

PART 3

**COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE &
RECREATION MISSION**

The Neighborhoods

Allston-Brighton

Back Bay/Beacon Hill

Central Boston

Charlestown

Dorchester

East Boston

Fenway/Kenmore

Hyde Park

Jamaica Plain

Mattapan

Roslindale

Roxbury

South Boston

South End

West Roxbury



PART 3 • COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE & RECREATION MISSION

THE NEIGHBORHOODS:

Roxbury

THE SETTING

History

Members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony established a village in Roxbury in 1630. By the 18th century, rural homes and country estates of Boston’s wealthy families occupied this area. Roxbury farms provided fresh produce to Boston, which had become a dense settlement specializing in maritime commerce.

By the 19th century, Roxbury’s rural character began to change. When the Boston and Providence Railroad built a commuter line down the Stony Brook Valley in 1834, housing began to be built for people commuting to Boston. By the mid-19th century, Roxbury’s northern section, Lower Roxbury, was a full-fledged industrial mill town providing jobs for the new Irish and German immigrants. In exchange for new gas, water, and sewer lines, Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1868. By the late 1800s, with electric streetcar service now penetrating Roxbury, residential development was rapid and extensive.

The Boston parks movement began to influence Roxbury. Roxbury alderman Hugh O’Brien urged that Boston’s “country” park, comparable to Central Park in New York, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, and Mount Royal Park in Montreal, be built in newly annexed Roxbury. The city broke ground on the construction of this country park in 1885, during Hugh O’Brien’s tenure as mayor. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Franklin Park was one of the destinations of choice on a Sunday afternoon for Boston residents in the late 19th century. Franklin Park became the location of Boston’s first sports field called the Playstead, and the nation’s first municipal golf course.

Franklin Park became the location of Boston’s first sports field called the Playstead, and the nation’s first municipal golf course.

The 20th century erosion of Boston’s industrial base affected Roxbury adversely, as did the flight of middle class residents to the less dense suburbs surrounding Boston. In the decades of the 1950s and 1960s, the racial composition of Roxbury changed from 80% white to 80% non-white. Housing deterioration in many sections accompanied this change as the newer residents were often poorer migrants from the South. Yet black middle class professionals had begun to move in as well, attracted by the historic housing stock, much of it still in good condition.

The 1960s saw a major urban renewal effort in the residential Washington Park area of Roxbury. The Washington Park urban renewal program, begun in 1963, doubled the size of the historic Washington Park (now Malcolm X Park), and added an indoor recreation center, pool, and ice rink.

With the abandonment by the late 1960s of much housing and businesses, vacant land became abundant. This in part led to a strong grassroots community gardening movement that began in 1960 through Augusta Baily who formed the Roxbury Beautification Project. This movement is still an important feature of community revitalization efforts. Another community preservation effort was the campaign to stop the extension of I-95 through Roxbury into downtown Boston. Ultimately, this campaign generated the Southwest Corridor Park in 1987, Boston’s first major new open space in almost a century (since Carson Beach in South Boston, 1924). Other lands acquired for the highway right-of-way, such as Parcel 18, are now beginning to be developed. It is hoped that this will contribute to an economic revival in Roxbury, as will the completion of the Big Dig and Silver Line projects, and the proposed Urban Ring mass transit system.

Roxbury Demographic and Housing Profile

POPULATION	
2000 Census	56,658
1990 Census	58,893
1980 Census	57,751
Population Growth/Decline, 1990-2000	-3.80%
Population Growth/Decline, 1980-1990	1.98%

AGE		
2000 Census		
0-17 years	18,443	33%
18 and over	38,215	67%
1990 Census		
0-4 years	5,802	10%
5-9 years	5,138	9%
10-14 years	4,856	8%
15-17 years	2,933	5%
18-20 years	3,037	5%
21-24 years	4,043	7%
25-29 years	5,565	9%
30-34 years	5,300	9%
35-44 years	8,278	14%
45-54 years	5,297	9%
55-59 years	2,068	3%
60-64 years	2,142	4%
65-74 years	3,472	6%
75-84 years	1,604	3%
85 years and over	485	1%
Average Age (1990 Census)	31.6	

DEMOGRAPHICS/HOUSING

The major population trend in Roxbury from 1950 to 1980 was population loss. Population then increased 2% from 1980 (57,751) to 1990 (58,893). However, the drop to 56,658 persons in 2000 shows a much-slowed rate of population loss of -3.8%.

Based on 1990 Census figures, Roxbury has a larger proportion of its population in the 0-14 age group than does Boston (27% versus 16%, respectively). The year 2000 Census shows

RACE	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census
White	4,681 8%	3,524 6%	2,742 5%
Black	43,743 76%	41,956 71%	35,441 63%
Hispanic	7,677 13%	11,373 19%	13,827 24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	165 less than 1%	267 less than 1%	355 1%
Other	1485 3%	1,773 3%	4,293 8%

SOCIO-ECONOMIC/HOUSING/DENSITY

Population 16 Years and Older, by Employment Status	
(1990 Census)	%
Employed in armed forces	less than 1
Employed civilians	50
Unemployed civilians	9
Not in labor force	41
Median Household Income (1990 Census)	\$21,412
Occupied Units Ownership	
(1990 Census)	% Units
Owner occupied	22
Renter occupied	78

Number of Year Round Units in Structure	
(1990 Census)	% Units
Single units	15
Double units	13
3-9 units	49
10-19 units	15
20-49 units	3
50 or more units	5
All other	1
Single/Multiple Unit Ratio	0.17

Households by Age and Poverty Status	
(1990 Census)	% Households
Above poverty, under age 65	58
Above poverty, age 65 and over	14
Below poverty, under age 65	23
Below poverty, age 65 and over	4

Household by Number of Vehicles	
(1990 Census)	% Households
No vehicles	50
1 vehicles	36
2 or more vehicles	13

Population Density	
	Persons per Square Mile
1980 Census	13,923.4
1990 Census	13,756.8
Density Change 1980 to 1990	-166.6

33% of Roxbury’s population is in the 17-and-under group versus 20% for Boston as a whole.

In 1990, almost three-fourths (71%) of Roxbury’s people were black and 19% were Hispanic. In 2000, 63% were black and 4% self-identified multi-racial, while the Hispanic population proportion went up to 24%. The percent of white persons remain relatively stable (6% in 1990, and 5% in 2000).

A larger proportion of Roxbury’s households are families and couples than in Boston (84% versus 67%, respectively) but Roxbury’s share of single-parent families is much larger than for Boston as a whole (62% versus 41% respectively). Roxbury households had a lower median income than the Boston figure (\$21,412 versus \$29,180, respectively) and a higher percentage in poverty status (27% versus 17%, respectively). Roxbury residents aged 16 years and over have a lower labor force

HOUSEHOLDS

Households	
1990 Census	20,655
1980 Census	20,957
Household Growth/Decline, 1980-1990	-1.40%

Population by Household Type	
(1990 Census)	% Persons
Family households	84%
Non-family households	14%
Group quarters	2%

Households w/ One or More Persons Under 18 Years		
(1990 Census)	Households	%
All households	20,304	100%
No one under 18	8,997	44%
One or more under 18	11,307	56%

Households with Children by Type	
(1990 Census)	%
Married couple families	29
Other family, male head	7
Other family, female head	63
Non-family	1

Persons in Households		
(1990 Census)	Households	%
1 person households	5,418	36
2 person households	4,821	29
3 person households	3,586	15
4 person households	2,884	10
5 or more person hshlds	3,484	10
Average Persons per Household (1990 Census)		2.83

Family Type	
(1990 Census)	% Families
Married couple	38
Other family, male head	9
Other family, female head	53
Families as a % of All Households	70%

participation rate than for all such Boston residents (60% versus 68%, respectively). The percent of Roxbury’s residents in the labor force who are unemployed is significantly higher than for Boston (9% versus 6%, respectively). Roxbury has a higher percentage of households with no vehicles than does Boston (50% versus 38%, respectively).

Housing is a critical concern in Roxbury, which has a high percentage of publicly-owned or -assisted units. Roxbury has a lower percentage of owner-occupied units among the remaining housing stock – mainly 1-4 unit structures – than does Boston (21% versus 31%, respectively).

THE OPEN SPACE SYSTEM TODAY

Equity and Investment

Roxbury has a total of 538 acres in its protected open space inventory of parks, playgrounds, squares, and malls under the Parks Department and other providers. This is the third largest total for protected open space acres in a Boston neighborhood. Roxbury has a ratio of 9.49 acres of protected open space per thousand persons, above the city average of 7.43 acres.

The Parks Department has invested over \$15 million in capital construction and re-construction in the parks and playgrounds of Roxbury during the 1993-2000 period. Franklin Park received the lion’s share, with over \$9 million. This has led to important improvements in Franklin Park such as the new golf clubhouse, two new children’s play lots, renewed ballfields and tennis courts, and renewed maintenance infrastructure. Other significant projects include the development of a new pair of “town commons” in the Dudley Triangle area, a renewed residential square at Elm Hill Park funded through the Edmund Ingersoll Browne Fund (City of Boston Trust Office) and the Henderson Foundation, and renewed play lots at Holborn Street and at Gertrude Howes Playground. Thanks to the hosting of the 1999 All-Star Game by the Boston Red Sox, Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Boston Red Sox funded a new baseball field in Ramsay Park named after Jim Rice, a former Red Sox player of color who has been nominated for the Baseball Hall of Fame. Located just north of the Roxbury planning district border, Jim Rice Field is designed to service teams throughout the city, but especially in the South End, Lower Roxbury, and Roxbury. Through a generous MLB/Red Sox donation of \$435,382, the Department reconstructed the ball field area at Ramsay to a much higher quality than is the norm for city park ball fields. In fact, it was made to resemble Fenway Park, with a brick entrance wall and a “green monster” outfield wall.

**CAPITAL PROJECTS 1993-2000/
ROXBURY**

Ceylon Playground	\$ 760,000
Clifford Playground	\$ 87,000
Dudley Town Common	\$ 1,200,000
Elm Hill Park	\$ 175,000
Erie-Ellington Playground	\$ 514,800
Franklin Park	\$ 9,374,523
Hannon Playground	\$ 230,000
Highland Park	\$ 50,000
Holborn Street Playlot	\$ 350,000
Howes Playground	\$ 325,000
Jeep Jones Playground	\$ 439,000
Laviscourt Plaza	\$ 550,000
Malcom X Park	\$ 189,120
Trotter School Playground	\$ 221,000
Winthrop Playground	\$ 626,000
Total	\$ 15,091,443

Assessment

With the third largest total acreage for protected open space among Boston’s neighborhoods, Roxbury possesses great variety in its open spaces. A pastoral landscape park designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Franklin Park is Roxbury’s link to the Emerald Necklace park system, as well as Boston’s largest park. It includes natural features such as steep drumlins, forested areas, and a 7-acre pond, all connected by paths, and regional attractions such as a public golf course, a zoological park, a sports stadium for city youth, and a cross-country track facility of world championship caliber. It also includes more conventional active recreation features, like ball fields, tennis courts, picnic areas, and play lots.

Spread throughout the community are smaller parks with landscape and active recreation features. A park with historic and unique features like Highland Park represents one end of the spectrum. Clifford Playground, with its ballfields, basketball court, and play lot represents the more functional end of the spectrum.

Preserving Existing Assets

Given the richness and multitude of Roxbury’s existing open spaces, one of the assessment approaches is maintenance of effort. The city’s capital improvement program has led to a large investment in Roxbury’s city-owned open space facilities. Its impact has been substantial, with play fields, courts, and tot lots back in working order and in full use again. Continuing the capital program will achieve rehabilitation of other parks that require capital infusions due to cyclical wear and tear such as at Beauford, Flaherty, Lambert Avenue, Quincy Street, and Trotter Playgrounds.

Improved mechanization, fiscal management techniques, and productivity measures have led to improved maintenance. Continuing to maintain these standards will help protect these facilities that are widely distributed throughout Roxbury.

Enhancing Existing Assets

A second assessment approach is the development of new initiatives to improve existing facilities. Two items to focus on are thoroughfares and schoolyards. These are existing facilities that are only beginning to meet their fullest open space potential. The upgrading of thoroughfares is an on-going initiative of the city. A need for thoroughfare improvements has been identified in the draft BRA Roxbury Master Plan: “Provide safe and commodious streetscape designs that balance the street right-of-way between pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular movements.”



Located just north of the Roxbury planning district border, Jim Rice Field is designed to service teams throughout the city, but especially in the South End, Lower Roxbury, and Roxbury.



Several important thoroughfares traverse Roxbury – Melnea Cass Boulevard, Blue Hill Avenue, Warren Avenue, Humboldt Avenue, and Columbia Road are just a few that could use improved landscape treatments. Thoroughfare initiatives that have been completed in Roxbury include the Parks Department (BPRD) Columbia Road median landscaping and tree planting, the BPRD landscaping of Blue Hill Avenue medians in the vicinity of Grove Hall and Franklin Park, the Department of Neighborhood Development (DND) “Blue-on-Green” vacant lot green-up initiative on Blue Hill Avenue from Dudley Street to Grove Hall, the DND Neighborhood Enterprise streetscape initiative on Blue Hill Avenue at Grove Hall, and the BPRD Boston Youth Fund trimming and litter pick-up along Melnea Cass Boulevard. Additional thoroughfare improvements in Roxbury will further improve its public image, benefiting residents and encouraging new investments, both private and public. They will also serve to connect open spaces together and link open spaces to the neighborhoods they serve.

Schoolyards can provide benefits to schoolchildren and resident children alike, such as the learning of social skills and self-confidence, and the development of physical fitness. Such facilities are well distributed in Roxbury and can provide a complement to city parks. Yet many of these spaces are paved, barren, and poorly maintained. With tall fences surrounding them, they often give the image of a holding pen rather than a nurturing space for physical and social growth. The city has developed the Boston Schoolyard Initiative, a consistent strategy for schoolyard improvement and institutional mechanisms to carry out the strategy (see Appendix 2, Open Space Inventory, for further details). It has yielded successes in Roxbury, such as at the Mason, Ellis, Dearborn, and Emerson Schools.

Meeting New Needs, Finding New Opportunities

A third assessment approach is investigating new needs and opportunities. Community input has identified needs for soccer fields, tot lots and spray pools (especially to service day care centers and family day care providers), and, in general, close-to-home recreation. With much vacant land still available in Roxbury, opportunities to develop family housing should include the development of children’s play areas. The Department of Neighborhood Development has often worked to develop such play opportunities along with housing. This is the approach also being taken by the Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative.

The availability of vacant land may generate opportunities for play lots, soccer fields, and other active recreation facilities. However, given Roxbury’s topography and geology, the slopes and the proximity of bedrock to surface may make construction of such facilities difficult. Vacant land may hold more promise in the abstract than in reality, particularly when buildable sites

could also hold much-needed housing. A balanced planning approach is needed, one that weighs future residents' open space and housing needs, translates that into appropriate land use allocations, and engages a design process incorporating community input with maintainable facilities. This coordinated approach should be developed among agencies such as the Department of Neighborhood Development, the Boston Redevelopment Authority, and the Parks and Recreation Department.

Once but a part of an estate in 18th and early 19th century Roxbury, the Shirley-Eustis House is now a restored house museum in a mixed residential/industrial area on Roxbury's eastern edge. It is the last remaining seat of a Royal Governor in the United States, built in 1744 by Governor William Shirley. Much city-owned vacant land surrounds the House. The present-day owner of the house museum, the Shirley-Eustis House Association, has expressed an interest in acquiring vacant land in the vicinity. Such an effort would recreate the 18th to 19th century landscape, providing the residential neighborhood with an appropriate buffer to the nearby industrial uses and open green spaces accessible to local residents and schoolchildren. A cooperative arrangement with the city would yield an exciting public/private/community partnership to acquire, protect, and maintain greenspace that is lacking in this neighborhood.

Another initiative would promote linkages to Roxbury's abundance of public and cultural assets. A neighborhood-wide trail, as suggested in the BRA's Boston 400 draft report, or a series of sub-neighborhood trails could link the wealth of open space, historical, cultural, and environmental features, while benefiting residential and commercial areas in Roxbury. This type of initiative would be ripe for a public/private partnership approach to development and management, perhaps on a similar basis to the Freedom Trail.

A Roxbury "heritage" trail (or greenway) would connect a series of destinations for tourists to visit, such as Roxbury Heritage State Park, the Museum of the National Center for Afro-American Artists, Fort Hill/Highland Park, Schoolmaster Hill/Franklin Park, and the Shirley-Eustis House, to name a few. This could thus further the neighborhood's economic and community development agenda. The Browne Fund has made a \$15,000 planning grant to the Grove Hall Board of Trade to explore the feasibility of a Roxbury Historical Trail. The Parks Department would be willing to provide assistance as appropriate to the development of such a trail, especially since several potential sites such as Franklin and Highland Parks are Department properties. The Department, thanks to a federal grant in the mid-1990s, has created a series of Park Ranger-led neighborhood historical/environmental tours: a Roxbury tour is already available. This could provide the basis for planning the trail and interpreting the destinations.

Once but a part of an estate in 18th and early 19th century Roxbury, the Shirley-Eustis House is now a restored house museum in a mixed residential/industrial area on Roxbury's eastern edge.

THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

With a large inventory of city parks, the last seven years has seen a significant re-investment in Roxbury's open space through the *Getting the Job Done* capital campaign. Maintenance was an important theme emerging from the community participation process. As underserved areas with vacant lots are redeveloped, planning to achieve adequate open space should take place. Franklin Park's dual role as a regional park and a neighborhood open space resource should be strengthened. As a neighborhood of historic and cultural diversity rich in open space resources, linkage concepts like gateways, greenways, and urban trails should be addressed.



Orchard Park

Opportunities

Preserving Existing Assets

- Maintain the newly rebuilt Orchard Park as part of the BHA Orchard Gardens revitalization strategy, and coordinate with the open space needs of the new K-8 school planned for a site adjacent to the park.
- Continue the rehabilitation of existing capital facilities, including play lots, ball fields (soccer, baseball, football, etc.), ball courts, paths, and benches, such as at Beauford, Flaherty, Lambert Avenue, Quincy Street, and Trotter Playgrounds.
- Protect and preserve urban wilds through Parks Department maintenance services, Boston Youth Fund crews, and grant-assisted parties as needed, as organized through the Urban Wilds Initiative.
- Assist community gardens with Parks Department maintenance services as needed, as organized through the Department's community garden coordinator.

Enhancing Existing Assets

- Implement the Franklin Park Master Plan recommendations, including development, now underway, of a new management plan to address issues of intense use. Make the development of a visitor center in Franklin Park a priority action to help insure the proper marketing and outreach to surrounding communities and visitors from throughout the city. Seek to improve access to Franklin Park with entrance and edge treatments (especially at Peabody Circle), and traffic calming and management (including increased MBTA bus service to the park during holidays and weekends between May and October). Support the on-going rehabilitation and improvement of the Franklin Park Zoo by Zoo New England.

- Promote the Department of Neighborhood Development (DND) efforts to improve the Blue Hill Avenue Corridor (Green-on-Blue) and the Grove Hall neighborhood enterprise zone as a means to improve the thoroughfare itself and as an important access route to Franklin Park. Use Boston Youth Fund crews and other assistance to clean and improve vacant land as a potential neighborhood open space resource.



Franklin Park Golf Course

Meeting New Needs, Finding New Opportunities

- Implement the planning recommendations for greenways, thoroughfares, and open spaces that arose from the BRA Roxbury Master Plan process.
- Enhance major Egleston Square thoroughfares like Columbus Avenue, Washington Street, and Seaver Street so that they will be more green and bicycle-friendly. This will improve the area's image as well as access its nearby open spaces.
- Advocate for the land banking of vacant land for future open space development. Trigger land banking when residential and commercial development occurs on other vacant parcels in Sav-Mor (southern portion), Quincy-Geneva, and Washington Park South (eastern portion), sub-areas with fewer open space resources.
- Work with the BRA, the Parks Commission, and other regulatory bodies to protect the open space districts designated by the recent Roxbury rezoning.
- Investigate designating an urban trail for bicyclists and pedestrians linking places of recreational, historic/cultural, and open space significance in Roxbury. Include interpretive signage on the broad scope of Roxbury and African-American history in Boston. Coordinate with the efforts of the Roxbury Heritage State Park, Grove Hall Board of Trade, and the Dudley Square Main Streets Program. Target focus areas such as Walnut Avenue, connecting Malcom X Park, Horatio Harris Park, the Museum of Afro-American Artists, and Franklin Park; the Highland Park neighborhood; and the Dudley Square-Dudley Triangle-Shirley-Eustis House area.
- Support and assist the open space development efforts of the Shirley-Eustis House Association. Use vacant city-owned land to meet the green space needs of the immediate community and the students of the Emerson School as well as those of the Shirley-Eustis House.
- Establish a pedestrian walk to connect open space in the Highland Park neighborhood. Work with the community to plan and manage this walk.
- Support proposed regional open space linkages, such as the *Connecting the Corridors* project coming from the nearby



Erie/Ellington Playground

Fenway neighborhood and the extension of the Melnea Cass Boulevard Bikeway to the South Bay Harbor Trail. Ensure pedestrian and bicycle accommodation when Ruggles Street is upgraded.

- Work with the MBTA to improve the interface between the Midlands Line and adjacent residential properties. Create a buffer between the rail line and the residential uses along the right-of-way. Explore possibilities of a planted buffer, linear park, or bicycle path.

Community Priorities

Preserving Existing Assets

- Continue to rehabilitate Parks Department facilities in Roxbury.
- Advocate for regular, consistent maintenance of Melnea Cass Boulevard by the Massachusetts Highway Department to insure its gateway role for the Roxbury neighborhood, institutional neighbors such as Northeastern University, and such future development projects as Parcel 18.
- Keep maintenance a high priority for the parks in this neighborhood. Increase maintenance levels to address the intensive use of these parks.
- Support all community participation in helping clean up parks, major thoroughfares, and open space. Continue city efforts to counteract illegal dumping, a major problem in this area. Work with organizations that have ongoing clean up efforts.
- Support community efforts to supplement the park security provided by the Boston Police Department, the Municipal Police, and the Park Rangers.
- Improve street tree maintenance. Organize neighborhood-based tree care groups.

Enhancing Existing Assets

- Continue the Boston Schoolyard Initiative to incorporate grass, trees, and playground equipment into public schoolyards.
- Provide opportunities for children to cool off in the summer through more off-street spray pools and street closing permits for safe hydrant use.
- Plant more trees along key streets and such major thoroughfares as Dudley Street and Warren Street. Plant more trees in active recreation parks, as has been done in Hannon and Clifford.



Opening celebrations at Clifford Park

- Provide a visitor center at Franklin Park, which will help welcome people into the park and increase their familiarity with its resources.
- Develop Franklin Park marketing and outreach programs targeted at community groups in the surrounding neighborhood to increase awareness of the varied events and programs that now exist beyond the zoo and golf course and of the vast improvements in the park's security situation. Develop a Franklin Park brochure and other literature in Spanish, Cape Verdean, and English to help in marketing and image-building.
- Continue to provide reduced-price admission to the Franklin Park Children's Zoo at selected times.
- Continue to target youth with facilities and programming through a coordinated recreation program that links outdoor and indoor activities.
- Focus on the needs of young girls, such as basketball, soccer, and tennis. Provide such facilities close to home.

Meeting New Needs, Finding New Opportunities

- Continue to support the open space goals of the Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative plan. Develop the Dennis Street Park at the earliest opportunity.
- Develop open spaces out of vacant lots. Tap into the DND inventory of vacant lots.



Little Scobie Playground

FACILITIES

ROXBURY

Parks, Playgrounds & Athletic Fields

Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Beauford Play Area	0.09	●	Parks									1																
Boys Club Park	0.80		Private			1		1.0																				
Cedar Square	0.62	●	Parks																		1				1			
Ceylon Park	4.53	●	Parks			1		1	1.0			2									1							
Children's Park	0.21	●	Parks									1									1							
Clifford Playground	7.65	●	Parks	1	2		1	1	1.0	1		2												1				
Crawford Street Playground	2.64	●	Parks			1						1																
Dennis Street Park	0.54	●	Parks																									Undeveloped
Erie/Ellington Playground	0.12	●	Parks									1	1															
Flaherty Playground	1.31	●	Parks									1									1				1			
Franklin Park	447.50	●	Parks+MDC	3		1	1			2	2	2				1						9	7	1				Golf Course, Zoo, Cross Country Track Scenic Overlook
Hannon Playground	1.97	●	Parks			1		1.0				1																
Higginson Schoolyard	0.35		COB/BPS																									
Highland Park	3.64	●	Parks																		1							Vista, Historic Tower
Holborn Street Playlot	0.12	●	Parks									1	1															
Horatio Harris Park	2.36	●	Parks																		1							
Howes Playground	1.88	●	Parks									1	1															
Jeep Jones Park	1.63	●	Parks						1.0			1												1				
King School Park	1.18	●	BRA					2.0	1															1				
King Street Play Area	0.32	●	White Fund									1												1				
Kittredge Park	0.20	●	BNAN									1																
Lambert Avenue Playground	0.68	●	Parks									1	1											1				
Laurel Street Green	0.13		COB																									
Laviscourt Park	0.62	●	Parks									1												1				
Little Scobie Playground	0.79	●	Parks						1.0			1																
Malcom X Park	15.35	●	Parks			2	1	1	4.0	2		1	1										1	1				
Marcella Playground	5.20	●	Parks	1					2.0	1		1	1											1				
Mason Schoolyard	0.38		COB/BPS																									
Mt. Pleasant Play Area	0.26	●	Parks						0.5			1												1				
Nuestra Playground	0.23	●	BNAN									1																
Orchard Park	2.49	●	Parks			1			2.0	1		1	1											1				
Puddingstone Park	0.33	●	Parks																						1			
Quincy Street Play Area	0.54	●	Parks									1													1			
Roxbury Heritage State Park	2.16	●	DEM																						1			Vista, Historic House
St. James St. Park	0.40		COB/BRA																						1			
Thornton St. #134	0.06		COB/DND																									
Trotter School Playground	1.30	●	Parks						1.0	1		1	1												1			
Msgr. Roussin (Father Jack) Play Area	0.32	●	Parks									1	1															
White Fund Playground #31	0.40	●	Parks									1																
White Stadium	12.56	●	White Fund			1	1				2																	Running Track
Whittier Playground	0.30		COB/BHA									1																
Winthrop Playground	1.57	●	Parks						1.0	1		1	1												1			
YMCA Athletic Field	2.00		BRA+Private	1	1																							

Legend

P Protected	TN Tennis Court	FN Fountain	VB Volleyball Area
BB Baseball Field	SH Street Hockey	HB Handball	AR Artwork/Monuments
SB Softball Field	PL Children's Play Lot	HS Horseshoes	CG Community Garden
LL Little League Field	WS Water Spray Feature	LC Lacrosse	NT Nature Trail
FB Football Field	CS Concessions	PA Passive Area	
SC Soccer Field	CR Cricket Field	PK Parking Area	
BK Basketball Court	FH Field House	RG Rugby Field	

Malls, Squares & Plazas

Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Blue Hill Avenue	1.35		COB																									
Columbia Road	2.12		COB																									
Denton Square	0.08	•	Parks																									
Dudley Town Common	0.78	•	Parks										1								2					2		
Elm Hill Park	0.16	•	Parks																							1		
First Church Yard	2.08		Private																									
Grove Hall Plaza	0.09		COB																							1		
John Eliot Square	0.07		COB																									
Kittredge Square	0.12	•	Parks																			1						
Linwood Park	0.07	•	Parks																									
Martin Luther King Boulevard	1.50		COB																									
Peace Park	0.14		BRA																									
Warren Street	1.10		COB																									

Urban Wilds & Natural Areas

Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Alpine Street	2.52		Private																									
Cedar Street	0.54	•	BCC																									
Dudley Cliffs	1.70		COM																									
Juniper Terrace	1.58		Private																									
Rockledge Street	0.53		COB																									
St. Monica's	1.28		Private																									
Warren Gardens/Gendrot Trust	1.30	•	Parks																									

Parkways, Reservations & Beaches

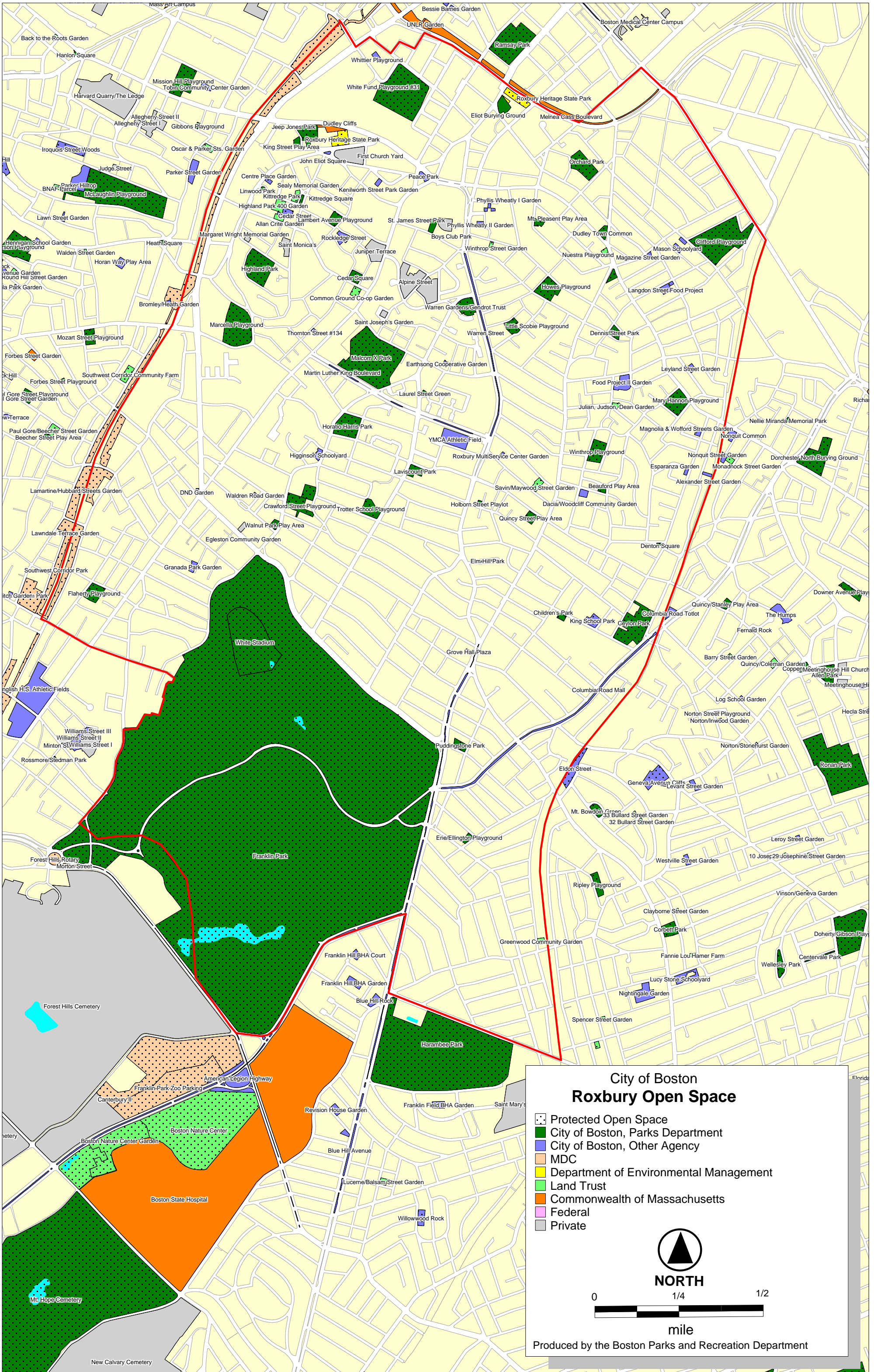
Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Southwest Corridor Park	9.70	•	MDC							1.0	1																	Outdoor Ice Skating Rink

Cemeteries & Burying Grounds

Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Eliot Burying Ground	0.79	•	Parks																									

Community Gardens

Site Name	Acreage	P	Ownership	BB	SB	LL	FB	SC	BK	TN	SH	PL	WS	CS	CR	FH	FN	HB	HS	LC	PA	PK	RG	VB	AR	CG	NT	Other
Alexander Street Garden	0.15		COB																								1	
Centre Place Garden	0.21		COB																								1	
Common Ground Co-op	0.39	•	BNAN																								1	
Dacia/Woodcliff Community Garden	0.29		COB																								1	
DND Garden	0.07		COB/DND																								1	
Earthsong Cooperative Garden	0.09		COB																								1	
Egleston Community Garden	0.24		Private																								1	
Esparanza Garden	0.10		COB/DND																								1	
Food Project II	0.36		DSNI																								1	
Granada Park Garden	0.30		COB																								1	
Highland Park 400 Garden	0.70	•	BNAN																								1	
Julian, Judson, Dean Garden	0.19	•	BNAN																								1	
Kenilworth St. Park Garden	0.16		COB																								1	
Langdon Street Food Project	0.45		COB/DND																								1	
Leyland St. Garden	0.77		COB/DND																								1	
Magazine St. Garden	0.43		COB																								1	
Magnolia & Wofford Streets Garden	0.20		COB/DND																								1	
Margaret Wright Memorial Garden	0.12		Private																								1	
Phyllis Wheatley I Garden	0.19		COB/DND																								1	
Phyllis Wheatley II Garden	0.10		COB/DND																								1	
Roxbury MultiService Center Garden	0.11		COB/DND																								1	
Savin/Maywood Street Garden	0.46	•	BNAN																								1	
Sealy Memorial Garden	0.26		COB/DND																								1	
St. Joseph's Garden	0.20		Private																								1	
Waldren Road Garden	0.09		COB/DND																								1	
Winthrop Street Garden	0.11	•	BNAN																								1	

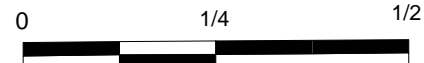


City of Boston Roxbury Open Space

- Protected Open Space
- City of Boston, Parks Department
- City of Boston, Other Agency
- MDC
- Department of Environmental Management
- Land Trust
- Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- Federal
- Private



NORTH



mile

Produced by the Boston Parks and Recreation Department