



**Town of Granby, Massachusetts
Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025-2032**



Town of Granby, Massachusetts

Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025-2032

Prepared for:

Town of Granby
10-B West State Street
Granby, MA 01033
Phone: (413) 467-7177
www.granby-ma.gov

Prepared by the Granby Open Space Committee, with technical assistance from:

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
60 Congress Street
Springfield, MA 01104
Phone: (413) 781-6045
www.pvpc.org

Acknowledgements

Granby Open Space Committee
David Desilets, Conservation Agent
Crystal Dufresne, Selectboard
William Shaheen, Conservation Commission
Megan Szlosek, Parks Oversight Ad-Hoc Committee
James Trompke, Planning Board

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission Staff
Mimi Kaplan, Senior Environmental Planner
Derek Strahan, Senior Planner
Jake Dolinger, GIS Specialist

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CONTENTS

Section 1: Plan Summary	7
Section 2: Introduction	9
A. Statement of Purpose	9
B. Planning Process and Public Participation	9
Section 3: Community Setting	11
A. Regional Context	11
B. History	13
C. Population Characteristics	18
1. General	18
2. Household Income, Poverty, and Employment	19
3. Environmental Justice.....	21
D. Growth and Development Patterns	22
1. Patterns and Trends.....	22
2. Infrastructure	24
3. Long-term Development Patterns.....	26
Section 4: Environmental Inventory and Analysis	30
A. Geology, Soils, and Topography	30
1. Geology.....	30
2. Soils.....	30
3. Topography.....	33
B. Landscape Character	33
C. Water Resources	34
1. Watersheds.....	34
2. Surface Water	35
3. Aquifer Recharge Areas	35
4. Flood Hazard Areas	35
5. Wetlands	37
D. Vegetation.....	37
1. General Inventory	37
2. Forest Land.....	38
3. Public Shade Trees	39

4. Agricultural Land.....	39
5. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species	39
6. Sites of Unique Natural Resources.....	41
E. Fisheries and Wildlife.....	41
1. Inventory	41
2. Vernal Pools.....	42
3. Corridors for Wildlife Migration	42
4. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species	43
F. Scenic Resources and Unique Environments	44
1. Scenic Landscapes.....	44
2. Unusual Geologic Features.....	44
3. Cultural, Archeological, and Historic Areas.....	46
4. Unique Environments	46
G. Environmental Challenges	49
1. Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Sites	49
2. Landfills	49
3. Erosion.....	49
4. Chronic Flooding	50
5. Sedimentation.....	50
6. New Development	50
7. Ground and Surface Water Pollution	50
8. Impaired Water Bodies	50
9. Invasive Species.....	51
10. Forestry	51
11. Environmental Equity	52
Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest	53
A. Private Parcels	54
1. Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B	54
2. Agricultural Preservation Restrictions.....	63
3. Conservation Restrictions	63
4. Other Private Parcels.....	64
B. Public and Nonprofit Parcels	65
5. Municipally Owned Land	65

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

6. State-Owned Land	73
7. Nonprofit-Owned Land	75
Section 6: Community Vision	77
A. Description of Process	77
B. Statement of Open Space and Recreation Goals.....	78
Section 7: Analysis of Needs.....	79
A. Summary of Resource Protection Needs	79
B. Summary of Community’s Needs.....	80
C. Management Needs, Potential Change of Use	81
Section 8: Goals and Objectives	83
Goal 1: Provide recreational opportunities for all	83
Goal 2: Protect or acquire open space	83
Goal 3: Protect water resources and local water supplies	83
Goal 4: Maintain rural character	83
Goal 5: Ensure that the public is informed about open space, resource protection, and recreation needs.....	84
Goal 6: Ensure that the town utilizes sound management practices for the effective implementation of the open space plan.	84
Section 9: Seven-Year Action Plan.....	85
Goal 1: Provide Recreational Opportunities for All.....	85
Goal 2: Protect or Acquire Open Space	86
Goal 3: Protect Water Resources and Local Water Supplies	87
Goal 4: Maintain Rural Character	87
Goal 5: Ensure That the Public is Informed About Open Space, Resource Protection, and Recreation Needs	88
Goal 6: Ensure That the Town Utilizes Sound Management Practices for the Effective Implementation of the Open Space Plan.....	89
Section 10: Public Comments	91
Section 11: References	92
Appendix A: Maps	95
Regional Context Map	96
Zoning Map	97
Soils and Geologic Features Map.....	98
Unique Features Map	99

Section 1: Plan Summary

Water Resources Map	100
Open Space Inventory Map	101
Action Plan Map.....	102
Appendix B: Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Land.....	103
Appendix C: Public Engagement Outreach and Publicity	111
Meeting Agendas.....	112
Survey Flyer	118
Public Visioning Session Flyer.....	119
Public Visioning Session Map and Chart	120
Appendix E: Survey Results	122
Appendix F: ADA Self-Evaluation	164

SECTION 1: PLAN SUMMARY

The town of Granby is a primarily residential community that is home to 6,110 people as of the 2020 U.S. Census. The town's rich soils have long made it desirable for farming, and throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries the town's economy was largely based on agriculture. However, Granby saw considerable suburban growth during the second half of the 20th century, due to its proximity to major employment centers such as Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Amherst. As a result, much of the former agricultural and forest land was lost to development during this period. Residential growth has slowed significantly in the past few decades, but the town still has large tracts of potentially developable land.

Granby's geography includes many important natural resources. Several brooks flow through the town, and the landscape is interspersed with wetlands, ponds, and other water bodies. Agriculture still plays an important role in the town, with a number of working farms that utilize the rich soil. On the northern part of the town, the landscape transitions dramatically from fields to hills, with the ridgeline of the Mount Holyoke Range forming the northern border of the town. The range forms a nearly unbroken chain of protected land from South Hadley to Belchertown, and it reaches its highest point on the 1,106-foot summit of Mount Norwottuck, which forms a distinctive backdrop to the town's landscape.

Most of the Mount Holyoke Range is protected from future development, where it provides a popular hiking destination while also serving as an important corridor for wildlife migration. In addition, there are a number of other parks and conservation areas scattered throughout the rest of Granby, along with private parcels that are permanently protected through Agricultural Preservation Restrictions and Conservation Restrictions. However, because there are also many potentially developable areas in the town, it is important that any future development be done in such a way as to protect the natural resources and scenic character of the town, as indicated by resident feedback throughout this planning process.

The town of Granby owns several large public parks, along with playgrounds and athletic fields adjacent to the schools. However, the town does not currently have a parks department or a permanent Open Space Committee, which presents challenges to maintaining, improving, and providing public programming at these open space areas. Throughout the community engagement process, many residents indicated that they were unaware of many of the open space areas in the town or of the recreational opportunities that they offered. This suggests that, while Granby has many recreational and open space assets, these areas are not always managed or utilized to their full potential.

Based on the public input, along with an evaluation of the town's natural resources, existing open space and recreational areas, and the needs of the town's population, the

Section 1: Plan Summary

Granby Open Space and Recreation Committee established the following goals to guide the town's open space and recreational actions for the next seven years:

Goal #1: Provide recreational opportunities for all.

Goal #2: Protect or acquire open space.

Goal #3: Protect water resources and local water supplies.

Goal #4: Maintain rural character.

Goal #5: Ensure that the public is informed about open space, resource protection, and recreation needs.

Goal #6: Ensure that the town utilizes sound management practices for the effective implementation of the open space plan.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to update the 2012 Open Space and Recreation Plan and to identify the town's open space goals for the next seven years. The town of Granby has extensive public open space and recreational areas, including both state-owned and municipally-owned properties, but there are also many opportunities for investments that will ensure that all residents can access and utilize these properties. This Open Space and Recreation Plan update provides a road map for achieving these goals to ensure that the town's natural and recreational assets will continue to serve the needs of the community.

Open space includes recreational, agricultural, forested, riparian (riverfront), scenic, and conservation lands, as well as wetlands and water bodies. It is defined broadly as public or privately owned land that is not used for residential, commercial, industrial or institutional uses. While Granby has a large amount of permanently protected open space, it also has large tracts of potentially developable land that, if not developed appropriately, could have an impact on the water quality, wildlife habitats, and scenic character of the town. This plan puts forth goals and objectives that will guide the town in protecting these vital open spaces and also in improving the recreational opportunities and facilities that are so important to the quality of life of Granby residents.

B. PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This plan was developed by the Open Space and Recreation (OSRP) Committee, which met on a regular basis over the course of a year from the fall of 2023 until the fall of 2024. Committee members included a representative from the Selectboard, the Conservation Commission, the Parks Oversight Ad-Hoc Committee, and the Planning Board, along with the town's conservation agent. The committee members were:

- David Desilets, Conservation Agent
- Crystal Dufresne, Selectboard
- William Shaheen, Conservation Commission
- Megan Szlosek, Parks Oversight Ad-Hoc Committee
- James Trompke, Planning Board

All OSRP Committee meetings were open to the public and posted in accordance with the Massachusetts Open Meeting Law, and all were held at the Granby Council on Aging building at 10 West State Street. Several meetings were recorded by the town's public access television station. The selectboard representative facilitated the committee meetings, with support from staff from the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission.

Section 2: Introduction

The OSRP Committee obtained public input through a survey that was conducted in the late spring and summer of 2024. The survey was available online via Survey Monkey, and was publicized via the town website, on the town's social media pages, and via email to the parents and guardians of children in Granby Public Schools. The committee also posted flyers with QR codes at town buildings, and yard signs at key recreational areas, including parks, playgrounds, and trailheads. In total, 296 people participated in the survey.

The committee also obtained public input at DinoFest, an annual community festival that was held on the town common on September 14, 2024. For this event, the committee prepared a list of draft goals and objectives based on the survey results, and asked participants to rank their top priorities using color-coded stickers. In addition, participants were asked to use thumbtacks to indicate their favorite open space/recreational areas in the town. The committee staffed a vendor booth at DinoFest from 10:00am to 4:00pm, and offered complimentary water, snacks, and candy to participants. In total, 76 people visited the OSRP booth and provided their input.

The detailed results of the community survey and comments from the festival are included in the Appendices.

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SETTING

A. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Granby is located in the eastern part of Hampshire County, within the Pioneer Valley region of Western Massachusetts. It is comprised of 27.8 square miles of land, and it borders Belchertown to the east, South Hadley to the west, Amherst to the north, and Ludlow and Chicopee to the south. Granby is located approximately 15 miles north of Springfield, 46 miles west of Worcester, and 85 miles west of Boston.

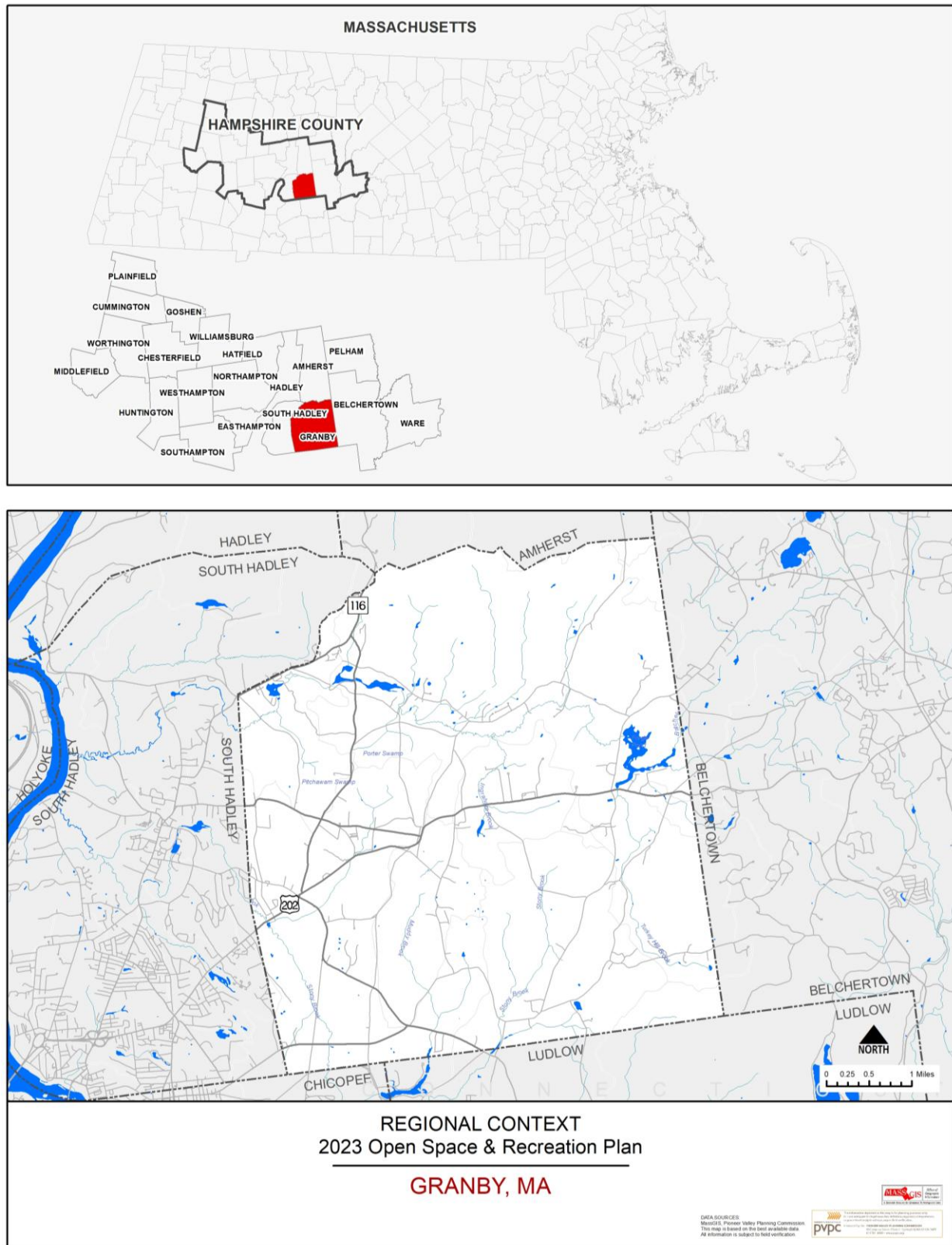
Granby has a traditional New England town center surrounded by historic homes and buildings, including a Greek Revival Congregational church and a former Carnegie library. Fields, forests, and residences spread out from the center. This landscape has been shaped, tended, and preserved by generations of town residents who have worked the land and have acted as stewards of the buildings, fields, farms, and forests.

Granby's location within the Pioneer Valley has contributed to the historic development patterns of the town. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, Granby had a large agricultural community, with a substantial amount of acreage dedicated to dairy farming. While Granby maintains much of its traditional rural character today, it is gradually becoming a suburb of the nearby cities of Chicopee, Holyoke, and Springfield. Employers in these cities draw a number of commuters from Granby. In addition, Granby is within easy commuting distance to the Five Colleges, including the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Although much of Granby's land has historically been used for agriculture, the northern part of the town is dominated by the Mount Holyoke Range. This is part of the larger Metacomet Ridge, a series of traprock peaks that extends from Long Island Sound to just south of the Massachusetts-Vermont border. These mountains are known for their steep, rocky cliffs and expansive views, and in Granby the mountain range is highlighted by the 1,106-foot Mount Norwottuck, the highest point in the town. Most of the mountain range in Granby is part of the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, which also includes land in the nearby communities of Amherst, Belchertown, Hadley, and South Hadley. The ridgeline is also traversed by the New England National Scenic Trail, a long-distance hiking trail that passes through central Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

The entire town of Granby is located within the Connecticut River watershed. Most of the northern part of the town is drained by Bachelor Brook, and most of the southern part by Stony Brook. Both of these brooks flow westward and eventually reach the Connecticut River in South Hadley. However, the southeastern corner of the town is drained by Harris Brook, which eventually flows into the Chicopee River to the south.

Figure 1: Regional Context Map



B. HISTORY

During the colonial period, Granby was a part of the town of Hadley. The area that would later become Granby was settled by colonists around 1727, and in 1733 the southern part of Hadley—which included modern-day South Hadley and Granby—became a separate precinct within the town, with its own meetinghouse. However, this meetinghouse was located in the western part of the precinct, at the current South Hadley town common.



Figure 2: 1830 map of Granby. Massachusetts Archives

The location of meetinghouses in colonial New England was often a contentious matter, since they formed the political, religious, and social heart of the community. As the eastern half of the precinct grew over the next few decades, there were calls for a new meetinghouse that would be more centrally located. The western half of the precinct preferred a new meetinghouse in their village, though, and they ultimately prevailed. However, in return the eastern half of South Hadley became its own precinct in 1762, and in 1768 it was incorporated as the separate town of Granby. At the time, Granby had approximately 475 residents, and it was named in honor of John Manners, the Marquis de Granby of England, a hero in the Seven Years War.

During these early years, Granby's town center was located in the vicinity of the modern-day intersection of Amherst Street and West Street, at the southern end of Pitchawam Swamp. This was the location of the first meetinghouse and many of the early houses, some of which are still standing. However, the present-day town center (*Figure 3*) was developed in the early 1820s, leading to yet another controversy about the location of the meetinghouse. The new town center was more centrally located than the old one, and a new meetinghouse—the present-day Congregational Church—was constructed there in 1821. However, the residents in the western part of the town favored the original town center, leading to a split within the church and the formation of two separate parishes, each with their own meetinghouses. The matter was ultimately resolved in 1836, when the vast majority of the West Parish residents agreed to join the East Parish church.



Figure 3: The town common in the late 19th century, with the 1821 East Parish meetinghouse on the left. Image from Picturesque Hampshire (1890).

Granby has undergone many changes since its founding. While it began as an extension of South Hadley, Granby evolved into a thriving New England village in its own right. Throughout much of its history, the town's economy relied heavily on agriculture. Residents developed farms and grew grains, turnips, pumpkins, and hops. Small distilleries were opened by 1812 using the surplus grain produced, and dairy farming also became an important part of the town's agricultural output.

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

As of the 1880 U.S. Census, the town had 143 farms. The census shows that these farms produced considerable quantities of hay, milk, butter, eggs, potatoes, and corn. The total value of the town's agricultural production for the previous year was \$98,272, which was the seventh-highest figure out of the 21 communities in Hampshire County. According to the census, a total of 231 residents were engaged in agriculture, accounting for 78% of all the jobs in the town at the time.

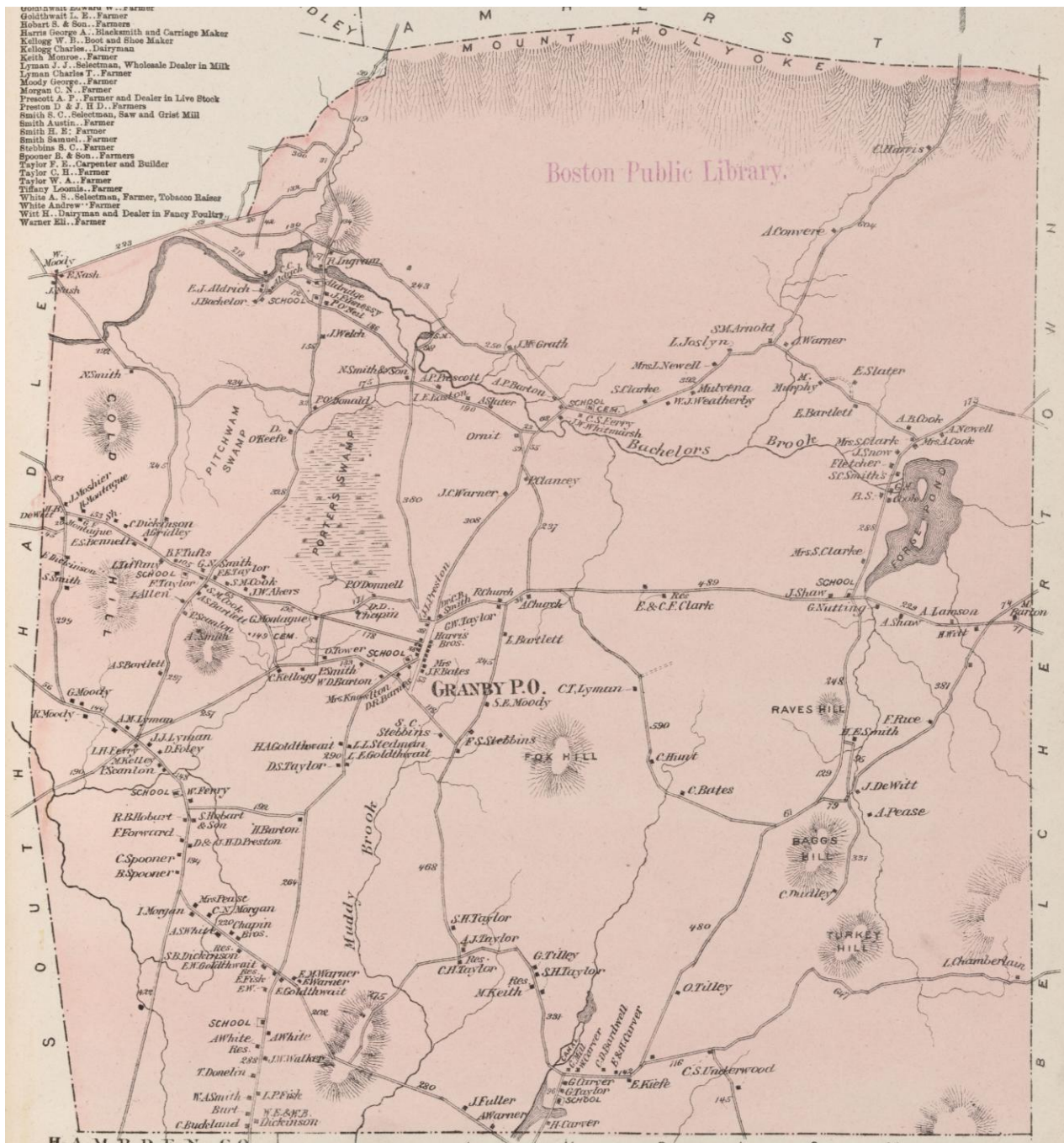


Figure 4: Map of Granby from Atlas of Hampshire County, Massachusetts (1873) by F.W. Beers. Boston Public Library, Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center.



Figure 5: The town common in the late 19th century. From *Picturesque Hampshire* (1890).

Because of the town's limited water power resources, Granby never developed large-scale industry. However, during the 19th century there were small mills scattered throughout the town, particularly along Bachelor Brook. The 1830 town map (*Figure 2*), for example, shows two grist mills, a forge, a saw mill, a button factory, and another factory. Other early 19th century industrial development included two woolen mills, which employed 20 workers by 1837 and produced 26,200 yards of cloth. However, as industry became more concentrated in larger cities in the second half of the 19th century, most of the small mills in Granby closed. By the 1880 census, there were just five manufacturing establishments in Granby, with a combined total of just four employees. The combined value of all the products manufactured in Granby in 1879 amounted to just \$20,600, which was the fifth-lowest total of any town in the county.

The population of Granby reached a 19th century high of just over 1,100 residents in 1850, but it steadily dwindled in subsequent decades, eventually reaching 761 by 1900. The town would not see significant growth until the suburbanization of the post-World War II era, when Granby became a desirable community for commuters who worked in Holyoke, Springfield, and other nearby employment centers. From 1940 to 1960, the town's population nearly quadrupled from 1,085 to 4,221. By 1970, the town had added another 1,200 residents, but this rate of growth slowed considerably in the late 20th century before effectively plateauing at just over 6,000 residents.

Despite the many changes over the past few centuries, Granby still retains much of its historic small-town character. Thanks to the efforts of residents past and current, many of the original homes still remain. The Granby Historical Society and the Granby Preservation Society have made an effort to preserve many of the historical buildings in town.

The Granby Historical District, located in the center of town, contains the town common, the public library, two churches, and many colonial era homes. The historical district provides a unique historical and cultural value to the town as preservation of these historical buildings enhances the rural aesthetics of the town center. The town

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

decided at an annual town meeting that restoring Kellogg Hall, the former town hall and high school was not economically feasible. The building was subsequently sold in 2014 to a non-profit group that has done a remarkable job in restoring the structure. Its north side has recently been repainted, and it has regained some of its old glory.

Across the street, another old town building—Aldrich Hall—was demolished due to the fact that it was structurally unsound and not worth salvaging. A group was formed and raised funds to construct a veterans' memorial in its place, which was dedicated in May 2024.

For many years, Granby was the home of St. Hyacinth College and Seminary. It opened in 1927 at a campus on School Street, but it ultimately closed in the late 1990s. The property, which included hundreds of acres of open space, was sold to a private developer. There was speculation of a golf course, and over 55 housing units being constructed on site. Some of the property had been used by the town for years as athletic fields.

The town had unsuccessfully sought to purchase the property before it was purchased by a Chicopee businessman. Under new ownership, the first tenant was BURCS Charter School (operated by Boston University). After a few years in operation, it folded. It then became the home of Holyoke Catholic High School. The Springfield Diocese tried to raise funds to purchase the property, but fell short of their goal and moved to Chicopee.

In 2011, some of the property was purchased by the MacDuffie School, a college preparatory school that now owns almost all of the former seminary's open space. The Town, it should be noted, purchased 148 acres around Forge Pond that once belonged to the seminary.

As recently as 1986, when Granby created its first Open Space and Recreation Plan, the people who prepared the plan described Granby as a small, rural community. More recently, however, suburbanization has taken hold. Granby's proximity to employment opportunities in nearby cities combined with the decline in new agricultural ventures appear to be driving the suburbanization process. Planners believe that the current population growth trend has slowed because of the downsizing of Westover Air Force Base to a reserve facility, construction constraints on new homes due to a lack of sewer and water infrastructure, and lack of businesses within town boundaries.

C. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. General

The characteristics of Granby's population play an important role in effective planning for the town's open space and recreation needs. Different subsets of the population have different recreational needs and are likely to value open space differently. From 1990 to 2000 Granby's population increased by a remarkable 10%, from 5,565 to 6,132. From 2000 to 2003, the increase continued with a total of 4% growth, giving Granby a current population of 6,240. This growth rate ranked Granby as the fourth fastest growing community in the Pioneer Valley. Since that time, however, the growth has slowed considerably, and the 2020 census showed a decrease of 130 residents since 2010, for a total population of 6,110.

Table 1: Granby Population 1790-2020

Year	Population	Change	Year	Population	Change
1790	596		1910	761	0.0%
1800	786	31.9%	1920	779	2.4%
1810	850	8.1%	1930	891	14.4%
1820	1066	25.4%	1940	1,085	21.8%
1830	1064	-0.2%	1950	1,861	71.5%
1840	971	-8.7%	1960	4,221	126.8%
1850	1,104	13.7%	1970	5,473	29.7%
1860	907	-17.8%	1980	5,380	-1.7%
1870	863	-4.9%	1990	5,565	3.4%
1880	753	-12.7%	2000	6,132	10.2%
1890	765	1.6%	2010	6,240	1.8%
1900	761	-0.5%	2020	6,110	-2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2: Population Change 1990-2020

Geography	1990	2000	2010	2020	% Change 1990- 2020	% Change 2010- 2020
Massachusetts	6,016,425	6,349,097	6,547,629	7,029,917	16.8%	7.4%
Pioneer Valley	602,878	608,479	621,865	628,133	4.2%	1.0%
Hampshire County	146,568	152,251	158,080	162,308	10.7%	2.7%
Granby	5,565	6,132	6,240	6,110	9.8%	-2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990-2020 Decennial Censuses

Table 3: Population and Density Compared to Surrounding Communities			
Municipality	Population (2020)	Land Area (sq. mi.)	Density (pop./sq. mi.)
Amherst	39,263	27.6	1,423
Belchertown	15,350	52.7	291
Chicopee	55,560	22.9	2,426
Granby	6,110	27.8	220
Ludlow	21,002	27.2	772
South Hadley	18,150	17.7	1,025

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census

Overall, Granby’s population has effectively plateaued since the 2000 census. However, during this time it has also grown much older. In 2000, about 20.7% of the population was aged 55 or over, and this increased to 24.2% in the 2010 census. This trend has increased more dramatically since then, and the 2020 American Community Survey estimated that 36.3% of the population was 55 or older. There has also been a corresponding drop in the number of young children in the town. In 2000, children under the age of 10 comprised 13.2% of the population. This increased to 16.6% in 2010, but then dropped to 6.4% in 2020. Likewise, the percentage of adults aged 35 to 44 decreased from 16.3% in 2010 to 7.0% in 2020, which suggests that the town may be having difficulty in attracting and/or retaining younger families. This data also indicates the importance of ensuring open space and recreational opportunities that will enable older residents to maintain healthy, active lifestyles.

2. Household Income, Poverty, and Employment

In terms of socioeconomic conditions, Granby tends to be more affluent than the neighboring communities. According to the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, Granby has a median household income of \$106,821, which is significantly higher than the Hampshire County median of \$77,495. Granby’s median income is the second highest of any town in the county, after Southampton, and it is the fourth highest of any town in the three counties that comprise the Pioneer Valley, after Longmeadow, Wilbraham, and Southampton.

Despite high income levels, Granby’s educational attainment figures are actually lower than the countywide averages. According to the 2021 ACS, 42.5% of Granby residents over the age of 25 have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to the county average of 53.2%. Nonetheless, Granby has an unemployment rate of just 3.7%, and a labor force participation rate of 74.5%. Approximately 4.9% of residents live in households with incomes below the poverty line, compared to the countywide average of 11.8%, and the homeownership rate in Granby is 87.2%, which is significantly higher than the overall Hampshire County rate of 68.2%.

Table 4: Granby Industry by Number of Establishments, Employees, and Wages, 2022

Description	Number of Establishments	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wages
Total, All Industries	162	1,001	\$895
Construction	35	119	\$1,331
Manufacturing	3	11	\$631
Wholesale Trade	7	56	\$1,068
Retail Trade	12	84	\$645
Information	4	15	\$1,196
Professional and Technical Services	10	48	\$946
Administrative and Waste Services	24	61	\$726
Educational Services	3	218	\$994
Health Care and Social Assistance	29	108	\$703
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3	5	\$303
Accommodation and Food Services	12	93	\$458
Other Services, Except Public Administration	7	43	\$741

Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, Employment and Wage (ES-202) data, 2022.

Table 5: Granby Employers with 5 or More Employees, 2023

Employers in Granby	# of Employees
Granby Public Schools	100-249
Granby Jr Sr High School	50-99
Children First Day School	20-49
Dunkin'	20-49
East Meadow School	20-49
EDOS Manufacturers' Reps. Inc	20-49
Granby Fire Dept	20-49
Granby Police Dept	20-49
MacDuffie School	20-49
Red Fire Farm	20-49
Westover Golf Club Maintenance	20-49

Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

As shown in the above tables, Granby has a limited amount of economic development. The town itself is the largest employer in Granby, including public schools, police, fire, and other municipal departments. The single largest sector is education, which includes both public and private institutions. Other major employment sectors in Granby are construction and healthcare/social assistance, each of which had an average monthly employment of over 100 people in 2022.

Table 6: Granby Employment Inflow/Outflow, 2022		
Status of Employed Individuals	Count	Share
Employed in Granby	978	
Employed in Granby but living elsewhere	779	79.7%
Employed in Granby and living in Granby	199	20.3%
Living in Granby	3,248	
Living in Granby but employed elsewhere	3,049	93.9%
Living in Granby and employed in Granby	199	6.1%
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap</i>		

Overall, nearly all of Granby residents work somewhere other than Granby, and most of the people who work in Granby live elsewhere, as shown in Table 6. Because of the town's proximity to major employment centers, Granby residents generally have moderate commute times. As of 2022, the average commute time was 22.8 minutes, and 55.2% of workers travel less than 10 miles to their job. Springfield is the single largest place of employment for Granby residents (14.1%), followed by Chicopee (9.5%), Amherst (7.0%), Holyoke (5.6%), and Northampton (5.4%).

Granby has a low population density when compared to neighboring communities. As of 2020, Granby has a population density of 220 people per square mile, which is lower than any of the five cities and towns that border Granby. Of these, only Belchertown has a population density that is relatively comparable (291 people per square mile), while three of the other neighboring cities and towns Chicopee, Amherst, and South Hadley) have densities of over 1,000 people per square mile.

Because the population is unusually low compared to all of the neighboring communities, and because there are still large tracts of undeveloped land in the town, it is important to consider and plan for the possibility of future development pressure that could occur in Granby, especially as housing demand and costs continue to increase in other parts of the state.

3. Environmental Justice

The Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) defines an environmental justice population as a census block group that meets at least one of four criteria relating to median household income, minority population, and limited English proficiency. The EEA considers such groups to be most at risk of being unaware

of or unable to participate in environmental and open space decision-making, or to benefit from such resources. As of the 2020 census, Granby does not have any environmental justice populations.

However, because there is very little overlap between the people who live in Granby and the people who work here, the census data does not fully reflect all of the people who are a part of the Granby community, whether as residents or as workers. Because of this, it is important to consider ways in which nonresident employees in Granby utilize the town's open space and recreational areas, and how they can be included in long-term planning processes for these spaces.

D. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

1. Patterns and Trends

The town of Granby has been able to maintain a quiet, rural character since its incorporation. Most development consists of single-family homes; the remainder of land in Granby is hilly and forested with many open fields in agricultural use. Distance from the Connecticut River, lack of good roads prior to the 20th century, and lack of reliable water power prevented major industrial development. Industry consisted of small mills and home-based businesses, a pattern that continues today.

Granby has several distinctive geographic areas reflecting the town's history, agricultural trends, and localized development. This diversity, however, did not compensate for the fact that Granby had no reliable water courses to provide power or transportation that would have encouraged industrial development. The town also missed the great 19th century transportation development—the railroad. As a result, Granby never developed as an industrial town and has retained its small town character throughout most of its history.

Granby is a typical example of the semi-rural New England towns that are scattered



throughout western Massachusetts. The town center is located near the geographic center of town, with historic residential buildings surrounding the town common. The common (which is owned by the United Church of Christ) historically served as a communal land area, with activities such as livestock grazing in

Figure 6: Route 202 in the town center, with the town common on the left

colonial times to more modern events such as small fairs and arts and crafts exhibits. Larger events such as the annual celebration of Granby's Charter Days in June are now held at Dufresne Recreation Area, one mile away from the town common.

Some roads radiate outward from the town common, toward the more remote rural sections of the town.

Much of the former agricultural land has been developed, and now single-family homes and subdivisions dot the landscape. A few farms still remain, but their fate is uncertain in the light of present high land values and development pressure.

Some areas of town may remain less populated due to soil limitations for development. These areas are mostly wooded and will remain that way for years to come if they are adequately protected. As older pasture and abandoned fields give way to young timber growth, even more land could become reforested, provided that these areas are protected from development.

The character of the town attracts potential homeowners away from urban and highly developed areas. Ironically, the open space that gives Granby its unique character also attracts people that change that character with increased development. It is important for Granby to realize this potential demand and to plan accordingly to preserve its open space.

The world's ecosystems are increasingly threatened by human development. Ecological impact assessment (EIA) is used to predict and evaluate the impacts of development on ecosystems and their components, thereby providing the information needed to ensure that ecological issues are given full and proper consideration in development planning. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) has emerged as a key to sustainable development by integrating social, economic, and environmental issues in many countries. The town of Granby Planning Board considers the environmental impact assessment in their subdivision approval process when necessary, so that the ecological impacts of all development are considered prior to approval.



Figure 7: Route 202 in the southwestern part of Granby is the primary commercial area in the town.

2. Infrastructure

Transportation Systems

Major roads in Granby include U.S. Route 202, which crosses east to west through the central part of the town, and Massachusetts Route 116, which passes through the northwestern corner of the town. Route 202 includes about 5.7 miles in Granby, and it serves as an important link to Belchertown to the east, and to South Hadley, Chicopee, and other points south and west. Route 116 includes about 2 miles in Granby, and it is the primary road to Amherst and other points to the north. Both routes are maintained by MassDOT. In addition, the town maintains about 58 miles of roads, for a total of about 65.8 miles of public roadways in Granby.

Granby does not have any interstate highways, nor does it have any passenger or freight rail service. However, the town is located close to major north-south and east-west transportation corridors, including Interstate 91 and Interstate 90, which are each about 8 miles away from the town center. The closest passenger rail service is in Holyoke, about 6.5 miles from the town center.

The Pioneer Valley Transit Authority (PVRTA) provides bus service to the region, including Granby, although service in the town is currently limited to the Route 116 corridor in the northwestern corner of Granby. PVRTA also provides para-transit services to the elderly and disabled through the Council on Aging. This service requires advance registration, but it is available Mondays through Saturdays, and coupons are available at the Council on Aging to help defray the cost of the ride.

Portions of West Street and US Route 202 have sidewalks, along with Lyn Drive, Maximilian Drive, Trout Lilly Lane, and Munsing Ridge. Sidewalks are also now required in new subdivisions.

Water Supply Systems

Granby does not have its own public water supply system. Over 90% of the population is served by individual on-site wells. Six percent of the population is served by private, community water systems. Two percent of the population is served by Bachelor Knolls, Inc., a private water company. South Hadley Fire District #1 serves the remaining 2% of Granby's population.

The South Hadley Fire District #1, which draws water from the Quabbin Reservoir, provides some water to the southeastern section of the town. A sixteen-inch water main flows along New Ludlow Road, Morgan Street, and East Street. Eight-inch mains are located in Route 202 and West Street along the western town line. This supply provides water to about 250 residents in this area, which is near the site of the former Granby landfill. A long-term goal of the town is to run water lines from District #1 to the Five Corners area, which will allow for future installation at a reduced cost.

Sewer Service

The majority of Granby residents use on-site septic systems to meet the needs of individual homes. A limited number of residents, however, have what is known as a

"community septic system". This system was originally discussed in 1980 as the town recognized a need for an updated septic system for residents in the area of Smith Avenue, Leo Drive, and Kellogg Street. The land on which the homes were built was no longer suitable for traditional septic systems. The new community system encompasses residents of Smith Avenue, Leo Drive, Kellogg Street and portions of West Street. All effluent drains into a sewer line that runs through or alongside the above streets, crosses through West Street Cemetery, and then reaches a common leach field on Crescent Street.

The community is better served with this septic system; however, not all participants were pleased with the mandatory participation. Some residents did have properly working systems and others had just updated them. Therefore, the financial burden became of primary concern for the residents. Fortunately, there was some financial assistance from both the town and the state (via the Hayes Act, which provided funding for local sewer projects).

Data contained in the Soil Survey of Hampshire County Table indicates that most of Granby has severe soil limitations for septic tank sewage disposal. The severity of soil constraints usually excludes use of septic tanks in areas of high-density housing. Some areas may be able to support lower density housing in spite of severe limitations. Deep hardpan, shallow hardpan, depth to bedrock, slope, and wetness all contribute to reducing the area available for development if traditional septic sewage tank disposal systems are employed.

Soil limitations for commercial and industrial sites with on-site sewage disposal are similar to those with septic tank disposal. Sites with soils occurring on slopes of 3% or less have slight limitations, if other soil characteristics are acceptable. The numbers of these sites are limited, and therefore, if development occurs with on-site sewage disposal, it must be located on those few sites in town that can support it.

Substantial areas of the town will require sewer and water extension if they are to be developed in the future. Installation of public water and sewage systems is extremely expensive. Any new subdivisions or commercial and industrial development should be sited in areas of the town that will minimize the cost of installing public water and sewage disposal systems.

3. Long-term Development Patterns

Zoning Districts

The Town of Granby presently has 6 (six) zoning districts. (See zoning map in Appendices). They are as follows:

- RS: Single Family Residential District
- RM: Residential Multi-Unit District
- GB: General Business District
- I: Industrial District
- I2: Industrial District 2 (landfill, recycling, solid waste)
- VC: Village Center District

There are also overlay Districts:

- Agricultural Preservation
- Floodplain District
- Water Supply Protection District
- Mixed Use District
- Business Park Overlay District
- Professional Office Overlay District

In the RS District, which is greater than 90% of Granby, uses are generally restricted to single-family housing and low density agricultural or forestry uses. Open Space (cluster) communities are also permitted under a Special Permit. Regular lot sizes are a minimum of 40,000 square feet with a road frontage of 150 feet. Estate lots require a minimum 80,000 square feet with a frontage of 40 feet; they are essentially flag lots, with required lot widths of 150 feet and an access strip to an approved road. Maximum lot coverage is 25%. Recently, the by-laws were amended to allow ground-mounted, solar voltaic panels in residential areas.

The RM District allows the same uses as RS, with the addition of multi-family housing with a Special Permit. Lot dimensions and maximum lot coverage are the same. Only two areas in Granby are zoned RM and comprise just 0.3% of Granby total area.

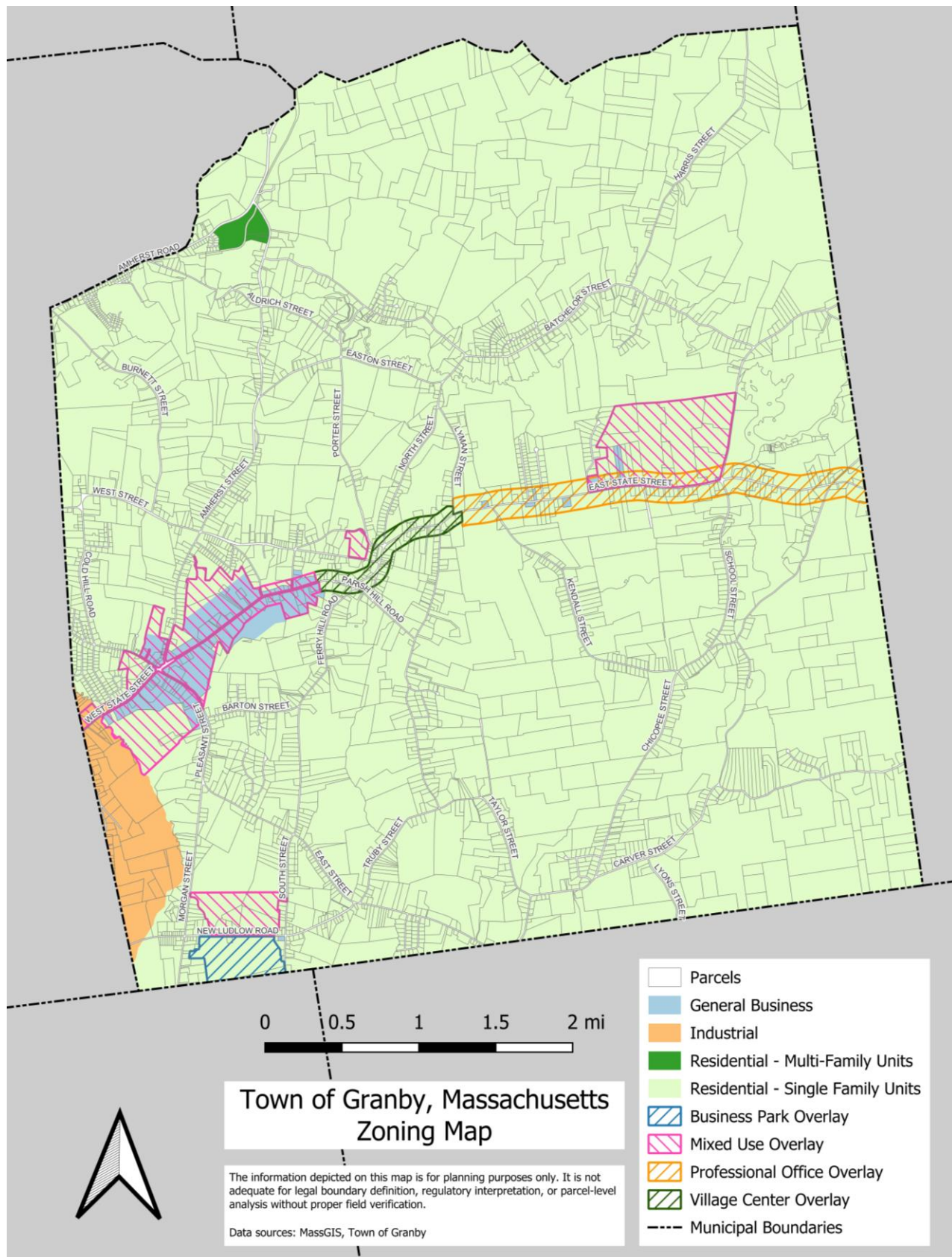
The VC District allows mostly single- and multi-family housing. Regular lot sizes are a minimum of 40,000 square feet with a road frontage of 150 feet.

The GB District, which comprises 1.8% of the town, does not allow single family residences, but does allow multi-family and Open Space communities with a Special Permit. Zoning also allows general business and office uses with Site Plan Approval. Minimum lot size and frontage are also 40,000 square feet and 150 feet respectively. Maximum lot coverage is 30% and open space requirement is 40%.

The Industrial Districts, which also comprise 1.8% of the town, do not allow any residential uses, but only general industrial and manufacturing uses. Lot requirements are a minimum of 40,000 square feet and 200 feet of frontage.

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Figure 8: Zoning Map



The Agricultural Preservation, Floodplain, and Water Supply Protection Districts are overlay districts that are designated according to wetland and floodplain requirements and agricultural boundaries on file with the Town Clerk. No new dwellings or improvements over 50% are permitted in the Floodway; only low-density conservation, agriculture, or forestry uses. The Water Supply Protection District covers all prime aquifer recharge areas or future water supply areas. Minimum lot sizes in this district are 60,000 square feet rather than 40,000 and uses potentially hazardous to the water supply are prohibited. Although residential uses are permitted in the Agricultural Protection District, at least 50% of any conveyed land must be kept in agricultural use and there must be a buffer between agricultural and residential uses.

Development Trends

Granby saw considerable growth during the second half of the 20th century, primarily in the form of single-family housing development. By the 1990s, the town was consistently seeing more than 20 new homes and other buildings constructed per year. However, as shown in Figure 9 below, new development slowed considerably in the aftermath of the 2008 recession, with an average of just 7 new buildings constructed each year from 2009 onward. This trend coincided with a slight decline in population from 2010 to 2020.

Table 7: Developable and Potentially Developable Land in Granby

Use Type	Developable (acres)	Potentially Developable (acres)
Residential	1,891	305
Commercial	187	2
Industrial	103	41

Source: MassGIS, Property Tax Parcels (2024)

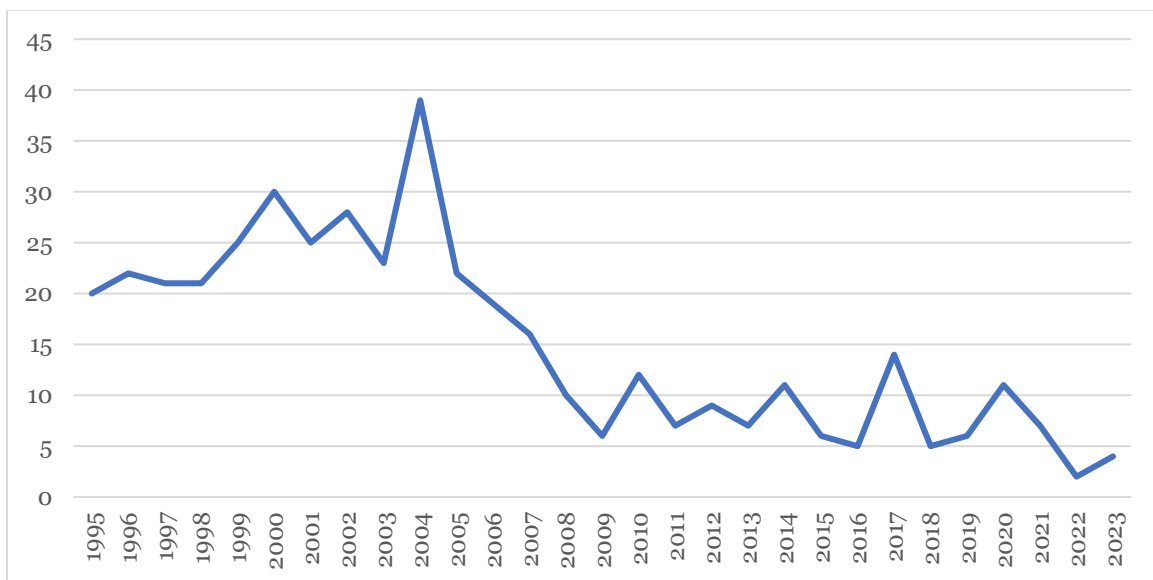


Figure 9: Buildings Constructed Per Year in Granby, 1995-2023

Despite the recent slowdown in new development, there is still significant room for growth in Granby, which could lead to future development pressure. According to the assessor's data, more than 2,500 acres in Granby is classified as developable or potentially developable, equivalent to about 14% of the town's total area. As shown in Table 7, most of this is residential land, but there is also a substantial amount of undeveloped commercial and industrial land. The limited amount of water and sewer service is currently a limiting factor in the amount and the density of new development, but as housing costs and other costs of living increase elsewhere, it could lead to new demand for homes and businesses in Granby.

SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND TOPOGRAPHY

1. Geology

The bedrock beneath Granby is part of the eroded core of an ancient chain of mountains that is approximately 400-500 million years old and extends from Long Island Sound through Western Massachusetts and Vermont into Quebec. Like almost all of New England, in the recent geologic past Granby was covered by great ice sheets thousands of feet thick. The ice sheets melted about 12,000 years ago and left extensive surface deposits that cover most of the land and dominate the New England landscape.

The two basic types of deposit in Granby are lodgment till and stratified drift. Lodgment till formed when glaciers overrode and compressed the earth. It is an unsorted mixture of sand, clay, pebbles and boulders, no more than three feet thick. Stratified drift refers to the deposits of sand and gravel that formed during the final days of the Ice Age. The melting ice sheets gave rise to torrential streams that had the power to carry a large load of sand and gravel formerly trapped in ice. When the velocity of the stream diminished, as when entering a lake or flat area, its load would settle and form deposits of sand and gravel.

2. Soils

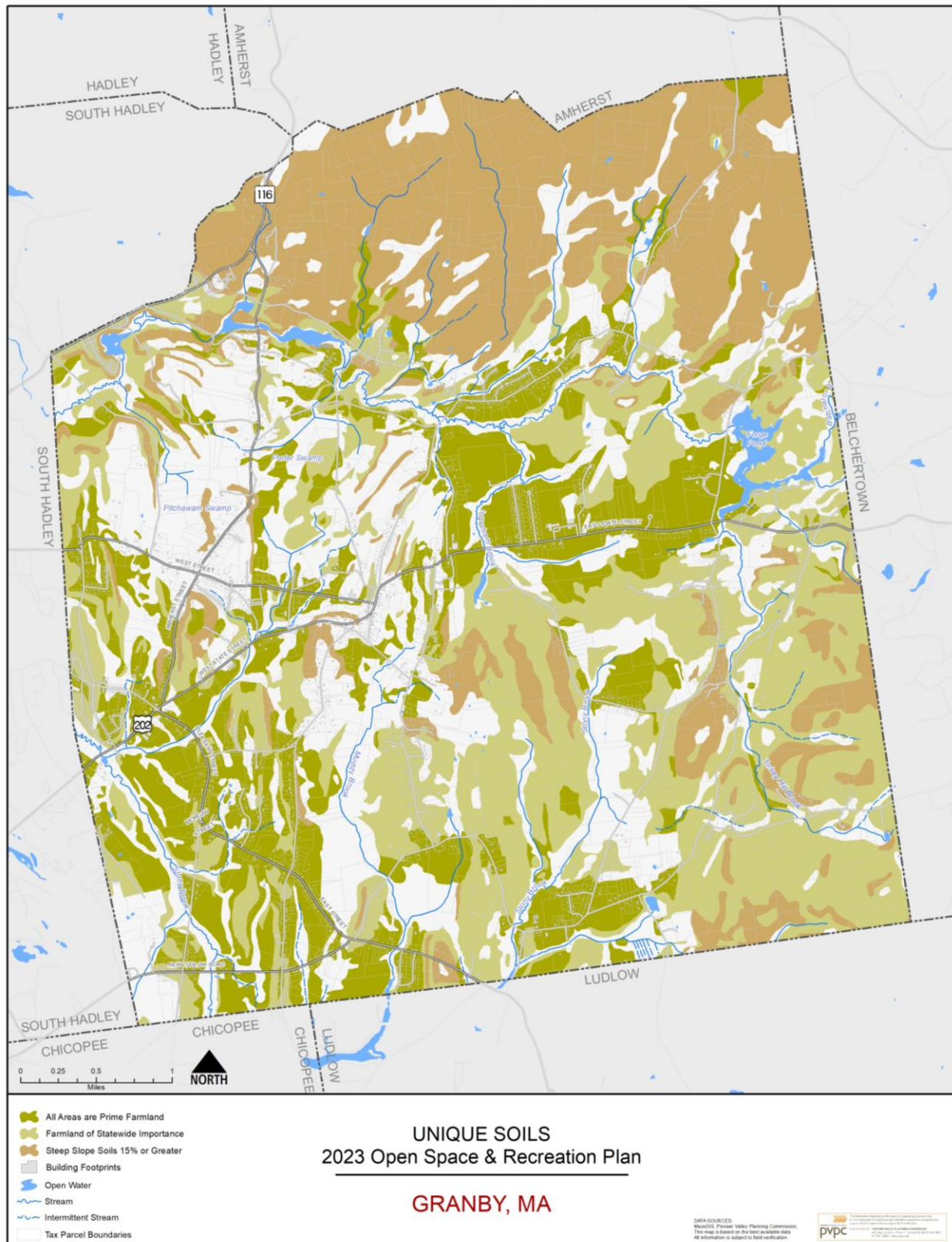
The natural limitations of particular soil types restrict the kind of recreational activity that may be carried out on that site and not adversely affect the environment. Soil characteristics such as slope, wetness, and soil surface texture determine the limitations for particular uses; for example, an area with a moderately steep slope is totally unsuitable for a ball field but may be acceptable for hiking trails or limited horseback riding. Also, the installation of sanitary systems for areas of active recreational use may be prohibited by the soil characteristics of the area.

The town of Granby is comprised of four major soil associations; the Narragansett-Holyoke association, the Gloucester-Montauk-Paxton association, the Hinckley-Merrimac-Windsor association, and the Amostown-Scitico-Boxford association. Each of these associations has restrictions and is suitable to particular land uses.

A number of factors are involved in determining the suitability of a site for a particular activity. These may include ground and surface water hydrology, current land use patterns, slope, aspect, and soil characteristics. Although technology may allow development of sites that are less than completely acceptable, the soil characteristics of an area may in essence prohibit a particular kind of land use. For example, it is not feasible to farm an area with low soil permeability and which may remain flooded during much of the growing season. It would be economically unfeasible to attempt to farm this area and the site may be more aptly suited to another land use.

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Figure 10: Soils Map



Section 4: Environmental Inventory and Analysis

Prime farmland has been defined and assessed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service as "land best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oil seed crops." Prime farmland produces the greatest produce yields with the least amount of economical, physical, and chemical input. In addition to requiring the least amount of input, farming these areas produces the smallest amount of damage to the environment. A number of additional factors are used in determining prime farmland, including the following: water must be available from natural precipitation or irrigation, the temperature of the area must be acceptable for farming during the growing season, slope must not exceed 8%, and the soils must be permeable but not flooded during the growing season.

The two main soil associations that are considered to be acceptable for classification under prime farmland are the Amostown-Scitico-Boxford association, and the Hadley-Winooski-Limerick association. Both of these soil classes are deep, nearly level or gently sloping, moderately well-drained and occurring in areas of outwash or lacustrine sediments in alluvial areas or on flood plains.

The town of Granby has a moderate amount of prime farmland. There are some large tracts of prime farmland located in the southwest sections of town and in the northwest extending through the central part of town toward the Belchertown border. There is also a large percentage of land area that is not classified as prime farmland but is considered to be of state and local importance to farming. These areas occur around prime farmland, ranging from the central area of town to the Belchertown border. These areas may not be as economically productive as prime farmland but should be considered for protection.



Figure 11: Mount Norwottuck in northern Granby, viewed from the New England Trail on Long Mountain

3. Topography

The steep slopes of the Holyoke Range form the northern boundary of the town of Granby. These picturesque hills extend over a mile into town and then gradually become less dramatic as the land levels off into the central plain. The central plain area is generally flat, broken up occasionally by small hills and uplifted areas. Numerous brooks and streams flow through the area connecting some large wetlands.

Aldrich Lake, in the western area of town, is located at the foot of the hills extending south of the Holyoke Range. The lake is bordered on the north and south by slopes exceeding 15%. The dramatic change in landscape from steep slope to water body adds to its scenic beauty.

The area east of the center of Granby, between Taylor and Kendall Streets, is composed of a number of small hills. Steep slopes form the eastern side of these hills. Facing Hills, in the southeastern section of town, form the town boundary on the Ludlow and Belchertown side. The land here is hilly, but not as extreme as the hills south of the Holyoke Range. However, Turkey Brook Ridge nearby exists on a fault line.

Numerous areas of steep slope (greater than 15%) are scattered throughout town. The majority of steep slopes are located along the Holyoke Range extending south into town. Other steep areas are located on the northern side of Cold Hill, east of Porter Street, around the Turkey Hill area, south of Kendall Street, and spread out through the area west of the center of town. These areas have severe soil constraints for additional development and any housing located in areas of steep slope should be thinly distributed to avoid potential sewage or septic problems.

B. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Granby's long history of agriculture has had a significant influence on the character of the town's landscape. Although many areas of town have suburbanized, there are still a number of active commercial farms, particularly in the southern part of Granby. In addition, many former agricultural lands have reverted to forest. As a result, much of the town consists of secondary-growth forests.

In contrast to the rolling hills and agricultural land of the majority of Granby, the northern part of the town is much more rugged. The Mount Holyoke Range, which forms the northern boundary of the town, supports natural communities that are uncommon statewide, including Circumneutral Rocky Summits and Hickory-Hop Hornbeam communities. The area also includes multiple occurrences of rare plants and animals, along with a number of certified and potential vernal pools immediately to the south of the mountain range.

Most of the land on Mount Holyoke Range, and much of the land to the south of it, is part of the state park, and is protected from development. There are also other parcels of protected land throughout the rest of the town, but much of the Granby's landscape is not currently protected from development. Depending on future housing trends and

demand, this can lead to ongoing questions about how to balance new development and the preservation of the town's rural character.

C. WATER RESOURCES

1. Watersheds

Most of the land in Granby is drained by either Bachelor Brook or by Stony Brook. The divide between these two basins runs irregularly from east to west. East of the town center, the line is south of Route 202. Bachelor Brook enters Granby from Belchertown, and flows into Forge Pond. The two other brooks are Forge Pond Brook and Lampson Brook. Lampson Brook contributes the flow from the Belchertown Wastewater Treatment plant, causing environmental issues in Forge Pond and Aldrich Lake. From Forge Pond, Bachelor Brook flows westward along the northern edges of the central plain, being fed by Ingraham Brook. Bachelor Brook then flows into Aldrich Lake, and continues to South Hadley, through which it connects to the Connecticut River near Brunelle's Marina. Turkey Hill Brook also flows north into Bachelor Brook, draining the hilly southeast area of town.

Most of the southern half of town drains through Stony Brook and Muddy Brook, which join across the town line in Ludlow. Stony Brook then curves northwesterly, crosses the southwest corner of Granby under Route 202, and enters South Hadley.

In addition to these two drainage basins, there are two other watersheds that are partially located within Granby. The far southeastern corner of the town drains southward into Ludlow, where it flows into Higher Brook and then to Fuller Brook,



Figure 12: Aldrich Lake, shown facing west from Amherst Street

which discharges into the Chicopee River in Chicopee. A small portion of the northeastern corner of the town drains northward into Amherst, and eventually into the Fort River in Hadley, which drains into the Connecticut River.

2. Surface Water

The largest body of water in Granby is Forge Pond, which is located in the eastern section of town along the Belchertown line. It covers about 72 acres, and it is also surrounded by extensive wetlands. The western and southern shorelines of the lake have some limited residential development, but the northern and eastern parts of the lake are owned by the town and are permanently protected as the Emily Partyka Conservation Area.

The other major body of water is Aldrich Lake, which lies in the rolling hills to the south of the Mount Holyoke Range. It has about 32 acres of surface area, but it is bisected by Amherst Road, with about 12 acres in the eastern basin and 20 acres in the western basin. Most of the land around the western basin is protected as part of the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, but the land around the larger eastern basin is privately owned, with no direct public access points.

Other smaller bodies of surface water include the 11-acre Bachelor Brook Pond, which is located in the northwestern corner of the town, and the 5-acre Ingraham Brook Pond, which is located entirely within the town-owned Dufresne Park.

3. Aquifer Recharge Areas

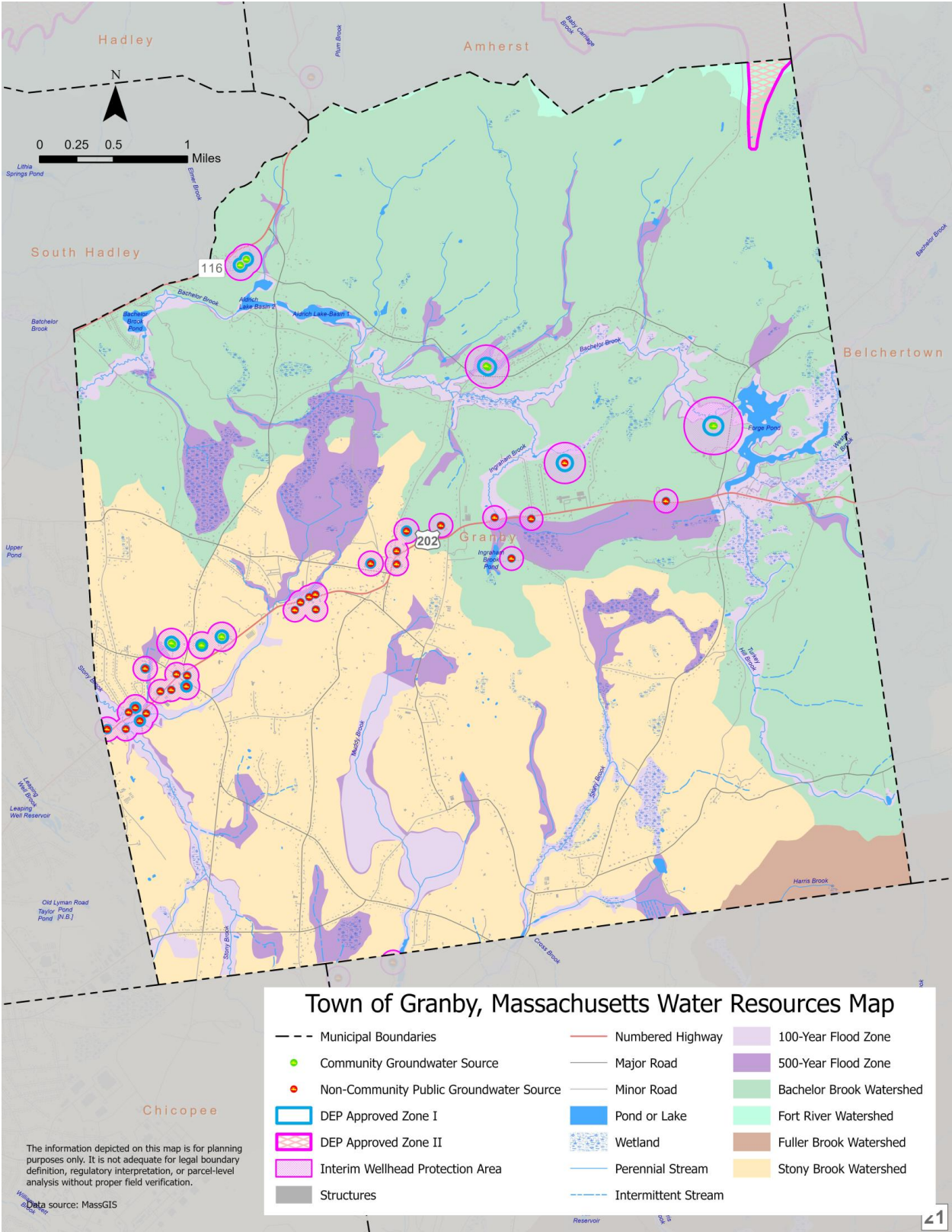
A medium-yield aquifer underlies a large portion of Granby, particularly in the central and south-central parts of the town. In total, the aquifer underlies about 3,700 acres of Granby, equivalent to about 21% of the town's area. Because most Granby residents receive drinking water from private wells, it is a high priority to ensure the long-term protection of this groundwater supply. The Water Supply Protection District encompasses a large portion of south-central Granby, and it includes use restrictions to prevent the introduction of hazardous materials into the groundwater.

In addition to this district, there are a number of Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Areas (IWPA) in Granby, particularly along Route 202. Because this is a heavily developed transportation corridor, it is likewise important to ensure that these wellhead areas are protected from contamination.

4. Flood Hazard Areas

Granby's brooks, streams, and contiguous swampy areas form the natural storm drainage system of the town. They are the means by which excess storm water is carried off the land to the larger streams and rivers. As development covers more of the open land with buildings and hard surfacing, the volumes of storm runoff are increased at the same time absorptive land areas are decreased. The absorption capacity of spongy wetlands slows down the runoff and decreases the degree of stream and river flooding. There do not appear to be "any areas of substantial flooding that cause hazards, or that

Figure 13: Water Resources Map



require protection through flood plain zoning controls” (Natural Resource Inventory of 1970).

According to the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the town has approximately 1,377 acres of land within the FEMA 100-year floodplain, and 1,521 acres of land within the 500-year floodplain. Most of this land is in areas adjacent to Bachelor Brook, Stony Brook, and Muddy Brook.

The town of Granby has been proactive in controlling storm water by enacting a Floodway District/Wetland Protection By-Law to: "protect areas subject to seasonal flooding, water table and aquifer recharge areas, preserve present and potential water supplies, and to insure the continuation of the natural flow pattern of the water courses within town in order to protect persons and property against the hazards of flood inundation." All land designated as Zone A-A30 on flood insurance maps is included in the district.

5. Wetlands

According to MassDEP wetlands data on MassGIS, Granby has approximately 2,459 acres of wetlands, comprising about 14% of the town’s area. This includes 20 acres of bog, 141 acres of deep marsh, 210 acres of shallow marsh, 581 acres of shrub swamp, 1,241 acres of deciduous wooded swamp, 1 acres of coniferous wooded swamp, 100 acres of mixed wooded swamp, and 165 acres of open water. These wetland areas are scattered throughout the town, but are generally found adjacent to streams and ponds.

The Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and the Rivers Protection Act includes wetland areas along streams called bordering vegetated wetlands (BVW). The local Conservation Commission reviews development plans within wetlands and the buffer zones. Wetlands outside of these zones, non-BVW, are not protected unless these are certified vernal pools. Granby currently has no local wetlands bylaw to give these critical natural resources protection. Development in these regions is hard for practical reasons, but creation of bylaws protecting these wetlands would help to preserve these unique environments and protect water quality.

D. VEGETATION

1. General Inventory

Forest cover is by far the most prominent land feature in Granby. More than 11,000 acres of forest exist in the community, with 805 acres under limited protection from development through participation in the Chapter 61 program. The predominant hardwood species on the south-facing slopes of the Holyoke Range are Black Oak, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, and Shagbark Hickory. Large stands of White Pine may also be found in lower elevations, as well as Hemlocks in the valleys where moisture is greater. Wet areas may also support stands of Toothed Aspen, Quaking Aspen, Red Maple, Elm, and White Ash. Striped Maple and Beech may be found on the east side of Harris Mountain.

2. Forest Land

Although historically much of Granby's landscape was deforested during the 18th and 19th centuries for lumber and for clearing farmland, much of this land has since reverted to forest, and Granby now has large tracts of mature secondary growth forest. According to 2016 Land Cover/Land Use data from MassGIS, Granby has about 12,700 acres of forest, which is equivalent to about 71% of the town's total land area. This includes about 6,330 acres of deciduous forest, 4,610 acres of evergreen forest, and 1,760 acres of palustrine forested wetlands. About 3,432 acres of forest land in Granby is protected in perpetuity, representing about 27% of the total forest land in the town.

According to 2013 MassGIS data, about 6,340 acres of forest in Granby is classified as prime forest land. Another 2,370 acres is classified as forest land of statewide importance, and 2,580 acres as forest land of local importance. Much of the prime forest land is located in the northwestern, central, and southeastern parts of the town. Only a relatively small portion of this land is protected, amounting to about 980 acres, or 15% of the total prime forest land in the town. The largest contiguous tracts of protected prime forest land are found at Facing Rock Wildlife Conservation Easement, at Dufresne Park, and at the Emily Partyka Conservation Area.

The Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation manages the majority of the forested areas along the Mount Holyoke Range. These areas are important from an aesthetic point of view as well as providing extensive wildlife habitat. It seems likely that these lands will continue to be managed by the state and will remain as forest. Selective cutting and stand improvement practices should be employed to ensure the continued health of these stands.



Figure 14: White pines on the banks of the pond at Dufresne Park

3. Public Shade Trees

Aside from extensive forest land, Granby also has many significant shade trees on public land. Dufresne Park, which is by far the largest municipal park in Granby, has a variety of mature conifers and deciduous trees interspersed throughout the park. The park also features stands of tall white pines on the perimeter of an artificial pond (*Figure 14*), along with many other large trees along the edges of the forested parts of the park. One goal of the town is to manage these groves in Dufresne Park through selective cutting, in order to ensure the long-term health of the forest.

4. Agricultural Land

Agriculture has historically been at the heart of Granby’s local economy, and it continues to play an important role in the town, with a number of active commercial farms. Many of these farms feature farm stands and/or Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) shares, including Dave’s Natural Garden, Red Fire Farm, Sapowsky Farms, and Dickinson Farm & Greenhouse. Other farms focus on cattle and other livestock, including Cote Cattle Company, Deere Creek Farm, and RMR Clark Farm. Collectively, these farms help to maintain the rural character of the town, while also providing residents with local, sustainable options for meat and produce. As of 2023, there are a total of 2,802 acres of farmland that are temporarily protected through participation in the Chapter 61A program.

According to the Prime Farmland Soils data layer on MassGIS, there are 4,853 acres of land in Granby that are classified as prime farmland soil (27% of the town area), along with another 3,613 acres that are classified as farmland of statewide importance (20% of the town area). However, only 1,191 acres (14%) of this land is located within permanently protected open space areas, including 326 acres that are subject to agricultural preservation restrictions, 369 acres that are owned by the state, 308 acres that are owned by the town, and 188 acres that are owned by other private owners or nonprofit organizations.

5. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

The following table illustrates information from the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program concerning the latest sightings of threatened or rare species of vegetation and species of special concern. Table 8 on the following page indicates whether a species is endangered, rare, or threatened and shows the most recent observation.

Table 8: Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Vegetation in Granby

Taxonomic Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	MESA Status	Most Recent Obs.
Vascular Plant	Appalachian Bristle-fern	<i>Crepidomanes intricatum</i>	Endangered	2012
Vascular Plant	Bristly Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	Special Concern	1925
Vascular Plant	Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	Special Concern	2009
Vascular Plant	Downy Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	Threatened	2004
Vascular Plant	Drooping Speargrass	<i>Poa saltuensis ssp. languida</i>	Endangered	2014
Vascular Plant	False Hop Sedge	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	Endangered	2006
Vascular Plant	Green Rock-cress	<i>Boechera missouriensis</i>	Threatened	2019
Vascular Plant	Large-bracted Tick-trefoil	<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	Threatened	2019
Vascular Plant	Long's Bittercress	<i>Cardamine longii</i>	Endangered	1925
Vascular Plant	Narrow-leaved Spring-beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Endangered	1932
Vascular Plant	Narrow-leaved Vervain	<i>Verbena simplex</i>	Endangered	2019
Vascular Plant	New England Blazing Star	<i>Liatris novae-angliae</i>	Special Concern	2020
Vascular Plant	Purple Milkweed	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	Endangered	2019
Vascular Plant	Putty-root	<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i>	Endangered	2017
Vascular Plant	Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Endangered	2016
Vascular Plant	Shining Wedgegrass	<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i>	Threatened	2009
Vascular Plant	Swamp Dock	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	Threatened	2009
Vascular Plant	Upright Bindweed	<i>Calystegia spithamea</i>	Endangered	1875
Vascular Plant	Violet Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Endangered	2020
Vascular Plant	Whorled Milkweed	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Threatened	2016

Source: MassWildlife, Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, September 2023

6. Sites of Unique Natural Resources

The Holyoke Range, which forms the northern border of Granby, is an important natural resource within the town. Because of its steep slopes, higher elevation, rocky outcroppings, and limited amount of development, the range features an ecosystem that is distinct from the rest of the town.

E. FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

1. Inventory

Granby supports a number of wildlife populations that are either currently hunted or may become game species in the future. The stocking of pheasant has slowed dramatically, and they have not successfully established a native population. Turkey stocking programs that began in the 1960s resulted in a turkey population that was not truly wild. Their habitat consists of hills, woods, and agricultural fringes, but they are generally found in wooded areas. Turkey travel over the Holyoke Range, and flocks exist in outlying areas of town. A smaller population of game birds, and other mammals such as cottontails and opossum may be attributed to the success of the coyote in Massachusetts in recent years. The native red fox population has also diminished, in part because of competition from the coyote and reduction of habitat.

The occurrence of other wildlife species in Granby is similar to other Connecticut River towns. Populations of mink, muskrat, and fisher are present, particularly on lowlands, wetlands, and near water. The beaver population has increased substantially due to new trapping regulations banning leg-hold traps. Opossums are well-established, and there is also a resident population of coyote, fox, and bobcat.

Raccoons are extremely adaptable and are common in Granby. Gray and red squirrels, skunks, opossum, and chipmunks are also found frequently in town. The deer population is very healthy, and tends to frequent areas bordering agricultural land and open areas, retreating to the cover of the woods in the daytime. Forestry practices can affect their habitat to a significant extent. Black bear sightings have become commonplace, and the Town has had a few transient moose.

Certain species of hawks and owls can be found in Granby, and the majority of these species are currently protected.

Eagles can occasionally be spotted over the Holyoke Range because of the proximity to Quabbin and the Connecticut River. The success of the eagle restoration project at Quabbin Reservoir has encouraged the development of similar programs, and the Holyoke Range would provide a fine site for such efforts. It should be stressed that potential nesting grounds must be protected from human interference. They are relatively fragile areas and should be planned for accordingly.

Most of the eastern and northern sections of Granby are currently restricted for hunting. Deer, raccoon, and rabbit hunting still occur to a limited extent in the Turkey Hill and Facing Hills areas, but the recent sharp increase in homebuilding in that section of town

has limited the hunting access even further. The Fairview Rod & Gun Club, Chicopee Sportsman's Club, and Granby Bow & Gun Club control several hundred acres of land in the western and northwestern sections of town. These areas provide limited hunting and shooting opportunities.

Fishing opportunities in Granby are limited because the majority of the brooks and streams are small and surrounded by private property. The ponds and lakes were formed with man-made dams, which make it impossible for anadromous fish to reach these areas for breeding purposes. Therefore, the ponds and lakes are shallow and hold warm water species such as small-mouth bass, pickerel, and sunfish. The following areas provide restricted fishing: Forge Pond, Bachelor Brook, Aldrich Lake, and Stony Brook.

Open space provides additional habitat for wildlife populations currently found in Granby. The establishment of buffer zones in and around agricultural lands encourages wildlife to occupy these areas. The presence of healthy wildlife populations enhances open space values, both aesthetically and from a recreational point of view. The protection of valuable wildlife habitat should always be considered in open space and recreational planning.

2. Vernal Pools

According to NHESP, there are currently 22 certified vernal pools in Granby, primarily in the northwestern part of the town. In addition to this, there are 146 potential vernal pools, which are dispersed throughout the town. Vernal pools are unique wildlife habitats best known for the amphibians and invertebrate animals that use them to breed. Vernal pools, also known as ephemeral pools, autumnal pools, and temporary woodland ponds, typically fill with water in the autumn or winter due to rising ground water and rainfall and remain ponded through the spring and into summer. Some vernal pools are protected in Massachusetts under the Wetlands Protection Act regulations, as well as several other federal and state regulations, and local bylaws.

The NHESP serves the important role of officially certifying vernal pools that are documented by citizens. Finding vernal pools is the first step for protection. The Massachusetts Aerial Photo Survey of Potential Vernal Pools has been produced by the NHESP to help locate likely vernal pools across the state.

3. Corridors for Wildlife Migration

Large, contiguous tracts of protected open space play an important role in providing not only wildlife habitats, but also corridors for migration. This can often pose a challenge in heavily fragmented landscapes of suburban communities, but Granby has large tracts of protected land in the northern part of the town, along the Holyoke Range. Much of this land consists of the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, but there are many other protected parcels that together stretch from Hadley and South Hadley, to Granby and Amherst, and even into Belchertown.

4. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP), there are a total of 16 rare, threatened, or endangered species of wildlife that have been observed in Granby. Table 9 below identifies each species, including the date of most recent observation.

Table 9: Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Animals in Granby				
Taxonomic Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	MESA Status	Most Recent Obs.
Amphibian	Blue-spotted Salamander (complex)	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i> pop. 1	Special Concern	2017
Amphibian	Jefferson Salamander (complex)	<i>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</i>	Special Concern	2016
Amphibian	Marbled Salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Threatened	2010
Bird	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Endangered	1970s
Bird	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Special Concern	1956
Bird	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Special Concern	2012
Bird	Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Threatened	1974
Bird	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Endangered	1928
Butterfly/Moth	Orange Sallow Moth	<i>Pyrrhia aurantiago</i>	Special Concern	2010
Butterfly/Moth	Scrub Euchlaena	<i>Euchlaena madusaria</i>	Special Concern	2001
Fish	Bridle Shiner	<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i>	Special Concern	1939
Mussel	Creeper	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Special Concern	2017
Reptile	Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Special Concern	2020
Reptile	Wood Turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	Special Concern	2013
Bird	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Special Concern	1956
Bird	Eastern Whip-poor-will	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	Special Concern	2012

Source: MassWildlife, Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, September 2023

F. SCENIC RESOURCES AND UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTS

1. Scenic Landscapes

The most distinctive physical feature in Granby is the Mount Holyoke Range and the hills extending to the south plain. Old dirt roads and trails provide extensive opportunities for hiking and mountain biking in the warmer months, and cross-country skiing and snowmobiling when there is sufficient snow. Snowmobile and off-road vehicular use



Figure 15: The view looking east from near the summit of Mount Norwottuck, the highest point in Granby.

are popular sports, but opportunities are limited where privately owned land is involved. There are also vehicular limitations on state or town-owned property. The south side of the Holyoke Range provides opportunities for bird watching and wildlife management. The encouraging success of the eagle project in Quabbin leads to hopes that one day they may nest on the Holyoke Mountain Range.

Aldrich Lake, in the western area of town, is located at the foot of the hills extending south of the Mount Holyoke Range. The lake is bordered on the north and south by slopes exceeding 15%. The dramatic change in landscape from steep slope to water body enhances the scenic beauty of this area.

The numerous wetland areas scattered through town have great value for wildlife management and groundwater protection. These wetlands are valuable wildlife habitat, and add to the aesthetic value of the town.

Additional unique resources are Forge Pond and Bachelor Brook, which are scenic and popular recreational areas. Turkey Hill provides views and trails for hiking, and several roads and off-road areas provide trails for the significant equestrian population in Granby.

2. Unusual Geologic Features

Aside from its scenic quality, the Mount Holyoke Range is also the most significant geologic feature in Granby. Part of the larger Metacomet Ridge, it is comprised of a variety of sedimentary and traprock basalt layers. The range is geologically distinct from

the rest of the region, and it is also much newer than the surrounding topography, having been formed by continental rifts that occurred about 200 million years ago.

The Mount Holyoke Range was a favorite destination for prominent 19th century Amherst College geologist Edward Hitchcock. He extensively studied the geology of the range, and he was also responsible for naming Mount Norwottuck, the highest point in Granby. It had previously been known as Hilliard's Knob, but Hitchcock led an effort to rename it in 1846, in honor of the indigenous peoples who lived in the area.

Along with the traprock summits of Mount Norwottuck and other mountains on the ridgeline, the Mount Holyoke Range also includes the so-called “Horse Caves” in the northern part of Granby, just south of the Amherst town line. These are a series of overhanging sedimentary ledges on the eastern slope of Mount Norwottuck, and according to legend they were used by some of the rebels from Shays' Rebellion after the failed assault on the Springfield Arsenal in 1787.

Other notable geologic features in Granby include a large number of dinosaur tracks. The first documented discovery of dinosaur tracks in North America occurred in South Hadley in 1802, when 12-year-old Pliny Moody uncovered a slab of preserved tracks while plowing his family's farm. Many other tracks were subsequently discovered in the area during the 19th century. Edward Hitchcock extensively studied and collected specimens of them, and theorized that they had been made by giant ancient birds.

Here in Granby, dinosaur tracks were discovered in 1933 by Carlton Nash, in the northwestern corner of the town near Aldrich Street. This site proved to have an unusually high concentration of tracks, and for many years it was operated as Nash Dinosaur Tracks.



Figure 16: The Horse Caves on the eastern slope of Mount Norwottuck are a notable geological formation in Granby

3. Cultural, Archeological, and Historic Areas

There are currently no properties in Granby that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, many of the historic buildings in the town have been documented and inventoried through the Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System (MACRIS). This includes 10 historic areas, 154 individual buildings, 16 structures, 2 objects, and 2 burial grounds. Most of the historic buildings in Granby are single-family homes, and there are a total of 20 buildings that predate 1800, along with 82 more that were built between 1800 and 1899.

Of the 10 historic areas in Granby that have been identified in MACRIS, one has been designated as a Local Historic District. This district encompasses the town center area, extending along Route 202 and parts of the other surrounding streets. The most distinctive landmark here is the 1821 East Parish Congregational Church, but the district also includes a variety of other 18th and 19th century homes and other buildings. Within this historic district, proposed exterior changes that are visible from the street are reviewed by the Granby Historical District Commission.



Figure 17: The historic 1821 East Parish Congregational Church in the town center.



Figure 18: The 1822 Town House, which is now owned by the Granby Historical Association and operated as a museum.

4. Unique Environments

BioMap is an important tool in identifying and protecting important natural environments across Massachusetts. This program began in 2001 as a collaboration between MassWildlife and the Massachusetts Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, and over the years the data has gone through several major updates. The most recent BioMap version was launched in November 2022, and it provides valuable information regarding rare species habitats and other unique environments in Granby.

BioMap focuses primarily on state-listed rare species and exemplary natural communities but also includes the full breadth of the State's biological diversity. The goal of the BioMap is to promote strategic land protection by producing a map showing areas that, if protected, would provide suitable habitat over the long term for the

maximum number of Massachusetts terrestrial and wetland plant and animal species and natural communities.

BioMap consists of four main categories: Core Habitats, Critical Natural Landscapes, Local Components, and Regional Components.

Core Habitats are defined by BioMap as “areas critical for the long-term persistence of rare species, exemplary natural communities, and resilient ecosystems,” and include Rare Species Core, Forest Core, Aquatic Core, Wetland Core, Vernal Pool Core, and Priority Natural Communities.

Critical Natural Landscapes are “large landscapes minimally impacted by development and buffers to core habitats and coastal areas, both of which enhance connectivity and resilience,” and include Landscape Blocks, Coastal Adaptation Areas, Tern Foraging Habitat, Aquatic Core Buffer, and Wetland Core Buffer.

Table 10: BioMap Areas in Granby, 2022

Description	Total Acres	Acres Protected in Perpetuity	Percent Protected
Core Habitats	6,395	2,870	45%
Rare Species Core	3,097	1,869	60%
Forest Core	3,533	2,315	66%
Aquatic Core	490	138	28%
Wetland Core	764	59	8%
Vernal Pool Core	2,749	1,136	41%
Priority Natural Communities	11	9	83%
Critical Natural Landscapes	9,502	3,355	35%
Landscape Blocks	7,479	3,025	40%
Aquatic Core Buffer	1,175	332	28%
Wetland Core Buffer	1,027	85	8%
Local Components	3,575	935	26%
Local Landscapes	281	0	0%
Local Wetland	356	62	17%
Local Wetland Buffer	628	191	30%
Local Rare Species	923	181	20%
Local Aquatic Habitat	525	163	31%
Local Aquatic Habitat Buffer	1,335	459	34%
Regional Components	7,629	2,833	37%
Regional Connectivity	7,570	2,774	37%
Regional Rare Species	608	546	90%

Source: MassGIS: BioMap: The Future of Conservation, 2022

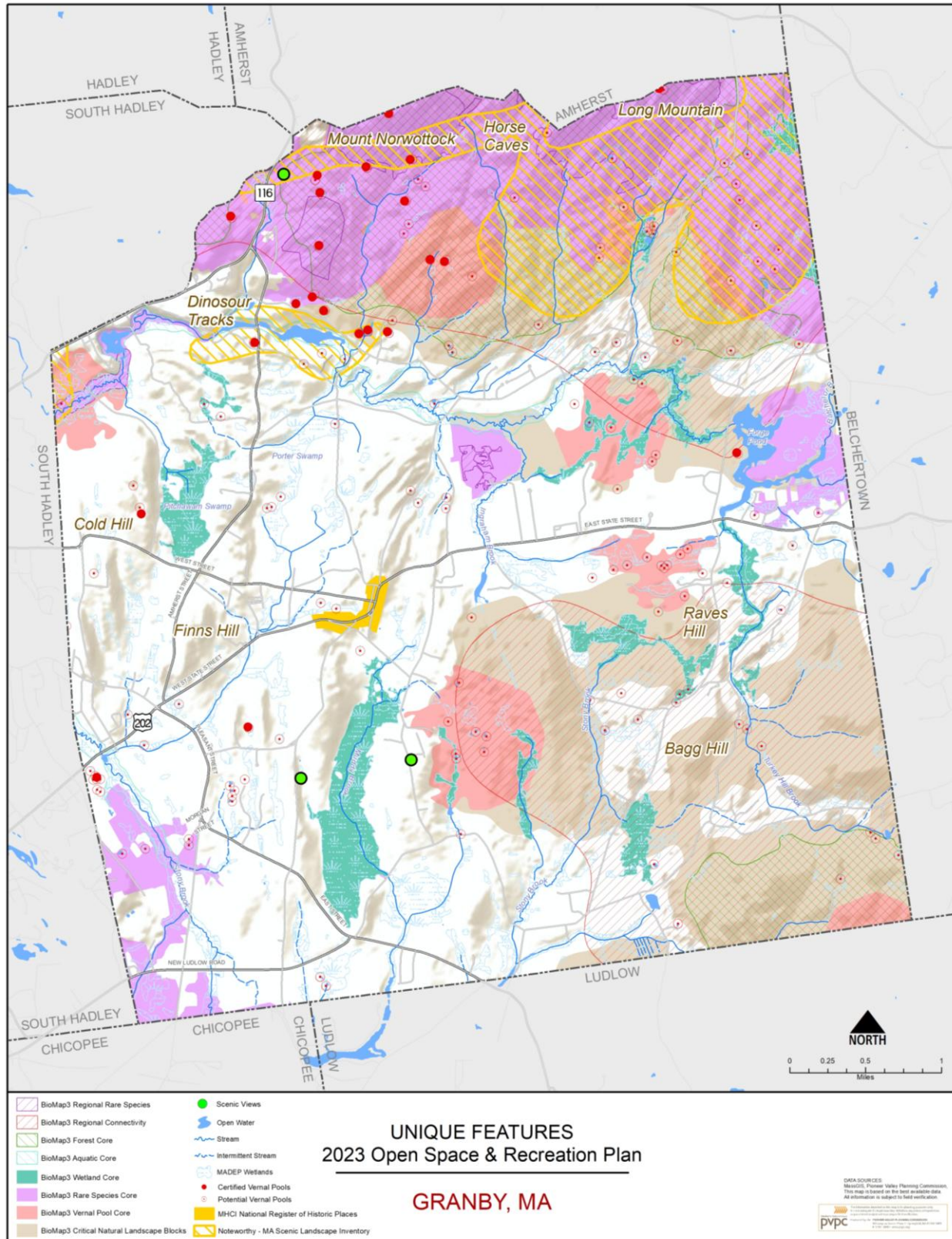


Figure 19: Unique Features Map

The Core Habitats and Critical Natural Landscapes data is primarily developed for statewide use, but BioMap also includes Local Components and Regional Components, which are designed to be used at the municipal and regional levels, respectively. The Local Components are particularly helpful for municipal Open Space and Recreation plans, as they provide an additional resource for communities to better understand and protect these important natural resources.

These various BioMap designations often overlap each other, but overall a significant portion of Granby’s land area is located within one or more of these areas, particularly in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the town. The following table identifies the total acreage for each area in Granby, along with the percentage of this land that is protected in perpetuity.

G. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

1. Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Sites

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup maintains a database of all sites under their jurisdiction. The Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup is responsible for ensuring timely and effective responses to over 2,000 environmental emergencies (e.g. oil spills, chemical fires) per year, as well as timely assessment and cleanup of the more than 6,000 confirmed and suspected hazardous waste sites across Massachusetts by the private parties responsible for them. According to MassDEP, there are two reportable oil and/or hazardous material release sites in Granby, which are shown in the following table.

Table 11: Tier-Classified Hazardous Release Sites in Granby					
DEP Release Tracking #	Address	Site Name	Notification Date	Status	Chemical Type
1-0000387	26 Cedar Drive	Cedar Dr. Property	1/15/1988	Tier I	Oil
1-0021478	39 West State Street	AJ’s Auto Body	12/29/2021	PSNC	Oil

Source: MassGIS: MassDEP Tier Classified Oil and/or Hazardous Material Sites, 2023

2. Landfills

Granby has one former landfill, which was located on New Ludlow Road in the southwestern corner of the town. It is lined, and it was used for municipal solid waste until its closure in 2013. It has since been capped.

3. Erosion

There are currently three gravel pits in Granby, which carry the potential for erosion and sedimentation issues. One gravel pit in particular is adjacent to Stony Brook. In order to protect the brook from stormwater runoff from the gravel pit, the site features a series of artificial ponds that filter out sediment before it reaches Stony Brook.

4. Chronic Flooding

Granby has not experienced serious problems with chronic flooding, but in recent years there have been concerns about residential lawns flooding in the vicinity of Turkey Hill Brook. Another area that often experiences flooding is the open field at the northern edge of Dufresne Park, adjacent to Route 202. Other flooding concerns have involved culvert flooding caused by beavers, but these have largely been resolved due to the installation of beaver pipes to mitigate the risk of flooding.

5. Sedimentation

The only significant area of concern relating to sedimentation is the pond at Dufresne Park. This artificial pond has become increasingly shallow due to sedimentation, and the select board is currently in search of funds to dredge the pond.

6. New Development

The only ongoing new development is Munsing Ridge, located in the western part of the town. The first phase of this subdivision is complete, and will eventually connect to a proposed second phase. This second phase will involve crossing wetlands, and will include conservation restrictions to ensure the long-term protection of the nearby wetlands.

7. Ground and Surface Water Pollution

Highly elevated levels of sodium chloride have been found in wells along State Street due to road salt application, indicating a need for reduced salt applications. Future concerns involve the contamination issues and the development of a public water supply system. There is a possibility for inter-municipal connections between Granby and South Hadley in the future.

8. Impaired Water Bodies

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has identified five water bodies in Granby as having an impaired quality, as shown in Table 12. Most of these water bodies are impaired by invasive water chestnuts, and most also have bacterial and/or nutrient-based pollution. This list includes most of the major water bodies in the town, including Bachelor Brook, Stony Brook, Forge Pond, and Weston Brook (a short tributary to Bachelor Brook). These four water bodies are classified as Category 5, which requires the creation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to help in restoring water quality. The other impaired water body on the list, Ingraham Brook Pond, is classified as Category 4c, meaning that its impairment (water chestnuts) is not caused by a pollutant, and thus it is not required to have a TMDL.

Table 12: MassDEP 2022 List of Impaired Waters in Granby

Assessment Unit ID Code	Water Body Name	Size	Impairment
MA34037	Ingraham Brook Pond	5 acres	Water Chestnut
MA34-07	Bachelor Brook	11.5 miles*	Water Chestnut, Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)
MA34024	Forge Pond	72 acres	Water Chestnut, Nutrient/ Eutrophication Biological Indicators
MA34-19	Stony Brook	13.3 miles*	Water Chestnut, Escherichia Coli (E. Coli), Turbidity
MA34-23	Weston Brook	2.7 miles*	Phosphorus, Total
*size includes portions of the water body that are located outside of Granby			
Source: MassGIS: MassDEP 2022 Integrated List of Waters (305(b)/303(d))			

9. Invasive Species

As is the case with other Western Massachusetts towns, invasive plant species pose a challenge to the biodiversity of the town’s forest land. Common invasive species include Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculate*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergia*), Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), and Multiflora rose (*rosa multiflora*). These plants can often be found along roadsides, stream corridors, wetlands, and disturbed areas, where they can form dense thickets and outcompete native plants. These plants also tend to grow rapidly, and can be difficult to successfully eradicate.

Aside from terrestrial plants, Granby has also experienced challenges with aquatic invasive plants, particularly water chestnuts (*Trapa natans*), which has been an ongoing issue at Forge Pond. Over the years, volunteers have organized water chestnut pulls on a regular basis to help manage the spread of this plant in the pond.

Other invasive species that pose a threat to Granby’s forests include invasive insects, particularly gypsy moths (*Lymantria dispar*) and hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*). According to the 2013 Resource Management Plan for the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, these two insects were the leading biological loss agents in the park’s monitoring plots. Much of the northern part of Granby is located within the park, and these insects similarly pose a threat to forested areas elsewhere in town.

10. Forestry

Much of the forested land in Granby is located within the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, where it is managed by the state. However, there are also many town-owned forested areas, including in Dufresne Park. One of the long-term goals for Dufresne Park

is improved forest management through selective cutting, in order to promote the development of a healthy forest. Other ongoing forestry initiatives include the removal of hazard trees along roadways. To date, some 70,000 hazard trees have been removed.

11. Environmental Equity

When planning for a community's open space and recreational goals, it is important to ensure that all residents have access to open space areas. In Granby, open space areas are found throughout the town, although the northern part of town has a particularly high concentration of open space land due to Mount Holyoke Range State Park. The park has an extensive trail network, and many residents live near or directly adjacent to park land.

Most of the active recreational areas are centrally located along Route 202, including the athletic fields, courts, and playgrounds at Dufresne Park, Granby Junior/Senior High School, and East Meadow School. However, despite being located near the town center, these sites do not have any sidewalk connections to the surrounding area, making it difficult to visit without a vehicle, even for residents who otherwise live near the parks.

SECTION 5: INVENTORY OF LANDS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION INTEREST

Open space areas play a variety of important roles within every community. This includes ecological and environmental benefits such as wildlife habitats, carbon sequestration, and floodwater retention. It also includes a variety of quality-of-life benefits, providing residents with clean air and drinking water, recreational opportunities, and scenic views that all help to contribute to mental, physical, and emotional well-being.

This section examines the different types of open space land in Granby. It includes properties that are owned by the state, the town, nonprofit organizations, and private individuals. It also includes land with different levels of protection. Land is considered to be permanently protected if it is owned by the town’s conservation commission, or by one of the state’s conservation agencies, including the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Fish and Game, or the Department of Conservation and Recreation. Other town-owned land is also considered to be permanently protected if it was acquired by the town through certain grant programs, including the Massachusetts LAND Grant. Open space areas are also considered to be permanently protected if owned by private non-profit land trusts or conservation organizations, or if the land is privately owned by subject to a Conservation Restriction (CR) or an Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR).

Other open space areas have limited protection. This could include town-owned land such as a school property that could be redeveloped or sold by majority vote at town meeting. It can also include properties that are limited by their current function, such as a cemetery, but that do not otherwise have any legal protections that would prevent future development.

Some open space areas do not have any legal or functional protection. This is particularly the case for privately-owned recreational facilities such as camps, golf courses, and outdoor clubs. These properties can generally be sold and redeveloped at any time.

Open space areas also include Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B properties, which are privately owned and have temporary, limited protections. These “chapter lands” are used for forestry (Chapter 61), agriculture (61A), or recreation (61B), and owners who participate in these programs receive tax incentives in exchange for leaving the land undeveloped.

A total of 3,898 acres in Granby is permanently protected open space, comprising about 22% of the town’s total area. These lands are made up of public lands, state forests, and private lands involved in either the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program or the Conservation Restriction (CR) program. A total of 4,792.5 acres of land in Granby is protected in a limited fashion under a Chapter 61 program, comprising 27% of the land area in the town.

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

The following is an inventory of public and private lands that are important to Granby due to their current open space and/or recreational use. Though continued open space or recreational use is not guaranteed on those private sites identified, these parcels are important to the town. Undeveloped private lands provide scenic qualities, enhance the community's rural character, and contribute in protecting Granby's natural resources.

A. PRIVATE PARCELS

1. Chapter 61, 61A, and 61B

Private parcels may be protected from development under Chapter 61, a state program that provides tax incentives for landowners to protect their land from development and continue using their land for recreational, agricultural, or forestry purposes. In exchange for tax incentives, these properties are enrolled for a period of ten years, during which time the municipality has the right of first refusal, should the land be converted to non-chapter use. For this reason, it is important for municipalities to have a complete inventory of these lands in order to be prepared for opportunities when key parcels become available for permanent protection.

As of December 2023, there were a total of 4,792.5 acres of land in Granby that were enrolled in either the Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B programs. This includes 804.7 acres in Chapter 61 (forestry), 2,802.4 acres in Chapter 61A (agriculture), and 1,185.4 acres in Chapter 61B (recreation). Table 13 below shows the full list of these properties.

Table 13: Chapter Lands in Granby

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
1 B 5 1	ALDRICH ST	21.67	61
1 B 8 1	ALDRICH ST	0.92	61
1 B 8 2	ALDRICH ST	37.78	61
1 B 26-2 1	BURNETT ST	0.92	61
1 B 26-2 2	BURNETT ST	28.30	61
1 B 26-5 3	81 BURNETT ST	17.13	61
7 A 21-13 3	128 KENDALL ST	26.00	61
9 D 8 1	NORTH ST	7.11	61
9 D 9 2	54 PORTER ST	42.91	61
9A A 12 1	73 NORTH ST	0.92	61
9A A 12 2	73 NORTH ST	0.75	61
10 C 34 1	BATCHELOR ST	26.00	61
10 C 35 1	BATCHELOR ST	22.81	61
10 C 36 1	BATCHELOR ST	105.00	61
10 C 40-1 1	BATCHELOR ST	0.92	61
10 C 40-1 2	BATCHELOR ST	0.83	61
11 B 6 1	AMHERST RD	0.92	61
11 B 6 2	AMHERST RD	9.28	61
13 A 28 1	BATCHELOR ST	13.00	61

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
13 A 29 1	BATCHELOR ST	10.00	61
14 A 15 3	30 SCHOOL ST	65.30	61
15 A 10 1	SCHOOL ST	4.60	61
15 A 11 2	SCHOOL ST	57.00	61
15 B 13 1	SCHOOL ST	0.92	61
15 B 13 2	SCHOOL ST	42.13	61
16 A 2 1	CHICOPEE ST	0.92	61
16 A 2 2	CHICOPEE ST	73.24	61
16 A 18 1	BAGGS HILL RD	26.20	61
16 B 20 1	TURKEY HILL	20.05	61
16 B 22 1	TURKEY HILL	17.60	61
16 B 24 1	BAGGS HILL RD	20.05	61
17 A 11 1	TURKEY HILL	1.00	61
17 A 11 2	TURKEY HILL	6.00	61
17 A 12 1	TURKEY HILL	26.00	61
17 A 13 1	276 CARVER ST	1.00	61
17 A 13 2	276 CARVER ST	0.42	61
17 A 14 3	280 CARVER ST	7.09	61
17 A 15 1	TURKEY HILL	7.50	61
17 A 16 1	TURKEY HILL	7.50	61
17 A 17 1	TURKEY HILL	15.00	61
17 A 21 1	TURKEY HILL	22.00	61
17 A 22 1	TURKEY HILL	10.00	61
1 A 5 1	58 BURNETT ST	0.58	61A
1 A 5 2	58 BURNETT ST	14.00	61A
1 A 5 3	58 BURNETT ST	44.68	61A
1 A 5 4	58 BURNETT ST	3.00	61A
1 A 5 5	58 BURNETT ST	15.70	61A
1 A 5-4 1	BURNETT ST	0.92	61A
1 E 4 1	EASTON ST	12.00	61A
2 A 5 1	180 WEST ST	3.00	61A
2 A 5 2	180 WEST ST	18.00	61A
2 A 5 3	180 WEST ST	2.30	61A
2 B 3 2	193 AMHERST ST	15.64	61A
2 B 3-2 1	AMHERST ST	0.92	61A
2 B 3-2 2	AMHERST ST	7.24	61A
2 C 1 2	139 PORTER ST	4.41	61A
2 C 5 1	CRESCENT ST	40.87	61A
2 C 5 2	CRESCENT ST	3.06	61A
2 C 5 3	CRESCENT ST	12.05	61A
2 C 5 4	CRESCENT ST	0.92	61A
2 C 6 1	CRESCENT ST	1.00	61A

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
2 C 6 2	CRESCENT ST	17.79	61A
2 C 7 1	CRESCENT ST	40.00	61A
2 C 7 2	CRESCENT ST	6.61	61A
2 C 8 1	WEST ST	8.78	61A
2 C 9 1	WEST ST	3.30	61A
2 C 5-4 1	PORTER ST	0.92	61A
2 C 5-4 2	PORTER ST	1.91	61A
2 C 6-1 1	CRESCENT ST	1.00	61A
2 C 6-1 2	CRESCENT ST	0.85	61A
3 A 7 1	WEST ST	1.20	61A
3 A 8 1	151 WEST ST	0.92	61A
3 A 8 1	151 WEST ST	0.50	61A
3 A 8 2	151 WEST ST	7.00	61A
3 A 8 3	151 WEST ST	13.50	61A
3 A 8 4	151 WEST ST	5.00	61A
3 A 8 5	151 WEST ST	7.92	61A
3 A 13 1	WEST ST	6.00	61A
3 A 13 2	WEST ST	0.92	61A
3 A 13 3	WEST ST	13.19	61A
3 A 9-1 1	35 AMHERST ST	14.53	61A
3 A 9-1 2	35 AMHERST ST	5.00	61A
3 A 9-1 3	35 AMHERST ST	4.00	61A
3 A 9-1 4	35 AMHERST ST	4.00	61A
3 A 9-5 1	AMHERST ST	3.00	61A
3 A 9-5 2	AMHERST ST	3.00	61A
3 A 9-5 3	AMHERST ST	2.49	61A
3 A 9-6 1	AMHERST ST	0.50	61A
3 A 9-6 2	AMHERST ST	12.95	61A
3 A 11-2 1	PLEASANT ST	4.50	61A
3 A 11-2 2	PLEASANT ST	12.00	61A
3 A 11-2 3	PLEASANT ST	25.00	61A
3 A 11-2 4	PLEASANT ST	10.00	61A
3 B 3 1	WEST STATE ST	2.60	61A
3 B 3 2	WEST STATE ST	32.40	61A
3 B 3 3	WEST STATE ST	14.00	61A
3 B 8 1	107 WEST STATE ST	4.00	61A
3 B 8 2	107 WEST STATE ST	2.00	61A
3 B 8 3	107 WEST STATE ST	4.00	61A
3 B 8 4	107 WEST STATE ST	12.08	61A
3 B 8 5	107 WEST STATE ST	9.00	61A
3 B 8-21 1	WEST STATE ST	0.27	61A
3 D 1-6 1	53 WEST ST	0.92	61A

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
3 E 4 1	CRESCENT ST	1.00	61A
3 E 4 2	CRESCENT ST	2.95	61A
3 F 5 1	58 CENTER ST	5.08	61A
3 F 5 2	58 CENTER ST	9.00	61A
3 F 5 3	58 CENTER ST	9.81	61A
3 F 12-1 2	65 FERRY HILL RD	10.67	61A
3 F 12-2 1	67 FERRY HILL RD	8.43	61A
3 F 12-2 2	67 FERRY HILL RD	1.50	61A
3 F 12-2 3	67 FERRY HILL RD	6.51	61A
3 F 12-4 1	63 FERRY HILL RD	4.50	61A
3 F 12-4 2	63 FERRY HILL RD	0.50	61A
3 F 12-4 3	63 FERRY HILL RD	4.84	61A
3 F 12-4 4	63 FERRY HILL RD	7.00	61A
3 F 19-1 3	49 FERRY HILL RD	11.24	61A
3 F 19-1 4	49 FERRY HILL RD	1.16	61A
3 F 19-2 1	FERRY HILL RD	0.07	61A
4 A 14 1	PLEASANT ST	67.54	61A
4 A 14 2	PLEASANT ST	35.10	61A
4 A 14 3	PLEASANT ST	58.18	61A
4 B 2-10 1	SOUTH ST	13.10	61A
4 B 2-8 2	12 SOUTH ST	3.20	61A
4 C 1 2	128 TAYLOR ST	15.76	61A
4 C 8 1	170 TAYLOR ST	10.46	61A
4 C 8 2	170 TAYLOR ST	8.00	61A
4 C 8 3	170 TAYLOR ST	10.00	61A
4 C 14 3	49 TRUBY ST	24.93	61A
4 C 14 4	49 TRUBY ST	10.00	61A
4 C 16 2	EAST ST	10.14	61A
4 C 18 3	83 EAST ST	10.02	61A
4 C 18 4	83 EAST ST	29.00	61A
4 C 18 5	83 EAST ST	30.00	61A
4 C 25 1	SOUTH ST	11.00	61A
4 C 25 2	SOUTH ST	2.00	61A
4 C 27 1	SOUTH ST	2.00	61A
4 C 27 2	SOUTH ST	49.11	61A
4 C 27 3	SOUTH ST	11.10	61A
4 C 27 4	SOUTH ST	11.81	61A
4 C 29 1	GREAT MEADOW	4.00	61A
4 C 30 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	22.33	61A
4 C 4-1 1	TAYLOR ST	1.00	61A
4 C 4-1 2	TAYLOR ST	24.00	61A
4 C 4-1 3	TAYLOR ST	18.50	61A

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
4 C 4-1 4	TAYLOR ST	6.50	61A
4 C 14-1 1	TRUBY ST	8.20	61A
4 C 27-1 1	SOUTH ST	2.19	61A
4D A 4 1	10 BARTON ST	0.53	61A
4D A 5 1	12 BARTON ST	0.53	61A
4D A 6 1	14 BARTON ST	0.53	61A
4D A 17 1	123 PLEASANT ST	0.52	61A
4D A 20 1	BARTON ST	1.19	61A
4D A 20 1	BARTON ST	10.00	61A
4D A 20 2	BARTON ST	6.59	61A
5 B 3 2	22 EAST ST	13.74	61A
5 B 3 3	22 EAST ST	10.99	61A
5 B 3 4	22 EAST ST	2.83	61A
5 B 4 3	134 SOUTH ST	23.00	61A
5 B 4 4	134 SOUTH ST	30.26	61A
5 B 4 5	134 SOUTH ST	6.16	61A
5 B 4 6	134 SOUTH ST	23.00	61A
5 B 7 2	SOUTH ST	39.89	61A
5 B 7 4	SOUTH ST	1.00	61A
5 B 8 1	SOUTH ST	1.00	61A
5 B 8 2	SOUTH ST	22.70	61A
5 B 9 1	NEW LUDLOW RD	6.68	61A
5 B 3-2 3	MORGAN ST	20.14	61A
5B B 6 1	SOUTH ST	1.00	61A
5B B 6 2	SOUTH ST	11.49	61A
6 A 2 1	62 TRUBY ST	25.99	61A
6 A 2 2	62 TRUBY ST	37.00	61A
6 A 3 1	200 TAYLOR ST	20.33	61A
6 A 3 2	200 TAYLOR ST	9.00	61A
6 A 3 3	200 TAYLOR ST	17.55	61A
6 A 12 3	183 EAST ST	60.00	61A
6 A 14 2	157 EAST ST	5.46	61A
6 A 14 3	157 EAST ST	2.31	61A
6 A 4-13 1	TAYLOR ST	11.54	61A
6 A 4-20 1	TAYLOR ST	4.00	61A
6 A 4-20 2	TAYLOR ST	5.95	61A
6 A 4-14 1	TAYLOR ST	8.00	61A
6 A 4-14 2	TAYLOR ST	3.00	61A
6 A 4-14 3	TAYLOR ST	4.92	61A
6 B 1 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	10.27	61A
6 B 3 1	251 TAYLOR ST	1.00	61A
6 B 3 2	251 TAYLOR ST	0.69	61A

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
6 B 4 1	TAYLOR ST	1.00	61A
6 B 4 2	TAYLOR ST	8.99	61A
6 B 4 3	TAYLOR ST	31.59	61A
6 B 4 4	TAYLOR ST	41.79	61A
6 B 5 1	TAYLOR ST	34.00	61A
6 B 7 2	7 CARVER ST	1.00	61A
6 B 7 3	7 CARVER ST	5.00	61A
6 B 7 4	7 CARVER ST	7.51	61A
6 B 17 1	TAYLOR ST	14.75	61A
6 B 17 2	TAYLOR ST	10.00	61A
6 B 4-1 1	TAYLOR ST	1.00	61A
6 B 4-1 2	TAYLOR ST	0.56	61A
6 B 4-3 1	TAYLOR ST	1.00	61A
6 B 4-3 2	TAYLOR ST	0.33	61A
6 C 4 3	34 CARVER ST	25.00	61A
6 C 4 4	34 CARVER ST	16.60	61A
6 C 6 1	LYONS ST	1.00	61A
6 C 6 2	LYONS ST	5.46	61A
6 C 6 3	LYONS ST	18.68	61A
6 C 9 1	TAYLOR ST	0.92	61A
6 C 9 2	TAYLOR ST	12.58	61A
6 C 9 3	TAYLOR ST	0.93	61A
8 A 10 2	CENTER ST	8.95	61A
8 A 10 3	CENTER ST	10.00	61A
8 A 10 4	CENTER ST	4.08	61A
8 B 6 1	KENDALL ST	1.00	61A
8 B 6 2	KENDALL ST	20.00	61A
8 B 12 1	81 TAYLOR ST	16.41	61A
8 B 12 2	81 TAYLOR ST	3.00	61A
8 B 12 3	81 TAYLOR ST	73.59	61A
8 B 14 3	63 TAYLOR ST	10.00	61A
8 B 10-4 3	95 TAYLOR ST	5.00	61A
8 C 2 1	EAST STATE ST	30.00	61A
8 C 2 2	EAST STATE ST	3.00	61A
8 C 2 3	EAST STATE ST	29.00	61A
8 C 2 4	EAST STATE ST	2.00	61A
8 C 4 1	EAST STATE ST	2.00	61A
8 C 4 2	EAST STATE ST	8.44	61A
8 C 5 1	EAST STATE ST	1.00	61A
8 C 5 2	EAST STATE ST	6.49	61A
8 C 5 4	EAST STATE ST	2.00	61A
8 C 5 5	EAST STATE ST	7.00	61A

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
8 C 6 1	132 SCHOOL ST	7.00	61A
8 C 6 2	132 SCHOOL ST	32.88	61A
8 C 9 1	101 KENDALL ST	7.89	61A
8 C 9 2	101 KENDALL ST	5.00	61A
8 C 9 3	101 KENDALL ST	45.00	61A
8 C 10 1	KENDALL ST	11.13	61A
8 C 10 2	KENDALL ST	9.64	61A
8 C 11 1	KENDALL ST	4.63	61A
8 C 11 2	KENDALL ST	4.12	61A
8 C 10-12 1	KENDALL ST	1.96	61A
8 C 15-1 1	KENDALL ST	1.00	61A
8 C 15-1 2	KENDALL ST	26.88	61A
8 C 15-1 3	KENDALL ST	8.00	61A
9 B 8 2	198 BATCHELOR ST	10.56	61A
9 D 1 1	EASTON ST	1.00	61A
9 D 1 3	EASTON ST	2.00	61A
9 D 1 5	EASTON ST	19.00	61A
9 D 1 6	EASTON ST	16.86	61A
9 D 2 1	EASTON ST	1.00	61A
9 D 2 2	EASTON ST	22.75	61A
9 D 2 3	EASTON ST	15.75	61A
9 D 2 4	EASTON ST	8.62	61A
9 D 4 1	EASTON ST	1.00	61A
9 D 4 2	EASTON ST	4.38	61A
9 D 4 3	EASTON ST	1.38	61A
9 D 10 1	PORTER ST	1.00	61A
9 D 10 2	PORTER ST	12.87	61A
9 D 10 3	PORTER ST	17.62	61A
9 D 10 4	PORTER ST	11.38	61A
10 C 1 1	328 AMHERST ST	1.00	61A
10 C 2 3	338 AMHERST ST	0.50	61A
10 C 3 1	AMHERST ST	2.50	61A
10 C 4 1	326 AMHERST ST	2.00	61A
10 C 41 1	BATCHELOR ST	1.00	61A
10 C 41 2	BATCHELOR ST	0.62	61A
10 C 42 1	BATCHELOR ST	20.00	61A
10 C 42 2	BATCHELOR ST	57.34	61A
10 C 42 3	BATCHELOR ST	18.41	61A
10 C 43 1	BATCHELOR ST	11.00	61A
12 A 1 3	145 HARRIS ST	4.00	61A
12 A 1 4	145 HARRIS ST	4.00	61A
12 A 1 5	145 HARRIS ST	40.00	61A

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
13 A 14 1	291 BATCHELOR ST	2.85	61A
13 A 14 2	291 BATCHELOR ST	42.23	61A
13 A 14 3	291 BATCHELOR ST	2.00	61A
13 A 2-1 3	77 HARRIS ST	0.50	61A
13 A 2-1 4	77 HARRIS ST	0.50	61A
13 A 2-1 5	77 HARRIS ST	6.39	61A
14A A 10-1 1	EAST STATE ST	1.70	61A
14A A 10-1 2	EAST STATE ST	6.00	61A
14A A 10-1 4	EAST STATE ST	1.00	61A
15 A 1-12 2	468R EAST STATE ST	4.67	61A
15 A 1-12 3	468R EAST STATE ST	5.00	61A
15 A 1-12 4	468R EAST STATE ST	3.00	61A
16 A 4 1	CHICOPEE ST	1.00	61A
16 A 4 2	CHICOPEE ST	8.00	61A
16 A 17 1	TURKEY HILL	1.00	61A
16 A 17 2	TURKEY HILL	15.72	61A
16 A 17 3	TURKEY HILL	62.36	61A
17 A 19 1	TURKEY HILL	7.00	61A
17 A 24 1	TURKEY HILL	5.21	61A
17 A 29 1	TURKEY HILL	7.00	61A
17 A 38 1	CARVER ST	10.00	61A
17 A 39 1	11 LYONS ST	1.00	61A
17 A 39 2	11 LYONS ST	12.72	61A
17 A 39 3	11 LYONS ST	2.00	61A
17 A 39 4	11 LYONS ST	10.28	61A
17 A 40 1	LYONS ST	3.18	61A
17 A 40 2	LYONS ST	9.82	61A
17 A 42 1	CARVER ST	0.92	61A
17 A 42 2	CARVER ST	2.50	61A
17 A 42 3	CARVER ST	18.36	61A
17 A 42 4	CARVER ST	5.00	61A
17 A 43 2	100 CARVER ST	4.08	61A
17 A 41-1 1	LYONS ST	7.00	61A
17 A 41-1 2	LYONS ST	1.05	61A
2 A 1 1	WEST ST	0.92	61B
2 A 1 2	WEST ST	14.69	61B
7 A 10 1	FOX HILL	38.50	61B
7 A 12 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	16.10	61B
7 A 13 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	35.00	61B
7 A 14 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	13.00	61B
7 A 18 1	TAYLOR ST REAR	20.50	61B
7 A 19 1	FOX HILL	22.90	61B

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Parcel	Address	Acres	Designation
7 A 21 2	KENDALL ST	14.49	61B
8 B 10 1	TAYLOR ST	0.92	61B
8 B 10 2	TAYLOR ST	67.54	61B
8 B 10-5 1	TAYLOR ST	0.92	61B
8 B 10-5 2	TAYLOR ST	19.08	61B
13 B 21 1	BATCHELOR ST	38.00	61B
13 B 30 1	383R BATCHELOR ST	0.92	61B
13 B 30 2	383R BATCHELOR ST	359.96	61B
13 B 17-2 1	HARRIS ST	0.92	61B
13 B 17-2 2	HARRIS ST	19.08	61B
13 B 30-1 1	BATCHELOR ST	19.64	61B
15 C 3 1	CHICOPEE ST	0.92	61B
15 C 3 2	CHICOPEE ST	9.38	61B
15 C 4 1	CHICOPEE ST	22.25	61B
15 C 5 1	CHICOPEE ST	7.00	61B
15 C 6 1	85 CHICOPEE ST	0.92	61B
15 C 6 2	85 CHICOPEE ST	74.66	61B
15 C 7 1	CHICOPEE ST	20.00	61B
15 C 9 1	CHICOPEE ST	30.00	61B
15 C 10 1	CHICOPEE ST	6.00	61B
15 C 11 1	CHICOPEE ST	4.00	61B
15 C 12 1	TURKEY HILL	90.00	61B
16 B 3-1 1	BAGGS HILL RD	0.92	61B
16 B 3-1 2	BAGGS HILL RD	12.67	61B
17 A 3 1	TURKEY HILL	0.92	61B
17 A 3 2	TURKEY HILL	9.08	61B
17 A 5 1	TURKEY HILL	0.92	61B
17 A 5 2	TURKEY HILL	73.21	61B
17 A 26 1	TURKEY HILL	7.50	61B
17 A 27 1	TURKEY HILL	53.25	61B
17 A 28 1	TURKEY HILL	6.25	61B
17 A 30 1	TURKEY HILL	52.50	61B

Source: Town of Granby Assessor's Office, December 2023.

2. Agricultural Preservation Restrictions

Lands used for agricultural purposes may be voluntarily protected by landowners through the Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program. This state program compensates landowners the difference between the “fair market value” and the “fair market agricultural value” of a property, ensuring that no future uses under different ownership will interfere with the agricultural value of the land. The program is administered through the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources.

In Granby there are currently 11 parcels of land that are protected by an APR, amounting to approximately 446 acres.

Table 14: Agricultural Preservation Restrictions in Granby

Site Name	Acres	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection
Breezey Acres APR	41.1	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Dufresne Richard F APR	25.9	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Hatch KT APR	35.0	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Hatch KT APR	13.1	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Ingham Myron L APR	156.7	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Obremski Justin J APR	54.4	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Palasz Nancy A 2 APR	30.6	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Palasz Nancy A APR	36.4	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Sapowsky Stephen T APR	38.0	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Voiland Ryan J APR	0.6	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity
Voiland Ryan J APR	14.0	Agriculture	No	In Perpetuity

Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024

3. Conservation Restrictions

Similar to an agricultural preservation restriction, a conservation restriction is a voluntary, less than fee-simple form of ownership that limits the future use of the property. Generally, this includes restrictions that prevent the subdivision and development of the land. As with agricultural preservation restrictions, the value of a conservation restriction is determined by subtracting the value of the land with the restrictions from the value of the land without the restrictions.

There is currently 1 privately-owned parcel in Granby that is subject to conservation restrictions, with a total area of 186 acres. Although subject to conservation restrictions, it remains private property, and has limited public access.

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Table 15: Conservation Restrictions in Granby

Site Name	Acres	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection
Mount Holyoke Range CR	186.1	Conservation	Limited	In Perpetuity
<i>Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024</i>				

4. Other Private Parcels

The count of open spaces in Granby also includes private land that is used for recreational purposes, even if it is not legally protected from future development. Such land includes golf courses and other outdoor recreational clubs. Most of these properties have limited public access, and are generally open only to members and guests.

Table 16: Other Private Open Space Land in Granby

Site Name	Acres	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection
Bontempos Family Golf Ctr.	11.1	Recreation	Limited	None
Chicopee Sportsmen's Club	383.9	Recreation	Limited	None
Facing Rock WCE	190.2	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Fairview Fish & Game Club	43.6	Recreation	Limited	None
Granby Bow & Gun Club	264.1	Recreation	Limited	None
The Orchards Golf Club	13.5	Recreation	Limited	None
<i>Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024</i>				

B. PUBLIC AND NONPROFIT PARCELS

5. Municipally Owned Land

Dufresne Park

In years past, Granby residents enjoyed the luxury of having plenty of open fields and meadows so that there was never a problem finding a place to fly a kite or host an informal football game. As recreation became more organized and branched out into teams with formal leagues, it became necessary to adopt standards that would be accepted by

other towns. The need for these baseball diamonds and soccer fields, as well as a youth summer program, helped identify a need for an elected Recreation Commission that would oversee a small budget for the benefit of town residents.

The 1986 Open Space and Recreation Plan was prepared in response to a request by the Department of Environmental Management for all towns in the Commonwealth applying for funds for the Federal Land & Water Commission for acquisition of open space. An up-to-date plan was required to be filed with the Executive Office of



Figure 21: Playground equipment Dufresne Park



Figure 20: The pond at Dufresne Park

Environmental Affairs. When the farm of Max Dufresne was offered to the Town of Granby for the sum of \$100,000 for 206 acres of prime farmland in the center of town off Route 202, the town was able to purchase the land with matching funds from the Federal Land and Water Commission. That brought the town's cost to \$50,000 or \$250 per acre.

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Now, many Granby residents enjoy Dufresne Park. Its amenities include a pond (*Figure 20*) where residents fish and skate, although the water is not suitable for swimming. There are small pavilions with picnic tables where families can enjoy a barbeque, and a large pavilion with bathrooms and a kitchen, accessible from the Kendall Street entrance. There is handicapped parking as well as a paved walkway to the pavilion. An unpaved road to the dam promotes accessible fishing.

Accessible from the Taylor Street entrance are many marked hiking trails for people and horses, a horse arena with two rings (*Figure 23*), a dog park, and a large playground

(*Figure 21*). Three 60-foot baseball diamonds are used frequently in the spring by youth leagues, and young soccer players hone their skills on the soccer fields (*Figure 23*).

Brown-Ellison Park

Located on Carver Street near the Granby and Ludlow line, this park was once owned by the Air Force. In World War II, a large radio tower and beacon were erected so that the large B-52 airplanes would be able to approach the northeast landing strip at Westover Air Force Base safely. When the B-52s were no longer needed at Westover, the tower



Figure 23: Athletic fields at Dufresne Park



Figure 23: Equestrian area at Dufresne Park



Figure 24: Soccer fields at Brown-Ellison Park



Figure 25: Sand volleyball courts at Brown-Ellison Park

was taken down, and the area fell into disrepair. In 1974, the Town requested and was deeded the "surplus property" of 12.16 acres. The park was dedicated to the memory of Kenneth Brown and Richard Ellison, two Granby residents who lost their lives in the Vietnam War.

The entire property is surrounded by fencing, which provides the homes around the park with security and privacy. The park has a baseball diamond, two soccer fields, volleyball courts, and a storage building, but there is room for improvement. There are curb cuts but no sidewalks, and areas are flat and could be accessible to a wheelchair.

Junior Senior High School & East Meadow School

Other town-owned recreational facilities include the athletic fields and playgrounds at the Junior Senior High School and the adjacent East Meadow School. Collectively, these facilities include basketball courts (*Figure 28*), tennis courts, volleyball courts, and soccer, baseball, and softball fields (*Figure 27*). There is also a storage/snack building used when Granby teams play at home. All school facilities are wheelchair accessible, and handicapped parking is available. East Meadow School also features a modern playground with swings, slides, sand areas, and other play structures (*Figure 26*).

Town Conservation Areas

The Granby Conservation Commission manages nine different town-owned conservation properties, primarily along Bachelor Brook and adjacent to the Mount

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Holyoke Range State Park. The largest of these properties is the 143-acre Emily Partyka Conservation Area, located on the east side of Forge Pond (*Figure 30*). It includes a boat launch (*Figure 29*) on School Street, which can be utilized by non-motorized watercraft. Although open to the public, these



Figure 26: Playground at East Meadow School



Figure 27: Athletic fields behind the Junior Senior High School

North Cemetery on Batchelor Street. The burials in these cemeteries date as far back as the mid-18th century, and they provide valuable opportunities for studying local history, genealogy, and funerary art.

conservation areas generally lack trails, parking, and other means of public use.

Town Cemeteries

The town also owns and maintains two cemeteries: West Street Cemetery (*Figure 31*) between West and Kellogg Streets, and



Figure 28: Basketball courts behind East Meadow School



Figure 29: The boat launch for Forge Pond at Emily Partyka Conservation Area



Figure 30: Forge Pond, viewed from the boat launch



Figure 31: Historic gravestones in the old section of West Street Cemetery

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Table 17: Municipally Owned Open Space in Granby

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Condition	Public Access?	Acres	Zoning	Level of Protection	Grant Program	Current Use	Recreational Potential
Bachelor Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	75.3	RS	P	State Self-Help	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to access
Bachelor Brook Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	65.6	RS	P	None	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to access
Brown Ellison Park	Town of Granby	Parks & Recreation Department	R	Good	Yes	11.9	RS	L	None	Baseball, soccer fields, volleyball courts	Potential for additional facilities, restrooms, concession stand
Dufresne Recreation Area	Town of Granby	Parks & Recreation Department	R	Good	Yes	195.6	RS	P	Land & Water Cons. Fund	Soccer & baseball fields, playground, equestrian facilities, hiking trails, fishing	Potential for additional trails, active recreational facilities, concession stand
East Meadow School	Town of Granby	School Department	R	Excellent	Yes	24.5	RS	L	None	Playgrounds, outdoor basketball courts	Youth sports, playground use

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Condition	Public Access?	Acres	Zoning	Level of Protection	Grant Program	Current Use	Recreational Potential
Emily Partyka Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	143.0	RS	P	LAND	Boat ramp and conservation land adjacent to Forge Pond	Fishing, kayaking, canoeing
Harris Street Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	14.1	RS	P	None	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to access
Junior Senior High School	Town of Granby	School Department	R	Fair	Yes	31.0	RS	L	None	Soccer, baseball, softball fields; tennis & volleyball courts	Youth/adult sports programs
North Cemetery	Town of Granby	Cemetery Commission	H	Good	Yes	0.6	RS	L	None	Former burial ground	Historical/ genealogical research
Taylor Street Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	14.3	RS	P	None	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to access
Trompke/Stony Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	5.7	RS	P	None	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to access
West Cemetery	Town of Granby	Cemetery Commission	H	Excellent	Yes	13.4	RS	L	None	Active burial ground	Historical/ genealogical research

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Site Name	Owner	Manager	Primary Purpose	Condition	Public Access?	Acres	Zoning	Level of Protection	Grant Program	Current Use	Recreational Potential
Yellow Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	8.8	RS	P	None	Undeveloped conservation land	Limited due to size and wetlands
	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	30.3	RS	P	None	Conservation land adjacent to Holyoke Range State Park	Trails
	Town of Granby	Conservation Commission	C	Good	Yes	14.2	RS	P	None	Conservation land adjacent to Holyoke Range State Park	Trails

Primary Purpose: **C**: Conservation; **H**: Historic; **R**: Recreation

Level of Protection: **L**: Limited; **N**: None; **P**: In Perpetuity

Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024; Property Tax Parcels, 2024.

6. State-Owned Land

The protected open space areas in Granby include extensive amounts of state-owned land. In total, 2,427 acres are owned by the state and are permanently protected as conservation land, recreation land, or both.

Bachelor Brook Wildlife Management Area

This wildlife management area consists of two separate parcels on Batchelor Street, totaling about 93 acres. Its terrain is a mix of pine, hemlock, and hardwood forests, along with small wetlands. As with other wildlife management areas, the primary purpose is conservation, so there are no marked trail, parking areas, or other amenities. However, it is open to the public for hunting, fishing, trapping, and other outdoor recreation activities.

Facing Rock Wildlife Management Area

This wildlife management area is located in northern Ludlow and southeastern Granby, and covers a total of 1,365 acres, including 158 acres in Granby. It does not have trails or other amenities, but it is open to the public for hunting, fishing, trapping, and other outdoor recreation activities.

Mount Holyoke Range State Park

Granby's single largest open space and recreation site is the Mount Holyoke Range State Park, located in the northern part of the town. This state park covers more than 4,800 acres across the towns of Granby, Amherst, Belchertown, Hadley, and South Hadley, including nearly 2,200 acres in Granby. The park is part of a large group of contiguous protected open space areas that are owned by a variety of state, municipal, nonprofit, and private landowners along the ridgeline of the Mount Holyoke Range and the surrounding areas.

The portion of the park in Granby covers the southern slopes of Mount Norwottuck and Long Mountain, and features about 27 miles of hiking trails.



Figure 32: A section of the New England Trail through the Horse Caves in Granby

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest



Figure 33: A pond to the south of Mount Norwottuck in the Mount Holyoke Range State Park.

These trails include a portion of the New England Trail, which follows the ridgeline along the northern border of the town. The New England Trail is one of 11 federally-designated National Scenic Trails, and it runs for 215 miles from Long Island Sound to the border of New Hampshire, primarily following the Metacomet Ridge

through Connecticut and southern Massachusetts. The section of the trail in Granby includes scenic vistas from the summits of Mount Norwottuck, Rattlesnake Knob, and Long Mountain, along with a challenging rock scramble through the Horse Caves. The trail system can be accessed from several different parking areas in Granby, including on Harris Street, Batchelor Street, and Old Mill Lane.

Within Granby, the Mount Holyoke Range State Park also includes the Sand Plains parcel. This 100-acre property is not contiguous with the rest of the park, and it is the former site of a remote transmitter installation for Westover Air Reserve Base. This 100-acre parcel is currently undeveloped, and has no public parking or other amenities.



Figure 34: The parking lot at the Bachelor Brook Trailhead, one of several access points for the hiking trails in the Mount Holyoke Range State Park

Table 18: State-Owned Open Space Land in Granby

Site Name	Owner	Acres	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection
Bachelor Brook WMA	Department of Fish and Game	92.7	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Facing Rock WMA	Department of Fish and Game	158.2	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	Department of Conservation and Recreation	2,176.5	Recreation & Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity

Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024

7. Nonprofit-Owned Land

The Kestrel Land Trust owns and manages hundreds of acres of permanently protected conservation land throughout the Connecticut River Valley, including about 81 acres at four different sites in Granby. These properties are generally open to the public for passive recreation, although not all sites have marked trails or designated parking areas.

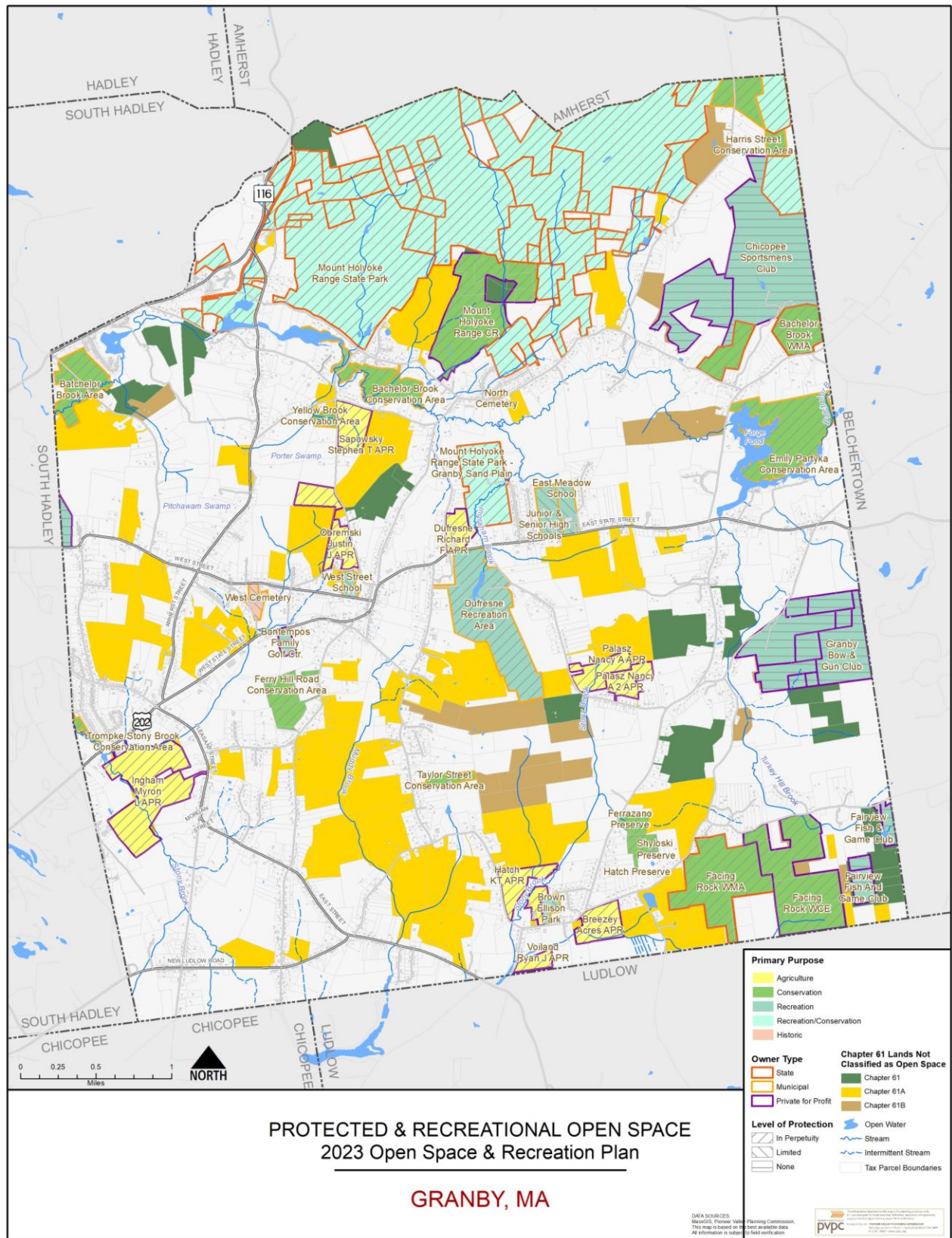
Table 19: Nonprofit-Owned Open Space Land in Granby

Site Name	Owner	Acres	Primary Purpose	Public Access	Level of Protection
Ferrazano Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	16.2	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Ferry Hill Road Conservation Area	Kestrel Land Trust	48.2	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Hatch Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	2.9	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity
Skyloski Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	14.1	Conservation	Yes	In Perpetuity

Source: MassGIS: Protected and Recreational OpenSpace, June 2024

Section 5: Inventory of Lands of Conservation and Recreation Interest

Figure 35: Protected & Recreational Open Space Map



SECTION 6: COMMUNITY VISION

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The 2024 Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan was developed by the Granby Open Space and Recreation Committee, with assistance from the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. The committee included:

- David Desilets, Conservation Agent
- Crystal Dufresne, Selectboard
- William Shaheen, Conservation Commission
- Megan Szlosek, Parks Oversight Ad-Hoc Committee
- James Trompke, Planning Board

The committee met on a regular basis starting in the fall of 2023 and continuing throughout 2024. These meetings were open to the public and posted in accordance with the Massachusetts Open Meeting Law. Several meetings were recorded by the town’s public access television station.

The committee conducted public outreach for the Open Space and Recreation Plan in two formats: one through a community survey and the other through a public visioning event. The survey was available via Survey Monkey, and the link was shared on the town website, on town social media pages, and via email to parents and guardians of students in Granby’s public schools. In addition, the town posted flyers at town buildings, and also placed outdoor yard signs with QR codes at parks, trailheads, and other key recreational areas in town. The survey was open throughout the late spring and summer of 2024, and received responses from a total of 296 people. A complete summary of survey responses is located in Appendix E.

The second portion of the public outreach efforts consisted of a public visioning event at DinoFest on September 14, 2024, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The committee tabled at the event, and asked for public input on draft conservation and recreation goals and objectives. Participants were asked to vote for their top priorities



Figure 36: The Open Space Committee booth at DinoFest in September 2024

using color-coded stickers to indicate their first, second, and third priority for conservation and for recreation. In addition, participants were asked to identify places in Granby where they enjoy outdoor recreation, and to mark those locations with a tack. In total, 76 people participated in the public visioning event over the course of the day. Images from the event, including the completed map and sticker voting chart, can be found in Appendix E.

B. STATEMENT OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION GOALS

Based on the results of the survey, the public visioning session, and public meetings with the Open Space and Recreation Committee, it is evident that the residents of Granby value the town's semi-rural character, its parks and open spaces, its agriculture, and its natural resources. Among the town's many assets are considerable amounts of protected open space, including properties that are owned by the town, by the state, and by nonprofit and private entities. However, the public open space properties are not always utilized to their full potential, whether because of lack of amenities, lack of access, or simply lack of public knowledge about the properties. As such, one of the major goals is to ensure that Granby residents of all ages and abilities have access to recreational facilities, and that the town-owned properties are properly managed and maintained.

In addition, the goal of resource protection emerged as a high priority for town residents. This includes ensuring the long-term preservation of farmland, ecologically sensitive areas, and water resources, including local water supplies. The town currently has only limited public water and sewer service, which places constraints on the density of new development while also increasing risk of groundwater contamination from septic systems. As such, the town believes that expanding water and sewer service is a high priority, along with identifying and potentially protecting areas of land that are critical for maintaining the quality of the groundwater.

SECTION 7: ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

A. SUMMARY OF RESOURCE PROTECTION NEEDS

The public outreach process for this open space and recreation plan revealed that town residents value the small town character of their community, including its extensive amounts of public open space and working farmland. Many respondents expressed a concern for the impact that future development might have on many of the town's natural resources, particularly in regards to wetlands and drinking water supplies. Because many of the houses in the town have private wells and septic systems, this places a constraint on the types of future developments while also posing a challenge to ensuring quality drinking water.

As shown in Figure 13 on page 36, there is a high concentration of wells along the Route 202 corridor, including both community and non-community public groundwater sources. Because the land along Route 202 is highly developed, including for a variety of commercial uses, it is important to ensure that the groundwater quality is protected. Overall, survey respondents identified drinking water protection as a top priority, with 87% of respondents rating the protection of drinking water sources as being “very important.”

Granby has a significant amount of protected open space, with nearly a quarter of the town's land area protected in perpetuity. Much of this is in the form of large contiguous parcels, particularly in the northern part of the town, where the Mount Holyoke Range State Park and other municipal and privately-owned parcels form an important wildlife corridor. However, elsewhere in town there are far fewer permanently protected open space areas, and these parcels are generally small and isolated from each other. As with drinking water sources, survey respondents rated open space protection as a high priority. A total of 82% of respondents believed that it was “very important” to protect open space to meet recreational needs, and 77% likewise believed that it was “very important” to protect open space and conservation land for wildlife and climate resilience.

Actions that will help to address these needs include identifying important parcels that are necessary for aquifer protection, wildlife habitats and migration, and/or wetland protection. Granby currently has robust participation among private landowners in the Chapter 61 and 61A programs, along with a number of properties protected through Agricultural Preservation Restrictions. A detailed analysis of ecologically important areas might identify additional parcels that, in collaboration with the landowners, could be temporarily or permanently protected from future development.

Other ways to protect important or sensitive parts of the town could include revisions to town bylaws. Granby currently has no wetlands protection bylaw, but adopting one would supplement existing statewide regulations on development in or near wetlands areas. Zoning bylaws are another way to manage future development, and ongoing

actions could include examining existing zoning bylaws to ensure that they reflect the long-term goals of the town, particularly with regards to protection of ecologically sensitive areas.

B. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY'S NEEDS

The 2023 Massachusetts Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identifies statewide goals for recreation, based on demand and areas of need. Based on surveys, the most popular forms of outdoor recreation in Massachusetts are walking/hiking/jogging and visiting the beach. As such, the SCORP goals include improving access to beaches and other water-based recreation, along with supporting trail projects.

These statewide findings are consistent with survey responses and public engagement results in Granby. On the survey, the two activities that respondents participate in the most are walking (75%) and hiking (67%). Other popular activities include dog walking (50%), road/mountain biking (44%), running (41%), playground use (38%), fishing (31%), and youth/rec league sports (23%).

Granby has a wide range of existing recreational facilities, including extensive hiking/walking trails, lakes and ponds for kayaking and canoeing, as well as playgrounds for young children and athletic fields and courts for a variety of sports. As indicated by the survey, Dufresne Park is by far the most popular recreational site in the town (52% report using it frequently), followed by Mount Holyoke Range State Park (32%), Brown/Ellison Park (26%), the athletic fields at the Granby Junior/Senior High School (17%), and the East Meadow School playgrounds (15%).

The other two statewide goals from the SCORP are to create and renovate neighborhood parks, especially to benefit the underserved; and to create opportunities, especially for the underserved, to enjoy protected natural areas. Granby does not have any environmental justice populations as defined by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, and overall the town's socioeconomic indicators are above average by most metrics. However, survey and public visioning session responses have indicated that there are populations within Granby who would benefit from improved recreational opportunities. When asked to rate the availability of recreational programs and facilities for various types of users, survey respondents overwhelmingly selected "needs improvement" for most categories, especially for the disabled (67% of respondents selected "needs improvement"), adults (64%), families (57%), and teenagers (56%).

Although Granby has many valuable recreational resources, these are not always utilized to their full potential. In many cases this is because of accessibility, maintenance issues, lack of programming, and a lack of information about public recreational opportunities in the town. As indicated by the survey, there is a need for increased programming for active recreational opportunities, especially for teens and for non-senior adults. In

addition, the lack of accessible facilities at many of the town's open space areas makes it difficult for people with mobility challenges to access these sites.

When asked to rate the importance of various improvements to town-owned open space/recreational areas, respondents indicated that the most important improvements were restroom/field house facilities, improved waste disposal, walking/hiking trails, farmland protection for public use, and more/improved swimming areas. During the public visioning process, other priorities that emerged included improved maintenance of town parks and additional recreational facilities for sports such as pickleball.

Other areas of need that were identified in open space committee meetings included the dredging of the pond at Dufresne Park to improve fishing, ADA-compliant parking areas at town parks, and improved access to lakes and ponds for fishing and non-motorized boating.

Overall, the various public engagement efforts did not reveal a significant need for new acquisition of parkland, but rather a need for further investments in existing sites to ensure that they are useful and accessible to all Granby residents. One such project that is currently underway is the redevelopment of the former West Street School. This building is centrally located just west of the town common, and it is linked to the common via a short sidewalk. The building's redevelopment is in the planning process, and is overseen by an ad hoc town committee. Planned work includes converting it into town offices and a senior center, enabling the town to consolidate these operations into a single building. In addition, one of the goals of the project is to use a portion of the grounds for recreational space, including potentially the installation of pickleball courts.

C. MANAGEMENT NEEDS, POTENTIAL CHANGE OF USE

The town of Granby currently does not have a parks department. Instead, the selectboard manages and oversees the maintenance of the town's parks and recreational areas, while the conservation commission manages town-owned conservation land. This lack of staffing has made it challenging for the town to offer recreational programming, and it has also limited the ability to open and maintain restrooms, concession stands, and other amenities at public parks and playing fields. Because of this, one of the priorities that emerged from meetings with the open space committee was the establishment of both a parks department and also a permanent open space committee, in order to more effectively implement the action items identified in this plan.

The open space committee also identified areas of need with regards to improved communication and collaboration within the town government. Because many of the action items in this plan involve coordination between multiple boards, committees, and departments, it is important to establish regular communication and check-ins between these various entities. This need also extends to improving communication between town officials and the state's Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), due to the extensive amounts of DCR-managed land in Granby.

In addition to communication within government entities, there is also a need for improved communication between the town and its residents, many of whom are unaware of the existing recreational facilities in the town. When asked to rate their use of various parks and conservation lands, survey respondents indicated that they did not know that many of the parks on the list even existed. If the town had a parks department, this type of information could be better communicated to residents, including in the form of brochures, social media posts, and organizing group activities and programs. Other forms of communication could include improved signage and trail maps, particularly at lesser-known areas.

Another area of need is in the form of funding, which could be partially addressed by adopting the Community Preservation Act (CPA). Unlike many of its neighboring communities, Granby has not yet adopted the CPA, which would provide a source of funding for historic preservation, affordable housing, and parks/open space investments. The survey responses indicated strong support for the CPA, with 72% of respondents indicating that the town should prioritize adoption of the CPA.

SECTION 8: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1: PROVIDE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Objectives:

- Develop small parks, playgrounds, and places for passive recreation.
- Improve ADA accessibility at parks, especially parking areas and pathways.
- Improve maintenance of town-owned parks, especially athletic fields.
- Create additional recreational facilities for sports such as pickleball.
- Add restroom/field house facilities at recreational areas.
- Increase access to water-based recreation such as boating, fishing, and swimming.
- Add more sidewalks to improve walkability in the town.
- Purchase trail easements or develop greenways to connect neighborhoods, schools, and the center of town.
- Adopt the Community Preservation Act to provide additional funding sources for maintaining and improving open space and recreational areas.

GOAL 2: PROTECT OR ACQUIRE OPEN SPACE

Objectives:

- Identify land that is necessary to protect our natural resources and wildlife habitats.
- Pursue grants and other funding sources for land acquisition of open space areas.
- Encourage landowners to protect land from future development through voluntary conservation restrictions.

GOAL 3: PROTECT WATER RESOURCES AND LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES

Objectives:

- Maintain vigilant application of wetlands and river protection regulations.
- Adopt a town wetlands protection bylaw to strengthen existing regulations.
- Collaborate actively with regional watershed associations.
- Determine if land acquisition is necessary for protection of aquifers.
- Expand existing town water and sewer service.

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN RURAL CHARACTER

Objectives:

- Update the town's comprehensive plan to ensure that it is consistent with the goals of the open space plan.
- Revisit zoning and subdivision bylaws to ensure that new growth and development is consistent with the town's vision.

- Identify important historical and archaeological sites that should be preserved.

GOAL 5: ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED ABOUT OPEN SPACE, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND RECREATION NEEDS.

Objectives:

- Establish outreach and educational programs using all available media to reach this goal.
- Develop educational programs for use with community groups

GOAL 6: ENSURE THAT THE TOWN UTILIZES SOUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPEN SPACE PLAN.

Objectives:

- Appoint a permanent open space committee.
- Establish a parks department.
- Increase coordination between boards and committees in the town.

SECTION 9: SEVEN-YEAR ACTION PLAN

GOAL 1: PROVIDE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Ensure that recreational facilities are ADA accessible, particularly parking lots and paths.	Selectboard	High	Ongoing	Town budget
Collaborate with DCR to improve public access to Aldrich Lake for fishing and boating.	Selectboard	High	Ongoing	None needed
Improve maintenance of town-owned playgrounds, playing fields, and other recreational facilities.	Selectboard	Medium	Ongoing	Town budget
Identify a location for pickleball courts, with a preference to developing courts at the former West Street School site.	Selectboard	High	Year 1	PARC Grant
Open the restrooms at Dufresne Park on a regular basis	Selectboard	Low	Year 1	Town budget
Install baby/toddler swings at Dufresne Park	Selectboard	High	Year 2	PARC Grant
Adopt the Community Preservation Act to provide additional funding sources for improvements to recreational facilities.	Selectboard, Town Meeting	High	Year 2	Community Preservation Coalition
Dredge the pond at Dufresne Park to improve fishing opportunities.	Selectboard	High	Year 3	PARC Grant
Identify a site and begin to explore funding sources for an indoor town pool.	Selectboard	Medium	Year 3	Town budget
Reconstruct the tennis courts at Granby High School	Selectboard, School Committee	Low	Year 4	PARC Grant

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Build concession stands at Dufresne and Brown-Ellison Parks, or acquire a mobile concession stand for use at these parks.	Selectboard	Medium	Year 5	PARC Grant
Add restroom facilities to Brown-Ellison Park	Selectboard	Low	Year 6	PARC Grant

GOAL 2: PROTECT OR ACQUIRE OPEN SPACE

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Encourage landowners to protect land from future development through voluntary conservation restrictions	Planning Board, Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	None needed
Identify areas with severe environmental limitations to development	Planning Board, Conservation Commission	Low	Ongoing	PVPC, District Local Technical Assistance (DLTA)
Improve and add to zoning bylaws to provide maximum restrictions on development proposed for areas with severe limitations	Planning Board, Selectboard, Town Meeting	Low	Ongoing	PVPC, DLTA
Identify land that is necessary for the protection of natural resources and wildlife habitats	Planning Board, Conservation Commission	Low	Ongoing	PVPC, DLTA
Pursue grants and other funding sources for land acquisition of open space areas	Selectboard	Low	Ongoing	LAND Grant

GOAL 3: PROTECT WATER RESOURCES AND LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Expand existing town water and sewer service, particularly on the Route 202 corridor	Selectboard, MassDOT	High	Ongoing	Community One Stop for Growth
Collaborate with neighboring communities to ensure watershed protection	Selectboard	Medium	Ongoing	Town budget/volunteers
Determine if land acquisition is necessary for protection of aquifers	Selectboard, Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	PVPC, DLTA, LAND Grant
Maintain vigilant application of wetlands and river protection regulations	Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	None needed
Adopt a town wetlands protection bylaw to strengthen existing regulations	Selectboard, Conservation Commission, Town Meeting	Low	Year 4	PVPC, DLTA

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN RURAL CHARACTER

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Encourage local farmers to pursue the possibility of selling their development rights under an Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR)	Planning Board, Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	None needed
Provide information for property owners to encourage them to maintain their land under Chapter 61A	Planning Board, Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	None needed
Identify important historical and archaeological sites that should be preserved	Historical Commission	Low	Ongoing	PVPC, DLTA

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Revisit zoning and subdivision bylaws to ensure that new growth and development is consistent with the town's vision.	Planning Board, Selectboard	Low	Ongoing	PVPC, DLTA

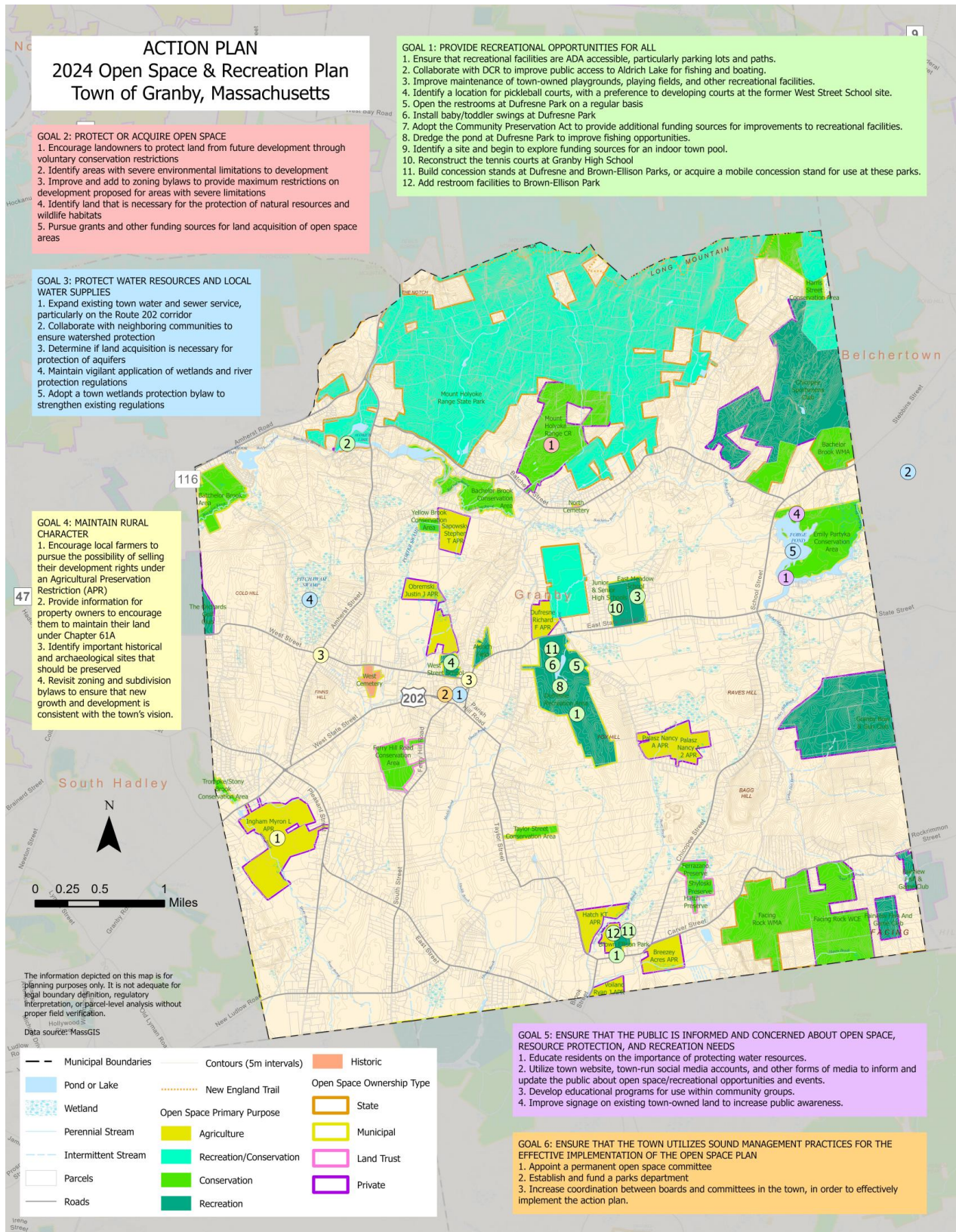
GOAL 5: ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED ABOUT OPEN SPACE, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND RECREATION NEEDS

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Educate residents on the importance of protecting water resources.	Selectboard, Board of Health, Conservation Commission	Medium	Ongoing	Town budget/volunteers
Utilize town website, town-run social media accounts, and other forms of media to inform and update the public about open space/recreational opportunities and events.	Selectboard	Medium	Ongoing	None needed
Develop educational programs for use within community groups.	Selectboard	Medium	Ongoing	Town budget/volunteers
Improve signage on existing town-owned land to increase public awareness.	Selectboard, Conservation Commission	Low	Ongoing	Town budget

GOAL 6: ENSURE THAT THE TOWN UTILIZES SOUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPEN SPACE PLAN

Action	Responsible Board/Committee	Priority Level	Timeline	Possible Funding Sources
Appoint a permanent open space committee	Selectboard	High	Year 1	None needed
Establish and fund a parks department	Selectboard, Town Meeting	High	Year 2	Town budget
Increase coordination between boards and committees in the town, in order to effectively implement the action plan.	All	Medium	Ongoing	None needed

Figure 37: Action Plan Map



SECTION 10: PUBLIC COMMENTS

SECTION 11: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: MAPS

REGIONAL CONTEXT MAP

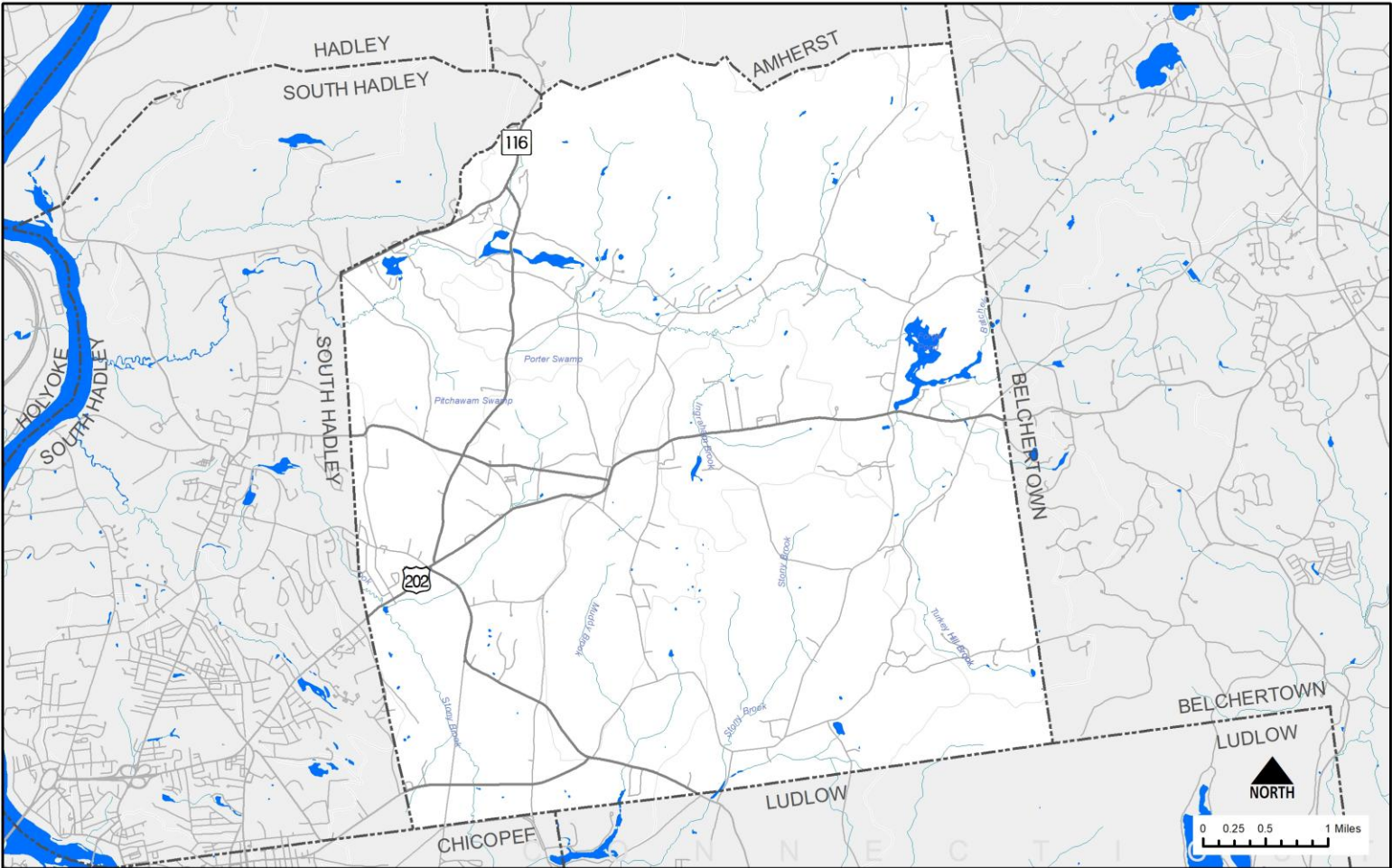
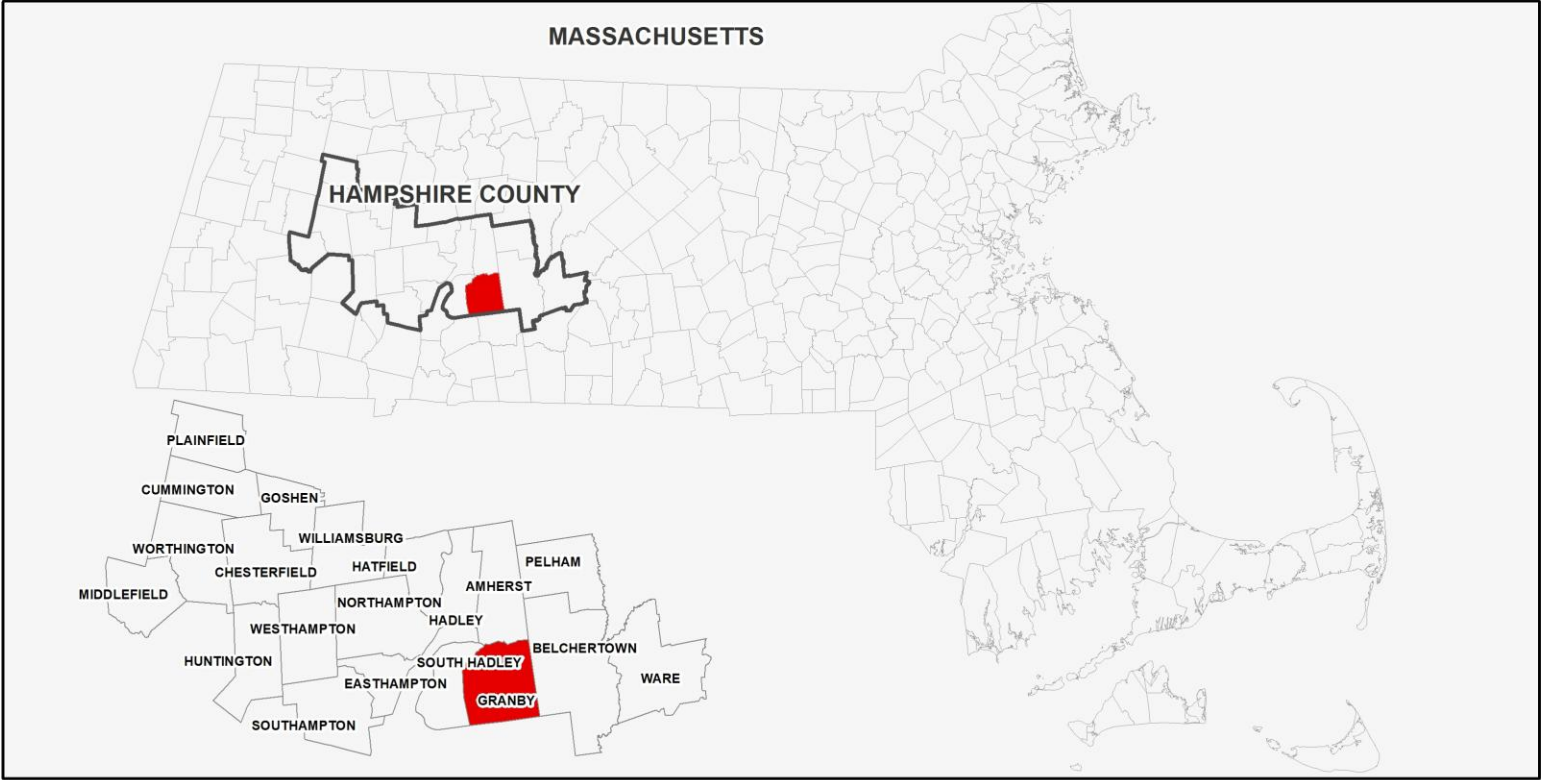
ZONING MAP

SOILS AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES MAP

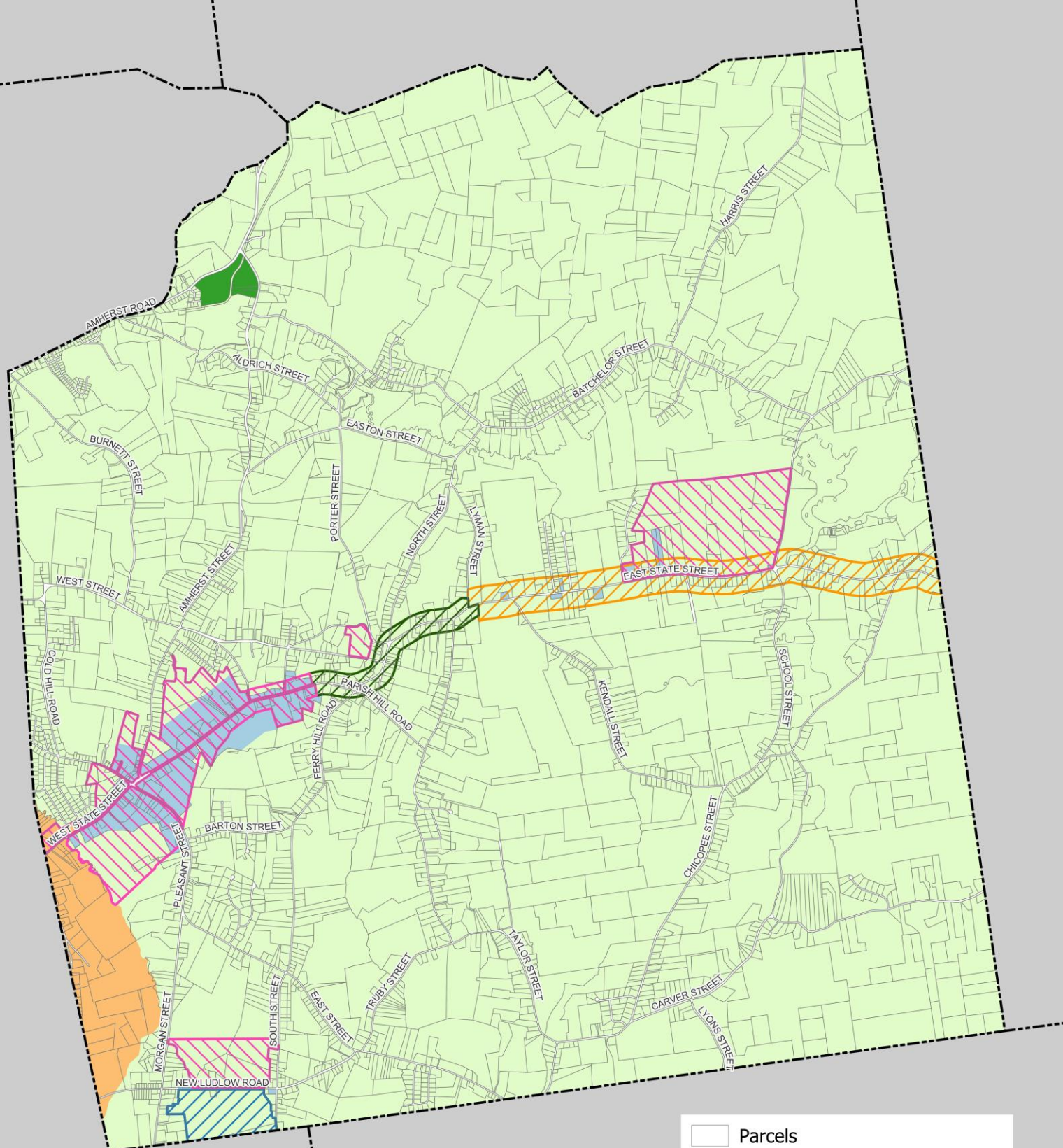
WATER RESOURCES MAP

OPEN SPACE INVENTORY MAP

ACTION PLAN MAP



REGIONAL CONTEXT **2023 Open Space & Recreation Plan** **GRANBY, MA**



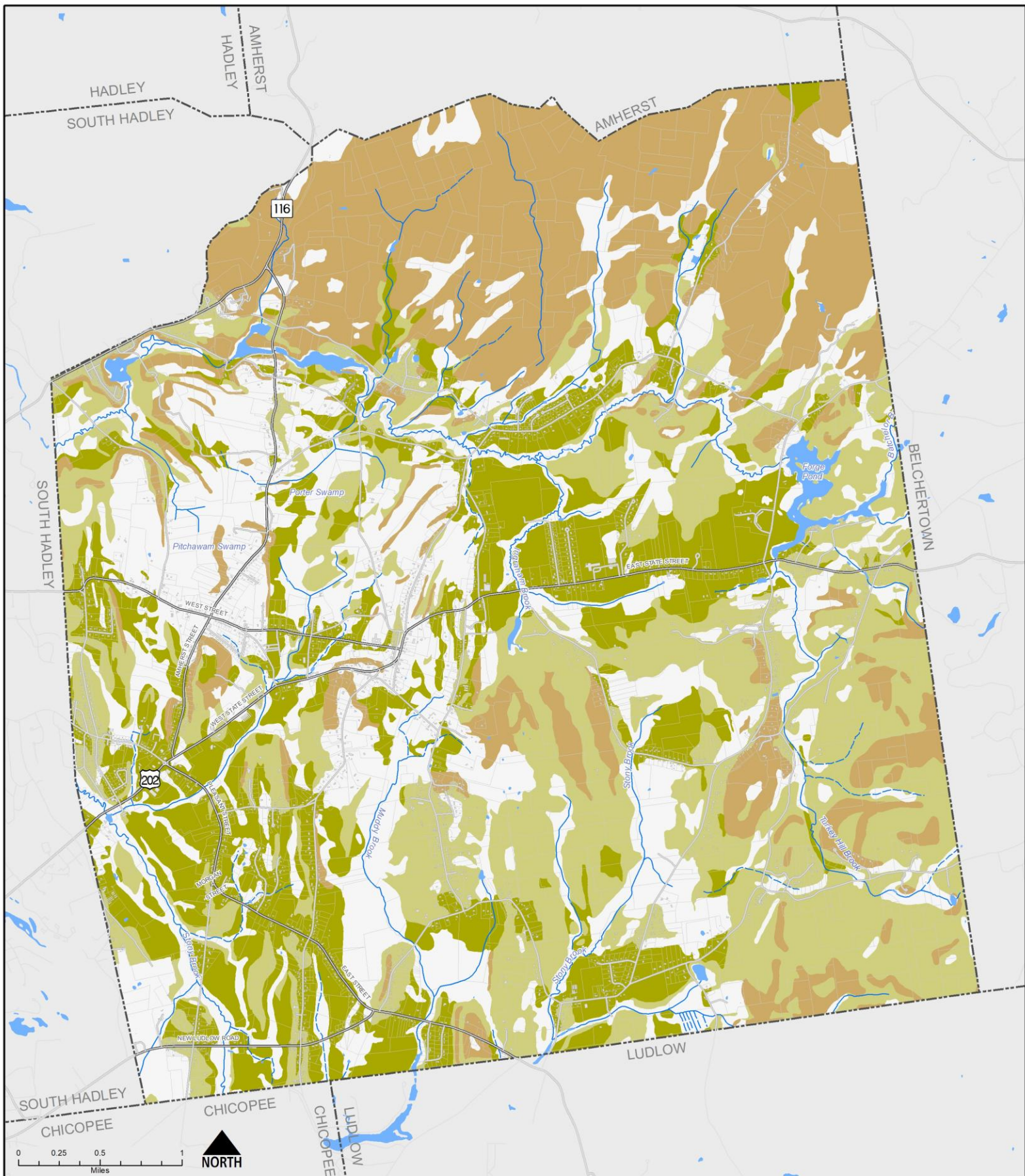
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 mi

Town of Granby, Massachusetts Zoning Map

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis without proper field verification.

Data sources: MassGIS, Town of Granby

-  Parcels
-  General Business
-  Industrial
-  Residential - Multi-Family Units
-  Residential - Single Family Units
-  Business Park Overlay
-  Mixed Use Overlay
-  Professional Office Overlay
-  Village Center Overlay
-  Municipal Boundaries



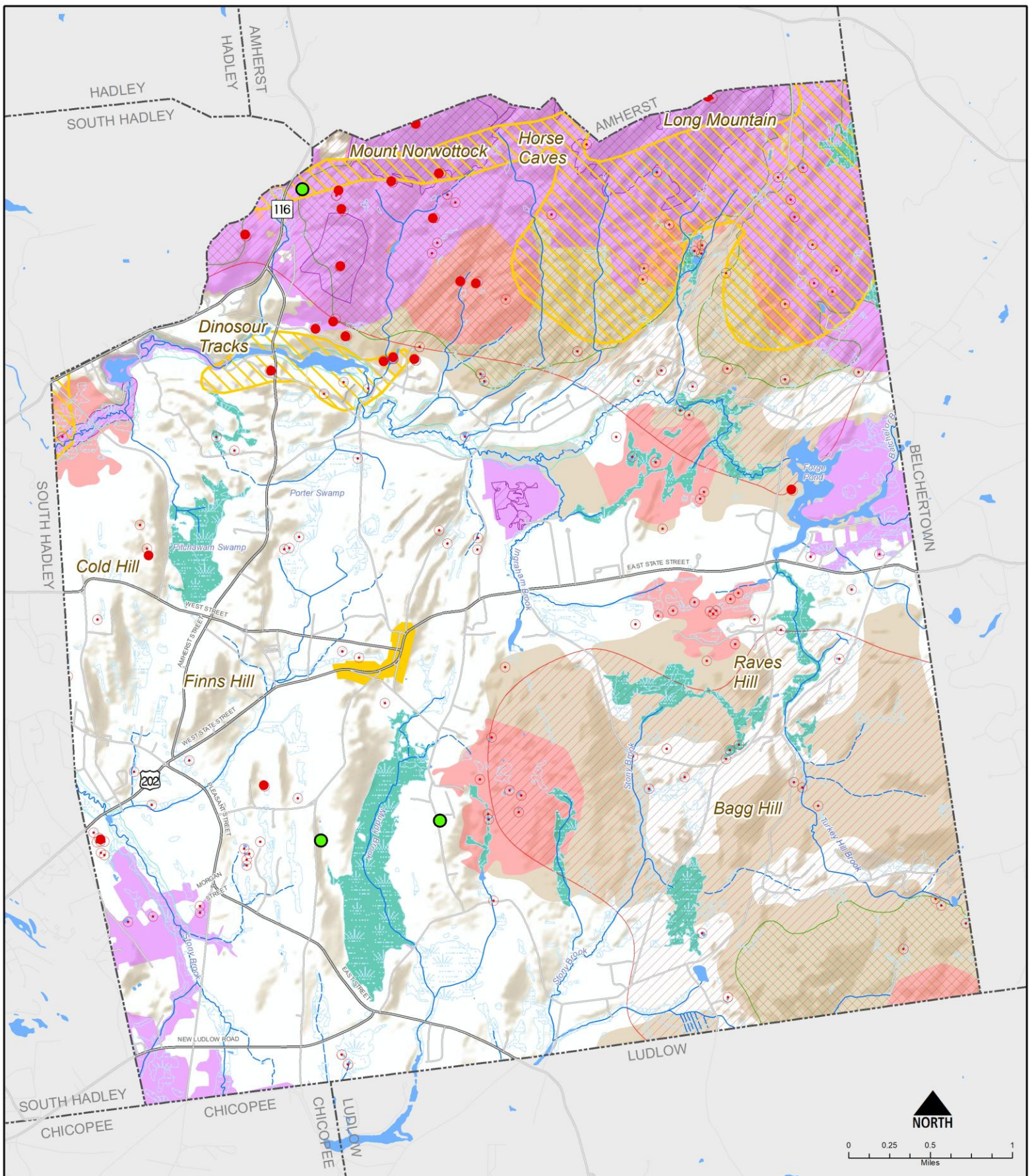
- All Areas are Prime Farmland
- Farmland of Statewide Importance
- Steep Slope Soils 15% or Greater
- Building Footprints
- Open Water
- Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Tax Parcel Boundaries

UNIQUE SOILS 2023 Open Space & Recreation Plan

GRANBY, MA

DATA SOURCES:
MassGIS, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission,
This map is based on the best available data.
All information is subject to field verification.

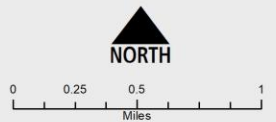




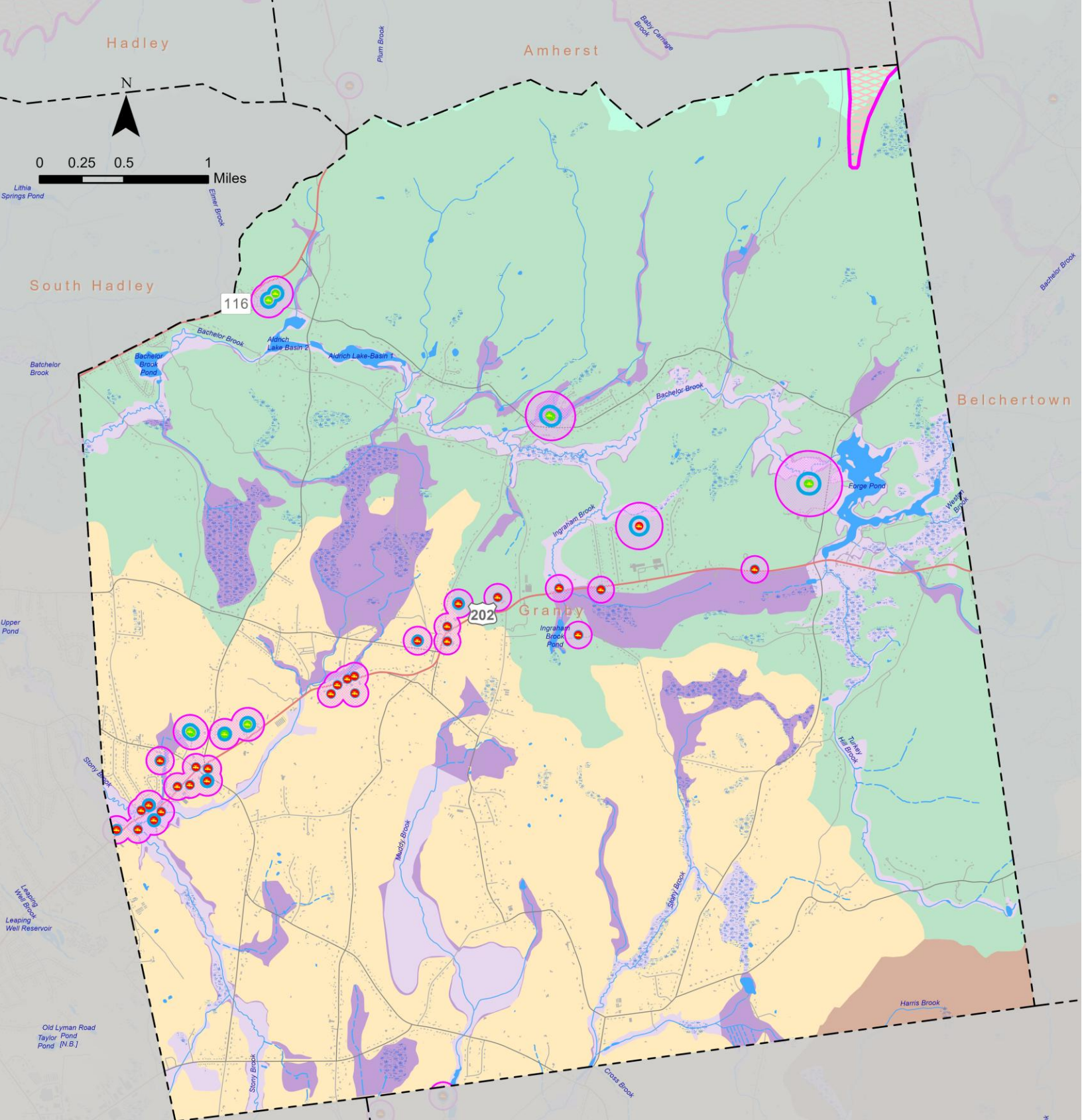
UNIQUE FEATURES 2023 Open Space & Recreation Plan

GRANBY, MA

- | | |
|---|--|
| BioMap3 Regional Rare Species | Scenic Views |
| BioMap3 Regional Connectivity | Open Water |
| BioMap3 Forest Core | Stream |
| BioMap3 Aquatic Core | Intermittent Stream |
| BioMap3 Wetland Core | MADEP Wetlands |
| BioMap3 Rare Species Core | Certified Vernal Pools |
| BioMap3 Vernal Pool Core | Potential Vernal Pools |
| BioMap3 Critical Natural Landscape Blocks | MHC National Register of Historic Places |
| | Noteworthy - MA Scenic Landscape Inventory |



DATA SOURCES:
MassGIS, Pioneer Valley Planning Commission,
This map is based on the best available data.
All information is subject to field verification.

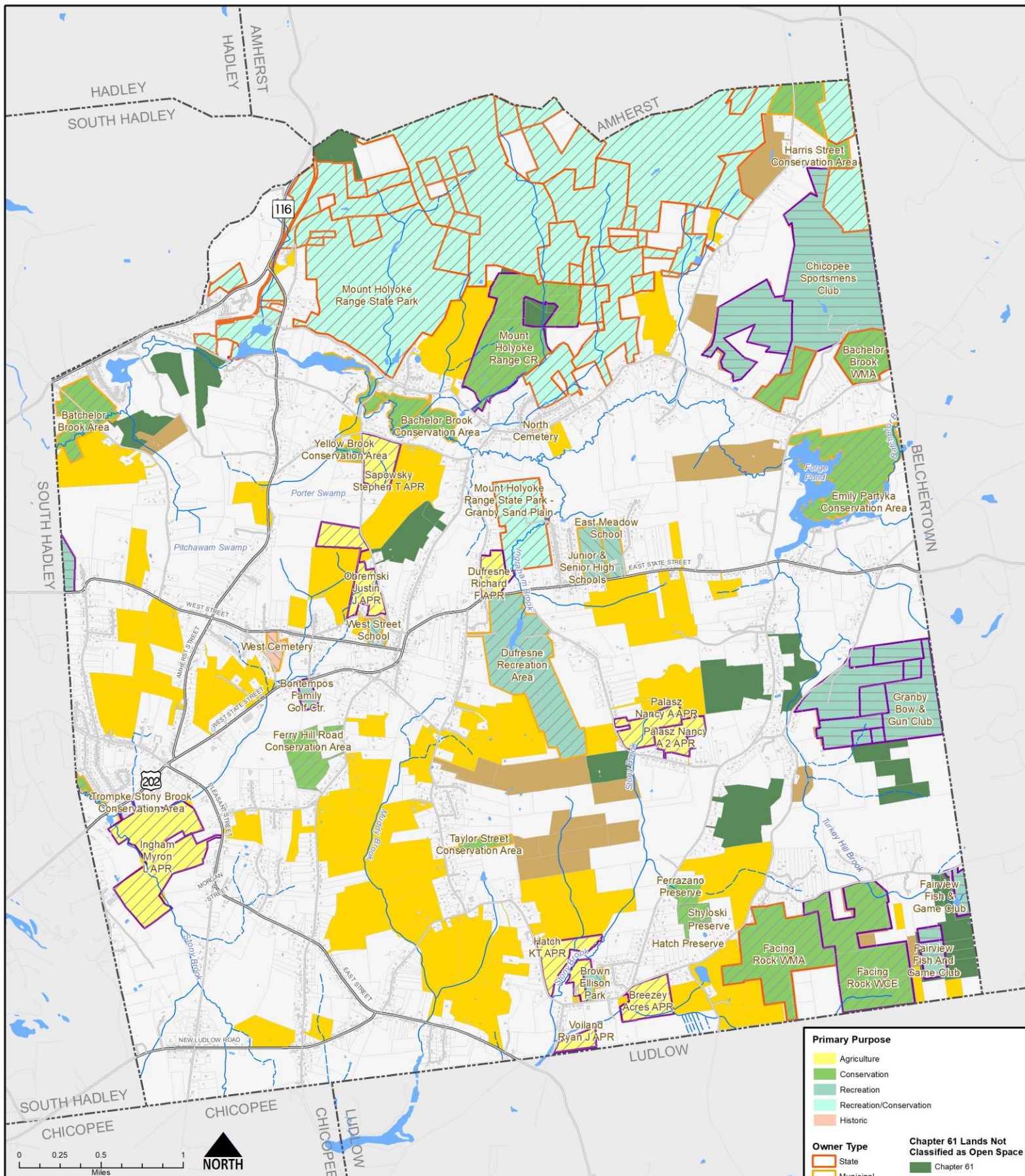


Town of Granby, Massachusetts Water Resources Map

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| --- Municipal Boundaries | — Numbered Highway | 100-Year Flood Zone |
| ● Community Groundwater Source | — Major Road | 500-Year Flood Zone |
| ● Non-Community Public Groundwater Source | — Minor Road | Bachelor Brook Watershed |
| DEP Approved Zone I | Pond or Lake | Fort River Watershed |
| DEP Approved Zone II | Wetland | Fuller Brook Watershed |
| Interim Wellhead Protection Area | Perennial Stream | Stony Brook Watershed |
| Structures | Intermittent Stream | |

The information depicted on this map is for planning purposes only. It is not adequate for legal boundary definition, regulatory interpretation, or parcel-level analysis without proper field verification.

Data source: MassGIS



PROTECTED & RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE 2023 Open Space & Recreation Plan

GRANBY, MA

DATA SOURCES:
MassGIS, Pioneer Valley
Planning Commission.
This map is based on the best available data.
All information is subject to field verification.

The Pioneer Valley Planning Commission (PVPC) is a regional planning organization serving the Pioneer Valley region of Massachusetts. The PVPC is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. For more information, visit www.pvpc.org.
Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
100 North Main Street, Suite 200
Northampton, MA 01060
413-253-1234

ACTION PLAN

2024 Open Space & Recreation Plan

Town of Granby, Massachusetts

GOAL 2: PROTECT OR ACQUIRE OPEN SPACE

1. Encourage landowners to protect land from future development through voluntary conservation restrictions
2. Identify areas with severe environmental limitations to development
3. Improve and add to zoning bylaws to provide maximum restrictions on development proposed for areas with severe limitations
4. Identify land that is necessary for the protection of natural resources and wildlife habitats
5. Pursue grants and other funding sources for land acquisition of open space areas

GOAL 3: PROTECT WATER RESOURCES AND LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES

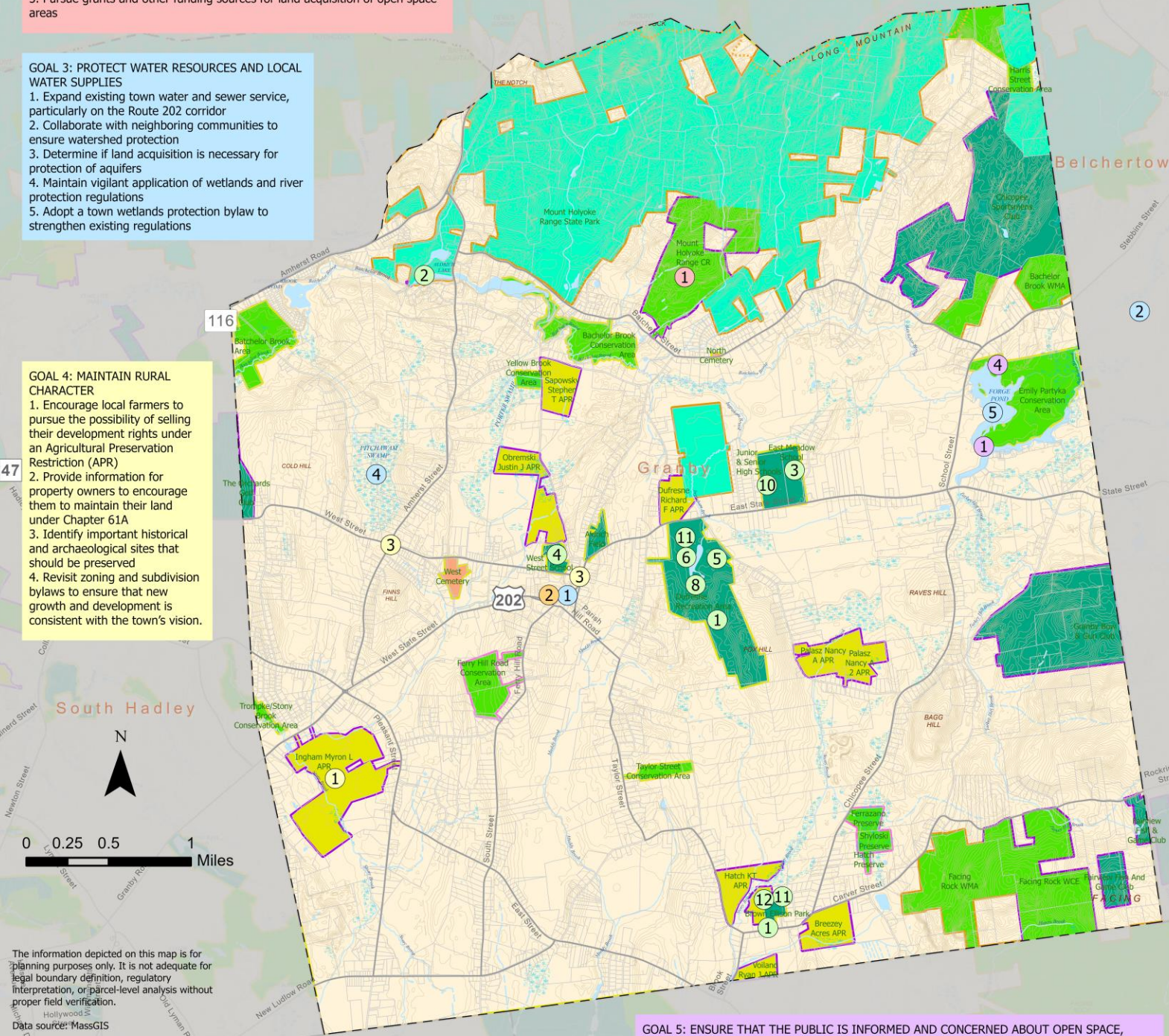
1. Expand existing town water and sewer service, particularly on the Route 202 corridor
2. Collaborate with neighboring communities to ensure watershed protection
3. Determine if land acquisition is necessary for protection of aquifers
4. Maintain vigilant application of wetlands and river protection regulations
5. Adopt a town wetlands protection bylaw to strengthen existing regulations

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN RURAL CHARACTER

1. Encourage local farmers to pursue the possibility of selling their development rights under an Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR)
2. Provide information for property owners to encourage them to maintain their land under Chapter 61A
3. Identify important historical and archaeological sites that should be preserved
4. Revisit zoning and subdivision bylaws to ensure that new growth and development is consistent with the town's vision.

GOAL 1: PROVIDE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

1. Ensure that recreational facilities are ADA accessible, particularly parking lots and paths.
2. Collaborate with DCR to improve public access to Aldrich Lake for fishing and boating.
3. Improve maintenance of town-owned playgrounds, playing fields, and other recreational facilities.
4. Identify a location for pickleball courts, with a preference to developing courts at the former West Street School site.
5. Open the restrooms at Dufresne Park on a regular basis
6. Install baby/toddler swings at Dufresne Park
7. Adopt the Community Preservation Act to provide additional funding sources for improvements to recreational facilities.
8. Dredge the pond at Dufresne Park to improve fishing opportunities.
9. Identify a site and begin to explore funding sources for an indoor town pool.
10. Reconstruct the tennis courts at Granby High School
11. Build concession stands at Dufresne and Brown-Ellison Parks, or acquire a mobile concession stand for use at these parks.
12. Add restroom facilities to Brown-Ellison Park



GOAL 5: ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED AND CONCERNED ABOUT OPEN SPACE, RESOURCE PROTECTION, AND RECREATION NEEDS

1. Educate residents on the importance of protecting water resources.
2. Utilize town website, town-run social media accounts, and other forms of media to inform and update the public about open space/recreational opportunities and events.
3. Develop educational programs for use within community groups.
4. Improve signage on existing town-owned land to increase public awareness.

GOAL 6: ENSURE THAT THE TOWN UTILIZES SOUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPEN SPACE PLAN

1. Appoint a permanent open space committee
2. Establish and fund a parks department
3. Increase coordination between boards and committees in the town, in order to effectively implement the action plan.



APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION LAND

DEFINITIONS

Owner Type

- L – Land Trust
- M – Municipal
- P – Private
- S – State

Primary Purpose

- A – Agriculture
- B – Recreation and Conservation
- C – Conservation
- H – Historical and Cultural
- R – Recreation

Public Access

- Y – Yes (open to the public)
- No – No (not open to the public)
- L – Limited (membership only)

Level of Protection

- P – In Perpetuity

Open space is considered to be protected in perpetuity if it is owned by a town's conservation commission; by a state conservation agency; if it is owned by a non-profit land trust; or if the town received federal or state assistance for the purchase or improvement of the property. Such land is also conserved to be protected in perpetuity if it has a Conservation Restriction, Agricultural Protection Restriction, or deed restriction that protects the property from development.

- L – Limited

Open space areas with limited protection include properties that are protected through legal means other than those described above, or are protected through functional or traditional use, such as a cemetery or a municipal golf course.

- N – None

These open space properties are generally privately owned, and are not protected through any legal or functional means. This land could be sold at any time for another use.

Appendix B: Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Aldrich Field	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	L	12.3
Bachelor Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	17.5
Bachelor Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	5.8
Bachelor Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	21.9
Bachelor Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	30.2
Bachelor Brook WMA	Department of Fish and Game	S	C	Y	P	38.6
Bachelor Brook WMA	Department of Fish and Game	S	C	Y	P	54.1
Batchelor Brook Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	34.2
Batchelor Brook Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	31.5
Breezey Acres APR	Breezey Acres LLC	P	A	N	P	41.1
Brown Ellison Park	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	L	11.9
Chicopee Sportsmens Club	Chicopee Sportsmens	P	R	L	N	275.9
Chicopee Sportsmens Club	Chicopee Sportsmens	P	R	L	N	108.0
Dufresne Recreation Area	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	P	195.6
Dufresne Richard F APR	Dufresne Reginald et al	P	A	N	P	25.9
East Meadow School	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	L	24.5
Emily Partyka Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	141.6

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Emily Partyka Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	0.1
Emily Partyka Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	0.4
Emily Partyka Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	0.9
Facing Rock WCE	Fairview Sportmen	P	C	Y	P	190.2
Facing Rock WMA	Department of Fish and Game	S	C	Y	P	158.2
Fairview Fish & Game Club	Fairview Fish and Game	P	R	L	N	13.7
Fairview Fish And Game Club	Fairview Fish and Game	P	R	L	N	8.0
Fairview Fish And Game Club	Fairview Fish and Game	P	R	L	N	1.1
Fairview Fish And Game Club	Fairview Fish and Game	P	R	L	N	20.6
Ferrazano Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	L	C	Y	P	16.2
Ferry Hill Road Conservation Area	Kestrel Land Trust	L	C	Y	P	20.1
Ferry Hill Road Conservation Area	Kestrel Land Trust	L	C	Y	P	28.1
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	4.5
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	10.7
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	19.1
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	22.1
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	8.1

Appendix B: Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	76.1
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	84.6
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	32.2
Granby Bow & Gun Club	Granby Bow & Gun Club	P	R	L	N	6.6
Harris Street Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	14.1
Hatch KT APR	Hatch Viola E	P	A	N	P	35.0
Hatch KT APR	Hatch Viola E	P	A	N	P	13.1
Hatch Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	L	C	Y	P	2.9
Ingham Myron L APR	Ingham Myron L and Jeannette A	P	A	N	P	156.7
Junior & Senior High Schools	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	L	31.0
Mount Holyoke Range CR	Phelps Gary R and Cynthia G	P	C	L	P	186.1
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	8.8
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	3.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	6.1
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	3.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	17.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	76.2

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	54.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	1.8
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	2.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	11.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	12.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	10.8
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	11.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	6.0
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	11.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	18.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	42.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	355.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	3.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	2.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	29.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	22.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	421.2

Appendix B: Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	50.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	107.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	15.6
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	98.5
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	8.8
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	16.9
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	6.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	299.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	7.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	13.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	46.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	39.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	23.1
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	1.2
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	11.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	119.4
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR—Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	7.7

Town of Granby Open Space and Recreation Plan 2025–2032

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	47.8
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	20.1
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	85.3
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	9.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	DCR–Division of State Parks and Recreation	S	B	Y	P	8.7
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	Aldrich Christopher and Barbara	P	F	N	P	0.0
Mount Holyoke Range State Park	Lee Kenneth and Kamala	P	F	N	P	0.0
North Cemetery	Town of Granby	M	H	Y	L	0.6
Obremski Justin J APR	Obremski Justin J	P	A	N	P	54.4
Palasz Nancy A 2 APR	Palasz Nancy Ann	P	A	N	P	30.6
Palasz Nancy A APR	Palasz Nancy Ann	P	A	N	P	36.4
Sapowsky Stephen T APR	Sapowsky Stephen T and Tammy	P	A	N	P	38.0
Shyloski Preserve	Kestrel Land Trust	L	C	Y	P	14.1
Taylor Street Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	12.2
Taylor Street Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	2.2
The Orchards Golf Club	Mount Holyoke College	P	R	L	N	13.5
Trompke/Stony Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	5.7

Appendix B: Inventory of Open Space and Recreation Land

Site Name	Owner	Owner Type	Primary Purpose	Public Access?	Level of Protection	Acres
Voiland Ryan J APR	Voiland Ryan J	P	A	N	P	0.6
Voiland Ryan J APR	Voiland Ryan J	P	A	N	P	14.0
West Cemetery	Town of Granby	M	H	Y	L	13.4
West Street School	Town of Granby	M	R	Y	L	11.8
Yellow Brook Conservation Area	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	8.8
	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	30.3
	Town of Granby	M	C	Y	P	14.2

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT OUTREACH AND PUBLICITY

MEETING AGENDAS

SURVEY FLYER

PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION FLYER

PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION MAP AND CHART

MEETING AGENDAS

Granby OSRP Kickoff Meeting Agenda

September 27, 2023

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Introductions
2. Review OSRP process and timeline
3. Discuss scope of services
4. Review Town and Committee priorities/goals for OSRP update
5. Go through information needed from Town for Section 3
6. Go over next steps and schedule next meeting

Granby OSRP Meeting #2 Agenda

November 8, 2023

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Go through remaining questions/information needed for sections 3 and 4
2. Review previous goals, objectives and action plan – what has been accomplished, what to keep and what to revise
3. Review Open Space and Unique Environments maps
4. If time, discuss updating Section 5
5. Possibly schedule December meeting

Granby OSRP Meeting #3 Agenda

December 13, 2023

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Go through any remaining questions/information needed for sections 3 and 4.
2. Review previous goals, objectives and action plan – what has been accomplished, what to keep the same, what to revise, and what to potentially add.
3. Discuss remainder of OSRP update process and tasks to complete in 2024.

Granby OSRP Meeting #4 Agenda

March 14, 2024

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Discuss remainder of OSRP update process and tasks to complete in 2024.
2. Review draft survey and discuss revisions, come up with final questions.
3. Develop plan for outreach and publicity for the survey.
4. Select tentative date for public visioning session and schedule next meeting.

Granby OSRP Meeting #5 Agenda

August 15, 2024

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Review draft Chapter 5, including tables and narrative of open space areas in Granby.
2. Review goals, objectives, and action items from previous OSRP.
3. Finalize public visioning session date, location, and other details of the event.

Granby OSRP Meeting #6 Agenda

October 10, 2024

5:30 – 7 pm

Granby Council on Aging

1. Review outcomes of Public Visioning Session
2. Finalize Goals, Objectives and Action Plan

SURVEY FLYER

We are updating Granby's Open Space and Recreation Plan, and we need your input!

Please take the brief survey about the Town's open space and recreation resources and programs.
Click the link or scan the QR Code:

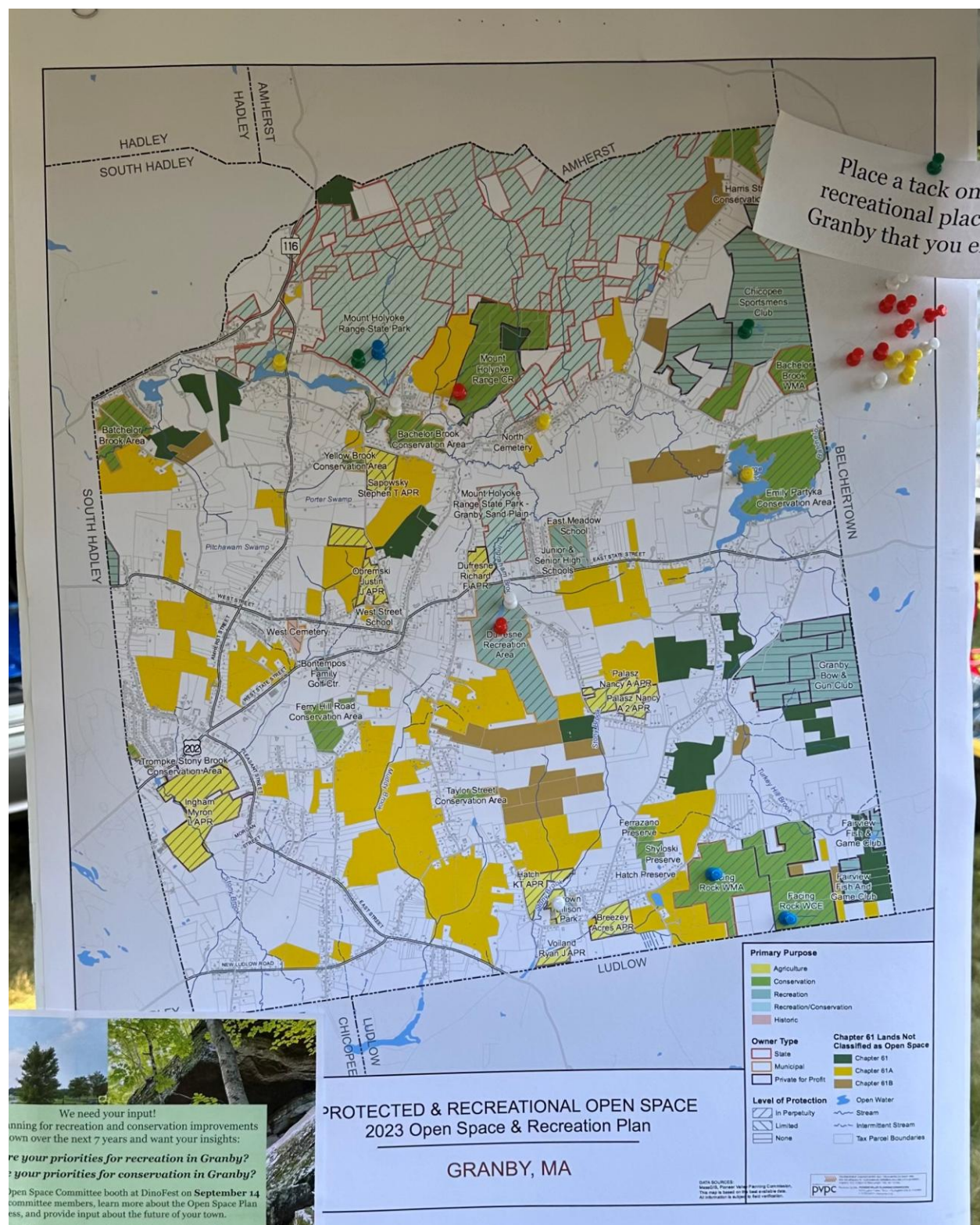
https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Granby_OSRP



PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION FLYER



PUBLIC VISIONING SESSION MAP AND CHART



Town of Granby 2024 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

*We need your input as we work to finalize the goals and objectives for the town's Open Space and Recreation Plan! **Please select your top 3 priorities** for each of the following categories below.*

Conservation Goals & Objectives

- Identify land that is necessary to protect our natural resources and wildlife habitats.
- Pursue grants and other funding sources for land acquisition of open space areas.
- Encourage landowners to protect land from future development through voluntary conservation restrictions.
- Maintain vigilant application of wetlands and river protection regulations.
- Adopt a town wetlands protection bylaw to strengthen existing regulations.
- Collaborate actively with regional watershed associations.
- Determine if land acquisition is necessary for protection of drinking water aquifers.
- Expand existing town water and sewer service.
- Create a comprehensive town plan that is consistent with the goals of the open space plan.
- Revisit zoning and subdivision bylaws to ensure that new development is consistent with the town's vision.
- Identify important historical and archaeological sites that should be preserved.

Recreation Goals & Objectives

- Develop small parks, playgrounds, and places for passive recreation.
- Improve ADA accessibility at parks, especially parking areas and pathways.
- Improve maintenance of town-owned parks, especially athletic fields.
- Create additional recreational facilities for sports such as pickleball.
- Add restroom/field house facilities at recreational areas.
- Increase access to water-based recreation such as boating, fishing, and swimming.
- Add more sidewalks to improve walkability in the town.
- Purchase trail easements or develop greenways to connect neighborhoods, schools, and the center of town.
- Adopt the Community Preservation Act to provide additional funding sources for maintaining and improving open space and recreational areas.

- Top priority
- Second priority
- Third priority
- Not a priority at all

APPENDIX E: SURVEY RESULTS

APPENDIX F: ADA SELF-EVALUATION
