



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
City Hall Annex Inman & Broadway

To Robert W. Healy, City Manager

From *K* Kathy A. Spiegelman, Assistant
City Manager for Community Development **Date** February 11, 1985

Subject Paine Playground Study (St. Mary Rd. and Amory St.)

As requested by your office, the Community Development Department, through a private consultant, has completed the enclosed study evaluating the problems relative to Paine Playground. The study includes a history of the site, a description of nearby recreational facilities, a brief demographic analysis, and a usage survey. This report also contains identification of specific problems on the site, and an evaluation of how the present design relates to the problems. Other contributing factors cited are maintenance and surveillance by police. In conjunction with the preparation of this report, neighborhood residents were interviewed and a neighborhood meeting was held to discuss the findings.

The major problems on the site have to do with night-time loitering, noise, inappropriate night-time activities and lack of maintenance. The study also shows that the neighborhood characteristics have changed even since the last design of the park. Although there are several actions that can be taken to address these problems, ranging from design to police supervision, the recommendations are presented to suggest a prioritized approach for some remedial action by the City.

Immediate action steps include better maintenance, removal of benches, new curfew, a ban on radio playing, police patrol, and lighting control on the basketball court. A more drastic approach, if these measures fail, is to consider the elimination of part or all of the existing basketball court which some residents feel is the root of most of the nighttime problems.

KAS/SAM/tm

cc: Everett Kennedy, Commissioner of Public Works
George Fernandez, City Electrician
Paul Ryder, Director of Recreation
Ed Feinman, Mid-Cambridge Resident

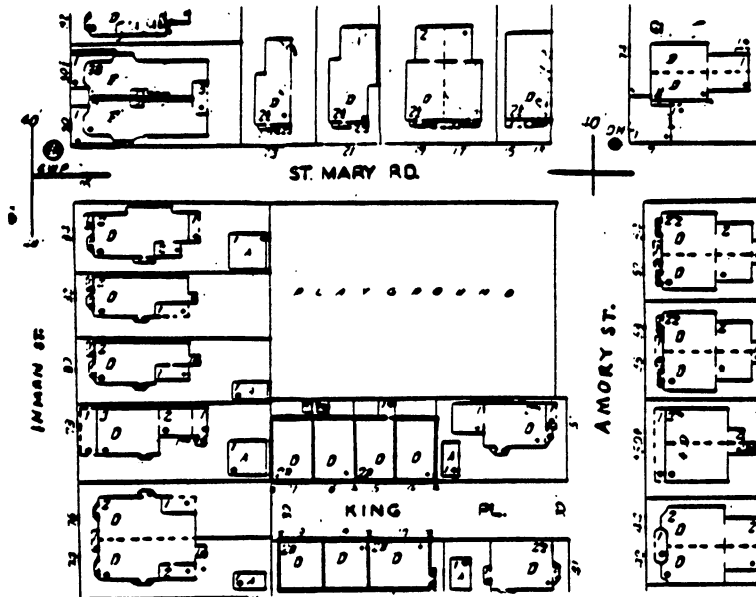
PAINE PLAYGROUND STUDY
(ST. MARY ROAD & AMORY STREET)
JANUARY 1985

PREPARED BY: DAPHNE ROMANOFF-CHELMINSKY

SUBMITTED TO: THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Introduction

Paine playground is an outdoor recreational facility consisting of 15,090 square feet and including one full basketball court, two wooden climbing structures and a peripheral seating area. The playground is located at the corner of Amory Street and Saint Mary Road in a densely-built part of the Mid Cambridge neighborhood. The site directly abuts residential properties on two sides.



Once the location of the Felton elementary school which was demolished in 1934, the site has been used as a playground for over 40 years. Paine playground was most recently renovated four years ago in 1980-1981. Although the 1980 renovation plan was the result of extensive community participation, problems remain especially for the nearby abutters. There are complaints of noise from basketball and gang disturbances late at night, particularly after the 11:00 p.m. curfew. Vandalism, lack of maintenance and lack of police surveillance also contribute to the problems at Paine playground. The objective of this study is to recommend changes to the playground in order to alleviate these problems.

History of the Playground

Paine playground, as previously noted, was renovated in 1980-81. This was a routine renovation which cost approximately \$75,000. Two neighborhood meetings were held in February and May of 1978 in which a total of 18 residents participated. The consensus was to keep the basketball court and to replace the old playground equipment with two new jungle gyms. However, the newly renovated playground was soon to become a focal point for late night loitering.

By most accounts, the problems facing the Paine playground neighborhood were the most severe during construction and the first and second summers after its renovation. These problems have continued and have since been handed down to a new "generation", of residents. There is a large proportion of new residents in this neighborhood. As an indicator, of the 35

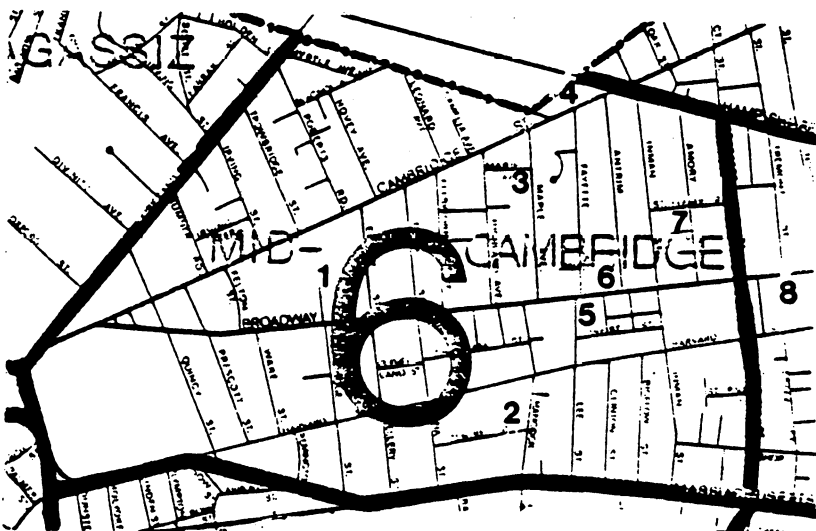
households interviewed in the survey, 15 households have moved in to the neighborhood within the past 4 years, since Paine playground was renovated. Conversely, out of the 18 people who participated in either one of the two 1978 meetings, 11 no longer live in the neighborhood. Some of the new residents, who did not participate in the 1978 neighborhood meetings, feel that the root of the problem is the existence of the basketball court. Indeed, these residents are the most active and vocal concerning Paine playground.

Proximate Recreational Facilities:

There are seven outdoor recreational facilities in Mid Cambridge. Aside from the public high school site all of these facilities are under one acre. There are two basketball courts and five totlots in this area. There will soon be a sixth totlot at Longfellow School. The public high school and Inman Square Plaza supply most of the 3.1 acres of passive public open space in Mid Cambridge. There are 1.6 acres of active open space in Mid Cambridge, which represents the lowest percentage of active open space per capita in the City aside from Neighborhood 2 (MIT). Paine playground accounts for 25% of the 1.6 acres of active open space in the neighborhood. However, Sennott Park, a citywide facility in Neighborhood 4 is located within two blocks of Paine playground. The following outdoor recreational facilities exist within a three to four block radius of Paine Playground.

	<u>Tot Lot</u>	<u>Basketball Court</u>	<u>Playing Fields</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>
Paine Playground	1	1		0.4
Longfellow School	1 (planned)	1		0.15
Wilder-Lee St. Plygrd.	1			0.2
Sennott Park	1	3	1	2.7
	4	5	1	3.45

This four-block area has both more recreational facilities and a larger variety of facilities than does much of Mid Cambridge. All four of the facilities listed above have been renovated within the past five years.

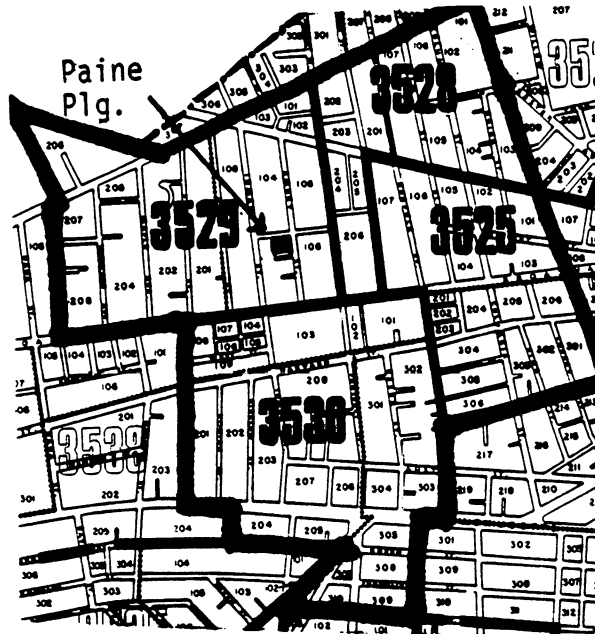


- 1 Public lib/high sch.
- 2 Cooper Plg.
- 3 Maple Ave. Tot Lot
- 4 Inman Sq. Plaza
- 5 Wilder-Lee St. Plg.
- 6 Longfellow Sch.
- 7 PAINE PLG.
- 8 Sennott Park

Demographic Analysis

Within the course of this study a demographic analysis of the Paine Playground area was undertaken. The analysis, together with some findings about the level and type of use the playground receives, has implications regarding changing recreational needs of the neighborhood.

Demographic characteristics are presented for the four census tracts that encompass a 6 or 7 block radius around the Paine playground area (3525, 3528, 3529, 3530), with special attention to tract 3529, in which the playground is located. Since the playground is located in Neighborhood 6, one block from its border with Neighborhood 4, some information for those larger areas is also provided.



The neighborhood around Paine playground has been changing. Although it is difficult to document the rate and scale of this change, census data can help in tracking some characteristics. The number of newcomers to the area is one indicator: more than half (57%) of the persons five years old and over who lived in census tract 3529 in 1980 had not lived in the same house five years earlier. This translates into a significant proportion of new residents who moved into this area between 1975 and 1980. Yet, the total population in census tract 3529 declined considerably during this decade by 25% (from 3,781 in 1970 to 2,854 in 1980), compared to the citywide decrease of only 5% (from 100,361 in 1970 to 95,322 in 1980).

Table I: Age distribution

	<u>Tract 3525</u>		<u>Tract 3528</u>		<u>Tract 3529</u>		<u>Tract 3530</u>		<u>City</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Under 5	6.5%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	4.3%	3.3%	3.7%	2.8%	5.9%	4.1%
5-9	6.6%	6.5%	7.0%	6.4%	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	5.2%	3.9%
10-14	7.8%	7.7%	8.1%	7.1%	4.3%	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%	5.5%	4.5%
15-19	8.6%	7.6%	7.7%	8.5%	5.6%	3.8%	4.3%	3.6%	9.7%	9.3%
20-24	16.1%	12.9%	12.1%	11.5%	19.9%	13.5%	23.2%	16.5%	19.3%	17.2%
25-34	15.0%	22.5%	12.2%	18.4%	18.3%	34.2%	25.0%	33.4%	17.5%	25.5%
35-64	29.1%	26.0%	34.8%	30.9%	26.1%	25.5%	23.1%	22.6%	25.2%	23.7%
65+	10.3%	10.0%	11.4%	10.2%	17.7%	13.8%	16.3%	17.2%	11.7%	11.3%

NOTE:

From Table I, it is clear that the fastest growing segment of the population in Cambridge is in the 25-34 year old range, particularly in census tract 3529, where it grew from an 18% share of the 1970 population to 34% in 1980. However, during the same time period the percentage of persons under 20, who are the heaviest users of outdoor recreational facilities, declined in two of the tracts (3529 and 3530) and remained stable in the others. In addition, the fertility of women between 25 and 34 is relatively low in census tract 3529 (Table II), explaining the low percentage of preschoolers, under 5 years old, in the immediate playground area. Despite this decline, Paine playground remains very much used.

Table II: Births per female, 25 to 34 years of age^{*}

	<u>Tract 3525</u>	<u>Tract 3528</u>	<u>Tract 3529</u>	<u>Tract 3530</u>	<u>City</u>
Children ever born per female, 25 to 34 years old	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.5

* U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1970 and 1980, PHC80-2-98

** U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Summary Tape File 3A

Table III: Median family income**

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970-1980 Increase</u>
City	\$9,815	\$17,845	81%
3525	8,659	15,091	74%
3528	8,629	16,979	98%
3529	10,404	21,203	104%
3530	8,877	14,593	64%
Neighborhood 6	9,693	20,512	112%
Neighborhood 4	7,500	11,073	48%

NOTE:

As previously stated, there were a significant number of newcomers to the Paine playground area during the 1970's. Median family income doubled in census tract 3529 between 1970 and 1980 (Table III), which was a higher increase than city wide. Indeed, new residents have to be relatively affluent in order to afford the housing prices in the area. In the immediate area of the playground, from Inman Street to Prospect Street, housing prices currently range from \$80,000 to \$150,000. Housing prices tend to decline east of Prospect Street into Neighborhood 4 and to increase west of the playground further into Mid Cambridge.

If one compares Mid Cambridge to census tract 3529, which is the eastern section of Mid Cambridge, it becomes evident that the indicators of neighborhood change are more striking for the neighborhood as a whole.

Table IV: Indicators of Neighborhood Change

	<u>Census Tract 3529</u>	<u>Neighborhood 6</u>	<u>Neighborhood 4</u>	<u>City-Wide</u>
Persons 5 years & over in 1980 who lived in different house in 1975	57%	74%	51%	60%
Increase in median family income, 1970-1980	104%	112%	48%	82%
Persons 25-34 years, 1980	34%	35%	21%	25%

* U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Summary Tape File 3A

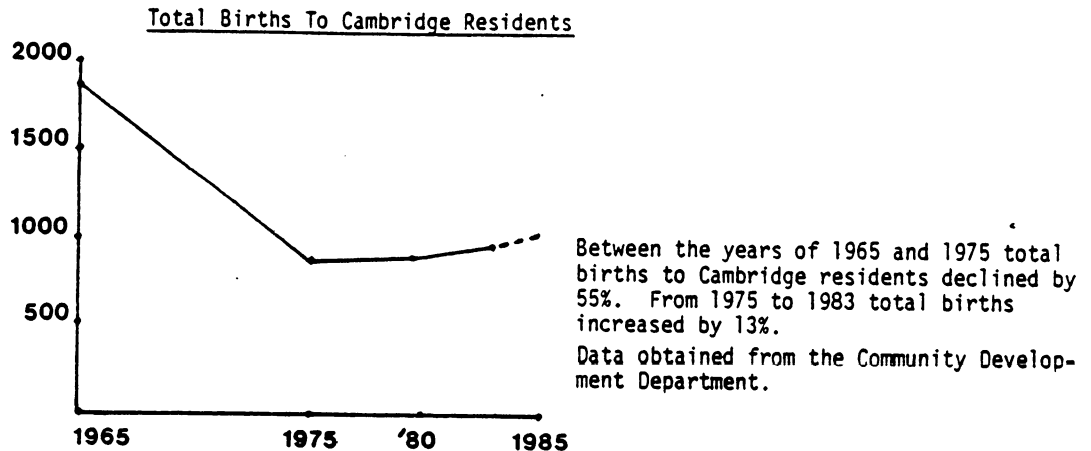
** Mr. Brendon Noonan, president of Gallery Homes, local realtor

*** U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Summary Tape File 3A

Summary

The process of neighborhood change, or "gentrification" in this case, is coming from the direction of Harvard Square through Mid Cambridge. This trend is likely to continue and will become more evident in the Paine playground neighborhood in the future. This, in turn, will have an effect on future recreational needs of the neighborhood.

An expanded tot lot may better serve this neighborhood in the near future since the neighborhood is changing and the 1980 census figures (showing few children under 5 years in this part of the City) are, after all, five years old themselves. This idea fared well with many neighborhood residents. Indeed, "tots" ranging in ages from 1 to 5 years are not well served by Paine playground since the two jungle gyms are designed for older children, ages 5-12. Residents claim that there has been a surge in the numbers of pre-schoolers within the past few years. This may well be the case, although there are no readily available figures to support this claim. However, there has been a slight increase in births to all Cambridge residents, from 1980 to 1985, as indicated by this graph



Survey Methodology

Current usage of Paine playground was evaluated three ways: by interviewing and conducting a survey of area residents, by visiting the playground during various times of the day and different parts of the week, and by interviewing City officials involved with Paine playground. A survey was conducted in order to determine the extent to which the immediate neighborhood uses the playground, as well as their opinions and recommended changes to the playground. (Please refer to the sample survey sheet, page 18. A total of 35 households were sampled within a one block radius from the playground, primarily on Inman Street, Amory Street, King Place and St. Mary Road. This represents about a 14% sampling of the total number of households in this area. Of those sampled, 16 households were immediate abutters.

Survey Findings

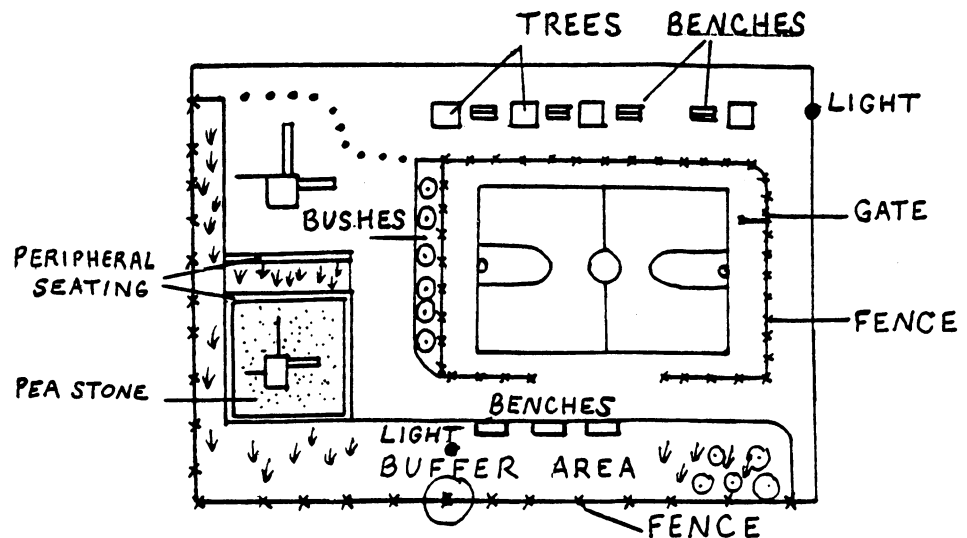
- Forty percent of those interviewed said that at least one person in their household used the playground, primarily during the day and early evenings.
- Since this survey was conducted during the months of September and October, much of the activity in the playground took place in the afternoons, after school hours.

- . The basketball court is used significantly more than the climbing structure.
- . The basketball court is heavily used. However, it is used for half court games or for shooting baskets, generally by two to five people at any one time. Full court games are much less frequent. It may be that only half of the court is necessary.
- . The basketball court is also used by younger children as an area to play kickball or catch.
- . The passive sitting area along St. Mary Road is not used very much.
- . Two years ago the playground was supervised under the DHSP Summer Playground Program. However, due to the lack of younger children in the playground on a daily basis, supervision was suspended. Paine playground is used by the neighborhood, yet it seems to be used more by people living on St. Mary Road and Amory Street than by those living on Inman Street.
- . Most of the abutters complain of late night noise and disturbances in the playground. Moreover some complain that the playground is used for drug dealing and attracts non-local people as well.
- . The occurrence of late night disturbances is confirmed by data obtained from the Cambridge Police Department. Thirty separate incidents at the playground were reported from January to September, 1984. These incidents were in the form of noise from basketball, gang disturbances, fights and fireworks. One incident this summer involved a violent assault in the playground. Drug dealing is not recorded.
- . Most of the calls reporting these incidents were made between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. Fifty percent of the incidents were reported between 11:00 p.m. and 12:00 p.m., after the 11:00 p.m. playground curfew.
- . Almost all of the incidents occurred during the months of May through August, when the playground is most heavily used.
- . The basketball court is heavily used, However, it is primarily used for half court games or for shooting baskets, generally by two to five people at any one time. Full court games are much less frequent. It may be that only half of the court is necessary.

PROBLEMS AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:

The problems at Paine playground stem from its design, regulation deficiencies, lack of police enforcement and lack of maintenance. Nine factors, relating to the above problems have been identified. (Please refer to playground diagram below).

PLAYGROUND DIAGRAM



I Playground Design:

A. Lighting: There are three flood lights in the playground which were put in after the 1980-81 renovation; two on a pole in the buffer area and another at the corner of Amory Street and St. Mary Road: Residents had wanted the playground lit up at night in order to curtail its use as a hangout area after dark. However, the lighting has not achieved this goal. The lights are positioned so that the basketball court is lit up, yet the corners of the playground remain dark. Night loitering has not diminished. Instead, a new problem has been created - night basketball. Night basketball is now one of the harshest complaints by abutters to the playground.

B. Benches: The benches which are located in the dark, hidden parts of the playground appear to encourage loitering activities. The three benches alongside the basketball court and the peripheral seating around the jungle gyms provide comfortable places to sit as well as focal points to hang around.

(In 1978 there were two neighborhood meetings in which proposed design changes for the upcoming 1980 renovation were discussed. In one of these meetings it was recommended that the benches alongside the basketball court, which already existed, not be replaced for the above reasons. Evidently, this recommendation was not accepted as the benches were replaced as part of the renovation.)

C. Buffer Area: As part of the 1980 renovation design a buffer area was included to separate the playground from the immediate abutters who live on King Place. The "buffer" area however provides sufficient open space and, coupled with the lack of lighting and the existence of sitting areas, creates an ideal area for loitering at night. This area not only fails as a buffer, it actually brings night time activities within a four foot range of people's homes. Although many of the abutters to the playground suffer to an extent, the most immediate abutters, those who live on King Place, appear to suffer the most.

Part of the reason the buffer area is not effective is due to the selection and configuration of the plantings. Also, most of the "buffer" area is weedy and unattractive. This is attributed to poor maintenance. Not only does this area cause a problem at

night, but it does not live up to its aesthetic potential during the day.

The three factors mentioned so far; lighting, benches and buffer area space, together cause a negative effect on the playground. Indeed these factors should be seen as a package - all contributing to loitering activities at night. Action on any one factor without addressing the others would diminish the effectiveness of such an action.

- D. Pea Stones: Small black stones, known as pea stones are used under the smaller of the two wooden jungle gyms. These stones, slightly larger than pebbles, were put down as an alternative to the hard asphalt which exists under the larger jungle gym. Yet, pea stones have caused some problems regarding maintenance, safety and noise. The pea stones are thrown around the playground, increasing the need for maintenance (which is not always received); thrown at children causing potential injury; and are aimed at either of the two slides causing a loud, piercing noise.

II. Regulation/Policing

- A. Curfew: The curfew at the playground is 11:00 p.m., which is later than many curfews in other City playgrounds. Aside from being a late curfew it is also lacking in enforcement by the Police. Although the enforcement problems may not be specific to Paine playground, a lenient curfew, encourages loitering at night in the playground.
- B. Radios: A number of residents have complained about loud music emanating from the playground during the day as well as at night. This causes an obvious nuisance to the many immediate abutters to Paine playground. These residents suffer instead of calling the Police since the use of radios in the playground is legal.
- C. Surveillance: Many residents complain that the Paine playground area is not routinely patrolled by the police. Moreover, they say, when the police arrive in response to a call, their actions are not enough to deter the kids from coming back again, sometimes soon after the Police have left.

III. Maintenance

- A. Vegetation: As previously stated, the buffer area of the playground is neglected in its maintenance. This is true also for other areas in the playground. The plantings which separate the basketball court from the jungle gyms badly need pruning and weeding. Four of the five remaining trees which were planted as part of the 1980-81 renovation, are in need of attention. The tree wells are full of weeds and in some areas their wooden edging have been destroyed.
9. Equipment: More attention has been received in terms of equipment maintenance than for plantings maintenance. Yet a few problems remain at present. The basketball backboards are loose and when struck by a basketball, make a very loud rattling noise. This only adds to the noise generated in the playground. The standard chain link fence around the basketball court is deformed. This is

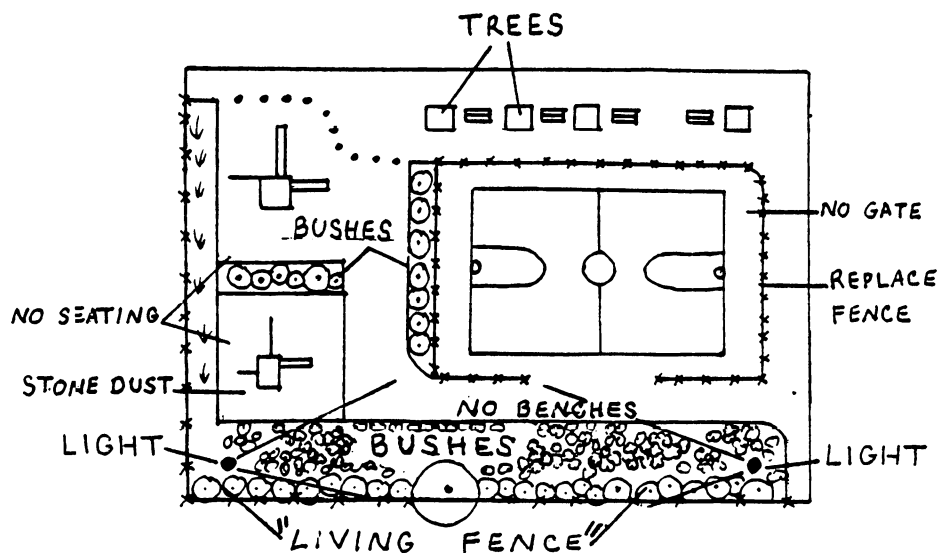
due to its wire gauge which is too narrow and therefore too weak for the intensity of use it receives. The fence has been mended yet the problem is not as much with maintenance as it is with the improper type of fence. In addition, the fence gate has been broken. Finally, one of the flood lights in the buffer area is currently inoperable.

REQUEST FOR ELIMINATION OF THE BASKETBALL COURT

As mentioned earlier, many of the new residents in the neighborhood attribute the problems at Paine playground to the presence of the basketball court. Yet with all the problems cited above, it is uncertain whether the basketball court is to be blamed for the problems in the playground. In fact, the basketball court may act as an outlet for the teens and children. True, there are three basketball courts in Sennott Park and one other at the Longfellow School, all within a four to five block radius. So, one could argue that neighborhood children could use these other basketball courts. Yet, aside from the aspect of "turf", the other basketball courts are also very much used. Sennott Park serves a larger area than its immediate neighborhood, as basketball leagues often play there. The Longfellow School basketball court, newly renovated, also gets a lot of usage, particularly since there are no other basketball courts in Mid Cambridge aside from the one at Paine playground.

In order to eliminate the basketball court, a redesign and renovation of the playground would be necessary. As an estimate, to renovate Paine playground could cost up to \$100,000. Since the playground has been recently renovated and a number of important factors have been identified as contributing to the problems at the playground, it is not recommended that the playground be renovated at the present time. Moreover, it is necessary that Paine playground remain as active open space due to the scarcity of such space in Mid Cambridge. The following recommendations are estimated to cost about \$5,000 in capital improvement costs.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES



Summary of
Recommendations

Responsible
Agency

Timetable

1. REDIRECT LIGHTS away from the basketball court toward the dark corners of the playground. The flood light should be removed from the street light pole and the other pole taken down. Two new poles are necessary in the areas indicated on the diagram. The Cambridge Electric Department should pay special attention to the exact redirection of the lights so that the situation is corrected. Of course, care should be taken so, that the lights do not shine into abutters windows. Light shields may serve this purpose.

Cambridge
Electric
Department
and
Cambridge
Electric
Light

Winter to
Spring
1985

2. REMOVE BENCHES along side the basketball court and peripheral seating around jungle gyms. The four benches along St. Mary road are to remain as is.

DPW

Winter to
Spring
1985

3. REPLANT BUFFER AREA with dense vegetation along the property line in order to achieve a "living fence". Also plant low, thorny bushes (e.g. Junipers) throughout the rest of the buffer area so as to restrict activity to the asphalt area only. This area receives little direct light during the day, so plant types must be selected accordingly.

CDD

Spring
1985

4. REPLACE PEA STONES with stonedust. Stonedust seems to be a better alternative than wood chips or sand. The new stonedust area must be a few inches lower than the surrounding asphalt areas so that the stone dust will not migrate, requiring more maintenance attention. The wooden edging enclosing the pea stones area, may need to be replaced in order to ensure this necessary change in elevation.

DPW

Winter to
Spring
1985

5. REDUCE CURFEW from 11:00 P.M. to . 9:00 p.m. which corresponds with dusk during the summer. This can be done immediately, as soon as a new sign is put up at the playground. Now, as well as next Spring, police should routinely patrol the site soon after 9:00 p.m. to ensure that the new curfew is known to all and is obeyed.

DHSP
DPW

Immediate

6. BAN RADIOS from the playground. This can be done as soon as an ordinance empowering the City to do

City
Council

Immediate

so is passed and a sign is posted at the playground. Once this is done, the police can respond to any violation.

7. IMPLEMENT ROUTINE POLICE PATROL of Paine Playground. This includes patrolling at 9:00 P.M. to enforce the new curfew and late at night, between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M., especially on weekend nights when gang disturbances are most frequent. Routine as well as responsive action is needed by the police.	Police	Immediate
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8. MAINTAIN VEGETATION at Paine Playground. This includes the pruning, weeding and perhaps fertilizing of already existing bushes and trees. Also, new buffer area plantings must be routinely watered, weeded and pruned to ensure their growth. This requires no additional funds, just DPW attention.	DPW	Immediate
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9. MAINTAIN EQUIPMENT at the playground. Repair the basketball backboards and nets when necessary, maintain the two jungle gyms, and sweep all asphalt areas. The new lights must be maintained in order to be effective!	DPW and Cambridge Electric Light	Immediate
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10. REPLACE FENCING around the basketball with a thicker gauge fence. The poles which support old fencing should remain intact. The gate to the basketball court, which is now broken, does not appear to be necessary and therefore should not be replaced.	DPW	Spring 1985
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11. SET UP NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION. This group would make sure that the approved recommendations are carried out responsibly and would monitor their effects. Also, such a group could devise a list of people to contact in the associated city agencies should the need arise to do so. This list could include the police officers assigned to this area, the person at DPW responsible for overseeing vegetation or equipment maintenance, a Community Development Department park planner and a DHSP contact. Perhaps small maintenance tasks could be undertaken as part of this group's function. Preventive as well as responsive action could be	DHSP	immediate
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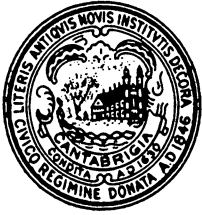
facilitated through better communication between such group and the City Agencies responsible for the playground.

Neighborhood Meeting:

On October 17, 1984 a meeting was held in order to discuss the findings and recommendations of this study. Flyers announcing the meeting were distributed door to door along Antrim Street, Inman Street, Amory Street, St. Mary Road, Prospect Street and Tremont Street a week earlier. Sixteen residents attended the meeting. In addition, representatives from the Community Development Department, Department of Public Works, the Cambridge Police Department and the neighborhood city councillor member were present. Generally the above recommendations were agreed upon. Some residents, however, felt that these recommendations were not enough and that the root of the problem is the basketball court. An additional recommendation was approved by the majority of those present at the meeting. This is the removal of the basketball poles as an experiment to see what the level of complaint is and to determine whether this has an effect on night problems in the playground. The general consensus was that this measure be executed as part of the other recommendations in the Spring of 1985.

<u>Recommendation</u>	<u>Responsible Agency</u>	<u>Timetable</u>
12.REMOVAL OF THE BASKETBALL POLES, CONTINGENT UPON THE ABOVE RECOMMENDED ACTIONS NOT BEING EFFECTIVE. This should not be undertaken in the Spring but rather in mid summer when the results of the above measures are evident. By July 1, 1985 if there is not an appreciable improvement in the playground then the poles should be taken down. The effectiveness of this action can be best determined by monitoring the playground. This would include, for example, comparing police data from 1984 to 1985 by someone at the Community Development Department. If a neighborhood playground association is established it could serve as a monitoring force as well.	DPW	July 1, 1985

A few of the residents at the meeting raised the option of contingency capital funds. This would be contingent upon the basketball pole experiment demonstrating that the basketball court is indeed the cause of the problems and that its removal would create minimal complaints. The recommendation of this study, is that these funds would not be for a complete renovation of the playground, but rather for a different use of the basketball court area, e.g. for a handball or tennis court, which were options raised at the meeting.



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139
Tel. 498-9011

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

April 1, 1985

To the Honorable, the City Council:

I transmit herewith communication from the Community Development Department, enclosing the study of the Paine Playground, at St. Mary Road and Amory Street.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/b

S-245

Re: Comm. from the Community Development Dept.
regarding a study of the Paine Playground at
St. Mary Road & Amory St.

In City Council,

April 1, 1985

4/1/85

E. D. Sullivan

MOVED ACCEPTANCE

OF THE REPORT

- BY THE COUNCIL -