



Open Space and Recreation Plan 2016-2023



Town of Salisbury

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SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

The 2016-2023 Salisbury Open Space and Recreation Update Plan is a working document which builds on the 2006 Open Space Plan and the Draft Open Space Plan of 2000. The Plan is modeled on the Open Space and Recreation Plan requirements, based on the State's guide of the Open Space Planner's Workbook, last revised March 2008, and include the following details:

- An overview of Salisbury from a regional perspective
- A history of the community and population and growth statistics
- A description of Salisbury's natural resources
- An inventory of conservation and recreation land
- Conservation and recreation goals and objectives
- An analysis of recreation, management and resource protection needs
- A five-year action plan to accomplish the goals

Having completed a thorough Master Plan for the whole town in 2008, this Open Space and Recreation Plan also relies on the public input gathered through that process.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose

The Salisbury Open Space and Recreation Plan was created to provide an organizational model and rational framework within which residents of Salisbury may determine the future of the natural beauty of their Town. This will be done by balancing the pressures of commercial, industrial and residential development with the demands for recreation and open space preservation. The Selectmen of the Town of Salisbury realized the need for an Open Space Plan and made it a priority. The last Open Space Plan was created in 2006 with the Action Plan updated in 2010.

This Plan provides a comprehensive inventory of the Town's open space and natural resources and recreation areas and also includes a five-year action plan that can help the Town preserve these resources for future generations. This Plan represents an important part of the planning process in Salisbury. Having an approved Open Space and Recreation Plan also makes the Town eligible for state-funded conservation programs.

Since the last Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Town has implemented many projects and activities that further our open space goals, many of which were action items in the past plan. These include:

- Designated as a Playful City in 2014, 2015 & 2016
- Obtaining conservation restrictions
- Implement recommendations included in the Harbor Management Plan
- Research & adopt wind & solar energy zoning

- Provide for baseline site maintenance for all cemeteries in Town
- Created a Right to Farm Bylaw
- Building a community garden
- Continue to develop the town's trail system
- Increased the amount of sidewalks, allowing for more walkability
- Creation of a dog park
- Supporting the Council on Aging to provide recreational opportunities at the Hilton Senior Center
- Continue to implement recreational activities for residents of all ages, including the young adult age
- Inclusion in the Essex Coastal Scenic Byway
- Create new fields for soccer, football, etc, through the receipt of a PARC grants for building a new park, Partridge Brook Park
- Received Recreational Trails Grant for building a new nature trail off of the Old Eastern Marsh Rail Trail, called the Stevens Nature Trail
- Inclusion in the Community Rating System (CRS) as a Class 8, allowing flood insurance premium reductions for individuals whose property is not subsidized
- Creation of a Dune Restoration Plan
- Increased the accessibility of Town sites for ADA compliance
- Developed an inventory of the largest water users in Town and provided outreach materials for water conservation measures

B. Planning Process and Public Participation

The Committee

The Salisbury Open Space and Recreation Plan was prepared by the Salisbury Office of Planning and Development along with the Open Space Plan Committee. Many thanks are owed to the Town Departments, the Assessors' Office, the Department of Public Works, the Building Inspector's Office, the Conservation Agent, the Council on Aging Director, the Health Department, and the Harbor Master. Outreach with many of Salisbury's boards and commissions, including the Board of Selectmen, Conservation Commission, Planning Board and Parks and Recreation, helped to formulate the plan. The members of the 2016-2023 Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee, who represent different boards in Town as well as concerned citizens, are: Don Beaulieu, former Chairman of the Board of Selectman; Helen "Trudi" Holder, Planning Board member; Courtney Marshall, Parks & Recreation Commission and Robert Straubel, citizen at large.

This plan was developed with the help of a former planning department intern, Rachel Wyness. Mapping services were provided by Merrimack Valley Planning Commission (MVPC).

Thanks are also owed to the Open Space Committee of 2006, as this plan used the previous plan as a building block for where we came from and where we want to go. The 2006 Open Space Plan was created Richard A. Whaley, Chair of the Conservation Commission; Ray Pike, Harbormaster; Reggie Santos, Assistant Harbormaster; and George McKenna.

Meetings

Three meetings were held in the Salisbury Town Hall, following open meeting requirements and all were open to the public.

Open Space and Recreation Survey

In today's age of technology and to save paper, an online survey was created and put on Salisbury's town website. The survey was publicized in the Newburyport Daily News (the local newspaper), through bulletins through the local cable channel, as well as announced at multiple public televised meetings including the Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, the Conservation Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission. The survey was open to all households of Salisbury, asking for just 1 to be completed per household. Ninety-one households responded.

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

A. Regional Context

“The Town of Salisbury is located about 40 miles north of Boston on what is commonly known as the “North Shore”. It is bordered on the north by New Hampshire, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Merrimack River and the City of Newburyport and on the west by the Town of Amesbury. Renowned for its beaches, boating, fishing, and summer entertainment, Salisbury is home to 8,283 year-round residents, many of whom work in local shops and businesses” (<http://www.salisburyma.gov/index.html>).

The Town of Salisbury is located within the Merrimack River Watershed, which “occupies 5,010 square miles and is comprised of 203 communities ranging from rural towns such as Woodstock, NH and Newbury, MA to the industrial cities of Manchester, NH, Lowell, and Lawrence, MA” (<http://www.merrimack.org/aboutwatershed/geography.htm>).

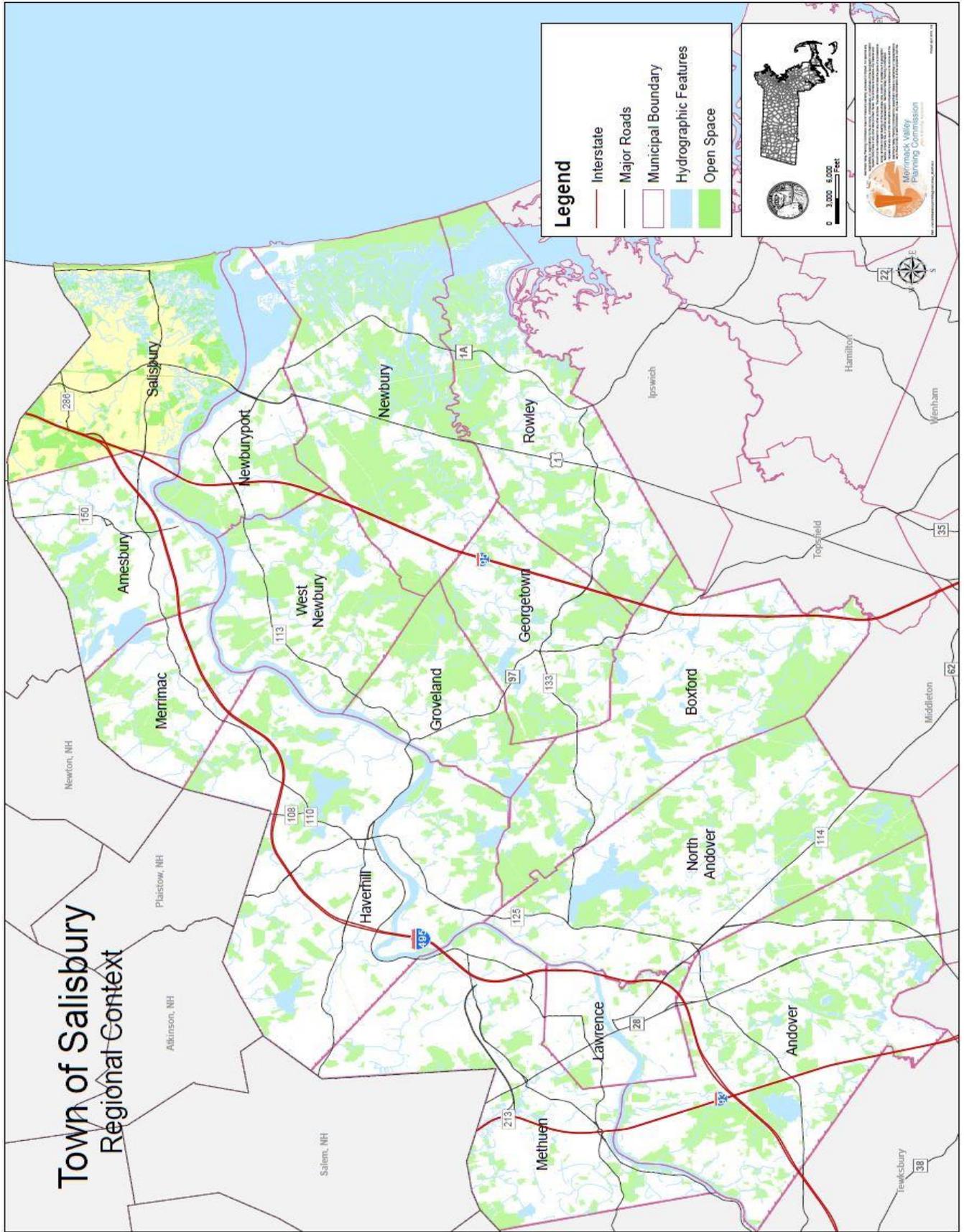
Salisbury shares several important natural and recreational resources with neighboring towns. The Merrimack River, which begins in Northern New Hampshire and ends at the Atlantic Ocean just south of Salisbury, is a great regional concern.

The Beach is one of the most important regional resources in Salisbury. Salisbury Beach State Reservation is the Commonwealth's busiest vacation destination, with over two hundred thousand visitors annually to the four-mile beach and campground. Salisbury is in Essex County and is a member of the Triton Regional School District, along with the Towns of Newbury and Rowley. The Towns recently approved a multi-million-dollar expansion to the middle/high school, including athletic facilities, which are expected to provide active recreational opportunities for students as well as the general public.

Over the last several years, the North Shore has seen a large increase in development. Now, with the reconstruction of the MBTA railroad line from Newburyport to Boston, that increase is even greater. Towns such as Newburyport and Rowley have emerged as hot real estate areas. Salisbury, a mere forty-two miles north of Boston and twenty miles south of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with its access to major interstate highways 495 and 95, is also seeing the impact of increased development, especially in areas close to Salisbury Beach. Our neighbor to the west, Amesbury, has also actively developed the area along

Interstate 95 and 495, known as the Golden Triangle. A major supermarket anchors this development, with ten other businesses in the plaza; including a chain hotel that is almost completed. The commercial properties abutting this plaza are growing and developing too.

Town of Salisbury Regional Context



B. History of the Community

On September 6, 1638, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Simon Bradstreet, received an agreement from Governor Winthrop and the General Court giving him and eleven other men the right to begin a plantation north of the Merrimack River. This land grant included the towns of Amesbury and Merrimac, Massachusetts as well as the New Hampshire towns of Seabrook, South Hampton, Newton, Hampstead, Plaistow and Kingston.

This town, bordered by the Merrimack River and the Atlantic Ocean, originally named Colchester, was incorporated as Salisbury in 1640. Salisbury grew over time, due to upland farms, salt marsh estuaries, boat building along the river, and its position on a major overland trade route to the north. When railroads were introduced, the line followed earlier routes from Newburyport north to Portsmouth, aided by a low, gentle landscape that generally lacks steep hillsides or rocky terrain. With railroads, growing wealth and leisure time, and an emerging middle class, Salisbury's unbroken sandy beachfront beckoned to vacationers, establishing an economic engine that, even today, remains important and provides image and identity to the Town.

In the nineteenth century, the oceanfront became an object of interest to people who were beginning to shed their earlier, close ties to the land. Tourism and recreation blossomed at the beach with the arrival of hotels, amusements and retailing, some of which continue to operate today.



The modern Salisbury is highly diverse geographically, encompassing sixteen square miles of farms, beach, marshlands and both residential and commercial space. As of the year 2000, nearly 90 percent of this area, or 9,200 acres, was in various types of open space. Nearly forty percent is forested, while more than a third is wetland and estuary. Ten percent is in open

and agricultural land, and four percent is recreational. The Great Marsh and estuaries of the Merrimack River make up the largest linked bodies of open land.

The Town includes four distinctly different areas: Salisbury Beach, a barrier beach with miles of beautiful sandy Atlantic Ocean beaches and salt marshes surrounding dense residential and commercial beachfront development; Salisbury Plains, featuring farms and suburban homes set in fields and rolling woodlands; Salisbury Square, a colonial village center with churches, municipal buildings and village residences; Ring's Island, once a colonial fishing village facing Newburyport on the Merrimack River and now supporting a neighborhood of restored antique homes and riverfront marine businesses.

Points of interest include:

- Salisbury Beach State Reservation, the Commonwealth's busiest state park, with over two hundred thousand visitors annually to the four-mile beach and campground
- the center beach amusement area
- the historical fishing village of Rings Island, childhood home of Edna St. Vincent Millay

- Salisbury Rail Trail Bike Paths-Ghost Trail and the Old Eastern Marsh Trail

Active community groups and cooperation between town officials and townspeople make Salisbury a fine place to live, locate a business or spend a vacation. (<http://www.salisburyma.gov/hist.html>).

C. Population Characteristics

Table 3-1: Population and Projections for Salisbury

Age Group	1990	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000-2010 (%)	2020 Projections
Under 5	515	483	366	-24.22	527
5-9 years	433	508	417	-17.91	527
10-14 years	453	550	480	-12.73	556
15-19 years	485	455	544	19.56	550
20-24 years	413	352	467	32.67	418
25-29 years	589	442	381	-13.80	555
30-34 years	652	575	398	-30.78	604
35-39 years	569	733	470	-35.88	544
40-44 years	560	759	601	-20.82	585
45-49 years	457	603	785	30.18	598
50-54 years	323	579	807	39.38	691
55-59 years	337	498	679	36.35	850
60-64 years	281	359	628	74.93	864
65-69 years	277	303	477	57.43	597
70-74 years	229	238	285	19.75	550
75-79 years	144	166	225	35.54	329
80-84 years	80	140	157	12.14	209
85 & over	85	84	116	38.10	183
Total Pop	6,882	7,827	8,283	5.83%	9,737

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 U.S. Census & MISER Middle Series Population Projections

From 2000 to 2010, there were major decreases in population of people aged 30-34 and 35-39 years (-30.78% and -35.88% respectively). However, for the age cohort of 20-24 years, there was a 32.67% increase from 2000-2010. We can see in the proceeding tables, that Salisbury offers more affordability, in both tax rates and housing prices, and may be a more desirable area for people who are starting out on their own. There has been a substantial increase from 2000-2010 of people aged 60-64 years (74.93%), as well as those age 65-69 (57.43%). Salisbury may be seen as a place to retire, as people imagine themselves retiring in a beach community. The Department of Housing and Community Development observes that the residential density of Salisbury is 446 people per square mile (Source: <http://www.mass.gov/dhcd/iprofile/259.pdf>).

The Office of the Salisbury Town Clerk conducts an annual census; as of 10/15/14, the Town Clerk computed that the population of Salisbury was 7,462 people. Like the U.S. Census, the Town census is based on voluntary compliance and understates the actual population.

Utilizing U.S. Census data, the population characteristics map displays what could be safely assumed that the most people habitate in the center of the Town, near Route 286 and the beach center. The numbers are 500-1000 people per square mile in those areas listed. Conversely, the more rural and open space areas have a lower number of people per square mile. To demonstrate the change in population density from 1990-2020 please refer to table 3-2.

3-2 Population Density

Age Group	1990	2000	2010
Under 5	28.87	27.07	20.52
5-9 years	24.27	28.48	23.37
10-14 years	25.39	30.83	26.91
15-19 years	27.19	25.50	30.49
20-24 years	23.15	19.73	26.18
25-29 years	33.02	24.78	21.36
30-34 years	36.55	32.23	22.31
35-39 years	31.89	41.09	26.35
40-44 years	31.39	42.54	33.69
45-49 years	25.62	33.80	44.00
50-54 years	18.11	32.46	45.24
55-59 years	18.89	27.91	38.06
60-64 years	15.75	20.12	35.20
65-69 years	15.53	16.98	26.74
70-74 years	12.84	13.34	15.98
75-79 years	8.07	9.30	12.61
80-84 years	4.48	7.85	8.80
85 & over	4.76	4.71	6.50
Total Pop	385.76	438.73	464.29

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 U.S. Census

Table 3-3: Regional Median Family Income, 1989, 1999 & 2009-2013

Towns	1989 Median Family Income	1999 Median Family Income	2009-2013 Median Family Income ¹
Salisbury	\$40,062	\$56,327	\$84,693
Amesbury	\$44,554	\$62,875	\$95,983
Andover	\$70,757	\$104,820	\$139,111
Boxford	\$83,509	\$119,491	\$141,563

¹ *The reporting for communities for the 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey ranged from 25%-25% reporting. So these numbers cannot be viewed as 100%.

Georgetown	\$50,927	\$79,649	\$125,962
Groveland	\$52,593	\$73,996	\$103,634
Haverhill	\$43,209	\$59,772	\$71,736
Lawrence	\$26,398	\$31,809	\$36,073
Merrimac	\$46,276	\$69,118	\$93,615
Methuen	\$44,901	\$59,831	not available
Newbury	\$47,711	\$83,428	\$111,319
Newburyport	\$53,012	\$73,306	\$118,003
North Andover	\$61,468	\$91,105	\$121,414
Rowley	\$52,677	\$75,527	\$107,132
West Newbury	\$60,381	\$99,050	\$127,880
Massachusetts	\$44,367	\$61,664	\$84,900

Source: 1990 & 2000 U.S. Census & 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey

Salisbury's median family income has seen an increase from 1989 to 1999 and from 1999 to the 2009-2013 estimates, but it is still one of the lowest in the Merrimack Valley as well as below the State's median family income. Salisbury's median family income is higher than Lawrence and Haverhill in the Merrimack Valley.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there are a total of 4,550 housing units in Salisbury, with 3,441 (75.6%) being occupied. Of the occupied units, 2,388 units (69.4%) are owner-occupied and 1,053 are renter occupied (30.6%).

Table 3-4: Top Employers in Salisbury, MA

Employer	Location	Number of Employees
Andover Healthcare	9 Fanaras Drive	256
Cambridgport Port Air Systems	8 Fanaras Drive	48
SPS New England	98 Elm Street	250 (another 100 at peak)
Stripers Grille	175 Bridge Road	28 (Higher in summer)
Sylvan Street Grille	195 Elm Street	76
Vaughan Corp.	386 Old Elm Street	38
PV Engineering	88 Rabbit Road	22
T.H. Glennon, Inc.	26 Fanaras Drive	20
Safety Kleen Corp.	189 Willow Street	18
Old Time Sports	10 Fanaras Drive	47
Orbit Plastic Corp.	7 Fanaras Drive	9

Source: Phone Interviews, 2014

As shown in Table 3-3, most of the top employers in Salisbury are in the construction, manufacturing and service industries.

Table 3-5: Industries for the Employed Population

Industry	Number	Percentage (%)
Manufacturing	451	9.90
Educational, Health & Social Services	1201	26.5
Retail Trade	479	10.60
Construction	291	6.40
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation & Food Services	629	13.90

Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Management Services	281	6.20
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	232	5.10
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	136	3.00
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	301	6.60
Public Administration	177	3.90
Information	180	4.00
Wholesale Trade	110	2.40
Agriculture	69	1.50
Total	4,537	100

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics

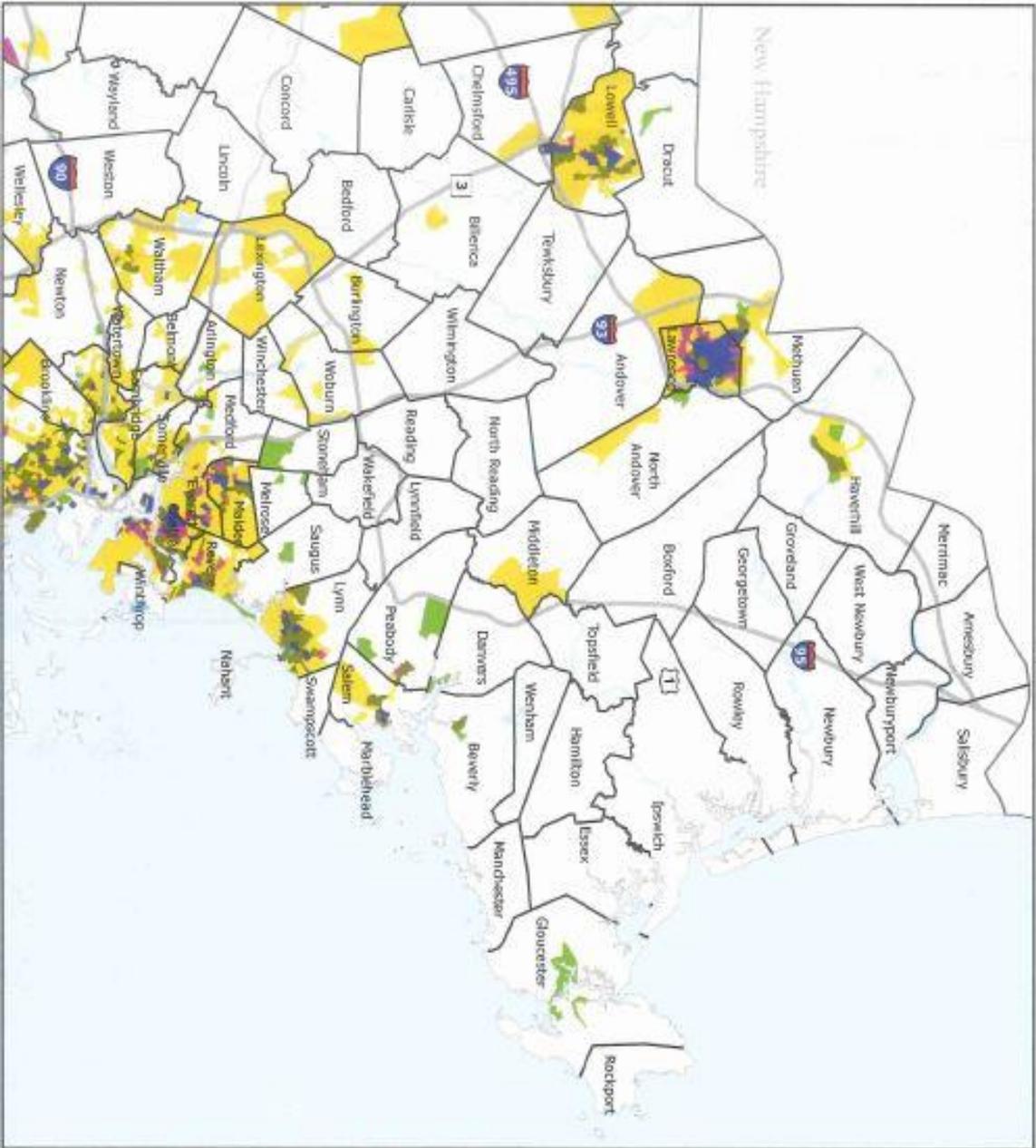
Table 3-4 is based on the Salisbury working population, and so not only depicts industries that are found within the borders of Salisbury, but outside the Town as well according to where the residents work. There are similarities and differences between Table 3-3 and 3-4. The largest employers in Town are in the manufacturing and construction industries, which both are fairly high up in Table 3-4. The industries for the employed population have Education, Health and Social services as the top industry, at 26.5%, while Salisbury's top employer, Andover healthcare, is in that industry.

Environmental Justice communities in Massachusetts are recognized as such if any of the following are true:

1. Block group whose annual median household income is equal to or less than 65 percent of the statewide median (\$62,072 in 2010); or
2. 25% or more of the residents identifying as minority; or
3. 25% or more of households having no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well - Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

There are no environmental justice populations in Salisbury. The closest population is located in Haverhill. Salisbury does play host to many residents of the Merrimack Valley with the State Reservation

2010 Environmental Justice Populations Northeast Region



Massachusetts

Environmental Justice Criteria:

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

Income 25% or more of households earn 65% or less than the MA median household income

Minority 25% or more of residents identify as a race other than white

English Language Isolation 25% or more of households have no one over the age of 14 who speaks English only or very well

Populations meeting one EJ criterion

- income
- minority population
- English isolation

Populations meeting two EJ criteria

- income and minority population
- income and English isolation
- minority population and English isolation

Populations meeting three EJ criteria

- income, minority population and English isolation

For more information contact:
EPA EJ Policy Program Coordinator
617-625-1000



DATE: 03/20/2013

D. Growth and Development Patterns

Patterns & Trends

The following text is taken from the MHS Reconnaissance Survey Report, done in 1985. “Salisbury was first settled by Europeans in 1638 as part of the Merrimack Plantation. This territory included all lands from the Merrimack River north for ten miles including what is now the town of Seabrook, a portion of Hampton, Exeter, Kensington, Kingston and South Hampton, all in New Hampshire, the Haverhill line to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. Initial settlement was made near the ocean in the vicinity of Beach Road and Ferry Road where original land grants around Salisbury Green were made...Salisbury grantors agreed that each settler should have two pieces of meadow and a certain amount of planting land determined by the wealth of each individual or grantee...All first division lands and lots earlier granted were located in the circular road with other early grants on the road to the neck and the Beach Road”.

The Town of Salisbury website provides historical information on the growth of the Town. “On September 6, 1638, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Simon Bradstreet, received an agreement from Governor Winthrop and the General Court giving him and eleven other men the right to begin a plantation north of the Merrimack River. This land grant included the towns of Amesbury and Merrimack, Massachusetts as well as the New Hampshire towns of Seabrook, South Hampton, Newton, Hampstead, Plaistow and Kingston.

This town, bordered by the Merrimack River and the Atlantic Ocean, originally named Colchester, was incorporated as Salisbury in 1640. Salisbury grew over time based on upland farms, salt marsh estuaries, building boats along the river, and its position on a major overland trade route to the north. When railroads were introduced, the line followed earlier routes from Newburyport heading to Portsmouth, aided by the low, gentle landscape that generally lacks steep hillsides or rocky terrain. With railroads, growing wealth and leisure time, and an emerging middle class, Salisbury's unbroken sandy beachfront beckoned to vacationers, establishing an economic engine that remains important and provides image and identity to the Town.

In the nineteenth century the oceanfront became an object of interest to people who were beginning to shed their earlier, close ties to the land. Tourism and recreation at the beach soon became a prominent feature and the beach district saw the arrival of hotels, amusements and retailing, which continue to operate today. The Beach district has held onto its carefree resort character into the present, where the emphasis is focused on the ocean, amusements and relaxation.

The modern Salisbury is highly diverse geographically, encompassing square sixteen miles of farms, beach, marshlands and both residential and commercial space. As of the year 2000, nearly 90 percent of this area, or 9,200 acres, was in various types of open space. Nearly forty percent is forested, while more than a third is wetland and estuary. Ten percent is in open and agricultural land, and four percent is recreational. The Great Marsh and estuaries of the Merrimack River make up the largest linked bodies of open land. The Town includes four distinctly different areas: Salisbury Beach, a barrier beach with miles of beautiful sandy Atlantic Ocean beaches and salt marshes surrounding dense residential and commercial beachfront development, Salisbury Plains, featuring farms and suburban homes set in fields and rolling woodlands, Salisbury Square, a

colonial village center with churches, municipal buildings and village residences, and Ring's Island, once a colonial fishing village facing Newburyport on the Merrimack River and now supporting a neighborhood of restored antique homes and riverfront marine businesses”.

Table 3-6: Median Sales Price of Single Family Homes

Town	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Salisbury	\$121,250	\$103,500	\$175,000	\$322,500	\$252,500	\$307,500
Amesbury	\$129,450	\$124,500	\$212,000	\$335,000	\$289,000	\$320,000
Andover	\$222,000	\$247,000	\$395,450	\$576,000	\$523,950	\$576,000
Boxford	\$316,000	\$285,500	\$469,000	\$650,000	\$530,000	\$582,500
Georgetown	\$156,500	\$171,000	\$272,750	\$400,000	\$380,000	\$405,000
Groveland	\$154,000	\$160,105	\$225,000	\$375,000	\$300,000	\$354,500
Haverhill	\$129,900	\$116,250	\$184,900	\$314,000	\$250,000	\$280,000
Lawrence	\$106,200	\$66,900	\$122,000	\$243,950	\$165,000	\$210,000
Merrimac	\$118,000	\$146,000	\$238,475	\$362,500	\$281,950	\$334,839
Methuen	\$130,500	\$117,900	\$180,000	\$320,000	\$240,000	\$278,250
Newbury	\$157,000	\$163,500	\$317,500	\$444,000	\$396,500	\$440,000
Newburyport	\$153,000	\$165,000	\$292,250	\$450,000	\$415,000	\$514,000
North Andover	\$215,000	\$245,500	\$375,000	\$550,000	\$460,000	\$499,000
Rowley	\$165,750	\$186,000	\$321,000	\$432,500	\$340,000	\$449,900
West Newbury	\$200,000	\$226,500	\$309,000	\$482,500	\$383,000	\$528,500

Source: The Warren Group, 2016

The median sales price for single family homes has increased between 2010-2015 in Salisbury, a 21 percent increase. However, home prices in Salisbury are still less expensive than most other towns in the region, especially compared to the towns that are also considered waterfront.

Table 3-7: Regional Tax Rates, FY 2015 & FY 2016

Town	FY 2015	FY 2016
Salisbury	\$11.75	\$11.67
Amesbury	\$20.54	\$20.28
Andover	\$14.97-residential & open space \$24.77-commercial/industrial	\$14.82-residential & open space \$25.99-commercial/industrial
Boxford	\$15.99	\$16.46
Georgetown	\$16.03	\$15.87
Groveland	\$14.61	\$15.09

Haverhill	\$15.35-residential \$26.80-commercial/industrial	\$15.36-residential \$27.01-commercial/industrial
Lawrence	\$15.12-residential \$33.43-commercial/industrial	\$15.51-residential \$33.75-commercial/industrial
Merrimac	\$16.25	\$16.16
Methuen	\$14.60-residential \$25.57-commercial/industrial	\$14.81-residential \$26.14-commercial/industrial
Newbury	\$11.52	\$11.40
Newburyport	\$13.34 (including open space)	\$13.39 (including open space)
North Andover	\$14.39-residential \$20.29-commercial/industrial	\$14.27-residential \$20.47-commercial/industrial
Rowley	\$14.24 (including open space)	\$14.36 (including open space)
West Newbury	\$15.69	\$14.63

Source: Massachusetts Dept. of Revenue-

Division of Local Services, FY 2015 & FY 2016

Salisbury's Fiscal Year 2015 tax rate is the second lowest in the region for residential and commercial property, behind Newbury and in FY 2016, Salisbury's tax rate actually decreased and again was second lowest behind Newbury. This may entice residents and businesses to locate in Salisbury.

Infrastructure

Transportation System

Salisbury benefits from its location at the junction of Interstates 95 and 495 as well as Route 1 & 1A running through the Town; making access to New Hampshire, Maine and other parts of Massachusetts, including Boston, readily accessible.

Since the 2006 Open Space Plan, there has been an increase in public transportation opportunities in Salisbury. There is now a fixed-route bus operated by Merrimack Valley Regional Transit Authority (MVRTA)-#54 Amesbury-Newburyport-Salisbury route. In Salisbury, this bus travels on Beach Road and Bridge Road. The #54 brings riders to such locations as the Costello Transportation Center and Stop & Shop Plaza in Amesbury, Port Plaza, Market Basket Plaza, Anna Jacques Hospital, Heritage House, State Street and the MBTA Commuter Rail in Newburyport. Still in operation is the Salisbury/Hampton Beach Bus, during the beach season of generally July 1 to the Saturday before Labor Day, in 2014, the dates are July 1, 2014-August 30, 2014. This bus route 83 is geared more for people in neighboring towns to be able to access the beach. The route starts in Lawrence with one stop in Salisbury. It follows Elm Street (Route 110) to Beach Road, dropping riders off at Salisbury Beach and lastly, Hampton Beach. There are 7 established bus stops, but the MVRTA states that they "Operate on a flag policy" i.e., riders can stand on the bus route on the correct side of the street and wave and the bus will stop; unfortunately, this is not the case in Salisbury or Hampton. (<http://www.mvrta.com>).

The E-Z Trans Curb to Curb transportation for Salisbury residents for shopping, visiting friends, running errands, going to and from medical appointments, or to and from work, the E-Z Trans allows clients to commute throughout Merrimack Valley, this van service also accommodates wheelchair clients, the program operates from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. All

participants must be certified through the MVRTA. Applications are available on line or through the Senior Center. Reservations must be made at least 48 hours in advance. There is a variable rate.

The MBTA operates a commuter train to Boston from neighboring Newburyport. The train ride from Newburyport to North Station takes about one hour. The local train station provides 814 parking spots along with 22 bicycle spaces (www.mbta.com). Having this service so close to Salisbury may encourage people to move to Salisbury, a town that is less expensive than Newburyport and still an easy commute into Boston.

The Salisbury Council on Aging provides transportation to local appointments for seniors in Salisbury on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesday from 8:30AM until 2:00PM, with a 2-day notice required. On Wednesday the Van provides transportation exclusively to Market Basket Plaza and Wal-Mart Plaza in Seabrook, NH for shopping. Pickup begins at 9:00 a.m. The cost for shopping is \$5.00 suggested donation roundtrip. Make your reservations at least two working days in advance by calling. Rides to out of town medical appointments are also available through a volunteer program, called Northern Essex Elder Transport (NEET). NEET drivers meet an enormous need in the community by voluntarily offering reliable, dependable transportation for those who have no other way to get to and from important medical appointments out of the Salisbury, Newburyport, and Amesbury area. NEET drivers provide the rides using their own vehicles. (Council on Aging Director, October 2014).

The Town of Salisbury has limited sidewalk network connecting the community. Recognizing a dearth of sidewalk infrastructure, the Planning Board decided to update their subdivision control regulations in 2008 to require that all new subdivisions install sidewalks or for the developer to make a contribution into a sidewalk revolving, also established in 2008, for the purpose of increasing the Town's sidewalk inventory. In an effort to secure other avenues of funding, in 2016, the Town completed and received approval for its Tier-2 Prioritization Plan and Tier-3 Project Approval and Notice to Proceed applications. The Tier-2 Periodization Plan identified areas of Town where pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure were needed. The Town used the information from the plan and decided through the Tier-3 Project Approval and Notice to Proceed application to install sidewalks and road improvements on Pleasant Street and Seabrook Road in order to improve pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Both projects were completed in June 2017 and the addition to the Town's sidewalk inventory are positive step forward in improving the Town's non-vehicular transportation infrastructure.

Non-Vehicular Transportation

The Town of Salisbury has limited sidewalk network connecting the community. Recognizing a dearth of sidewalk infrastructure, the Planning Board decided to update their subdivision control regulations in 2008 to require that all new subdivisions install sidewalks or for the developer to make a contribution into a sidewalk revolving, also established in 2008, for the purpose of increasing the Town's sidewalk inventory. In an effort to secure other avenues of funding, in 2016, the Town completed and received approval for its Tier-2 Prioritization Plan and Tier-3 Project Approval and Notice to Proceed applications. The Tier-2 Periodization Plan identified areas of Town where pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure were needed. The Town used the information

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While the Town is working diligently to improve non-vehicular transportation options, the major challenge the Town encounters is its lack of jurisdiction over the major arteries which are under the authority of MassDOT. This is a significant challenge; however, not insurmountable, that will only be solved by continuing to collaborate with MassDOT and other local, state and federal partners to generate solutions. As regards bicycling, similar to the Town's sidewalk infrastructure challenge, the Town lacks the jurisdiction to add bicycle lanes on state roads without MassDOT approval. Nevertheless, strong efforts are in motion to improve significantly the bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure by working with MassDOT through its Complete Streets Program, which has been utilized to help the Town improve sidewalks on Pleasant Street and Seabrook Road, and Border to Boston Rail Trail Corridor Project with which is a regional off-road trail system that will allow cyclists and pedestrians to travel through and within the Town in a safe manner.

In addition to improving the sidewalk and bicycle networks along the streetscape, since 1999 the Town of Salisbury has been very active in expanding the local off-road trail system. To date, the Town has improved approximately 3.57 miles of trails which includes the Old Eastern Marsh Trail (1.43 miles) the Ghost Trail (1.73 miles), and the Stevens Trail (0.39 miles). The Town is currently working with MassDOT on Amesbury / Salisbury Connector which shall be a key link in connecting Salisbury to Amesbury and from there to the entire Border to Boston rail trail system. The Borders to Boston Salisbury Program is at 100% design and is anticipated to go to bid in September, 2018. The Old Eastern Marsh Trail extension (2.28 miles) shall connect with the existing trail to multiple residential neighborhoods, the Village Square, Lions Park, Partridge Brook Park, Salisbury Elementary School, and the Town of Seabrook, New Hampshire. The Seabrook extension (0.15 miles) will provide a link to Route 286, Seabrook Beach and parking areas. The Whittier Bridge Share-Use Path (3.5 miles) shall connect Newburyport and Amesbury via Salisbury. It is anticipated that the shared-use path will be completed by the summer of 2018. The shared-use path over the Merrimack River is an essential link to connect Northshore communities and other municipalities throughout the Commonwealth to Salisbury and communities the New Hampshire and Maine.

Water Supply

There are approximately 400 private water wells in the Town, meaning that most of the Town is on public water (Salisbury Health Department). In 2001, the Town bought the water company. The Town's public water supply is provided through four gravel-packed wells, which are currently permitted to pump 1.4 million gallons. The municipal water service has 3,500 accounts in Salisbury, generally, 1 account is for one household, commercial business, etc., including approximately 160 users in the Rings Island Water District (Department of Public Works, July 2014). 95% of the Town have access to public water. Salisbury currently pumps, on average, about 850,000 gallons per day (gpd), the total future (10 years) projected increase is approximately 300,000 gpd, which would require a new (5th) well. This does not take into account the following: the effects of long-term pumping on the existing aquifer; the average demand with the largest well

out of service; peak summer day demand which can be more than double the average summer day (Department of Public Works, June 2016).

The Town utilizes water conservation practices, including restricted water uses, when a threshold is met via a reading at the Parker River, and provide notification to the Town via signage and reverse-911 calls, and media outlets. Leak detection plays an important role in water conservation as well.

Sewer

The sewerage of the Town of Salisbury began at the beach. This was done because of pollution that was occurring from septic systems and an existing inadequate sewerage system along the beach area. The sewerage of the beach, along with construction of the sewer plant, was completed in the 1980s. Currently, the sections of Town that are on public sewer include the entire beach, such as Broadway and North End Boulevard and land on the following roads: Beach Road, Mudnock Road, Elm Street, Bridge Road, Trout Lane, Forest Road, Allen Drive, Gerrish Road, Fanaras Drive, Rabbit Road, Lafayette north to School House Lane and Rings Island. The plan for the future is to only sewer the land that lays East of Interstate-95 up to Interstate-95; this includes Rabbit Road, the Lafayette Road corridor, Main Street, Pike Street, Fanaras Drive, Bayberry Lane, and Jak-Len Drive. The estimated time of completion for these projects will be in 2024 (Department of Public Works, June 2016).

Currently, 66% of homes in Salisbury are on public sewer. Also, 65% of the total parcels (homes, businesses, industry, etc.) in the Town have sewer available, and of that percentage, 75% of the parcels that have sewer available to them are hooked up to public sewer (Department of Public Works, July 2014). Potentially, 80% of the Town may be on sewer someday; if this happens, the Wastewater Treatment Plant would need to be upgraded to handle the increase. This could be a likely scenario with the amount of condominiums being built. Currently, the Wastewater Treatment Facility receives and processes 700,000 gallons of wastewater per day; the design capacity of the facility is 1.3 million gallons per day (Jeff Ingalls, Salisbury Wastewater Treatment Facility, phone interview 06/06).

Long-Term Development Patterns

Table 3-8: Salisbury Buildout Analysis²³

Type	1990	Current	Buildout
Residents	6,882	7,827	10,853

² Current is not present-day, but rather, when the buildout was completed=2001

³ http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/community/cnty_profile.asp?regionID=NE®ionName=Northeast&communityID=259&communityName=Salisbury&communityType=&communityCode=sali

Students (K-12)	1,137	846	1,386
Residential Units	2,522	4,156	5,281
Water Use (gallons/day)		940,008.22	1,604,488.22

The 2001 Buildout Analysis was based on current zoning on what can be built by right; Salisbury’s zoning has changed since 2001 to allow for increased development near Salisbury Beach Center, Salisbury Square, and most recently, along the Lafayette Rd and Main St corridors. Also, the buildout assumed that developed parcels would not be redeveloped. Since Salisbury has a substantial amount of underdeveloped parcels, the buildout analysis underestimates the potential future buildout. “Approximately three-quarters of Salisbury’s land area is already built out under current zoning or is environmentally constrained (for example the marshes and wetlands). In the remaining 25% of the town, MVPC estimated that another 1,125 housing units could be built on 1,095 potential additional building lots. They projected that this full buildout will bring an additional 3,026 persons and 540 new students (because the population and school child projections were based on 1990 data, which are slightly higher than corresponding data from 2000, these projections are conservatively high).

Most of those new housing units (55% or 621 dwellings) would be located in Low Density residential districts, including sections of the Plains, the Lafayette Road area and Baker Road. These low-density districts and estuary areas are substantially isolated from existing roads and represent some of the highest quality remaining landscapes. Forty-two percent (473 houses) of the residential buildout is projected for the Medium Density residential districts, chiefly along the secondary and neighborhood roads, such as Ferry Road, Baker Road, and roads in the Plains District. Only 2.75% of new residential development was identified for the High Density residential beach area and the Beach Commercial districts. If new residential development were to follow the bailout projection (which is based on current zoning), there would be a rapid erosion of open and agricultural lands. This new development would also be located where it would not support Salisbury’s existing commercial centers, requiring greater numbers of vehicle trips on local roadways. The new residents would be more likely to seek out regional retailers and services” (Salisbury Community Development Plan, 2004).

At the projected buildout, the water service will be over capacity. As previously stated, in 2016 they are currently permitted to pump 1.5 million gallons per day while buildout projects 1.6 million gallons per day. The water service is aware of this fact and is actively pursuing locating more land for the wells and realizes that they will need 1.5-1.6 million gallons per day in 10-15 years. Condominium development has increased in the beach area as well as in the Salisbury Square area. With the housing market looking like it is rebounding, as well as the increase in the age cohorts of those of typical retirement ages, condominiums are appearing as a very popular form of ownership.

While infill development has occurred, development has also occurred on untouched sites as well; many times, this includes the loss of trees to a site. Currently, there is no bylaw regarding the cutting/clearing or preservation of trees.

Utilizing the Town of Salisbury Assessor's data and the MA Department of Revenue land-use codes, a land-use map was created. As can be seen from the map, most of Salisbury is residential use.

Current zoning allows for a variety of dimensional requirements throughout the Town. In the main residential zones of town, R1, R2 and R3, the minimum lot sizes range from 2 acres to ¼ of an acre.

Table 3-9a: Town of Salisbury Zoning Bylaw-Dimensional Control Table

Type	R1	R2	R3	BC Com	BC Res.	C		C2	C3		C4		LI		VC
Min Allowable Lot Size (Acres)	2	1	1/4	-	-	2-Jan		1	2 1/2		1		1		1/3
Min. Allowable Frontage (feet)	200	150	40	-	-	100		150	150		150		150		75
Min. Allowable Front Yard Setback (feet)	40	40	20	-	5	50		40	30		40		50		5
Min. Allowable Side Yard Setback (feet)	20	20	10	*	**	Com/Com	Com/Res	Com/Com	Com/Res	Com/Com	Com/Res	Com/Com	Com/Com	Com/Res	15
						20	30		30	25	25	20	25	100	
Min. Allowable Rear Setback (feet)	20	20	10	-	**	20		20	40		20		20		15
% of Building Lot Coverage Max. Allowed	20	25	60	100***	90	25		25	40		40		40		Vertical mixed-use: 35 Horizontal mixed-use: 45
Max. Height Allowed (feet)	35	35	35	35	35	35		35	35		35		40		35
Min. Number of Parking Spaces Allowed	2	2	2	-	2 per dwelling	5		5			Res 2 per dwelling		COM 5	12	Refer to Zoning By-laws § 300-82.6

Source: Salisbury Zoning By-Laws, 2015, table last amended 5/18/2009

Table 3-9b: Town of Salisbury Zoning Bylaw-Dimensional Control Table

Dimensions	Lafayette-Main Zoning Districts				
	Subdistricts				
	LM	LM-A	LM-B	LM-C	LM-D
Minimum Lot Area (acres)	1/2	2/3	1/2 ⁴	1/2	1/4 ⁵
Minimum Lot Frontage	100 feet	150 feet ⁶	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet
Minimum Front Setback ⁷	30 feet	30 feet	20 feet	20 feet	20 feet: nonresidential 30 feet: residential
Maximum Front Setback	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	40 feet	40 feet
Minimum Side Setback	Com / Com 20	Com / Res 30	15 feet	15 feet	15 feet
Minimum Rear Setback ⁸	20 feet	25 feet	20 feet	25 feet	20 feet
Maximum Building Height	35 feet	60 feet	45 feet ⁹	45 feet	35 feet
Maximum Building Stories	---	4	3	3	2.5
For nonresidential uses only: Minimum Open Space % Lot Area ¹⁰	15%	15%	20%	10%	10%

Source: Salisbury Zoning By-Laws, 2015, table last amended 5/18/2009

⁴Except that for a Mixed Residential Development (MRD) in LM-B, maximum density for residential uses shall be determined in accordance with Section 300-162.

⁵ One dwelling unit shall be allowed for every 10,000 square feet of Net Developable Area in LM-D.

⁶ Minimum lot frontage may be reduced to 100 feet in LM-A when two or more adjoining lots are served by a joint or cross-access service drive. Planning Board approval of joint or cross-access and associated reduction in frontage shall be contingent upon an easement recorded with the deed for the lot providing cross access and a declaration granting access rights to the main road for adjoining lots served by the joint access drive once it is completed.

⁷In its discretion, the Planning Board may grant a special permit to reduce the minimum front setback if it determines that strict compliance with this Section 300-163 is impractical due to physical or natural constraints on the lot and if such waiver will further the purposes of this Article XXIV.

⁸For a commercial or mixed-use development in the LM-B Subdistrict, no nonresidential structure shall be located closer than 50 feet to an existing residential use, and in a Mixed Residential Development, no dwelling shall be closer than 50 feet to a nonresidential use or mixed-use structure.

⁹For detached single-family dwellings in LM-B, maximum building height shall be 35 feet.

¹⁰Open Space as defined in Section 300-82.3. At least 50 percent of the open space shall be landscaped open space located in front of or on the side of the building on the lot (or the building closest to the street, for lots with multiple buildings). The percentage of wetlands included in the open space shall not exceed the percentage of wetlands in the entire development site.

Flexible Residential Development

The Flexible Residential Development (FRD) Zoning Bylaw, adopted by Town Meeting May 16, 2005, is a new approach to maintaining open space within the community. Where there is a proposed residential subdivision of 5 acres or more in Zones R1, R2, C1, C2 and C4, the applicant must submit an FRD special permit application to the Planning Board. Some of the purposes of this bylaw, among others, are “to encourage the permanent preservation of open space” as well as “to encourage a more efficient and compact form of development that consumes less open land and natural materials and conforms to existing topography and natural features better than a conventional or grid subdivision” (Salisbury Zoning Bylaw, Article X). The open space to be preserved in perpetuity has to be at least 50 percent of the total land, must be contiguous and accessible to the public, among other requirements that can also be found in the mentioned bylaw. In return for providing this desired open space, the developer receives a reduction of dimensional requirements and may also receive a density bonus (given by the Planning Board). Density bonuses can be awarded for every 10% of open space over the minimum 50 percent; for restricting houses to low or moderate income families; or if the entire development is of New England townhouse village style for those aged 55 years and over (§300-55 Increases in Permissible Density).

Water Resource District

The Water Resource District is an overlay zoning district and includes the aquifers and aquifer recharge areas which provide water supply for the Town of Salisbury. The purpose is “to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community by ensuring an adequate quality and quantity of drinking water for the residents, institutions, and businesses of the Town of Salisbury; preserve and protect existing and potential sources of drinking water supplies; conserve the natural resources of the Town; and prevent temporary and permanent contamination of the environment” (Salisbury Zoning Bylaws, Article IX).

Village Center District

The Village Center District was created in 2006 and the zoning district is located in the center of Salisbury, Salisbury Square, with the purposes being “to encourage redevelopment and infill development in the Salisbury Square area in a manner that promotes compact building form, protects and enhances the value of land and buildings and provides for a variety of business and residential uses; and toward these ends, to establish distinctive dimensional and design standards that reinforce and enhance the traditional architectural styles and historic development patterns evident in the district” (Salisbury Zoning Bylaws, Article XIII A) . Allowing for denser development in a desired area puts more people in a desired area, and conversely, can help to keep other areas open.

Wind Energy Facilities & Solar Photovoltaic Installations

Both the Wind Energy Facilities and Solar Photovoltaic Installations bylaws were created in 2010. The purpose of the Wind Bylaw is “to provide by special permit for the construction and operation of wind energy facilities and to provide standards for the placement, design, construction, operation, monitoring, modification and removal of wind facilities that address public safety, minimize impacts on scenic, natural and historic resources and to provide adequate financial assurance for the eventual decommissioning of such facilities” and the purpose of the solar photovoltaic bylaw is “to promote the creation of new large-scale ground-mounted solar photovoltaic installations by providing standards for the placement, design,

construction, operation, monitoring, modification and removal of such installations that address public safety and minimize impacts on scenic, natural and historic resources” (Salisbury Zoning Bylaws, Articles XXI and XXII).

Lafayette-Main Commercial District

The Lafayette-Main Commercial District was recently created in 2015. “The purposes of the Lafayette-Main Commercial District are to encourage diverse, high-quality, and attractive commercial developments and mixed use developments on Lafayette Road, Main Street, and Toll Road, substantially consistent with the Salisbury Master Plan; to meet the goods and services needs of residents and visitors; and to create attractive, organized activity centers on Lafayette Road and Main Street” (Salisbury Zoning Bylaws, Article XXIV). Five nodes were created within the Lafayette-Main Commercial District, replacing the previous strip zoning. These nodes allow for different types of development where the location makes sense to attract such development.

Building Permits

The number of residential building permits issued from 2000-2016 are as follows. These numbers only show “new dwelling” permits, and do not include new commercial projects or additions to already built residences. The data reflects the recession in 2008, as residential permits dropped from 43 in 2007 to 10 in 2008, followed by 7 in 2009. There was a vast increase when the economy started doing better. New dwelling permits increased from 17 in 2012 to 52 in 2013.

Number of Residential Building Permit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (June)
33	31	54	117	105	41	23	43	10	7	12	10	17	53	61	33	8

Question #11 of the survey asked “Are you concerned with the growth rate of the Town?” with 52% answering yes, 33% answering no and 10% were not sure. At the same time, the first question of the survey asked “Do you consider Salisbury” (with various options listed, with respondents allowed to check as many as they thought applicable). 70% believe that Salisbury is a town in transition-with the attractiveness of Salisbury’s tax rate and housing prices, this could be a pivotal time in Salisbury.

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Topography, Geology, and Soils

Salisbury is characterized by generally low relief typical of most coastal communities. Elevations range from a high of 170 feet above mean sea level (MSL) on Batt Hill in the northwest corner of town to a few feet above mean sea level at Salisbury Beach, along the banks of the Merrimack River, and throughout the network of tributary tidal creeks (Blackwater River, Town Shad, and Black Rock Creeks) that crisscross the salt marsh. Dotted the marsh are a number of small isolated knolls that rise somewhat above the marsh surface. Aside from the salt marsh itself, the most prominent feature of the landscape is

Salisbury Beach. Officially designated as a “Barrier Beach” by the State of Massachusetts, this narrow strip of land is the town’s first line of defense against coastal storms and provides protection against flooding of the mainland. Its vegetated dunes promote stability of the beach by moderating the dynamic processes of sand accretion and erosion that result from the action of wind, waves, and tides. Urban development has eliminated portions of this protective dune system, thus reducing its effectiveness as a storm barrier, but a program of sea grass plantings and dune restoration is underway.

Bedrock and Surficial Geology

Much of Salisbury is underlain by the Merrimack Quartzite, a resistant formation of fine-grained slately phyllite that extends in a wide belt along the Merrimack River from the western boundary of Essex County eastward to Newburyport and Salisbury. Some of this bedrock resisted the scouring that occurred during the last glacial period (about 12,000 years ago), and now serves as the core of a gently sloping terrace that stands somewhat above the terrain to the east and south. Topping this terrace are several elongate drumlin hills, such as Batt Hill, composed of thick deposits of very clayey, slowly-permeable till. Southward and eastward in the lowland marshes and along stream courses, this still becomes irregular and thin, giving way to fibrous organic sediments and marine clays. Outcroppings of bedrock are scant, and expansive deposits of sand and gravel (aquifers) are essentially absent. An exception to the latter is the Salisbury Plains area, where deep deposits of outwash sand and gravel yield groundwater in sufficient quantities to satisfy much of the town’s water supply needs.

Soils

Salisbury contains a variety of soil types, ranging from excessively drained deposits of coastal and outwash sands at the beach and Salisbury Plains area to very poorly drained clays, loams, and organic materials on the hilltops and in wetlands. General descriptions and a map of these soil types follow. The descriptions identify the names and locations of the dominant soils, as well as their major properties and limitations for various agricultural, recreational, and community development uses.

Woodbridge-Paxton-Charlton-Hollis Association

Moderately well drained stony soils formed in compact glacial till. This soil composite occupies about 2 percent of the town and occurs on the tops and slopes of several of the drumlin hills, such as Batt Hill, in the northwest corner of town. In general, these soils present only slight limitations for woodlands, agriculture, and various recreational uses, but severely restrict intensive residential, commercial, or industrial uses where a communal sewer system is not available. The presence of a shallow hardpan layer or bedrock (“ledge”) tends to impede the downward movement of water, resulting in saturated soil conditions that can cause septic tank failures and wet cellars.

Hinckley-Sudbury-Gravel Pit Association:

Well drained soils formed in thick deposits of sand and gravel. This general soil type occupies about 11 percent of the town and occurs on flat to gently sloping stream terraces and outwash plains located at the junction of Route I-95 and Main Street (the Salisbury Plains Area) in the northwest corner of town. These soils have a rapid permeability (i.e. they transmit water readily), and are a high volume source of groundwater. They present only slight limitations for recreational uses, but should not be intensively developed for residential, commercial or industrial uses due to the potential to contaminate shallow wells with septic system effluent.

Windsor-Deerfield Association:

Well-drained soils formed in thick deposits of Sand. This soil association occupies about 10 percent of the town and occurs in three separate tracks. The largest of these extends eastward and southward from the vicinity of the town center. The other two occur in the southwestern and northwestern corners of town. In all of them, the landscape consists of old river terraces and outwash plains that are level or gently sloping. The sandy nature of these soils allows them to absorb sewage effluent readily but can contribute to localized contamination of shallow wells where septic systems are installed nearby. For this reason, these soil areas are considered to have slight to moderate limitations for high-density residential, commercial, or industrial development. They are generally suitable for agriculture and can readily accommodate most kinds of recreation.

Augres-Scarboro-Deerfield Association:

Poorly-drained soils formed in thick deposits of sand. This soil association occupies about 15 percent of the town and occurs in several scattered locations on gently sloping stream terraces and outwash plains. These areas are characterized by a high-water table that keeps them wet during winter, early spring, and after prolonged periods of rainfall. They are generally unsuitable for building construction and septic system use but provide excellent wetland wildlife habitat and some limited recreation opportunities (hiking, hunting, nature observation).

Scantic-Belgrade-Raynham Association:

Poorly drained soils formed in fine sands, silts, and clays. This soil association occupies about 20 percent of the town and occurs in two areas that form a nearly a continuous band from the Mingo Road area in the western part of town to the Forest Road area in the eastern end. The topography generally consists of a low-lying marine plain dotted with knolls. The permeability of the soil is very slow and the water table remains at or near the surface for 7 to 9 months of the year. This imposes severe limitations on virtually all kinds of development but offers excellent opportunities for wetland wildlife habitat and various forms of recreation.

Windsor (Rocky Phase) – Rock Land Association:

Drouthy soils formed in deposits of sand with frequent bedrock outcroppings. This general soil area occupies about 5 percent of the town and occurs in the north central part of town adjacent to the tidal marsh. The topography of the area consists of small irregular hills and knolls rising 20 to 50 feet above the surrounding terrain. The soils have a rapid permeability but are shallow, occurring as a thin mantle on the underlying bedrock. As a result, they severally restrict building construction and septic system use. However, they support an assemblage of trees and shrubs that provide wildlife habitat and can accommodate numerous kinds of recreation.

Tidal Marsh-Buxton (Rock Phase) Association:

Very poorly-drained organic deposits and clays subject to regular tidal flooding and shallow silty soils formed in a thin mantle above bedrock. This soil association occupies about 12 percent of the surveyed area of town and 90 percent of the remaining 2,590 acres excluded from the survey. It occurs in the broad expanses of salt marsh that characterize much of the southern and eastern parts of town. The topography is flat with scattered small knolls that rise 10 to 30 feet above the level of the marsh. Regular tidal flooding severely limits development of these areas but gives rise to outstanding marsh habitat that supports a wide assortment of mammals, birds, finfish, and shellfish.

Town of Salisbury

Surficial Geologic Features

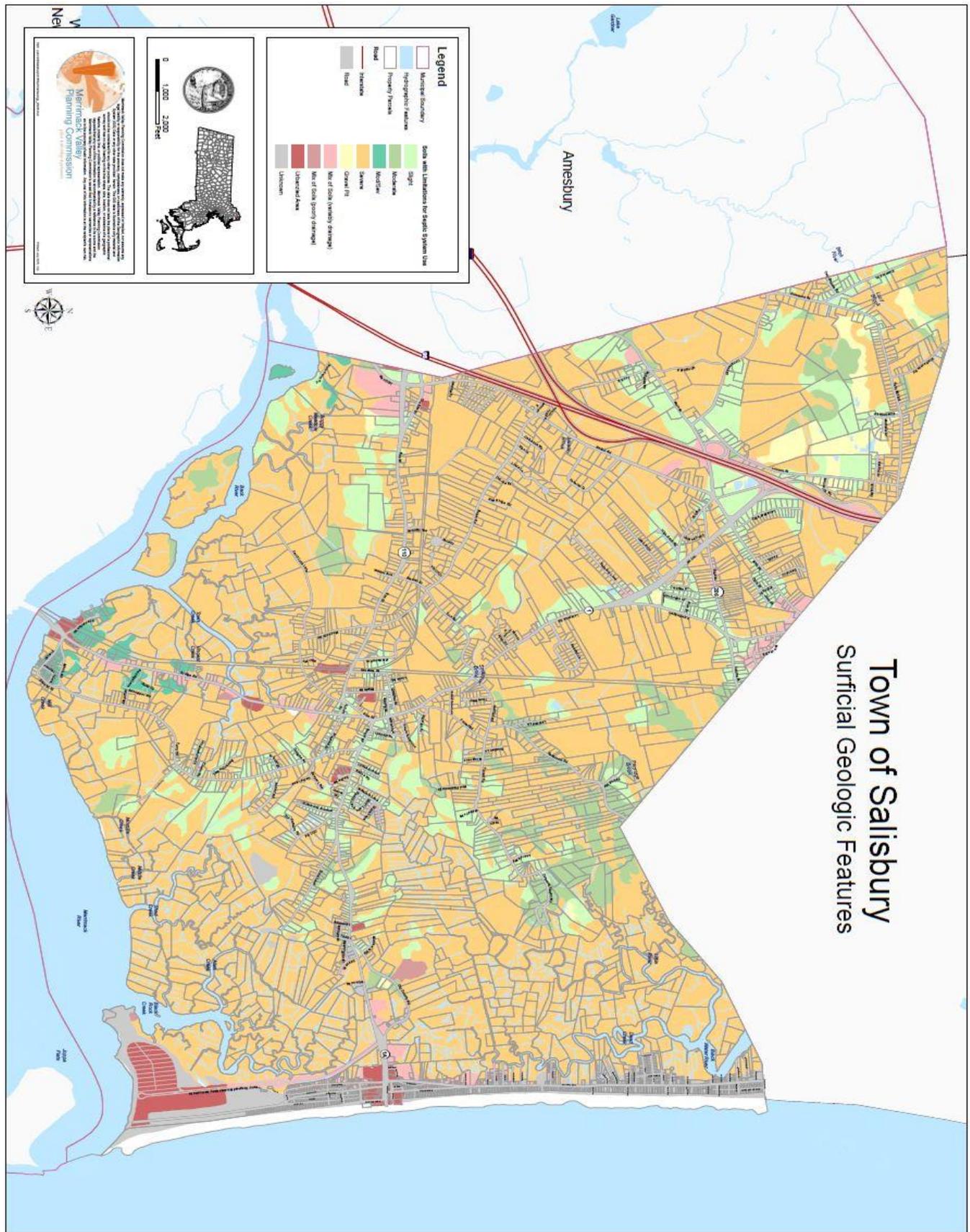


Table 4-1: Approximate Acreage and Proportional Extent of the General Soil Areas in the Town of Salisbury

General Soil Area	Acres	Percent
Woodbridge-Paxton-Charlton-Hollis Association	244	2
Hinckley-Sudbury-Gravel Pit Association	1,130	11
Windsor-Deerfield Association	1,063	10
Au Gres-Scarboro-Deerfield Association	1,518	15
Scantic-Belgrade-Raynham Association	2,063	20
Windsor (Rocky Phase) -Rock Land Association	520	5
Tidal Marsh-Buxton (Rocky Phase) Association	1,195	12
Total for Survey Area	7,733	75
Area Excluded from Survey	2,590	25
Total	10,323	100

B. Landscape Character

Salisbury’s landscape has four distinct looks. In what is known as the Plains Area (northwest area of Town), the landscape is farms and fields. The downtown of Salisbury, known as Salisbury Square, has the amenities one would associate with a small New England main street, town hall, a post office, library, a town common, which hosts the lit Christmas tree during the holidays, and businesses. Rings Island is a beautiful “fishing village”, featuring old sea captains homes, along with sweeping views of the Merrimack River and Newburyport’s skyline. Finally, what Salisbury is best known for, is the beach area. The beach center area abuts the Atlantic Ocean, while also showcasing views of the marsh area. Salisbury Beach State Reservation allows for views of the ocean, marsh and Merrimack River, making it a truly unique experience.

C. Water Resources

Harbor Planning

Salisbury’s Harbor Commission completed the writing of a Harbor Plan in 2007, and is planning to update by the end of 2015. The plan is used to guide development and projects along the shores of Salisbury.

Town Creek

No current recreation access, discussion regarding the opportunity for a kayak launch off the Rail Trail, nothing finalized.

Black Rock Creek

There is recreation access from State Reservation via a ramp for kayaking, boating and fishing. The Harbor Commission is investigating the possibility of operating its own facility at this site.

Black Water River

No recreational access in Salisbury; recreational access is available through neighboring Seabrook, NH.

Merrimack River

Recreation access for kayaking, boating and fishing is available from the State Reservation via a ramp from the Town Pier at Ring's Island. The Harbor Commission also is planning a riverside recreational facility at Friedenfels Road on land the Town recently leased from the MBTA. The Harbor Commission applied for a grant from the Department of Marine Fisheries to produce a feasibility study for this facility.

Watersheds-Protection Efforts

Salisbury lays within the Merrimack River Watershed, the 4th largest watershed in New England. This watershed encompasses central and southern New Hampshire and northeast Massachusetts. It is formed by the confluence of the Pemigewasset River and the Winnepesaukee River. The watershed occupies 5,010 square miles, 203 communities in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and contains 17 subwatersheds¹¹. The subwatershed in Salisbury is the Powow River Subwatershed; the communities in Massachusetts that are part of this subwatershed are Merrimac, Amesbury, and a small part of Salisbury¹². The Powow River is dammed at many points; thus, it is now constituted as lakes and ponds connected by a river corridor. This subwatershed is blessed with high-level water quality; the report states that "It is a Class A water (designated public water supply) from the Tuxbury Pond outlet to the Lake Gardner inlet. It is a Class B water from the Lake Gardner outlet to the tidal portion (mile 1.3) and Class SB in the tidal portion (mile 1.3 to 0.0)". (page 4)

Salisbury, along with Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac, Newbury and Newburyport, are part of the Lower Basin of the Merrimack River. The EOEA Merrimack River Watershed Team created the "Merrimack River 5-year Watershed Action Plan 2002-2007", in which the authors assessed various aspects of the Upper, Middle and Lower Basins, and arrived at goals and strategies. For the purposes of this Open Space Plan, we will only be concerned with the Lower Basin [Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac, Newbury, Newburyport & Salisbury] as that is Salisbury's location on the River. A Merrimack Watershed Team was assembled to consider goals and strategies for the protection of the watershed.

The teams decided upon five goals to take action on; these goals are as follows:

1. Improved water quality in the mainstream and tributaries
2. Sustainable water supply to support predicted future population increases
3. Preventing future flooding in known flood-prone areas
4. Managed growth that reduces sprawl and protects critical open space, habitats, and water resources
5. Improved recreational access and regional open space protection for all watershed residents.

Surface Water

As the accompanying water resources map indicates, Salisbury is blessed with an array of interconnected upland and coastal streams and wetlands that serve important ecological functions and provide a variety of opportunities for recreational enjoyment. Among these are: the **Merrimack River**, the region's pre-

¹¹ www.merrimack.org/aboutwatershed/geography.htm

¹² www.mass.gov/envir/water/merrimack/merrimack.htm

eminent freshwater resource which forms the town's southern border and offers its citizens outstanding opportunities for motor boating, canoeing, fishing, wildlife observation, and scenic enjoyment; the Blackwater River, which courses through the northeast section of town south of Hampton Harbor in Seabrook, New Hampshire; Morrill Creek, Shad Creek, Allen Creek and Black Rock Creek, which together dissect large expanses of salt marsh on the southeastern end of town as they flow to the Merrimack River; Town Creek which runs south into the Merrimack River through the salt marsh near Mudnock and Bridge Roads, and Smallpox Brook and Meader Brook which rise near the Rabbit Road – Route 95 junction, merge, and flow easterly to the salt marsh north of Beach Road.

Aquifer Recharge Areas

In addition to the surface water resources, there are two highly permeable sand and gravel deposits (aquifers) in the northwest quadrant of the town which contain large volumes of groundwater. Four wells installed in these deposits provide the town's water public supply. The remainder of the town is essentially devoid of shallow water-bearing deposits and thus incapable of yielding additional supplies except in small, unreliable quantities. This scarcity of groundwater resources points to the need to protect the existing aquifers and their recharge areas from potentially harmful land use activities.

Flood Hazard Areas

The topography and elevation of Salisbury contribute to the fact that the coastal areas decrease and why it's prone to flooding. The Town is subject to flooding from coastal and riverine sources that frequently impact several sections of town including residential, commercial and recreational areas. Salisbury Beach experiences flooding on two fronts; waves from the Atlantic Ocean erode and overtop dunes, inundating private properties and roads, or the salt marsh floods during coastal storms and astronomically high tides, causing havoc in the neighborhoods and roads that border the marsh.

Wetlands

Salisbury is bordered on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and the South by the Merrimack River. This low lying location bordering two large water bodies means that the town contains many water resource areas. Salisbury's Conservation Commission protects these resource areas by accepting open space on behalf of the Town and by enforcing the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act. The commission acts as stewards and has ownership of numerous open space parcels in town and takes their role in protecting these areas very seriously. One of the ways they can ensure the protection of these water resource areas is through encouraging the enjoyment of open space by the general public. Enjoyment is important because users of the open space gain an appreciation for the need to protect and conserve these areas. Wetlands play an important role in flood storage and for the filtering of run-off for the water table and the ocean, which in turn helps to reduce the flood risk.

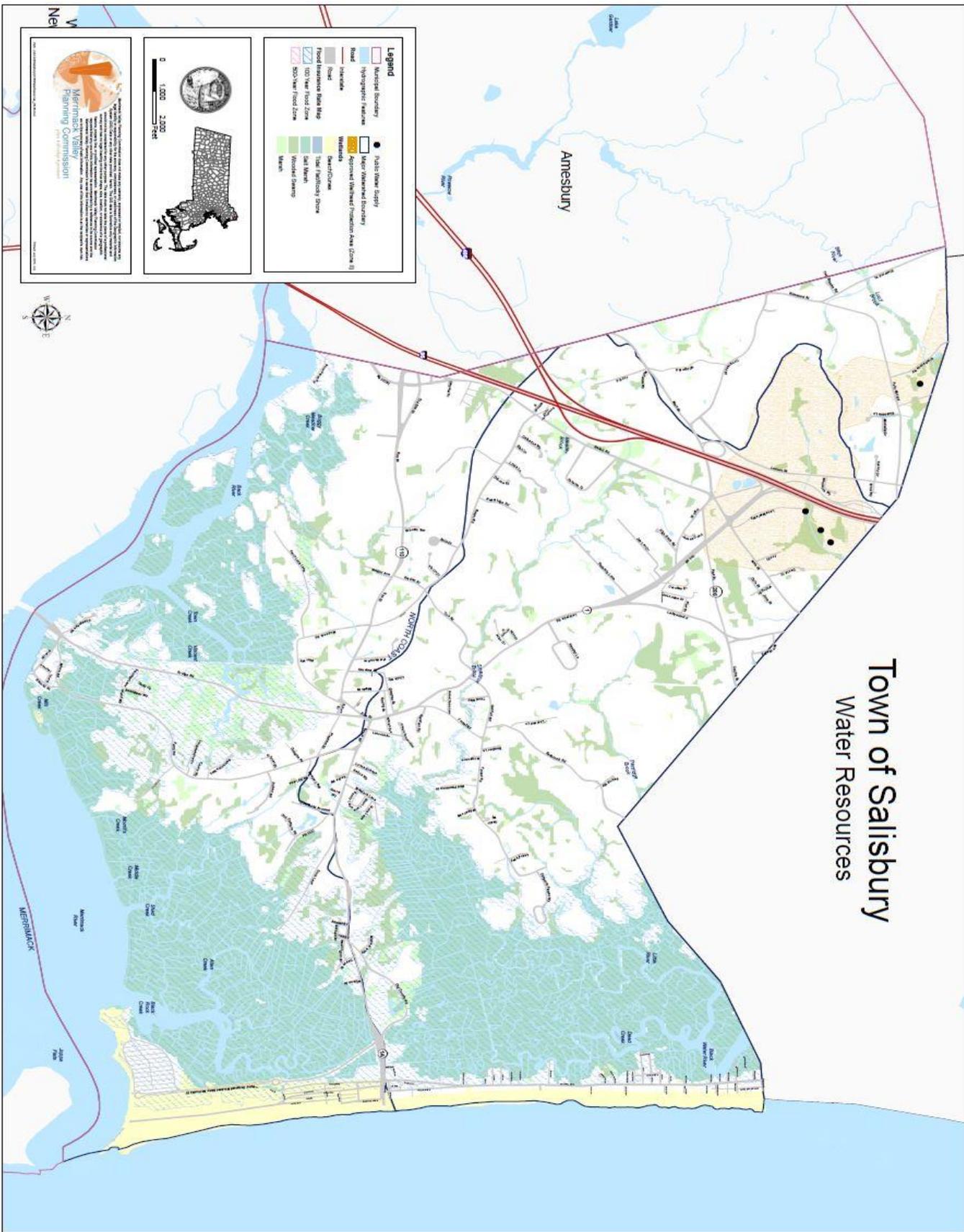
“The Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management's Wetlands Restoration Program (WRP) together with numerous partners has completed the Draft Great Marsh Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan (Draft Plan) as a tool to help communities in the Great Marsh region identify and restore degraded and former coastal wetland habitats” (*Wetlands Restoration Program-Great Marsh Coastal Restoration Plan*). The Plan identifies 121 potential and completed salt marsh restoration sites in the Great Marsh area, the original list identified 22 sites being located in Salisbury. The sites are rated by priority of high, medium or low, 9 of the sites in Salisbury are rated as low priority, 10 as medium, 1 as high, with 2 sites currently being in development. This list was updated through conversations with the Department of Fish & Game (MA) in 2014.

Table 4-2: Great Marsh Coastal Wetlands Potential Restoration Sites in Salisbury

Site ID	Site	Priority	Status	Impact Types	Acres
1	Site consists of ~0.5 acre of an upland island in the middle of salt marsh east of Dead Creek and northwest of Eleventh Street.	Low	Potential Project	Fill	0.7
2	Between Dead Creek and Northern Blvd	Low	Potential Project	Fill	0.9
5	West of the Star of the Sea Church	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	1.1
6	Beach Road	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	4.7
7	northern end of Beach Rd (baseball fields)	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	1.2
8	North End Blvd, just north of intersection with Beach Rd	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	5.7
10	East of access rd to Salisbury Beach State Reservation	Medium	Potential Project	Restriction	10.3
17	The Salisbury Beach State Reservation Access Road and rotary were built on top of a portion of Black Rock Creek which was diverted through a new channel to the west of the rotary. This site consists of the remnants of the old river channel and salt marsh east of the access road and rotary.	Low	Potential Project	Restriction	1.9
24	Adjacent to the Black Rock Beach located at the southern tip of the Salisbury Beach State Reservation, southwest of the campground area.	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	4.5
212	Linear features of fill along the banks of the Blackwater River south of the Rt. 286 bridge that may be remnants of an old road and/or water control dikes	Low	Potential Project	Fill	0.6
320	Filled/altered wetland area behind commercial properties along the west side of Rt. 1 and within the larger, highly degraded Town Creek wetland system (see site #14).	Low	Potential Project	Fill	2.1
326	Small wetland area between Route 1 and the abandoned railroad bed, just north of the Merrimack River	Low	Potential Project	Restriction	1.2
328	Rings Island marsh	Low	Potential Project	Restriction	5.1
329	Rings Island marsh	High	Potential Project	Restriction	31.6
330	Site consists of an old stone dike across a salt marsh that may restrict tidal flows	Medium	Potential Project	Restriction	4.4
340	Historically-filled/altered salt marsh based on GIS analysis and visual observations	Medium	Potential Project	Fill	1.9
344	Area of marsh south of Hayes Street where an apparent old berm or hay road crosses the marsh and may be restricting tidal flow to 5+ acres of upstream wetland	Medium	Potential Project	Restriction	5.6
348	Part of a development project, Atlantic Breeze Condominiums, that was recently built on the property just northeast of the site	Medium	Potential Project	Restriction	1.2
353	Privately-owned site consists of a salt marsh bounded by a commercial property along Beach Road to the south and Old County Road to the north	Medium	Potential Project	Restriction	7.6
391	Site consists of an old earth and stone dike across a marsh in the western portion of Boggy Meadows, north of the Merrimack River	Low	Potential Project	Fill	2.3
393	Northern bank of the Merrimack River, east of the Route 1 crossing, and appears to be owned by the Essex County Greenbelt Association	Low	Potential Project	Fill	2.6

Source: Updated from Department of Fish & Game, 2014 Original List from Wetlands Restoration Program
http://www.mass.gov/czm/wrp/planning_pages/gmpln/sites/1.htm

Town of Salisbury Water Resources



D. Vegetation

Coastal Water Resource Areas

Barrier Beach, Coastal Dunes, Salt Marsh,

Water resource areas contain numerous amounts of vegetation. In Salisbury, the Barrier Beach and Coastal Dunes are characterized by dune grasses and other low growing vegetation. Shrubs such as bayberry, beach plum and beach rose are found further landward.

The Salt Marshes are characterized mainly by smooth cordgrass and various other grasses, rushes and sedges. Despite the sparse variety of vegetation, salt marshes are very productive habitats and extremely important for wildlife, flood control and water quality.

Surface Water Resource Areas

Rivers, Streams, Ponds

The Merrimack River is the largest and probably the most important river in Salisbury, but there are many smaller rivers and streams that flow into the Merrimack River or the Great Marsh and eventually reach the Atlantic Ocean or flow directly into the ocean.

Inland Wetland Vegetation

There are many types of inland wetlands in Salisbury, including forested wetlands, scrub shrub swamps, wet meadows and others. Forested wetlands are often dominated by red maple, white cedar, spicebush and blueberry. Shrub swamps lack a large number of trees with smaller trees and shrubs such as alder, winterberry, blueberry, sensitive fern and buttonbush. Wet meadows are dominated by grasses, sedges and rushes such as wool grass, soft rush, cattail and common reed.

Uplands

In the uplands, white pine, eastern hemlock, and gray birch, are prevalent. White pines are nesting trees for eagles and other birds of prey and are thus highly regarded for preservation of wildlife habitat. Despite not receiving much emphasis in this plan, upland areas are also very important and they play a vital role in wetland health.

Heritage Trees and Street Trees

Heritage trees are defined as trees that have a diameter of 32" or more. According to the Town's Tree Warden, there are only 2 dozen such trees in Salisbury.

There is currently no Street Tree Plan, but the tree warden has designated target areas in Town. These target areas are places such as parks, schools, municipal facilities, and even school bus stops; if trees were to be cut in a target area, a tree would need to be planted in its place.

Forest land

There are no parcels designated as forest land under the Chapter 61 designation. The previous Open Space Plan had 1 parcel under Chapter 61 land.

Agricultural Land

Salisbury, like many other New England towns, was populated with farms. Currently, there are 42 parcels of agricultural land that are held in Chapter 61A, totaling 535.70 acres. Since the last Open Space Plan was written in 2006, 32 parcels, a loss of 282.238 acres, have come out of Chapter 61A designation.

Recreational Land

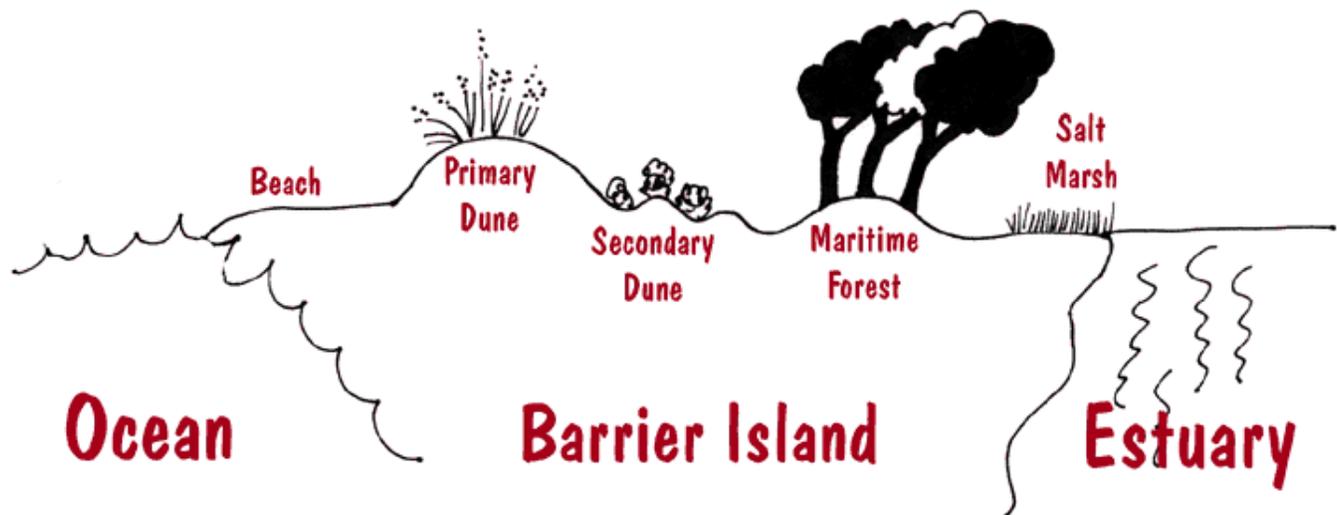
Since the last Open Space Plan, Salisbury has added one parcel under the 61B designation, recreational land.

Sites having unique natural resources

The barrier beach of Salisbury plays an important role in the protection of the mainland from wave energy during storms. The dune system and beachgrass in the barrier beach, help to fight erosion. These systems, although strong enough to deter storms and natural environment challenges, are very sensitive to human damage (*Abstract-Barrier Beaches*).

Salt marshes are another most unique natural resource to Salisbury. Salt marshes are defined by the Woods Hole Research Center as “coastal wetlands that form in areas protected from erosion, typically behind a barrier beach or tidal flat, and extend from the mid-tide line to the highest spring tide line. Salt marshes are dominated by grasses, and characterized by dense peat layers beneath the lush surfaces” (*Woods Hole Research Center- http://www.whrc.org/capecod/critical_habitats/Barrier_Beaches.htm*). The vegetation in salt marshes consist of salt water cord-grass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and salt meadow-grass (*Spartina patens*). “Salt marshes are among the most productive of all ecosystems on the planet. The grasses take up nutrients (sometimes from pollution), and the anaerobic bacteria that live in the ecosystem break down nitrates so efficiently that water quality is often improved by flowing through a marsh. The grasses also slow down the tidal currents and capture sediments, which gradually raises the level of the marsh until only high tides flood it” (*Woods Hole Research Center- http://www.whrc.org/capecod/critical_habitats/Barrier_Beaches.htm*). Residents used to obtain their hay for their animals from the salt marshes.

Cross-Section of a Barrier Island



Source: www.mbgnet.net/salt/sandy/barrier.htm

Table 4-3: Rare Plants in Salisbury

Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	State ¹³ Rank	Most Recent Observation
Vascular Plant	<i>Aristida tuberculosa</i>	Seabeach Needlegrass	T	2011
Vascular Plant	<i>Bidens eatonii</i>	Eaton's Beggar-ticks	E	1902
Vascular Plant	<i>Celastrus Scandens</i>	American Bittersweet	T	1913
Vascular Plant	<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i>	Silverling	E	2008
Vascular Plant	<i>Eriocaulon Parkeri</i>	Parker's Pipewort	E	1913

Source: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/natural-heritage/species-information-and-conservation/town-species-viewer.html> last updated 6/16/2014

E. Fisheries and Wildlife

The Harbormaster provided information on the shellfish that can be found in the Merrimack River: soft shell clams, blue mussels and periwinkles. All of these shellfish are plentiful and are not in danger of being considered rare or threatened (Ray Pike, Harbormaster, Interview). The tables that follow are of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals found in Essex County.

Table 4-4: Amphibians & Reptiles in Essex County

AMPHIBIA	REPTILIA
Blue-Spotted Salamander* ¹⁴	Snapping Turtle
Spotted Salamander	Eastern Musk Turtle
Marbled Salamander*	Painted Turtle
Eastern Newt	Spotted Turtle
Northern Dusky Salamander	Wood Turtle*

¹³ **State Rank:** E=Endangered T=Threatened SC=Special Concern WL=unofficial Watch List, not regulated

¹⁴ * *Those species appearing on the current list of Endangered, Threatened & Special Concern Species in Mass. as authorized by M.G.L. c. 131 4(13A) & c. 131A 4*

Eastern Red-backed Salamander	Blanding's Turtle*
Four-toed Salamander	Eastern Box Turtle*
Northern Two-lined Salamander	Loggerhead Seaturtle*
Eastern Spadefoot*	Leatherback Sea Turtle*
American Toad	North American Racer
Fowler's Toad	Ringnecked Snake
Spring Peeper	Milksnake
Gray Treefrog	Northern Watersnake
American Bullfrog	Smooth Greensnake
Green Frog	Dekay's Brownsnake
Pickerel Frog	Red-bellied Snake
Northern Leopard Frog	Eastern Ribbonsnake
Wood Frog	Common Gartersnake

Source: Mass Wildlife's State Reptiles & Amphibians List, April 2009 <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/fish-wildlife-plants/state-reptiles-and-amphibians-list.html>

Salisbury's environment plays host to many different animals, which live in the waters and land of Salisbury. The protection and conservation of these environments is vital for these animals to flourish.

Table 4-5: Mammals in Essex County

MAMMALS		
Virginia Opossum	Big Brown Bat	American Mink
Eastern Gray Squirrel	Eastern Red Bat	Striped Skunk
Red Squirrel	Hoary Bat	Raccoon
Northern Flying Squirrel	Eastern Pipistrelle	Moose
Southern Flying Squirrel	Silver-haired Bat	White-tailed Deer
Woodchuck	Little Brown Myotis	Northern Right Whale* ¹⁵
Eastern Chipmunk	Northern Myotis	Common Minke Whale
American Beaver	Domestic Cat	Sei Whale*
Meadow Jumping Mouse	Bobcat	Blue Whale*
Meadow Vole	Coyote	Fin Whale*
Woodland Vole	Domestic Dog	Humpback Whale*
Southern Red-backed Vole	Gray Fox	Long-finned Pilot Whale
Common Muskrat	Red Fox	Atlantic White-sided Dolphin
White-footed Deermouse	American Black Bear	White-beaked Doiplhin
House Mouse	Walrus	Pantropical Spotted Dolphin
Brown Rat	Hooded Seal	Striped Dolphin
North American Porcupine	Bearded Seal	Beluga
Snowshoe Hare	Harp Seal	Harbor Porpoise

¹⁵ * Those species appearing on the current list of Endangered, Threatened & Special Concern Species in Mass. as authorized by M.G.L. c. 131 4(13A) & c. 131A 4

Eastern Cottontail	Harbor Seal	Pygmy Sperm Whale
New England Cottontail	Ringed Seal	Sperm Whale*
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	North American River Otter	Northern Bottle-nose Whale
Cinereus Shrew	Fisher	Blainville's Beaked Whale
Star-nosed Mole	Ermine	
Hairy-tailed Mole	Long-tailed Weasel	

Source: MassWildlife's State Mammal List, 6/16/2014 <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/dfg/dfw/fish-wildlife-plants/state-mammal-list.html>

Corridors for wildlife migration

The areas in Salisbury that are best suited for wildlife migration are those parallel to the waterways; the Merrimack River and the Atlantic Ocean. Those areas are considered “priority and estimated habitats” of rare wildlife by Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program (NHESP). Also, along the Merrimack River and Atlantic Ocean is where the majority of open space in the Town is located (NHESP data).

Table 4-6: Rare Animals in Salisbury

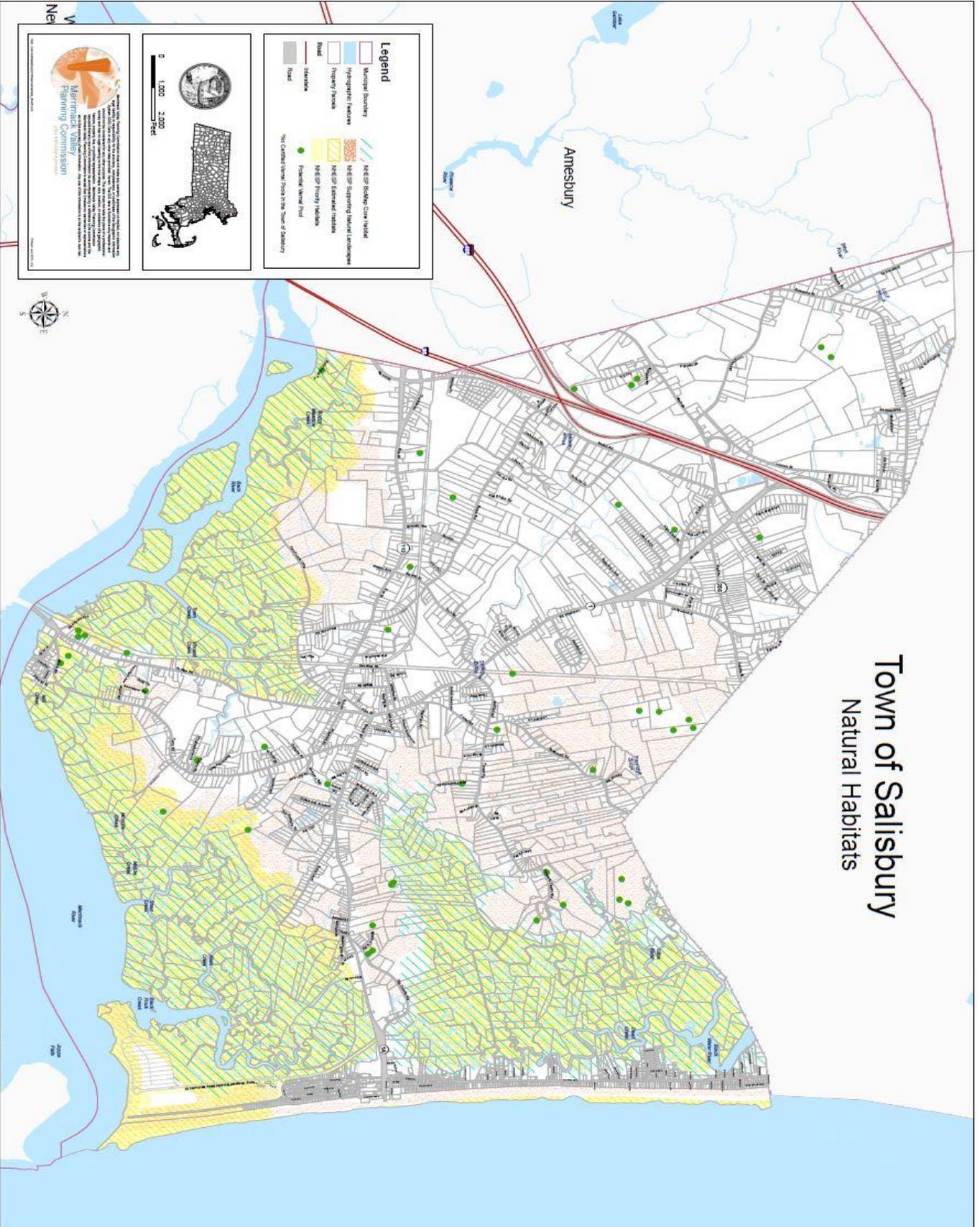
Town	Taxonomic Group	Scientific Name	Common Name	MESA* Status	Federal Status	Most Recent Observation
SALISBURY	Fish	Acipenser brevirostrum	Shortnose Sturgeon	E	E	2009
SALISBURY	Fish	Acipenser oxyrinchus	Atlantic Sturgeon	E	T	2009
SALISBURY	Amphibian	Ambystoma laterale	Blue-spotted Salamander	SC		2007
SALISBURY	Vascular Plant	Aristida tuberculosa	Seabeach Needlegrass	T		2011
SALISBURY	Vascular Plant	Bidens eatonii	Eaton's Beggar-ticks	E		1902
SALISBURY	Vascular Plant	Celastrus scandens	American Bittersweet	T		1913
SALISBURY	Bird	Charadrius melodus	Piping Plover	T	T	2004
SALISBURY	Vascular Plant	Eriocaulon parkeri	Parker's Pipewort	E		1913
SALISBURY	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	T		2010
SALISBURY	Vascular Plant	Paronychia argyrocoma	Silverling	E		2008
SALISBURY	Bird	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	SC		1985

Source: NHESP Rare Plants & Animals (Salisbury) <http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhesp/towns.htm#salisbury>, last updated 2014

***MESA (Massachusetts Endangered Species Act) Status:**

Status	Description
Endangered (E)	<p><i>species are native species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or part of their range, or which are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts, as documented by biological research and inventory.</i></p>
Threatened (I)	<p><i>species are native species which are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future, or which are declining or rare as determined by biological research and inventory.</i></p>
Special Concern (SC)	<p><i>species are native species which have been documented by biological research or inventory to have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked, or which occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become threatened within Massachusetts.</i></p>
Other	<p><i>Any native species listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is also included on the state list. The rules and regulations and precise definitions relative to the establishment of the Commonwealth's list of endangered, threatened, and special concern species are set forth in 321 CMR 10.00 et seq. View a key to the Federal Status abbreviations appearing on the list.</i></p>

Town of Salisbury Natural Habitats



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Hydrographic Features
- Property/Parks
- Road
- Water
- NCEP Ripley Cove Habitat
- NCEP Supporting Natural Landscapes
- NCEP Expanded Habitat
- NCEP Priority Habitat
- Riparian Wetland

No Current Water Flow in the Town of Salisbury

Scale: 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Inset map of Vermont showing the location of Salisbury.



W
Ne

According to Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), as of 2009, Salisbury has no *certified* vernal pools. “The Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program "certifies" the occurrence of vernal pools based on documentation of the pool's use by one or more groups of species that rely on vernal pools. Official certification provides a vernal pool, and up to 100 feet beyond its boundary in some cases, certain protection under several state and federal laws. Originally defined and protected under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act regulations, Certified Vernal Pools now also receive protection under Title 5 of the Massachusetts Environmental Code, Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards which relate to Section 401, and the Massachusetts Forest Cutting Practices Act. These regulations help to eliminate direct impacts to certified vernal pools and to minimize indirect impacts. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for the implementation of these regulations (except for the Forest Cutting Practices Act, administered by the Department of Environmental Management), and has designated specific staff as vernal pool liaisons” <http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhosp/nhvernalcert.htm>.

The NHESP used aerial photographs to locate potential vernal pools in Salisbury. According to their research, there are 45 potential vernal pool sites within the Town (NHESP).

F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments

1. Scenic landscapes- DCR (formerly DEM) Scenic Landscape Inventory

Based on survey results, the majority of residents of Salisbury most utilize the beach area; both the state reservation and the Beach Center area. Popular visitor spots include the beach, as the Salisbury State Reservation is one of the most popular ocean beaches (www.mass.gov) but other popular areas also include the Marsh, Salisbury Square, Rings Island, the Merrimack River, the farms in the Plains area of town, the parks and Salisbury Elementary School. According to the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), the scenic landscapes inventory is comprised of almost the entire south end of the town; which is what abuts the Merrimack River.

2. Major characteristics or unusual geological features

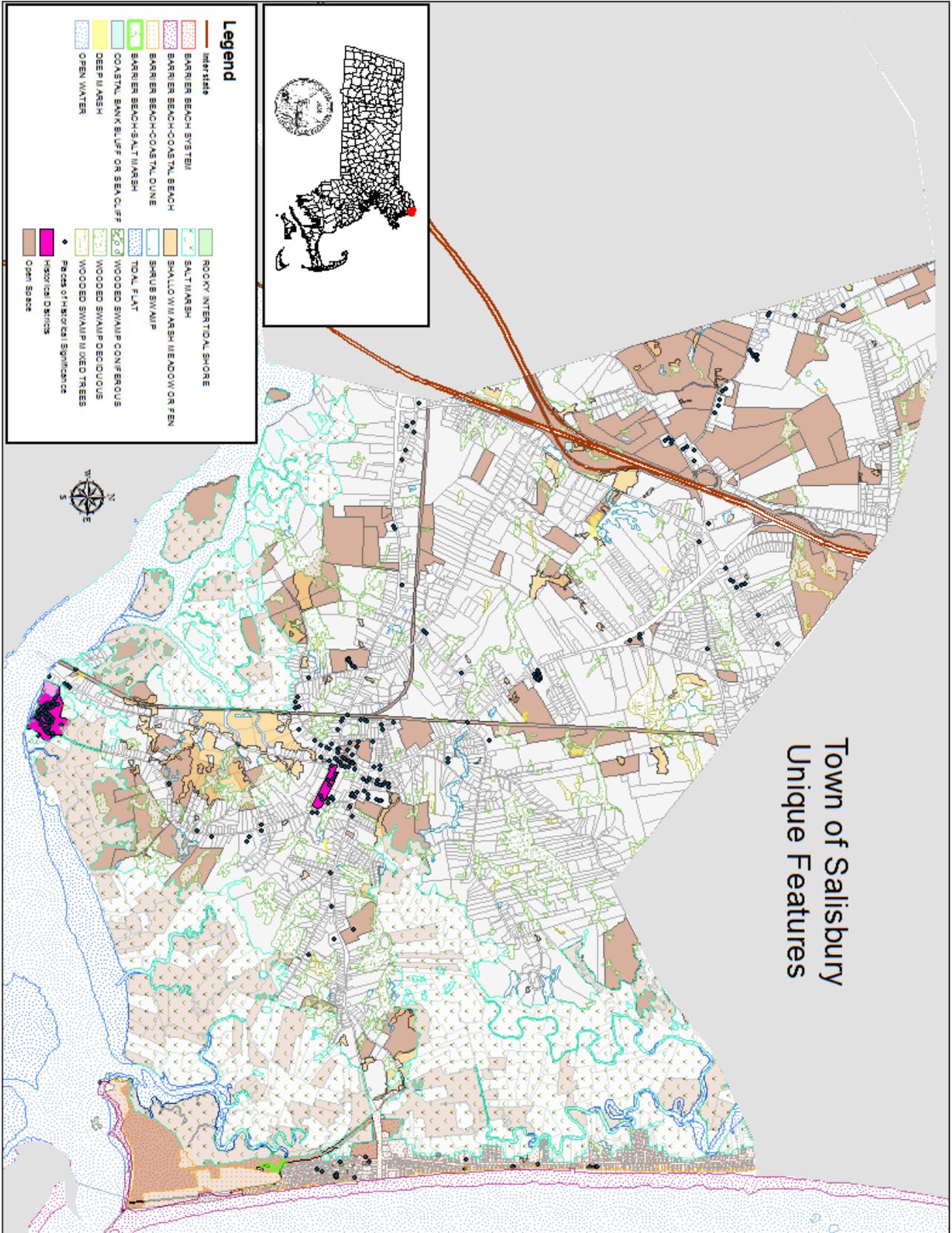
Sites in Salisbury which have major characteristics or unusual geological features include the Great Marsh and High Rock.

3. Cultural, Archeological and Historic Areas

In the heyday of Salisbury Beach, the Salisbury Beach Center was where the action was. There were arcades, amusement rides and carnival attractions to draw in the tourists (Stevens). The Frolics Nightclub hosted many famous acts of the day such as teenage heartthrob Paul Anka, the Maguire Sisters and Liberace. The look of the Salisbury Beach Center has changed, and is now experiencing a renaissance.

In 2005, a Reconnaissance Report of the Heritage Landscapes in Salisbury was completed. This report was a group effort with the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Essex National Heritage Commission and local town officials. The following data is from what the committees identified as heritage landscapes.

Town of Salisbury Unique Features



The Office of Planning and Development utilized the services of a consultant to complete a Historic Inventory of all historic properties. This Historic Inventory is needed prior to a property being considered for the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The Essex Coastal Scenic Byway travels from Interstate 95 down Elm Street (Rt. 110) and officially starts in Salisbury Square, heading down Beach Rd (Rt. 1A) to the beach center, then traveling back up Beach Rd, and turning on to Ferry Rd to cross in to the next community of Newburyport. The byway features many scenic views and cultural resources.

APPENDIX: HERITAGE LANDSCAPES IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITY

This list is a summary of all landscapes discussed at the Heritage Landscape Identification Meeting held in Salisbury on November 8 and the follow-up fieldwork on November 8, 2004. This is a working list and can be updated by the community. There may be other heritage landscapes that were not identified at the HLI meeting noted above. Landscapes are grouped by type. The chart has two columns – the name of the resource and the location are in the first and notes about the resource are in the second.

APR = Agricultural Preservation Restriction CR = Conservation Restriction
 ECGA = Essex County Greenbelt Association LHD = Local Historic District
 NR = National Register PR = Preservation Restriction
 TTOR = The Trustees of Reservations * = Priority Landscape

Agriculture	
<i>Bartlett Farms</i> * Main St. & Congress	On corner of Main and Congress there is Bartlett Farmstead and a sign stating that the farm was established in 1659. Elmknoll Farm and Cold Springs Farm. Part of the Salisbury Plains farms. Two APRs for Salisbury are now owned by Bartletts – one for 21 acres on farm on Folly Mill Road and one for 18 acres for farm at 99 Main Street.
<i>Bolduc Farm</i> 19 Ferry Road	Originally the Pike Farm with Samuel Pike House, an 18 th c. saltbox (ca. 1750) and barn. After Pike owned by Sawyers. Present owner, Bolduc is daughter of Sawyer. The two shingled houses and barn on two acres have been set aside – the rest will be a Chapter 40B affordable housing development.
<i>Pettengill Farm</i> Beach Road	Partially protected by Essex County Greenbelt Association. Historic name of the farm was Dawson.
<i>Pettengill Farm</i> * 45 Ferry Road	Ca. 1740 Georgian house, barn, greenhouses and fields. Was part of Pike Farm (see Bolduc Farm above) – divided and this part given to Pettengills. House historic name is William S. Pettengill.
<i>Salisbury Plains Farms</i> * Elmwood, Congress, Main St.	Elmwood and Congress Roads and Main Street: In the northwestern part of Salisbury is an area that retains its rural beginnings with contiguous farms forming the agricultural landscape. Some farms have given way to housing developments and are in marked contrast to the other pastoral views along these three roads. According to MHC survey forms 16 Congress Rd. is ca. 1880 Earl Reynolds House, 22 Congress Rd. is 1845 Federal style Samuel Morrill Farm with large barn. 98 Main St. is ca. 1750 Georgian style Dole Farm and 103 Main St. is ca. 1800 Evans Farm with barn and greenhouses.
<i>Stevens Christmas Tree Farm</i> 73 Murdock Road	Corner of Murdock and Elm St. Chapter 61 A (agricultural). Original land grant from 1640s. Same family continues to farm property. 19 th century house on Murdock Road, flat plains with evergreen nurseries.
Archaeological	
<i>Ferry Lots Lane Cellar hole</i>	The cellar hole of the bridge keeper's house who worked the floating bridge (reported to be the first floating bridge in America). A ferry from Newburyport went to Carr Island and the floating bridge led from Carr to the mainland at Ferry Lots Lane.

Plank Road Under Beach Road	Built in 1866 to cross salt marshes leading to beach. Beach Road was laid over the early planks as remnants have been found during road work. A local legend maintains that a ship that was supposed to go to Newburyport pulled in to Salisbury and hid gold under the plank road.
Shipwreck Sites Off shore	Some are visible at low tide and can be a tourist attraction. The Jennie Carter went down in 1894.
Burial Grounds	
Long Hill Cemetery Beach Road	Privately owned.
Maplewood Cemetery Ferry Road	Early Industrial period. Privately owned. Slate and marble – small rectangular lot close to road with low picket fence, wood picket arch marks entrance. Families interred here include Pettengills, Pikes, Coffins.
Old Burial Ground Beach & Ferry Rd.	Laid out in 1639, also called First Cemetery or “Colonial Burying Ground.” Retains old “wolf slabs” put over graves to prevent wolves from digging in burial ground. First five ministers buried here. Stones have been documented.
Small Pox Cemetery*	In woods on private property. Little known to anyone in town. Some markers reportedly remain.
True Cemetery Lafayette Rd.	At Toll Road.
Civic	
Salisbury Square * Lafayette, Elm, Beach sts.	Town center. Common (1.5 acre Town Green) with commercial and institutional properties. East Parish, Parsonage at Minister’s Corner (now owned by Historical Society). Town Hall, Pike School, an early 18 th century house with a saltbox roof.
Industrial	
Potlid Square Elm Street	So named because residents are reported to have melted pots at this location to make bullets for the American Revolution.
Wonder Potato Chip Factory Beach Road	1933-1983. Hardens had family run business where they made potato chips which were distributed to grocery stores until World War II and then sold at their factory only. The chips were cooked in large coke-fired cauldrons.

Institutional	
East Parish 8 Lafayette Rd.	In Salisbury Square. Established in 1638. Joined with Methodist Society in 1833 and built present church building in 1834. Any town resident can pay \$1 to be a member and participate in meetings run by the moderator in which decisions are made, managing the land owned by the East Parish. The Parsonage at Minister's Corner at the intersection of Route 110 (Elm St) and Salisbury Square is where the minister of the East Parish lived until 2001 when the house was sold to the Historical Society.
Pike School 17 Bridge Rd.	On Common. Traditional mid 19 th century gable front Greek Revival schoolhouse, later used as central fire station. Restored to schoolhouse appearance with two single doors in gable front after removal of large fire apparatus doors.
Star of the Sea Chapel 145 North End Blvd.	1896. Shingle-Style Roman Catholic Chapel at the beach. (Main church in town on corner of Beach and Ferry Sts.).
Natural Features	
Back River	Back channel of the Merrimack River.
Marshland	Along river, barrier beach and ocean. Friedenfeis Rd. extends into marsh from Bridge Rd. Ditches in marshes were dug during the Depression to control mosquitoes. Ferry Road – crosses Mill Creek close to Rings Island. There are reported abutments at the opening of Mill Creek to the Merrimack, which are 5 to 6 feet under the current marsh level. Clamming areas, wild cranberries, phragmites taking over. Varied environment with ocean, marsh, river and upland and all of the birds, fish and vegetation that go with each environment.
Marshland at Town Creek	View from MBTA north-south right-of-way.
Merrimack River	Southern boundary of Salisbury. Views of river from Morrill's Rock. Mouth of river where it empties into Atlantic Ocean off coast of Salisbury.
Rocks	High Rock – in river. Badgers Rock, so called because fishermen think it resembles the back of a swimming badger. Located in Merrimack near mouth, a place where seals gather. Black Rock – at the end of the barrier beach.
Salisbury Beach	Barrier beach – 3.5 miles long facing the Atlantic Ocean. Beachfront owned by State as part of Salisbury State Reservation. The center beach area north of the State Reservation was formerly a large amusement park including a wooden roller coaster, a park devoted to kiddie rides, games of chance and independently owned concession stands and stores. At this time, some beach access points are unknown or inaccessible. See Salisbury Beach in Residential section of chart.
Salt Hay Fields & Marshes Off Beach Road	Salt marsh hay is harvested seasonally on the south side of Beach Road in the marshes west of the Salisbury State Reservation entrance.

<i>Smallpox Brook</i>	At one time, Smallpox Brook was a favored freshwater fishing area stocked by the Commonwealth's Division of Fisheries & Wildlife. Unfortunately, in recent years, beavers have dammed this creek, stopping the natural flow and ruining the trout fishing for which it was well known locally.
<i>Tidal Creeks</i>	Town Creek, Black Rock Creek, Morrill Creek.
Open Space / Recreation	
<i>Carr Island</i>	State owned.
<i>Ram Island</i>	Ram Island State Wildlife Management Area. State owned.
<i>Salisbury Beach State Reservation</i>	520 acre park including barrier beach, riverfront, saltmarsh, Ben Butler's Toothpick (see entry under transportation), camping area and picnic ground. State owned since 1930s. BSLA design implemented by WPA and CCC. All reworked in 1990s with only general layout of early park remaining.
Residential (Neighborhoods)	
<i>Beach Grove Cabins Beach Road</i>	Ca. 1950, administration building and 20 rental cabins on road to Salisbury Beach. Set among mature pines. Important part of development pattern of summer resort community. NR eligible.
<i>Rings Island *</i>	South side of Merrimack – residential with some marine related industrial properties. Sea captains houses. 18 th and 19 th century Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival – capes, most on granite foundations, most with wood sheathing. Marsh land around houses looking across Merrimack River to Plum Island (east) and Newburyport (south). Hedges, low picket fences, views are open. A few garages and boat houses. 1892 Community House with Union Chapel Museum building sign says "Rings Island Water District." In the early 20 th century Edna St. Vincent Millay lived in the 1680 Jonathan Dole House at 5 3 rd Street. Town landing rebuilt at 1 st and 2 nd street (once the end of Ferry Street). Area named for Robert Ring who received first land grant here in 1642.
<i>Salisbury Beach</i>	Summer resort area. South End. The amusement park was an important part of the beach attraction. One of first 'Dodge-em' rides here, and early Ferris wheel and wooden roller coaster. Used to have diving horses and bicyclists on a high rope as attractions. Steamboats used to come to the beach. Some of the pilings remain. Black Rocks Hotel, a destination hotel, was at the south end. Well known dance hall was the 5 O'clock Club which is gone. Commercial part of Salisbury Beach is threatened – giving way to condos. Prior to 1850 only day trippers visit beach, then tents and finally cottages begin to be built in 1864. Land was leased by Salisbury Commoners and by 1870 there were 50 cottages and by 1888 150 cottages on 300 leased lots. In 1903 Edward Payson Shaw, proprietor of Cushing Hotel and narrow gauge railroad (Seaside Railroad) purchased east end of beach from the Commoners to develop transportation and places to stay – streetcar to beach followed by automobiles. See Salisbury Beach in Natural section of chart.

<i>Sweet Apple Tree Lane</i>	Morrill's Creek and Morrill's Rock. 18 th or early 19 th century Cape on property. Excellent views of Merrimack River. Can see Ben Butler's Toothpick in an eastern direction. Marshland, clamflats of hard packed sand. Now State owned, Fish and Wildlife and Environmental Police. Had been a potential site for nuclear power plant – as Mass Electric tried to accumulate the land there was one land owner who held out and when issues of sensitivity of area came up it was abandoned by Mass. Electric and the plant was built at Seabrook.
Transportation <i>Bridges, Landings, Roads</i>	
<i>Beach Access</i>	Public access to beach. Some access points are marked by boardwalks – others are obstructed by private encroachment. Also referred to as rights-of way.
<i>Ben Butler's Toothpick * State Reservation</i>	Pyramidal shaped navigational marker dating from the late 19 th century. Built at the end of a jetty and named after Civil War general. Provided warning to approaching boats. High granite block and mortar base with wood stick framing pyramidal structure on top.
<i>Ferry Landings</i>	Rings Island, Carr Island. Town landing at Rings Island (was the landing at the end of Ferry Road – now Second Street) recently rebuilt.
<i>Railroad beds</i>	North-south line and east-west line. MBTA north-south rail bed has excellent views of Town Creek and surrounding marshland. Line to Seabrook. Rails have been removed. The east-west trail connecting with Amesbury has been improved in part.
<i>Trolley Line</i>	Right of way of the early 20 th century streetcar to the beach. Two trolley lines converged at the beach – one from the north and one from the west.

4. Unique Environments

Along with the Nature Conservancy's Massachusetts Program, the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP) used its 30 years' worth of data documenting rare species and the natural community to create BioMap2 to protect the state's biodiversity in the context of climate change.

BioMap Project: Core Habitat Summaries

The BioMap Project identified nine Core Habitats in Salisbury; as listed below. A Core Habitat is defined by NHESP as an area that represent habitat for the state's most viable rare plant and animal populations and include exemplary natural communities and aquatic habitats. Protection of Core Habitats will contribute to the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 1

This Core Habitat encompasses a large area of Salt Marsh and tidal creeks landward of Salisbury Beach and immediately south of the New Hampshire border. These areas provide important breeding and wintering habitats for many different bird species. Almost none of this area is protected as conservation land.

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat is part of a complex that includes the 17,000 acres of Estuarine Intertidal Salt Marsh of the Parker River. This is the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Salt Marsh community type is a graminoid-dominated, tidally flooded coastal community with several vegetative zones. Salt Marshes form in areas subject to oceanic tides, but sheltered from wave energy. At over 16,000 acres, this example of Salt Marsh is the largest in New England. It is generally in good condition and largely under conservation ownership. Here the size of the Salt Marsh alone assures an abundance of microhabitats and mix of conditions that are important for plants and animals alike. This Salt Marsh is surrounded by many other high-quality natural communities including barrier beaches and the entire array of tidal marshes and flats.

Vertebrates

The tidal creeks of this Core Habitat provide important wintering habitat for Black Ducks and other waterfowl. This is one of the few sites in the state where small colonies of Common Terns nest in salt marshes. The salt marsh is also breeding habitat for Sharp-tailed Sparrows. Conservation efforts should focus on protecting undeveloped uplands that border the western edges of the salt marsh and creeks, as well as protecting the eastern edges of these marshes from draining and filling or from runoff from the densely developed portions of Salisbury Beach.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 2

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat is part of a complex that includes the 17,000 acres of Estuarine Intertidal Salt Marsh of the Parker River. This is the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Salt Marsh community type is a graminoid-dominated, tidally flooded coastal community with several vegetative zones. Salt Marshes form in areas subject to oceanic tides, but sheltered from wave energy. At over 16,000 acres, this example of Salt Marsh is the largest in New England. It is generally in good condition and largely under conservation ownership. Here the size of the Salt Marsh alone assures an abundance of microhabitats and mix of conditions that are important for plants and animals alike. This Salt Marsh is surrounded by many other high-quality natural communities including barrier beaches and the entire array of tidal marshes and flats.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 3

This 11-mile reach of the lower Merrimack River, with its bordering wetlands and uplands, runs through Groveland, Haverhill, West Newbury, Merrimac, Amesbury, Newburyport and Salisbury. It includes Ram, Carr, Eagle, and Deer Islands in Salisbury, and wetlands and tidal creeks at Boggy Meadows and Town Creek. Despite development crowding the river in many places, this section of the river supports a rich diversity of rare species and uncommon natural communities. Small River Floodplain Forests and Freshwater Tidal Marshes are found along the river's edge above where salt water reaches. Here these communities host several rare plants and invertebrate wildlife species. Perhaps the most spectacular rare animal living in this Core is the Bald Eagle, which fishes and overwinters along the Lower Merrimack. Protecting undeveloped land anywhere in this Core Habitat, or in adjacent Supporting Natural Landscape, is vital given there is so little undeveloped land left in the area. Protecting land upstream along the river's tributaries will also help improve the quality of water flowing into the Merrimack River and will help ensure the long-term viability of this exceptional natural landscape.

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat contains one of the eight remaining, reasonably good-quality, Small River Floodplain Forests in the state. This type of Floodplain Forest develops along small rivers and on shores of islands in the Merrimack River, and differs from Major-River Floodplain Forests in that Small-River Floodplain Forests are subject to a smaller volume of floodwater and, therefore, to less scouring by the water. Thus Small-River Floodplain Forest occurs with a high-quality and very diverse Freshwater Tidal Marsh. Freshwater Tidal Marshes are flooded by tides twice a day, but as they are located just upstream of the edge of saltwater, the tides are of freshwater, not salt. Freshwater Tidal Marshes are globally rare and often support rare and unusual plants. Downriver, this Core Habitat is also part of a complex that includes the 17,000 acres of Estuarine Intertidal Salt Marsh of the Parker River. This is the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Salt Marsh community type is a graminoid-dominated, tidally flooded coastal community with several vegetative zones. Salt Marshes form in areas subject to oceanic tides, but sheltered from wave energy. At over 16,000 acres, this example of Salt Marsh is the largest in New England. It is generally in good condition and largely under conservation ownership. Here the size of the Salt Marsh alone assures an abundance of microhabitats and mix of conditions that are important for plants and animals alike.

Plants

This Core Habitat contains several rare plant species that are adapted to brackish-to-freshwater rivershore conditions, including two globally rare species, Eaton's Beggar-Ticks and Estuary Pipewort.

Invertebrates

This Core Habitat includes a stretch of the Merrimack River in Amesbury, West Newbury, and Newburyport that is habitat for the New England Siltsnail. This rare snail, which is endemic to New England, inhabits brackish marshes at the mouths of the Indian River, Presbus Creek, Goodwin Creek and the Artichoke River. These four marshes, along with a fifth along the north shore of the Merrimack in

Amesbury, provide multiple habitats connected by the river, all of which are apparently currently unprotected.

Vertebrates

The lower Merrimack River and forests along its edges provide some of the most important feeding and roosting habitat for wintering and non-breeding Bald Eagles in the state. As many as 11 individual eagles have been seen at one time along a section of the river in Newburyport. As regional Bald Eagle populations continue to recover, eagles are likely to nest along with stretch of the Merrimack River in the future if sufficient forested riparian habitat is preserved along its banks.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 5

This Core Habitat encompasses the broad estuary at the mouth of the Merrimack River, as well as the salt marshes behind the barrier beaches at the north end of Plum Island and the south end of Salisbury Beach. These marshes are part of the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Core Habitat also includes numerous islands, tidal creeks, and extensive tidal flats, most notably the Joppa Flats. Together these valuable habitats support a wide variety of birds, including overwintering of migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and raptors. The shorelines within this Core Habitat are also important for their rare plant populations, including the state's largest population of Seabeach Dock. Permanent protection of this critical biological site is needed.

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat is part of a complex that includes the 17,000 acres of Estuarine Intertidal Salt Marsh of the Parker River. This is the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Salt Marsh community type is a graminoid-dominated, tidally flooded coastal community with several vegetative zones. Salt Marshes form in areas subject to oceanic tides, but sheltered from wave energy. At over 16,000 acres, this example of Salt Marsh is the largest in New England. It is generally in good condition and largely under conservation ownership. Here the size of the Salt Marsh alone assures an abundance of microhabitats and mix of conditions that are important for plants and animals alike. This Salt Marsh is surrounded by many other high-quality natural communities including barrier beaches and the entire array of tidal marshes and flats.

Plants

Shoreline areas of this Core Habitat contain the largest population of Seabeach Dock in Massachusetts, as well as one of the best populations of Seabeach Needlegrass. This is an annual grass of medium height, usually found on stable dunes growing in association with beach heather.

Vertebrates

The Merrimack River estuary and its associated tidal creeks and salt marshes provide important wintering and migration habitat for many species of waterfowl, especially black ducks and many diving ducks. The

extensive tidal flats are important habitats for migrating shorebirds. King Rails have been documented during the breeding season in the emergent marshes at Woodbridge Island. The salt marshes in Salisbury represent one of the few places in the state where small colonies of salt marsh-nesting Common Terns occur. These marshes provide breeding habitat for Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrows, and may also provide migration and wintering habitat for Short-eared Owls and Northern Harries, as well as for two species of arctic-nesting raptors, the Snowy Owl and Rough-legged Hawk. The conservation need here is the permanent protection of these salt marshes, tidal creeks, and small island, as well as the undeveloped uplands that border them and the Merrimack River.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 6

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat is part of a complex that contains a good example of the Marine Intertidal Flats community type. Marine Intertidal Flats are found in areas protected from intense wave action. Although many have little to no vegetation, they are physically and biologically linked to other coastal marine systems.

CORE HABITAT BIOMAP 7

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat is part of a complex that includes the 17,000 acres of Estuarine Intertidal Salt Marsh of the Parker River. This is the largest contiguous acreage of Salt Marsh in New England. The Salt Marsh community type is a graminoid-dominated, tidally flooded coastal community with several vegetative zones. Salt Marshes form in areas subject to oceanic tides, but sheltered from wave energy. At over 16,000 acres, this example of Salt Marsh is the largest in New England. It is generally in good condition and largely under conservation ownership. Here the size of the Salt Marsh alone assures an abundance of microhabitats and mix of conditions that are important for plants and animals alike. This Salt Marsh is surrounded by many other high-quality natural communities including barrier beaches and the entire array of tidal marshes and flats.

Living Waters Project: Core Habitat Summaries

CORE HABITAT LIVING WATERS 076

This Core Habitat provides important river habitat for the state-Endangered Atlantic Sturgeon. This large, prehistoric-looking fish uses this section of the Merrimack River from May to October. The state- and federally Endangered Shortnose Sturgeon can also be found here after it has spawned further upstream.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

“The purpose of the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Program is to preserve, restore, and enhance critical environmental resources and resource areas of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The goals of the program are to identify and designate these ecological areas, to increase the level of protection for ACECs, and to facilitate and support the stewardship of ACECs” (ACEC Program-<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/acec/acecProgram.htm>). There are no lands identified as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in Salisbury. According to the ACEC Coastal Coordinator, Parker River/Essex Bay ACEC (now known as the Great Marsh ACEC) is located in Newbury, Essex, Ipswich, Rowley and Gloucester and even though the ACEC designation does not extend in to Salisbury, the resources of the Parker River/Essex Bay do extend in to Salisbury.

G. Environmental Challenges

Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Sites-MassGIS-21E Sites

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines brownfields as “With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term ‘brownfield site’ means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant” (U.S. EPA- http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/basic_info.htm#plan). According to the EPA, as of 2010, there are 12 brownfield sites located in Salisbury, with most of the sites running along the main roads of the Town.

Chapter 21E is Massachusetts’ cleanup law, which regulates how the cleanup is conducted, as well as the professionals that are allowed to conduct the cleanup. There are currently 4 sites that are considered to be Chapter 21E-3 are Tier 1D and 1 is a Tier II, also according to MassGIS (July/2014).

The property at 29 Elm Street is in the final states of clean-up and is to become a housing development.

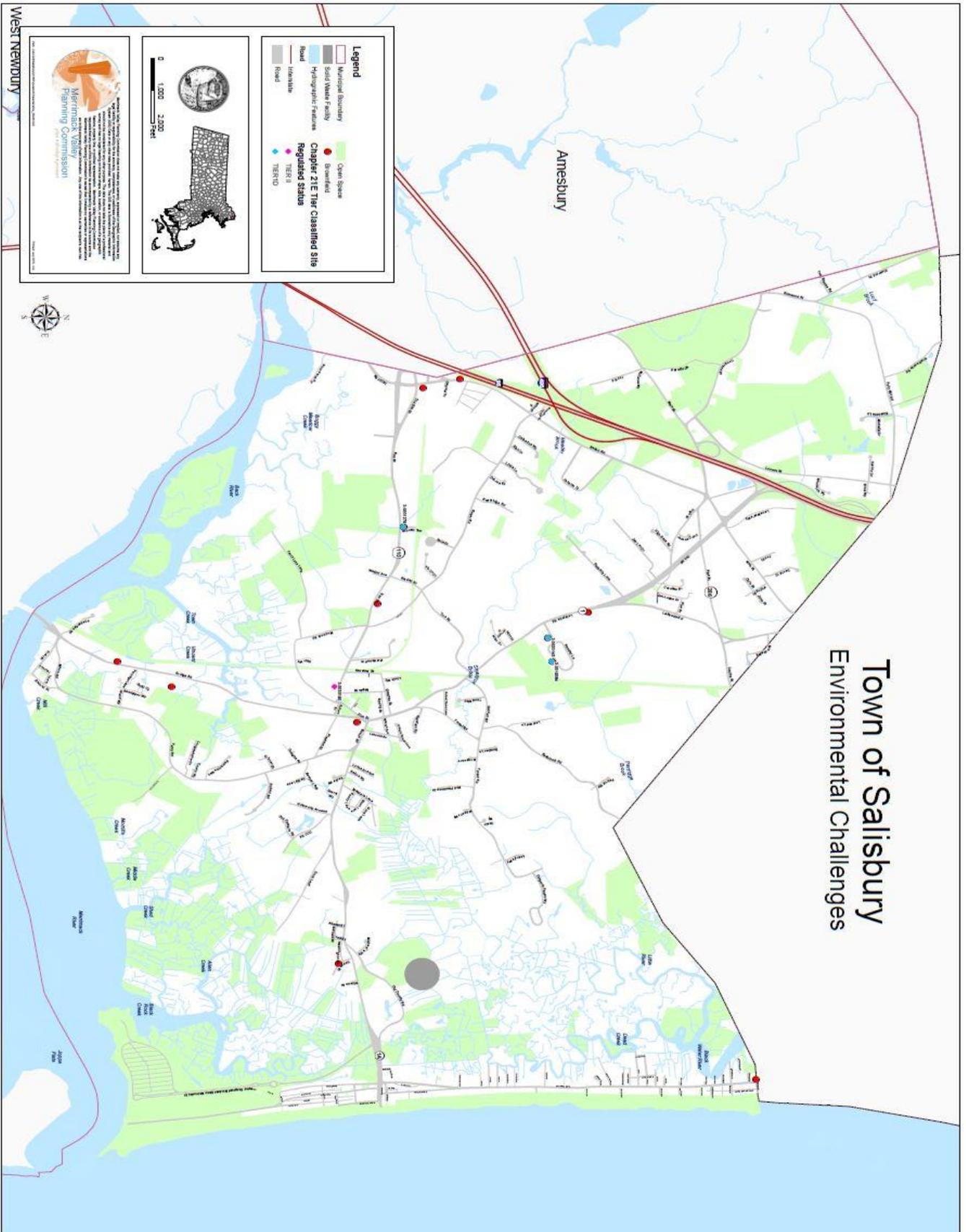
21E sites are derived from the Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 21E, the “Superfund Law”, started in 1983, it “created the waste site cleanup programs” (MASSDEP “The Massachusetts Waste Site Cleanup Program-The Basics).

Data for 21E-

Address	Town	Region	RTN	Status
6 Kendell lane	Salisbury	3	3-0020145	TIER 1D
20 Kendell lane	Salisbury	3	3-0019384	TIER 1D
29 Elm Street	Salisbury	3	3-0030190	TIER II
128 Elm Street	Salisbury	3	3-0001279	TIER 1D

Source: DEP Tier Classified 21E Sites, MassGIS. 8/18/14

Town of Salisbury Environmental Challenges



Landfills

The Town of Salisbury no longer has an active landfill site; all trash is hauled by private companies and taken to sites outside of the Town. The Town Landfill has been closed and capped since late 1999/early 2000. The Town will most likely never need to have its own landfill as private collection has been successful thus far. The Town does have an active drop-off recycling center, which has been operating since the Town received a grant for the roll-offs in 1992. The Town began offering composting in 1989; the State sanctioned it in 1993 (Kathy Waelter, DPW, 4/3/06). In 2013, the Town received 46.34 tons of comingled material and 19.06 tons of cardboard (Waste Management). Recycling is not mandatory for residents or businesses. Once the Town stopped paying for trash collection, the private recycling decreased drastically.

Erosion

Salisbury Beach has experienced significant erosion over the past ten years. The southern end of the beach has historically been the hardest hit area, but the Beach Center and sections of North End Boulevard have also seen significant erosion and damage from coastal storms. Methods to control the erosion are limited, dune grass and sand fencing are allowed while the use of rocks and other hard structures are not.

The Town is an active member of the Merrimack River Beach Alliance which is a group that was formed after severe storms hit the area beaches in 2007. The Towns of Salisbury, Newbury and the City of Newburyport have been meeting regularly since 2008 along with representatives from the Army Corps of Engineers, MA Department of Conservation and Recreation, MA Department of Environmental Protection, MA Office of Coastal Zone Management, as well as the local legislative delegation and several non-governmental organizations. Through the MRBA, the beaches of Plum Island and Salisbury have received much attention and several projects have been completed such as beach nourishment and repair of the South jetty. Repair of the North jetty was completed in 2015 and a regional sediment study is underway.

Chronic Flooding

There is a serious flooding problem in neighborhoods located near the Blackwater River marshes at the north end of Salisbury Beach. The flooding is a consequence of rebuilding the Route 286 bridge over the river. That work eliminated a tidal restriction at the previous bridge, allowing increased flow into the marsh. During lunar high tides and coastal storms several streets are flooded and become impassable. The Town has been working with the Army Corps of Engineers to permit and construct a dike system (Blackwater River Flood Wall Project) to protect the area against future flooding. The construction of this project began in 2016 and was completed in early 2017.

Most flooding in Salisbury occurs in the beach area, or where dunes are washed out, limiting the amount of protection they are able to provide during coastal storms. This is a problem at the southern end of the beach. Chronic flooding also occurs on Bridge Road, where the wetlands and marshes flood when the Merrimack River swells. As more development in the floodplain occurs, encroaching on the wetlands, on top of sea level rise, there will be an increase in flooding, due to the decrease in the wetland's ability to store water and filter the run-off.

Chronic flooding also occurs in other areas of Town due to insufficient/blocked pipes and culverts. On Jak-Len Drive, where the pipes are undersized, money is coming from FEMA to upgrade the pipes. On Folly Mill Road, flooding is related to culvert issues and undersized pipes. Areas on Mudnock Road, Lewis Avenue, Florence Avenue and 10th and 11th Streets also have these problems.

During the 2006 Mother's Day Storm and the 2007 Patriot's Day Storm, flooding occurred on Bridge Road due to the high tides and storm conditions; both of which compromised an existing railroad bridge which crossed Town Creek. The Tide Gate project was completed in 2015, which upgraded a culvert at Town Creek; which has alleviated the flooding problem.

The Town was recently enrolled in the Community Rating System (CRS) for flooding in order to reduce the flood insurance rates. This system quantifies all efforts of the Town to mitigate for floods, including, but not limited to, outreach, higher regulatory standards, education, open space, policies, etc. Points are awarded according to how many efforts are accomplished, thus allowing lower rates for residents on their homeowners' insurance. Salisbury received a rating of an "8", allowing a 10% discount.

Sedimentation

Sedimentation occurs because of outfalls in drain lines, the sedimentation fills in swales and then needs to be dredged out. There is a proposal for mosquito control to dredge throughout the Town.

Ground & Surface Water Pollution

According to the Department of Public Works (DPW), there are some drainage discharge points in Salisbury in which there is the potential for water pollution. There are some groundwater issues, but are very minor and are monitored during stormwater management. The pollution comes from roadway runoff as well as from illicit discharges from septic systems, but are being monitored and managed.

Development Impact

Together with an intensifying state-wide housing inventory crisis, the Town's environmental characteristics and limited sewer infrastructure, it is essential that the Town strive to be good stewards of development and continue to seek and integrate effective policies and regulations to reduce the impacts of future development on the Town's services and natural resources; especially since the Town has a diverse population of environmentally sensitive locations.

Development along Salisbury's main corridors has been limited over the years due to a limited existing sewer network. In an effort to try to provide the infrastructure to accommodate more development opportunities along those major corridors, the Town for the past few years has been developing plans to expand its sewer system. Realizing that increased development has the potential to yield negative effects onto Town's lands, natural resources and neighborhoods, the Town is seeking to abate those harmful impacts through its permitting process by integrating additional low-impact development regulations into its Zoning Bylaws along with a Tree Bylaw that intend to assist in protecting, managing and inventorying the Town's lands and natural resources. Currently, the Town has strong zoning regulations that will assist in reducing negative environmental impacts for residential and commercial developments. For example, the Town has codified a Flexible Residential Development Bylaw that requires developments to preserve

50% of the land as open space in perpetuity. The Lafayette-Main Bylaw, which is the area that a large portion of the expanded sewer infrastructure will be located, also has an open space provision by requiring commercial and residential developments to set aside a portion of the land to open space. By strengthening the Town's Zoning Bylaws to have more environmentally focused regulatory tools and design guidelines, it will allot regulatory boards the authority to ensure that developments are designed to mitigate adverse impacts on development's property and abutting lands.

Environmental Equity

There are several areas of Salisbury that present environmental equity concerns in which will require additional planning and financial resources to counterbalance. These areas are underscored in the Open Space Map by which illustrates the recreational and open space lots throughout the Town. Specifically, the sections of Town that are isolated from recreational and open space opportunities are residents who live along and within Main Street, Toll Road, Lafayette Road and Pike Street. The situation is further exasperated by the bisecting of Interstate 95, which severs the neighborhood from open space opportunities located in the Salisbury Plains.

The major hurdle the Town encounters in providing safe access to open space and recreation facilities for residents in this neighborhood is generating administrative and affordable solutions to integrate sidewalks and bicycle paths along the aforesaid roads. This is quite a difficult undertaking in that the Commonwealth owns a vast proportion of the roads in the neighborhood, thereby creating a significant administrative obstacle for the Town. Nevertheless, the Town, in its efforts to mitigate inaccessibility, has partnered with MassDOT through their complete streets program to improve the non-vehicular transportation infrastructure by connecting residential neighborhoods to main connectors. While the aforementioned streets that are currently experiencing environmental inequities were not serviced during the last grant cycle, it is the intention of the Town to collaborate with state and local stakeholders to derive solutions to improve the non-vehicular mobility of the area; thereby connecting those residents to more recreational and open spaces opportunities offer in the Town. Other sections of Town that are not easily accessible to recreational facilities but are close to open space locations or surrounded by privately owned rural properties are residents who live along Ferry Road, Folly Mill Road, Baker Road, Forest Road and Dock Lane. In an effort improve the transportation infrastructure to open space and recreational facilities and to reduce environmental inequities, the Town of Salisbury along with its partner from the Coastal Trail Coalition have diligently worked to expand the rail trail system throughout Salisbury. Ultimately, the rail trail network will intersect a large segment of the Town's popular open and recreational spaces, reducing levels of high environmental inequities. In addition to giving residents alternative routes to open and recreational space, the expansion of the Town's rail trail network will make the Town more of a tourist destination since the ultimate plan is to connect with rail trails in abutting municipalities. Another area of Town that has seen a deterioration of its recreational facilities is at the Beach Center. The baseball fields have become too small to adequately serve the community along with an undersized basketball court and an antiquated skateboarding park. Coinciding with the improvement of these recreational facilities will be a planning effort to install adequate non-vehicle transportation infrastructure thereto not only from the residential community along the beach, but also from other sections of town.

SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

Open space serves many purposes, as critical habitats and corridors for wildlife, recreational area and protection for natural resources such as water supplies, just to name a few. There is the misconception that land that is currently not built upon will always remain that way when in fact, the landowner may just be formulating a plan for the use of the land. There are different levels of protected land, for instance, land can be protected in perpetuity, meaning that the land will be protected as it is forever. There is also limited protection, meaning that the land is currently protected from future development, but that there is the potential for development on the site in the future. For instance, Chapter 61 lands (discussed later in the chapter) are a form of limited protection.

With the ever increasing amount of overweight people, including children, the need for more active recreation opportunities has also increased. According to the Centers for Disease Control, data from NHANES I (1971–1974) to NHANES 2003–2004 show increases in “overweight” among all age groups:

- Among preschool-aged children, aged 2–5 years, the prevalence of overweight increased from 5.0% to 13.9%.
- Among school-aged children, aged 6–11 years, the prevalence of overweight increased from 4.0% to 18.8%.
- Among school-aged adolescents, aged 12–19 years, the prevalence of overweight increased from 6.1% to 17.4% (Overweight and Obesity: Overweight Prevalence-CDC).

Overweight is defined as a BMI at or above the 95th percentile for children of the same age and sex. This definition is based on the 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States (Overweight and Obesity: Defining Overweight-CDC).

Recreation

Fishing

The Merrimack River and the Atlantic Ocean, both inshore and offshore, are four-star fishing destinations for striped bass, bluefish, cod, haddock, flounder, and tuna. Party boats are available for deep sea fishing at Bridge Marina on the Merrimack.

There is excellent access for fishing at the Salisbury Beach State Reservation, both for boaters and walk-in fishermen, and ample parking for cars with boat trailers. However, there are no useable public sites for shore fishing in the town. The Harbor Commission is attempting to enhance fishing access at the MBTA-owned site on the river at Friedenfels St. Because of conflicts with boaters, sightseers and nearby residents, the Harbor Commission does not support fishing from the Town Pier.

Boating

The Town's location on the Atlantic Ocean and along the northerly bank of the Merrimack River makes boating a key activity. The Town hosts three significant privately-owned marinas on the Merrimack and the Town operates the Town Pier which includes parking, a ramp for small boats, dinghy docks and docking facilities for recreational and commercial vessels. The Town Harbor Commission issued 492 Waterways Permits for boats moored or docked in Salisbury waters during the summer of 2013, and expects to issue over 500 in 2014. The Harbor Commission is working on a Harbor Management Plan to improve public access to the river to support additional moorings and to improve access for canoes and kayaks.

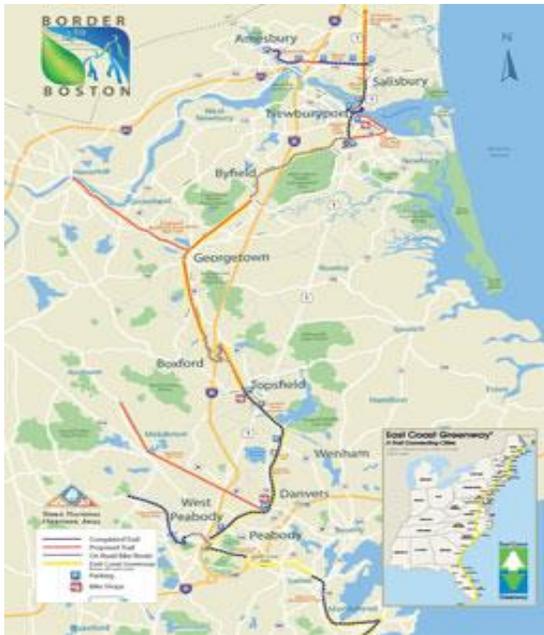
The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority gave the Harbor Commission a 99-year lease on a riverfront lot off Friedenfels St. that the Harbor Commission plans to develop for dinghy docks that will permit access to additional moorings upriver from the railroad bridge and offer improved access for canoes and kayaks to the beautiful natural areas along the Merrimack's back channel. The Commission may also develop a canoe and kayak launching ramp and a fishing float or pier at this location. Planning for future use is now underway.

There is a substantial public boat ramp at the Salisbury Beach State Reservation that provides easy access to the Merrimack River and the Atlantic Ocean.

Rail Trail and Bike Lanes

Development of a network of rail trails and bike lanes in Salisbury is a major Town-wide Action Plan Priority in the Town's Community Development Plan which was completed in June 2004.

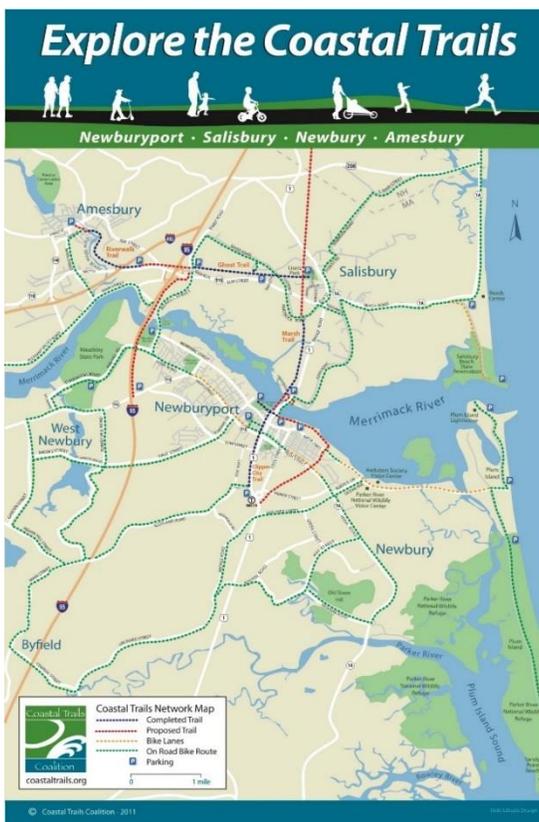
The Town's Planning Department, Department of Public Works and a large cadre of local and regional volunteers have been working hard on the rail trail project in recent years. The goal is to establish a network of rail trails and bike lanes linking the town with Amesbury to the west, Newburyport to the south and Seabrook, New Hampshire to the north and stretching east to Salisbury Beach and the State Reservation. The keys the network are the abandoned Old Eastern Railroad main line that runs 3.7 miles from the Merrimack River to the New Hampshire Border and the Salisbury Branch line that runs 1.7 miles



from the town center at Salisbury Square to the Salisbury/Amesbury town line. The Town has acquired control of all of the right of way, except for one section of the Salisbury Branch as to which a private landowner has indicated a willingness to grant a trail easement. The Town has also asked Mass Highway to designate bike lanes on 2 miles of Route 1A (Beach Road) from Salisbury Square to Salisbury Beach and on 1.4 miles of the Salisbury Beach State Reservation access road.

The Town envisions its rail trails and bike lanes as part of a larger Coastal Trails Network consisting of 30 miles of linked trails and bike lanes in Salisbury, Amesbury, Newburyport and Newbury. The four towns are working with Coastal Trails Coalition (CTC), a local non-profit focused on development of the trails, to fully develop the network (See Coastal Trails Network map).

Source Coastal Trails Network;
<http://www.essexheritage.org/sites/default/files/b2b-map-feb2013.pdf>



Working with the Coastal Trails Coalition and with substantial help and support from Timberland Corporation, the Essex National Heritage Commission, and local volunteers, the Town has already cleared over 2 miles of trail and completed surfacing of 9,170 linear feet of trail of the Salisbury Branch and named the trail the Salisbury Point Ghost Trail, including an extension to Lion’s Park, the Town’s principal recreational facility. The extension connects the park to neighborhoods to the west and allows children and families to travel to the park on foot or by bike for baseball, softball and tennis and to use the playground. It also gives residents of Salisbury Square and children using the Lower Merrimack Valley Boys and Girls Club easy access to the trail.

In April 2010, the 1.4-mile Old Eastern Marsh Rail Trail from the Merrimack River to Mudnock Road was opened.

The Town was awarded funding from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Recreational Trails Program to build the Stevens Nature Trail, which created approximately 2,100 linear feet (lf) of scenic hiking/biking trail on a twelve-acre parcel of land recently donated to the Town of Salisbury. This trail head begins on the Salisbury Old Eastern Marsh Rail trail which is part of the Border to Boston trail network.

The Stevens Nature Trail creates scenic off-rail trail opportunities for hikers and bikers, along with great educational opportunities with its outlooks to the marsh and boardwalks across wetlands resource. Signage is an important part of this project to increase the educational opportunities.

MassDOT is close to completing the replacement of the Whittier Bridge over the Merrimack River as part of its accelerated bridge program. The \$300 million project widens the northern section of I-95 through Newburyport, Amesbury and Salisbury to four lanes in each direction. Leaders of the local communities, CTC and others convinced MassDOT to include a shared use path on the new bridge and alongside I-95. The 1.8-mile shared use path will permit pedestrians and bicyclists to travel across the Merrimack River between Amesbury, Salisbury and Newburyport and to have safe and easy access to key destinations such as Maudslay State Park, the Route 113 Park and Ride Facility, Route 110 and Salisbury's Ghost Trail. Construction is slated to be completed in 2016. CTC is continuing to advocate for making a stairway connection between the shared use path and Main Street in Amesbury.

Northern Section of Border to Boston Trail Being Designed; FFY 2017 Construction Funding Programmed for 2.3-Mile Salisbury Segment and 5.2-mile Segment from Newburyport to Georgetown Center

Work is underway to design 16 miles of the northern section of the Border to Boston Trail from Boxford to the New Hampshire border. The design will include a new 2.3-mile rail trail linking Salisbury's Old Eastern Marsh Trail to the Ghost Trail and Seabrook, NH; an on-road link from the MBTA commuter rail station in Newburyport to Byfield in Newbury; and a 7.2-mile rail trail from Byfield, through Georgetown and Boxford, to Topsfield. The design should be completed in 2014 or 2015.

Funding for the design includes \$718,000 of federal highway funds, supplemented with \$343,000 of state highway funds and \$192,000 of local matching funds from the four towns. CTC contributed \$5,000 toward Salisbury's \$59,000 match and \$3,000 toward Newbury's \$12,000 match. CTC also raised \$44,000 of additional funds for Salisbury's match. Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank, Institution for Savings Charitable Foundation, TD Bank Foundation, SPS New England and CTC Board members all made grants to CTC to support design of the trail in Salisbury. The MVMPO has programmed \$3.7 million of federal and state highway funds to construct the new Salisbury segment, as well as \$3.6 million to construct the 5.2-mile segment from the MBTA commuter rail station through Byfield to Georgetown Center in FFY 2017 (Coastal Trails Coalition, 2014 <http://coastaltrails.org/news/>).

Community Garden

The last Open Space and Recreation Plan as well as the Town's Master Plan both referenced determining support for community gardens in dense neighborhoods, such as the beach community. The Salisbury Community Garden was created in 2012 on municipally-owned land. In a short period of time, the Salisbury Community Garden has become an asset to the community, allowing those who love gardening, but lack the space, to get their hands dirty and grow their own produce. The garden is located on Beach Road, near various condominium projects and beach houses, where people generally have less land.

Partridge Brook Park

Salisbury's newest recreational facility is Partridge Brook Park (Phase 1). The Town received a grant from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts PARC Grant Program. Partridge Brook Park combines two town-owned parcels dedicating over 30 acres as Parkland. Phase 1 includes non-vehicular access to the park through a trail system which links with the existing Rail Trail system, including handicap accessibility and emergency vehicle access to the park from the elementary school, the creation of the baseball field and utility field including the concession stand and restrooms, as well as trails and the boardwalk along Partridge Brook, dog park, educational signage and general public playing areas.

Baseball/Softball

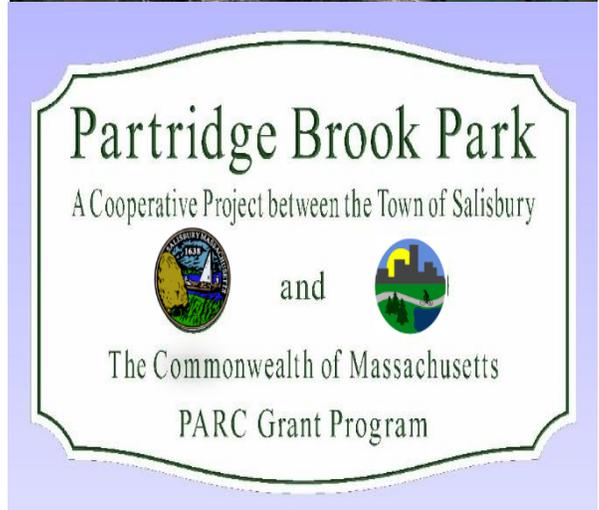
The youths of Salisbury compete in a youth baseball and softball inter-league, with teams for all ages and skill levels from Little League to the "majors". The towns involved in this inter-league are Salisbury, Byfield-Newbury, Rowley, Georgetown and Merrimac (<http://www.salisburymass.com/>).

Soccer

There is substantial interest in Youth Soccer in Salisbury, but no full-size fields are available in town. Developing soccer fields in Town is an area of significant need as many Salisbury children travel to other towns in order to participate in this popular sport.

Adult Volleyball League

Salisbury Parks and Recreation adult volleyball program is in its 4th year. The co-ed league meets weekly on Monday nights from 6-7:30 at the Boys and Girls Club from September to December then breaks for the holidays, and then starts again from January to May, and then breaks again for the summer. There is no fee to play and no registration necessary. It is a pick-up style program therefore, those interested just show up to play. The league typically sees about 10-15 players a week.¹⁶ (*Salisbury Parks & Recreation, October 2014*).



¹⁶ *Salisbury Parks & Recreation, October 2014.*

Salisbury Council on Aging

The Salisbury Council on Aging operates from the Hilton Senior Center on Lafayette Road. They provide various recreational and fitness opportunities-including trips and social outings, sing-a-longs, games, crafting classes and groups, exercise opportunities, such as Zumba gold, yoga, silver strength, line dancing, exercise to music. In 2016, the Council on Aging introduced raised gardens for the clients to utilize, while being at a more comfortable gardening height.

Camps

The Boys & Girls Club of the Lower Merrimack Valley, now in its 16th year, provides a summer camp for those ages 6 to 16; it is offered for young people of Salisbury and surrounding towns, who join the Boys & Girls Club. The “Summer Adventure Program” operates from the end of June to September 1 and is held Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Boys & Girls Club of Lower Merrimack Valley).

Other Recreational Activities available in Salisbury include:

- Winner’s Circle Running Club
- TrueVision Sports-Adult Women’s Softball
- Pop-Warner Football-Triton
- Seacoast Youth Flag Football League (SYFFL)
- Soccer league
- Ring’s Island Rowing Club

Beach Access

Access to the Beach is available through the State Reservation as well as through approximately 14 public access points. These access points do not have legal public parking areas.

Table 5-1: Active Town-Owned Recreational Sites

Name	Lions Park	Elementary School	Memorial School	Partridge Brook Park
Location	End of Lions Way	100 Lafayette Road	Maple Street	Behind Elementary School
Facilities Include	2 tennis courts	2 Full Size Basketball Courts	1 Full Size Basketball Court	Baseball Field
	Tot low play area (5-12 y.o.)	1 Half Size Basketball Court	2 Half Size Basketball Courts	Utility Field
	Swing sets	1 Little League Field	1 Little League Field	Concession Stand
	Pavilion w/ picnic tables	1 Soccer Field	1 Pony League Field	Dog Park
	Restrooms			
	Softball Field			
	Baseball Field			
	Basketball Court			
	Concession Stand			

Name	Beach Road Field	Skateboard Park
Location	Route 1A (Beach Road)	380 Beach Road
Facilities Include	1 Little League Field Utility field	Skateboard Activities

Source: www.salisbury-ma.com/PWParkRecreation.html

The following table shows the recreational opportunities available in Salisbury that are adjacent to the Merrimack River. These sites are also listed in other tables that follow; but it is important to see what is actually next to the river.

Table 5-2: Recreational Facilities in Salisbury along the Merrimack River

Site Name	Fee Owner	Acres	Recreation Opportunity Offered
Salisbury Beach State Reservation	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	520	BL,CL,F,C,W/J,B,S,P,O
Isaac Sprague WS Carr Island	Dept. of Fish & Game	70	F,H,P,O
Ram Island WS	Dept. of Fish & Game	26	F,H,P,O
Eagle Island	Dept. of Fish & Game	4.8	F,H,P,O
Fish & Wildlife Land	Fish & Wildlife	15 (multi)	F,H,P,O
Greenbelt Mendelson Marsh	Private	12	H,P,O
Salisbury Town Wharf	Town of Salisbury	0.4	BL, CL

Source: *Merrimack Comprehensive Watershed Assessment, EOEA, 2001*

Key to Recreation Opportunity: BL=Boat Launch CL=Canoe Launch F=Fishing H=Hiking C=Camping S=Swimming W/J=Walking/Jogging P=Picnicking SF=Sports Facilities X-C=Skiing O=Other

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) created standards for field dimensions for different recreational uses, although they state that their standards are the minimums needed. The standards, as revised in 1996, are included in the Appendix.

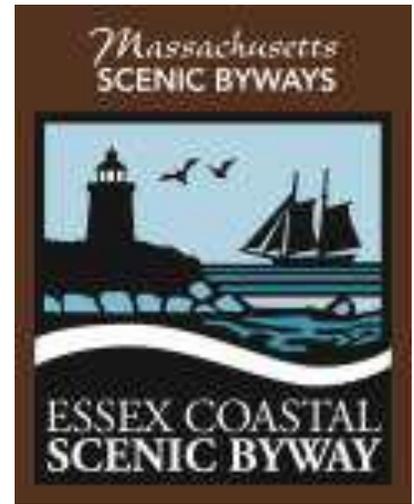
The preceding list and descriptions of various recreational facilities and services addressed what one most thinks of when they hear the term “recreation”. However, there is another form of recreation, passive recreation. Passive recreation plays an important role in communities and services for residents and visitors.

Town Common

The Salisbury Town Common, also referred to as Memorial Park, is located in the Town Center, known as “Salisbury Square”. It is a town green, housing veterans’ memorials, benches and the newly renovated Salisbury Public Library, and even a time capsule. This is a park that is utilized more for rest and reflection, instead of active sports facilities. The Town Common is used for various ceremonies throughout the year, including the Memorial Day parade and Christmas tree lighting.

Essex Coastal Scenic Byway

The Essex Coastal Scenic Byway is 90-miles, traversing through 14 communities on Massachusetts “North Shore”. The byway begins in Salisbury and travels south through Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Ipswich, Essex, Rockport, Gloucester, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Swampscott and Lynn. The entire byway is located within the Essex National Heritage Area, designated by the U.S. Congress in 1996 to recognize the quantity and quality of the region’s historical, cultural and natural resources”. The byway features scenic views, period architecture, historic sites and recreational opportunities and allows communities to implement tourism-based economic development (<http://www.essexheritage.org/aboutbyway>). Signage was just recently completed on the byway, other than Salisbury’s I-95 signage, which is awaiting installation at the completion of the highway project.



A. Private Parcels

Key for Tables 5-3 through 5-11	
Public Access:	L=Limited
	X=Unknown
	PUB=Public
	UA=Under Agreement
Primary Use:	R= Recreation (facilities based)
	C= Conservation (non-facilities based activities)
	B= Recreation & Conservation
	H= Historic/Cultural
	A= Agriculture
	W= Water Supply Protection
	S= Scenic
	O= Other
	X= Unknown
Protection Level:	IP= In perpetuity
	T= Temporary
	L= Limited
	N= None
	X= Unknown
Zoning Code	C= Commercial
	BC= Beach Commercial
	LM-B= Lafayette-Main B
	LM-C= Lafayette-Main C
	LM-D= Lafayette-Main D
	R1= Low Density Residential
	R2= Medium Density Residential
	R3= High Density Residential
VC= Village Center	

Chapter 61 lands are useful as they benefit the private landowner in lessening their tax burden, so long as the proper use is adhered to. It is important to remember though that this land is not protected in perpetuity and can be taken out of Chapter 61 by the decision of the owner. Municipalities have the “right of first refusal” to purchase the land, but if a municipality declines, the land is then placed on the open market, however, there are tax issues which the owner must deal with. Chapter 61 lands pertain to forests, 61A to agricultural land, and 61B to recreation land. Currently, there is no Chapter 61(forest) land in Salisbury.

Table 5-3: Parcels in Chapter 61 Designation

Parcel ID	Location	Ch. 61 Type (Primary Use)	Protection Level	Public Access	Land Area	LUC
12-32	8 CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	49.00	712
11-1	99 MAIN ST	61A	IP	N	18.00	712
11-2	107 MAIN ST	61A	T	N	27.00	712
11-3	111 MAIN ST	61A	T	N	6.75	712
11-23	CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	24.00	712
13-117	32 CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	3.16	712
13-23	24 ELMWOOD ST	61A	T	N	7.42	712
11-31	106 MAIN ST	61A	T	N	18.71	713
12-45	18 LOCUST ST	61A	T	N	1.50	713
12-46	16 LOCUST ST	61A	T	N	0.71	713
11-24	41 CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	11.20	713
11-28	CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	13.75	713
12-22	OFF LOCUST ST	61A	T	N	21.55	713
12-26	CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	18.00	713
12-30	14 CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	2.75	713
13-115	ELMWOOD ST	61A	T	N	3.15	713
13-118	55 ELMWOOD ST	61A	T	N	3.90	713
13-2	60 ELMWOOD ST	61A	T	N	12.35	713
13-51	4 FOLLY MILL RD	61A	IP	N	20.90	713
11-25	47 CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	8.90	716
11-34	JOY RD	61A	T	N	2.00	718
12-34	LOCUST ST	61A	T	N	20.50	718
12-36	39 LOCUST ST	61A	T	N	7.40	718
10-45	BAKER RD	61A	T	N	3.20	718
9-3	FERRY LOTS LN	61A	T	N	8.20	718
9-11	FERRY LOTS LN	61A	T	N	17.70	718
9-12	FERRY LOTS LN	61A	T	N	4.85	718
9-13	FERRY LOTS LN	61A	T	N	12.10	718
11-4	115 MAIN ST	61A	T	N	7.46	718
11-21	124 MAIN ST	61A	T	N	19.00	718
11-22	MINGO RD	61A	T	N	59.75	718
12-146	OFF FOLLY MILL RD	61A	T	N	7.60	718
12-147	OFF CONGRESS ST	61A	T	N	41.06	718
17-87	23 FERRY LOTS LN	61A	T	N	16.70	718
17-93	75 ELM ST	61A	IP	L	13.39	718

18-74	31 BAYBERRY LN	61A	T	N	7.24	718
18-75	33 BAYBERRY LN	61A	T	N	0.62	718
18-77	34 BAYBERRY LN	61A	T	N	0.46	718
18-79	30 BAYBERRY LN	61A	T	N	1.38	718
18-96	SMALL POX RD	61A	T	N	6.00	718
27-41	BROWNS POINT	61A	T	N	2.90	718
27-42	BROWNS POINT	61A	T	N	3.50	718
26-36	OFF SEABROOK RD	61B	T	PUB	37.00	801
TOTAL		61A=42			535.7	
		61B=1			37	
		43			572.7	

Source: Salisbury Assessors Data, Chapter 61 Land, 2016

Agricultural Preservation Restrictions (APRs)

The Agricultural Preservation Restriction is a “program that offers to pay farmers the difference between the fair market value and the agricultural value of their farmland in exchange for a permanent deed restriction which precludes any use of the property that will have a negative impact on its agricultural viability” (Source: Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources). Since the last Open Space Plan in 2006, there has been an increase in APRs, as there are now 4 (3 previously) parcels in Town that are currently classified as APR:

Table 5-4: Parcels under Agricultural Preservation Restrictions

Map-Lot	Location	Acres	Protection Level
9-55	8 Poor Farm Road	8	IP
11-1	99 Main Street	18	IP
13-51	4 Folly Mill Road	20.9	IP
17-93	75 Elm Street	13.394	IP

Source: Salisbury Assessors Data, 2014

Conservation Restrictions (CRs)

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation Services (DCS) defines conservation restrictions as “a legally binding agreement between a landowner (grantor) and a holder (grantee) - usually a public agency or a private land trust; whereby the grantor agrees to limit the use of his/her property for the purpose of protecting certain conservation values”. Since the last open space plan of 2006, the CRs in Salisbury have increased from one to three. One of the CR lands is backland off of Beach Road (Assessors Map 5, Lot 58). The second CR is located at 22 Fanaras Drive (Assessor’s Map 18, Lot 217). The Town received a

third CR in December 2014, located at 15 CCC Road, Map 24 –Lot 160, for over 2.86 acres for passive recreation for the preservation of wetlands; both of which are also preserved in perpetuity

Table 5-5: Privately Owned & Unprotected Parcels of Recreation Interest

Map-Lot	Site Name	Location	Acres	Protection Level	Primary Use	Public Access
16-1	Cove Marina	8 Friedenfels Road	4.39	N	R	P\$
16-40	Essex County Sportsmen Association	35 Ferry Lots Lane	30	N	R	P\$
9-8	Essex County Sportsmen Association	Ferry Lots Lane	7.2	N	R	P\$
29-28	Essex County Sportsmen Association	Marsh	4.10	N	R	P\$
29-3	Essex County Sportsmen Association	Marsh	15.00	N	R	P\$
18-128	Rusnik Camping Area	115 Lafayette Road	29	N	R	P\$
19-180	Black Bear Campground	54 Main Street	16.5	N	R	P\$
24-80	Pines Campgrounds	28 CCC Road	31.5	N	R	P\$
7-	Ring's Island Marina	16 First Street	1.4	N	R	P\$
7-21	Bridge Marina	179 Bridge Road	1.4	N	R	P\$
28-30	Beach Rose RV Park	147 Beach Road	6.34	N	R	P\$

Source: MassGIS

B. Public and Nonprofit Parcels

Table 5-6: Permanently Protected Land

Site Name	Fee Owner	Map-Lot	Acres	Protection Level	Primary Use	Public Access	Zone
Barnes Island	Essex County Greenbelt Assoc.	16-24	10	IP	C		R1
Carr Island Sanctuary	Dept. of Fish & Game	8-4	62	IP	C		R1
Conservation Land	Town of Salisbury	19-100	5.5	IP	B		LM-C
Eagle Island NHA	Dept. of Fish & Game	9-58		IP	B		R1
Marsh	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	27-5	0.83	IP	B		R1

North Shore Salt Marsh	Commonwealth of Massachusetts	16-15	6	IP	C		R1
Pettengill W	The Trustees of Reservation		39.8	IP	C		
Ram Island Sanctuary	Dept. of Fish & Game	16-13	26	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Beach State Reservation	DCR	M 30 & 36	334.75	IP	B	PUB	R1
Salisbury Beach State Reservation	DCR			IP	B	PUB	R1
Salisbury Beach State Reservation	DCR	27-80	4	IP	B	PUB	R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	24-105	4	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	27-2	6	IP	B		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	27-93	7	IP	B		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game		4	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game		14	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	28-40	60.5	IP	B		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	27-54	20	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game	27/Man y	10.7	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Salt Marsh WMA	Dept. of Fish & Game			IP	C		R1

Tide Meadows	Essex County Greenbelt Assoc.	16-22	7	IP	C		R1
Wellfields	Salisbury Water Supply Company	19-177	55	IP	W	N	R1 & R2
	Dept. of Fish & Game	29-35	25	IP	C		R1
Salisbury Town Wharf	Town of Salisbury	7-10	0.39	IP	R	PUB	R2
Partridge Brook Park	Town of Salisbury	22-20		IP	R	PUB	R1
Partridge Brook Park	Town of Salisbury	22-21		IP	R	PUB	C

Source: MassGIS

Zone Classifications: R1: Residential Low-Density; R2: Residential Medium-Density; R3: Residential High-Density, C: Commercial; C2: Commercial-2, C3: Commercial-3, C4: Commercial-4, I: Industrial, VC: Village Center, LM-B: Lafayette-Main-BLM-C: Lafayette-Main-C

The Essex County Greenbelt Association explains its mission as this: “Greenbelt's land conservation program works across Essex County to conserve land that has scenic, ecological and agricultural significance. Greenbelt acquires land and perpetual conservation restrictions (easements) by gift and purchase. In keeping with Greenbelt's founding philosophy, we are particularly interested not only in conserving more land, but in building contiguous areas of protected land that are oriented along scenic roads, rivers and streams, wildlife corridors, and trails. To this end we seek to conserve parcels that are adjacent or proximate to existing Greenbelt land or restrictions, or to land that is protected by other nonprofits, communities or agencies”.

Table 5-7: Essex County Greenbelt Land

Map-Lot	Location	Acres	Protection Level	Public Access
5-58	Great Brook	39.80	IP	PUB
15-13	Bridge Road	6.00	IP	PUB
15-57	41 Ferry Road	9.70	IP	PUB
16-22	Tide Meadows	7.00	IP	PUB
16-24	Barnes Island	10.00	IP	PUB
36-181	15 Cottage Way	1.20	IP	PUB

Source: Assessors Data, 2016 and Essex County Greenbelt

Table 5-8: Public Land of Limited Protection

Map-Lot	Site Name	Fee Owner	Acres	Protection Level	Primary Use	Public Access
22-13	Salisbury Elementary School	Town of Salisbury	22.25	L	R	PUB
6-71	Lions Park	Town of Salisbury	13.1	L	R	PUB
25-9	Longhill Cemetery	Town of Salisbury	15.1	L	H	PUB
3-4	Old Burial Ground	Town of Salisbury	0.7	L	H	PUB
19-1	True Cemetery		1.7			PUB
6-12	Town Green	Town of Salisbury	1.3	L	H/S	PUB

6-38	Salisbury Memorial School Playground	Town of Salisbury	5.5	L	R	PUB
28-43	Salisbury Little League Field	Town of Salisbury	6.6	L	R	PUB
24-54		Town of Salisbury	10.6	L	R	
15-109	Marsh	Town of Salisbury	6.81	L	C/O	
15-85	Marsh	Town of Salisbury	2.3	L	C/O	
16-14	Bellevue School District	City of Newburyport	10.5	L	X	

Source: MassGIS

Table 5-9: All Open Space Land

Parcel ID	Location	Fee Owner	GIS Acres	OSP
30-2	Beach Rd	Federal	2.06	X
10-172	Fox Run Rd	Municipal	4.63	X
10-269	Off Linda Ln	Municipal	9.22	X
10-284	Off Rabbit Rd	Municipal	0.29	X
10-60	Off Elm St	Municipal	6.10	X
10-70	Off Fox Run Rd	Municipal	7.23	X
12-104	Rear Michelle Dr	Municipal	7.49	X
12-84	Folly Mill Rd	Municipal (Seabrook)	2.74	X
14-75	101 Ferry Rd	Municipal	0.29	X
15-109	Rear Longmeadow Dt	Municipal	7.97	X
15-138	Rear Ferry Rd	Municipal	7.92	X
15-85	Longmeadow Dr	Municipal	3.33	X
16-14	Ferry Lots Ln	Municipal	10.01	X
16-4	Off Friedenfels Rd	Municipal	59.20	X
16-5	Off Bridge Rd	Municipal	11.55	X
19-100	4 Pike St	Municipal	3.54	X
19-66	14 Toll Rd	Municipal	1.07	X
22-20	Lafayette Rd	Municipal	18.06	X
22-48	Rear Lafayette Rd	Municipal	11.73	X
24-158	17 CCC Rd	Municipal	2.14	X
24-54	52 Dock Ln	Municipal	11.53	X
27-10	Pickelties	Municipal	1.99	X
28-14	46 Old County Rd	Municipal	0.22	X
28-67	Great Meadows	Municipal	5.84	X
28-78	Great Meadows	Municipal	3.94	X
31-39	12 Murray St	Municipal	0.23	X
3-4	24 Beach Rd	Municipal	0.62	X
5-2	Rear Garafalo Dri	Municipal	8.47	X
7-22	1 First St	Municipal	0.09	X
9-27	151 Elm St	Municipal	13.99	X
20-66	11 Trout Way	Municipal	0.67	X
9-16	127 Elm St	Municipal	14.17	X
10-55	14 Palis Dr	Municipal	6.07	X
4-120	52 Beach Rd	Municipal	0.02	X

19-1	4 Toll Rd	Municipal	1.94	X
35-6	371 No End Blvd	Municipal	0.03	X
32-360	14 Brissette Ave	Municipal	0.04	X
32-56	17 Cable Ave	Municipal	0.05	X
32-84	53 Railroad Ave	Municipal	0.14	X
7-44	8 Fourth Street	Municipal	0.53	X
12-48	92 Main St	Municipal	0.25	X
32-277	64 Railroad Ave	Municipal	0.20	X
32-284	42 Railroad Ave	Municipal	0.08	X
10-34	5 Catherine Way	Municipal	7.95	X
33-38	91 No End Blvd	Municipal	0.26	X
9-25	155 Elm St	Municipal	1.51	X
13-41	10 Blacksnake Rd	Municipal	19.69	X
32-62	18 Railroad Ave	Municipal	0.19	X
22-21	Lafayette Rd	Municipal	20.83	X
7-10	32 First Street	Municipal	0.39	X
32-57	24 Railroad Ave	Municipal	0.27	X
12-109	23 Locust St	Municipal	1.00	X
28-56	31 Old County Rd	Municipal	38.28	X
6-11	16 Elm Street	Municipal	1.11	X
5-18	5 Beach Road	Municipal	0.46	X
6-12	17 Elm Street	Municipal	2.54	X
28-5	175 Beach Rd	Municipal	5.49	X
28-43	215 Beach Rd	Municipal	6.75	X
10-285	Off Elm St	Municipal	2.32	X
19-177	Locust St	Municipal	59.45	X
10-286	Off Elm St	Municipal	4.99	X
25-9	105 Beach Rd	Municipal	16.06	X
5-39	23 Beach Road	Municipal	5.70	X
6-38	100 Lafayette Road	Municipal	5.85	X
6-71	39 Lafayette Road	Municipal	14.74	X
9-69	Elm Street	Municipal	39.93	X
22-13	100 Lafayette Rd	Municipal	21.34	X
32-52	228 Beach Rd	Municipal	8.17	X
5-58	Great Brook	Nonprofit-ECGB		X
15-13	Bridge Rd	Nonprofit-ECGB		X
15-57	41 Ferry Rd	Nonprofit-ECGB		X
16-22	Tide Meadows	Nonprofit-ECGB	9.39	X
16-24	Barnes Island	Nonprofit-ECGB	11.14	X
36-181	15 Cottage Way	Nonprofit-ECGB	1.57	X
19-2	8 Toll Rd	Nonprofit-Nbpt Hebrew Cemetery	0.81	X
14-25	152 Ferry Rd	State	5.96	X
14-26	144 Ferry Rd	State	12.10	X
14-43	Saltworks	State	28.04	X
14-44	10 Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	22.77	X
14-58	Off Ferry Rd	State	8.48	X
14-65	125 Ferry Rd	State	5.80	X
14-67	135 Ferry Rd	State	18.12	X

14-68	Off Ferry Rd	State	4.28	X
14-69	Merrimac River	State	12.09	X
14-70	Merrimac River	State	3.88	X
14-71	Merrimac River	State	13.47	X
14-74	Merrimac River	State	8.61	X
14-76	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	46.70	X
15-15	Bridge Rd	State	10.09	X
15-66	7 Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	19.15	X
16-13	Ram Island	State	25.59	X
16-15	Weir Island Ferry Lots Ln	State	7.58	X
20-30	Great Meadows	State	0.71	X
23-89	Off Lafayette Rd	State	1.00	X
23-90	Off Lafayette Rd	State	2.30	X
24-101	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	9.25	X
24-102	Shad Creek	State	6.38	X
24-103	Shad Creek	State	3.52	X
24-104	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	4.09	X
24-105	Dock Ln	State	3.25	X
24-106	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	6.31	X
24-108	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	4.62	X
24-109	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	8.90	X
24-110		State	14.32	X
24-113	Dock Island Marsh	State	2.08	X
24-166	Off Dock Ln	State	23.67	X
24-81	Huntington Marsh	State	7.97	X
24-85	Merrimac River	State	7.01	X
24-86	Merrimac River	State	3.62	X
24-87		State	7.80	X
24-88		State	1.99	X
24-93		State	8.93	X
24-94	Fox Island	State	6.98	X
24-95	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	11.65	X
24-97	Pettengill Dock	State	4.28	X
24-99	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	11.87	X
25-27	Beach Rd	State	2.02	X
25-35	Great Meadows	State	11.70	X
25-38	Great Meadows	State	6.55	X
25-40	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	7.38	X
26-32	Carrs Cove	State	10.59	X
26-40	Great Meadows	State	2.18	X
26-41	Marsh	State	14.84	X
27-1	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	0.12	X
27-101	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	6.10	X
27-11	200 Beach Rd	State	1.58	X
27-2	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	4.99	X
27-3	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	5.46	X
27-5		State	2.79	X
27-54	Fox Island	State	25.27	X

27-55	Marsh	State	8.08	X
27-56	Black Rock Creek	State	4.02	X
27-59		State	4.24	X
27-61	Black Rocks	State	6.49	X
27-62	Pine Island	State	7.82	X
2-77	Off Mudnock Rd	State	2.28	X
27-71	Allens Creek	State	6.78	X
27-73	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	5.85	X
27-8		State	12.37	X
27-80		State	5.43	X
27-81	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	4.97	X
27-93	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	7.25	X
27-94	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	6.75	X
27-96	Barberries (off Ferry Rd)	State	4.18	X
28-72	Great Meadows	State	1.81	X
28-75	Great Meadows	State	5.39	X
28-83	Great Meadows	State	10.36	X
29-17	Great Meadows	State	3.49	X
29-34	Great Meadows	State	23.28	X
29-39	Great Meadows	State	4.65	X
29-49	Great Meadows	State	4.79	X
29-50	Great Meadows	State	2.10	X
29-8	Pickelties	State	3.06	X
30-3	State Reservation	State	0.13	X
32-104	1 Oceanfront South	State	0.07	X
32-105	9 Oceanfront South	State	0.86	X
34-164	Marsh	State	3.66	X
36-42	14 Cottage Way	State	1.95	X
5-71		State	0.71	X
7-68	Merrimac River	State	12.57	X
8-4	Carr Island	State	69.73	X
9-58	Eagle Island	State	4.77	X
27-49	Marsh	State	22.03	X
15-34	Ferry Rd	State	35.77	X
32-53	Off Beach Rd	State	5.45	X
15-61	Off Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	34.01	X
14-46	4 Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	2.17	X
25-55	Stevens Point	State	10.39	X
29-47	Blackwater River	State	18.04	X
28-40	Old County Rd	State	74.40	X
14-40	21 Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	0.79	X
32-163		State	0.03	X
23-91	Off Lafayette Rd	State	13.30	X
17-216	Off Gardner St	State	6.15	X
14-42	22 Sweet Apple Tree Ln	State	5.69	X
16-25	Ferry Lots Ln	State	12.51	X
17-217	Off Elm St	State	0.81	X
32-106	25 Ocean Front So	State	0.91	X

17-218	Off Harrison Ave	State	4.32	X
36-154	Beach Front	State	176.68	X
18-2	105 Rabbit Rd	State	10.11	X
12-12	I-95 Rest Area	State	102.42	X
14-117	Off Bridge Rd	State	19.57	X
30-1	218 Beach Rd	State	254.22	X
19-178	Rear Main St	Municipal		X
14-85	Ferry Rd	Municipal		
12-23	80 Folly Mill Rd	Municipal		X
18-141	98 Rabbit Rd	Municipal		X
18-142	100 Rabbit Rd	Municipal		X
18-218	24 Fanaras Dr	Municipal		X
18-219	26 Fanaras Dr	Municipal		X
19-280	Daniel Ct	Municipal		X
12-32	8 CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
11-1	99 MAIN ST	Private		61A
11-2	107 MAIN ST	Private		61A
11-3	111 MAIN ST	Private		61A
11-23	CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
13-117	32 CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
13-23	24 ELMWOOD ST	Private		61A
11-31	106 MAIN ST	Private		61A
12-45	18 LOCUST ST	Private		61A
12-46	16 LOCUST ST	Private		61A
11-24	41 CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
11-28	CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
12-22	OFF LOCUST ST	Private		61A
12-26	CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
12-30	14 CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
13-115	ELMWOOD ST	Private		61A
13-118	55 ELMWOOD ST	Private		61A
13-2	60 ELMWOOD ST	Private		61A
13-51	4 FOLLY MILL RD	Private		61A
11-25	47 CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
11-34	JOY RD	Private		61A
12-34	LOCUST ST	Private		61A
12-36	39 LOCUST ST	Private		61A
10-45	BAKER RD	Private		61A
9-3	FERRY LOTS LN	Private		61A
9-11	FERRY LOTS LN	Private		61A
9-12	FERRY LOTS LN	Private		61A
9-13	FERRY LOTS LN	Private		61A
11-4	115 MAIN ST	Private		61A
11-21	124 MAIN ST	Private		61A
11-22	MINGO RD	Private		61A
12-146	OFF FOLLY MILL RD	Private		61A
12-147	OFF CONGRESS ST	Private		61A
17-87	23 FERRY LOTS LN	Private		61A

17-93	75 ELM ST	Private		61A
18-74	31 BAYBERRY LN	Private		61A
18-75	33 BAYBERRY LN	Private		61A
18-77	34 BAYBERRY LN	Private		61A
18-79	30 BAYBERRY LN	Private		61A
18-96	SMALL POX RD	Private		61A
27-41	BROWNS POINT	Private		61A
27-42	BROWNS POINT	Private		61A
26-36	OFF SEABROOK RD	Private		61B
13-51	4 Folly Mill Rd	Private		APR
11-1	99 Main St	Private		APR
17-93	75 Elm St	Private		APR
18-217	22 Fanaras Dr	Private		CR
24-160	15 CCC Rd	Private		CR
5-58	Beach Rd	Nonprofit-ECGB		CR

Source: Assessors Data

Table 5-10: Town Owned Land of Interest for Open Space and Recreation

Map-Lot	Location	Purpose	Acres
10-70	Off Fox Run Road	Open Space	7.00
19-66	14 Toll Road	Water Co.	0.25
19-100	4 Pike Street	Land	5.50
22-20	Lafayette Road	Park	12.50
22-21	Lafayette Road	Park	17.9
28-56	31 Old County Road	Dump	38.76

Source: Assessors Data, 2016

Property #1: Off Fox Run Road-10-70

This is a 7-acre parcel which could be used for park space.

Property #2: 14 Toll Road-19-66

This is a quarter-acre parcel which could be used for a small playground.

Property #3: 4 Pike Street-19-100

At the May 1997 Town Meeting, an article passed to put aside the Town owned land located at the corner of US Route 1 and State Route 286 as town park land in perpetuity.

Property #4 & 5: Lafayette Road-22-20 & 22-21

These parcels are the site of Partridge Brook Park as well as abut the land that will be the extended Rail Trail, and are located behind the Salisbury Elementary School. Partridge Brook Park is a multi-year and phased project. Phase 1 allowed for the building of multiple playing fields, a dog park, concession stand and associated amenities at the site. There is the opportunity for future phases of this project to expand-including a running track, more fields and parking. The creation of a fully-accessible playground is intended to be built on these parcels as well.

Property #5: 31 Old County Road-28-56

The capped landfill has the potential to be an area for passive recreation such as bird-watching. A portion of this space could potentially be used as a dog park. This site is located close to the beach area, which is an area where people do not necessarily have lots of yard space for a dog to roam. A golf course had been mentioned for this site, but this possibility has not been seriously explored.

Property #6: 17 Elm Street-6-12

The Town Common is an underutilized park in Salisbury Square, a prime location for open space and gatherings. Renovation of this space will allow for more usability, for people of all capabilities, making the space handicap accessible.

Property #7: 215 Beach Road-28-43

Adding a concession stand and comfort station to the “beach baseball field” will allow further use of the field.

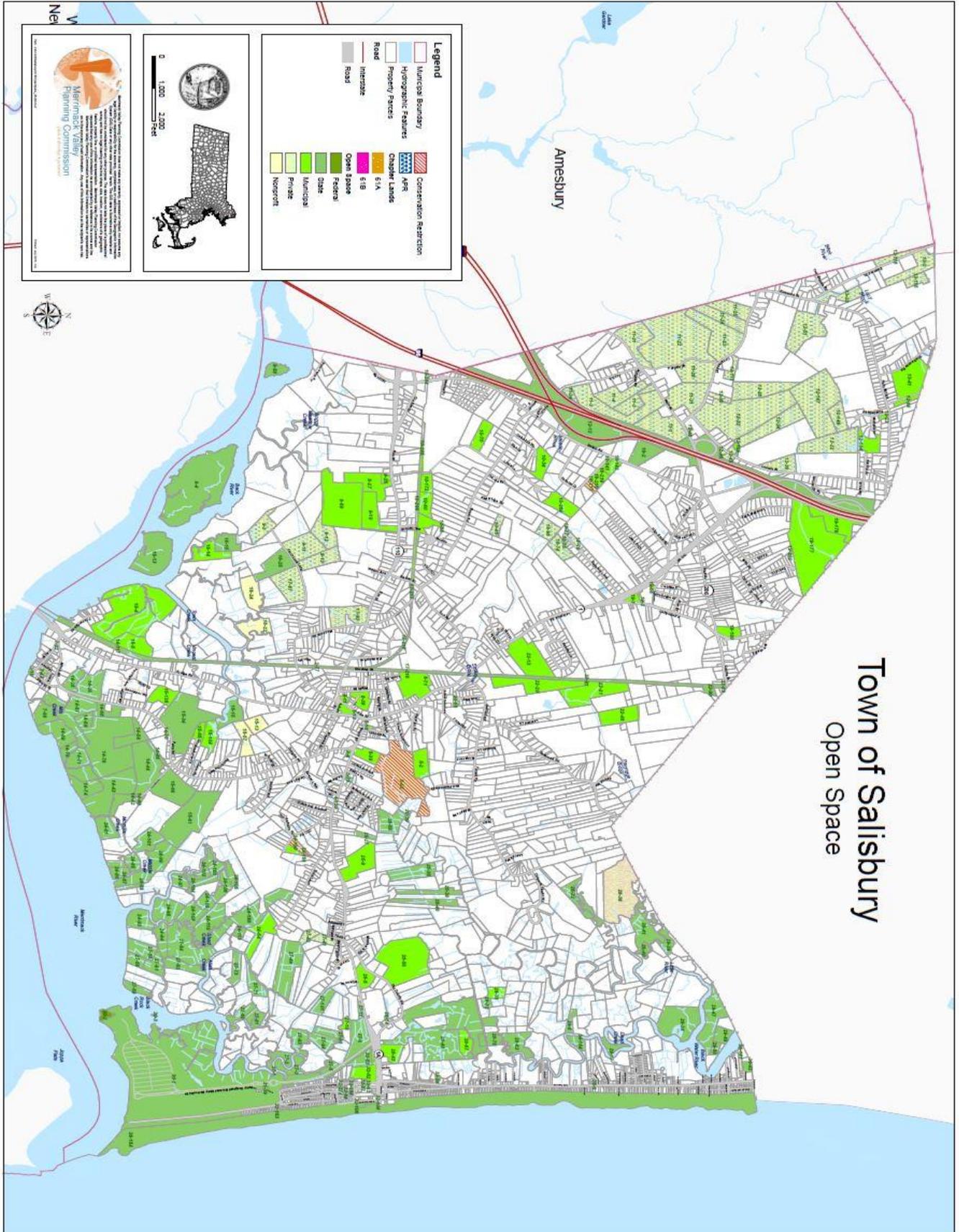
Table 5-11: All Town-Owned Land Source: Assessors Data, 2016

Map	Lot	Owner	Location	Management Agency – Vacant or Improved	Land Area (Acres)	Recreational Potential	Access	Protection Level	Primary Use	Zone	Grant Funded	Condition
3	4	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CEMETERY	24 BEACH RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.87	None	PUB		H	C	N	Good
4	120	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	52 BEACH RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.02	None	N		W	BC	N	Fair
5	2	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	REAR GARAFALO DR	CON COMM-VACANT	8.50	Trails	PUB	IP	C	R1	N	Good
5	18	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TOWN HALL	5 BEACH RD	BOS-IMPROVED	0.47	None	PUB	L	H/O	VC	N	Poor
6	11	SALISBURY TOWN OF / MUSEUM	16 ELM ST	BOS-IMPROVED	1.01	Museum	PUB	L	H	VC	N	Fair
6	12	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LIBRARY & PARK	17 ELM ST	BOS-IMPROVED	2.00	Trails & Passive Recreation	PUB	L	H/S/O	VC	Parkland Acquisitions & Renovations for Communities Grant Program	Good
6	38	SALISBURY TOWN OF / MEMORIAL SCHOOL	18 MAPLE ST	EDUCATION-IMPROVED	4.59	Ballfield & Playground	L	N	O	C/R2	N	Good
6	71	SALISBURY TOWN OF / FIRE/HILTON CNTR/DPW/PLAYGRND	39 LAFAYETTE RD	PUBLIC SAFETY-IMPROVED	31.10	Ballfield; Basketball and Tennis Court & Trail Access	PUB	L	R/O	LM-D	Recreational Trails Program; KaBoom! grant	Good
7	10	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TOWN PIER	32 FIRST ST	BOS-IMPROVED	0.42	Boating and Fishing	PUB	IP	R	R2	N	Good
7	22	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LAND-COR OF FIRST & MARCH	1 FIRST ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.08	None	PUB	S	X	C	N	Fair
7	44	SALISBURY TOWN OF / FORMER FIRE HOUSE & COMM HSE	8 FOURTH ST	BOS-IMPROVED	0.50	None	X	L	O	R2	N	Fair
9	16	SALISBURY TOWN OF / SEWER TREATMENT PLANT LAND	127 ELM ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	14.37	None	N	L	O	C	N	Good
9	25	SALISBURY TOWN OF / SEWER TREATMENT PLANT LAND	155 ELM ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	1.70	None	N	L	O	C	N	Fair
9	27	SALISBURY TOWN OF / SEWER TREATMENT PLANT LAND	151 ELM ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	14.04	None	N	L	O	C	N	Good
9	69	SALISBURY TOWN OF / SEWER TREATMENT PLANT	125 ELM ST	BOS-IMPROVED	38.31	None	N	N		C3	N	Poor
10	34	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE & TAX TITLE	5 CATHERINE WAY	TREASURER-VACANT	7.48	Trails	PUB	IP	C	R2	N	Good
10	55	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION OPEN SPACE	14 PALIS DR	CON COMM-VACANT	6.07	Trails	PUB	IP	C	R1	N	Good
10	60	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	OFF ELM ST	CON COMM-VACANT	6.14	Trails	PUB	IP	R	R2	N	Good
10	70	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LAND	OFF FOX RUN RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	7.00	None	X	X	X	C	N	Fair
10	172	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	FOX RUN RD	CON COMM-VACANT	4.62	None	L	IP	C	R1	N	Good
10	269	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION OPEN SPACE	OFF LINDA LN	CON COMM-VACANT	9.73	Trails and Bird Watching	PUB	IP	C	RI	N	Fair
10	284	SALISBURY TOWN OF / RAIL TRAIL - FORMER RAIL BED	OFF RABBIT RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.29	Rail Trail	PUB	IP	R	R2	MassDOT Ten Year Plan; Recreational Trails Program	Good
10	285	SALISBURY TOWN OF / RAIL TRAIL - FORMER RAIL BED	OFF ELM ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	2.31	Rail Trail	PUB	IP	R	R2	MassDOT Ten Year Plan; Recreational Trails Program	Excellent
10	286	SALISBURY TOWN OF / RAIL TRAIL - FORMER RAIL BED	OFF ELM ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	5.08	Rail Trail	PUB	IP	R	R2	MassDOT Ten Year Plan; Recreational Trails Program	Excellent
12	23	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION OPEN SPACE	80 FOLLY MILL RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.91	None	PUB	IP	C	R2	N	Fair

12	104	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION OPEN SPACE	REAR MICHELLE DR	CON COMM-VACANT	7.49	None	PUB	IP	C	R1	N	Good
12	109	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	23 LOCUST ST	BOS-IMPROVED	1.00	None	N		W	R2	N	Fair
13	41	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	10 BLACKSNAKE RD	BOS-IMPROVED	20.00	None	N		W	R2	N	Good
14	75	SALISBURY TOWN OF / FERRY ROAD CEMETERY	101 FERRY RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.26	None	PUB		H	R2	N	Poor
15	85	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE	LONGMEADOW DR	BOS-VACANT LAND	2.30	Birding	PUB	X	C	R2	N	Good
15	109	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE	REAR LONGMEADOW DR	BOS-VACANT LAND	6.81	Birding / Fishing	PUB	X	C	R1	N	Fair
15	138	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE	REAR FERRY RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	7.59	Birding	PUB	X	C	R1	N	Fair
16	4	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	OFF FRIEDENFELS RD	CON COMM-VACANT	59.00	Trails	PUB	X	C/S/O	R2	N	Fair
16	5	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	OFF BRIDGE RD	CON COMM-VACANT	12.00	Trails	OUB	IP	C/S/O	R1	Recreational Trails Program	Excellent
18	141	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	98 RABBIT RD	CON COMM-VACANT	1.96	Passive Recreation	PUB	IP	C	i	N	Fair
18	142	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	100 RABBIT RD	CON COMM-VACANT	2.22	Passive Recreation	PUB	IP	C	I	N	Fair
18	218	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	24 FANARAS DR	CON COMM-VACANT	2.04	Bird and Bat Watching	PUB	IP	C	I	N	Fair
18	219	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	26 FANARAS DR	CON COMM-VACANT	2.02	Bird and Bat Watching	PUB	IP	C	I	N	Fair
19	1	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CEMETERY	4 TOLL RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	1.38	Passive Recreation	PUB		H/S	LM-B	N	Fair
19	66	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	14 TOLL RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.25	None	N		W	LM-B	N	Fair
19	100	SALISBURY TOWN OF / DEDICATED PARK LAND	4 PIKE ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	5.50	Passive Recreation	PUB	IP	O	LM-C	N	Good
19	108	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LAND FOR GENERAL MUNICIPAL PURPOSES OR CONVEYANCE	3 MAIN ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	15.60	UA	X	X	X	LM-C	N	Good
19	177	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	LOCUST ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	55.00	None	N		W	R2	N	Fair
19	178	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	REAR MAIN ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	13.00	None	N		W	R1	N	Fair
19	280	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE & TAX TITLE	DANIEL CT	TREASURER-VACANT	0.20	Passive Recreation	X	X	C	R2	N	Poor
20	66	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	11 TROUT WAY	CON COMM-VACANT	0.55	Fishing and Bird Watching	PUB	IP	C	R2	N	Poor
21	38	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	STUMP	TREASURER-VACANT	1.65	None	X	X	X	R2	N	Poor
22	13	SALISBURY TOWN OF / SALISBURY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	100 LAFAYETTE RD	EDUCATION-IMPROVED	22.25	Soccer & Playground	PUB	L	R/O	C	N	Excellent
22	20	SALISBURY TOWN OF / PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION DEDICATED PARK LAND	LAFAYETTE RD	CON COMM-VACANT	12.50	Football and Baseball	PUB	IP	B/S	R1	Parkland Acquisitions & Renovations for Communities Grant Program	Excellent
22	21	SALISBURY TOWN OF / PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION DEDICATED PARK LAND	LAFAYETTE RD	CON COMM-VACANT	17.90	Soccer and Lacrosse fields, Trails & Boating	PUB	IP	B/S	R1	Parkland Acquisitions & Renovations for Communities Grant Program	Fair

22	48	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	REAR LAFAYETTE RD	CON COMM-VACANT	9.33	None	PUB	IP	C	RI	N	Good
24	54	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LAND TAKEN FOR SEWER PLANT NEVER BUILT	52 DOCK LN	BOS-VACANT LAND	10.60	None	PUB	IP	C	R1	N	Fair
24	114	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	TIDE MEADOWS	TREASURER-VACANT	2.00	Trails & Birding	X	X	X	C	N	Poor
24	158	SALISBURY TOWN OF / OPEN SPACE	17 CCC RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	2.08	Trails & Birding	PUB		H	C	N	Fair
25	9	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CEMETARY	105 BEACH RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	16.06	None	X	X	X	R1	N	Fair
26	33	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	REAR FOREST RD	TREASURER-VACANT	14.00	None			X	R1	N	Poor
27	10	SALISBURY TOWN OF / MARSHLAND	PICKELTIES	BOS-VACANT LAND	2.00	Birding	X		C	R1	N	Poor
28	5	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	181 BEACH RD	BOS-IMPROVED	6.05	None	N		R/W/O	BC	N	Excellent
28	14	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LAND-LOCKED LAND	46 OLD COUNTY RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.23	None	X		C	R1	N	Poor
28	28	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	20 OLD COUNTY RD	TREASURER-VACANT	1.61	None	X	X	X	BC	N	Good
28	43	SALISBURY TOWN OF / LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD	215 BEACH RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	6.60	Baseball	PUB	L	R	BC	N	Excellent
28	50	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING-ABUTS LANDFILL	GREAT MEADOWS	TREASURER-VACANT	15.00	None	X	X	C	R1	N	Fair
28	51	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING-ABUTS LANDFILL	GREAT MEADOWS	TREASURER-VACANT	9.60	None	X	X	C	R1	N	Poor
28	56	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CAPPED LAND FILL	31 OLD COUNTY RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	38.76	None	L		O	R1	N	Fair
28	67	SALISBURY TOWN OF / MARSH	GREAT MEADOWS	BOS-VACANT LAND	10.00	Fishing / Birding	X		C	R1	N	Poor
28	74	SALISBURY TOWN OF / CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAND	GREAT MEADOWS	CON COMM-VACANT	2.75	Fishing / Birding	X	IP	C	R1	N	Poor
28	78	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	GREAT MEADOWS	TREASURER-VACANT	4.00	None	X		C	R1	N	Poor
31	39	SALISBURY TOWN OF / VACANT LAND-SEWER LINES	12 MURRAY ST	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.20	None	N		O	BC	N	Fair
32	52	SALISBURY TOWN OF / PARKING LOT	228 BEACH RD	BOS-VACANT LAND	9.18	Skatepark & Basketball	PUB		O	BC	N	Good
32	56	SALISBURY TOWN OF / REST ROOMS-BOARD OF HEALTH	17 CABLE AVE	BOS-IMPROVED	0.06	POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE FOR NEW VISITOR CENTER	PUB	N	O	BC	N	Poor
32	57	SALISBURY TOWN OF / PARKING LOT	24 RAILROAD AVE	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.27	POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE FOR NEW VISITOR CENTER	PUB		O	BC	N	Poor
32	62	SALISBURY TOWN OF / POLICE STATION	18 RAILROAD AVE	PUBLIC SAFETY-IMPROVED	0.17	POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE FOR NEW VISITOR CENTER	PUB	N	O	BC	N	Fair
32	84	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	53 RAILROAD AVE	TREASURER-VACANT	0.13	PARCEL TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION-BUILDABLE BEACH LOT	X	X	X	BC	N	Poor
32	277	SALISBURY TOWN OF / FORMER SCHOOL HOUSE LOT	64 RAILROAD AVE	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.22	None	N	N	O	BC	N	Poor
32	284	SALISBURY TOWN OF / NON-DEDICATED PARK	42 RAILROAD AVE	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.08	Passive Recreation	PUB	L	O	BC	N	Good
33	38	SALISBURY TOWN OF / WATER COMPANY	91 NO END BLVD	BOS-VACANT LAND	0.23	None	N		W	BC	N	Poor
33	49	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	113 NO END BLVD	TREASURER-VACANT	0.54	None	X	X	X	BC	N	Fair
33	50	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING-MIXED USE	115 NO END BLVD	TREASURER-IMPROVED	0.18	None	X	X	X	BC	N	Poor
34	174	SALISBURY TOWN OF / TAX TITLE TAKING	18 17TH ST WEST	TREASURER-VACANT	0.11	None	X	X	X	R3	N	Poor

Town of Salisbury Open Space



SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

A. Description of Process

An open space and recreation survey was created to find out the views of Salisbury residents. To save paper and in this technologically driven world, the survey was in a digital format, and linked on the Town of Salisbury's website. Promotion of the survey was in the newspaper, as well as presented at various boards and committee meetings-including Board of Selectmen, Planning Board, Conservation Commission and Parks and Receptions. We received 91 surveys and have utilized the data from the returned surveys to formulate plans for this plan. The Town of Salisbury has a current Master Plan, completed in 2008, that was also referenced for goals and action items. The previous Open Space and Recreation Plan (written in 2006 and action matrix updated in 2010) was also referenced for the goals and action items. Many items in both of those said plans have been completed and the Town has been moving forward to complete many of the action items.

The results of the recent survey are below, along with any comments received. When the percentages were computed, the percent was rounded to the whole number. In some responses, not everyone answered every question and in other instances, the survey asked for respondents to check more than one answer (if applicable), so the percentage may not all equal 100%.

Along with data compiled, the survey responses helped to guide the goals and action items.

B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals

Salisbury is blessed with oceanfront and riverfront land, an accessible shoreline and a small-town atmosphere, while still being close to many amenities. Salisbury's seaside location, access to the highways and low tax rate makes it an easy place to live, work and play; thus, Salisbury is seeing a resurgence of growth. With this growth, much of the land that was once perceived as open space is being built on. This growth pattern needs to be addressed before the land is no longer available as open space. Through review of the past Open Space and Recreation Plan as well as the 2008 Town-Wide Master Plan, along with survey results, consultation with town departments and boards, the three main goals for the Open Space and Recreation Plan have been maintained:

1. Preserve and protect the Town's natural resources
2. Preserve the scenic quality and rural character of the Town of Salisbury
3. Meet the recreational needs of all town residents

SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs

After much examination of the data and inventories, as well as discussions and surveys from residents, it is realized that more can be done. Items that are needed are:

- Create linkages between the existing rail trails at various locations. These linkages include the connecting of the two trails in Salisbury-the Ghost Trail (east-west trail) to the Old Eastern Marsh Trail (north-south trail), extending the Old Eastern Marsh Trail north to Seabrook, NH and connecting the Salisbury Ghost Trail to the Amesbury trail
- Implementation of all steps for the Complete Streets Program
- Creation of a Tree Replacement/Preservation/Clearing Bylaw
- Protection of land which abuts the waterways, namely, the land that the Merrimack Watershed Team and NHESP have designated as vital for conservation
- Revitalization of the Town Common
- Bike lanes, mainly on Beach Road
- New recreation fields to allow for different sports, such as soccer and football
- Increase the amount of sidewalks
- Continued maintenance of existing facilities
- Adopting the Community Preservation Act

B. Summary of Community's Needs

One of the survey questions asked if respondents were satisfied with recreational facilities, the following answer represents the largest response for each:

- children/youth: 31.87% states neutral, and the 2nd largest response being 28.57% satisfied
- adults: 30.77% states neutral, and the 2nd largest response being 23.08% of a tie with satisfied & dissatisfied
- people with special needs: 35.16% states neutral, and the 2nd largest response being 20.88% of a tie with dissatisfied and very dissatisfied

Another survey question, which is similar to the one above, however, the question pertained to the satisfaction of recreational opportunities instead of facilities. The following answers represent the largest response for each:

- children/youth: 24.18% states satisfied and neutral
- adults: 31.87% states neutral, and the and the 2nd largest response was 26.37% dissatisfied
- people with special needs: 36.36% neutral and the 2nd largest response was 19.78% dissatisfied

The residents of Salisbury would like more activities available to them, and over the whole year, not just the summertime. There are not many parks in Town, and most are concentrated in the town center and

beach areas, with nothing in the Plains area (Northwest side of Salisbury). Although homes in that area may have more land than those in the Square or Beach, there is still the need for neighborhood parks, to create a sense of community. There is also the need for more adult activities; especially for those in their early adulthood. Over the past years, the Parks and Recreation Commission and other committees have added many activities for residents of different ages, including the Tortoise and the Hare Race, the Halloween Hayride, adult volleyball, a Brewfest, and the Salisbury Art Stroll, to name a few. In addition, new recreational facilities have been created, such as the Partridge Brook Park. Although there has been additions of recreational facilities and activities, people may not know where to find out information about all of these opportunities. While the Parks and Recreation Commission has worked with social media with facebook and other media, sometimes low-level technology, via a brochure and link on a website, are the easiest ways for people to find out about opportunities.

With the influx of condominiums in the beach center area as well as the tight zoning regulations for houses, there are more residents without land to do activities such as gardening in the beach area. Having a community garden in that area has allowed the residents who do not own their own land a place to garden, as well as create an area where community is fostered. A development of 210 apartments has recently been completed and is situated next to the existing community gardens. The community garden spaces have been a hot commodity and there may not be many spaces left. There could be the need for expansion in the near future.

The 2000 SCORP states that the “the greatest statewide need is greatest for trail-based activities and road biking as the individual activities in greatest demand. Field-based activities rank second as priority needs for new facilities, with playground activity, tennis and golfing ranked at the top of the activity need list. Finally, a strong need exists for water-based activities, with swimming indicated as the facility most needed statewide”. This statement is echoed in the 2006 SCORP whereby Towns appeared to have a higher demand for trails than cities and rural areas. Regionally, the Northeast closely follows statewide patterns; according to the 2006 SCORP, road biking and playground activity were the highest ranked needs at 14.1% and 13.8% respectively.

In the 2012 SCORP, the analysis targeted three types of stakeholders, (land trusts, public officials and the general public) to collect data to understand more precisely the recreational needs of the Commonwealth. Land trusts and public officials were invited to participate in a web-based survey while public participation was generated through public meetings held throughout the state and through phone interviews carried out by Abacus Associates. According to the 2012 SCORP, public officials were asked what activities would increase in popularity within the next 5 years and the most frequent responses were trails and multi-use fields. The public officials also indicated that more resources were required in order to provide those recreational amenities (Facilities: 57.9%; Trails: 49.5%). Other frequent responses to the question were playgrounds, baseball fields, community gardens, picnic areas and fresh water swimming areas.

The largest issues that land trusts faced were the acquisition and maintenance of land, stewardship and funding sources. Additionally, Land trusts reported encountering difficulties in preventing illegal use of trails, littering and use. To mitigate the challenges that local and regional land trusts currently face, the Town of Salisbury and its citizens have been a strong resource for land trusts to use to help land trusts

become better stewards of protected land. Specifically, the Town of Salisbury has partnered with Division of Fisheries and Wildlife and Essex County's Greenbelt to preserve open space land for recreation, preservation and habitat purposes. The Town through its Planning Board and Conservation Commission work with community members to preserve open space. An example of this was when the two agencies worked with a local land owner during the subdivision approval process to preserve over 70 acres of pristine open space and created access thereto via the construction of the Steven's Trail. In conjunction with Salisbury's state, land trust and community partners, the Town also closely collaborates with Coastal Trails Coalition to maintain and repair its rail trails as well as to help identify prospective areas of land to incorporate in the Town's rail trail network. The Coastal Trails Coalition is a key partner to work with given the high demand for municipalities to add more rail trails.

The dissatisfaction levels for not having enough bikeways is a common theme across the Commonwealth. As previously mentioned, the rail trail is expanding, thus providing for the biggest stated need in the state. The 2006 SCORP states that coastal beaches and shorelines top the list of resource areas used, showing that Salisbury's location on the ocean as well as various rivers, allows for water-based activities to be met as well. That SCORP usage coincide with the survey results-question 5 asked "Which recreational facilities in town do you or members of your household utilize?" with the results being 85% for the beach, 85% state reservation (state beach) and 71% rail trail. The Town has been diligently working to increase the amount of playing fields and playgrounds as it is realized as a need within the town.

This trend continued as identified by the 2012 SCORP during the public meetings. During those meeting, it was identified that the people wanted more trails near their domiciles which did not require the use of a vehicle to travel to. The participants of the public meetings supported the idea of having their municipal governments take a more active role in constructing various types of recreational trails. In addition to developing the trail networks, the respondents noted that access to recreational water opportunities was a high priority along with ensuring that the preservation of public access thereto was assured so as not to have private development block access as it encroaches around water resources. The Town has taken worked diligently with local partners to increase its rail trail networks while promoting its use to the public. An example of how the Town utilizes the rail trail to increase exposure thereto is through the annual Salisbury Art Stroll, which is held on the Eastern Marsh Trail. The Art Stroll's intention is to connect the community with local artists and the natural beauty surrounding the rail trail. Meanwhile, the Town is also developing strategies to improve access and ground level interaction between the Salisbury Beach, the beach center and its visitors and residents. For example, the Town is developing plans to redesign a section of the Broadway Mall to increase activity so as to increase pedestrian vitality and recreational opportunities as visitors access and exit Salisbury Beach, thereby developing the Broadway Mall as a welcoming access point to Salisbury Beach for all who visit to enjoy.

Recreational needs can differ for different groups of people. People of color expressed a greater interest in more field-based facilities, while trail and wilderness-based activities of less need amongst non-white ethnic groups than the state as a whole (2006 SCORP). According to the 2012 SCORP, 58% minority respondents indicated that their activity will increase and the activity level of 49% of the overall respondents would remain the same while 11% of the overall respondents indicated their activity level is

anticipated in decrease. As indicated in both 2006 and 2012 SCORPS, demand for increase recreational activities from urban and minority populations have increased.

The residents of Salisbury have expressed concerns during the public meetings that there are inadequate opportunities for adult recreation. In response to the increase demand for more physical adult activities, the Hilton Senior Center has implemented a walking program by taking full advantage of the rail trail, located right in their backyard. More planning and resources are required to develop, maintain and promote current and future recreational infrastructure for a diverse population, including individuals with special needs.

Through the ADA/Self-Evaluation 504 Plan, many impediments are being lifted from existing facilities. As the survey results indicate, people are either neutral or dissatisfied with both the recreational facilities and opportunities for the population with special needs. This will help us meet one of our goals, of meeting the recreation needs of all Town residents. The Lion's Club is working with Town to create a fully accessible playground to allow for users of all abilities the opportunity to recreate. Both the 2000 and 2006 SCORP state that "households with people with disabilities report usage rates that are very similar to the statewide average", with the only significantly lower usage rate being for golf. Residents in the Northeastern region have shown a stronger support for improving access for people with disabilities than in any other region and the state as a whole, with support at 96.1% compared to the statewide support of 92.8% (SCORP, 2006).

The 2012 SCORP stated that 10.8% of the Commonwealth's residents self-identified as having a disability; in particular, a majority having ambulatory incapacities. According to the respondents who were 75 years of age or above, 46% identified as having a disability. This result emphasizes the need to continue to development plans and strategies to ensure that accommodations are incorporated into the Town of Salisbury's recreational facilities and open space lands. Failure to do so will exclude a significant portion of the population and run counter to the scope of the Town's recreational and open space mission.

It is essential that all individuals are being taken in to account when planning for recreational facilities. By working to retrofit existing facilities as well as the creation of new facilities to accommodate various types and levels of activities will only hopefully increase this type of response. However, the 2006 and 2012 SCORPs suggested there were lower rates of recreation areas by people with disabilities relating to mobility and connectivity. Salisbury's Complete Streets Policy states that "By incorporating Complete Streets as a guide, the Town of Salisbury will advance its efforts to provide safety and accessibility for all the users of our roadways, trails and transit systems, including pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, motorists, commercial vehicles, and emergency vehicles and for people of all ages and of all abilities" (Salisbury Complete Streets Policy, March 2016).

Responses (Verbatim) from the Open Space & Recreation Plan Survey:

#5: Which recreational facilities in town do you or members of your household utilize?

Comment: Railtrail, Reservation, Lion's Park, Memorial School, usually all full of heroin needles

#12 Which of the following best describes your current living situation? (the following are the responses when "Other" was chosen):

Adult couple 1.1%
Adult living with parents & other family under 18: 1.1%
Extended family 2 years and 56-year-old: 1.1%
Married, child out of house: 1.1%
Married couple, children not living at home: 1.1%
Middle age couple, no kids: 1.1%
Middle age married lesbians: 1.1%
Multigenerational: 1.1%
Single middle-aged adults in shared living quarters: 1.1%
Young couple with small kids under 4: 1.1%

14: Do you have any thoughts or information relating to open space and recreation?

there are to many developments with to many houses jammed on them being built. it is taking away the rural atmosphere. if I want to live in confined area I would of stayed in the city.

no
bring back amusement

More flowers and trees in open spaces (better aesthetics and landscaping)

Not at this time

Salisbury is a great place to live would like to keep it that way
Salisbury is a great place to live would like to keep it that way
Salisbury is a great place to live would like to keep it that way

would like to see the trails being used for atv and snowmobile use.

more could be done in the square/crafts/art classes/recreational activities for kids. more businesses/shopping opportunities. beautification of beach bars should be mandatory. whoever owns them should be tossed out of town or fined. where is the board of health???

the beach is a number 1 tourist area, it needs to be cleaned up , made handicapped accessible , and have proper facilities .

The center at the beach needs to be improved for children and for adults there needs to be more recreational facilities available
Preservation!

I think the town should focus on cleaning up eye sores. All the gateways to town need changes. You can't fix this with conservation and rec land.

Need a dog park! Bathrooms at beach, hotel (not shady motel) at beach

Fix the beach center area! Most important open space & rec are we have!

I would really like to see an actual park for younger children to play at that isn't crowded with older children from the baseball games, older children playing on small equipment made for smaller children, we spend a lot of our time at the cashmen park in Newburyport for its big wonderful park separated equipment by ages and a toddler tot spot that's gated for the smaller of the kids..... Even tearing down the tennis court at lions park and turning that into some type of playground bigger than what's there would be great! Along with more bleachers for seating and better restroom facilities. I understand a big build is happening behind the elementary school but that doesn't change the fact that children will be at school and smaller children not yet of age to attend school have no where to play that's big enough for them. Our town is growing but that doesn't mean give up on the younger generation. Once these kids

I think the town needs more parks and sports fields. the town needs to allocate more resources to assist with the maintenance of these facilities.

Maybe. A little more concern of what the residence versus the need of tourists

Maybe. A little more concern of what the residence versus the need of tourists

no

Under the question of "how important is it to address the change in the town's character", I answered "very important" meaning I support changing the character, in particular to not be so focused on the summer crowds. It is great to have the visitors but is unfortunate that it dies down so much during the off-season. Thanks!

I have a comment about the demographic question on this survey. It seemed there was an assumption of family or senior for mature adults which leaves out a whole group of people.

Open Space and Recreation Survey

The Salisbury Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee is asking residents of the Town of Salisbury to complete this survey in order to provide guidance for the updated Open Space and Recreation Plan. Please only 1 survey per household. Thank you for your time.

1.

Do you consider Salisbury:

Mark only one oval per row.

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Rural	(48%)	(29%)	(3%)
Suburb of Boston	(12%)	(62%)	(3%)
Bedroom Community	(29%)	(26%)	(20%)
Town in Transition	(70%)	(7%)	(7%)
Tourist Destination	(73%)	(8%)	(8%)
Other	()	()	()

2.

How important is it to preserve:

Mark only one oval per row.

	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Less Important	Not Important	Not Important
Buildings of Historical or Architectural Interest	(46%)	(42%)	(8%)	(2%)	(1%)	()
Places of Historical Value	(51%)	(38%)	(8%)	()	()	()
Open Space to Meet the Town's Recreational Needs	(53%)	(5%)	(9%)	()	()	()
Open Space to Meet the Town's Conservation Needs	(59%)	(25%)	(4%)	(2%)	()	()
Other	()	()	()	()	()	()

3. How important is it to address:
 Mark only one oval per row.

	Very Important	Important	Neutral	Less Important	Not Important	Not Sure
Disappearing Wildlife Habitat	(64%)	(20%)	(9%)	(6%)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of Adequate Recreational Facilities	(62%)	(18%)	(14%)	(2%)	(2%)	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of Adequate Preserved Open Space	(58%)	(22%)	(12%)	(7%)	(2%)	<input type="radio"/>
Farm Land Preservation	(55%)	(31%)	(9%)	(5%)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pollution	(61%)	(22%)	(4%)	(2%)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Change in Town's Character	(60%)	(22%)	(11%)	(2%)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>					

4. Do you know where all the conservation and recreation areas are in town?
 Mark only one oval.

- (23%) Yes
- (29%) No
- (47%) Some
- Other:

5. Which recreational facilities in town do you or members of your household utilize?
 (Please check all that apply)
 Check all that apply.

- Railtrail 71%
- Beach 85%
- State Reservation 85%
- Lion's Park 36%
- Memorial School 18%
- Beach Baseball 15%
- Skateboard Park 5%
- Salisbury Elementary School 23%
- Other:

6.

Are you satisfied with:

Mark only one oval per row.

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Sure	Not Applicable
Recreational Facilities for Children/Youth	(41)	(29)	(32)	(15)	(8)	(3)	(7)
Recreational Facilities for Adults	(4)	(23)	(31)	(23)	(9)	(3)	(9)
Recreational Facilities for People with Special Needs	(3)	(8)	(35)	(20)	(20)	(11)	(13)

7.

Are you satisfied with:

Mark only one oval per row.

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Sure	Not Applicable
Recreational Opportunities/Activities for Children/Youth	(10)	(24)	(24)	(14)	(10)	(8)	(5)
Recreational Opportunities/Activities for Adults	(3)	(15)	(32)	(26)	(8)	(9)	(2)
Recreational Opportunities/Activities for People with Special Needs	(3)	(10)	(36)	(20)	(5)	(11)	(11)

8.

Do you use recreational facilities outside of Salisbury? (If yes, please name in the "other" box)

Mark only one oval.

- Yes 66%
- No 29%
- Other:

9.

What private actions do you favor to preserve farmland, forest land or open space (check all that apply):

Check all that apply.

- Purchase of valuable land 42%
- Limited development 67%
- Donation and receipt of conservation restrictions 91%
- Have a restriction placed on land in perpetuity 29%
- Allow a recreational easement on land 33%
- Other:

10.

What public actions do you favor to preserve farmland, forest land or open space (check all that apply):

Check all that apply.

- Outright purchase of land 36%
- Property tax reduction programs for farm, forest or recreational land 56%
- Obtain state grants to allow 64%
- Mandatory dedication of open space by developers 49%
- Other:

11.

Are you concerned with the growth rate of the town?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes 52%
- No 33%
- Not Sure 10%

12.

Which of the following best describes your current living situation?

Mark only one oval.

- Single young adult-living alone 1%
- Single young adult-sharing living quarters 4%
- Young adult couple-no children 3%
- Family with young children (younger than 18) 20%
- Single parent-young children at home (younger than 18) 5%
- Single parent-older children at home (18+) 1%
- Family-older children at home (18+) 12%
- Senior-living alone 13%
- Senior couple or family 19%
- Single senior sharing living quarters 2%
- Other: see comments

13.

How long have you been a resident of Salisbury?

Mark only one oval.

- Less than 1 year 4%
- 1-5 years 10%
- 6-10 years 10%
- 11-20 years 22%
- Over 20 years 48%

14.

Do you have any other thoughts or information relating to open space and recreation?

.....

C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use

With the ideas generated in The Salisbury Open Space and Recreation Plan, there may be the need to create an Open Space Committee whose main goal is to oversee the implementation of the goals and objectives, even though they will actually be carried out by various departments and boards in Town. The Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Parks and Recreation Commission may need more staffing to carry out some of these objectives. With more staffing and actions comes the need for more funds, so it is advised that departments, but mainly the Planning Department, apply for the various conservation and recreation grants available.

The properties owned by the Town which are of a recreational use need to be updated to the ADA standards by the DPW, the Section 504-Handicapped Accessibility Self Evaluation is in Appendix D. The remaining items are:

- Lions Park-Handicapped spots in parking lot, handicapped accessible walkway and cement table needs to be accessible for those in wheelchairs
- Beach Baseball Field-Parking lot to be regraded and paved with handicapped spots
- Beach Public Restrooms-property not town owned
- Beach Center Area-Tables at Beach Center have been brought in to compliance. Pay phone has been removed.
- Memorial Park at Square-Sidewalk not proper width and the water bubble is not accessible for those in wheelchairs

With so many innovative ideas for land use, it is recommended that the Planning Board update their Subdivision Control Regulations to incorporate these new planning tools-including Low Impact Development.

The Town owned land on Lafayette Road, which was dedicated earlier for recreation and conservation purposes will need to be converted to new uses, and this will also require more work, mainly from the DPW and the Parks and Recreation Committee.

A management plan for the Town owned lands would allow in-depth analysis of the best practices for the current recreation and open space sites, as well as the newer sites identified in this Plan. A management plan would also be a way for the Town to leverage money by showing prospective donors of land how the Town would use the land. A management plan may include:

- Location on map
- Acreage
- Site map with features and facilities
- Boundaries by deed and boundaries on the ground
- List of significant natural inhabitants-plants and animals
- Site history
- Evaluation of handicapped-accessibility
- Ownership
- Management entity

- Endowment
- Degree of protection
- Any ‘friends’ group affiliations (volunteer group who have an interest in the site)
- List of people and/or government departments to contact for further information or to report a problem
- Important rules for use of the site
- Hours of operation

(Arlington, MA Open Space Plan, 2002-2007).

Question #4 of the survey asked if respondents knew where all of the conservation and recreation areas are in town? 23% responded yes, 29% responded no, and 47% responded some. Working from this Open Space and Recreation Plan; a database/brochure can be created inventorying all of the recreational opportunities and facilities in Town. This can be a simple to read document, available both in paper and online, that would allow one to easily see what they could do within the Town to meet their recreational needs. This database should not only include active and passive recreational opportunities and facilities, but also merge with the Hilton Senior Center activities. Cross-promotion will allow people to receive the most up-to-date list possible. Someone who is aware of the Parks and Recreation Commission opportunities may not be as well-versed with the Hilton Senior Center activities, and vice-versa. Given time and funding, the database can also look to expand to include opportunities that are outside of the umbrella of municipal opportunities and offer information on other recreational activities in the Town.

Since the last Open Space and Recreation Plan, the Parks and Recreation Commission has started collecting funds for the use of the fields. These funds are to be used for maintenance of the fields. There are different payment options, based on time, game or a season. There is also an in-lieu of fee service option, which must first be approved by DPW. The fees are evaluated yearly. This is an important component to meet the goals and objectives of this plan to allow for the upkeep of the Town’s fields, both old and new.

SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The last Open Space Plan was written in 2006 with an update in 2010. While of course, changes have occurred within the Town over the passage of time, with increases in the amount of residential and commercial development as well as increases in transportation opportunities, the goals for open space and recreation haven’t changed substantially. It was suggested that Objective 1-B be changed from “increase the protection of the Town’s wetlands and natural land and increase monitoring of existing projects” and replace with “continued protection of the Town’s wetlands...” This may appear to be a small change, but it is a mighty one, putting faith behind the Town bodies tasked with this item. Objective 1-C was a new addition to the list of objectives.

Working with the previous Open Space & Recreation Plan, as well as utilizing the information gathered from the survey created for this 2016-2023 Open Space & Recreation Plan, the following action items were formulated to accomplish the goals and desires stated.

Goal #1: Preserve and protect the Town’s natural resources

Objectives:

- 1-A: Increase the quantity and quality of the town’s water supply resources
- 1-B: Continued protection of the Town’s wetlands and natural land and increase monitoring of existing projects
- 1-C: Work towards energy reduction

Goal #2: Preserve the scenic quality and rural character of the Town of Salisbury

Objectives:

- 2-A: Promote public awareness and understanding of local open space and conservation issues
- 2-B: Use various planning tools to protect the Town’s sense of place

Goal #3: Meet the recreation needs of all Town residents

Objectives:

- 3-A: Acquire and develop new recreation sites and facilities to provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all users and review existing sites

SECTION 9: SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN- 2016-2023

Goals and Objectives	Responsible Party	Priority	Time Frame	Funding Sources
Goal 1: Preserve & protect the Town's natural resources				
Objective 1-A: Increase the quantity & quality of the Town's water supply resources				
Action: Ensure compliance with the Community Rating System (CRS) requirements to maintain existing status as well as implement further endeavors to obtain better rating.	PD, BI, DPW	H	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Encourage developers to utilize the Flexible Residential Design Bylaw	PD, PB	H	ongoing	Private funds
Action: Consider the value of a Low Impact Development (LID) Bylaw with incentives to control the adverse effects of increased post-development stormwater runoff and non-point source pollution associated with new development and redevelopment	PD, PB, CC	M	2019	Town Funds
Action: Create outreach campaign regarding dog waste and its impact on the environment as well as enforcing the rules regarding dog waste	AC, BOH, CC	L	2019	Town Funds
Action: Bedrock well exploration for future wells	DPW	H	2017	Town Funds
Objective 1-B: Increase the protection of Town's wetlands and natural land and increase monitoring of existing projects				

Action: Outreach to landowners about certifying vernal pools on private property	CC	L	2021	Town funds/ Grants
Action: Apply for available grants	PD	M	ongoing	
Action: Work with the recommendations of the Watershed Management Plan & NHESP	CC	M	2018	Grants
Action: Utilize conservation restrictions and other planning tools to preserve open space, linking with existing open space when possible	CC, PB	M	ongoing	Private funds
Action: Implement recommendations included in the Harbor Management Plan that would increase public access to the River and other waterways.	HC	H	ongoing	HC funds
Action: Update the Beach Management Plan to ensure it correlates with goals	CC , DCR	H	ongoing	State & local funds
Action: Provide consistent and effective enforcement	CC, PB, ZBA	H	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Research the applicability of Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) to allow for increased density in designated growth areas along with preservation of natural resources	PD, PB	M	2018	Town funds
Action: Increase roadside & beach clean-ups using local volunteer groups & coordinate efforts with Massachusetts Department of Transportation (DOT) & State Department of Conservation & Recreation (DCR)	DPW, PD, CC, P&R	L	ongoing	Private & town and state funds
Action: Work with the Department of Conservation & Recreation to create a program for dune grass plantings	CC, DCR	L	2019	State funds
Action: Consider a Wetland Protection Bylaw that will protect resources while providing opportunities for appropriate development	CC	M	2018	Local funds
Action: Consider project recommendations from the Great Marsh Coastal Wetlands Potential Restoration Sites list	CC	L	2019	State and local funds
Objective 1-C: Energy reduction				
Action: Complete the final steps to achieve Green Community designation	PD, BOS, TM, DPW	H	2016	Town funds
Goal 2: Preserve the scenic quality and rural character of the Town				

Objective 2-A: Promote public awareness and understanding of local open space and conservation issues				
Action: Work with the schools/science teaches to promote open space and conservation issues	CC & agent	L	2021	Grants
Action: Promote cemeteries as historic sites and for passive recreation (2)	HIST	L	ongoing	Grants
Objective 2-B: Use various planning tools to protect the Town's sense of place				
Action: Provide for baseline site maintenance of all cemeteries in Town	DPW	M	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Develop a preservation & management plan for each cemetery, taking in to consideration, repair of stone markers, stone walls & stone fencing related to cemeteries, repair of iron work, & removal of invasive growth & ongoing maintenance of plant material	HIST, PD	M	2022	Town funds, Grants
Action: Create a tree replacement/preservation/clearing bylaw	PD, CC, PB	H	2016	Town funds
Action: Inventory street trees	DPW	L	2023	Town funds
Action: Obtain "Tree City" designation	DPW, P&R	L	2021	Town funds, Grants
Action: To encourage the upkeep of property, create an award for a "Yard/garden of the month (or other viable time frame)"	P&R	L	2019	Town funds, Grants
Action: Work with state and local agencies as well as private landowners to create a beach boardwalk on Oceanfront South (6)	PD, TM, DPW	H	2016	DCR, State & Town funds
Action: Support Farms/Farmers Market	PD	L	2020	Private funds
Action: Continue to support the community gardens and provide for expansion (13)	PD, DPW, P&R	M	ongoing	Town & private funds
Action: Develop & implement a streetscape improvement plan for Salisbury Beach area & Bridge Road that maximizes resource protection in harmony with recreation & economic development (3)	PD, TM, DPW, CC	L	2018-2020	State & local funds

Action: Forge a partnership with the state for property located at the end of Sweet Apple Tree Lane to develop improved access through the marshes	PD, TM, DPW	L	2020	Town funds
Action: Start construction of the Town Common per the recommendations of the Town Common Committee, including new veterans' monuments and allow for the Common to function in a more user-friendly way. (10)	BOS, PD, P&R	H	2016-2017	Town funds, Grants, private funds
Goal 3: Meet the recreational needs of all Town residents				
Objective 3-A: Acquire and develop new recreation sites and facilities to provide a variety of active and passive recreational opportunities for all users, while reviewing existing sites				
Action: Upgrade and properly equip existing facilities so they can be utilized to their maximum potential	DPW, P&R	H	ongoing	Private donations, Town funds & grants
Action: Adopt the Community Preservation Act	PD, BOS	L	2020	Town funds
Action: Continue to develop the town's trail system, including constructing new trails, signage & installation of amenities & features such as benches, bird watching outlooks, etc	PD, DPW, P&R	H	ongoing	Mass Dept of Transportation, Town funds, private funds, grants
Action: Further rail trail connections to surrounding communities, including building the northern portion of the Old Eastern Marsh Rail Trail (north-south trail), connecting the 2 rail trails in Salisbury-Ghost Trail and Old Eastern Marsh Rail Trail (11)	PD, DPW	H	2018-2019	State funds, including MA DOT, town funds
Action: Further rail trail connections to surrounding communities, including connecting the Ghost Trail to Amesbury's rail trail (1)	PD, DPW	H	ongoing	Town funds, private funds, grants

Action: Support the I-95 trail connection (12)			2016	State funds
Action: Develop a concession stand and comfort station at the beach baseball field. (4)	DPW, P&R	H	2017	Town funds, private funds, grants
Action: Create new fields for soccer, football, track etc	DPW, P&R	H	2017	Town funds, grants
Action: Develop phase 2 of the Partridge Brook Park (8)	PD, DPW, P&R	M	2019	Town funds, grants
Action: Pursue neighborhood playground development opportunities on town-owned land, possible sites-Ring's Island Boathouse	DPW, P&R, PB, PD	M	2019	Town funds, grants
Action: Increase the amount of sidewalks, allowing for more walkability	PB, DPW, ZBA, PD	H	ongoing	Private & Town funds, grants
Action: Implement all steps in the Complete Streets Program to obtain funding in order to update roads to accommodate a wide range of road users by creating a road network that meets the needs of individuals utilizing a variety of transportation modes	PD, DPW, BOS, TM	H	2016	State funds
Action: Negotiate with private landowners for passive and active recreation land	PB, CC	H	ongoing	Private funds
Action: Increase the amount of water-based recreational activities	HC, P&R	M	2018	Town funds, grants
Action: Study existing town properties for future recreation use- i.e., the dump, 286 land (7)	PD, DPW, P&R	M	2017	Town funds, grants
Action: Optimize access to creeks for kayaking, etc	HC, P&R	M	2018	Town funds, grants

Action: Encourage the Board of Selectmen to request the Army Corps of Engineers to pursue a feasibility study of costs/benefits of restoring the inland waterway canal that connected the Black Rocks Creek with the Blackwater River (connecting the Merrimack and Hampton Rivers)	HB, CC	L	2020	Federal funds
Action: Make Town sites ADA compliant as recommended in the Section 504 Plan	DPW	H	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Develop a management plan to ID and address conflicts relating to public access	DPW, P&R	M	Ongoing	Town funds
Action: Promote public awareness and understanding of local recreational facilities, programs and issues	DPW, P&R	M	2017	Town funds, grants
Action: Create a brochure for the general public showing all of the public access points to the ocean and rivers	HC, P&R, PD	L	2017	Town funds, grants
Action: Create a centralized inventory/database for recreational opportunities in Salisbury and surrounding communities	P&R	L	2019	Town funds, grants
Action: Provide for a playground at a central location at the beach area	PD, TM, DPW, P&R	H	2016-2017	Town & private funds, grants
Action: Continue to support the Council on Aging to provide recreational activities at the Hilton Senior Center (9)	COA, DPW, P&R	M	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Continue to implement recreational activities for residents of all ages, including the young adult age	P&R, COA	H	ongoing	Town funds, grants
Action: Maintain Playful Cities status	PD, P&R	M	ongoing	Town funds
Action: Work with state and local agencies as well as private landowners to create a new and centralized comfort station at the Beach Center (5)	PD, CC	H	2017	State funds
Action: Continue to support programs in Salisbury; including the Art Stroll, Brewfest, roadraces, fall festival, Easter Egg Hunt, Vintage Bazaar, Fairy Gnomes and others	PD, P&R, BOS, DPW	H	ongoing	Town funds, grants and private funds
Action: Create a fully accessible playground to provide enjoyment and access to people of all abilities (8)	PD, P&R, DPW	H	2016-2017	Private & grant funds

Priority

H=High

M=Medium

L=Low

Responsible

Party

PB: Planning Board

CC: Conservation Commission

HC: Harbor Commission

SWC: Sewer & Water Commission

PD: Planning Department

DCR: Dept of Conservation & Recreation

DPW: Department of Public Works

P&R: Parks & Recreation Commission

TM: Town Manager

HIST: Historic Commission

COA: Council on Aging

BOS: Board of Selectmen

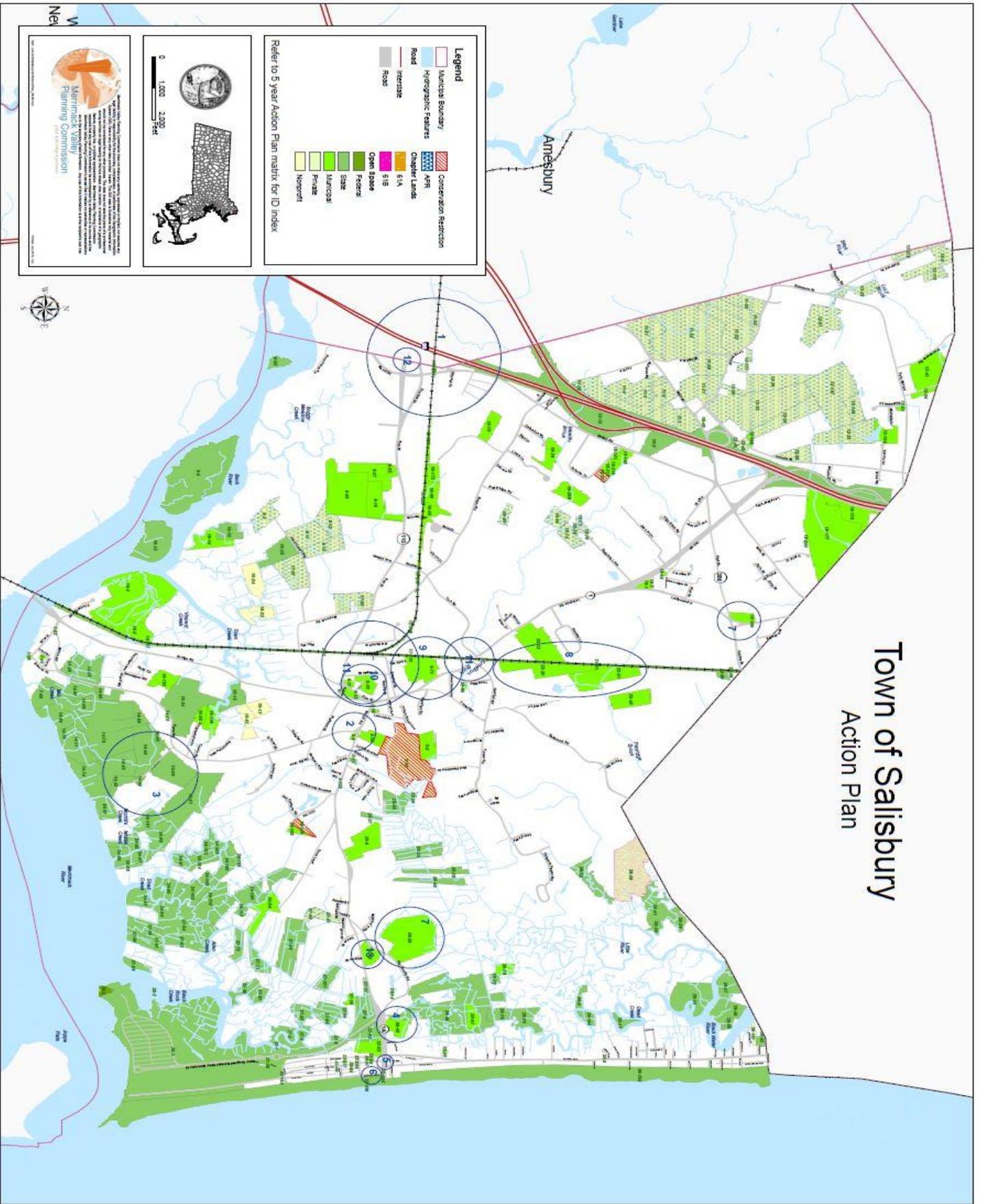
HB: Harbormaster

BI: Building Inspector

AC: Animal Control

BOH: Board of Health

Town of Salisbury Action Plan



SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS



Town of Salisbury
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, Massachusetts 01952
Board of Selectmen
(978) 462-8232 ext. 100

Wilma M. McDonald, Chairman
Chuck Takesian
Henry Richenburg
Freeman J. Condon
Ronalee Ray-Parrott

June 28, 2016

Open Space & Recreation Plan Committee
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, MA 01952

The Salisbury Board of Selectmen, at their meeting on June 27, 2016, voted to approve the 2014-2016 Salisbury Open Space & Recreation Plan, which had been outlined by Leah Hill, Assistant Town Planner.

“Motion by Selectman Ray-Parrott, Second by Selectman Richenburg; unanimously voted to approve the Open Space & Recreation Plan as presented.”

Overall, the Selectmen were impressed with the actions that have been accomplished since the last Open Space Plan, and they look forward to providing support for the new plan, goals, and actions for the coming years. They also thanked the people who were involved in preparing this new Plan.

Sincerely,

Wilma McDonald, Chairman



Merrimack Valley
Planning Commission
plan • develop • promote

July 8th, 2016

Leah Hill, Assistant Planner
Town of Salisbury
Town Hall
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, MA 01952

Re: Salisbury Open Space & Recreation Plan 2014-2016 Update

Dear Ms. Hill:

The Merrimack Valley Planning Commission has reviewed the most recent draft of the update of Open Space and Recreation Plan prepared by the Town of Salisbury.

You and the Town Open Space and Recreation Plan Committee are to be commended for the 2-year effort undertaken in the plan update which has included community visioning and reassessment of priorities for open space, active recreation facilities and natural resource protection.

Based on our review, the plan appears to incorporate all required plan elements. Suggested edits are to incorporate updated community demographic data from the most recent U.S. Census.

MVPC is fully supportive of the plan implementation goals and strategies which are consistent with both the Merrimack Valley Region Priority Growth Strategy and the Regional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016 Update.

We look forward to continued working with the Town in the years ahead in acting on plan recommendations.

Thank you again for your work and please contact me at (978)374-0519 x16 if we at MVPC can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Joseph M. Cosgrove
Environmental Program Manager

Lisa Pearson
Director of Planning and
Development
lpearson@salisburyma.gov
Leah T. Hill
Assistant Planner
lhill@salisburyma.gov
Adriane Marchand
Planning Board Secretary
amarchand@salisburyma.gov

Phone: 978-463-2266
Fax: 978-462-3915



Planning Board
Town of Salisbury
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, MA 01952

Planning Board:
Don Egan, Chairman
Helen "Trudi"
Holder, V. Chairman
Brendan Burke, Clerk
Berenice McLaughlin
Lou Masiello
Gina Park, Alternate

Open Space Plan Committee
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, MA 01952

June 23, 2016

Dear Open Space Plan Committee,

At the June 22nd, 2016 meeting of the Salisbury Planning Board, the Planning Board reviewed the Open Space & Recreation Plan and provided compliments on what has been done and where we are going. B. Burke commented as to whether there was the possibility of utilizing interns for some of the action items. For instance, utilizing interns for things like the inventory of street trees.

H. Holder motions to approve the updated Open Space Plan with the action matrix and the plan in its entirety as of today, June 22, 2016.

B. Burke seconds.

Vote 5-0. Unanimous. Motion Passed.

Thank you,

Don Egan

Don Egan, Chair
Salisbury Planning Board



TOWN OF SALISBURY
PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION
39 LAFAYETTE ROAD
SALISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS 01952
PHONE # 978-462-7611

July 7, 2016

Re: Open Space Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

The Salisbury Parks and Recreation Commission fully supports the Town of Salisbury's Open Space and Recreation Plan. This plan was reviewed at the Commission's last meeting, which took place June 29, 2016. As a Commission we are tasked with working on many of these items to achieve these goals and are excited to do so.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan McAdams".

Ryan McAdams
Chairperson

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

Reports, Studies, Websites and other Written Resources

Town of Salisbury Open Space & Recreation Plan – 2006 and updated 5-Year Action Matrix 2010

Town of Salisbury Open Space & Recreation Plan – May 1986

Town of Salisbury Master Plan, Volume 1: Existing Conditions and Trends-February 2008
and Volume 2: Implementation Plan-October 2008

Town of Salisbury Community Development Plan, 2004

Town of Salisbury Complete Streets Policy, March 2016

About the Watershed-Merrimack River Watershed Council, Inc.
<http://www.merrimack.org/aboutwatershed/geography.htm>

Town of Salisbury, MA <http://www.salisburyma.gov/hist.html>

U.S. Census-1990, 2000 & 2010

MISER Middle Series Population Projections

The Warren Group, 2015 & 2016

Salisbury Zoning By-Laws, 2015

Coastal Trails Coalition, 2014 <http://coastaltrails.org/news/>

Vernal Pool Certification <http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhosp/nhvernalcert.htm>

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/statusus.htm>

www.salisbury-ma.com/PWParkRecreation.html

www.salisburymass.com/forums/index.php?

<http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhosp/towns.htm#salisbury>, last updated 02/07/2006

Mammals List of Massachusetts www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/dfwmam.htm

Salisbury Baseball-Softball League <http://www.salisburymass.com/>

NHESP Rare Plants & Animals (Salisbury)

<http://www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhosp/towns.htm#salisbury>, last updated 2014

Stevens, Pamela Mutch, 2000. Arcadia Publishing, S.C.. Images of America: Salisbury Beach

“Salisbury Reconnaissance Report: Essex County Landscape Inventory”, May 2005.
Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation & Essex National Heritage
Commission.

NRPA- Mertes & Hall, 1996 Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines

ACEC Program-<http://www.mass.gov/dcr/stewardship/acec/acecProgram.htm>

MHS Reconnaissance Survey, 1985

Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources <http://www.mass.gov/agr/landuse/APR/>

“Property Type Classification Codes” Division of Local Services-MA Department of Revenue”,
June 2016

DCS Conservation Restrictions <http://www.mass.gov/envir/dcs/restrictions/default.htm>

MA Energy & Environmental Affairs

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/service/justice/#1>

Overweight and Obesity: Childhood Overweight: Defining Overweight-Centers for Disease
Control <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/childhood/defining.htm>

Overweight and Obesity: Childhood Overweight: Overweight Prevalence-Centers for Disease
Control <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpa/obesity/childhood/prevalence.htm>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/glossary.htm#brow>

Wetlands Restoration Program-Great Marsh Coastal Restoration Plan-

http://www.mass.gov/czm/wrp/planning_pages/gmplan/introduction.htm

Updated from Department of Fish & Game, 2014

Woods Hole Research Center-

http://www.whrc.org/capecod/critical_habitats/Barrier_Beaches.htm

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: SCORP! 2012-Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: SCORP! 2006-Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: SCORP! 2000-Commonwealth of
Massachusetts

Essex National Heritage Area <http://www.essexheritage.org/aboutbyway>

Border to Boston www.essexheritage.org/sites/default/files/b2b-map-feb2013.pdf

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MASSDEP) “The Massachusetts Waste Site Cleanup Program-The Basics” April 2001/Revised January 2008.

Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs “2010 Environmental Justice Populations-Northeast Regions Map”

Correspondence/ Personal Communication

Assessors’ Offices in Merrimack Valley

Boys & Girls Club of the Lower Merrimack Valley

Town of Salisbury:

Assessors Office Data, 2014-2016

WasteWater Treatment Plant, Jeff Ingalls

Ray Pike, Harbormaster

Michelle Rowden, Conservation Agent

John Morris, Health Agent

Robert Straubel, Sewer Commission

DPW-Donald Levesque, Donna Keefe & Angelica Medina

Elizabeth Pettis, Council on Aging

Mike Carbone, Essex County Greenbelt, 2014

Lisa Berry Engler, ACEC Coastal Coordinator, Department of Conservation and Recreation
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Appendix A:

U.S. Endangered Species Act Abbreviations

Code	Definition
LE	Listed Endangered
LT	Listed Threatened
PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened
C	Candidate
SC	Special Concern
PDL	Proposed for Delisting
SAE/SAT	Listed Endangered or Threatened because of similarity of appearance
PSAE/PSAT	Proposed Endangered or Threatened because of similarity of appearance
XE	Essential Experimental Population
XN	Nonessential Experimental Population
Null Value	Usually indicates that the taxon does not have any federal status. However, because of potential lag time between publication in the Federal Register and entry in the central database and refresh of this website, some taxa may have a status which does not yet appear.

Source: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/statusus.htm>

Massachusetts Endangered Species Abbreviations

E=Endangered

T=Threatened

SC=Special Concern

WL=unofficial Watch List, not regulated

Natural Communities are not regulated. S-ranks are relative abundance statewide;

S1=most uncommon

S5=demonstrably secure

Appendix B:

Land Use Codes (Massachusetts Dept. of Revenue Division of Local Services, Revised 6/16)

Code 6-Forest Land

- 601- All land designated under Chapter 61
- 602-Christmas Trees

Code 7-Agricultural/Horticultural-under Chapter 61A

71-Productive Land

- 712 -Truck Crops-vegetables
- 713-Field Crops-hay, wheat, tillable forage cropland etc.
- 714-Orchards-pears, apples, grape vineyards etc.
- 715-Christmas Trees
- 716-Necessary Related Land-farm roads, ponds, Land under farm buildings
- 717-Productive Woodland-woodlots
- 718-Pasture
- 719-Nurseries

72-Non-Productive Land

- 720-Wet land, scrub land, rock land

Code 8-Recreational Land

- 801-Hiking-trails or paths
- 802-Camping-areas with sites for overnight camping
- 803-Nature Study-areas specifically for nature study or observation
- 804-Boating-areas for recreational boating and supporting land facilities
- 805-Golfing-areas of land arranged as a golf course
- 806-Horseback Riding-trails or areas
- 807-Hunting-areas for the hunting of wildlife
- 808-Fishing Areas
- 809-Apline Skiing
- 810-Nordic Skiing
- 811-Swimming Areas
- 812-Picknicking Areas
- 813-Public Non-Commercial Flying
- 814-Target Shooting
- 815-Productive Woodland

Appendix C: NRPA Current Use Guidelines, 1996

Activity/Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size & Dimension	Recommended Orientation	# of Units/Population	Service Radius
Badminton	1,620 sq. ft.	Singles-17' x 44' Doubles 20' x 44'	Long axis north-south	1/5,000	1/4-1/2 mile
Basketball			Long axis north-south	1/5,000	1/4-1/2 mile
1. Youth	2,400-3,036 sq. ft.	46-50' x 84'			
2. High School	5,040-7,280 sq. ft.	50' x 84'			
3. Collegiate	5,600-7,980 sq. ft.	50' x 94'			
		With 5' unobstructed space on all sides			
Handball	800-1,000 sq. ft.	20' x 40'	Long axis north-south	1/20,000	15-30 minute travel time
Ice Hockey	22,000 sq. ft.	85' x 200' (min. 85' x 185'). Add'l 5,000 sq. ft. support area	Long axis north-south	1/100,000	1/2-1 hour travel time
Tennis	7,200 for single court, 2 A for complex	36' x 78'. 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both sides	Long axis north-south	1 court/2,000	1/4-1/2 mile
Volleyball	4,000	30' x 60'.	Long axis north-south	1/5,000	1/4-1/2 mile
Baseball					
1. Official	3.0-3.85 A	Baselines-90', Pitching 60 1/2', foul lines min. 320', center field-400'+-	Locate home plate to pitcher throwing across sun & batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound run east-north-east	1/5,000	1/4-1/2 mile

2. Little League	1.2 A	Baselines-60'. Pitching 46', foul lines-200', center field 200'-250'		Lighted 1/30,000	
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Activity/Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size & Dimension	Recommended Orientation	# of Units/Population	Service Radius
Football	1.5 A	160' x 360', min. clearance of 10' on all sides	Same as field hockey	1/20,000	15-30 minutes travel time
Soccer	1.7-2.1 A	195'-225' x330' to 360' min. clearance of 10' on all sides	Same as field hockey	1/10,000	1-2 miles
Golf-driving Range	13.5 A for 25 tees	900' x 690'. Add 12' width for each additional tee.	Long axis south-west-northeast	1/50,000	30 minutes travel time
1/4 Mile Running Track	4.3 A	Overall width-276', Length-600.02', Track Width-32' for 8-4 lanes	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest-south-east w/ finish line @ northerly end	1/20,000	15-30 minutes travel time
Softball	1.5-2.0 A	Baselines-60'. Pitching -46', 40'-women.	Same as baseball	1/5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)	1/4-1/2 mile
Multiple Recreation Court (basketball, volleyball, tennis)	9,840 sq. ft.	120' x 80'	Long axis of courts w/ primary use is north-south	1/10,000	1-2 miles
Trails	N/A	Well defined head max. 10' width, max. average grade-5% not to exceed 15%. Capacity rural trails-40 hikers/day/mile. Urban trails-90 hikers/day/mile	N/A	1 system/region	N/A
Archery Range	0.65 A	300' Length x min. 10' wide between targets.	Archer facing north=or-45 degrees	1/50,000	30 minutes travel time

Combination Skeet & Trap	30 A				
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Activity/Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Size & Dimension	Recommended Orientation	# of Units/Population	Service Radius
Golf			Majority of holes on north-south axis		1/2-1 hour travel time
1. Par 3 (18-hole)	50-60 A	Average length vary 600-2,700 yd.			
2. 9-Hole	50 A	Average length-2,250 yd.		1/25,000	
3. 18-Hole	110 A	Average length 6,500 yd.		1/50,000	
Swimming Pools	0.5-2 A	Teaching-min. of 25 yards x 45'. Competitive-min. of 25m x 16m	None	1/20,000	15-30 minutes travel time
Beach Areas	N/A	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft of land & 50 sq. ft. of water/user. There should be 3-4 A supporting land per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Mertes & Hall, 1996 *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*

Appendix D: ADA/Self Evaluation

**Town of Salisbury
Handicapped Accessibility Report
504 Self Evaluation**



504 Handicapped Accessibility Self Evaluation

Introduction

The Town of Salisbury's original 504 Self Evaluation was produced in June 1999. It was completed after an inspection of public buildings and facilities by the Community Development Department's Rehabilitation Specialist to determine compliance levels with 521 CMR, the Rules and Regulations of the Architectural Access Board. At that time, a member of Salisbury's handicapped community who was the Housing Authority Commissioner, helped draft the recommendations. Using these recommendations, a Transition Plan was developed incorporating proposed improvements with a timeline for achieving accessibility for each public building and facility.

The CDBG Program Manager did a re-inspection in May of 2002 with assistance from the Community Advocacy Liaison from the Northeast Independent Living Program, Inc. out of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The technical expertise was requested to allow for a more thorough and unbiased analysis. During the re-inspection, the accessibility issues from the 1999 inspection were reviewed and more specific barriers to accessibility were documented. It was noted that several of the earlier recommendations had been implemented. Several more still need to be addressed.

In March of 2006, the CDBG Program Manager conducted telephone interviews with the responsible party for each location (see names below 2006 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility) to see what, if any, progress had been made since 2002. The most significant achievement is that Town Hall is now fully accessible. Although, there has been improvement since 2002 more still needs to be done (see 2006 Transition Plan.)

The Town of Salisbury is committed to improving access to its public buildings and facilities for persons with disabilities. The 504 Self-Evaluation contains a Transition Plan, which details both the barriers to accessibility and the means to eliminate them.

The Town is received funding to complete the work on the Hilton Senior Center mentioned in this report.

In 2014, the locations were reviewed once more to determine outstanding accessibility issues and in 2018 another inventory was carried out. Below These results are listed as "Part Four" and "Part Five" under each location.

LIONS PARK

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial		No	--	No	--

Part One: 1999 Evaluation

Barriers to Exterior Accessibility:

1. Parking lot has no designated handicapped parking space(s).
2. No handicapped accessible walkway leading to Baseball fields or playgrounds. All facilities shall be accessible and shall be on an accessible route that is paved or hard packed, at least 4 feet wide. If curb cuts are provided, they shall comply with 521 CMR21 CURB CUTS.
3. Tot lot area needs to be leveled for wheel chair accessibility.
4. Cement tables behind restrooms are not accessible for wheel chair. At least 5% of tables shall be accessible and shall comply with 521 CMR19.5.2.
5. Restrooms need Braille signs for the blind.

Part Two: 2002 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility

1. The Salisbury Department of Public Works still needs to designate the required handicapped parking space(s) by painting and signage.
2. All paths within the playground need to be made accessible.
3. Grading of tot lot was done FY 2000
4. Cement table area can be made accessible by extending the sidewalk leading to the restrooms.
5. Restroom signage is in place.

Part Three: 2006 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility (Spoke to Don Levesque, DPW Director)

1. Town ordered signage but has not been put up. Rest of work has not been funded.
2. Work has commenced – approximately ¾ done.
3. Work is 100% complete.

4. Work has not been done.
5. Work is 100% complete.

Part Four: 2014 (DPW)

1. The Salisbury DPW needs to re-paint ADA parking spaces (to be done in 2015).
2. An ADA accessible walkway to the playground was completed.
3. The tot-lot playground was made level
4. Braille signs were installed
5. Need to finish the ADA accessible walkway to the baseball field

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

1. The Salisbury DPW needs to re-paint ADA parking spaces.
2. ADA accessible walkway still needs to be constructed.
3. More ADA picknick tables need to be installed.
4. ADA signs need to be installed.
5. Piping on restroom sink needs to be covered.
6. Coat hanger needs to be installed in bathroom stall.
7. Mirror needs to be installed.
8. Toilet paper needs to be lowered to 24”.
9. Dispensers need to be lowered from 47” to 42”.

HILTON SENIOR CENTER

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
X		No	No		--

Part One: 1999 Evaluation

1. Front door closer shall be adjusted such that the sweep period of the closer, from an open position, shall take at least six seconds to close.
2. The minimum space between two hinged or pivoted doors in series shall be at least 48” plus the width of any door swinging into the space. Doors in series shall swing either in the same direction or away from space between the doors. The construction of the current vestibule does not allow 48 inches beyond the width of the door swing.
3. Parking lot should be re-graded and paved. Indicate specified handicapped parking spaces, at least 2.
4. (Update per 2002 Evaluation) In the interior of the building the following observations were made:
 - a. The door knobs are not compliant
 - b. There are several concerns with the restrooms including:

(Update per 2002 Evaluation) In the interior of the building the following observations were made: The signage needs to be on the door, not on the side

- The urinal is 23” high, needs to be 17”
- The mirror needs to be 40” high to the glass
- The paper towel dispenser is 50.5” high, needs to be 42”
- The stall door needs a spring hinge
- The toilet paper is 26.5” high, needs to be 24”
- There needs to be a grab bar behind the toilet
- The flush handle needs to be on the other side

Part Two: 2002 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility

1. Done
2. Done
3. A van accessible sign is present, but also needs the standard handicap sign underneath it to meet code.
4. Arrangements will be made these findings with the Council on Aging and develop a strategy for resolving them

Part Three: 2006 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility

(Spoke to Don Levesque, DPW Director)

1. Done
2. Done
3. Town has additional sign needs to be put up -plans for grant will add new handicapped accessible section with 2 new designated spaces

The Town received a FY2005 CDBG CDF-1 grant and the following activities will be done:

1. A 20' x 62' addition will be constructed. The addition will include: A medical room to give seniors privacy when seeing doctors and nurses; a private office for the Council on Aging; a classroom for new arts and crafts, sewing, knitting, scrap booking and other classes; and storage areas,
2. Rehabilitation of the existing bathrooms making them handicapped accessible,
3. Additional of a handicapped accessible egress,
4. Installation of a sprinkler system, and
5. 25 additional parking spaces.

Part Four: 2014 (DPW)

1. Signage that complies with ADA regulations was installed.

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

1. Parking delineation needs to be re-stripped.
2. Parking lot needs to be re-paved.

SKATEBOARDING PARK AND BASKETBALL COURT

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial	Partial	No	No	No	--

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

1. ADA parking spots need to be delineated
2. ADA van space needs to be provided.
3. ADA signs need to be installed.
4. Surface needs to be repaved.

BEACH BASEBALL FIELD

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
	X	No	No	No	No

Part One: 1999 Evaluation

1. Needs to be re-graded and paved, indicate specific handicapped parking spaces, at least two.

Part Two: 2002 Transition Plans for Achieving Accessibility

The Department of Public Works is currently working with the Little League Organization on enlarging the ball field and parking facilities.

Part Three: 2006 Self Evaluation (Spoke to Don Levesque, DPW Director)

1. The project is in process.

Part Four: 2014 (DPW)

1. No changes.

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

1. No changes.

BEACH PUBLIC RESTROOMS

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
X		No	No	Yes	Yes

Part One: 1999 Evaluation

1. Suggested putting handicapped parking space(s) outside of rest room.
2. (Updated per 2002 Evaluation) During a survey of the men's bathroom it was noted that several interior changes are necessary including:

Signage needs to be in Braille 5' foot from the floor
 The handicap stall is too small in length and width
 Audio/visual fire alarms need to be in the bathrooms.
 Hand dryer is 48" high, needs to be 42"
 Paper towel dispenser is 50" high, needs to be 42"
 Mirror is 47" high, needs to be 40" to the bottom of the glass, not the frame.
 Urinals are 21.5" high; at least one needs to be 17"
 The flusher handle is on the wrong side of the toilet seat
 There needs to be a grab bar on the backside of the toilet
 The door to the stall needs a self-closing mechanism

Part Two: 2002 Transition Plans for Achieving Accessibility

1. The Department of Public Works can designate one van accessible handicap parking (restroom only) spot on the south side of the building. The Department has requested the money for this work in their FY2003 Budget.
2. This matter will be addressed in a meeting with the DPW director and the Parks and Recreation Committee to determine cost and a timetable for addressing these needs.

Part Three: 2006 Self Evaluation (Spoke to Don Levesque, DPW Director)

1. 100% Complete
2. This is not a Town-owned building. The urinals were removed. The Town is considering tearing it down.

Part Four: 2014 (DPW)

1. No changes

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Self Evaluation)

1. Cover pipes under restroom sink.
2. Grab bars need to be installed inside ADA stall.
3. Mirror needs to be installed.
4. Designated parking spot for ADA users with proper signage needs to be provided.

MEMORIAL PARK AT SQUARE

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial	Partial	No	--	No	--

Part One: 1999 Evaluation

1. The sidewalk in the park is not wide enough and therefore is not handicapped accessible. All facilities (information booth, veteran’s memorials) shall be accessible and shall be on an accessible route that is paved or hard packed, at least 4 feet wide. If curb cuts are provided, they shall comply with 521 CMR21 CURB CUTS.
2. The water bubbler is not accessible for persons in wheel chair.
3. Curb cuts and sidewalk circling the park in front of the Town Library are not handicapped accessible.

Part Two: 2002 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility

1. The information booth is not located along a sidewalk and therefore not considered accessible. The flagpole also needs a sidewalk around it.
2. The water fountain has a 4” step 21” away from the fountain itself. If a ramp were made to accommodate the step, one side of the fountain’s platform would have to be enlarged to allow for 30” of clear space to allow a person in a wheelchair to make a parallel approach to the fountain.
3. Done
4. A large amount of sand is accumulating in the curb cuts surrounding the park, which suggests that the water is pooling there, and not draining away.

Part Three: 2006 Transition Plan for Achieving Accessibility (Spoke to Don Levesque, DPW Director)

1. Not Done
2. Not Done.
3. Done.
4. Zoning changes to the Village Center at Salisbury Square will bring about improvements.

Part Four: 2014 (DPW)

1. Need to install an ADA compliant drinking fountain.

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

1. Need to install an ADA compliant drinking fountain.
2. Need to repair curb cuts leading into the playground and baseball field.
3. Need to delineate ADA spaces and create a ADA van location.
4. Need to install ADA signs.
5. Need to re-pave parking lot.

TOWN COMMON

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
X		No	--	No	--

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

The Town Common was not included in past assessment but now has been included.

1. ADA van location needs to be provided.

PARTRIDGE BROOK PARK

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial		No	--	No	--

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

Partridge Brook Park was not included in past assessment but now has been included.

1. ADA van locations needs to be provided.
2. ADA signage needs to be provided.
3. Path needs to be re-graded and re-surfaced.
4. ADA porta potties need to be provided.

COMMUNITY GARDEN

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial	Partial	No	--	Yes	--

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

The Community Garden was not included in past assessment but now has been included.

1. ADA parking spots need to be provided.
2. Lower Path needs to be re-graded and re-surfaced.
3. ADA van spot needs to be provided.
4. Parking lot in garden needs to be re-graded and re-surfaced

TOWN PIER

Accessible	Not Accessible	Vision Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Mobility Impaired	Seniors
Partial	Partial	No	--	Yes	--

Part Five: 2018 (Planning Department Assessment)

The Town Pier was not included in past assessment but now has been included.

1. ADA van spot needs to be provided.
2. Slope of ramp to dock needs to decrease.
3. Ramp to dock needs to apply non-slip surface.



Town of Salisbury
5 Beach Road
Salisbury, Massachusetts 01952

Neil J. Harrington
Town Manager

April 16, 2008

Ms. Melissa Cryan
Urban Self-Help Coordinator
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
100 Cambridge Street, Suite 900
Boston, MA 02114

Re.: Salisbury Open Space Plan

Dear Ms. Cryan:

As the designated ADA Coordinator for the Town of Salisbury, I can confirm that the Town of Salisbury is in full compliance with all ADA, Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity policies and laws; including in recruitment policies, personnel actions, leave administration, training, tests, medical exams/questionnaires, social and recreational programs, fringe benefits, collective bargaining agreements and wage and salary administration. The Town complies with all State and Federal Regulations regarding Labor Practices and adheres to non-discrimination and equal opportunity in all of its programs and activities.

Sincerely,

Neil J. Harrington
Town Manager

