

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM
WHITEHALL,
OHIO



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OPEN SPACE PROGRAM
for the City of Whitehall
Whitehall, Ohio

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Prepared for the
WHITEHALL CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

by

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January, 1968

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Cover: Picture of Big Walnut Creek North of East Broad Street Bridge and just West of the proposed Whitehall Community Park.

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This study. The need for close understanding and cooperation between school and park and recreation officials is imperative. In fact, the slogan of the "school-park concept" is essential if the recommendations presented herein are to be realized.

SCOPE OF THE OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

The open space program is one of three planning studies which are now in progress. All of these studies are intended to provide additional detailed data that are needed to up-date the 1961 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Whitehall.

The open space program for the City of Whitehall is closely related to the open space program recently prepared by the Franklin County Regional Planning Commission, as presented in the "1975 Interim Open Space Plan for Columbus and Franklin County." This study, however, will concentrate more specifically on the open space needs of the residents of Whitehall. Regional Planning Commission inventories, standards and criteria, evaluations, and goals and plans have been thoroughly studied and taken into consideration in the formation of the open space plan for the City of Whitehall.

This study is limited to an analysis of open space. Other community facilities and services are either discussed in the 1961 Comprehensive Plan, or will be presented in succeeding studies. In essence, the open space program includes, but is not limited to, the following elements: A discussion of goals and some of the problems which must be overcome to achieve these goals; an outline of standards based upon national, regional and local guidelines, but adapted to the needs of the City of Whitehall; a discussion of needs, both in terms of acreages and facilities; an inventory of existing open space facilities and an analysis of the adequacy or deficiency of this open space; an open space plan with major recommendations regarding the acquisition and development of open space areas; and an outline of various means by which the open space plan may be implemented.

The close relationship between schools and parks is a major element of this study. The need for close understanding and cooperation between school and park and recreation officials is imperative. In fact, the adoption of the "school-park concept" is essential if the recommendations presented herein are to be realized.

COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Whitehall, which became a city in 1956, is a land-locked community, being completely surrounded by the City of Columbus. The City has an area of about 5 square miles or 3,200 acres.

Population

According to the 1960 census, Whitehall had a population of 20,818. This population represented an increase of 306% over the 1950 population of 4,877 persons. Since 1960, the population has increased to 27,991 persons, or about 34.5%, according to current estimates by the Ohio State Development Department.

The present population represents a density of about 8.7 persons per acre. It is estimated that the overall gross density may ultimately increase to about 10 persons per acre when the vacant property in the eastern part of the City is developed.^{1/} Although neither the present nor the anticipated densities are extreme, they would be substantially less if there were a few large tracts of open space.

It is estimated that the ultimate future population of the City will be between 31,000 and 32,000 persons. The upper limit would probably be reached only if more land is zoned for apartment uses in the future, and it is generally felt that this will not happen. Based upon the current rate of growth, the City may reasonably be expected to reach its ultimate size in the period between 1970 and 1975.

As noted in the 1961 Comprehensive Plan, "Whitehall is the home of a relatively young population." According to the 1960 census, about 52% of the people were less than 24 years of age. About 31% were under 9 years. In the 25-44 year age group there were 7,203 people, or about 35% of the total population. Most of this total (4,243 persons) was in the 25-34 year age group. Less than 3% were over 65. This same phenomenon is borne out in the population statistics derived from the recreation questionnaire that was

^{1/} Rackoff Associates, The Comprehensive Plan for the City of Whitehall, 1961, p. 8.

conducted as a part of this study.^{2/} Of the sample taken, 64% of the people were 24 years or under, 30% were under 9, and 31% were between 25 and 44 years of age. The 64% figure in the 24 year or under category is felt to be somewhat high, reflecting the fact that questionnaires were distributed through the schools and would therefore include more of the school age population. The population breakdown between sexes in Whitehall is virtually equal.

In general much of the population is transitory or in a state of flux. This is not surprising, however, since a large number of the total housing units in the City are rental properties. About 55% of the 1960 population was made up of in-migrants, based upon the five year period (1955-60) used for comparison. It is felt that this trend has decreased somewhat since 1960 and that it will be further reduced as more owner-resident properties are developed in the eastern sector of the community.

In 1960 the median income for all residents in the City of Whitehall was \$6,694.00, with an average per capita income of \$2,200.00. Presently the median income is estimated to be between \$7,500.00 and \$7,600.00. The 1967 average per capita income is \$2,463.00, while the average income per household is \$9,020.00. Currently, almost 24% of the families in Whitehall have an annual income in excess of \$10,000.00. In 1960 only about 15% of the families were in this category.

Neighborhoods

For purposes of analysis, the consultant has divided the City of Whitehall into six neighborhoods -- North, West, West Central, East Central, East and South. The outlines of these neighborhoods are delineated and named on the "Existing Open Space Facilities" plate.

In terms of residential uses the North, West Central and East Central neighborhoods are virtually developed. It is conceivable that the interiors of some of the large blocks in the West neighborhood could be further subdivided in the future. A small area, zoned residential, in the eastern portion

^{2/} See succeeding text for further discussion of the questionnaire and the tables in the Appendix for detailed data.

of the South neighborhood may still be developed. The largest potential for residential growth, however, is in the East neighborhood. The Country Club Road sewer, now under construction in the East neighborhood, will speed the development of this area of the City.

The heaviest population concentrations are in the East Central, West Central and West neighborhoods, respectively. Roughly 2,200 people lived in the North neighborhood according to the 1961 Comprehensive Plan. This number has remained relatively constant, as it should in the future, due to the fact that most of this neighborhood has been developed or is zoned to be developed for commercial and industrial uses.

Aside from the North neighborhood, all neighborhoods may be generally classified as having a residential character. Commercial development is evident in every neighborhood along the major thoroughfares.

Natural Features

In general the City of Whitehall is flat, sloping just 30 feet from the northeastern to the southwestern corner.

The only significant natural features are the water channels. Turkey Run and Mason Run handle the drainage for the western section of the City as well as developments north of the City, including Columbus International Airport. Flash floods are often a problem along these runs. Big Walnut Creek forms the eastern boundary of the City north of Main Street to the Columbus Country Club and then north of Broad Street to the north corporation line. However, due to present and planned developments in the areas along Big Walnut Creek, this water channel is virtually inaccessible to the residents of Whitehall.

Summary and Remarks

The following statements illustrate how the foregoing discussion relates to the open space program:

1. The land area of the City is fixed. During the rapid period of growth from 1950-1960 many areas having good

potential for open space development were lost. Areas for future open space development will have to be legally reserved or acquired before the City is completely developed.

2. In terms of future population density the people will need more open space to satisfy their immediate or close-in recreational needs.
3. Correspondingly, much of the population is young and therefore more open space is needed to allow the constructive expenditure of the energies of youth.
4. Other communities have found that the stability and quality of a neighborhood increases with the provision of open space areas. The economic and social advantages of a more stable and higher quality neighborhood structure to the community are self-evident.
5. It is a known fact that leisure time is increasing and the foregoing figures illustrate how personal incomes are increasing. Both of these factors indicate an ascending need for more and better developed open spaces. In addition to quantity and quality these open spaces must be equitably distributed to serve the population and of sufficient size to allow the development of a range of facilities.
6. The character and degree of development in the various neighborhoods in Whitehall in relation to open space will be discussed in subsequent paragraphs.
7. Finally, the limited, natural resources of the City should be exploited to the fullest and best extent possible. Essentially, the problem is one of accessibility.

HISTORY

The Whitehall City Council established a Board of Recreation on March 18, 1958. This Board was charged with the responsibility to provide an organized program of recreation for the citizens of Whitehall with emphasis on the youth of the community. Initially, this program consisted of crafts, basketball, softball, touch football and dances for teenagers and adults. The use of school gymnasiums, multiple-purpose rooms and playgrounds was secured through an agreement with the Whitehall Board of Education. In this same year, the Norton Field Playground was given to the City.

In 1961 land for a small park and picnic area - Beechwood Park - was leased from the Board of Education adjacent to the Beechwood Elementary School. Orton Davis Memorial Park was also purchased in 1961 and consisted originally of 24 acres of undeveloped land. The 1961 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Whitehall was published and included a number of recommendations pertaining to parks and recreation (open space). This report stated:

"One of the most urgent problems confronting city officials is the dire need for additional park and recreation space. As indicated earlier, most of the vacant land in Whitehall will be developed within another ten or fifteen years."

This report indicated that Whitehall should desirably have 300 acres of land in the future for parks and recreation, but outlined only 88 acres in the various neighborhoods due to the lack of available land.^{2/} Some areas recommended were acquired for school or park purposes, others are still available, and some areas have been lost in the wake of other forms of development.

Events in 1962 included the expansion of Orton Davis Memorial Park to 32 acres. The entire basement of the new Municipal Building was equipped and assigned to the Recreation Department for an office and recreation area in November 1962.

^{2/} Not the same neighborhoods used in this study.

A residence was acquired and furnished for the exclusive use of the Senior Citizens of Whitehall in September 1963. Recommendations made in the 1961 Comprehensive Plan were again brought to light in an article in the Whitehall-Bexley Eastern Review which said that there was a "need for additional park facilities on a small basis spaced throughout the city. A location on the west side of the city serving the Maplewood and Robinwood area, and one south of Main Street were especially recommended."

In July 1964 a shelter house was erected in Beechwood Park. The shelter is 24 feet by 70 feet and is lighted for night-time use.

Many things happened in 1966. An additional 5.16 acres were added to Orton Davis Memorial Park, bringing the total area of the park to its present 37.16 acres. Extensive improvements were also made in this park including the establishment of a play area; the construction of a shelter house (40' x 80') with a concession stand and storage room; the construction of toilet facilities; the installation of mercury vapor lights; the installation of a 120 car parking area; the development of six fenced little league ball diamonds; and the installation of picnic tables and charcoal grills. The development of two football fields was also begun. The total cost of these improvements was in excess of \$91,000.00. Beechwood Park and Norton Field Playground were also improved in 1966. The Whitehall Recreation Department was entered in the competition for the 1966 Gold Medal Award sponsored by the Sports Foundation, Inc. and received an honorable mention for the outstanding work done to date.

A bond issue was placed on the November 1966 ballot to finance a \$770,000.00 Recreation Center complete with swimming pool, auditorium, gymnasiums, rifle and pistol range, etc. This was defeated. Resistance to high taxes in general and opposition to an attempt to increase the state sales tax, it was felt, contributed to its defeat along with many school levies all over the state. The vote did indicate that organized recreation has many supporters. This same election did, however, result in the adoption of a Charter - City of Whitehall, Ohio which includes provisions relative to the "Parks and Recreation Commission." This Commission supersedes what had formerly been the Whitehall Recreation Board.

Perhaps the greatest indication of the success of the park and recreation program in Whitehall to date is the increase in participation. Total participation in all activities in 1962, the first year for which records are available, was 44,332. In 1966 total participation was 131,874, an increase of almost 200%. To satisfy this and increasing future demands and needs more open space facilities must be acquired and developed.

OBJECTIVES

At the outset of this program the consultant -- in the process of working with local government officials, the Planning Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission -- ascertained and defined the following objectives or goals of the open space program which should ultimately be realized.

1. To insure the planned development of the remaining open space areas in Whitehall for whatever use, but with particular emphasis on maintaining adequate open space areas for recreational uses.
2. To insure that all sectors of the community have sufficient facilities to satisfy the immediate recreational needs of residents in the area.
3. To insure that facilities will be adequate to meet future population needs, considering anticipated increases in income and leisure time.
4. To insure that facilities will be adequate to meet the needs of all ages and both sexes.
5. To provide programs of sufficient interest and variety, such that all ages and both sexes will desire to participate.
6. To provide programs and facilities that will allow and encourage the outlet of youthful exuberance in a beneficial and constructive manner, and will encourage adults to maintain a high level of physical fitness.
7. To encourage a closer working relationship between the Whitehall Parks and Recreation Commission and other public, private and commercial agencies and organizations, especially the Whitehall School Board, for their mutual benefit and thus for the benefit of all residents of Whitehall.

8. To insure that the ultimate open space plan for the City of Whitehall is integrated and harmonious with the 1975 Interim Open Space Plan prepared by the Franklin County Regional Planning Commission.

It was obvious to all who worked on the formation of these objectives that there were also certain requirements incidental to the solution of potential problems related to the achievement of these objectives. These requirements are outlined in the following paragraphs.

First there is need to carefully and objectively weigh the "value" of open space to present and future generations. Often so-called "higher uses" are not the best use of the land. It must be realized that open space has a "value" both economically and in terms of maintaining the public health, peace, safety and welfare which will far outweigh any tax "losses". This will be even more obvious in the future. The following examples from Outdoor Recreation Space Standards by the National Recreation and Park Association ^{4/} are cited as proof that open space does have an economic value for the community.

Frequently one of the main arguments against taking land for park areas is that it is then removed from the tax rolls, depriving the whole community financially. While it is true that no taxes would be paid on the property, often forgotten is the increased cost for governmental services, such as utilities, streets, sewage disposal, garbage removal, drainage, police, fire protection, and schools. The Christian Science Monitor, September 12, 1964, cites these illustrations.

... a large garden apartment development (was built in Mamaroneck, New York). In 1950 the project paid \$42,415 in school taxes. But board of education figures showed that it cost the community \$107,800 to educate the children living in the apartments.

Another town in New York hired a firm of planning consultants to prove that making a park

4/ Quotes from pp 31-32 and 34 of this publication.

out of 1,426 acres of land would mean higher taxes than if a developer were allowed to build houses on it. The firm found that were the park created, taxes would indeed go up, from \$14.33 to \$16.91. However, it also found that if the acreage were developed with housing the tax rate would go up to \$21.64.

In Massachusetts a community study showed that if the town were to buy up, over a period of a few years, about 2,000 acres of undeveloped land, selecting those areas least accessible, least easy to service, least desirable for residence, the net saving over the cost of providing municipal services for the same area would amount to a quarter million dollars annually.

The old cry, then, of "put the land on the tax rolls" no longer holds water as to being always the best and most economical use of land for a community.

In fact, studies show that parks and other open spaces actually help to strengthen the local tax base. The most desirable real estate is usually around park land. Higher assessments on this land usually result in parks paying for themselves through their effects on tax revenues.

Central Park in New York City, sometimes called the most valuable piece of real estate in the world, had \$14,000,000 invested in it for land and development in the 15 years following its acquisition in 1858. In those same years property values in wards contiguous to the park went up eight times while the values for the rest of the city merely doubled.

Those who before had only aesthetic and recreational values behind them when advocating

more open space, now have solid financial facts to back up efforts to keep their communities from becoming victims of ugly, unplanned urban sprawl.

Says Richard Pough, president of the National Area Council, Inc., "The idea that per capita costs will drop if the population density of the community increases is contrary to all actual experience. In fact, it does just the opposite, it increases."

Outdoor Recreation for America, ORRRC summary report, 1962, (U.S. Government Printing Office), summarizes the economics of outdoor recreation, and the reader is referred to this publication for details, as well as to ORRRC Study Reports 24 and 25.

Thus, while recreation is and should be considered one of that order of services which must be provided for its benefit to the public without a dollar-and-cents accounting of immediate benefits, it does make sound fiscal sense. In urban areas, recreation is often a wise economic use of land, increasing values beyond its cost; in some underdeveloped areas, it may be a means of economic rebirth; and throughout the Nation it provides a major market for goods and services.

Second, there is a need for continued support of the open space program by local government officials and residents of the community. To gain this support, a continuation of the present public relations program, with such changes and improvements as are necessary, must be carried forth. There must be official support of necessary zoning and other land use controls which will facilitate and maintain adequate open space reserves. Both official and community support of an aggressive program to acquire open space areas NOW, while they are still available and while costs are not absolutely prohibitive, is imperative.

Third, there is a need for constant reappraisal and reevaluation of the open space program. Periodic checks should be run on the "recreation

pulse" of the community. Facility needs, both in terms of area and physical equipment, should, in so far as possible, keep pace with the "recreation pulse".

Finally, there is a need to coordinate agencies and organizations, both public and private, that are involved in open space activities. Specific recommendations relative to this need will be made in the section "Open Space Recommendations" in this report.

STANDARDS

By definition, a standard is "an authoritative model or measure, a pattern of guidance, by comparison with which the quantity, excellence, correctness, etc. of other things may be determined." (Webster) Based upon the observations and experience of professional recreation officials throughout the country, a number of standards for various types of recreation facilities have been developed.

In general, these standards are expressed in one of two means: as an area in acres per unit of population (i.e. 10 acres/1000 population), or as a percent of the total area of a community or region (i.e., 10% of the total community area). Present or estimated future population, rather than a specific percentage of the community is generally considered to be the sounder basis for determining recreation standards. Standards also involve considerations of accessibility and the determination of an effective service radius for the facility.

The needs of a community for recreation are affected by the density, cultural background, age, and socio-economic status of the population; by recreation opportunities in the surrounding region; climatic conditions; and other factors. Hence no formula for determining the precise amount of publicly owned open space for park and recreation purposes can be applied uniformly to all communities.

Table 1, "Total Community Open Space for Park and Recreation Purposes: Comparative Chart", illustrates the recommendations of several agencies concerned with recreation, both at the national and local level, relative to the amount of open space that a community should have.

It is already an established fact that due to changes in America's working and playing habits, the demand for parks and recreation facilities and the corresponding open space is increasing with no evidence that the trend will diminish. With this in mind, it would be wiser to consider the standards outlined in Table 1 and the following paragraphs as being conservative rather than overly generous. They should be used as flexible yardsticks that can be adjusted to meet local conditions.

Table 1

TOTAL COMMUNITY OPEN SPACE FOR PARK AND RECREATION PURPOSES: COMPARATIVE CHART

Type of Recreation Area	Standards in Acres per 1,000 ultimate population					
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	NRPA ^{a/}	State of Ohio ^{b/}		Hartford, Conn. ^{d/}	Montgomery Co., Ohio ^{g/}	Franklin Co., Ohio ^{h/}
	1970	2000				
Neighborhood parks and playgrounds, playfields, athletic fields and other local active recreation areas	2.2.5	2.0	3.0	e/	3.0	i/
Small parks, municipal parks and other local passive recreation areas	2.5	2.0	3.0	e/	2.0	i/
Community and city-wide parks	5.0	4.0	6.0	8.0 ^{f/}	5.0	2.5
Total area provided by municipal government	10.0	8.0	12.0	15.0 ^{f/}	10.0	5.0
Areas provided by county government and metropolitan or regional park boards	15.0	12.0	18.0	D.N.A.	15.0	D.N.A.
Total area provided by local government	25.0	20.0	30.0	D.N.A.	25.0	D.N.A.
Area provided by state government	65.0	10.0 ^{c/}	15.0 ^{c/}	D.N.A.	45.0	D.N.A.
Total Open Space Area	90.0	30.0	45.0	D.N.A.	70.0	D.N.A.

- a/ Adapted from figures presented in Outdoor Recreation Space Standards by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA).
- b/ The report entitled A Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources has made certain estimates of acreage needs per unit of population for recreation purposes. These estimates are for the period from 1960 to 1980 and are for "intensive" use areas only. "Intensive" use areas correspond to close-in facilities located within 20 miles, or 30-60 minutes' driving time, of the edge of an urban center of 50,000 population or larger. These areas correspond to Classes I and II in the B.O.R. classification system. The consultant assumes, in the case of Whitehall and its immediate environs, that at least two-thirds of the projected "intensive" use facility need would be provided by "Local Government" and the remainder by "State Government." Thus, by totaling these two items in Column 2 of Table 1, a figure of 30 acres per 1,000 population is derived. This is the projected need that the State of Ohio has determined for "intensive" use facilities for 1970. The projected need for 1980, as indicated in this same report, is 35 acres per 1,000 population. The consultant assumes that this need will increase to at least 45-50 acres per 1,000 by the turn of the century. Column 3 in Table 1 represents the projected need for the year 2000 based on 45 acres per 1,000 population. In both Columns 2 and 3 the consultant has attributed acreage figures to different "Types of Recreation Areas" using the same ratio presented in Column 1.
- c/ The actual "Area Provided by State Government" would be higher than the total indicated, since it would include "extensive" use areas. These are areas beyond the 30-60 minute driving time which conform to B.O.R. classification Classes III, IV, V and VI. No acreage per unit of population has been attributed to "extensive" use areas.
- d/ From a report entitled Open Space Plans for the Capitol Region prepared by the Capitol Region Planning Agency of Hartford, Connecticut, December 1966.
- e/ An area allotment of 7.0 acres per 1,000 population was designated for all facilities included in these "Types of Recreation Areas." About 4.0 acres were assigned to active recreation facilities.

- f/ About 2.5 acres out of these totals were designated for special facilities (i.e., skating rinks, zoos, stadiums, museums, nature centers, bowling alleys, theaters, golf courses, etc.), which would be provided by other public agencies or private enterprise. Hence, only 12.5 acres per 1,000 population should be considered to be the "Area Provided by Municipal Government," with 5.5 acres being for "Community and City-wide Parks".
- g/ Adapted from a report entitled Residential Recreation Resources: Master Plan for Neighborhood and Community Parks for Montgomery County, Ohio, by the Montgomery County Planning Commission, Dayton, Ohio, 1965.
- h/ Adapted from the 1975 Interim Open Space Plan for Columbus and Franklin County by the Franklin County Regional Planning Commission, Columbus, Ohio, 1967.
- i/ An area allotment of 2.5 acres per 1,000 population was designated for all facilities included in these "Types of Recreation Areas."

D.N.A. -- Data not available

Total acreage alone does not indicate the adequacy or inadequacy of existing park and recreational areas. First, and of major importance, there must be an understanding of the characteristics, mental and physical, and the life needs of various age groups, as adapted to the facilities they generally use. Also, the recreational needs of the people can be met only if spaces of proper size, location, and development are made available for their use. This means that several types of areas to meet the needs of the two basic types of recreation -- active and passive -- should be provided. Authorities feel that about one quarter of the total acreage in a community should be for active recreation.

Home

The community recreation program is generally considered to involve activities of the child or adult outside the home. The home, however, provides the basis and the recreational experiences of the infant that will be reflected in later life. The life needs of the infant are companionship, adventure, creativity, fun, freedom from tension, achievement, status and social recognition, security, service, and enjoyment of beauty. The life needs of all other age groups are the same as those for the infant. It is the context and degree of importance attributed to these different facets that change with age. Generally, age groups are characterized by the degree of activity each exhibits, with the child usually being the most active and the desire for more passive activities increasing with age.

Small Parks

Small parks on one or two acre sites are desirable in densely-populated areas. They, by providing valuable open space, help to relieve congestion and offer a relaxing oasis for sitting and talking. These small parks, or "parklets" should not be developed for other than passive recreation except for the possible incorporation of a play area or tot lot for small children. It is often unreasonable and inefficient for the city to maintain small parks. As an alternative, a neighborhood organization could be set up with the help of property owners in the area, or PTA groups, maintaining small parks.

Tot Lots

Tot lots are special recreation areas and must have evidence of a special or particular need to justify their installation as they often present maintenance problems. They are of little need in low density residential development. The tot lot should be located as to avoid crossing streets, railroads, and other hazards. Activities are usually supervised by parents of the children. The tot lot provides the location and space for the child to have companionship and participate in types of play that involve muscular exercise so important at this age.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
Preschool 1-4	Minimum area necessary 2-5,000 sq. ft. Optimum size 3,500-4,000 sq. ft. At least 50 sq. ft. per preschool child in neighborhood or district. Serve 70-80 children at optimum size.	Often on block interiors or part of a neighborhood park.	Single block or project, or up to 1/8 mile radius.	Protective barriers, shaded areas, supervising space, benches open turf and paved surface, sandbox, general apparatus, play sculpture, play house, etc.

Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds

These areas are considered to be the principal outdoor recreation space for a neighborhood. These areas normally serve a population between 2,000 and 6,000, with about 4-5,000 population considered to be optimum. The playgrounds may be separate or they may be part of a neighborhood park or school site. The school site should be thought of as the favored location in that since both schools and parks and recreation areas are tax-supported facilities more land can be put to greater use for each tax dollar spent. Also, portions of the elementary school with proper

building design can be made available for use as neighborhood centers where recreation programs may be carried on throughout the year in the evenings and on weekends, despite weather conditions. The elementary child is the primary group served but other groups are often accommodated with activities requiring little space. A minimum amount of parking is required as these areas are often reached by walking to them. When combined with the elementary school, the school parking facilities will usually be sufficient for all of the recreation activities. A neighborhood park should be fenced and attractively landscaped.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
Children 5-14 with some facilities for young people and adults	1 acre/800 population; 2,000 population -- 3.25 acres; 3,000 -- 4 acres 4,000 -- 5 acres 5,000 -- 6 acres Six acres is generally considered minimum with more for parking and natural scenic areas.	Near neighborhood center, best in conjunction with an elementary school.	Within 1/2 to 3/4 mile of each home served in the neighborhood. One park generally needed for every square mile of the community.	Preschool corner, apparatus area, open space, surface area for court games, space for minor field games, shaded area for story telling, drama, wading or spray pool, shelter house, corner for table games, shaded passive area for older people, toilet facilities, etc.

Playfields and Athletic Fields

These facilities are large size, active, play spaces for diversified activities of young people and adults. They may be part of a large scenic area or park space if the location provides convenient service or developed in conjunction with a secondary school facility. There must be adequate space for off-

street parking. These facilities generally serve between 10,000 and 20,000 population, or from 2 to 5 neighborhoods. A 15-18,000 population is considered optimum.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
Teenage and Adult	1-2 acres per 800 population with at least 1 acre of active recreation. Minimum practical size about 15-25 acres. Optimum size 20-25 acres.	Best in conjunction with junior or senior high schools.	Playfields about 1-1½ mile radius. Athletic fields -- 2-3 mile radius. Access often by bicycle and car as well as walking.	Separate sports fields for men and women for baseball, softball, football, soccer, etc.; courts for horseshoes, tennis, shuffleboard, etc.; lawn areas for croquet, clock golf, and archery; running track and space for field events. Facilities may also include landscaped park area with picnic facilities, children's playground, outdoor swimming pool, and day-camp area.

Municipal Parks

The municipal park is an area of open space with protected lawn areas, shade trees, and benches. It is often located to take advantage of some special feature. It is generally an area of relaxation and passive recreation with some active recreation for small children. The municipal park often serves from 15,000 to 30,000 population, with about 20-25,000 population considered optimum.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
Adults primarily but some facilities for small children	1-2 acres/800 population with about 5-15 acres minimum useful space	Central, if possible, with respect to several neighborhoods	Within about 1-2 miles of each home in the neighborhoods or area served	Tot lots, softball fields, courts for horseshoes and shuffleboard; surfaced multipurpose areas, picnic areas, bicycle paths, wading and casting pools, model yacht basins, ice skating areas, toboggan slides and sledding hills.

Swimming Pools

A swimming pool is usually found in conjunction with other recreation facilities, but may exist by itself. Generally, a population of about 20,000 is required to justify major swimming facilities. Community ideals, values, and aspirations may, however, dictate that a swimming pool is justified in cases of much smaller population.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
All ages	Minimum of 1 acre properly developed, more needed with parking	Community center, in large park or in conjunction with a senior high school	Community or several neighborhoods.	Capacity for 3-5% of the population at about 12-15 sq. ft./ swimmer. (A 50' x 165' pool with an area of 8-9,000 sq. ft. accommodates population of about 20,000)

Indoor Recreation Centers

Indoor recreation centers should be provided at both the community and neighborhood levels. The indoor recreation centers are necessary because of prolonged periods of bad weather. The erection of a building as a community center requires about a 20,000 population. Availability of existing facilities in suitable locations may, however, vary this standard. In the case of neighborhood centers, the elementary school building should be designed so that areas may be made available for recreational use in off-school hours.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
All ages	About 10 acres for a community center with parking. Existing school areas for neighborhood centers.	Near center of community and in conjunction with elementary school	Entire community. Neighborhood centers about 1 sq. mile	Athletics, drama, game and club rooms, library and reading rooms, showers and locker room, arts and crafts, educational training, kitchen often in conjunction with multipurpose room, auditorium, storage space and staff offices, and possibly an indoor pool.

Community or City-Wide Parks

These are very large parks which serve both the community and environs. Their principal purpose is the preservation of natural scenery or some outstanding feature. The major problem involved with the provision of these areas is that there is often a lack of suitable vacant land because of development. Therefore, thought must be given to the preservation of these areas while the community is still in its youthful stages. The major purpose of these areas is to provide a pleasant environment

for engaging in a variety of recreation activities. There should be at least one community park for every 40,000 inhabitants or less in a municipality.

<u>Age Group Served</u>	<u>Area Required</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>Facilities Included</u>
All ages	About 10 acres per 1,000 population. About 75-100 acres minimum useful size.	On the edge of the community and often within 3-5 miles of the community center	5-10 mile radius with good accessibility by auto required	Picnicking, swimming, hiking, winter sports, athletic fields, playgrounds, day camps, nature trails, passive areas, ample parking, concession stands, and shelters for toilets, showers, etc. Additional special facilities may include a golf course, bridle paths, boating, botanical garden, museum, outdoor theater, etc.

Other Special Facilities

In addition to the specific area standards for various types of open spaces discussed in this section, there are also several unit standards for different types of recreation facilities that are generally recognized by most professional recreation administrators. These standards are applicable to most any community.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Standards Per Unit of Population</u>
Baseball field	1 for each 6,000 of population
Softball field	1 for each 3,000 of population
Football field	No established standard
Tennis court	1 for each 2,000 of population
Gymnasium	Equal to number of school buildings
Auditorium	Equal to number of school buildings
Outdoor theater (Amphitheater)	1 for each 25,000 of population

Private and Commercial Recreation

These facilities should only be considered as they supplement public recreation facilities in satisfaction of recreation requirements of the population served. The amount of this type of recreation varies with the desire and ability of the people to support them. Privately supplied recreation facilities are of a specialized nature and seldom compete with public facilities.

The Park-School Concept

The park-school concept resulted from an appreciation of the close relationship of school and recreation officials in providing recreational opportunities for the entire population. A neighborhood park-school is a school site and building designed to meet the needs of children and adults in both indoor and outdoor education and recreation.

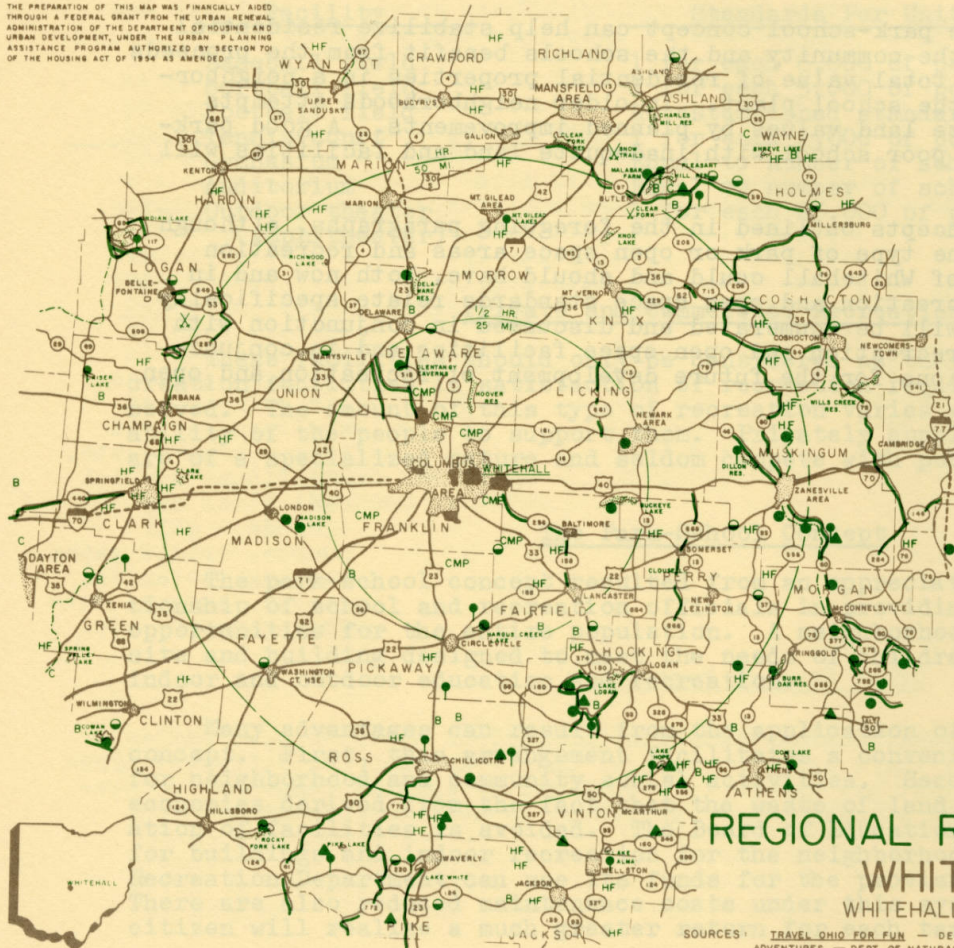
Many advantages can result from the application of the park-school concept. First, this arrangement facilitates a conveniently located center for neighborhood and community social activities. Secondly, there are many economies derived from the fact that the waste of land resulting from duplication of facilities is avoided. The Board of Education can thus use its money for buildings and indoor recreation for the neighborhood and the Park and Recreation Department can use its funds for the provision of outdoor areas. There are also reduced maintenance costs under this system. Finally, each citizen will realize a much greater return for each tax dollar spent.

Accomplishment of the park-school concept can help stabilize residential property values and both the community and the schools benefit from the proceeds of the property tax. The total value of residential properties in a neighborhood far exceeds that of the school plant. In older neighborhoods attempts should be made to stabilize land values by planned improvements. A good park-school can do this, but a poor school with inadequate land and facilities will hasten its decline.

The standards and concepts outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, although general, are related to the type of park or open space areas and recreation facilities that the City of Whitehall could and should have, both now and in the future. How these recreation and open space standards relate specifically to the City of Whitehall will be enumerated and discussed in conjunction with the analysis of existing recreation and open space facilities and in conjunction with the recommendations for the future development of recreation and open space facilities.

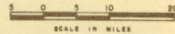
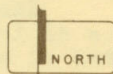
THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCIALLY AIDED THROUGH A FEDERAL GRANT FROM THE URBAN RENEWAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954 AS AMENDED

EDWARD R. HURLEY & ASSOCIATES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS
COLUMBUS, OHIO



LEGEND

- PARKS OR RESERVES
- ▲ PARKS OR RESERVES WITH CAMPING
- STATE FOREST
- CMP COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN PARK
- HF PUBLIC HUNTING & FISHING
- - - CANOE ADVENTURE ROUTE
- C CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
- B BIOLOGICAL AREAS
- S SCENIC ROADS
- X SKI AREAS
- O PRIVATE RECREATION AREAS



REGIONAL RECREATION PATTERN

WHITEHALL, OHIO

WHITEHALL CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SOURCES: TRAVEL OHIO FOR FUN — DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS; STATEWIDE PLAN FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION & OHIO CANOE ADVENTURES — DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES; & CAMPING IN BEAUTIFUL OHIO — DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

EXISTING OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

The bulk of the discussion in this section will deal with the public park and recreation administrative agencies, programs and facilities. Consideration of semipublic, private and commercial recreation facilities will be limited primarily to a description of what facilities exist in Whitehall and the adjacent area. It must be realized that semi-public and private facilities are supplemental rather than essential to the provision of recreational facilities for the people in Whitehall and the adjacent area.

The Regional Recreation Pattern

The map entitled the "Regional Recreation Pattern" indicates those park and recreation areas that would probably be of greatest significance to the people in Whitehall. It can easily be seen that there are a number of significant regional park and recreation areas that people from Whitehall can go to within a 50-mile radius of the city. This radius is used since it is the distance that most Ohioans will travel to recreation places, unless they are on an extended vacation. The 50-mile radius generally involves a driving time of about one hour which makes day-trips to the area feasible. There are several regional park and recreation areas within 25 miles or about one-half hour driving time of Whitehall. These areas include Hoover Reservoir, Buckeye Lake, Hargus Creek Lake and A. W. Marion Park, as well as the entire Columbus Metropolitan Park System. The largest park and recreation areas are, however, generally within a 25- to 50-mile radius of Whitehall or beyond.

Facilities available at various park areas shown on the map are summarized in Table 2: "Park Information Chart" prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation. The Columbus Metropolitan Park System is discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

Driving for pleasure and canoeing are two other activities for which facilities are available in the region. The many scenic roads shown on the "Regional Recreation Pattern" map offer opportunities for pleasant family weekend drives. Driving for pleasure, according to the 1962 report by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, is rated number one on the list of activities that Americans do most. This activity also rated very

Table 2

PARK INFORMATION CHART

Special Facilities on Park Areas	Nearest Highway	Nearest Town	Nature Program	Dining Lodge	Fish- ing	Motor H.P.	Boat Launch- ing	Boat Rental	Refresh- ments	Vacation Cabins	Swim- ming	Camp- ing	Acres
Name of Area													
A. W. Marion	U.S.22	Circleville			*		*	*	*				412
Buckeye Lake	S.R.204	Millersport			*	U	*	o			*		3,323
Burr Oak	S.R.13	Glouster	*		*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,259
Delaware Reservoir	U.S.23	Delaware			*	U	*	*	*			*	7,378
Dillon Reservoir	S.R.146	Zanesville			*	U	*						6,675
Hocking Hills	S.R.374	Logan	*						*			*	1,579
Ash Cave													
Cedar Falls													
Rock House													
Cantwell Cliffs													
Conkles Hollow													
Old Mans Cave													
Indian Lake	U.S.33	Huntsville	*		*	U	*	o	o		*	*	6,354
John Bryan	S.R.370	Yellow Springs	*		*							*	789
Kiser Lake	S.R.69	St. Paris	*		*		*	*	*		*	*	730
Lake Hope	S.R.278	Zaleski	*	*	*		P	*	*	*	*	*	1,962
Lake Logan	S.R.664	Logan			*	10	*	*	*		*		715
Madison Lake	S.R.665	London			*		P	*	*		*		180
Mt. Gilead	S.R.95	Mt. Gilead	*		*		P					*	172
Rocky Fork	U.S.50	Hillsboro	*		*	U	*	*	*		*	*	3,474
Scioto Trail	U.S.23	Chillicothe			*		P					*	248
Tar Hollow	S.R.327	Laurelville	*		*		P				*	*	540

U -- Motors of unlimited H.P. permitted

o -- Facilities nearby

P -- Permitted - no facilities provided

* -- Facilities provided

Electric motors are permitted on all waters except Kiser Lake

high in the responses to the "Parks and Recreation Questionnaire". Those activities that placed second, third, and fourth in order of preference were walking for pleasure, playing outdoor games or sports, and swimming, respectively. The Mohican, Walhonding and Muskingum Rivers offer an opportunity for those interested to take a canoe trip of 162.9 miles. There are also two other "canoe adventure routes" shown on the "Regional Recreation Pattern" map. These trips begin at Indian Lake and John Bryan State Park and traverse 140 miles of the Great Miami River and 95 miles of the Little Miami River, respectively.^{6/}

The Columbus Metropolitan Park System is being developed to help fulfill the recreational needs of the people of Columbus and the surrounding suburbs. It must be emphasized, however, that these parks are not a substitute for, but rather a supplement to, the provision of local community park and recreation facilities. These parks offer facilities such as woodland trails, day camp areas, and outdoor education laboratories which many communities could not provide due to a possible lack of necessary natural resources.

There are seven parks in the Columbus Metropolitan Park System -- Blacklick Woods, Blendon Woods, Darby Creek, High Banks, Sharon Woods, Chestnut Ridge, and Slate Run. The 18-hole Stoney Creek Golf Course is the most recent major addition to the system. The Blacklick Woods Metropolitan Park Reservation is most well known to and most heavily used by the residents of Whitehall of all the parks in the system. This park is located south of Livingston Avenue and just west of State Route 256. Facilities include picnic areas, nature trails, day camp areas, playground equipment and games and sports. Blendon Woods, located on Route 161 in northeastern Franklin County, opened in 1949. Facilities in this park are similar to those in Blacklick Woods. Darby Creek, on Koebel-Suydam Road near Georgesville in southwestern Franklin County, opened in 1959. Facilities for picnicking, games and sports, and nature study have been developed. High Banks is located on the east side of the Olentangy River, two miles north of Route 161. The park is being developed, but day camping facilities are now in operation. Sharon Woods, north of Route 161 along the east side of Interstate

^{6/} These and other canoe trips are described and mapped in detail in a folder entitled "Ohio Canoe Adventures" available from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Watercraft, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

71, is being used as an outdoor education center while it is under development. Chestnut Ridge and Slate Run are both being developed and are not yet open to the public. These parks are located southeast of Canal Winchester in Fairfield County and in northern Pickaway County, respectively.

The Columbus Metropolitan Park Board is to be commended for the excellent job that it is doing and for the high quality design and development standards that it has maintained. Many communities would do well to imitate these standards in the development of their own park and recreation areas.

One other park merits mention at this time. This park, as indicated on the "Proposed Open Space Plan", is being developed by the City of Columbus, Division of Parks and Forestry, on land west of Big Walnut Creek between Livingston Avenue and Main Street. Plans for the ultimate development of this park include the provision of facilities for child play, picnicking, field games and other activities. This park is intended to serve residents of the east section of Columbus. Although it is reasonable to assume that this park will get some use by the residents of Whitehall, it should not be considered to be a substitute for facilities that are proposed for development by the City of Whitehall in this report.

These, then, are some of the regional open space facilities that are available to the residents of Whitehall. Next we will look at those public, semi-public, private and commercial open space agencies, programs, and facilities that may be found in the City of Whitehall.


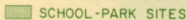
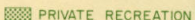
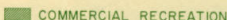
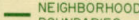
Public Open Space Inventory

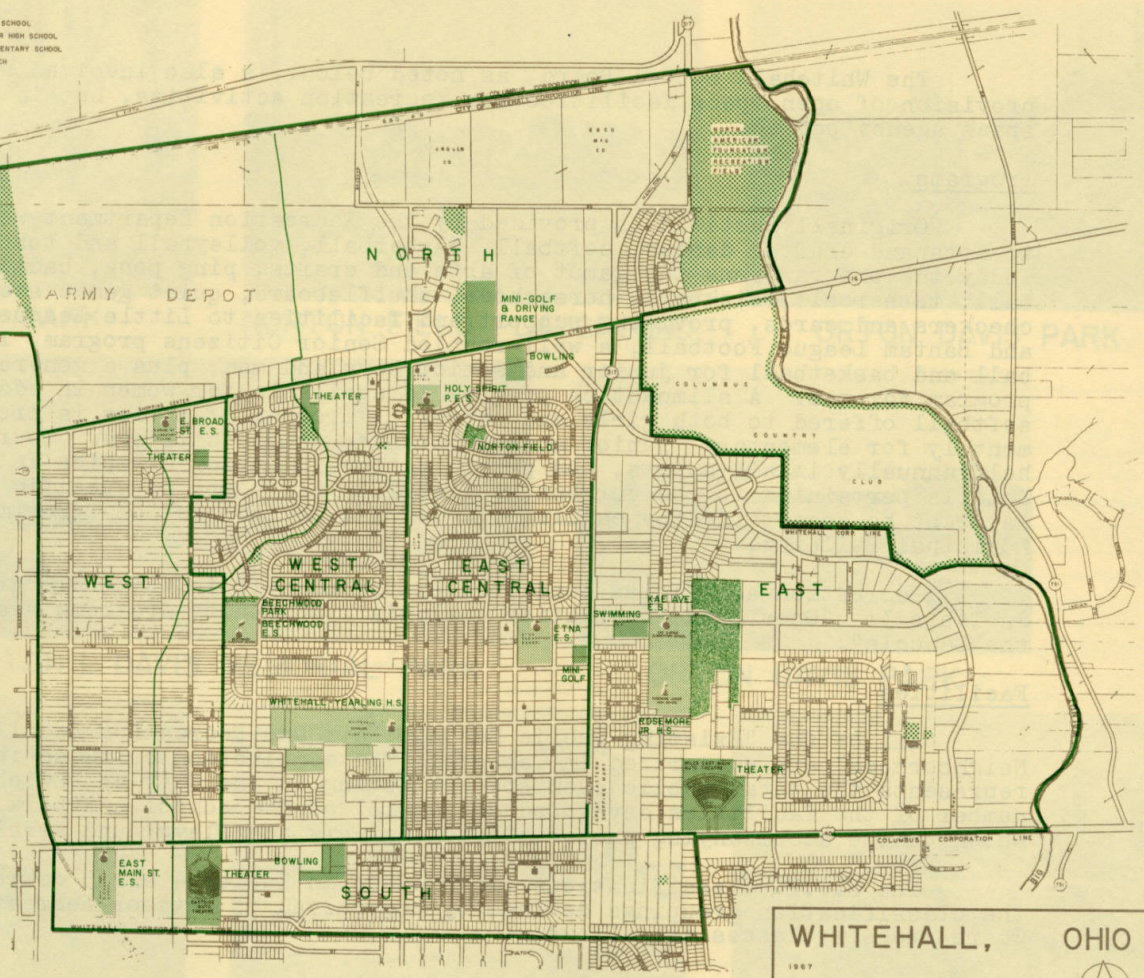
The discussion in the following paragraphs relates to the public park and recreation agencies, programs, and facilities in the City of Whitehall. All facilities are shown on the plate entitled "Existing Open Space Facilities".

Administrative Agencies

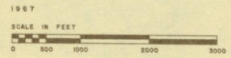
The sole public open space agency is the Whitehall Parks and Recreation Commission. Sections 60 and 61 of the Charter - City of Whitehall, Ohio define the methods of "Appointment and Organization" and the Commission's "Powers and Duties", respectively. A full-time Recreation Director is employed to administer the day to day operations of the recreation program.

- HIGH SCHOOL
- ▲ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- ⊠ CHURCH

- LEGEND**
-  PARKS
 -  SCHOOL-PARK SITES
 -  PRIVATE RECREATION
 -  COMMERCIAL RECREATION
 -  NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES



WHITEHALL, OHIO



PREPARED FOR
CITY OF WHITEHALL PLANNING COMMISSION

PREPARED BY
EDWARD R. HURLEY & ASSOCIATES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS - COLUMBUS, OHIO

BASE MAP PREPARED BY: EWING HIGHWAY, HAMILTON & TETON-CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

THE PREPARATION OF THE MAP WAS FINANCED BY A FEDERAL GRANT FROM THE URBAN REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954 AS AMENDED.

EXISTING OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

The Whitehall School Board, as noted below, is also involved with the provision of open space facilities for recreation activities, but is not an open space agency per se.

Programs

Originally activities provided by the Recreation Department were confined to arts and crafts, dances, softball, basketball, volleyball and touch football. Today the program runs the gamut of arts and crafts, ping pong, badminton, dodgeball, tetherball, kickball, horseshoes, shuffleboard, quiet games such as chess, checkers and cards, providing support and facilities to Little League Baseball and Bantam League Football, a well-rounded Senior Citizens program, league softball and basketball for junior and senior boys and men, plus a general recreation program for men. A slimnastics program is available for women in addition to softball offered to both girls and women. A program of movies is provided twice monthly for elementary, junior and senior high school children. Tournaments are held annually in all sports, and participation in Junior Olympics is strong. Details pertaining to the current availability and scope of specific programs may best be ascertained by calling or visiting the Recreation Department in the Municipal Building.

Recreation activities conducted by the schools in Whitehall are summarized in Table 3: "Open Space Facilities Analysis: Community Programs Available at the Schools".

Facilities

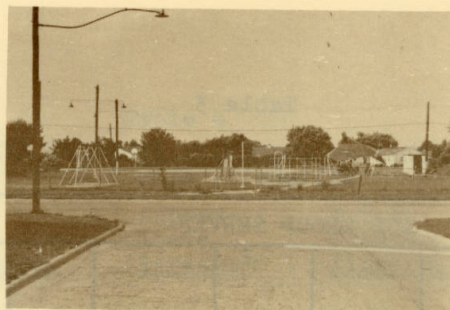
All of the "Existing Public School, Park and Recreation Facilities by Neighborhood" are summarized in Table 4. The combination of these facilities represents the total public open space existing in the City of Whitehall. A number of the facilities developed at several of the school and park areas are shown on the accompanying photos, "Existing Park and Playground Development".

The B.O.R. classifications referred to in Tables 4 and 5 correspond to the classification groupings devised by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (B.O.R.). There are six classes as follows: 7/

- 7/ The six classes are described in detail in the 1975 Interim Open Space Plan for Columbus and Franklin County. Classes I and II are "intensive" use areas and Classes III-VI are "extensive" use areas according to the Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio, pp. 48-49.



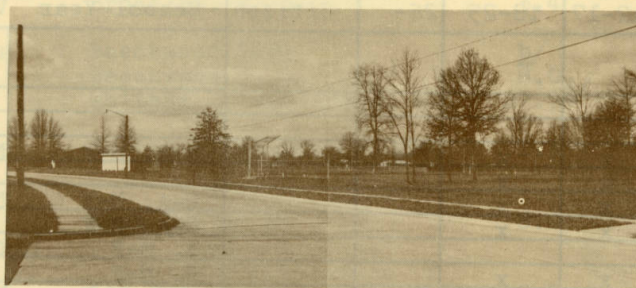
BEECHWOOD PARK



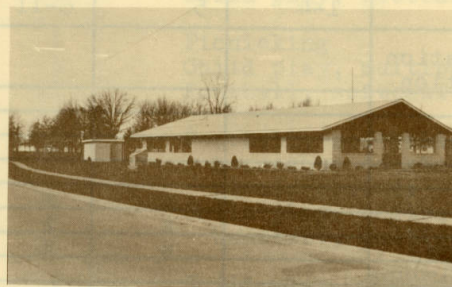
NORTON FIELD PLAYGROUND



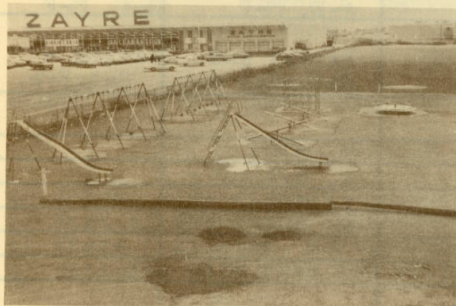
ORTON DAVIS PARK



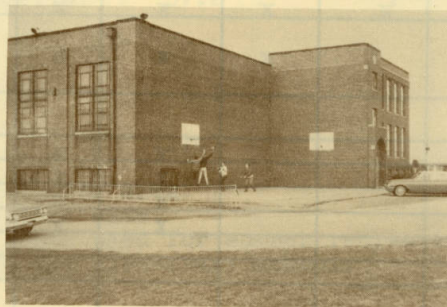
ORTON L. DAVIS MEMORIAL PARK



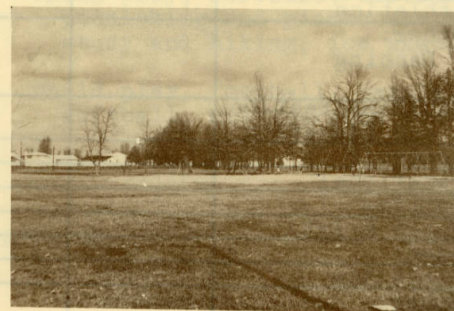
ORTON DAVIS PARK



EAST MAIN STREET E. S.
EXISTING PARK



EAST BROAD STREET E. S.
AND PLAYGROUND



KAE AVENUE E. S.
DEVELOPMENT

Table 3

OPEN SPACE FACILITIES ANALYSIS -- COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE AT THE SCHOOLS
Whitehall, Ohio

PROGRAM	AGE GROUP SERVED							WHEN OFFERED FOR COMMUNITY	
	Preschool 1-4	Kinder. 5	Elem. 6-11	Jr.Hi 12-17	Young Adult 18-25	Adult 26-	Senior Citizen	M-morning, A-afternoon, E-evening M-F-Monday thru Friday W-weekend School Year Vacation	
Child Recreation and Education									
Academic									
Vocational									
Hobbies			x	x	x	x	x	M-A, M-F	M-A, M-F
Homemaking				x	x				
Music		x	x	x	x			M-A, M-F	M-A, M-F
Art		x	x	x	x			M-A, M-F	
Story Telling		x	x					A, M-F	M-A, M-F
Discussion Groups				x	x			E, M-F	
Games		x	x	x	x	x	x	A-E, M-F	M-A, M-F
Unorganized Play		x	x	x				A-E, M-F	M-A, M-F
Athletics			x	x	x	x		A-E, M-F	M-A, M-F
Other: Dancing				x	x	x	x	Friday and Saturday eve.	Adults - Sat.Eve.
Adult Recreation and Education									
Academic					x	x		E, M-F	
Vocational					x	x		E, M-F	
Hobbies					x	x		E, M-F	
Music & Art					x	x		E, M-F	
Games									
Athletics									
Other:									

Table 4

EXISTING PUBLIC SCHOOL, PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Facility Designation</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage^{a/}</u>	<u>B.O.R. Classification</u>	<u>Activities Accommodated</u>
North	None	--	--	--
West	Broad St. E. S.	3.4	I	Child play, football
West Central	Beechwood Park	b/	I	Picnicking
	Beechwood E. S.	8.0	I	Child play, multipurpose room ^{c/}
	Whitehall Yearling H. S.	27.7 ^{d/}	II	Football, softball, baseball
East Central	Norton Field Playground	1.3	I	Football, softball, basketball, horseshoe courts, child play, picnic shelter
	Etna Rd. E. S.	8.0	I	Child play, softball, football, baseball, multipurpose room ^{c/}
East	Kae Ave. E. S.	5.0	I	Child play, multipurpose room ^{c/}
	Rosemore Jr. H. S.	15.0	II	Football, baseball
	Orton L. Davis Memorial Park	37.2	I	Child play, softball, baseball, picnicking and picnic shelter, study and hiking, ice skating
South	East Main St. E. S.	6.1	I	Child play, football, baseball, softball, multipurpose room ^{c/}
	TOTAL ACREAGE	111.7		

a/ School site acreage includes building area.

b/ Part of Beechwood Elementary School site.

c/ Where indicated, multipurpose rooms used for summer recreation program.

d/ Includes site area for proposed new elementary school.

Table 5

EXISTING PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood	Facility Designation	Use Category ^{a/}	B.O.R. Classification	Approximate Acreage	Activities Accommodated
North	Defense Construction Supply Center	1	II	43.6	Swimming, 9-hole golf, indoor recreation center, basketball, tennis
	Parklawn Manor	1	I	8.0	Child play, swimming
	Town & Country Golf Range	3	I	10.3	Mini-golf, driving range
	North American Foundation Recreation Field	1	II	96.0	Swimming, softball, baseball, tennis multipurpose game courts, horseshoe courts, picnicking, child play, golf driving range
West	Cinema Miracle Mile	3	b/	c/	Movie theater
West Central	Cinema East	3	b/	c/	Movie theater
	Beechrun Ct. Tot-lot	1	I	.3	Child play
	Beechtree Rd. Tot-lot	1	I	1.7	Child play
East Central	Holiday Lanes	3	b/	c/	Bowling
	Holy Spirit E. S.	2	I	3.8	Child play, softball, basketball
	Putt-Putt Golf Course	3	I	1.2	Mini-golf
East	Swimland Club Inc.	3	I	3.5	Swimming, basketball, shuffleboard
	Miles East Main	3	b/	c/	Drive-in theater
	Wyandotte East Apartments	1	I	1.5	Swimming, tennis, child play, indoor recreation center
South	Eastside Auto	3	b/	c/	Drive-in theater
	Main Lanes	3	b/	c/	Bowling
	Whitehall Park Apartments	1	I	.4	Swimming, shuffleboard courts
TOTAL ACREAGE				170.3	
LESS ACREAGE IN USE CATEGORY #1				151.5	
TOTAL ACREAGE AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC				18.8	

a/ Use Category:

1. Private -- open to members or residents only
2. Private -- open to public on limited basis
3. Commercial

b/ Indoor facilities -- no B.O.R. classification

c/ Acreage not significant since actual area used for recreation is small compared to the area required for parking.

Class I - High Density Recreation Areas
Class II - General Outdoor Recreation Areas
Class III - Natural Environmental Areas
Class IV - Outstanding Natural Areas
Class V - Primitive Areas
Class VI - Historic and Cultural Sites

Whitehall currently has only Class I and II, "intensive" use recreation areas.

In terms of the foregoing standards, virtually all of the present open space areas and facilities are substandard. However, considering the fact that Whitehall grew from about 5,000 to 20,000 population almost overnight, the community has done relatively well. This does not mean that the residents of Whitehall can become complacent. On the contrary, the people must work that much harder to try to offset the present deficit in areas and facilities noted previously.

If Orton Davis Park and both Kae Avenue Elementary and Rosemore Junior High Schools are thought of as one park-school complex serving part but not all of the community, as they should be, then this total area is adequate in terms of standards. If, however, Orton Davis Park is considered to be a community park, it is definitely substandard. In either case the present development of this park is substandard.

The Whitehall-Yearling High School site is the only other area that comes close to the standards prescribed by the State of Ohio. All remaining school and park sites are well below generally recognized standards. It cannot be denied, however, that something is better than nothing.

One observation which may be made regarding all playground facilities is that only standard playground equipment, like that shown in the foregoing photos, has been used and the placement of this equipment could be much more imaginative. In no case is any playground designed to stimulate the imagination and creativity of the child. The total "success" of the present playgrounds depends on having enough pieces of equipment so the child can go from one to the other and thus not get bored too quickly. What about blocks for climbing, sand for building and molding, mounds and depressions for variety and interest and water to sail a tiny boat or from which a "mighty" fish may be caught? Imaginative design, not just equipment, is the answer. Also, there is a need for additional

landscape development at many of the existing playgrounds. Although the Kae Avenue Elementary School playground is far from ideal, it is certainly much more pleasant than the facilities at any of the other elementary schools or at Norton Field, as is again apparent in the photos. Finally, under no circumstances should play areas have gravel surfaces. Asphalt is bad enough, but it is at least somewhat smooth. In all cases soft materials, such as tan bark or wood chips are to be preferred, even if additional maintenance is required. The design of playgrounds as well as other open space areas should be done by competent professionals, such as registered landscape architects.

Semipublic, Private and Commercial Open Space Inventory

Semipublic recreation activities in Whitehall are generally sponsored by nonprofit organizations such as churches, service clubs, the scouts and a number of sports leagues. In many cases the activities provided stress spiritual and civic development as well as physical development. In most instances the semipublic organizations use the public open space facilities for their programs, the churches being the principal exception. A brief description of the semipublic organizations involved in open space activities follows.

Churches

The Church League Softball program has grown steadily since its inception. The League involves several churches and uses public open space facilities in the conduct of its activities.

Holy Spirit Parochial School has often been used as part of the public recreation program sponsored by the Recreation Department. The school grounds are one of the principal open space areas in the East Central neighborhood. Facilities are developed to accommodate those activities listed in Table 5.

Several programs are sponsored by St. Edward Episcopal Church in Whitehall. "The Gallery" is a coffee house for teenagers. This program, sponsored by the church and the Whitehall-East Columbus Ministerial Association, is designed to give teens the opportunity to meet to talk, listen to music and discuss various topics. The impetus for this program came from students of Whitehall-Yearling High School.

Another program, Project '67, which was started this past summer, provides day-care services for children of low-income families, families with one

parent who must work, or families with both parents working. The success of the program was made possible by a considerable amount of cooperation between various individuals and organizations. The program was supported by the Mayor and the Recreation Department and used facilities in the Municipal Building and Orton Davis Park in Whitehall. Blacklick Metropolitan Park was also used. The counselors for this program were boarded in Holy Spirit Parochial School. Commercial facilities including Swimland, Putt-Putt and the Reynoldsburg Roller Rink were also made available on a reduced or no-fee basis. The program was both educational and recreational. Interest in an on-going day-care program has been expressed and should receive further study and consideration.

Service Clubs

Numerous service clubs have assisted the recreation program by purchasing equipment for the parks, providing trophies for events and by performing other services involving the expenditure of untold man-hours. Several of these clubs also use public facilities for their programs.

The Jaycees are particularly active in the organization of the 4th of July and Junior Olympics programs. The Junior Olympic program includes the entire central Ohio area and several Jaycee groups are involved.

Scouts and Sports Leagues

Scouting programs are available for both boys and girls in Whitehall. Meetings are often held in the schools and park areas are sometimes used for outdoor activities. The scouts undertake a number of community service projects in addition to their regular activities.

Sports leagues, other than the Church Softball League and leagues sponsored by the Recreation Department, are as follows:

Whitehall Boys Baseball Association
Whitehall Boys Basketball Association
Whitehall Bantam Football League
Whitehall Merchants Baseball

The consultant, in response to a questionnaire-type letter sent to the various sports leagues, found that present facilities were generally considered

to be inadequate. An insufficient quantity of a particular facility or problems in scheduling were problems most often cited.

Private and commercial recreation facilities available in Whitehall are summarized in Table 5: "Existing Private and Commercial Recreation Facilities by Neighborhood". It is apparent that private and commercial areas add relatively little to the open space available to the public. Even if areas available to residents of apartment developments are included, the total is only raised to 30.7 acres.

Potential Open Space Areas

The plate entitled "Potential Open Space Areas and Their Current Zoning Designation" illustrates all of the vacant or undeveloped land in the City of Whitehall. Table 6: "Inventory of Potential Open Space Areas by Neighborhood" gives the total area of this vacant or undeveloped land.

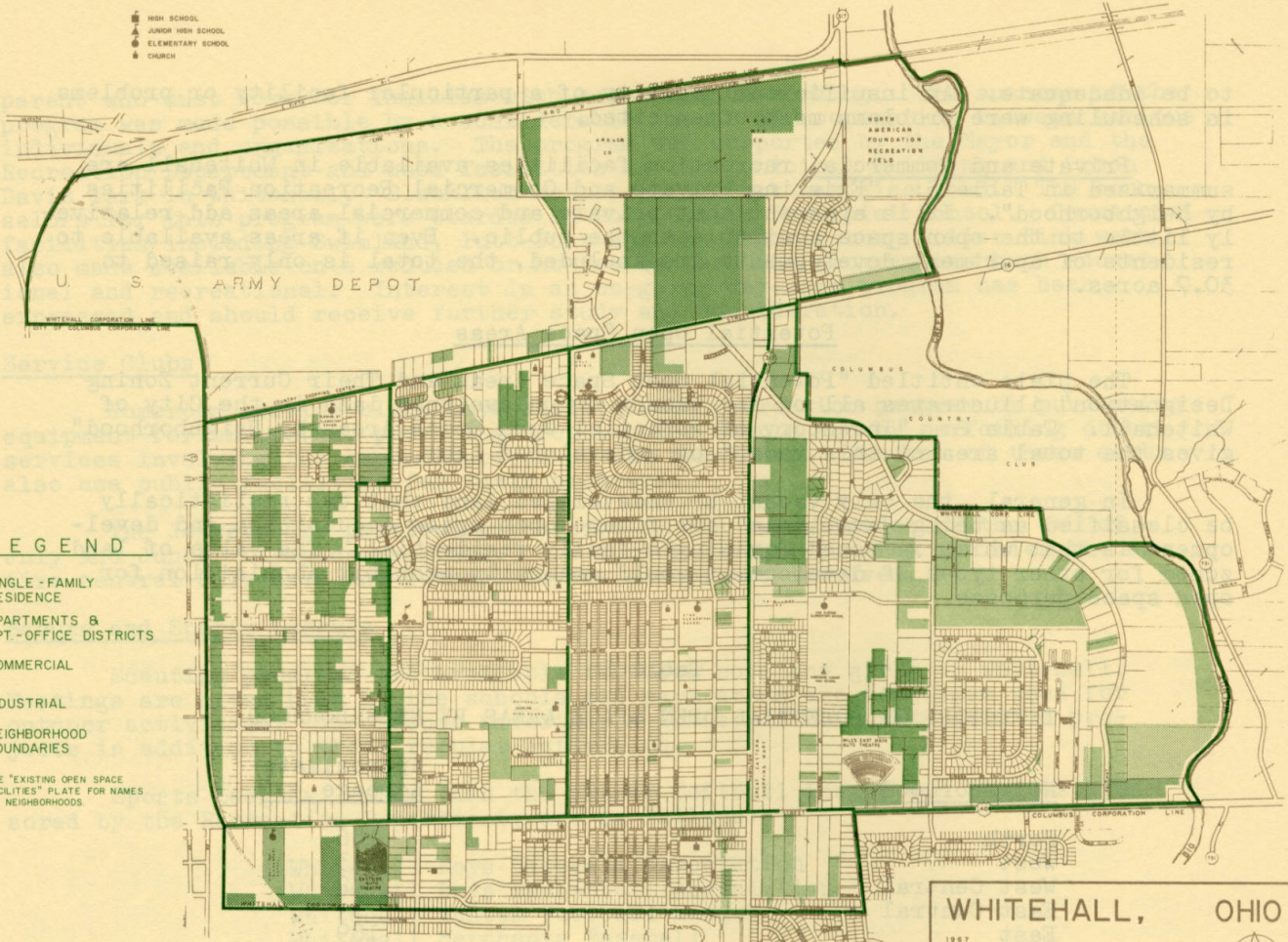
In general, the only vacant or undeveloped land that can realistically be classified as being "available" for future open space acquisition and development is that which is zoned for single-family residential. The value of land zoned for other types of development would generally prohibit acquisition for open space purposes.

Table 6

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE AREAS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage</u>
North	186
West	113
West Central	42
East Central	14
East	189
South	<u>45</u>
TOTAL	589

- HIGH SCHOOL
- JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- CHURCH



LEGEND

- SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENCE
- APARTMENTS & APT.-OFFICE DISTRICTS
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

NOTE: SEE "EXISTING OPEN SPACE FACILITIES" PLATE FOR NAMES OF NEIGHBORHOODS.

POTENTIAL OPEN SPACE AREAS AND THEIR CURRENT ZONING DESIGNATION

WHITEHALL, OHIO

1867

SCALE IN FEET



PREPARED FOR:
CITY OF WHITEHALL PLANNING COMMISSION

PREPARED BY:
EDWARD R. HURLEY & ASSOCIATES
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS - COLUMBUS, OHIO

BASE MAP PREPARED BY: EVANS, MEDWAST, HAMILTON & TATON - CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCIALLY AIDED THROUGH A FEDERAL GRANT FROM THE URBAN RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954 AS AMENDED.



NEEDS

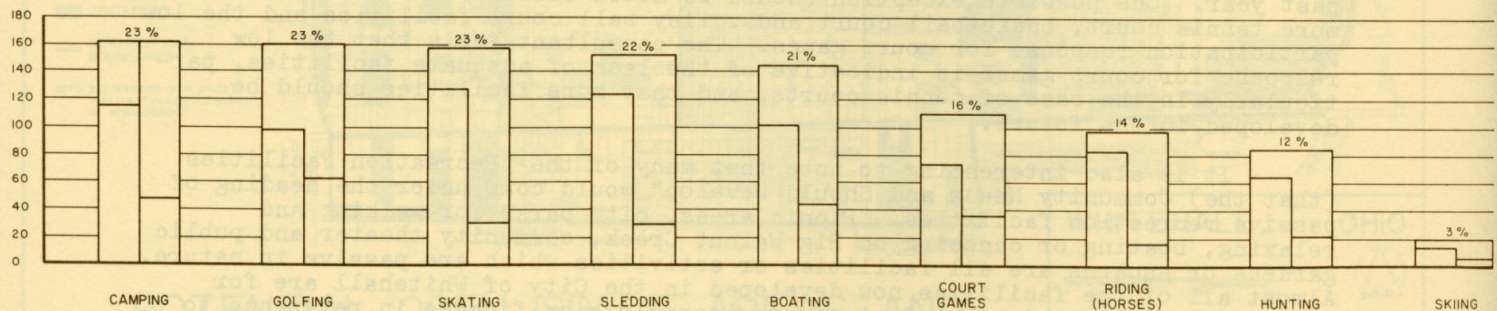
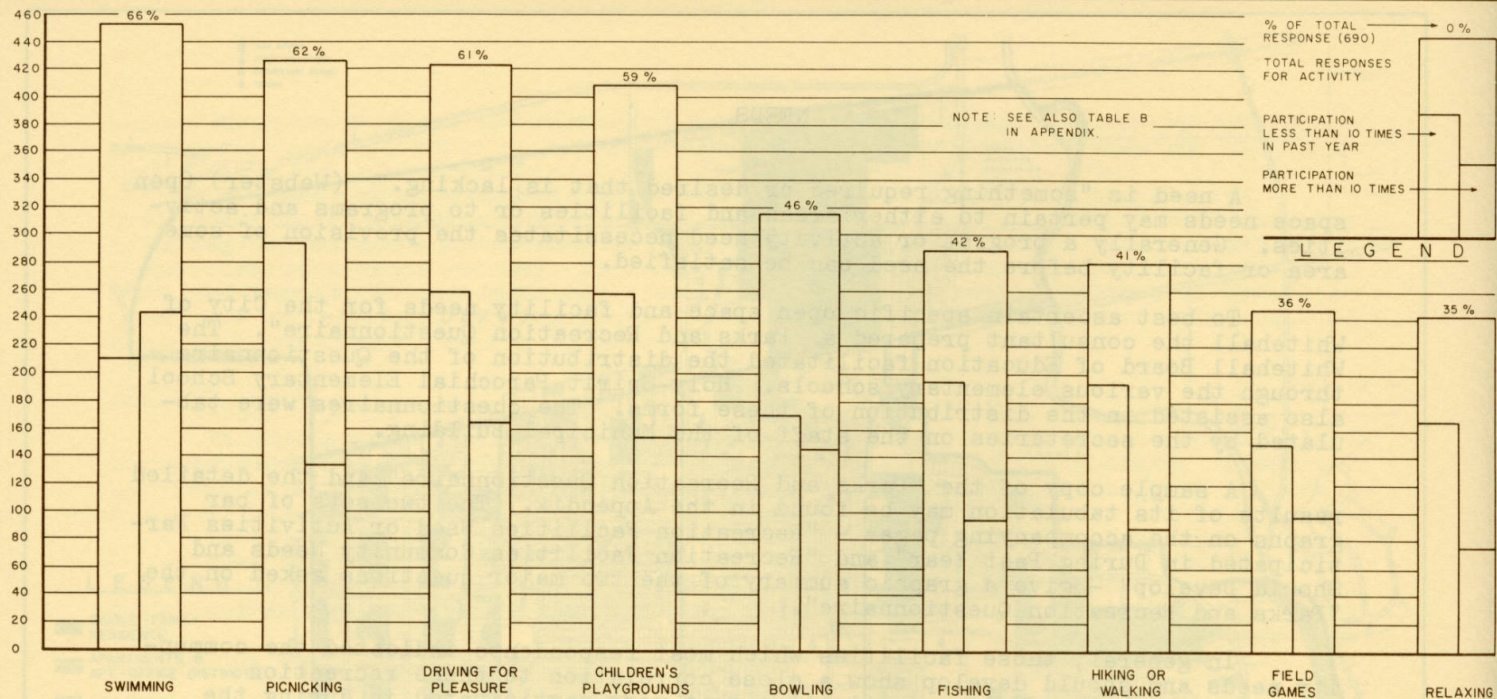
A need is "something required or desired that is lacking." (Webster) Open space needs may pertain to either areas and facilities or to programs and activities. Generally a program or activity need necessitates the provision of some area or facility before the need can be satisfied.

To best ascertain specific open space and facility needs for the City of Whitehall the consultant prepared a "Parks and Recreation Questionnaire". The Whitehall Board of Education facilitated the distribution of the Questionnaire through the various elementary schools. Holy Spirit Parochial Elementary School also assisted in the distribution of these forms. The questionnaires were tabulated by the secretaries on the staff of the Municipal Building.

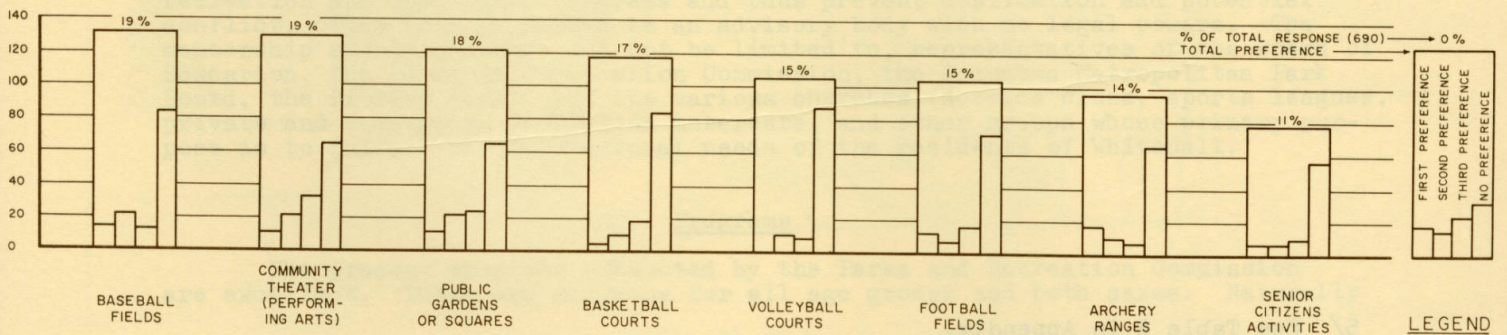
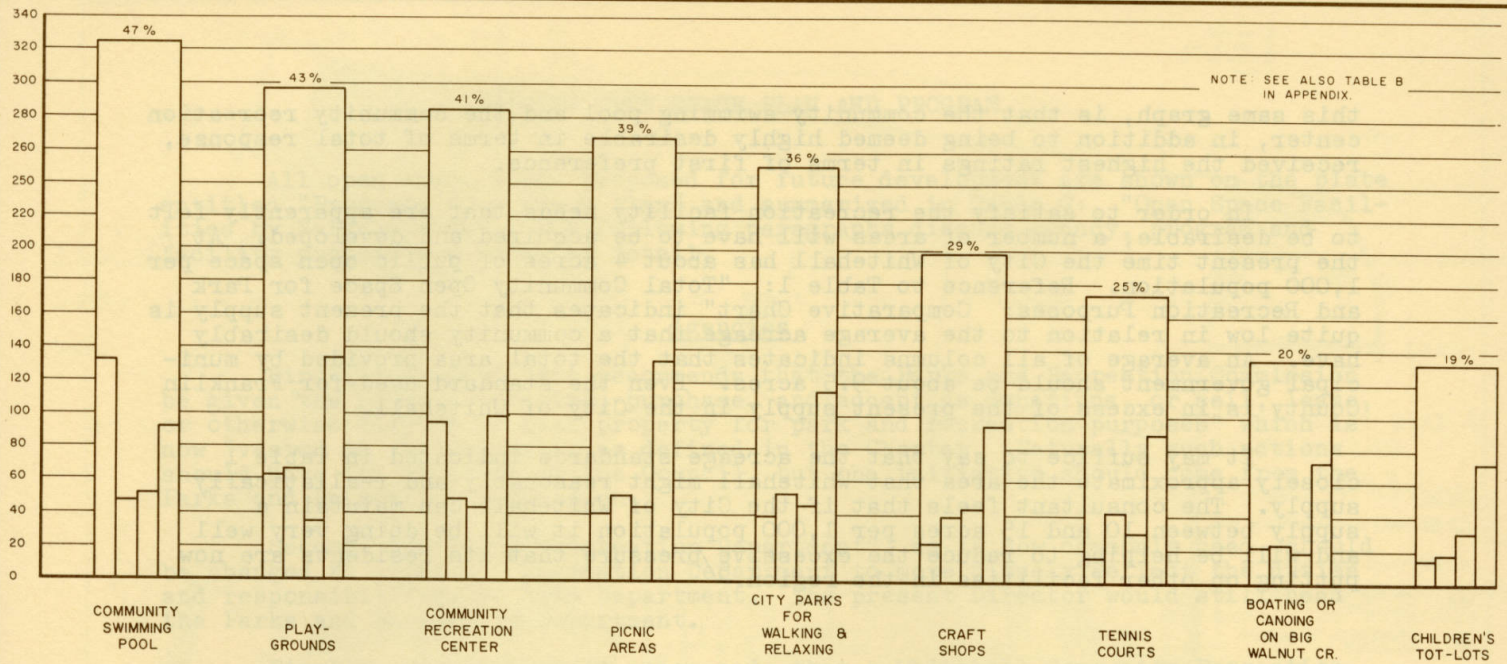
A sample copy of the "Parks and Recreation Questionnaire" and the detailed results of its tabulation may be found in the Appendix. The two sets of bar graphs on the accompanying pages - "Recreation Facilities Used or Activities Participated in During Past Year" and "Recreation Facilities Community Needs and Should Develop" - give a graphic summary of the two major questions asked on the "Parks and Recreation Questionnaire".

In general, those facilities which most respondents indicated the community needs and should develop show a close correlation to those recreation facilities that were used or activities that were participated in during the past year. One possible exception should be noted relative to the desire for more tennis court, basketball court and volley ball court facilities and the low participation response for court games. The consultant feels that the low response for court games is indicative of the lack of adequate facilities, particularly in the case of tennis courts, and that more facilities should be developed in the future.

It is also interesting to note that many of the "Recreation Facilities (that the) Community Needs and Should Develop" would come under the heading of passive recreation facilities. Picnic areas, city parks for walking and relaxing, boating or canoeing on Big Walnut Creek, community theater and public gardens or squares are all facilities or activities which are passive in nature. Almost all of the facilities now developed in the City of Whitehall are for active recreation. Another fact of considerable significance in reference to



SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA
 RECREATION FACILITIES USED OR ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN DURING PAST YEAR



SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA
 RECREATION FACILITIES COMMUNITY NEEDS AND SHOULD DEVELOP

this same graph, is that the community swimming pool and the community recreation center, in addition to being deemed highly desirable in terms of total response, received the highest ratings in terms of first preference.

In order to satisfy the recreation facility needs that are apparently felt to be desirable, a number of areas will have to be acquired and developed. At the present time the City of Whitehall has about 4 acres of public open space per 1,000 population. Reference to Table 1: "Total Community Open Space for Park and Recreation Purposes: Comparative Chart" indicates that the present supply is quite low in relation to the average acreage that a community should desirably have. An average of all columns indicates that the total area provided by municipal government should be about 9.5 acres. Even the standard used for Franklin County is in excess of the present supply in the City of Whitehall.

It may suffice to say that the acreage standards indicated in Table 1 closely approximate the area that Whitehall might reasonably and realistically supply. The consultant feels that if the City of Whitehall can maintain a supply between 10 and 15 acres per 1,000 population it will be doing very well and will be helping to reduce the excessive pressure that its residents are now putting on other facilities in the region.²

5/ See Table B in Appendix.

PROPOSED OPEN SPACE PLAN AND PROGRAM

All open space areas proposed for future development are shown on the plate entitled "Proposed Open Space Plan" and summarized in Table 7: "Open Space Facilities by Neighborhood". The following paragraphs discuss agency, program and facility proposals in greater detail.

Agencies

First, the consultant recommends that the Parks and Recreation Commission be given "the power to acquire, purchase, and accept as donations, or sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of real property for park and recreation purposes" which is now "vested in the Council", as defined in the Charter. Naturally such actions should have the approval of the Council, but the initiative should come from the Parks and Recreation Commission.

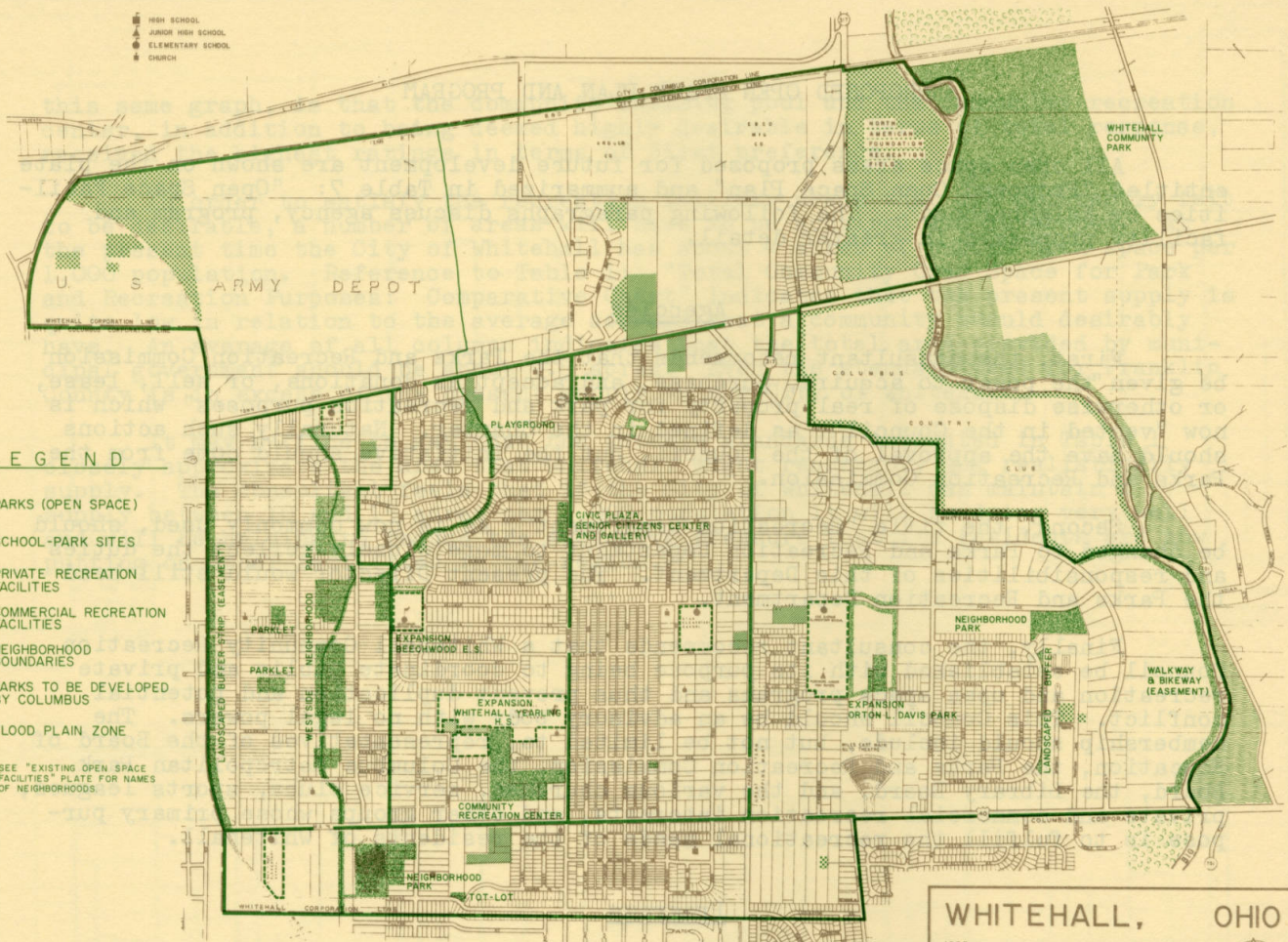
Second, the title "Recreation Department", as is now commonly used, should be changed to Parks and Recreation Department to more closely reflect the duties and responsibilities of this Department. The present Director would still head the Parks and Recreation Department.

Finally, the consultant recommends that a Whitehall Community Recreation Council be established with its purpose being to coordinate public and private recreation and open space programs and thus prevent duplication and potential conflict. This Council should be an advisory body with no legal powers. The membership should include, but not be limited to, representatives of the Board of Education, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Columbus Metropolitan Park Board, the Library Board, and the various churches, service clubs, sports leagues, private and commercial recreation interests, and other groups whose primary purpose is to fulfill the recreational needs of the residents of Whitehall.

Programs

The present programs conducted by the Parks and Recreation Commission are excellent. There are programs for all age groups and both sexes. Naturally

- HIGH SCHOOL
- JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
- ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- CHURCH



LEGEND

EXIST. PROP.

- PARKS (OPEN SPACE)
- SCHOOL-PARK SITES
- PRIVATE RECREATION FACILITIES
- COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES
- PARKS TO BE DEVELOPED BY COLUMBUS
- FLOOD PLAIN ZONE

NOTE: SEE "EXISTING OPEN SPACE FACILITIES" PLATE FOR NAMES OF NEIGHBORHOODS.

WHITEHALL, OHIO

1967

SCALE IN FEET



PREPARED FOR
CITY OF WHITEHALL PLANNING COMMISSION

PREPARED BY
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PROPOSED OPEN SPACE PLAN

Table 7

PROPOSED PUBLIC OPEN SPACE FACILITIES BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood	Area Description	Approximate Additional Acreage	Priority ^{a/}		Remarks
			Acquisition	Development	
North	None	None	None	None	See text
West	Landscaped buffer along west corporation line	5.0	1, 2 easement	2, 3, 4	Public & private partic- ipation
	Interior block park- lets (2)	3.6	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	Areas for child play & adult relaxation
	Westside Neighborhood Park & walkway ease- ments	27.4	1, 2	1, 2, 3, 4	Development of interior block areas
	Expansion of Beechwood E. S. site	4.2	1	2, 3	Improve site development & recreation potential
	Expansion of E. Broad St. E. S. site	1.1	1	2	Improve site
West Central	Neighborhood playground & easement along run	1.8+	1, easement	2, 3	Public & private partic- ipation
	Civic Plaza	2.3	1	2, 3, 4	Senior citizens center, gallery & plaza devel- opment
	Expansion of Whitehall Yearling H. S. & Community Recreation Center	16.9	1	2, 3, 4	Additional park & recre- ation facilities, site for community recrea- tion center
East Central	Tot lot	.5	1	1, 2, 3	Public & private partic- ipation

Neighborhood	Area Description	Approximate Additional Acreage	Priority ^{a/}		Remarks
			Acquisition	Development	
East	Expansion of Orton L. Davis Park	3.9	1	1, 2, 3, 4	Expand & enhance present facilities
	Neighborhood park	7.1	1	2, 3, 4	Child play & passive recreation
	Walkway & bikeway	10.0	easement	2, 3, 4	Provide access to Big Walnut Creek
South	Neighborhood park	13.3	1	2, 3, 4	Child play & passive recreation
	Tot lot or parklet	.6	1	1	Public & private participation
Entire City of Whitehall	Community Park	180.0	1	2, 3, 4	Wide range of facilities
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN NEIGHBORHOOD		97.7			
PLUS EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE IN NEIGHBORHOOD		111.7			
PLUS PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARK SITE		180.0			
TOTAL FUTURE PUBLIC OPEN SPACE		389.4			

a/ Priority periods:

- 1 -- By 1975
- 2 -- 1975-1980
- 3 -- 1980-1990
- 4 -- 1990-2000

b/ These "parklets" would be acquired and developed as the respective interior block areas are developed.

there is room for greater diversity and improvement of present programs, but, in most cases, additional facilities are needed before programs can be expanded.

The only real obvious deficiency is the lack of programs to satisfy the passive recreational needs of the residents of Whitehall. Activities such as nature walks, bicycle trips and art and literature discussion groups could be sponsored using facilities available in the region until facilities close-by are developed.

Facilities

The first recommendation relates all of the facility development recommendations which are discussed by neighborhood as outlined in Table 7: "Proposed Public Open Space Facilities by Neighborhood". The costs involved in the acquisition and development of proposed open space facilities as well as the further development of existing areas are outlined in Table 8: "Cost Estimates for the Acquisition and Development of Open Space Facilities by Priority".

General:

1. Options, development rights or other suitable legal devices should be acquired or exercised, if the acquisition of fee simple title is not possible, on all proposed open space areas by 1975. Ultimately, fee simple title should be obtained for all open space areas. The acquisition of land for the west side neighborhood park may lapse into the period from 1975-1980 since the chances are less that this area will be usurped by other uses. Easements, for the areas noted in Table 7, should be acquired as soon as possible, through purchase or by means of some tax consideration.

North Neighborhood:

2. No public open space areas are recommended at this time. However, if the existing miniature golf and driving range facility should cease operations, this land should be acquired and developed as a park for residents in the neighborhood and employees in future industrial complexes who might want to use it on their lunch hour.

Table 8

COST ESTIMATES FOR THE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN SPACE FACILITIES BY PRIORITY^{a/}

Neighborhood	Project	Priority 1		Priority 2		Pr. 3	Pr. 4	Source of Funds ^{b/}
		Acquisition	Development	Acquisition	Development	Development	Development	
West	Landscaped buffer	<u>c/</u>		<u>c/</u>	1,000	4,000	5,000	1,3,5
	Interior block parklets (2)	(21,600) ^{d/}	(10,000) ^{d/}					1,3,5
	Westside Neighborhood Park	180,000	40,000	39,300	7,000	40,000	50,000	1,3
	Expansion Beechwood E.S. site	25,200			3,000	5,400		1,4
	Expansion E. Broad St. E.S. site	6,600			2,200			1,4
West Central	Neighborhood playground	14,400			2,400	3,000		1,3
	Civic plaza, etc.	70,000			78,000	142,500	25,000	1,3
	Community recreation center & school site expansion	135,200			1,020,000	40,000	70,000	1,3
East Central	Tot lot	15,000	1,000		2,000	1,000		1,3
East	Orton L. Davis Memorial Park	31,200	36,200		15,000	45,000	40,000	1,3
	Neighborhood Park	42,600			3,500	12,000	20,000	1,3
	Walkway & bikeway	<u>c/</u>			2,000	2,000	6,000	1,3,5
South	Neighborhood Park	79,800			6,500	30,000	30,000	1,3
	Tot lot or parklet	3,600	2,000					1,3
Entire City of Whitehall	Community Park	570,000			30,000	210,000	300,000	1,2,3
	TOTAL ^{d/}	973,500	79,200	39,300	1,172,600	534,900	546,000	
TOTAL FOR PRIORITY PERIOD		1,052,700		1,211,900		534,900	546,000	

a/ See Table 7 for dates of various priority periods

b/ Source of Funds: 1 - federal, 2 - state, 3 - parks and recreation commission (local government), 4 - school board, and 5 - private

c/ Not estimated due to possibility of extreme variations in costs of easements

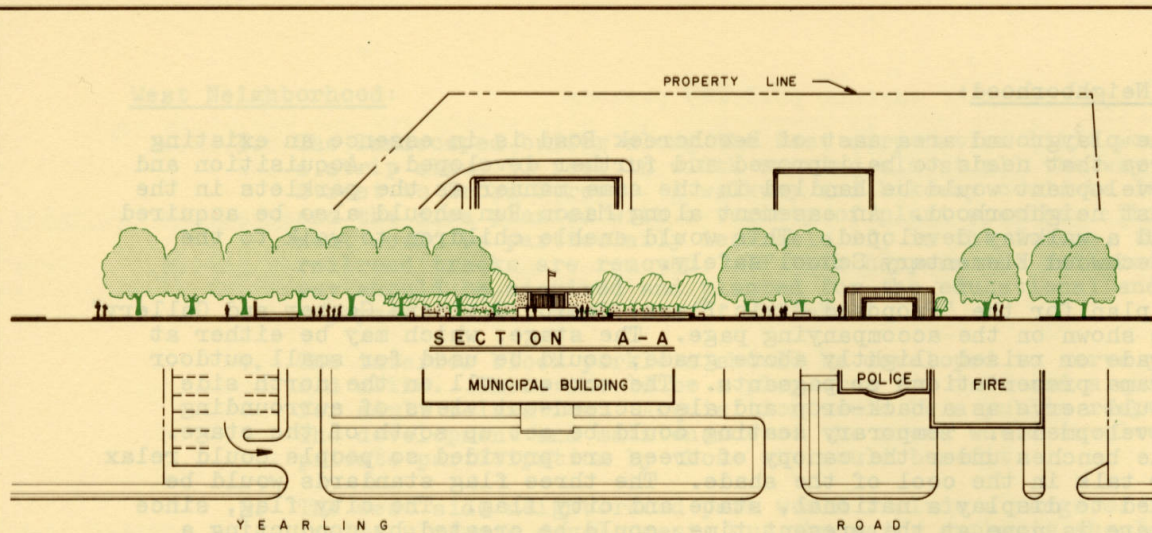
d/ No specific priority. Not included in totals for any single priority period.

West Neighborhood:





3. The landscaped buffer along the west corporation limit would involve a strip about 50 feet in width running almost all the way from Main Street to Broad Street. A walkway and bikeway could be developed and the area planted with a variety of plant species. This development would be particularly desirable if, in the future, the existing railroad tracks are removed. If this happens the railroad right-of-way should be acquired and planted for the educational and aesthetic enjoyment of all residents of Whitehall.
4. The interior block parklets should be developed to serve young and old alike. There should be a play area for tots and a quiet area for adult relaxation. Acquisition would be a public responsibility. The development and maintenance of the areas would involve some private participation by those who would benefit.
5. The west side neighborhood park would include a range of facilities in its ultimate development, but the major emphasis should be on passive recreation. The interior block areas between Robinwood and Collingwood Avenues were selected in deference to similar areas between Collingwood and Maplewood Avenues because of the runs that go through the area. Active facilities such as court and some field games could be developed in the blocks between Elm and Washburn Streets and between Etna Street and Elbern Avenue. Other blocks might be developed for playgrounds, picnic areas and areas for older people. A small pond could be developed in the block between Washburn and Etna Streets. This pond could be used for skating, model boat regattas and be stocked for fishing. In the spring and during periods of heavy precipitation, the pond could act as a holding basin and thus reduce some of the current flood problem. It is recommended that this block be acquired and developed in Stage One, as noted in Tables 7 and 8.
6. The expansion of both the Beechwood and Broad Street Elementary School sites is recommended so that additional recreation facilities can be developed. Expansion of the Broad Street site will also be essential to accommodate the proposed new school construction.

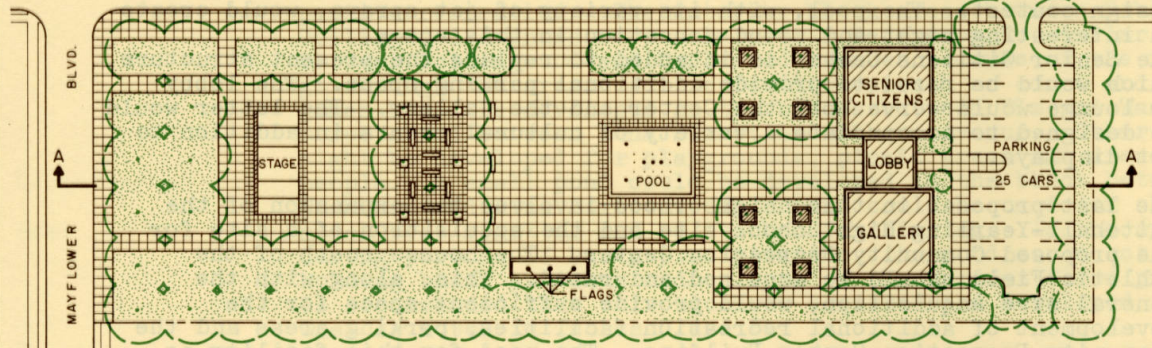
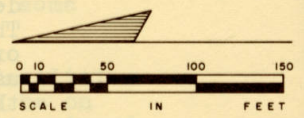
West Central Neighborhood:

7. The playground area east of Beechcreek Road is in essence an existing area that needs to be improved and further developed. Acquisition and development would be handled in the same manner as the parklets in the West neighborhood. An easement along Mason Run should also be acquired and a walkway developed. This would enable children to walk to the Beechwood Elementary School safely.
8. A plan for the "Proposed Civic Plaza, Senior Citizens Center and Gallery" is shown on the accompanying page. The stage, which may be either at grade or raised slightly above grade, could be used for small outdoor drama presentations or pageants. The screen wall on the north side would serve as a back-drop and also screen-out views of surrounding developments. Temporary seating could be set up south of the stage. The benches under the canopy of trees are provided so people could relax or talk in the cool of the shade. The three flag standards would be used to display a national, state and city flag. The city flag, since there is none at the present time, could be created by conducting a design contest. The pool, with its variety of jet sprays, would create an interesting sight and sound sensation in this space. The Senior Citizens Center is intended to replace the present structure, which would be razed to provide additional parking space. The lobby or lounge would serve both the Center and the Gallery. The latter would be designed to accommodate a variety of cultural events in addition to art displays.
9. The last proposal in this neighborhood involves the expansion of the Whitehall-Yearling High School site and the acquisition of a site for the proposed Community Recreation Center. The houses south of the Athletic Field should be acquired and razed. This, along with the general site acquisition, would provide sufficient space for the development of additional recreation facilities, parking areas and the Community Recreation Center Building. The need for this facility as well as related facilities, such as a community swimming pool and craft shops, is evident based upon the previously discussed questionnaire. In terms of the standards, Whitehall has more than sufficient population to justify this type of facility. It is recommended that the plans previously prepared by Harold S. Schofield, Architect, or at least plans of a similar nature be used. Some adjustments would

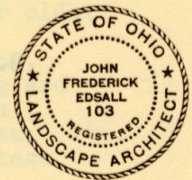


LEGEND

-  SHRUB & GROUND COVER BEDS
-  PAVING & BENCHES
-  EXISTING BUILDINGS
-  PROPOSED BUILDINGS



EDWARD R. HURLEY & ASSOCIATES
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS
 COLUMBUS, OHIO
 PREPARED IN ASSOCIATION WITH:
 CARROLL V. HILL & ASSOCIATES
 COMMUNITY PLANNERS - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 COLUMBUS, OHIO



WHITEHALL CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
 WHITEHALL, OHIO
 PROPOSED CIVIC PLAZA,
 SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER AND GALLERY

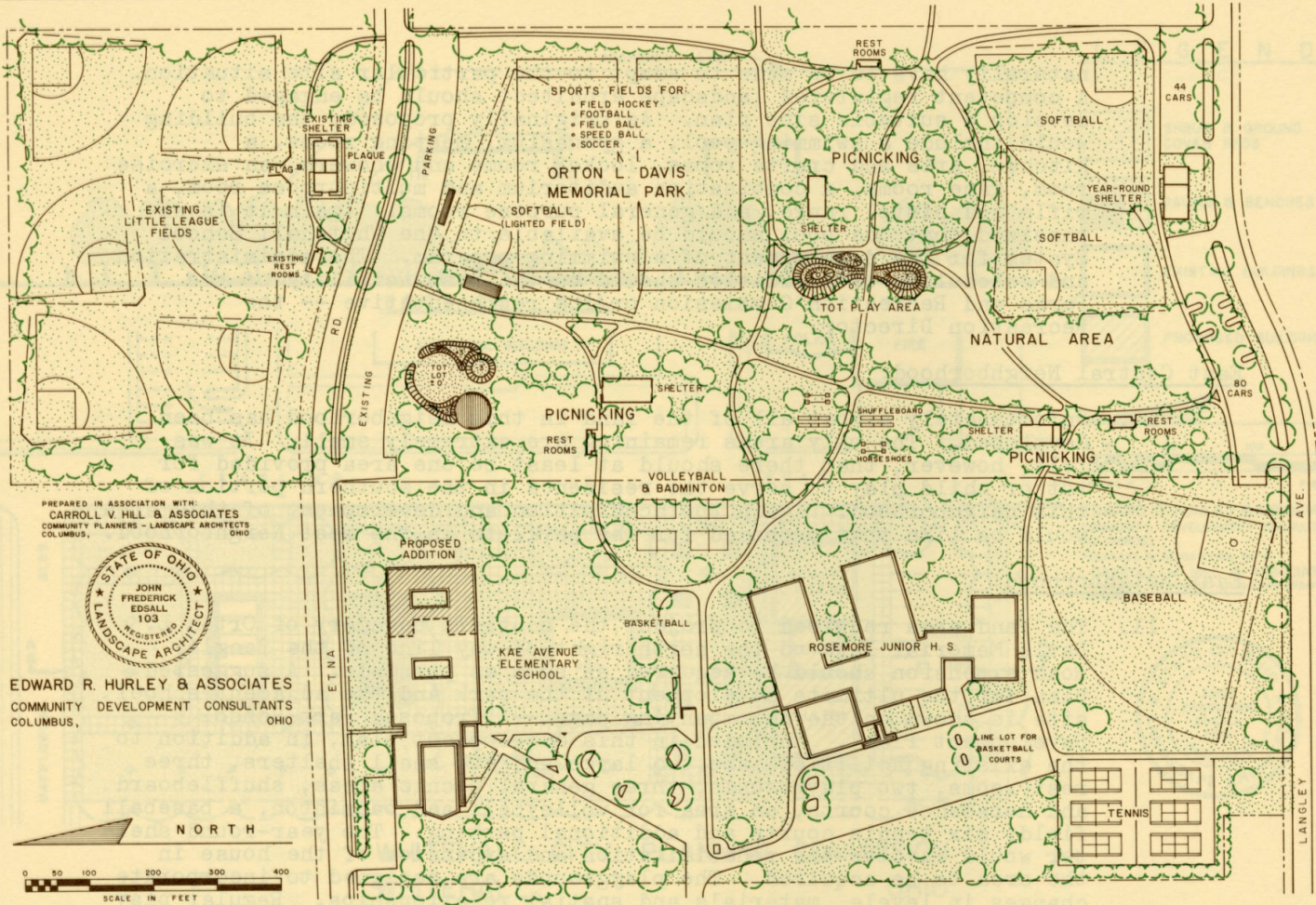
naturally have to be made to adapt to the particular site situation. A competent registered landscape architect should be engaged to develop a suitable site plan. As originally proposed, the building would include a swimming pool, a gymnasium, meeting rooms, a kitchen, arts and crafts rooms, locker rooms and showers, an exercise room, game rooms, a combination auditorium and multipurpose room, a rifle and pistol range, and general purpose rooms. Again it is emphasized that the pool should be available to the Whitehall School System for the development of a swimming program. The administration and scheduling of facilities should be the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Commission or its representative -- the Recreation Director.

East Central Neighborhood:

10. Unfortunately almost all of the land in this neighborhood has been developed. The only areas remaining are extremely small. It was felt, however, that there should at least be one area provided for tot or child play to serve the residents in the southern portion of this neighborhood. Again the acquisition and development of this area would be like that proposed for the parklets in the West Neighborhood.

East Neighborhood:

11. The land area required to project the southern boundary of Orton L. Davis Memorial Park to the north right-of-way line of the Langley Road extension should be acquired as soon as possible. A suggested plan for the ultimate development of the park and the adjacent school site is shown on the accompanying page -- "Proposed Park-School Development Plan". Included in this development plan, in addition to the existing facilities, are two large and two small shelters, three rest rooms, two playgrounds, three general picnic areas, shuffleboard and horseshoe courts, an area for volleyball and badminton, a baseball field, six tennis courts and additional parking. The year-round shelter would involve the rehabilitation and expansion of the house in the area to be acquired. The playgrounds are designed to incorporate changes in levels, materials and spatial relationships. Regular play equipment would also be incorporated into the overall design, but major emphasis would be placed upon the imaginative and creative



WHITEHALL CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

WHITEHALL, OHIO

PROPOSED PARK - SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

potential of the space. It is felt that this "Proposed Park-School Development Plan" may best be realized through the adoption of a "Joint Agreement Between the Whitehall Board of Education and the Whitehall Parks and Recreation Commission" like that proposed in the Appendix of this report.

12. The neighborhood park is recommended to better serve the children in Country Club Estates, Wyandotte East and in future residential developments in this neighborhood. Facilities should be developed to serve all ages, but major active recreation facilities should be kept to a minimum.
13. An easement, approximately 100 feet in width should be acquired and developed as a combined walkway and bikeway along Big Walnut Creek. This would allow all residents some access to this major natural feature. In this and all cases where easements are proposed, the rights of abutting property owners must be respected.

South Neighborhood:

14. The development of the proposed neighborhood park should be like that recommended in the East neighborhood. Consideration might also be given to the construction of a new elementary school on this site, should the present East Main Street School be phased out in the future. This site will essentially be bisected by the proposed Blower Ditch which would limit its use for many other types of development. An open space of this type is badly needed to serve the residents of the South neighborhood, since they are essentially cut-off from park developments in other parts of the community.
15. Part of the land for the proposed tot-lot is now owned by the City. The remaining area is commercial land that is presently unused. This development should be a joint public and private venture.

Entire City of Whitehall:

16. The major recommendation of this study involves the gtotal community. As evidenced by the findings of the questionnaire, g there is a

8/ See plate entitled "Recreation Facilities Community Needs and Should Develop" and Table B in the Appendix.

distinct need for a large park area that can accommodate a wide range of facilities. Almost half of the respondents indicated that they used the Columbus Metropolitan Parks. A significant percentage also indicated a desire for parks for walking and relaxing and for the opportunity to boat or canoe on Big Walnut Creek. These needs and many more can be satisfied by acquiring and developing the Whitehall Community Park shown on the "Proposed Open Space Plan." Other facilities might include horseback riding trails, day camp and picnic areas, nature study trails, some sports fields and numerous other facilities. The City of Whitehall has an obligation to its residents to provide sufficient open space areas to serve present and future populations. It is also essential that the City of Whitehall help relieve the present burden that is being put on the Metropolitan Parks, due to the lack of sufficient facilities in the immediate area.

It is significant to note that when all of the proposed open space areas are acquired and developed there will be about 13 acres per 1,000 population, based on future population estimates. This is well within the limits suggested by the consultant and the generally recognized standards outlined in this report.

Priorities and Estimated Costs

The suggested priority periods in which the open space recommendations should be implemented are outlined in both Tables 7 and 8. Again it is emphasized that fee simple site acquisition, the purchase of options or development rights, or the initiation of other legal methods to preserve the designated open space areas should receive top priority. If this is not done, other forms of development or increased land costs may prohibit the implementation of some or all of this program. Other priorities related to development may be modified due to the availability of funds or the changing needs and desires of the people of Whitehall. A periodic reevaluation of this program is recommended to determine if and when such modification is necessary.

The estimated costs in Table 8 are based upon current property valuations and construction costs. Tax records and current real estate sales were checked to determine average per parcel costs in the various neighborhoods or average per acre costs in the case of the large Community Park. Development costs for major open spaces within the various neighborhoods, for which design studies were not prepared, were assumed to be about \$5,000.00 per acre. This figure is

comparable to the per acre cost necessary to develop the remaining undeveloped land in Orton Davis Park, with some allowance for anticipated future cost increases. The total development cost for Orton Davis Park is the result of detailed cost estimates for each proposed facility that were made by the consultant. More detailed cost estimates were also made for the Proposed Civic Plaza and Community Recreation Center Developments. The cost to develop the large Whitehall Community Park was estimated to be about \$3,000.00 per acre. This lower figure was based on the assumption that while certain areas would be intensively developed for recreation, much of this open space will remain essentially undeveloped.

The total cost of the program as outlined in Table 8, if completely financed by the citizens of Whitehall, represents an average annual per capita cost of \$3.50, assuming an average population of 30,000 persons, over the next thirty-two years. However, it is anticipated that federal grants, state assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and private monies will reduce this average annual per capita expenditure to about \$2.25. This means that all of the proposed developments discussed in this report will cost a family of four just \$9.00 annually, on the average.

In terms of additional temporary millage, which is discussed in the "Implementation" section of this report, this program would require an average annual tax of 1.1 mills. This is based upon an average annual per capita expenditure of \$2.25 and the current total assessed valuation for the City of Whitehall of \$60.9 million.

Initially, both the per capita expenditure and the amount of additional temporary millage it represents will have to be higher. However, it is felt that the benefits to be derived from the implementation of this program will far outweigh the costs involved.

IMPLEMENTATION

The primary recommendations regarding the implementation of the foregoing proposals are concerned with site acquisition for expansion of existing areas and development of new facilities.

Table 9 gives a summary of disbursements for operation and maintenance and capital outlay for the past decade. Disregarding the figures for 1961, 1965, and 1966, total disbursements have shown a relatively steady increase. Expenditures for operation and maintenance have also increased, with minor fluctuations occurring generally in those years where capital outlay is high. The extreme highs in capital outlay in 1961, 1965 and 1966 reflect periods of extensive acquisition or development of new park and recreation facilities.

Table 9

Summary of Recreation Fund Disbursements^{a/}

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Operation & Maintenance	1,611	2,169	7,087	11,154	13,276	21,127	16,940	26,362	24,928	31,680
Capital Outlay	<u>385</u>	--	<u>945</u>	<u>76,147</u>	<u>4,366</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>9,963</u>	<u>18,730</u>	<u>102,767</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total Disbursements	1,996	2,169	8,032	87,301	17,642	22,045	26,903	45,092	127,695	37,680

^{a/} All figures are to the nearest whole dollar. Funds are appropriated yearly from the General Fund of the City.

Source: City Auditor, Whitehall, Ohio

Based upon the 1967 population estimate made by the State Development Department of approximately 28,000 persons, the City of Whitehall has a current per capita expenditure of about \$1.35. It is generally recommended that the per capita expenditure should be \$6.00. This means that Whitehall should be spending approximately \$168,000.00 based upon the 1967 estimated population, and this amount should increase as the population increases. It is also generally recommended that this money should only be used for operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment and for professional leadership personnel. All expenditures for acquisition and major construction should be in excess of this amount.

There are several sources from which the necessary capital funds to implement the proposed programs, to acquire the land and to develop the facilities, as recommended herein, may be derived. Nine potential sources are briefly discussed below.

1. Private Sale of Bonds -- The purchaser of a bond often has special privileges, such as, reduced interest rates during the period of retirement of the bond, plus the value of the bond is eventually paid back in full. Communities have often financed the development of a pool or some other costly facility for which other aid may not be available by this method.
2. General Fund -- Monies from this source are currently being used to finance the recreation program in Whitehall as shown in the previous table, but much more is needed in the future for acquisition and development, as well as program expansion.
3. County-Wide Taxation -- Funds from this source are currently being used to finance the operation and development of the seven parks under the authority of the Columbus Metropolitan Park Board in Franklin County.
4. Voted Bonds: City or School District -- Recommended expansion of certain school sites to provide improved recreation facilities as well as the development of new school facilities could certainly use this source, as has been done in the past.
5. "Councilmanic" Bonds -- Bonds issued upon authorization of City Council, which may be done within statutory limits without voter approval, are so designated.

6. Public Revenue Bonds -- Although approval of the electorate is required, these bonds are amortized by anticipated user fees from the proposed improvement and thus additional tax revenues are not required. The proposed pool, or in fact, the entire recreation center, and parts of the proposed community park could be financed in this manner.
7. Additional Temporary Millage -- A common procedure is to present a proposal for increased tax millage to the voters. The rate may be from one to three mills for a limited period of from one to three or five years for specified land acquisition or improvements. Based upon the current total assessed valuation for Whitehall of \$60.9 million, a one mill tax would provide \$60,900.00 per year for the period covered. The amount of millage required has been outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. Other revenue sources should also be exploited so that the tax burden does not reach the point where the people will not support a levy.
8. Federal Matching Funds -- Grant programs from which funds may be obtained are explained in further detail in succeeding paragraphs.
9. State Financial Assistance -- Starting July 1, 1967, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources announced that 40 percent of the money received from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund will be available to cities, counties and townships for recreation purposes. Money can be used for planning, land acquisition and development of facilities. Requests for funds must be part of a general overall county plan. Such a plan is now a part of the comprehensive plan for Franklin County. (See the 1967 Interim Open Space Plan for Columbus and Franklin County.)

Another means of "acquiring" park and recreation areas is through gifts of land for open space purposes. This practice should be encouraged but should not be relied upon, since gifts, alone, cannot assure the establishment of open space reservations in the proper amount or location. Gifts should be given careful consideration to assure that they will be an asset rather than a liability to the community before they are accepted.

Reservation of Open Space for Future Parks and Recreation Areas

The acquisition and development of the recommended new parks and recreation facilities in the proposed system in Whitehall and the adjacent area will require the expenditure of large sums of money. In view of the likelihood that there will be rather limited funds available in early years of a long-range program, it is necessary that measures be adopted to protect future park sites from urban encroachment.

Zoning and Other Regulations

Desirably, a special district in the city's zoning ordinance has been established for open space (public) areas. The provisions of this zone could desirably be broadened to include a provision for a commercial recreation district which would permit the preservation of open space for private or semiprivate facilities. Flood plain zoning is also a possible method of preserving open space and land suitable for future park development. The land along the east side of Big Walnut Creek is shown as flood plain preservation area on the 1975 Interim Open Space Plan for Columbus and Franklin County. Inclusion of a planned unit development zone in future revisions of the present ordinance would permit the retention of open space in new residential areas while maintaining a prescribed average residential density. It must be realized, however, that these methods, when used to slow development, constitute only a stopgap and at best would be only partially effective.

Ordinance 45-66 dealing with "Subdivision Regulations" for the City of Whitehall sets forth certain stipulations relative to the provision of land for public uses. Section 141.3: The Preliminary Plat -- Item III - L and Section 141.9: Subdivision Standards - Public Areas of Ordinance 45-66 outline these stipulations in detail. The consultant feels, with respect to Section 141.9, that some other form of contribution, other than a specific percentage of the area of a subdivision, may be more appropriate in the case of very small developments.

Planning commissions are often in a position to encourage developers to reserve sites for schools, parks, and play areas. A variety of methods have been employed for this purpose, varying from outright donations to agreements providing for postponed sales at acreage prices.

Long Term Option Purchase

Options can create a "land bank" for future open space acquisition and development. Options can obligate land before development occurs. A final purchase price should be stated initially as a part of the option.

Acquisition of Development Rights

The technique of purchasing development rights has been used by some open space agencies. Under this procedure the owner sells development rights to his property and agrees to maintain the land as open space. The unspoiled property is thus available for outright purchase for public park purposes at a later date.

Property Tax Concessions

Another procedure which is of more recent origin and provides for reduction of taxes conditioned upon the retention of the land as open space for a specified period. Such an arrangement will allow an interested public agency a period of time in which to obtain funds for the purchase of the land. One of the stipulations in such a procedure would require the owner, in the event that he chooses to sell the property, to pay in cash to the governmental unit concerned the difference between the amount of the tax levied during the years of special consideration and the amount of the regular tax which would have been paid.

Easements

Easements securing the right of access to or use of a property or protecting particularly scenic views and historic areas are good tools to use to preserve open space. Easements may be secured by purchase or conveyance. This method should receive further consideration in the future as noted in the foregoing text.

These are but a few of the procedures that might be considered by park and recreation officials in Whitehall. It would also be advantageous for municipalities and school districts to set aside revolving funds for the purpose of acquiring properties which might otherwise be lost because of private development.

Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation

Numerous state and federal assistance programs are available to municipalities to help finance necessary improvements. In this study no attempt will be made to list or explain all the federal grants, aid or loans for which Whitehall qualifies. Only those which are applicable to the proposed projects will be considered. For further information, the agency responsible for administering a particular program should be contacted.

Programs of the Department of the Interior

This department manages the Land and Water Acquisition and Development Fund, derived from fees paid to enter federal recreation areas. Monies from this fund are available to state and local subdivisions to develop new recreational resources.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act provides for grants to states that have prepared a comprehensive state-wide outdoor recreation plan which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation finds adequate for the purposes of the act, and through them to political subdivisions and other units of states, for planning, acquisition, and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Political subdivisions, such as city and county governments, and other official public agencies of the state are eligible. Political subdivisions and other official public agencies in a state who wish to apply for grants must propose their projects to the official liaison officer or agency designated by the state to administer state participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. The name of the state liaison officer or agency and additional details are available from the Regional Offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

In Whitehall the principal project which may qualify for an outdoor recreation grant is the future acquisition and development of the proposed community park north of Broad Street and east of Big Walnut Creek.

For information contact:

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Lake Central Region Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
3853 Research Park Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
65 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through a number of its programs, assists states, communities, organizations, and individuals in providing diversified outdoor recreation services for various age groups. Some of the department's grant-in-aid programs have specific recreation objectives, among others, such as the strengthening of school services and education in recreation.

Office of Education. The Office of Education recognizes the inter-relationship of education and recreation and provides services and other resources, provided particularly to elementary and secondary school sponsored programs for children, older youths and adults, include consultative and financial assistance, publications, studies, and research. The Office in its promotion of education for leisure, among other functions, is concerned with such things as: educational activities for the development of recreational skills and interests sponsored by the school and community; activities conducted in cooperation with other governmental and professional organizations in school programs; professional preparation of recreation leaders; preparation of teachers for their role in educating for leisure; and adult education consultative services in use of community and school facilities for older youths and adult education and recreation. Thus, the Office of Education Grant-in-Aid programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 may be used in part to promote recreational purposes.

Many outdoor facilities which may be developed in conjunction with the various schools would qualify for such assistance, as would any outdoor educational facilities developed in conjunction with the community park.

For information contact:

Regional Director
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Room 712, New Post Office Building
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development

This department administers a wide range of programs that affect municipalities. The objective of these programs is to improve the environment and economic well-being of communities.

Advances for Public Works Planning. Interest-free advances for the planning of public works such as water and sewer systems, schools, recreation centers, health facilities, and other public works are available to local governments. Such advances, however, are repayable to the federal government when construction of the project starts. The savings under this program come from the interest the public agency would have to pay if funds were borrowed in the bond market.

The use of this program in Whitehall is limited, for it is hoped that planning money for desired projects would be allocated from the operational budget or available as part of federal assistance under other programs. Situations may arise, however, where the need for timing improvements may influence the course of finance adopted.

For information contact:

Office of Planning Standards and Coordination
Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D. C. 20410

Grants for Advanced Acquisition of Land. Community growth and expansion preempts land which may be necessary for future public facilities and services. This program encourages municipalities to acquire land for future public use by providing grants that in the aggregate do not exceed the interest charges on the funds borrowed locally for such purposes for a period of five years.

In Whitehall this program may help finance land acquisition for existing and proposed schools, parks and recreation areas, as well as other public facilities.

For information contact:

Regional Office, Region IV
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Open Space Land Program. The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 amended the Open Space Land Program authorized by Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 to provide increased help to communities for acquiring and developing urban open space lands and for creating small parks in built-up areas.

The major provisions of the program are: (1) Federal Assistance may be granted up to 50% to help public agencies preserve or provide urban open space land having value for park, recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic purposes. (2) Matching funds are authorized to help communities develop lands which have been acquired with assistance under the Open Space Land Program. Development may include landscaping, basic water and sanitary facilities, walks, small shelters, and installation of certain other facilities. However, development may not include major construction such as amphitheaters, dock facilities, swimming pools, or golf courses. (3) Assistance is generally limited to undeveloped or predominantly undeveloped land. However, grants may also be made to help acquire and clear developed land in built-up portions of the city, if open space needs cannot be met by undeveloped land. (4) Relocation assistance is authorized for individuals, families and businesses displaced by the assisted purchase of land. (5) The assistance for acquisition or development must be needed for carrying out a unified or officially coordinated program for the provision in development of open space land as part of the comprehensively planned development of the urban area. Thus, there are two basic planning requirements: (a) There must exist adequate comprehensive planning for the urban area and (b) there must exist, consistent with the comprehensive planning, an adequate open space acquisition and development program for the urban area.

It should be noted at this time that the area of prime responsibility for the previously discussed land and water conservation fund program is to assist

in the acquisition of outdoor recreation resources of state-wide and regional parks, historic sites, and recreational and scenic areas to serve residents of urban and other local areas. On the other hand, the Open Space Land Program is primarily responsible for assisting in the acquisition of lands within urbanized areas for neighborhood, community, and smaller regional parks and other open space.

Several projects may qualify for the Open Space Land Program in Whitehall. The acquisition and development of the community park along Big Walnut Creek would qualify for such assistance. The various neighborhood parks and school-park development proposals might also come under the auspices of the Open Space Land Program with regard to their site acquisition and development. Finally, the civic plaza west of City Hall could also be acquired and developed under this program.

For information contact:

Regional Office, Region IV
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Urban Beautification and Improvement. The Urban Beautification and Improvement Program, also a part of the amended Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, authorizes grants to assist in carrying out programs for the beautification and improvement of public lands throughout the locality. Grants may cover up to 50% of the amount by which the cost of activities carried out under an improved local beautification and improvement program exceed usual annual expenditures for comparable activities. Beautification and improvement activities must take place on land which the public owns or controls, must have significant, long-term benefits for the community, and must be important to the comprehensively planned development of the locality.

Examples of eligible beautification activities are the improvement of parks, malls, squares, and public waterfront areas with landscaping, walks, rain shelters, sanitary facilities, kiosks, and minor recreation and outdoor exhibition facilities. Also eligible are street improvements such as lighting, benches, tree planting, and decorative paving. Major construction -- such as golf courses, swimming pools, amphitheaters, museums or waterfront docks -- is not eligible.

A small portion of the funds authorized for urban beautification and improvement may be used for grants covering up to 90% of the costs of projects which have special value in developing and demonstrating new and improved methods and materials for urban beautification and improvement. Projects will need to be of lasting benefit and demonstrate techniques applicable to other communities.

Projects relating to parks and recreation in Whitehall which may qualify for this program would primarily include the beautification and improvement of existing park and recreation areas. Other projects, as proposed in this report, would probably be acquired and developed under other grant-in-aid programs outlined in this section.

For information contact:

Regional Office, Region IV
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Urban Renewal Program. Under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, the provision of outdoor recreation and historic preservation is encouraged as part of assisted urban renewal projects. The local urban renewal plan, a prerequisite for federal assistance, must give consideration to the provision of adequate park and recreational facilities and the preservation of historic structures. Local expenditures for acquisition of land for parks or playgrounds serving a renewal area may be counted as local matching funds toward the federal grant (generally two-thirds).

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 allows as part of the cost of an urban renewal project the cost of relocating within the project area a structure determined to be of historic value. The structure must be one which will be disposed of to a public body or private nonprofit organization which will renovate and maintain it for historic purposes.

Should extensive rehabilitation or renewal of certain areas of the city become essential in the future, areas such as tot lots and "parklets" may be developed which could qualify for urban renewal program assistance.

For information contact:

Renewal Projects Administration
Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D. C. 20410

Regional Office, Region IV
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60601

The programs discussed above have been included largely because of their applicability to specific proposed projects in this Open Space Report for Whitehall. Much of the above information was derived from a booklet entitled "Federal Assistance in Outdoor Recreation" published by the Department of the Interior: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Citizen Cooperation and Support

The development of a long-range open space plan and the outlining of possible methods of financing the development of park and recreation facilities will not necessarily ensure the execution of the program. It will be necessary for various local officials, the Planning Commission, and citizens' committees and other civic organizations to provide continued support to the school board and to park and recreation officials and their school, park and recreation programs. Without such combined assistance and support, it is doubtful whether adequate financing can be obtained.

Controlled Private Open Space

This report is focused on development of a public open space program. However, we must not overlook the possibility of increasing the number of semi-public, private, and commercial recreation facilities under private development. Private uses which are compatible with the basic open space concept should be encouraged and permitted in appropriate areas, as previously discussed. These private areas should be protected by some of the methods outlined in the section "Reservation of Open Space for Future Parks and Recreation Areas" to assure their continued permanence.

Areas for the development of certain facilities proposed in conjunction with the Whitehall Community Park could be leased to private developers. This would reduce the cost to the tax payer for developing such facilities. Such recreational activities as par-3 golf, horseback riding and boating or canoeing could be provided by private enterprise in the Community Park on a lease basis.

Very little land is available for extensive private developments within the City of Whitehall. However, future private recreational developments in Franklin County and in surrounding counties will certainly have a bearing on the potential recreational outlets for the residents of Whitehall. In the future, privately developed facilities for picnicking, active sports, fishing, hunting, camping and scenery and nature appreciation could be developed to supplement the existing publicly operated facilities.

Each year less farmland and fewer farm workers are needed to meet the nation's food requirements. Idle farmland on the fringes of the urbanized area is being transformed into residential, commercial, and industrial areas. Part of this reservoir of idle land should be diverted to recreational uses. Incentives in the form of grants, loans and technical assistance are now being offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to rural land owners who wish to put idle land to work in the form of rural recreation areas. In this way some of the privately owned land which has gone out of production could be transformed into income producing, rural recreation enterprises.

CITY OF WHITEHALL, OHIO - 1967
 PARKS & RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Address _____

PERSONAL DATA:

-Number of persons in your family in each of these age groups:

Under 9 9-17 18-24 25-44 45-64 65 & over

Male: _____

Female: _____

-Do you have use of an automobile Yes No

INTERESTS:

-Do you or your family use existing public recreational facilities in Whitehall? Yes No

-How often? Less than once a week Once a week More than once a week Once a month

-What other public parks do you or your family use in the region? (i.e., metropolitan or state -- Specify by name) _____

-When do you use these facilities? Day use Weekends Vacations

-Do you or your family participate in any organized sports leagues? Please name _____

-What private or commercial recreation facilities do you or your family use in Whitehall?

Please name _____

-Check the facilities or activities which you or your family used or participated in during the past year to fulfill your recreation needs.

_____ Children's playgrounds	_____ Driving for pleasure	_____ Relaxing	_____ Fishing
_____ Field games (i.e., baseball, football, etc.)	_____ Hiking or walking	_____ Golfing	_____ Hunting
_____ Court games (i.e., tennis, basketball, etc.)	_____ Picnicking	_____ Riding (Horses)	_____ Camping
	_____ Swimming	_____ Skating	_____ Sledding
	_____ Bowling	_____ Boating	_____ Skiing

(Circle any of the above activities or facilities which you or your family participated in or used more than 10 times last year.)

-Check any of the following recreation facilities which you or your family think your community needs and should develop:

_____ City Parks for walking or relaxing	_____ Sr. Citizens activities	_____ Tennis courts	_____ Community
_____ Public gardens or squares	_____ Playgrounds	_____ Baseball fields	_____ Swimming
_____ Community recreation center	_____ Craft shops	_____ Basketball courts	_____ Pool
_____ Boating or canoeing on Big Walnut Creek	_____ Picnic areas	_____ Volleyball courts	
_____ Other (Specify _____)	_____ Archery ranges	_____ Children's tot-lots	
	_____ Football fields	_____ Community theaters (Performing arts)	

(Also indicate your first three choices of the above facilities in order of preference -- 1, 2, 3. Place the numbers next to the items chosen.)

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Whitehall Planning Commission Whitehall Parks & Recreation Commission

Whitehall City Council

Questionnaire prepared by Edward R. Hurley & Associates
 Community Development Consultants

Table A
 TABULATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA:
 PERSONAL DATA

	<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Number of persons in family in each age group.							
Under -Male	67	56	155	204	53	32	567
9 -Female	73	39	143	157	55	30	497
-Total	140	95	298	361	108	62	1,064
9-17 -Male	54	41	158	187	54	30	524
-Female	63	36	155	159	80	23	516
-Total	117	77	313	346	134	53	1,040
18-24 -Male	9	6	20	20	7	1	63
-Female	10	6	16	19	11	2	64
-Total	19	12	36	39	18	3	127
25-44 -Male	60	47	143	194	48	33	525
-Female	72	49	159	193	63	34	570
-Total	132	96	302	387	111	67	1,095
45-64 -Male	11	6	26	29	13	5	90
-Female	11	3	20	17	7	4	62
-Total	22	9	46	46	20	9	152
65 & -Male	--	1	3	4	--	--	8
Over -Female	1	--	4	3	2	1	11
-Total	1	1	7	7	2	1	19
Grand Total	431	290	1,002	1,186	393	195	3,497
2. Do you have the use of an automobile?							
Yes	68	58	174	222	68	35	625
No	7	2	7	20	4	1	41

Table B

TABULATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE DATA:
INTERESTS

	<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Do you or your family use existing public recreational facilities in Whitehall?							
Yes	31	27	108	134	40	18	358
No	43	29	63	78	34	17	264
2. How often?							
Less than once/week	3	1	15	14	7	--	40
More than once/week	6	9	22	42	11	4	94
Once/week	7	5	25	29	5	1	72
Once/month	7	10	41	43	14	12	127
3. What other public parks do you or your family use in the region?							
Hoover Reservoir	4	3	11	11	5	1	35
Blacklick M. P.	24	18	68	77	19	15	221
Blendon Woods M. P.	11	4	35	36	13	1	100
Other Parks	2	7	17	19	6	4	55
State Parks	8	9	33	42	9	5	106
4. When do you use these facilities:							
Day-use	15	9	34	56	16	8	138
Weekends	29	25	86	85	25	15	265
Vacation	8	8	14	25	8	4	67
5. Do you or your family participate in any organized sports leagues?							
Baseball	8	8	33	34	9	6	98
Bowling	7	6	19	27	8	6	73
Golf	2	1	--	4	2	4	13
Football	--	4	16	17	4	3	44
Basketball	--	1	8	2	2	2	15
Church Softball	--	2	3	5	1	--	11
Adult Men's Softball	--	--	7	--	--	2	9
North Am. Av. Park	--	--	2	17	1	--	20
Swimming	--	--	1	2	--	--	3

	<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
6. What private or commercial recreation facilities do you or your family use in Whitehall?							
North Am. Av. Park	13	3	14	2	4	4	40
Movie theaters	3	2	9	12	1	--	27
Bowling	11	5	27	38	8	5	94
Swimland	5	8	41	55	7	8	124
Mini-Golf (Putt-Putt)	3	3	7	16	2	4	35
D. C. S. C.	2	--	--	--	1	--	3
Silhouette	--	--	1	2	--	2	5
7. Facilities or activities which you or your family used or participated in during past year to fulfill your recreational needs ^a							
Child Playgrounds	I 22	26	70	95	31	13	257
	X 11	12	42	67	14	6	152
Total	33	38	112	162	45	19	409
Field Games	I 13	12	52	49	15	8	149
	X 8	10	29	35	9	6	97
Total	21	22	81	84	24	14	246
Court Games	I 7	3	25	27	8	4	74
	X 6	1	8	10	5	6	36
Total	13	4	33	37	13	10	110
Pleasure Driving	I 31	26	76	88	22	16	259
	X 18	20	43	54	21	7	163
Total	49	46	119	142	43	23	422
Hiking or Walking	I 28	16	52	69	20	8	193
	X 7	14	25	28	9	4	87
Total	35	30	77	97	29	12	280
Picnicking	I 44	24	63	114	32	17	294
	X 15	13	43	38	15	8	132
Total	59	37	106	152	47	25	426

		<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Swimming	I	34	12	60	71	21	12	210
	X	14	27	69	95	24	14	243
	Total	48	39	129	166	45	26	453
Bowling	I	25	12	53	57	14	9	170
	X	10	15	37	60	13	10	145
	Total	35	27	90	117	27	19	315
Relaxing	I	24	21	43	57	17	5	167
	X	6	6	14	35	11	2	74
	Total	30	27	57	92	28	7	241
Golfing	I	13	9	25	32	14	5	98
	X	12	6	11	21	6	6	62
	Total	25	15	36	53	20	11	160
Riding Horses	I	9	8	22	32	8	4	83
	X	1	1	5	3	6	--	16
	Total	10	9	27	35	14	4	99
Skating	I	18	8	39	46	9	8	128
	X	1	2	4	13	8	2	30
	Total	19	10	43	59	17	10	158
Boating	I	14	5	22	41	10	9	101
	X	4	2	11	17	5	4	43
	Total	18	7	33	58	15	13	144
Fishing	I	21	17	41	76	19	21	195
	X	12	7	26	36	10	3	94
	Total	33	24	67	112	29	24	289
Hunting	I	5	6	21	23	4	5	64
	X	3	1	5	7	5	0	21
	Total	8	7	26	30	9	5	85

		<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Camping	I	19	13	28	43	6	5	114
	X	--	1	15	20	7	4	47
	Total	19	14	43	63	13	9	161
Sledding	I	15	13	36	44	9	7	124
	X	5	1	4	13	4	1	28
	Total	20	14	40	57	13	8	152
Skiing	I	2	--	3	7	2	--	14
	X	1	--	1	3	1	--	6
	Total	3	--	4	10	3	--	20
8.	Recreation facilities which you or your family think your community needs and should develop. <u>b/</u>							
City Parks for 1		4	8	10	11	5	1	39
Walking or Relaxation	2	5	4	16	19	5	3	52
	3	3	3	13	18	4	4	45
X	14	11	34	36	11	8		114
Total	26	26	73	84	25	16		250
Public Gardens or Squares	1	--	--	5	2	4	--	11
	2	1	1	9	8	2	1	22
	3	2	2	7	8	1	4	24
X	7	2	21	22	9	4		65
Total	10	5	42	40	16	9		122
Community Recreation Center	1	7	6	24	41	11	5	94
	2	3	7	19	13	3	3	48
	3	14	4	9	12	3	1	43
X	9	10	23	36	17	4		99
Total	33	27	75	102	34	13		284
Boating or Canoeing on Big Walnut Creek	1	--	2	4	7	5	4	22
	2	2	1	4	10	2	4	23
	3	3	3	5	6	1	--	18
X	8	6	26	21	10	1		72
Total	13	12	39	44	18	9		135

		<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Senior Citizens	1	--	--	2	2	2	--	6
Activities	2	--	--	3	3	--	--	6
	3	1	1	3	3	1	--	9
	X	7	7	9	22	8	3	56
Total		8	8	17	30	11	3	77
Playgrounds	1	14	1	22	15	5	5	62
	2	17	6	18	13	10	2	66
	3	1	3	14	10	4	2	34
	X	15	12	31	53	14	9	134
Total		47	22	85	91	33	18	296
Craft Shops	1	1	4	6	8	2	1	22
	2	2	1	13	18	4	1	39
	3	2	3	15	15	4	4	43
	X	10	7	28	28	15	5	93
Total		15	15	62	69	25	11	197
Picnic Areas	1	5	3	15	13	2	2	40
	2	8	2	15	16	5	5	51
	3	5	--	10	21	6	2	44
	X	19	12	31	44	18	8	132
Total		37	17	71	94	31	17	267
Archery Ranges	1	1	2	4	6	1	2	16
	2	1	3	2	2	--	1	9
	3	--	--	2	2	1	1	6
	X	6	3	19	25	8	4	65
Total		8	8	27	35	10	8	96
Football Fields	1	--	3	2	4	2	--	11
	2	--	--	1	5	--	--	6
	3	1	1	7	6	--	--	15
	X	11	4	13	25	12	6	71
Total		12	8	23	40	14	6	103

		<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tennis Courts	1	--	2	4	3	2	3	14
	2	5	2	13	14	4	3	41
	3	--	5	11	9	3	1	29
	X	10	4	31	32	5	7	89
	Total	15	13	59	58	14	14	173
Baseball Fields	1	1	3	5	5	--	--	14
	2	9	3	4	3	2	1	22
	3	2	2	7	2	--	--	13
	X	9	3	25	29	13	4	83
	Total	21	11	41	39	15	5	132
Basketball Courts	1	1	--	2	2	--	--	5
	2	--	1	1	7	--	1	10
	3	--	1	5	8	4	1	19
	X	11	8	26	27	5	7	84
	Total	12	10	34	44	9	9	118
Volleyball Courts	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2	--	3	1	6	--	--	10
	3	--	--	3	4	--	1	8
	X	5	11	24	33	13	1	87
	Total	5	14	28	43	13	2	105
Children's Tot-Lots	1	5	--	6	3	--	--	14
	2	2	1	4	6	3	1	17
	3	4	1	3	15	5	2	30
	X	6	6	16	25	15	3	71
	Total	17	8	29	49	23	6	132
Community Theaters (Performing Arts)	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	11
	2	1	1	5	9	4	1	21
	3	5	5	10	9	4	--	33
	X	6	3	18	26	8	4	65
	Total	13	10	34	48	19	6	130

		<u>North</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>West Central</u>	<u>East Central</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>Total</u>
Community	1	18	11	35	55	8	6	133
Swimming Pool	2	2	4	14	17	8	2	47
	3	9	2	16	13	8	4	52
	X	12	9	22	30	13	6	92
Total		41	26	87	115	37	18	324

Total number of responses tabulated

85	61	188	242	74	40	690
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Footnotes:

a/ Frequency of use or participation:

- 1 - Less than 10 times in past year
- X - More than 10 times in past year

b/ Preferential rating:

- 1 - First preference
- 2 - Second preference
- 3 - Third preference
- X - Desired but no preference

SUGGESTED FORM FOR A
JOINT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE _____ BOARD OF EDUCATION
AND THE _____ PARK AND RECREATION BOARD FOR THE
COOPERATIVE ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND USE
OF FACILITIES WHICH ARE MUTUAL RESOURCES

This joint agreement is an effort between two public boards to increase the services provided by each, to heighten the efficiency of operation of each, and to fulfill their specific obligations to the citizens of the community with the lowest cost to the taxpayer.

The following statements of this agreement shall constitute a basis for actions of the Board of Education and the Park and Recreation Board in the execution of their plan of cooperation for joint planning and respective use of school buildings, neighborhood playgrounds, playfields, parks and school-park sites in the City of _____.

The Board of Education and the Park and Recreation Board mutually agree that, in the acquisition and planning of school, recreation, or park areas, whether acquired jointly or independently, each will inform the other, as far in advance as is practicable, of its plans for acquisition and development of sites which may become mutual resources. It is understood, however, that neither board is obligated to conform to the desires of the other.

It is recognized, however, that such cooperation in acquisition, planning, and construction will effect certain economies in capital expenditures by both boards as well as increasing the effectiveness of maintenance and use.

This agreement takes into consideration the stated educational philosophy of the _____ school system, one of the tenets of which reads as follows:

We believe that the school is a community institution and that while traditionally, it is designed to serve only the educational needs of youth, it now has a much wider function in that it should serve the needs of the entire community. Therefore, the use of its facilities for all groups should be encouraged to the end that as rapidly as possible the schools' educational program may be enjoyed by everyone.

PART ONE
COORDINATED SCHOOL-PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Planning and Location of School-Park Facilities

- A. The Board of Education and the Park and Recreation Board mutually agree to jointly plan all school-park sites.
- B. A master site plan will be made for each school park-site prior to the development of the area. This plan should be approved by both boards. Any changes or modifications of the plan shall also be acceptable to both boards.
- C. It is agreed that the services of a registered landscape architect will be engaged in the establishment of all school-park, playground, play-field, and park plans.
- D. The financing of all school-park master plans shall be equally assumed by the two boards.
- E. The establishment and location of all school-park sites shall be thoroughly studied in relation to both school and community needs. The decision regarding final location shall meet with the approval of both boards.
- F. It is the policy of the Board of Education, in making plans for new schools, to adequately provide for community and recreational use of the building. The architects will, therefore, work with the Park and Recreation Superintendent or registered landscape architect so that the school buildings are so designed that they will serve their dual purpose to the greatest advantage.
- G. The location of the structure on the site will be so planned that the maximum use of playground and recreation facilities is obtained. The layout of the school will be so designed that toilet facilities, arts and crafts rooms, playleaders rooms, recreation storage rooms, and related facilities are directly accessible from the outside and in proper relation to the projected recreation areas and facilities.

H. Playground and school-park sites will, whenever possible, extend to street or at least to alley lines to avoid abutting private property.

II. Standards for Development of Playgrounds and School-Park Facilities

A. The Board of Education and the Park and Recreation Board shall mutually develop and accept realistic standards for outdoor playgrounds, play-fields, and school-parks. Standards of the National Recreation Association and the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction shall be considered as minimum. Standards set forth in school, park and recreation, or open space plans prepared for the community as a part of any comprehensive planning program shall be adopted and implemented in so far as they are practicable.

B. The accepted standards shall be reviewed regularly to produce maximum benefit to the community.

C. The principles of school-park planning can only become effective if sufficient land is available to meet school needs and recreational needs of the community. The provision of minimum land area for only park or school needs and attempts to combine this into a school-park site will not be considered acceptable.

D. The following shall be considered minimum area requirements for combining school-park facilities.

1. Elementary School-Park

School property -- 5 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 of ultimate enrollment.

Park property -- 10 acres which must be adaptable for general park purposes.

2. Junior High School-Park

School property -- 10 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 of ultimate enrollment.

Park property -- 10 acres which must be adaptable for general park purposes.

3. Senior High School-Park

School property -- 20 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 of ultimate enrollment.

Park property -- 20 acres which must be adaptable for general park purposes.

III. Theory of School-Park Planning

With a mutual desire to better serve the citizens of _____, the Park and Recreation Board and the Board of Education support and encourage the development of school sites and park sites adjacent to each other within the community. These facilities have the same general radius of service and their general purposes complement each other. By combining a school and a neighborhood park on one land area, portions of the school building may serve community needs and indoor recreation requirements; portions of the park may serve as facilities for the school recreational and educational program, as well as community needs.

IV. Acquisition and Ownership of School-Park Sites.

A. The land for school-park sites may be acquired by one of the following methods:

1. The Board of Education may purchase all of the land.
2. The city may purchase all of the land.
3. The city and Board of Education may each purchase land directly adjacent.

B. Ownership based upon the above three categories:

1. Where category one or two exists, the Board of Education of the city will give a long-term lease for the consideration of \$1.00 per acre, or an option to buy to the other, on a sufficient amount of land to meet minimum requirements. If land is to be sold, the value of the land shall be determined by an appraiser mutually agreed upon.

2. Where category three exists, each shall retain ownership to their respective parcels. A request may be made by either board to the other for a resolution giving permission for the use of the property of the latter. The dividing property lines should not influence the overall design and use of the grounds, nor should they be defined by a fence or in any other way.
- C. Purchase of land needed for future neighborhood school-parks, playgrounds or playfields should, when possible, be made before private or public buildings are erected thereon or any real estate development is started, even though the areas are not to be developed immediately.
- D. When the Board of Education contemplates the purchase of property for a school site that has potential as a school-park area, they shall inform and consult with the Park and Recreation Board. If the Park and Recreation Board is expected to assume development, maintenance and operational costs of such park areas, then the prior approval of the Park and Recreation Board shall be obtained.

V. Development of School-Park Sites

- A. The development of a site must adhere to the site master plan unless changes are mutually agreed upon by both boards.
- B. On each master plan there shall be clearly defined the "school area" and the "park area". Its extent is to be determined by negotiations between the two boards. A clear and concise definition of the respective areas should be agreed upon.
- C. The "school area" is understood to be the site where the school building is placed and such developed areas as will be principally used for school purposes. The school area provides for the school building itself, the main approaches to the building, the hard-surfaced wet-weather play areas, school personnel and spectator parking lots, apparatus and play area for elementary age children, a portion of the apparatus and play area for the older children, playfield sections, stadiums, lawn and landscape features.

- D. "Park area" -- The balance of the ground is considered to be the "park area" and contains all the park facilities and playfield features which are considered essential for use by children and adults during out-of-school hours and vacations.
- E. The responsibility for the development and improvement of the "school area" is that of the Board of Education and a similar responsibility for the development of the "park area" is that of the Park and Recreation Board of the city.

VI. Maintenance of School-Park Sites and School Playgrounds

- A. The Park and Recreation Board shall have full responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the "park area" and provide all materials and equipment necessary to keep the facility in satisfactory condition to serve its intended purpose for school, as well as community use.
- B. The Park and Recreation Board agrees to assume also full responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the "school area", as described in Section V (c), Part One, and provide all materials and equipment necessary to keep the facility in satisfactory condition to serve its intended use for school as well as community use.
- C. The Park and Recreation Board shall assume this responsibility, however, only after the Board of Education has completed the initial development of all features of the "school area", enumerated in Section V (c), of Part One, to a point which is considered by the Park and Recreation Board to be adequate to serve their intended purposes.
- D. This agreement concerning the maintenance of "school areas" shall apply to all school grounds in the City of _____, whether or not they are part of school-park sites.
- E. In lieu of monetary compensation of this maintenance service, and in accord with its stated philosophy as previously quoted, the Board of Education agrees to make available to the Park and Recreation Board, for community recreation purposes, the full use of all grounds and buildings under the control of the former, in accord with the stipulations set forth in Part Two of this agreement.

VII. Control of "School Area"

- A. The "school area" is under the control of the Board of Education during the hours that school is in session or at times when activities of the school require their use.
- B. During all other hours the Board of Education delegates control of the "school area" to the Park and Recreation Board.
- C. The responsibility for the scheduling of these areas and the issuance of permits to community groups and athletic teams for the use of outdoor athletic fields and areas, on both school and city property, shall be the responsibility of the Park and Recreation Board.
- D. The use of "school areas" shall be limited to residents of the City of _____.

VIII. Special Property Assessments.

Special assessments for sewers, water lines, streets, curbs, sidewalks, etc., shall be levied by the city against the legal owner of the property involved. In the case of a long-term lease, between the city and Board of Education, the Board to whom the property is leased will be responsible for the assessment.

IX. Regulations and Policies for Outdoor Areas and Facilities

- A. All laws of the city and state shall be adhered to in regard to the use of school and park properties.
 - B. Regulations for specific facilities or sites may be established by the respective administrative bodies.
- X. Use of Park and Recreation Department Facilities, Areas, and Equipment by the Board of Education.
- A. Activities of the Park and Recreation Board will receive first priority in the scheduling of Park and Recreation Board facilities. The Board

of Education will be given priority over private agency activities and commercial organizations.

- B. The Board of Education will make application to the Park and Recreation Department for the use of Department facilities, areas and equipment.

XI. Abandonment

- A. When it is deemed advisable to abandon any park-school site, playground, or playfield site, the initiative may come from either the Park and Recreation Board of Education, but such abandonment shall be by mutual consent.
- B. Upon abandonment, the control of the land shall revert to the authority which acquired it; salvageable equipment and accessories shall become the property of the agency which purchased them.

XII. Capital Improvements

In accord with statutory provisions, the Board of Education and the City of _____, by mutual agreement, may jointly undertake the development and maintenance of a capital improvement program, such as construction of an indoor swimming pool or an indoor recreation center.

The possibility also exists, and state statutes permit, that the Board of Education may construct a facility and the Park and Recreation Board assume responsibility for its maintenance and operation. The permission for such a cooperative action is granted in Sections 755.16, 755.17 and 755.18 of the Ohio Revised Code.

PART TWO

PARK AND RECREATION BOARD USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

I. Scheduling

- A. Policy -- The Park and Recreation Board will request permits for school buildings for its specific recreation activities only. No charge will be made to the Park and Recreation Board for the use of school facilities so long as the custodial staff of the school is on duty in the facility used. This will be referred to as non-fee basis.

If a facility is used beyond the custodian's regular working hours, or is scheduled on days when custodians are not normally in the building, an hourly rate will be charged to the Park and Recreation Board. This applies to summer use as well as during the school year.

- B. Priority -- Activities of the Board of Education and individual schools will receive first priority in the scheduling of all Board of Education facilities. Use by the Park and Recreation Board will be given priority over non-school activities under the auspices of privately sponsored groups and commercial organizations.
- C. Application -- The Park and Recreation Board will make application to the Business Manager for all use of school buildings, stating time, date, type and purpose of activity, approximate number of participants, individual to be in charge, and any other information pertinent to the use of the facility, or which may be requested by the Business Manager.

II. Contracts and Fees

- A. Non-fee Basis -- An application on an approved form will be submitted to the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Education.
- B. Hourly Rate Basis -- A contract will be drawn up and approved by both departments. A city purchase order will accompany the signed contract. (The hourly rate shall be \$ _____ with a minimum time of _____ () hours.)

III. Supervision of Activity

- A. The Park and Recreation Board will be responsible for the provision of qualified personnel for supervision of all activities under its jurisdiction.
- B. In addition to the supervisory personnel, chaperones shall be provided for youth programs.

IV. Responsibility for Activities

The Park and Recreation Board shall be responsible for the content of activities of all programs under its jurisdiction, and for the behavior of all participants including spectators.

V. Rules and Policies

- A. All rules and policies of the Board of Education shall be in writing and be made available to the supervisors employed by the Park and Recreation Department in the use of the school facilities.
- B. Established rules and policies shall be closely adhered to, unless changes are approved in writing at the time application is made for the use of the facility.
- C. Rules and policies of the Park and Recreation Department governing the administration and conduct of activities shall be followed in all activities.

VI. Care of Property

- A. The Park and Recreation Department assumes full responsibility for the proper care of Board of Education facilities.
- B. The recreation supervisor shall make every effort to leave a facility in as clean a condition as possible. All materials and equipment used in the activity shall be picked up and returned to storage places provided.

- C. Damage to, or destruction of, property caused by Park and Recreation Department use beyond the normal usage will be repaired or replaced by the Park and Recreation Department.
- D. The Park and Recreation Department does not carry insurance on its participants or public property.

VII. Equipment

- A. The granting of the use of a specific school facility does not carry with it the use of equipment kept in that facility or elsewhere.
- B. Equipment, such as a P. A. system, projector, folding chairs, bleachers, stage equipment, blackboards and gymnasium equipment may be used only when approved by the Business Manager and principal of the school.
- C. Expendable equipment, such as balls, bats, nets, and other school property, is not available for community use. The Park and Recreation Department shall provide such equipment for use of its own groups.
- D. Where available cupboards, storage rooms or storage space will be provided for activities that use a facility regularly. The schools are not responsible for equipment so stored.

VIII. Use of School Cafeterias and Kitchens

- A. If it is desired that a meal be served by the school kitchen staff, the request will be directed to the office of Business Manager and Head Dietician.
- B. The use of a school cafeteria does not include the use of the adjoining kitchen.
- C. If a school kitchen is to be used, permission shall be granted only upon the payment of a fee sufficient to cover the cost of the services of the school dietician or a member of her staff.
- D. When the use of cafeteria or kitchen facilities is granted, it is understood that cleaning up of the facility shall be the responsibility of the user.

IX. Use of School Buildings in Summer Playground Program

- A. The Board of Education will grant the use of certain parts of school buildings supplementing the use of school grounds in carrying on the supervised play program of the Park and Recreation Board.
- B. Headquarters for the supervisory staff and storage space for play equipment will be made available at the most convenient location practicable.
- C. Toilet facilities and drinking water will be made available at the most convenient location within the building subject to whatever controls are mutually agreed upon by the Business Manager of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Recreation.
- D. At those schools where it is desirable to have the use of a gymnasium, play room or other activity room, it is understood that a mutually satisfactory arrangement will be agreed upon.

X. Custodian

- A. Policy -- As previously stated, school facilities will be available for use by the Park and Recreation Department at no charge during the regularly scheduled working hours of the custodian staff. The custodians, in most cases, do not clean up immediately following school use if the facility is to be used for recreation activities later in the afternoon or evening. Custodians are not required to participate in, or supervise, recreation activities, and therefore they may work at their regular duties while an activity is in progress. All evening activities must be completed at least one hour prior to the end of a custodian's working day so that he may clean that portion of the facility for the next day's school activity.
- B. The activity supervisor shall check in and out with the custodian and sign his activity report.
- C. Custodians are not to be paid directly for their services by individuals using a facility.

XI. Check of Reciprocal Services

During the first full year that this agreement becomes effective, the Park and Recreation Board and the Board of Education will cause the following records to be kept:

1. The number of hours use of each school ground by the Park and Recreation Board.
2. The number of hours use of each school building by the Park and Recreation Board:
 - (a) When custodians are on duty.
 - (b) When custodians are not on duty.
 - (c) Amount charged under (b).
3. The number of hours use of each park area by Board of Education groups.
4. The number of hours use of each park building by Board of Education groups.
5. The number of hours labor and expenditure of funds involved in maintenance and repair of each "school area" used by the Park and Recreation Board.
6. The number of hours of labor and expenditure of funds involved in maintenance of each "school area" not used by the Park and Recreation Board.

On the basis of these figures, the Board of Education will, at the end of the first year of operation of this agreement, discuss with the Park and Recreation Board the matter of whether or not the services rendered by the latter in the maintenance and repair of all "school areas" appears to justify the Board of Education assuming all or part of, the cost of custodial fees for use of school building when custodians are not on duty.