four-toed salamanders, spotted and Eastern box turtles and the barrens buck moth.

The Bioreserve lands are owned and managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the City of Fall River and The Trustees of Reservations. The City owns the watershed lands, which are managed by the Water Board and Water Department. The Trustees of Reservations purchased 508 acres of Acushnet Saw Mills property. In addition, the state owns a conservation restriction on the City's watershed lands and The Trustees' property, which is an added layer of legal protection that ensures the land will never be developed.

Bioreserve Parcel Description: See Section 11, Appendix (part vi) of the Plan.

SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS BIORESERVE

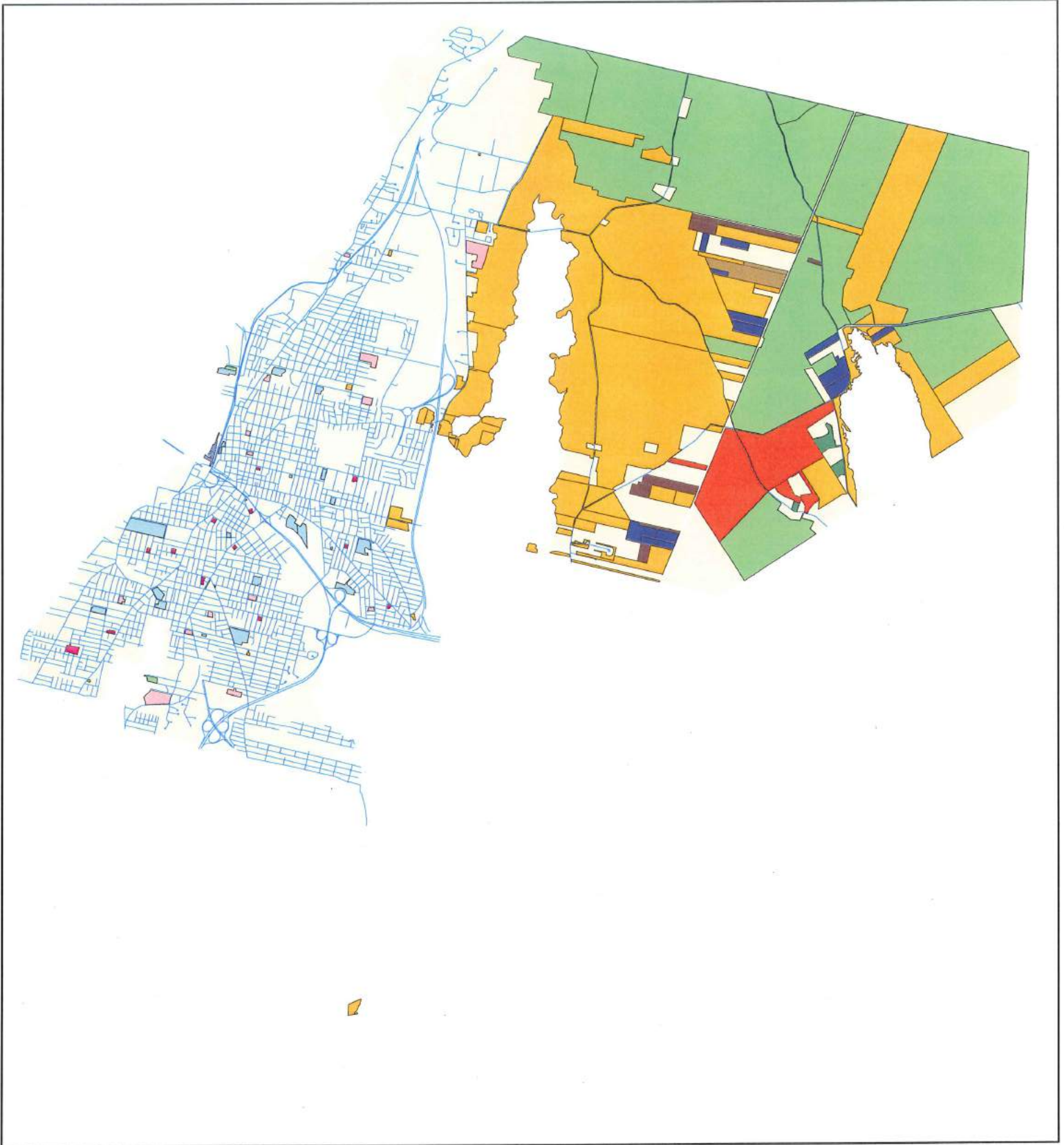


See page 2 for a summary of recreation activities and public access on Bioreserve lands

NO PUBLIC ACCESS	Bioreserve External Boundary	<p>Map Produced by the Department of Fish and Game GIS Program (517) 828-1588 April 1, 2009</p>	<p>DATA SOURCES: Open Space: The open space information on this map is UNDER DEVELOPMENT. Open Space includes State, Federal, Town, County, Non-Profit lands as well as Private lands under conservation restriction. The on-going effort to compilation of grounded open space is under the management of MassGIS. Please call 617-828-1076 for further information on this data. This map is NOT to be used for parcel-specific planning purposes, it is meant for regional analysis only.</p>
DCR/DFG Conservation Restriction	Parking		

	<p>Governor Deval L. Patrick Secretary of Environmental Affairs Ian A. Bowles DFG Commissioner Mary B. Griffin</p>	
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OPEN SPACE INVENTORY MAP, SECTION 5



OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

- Dept. of Conservation & Recreation
- Department of Fish & Game
- Commonwealth of Mass
- Conservation Commission
- Surplus School Property
- City Water Board
- City Park Land
- Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
- Mass Land Conservancy Trust
- Owners Unknown
- City School Land

Open Space Inventory Map

SECTION 5



**Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
Parcel Inventory**

SITE NAME: Heritage State Park

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: O-24-1
Location/Access: Davol St
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date: 4/17/1981
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DCR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.66 Acres
Deed Book: 1360 **Page:** 304

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Heritage State Park

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: N-13-5
Location/Access: Davol St
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date: 4/17/1981
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DCR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 39,285 s.f.
Deed Book: 1360 **Page:** 304

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Heritage State Park

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: N-13-3
Location/Access: Davol St
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date: 4/17/1981
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DCR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.6 Acres
Deed Book: 1360 **Page:** 304

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: DCR Hockey Rink

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: P-11-65EX
Location/Access: Elsbree St., 272
Zoning: S
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Hockey Rink

Managing Agency: DCR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4.1 Acres
Deed Book: 1153 **Page:** 73

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Parcel Inventory**

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-43-16	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Copicut Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 3.0 Acres
Transfer Date:	Deed Book: 2215 Page: 308
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Perpetuity
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-44-3	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Propreitor's Highway/Indiantown	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 610 Acres
Transfer Date: 6/30/2000	Deed Book: 3829 Page: 76
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Perpetuity
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: O-19-1	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Brownell St	
Zoning: IND	Acreage: 2.21 Acres
Transfer Date: 8/6/1974	Deed Book: 1107 Page: 19
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Perpetuity
Description: On Taunton River	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-19-1	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd	
Zoning: INPK	Acreage: 633.07 Acres
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-19-10
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: OS
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 940.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-19-11
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: OS
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 44.70 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-44-1
Location/Access: Quanapaug Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/30/2000
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1134 Acres
Deed Book: 3829 Page: 76
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Cook Pond

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: C-10-12
Location/Access: Newton St
Zoning: R-8
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Excellent
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Degree of Protection: ss.6 of Ch 131 MGL Ch 802 of Acts of 1067
Description: Boat Ramp

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2,98 Acres
Deed Book: 1024 Page: 420

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-19
Location/Access: Proprietor's Highway
Zoning: R-80

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 486 Acres

Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-42-20
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: Forestland N of Copicut Reservoir

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 142.71 Acres
Deed Book: 2259 **Page:** 286

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-44-23
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 1/30/2002
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 237.3 Acres
Deed Book: 4271 **Page:** 256

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-42-1
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 339.5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-19-12
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: OS
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 233.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-19-13	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Copicut Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 486.00 Acres
Transfer Date:	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-19-181	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 0.92 Acres
Transfer Date:	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-19-183	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Riggerbach Rd	
Zoning:	Acreage: 243.93 Acres
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-21-12	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 43.13 Acres
Transfer Date:	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Dept. of Fish & Game (DFG) Land

Owner: Commonwealth of MA	Managing Agency: DFG
Assessor Map: W-44-2	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Quanapaug Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 288 Acres

Transfer Date: 6/30/2000
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Deed Book: 3829 **Page:** 76

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME:

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: V-1-12
Location/Access: Willow St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.01 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: V-1-13
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: WR
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.44 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-42-20
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/27/1990
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 142.72 Acres
Deed Book: 2259 **Page:** 286

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-28-9
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/25/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 56.00 Acres
Deed Book: 6691 **Page:** 249

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Commonwealth of MA
Assessor Map: W-28-8
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/25/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: DFG
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 5.00 Acres
Deed Book: 6691 **Page:** 249
Degree of Protection:

***THE GREATER FALL RIVER LAND CONSERVANCY
PARCEL INVENTORY***

The Greater Fall River Land Conservancy is a private, nonprofit organization founded in 1996 to preserve and protect the natural heritage of Fall River and surrounding areas for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. Land Trusts like the GFRLC protect land directly by accepting donations of land or conservation restrictions, or by buying land. To date, the Conservancy has acquired 122 acres of land in the North Watuppa watershed for permanent protection. Cumulatively, land trusts in southeastern Massachusetts have protected over 5,000 acres of wildlife habitats, scenic open space, farmland and forestlands. Specifically, the Land Conservancy

- Acquires and protects open land... watersheds, wetlands and wildlands
- Assists individuals and groups with land conservation opportunities
- Demonstrates land stewardship techniques and benefits
- Promotes greater awareness of our surrounding natural resources

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-15-74
Location/Access: Blossom Hill Dr
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 11/12/2008
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 8.50 Acres
Deed Book: 7059 **Page:** 286
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-15-62
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 11/12/2008
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 7.10 Acres
Deed Book: 7059 **Page:** 286
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy

Managing Agency:

Assessor Map: W-28-1
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 3/26/2003
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 9.55 Acres
Deed Book: 4798 **Page:** 264

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-24-19
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 5/14/2001
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 16.60 Acres
Deed Book: 4013 **Page:** 7

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-24-6
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 5/14/2001
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 28.50 Acres
Deed Book: 4013 **Page:** 7

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-38-3
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 9/14/1998
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.50 Acres
Deed Book: 3477 **Page:** 312

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-10-2
Location/Access:
Zoning:
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:

Managing Agency: GFRLC
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.00 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy

Owner: Greater Fall River Land Conservancy
Assessor Map: W-10-1
Location/Access: near Watuppa Reservation
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 1997
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: Mature Forestland

Managing Agency: GFRI.C
Additional Lot #'s: 2

Acreage: 50 Acres
Deed Book: 3079 **Page:** 59

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

**MASSACHUSETTS LAND CONSERVANCY TRUST
PARCEL INVENTORY**

SITE NAME:

Owner: Mass Land Conservancy Trust
Assessor Map: W-38-20
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 11/17/2004
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 16.34 Acres
Deed Book: 5652 **Page:** 180

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Mass Land Conservancy Trust
Assessor Map: W-38-66
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 1/13/2006
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 14.06 Acres
Deed Book: 6159 **Page:** 54

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Mass Land Conservancy Trust
Assessor Map: W-24-2
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: **Deed Book:** **Page:**
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 10.60 Acres

Degree of Protection:

Description:

SITE NAME: Copicut

Owner: Mass Land Conservancy Trust
Assessor Map: W-44-6
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/28/02
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: TTOR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 224.8 Acres
Deed Book: 4430 **Page:** 185
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Copicut

Owner: Mass Land Conservancy Trust
Assessor Map: W-44-5
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/29/02
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: TTOR
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 248.3 Acres
Deed Book: 4430 **Page:** 185
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

***FALL RIVER CONSERVATION COMMISSION
PARCEL INVENTORY***

The Fall River Conservation Commission has purchased several parcels of land in the eastern portion of Fall River in the past. These environmentally sensitive properties are protected and managed for their watershed protection and wildlife habitat values. The following is a complete list of the properties under the Conservation Commission.

SITE NAME: Quanipaug

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-36-1
Location/Access: Quanipaug Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 7/9/98
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10.34 Acres
Deed Book: 3443 **Page:** 51
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

Current Use: Open Space (no recreational activities)
Grant Type: Not Applicable

SITE NAME: Quanipaug

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-43-16
Location/Access: Quanipaug Rd.

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Additional Lot #'s:

Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 2/27/90
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:
Current Use: Passive Recreation
Grant Type: Urban (Self-Help)

Acreage: 8.58 Acres
Deed Book: 225 **Page:** 308

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Costa/Mello Lands

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-38-57
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/5/01
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:
Current Use: Passive Recreation
Grant Type: Urban (Self-Help)

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 94.62 Acres
Deed Book: 3981 **Page:** 94

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Conservation Lands

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-38-1
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 7/9/98
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description:
Current Use: Passive Recreation
Grant Type: Urban (Self-Help)

Managing Agency: Conservation Commission
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 7.25 Acres
Deed Book: 3443 **Page:** 47

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

WATUPPA WATER BOARD PARCEL INVENTORY

The Watuppa Water Board owns more than 4,000 acres of forestland along the North Watuppa Pond and Copicut Reservoir for water supply protection. The majority of these lands were purchased in the early part of this century in a concentrated effort to permanently protect the City water supply. All of these acquisitions were focused on the North Watuppa Pond where more than 80% of the Pond's watershed is protected. Along the Copicut Reservoir, however, the City only owns the immediate pond frontage.

In order to protect the ponds from contamination, the Watuppa Water Board prohibits most public uses of the North Watuppa and Copicut Ponds, and watershed lands. Recently however, the Water Board has been more flexible in allowing passive uses of a portion of its less environmentally sensitive lands. In 1995, the City opened the Tattapanum Trail off of Wilson Road to the public for walking. The creation of this nature trail reflects a viewpoint that limited, planned, ecologically sound uses can be compatible with water quality protection. The land has also been made part of the city's Bioreserve and additional uses have been permitted as part of the management plan, including shoreline fishing on the Copicut, hunting and hiking.

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-7
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/1/13
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.52 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-6
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 6/1/05
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 16.96 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-5
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 10/1/04
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.81 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-3
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 5/16/02
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6 Acres, 135 rods
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Managing Agency: Water Board

Assessor Map: V-4-2
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1924
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 5 Acres, 17.27 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-1
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1979
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 23.14 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-17
Location/Access: Meridian St, 1' strip on North Pond
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/19/43
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 780 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-16
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 4/29/03
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 3.86 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-12
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 10/18/02
Recreational Potential:
Condition:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 15 Acres, 56,539 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-10
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/6/03
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.25 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Old Rifle Range

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-100
Location/Access: N. Main St
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 55.57 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-9
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 6/1/05
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: .63 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-13
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/10/03
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 16 Acres, 153,967 rods
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-8
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/1/13
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 1.79 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-8
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 11/26/1910
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 5 Acres, 97.5 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-38-1
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 7/9/1998
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 7.25 Acres
Deed Book: 3443 Page: 47

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-36-31
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 7/9/1998
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 20.35 Acres
Deed Book: 3443 Page: 51

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-6
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1924
Recreational Potential:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 342.75 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-50-2
Location/Access: Flagg Swamp Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 10/26/99
Recreational Potential:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 43 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-35-35
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 3/30/2005
Recreational Potential:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.19 Acres
Deed Book: 5846 Page: 185

Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-30-36
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 5.70 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-15
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 8/27/03
Recreational Potential:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4 Acres, 134,791 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: E-15-13
Location/Access: Chicago St
Zoning: R-8
Transfer Date: 1/6/31
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 23,915 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-5
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 6/27/04
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 11.76 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-21-6
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 5/25/1904
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 3.10 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-21-10
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/20/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 22.10 Acres
Deed Book: Page: 97

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-28-3
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/24/2007

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 53.50
Deed Book: Page: 74

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: W-50-3

Location/Access: Flagg Swamp Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date: 10/26/99

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 104 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: W-38-57

Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date: 4/5/2001

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 63.00 Acres

Deed Book: Page: 94

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: Z-3-59

Location/Access: Airport Rd

Zoning: IP

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 10,528 s.f.

Deed Book: Page: 259

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: W-12-2

Location/Access: Blossom Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 111.93 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-3
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 30.11 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-4
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 20 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-6
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 12.86 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-7
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.92 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-8
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1,801.91 Acres

Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-50
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 429 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-24-300
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: .5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-36-7
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 20.63 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-43-22
Location/Access: Quanipaug Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 40.2 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-11-100
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1,410.5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-8
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: .42 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-7
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 8/4/02
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6 Acres, 121 rods
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: Y-6-25
Location/Access: Watuppa St
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.6 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-12-1
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: .98 Acres

Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-50-3
Location/Access: FLAG SWAMP RD
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 10/26/1999
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 90.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page: 172

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-6
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 2.25 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-19-3
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 10.60 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-5
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: .5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-28-13
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: OS
Transfer Date: 3/4/1982
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.25 Acres
Deed Book: 1384 **Page:** 334
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-4
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 14.82 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-3
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-2
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.31 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-1
Location/Access: Copicut Rd

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Acreage: 10.98 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-44-100
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 775.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-44-10
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 7/19/1939
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 456.00 Acres
Deed Book: Plan # 1113 Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-43-16
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 2/27/1990
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 3.00 Acres
Deed Book: 2215 Page: 308

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-5-2
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 239.56 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-1-7
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 8.5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-5-2
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.91 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: U-6-2
Location/Access: Haskell St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 5/18/97
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 43,530 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-73
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-72

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 9/23/1912
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Acreage: 4.32 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-4
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1/5/03
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 4 Acres, 80 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-5
Location/Access: New Boston Rd, InterLachen
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/3/38
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 1,680 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-1-4
Location/Access: Willow St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.13 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-1-5
Location/Access: Willow St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.15 Acres
Deed Book: 69 Page: 244

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-1-6
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 3/17/2008
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4.02 Acres
Deed Book: 108 **Page:** 87
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-1-7
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 3/17/2008
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 9.52 Acres
Deed Book: 108 **Page:** 87
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-1-9
Location/Access: New Boston Rd
Zoning: WR
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.30 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-65
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/19/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 35.18 Acres
Deed Book: Plan #342 **Page:**
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-2

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Location/Access: New Boston Rd, InterLachen
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/2/38
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Acreage: 8.28 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-66
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/19/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 19.04 Acres
Deed Book: Plan #342 Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-1
Location/Access: New Boston Rd, InterLachen
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/3/38
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 35.22 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-64
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 12/28/1905
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 42.00 Acres
Deed Book: Plan #342 Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-5-6
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 138.57 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

Description:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Water Board
Assessor Map: V-1-9	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: New Boston Rd	
Zoning: R-30	Acreage: 1.3 Acres
Transfer Date: 12/28/43	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition:	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection: Perpetuity
Description:	

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Water Board
Assessor Map: W-1-16	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 103.5 Acres
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Water Board
Assessor Map: W-1-35	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Road	
Zoning: WR	Acreage: 231.7 Acres
Transfer Date: 1/1/1900	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection: Perpetuity
Description:	

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Water Board
Assessor Map: W-15-3	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Blossom Hill Dr	
Zoning: R-80	Acreage: 1.90 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/26/2002	Deed Book: 4526 Page: 20
Recreational Potential:	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access:	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Water Board
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Assessor Map: W-15-55
Location/Access: Blossom Hill Dr
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 5/17/2002
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.30 Acres
Deed Book: 4386 **Page:** 296

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-56
Location/Access: Blossom Hill Dr
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 6/4/2002
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.30 Acres
Deed Book: 4406 **Page:** 189

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-60
Location/Access: Redwood Ln
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 55.90 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-63
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/20/1906
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 11.90 Acres
Deed Book: Plan #342 **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-3
Location/Access: New Boston Rd, InterLachen
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 3/24/44
Recreational Potential:
Condition:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.16 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-5-42
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 5/17/2002
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10.00 Acres
Deed Book: 4386 **Page:** 295
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: B-23-22
Location/Access: S Main St
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 1986
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 14,624 s.f.
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-3
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 1924
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 5.18 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-2
Location/Access: Wilson Rd
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 6/14/04
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.99 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-6
Location/Access: New Boston Rd Ext.
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 3/1/40
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 1.45 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-24-4
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 13.40 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-24-3
Location/Access: Indian Town Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 20.30 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-19-4
Location/Access: Rigenbach Rd
Zoning: INPK
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 114.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-70
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 12/28/1905
Recreational Potential:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 2.90 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-69
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: WR
Transfer Date: 4/19/2007
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 24.00 Acres
Deed Book: Plan #342 **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-2-4
Location/Access: New Boston Rd, InterLachen
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 4/11/39
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 9.34 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-15-71
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 4/30/1906
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2.60 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: R-9-2
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 7/7/64
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 5.16 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-21-7
Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 10/18/1902
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 9.40 Acres
Deed Book: 90 **Page:** 473

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: J-2-35
Location/Access: County St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 7/12/49
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 40,845 s.f.
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-19-182
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning:
Transfer Date: 3/17/2008
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.52 Acres
Deed Book: 401 **Page:** 433434

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: L-20-3
Location/Access: Bedford St
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 40.5 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-3-14
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 2/19/43

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 3 Acres
Deed Book: **Page:**

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: L-20-4

Location/Access: County St

Zoning: S

Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's Office

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 8.84 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: W-15-68

Location/Access: Blossom Rd

Zoning: WR

Transfer Date: 4/19/2007

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 47.50 Acres

Deed Book: Plan #342 Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: W-15-67

Location/Access: Blossom Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date: 3/25/1902

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 13.30 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: N-21-22

Location/Access: Fourth St

Zoning: IND

Transfer Date: 3/14/69

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 3,775 s.f.

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-5-62
Location/Access: NM Stanley & Ray Sts
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 1992
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.69 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-21-1
Location/Access: N of New Boston Rd to E line of Rte 24
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 6/14/10
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.56 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-21-10
Location/Access: Meridian St adjacent to Rte 24
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 11/10/15
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 206.02 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-30-100
Location/Access: 2929 Blossom Road
Zoning: WR
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Limited
Description:

Managing Agency: Water Board
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 808 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: The Watuppa Reservation

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-4
Location/Access: E. of Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 9/2/15

Managing Agency: Water Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 52.57 rods
Deed Book: Page:

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

Fall River Park System – See Appendix for list of City park recreational features

Parks, both passive and active, are now and have been a source of pride in Fall River. The main parks of the City are neighborhood landmarks that people identify as the part of the City in which they live. The offices of Frederick Law Olmstead, the father of Landscape Architecture in America, designed three of the City's parks: Ruggles, North and Kennedy.

Fall River residents enjoy the twelve main parks and fourteen playgrounds that comprise the basis of the park and recreation system. The Parks and Cemetery Department has approximately two hundred thirteen (213) acres of parkland and approximately fifteen (15) miles of median strips - Eastern Avenue, Plymouth Avenue and Brayton Avenue. The Park Department also maintains eleven (11) greens.

John F. Kennedy Park

Located in the south end of the City, situated on the north by Bradford Avenue, the south by Middle Street, the west by Bay Street and the east by South Main Street, and consisting of 54+ acres, Kennedy Park is the largest park in the City of Fall River. It is surrounded by two, three, four and six family homes. There is an elderly complex two blocks away and a nursing home directly across the street from the center section of the park. There are two Roman Catholic Churches, one Episcopalian Church and a large hospital complex surrounding the park.

The park has a Little League field, a baseball field, a softball field and a women's softball field as well as basketball and tennis courts. There are plans to convert an existing public swimming pool to a water park style facility. (See Section 9, Goal 1.2.g.) There is a fully equipped playground complete with swings and slides. The Park and Cemetery Division offices are located in a structure.

Significant renovations have been undertaken at Kennedy Park since 2000 with improved facilities and lighting installed. Improvements have been made to the Grove and the Overlook and plans to replace the existing playground are in this Plan (See Section 9, Goal 1.2.d.). Handicapped accessibility concerns have been addressed throughout the renovated portions of the park's facilities

This park is heavily used, not only by the people who use the various sport fields, but by walkers who use the upper portion which measures not quite a mile around the perimeter.

North Park

Located in the north end of the City, situated on the north by Hood Street, the south by President Avenue, the west by North Main Street and the east by Highland Avenue and consisting of 25+ acres, North Park is the second largest park in Fall River.

It is surrounded by two and three family homes as well as many single-family homes. There are a number of nursing homes nearby. A public, though unused, grammar school is located in the northwest section of the park. There is a Junior High School located in the southwest section. The park provides facilities for use by students at the adjacent schools. The park is utilized by residents of adjoining neighborhoods and is accessible to other groups via public transportation system. It is highly used by all of the citizens of the City because of its accessibility to the waterfront.

It has the best tennis courts in the city. It has a children's play area with many diverse swings and slides. There are many picnic tables and seats located throughout the park and a pavilion type overlook facility next

to the water. A small corner of this park will be utilized for school parking as school renovations proceed. That will provide off-street parking for park users when school is not in session.

**FALL RIVER PARK DEPARTMENT
PARCEL INVENTORY**

See Park Facilities, Appendix vii

SITE NAME: J.H. Francis Green

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: M-25-(none)	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Prospect St	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 12,806 s.f.
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Memorial, flower beds	

SITE NAME: Britland Park

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: K-3-5	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 129 Wordell St	
Zoning:	Acreage: 1.22 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/28/73	Deed Book: 1085 Page: 222
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection:
Description: In deed, taken by the City of F.R. for the proposed Britland Park	

SITE NAME: Britland Park 3

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: K-4-5	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Steadman St	
Zoning:	Acreage: .53 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/28/73	Deed Book: 1085 Page: 222
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Britland Park 4

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: K-4-8	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 207 Steadman St	
Zoning:	Acreage: 6.94 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/28/73	Deed Book: 1085 Page: 222
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition:	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection:
Description:	

SITE NAME: Quequechan Tot Lot

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: K-7-37
Location/Access: Quechan St, Wamsutta & Massasoit Sts
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Vollyball good, basketball poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small fenced in parcel of land, no trees or grass

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s: 49
Acreage: 20,865 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Lafayette Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: K-15-21
Location/Access: Eastern Ave.
Zoning: A-3 & G
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Equipment excellent condition
Public Access: Yes
Description: Ballfields, playground, swimming pool, moslty flat with shade trees playground, equipment 1996, waterline and ballfield improvements 1999

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s: (none)
Acreage: 11 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Desmarais Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: K-17-6
Location/Access: County St
Zoning: G
Transfer Date: 1979
Recreational Potential: Nonc
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Playground Equipment installed 1998

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 3,588 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: N. Quarry Playground

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: L-1-46
Location/Access: Locust St
Zoning: M
Transfer Date: 3/31/37
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small fenced parcel, no trees, mostly flat

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 19,664 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Father Travassos Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Managing Agency: Park Dept

Assessor Map: J-26-26
Location/Access: Alden St
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date: 6/19/72
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 7.01 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Ballfield & Playground; completely flat with some trees for shade; soccer field 1999

SITE NAME: Ruggles Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: M-14-5
Location/Access: Pine & Locust Sts
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 9 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Generally open space, has a ballfield, playground & basketball court

SITE NAME: Jose Sylvia Playground

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: L-1-46
Location/Access: Locust & N. Quarry St
Zoning: M
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential: Limited
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small parcel on hill, grass picnic area, some trees

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s: 55,73,98-
100,121,124,131,134,138,143,146-147,155,1

Acreage: 2.4 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Durfee Green

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: M-28-(none)
Location/Access: Maple St.
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: No card
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Grass Area

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 6,275 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Bank Street Tot Lot

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: N-2-68
Location/Access: Bank St
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 7/1/75
Recreational Potential: Good

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 4,630 s.f.
Deed Book: Page: 1115 Page: 431

Condition: Very Poor

Public Access: Yes

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Small parcel with grass, fences in 2 sides. Purchased from FR Redevelopment Authority

SITE NAME: Turner Playground

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: O-18-3

Location/Access: Chery St

Zoning: B/L IND

Transfer Date: 12/21/23

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Poor

Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 43,677 s.f.

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Flat parcel abutting Taunton River, small path tables, 2 parking lots. Tennis courts resurfaced 1998

SITE NAME: Columbus Park

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: L-2-3

Location/Access: Wall Sintziano, Bedford & Beattie Sts

Zoning: M & B

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential: Limited

Condition: Good

Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 1.7 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Ballfield & playground, small mostly flat arc, Playground equipment and field rehab 1999

SITE NAME: Dumont Field

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: J-2-35

Location/Access: County & Pleasant Sts

Zoning: S

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential: Limited

Condition: Good

Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 40,845 s.f.

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Mostly flat with 2 little league fields; repair field in 1999

SITE NAME: North Park

Owner: City of Fall River

Assessor Map: S-8-90

Location/Access: N. Main Street

Zoning: G

Transfer Date: 1825,1886

Recreational Potential: Excellent

Condition: Equipment Excellent Condition

Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 25 Acres

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Ballfield, playground, basketball & tennis courts, ice skating rink

SITE NAME: Machado Green

Owner: City of Fall River

Managing Agency: Park Dept

Assessor Map: none
Location/Access: S. Main St
Zoning: CBD
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential: none
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Monument

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 790 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Davis Playground

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-4-9
Location/Access: Meridian Street
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: 10/28/50
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Facilities are in poor condition
Public Access: Yes
Description: Softball field & playground, mostly flat parcel/small hill, a few shade trees

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4.82 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Koszuszko Green

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: G-18-90
Location/Access: E. Main St
Zoning: B/L
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Monument

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 2,123 s.f.
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Father Kelly Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: G-16-1
Location/Access: S. Main St
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 7/9/26
Recreational Potential: Fair
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 5.2 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Basically flat with walkway running diagonally through it, most of park dedicated to softball field

SITE NAME: Thomas Chew Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: G-15-63
Location/Access: Globe St
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 7/10/34
Recreational Potential: Fair
Condition: baseball, playground excellent
Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 3.5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

Description: Baseball, basketball, playground, fields upgraded 2001

SITE NAME: Kennedy Park

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: G-1-1	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: S. Main St	
Zoning: A-2	Acreage: 54.18 Acres
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Excellent	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Swimming, basketball. Baseball, ice skating, tennis, improvements 2001-2003	

SITE NAME: Parkway Memorial

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: F-27-90	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Plymouth Ave	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 14,701 s.f.
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: None	
Condition: Excellent	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Memorial	

SITE NAME: Bradbury Green

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: F-25-11	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Cambridge St	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 3,790 s.f.
Transfer Date: 11/25/1890	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Playground	

SITE NAME: Pulaski Playground

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
Assessor Map: F-12-9	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Warren St	
Zoning: A-3	Acreage: 3,86 Acres
Transfer Date: 2/24/16	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Good	
Condition: Poor	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Completely fenced in, softball field & playground, some small trees, new playground equipment 1997	

SITE NAME: Maplewood Park

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: Park Dept
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Assessor Map: E-22-90 (none)
Location/Access: Stafford Rd
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: No card in the Assessor's Office
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: ballfields, playground, excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: baseball, basketball, tennis

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 13.89 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Aetna Street Playground

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: E-5-63
Location/Access: Aetna St
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Very poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Basketball court & plyground; small fenced parcel, no grass or trees

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s: 40
Acreage: .5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Abbott Court

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: A-1-2
Location/Access: King Phillip St
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: 4/8/16
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good, improvements in 1996, 2000
Public Access: Yes
Description: Playground, Ball fields, skate park

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4.88 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Griffin Park

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: I-15-54
Location/Access: Branch St
Zoning: A-2
Transfer Date: 4/6/72
Recreational Potential: Poor
Condition: Very poor, needs renovation
Public Access: Yes
Description: Plyground, small fenced parvel, no trees

Managing Agency: Park Dept
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.18 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Stanley School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-4-1
Location/Access: President Ave. Robeson & Stanley Sts.
Zoning: G
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Limited
Condition: Field is in good condition.

Managing Agency: Park Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 152,434
Deed Book: Page:

Public Access: Yes **Degree of Protection:** Limited
Description: Small parcel, flat with some grass: no trees

SITE NAME: Britland Park 2

Owner: City of Fall River **Managing Agency:** Park Dept.
Assessor Map: K-3-7 **Additional Lot #'s:**
Location/Access: 129 Wordell St.
Zoning: **Acreage:** 7.15 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/28/73 **Deed Book:** 1085 **Page:** 222
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition:
Public Access: Yes **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity
Description: New playground equipment 1998; New soccer field 1999

SITE NAME: Small School

Owner: City of Fall River **Managing Agency:** Park Dept.
Assessor Map: L-2-3 **Additional Lot #'s:**
Location/Access: Wall St.
Zoning: M **Acreage:** 1.74 Acres
Transfer Date: 9/4/17 **Deed Book:** **Page:**
Recreational Potential: Good
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes **Degree of Protection:** Limited
Description: Playground, ballfield

SITE NAME: Bicentennial Park

Owner: City of Fall River **Managing Agency:** Park Dept.
Assessor Map: O-19-2 **Additional Lot #'s:**
Location/Access: Davol St.
Zoning: B/L & Ind, **Acreage:** 5.2 Acres
Transfer Date: **Deed Book:** **Page:**
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Tennis courts best in city
Public Access: Yes **Degree of Protection:** Perpetuity
Description: Flat parcel abutting Taunton River, boat ramp good, playground fair boat ramp, small path with picnic Tables, 2 parking lots. Tennis courts resurfaced.

B. Unprotected Lands

Land which is not permanently protected by one of the conservation means discussed in the earlier section were also inventoried if they possessed important open space or recreation value and fell into one of the following categories:

- **City lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the School Department**
City-owned lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the School Department provide significant areas of recreational space for City residents. While some school lots are barely larger than the school building

itself, several others have ball fields, courts and play equipment that are available to Fall River residents during off-school hours.

- **Undeveloped City lands leased to a private organization**
The Copicut Rifle Range Association leases a large, 226-acre parcel of land on Quanapoag Road from the City of Fall River. This undeveloped land is located within the watershed to the Copicut Reservoir and therefore plays an important part in water supply protection.
- **Forest, Agricultural or recreational Open Space lands receiving preferential property tax assessment under MGL Chapters 61, 61A, or 61B**
A matrix showing all currently designated land under the Chapter 61 preferential tax reduction statute for forestlands has been included. The most significant of these are lands owned by the Acushnet Sawmills Company, which are discussed earlier in this Plan. With the exception of the Fall River Country Club, all Ch.61, 61A, and 61B lands are located in the eastern portion of the City.

FALL RIVER SCHOOL DEPARTMENT PARCEL INVENTORY

SITE NAME: Letourneau School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: D-19-77	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 323 Anthony Street	
Zoning: R-8	Acres: 4.27 Acres
Transfer Date: 4/14/24	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Yes	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Large asphalt lot, playground equipment/large wooded lot.	

SITE NAME: Tansey School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: R-16-7	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 711 Ray Street	
Zoning:	Acres: 9 Acres
Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's office	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition:	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description:	

SITE NAME: Carroll School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: S-8-90	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 117 Hood Street	
Zoning:	Acres: 5.4 Acres
Transfer Date:	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential:	
Condition:	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited

Description:

SITE NAME: Greene School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: F-13-62	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Cambridge Street	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 2.43 Acres
Transfer Date: 6/11/08	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Yes	
Condition: Good	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Soccer field, playground equipment, large asphalt area	

SITE NAME: G. Stone School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: E-2-21	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 1207 Globe Street	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 1.46 Acres
Transfer Date: 12/16/74	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Yes	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Playground equipment/large asphalt playground	

SITE NAME: Laurel Lake School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: C-1-9	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: Orswell Street	
Zoning: R-4	Acreage: 7,240 sf
Transfer Date: 5/11/25	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Yes	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Large asphalt area, basketball courts/playground equipment	

SITE NAME: Slade School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
Assessor Map: B-12-11	Additional Lot #'s:
Location/Access: 200 Lewis Street	
Zoning: A-3	Acreage: 2.1 Acres
Transfer Date: 6/7/27	Deed Book: Page:
Recreational Potential: Yes	
Condition: Fair	
Public Access: Yes	Degree of Protection: Limited
Description: Large grass lot with plantings and fenced open space	

SITE NAME: Henry Lord Middle School

Owner: City of Fall River	Managing Agency: School Dept
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Assessor Map: C-14-1
Location/Access: 151 Amity St/Mariano Bishop Blvd
Zoning: IND
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Softball, basketball, soccer field

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 18.97 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Watson School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: J-20-3
Location/Access: 935 Eastern Ave.
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 7/11/09
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Basketball Court

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.21 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Obsolete School Land

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-10-50
Location/Access: Copicut Rd.
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: No card
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.26 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Silvia North End

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: V-5-60
Location/Access: 1899 Meridian Street
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date: No card in Assessor's office
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: 2 Soccer Fields, Baseball Field, Tot Lot indoor gym

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 28 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Wiley School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: T-17-1
Location/Access: 2585 North Main Street
Zoning:
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access: Yes

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

Description:

SITE NAME: Spencer Borden School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-12-1
Location/Access: 1400 President Ave.
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 5/24/20
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: Composite material playground, grass field

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 4.05 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Westall School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: O-12-7
Location/Access: 276 Maple Street
Zoning: A-2
Transfer Date: 5/25/55
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Large lot with asphalt/grass playground

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.18 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: J. Morton School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: O-7-18
Location/Access: 376 President Ave.
Zoning: A-2
Transfer Date: 5/20/35
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Buuilding on entire lot

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 23,305 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Matthew J. Kuss Middle School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: 11-20-09
Location/Access: 52 Globe Mills Avenue
Zoning: Ind.
Transfer Date: 7/21/04
Recreational Potential: Synthetic outdoor field
Condition: Excellent
Public Access: Yes
Description: Building on entire lot

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 239,580 sq ft.
Deed Book: 28 Page: 227
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Obsolete School Land

Owner: City of Fall River
Managing Agency: School Dept.

Assessor Map: W-12-9
Location/Access: Blossom Rd.
Zoning: S
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access: Yes
Description:

Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.45 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Talbot Middle School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: K-22-122,150 K-23-15,59,71 K-24-1
Location/Access: 124 Melrose Street
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 7/7/25
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Softball field, basketball court

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 22,815 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: BMC Durfee High School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: R-14-2
Location/Access: 360 Elsbree Street
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 11/10/71
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair, track poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Football Field, running track

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 60 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: J. Doran School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: I-05-2
Location/Access: Fountain Street
Zoning: A-3 & BI.
Transfer Date: 1993
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Basketball court, asphalt playground

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.39 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: R. Small School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: L-01-51
Location/Access: 38 London Street
Zoning: M
Transfer Date: 8/6/63
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Excellent

Managing Agency: School Dept.
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.55 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Public Access: Yes
Description: Little league baseball field

Degree of Protection: Limited

***FORMER SCHOOL PROPERTIES
PARCEL INVENTORY***

SITE NAME: Highland School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: P-4-1
Location/Access: 1151 Robeson School
Zoning: G
Transfer Date: 9/23/75
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Good
Public Access: yes
Description: Basketball Courts (4), tennis courts (2), little league field

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 3.5 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Perpetuity

SITE NAME: Healy School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: B-9-37
Location/Access: 726 Hicks Street
Zoning: A-3/R-4
Transfer Date: 2/21/25
Recreational Potential: Limited
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Large Building, small playground and paved area

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.3 Acres
Deed Book: 325 Page: 510
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Sylvia School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: N-21-2
Location/Access: 128 Hartwell Street
Zoning: Ind.
Transfer Date: 10/23/36
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Playground equipment

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 28,438 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Sylvia School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: N-21-1
Location/Access: 138 Hartwell Street
Zoning: Ind.
Transfer Date: 4/27/77
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Good
Public Access: Yes
Description: Playground equipment

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10,829 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Connell School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: I-14-3
Location/Access: Plymouth Ave.
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 12/29/93
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small play area

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 28,386 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: S. Wixon School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: F-28-44
Location/Access: 263 Hamlet Street
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 8/16/11
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Asphalt playground

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.22 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Osborn St. School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: G-20-45
Location/Access: 160 Osborn Street
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: 9/17/92
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Poor
Description: Large grass, asphalt area

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 1.09 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

SITE NAME: Lincoln School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: N-05-27
Location/Access: 439 Pine Street
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 5/28/52
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Asphalt playground, very small

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 29,832 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Fowler School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: G-21-65

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:

Location/Access: Sprague Street
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: No date on card
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: yes
Description: No playground

Acreage: 39, 584 sf
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: H.A. Dubuque School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: L-11-39
Location/Access: 330 Oak Grobe Street
Zoning: S/G
Transfer Date: 4/8/13
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Asphalt playground, rear of school - very small

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 1.41 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Davol School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: K-14-11
Location/Access: 112 Flint Street
Zoning: A-3
Transfer Date: 6/7/74
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small asphalt play area

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 31,285 sf
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Coughlin School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: J-11-2
Location/Access: 1975 Pleasant Street
Zoning: S
Transfer Date: 11/1/93
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small asphalt play area

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 30,878 sf
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: N.B. Borden School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: I-08-1
Location/Access: 45 Morgan Street
Zoning: A-2
Transfer Date: 12/19/67
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small asphalt area, large school population

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 43,170 sf
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Brayton Ave. School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: F-15-1
Location/Access: Brayton Street
Zoning: R-4
Transfer Date: 7/8/07
Recreational Potential: None
Condition: Poor
Public Access: Yes
Description: Small playground with asphalt

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 39,520 sf
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

SITE NAME: Hector L. Belisle School

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: A-8-2
Location/Access: Clarkson Street
Zoning: R-8
Transfer Date: 10/23/36
Recreational Potential: Yes
Condition: Fair
Public Access: Yes
Description: Large grass lot with playground equipment

Managing Agency: DPW
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.08 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection: Limited

***OWNERS UNKNOWN
PARCEL INVENTORY***

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-28-4
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 13.50 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-25-3
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 10.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-15-77
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 9.50 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-15-76
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.30 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-15-61
Location/Access: Blossom Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 13.70 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: V-5-26
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.13 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: V-5-23
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.06 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown

Assessor Map: W-28-6

Location/Access: Yellow Hill Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date: 12/26/1959

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency:

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 5.20 Acres

Deed Book: 723 **Page:** 429

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown

Assessor Map: V-5-10

Location/Access: Meridian St

Zoning: R-30

Transfer Date: 1/1/1900

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency:

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.04 Acres

Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown

Assessor Map: W-43-11

Location/Access:

Zoning:

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential:

Condition:

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency:

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.00 Acres

Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown

Assessor Map: W-25-4

Location/Access: Blossom Rd

Zoning: R-80

Transfer Date:

Recreational Potential:

Condition: Excellent

Public Access:

Description:

Managing Agency:

Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 5.00 Acres

Deed Book: **Page:**

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-28-10
Location/Access:
Zoning:
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-28-15
Location/Access:
Zoning:
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-28-5
Location/Access: Bell Rock Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 6.50 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-36-2
Location/Access:
Zoning:
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 0.00 Acres
Deed Book: Page:
Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: W-36-3
Location/Access: Copicut Rd
Zoning: R-80

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:
Acreage: 15.73 Acres

Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

SITE NAME:

Owner: Owners Unknown
Assessor Map: V-5-12
Location/Access: Meridian St
Zoning: R-30
Transfer Date:
Recreational Potential:
Condition: Excellent
Public Access:
Description:

Managing Agency:
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 0.09 Acres
Deed Book: Page:

Degree of Protection:

**FALL RIVER RIFLE RANGE
 PARCEL INVENTORY**

SITE NAME: Rifle Range

Owner: City of Fall River
Assessor Map: W-42-9
Location/Access: Quanipaug Rd
Zoning: R-80
Transfer Date: 1939
Recreational Potential:
Condition:
Public Access: Yes, members
Description: 40% cleared fields, remainder wooded

Managing Agency: Leased to Copicut Rifle Assoc
Additional Lot #'s:

Acreage: 225.82 Acres
Deed Book: 1491/432/401 **Page:** 82/387/433

Degree of Protection: None

CITY OF FALL RIVER CHAPTER 61, 61A AND 61B PARCELS
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Map	Lot	Code	Acres	Owner	Location	Public Access	Zoning	Degree of Protection
W-15	11	601	54.49	Martin, Charles H. II & Charles H. III	1187 Blossom Rd.	No	R-80	Temporary
W-15	20	713	9.87	Sampson, Alice G. W. c/o Sampson Farm	Blossom Rd.	No	R-80	Temporary

W-15	21	713	18.52	Pineault, Eugene R. and Loretta	1046 Blossom Rd.	No	R-80	Temporary
X-03	2	805	108.75	Fall River Country Club	4232 N. Main Street	Yes		Temporary
X-04	54	805	10.1	Fall River Country Club	N. Main St.	Yes		Temporary

Section 6: COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

Over the past three years, national and state policy has addressed the current health crisis of childhood obesity and related chronic disease by supporting local efforts which focus on improving policy, systems and environments while encouraging people to live healthier, more active lives. This policy has had a profound affect in Fall River thanks to the Healthy City Fall River initiative (a collaboration between the City of Fall River and Partners for a Healthier Community begun in 2003) that resulted in a readiness to implement these changes. The writing of this Open Space and Recreation Plan benefits from:

- Community-wide visioning sessions, surveys and health statistic reviews;
- Community organizing efforts to define goals and objectives for a “healthy city”;
- Publicizing specific actions of residents, community groups and government through an active website and newsletters;
- Evaluative surveys in 2006-2007 and in the summer of 2009; and
- Creation of a leadership “design” team of health and human service leaders in the community.

The City received a two-year Mass in Motion grant in May 2009. This project has been a catalyst for organizing residents to advocate for the improvement of city parks and an increase in bicycle and walking paths. It is helping to keep the city moving toward achieving Open Space and Recreation goals at a time when city departments across the country have hunkered down into “silos” to weather the economic crisis. On April 21, 2010, a dialogue between City department heads and the Urban Land Conservation Council, a tour of potential bike paths and Healthy City Spring Workshops for the public, allowed an interchange of ideas and experiences that has energized city department heads to move forward in spite of the recession. These two forums were organized by *Mass in Motion, Healthy City Fall River and Children in Balance, a Tufts University funded 2-year research study modeled after Shape Up Somerville.

Further description of Mass in Motion is found in Section 2.

The Open Space and Recreation Task Force also benefits from the recent completion and adoption of the Master Plan 2010-2030. The Master Plan process was lengthy and involved a number opportunities for public comment and discussion. The sections on Natural Resources, Open Space and Recreation, and Historic and Cultural Resources provided the Task Force with a set of priorities that mirrored much of the last Open Space and Recreation Plan and informed the writing of the new.

The Regional Open Space Plan effort that included Fall River's Environmental Affairs Officer, Elizabeth Dennehy, was also useful to the Task Force. As a result, the new plan now proposes collaborations with the neighboring towns of Somerset, Freetown, Westport and Tiverton, RI, for linkages of proposed bike routes. New Bedford will also be a partner in addressing the particular challenges of urban bike paths and pedestrian concerns. The work of the Taunton Watershed Alliance to attain the designation of Wild and Scenic River for the Taunton River begs partnering to meet the objective of a Taunton River Greenway.

As the new Open Space and Recreation Plan was drafted, the Task Force invited public comment:

- BMC Durfee High School student survey. This survey was conducted with freshmen -- junior classes in the closing days of the 2009-2010 school year. Of the 1700 member student body, 185 students completed the survey. The results are described in Section 2.
- Neighborhood Association Meetings and Nights Out (or Walks through the Neighborhoods) with Mayor William Flanagan, led to conversation and defining of needs regarding parks, streets and sidewalks, condition of recreation fields and more. (See Section 2)
- An Open Space and Recreation Task Force Public Hearing was held on June 24, 2010. This hearing was filmed and broadcast repeatedly on Fall River Educational Television. The attendees (approximately 25) were attentive, and responded with questions and concerns. Members of the Task Force were able to respond, then edit the plan to address several of the topics raised.
- A Night Out for the Portuguese Community with Mayor Flanagan on June 30, 2010 drew approximately 100 attendees. Concerns regarding trash pick-up and littering were expressed, while the Mayor and City department heads took note.

The Task Force has met almost weekly since its inception in early May, studying the 2004 plan, listing accomplishments and, as yet, unmet worthy objectives and action steps. From that starting place, the Task Force reorganized the plan to reflect the need for mechanisms to sustain progress such as fundraising strategies and regulation enforcement. It has broadened the vision from a five-year window to one that allows the community to see in its mind's eye a city of tree-lined boulevards linking five greenways - a veritable "emerald necklace" around Fall River, accessible to all.

Given the often hidden natural beauties of Fall River, the very limited financial resources of the majority of its population, the public health crisis resulting in part from poor diet and inactive lifestyle, this Open Space and Recreation Plan is critical policy for Fall River's future and well-being.

Since this plan is an update of the 2004 plan, the Task Force wishes to continue as an active participant, bringing the plan to fruition, making adjustments, documenting changes in protection and community needs, and above all, making the Open Space and Recreation Plan a living document.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

The goals of the Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan are the following:

- Goal 1:** Expand and improve recreation opportunities in Fall River parks.
- Goal 2:** Create and implement a plan for a municipal and regional system of walkways, trails and bike routes.
- Goal 3:** Create a system of greenways in urban Fall River.
- Goal 4:** Enhance the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve as a Watershed Protection District, a critical ecosystem and a recreational resource.
- Goal 5:** Increase protection of North Watuppa and Copicut water supply and East Fall River watershed lands.
- Goal 6:** Reposition the parks, green and open space in terms of their benefit to public safety, public health, economic development and quality of life in Fall River.
- Goal 7:** To Create or enforce regulations and ordinances to realize the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Section 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

The City of Fall River has identified two principal focal points for water resource protection needs. These include the watersheds of the North Watuppa Pond and the Copicut Reservoir and the Quequechan River/Mount Hope Bay.

Copicut and North Watuppa Reservoirs Watershed

A significant measure of protection was afforded to the watershed and reservoirs in eastern Fall River through the creation of the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve and through zoning enacted in east Fall River. There remain, however, a number of privately owned parcels within the overall limits of the Bioreserve that should be protected through acquisition or the purchasing of development rights to ensure long term resource protection.

The Bioreserve Management Team continues to implement the management plan to guide the protection of the Bioreserve. This plan seeks to define specific steps to be taken by the City of Fall River to support that management plan. Those include staffing for environmental protection, providing equipment to support management objectives, ecological studies and implementation of best management practices.

In addition, we believe an informed constituency will support the City's efforts to achieve the highest level of protection for the watershed. Education of the citizenry at large and careful development of educational programs and recreational opportunities within the Bioreserve will support the City's efforts to protect this critical resource.

Homeland security, along with point and non-point source pollution threats, suggests that the City address, as a part of this plan, watershed monitoring strategies, surveillance strategies, and mitigation strategies.

Finally, there remain private inholdings within watersheds that are priorities for protection. The City of Fall River is working with its Bioreserve partner, the Trustees of Reservations, to develop strategies for maximizing protection of these sites.

Quequechan River/Mount Hope Bay

The Quequechan River, which runs from South Watuppa Pond to the Taunton River, is a seriously degraded water body as a result of years of industrial waste deposition, point and non point source pollution. Lined by mills and brownfield sites, including the city's closed incinerator facility, the Quequechan River is also bordered by the city's Britland Park providing space for passive recreation as well as sports facilities. A link of the Quequechan River corridor to North and South Watuppa Ponds and to Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River would create an important green corridor that, long-range, might include a daylighting of the portion of the river now obscured by the construction of I-195.

At the same time, the City is concerned with protecting access to and ensuring recreational resources along the shores of Mount Hope Bay and the Taunton River. A brownfield site along the Taunton River shore is the proposed site for an LNG terminal that presents significant concerns for the natural, built and human environments in our community.

Other Concerns

Ponds

Cook Pond, situated at the southern end of the city, presents opportunities for recreation, including fishing, but the shoreline has been degraded by deposition of trash and lack of maintenance.

South Watuppa Pond benefited from the construction of a boat ramp and parking area as recommended in Fall River's last open Space and Recreation Plan. The pond is scenic and enjoys year-round use for fishing, ice-boating, and other water sports. Much of the residential area around the pond is not sewered, and water quality is a concern.

Parks

Fall River's park system has seen some improvement in recent years with plan implementation getting underway at North Park and improvements at Kennedy, Britland and Father Travassos Parks. A Gateway City grant allowed planning for a Boundless playground at Bicentennial and Griffin Parks. Implementation should begin at Bicentennial over the summer of 2010. Staffing cuts have placed a heavy burden on park maintenance, and more enforcement tools would be an important asset in efforts to prevent vandalism and litter.

Many of the city's parks still require restoration and many densely settled neighborhoods are without park facilities. The city has begun an initiative to clean up vacant lots in the neighborhoods while the creation of pocket parks may be a useful tool, causing neighbors to become invested in the protection of green space in their neighborhoods.

B. Summary of the Community's Needs

While Fall River has successfully maintained recreational facilities at parks throughout the city, and while newly constructed schools have greatly enhanced the recreational facilities available for city residents, Fall River does not meet the standards for a community of its size as suggested by NRPA guidelines. There is great demand for playing fields, especially soccer fields. The creation of a sports complex, with multiple fields suitable for youth tournament play, would be highly desirable for this community.

The interests of community residents do not track the interests noted for residents of the southeastern Massachusetts region as noted in Massachusetts 2006!, the Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. There is far less interest within the city in activities like nature walks, hiking and swimming, and far more interest in playing field-linked activities like soccer. There is, however, a great deal of interest in the community in walking and biking. In fact, according to the SCORP, biking is reported as a desired, yet seldom used activity. However, the SCORP explains that the low current participation may reflect the general lack of such facilities in reasonable proximity to home. Furthermore, the highest levels of dissatisfaction in the Southeast were noted for bikeways, which may also account for underutilization.

Accordingly, activities already underway for walkways and bikeways need to proceed vigorously to accommodate these interests. Linkage of existing parks and neighborhoods to greenspaces and the waterfront, where these activities are under development, will be important for city residents.

The Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve is intended to be used for recreation and environmental education as well as for promotion of biodiversity and watershed protection. Existing fire lanes, roads and trails provide the basis for an excellent recreational facility. Mapping and facility enhancement is required to provide a safe quality experience for visitors to the Bioreserve. In addition, the city, in partnership with the Trustees of Reservations, must look forward to developing educational programs that increase a constituency for protecting these critical watershed lands and educating our citizens about the environment.

The needs of special populations such as the handicapped and the elderly are met by the many Olmstead parks and neighborhood parks located throughout the City that provide passive recreation opportunities to these individuals.

The City strives to keep streets, sidewalks and equipment located within and leading to these parks handicap accessible. There are many flower gardens and quiet areas within the parks to appeal to the elderly population. Also, there are currently plans underway to construct handicap accessible playgrounds within the City's parks.

C. Management Needs

Staffing limitations have been a significant factor slowing the city's progress toward its goals under the 1997 and 2004 Open Space and Recreation Plan. The Parks Division in particular has demonstrated a need for resources for tree protection and maintenance, along with other parks maintenance needs. With the support of the Fall River Street Tree Planting Program, Inc., the City has developed a street tree inventory and conducted public education programs about trees to beautify the community and improve the quality of life. The City, however, lacks the infrastructure and staff to maintain new and old plantings.

Certain zoning and other ordinance tools recommended in the Plan will be critical to implementing recommendations for parks maintenance, wetlands and waterfront protection

Section 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan describes a vision beyond the 7-year limit of this plan. It is a vision to inspire dreams and action. This vision calls upon leaders and residents alike to identify and latch upon opportunities, advocate for action, and move towards the realization of the vision. The vision has several elements:

- An "Emerald Necklace" around Fall River, as Olmsted envisioned for Boston over 100 years ago. This emerald necklace includes plans for greenways: Taunton River, Mount Hope Bay, Cook Pond, and the Quequechan Greenway which includes the South Watuppa Bike Path; and the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioserve. A few of these are realities, others exist in our minds' eye, but all need attention over the long term to protect and restore these resources and bring them to the attention of a populace hungry for both active and passive recreation and the physical and mental health they provide.
- The improvement, restoration and acquisition and access to urban parks and open space for all residents of Fall River, and for the economic development that comes with a City's pride in its beautiful spaces.

URBAN PARKS

Goal 1: Expand and improve recreation opportunities in Fall River parks

Objective 1: Protect current open space and acquire additional lands for parks in environmental justice areas.

Objective 2: Restore Fall River's parks.

Objective 3: Improve access for all citizens to city parks and recreational opportunities.

Objective 4: Increase access and improve the condition of playing fields in city parks.

GREENWAYS

Goal 2: Create and implement a plan for a municipal and regional system of walkways, trails and bike routes.

Objective 1: Continue to implement the street and sidewalk improvement program.

Objective 2: Support an intermodal transportation plan.

Objective 3: Enhance the quality and appeal of Fall River's streetscapes and neighborhoods, enhance and improve the St. Tree Planting Program.

Goal 3: Create a system of greenways in urban Fall River.

Objective 1: Implement the Quequechan River Greenway.

Objective 2: Create the Mount Hope Bay Greenway.

Objective 3: Create the Taunton River Greenway.

Objective 4: Create the Cook Pond Greenway.

Objective 5: Create the Watuppa Pond Greenway.

BIORESERVE

Goal 4: Enhance the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve as a Watershed Protection District, a critical ecosystem and a recreational resource

Objective 1: Support the Management Team in the implementation of the goals and action steps of the Bioreserve Management Plan.

Objective 2: Develop educational, recreational and outreach programs with partners that will increase awareness of and utilization of the Bioreserve by Fall River residents.

Objective 3: Develop a suitable infrastructure to support hikers and recreational users, and to support educational programming.

Objective 4: Provide adequate resources for stewardship.

Objective 5: Provide education for Fall River residents in watershed protection and land use.

Objective 6: Ensure protection of natural communities in the Bioreserve.

Goal 5: Increase protection of North Watuppa and Copicut water supply and East Fall River watershed lands

Objective 1: Acquire and protect undeveloped lands in North Watuppa and Copicut watersheds.

Objective 2: Monitor and eliminate possible pollution threats to water supply.

Objective 3: Support natural resource protection in Shingle Island River, Bread and Cheese Brook, and Rattlesnake Brook watersheds.

IMPLEMENTATION

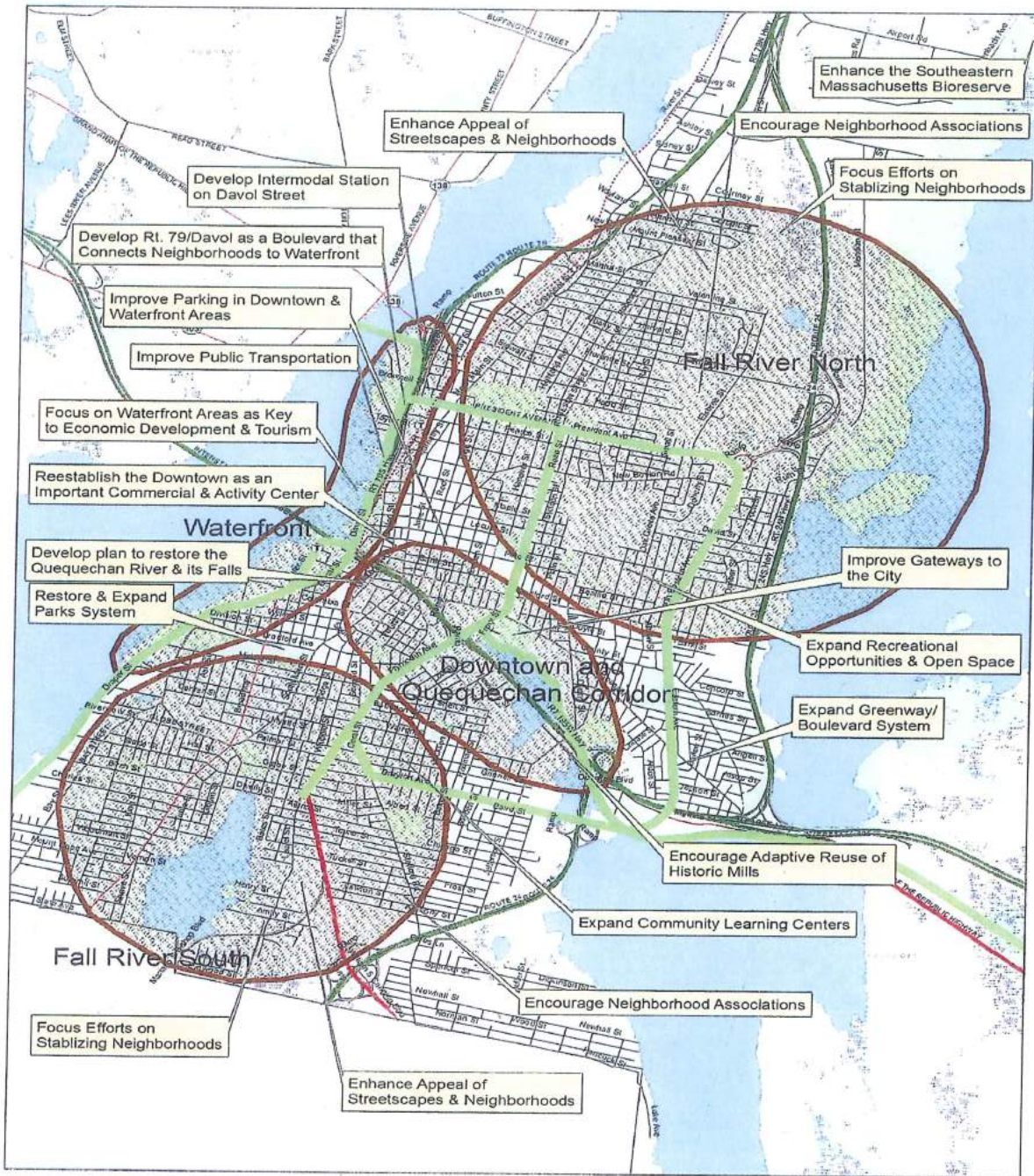
Goal 6: Reposition the parks, green and open space in terms of their benefit to public safety, public health, economic development and quality of life in Fall River

Objective 1: Create systems to implement open space and recreation plans and policy.

Goal 7: To Create or enforce regulations and ordinances to realize the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

- Objective 1: Incorporate green space and environmental measures into commercial, residential, municipal and industrial development projects.
- Objective 2: Preserve viewsheds.
- Objective 3: Adopt or enforce applicable zoning and regulations.

ACTION PLAN MAP, SECTION 8



Fall River Master Plan - 2009

Section 9: Seven-Year Action Plan

*A key for the various acronyms used can be found at the end of this section.

URBAN PARKS

Goal 1: Expand and improve recreation opportunities in Fall River parks

Objective 1: Protect current open space and acquire additional lands for parks in environmental justice areas

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
1.1.a. Insure that plan for Watuppa Heights includes protecting a significant area of the Quequechan River Greenway	(1-2)	Administration Planning Coalition for Social Justice Fall River Park Advocates	LAND Grant	
1.1.b. Acquire land through bond appropriation for construction of athletic fields and track complex (Lowell Street)	(1-2)	Planning Community Maintenance Fall River Park Advocates	Municipal TPL Gateway Cities PARC or LAND Grant	Parcel has become available. Mtg. with TTOR & TPL planned 8/31
1.1.c. Prioritize neighborhoods in need of parks/green spaces.	(1-2)	Planning Department Fall River Park Advocates Neighborhood Assoc. Fall River Housing Authority	Municipal LAND grant	
1.1.d. Complete build-out analysis to identify sites for potential future park use.	(3-4)	Planning Department	Municipal	
1.1.e. Enforce vacant lot cleanup program including enforcement of ordinance imposing liens on owner for cost of clean-up	(3-4)	Public Works Administration Law Department City Council	Municipal	Minimum Housing and DPW have enforced ordinance and imposed fines to address these issues.

1.1.f. Continue to enforce liens and tax titles or take by eminent domain properties to acquire additional green space for high-density neighborhoods.	(1-7)	Law Department Administration Planning Department Law Department Administration City Council	Municipal EOEEA funding (LAND grant) Urban Self Help	The city has been aggressively enforcing tax liens and tax titles for the purposes of collecting taxes.
1.1.g. Protect and advocate for established open space at risk due to development. Ex. Highland School property and loss of lower North Park due to expansion of Morton Middle School.	(1-2)	Administration City Council School Department Neighborhood Assoc. Fall River Park Advocates Green Futures		Highland Neighborhood Assoc. and FR Park Advocates are working on this.
1.1.h. Work with community organizations to create community gardens in abandoned or undeveloped private and public lots.	(1-2)	Conservation Commission Parks Department Cooperative Extension Service FR Housing Authority Healthy City Fall River Partners for a Healthier Community	Donations from landscapers, garden supply houses Partners for a Healthier Community's Community Garden Coordinator	Partners' Community Garden Coordinator has worked for 6 mos. on this.

Objective 2: Restore Fall River's parks.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
1.2.a. Restore Parks Department budget.	(5-7)	Administration City Council	State and local appropriations	
1.2.b. Create movement to instill in Fall River residents pride, ownership and respect for city's parks and open spaces.	(1-2)	Fall River Park Advocates Fall River Preservation Society	Putnam Land Conservation Institute	Fall River Park Advocates initiated in January 2010
1.2.c. Contract with landscape architect to develop Master Plans for Ruggles Park. Continue to implement the plan for North Park .	Ruggles Park (4-5)	Administration, Park Board, Parks Dept., Park Advocates	Arbor Day Foundation Global Relcaf MA Historical Commission (MA Preservation Projects Fund)	

1.2.d. Replace playgrounds in 5 parks including 3 Olmsted Parks, North, Kennedy, Ruggles and Pulaski and Chew Parks	(2-3)	DPW Parks Department	PARC grant application 2010	
1.2.e. Continue to implement stages of North Park Plan. Replace playground in 2012	(1-7)	Parks Commission Parks Dept. DPW Fall River Park Advocates	Friends of North Park Matching Fund Pool	North Park Master Plan was completed in June 2006. Restoration of the lower park area has been completed.
1.2.f. Initiate planning for the lower Kennedy Park restoration at Mt. Hope Bay.	(2-4)			
1.2.g. Replace swimming pool at Kennedy Park with water park as in Rose Kennedy Greenway, Boston	(3-4)	DPW	PARC application 2011	Improvements of the Grove and Overlook completed
1.2.h. Continue to install or improve facilities, plantings and lighting in parks as needed and as called for by Master Plans	(1-7)	Parks Department	Municipal Adopt-A-Park MHC (MA Preservation Projects Fund) EOEEA (PARC Grant)	Lafayette -2005 Britland. Improved (2001) Gates of the City (2005) Iwo Jima (2003)
1.2.i. Implement an Adopt-A-Park program for parks, traffic islands and other city-owned green spaces	(1-2)	Parks Department Administration Public Works With support from public relations volunteer	Municipal Private donations Fall River Park Advocates	Approved by Park Commission on 6/10/10. Adoption of grecus and memorials began under last Open Space Plan.
1.2.j. Partner with DCR and National Parks Service to ensure a seamless, regional plan for improving and promoting Fall River Parks and Recreation	(1-2)	Administration Parks Dept. DCR NPS	In-kind	
1.2.k. Establish regular city-wide efforts to keep parks safe, clean and maintained	(1-2)	Administration Parks Department Police Dept.	Municipal Donated services and funds	

			Neighborhood Assoc. and Crime Watch Fall River Park Advocates/Adopt-a-Park	
1.2.1. Fund and conduct a survey of historic cemeteries in the city in compliance with procedures promulgated by the Mass. Historical Commission.	(3-4)		Friends of Oak Grove Fall River Historical Society Parks Department	Municipal Grants-foundation
1.2.m. Study and evaluate the appropriateness of nomination of historic cemeteries to the National Register of Historic Places and where appropriate, submit nomination.	(3-4)		FR Historical Society, Friends of Oak Grove Cemetery, Cemeteries Dept/DPW	Municipal Grants-foundation
1.2.n. Study the feasibility of purchasing church-owned land adjacent to Maplewood Park	(1-2)		Administration Diocese of Fall River Maplewood Neighborhood Association	LAND Grant
1.2.o. Complete planned dog park at Sylvia Park.	(1-2)		DPW Fall River Park Advocates	In-kind (Used fencing allocated.)

Objective 3: Improve access for all citizens to city parks and recreational opportunities

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
1.3.a. Ensure compliance with provisions of Americans With Disabilities Act for park and recreation improvements	(1-7)	Parks Department Mass. Rehabilitation Commission Community Development Agency Fall River Park Advocates People Inc.	Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) PARC grant Program Community Development Block Grants	All new projects have met ADA requirements.
1.3.b. Ensure access to waterfront is established through pedestrian crossings in conversion of Rt. 79	(1-7)	Administration Planning City Council Legislative Delegation	DOT	Master Plan 2009

1.3.c. Construct and improve sidewalks, walkways and play areas for use by persons with a wide range of abilities	(1-7)	Parks Department Mass. Rehabilitation Commission Community Development Agency People Inc.	PARC grant program Community Development Block Grants	Bicentennial and Griffin have Boundless Playgrounds planned and out to bid. Boardwalk
1.3.d. Continue to address accessibility issues with construction or refitting of comfort stations.	(3-7)	Parks Department	Mass. Re-Leaf Ministry Global Re-Leaf PARC grant	
1.3.e. Increase pedestrian crossing lights at entrances to parks and along designated pathways (Columbia Street and Broadway)	(3-7)	Parks Department Mass. Rehabilitation Commission Community Development Agency	Municipal	
1.3.f. Increase access and comfort with sailing programs offered on the Taunton River.	(1-7)	CD Recreation Schools	District Attorney's Grantmaking Program	Fall River children have no experience with boating. Need to address safety and fun with education and improved access.
1.3.g. Reopen dingy dock to facilitate resident and guest boaters.	(1-2)	Parks Department Heritage State Park FROED-Tourism	Municipal	
1.3.h. Explore working with DCR to find funding for accessible park programs.	(1-2)	Fall River grant writer People Inc. grant writer DCR	Grants available through DCR	

Objective 4: Increase access and improve the condition of playing fields in city parks.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
1.4.a. Acquire land through bond appropriation for construction of athletic fields and track complex (Lowell Street)	(see 1.1.b)			

1.4.b. Evaluate feasibility of indoor soccer facility	(6-7)	Parks Department Soccer leagues	Joint venture with leagues	
1.4.c. Continue to improve number of fields. Improve quality and maintenance of city fields	(1-7)	Parks Department Leagues School Department	Municipal Soccer Leagues	Improvements in school playing fields at Durfee, Kuss and elementary schools.
1.4.d. Maintain existing school facilities including those not currently in use.	(1-7)	School Department	Municipal	
1.4.e. Study afterschool use of school playing fields, tracks and indoor facilities by community	(3-4)	School Department DPW Parks Department	Municipal	

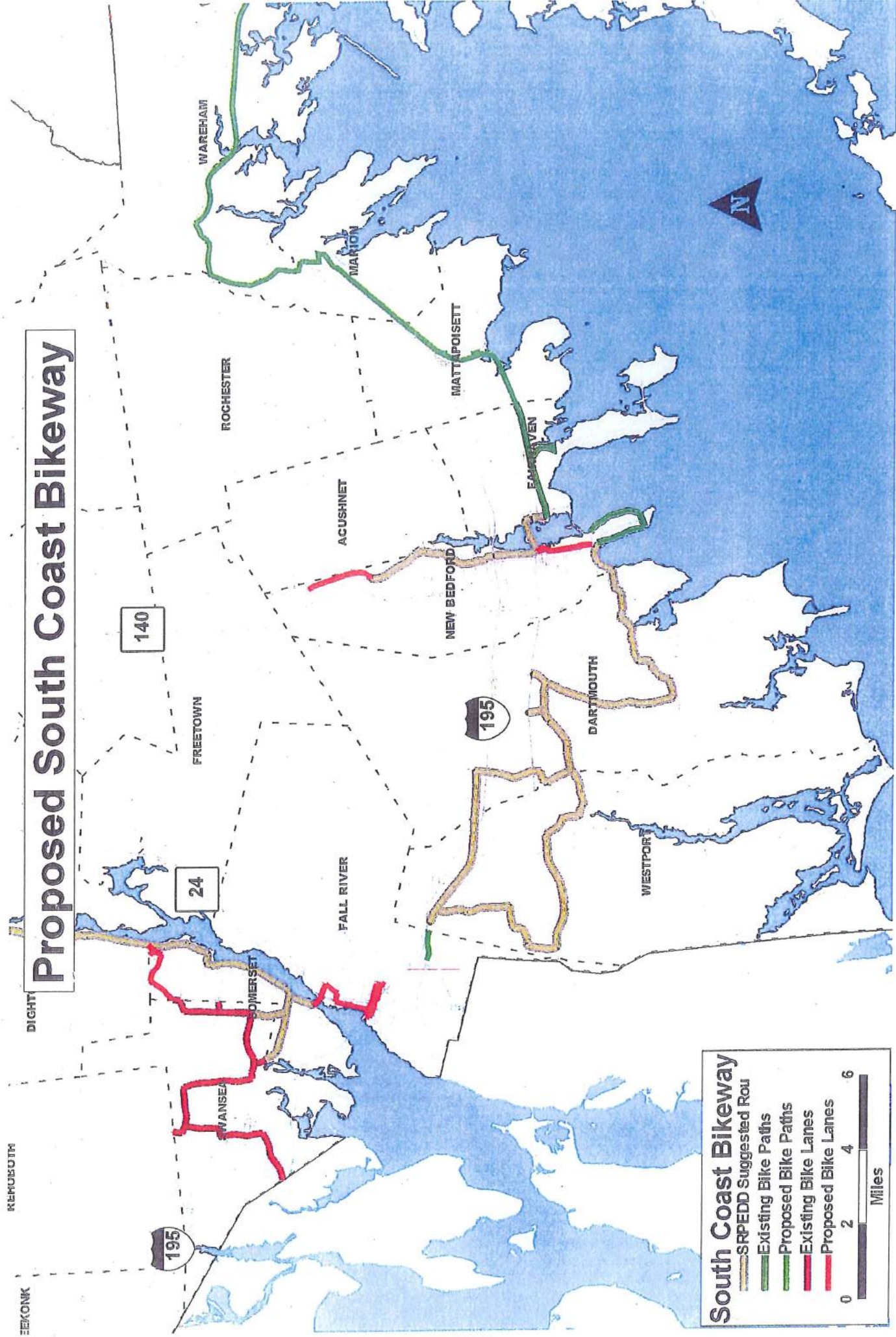
GREENWAYS

Goal 2: Create and implement a plan for a municipal and regional system of walkways, trails and bike routes.

Objective 1: Continue to implement the street and sidewalk improvement program.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
2.1.a. Plan and implement traffic-calming mechanisms and safe pedestrian crossing as roads are resurfaced or constructed.	(1-7)	Planning Engineering DPW	Stimulus funding DOT	Route 79 reconstruction in planning phase. Plymouth Avenue reconstruction will begin late 2010.
2.1.b. Complete and continually update a street and sidewalk inventory	(1-7)	Public Works Planning	Municipal	Planning department has completed a database and GIS mapping listing all street improvements dating back to 1995.

Proposed South Coast Bikeway

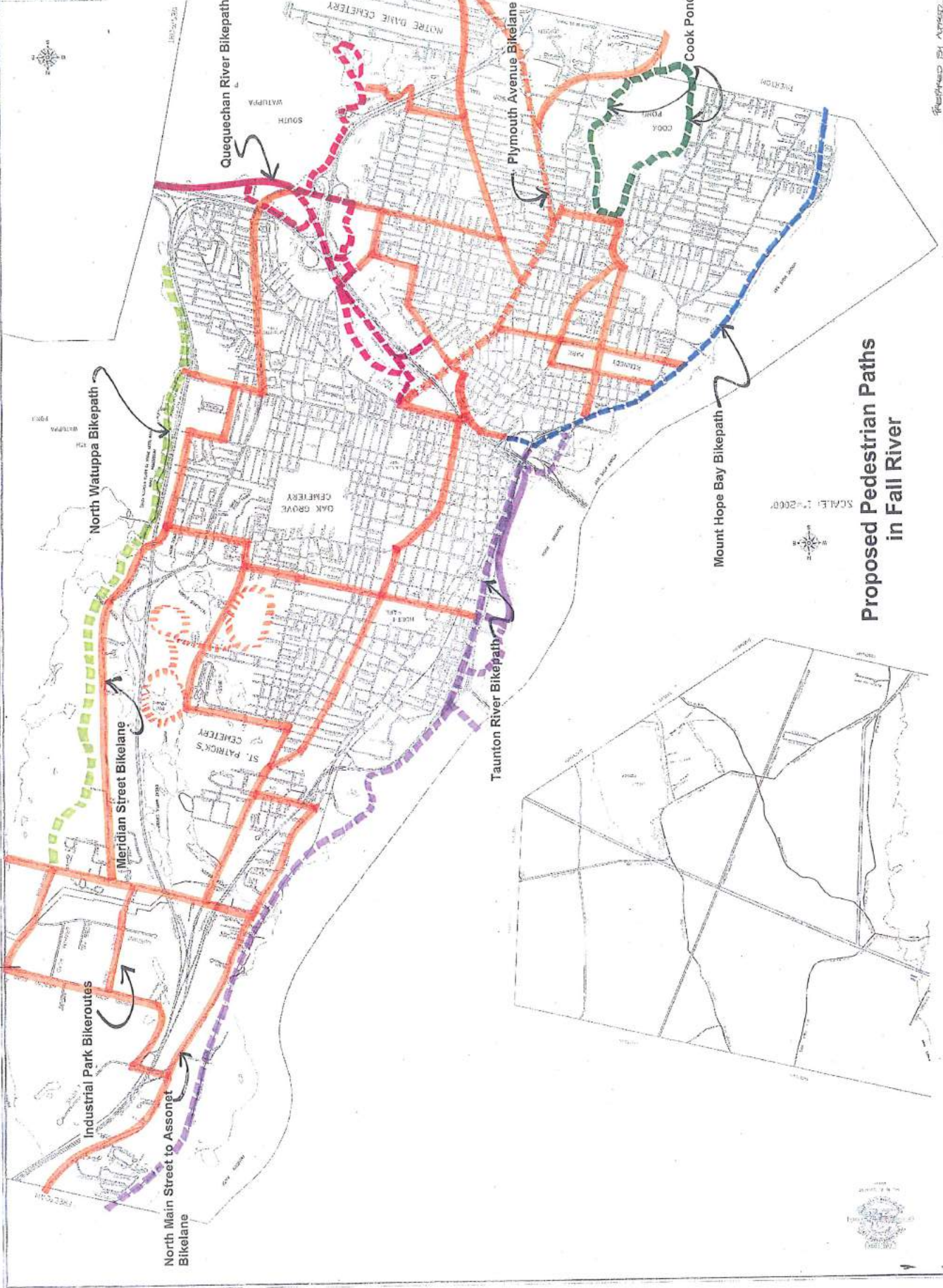


South Coast Bikeway

- SRPEDD Suggested Route
- Existing Bike Paths
- Proposed Bike Paths
- Existing Bike Lanes
- Proposed Bike Lanes

0 2 4 6
Miles

CITY OF FALL RIVER
 PLANNING DEPARTMENT
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 DATE: 03/23/2010
 PREPARED BY: T. M. CASH
 REVIEWED BY: E. R. HANCOCK



**Proposed Pedestrian Paths
 in Fall River**

SCALE: 1"=200'



PREPARED BY: T. M. CASH - 4/10/10



2.1.c. Develop a Master Plan for sidewalk and street improvements including pedestrian crossing lights and recommendations for an annual budget for improvements	(2-4)	Parks Department Planning	MHC (MA. Preservation Projects Fund)	
2.1.d. Retain landscape architect to create a master plan for the improvement of the city's main boulevards that interconnect the Olmsted Park system, including Plymouth Ave, Brayton Ave., President Ave. and Eastern Ave	(6-7)	Planning Parks Department Traffic Water Department	DOT	Plans for Plymouth Avenue are underway for start by 2011.
2.1.e. Work with Mass DOT to preserve and enhance the green edge buffers along its highways in Fall River	(6-7)	Planning Department Engineering Department Public Works	MA DOT TEA-21 funds	

Objective 2: Support an intermodal transportation plan

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
2.2.a. Initiate a regional linear park committee with New Bedford to work jointly, along with other municipal partners, on the SRPEDD regional bike /walking trail.	(1-2)	Administrations FR, NB Mass in Motion-FR, NB Fall River Park Advocates ACHIEVE	Stimulus funding TEA - 21 funds	Proposed Southcoast bikeway. See map on following page.
2.2.b. Plan, implement and publish booklet of walking "trails" connecting Olmsted Parks and Oak Grove Cemetery, as well as neighborhoods in other environmental justice areas to their parks, farmers' markets, designated healthy neighborhood markets and other destinations of interest.	(3-4)	Planning Dept/DPW Fall River Park Advocates Fall River Neighborhood Assoc. Friends of Oak Grove Friends of Olmsted Parks Healthy City Fall River	Partners for a Healthier Community Municipal	
2.2.c. Advocate for shared streets and bicycle policy	(1-4)	Fall River Park Advocates Fall River Bicycle Club Administration/City		

			Council		
2.2.d. City continues to follow DOT intermodal regulations in street replacement	(1-7)		Administration Planning DPW		
2.2.e. Create bikeways or bike lanes in road construction projects.	(1-7)		Planning Department Engineering Public Works	TEA-21 funds	Bike lanes have been included in recent federally-funded projects including reconstruction of North Main and Meridian Streets
2.2.f. Make "Shared Streets" bike/vehicle/pedestrian policy (as in Somerville) and provide related education for drivers and the general public.	(1-7)		Planning Department Engineering Public Works/School Department. Driving Schools. Fall River Park Advocates Mass In Motion-Gloucester		Bike route proposed. See map on following page.
2.2.g. Ensure pedestrian/bike access to the waterfront during the remaking of Rt. 79 through traffic calming mechanisms, education and pedestrian crossings.	(1-4)		Administration Planning Advocates- Park Green Futures Healthy City Fall River Engineering Co.	DOT	Master Plan
2.2.h. Plan Veteran's Bridge bike/pedestrian path linkage to waterfront and Davol Street thus connecting to existing and planned regional bike route	(1-4)		Administration Planning Advocates- Park Green Futures Healthy City Fall River Engineering Co.	DOT	Master Plan See Veterans' Memorial Bridge map on following page
2.2.i. Conduct feasibility study for bicycle and pedestrian access to the Bioreserve from Wilson Road.	(3-5)		Planning/Engineering DPW Meridian Street Neighborhood Assoc. Westport Bike Committee	UMass Dartmouth, Roger Williams, BCC Engineering Programs	See Copicut Area road proposal map on following page.

Objective 3: Enhance the quality and appeal of Fall River’s streetscapes and neighborhoods; Enhance and improve the Street Tree Planting Program

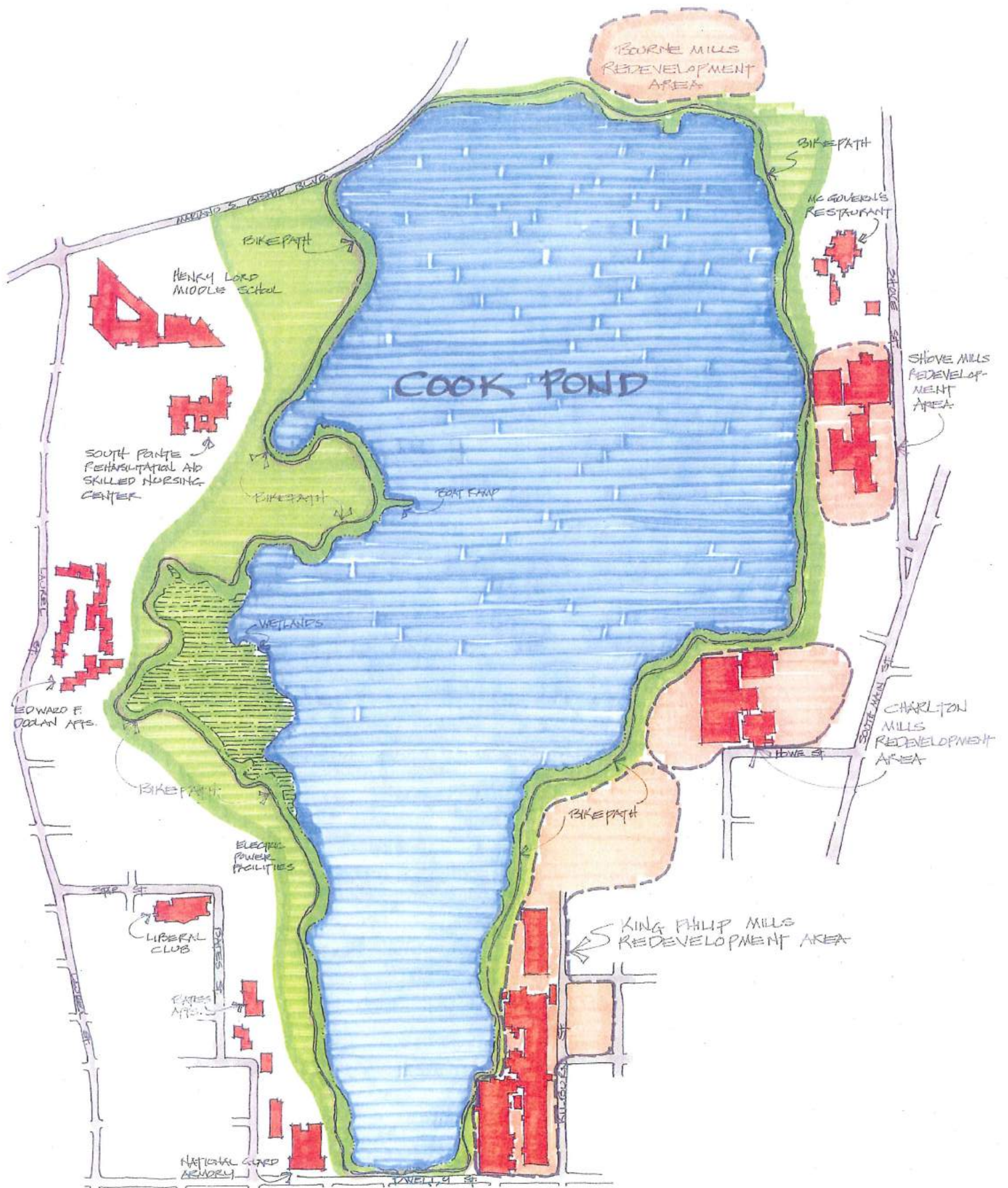
ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
2.3.a. Hire an Urban Forester to continue to implement Street Tree Planting plan including locations and species for planting and the street tree management plan	(1-2)	Parks Department Public Works Fall River Street Tree Planting	Municipal DCR Urban Forest and Education Program	DCR (Urban and Community Forestry Challenge grant, May 2010)
2.3.b. Celebrate status as “Tree City USA” Community in or around Arbor Day.	(6-7)	Administration Fall River Street Tree Planting Fall River Park Advocates	Chamber of Commerce FROED-Tourism	Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grant (Applied May, 2010)
2.3.c. Support Fall River Street Tree Planting Committee’s regularly scheduled promotions and training for new tree stewards	(1-7)	Administration Fall River Urban Forester Fall River Street Tree Planting Fall River Park Advocates		
2.3.d. Support the expansion of Fall River Street Tree Planting Committee fundraising efforts.	(1-7)	Fall River Street Tree Planting Friends of Oak Grove Cemetery Parks and cemeteries Administration	Municipal Mass Re-Leaf Global Re-Leaf	
2.3.e. Adopt regulations protecting street tree plantings and establishing fines for damage to or destruction of trees. Fines to be dedicated to street tree planting programs	(3-4)	Administration Law Department City Council FRPD	Municipal	Tree ordinance is Currently under review
2.3.f. Seek permanent municipal funding for on-going care and maintenance Fall River public trees.	(3-4)	Administration City Council Fall River Street Tree Planting	Municipal	
2.3.g. Review effectiveness of contracted and volunteer tree care and maintenance of new trees.	(2-4)	DPW Fall River Tree Warden Fall River Street Tree Planting	Municipal	Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Grant applied 5/10

2.3.h. Assess the entrances to the city to ensure they are welcoming and aesthetically eye-appealing.	(1-7)	DPW Fall River Park Department	Municipal	
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Goal 3: Create a system of greenways in urban Fall River.

Objective 1: Create the Cook Pond Greenway.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
3.1.a. Develop plans, timetables and strategies for Cook Pond Greenway	(1-3)	Municipal Planning Fall River Park Advocates Green Futures	TTOR EOEEA (LAND grant) EOEEA (PARC grant)	See aerial map on following page
3.1.b. Build public and neighborhood support for this project to grow stewardship, usage, interest and comfort levels among residents.	(1-2)	Neighborhood Assoc. Fall River Park Advocates Other advocate groups		
3.1.c. Purchase conservation restrictions for Cook Pond Walk/Bike Way	(1-4)	Municipal Fall River Park Advocates Fr. Kelly & Maplewood Neighborhood Assoc.	TTOR EOEEA (LAND grant)	See Conceptual map on following page
3.1.d. Plan greenway and stage construction in segments as easements and funding are achieved.	(1-7)	Planning Engineering DPW	LAND TTOR PARC	
3.1.e. Facilitate construction of Cook Pond Greenway by preservation and development of historic mills.	(5-7)	FROED Planning		Ongoing meetings with Mill Owners' Association
3.1.f. Plan and implement interpretive markers along the Greenway	(6-7)	Historical Society Parks Commission Parks Dept.		
3.1.g. Connect to Mt. Hope Greenway via street sharing or path through mill lots on Globe Street.	(6-7)	Planning Engineering DPW		



Objective 2: Create the Mount Hope Bay Greenway.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
3.2.a. Construct connection of the boardwalk from the Heritage State Park bridge to the Gates of the City and plan for continuation along the Taunton River to Mt. Hope Bay.	(2-3)	Administration Legislative Delegation Planning Fall River Park Advocates	Mass in Motion paid for funding	See map on following page
3.2.b. Engage State and MA Coastal Railroad to acquire rights to the right of way.	(2-5)	Administration Legislative Delegation Mass in Motion Fall River Park Advocates Coastal Railroad MBTA	Enhancement or stimulus funds TEA – 21 funds	
3.2.c. Create program incentives for acquiring land along bay by creating program incentives, eminent domain, or public/private partnerships.	(1-7)	Planning Department Law Department FROED Conservation Commission	City Pier planning and implementation has begun. Meetings with mill owners have been initiated.	
3.2.d. Protect public ways to waterfront and enhance protection along rivers and bays against private encroachment.	(1-7)	Planning Department Law Dept. Conservation Commission	EOEEA grants Municipal	
3.2.e. Coordinate planning of Greenway with Tiverton officials and residents.	(3-5)	Administration Planning Fall River Bike Committee Fall River Park Advocates Green Futures		
3.2.f. Plan and implement interpretive Historical Markers along the Greenway	(6-7)	Historical Society Parks Commission Parks Dept.		
3.2.g. Include Mt. Hope Greenway in SRPEDD 5 year plan.	(1-2)	Planning Conservation Commission		See Regional Open Space Plan in Appendix
3.2.h. Assure public access to greenway at Borden flats Marina	(3-4)	Planning Fall River Park Advocates Other Advocate groups		

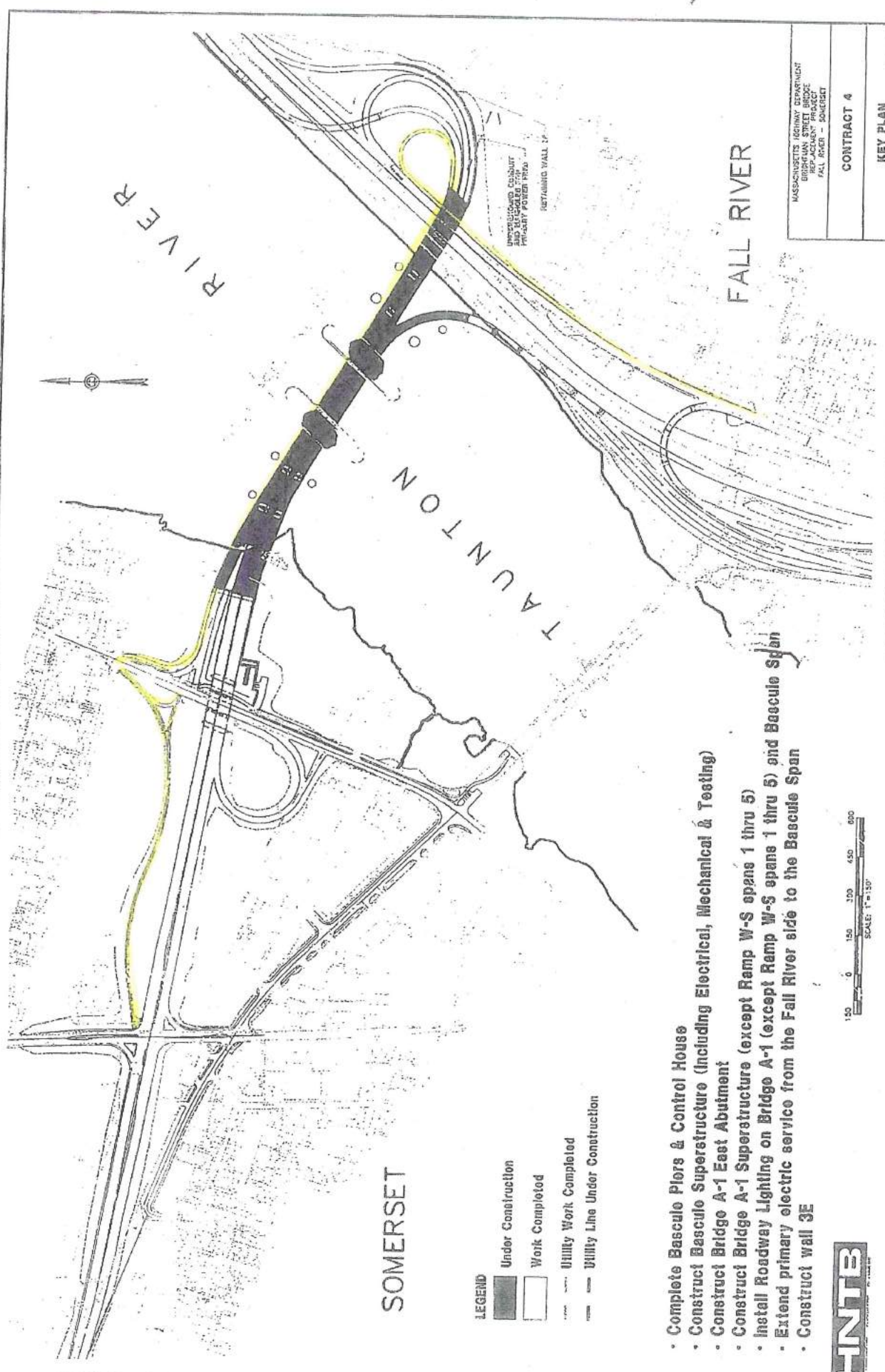


The Mount Hope Bay Greenway

Fall River, Massachusetts

A plan for a bike/pedestrian path, a greenway, and economic development.

Prepared for the City of Fall River and Mass in Motion
 Prepared by Alfred J. Lima, July, 2010. Scale: 1 inch = 40feet



SOMERSET

- LEGEND**
- Under Construction
 - Work Completed
 - Utility Work Completed
 - Utility Line Under Construction

- Complete Bascule Piers & Control House
- Construct Bascule Superstructure (Including Electrical, Mechanical & Testing)
- Construct Bridge A-1 East Abutment
- Construct Bridge A-1 Superstructure (except Ramp W-S spans 1 thru 5)
- Install Roadway Lighting on Bridge A-1 (except Ramp W-S spans 1 thru 5) and Bascule Span
- Extend primary electric service from the Fall River side to the Bascule Span
- Construct wall 3E



MASSACHUSETTS REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION BUDWALAN STREET BRIDGE REPLACEMENT PROJECT FALL RIVER - SOMERSET
CONTRACT 4
KEY PLAN
FIG. 1

B.K.G. 10/27/14

3.2.i. Initiate planning for the lower Kennedy Park restoration at Mt. Hope Bay.	(1-2)	Administration Planning DPW	Brownfield PARC	
3.2.j. Initiate planning for segment by Kuss Middle School	(3-4)	Administration Planning School Department DPW	Rails to Trails	May be held up by plans for freight rail restoration.
3.2.k. Support efforts to restore shellfish resources in Mt. Hope Bay for recreational harvest.	(7)	Dept. of Marine Fisheries		
3.2.l. Develop docking/marina facilities along the Taunton River or Mt. Hope Bay – Taunton Greenway.	(5-7)	Planning Department Administration FROED Army Corps of Engineers		Plans underway for City Pier, a brownfield clean-up site.

Objective 3: Create the Taunton River Greenway.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
3.3.a. Work with the Taunton River Coalition to improve regional scope of the Taunton River Greenway and benefit from the association with the Coalition.	(1-2)	Administration Green Futures		See Regional Open Space Plan in Appendix
3.3.b. Ensure pedestrian/bike access to the waterfront during the remaking of Rt. 79 through traffic calming mechanisms, education and pedestrian crossings.	See 2.2.g			
3.3.c. Extend boardwalk as Greenway is extended along Taunton River.	(1-3)	Planning DPW	Rails and Trails National Forestry Service	
3.3.d. Plan Veterans' Bridge bike/pedestrian path linkage to waterfront and Davol St. following completion of both Rt. 79 and the Veterans' Memorial Bridge in order to link to the East Bay Bike Path and	See 2.2.h.			SRPEDD Bikeway Plan. See map under Goal 2.

future Southcoast bikepath					
3.3.e. Create program incentives and public/private partnerships to acquire land along the bay, such as City Pier Marina development, or investigate eminent domain options.	(1-7)		Planning Department Law Department FROED Conservation Commission	City Pier planning and implementation has begun Meetings with mill owners have been initiated.	
3.3.f. Protect public ways to waterfront to enhance protection along rivers and bays against private encroachment.	(1-7)		Planning Department Law Dept. Conservation Commission	Possible EOEAA Funding Municipal	
3.3.g. Develop a Weaver's Cove Plan in order to be proactive when LNG situation is resolved.	(2-5)		Planning Dept. Green Futures		
3.3.h. Connect greenway to Peace Haven in Assonet	(5-7)		Planning Administration Officials and residents of Freetown		
3.3.i. Connect Taunton River Greenway to Bioserve through joint cooperative planning and implementation	(6-7)		Administrations: Fall River Freetown DPW Planning		See Appendix, Regional Open Space Plan
3.3.j. Plan and implement interpretive markers along the Greenway	(6-7)		Historical Society Parks Commission Parks Department		
3.3.k. Develop street sharing plan to connect elements of the greenway with neighborhoods	(6-7)		Planning DPW		
3.3.l. Facilitate construction of Taunton River Greenway by preservation and development of historic mills.	(1-7)		FROED Planning		
3.3.m. Develop docking/marina facilities along the Taunton River or Mt. Hope Bay – Taunton Greenway.	(6-7)		Planning Department Administration FROED Army Corps of Engineers	Developers	City Pier restoration plan underway.
3.3.n. Increase access and comfort with sailing programs offered on the Taunton River.	See 1.3.f.				

3.3.o. Implement planning for a wildlife/pedestrian underpass, as included in MEPA reviews, to allow passage between the Taunton River and the Bioreserve	(5-7)	DOT	
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Objective 4: Implement the Queequechan River Greenway

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
3.4.a. Continue to plan, promote and begin to restore and create public access to the Queequechan River.	(1-3)	Municipal Planning DPW Flint Neighborhood Association Fall River Park Advocates	DOT Enhancement Funds Stimulus funds	Pre-application submitted to SRPEDD by Mayor Flanagan spring 2010.
3.4.b. Study feasibility of extending Queequechan River Bike Path west to center of city	(1-7)	DPW Administration FR Park Advocates SRPEDD Green Futures	Preapplication accepted by SRPEDD. DOT enhancement application pending	See map on following page
3.4.c. Insure that plan for Watuppa Heights includes protecting a significant area of the Queequechan River Greenway	See 1.1.a			
3.4.d. Complete evaluation of Queequechan River to include identification of activity and protection zones, including areas that need to be acquired	(1-3)	Conservation Commission Planning Department	Gateway Cities Grant	
3.4.e. Identify wetlands where invasive species have encroached, and design and implement strategies for the removal of invasives and restoration of native species.	(1-3)	Conservation Commission	NOAA CELCP	
3.4.f. Acquire the rights to Right-of-Way currently privately owned	(1-3)	Planning Fall River Park Advocates		Meetings with owner occurred.

3.4.g. Acquire land through bond appropriation for construction of athletic fields (Lowell Street).	See 1.1.b.	Planning DPW	Municipal UPARR	
3.4.h Continue to work with developer of Crossroads at Route 24 to realize a bike path at that site	(1-2)	Administration FROED	TPL	Meetings have been held. Developers open to negotiate.
3.4.i. Develop alternate linkages from Brayton Avenue for the Queequechan Greenway	(1-3)	Planning/Engineering Fall River Park Advocates	Gateway City Grant	
3.4.j. Create interpretive signage-historic and environmental information along the Queequechan River trail	(7)	Planning Department Fall River Historical Society Artists Green Futures Conservation Commission		
3.4.k. Initiate Army Corps of Engineers' feasibility study of daylighting the Queequechan River improving the hydraulic flow and restoring the falls	(7)	Planning Department Public Works Army Corps of Engineers Green Futures Conservation Commission		
3.4.l. Develop and implement plans for a park around the restored falls	(7)	Planning Department Public Works Conservation Commission	UPARR Gateway City Park Grant	
3.4.m. Plan launch facility for watercraft at Britland Park	(7)	Planning Department Public Works	PARC	
3.4.n. Investigate the feasibility of enlarging culverts to create a navigable waterway upon the South Watuppa and Queequechan River.	(7)	Planning Department Public Works Engineering Conservation Commission	TEA-21 funds	
3.4.o. Complete an ecological assessment of the river and its banks	(5-7)	Conservation Commission Green Futures	EPA Foundation grants	
3.4.p. Continue efforts to identify and abate point and non-point source pollution of the river	(5-7)	Public Works Engineering	EPA	
3.4.q. Develop a plan for restoration of historic mills along the Queequechan River Greenway	(7)	FROED		

Objective 5: Create the Watuppa Pond Greenway

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
3.5.a. Gain Water Board's approval of North Watuppa Greenway concept	(4-5)			
3.5.b. Create bike and walking path along North Watuppa on Bridle Path and connect to the Quequechan River Bikeway	(6-7)	Planning Department Public Works Water Department Fall River Park Advocates	TEA - 21 funds	
3.5.c. Continue South Watuppa bike path along Quequechan River, with extensions through Westport to: the Bioreserve, the North Watuppa Greenway, Dave's Beach and Maplewood Park.	(1-7)	Planning Department Public Works Westport Bike Committee Fall River Park Advocates DOT		

BIORESERVE

Goal 4: Enhance the Southeastern Massachusetts Bioreserve as a Watershed Protection District, a critical ecosystem and a recreational resource

Objective 1: Support the Management Team in the implementation of the goals and action steps of the Bioreserve Management Plan

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.1.a. Review staffing levels of Environmental Police Officers and other key supervisory, caretaker and natural resource management staff with regard to the Bioreserve Management Plan	(1-2)	Police Department Administration Bioreserve Management Committee Water Board	Municipal Enforcement revenues Enterprise funding Volunteer Stewardship Fund donations	
4.1.b. Develop ordinances relative to enforcement of goals of Bioreserve	(1-7)	Planning Department Administration	Municipal Dept. of Fisheries and	

Management Plan, and utilize fines for support of Environmental Police Officers		City Council Police department	Wildlife	
4.1.c. Commit to modernizing equipment, machinery and rolling stock needed to support the Bioreserve Management initiatives on city lands	(1-7)	Public Works Water Department Trustees of Reservations Mass EOE A	Norcross Wildlife Foundation Municipal Other grants	
4.1.d. Commission and oversee comprehensive forest ecology study of bioreserve to inform unified management plan	(3-5)	Water Department TTOR Mass EOE A Harvard Forest	Sweetwater Trust NRCS	

Objective 2: Develop educational, recreational and outreach programs with partners that will increase awareness of and utilization of the bioreserve by Fall River residents

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.2.a. Partner with informal science educators to provide educational programming for Fall River's youth in the Bioreserve	(1-4)	Fall River School Dept. The Trustees of Reservations Lloyd Center Audubon of RI Ocean State Environmental Education Collaborative members	EPA DOE Foundation grants	
4.2.b. Explore the viability of a Bio-Van to bring environmental educators and the Bioreserve to the schools	(3-5)	Bioreserve Management Committee Fall River School Dept. The Trustees of Reservations	Grant funding	
4.2.c. Publicize and support the educational programs and recreational programs provided by partners in the Bioreserve	(1-2)	Fall River School Department Conservation Commission The Trustees of Reserv,	MA DESE	

4.2.d. Develop partnerships between schools, Bioreserve Partners and community businesses and groups to create and operate educational program for school children and the public, increasing awareness of the Bioreserve	(1-3)		The Trustees of Reservations Water Department Fall River School Dept. Mass in Motion - Fall River	Fines for wetlands violations and violations of other ordinances in the Bioreserve	
4.2.e. Study and plan for transportation issues to increase resident exposure and access to the Bioreserve including bike paths, bus or trolley field trips with neighborhood associations and schools.	(1-3)		Mass in Motion-Fall River Water Department TTOR SRTA DPW Fall River Park Advocates	Stimulus funding	

Objective 3: Develop a suitable infrastructure to support hikers and recreational users, and to support educational programming

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.3.a. Develop a partnership with Bioreserve partners for an environmental education center at an appropriate location	(3-5)	Planning Department Conservation Commission Administration Grant writer The Trustees of Reservations Commonwealth of MA		
4.3.b. Develop parking and restroom facilities (if appropriate) on city watershed lands in accordance with Bioreserve Management Plans	(1-3)	Water Department Public Works The Trustees of Reservations	Recreational Trails Grant	City applied for 2010 DCR Recreational Trails Grant
4.3.c. Develop a unified map of trails and facilities	(1-2)	The Trustees of Reservations Conservation Commission Water Department EOEEA	Recreational Trails Grant	See map on following page. City applied for 2010 DCR Recreational Trails Grant City applied for 2010

4.3.d. Develop interpretive signage to educate users about natural history and watershed protection matters	(1-3)	The Trustees of Reservations Conservation Commission Water Department Fall River School Dept.	Recreational Trails Grant UMASS Dartmouth Taunton River Coalition	DCR Recreational Trails Grant, UMASS Dartmouth completed sign design templates in 2009
4.3.e. Conduct feasibility study for bicycle and pedestrian access to the Bioreserve from Wilson Road.	(1-2)	Planning/Engineering DPW Meridian Street Neighborhood Assoc. Westport Bike Committee	UMass Dartmouth, Roger Williams, BCC Engineering Programs	See map on following page.

Objective 4: Provide adequate resources for stewardship

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.4.a. Develop a Youth Conservation Corps to support stewardship efforts	(1-7)	Division of Youth Services TTOR Water Department	Americorps Collaboration with other private groups such as YouthBuild FR Fall River School Department Community Learning Center	Trustees began volunteer Youth Corps in 2004, grew program to 10 seasonal positions by 2010
4.4.b. Conduct a watershed forest stewardship needs assessment. Commit to Stewardship line item in Water Department budget and fund at appropriate level	(3-5)	Administration Water Department	Massachusetts Forest Stewardship Program Water fees Fines for wetlands violation Fines for violations in Bioreserve Grants	

Objective 5: Provide education for Fall River residents in watershed protection and land use

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.5.a. Develop public education program on watershed protection and Bioreserve land stewardship	(3-5)	The Trustees of Reservations Conservation Commission Water Department Mass. DCR	EPA	
4.5.b. Develop partnerships between Fall River schools, Bioreserve Partners and community businesses and groups to deliver or augment curricula on water (i.e. Project Wet)	(1-3)	The Trustees of Reservations Conservation Commission Water Department Mass. DCR Fall River School Dept. (21 st Century after-school ASOST	EPA	

Objective 6: Ensure protection of natural communities in the bioreserve

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
4.6.a Conduct studies and inventories of the Bioreserve's natural communities as described in the Bioreserve's Management Plan. Identify species that are key indicators of the overall health of the Ecosystem	(1-7)	Bioreserve Management Committee Conservation Commission Water Department UMass Dartmouth or BCC The Trustees of Reservations	NRCS, EPA, DCR possible grants Foundation grants	
4.6.b Identify sensitive areas and adopt policies for the protection of those areas	(1-3)	Bioreserve Management Committee Conservation Commission Water Department Public Works	Municipal	
4.6.c Develop programs to monitor populations of indicator species	(1-7)	Bioreserve Management Committee Conservation Commission School Department BCC or UMass Dartmouth	EPA	
4.6.d Develop and adopt strategies	(1-7)	Bioreserve Management	EPA	

to support the health and diversity of the Bioserve's natural communities	Committee Conservation Commission	NRCS	
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Goal 5: Increase protection of North Watuppa and Copicut water supply and East Fall River watershed lands

Objective 1: Acquire and protect undeveloped lands in North Watuppa and Copicut watersheds

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
5.1.a. Review and recommend appropriate staffing levels for conservation initiatives	(3-5)	Planning Department Conservation Commission Administration	Municipal	
5.1.b. Continuc critical lands analysis of inholdings and abutting properties, and rank according to environmental sensitivity	(1-5)	Planning Department Water Department Conservation Commission The Trustees of Reservations	Municipal Possible foundation support	Completed by Bioserve partners in 2008, subject to annual updates
5.1.c. Continue with partners a long-term strategy for land acquisition	(1-7)	Planning Department Water Department Conservation Commission The Trustees of Reservations Town of Westport (al) Dartmouth Natural Resources Trust	NOAA EPA/DEP Buzzards Bay Estuary Municipal Grants Taunton River Watershed Alliance EOEEA LAND	Final Bioserve Land Conservation Escrow Fund MOA signing pending
5.1.d. Evaluate feasibility of Community Preservation Act for Fall River	(7)	Planning Department Administration City Council Conservation Commission Water Department	Municipal	
5.1.e. Transfer environmentally important parcels held by Assessors in Tax Title or other departments, to Conservation Commission or Water Board, or record conservation restrictions on same	(1-2)	Law Department Conservation Commission Water Board	Municipal	

5.1.f. Develop enhanced zoning protection to protect undeveloped areas surrounding the Bioreserve	(1-2)	Planning Department City Council Conservation Commission Water Department	Municipal
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Objective 2: Monitor and eliminate possible pollution threats to water supply

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
5.2.a. Develop watershed monitoring program to identify point and non-point sources	(1-2)	Conservation Commission Water Department The Trustees of Reservations		
5.2.b. Maintain surveillance of city watershed lands and add gating as needed to protect from dumping and other harmful use	(1-4)	Water Department State Environmental Fall River Police	Fines from enforcement DEP	
5.2.c. Develop emergency management plan for threats to water supply	(1-2)	Water Department Emergency Management Planning Fall River Police Dept. Fall River Fire Dept.	Department of Homeland Security Grant	
5.2.d. Update local multi-hazard mitigation plan.	(5-7)	Water Department Public Works Department MassHighways Westport Highway Department Police, Fire Departments BCC Water Department	MEMA SRPEDD	
5.2.e. Continue, and expand, the water quality testing program for streams and ponds.	(1-7)		MA DESE	

Objective 3: Support natural resource protection in Shingle Island River, Bread and Cheese Brook, and Rattlesnake Brook watersheds

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
5.3.a Represent Fall River interests and issues at regular Taunton River Stewardship Council meetings	(1-7)	Fall River Conservation Commission Administration	NA	
5.3.b Represent Fall River interests and issues and advocate where appropriate regarding respective sub-watersheds with Westport Watershed Alliance and Coalition for Buzzards Bay	(1-7)	Watuppa Reservation Superintendent	NA	
5.3.c Work with local and regional land trusts and neighboring municipalities on land conservation matters impacting Fall River Natural Resources	(1-7)	Watuppa Reservation Superintendent	NA	

IMPLEMENTATION

Goal 6: Reposition the parks, green and open space in terms of their benefit to public safety, public health, economic development and quality of life in Fall River

Objective 1 Create systems to implement open space and recreation plans and policy

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
6.1.a. Create a matching fund pool through sale of old school buildings.	(1-2)	City Administrator Law Dept.	NA	
6.1.b. Achieve public buy-in for Open Space Plan by bringing OSRP power point presentation to various neighborhood and other public	(1-2)	Open Space Plan Task Force-Park Advocates	NA	Power Point created by Task Force June 2010.

meetings.								
6.1.c. Expand Open Space and Recreation Task Force to include member/s of Legislative Delegation to reposition and sustain parks and open spaces, and advocate for the 7-year plan.	(1-7)		Administration Water Department Parks Department Green Futures Fall River Land Conservancy Fall River Park Advocates	NA				New element
6.1.d. Plan and create funding streams to realize goals of this plan and create sustainability.	(1-2)		City Grant writer Fall River Park Advocates People Inc. CDA	CDA Municipal, federal, state and private grants Community Partnerships				Dialogue begun with Urban Land Conservation Council to strategize funding
6.1.e. Renew partnership between the City and the Fall River Land Conservancy, sharing common goals and improving access to private foundation funding.	(1-2)		FR Land Conservancy Administration DPW/Parks Fall River Park Advocates	Private grants not available to City				FR partnered with FR Land Conservancy (501c3) in 2003
6.1.f. Support initiatives to form "Friends of Olmsted Parks" and creation of an endowment	(1-2)		Administration City Council Park Commission Neighborhood Associations Fall River Preservation Society Fall River Park Advocates	Create mechanism for private fundraising or endowment Community Foundation of Southeast MA Olmsted Foundation				Joined Olmsted Foundation.
6.1.g. Strategize for federal/private grant-making sources to ensure adequate funding for summer recreation programs	(1-2)		Administration/grant writer CD Rec CDA, People Inc.	US Tennis Association MA Exec. Office of Public Safety MA DPH Fall River Women's Union MA AGO				
6.1.h Promote Street Tree Committee's Memorial Endowment	(7)		Administration Parks/Cemeteries Fall River St. Tree Planting					

		Funeral Directors	
6.1.i Restore Parks Department budget.	See 1.2.a.		
6.1.j. Create a pilot program of income-generating destination attractions like cafes in parks	(5-7)	Fall River Office of Economic Development Parks Department	Developers

Goal 7: To Create or enforce regulations and ordinances to realize the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

Objective 1. Incorporate green space and environmental measures into commercial, residential, municipal and industrial development projects

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
7.1.a. Adopt a Site Plan Review process to include vegetative buffers, landscaping improvements and maintenance of existing natural features	(6-7)	Planning Department Administration City Council	Municipal	
7.1.b. Establish Consultant Review on significant development projects (industrial, commercial, residential) to assess and mitigate potential environmental and community impacts	(1-2)	Planning Department Conservation Commission	Developer impact fees	
7.1.c. Establish list of native non-invasive plantings and require same in all municipal or significant private projects	(1-7)	Conservation Commission	Municipal	
7.1.d. Adopt ordinance to regulate percentage of permissible lot coverage for green space in new commercial, residential or industrial developments (including rehabilitation projects)	(3-5)	Planning City Council Administration	Municipal	
7.1.e. Fortify state law with a local	(5-7)	City Council	NA	

wetlands ordinance to establish setbacks from wetlands boundaries		Law Department Planning Department Conservation Commission		
7.1.f. Create incentives for developers to use Green technology, alternative energy sources in new construction	(5-7)	Planning Administration	Municipal	
7.1.g. Encourage retention/replacement of natural and green space in any municipal design project	(5-7)	Planning Administration School Department	Municipal	
7.1.h. Adopt regulations protecting street tree plantings and establishing fines for damage to or destruction of trees. Fines to be dedicated to street tree planting programs	(3-5)	Administration Law Department City Council FRPD	Municipal	Tree ordinance is being debated presently.

Objective 2: Preserve viewsheds

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
7.2.a. Identify and inventory historic and scenic views to be preserved	(1-2)	Planning Department. Fall River Historical Society MA Historic Commission	MA. Preservation Projects Fund grant Foundation grants	
7.2.b. Develop Overlay Zones for viewshed protection	(2-4)	Planning Department	Municipal	
7.2.c. Include viewshed preservation as factor in Site Plan Review	(1-2)	Planning Department Administration City Council	Municipal	

Objective 3: Adopt or enforce applicable zoning and regulations.

ACTION STEP	IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	POSSIBLE FUNDING MECHANISMS	STATUS
7.3.a. Adopt a sign ordinance that establishes uniform standards for design and size of signs	(3-5)	Planning Department Administration City Council	Municipal	
7.3.b. Designate districts within the city for commercial design standards	(3-5)	Planning Department	Municipal	
7.3.c. Adopt a design ordinance for commercial structures	(3-5)	Planning Department Administration City Council	Municipal	
7.3.d. Designate Neighborhood Conservation Districts and adopt regulations for design standards within those districts	(3-5)	Planning Department	Municipal	
7.3.e. Enforce ordinance establishing fines and sanctions for littering, dog violations, vandalism in city parks	(3-5)	Parks Department Fall River Police Fall River Park Advocates	Municipal Fines from 2.c. and 2.d.	Littering is addressed in Sections 1-15 and 26-37 of the City Ordinances
7.3.f. Establish a sliding-scale schedule of fees for private use of parks. Revenues to be designated for park maintenance and improvement	(3-5)	Administration Parks Department Sports leagues School Department	Municipal Sports Leagues Other users	Fees charged for electrical and general use.

Key:

- AGO – Attorney General’s Office
- BCC – Bristol Community College (Fall River, MA)
- CDA – Community Development Agency (Fall River)
- DCR – Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
- DEP – Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
- DESE – Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- DOE – Massachusetts Department of Education
- DOT – Massachusetts Department of Transportation

DPH – Massachusetts Department of Public Health
DPW – Fall River Department of Public Works (also known as Dept. of Community Maintenance)
EOEAA or EOEA – Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
EPA - US Environmental Protection Agency
FROED – Fall River Office of Economic Development
FRPD – Fall River Police Department
MBTA – Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority
MEMA – Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
MHC – Massachusetts Historical Commission
NOAA (CELCP) – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program)
NPS – National Park Service
NRCS – National Resources Conservation Service
SRPEDD – Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District
SRTA – Southeastern Regional Transit Authority
TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TPL – The Trust for Public Land
TTOR – The Trustees of Reservations
UPARR – Urban Park and Recreation Recovery

Section 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS



Southeastern Regional Planning & Economic Development District
◀ 88 Broadway ▼ Phone (508)824-1367 ▼ FAX (508)823-1803 ▼ ssmith@srpedd.org ▼ Taunton, MA 02780 ▶

July 14, 2010

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

RE: City of Fall River, Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

Southeastern Regional Planning and Economic Development District's (SRPEDD) planning staff has recently completed a review of the City of Fall River's update of their Open Space and Recreation Plan.

The plan is consistent with SRPEDD's regional goals and objectives and in general compliance with DCS's Open Space and Recreation Plan Requirements. The plan also reflects the time, effort and research put into it by the City's officials, volunteers, and planning staff. The Five Year Action Plan accurately presents community needs and issues of concern discussed at public visioning sessions. The City's planning and conservation staff continue to work with partners such as local land trusts, conservation groups, watershed, and trails advocates, as well as neighboring communities (ROSA) to promote: long-range planning for growth and conservation; responsible conservation and land use planning, including forestry management, water resource protection, and; protection of the City's cultural and historical resources that are so important to the city, the region, and the Commonwealth as a whole.

SRPEDD supports the certification of the Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan, as revised. If you have any questions regarding our comments, please do not hesitate to contact Bill Napolitano, our Environmental Program Director.

Respectfully,

Stephen C. Smith
Executive Director



BYRON R. HOLMES
CITY ENGINEER

City of Fall River, Massachusetts

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

July 13, 2010

Division of Conservation Services
Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

RE: Fall River Open Space and Recreation Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

I am writing on behalf of the Conservation Commission in support of the Open Space and Recreation Plan prepared by the city's Open Space and Recreation Committee. In addition to preparing a valuable inventory of community resources, the Committee has identified goals that will address critical community needs. Their action plan for achieving these goals is thoughtful and reasonable in its scope.

The goals show an awareness of the critical importance of our watershed and waterways, and identify clear strategies for continuing the important work begun under the 1997 and 2004 Open Space and Recreation Plans. Particularly important is the recognition that our watersheds and waterways are a system, linking our greenspaces and providing educational and recreational resources for residents and visitors alike, while protecting our natural heritage and preserving biodiversity.

We look forward to working with the other city departments, with neighboring communities, and with our partners in the non-profit community and in the state and federal governments, to achieve the goals of this plan.

Sincerely,

Paul Simister
Conservation Commission, Chair



City of Fall River, Massachusetts

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

JAMES K. HARTNETT
PLANNING DIRECTOR

July 13, 2010

Division of Conservation Services
Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

To Whom it May Concern:

On behalf of the Planning Board for the City of Fall River, I would like to express my support for the Open Space and Recreation Plan of 2010.

The Planning Board and planning staff for the City of Fall River have reviewed the plan. Its goals, objectives and five-year action plan are entirely consistent with the Planning Boards goals and objectives for the City of Fall River. We look forward to supporting the city administration in its implementation of this excellent plan.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Silvia
Chairman, Fall River Planning Board