

Parks and Recreation MASTER PLAN



Fayetteville-Cumberland
Parks & Recreation Department

July 6, 2006



FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

City of Fayetteville

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this plan has involved hundreds of Fayetteville-Cumberland County citizens, Parks and Recreation Department Staff, and members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The following individuals have been instrumental in identifying community needs and making the recommendations found in this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Planning Overview

As one of North Carolina's most urban areas, tremendous change is occurring in Fayetteville-Cumberland County. With a population of over 300,000, the county is one of North Carolina's most densely populated counties. The area's rapidly expanding population will increase that density over the next decade; placing even greater demand on parks, recreation, and open space.

Population growth is not the only changing factor in the area. The City of Fayetteville has experienced extraordinary growth over the past decade and has expanded (population and geography). Recent annexations have extended its incorporated limits and added tens of thousands to the city population.

Recognizing this increasing growth in urban areas, and the potential for duplication of services, the city and county recently merged their Parks and Recreation Departments. The newly merged department has now been in operation for two years. The purpose of this Master Plan is to review recent changes throughout the

county, and initiate a public discussion on future needs for park and recreation facilities. The most important aspect of the planning study was to identify the public's desire for park and recreation facilities. The public was offered the opportunity to participate in this planning effort through:

- **Five public meetings held throughout the county**
- **A Park Planning Committee comprised of 21 local stakeholders**
- **Interviews with park and recreation stakeholders**
- **A countywide telephone survey of 400 randomly selected households**

Based on this input, standards for future park development specifically for Fayetteville and Cumberland County have been established.

Once the public's desires for park and recreation facilities were determined, the master plan reviewed demographic and projected data to understand the anticipated population growth in the county. Based on planning/census predictions, Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation will have a service area population of 290,000 by 2015. This service population includes all of Cumberland County with the exception of those residents living in Fort Bragg and Spring Lake. People in these two areas are having their recreation/park needs met through other park and recreation providers.

Overlaying the standards for park development with the current and expected population growth, the master plan develops a needs assessment.

Park and Recreation Facility Needs

As described in Section Two Recreation Standards and Needs Assessment, a park system is typically comprised of eight park types. These park types include:

- Mini Parks
- Neighborhood parks
- Community Parks
- Sport Complexes
- Regional Parks
- Greenways
- School Parks
- Special Use Facilities

Each of the park types provides recreation opportunities that are needed by residents in order to meet their recreational needs. Likewise, a variety of public and private agencies often play a role in providing a well-rounded compliment of park and recreation facilities.

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation currently offers citizens access to over 1,000 acres of public park land found in over 100 park sites. Even with this seemingly large number of public parks, there is still need for additional parks. These needs have been identified based on the eight park types.

Mini Parks

Mini parks are the smallest of the park types. These parks typically range in size from one half to three acres and provide a limited range of activities (playground, picnic shelter, benches, etc.). Currently there are over a dozen mini parks located throughout the park system.

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should continue to encourage the development of mini parks; either publicly or as part of development packages in new housing developments. This Master Plan recommends that fifteen new mini parks be constructed over the next ten years. In addition to these new parks, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should make improvements to many of its existing mini parks.

The department should make improvements/expansions to the following mini parks:

City Mini Parks

- College Lakes Park
- College Lakes Elementary School Park
- 71st Middle/Lloyd Auman School Park
- Crystal Springs Park
- Montclair Elementary School Park
- Brentwood School Park

County Mini Parks

- Cashwell School Park
- Seabrook School Park
- Sunnyside School Park
- Beaver Dam School Park



Playgrounds are an integral part of mini parks.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks play an important role in providing both active and passive recreation in predominately urban areas. Preferably in the ten-acre range, these parks are large enough to provide programmed space (ballfields, play courts, playgrounds, etc.) and still provide some areas for open space (wooded or open).

Currently the system contains thirteen neighborhood parks and thirty-two neighborhood school parks. In order to meet current and future demand, Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation should build eleven new neighborhood parks in the next ten years. In addition to these proposed parks, improvements/expansions should be made to the following existing neighborhood school/parks:

City Neighborhood Parks

- Massey Hill Park
- Nick Jeralds School Park
- Cliffdale School Park
- Bailey Lake Road Park
- Frances Lake Park and Recreation Center
- Gilmore Park
- Southgate Park

County Neighborhood Parks

- Stoney Point School Park
- Eastover Central Park
- Grays Creek Park
- South Hope Mills Park
- East Hope Mills Park
- East Fayetteville Park
- Southeast Cumberland Park



Ponderosa School Park

Community Parks

Community parks are the foundation of most consolidated park systems. With a desired size of fifty plus acres, community parks are large enough to provide league play athletic facilities while maintaining enough open space for passive recreation. Currently the department has six community parks and/or school parks and there will be the need for five additional community parks by 2015.

The Fayetteville-Cumberland Park and Recreation Department should improve/expand the following community parks:

City Community Parks

Northwest Fayetteville Park

Southwest Fayetteville Park

County Community Parks

North Cumberland Park

East Cumberland Park

South Cumberland Park



College Lakes Park



Arnette Park

Regional Parks

Regional Parks are large parks that have a service area that covers an entire county or counties. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation currently has three regional type parks. In addition to these three parks, development of a regional park at Lake Rim should be considered.

Future plans for a state park in the northern part of the county, as well as the Carolina Bays Natural Area in the southeastern part of the county, will provide residents with additional open space and passive recreation opportunities.

Special Use Facilities

In addition to these basic park types, well-developed park systems also provide their constituents with a variety of specialized facilities. During the public input process, both as part of the countywide survey and as part of the public meetings, much attention was given to the importance (and need) of several special use facilities. These facilities included:

Senior Citizen's Center

It is the recommendation of this master plan to develop a centralized senior citizens center that will provide recreation and other services to the community's senior citizens. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should construct a 20,000 square foot recreation facility designed to meet the recreational needs of the community's elderly population. With this facility as a nucleus, other public agencies providing senior citizen services could work with Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation to provide a facility that may meet a variety of senior citizens' needs.



In addition to this centralized center, senior citizen recreation programs should be provided on a district basis; thus providing these services closest to the need and reducing transportation cost. The department should consider expansion of several of its existing community centers to provide better program opportunities for seniors.

Aquatic Center/Aquatics Program

Aquatic facilities in Fayetteville-Cumberland County are inadequate. There are no public indoor pools in the county. Additional aquatic facilities should be constructed. The development of a centralized indoor aquatic facility would greatly improve the department's ability to provide swimming and water sport activities. An indoor aquatic facility would be an excellent complementary activity to combine with the proposed senior citizens center.



In addition to an indoor aquatic center, the department should make provisions for additional outdoor pools throughout the county. These facilities may be constructed as part of school park complexes (thus providing a new dimension to joint use with the schools), or may be developed as part of existing or future parks and/or recreation centers.

A third outlet for aquatic based recreation is the development of 0-depth pools and splash pools. A relatively new concept, these facilities provide a wonderful play opportunity with the summer refreshment of water, but do not incur the same construction or operational costs as a typical swimming pool. Likewise, the liability of these facilities is considerably less than the traditional swimming pool. Splash pools should be constructed in several neighborhood and community parks in the county.

Therapeutic Recreation Center

A third type of special use facility that was discussed in the public participation process, as well as in discussions with departmental staff, was the need for a recreation center that is dedicated to the needs of the community's special populations. This center, which would serve the entire county, should be centrally located and be designed to provide recreation programming to a wide range of populations with special needs.

Greenways

Greenways are natural corridors often associated with waterways that provide trails for pedestrians and bicyclists. The community’s desire for the preservation of the county’s river and creeks, as well as the desire for the development of greenways was expressed in every public meeting and through the public survey.



Cape Fear River Trail

Phase One of the Cape Fear River Trail, the first effort at developing a greenway trail, was an outstanding success. Plans are underway for the extension of this trail to the Cape Fear River Park. This trail will terminate at the proposed Cape Fear River Park, which will provide the community with a public greenspace and civic park along the Cape Fear River.

In addition to the extension of the Cape Fear River Trail, the department should construct greenways along Little/Big Cross Creek and Beaver Creek in the next ten years. The construction of the Cross Creek Greenway will include the development of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Park. The development of these three greenway initiatives would provide the community with over fifteen miles of greenway/river trails.

Community Centers

Community centers have traditionally played an important role in the facility offerings for the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation system. The department has typically constructed these facilities with a gymnasium, offices, and several meeting rooms. Often they are developed as part of a school facility.



College Lakes Park Recreation Center

In the future, the department will need to construct additional community centers in several underserved areas. These areas include:

- Bonnie Doone Area
- Fields Road Area
- Frances Lake Area
- Bailey Road/Strickland Road Area

Renovations to Existing Parks

Many of Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation’s existing parks are older facilities and are in need of renovation or expansion. While the scope of this planning effort does not include detailed master planning for any of the existing (or proposed) parks, a list of parks has been developed that should be improved in the next ten years. This list includes:

Mazarick Park	\$1,500,000
Arnette Park	\$1,000,000
Lake Rim Park North	\$2,000,000
Massey Hill Park	\$250,000
Clark Park	\$250,000
Beaver Dam School Park	\$150,000
Brentwood School Park	\$75,000
Cashwell School Park	\$150,000
College Lakes Elementary School/Park	\$150,000
Cliffdale Elementary School Park	\$200,000
E. Melvin Honeycutt School Park	\$75,000
Dorothy Gilmore Park	\$50,000
Montclair Elementary School Park	\$250,000
Seabrook School Park	\$150,000
71st Middle/Lloyd Auman School Park	\$250,000
Sunnyside School Park	\$200,000
Stoney Point School Park	\$250,000
Westover Park	\$250,000



Mazarick Park



Clark Park

Role of Cumberland County Schools

Historically, Cumberland County Schools has worked cooperatively with both the city and county parks and recreation departments. The joint use agreement between Cumberland County Schools and the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department will continue to require a cooperative effort in the sharing of the community resources through joint use of schools and parks. The school system should continue to make their recreational facilities accessible to the Parks and Recreation Department when schedule permits. Likewise, as new schools and parks are planned, both departments should work together to develop school/parks in underserved areas of the county.

Role of the Private Sector

The private sector provides recreation facilities and programs that the department and public sector are unable to offer. These facilities include golf courses, private swim clubs, tennis clubs, and private athletic associates and complexes. Having the private sector provide some of these facilities may relieve the city/

county agency from having to duplicate these facilities and significantly reduce the demand for these facilities because they are offered in the private sector.

Land developers should be responsible for the dedication of open space as required by the city and county’s land development codes. The land development process provides an excellent opportunity to gain additional land for natural area preservation and greenway development. Unfortunately, both the city and county codes do not include stringent enough requirements to make a significant impact. Both city and county planning regulations should be reviewed and possibly changed to require more commitment from developers on park improvements.

Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program for the acquisition, renovation, and development of parks for the planning period was prepared with input from department staff, the park planning committee, and public involvement. All of the proposed costs are shown in 2005-dollar values. The capital improvement costs include funds for land acquisition, building construction, site preparation, site utilities, access, and parking along with renovation and significant maintenance improvements. The capital improvement plan also includes estimated planning and design fees.

The Capital Improvement Program can be summarized into the following components:

Renovation/Improvement Program	\$8,360,000
Land Acquisition Program	\$8,600,000
Park Development Program	\$31,350,000
Special Use Facilities	<u>\$34,100,000</u>
Total Capital Improvement	\$82,410,000

Table 4-1 “Capital Improvements Budget” shows the costs associated with the capital improvement program for the ten year planning period. The table reflects the proposals and recommendations as outlined in Section Three of this Master Plan.

Five Year Action Plan

As part of the master planning process, a five year action plan was developed to establish direction and priorities for the departments. The five year action plan recommends land acquisition, park renovations, and park development for \$47,602,500 in park improvements. A list of proposed improvements over the next five years is included in Table 4-2.

TABLE 4-2
**FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND PARKS AND RECREATION
5-YEAR ACTION PLAN**

Capital Improvement and Land Acquisition	City Cost Projection	County Cost Projection	Total Cost Projection
Renovation Program			
Specific Renovations to Existing Parks			
Mazerick Park	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
Massey Hill Community Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Clark Nature Center and Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Brentwood Neighborhood School Park	\$75,000		\$75,000
Montclair Neighborhood School Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Westover Community Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Arnette Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Beaver Dam School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Eastover-Central Neighborhood Park		\$500,000	\$500,000
Seabrook School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Sunnyside School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Stoney Point School Park		\$250,000	\$250,000
Planning & Design (10%)	\$242,500	\$205,000	\$447,500
Renovation/Maintenance Program Total	\$2,667,500	\$2,255,000	\$4,922,500
Land Acquisition Program			
Sports Complex (50acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Fields Road Park Expansion	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Community Parks (50 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Northwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Southwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
North Cumberland Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Neighborhood Parks (10 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
South Gate Neighborhood Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
East Fayetteville Neighborhood Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
Mini Parks (1 acre/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Eastover Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Godwin Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Linden Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
E. Fayetteville Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Greenways	\$500,000		\$500,000
Land Acquisition Program Total	\$4,000,000	\$1,060,000	\$5,060,000

Park Development Program

Regional Parks			
Lake Rim Regional Park	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Sports Complex			
Fields Road Sports Complex	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Community Parks			
Northwest Fayetteville Park (Murchison Rd/ Bonnie Doone area)	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Southwest Fayetteville Park (Strickland Brdg/ Stoney Point Rd. Area)	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
East Cumberland Park (CFHS area)		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
South Cumberland Park (Grays Creek/HM area)		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Neighborhood Parks			
South Gate Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Bailey Lake Road Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Frances Lake Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Mini Parks			
Eastover Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Godwin Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Linden Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
E. Fayetteville Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		100000
Planning and Design (10%)	\$1,050,000	\$430,000	\$1,480,000
Park Development Program Total	\$11,550,000	\$4,730,000	\$16,280,000
Special Use Facilities Program			
Greenways (\$600,000/mile)			
Cape Fear Trail (Phase II), 4 Miles	\$2,400,000		\$2,400,000
Cape Fear River Park	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Senior Citizen's Recreation Center (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Expansion to Existing Centers for senior program	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Bonnie Doone Recreation Center	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
One Future Recreation Center	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Aquatic Center	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000
Therapeutic Recreation Center (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Planning & Design (10%)	\$1,940,000		\$1,940,000
Special Use Facilities Program Total	\$21,340,000	\$0	\$21,340,000
Total Capital Improvement Budget Cost	\$39,557,500	\$8,045,000	\$47,602,500

1 Proposed cost is presented in 2005 dollar values and makes no allowance for inflation, increased construction cost, or land price increases.

Section 1
The People of Fayetteville
and Cumberland County



Fayetteville - Cumberland residents enjoy the International Folk Festival.

SECTION ONE

THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Introduction

The first step in understanding the park and recreational needs of Fayetteville and Cumberland County is to develop an understanding of the people that make up the community. This study includes a review of the population and demographics of the county and a review of changes that are occurring. Changes are occurring rapidly in Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The county's population increased over twenty-one percent from 1990 to 2000. A smaller rate of increase is expected over the next decade, but the county's population will grow significantly in the next ten years. As the population increases, there will be shifts in the demographic make-up of the population. Understanding and planning for these shifts will be important in planning for future recreation needs.

It is not enough to simply understand the population growth and demographic shifts of the community. In order to develop a plan that meets the community's specific needs, this planning effort attempted to define the citizens' park and recreation preferences through a series of public input initiatives including:

- Establishing a twenty-two member Park Planning Committee
- Conducting over 400 telephone interviews with local residents
- Hosting five public meetings to discuss park needs
- Interviewing community stakeholders on local park and recreation issues

Through these efforts, considerable insight was gained regarding the public's desires for park and recreation programs and facilities.

History

The original settlers of Fayetteville and Cumberland County were from the Highlands of Scotland. They arrived in the area of the Cape Fear River in 1736. The City of Fayetteville, Cumberland County's seat of government, was formed in 1783 when the settlements of Campbellton and Cross Creek merged. The area's initial growth was attributed to its role as an inland port and the early "plank road" system that was developed from the 1840-1850s.

The Fayetteville-Cumberland area has played several roles in our nation's history. In 1775 the Liberty Point Resolves gave local support for the Revolutionary War where Scottish heroine Flora McDonald worked to gather support for the Loyalists. After the Revolution, the State Legislature met in Fayetteville periodically. It was at one of those local meetings in 1789 that North Carolina ratified the United States Constitution.

Known throughout history for its cultural diversity and its military presence, Fayetteville is a community of "History, Heroes, A Hometown Feeling". Home of the U.S. Army's Fort Bragg, Fayetteville-Cumberland County has served the country through the Middle East Conflict, Vietnam, two World Wars, the Civil War, and the Revolutionary War. Few communities can boast the historical and military background of Fayetteville and Cumberland County.



LaFayette Statue

The People of Fayetteville and Cumberland County

The 2000 Census population of Cumberland County was 302,463. The City of Fayetteville’s population was 121,015. The county’s population is spread over 653 square miles, giving it a density of 464 people per square mile, significantly higher than North Carolina’s 165 people per mile density. The City of Fayetteville is much more dense than the county, with 2,059 people per square mile.

The median age for the county is 29.6 years, slightly less than the city’s median age of 31.9 and significantly less than the national median age of 35.3 years. Approximately 28% of the county’s population is less than 18 years of age (slightly larger than the national 26%). Only 23,395 of the county’s population are over 65. This figure represents 7.7% of the county’s population. This is significantly less than the nation’s percentage of elderly where 12.4% of the population is over 65. The county’s male/female ratio was almost equal (50.6% male/49.4% female) but different than the national male/female ratio where females outnumber males (49.1% male/50.9% female).

The county’s predominant race is White; making up 55.2% of the population. Black or African Americans are the second largest population segment with approximately 35% of the county’s population. The county’s Black or African American population is significantly higher than the national (12.3%) or state (21.6%) percentage.

Of the county’s total population, 69.4% (157,249) are 16 years of age or older. Of this potential work force, 53% are involved in the civilian labor force, 16.1% are in the Armed Services, and 30.6% are not in the labor force. It should be noted that many of those in the Armed Services are living in Fort Bragg and are not included in the service area for this study.

Of the ±110,000 civilian labor force found in the county, the largest segment of the work force was involved in the education/health/social services industry (22.94%) with retail trade (14.5%) and manufacturing (12.2%) being the next largest industry employers. The county’s workforce is employed in the following occupations:

Education/Health/Social Service	22.9%
Retail	14.5%
Manufacturing	12.2%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	8.8%
Public Administration	7.1%
Construction	7.1%
Professional/Scientific/Management	6.3%
Finance	4.7%
Wholesale	2.6%
Information	2.4%
Agriculture	.7%
Other	5.3%



The median age of the county (2000 Census) was 29.6 years.

The median household income in the county was \$37,466, slightly less than North Carolina median income of \$39,184 and the national median of \$41,994.

The demographics of Fayetteville and Cumberland County are similar to many growing North Carolina communities. There is a population of relatively young, active men and women with a relatively high proportion of Black or African Americans. While the area appears to be a popular place for retirement, especially for those retiring from the military, the 2000 census does not indicate an exceptionally high percentage of people over 65. In fact, Cumberland County’s percentage of people over 65 is actually less than the state average.

Public Input

As part of the planning process, the department and the planning consultant (Site Solutions) developed a methodology for obtaining public input through several means. This public input process included:

Park Planning Committee (Stakeholders)

To gain insight into the public’s desires for park and recreation programs and facilities, a Park Planning Committee of citizen stakeholders was established to oversee and provide input into the planning process. This committee was comprised of local citizens with expressed interest in various park and recreation activities. The group included members of the Park and Recreation Advisory Board, arts community, youth athletic programs, private recreation providers, and the business development community. The Park Planning Committee included the following citizens:

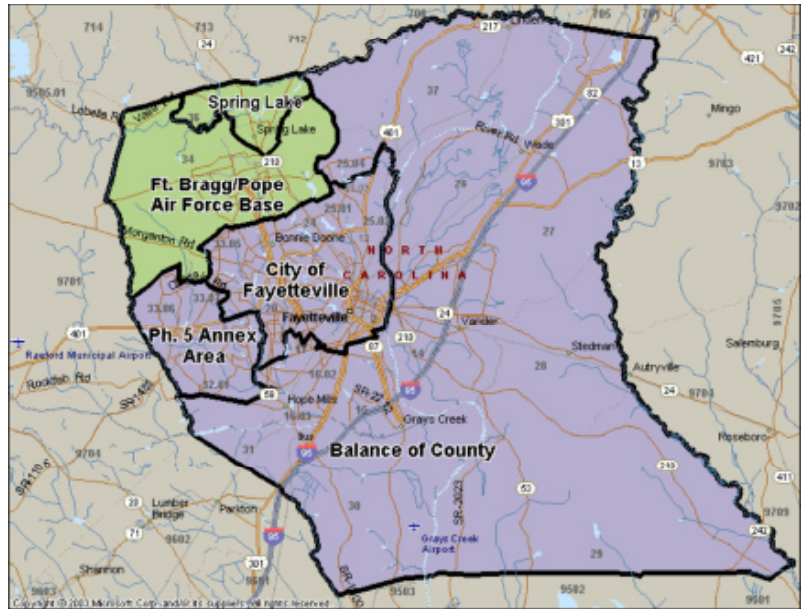
Advisory Board	Larry Clubine JD Pone
Senior Activities	Janis Lucas Rhonda Batten
Youth Sports	John Goetke Ira Shaw
Adult Sports	James McLamb
Special Populations	Margaret Pope
Environment/Open Space	Karl Legatski
Outdoor Wildlife	Marshall Ray
Regional History	Bill Hurley
Home Builders Assoc.	Jackie Trinchitella
CC Schools	Mark Whitley
FSU/Aquatics	Dr. Joseph Johnson
Methodist College	Bob McEvoy
FTCC	Jinx Averite
Performing Arts/Arts	Debra Mintz
FACVB	John Meroski
County Planning	Nancy Roy
Boys and Girls Club	Kelvin McGruder
CC Library	Jerry Thrasher

Prior to the first public meeting, the Park Planning Committee met to be briefed on the planning process. The committee was asked for suggestions that would encourage public input and ensure the plan reflect community needs. Committee members were informed of their role as a “sounding board” for their various

boards and interest groups and were encouraged to attend the public meetings and bring other citizens with them. As the plan evolved, the committee was asked to review and comment on draft recommendations. Their input provided valuable insight into the needs of the community.

Public Survey

As a means of determining the public’s desires for park and recreation facilities and programs, a public survey was conducted. The survey was developed and administered by KPC Research, a Charlotte based market research firm, through telephone interviews using a standard questionnaire (see Appendix Two). Household selection was accomplished through a random sample of published telephone numbers of Cumberland County residents. Interviews were only completed with those respondents who indicated that the household called was located within the service area.



Survey boundaries

A total of 403 interviews were conducted and the adult in the household was randomly selected to ensure that both men and women, young and old were represented in the sample. Data was broken down by three geographic areas:

- City of Fayetteville
- Phase Five Annexation Area
- Balance of the county

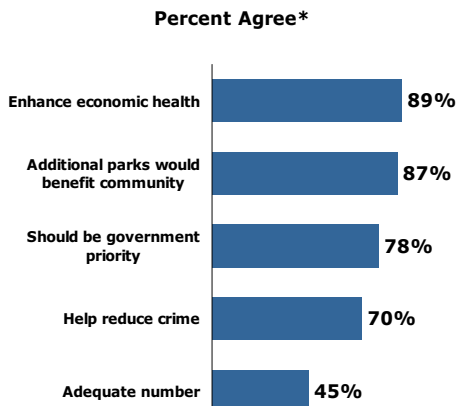
Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, and the Town of Spring Lake were not included in the survey.

Data was balanced by geographic area (census tract), number of adults in household, race, age, and gender according to CLARITAS 2004 (CLARITAS is a nationally recognized firm that provides demographic and life style data). The maximum sampling error was $\pm 4.9\%$ points at a 95% confidence level for the total study. A summary of the survey findings is included as Appendix Two.

The following findings came from the survey:

Need for Public Park and Recreation Areas

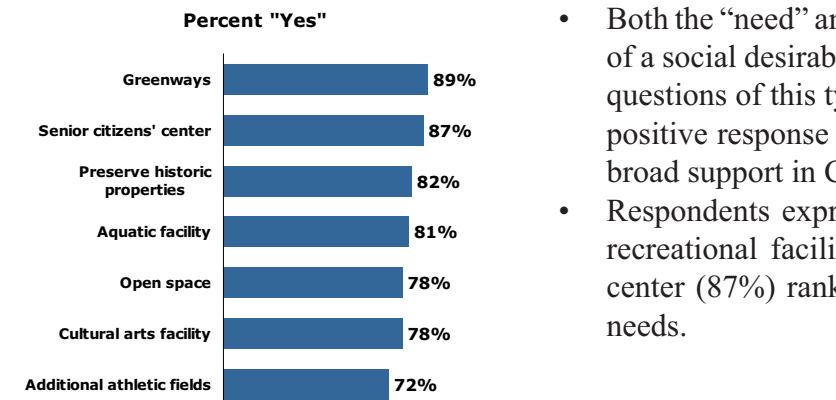
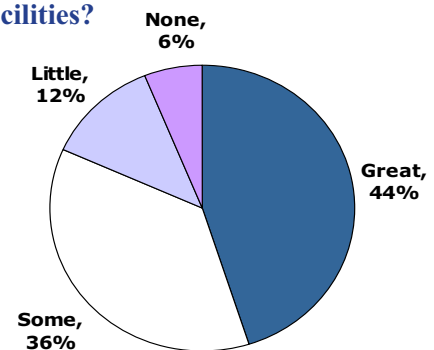
- Eighty-nine percent of adults agree that public parks and recreation areas enhance the economic health of their community. Nearly 80% of adults feel public parks should be a priority for the Cumberland County government.



- Respondents in all three geographic areas surveyed agree that public parks provide an economic and social benefit to the community.
- Only 45% of adults agree that currently there are an adequate number of parks and recreational facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- Eighty percent of adults in Cumberland County feel that there is at least some need for public parks in the county.
- Adults who use public parks feel more strongly that there is a “great need” for public parks in Cumberland County than those who do not use parks.

- Respondents in Fayetteville and the Phase 5 Annexation Area (49%) feel there is a “great need” for public parks compared to 34% in the remainder of the surveyed area.
- Eighty-seven percent of adults feel that park and recreation areas are important components of the quality of life in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- Adults from the Phase 5 Annexation Area feel more strongly than their neighbors in other segments of the county about the importance of parks to the quality of life in the county.
- More than 90% of respondents who use public parks feel that public parks are important components of the “quality of life” in the county.

Is there a need for park and recreation facilities?



- Both the “need” and “quality of life” questions carry somewhat of a social desirability bias, i.e. that individuals tend to answer questions of this type positively. However, the overwhelming positive response to these questions, in our opinion, indicates broad support in Cumberland County for public parks.
- Respondents expressed strong support for a variety of other recreational facilities. Greenways (89%) and senior citizen center (87%) ranked extremely high in this list of expressed needs.

Utilization of Public Parks

- Over 70% of those surveyed currently use a public park in Cumberland County. Where children are present in the household, this percentage rises to 80%.
- Respondents living in the Phase Five Annexation Area use public parks more often than residents in the other two segments surveyed.
- Respondents older than 55 were least likely to have visited a public park in the last year.
- Those who currently use public parks in Cumberland County visit parks quite often. Fifty percent indicate that they visited a public park between six and fifty times in the last year. Nine percent of park users say they have visited public parks more than fifty times in the last year.

- Based on the respondents’ answers, there appear to be a number of public parks currently available in Fayetteville and Cumberland County. Lake Rim Park is the public park visited most often (16%).
- Adults who do not currently use Cumberland County public parks said the primary reason why is that they did not have enough time, or were too busy to visit a public park (33%).

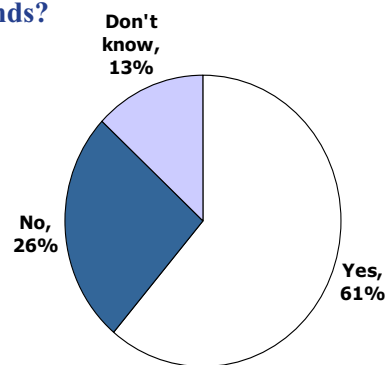
Park and Recreation Area Activities

- Cumberland County residents indicate that they currently use public parks most often for walking or jogging.
- Having picnics, using playground areas, and visiting museums or historic properties are also popular activities. Interest in some other traditional park activities such as swimming, fishing, and camping/hiking was less strong (30%, 29%, and 28% respectively).
- Current and future interest levels in specific activities were measured. These measures were then added together as a proxy for “total interest” in that activity. On this basis, the four leading activities were walking/jogging (88%), picnicking (87%), visiting museums or historic properties (87%), and attending concerts and performing arts events (80%).
- There was strong support expressed among all segments for the establishment of additional “greenways” and senior citizen centers.
- Adults who have visited Cumberland County public parks in the last year were asked about their level of satisfaction with the parks and their facilities. Only 50% of respondents said they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with public parks in Cumberland County.
- In terms of age, park satisfaction is highest in the 18-34 age segment.

Funding Public Park and Recreation Areas

- The park funding sources preferred by the majority of adults are private donations (84%) and matching grants (79%).
- Sixty-nine percent preferred current taxes and 67% preferred government bonds. Only 28% supported new taxes for funding new parks and recreation facilities.
- Respondents who use public parks were generally more supportive of utilizing a variety of funding techniques to pay for public parks in the county. They were also more supportive than non-park goers of using new taxes to pay for public parks.
- When asked directly whether they would “recommend the authorization of bonds to be sold to provide new park and recreations facilities,” 61% of all respondents said “yes.”
- Consistent with their opinions on taxes, respondents in the balance of the county were less likely than their geographic counterparts to authorize the sale of bonds to support the funding of public parks.
- It should be noted that there is a discrepancy in answers when comparing the low response to the desire for using new taxes to fund new parks (only 28% supported new taxes) and relatively strong support for bonds. This is most likely based on some people’s misunderstanding that bonds must ultimately be repaid, therefore taking money from general funds and ultimately resulting in higher taxes.

Would you recommend the authorization of bonds?



Stakeholder Interviews

One-on-one interviews were conducted with the following local citizens as a means of allowing the public to provide additional input into the planning process:

Joe Nagel	Dorothy Fielder
Debra Mintz	Linda Miller
Richard Perritt	John Goetke

The following are the answers given during the interviews:

Joseph Nagel

Years in community: 18

What do you like most about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Close connection with military services
- City's recognition of military contributions
- Location relative to beach, mountains, east coast, etc.
- Lots of things happening, e.g. botanical garden, Habitat for Humanity, etc.

What do you like least about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Traffic patterns
- Political squabbling

What role do local parks and recreation offerings play in the quality of life of Fayetteville and Cumberland County?

- Important role. Park and recreation leadership is respected within the community

Identify facilities and programs offered by Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation that you think are positive.

- Responsive leadership – committed to solving local problems

What can the Parks and Recreation Department improve upon?

- More swimming facilities
- Need senior program coordinator to serve as clearinghouse of programs, services within city and county
- Do more to utilize retired military personnel
- Need another senior center; Also need transportation
- Need better community information systems to promote programs and services provided by all groups

Dorothy Fielder

Interest in parks and recreation:

- Served on Fayetteville Park Advisory Board and has been active in initiating community activities

Years in community: 23

What do you like most about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Small town atmosphere
- People in neighborhood support one another, such as neighborhood watch that meets in park

What do you like least?

- Public image

What role do local parks and recreation offerings play in the quality of life of Fayetteville and Cumberland County?

- Activities for children

Identify facilities and programs offered by Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation that you think are positive.

- Reaching out to young people
- Swim programs for seniors

What can the Parks and Recreation Department improve upon?

- More programs for inner city kids, such as soccer
- Additional pool and swim programs
- Indoor tennis
- Finish river trail

What should the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department accomplish over the next 10 years?

- Get kids involved in golf
- Gymnastics
- Diverse activities to reach youth

**Deborah Mintz, Executive Director
Fayetteville-Cumberland Arts Council**

Interest in parks and recreation:

- Festival park committee

Years in community: 23

What do you like most about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- High quality arts and cultural community that exists in Cumberland County
- Welcoming environment for people with any interests
- Diversity of people and warm hospitality
- Easy to find a niche and to be recognized for accomplishments



Dogwood Festival

What do you like least?

- School system
- Reluctance to take dramatic/innovative steps – too conservative
- Conflict between city and county governments

What role do local parks and recreation offerings play in the quality of life of Fayetteville and Cumberland County?

- Major role; services are free or accessible to all citizens; affordable

What role should they be playing?

- More creative activities are needed in community centers
- Most activities are sports. Need more cultural arts programming
- Take better advantage of matching grants through the Arts Council
- The Arts Council could be invited to assist in program development

Identify facilities and programs offered by Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation that you think are positive.

- Involved arts community in planning Festival Park

What should the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department accomplish over the next 10 years?

- Create park and recreation environment ready for the type of community that Fayetteville and Cumberland County want to be

Should Cumberland County Schools play a role in providing park and recreation opportunities?

- Partnering with parks and recreation in providing areas, facilities and programs
- Take artists in schools program and apply for grant through the Arts Council to put program into community centers

Linda Miller

Interest in parks and recreation:

- Grew up in the system. Swam in Seabrook pool as a child. Rallied to keep pool open in the 1980s. Ms. Miller runs an after school program in community centers with over 100 children participating. Ms. Miller developed a program to introduce minority youth to sports under represented by minorities, such as golf, tennis, baseball and swimming.

Years in community: Lifetime

What do you like most about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Good place to raise children
- The weather

What do you like least about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Not enough grass roots leadership

What role do local parks and recreation offerings play in the quality of life of Fayetteville and Cumberland County?

- Parks and centers provide safe places for children
- Provide family events

What can the Parks and Recreation Department improve upon?

- Assist in providing technology education for young people
- Need more accessibility for youth to use computers in centers
- Provide opportunities for children that lack computers at home
- Assist youth with homework

What should the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department accomplish over the next 10 years?

- Integrate expanded technology into center programs to help in developing reading and other academic subjects in conjunction with sports
- Create “Homework Centers” for youth within community centers

Should Cumberland County Schools play a role in providing park and recreation opportunities?

- Community service hours by high school and local college students could be met in centers with athletes and good students helping those less skilled



Community Centers Provide a variety of indoor activities including after school programs.

John Goetke

Interest in parks and recreation:

- Recently appointed as a member of the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Park and Recreation Advisory Board
- Many years as a leader and president of the Stedman Youth Athletic Club

Years in community: 16

What do you like most about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Stedman is a close-knit community
- Good schools and churches in Stedman

What do you like least about living in Fayetteville-Cumberland County?

- Ruralness of Stedman

What role do local parks and recreation offerings play in the quality of life of Fayetteville and Cumberland County?

- Parks and recreation provides opportunities to recreate, and recreation provides opportunities to enhance the quality of life outside of work

Identify facilities and programs offered by Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation that you think are positive.

- Good park and recreation services for a community of this size

What should the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department accomplish over the next 10 years?

- Continue to move in same direction

Should Cumberland County Schools play a role in providing park and recreation opportunities?

- Continued access to schools
- School recreation centers are located only at elementary schools; expanding into middle and high schools would make better facilities available to the community

***Dr. Richard Perritt, Executive Director
Sandhills Area Land Trust***

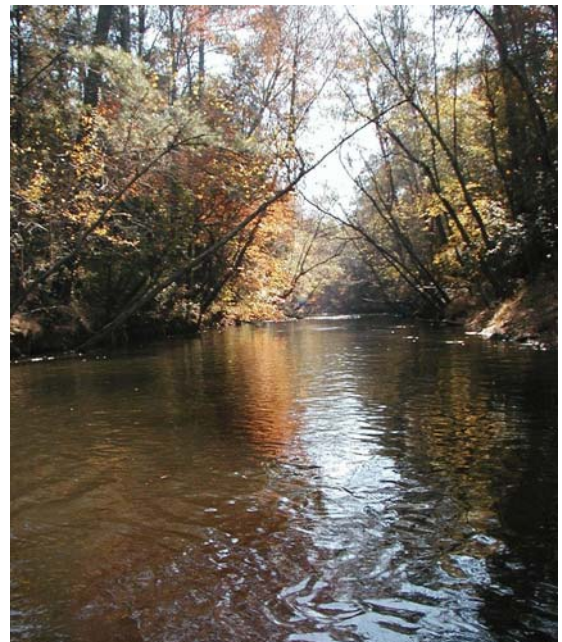
Interest in parks and recreation:

- Personal interest in quality of life and community planning issues in Cumberland County
- Professional interest in land preservation issues

Dr. Perritt identified the following natural areas in Cumberland County that have been identified as worthy of preservation:

- Carvers Creek Area, a 700 – 800 acre area that is proposed as a future state park
- Rhodes Pond, which is currently under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Clark Park area along the river to Avesboro Battlefield.
- Rockfish Creek
- Southern Cumberland County in the Bladen Lakes area

Dr. Perritt encouraged the identification of the Cape Fear Riverway as a central theme for Fayetteville and Cumberland County. He stated that the Sandhills Land Trust is working with Fayetteville and Cumberland County government and North Carolina State Parks in achieving that goal.



*Sandhills Area Land Trust
Rockfish Creek*

Public Meetings

A series of five public meetings were held as part of the master plan process to encourage public input and to learn more about the public's interest and desires for parks and recreation facilities and programs.

The first three of these meetings were information gathering sessions held at different geographical locations throughout the county. These three meetings were held in the following locations:

- East Cumberland Library
- Cliffdale Recreation Center
- Cumberland County Courthouse

Turnout for the three workshops varied with the lowest turnout at East Cumberland Library (± 15) and the highest turnout at the final meeting held at the Cumberland County Courthouse (± 70).

Each of the three public meetings was conducted with the same general format. Park and Recreation staff welcomed the public and provided background on the planning process and proposed schedule. Derek Williams, from Site Solutions, explained the planning process and asked a series of open-ended questions regarding park and recreation needs for the community. While responses from each meeting varied, there was a consistent theme that ran through all of the first three public workshops. Central themes heard throughout the meetings included:

- The county's river and creeks are community treasures. These areas should be protected and public access should be provided.
- Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should continue to build on its relationship with schools in developing school/parks.
- Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should work with Sandhills Area Land Trust (SALT) to develop a relationship where both agencies work together to preserve land throughout the county. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks



- and Recreation should strive to obtain passive use of SALT lands.
- Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should work to develop a relationship with the Public Works Commission (PWC) to obtain passive use of many of the utility's land holdings around water sources.
- As Cumberland County grows and becomes more urban, the importance of undeveloped land/open space will become more critical. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should purchase/gain control of public lands that will be held simply for public open space.
- Facilities and services for senior citizens were discussed in considerable detail at two of the public meetings. Considerable demand for a new senior citizen center was expressed at both meetings.
- The need for transportation for seniors was also discussed at several of the meetings.
- Fayetteville State University is a community asset that should be linked to the park and recreation plan. Joint use/development of facilities should be explored. FSU may be able to assist in assessment of survey, and with identifying and procuring grants for park development programs.
- The need for additional swimming pools was expressed several times. Several people expressed the need for an indoor swimming facility.
- The park plan should look for opportunities to develop facilities which will generate economic development through tourism.
- Tournament level athletic facilities will not only provide league play, but will provide opportunities for tournaments (providing economic impact).
- A track facility and cross country course should be developed in the county.
- Facilities to provide space for the Dogwood Festival/special events should be included in this park plan.
- Park plans (development & facilities) should be inclusive. Activities/facilities should be developed for all ages, ethnic groups, and capabilities. Facilities should be designed so they are accessible to everyone. Programs/facilities for special populations should also be included.
- Many people expressed a desire for walking trails throughout the community, either in existing parks or along future greenways.
- Several people expressed the need for parks to provide a band shell/amphitheatre for special events/concerts.
- Facilities for camping should be included in some parks. Consider an RV campground to generate revenue.

- Many people expressed an appreciation of the Cape Fear River Trail and used that facility as an example of the type of trail/greenway the department should be developing throughout the county.

The fourth public meeting to discuss the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan was held at the Smith Recreation Center at Seabrook Park. The purpose of this meeting was to present to the public an overview of the planning recommendations and to obtain citizen input.



The recommendations were well received by those present. There was considerable discussion regarding the need for a senior center and the best approach for providing this facility. Several people expressed a desire for a centralized facility to be a “one stop” center; providing recreation services as well as social services. Likewise, several people expressed a desire for decentralized centers that would allow for easier access (a centralized facility will require some residents to drive over 30 miles to get to the center). It was noted that the scope of this planning effort does not include identification of specific sites for the senior center (or any other facility), but instead will include a recommendation of general geographic location of facilities.

There was also considerable discussion about the protection and use of the county’s rivers and creeks. While the preliminary recommendations included protection of corridors along the Cape Fear River, Little Cross Creek, and Beaver Creek, it was pointed out that the county has 30-40 creeks that should be protected and used. The master plan should include recommendations to include many more of the county’s waterways. As with the Senior Citizen’s Center, there was a discussion regarding the master plan scope. It was explained that the scope of this study does not include detailed delineation of individual creek greenways. Instead, this study will provide general identification of creek corridors where greenways should be developed.

Several people expressed a need for an additional park in the inner city neighborhood adjacent to Cross Creek. Historically, there was a park in this area, but through time and development of school facilities, this park no longer exists. There is a need, and a desire by neighborhood residents (3 attending the public meeting) to replace this park so children still have a place to play.

Generally, it seemed that most of those attending felt the recommendations presented were appropriate, and there was support of the plan that is evolving. Participants were reminded of the fifth, and final, public meeting on September 29th.

The final public meeting was held in the Council Chambers of City Hall, approximately fifteen people attended this meeting. While the majority of attendees had attended the previous meetings, there were several first time attendees. Park staff and planning consultants presented a summary of the planning process to familiarize everyone on the planning effort. Derek Williams of Site Solutions then summarized the findings from the master planning study and presented recommendations which included:

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation 10 Year Capital Improvements Plan

Basic Park Types

- 15 Mini parks
- 12 Neighborhood parks
- 5 Community parks
- Construct east and south community park sites
- Develop/expand Fields Road Sports Complex
- Encourage state to proceed with state park

Special Use Facilities

- Senior Citizens Center
 - o Develop centralized facility
 - o ±20,000 square foot recreation component
 - o Coordinate with other senior related agencies to create a one-stop center (±30 – 40,000 square foot total)
 - o Consider location with aquatic center
 - o Expand selected community centers to provide better program opportunities for seniors
- Aquatic Center/Swimming Expansion
 - o Indoor and outdoor swimming
 - o Centrally located (possibly with senior citizen center)
 - o Construct new pools with schools and/or community park
 - o Construct additional 0-depth pools/splash pads
- Therapeutic Recreation Center
 - o Centrally located
 - o Designed and programmed to meet needs of the community's special populations
- Greenways
 - o Develop countywide greenway master plan
 - o Identify and protect County's streams and rivers
 - o Develop greenway corridors along the Cape Fear River, Little Cross Creek, and Beaver Creek Greenway (10 year plan)
 - o Identify future greenway corridors

Renovations To Existing Parks

- Mazarick Park
- Arnette Park
- Massey Hill Park
- Lake Rim Park
- Others

Overall, there was general approval and support for the recommendations presented. There seemed to be some concern over the amount of facilities needed (and the anticipated cost). The concern was more about the elected body's political will to spend the needed funds: not on the need for the recommended facility improvements.

Several representatives from a local bicycling club were present and requested that the department consider developing a BMX course in one of its parks (or develop one as a stand alone facility). The demand for this sport is growing and the development of a quality course could meet a local need and provide a facility which could draw people for regional events; thus providing economic impact.

Section 2
Recreation Standards
and
Needs Assessment



SECTION TWO

RECREATION STANDARDS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

This section contains the documentation on which the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is based. It begins with a brief history of previous park planning efforts conducted by the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County and how these planning efforts have shaped the current system. This history is followed by a description of the park types that typically make up a park system. Using these park types as a backdrop, national and state standards are reviewed and used as a basis for establishing standards for park development throughout the Fayetteville - Cumberland Parks and Recreation system. Standards quoted in this study are based on standards proposed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), and established in Fayetteville's first master plan developed in 1984. It should be noted that the NRPA, in its 1995 report "Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines", determined there was no "national standard" for park development.

Instead, the latest NRPA study recommends that each community is unique, and that standards reflecting the local “uniqueness” should be established. With this understanding, this master plan utilizes a variety of standards to evaluate the department’s current system and to establish goals to meet future growth.

This study develops two types of park standards. First, it looks at total acreage of parkland within the system. This analysis is broken into park types. From this analysis, Fayetteville-Cumberland’s existing facilities can be compared with other communities, both with overall park acreage and the park types within this overall acreage.

The second analysis looks at recreation activities and the facilities required to provide these activities. By establishing a population-based standard for various recreation activities, this study establishes the type and quantity of facilities the department should develop in the future.

The design standards used in this study were derived from input from parks and recreation staff and citizens. The development of these standards is perhaps the most important step in this planning process.

Previous Planning Efforts

In 1984, the City of Fayetteville developed the “Fayetteville Urban Area Parks and Recreation Master Plan”. At that time the city’s population was 65,000 and the urban area population was 184,000 (excluding Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base). The 1984 plan made recommendations for improving existing facilities and building new facilities (First Five Years and Advanced Acquisition). This plan proposed a five-year capital improvements budget of \$25 million.

The standards used for park development in the 1984 plan were based on NRPA Standards modified to meet local needs. The structure of this park system (mini, neighborhood, community, etc.) is similar to current definitions and the structure used in establishing this master plan. It should be noted that in the twenty years since the plan, some of the definitions for park development have changed. Most notably, the standard sizes for community and neighborhood parks are somewhat larger today than twenty years ago.

The 1984 plan was relatively specific with regard to park improvements and expansion. Many of the recommendations made in the 1984 plan have been accomplished. The one area where less emphasis has been placed is in the recommendations made regarding greenways, river access, etc. The 1984 plan made significant recommendations on the development of Fayetteville’s river/streamway system, downtown linear parks, and Cape Fear Riverway. A separate document was developed as part of the 1984 plan making recommendations for the Little Cross Creek Greenway and the Downtown Linear Park. The majority of the recommendations made on greenway development in the 1984 plan have not been acted upon.

In addition to facility development recommendations, the 1984 plan made a recommendation that the city and county parks and recreation departments should merge.

The county updated its Strategic Recreation Plan in 1994. This plan proposed three phases of improvements/expansion of county facilities over a ten-year period. Phase One Improvements (1994 to 1996) included ballfield improvements on several park/school sites with an anticipated construction cost of \$1.25 million

and the development of Lake Rim District Park for \$2.3 million. Phase Two of the capital improvements plan addressed improvements/expansion of indoor facilities and the completion of Lake Rim Park, with a total anticipated cost of \$10,067,000. Finally, Phase Three recommendations focused on acquisition of property for future district parks.



Youth football at Lake Rim Park.

The county accomplished most all of the recommendations that were made as part of this ten year master plan. One element of the plan that was not completed was land acquisition. While the county completed some land acquisition during the ten years, not all recommended acquisitions were made.

Classifications For Parks, Open Space And Greenways

A comprehensive park system is made up of a variety of park types. These park types range from very large regional parks (often encompassing hundreds of acres) to the very small mini parks (sometimes less than one acre). The following descriptions define the parks that should make up the countywide park system. A variety of agencies (federal, state, county, and municipal) play a role in providing a comprehensive park system. To understand the role of the various recreation providers providing recreation services to its citizens, one needs to understand the context that makes up a total park and recreation system.

The following is a description of the various park types:

Regional Parks/Nature Preserves

Regional parks are typically very large sites, encompassing unique qualities that exemplify the natural features found in the region, the diverse land formations, and a variety of vegetation and wildlife. Examples of the types of facilities provided in a regional park are environmental centers, camping, nature trails, observation decks, and picnic areas. Open fields for non-structured activities, such as frisbee throwing or kite flying, are also often found.

Land chosen for future preserves, or the expansion of existing sites, should contain the previously mentioned characteristics accompanied with natural water features such as lakes, rivers, and creeks. The majority of the site should be reserved for passive recreation, with the remaining acreage used for active recreation.

Specific standards/criteria for developing regional parks are as follows:

Service Area:	County Wide
Acreage/Population Ratio:	3.25 acres per 1,000 persons
Minimum Size:	100-250 acres minimum with sufficient area to encompass the resources to be preserved and managed (10% of the site may be developed with facilities found in community parks).

Typical Facilities:

Environmental Center	Picnic Tables with Grills (not under shelter)
Equestrian Center	Restrooms/Vending
Primitive Camping	Beach
Group Camping	Swimming
Recreational Vehicles Camping	Boating
Nature Trails	Fishing Piers/Boat Docks
Observation Deck	Parking
Picnic Shelters with Grills	Caretaker's House

The acquisition and development of regional parks are typically undertaken by a combination of agencies. These facilities are often provided on the national, state, and county level.



Typical Regional Park 100 - 250 acres

Sports Complex

Sports complexes function as the major source of active recreation in the community. Activities are similar to those found in community parks (see page 2-8), but are developed to support tournament competition. Passive recreation opportunities are usually limited, but may be found in the undisturbed areas, preferably within surrounding buffers.

Sites for sports complexes should be relatively flat to alleviate excessive grading of active facilities. Since most of the land will be developed for athletic fields, sites without significant vegetation or natural features are acceptable, and in some cases may be preferred. Sites should be accessible from major thoroughfares. Direct access to residential areas should be limited, and buffers, where adjacent to residential areas, should be provided.

Listed below are standards for developing sports complexes:

Service Area:	3 to 5 mile radius
Acreage/Population Ratio:	1 acre per 1,000 persons
Minimum Size:	40-80 acres

Typical Facilities:

Playground	Picnic Shelter with Grill
Basketball Courts	Picnic Tables with Grills (not under shelter)
Tennis Courts (lighted)	Nature Trail
Tournament Level Tennis Facilities	Benches or Bench Swings
Volleyball Courts	Restrooms/Concessions
Multi-purpose Fields	Parking
Tournament Level Soccer Fields	Service Yard
Tournament Level Baseball/Softball Fields	

Alternate Facilities:

Recreation Center	Amphitheater
Tennis Center	Observation Decks
Running Track	Fishing Piers/Boat Docks
Boating	

Development of sports complexes typically falls within the responsibility of the county or municipal agency.



40 - 80 acres

Typical Sports Complex

Community Park

Community parks provide for the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community. A range of facilities is typically provided and may support tournament competition for athletic and league sports or passive recreation. These parks also present opportunities for nontraditional types of recreation. Fifty percent of the community park site should be developed for only passive recreation; these relatively undisturbed areas may serve as buffers around the park and/or act as buffers between active facilities.

Community park sites should have varying topography and vegetative communities. Forested areas should have a variety of tree species. Cleared areas should be present for siting active recreational facilities. One or more natural water feature(s), such as a lake, river, or creek is desirable in community parks. Parkland should also be contiguous and strategically located in order to be accessible to all users within the neighborhoods it serves.

Development of these parks should be based upon the following standards:

Service Area:	5 - 3 mile radius
Acreage/Population Ratio:	1.25 acres per 1,000 persons
Minimum Size:	30 - 50 acres

Typical Facilities:

Recreation Center	Picnic Tables with Grills
Basketball Courts	Benches or Bench Swings
Tennis Court (lighted)	Nature Trails
Baseball/Softball Fields (lighted)	Restroom/Concessions
Multi-purpose Fields	Parking
Soccer Fields (lighted)	Playgrounds
Swimming Pool	Volleyball Courts
Amphitheater	Disc Golf
Observations Decks	Lakes
Picnic Shelters	Paddle Boat/Canoe Harbor
Picnic Shelters with Grills	Fishing Piers/Boat Docks

Fifty percent of the community park site should remain undeveloped for passive recreation/open space.

Specialty facilities may be added to, or substituted for, other facilities depending on community need or special site characteristics.

Development of community parks may fall within the responsibility of the municipality or the county agency.



Typical Community Park 30 - 50 acres

Neighborhood Park

Neighborhood parks provide the basic unit of the park system. These parks are usually located within walking distance of the area serviced and they provide a variety of activities of interest to all age groups. These parks function best when pedestrian access is provided by greenway trails, sidewalks, etc. The community should strive to create pedestrian connections to neighborhood parks. While their small size requires intense development, 50% of each site should remain undisturbed to serve as a buffer between the park and adjacent land users.

The standards for neighborhood park development are as follows:

Service Area:	.5 to .75 mile radius to serve walk-in recreation needs of surrounding populations
Acreage/Population Ratio:	2.25 acres per 1,000 persons
Minimum Size:	7-15 acres
Typical Facilities:	
Playground	Picnic Shelters with Grill
Court Games	Picnic Tables with Grills (not under shelter)
Informal Play Field	Benches or Bench Swings
Volleyball	50% of Site to Remain Undeveloped
Trails/Walkways	Parking (7-10 spaces)

Where municipal jurisdiction is available, neighborhood parks are typically developed by the municipality. As a joint agency, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation will be responsible for the development of neighborhood parks.



Typical Neighborhood Park 7 - 15 acres

School Park

The trend in public agencies is toward joint use. Through joint use, both schools and parks benefit from shared use of facilities and valuable land resources. The school park concept maximizes the joint use concept and provides a planned facility that maximizes public funds. The school park concept typically varies depending on the school. The elementary/middle school provides the ideal setting for a neighborhood park. While the middle/high school follows the function of a community park or youth sports complex.

Service Area:	Varies depending on school type and park type
Desirable Size:	Varies depending on school type and park type
Typical Facilities:	Varies depending on school type and park type

Development of school parks may fall within the responsibility of the municipality or the county agency.

Mini Park

The mini park is the smallest park classification. These parks are located within walking distance of the area serviced, and they provide limited recreational needs. In some instances, the mini park can simply be a public open space within a residential area containing little more than a park bench and grass open space. Their small size requires intense development, and little to no buffer between the park and adjacent land users is provided.

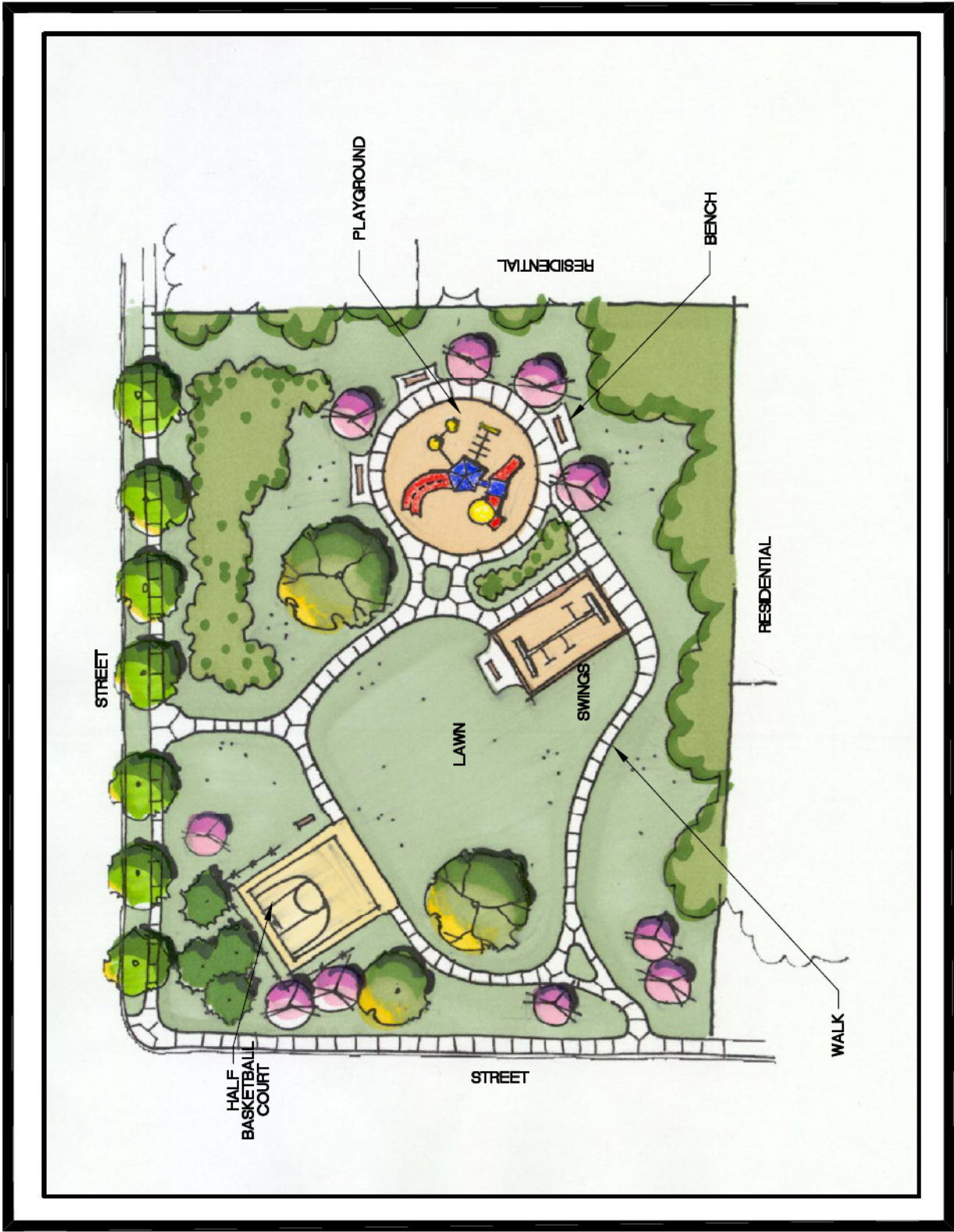
The standards for mini park development are as follows:

Service Area:	.25 mile radius to serve walk-in recreation needs of surrounding populations.
Acreage/Population Ratio:	.5 acres per 1,000 persons
Minimum Size:	.5-3 acres

Typical Facilities:

Playground	Picnic Tables with Grills (not under shelter)
½ Basketball Courts	Benches or Bench Swings
Open Play Area	Landscaped Public Use Area
	Scenic Overlook

Where municipal jurisdiction is available, mini parks are typically developed by the municipality. As a joint agency, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation will be responsible for the development of mini parks.



.5 - 3 Acres

Typical Mini Park

Greenways

Greenways provide an important component of the overall park system. They provide:

- Links between park components
- Harmony with the natural environment
- Safe pedestrian movement
- Resource based outdoor recreational opportunities
- Enhanced adjacent property values

Greenways are very similar to natural resource sites; the primary difference is the emphasis on pedestrian trails found in the greenway system.

Desirable Size:

Greenways form corridors that vary considerably in length. Widths of these corridors vary as well, although a 50' width is generally considered a minimum.



Fayetteville-Cumberland County Park Needs

Utilizing this standard framework of park types, the master plan overlays the park development guidelines with the department's service area (population) to determine park needs (current and future). The findings of this assessment are shown on Table 2-1.

The park acreage requirement for the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation service area is shown on Table 2-1. The acreage requirement is based on the population ratio method (acres of parkland per 1,000 population). Requirements for each of the park types have been established by a review of state and national trends and input received from the public. Service area population is based on current county population less the population of Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, and Hope Mills. The current population for this service area is approximately 260,000. The ten year projected population is 290,000.

The standard acreage for each of the park types (far left column of Table 2-1) has been established from an analysis of national and state standards, review of previous planning efforts, and input from the public (public meetings, survey, etc.). Utilizing the standards and projected population figure, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department will need to construct the following additional parks by 2015:

15 Mini parks	3 Sports complexes
11 Neighborhood parks	1 Regional park
5 Community parks	

In addition to these park needs the future state park in the northern part of the county and the Carolina Bay Natural Area in the southern part of the county will provide valuable open space and regional park facilities to the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

Fayetteville-Cumberland County Facility Standards

Trends in Facility Standards

Surveys designed to determine the demand for outdoor recreation have been conducted on the federal level by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, the State of North Carolina, and various other organizations and associations. These surveys were reviewed as part of this planning effort. Information gained from this review, along with input from the public was used in determining facility standards for Fayetteville-Cumberland County.

As part of the master planning process to determine recreational facility standards for Fayetteville-Cumberland County, an assessment of national and state trends was conducted.

President's Commission

The President's Commission Report indicated the top ten outdoor recreation activities nationwide included:

Picnicking	Playing sports
Driving for pleasure	Fishing
Swimming	Attending sport events
Sightseeing	Boating
Walking for pleasure	Bicycling

The President's Commission also found the following activities rapidly growing in popularity:

Canoeing	Sailing
Bicycling	Hiking/backpacking
Attending outdoor sports	Walking for pleasure
Camping, all types	Water skiing

The local levels (cities and counties) of the nation are providing 39% of the public recreation opportunities.

National Sporting Goods Association Survey

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) conducts an annual study of sports participation. The survey lists the following top 25 activities per million participants. A participant is defined as someone seven years of age or older who participates in a sport more than once within a year for all sports except aerobic exercising, bicycle riding, calisthenics, exercise walking, exercising with equipment, running/jogging, and swimming. For these seven fitness sports, participation is defined as six times or more during the year. The following information reviews the findings for the past ten years.

Ten-Year History of Selected Sports Participation

Sport	2004	2002	2000	1998	1996	1994
Aerobic Exercising	29.5	29.0	26.7	25.8	24.1	23.2
Archery (target)	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.3	na
Backpack/Wilderness Camp	17.3	14.8	15.4	14.6	11.5	9.8
Baseball	15.9	15.6	15.6	15.9	14.8	15.1
Basketball	27.8	28.9	27.1	29.4	31.8	28.2
Bicycle Riding	40.3	39.7	43.1	43.5	53.3	49.8
Billiards/Pool	34.2	33.1	32.5	32.3	34.5	34.0
Boating, Motor/Power	22.8	26.6	24.2	25.7	28.8	26.4
Bowling	43.8	42.4	43.1	40.1	42.9	37.4
Camping (vacation/overnite)	55.3	55.4	49.9	46.5	44.7	42.9
Exercise Walking	84.7	82.2	81.3	77.6	73.3	70.8
Exercising with Equipment	52.2	46.8	44.8	46.1	47.8	43.8
Fishing	41.2	44.2	47.2	43.6	45.6	45.7
Football (tackle)	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.1	9.0	na
Football (touch)	9.6	10.3	9.8	10.8	11.6	na
Golf	24.5	27.1	26.4	27.5	23.1	24.6

Hiking	28.3	27.2	24.3	27.2	26.5	25.3
Hockey (ice)	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Hunting with Firearms	17.7	19.5	19.1	17.3	18.3	16.4
Hunting w/Bow & Arrow	5.8	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.5	na
Ice/Figure Skating	na	na	6.7	7.8	8.4	7.8
Kayaking/Rafting	na	na	3.1	3.2	3.6	na
Kick Boxing	2.8	na	3.9	2.3	na	na
Martial Arts	4.7	4.2	5.4	4.6	4.7	na
Mountain Biking (off road)	8.0	7.8	7.1	8.6	7.3	5.7
Muzzleloading	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	na
Paintball Games	9.4	6.9	5.3	na	na	3.7
Roller Skating (in-line)	11.7	18.8	19.2			23.9
Running/Jogging	24.7	24.7	22.8	22.5	22.2	20.6
Sailing	2.6	na	2.5	3.6	4.0	4.1
Scooter Riding	12.9	13.4	11.6	na	na	na
Skateboarding	10.3	9.7	9.1	5.8	4.7	4.9
Skiing (alpine)	5.9	7.4	7.4	7.7	10.5	10.6
Skiing (cross country)	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.6
Snorkeling	na	na	5.5	7.3	7.1	5.9
Soccer	13.3	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.9	12.5
Softball	12.5	13.6	14.0	15.6	19.9	18.1
Swimming	53.4	53.1	58.8	58.2	60.2	60.3
T'ai Chi/Yoga	6.7	6.1	na	na	na	na
Target Shooting	19.2	18.9	16.9	18.9	21.2	na
Tennis	9.6	11.0	10.0	11.2	11.5	11.6
Volleyball	10.8	11.5	12.3	14.8	18.5	17.4
Water Skiing	4.7	6.9	5.9	7.2	7.4	7.4
Weight Lifting	26.2	25.1	22.8	na	na	na
Workout at Club	31.8	28.9	24.1	26.5	22.5	20.4

SOURCE: National Sporting Goods Association, Mt Prospect IL 60056

North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Survey

As part of the North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Survey, a participation survey was mailed to 3,100 randomly selected residents, in the spring of 1989. Forty-five percent of the surveys were returned completed.

Each person receiving the survey was asked to estimate the number of times their household members participated in a list of 43 activities. The survey provided insight into the activity preferences of North Carolinians. The results from the survey closely mirrored a national survey on recreation and the environment conducted in 1995 and 2000.

The most popular outdoor recreation activities in North Carolina are:

1. Walking for Pleasure	75%	7. Visiting Natural Areas	53%
2. Driving for Pleasure	72%	8. Picnicking	52%
3. Viewing Scenery	71%	9. Attending Sports Events	52%
4. Beach Activities	69%	10. Visiting Zoos	51%
5. Visiting Historical Sites	62%		
6. Swimming in Lakes, Rivers, and Oceans	54%*		

* Swimming pools ranked 13th with 40%

Facility Standards for Fayetteville-Cumberland County

Minimum standards for recreational facilities (i.e., ballfields, courts, outdoor areas, etc.) proposed for the Department were developed in accordance with the industry guidelines established by the NRPA (National Recreation and Park Association) and the NCDENR (North Carolina Department Environmental Health and Natural Resources) and from input gained during the public meetings, telephone survey, and the interviews with local stakeholders. These standards, identified in Table 2-2 “Standards for Public Facilities”, are the minimum recreation facility standards that should be used to establish a needs assessment for the department.

Evaluation of Facility Needs for Fayetteville-Cumberland County

The number of public facilities needed in the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation system through the ten-year planning period (2006 to 2015), are identified in Table 2-3, “Current and Projected Facility Needs”.

The table illustrates that there are areas of deficiencies in many of the recreation facility categories. Based on the standards that have been established specifically for the community, there will be a need for a number of additional recreational facilities by 2015. Facility needs include:

5 Adult/older youth baseball fields	6 Horseshoe pits
9 Adult softball/junior baseball fields	3 Tennis courts
12 Football fields	8 Playgrounds
20 Soccer fields	80 Miles of pedestrian trails
15 Basketball courts	5 Swimming pools
13 Volleyball courts	30 Picnic shelters
19 Shuffleboard courts	8 Splashpads

**Table 2-1
Fayetteville – Cumberland Parks and Recreation
Current/Future Park Needs**

Park Type & Fayetteville - Cumberland Standards Typical Acreage	Parks Required Based on Standards		Existing Parks	Park Needs	
	2005 Population 260,000	2015 Population 290,000	Acreage # of Sites	2005 Population 260,000	2015 Population 290,000
Mini Parks .5-3 Acres/Park (.5 acres/1,000)	65 acres 23 sites	72.5 acres 28 sites	58.69 acres 13 sites	6.31 acres 10 sites	13.81 acres 15 sites
Neighborhood Parks 7-15 Acres/Park (2.25 Acres/1,000) Neighborhood/School Parks	585 acres 51 sites	652.5 acres 56 sites	108.7 acres 13 sites 359 acres <u>32 sites</u> 467.7 acres 45 sites	117.3 acres 6 sites	184.8 acres 11 sites
Community Parks 30-50 Acres/Park (1.25 Acres/1,000) Community/School Parks	325 acres 11 sites	362.5 acres 13 sites	160.5 acres 7 sites 40 acres <u>1 site</u> 200.5 acres 8 sites	124.5 acres 3 sites	162 acres 5 sites
Sports Complexes 40-80 Acres/Park (1 Acre/1,000)	260 acres 4 sites	290 acres 5 sites	36.84 acres 2 sites	223.2 acres 2 sites	253.2 acres 3 sites
Regional Parks* 100-250 Acres/Park (3.25 Acres/1,000)	845 acres 5 sites	942.5 acres 6 sites	286 acres 4 sites	559 acres* 1 site	656.5* acres 2* sites
Green Space			16.1 acres 7 sites		
Linear Parks			21.5 acres 3 sites		
Special Use Parks			217.9 acres 12 sites		
Program Sites			75 acres 8 sites		

*Future state park and Carolina Bay Natural Area will significantly increase the regional park acreage in Cumberland County. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should build one additional regional park.

Table 2-2
Fayetteville – Cumberland Parks and Recreation
Standards for Public Facilities

Utilizing national and state standards as a guide and based on public input, the following Standards for Recreation Facility Development are recommended for Fayetteville - Cumberland.

Facilities	NRPA	NCDENR	Fayetteville-Cumberland 2005 Standards
Fields			
Adult Baseball	1/12,000	1/5,000	1/20,000
Youth Baseball	1/10,000	1/10,000	1/6,500
Softball	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/7,500
Football	1/10,000	1/20,000	1/10,000
Soccer	1/10,000	1/20,000	1/7,500
Courts			
Basketball	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
Tennis	1/2,000	1/2,000	1/4,000
Volleyball	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/15,000
Shuffleboard	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/15,000
Horseshoe	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/15,000
Outdoor Areas			
Picnic Shelter	N/A	1/3,000	1/5,000
Playground Activities*	N/A	1/1,000	1/3,000
Trails			
Hiking	1/region	.4 mile/1,000	.4 mile/1,000
Specialized			
Community Center w/gym	1/20,000	1/20,000	1/16,000
Swimming Pool	1/20,000	1/20,000	1/50,000
Splash Pad/0 Depth Pool			1/30,000
Golf Course	1/25,000	1/25,000	1/300,000
Bicycling/Urban	N/A	1 mile/1,000	1 mile/1,000
Camping	N/A	2.5 sites/1,000	2.5 sites/1,000
Archery Area	1/50,000	1/50,000	1/30,000
Stream/Lake Mileage	N/A	.2 mile/1,000	.2 mile/1,000
Stream/Lake Access	N/A	1/10 miles	1/10 miles
Disc Golf	N/A	N/A	1/50,000
Skateboard Park	N/A	N/A	1/100,000
Dog Park	N/A	N/A	1/50,000

*Standards for playgrounds are expressed in play activities. Each playground contains 3-5 activities.

**Table 2-3
Fayetteville - Cumberland Parks and Recreation
Current and Projected Facility Needs**

Facilities	Fayetteville - Cumberland 2005 Standards	Existing Facilities	Current Demand 260,000	Current Need	2015 Demand 290,00	2015 Projected Need
Fields						
Adult Baseball	1/20,000	10	13	3	15	5
Youth Baseball/Softball	1/6,500	51	40	(11)	45	(6)
Adult Softball/Junior Baseball	1/7,500	30	35	5	39	9
Football	1/10,000	17	26	9	29	12
Soccer	1/7,500	19	35	16	39	20
Courts						
Basketball (Rec center/outdoor)	1/5,000	28/17	52	7	58	13
Tennis	1/ 4,000	70	65	(5)	73	3
Volleyball	1/15,000	6	17	11	19	13
Shuffleboard	1/15,000	--	17	17	19	19
Horseshoe	1/15,000	13	17	4	19	6
Outdoor Areas						
Picnic Shelter	1/5,000	25	52	27	58	29
Playground Activities	1/3,000	90	86	(4)	96	6
Trails						
Pedestrian	.4 miles/1,000	25	104	67.75	116	79.75
Biking	1 mile/1,000	--	260	--	290	--
Specialized						
Community Center w/Gym	1/16,000	14	15	1	18	4
Swimming Pool	1/50,000	1	5	4	6	5
Splash Pad/0 Depth Pool	1/30,000	1	8	7	9	8
Golf Course	1/300,000	--	1	1	1	1
Camping	2.5 sites/1,000	--	104	104	116	116
Archery Area	1/30,000	--	8	8	9	9
Stream/Lake Mileage	.2 mile/1,000	--	52	52	58	58
Stream/Lake Access	1/10 miles	--	5	5	6	6
Disc Golf	1/50,000	3	5	2	6	3
Skateboard Park	1/100,000	--	3	3	3	3
Dog Park	1/50,000	--	5	5	5	5

Section 3
Proposals and Recommendations



Transportation Museum

SECTION THREE

PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department currently has the mission to serve the recreation needs of citizens in Fayetteville and Cumberland County by offering a variety of recreation programs and facilities through a growing system of attractive and safe public parks. The responsibility for the provision of park and recreation services has undergone significant change in the past few years with the merger of the city and county park and recreation departments. Similarly, the demographic and jurisdictional make up of city/county government throughout the county is changing. The metropolitan area is growing rapidly, and annexation extends the City of Fayetteville in many directions. All of these factors will result in an increased demand for leisure services and the need for a more streamlined form of service delivery.

Currently there is a need for both new recreational facilities and additional park acreage throughout the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County. This need will grow as the population expands over the next

decade. Land for recreational use in the county is becoming limited and the department will need to act quickly to acquire property for future parks. Appendix One of this planning study identifies existing park and recreation facilities. The Fayetteville-Cumberland park system includes over eighty park and park/school sites covering over 1,300 acres. While this inventory represents many very good facilities, there is still much work to be done. There are many areas within the system that are not adequately served by parks, and many of the existing facilities are in need of repair or expansion.

As defined in Section Two, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department will need to add significantly to its park inventory over the next ten years if the public's need for recreation is to be adequately met. This will require the addition of parks of all types including fifteen mini parks, eleven neighborhood parks, five community parks, three sports complexes, and one regional park.

In addition to the need for expansion of these basic park types, there is a need for development of a number of special use facilities. These facilities include:

- Senior Citizen's Center
- Aquatics Center
- Therapeutic Recreation Center
- Greenways/Riverways/Stream Access Areas

There is also a need for the department to update and expand many of its existing facilities. While serving the citizens of the community well for many decades, a number of the department's older parks need improvements and/or expansion of facilities. Likewise, many of the school parks identified in the inventory are little more than ballfields on school property where joint use agreements allow recreational programming when school is not in session. Although they meet important programming needs, these facilities are not providing a true park experience to the neighborhoods they serve. Many of the existing school park sites should be studied to evaluate how they might be improved or expanded upon to provide a true park/school experience for the citizens they serve.



Cape Fear River Trail

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation is not the only provider of park and recreation services in Cumberland County. Through its state parks, the State of North Carolina is responsible for protecting land and providing passive recreation opportunities (picnicking, camping, hiking, etc.) to the citizens of North Carolina. Currently there are no state parks located in Cumberland County; however, there is a state park proposed in the northern part of the county. The development of this state park is very important to the citizens of Cumberland County. As an urban county, there is a strong need for regional parks with significant open space and passive areas. Cumberland County should work with the state to ensure this facility is constructed in a timely manner. In addition, there are several state parks within a relatively short drive of many Cumberland County residents. These state parks provide important passive recreation opportunities to the citizens of Cumberland County.

The private sector provides a diverse offering of recreational facilities throughout Cumberland County. Private golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, health clubs, and the YMCA provide recreation amenities to many of the county's residents. Many of these facilities are open to the public, but require some form of membership and/or user fee. As a public entity, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should not rely on the private sector to provide all recreation facilities in any one area; however, these private outlets for various recreation activities do reduce demand on public facilities. For example, many of those citizens utilizing private swim clubs will not be using a public swimming pool. Having private swim clubs does not eliminate the need for public swimming pools, but they greatly reduce the demand.

Finally, the Cumberland County school system is a major provider of recreation facilities throughout the county. Through their joint use arrangements with Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation, Cumberland County Schools are participating in the provision of parks and recreation facilities in the county. The relationship that has developed between parks and schools throughout this community is a primary source of recreation opportunities for the public. This relationship should be nurtured and expanded as both schools and parks look to areas within the county where growth is occurring.

To determine park and recreation recommendations for Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation, it is essential to clearly define how the agency will work with other recreational providers in the community. Through this understanding, duplication of facilities and services will be minimized. The recommendations of this Master Plan are organized based on the role of each recreational provider.

Roles of Recreational Providers

Role of Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department

With the recent merger of the city and county park and recreation departments, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department takes on the responsibility of providing park and recreation service to the city and county's 260,000 citizens. The merging of these departments has created one of the largest park and recreation systems in the state. The new department has over 81 parks ranging in size from less than an acre to over one hundred acres. Likewise, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department's 1,300 acres of developed parkland includes parks in each of the five park categories: regional, community, sports complex, neighborhood, and mini. In addition to these typical park types, there are a number of

special use facilities that provide citizens with a variety of unique historical, natural, and civic spaces. Arsenal Park, Cape Fear Botanical Gardens, Cross Creek Park, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Park are several of the department's special use facilities that serve the community.

While the newly formed department offers citizens numerous park options, there are significant deficiencies in the park system as it exists today. In the analysis of parkland needs developed in Section Two,



Cross Creek Park

relatively conservative standards have been set for park needs for the county. Even with these conservative standards, there are demonstrated park needs in all categories of park types in the system. This report looks at departmental needs on a park type basis.

Mini Parks

Mini parks are the smallest of the park types. These parks typically range in size from one half to three acres and provide a limited range of activities (playground, picnic shelter, benches, etc.). These are the small “walk to” parks found in many neighborhoods. While the construction, operation, and maintenance of these small parks preclude the development of mini parks in every neighborhood, these parks add an important aspect of “neighborhood” and should be encouraged in future subdivision development. Currently there are over a dozen mini parks located throughout the county. The majority of these existing mini parks are found within the city limits of Fayetteville, where more dense housing developments have resulted in their construction. In addition to these public mini parks, some large homebuilders have included the development of mini parks in subdivision development. Land development requirements in both the city and county should be reviewed and revised to encourage developers to provide land and development of these parks.

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should continue to encourage the development of mini parks; either publicly or as part of development packages in new housing developments. This Master Plan recommends that fifteen new mini parks be constructed over the next ten years. These new mini parks should be distributed throughout the department's service area. In addition to these fifteen new mini parks, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should make improvements to many of its existing mini parks. These improvements are recommended at individual parks and park/schools located throughout the County. A list of mini parks to be improved is listed in Table 3-1.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide an important role in delivering both active and passive recreation in predominately urban areas. Preferably in the ten acre range, these parks are large enough to provide programmed space

(ballfields, play courts, playgrounds, etc.) and still provide some areas for open space (wooded or open). Often neighborhood parks are developed in conjunction with elementary or middle schools.

Currently the system contains thirteen neighborhood parks and thirty-two neighborhood school parks. The majority of these parks are found in Fayetteville’s city limits with a few in the western and eastern areas of the county. Most of the neighborhood parks found in the county are associated with schools.

In order to meet current and future demand, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should build eleven new neighborhood parks in the next ten years. Future neighborhood parks can, and should, be associated with future school development. Demand for parks in the outer regions of the county is being driven by residential growth; just as this same growth drives the need for new schools. As school/parks are planned, adequate land should be acquired for both uses. Many of the existing school/parks are little more than schools with expanded ballfields. While this arrangement meets certain program needs, these school/parks do not actually provide park settings. With this understanding, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation must be committed to acquire adequate land (in addition to the required school acreage) to provide true neighborhood parks at future sites.

In addition to these proposed parks, improvements/expansions should be made to many of the existing neighborhood school/parks. Recommended improvements to existing neighborhood parks are listed in Table 3-1.

Community Parks

Community parks are the foundation of most consolidated park systems. With a desired size of fifty plus acres, community parks are large enough to accommodate league play athletic facilities while maintaining enough open space for passive recreation. Currently the department has six community parks and/or school parks; four located within the city limits of Fayetteville (College Lakes, J.S. Spivey, Douglas Byrd School Park, Westover Park), one in the western part of the county (Hope Mills Municipal Park), and one east of the Cape Fear River (Wade Community Park). In addition to these six existing parks, two sites for future parks (east and south regional parks) have already been acquired, but have not yet been developed.



College Lakes Park

Based on service coverage and the standards of park development established in Section Two, there will be the need for five additional community parks by 2015. In addition to these new park sites, the east and south community (regional) park sites should be developed and improvements and expansions should be made to several of the existing sites (see Table 3-1).

Table 3-1

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation

Proposed Park Improvements

Mini Parks

City Mini Parks

College Lakes Park	Construction
College Lakes Elementary School Park	Construction
71st Middle/Lloyd Auman School Park	Renovation
Crystal Springs Park	Construction
Montclair Elementary School Park	Renovation
Brentwood School Park	Renovation

County Mini Parks

Cashwell School Park	Renovation
Seabrook School Park	Renovation
Sunnyside School Park	Renovation
Beaver Dam School Park	Renovation

Neighborhood Parks

City Neighborhood Parks

Massey Hill Park	Renovation
Nick Jeralds School Park	Construction
Cliffdale School Park	Renovation
Bailey Lake Road Park	Construction
Frances Lake Park and Recreation Center	Construction
Gilmore Park	Renovation
Southgate Park	Acquisition and Construction

County Neighborhood Parks

Stoney Point School Park	Renovation
Eastover Central Park	Construction
Grays Creek Park	Acquisition and Construction
South Hope Mills Park	Acquisition and Construction
East Hope Mills Park	Acquisition and Construction
East Fayetteville Park	Acquisition and Construction
Southeast Cumberland Park	Acquisition and Construction

Community Parks

City Community Parks

Northwest Fayetteville Park	Acquisition and construction
Southwest Fayetteville Park	Acquisition and construction

County Community Parks

North Cumberland Park	Acquisition and construction
East Cumberland Park	Construction
South Cumberland Park	Construction

Regional Park

Regional parks, as defined in Section Two, are large parks that have a service area that cover an entire county or counties. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department currently has three regional type parks. Arnette, Clark, and Mazarick Parks provide community residents with a wide variety of passive (and some active) recreation opportunities. In addition to these three regional parks, development of a regional park at Lake Rim should be considered. Currently the county has an excellent park facility at Lake Rim Park (just south of the lake). Immediately adjacent to this park is Lake Rim with significant land holdings by the Public Works Commission and the state fisheries. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should work to develop cooperative agreements with both of these agencies to allow more public access to the land around this wonderful feature.

Future plans for a state park in the northern part of the county, as well as the Carolina Bays Natural Area in the southeastern part of the county, will provide residents with additional open space and passive recreation opportunities.

Special Use Facilities

The typical park types described above will provide the majority of residents with the basic park and recreation opportunities needed in a community. These parks will provide the facilities for league (baseball, softball, soccer, etc.) and individual play (walking, jogging, disc golf, skateboarding, etc.). Likewise, they will offer settings for relaxation, contemplation, and other passive pursuits.



Cape Fear Botanical Garden

In addition to these basic park types, well-developed park systems also provide their constituents with a variety of specialized facilities. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation has a number of existing special facilities. The Cape Fear Botanical Garden, Arsenal Park, and Cross Creek Park are just a few of the special facility parks that currently exist in the system.

During the public input process, both as part of the countywide survey and as part of the public meetings, much attention was given to the importance (and need) for several special use facilities. These facilities included:

Senior Citizen's Center

The need for an expanded senior citizens center was perhaps the most talked about facility during the public meetings. Likewise, 87% of those surveyed said they would like a senior citizen's center in Fayetteville-Cumberland County. This positive response was higher than any other special use facility other than greenways.

There has been much discussion regarding the need for a new senior citizens center in Fayetteville/Cumberland County over the past years. Indeed, there have been studies conducted to address this issue and monies allotted to begin development. The previous study, conducted by Senior Call To Action (SCAT),

proposed a centrally located senior citizen's center that would provide a "one stop" location for all senior citizens' needs. Under this plan, the center would provide not only recreational services, but would provide offices for health care, nutrition, and other services. It should be noted however, that the need for a "one stop" senior center goes beyond the responsibility of the Parks and Recreation Department. While everyone acknowledges the need to expand programming and facilities beyond the existing senior center on Blue Street, it is generally felt that a one-stop center should be a multi-departmental and/or multi-governmental responsibility.

With this understanding, it is the recommendation of this Master Plan to propose the development of a centralized senior citizens center that will provide recreation and other services to the community's senior citizens. For this purpose, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should develop a 20,000 square foot recreation facility designed to meet the recreational needs of the community's elderly population. With this facility as a nucleus, other public agencies providing senior citizen services could work with Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation to provide a facility that may meet a variety of senior citizens' needs. With the proper planning and cooperation from all agencies, this facility could be a large (30,000 to 40,000 square feet) facility serving the many needs of the senior population.

In addition to this centralized center, senior citizen recreation programs should be provided on a district basis; thus providing these services closest to the need and reducing transportation cost. With this in mind, the department should consider expansion of several of its existing community centers to provide better program opportunities for seniors. Through these expansions, community centers could be adapted to provide better programming space and more separation between seniors and other community center users.

A second special need that was expressed by the public as part of the planning effort was the need for an aquatic center (see below). These two needs (senior center and aquatic center) could be met in the development of a centralized facility for aquatics and seniors. Properly designed, each of these uses could have their own entrance/identity while sharing infrastructure and the pool facilities.

Aquatic Center

Aquatic facilities in Fayetteville/Cumberland County are lacking. There are no public indoor pools in the county; although Fayetteville State University (FSU) has an indoor pool as part of their student activities building. Public outdoor pools are limited as well. Seabrook Park, located across the street from FSU's indoor pool, contains the only public pool in the county.

While nationally the demand for swimming pools has declined, there is still a need for public swimming pools in any park system. With a service community of ±300,000, Fayetteville-Cumberland parks are underserved by swimming pool opportunities and additional facilities should be constructed.

This need was reinforced in both public meetings and the public survey. Eighty-one percent of those interviewed in the countywide survey supported the addition of an aquatic facility. The development of a



centralized indoor aquatic facility would greatly improve the department’s ability to provide swimming and water sport activities.

As noted above, an indoor aquatic facility would be an excellent complementary activity to associate with the senior citizens center. Like the proposed senior citizen center, a central location for the aquatic center would be ideal because of its need to serve all of Cumberland County.

The development of an aquatic center will obviously be a significant improvement to the aquatic facility/ offerings of the department, but the addition of even this outstanding facility will not meet all of the swimming needs of the entire county. Even with the development of this indoor facility, the department will need to make provisions for additional outdoor pools in other parts of the county. These facilities can be constructed as part of school park complexes (thus providing a new dimension to joint use with the schools), or could be developed as part of existing or future parks and/or recreation centers.

A third outlet for aquatic based recreation is the development of 0-depth pools and splash pools. A relatively new concept, these facilities provide a wonderful play opportunity with the summer refreshment of water, but do not incur the same construction or operational costs as a typical swimming pool. Likewise, the liability of these facilities is considerably less than the traditional swimming pool.

Community Centers

Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department has an excellent system of indoor community centers. The department operates fourteen community centers throughout the county. The centers vary in size and scope, but generally include a gymnasium, workout rooms, meeting rooms, and community space. Many of the department’s community centers are associated with school facilities.

While this system of community centers is one of the finest in the state, there are several areas within the county that are underserved by indoor facilities. The department should construct community centers in the following areas:

- Bonnie Doone Area
- Fields Road Area
- Frances Lake Area
- Bailey Road/Strickland Road Area



College Lakes Park

Therapeutic Recreation Center

A third type of special facility that was discussed in the public participation process, as well as in discussions with departmental staff, was the need for a recreation center that is dedicated to the needs of the community's special populations. This center, which would serve the entire county, should be centrally located and be designed to provide recreation programming to the wide range of population with special needs. Originally designed as a teen center, the recreation center at Dorothy Gilmore Park is meeting some of these needs; however, the layout and design of the center does not meet all of the needs of the county's special population. This center should be studied to determine if the building could be renovated and/or expanded to meet these needs. If not architecturally feasible, a new facility should be constructed and the existing center should be converted to other uses.

Greenways

Greenway trails are typically off-road corridors that allow pedestrian and bicyclist circulation through natural areas. Trail surfaces can be either natural or paved, and vary in width from eight to twelve feet. These green ribbons provide environmental protection to streams and rivers and provide a valuable recreation opportunity. In addition, a well thought out greenway trail provides a pedestrian link between communities, schools, parks, and neighborhoods.



The importance of greenways has been recognized in previous planning studies conducted by the city. The 1984 Master Plan devoted an entire section to a plan for the Little Cross Creek Greenway and Downtown Linear Park.

The community's desire for preservation of the county's river and creeks, as well as the desire for the development of greenways was expressed in every public meeting and through the public survey. When asked what other types of recreational facilities they would like to see in Fayetteville and Cumberland County, 89% of those surveyed said yes to greenways and 78% said yes to open space. Truly there is a public demand for these recreational greenways.

Cumberland County is blessed with an abundance of scenic waterways. The Cape Fear River, which bisects the county, has defined this area since the early settlers in the mid-1700s. The river brought the original settlers and gave rise to the city as an inland port. While the commercial value of the river has declined, it still provides a wonderful natural feature and a link to the area's past. In addition to the Cape Fear River, dozens of creeks (Big Cross and Little Cross, Beaver, Rockfish, Bones, etc.) provide a network of greenspace through the City of Fayetteville and much of Cumberland County.

These waterways are a community treasure and should be protected. Likewise, where not detrimental to the natural resource, public access should be provided. The Sandhills Area Land Trust (SALT) has long recognized the importance of these waterways, and has identified many of the county's corridors as protected areas. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should work with SALT in their efforts to

protect these streamways and make plans for a countywide greenway system that would incorporate many of these waterways.

Phase One of the Cape Fear River Trail, the first departmental effort at developing a greenway trail, was an outstanding success. People visit the trail daily and enjoy the opportunity to walk along the Cape Fear River. Plans are underway for the extension of this trail to the Cape Fear River Park. This trail will terminate at the proposed Cape Fear River Park, which will provide the community with a public greenspace and civic park along the Cape Fear River. This proposed facility will not only provide greenspace/openspace, but will serve as a catalyst for new development along the Cape Fear River.

In addition to this extension of the Cape Fear River Trail, the department should construct greenways along Little/Big Cross Creek and Beaver Creek in the next ten years. The construction of the Cross Creek Greenway will include the development of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Park. The development of these three greenway initiatives would provide the community with over fifteen miles of greenway/river trails. This would be an excellent start to the countywide greenway system, but it should be noted that Fayetteville and Cumberland County have an excellent system of streams and rivers. All of these waterways have wonderful environmental and recreational potential and should be protected and utilized as part of a countywide greenway system.

Renovations to Existing Parks

As described in Appendix One Inventory, many of Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation’s existing parks are older facilities and are in need of renovation or expansion. While the scope of this planning effort does not include detailed master planning for any of the existing (or proposed) parks, a list of parks has been developed that should be improved in the next ten years. This list is found on Table 4-1 under Renovation Program.

History and Tourism Development

Fayetteville-Cumberland County is the seat of both North Carolina’s and our nation’s history. Settled in the mid-1700s, this area has played an important role in the founding of our country and the development of our state. The county is rich in historical significance, and it is important that this history be preserved. The list of historical sites and artifacts found in Cumberland County is extensive.



Market House



Transportation Museum



Cool Springs Tavern

The Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for many of the publicly owned historical sites throughout the county. This responsibility goes beyond simply preserving and managing these resources; the department should utilize the resources where possible as educational opportunities and provide some form of public interpretation of these historical properties.

One significant historical resource currently managed by Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation is the Downtown Market House. The symbolic center of Fayetteville, this structure is not only the center of the downtown area, but is a reminder of the area's past. Plans are currently underway to find an adaptive reuse of this structure and provide interactive displays describing the Market House's role in the area's history. The Fayetteville Transportation Museum is currently under development and will open some time after the new year.

In addition to the work on Market House, the department is currently developing an inventory of historical sites under its management that should be celebrated, displayed, etc. These properties will be identified with a monumental plaque that identifies the site and explains its place in history. Monuments will be designed to be similar in size, material, and content so there will be continuity in the displays. Designated sites will be located on a map/web site so that visitors can take a guided tour through the county to review the area's historical journey.

Areas of historical interest include St. James Square, Revolutionary War Fort Booth on Rockfish Creek, and many other sites. The Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation, already recognizing the importance of this historical aspect of parks and recreation offerings, has begun discussions on saving, identifying, and using these sites through its Historical Property Manager.

Organizational Structure

The City's 1984 Master Plan envisioned a department that would expand facilities, merge departments, and, ultimately, serve the entire county. With this expansion, the 1984 plan proposed a revised organizational structure that was run by a Parks and Recreation Director with assistance from several key positions. These key positions included Assistant Directors for Park and Recreation, a Parks Development Coordinator, and a Business Manager. The 1984 Master Plan also called for the development of a district system of both park operations and recreation programming.

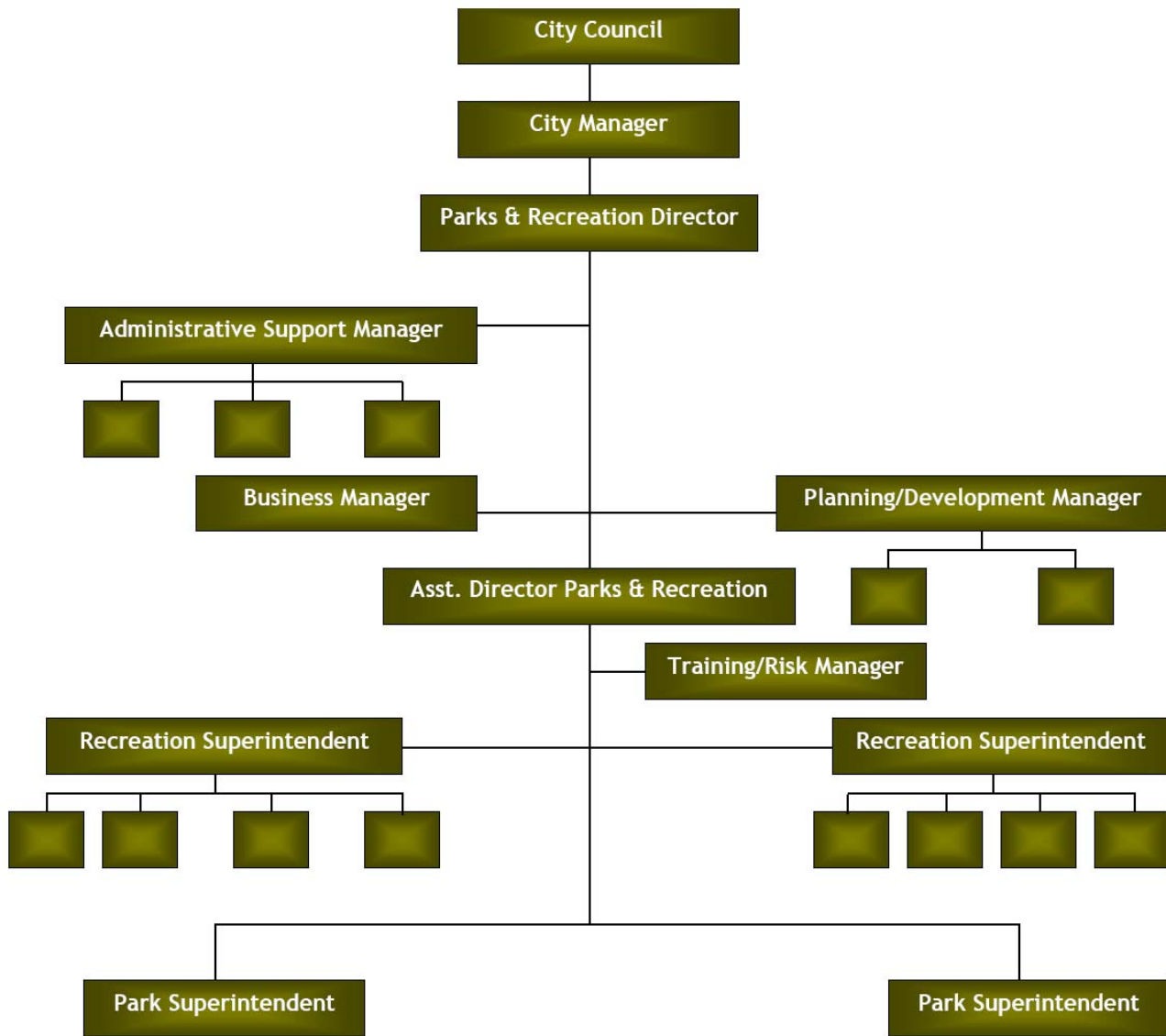
There was considerable vision in the 1984 plan. In the past twenty years, the department has grown; a merger has taken place, and the department is now responsible for facilities and programs throughout Cumberland County. From an organizational chart standpoint, the department is moving in the direction recommended by the 1984 Master Plan. While the recommended divisional organization has not occurred, the recent merger, along with the additional parks proposed as part of this Master Plan, makes this recommendation even more appropriate.

Perhaps the most important recommendation with regards to department organization from the 1984 plan was the addition of two key staff positions; Business Manager and Planning and Development Coordinator. The recent reorganization of the department brought on by the merger has allowed the creation of a Planning and Development Manager. This position will play a key role in the department, especially as it looks to implement the park improvements and expansion that is envisioned by this master plan.

The addition of a departmental Business Manager is also vitally important to the department. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation is one of the largest parks and recreation departments in the state. As the agency responsible for park and recreation opportunity for almost 300,000 citizens, there is a need for the department to have in-house capabilities in the area of business relationships, budgeting, and real estate. The person in this position will work very closely with the Parks and Recreation Director and with the Assistant Parks and Recreation Director of Operations.

Staff (Maintenance, Operations, and Programs) will increase significantly over the next ten years. As this expanded staff is added, greater emphasis will be placed on the organizational structure of the department and the cost of operations will increase. Much of the increased operational cost will be provided for in the increase in tax base, that will occur as the county grows.

Fayetteville Cumberland Parks and Recreation Organizational Chart



Future Staff Needs

In the next ten years, Fayetteville-Cumberland Park and Recreation will add 400-500 acres of parkland and over thirty new parks to its inventory of facilities. Each of these facilities will require specific staff involvement in order for the new facilities to meet the recreational needs of the community.

Expanding the existing park system by 25-30 new mini and neighborhood parks will require additional park maintenance staff. Development of new community parks and sports complexes will require both operational and maintenance staff. Building four new community centers, a new senior citizens center, and a new therapeutic recreation center will require additional programming staff and building maintenance staff.

The proposed park expansions/improvements recommended in this master plan will increase the number of parks/facilities currently offered by the department by roughly one third. Expanding existing facilities by that order of magnitude will lead to an increase in staff of similar proportion.

District Operations

With the merger of the two departments, Fayetteville Cumberland County Parks serves the entire county, an area covering 661 square miles. With a service area of this size, and with the geographical spread between existing and proposed facilities, park maintenance crews could be forced to drive over fifty miles to service facilities in opposite ends of the county.

As recommended in the city's 1984 plan, the department will ultimately need to consider development of a divisional system for park maintenance and operation. Initially the county may be divided into three or four divisions, with central, northern, southern, and western divisions. Ultimately, as facilities are developed east of the Cape Fear, there will be a need for a division in the eastern portion of the county. More detailed study of this reorganization is warranted, but initial consideration should be given to developing divisional maintenance operations at the following parks:

Lake Rim Park	Northern District
Arnette Park	Southern District
Downtown Location	Central District

Role of Cumberland County Schools

The joint use agreement between Cumberland County Schools and Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department will continue to require a cooperative effort in the sharing of the community resources by utilizing existing school sites for active recreation. Athletic facilities should be considered for joint use to help reduce duplication of these expensive improvements by both the school system and the parks department. This will continue to result in the least possible expenditure of public funds for



J.W. Seabrook Elementary School

the area. The school system should make their recreational facilities accessible to the parks and recreation department when schedule permits.

As new schools and parks are planned, both departments should work together to develop school/parks in underserved areas of the county. As these plans go forward, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Park and Recreation Department should plan on additional acreage (beyond that needed for the school) at each of these sites. The park/school concept only works if there is truly a park associated with the school.

Role of Private Sector

The private sector should provide recreation facilities and programs that the department and public sector are unable to offer. These facilities may include golf courses, private swim clubs, tennis clubs, and private athletic associates and complexes. Large employers and industrial companies should continue to provide their own recreation facilities on their private property, or financially contribute to the development of special facilities within the department's park system.

Land developers should be responsible for the dedication of open space as required by the city and county's land development codes. The land development process provides an excellent opportunity to gain additional land for natural area preservation and greenway development. Developers can enhance their projects and realize economic benefits when they carefully plan sites to include recreational amenities.

While both city and county development codes include dedication of open space and/or payment in lieu of this dedication, the requirement for dedicated open space is so low (both in square footage required and the value that is placed on this dedicated land) there has been very little impact on providing public park and recreational space from this ordinance. Both city and county ordinances should be studied to see how they can be amended to provide more dedicated open space for park use. This means of land dedication could be particularly beneficial in the development of greenways.

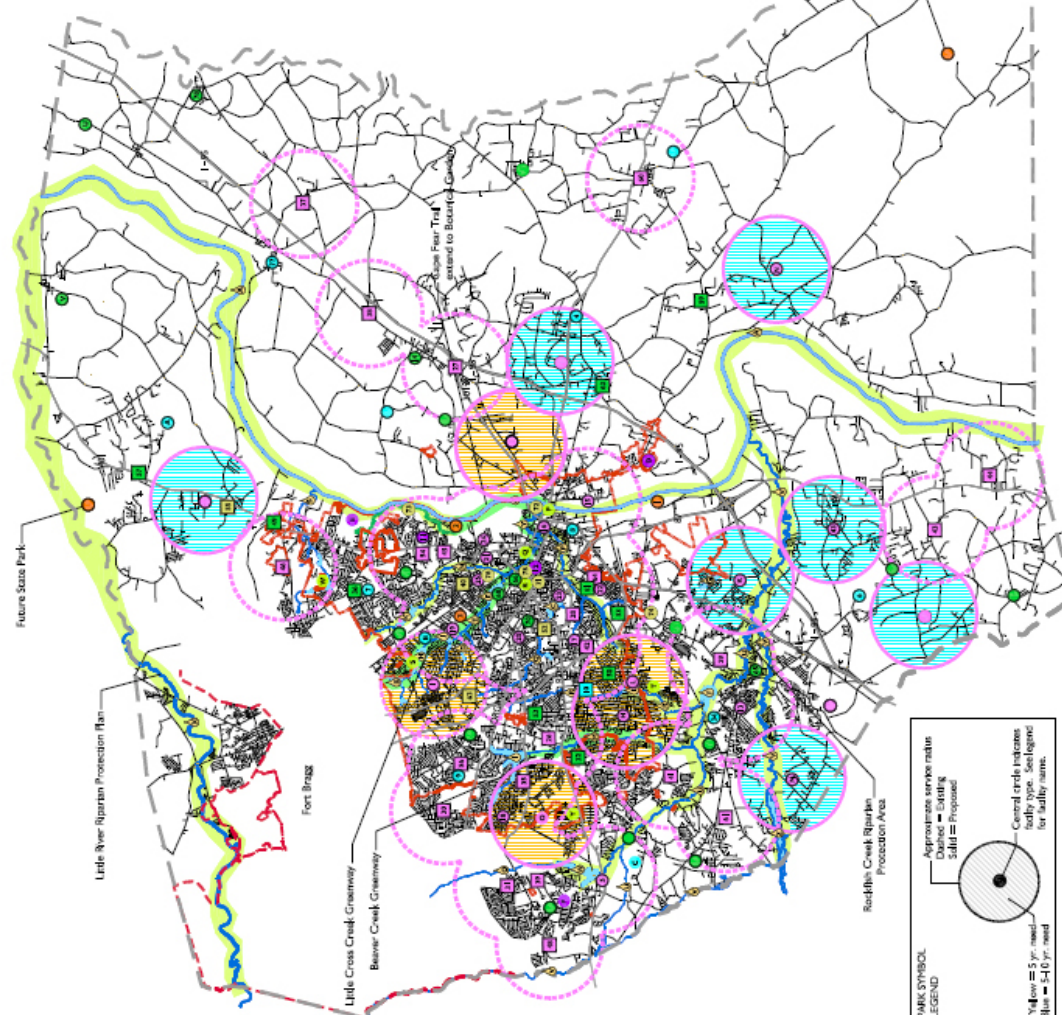
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North Carolina

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Master Plan

Neighborhood Parks

- Approved Parks**
 - 1. Little Park
 - 2. Little Park
 - 3. Little Park
 - 4. Little Park
 - 5. Little Park
 - 6. Little Park
 - 7. Little Park
 - 8. Little Park
 - 9. Little Park
 - 10. Little Park
 - 11. Little Park
 - 12. Little Park
 - 13. Little Park
 - 14. Little Park
 - 15. Little Park
 - 16. Little Park
 - 17. Little Park
 - 18. Little Park
 - 19. Little Park
 - 20. Little Park
- Neighborhood Parks**
 - 21. Little Park
 - 22. Little Park
 - 23. Little Park
 - 24. Little Park
 - 25. Little Park
 - 26. Little Park
 - 27. Little Park
 - 28. Little Park
 - 29. Little Park
 - 30. Little Park
 - 31. Little Park
 - 32. Little Park
 - 33. Little Park
 - 34. Little Park
 - 35. Little Park
 - 36. Little Park
 - 37. Little Park
 - 38. Little Park
 - 39. Little Park
 - 40. Little Park
- Future Parks**
 - 41. Little Park
 - 42. Little Park
 - 43. Little Park
 - 44. Little Park
 - 45. Little Park
 - 46. Little Park
 - 47. Little Park
 - 48. Little Park
 - 49. Little Park
 - 50. Little Park



- PROPOSED FACILITY LEGEND**
- Proposed Greenways (10 ft - 40 ft)
 - Future Protection Areas
 - Proposed Regional Parks
 - Proposed Community Parks
 - Proposed Neighborhood Parks
 - Proposed Sports Complexes
 - Proposed **NEW** Parks

- CUMBERLAND COUNTY MAJOR WATER BODIES**
- BASES**
- 1. Cape Fear River
 - 2. Beaver Creek
 - 3. Little River
 - 4. Little River
 - 5. Little River
 - 6. Little River
 - 7. Little River
 - 8. Little River
 - 9. Little River
 - 10. Little River
 - 11. Little River
 - 12. Little River
 - 13. Little River
 - 14. Little River
 - 15. Little River
 - 16. Little River
 - 17. Little River
 - 18. Little River
 - 19. Little River
 - 20. Little River

- SYMBOLS FOR FACILITIES**
- Regional Park (100+ acres)
 - Community Park (20-100 acres)
 - Sports Complex (10-20 acres)
 - Neighborhood Park (1-10 acres)
 - Open Space (1-10 acres)
 - Future Park (1-10 acres)
 - Future Park (1-10 acres)
 - Future Park (1-10 acres)
 - Future Park (1-10 acres)
 - Future Park (1-10 acres)

- PROTECTION AREAS**
- Little River Riparian Protection Area
 - Beaver Creek Greenway
 - Little Cross Creek Greenway
 - Rockfish Creek Riparian Protection Area

- PARK SYMBOL LEGEND**
- Yellow = 5 yr. need
 - Blue = 5-10 yr. need
 - Central circle indicates facility type. See legend for facility name.

SOLUTIONS

DATE: 08/20/20

SCALE: 1" = 100'

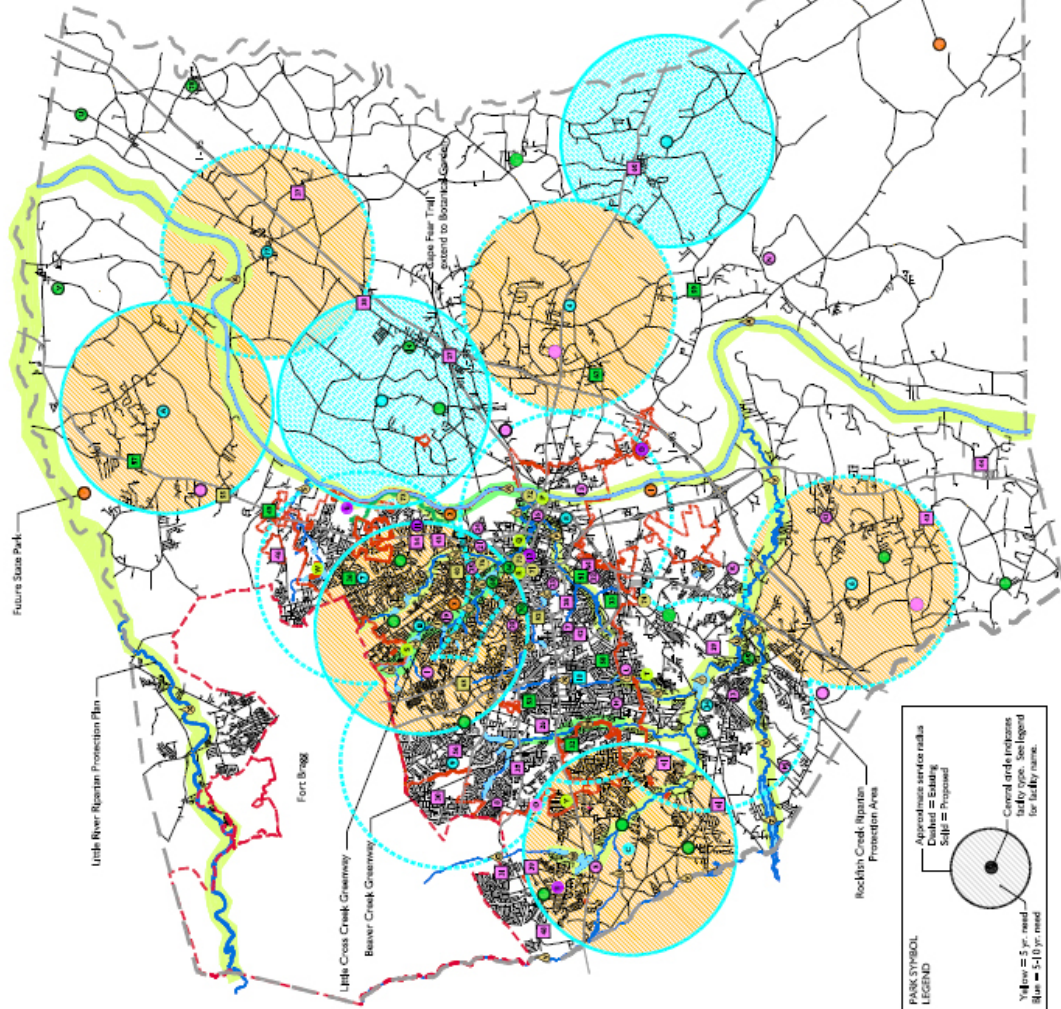
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Local Ordinances

Comprehensive Park and Recreation Master Plan

Community Parks

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Approved Parks | 1. Future State Park | 11. Little Cross Creek Greenway | 21. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 2. Alford Park | 12. Little River Greenway | 22. Rocky Mountain Park | 22. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 3. Alford Park | 13. Little River Greenway | 23. Rocky Mountain Park | 23. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 4. Alford Park | 14. Little River Greenway | 24. Rocky Mountain Park | 24. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 5. Alford Park | 15. Little River Greenway | 25. Rocky Mountain Park | 25. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 6. Alford Park | 16. Little River Greenway | 26. Rocky Mountain Park | 26. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 7. Alford Park | 17. Little River Greenway | 27. Rocky Mountain Park | 27. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 8. Alford Park | 18. Little River Greenway | 28. Rocky Mountain Park | 28. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 9. Alford Park | 19. Little River Greenway | 29. Rocky Mountain Park | 29. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 10. Alford Park | 20. Little River Greenway | 30. Rocky Mountain Park | 30. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 11. Alford Park | 21. Little River Greenway | 31. Rocky Mountain Park | 31. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 12. Alford Park | 22. Little River Greenway | 32. Rocky Mountain Park | 32. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 13. Alford Park | 23. Little River Greenway | 33. Rocky Mountain Park | 33. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 14. Alford Park | 24. Little River Greenway | 34. Rocky Mountain Park | 34. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 15. Alford Park | 25. Little River Greenway | 35. Rocky Mountain Park | 35. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 16. Alford Park | 26. Little River Greenway | 36. Rocky Mountain Park | 36. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 17. Alford Park | 27. Little River Greenway | 37. Rocky Mountain Park | 37. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 18. Alford Park | 28. Little River Greenway | 38. Rocky Mountain Park | 38. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 19. Alford Park | 29. Little River Greenway | 39. Rocky Mountain Park | 39. Rocky Mountain Park |
| 20. Alford Park | 30. Little River Greenway | 40. Rocky Mountain Park | 40. Rocky Mountain Park |



- PROPOSED AND EXISTING LEGEND**
- Proposed Greenway (10 or 40')
 - Major Protection Area
 - Proposed Regional Parks
 - Proposed Community Parks
 - Proposed Neighborhood Parks
 - Proposed Sports Complex
 - Proposed Other Parks

- CUMBERLAND COUNTY MAJOR WATER BODIES**
- BASINS**
- 1. **Basin 1**
 - 2. **Basin 2**
 - 3. **Basin 3**
 - 4. **Basin 4**
 - 5. **Basin 5**
 - 6. **Basin 6**
 - 7. **Basin 7**
 - 8. **Basin 8**
 - 9. **Basin 9**
 - 10. **Basin 10**
 - 11. **Basin 11**
 - 12. **Basin 12**
 - 13. **Basin 13**
 - 14. **Basin 14**
 - 15. **Basin 15**
 - 16. **Basin 16**
 - 17. **Basin 17**
 - 18. **Basin 18**
 - 19. **Basin 19**
 - 20. **Basin 20**

- EXISTING LEGEND**
- 1. **Basin 1**
 - 2. **Basin 2**
 - 3. **Basin 3**
 - 4. **Basin 4**
 - 5. **Basin 5**
 - 6. **Basin 6**
 - 7. **Basin 7**
 - 8. **Basin 8**
 - 9. **Basin 9**
 - 10. **Basin 10**
 - 11. **Basin 11**
 - 12. **Basin 12**
 - 13. **Basin 13**
 - 14. **Basin 14**
 - 15. **Basin 15**
 - 16. **Basin 16**
 - 17. **Basin 17**
 - 18. **Basin 18**
 - 19. **Basin 19**
 - 20. **Basin 20**

- PROPOSED LEGEND**
- 1. **Basin 1**
 - 2. **Basin 2**
 - 3. **Basin 3**
 - 4. **Basin 4**
 - 5. **Basin 5**
 - 6. **Basin 6**
 - 7. **Basin 7**
 - 8. **Basin 8**
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 - 11. **Basin 11**
 - 12. **Basin 12**
 - 13. **Basin 13**
 - 14. **Basin 14**
 - 15. **Basin 15**
 - 16. **Basin 16**
 - 17. **Basin 17**
 - 18. **Basin 18**
 - 19. **Basin 19**
 - 20. **Basin 20**

PARK SYMBOL LEGEND

- Approved service parks
- Existing
- Proposed
- General and/or proposed
- Location not figured for facility name

Scale:
1" = 500'

North Arrow

Map Information:
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
2010

Carroll Bay Natural Area

Section 4
Action Plan Implementation



SECTION FOUR

ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

Over the past six months, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department, along with consultant Site Solutions, has worked with community leaders and the public to develop a community-wide vision for parks and recreation. This process has included a continuous dialogue with the public through a survey and public meetings (seven), a review of previous planning documents, a review of national and state standards for parks and recreation facilities, and establishing a set of standards for park development specifically for the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The development of these standards then resulted in a needs assessment for land and facilities. This needs assessment is then translated into a Capital Improvements Program. This Capital Improvements Program then leads to a Five Year Action Plan that establishes recommendations on how to facilitate the plan.

Finding the money to fund improvements for park and recreation improvements has historically been a

challenge for municipal and county parks and recreation departments. Funding for parks and recreation facilities and services competes with funding for other local services (police and fire protection, streets and transportation, water and sewer, etc.). As local budgets are strained, funding for parks is often overlooked. Funding for parks and recreation in North Carolina has been historically low; although the state does have an excellent record of supporting park development through grant programs like the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF).

This section will look at the Capital Improvements Program and provide a variety of funding options, as well as other methods, to meet the future park and recreation needs of the system. The information provided in this section will provide staff and elected officials with a wide range of options for meeting the capital needs that will be required over the next ten years. Funding the proposed improvements will require a variety of sources, and will require constant vigilance through the next decade.

Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program for the acquisition, building construction, renovation, and development of parks for the planning period was prepared with input from department staff, the park planning committee, and public involvement. All of the proposed costs are shown in 2005-dollar values. The capital improvement costs include funds for land acquisition, site preparation and facility development. The Capital Improvement Program also includes estimated planning and design fees.

The Capital Improvement Program can be summarized into the following components:

Renovation/Improvement Program	\$8,360,000
Land Acquisition Program	\$8,600,000
Park Development Program	\$31,350,000
Special Use Facilities	<u>\$34,100,000</u>
Total Capital Improvement	\$82,410,000

Table 4-1 “Capital Improvements Budget” shows the costs associated with the capital improvement program in greater detail. The table reflects the proposals and recommendations as outlined in Section Three of this master plan.

Five-Year Action Plan

The Capital Improvement Program reflects the long-term vision that identifies the ten-year (or possibly longer) countywide needs for park and recreation facilities. While all of the facilities listed in Section 3 and in Table 4-1 are part of the long-range vision, some improvements are more time sensitive than others. It is important to identify those projects which are needed in the near future so that funding can be planned. With this understanding, a list of facilities/improvements has been developed which identifies projects that should be undertaken as part of a five year action plan. The Five Year Action Plan is defined in Table 4-2. The immediate focus of the five year plan is on park renovations, expansion of undeveloped parks, and acquisition of park land for future parks.

Key Funding/Revenue Sources

In order to fund the capital improvements recommended in the Capital Improvements Program, a variety of funding sources will be required. The following funding sources should be considered for future funding:

General Tax Funding

The recent merger of the city and county parks and recreation departments provides approximately \$10.5 million annually for the newly founded department to operate, maintain, and provide capital improvements for park facilities. While the parks departments have completed their organizational merger, funding for city parks and county parks are still kept separate. Funding coming from the county is largely directed to the county park districts, while city funds remain predominantly in the city limits.

Most county and municipal departments in North Carolina receive the majority of their funding from tax revenues. These revenues come from assessed value of real estate and personal property. As a merged department, the Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department receives its funding from both the city and the county. Each of these government bodies is levying taxes at a different rate. The county transfers its appropriations for parks and recreation to the city. This money was transferred to the city to fund parks and recreation in the county park districts. Based on the merger agreement between the city and the county, county monies for parks and recreation was to be allocated for the county park districts.

Under the current financing structure, the city and county parks cannot be operated at equal levels. Funding for city parks is greater than that available for county facilities. If this funding structure continues, the department will need to adopt a different approach to park development. The park system will include an urban district and a rural district. While there are differences in the park needs between the more urban and more rural parts of the county, this two-district approach may ultimately be awkward and result in duplication of services. The department may decide the development of a countywide park district may be the best solution for the countywide system. Development of a separate parks district will require considerable planning and effort, and was therefore not undertaken as the city and county worked on the consolidation plan in 2002. Ultimately, the decision may be revisited.

General Obligation Bonds

One funding source often used by municipal and county park and recreation agencies (and occasionally by state governments) to raise money for capital improvements is to borrow money through the sale of general obligation bonds. The State of North Carolina gives municipal and county agencies the authority to raise money through bond sales. These bonds are secured by the local government's authority and obligation to levy property taxes sufficient to pay the bonds.

General obligation bonds are usually voter approved. The voting public has an opportunity to either support or reject the need for facilities tied to the bond campaign.

Funding from general obligation bonds has funded park improvements throughout North Carolina, particularly in the larger urban areas. Through these bonds, funding of large projects can be undertaken; often when reliance on annual capital budgets would not allow the development of the improvements. Often funding from these bond initiatives is used to provide matching funds for grants such as the Park and Recreation

Trust Fund (PARTF) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). By carefully using the funding from bond initiatives, even greater construction can occur.

The telephone survey conducted as part of this planning study asked respondents their willingness to fund park and recreation improvements through bonds. Sixty-one percent of those interviewed said they would support selling bonds to fund public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County. Likewise when asked “How should public parks and recreation areas in Fayetteville and Cumberland County be funded?” 67% responded yes to government bonds.

User Fees

User fees can be used to offset the cost of operation for many of the recreation activities offered by the department. Every department has its own philosophy with regard to user fees. Some agencies feel the public (through taxes) has already paid for the facility and programs, while others believe programs should be offered on a “pay as you go” basis.

Typically user fees are not utilized to offset capital costs, but by returning revenue to the department, these funds can reduce operational costs.

Ultimately the department should establish a philosophy on the use of fees that will assist in supporting a portion of the programming operational cost.

Revenue Bonds

As part of the public participation process and survey, a number of special use facilities were discussed that likely will require unique funding sources. Golf courses, aquatic centers, tennis centers, and even ice skating rinks were all mentioned during the public participation programs. Revenue bonds may be one way of funding these special use facilities. Under this scenario, the user, through user fees, would be responsible for paying off this bond debt.

Special Use Tax

A special use tax could be used to fund specific improvements identified in the capital improvements program. Through this option, a local tax could be established such as a real estate transfer tax, or an addition to the sales tax. The revenue generated from this special use tax would then be spent directly for that special use. For example, a half-cent tax could be added to the local sales tax for travel and tourism. The revenue from this tax could then be used to fund sports facilities that would generate tournament level play opportunities, which would then generate economic return through hotels, restaurants, and other tourist related activities. Special use taxes are rarely used by park and recreation departments, particularly in North Carolina. Establishing such a tax would require legislative approval; however it is one option for funding park improvements.

Park Foundations

Many park agencies in North Carolina have established park foundations to assist in raising funds for land acquisition, facility development, buying equipment, and sponsoring programs. Park foundations are an excellent way to raise money for the department, garner support for the department and special programs, and raise awareness throughout the community.

Federal and State Grants

Both the federal government and the State of North Carolina offer local agencies funding sources through a variety of grant programs. These programs have been used by agencies throughout North Carolina to fund a wide range of large and small park improvement projects. Fayetteville and Cumberland County Parks have utilized grant programs (federal and state) to make a number of improvements to their park system. Department staff should continue to keep informed on all grant opportunities so that they can take advantage of any funding sources that may help in developing facilities on the Capital Improvements Program.

Perhaps the most important funding source for park improvements from the federal level is the United States Park Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund. (LWCF). This fund has benefited communities throughout North Carolina (including both the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County) for the past three decades. This fund, which is a 50/50 matching fund, offers communities up to \$500,000 per project. Project funds can be used for both development and land acquisition. Appropriations for this fund vary from year to year and unfortunately have been extremely limited over the past several years.

In addition to the LWCF, the federal government offers grants through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development in its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. These grants can provide funding for a variety of recreation facilities (playgrounds, urban parks, etc). Unfortunately like the LWCF, funding for the CDBG has been extremely tight over the past few years.

Finally, there are some recreational funding opportunities through the National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). These funding opportunities are very specific in their project criteria, and have limited use in funding capital improvements.

The State of North Carolina General Assembly established the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) in 1994 to fund improvements to the state park system, to fund local park improvements (through grants) and to increase public access to the state's beaches. The fund is fueled by monies received from the state's portion of the real estate deed transfer tax. Sixty-five percent of the fund is allocated to state parks, 30% is used in the dollar for dollar matching grants program to local governments and 5% of the fund goes to the coastal and estuary water access program.

In addition to the PARTF, the state funds bikeways and pedestrian ways through the federally funded SAFETEA-LU program. These funds, administered through the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) can be used to fund greenways if they meet certain criteria. The City of Fayetteville recently used this funding source to build the Cape Fear River Trail and is considering funding future phases of the popular trail through similar funds.

The state also makes funds available through the CDBG administered by the division of community assistance. These funds can be used to acquire land, build recreation facilities and construct recreation centers. Local non-profit groups can access this fund for smaller projects and programs.

Finally, the Clean Water Management Trust Fund (CWMTF) is a state administered fund for acquisition of riparian land, stream bank restoration, greenway development and planning through the acquisition of riparian land. This fund not only protects area waterways, it provides land for open space and recreation.

Methods of Acquisition

The Capital Improvement Program that has been developed as part of the master plan includes the acquisition/purchase of approximately 1,000 areas of additional parkland. Purchased outright at today's market value, this land will cost millions of dollars. While the purchase of a majority of this parkland may ultimately be required, there are alternative methods for acquiring property beyond fee simple purchase. Other methods that should be considered include:

Easements

Easements are often used when a park use may not preclude the owners other rights to the land. Greenways and pedestrian trails are often located on property not owned outright by the public entity. Instead an easement of use is negotiated for the property. Easements can be less expensive than fee simple purchase.

Fee Simple Purchase with Lease Back or Resale

With leaseback or resale in this option, the agency purchases the land, places deed restrictions on the property and then resells or leases the property to another entity. Through this process, the government usually places development restrictions on the property that protect it from detrimental development. Through this method, the government entity is not forced to bare the total cost of the land, but simply pays the price for limiting future use on the property. This method, combined with improvements of certain easements, could gain public use of the property without total purchase cost.

Long-Term Option

Through execution of a long-term option, the government agency identifies a key piece of property, establishes a selling price with the landowner and a time frame for purchasing the property. The long-term option allows the agency to stabilize the land use of the property without having to spend large sums of money; however this control of the land does not come without an ultimate cost. Usually there is a cost in securing the option.

Right of First Refusal

The government agency can establish an agreement with the landowner to be notified of any pending sale of a given property and be offered a right of first refusal. Through this method, the department would be notified that a purchase is pending and would be given the opportunity to purchase the property prior to its sale to another entity. Until an offer is made, this mechanism does little to protect the subject property or to control escalation in price. It does provide a warning system for the department that announces the impending change of status of a potential critical property.

Land Trust

A land trust is a 501(C)(3) corporation set up to work with landowners to acquire parkland for preservation and protection. Run by a board of knowledgeable community leaders, the land trust can be used to acquire and protect valuable parkland and open space for ecological, recreational, and historic preservation. Land trusts work with landowners to acquire parkland in a variety of ways. Sometimes that involves outright purchase; sometimes it involves the purchase of development easements. Through the purchase of conservation easements, private landowners are allowed to continue to use the land while the land remains on the tax

records continuing to be a source of income. At the same time, the land is protected from development and provides the community with ecological and/or recreational benefit.

The Sandhills Area Land Trust (SALT) is very active in Cumberland and surrounding counties. As a result of their efforts many thousands of acres of land have been protected in the region. Through their vision it appears there will be a state park in the northern part of the county. In addition, they have identified the importance of preservation of the Carolina Bay area and riparian protection of the county's waterways (Rockfish Creek, Little River, and Cape Fear River). SALT is playing a valuable role in the preservation of the natural environment and open space throughout Cumberland County. Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation should maintain continuous dialogue with SALT and support them in efforts that are mutually beneficial.

Zoning/Subdivision

Regulations/Mandatory Dedication

Both the City of Fayetteville and Cumberland County have requirements in their subdivision ordinances on the dedication of land for parks, recreation and open space. Through these zoning requirements, developers are required to dedicate a portion of land for the use of parks for each dwelling unit that is developed. If the developer chooses, they may make a "payment in lieu of dedication".

While the intent of these ordinances is good, to date they have resulted in very little dedication of land or building of any substantial fund balance from payment in lieu. Both the city and the county's ordinances should be reviewed and modified to make them more effective in expanding parks and saving open spaces. This effort should be a joint effort, so city and county ordinances match and should include requirements significant enough to actually result in dedicated parks. Currently the amount of land required is so small that only the largest residential developments are impacted, and the payment in lieu cost basis is so low it has resulted in very little funding for parks.

Zoning/subdivisions are a very important means for ensuring the development community is required to pay for the strain new development places on public infrastructure. This method of providing/funding park improvements should be further studied.

TABLE 4-1
 FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND PARKS AND RECREATION
 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Capital Improvement and Land Acquisition	City Cost Projection	County Cost Projection	Total Cost Projection
Renovation Program			
Specific Renovations to Existing Parks			
Mazerick Park	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000
Lake Rim Park	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Massey Hill Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Clark Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Brentwood School Park	\$75,000		\$75,000
College Lakes Elementary School/Park	\$150,000		\$150,000
Cliffdale Elementary School	\$200,000		\$200,000
Dorothy Gilmore Park	\$50,000		\$50,000
Montclair Elementary School Park	\$150,000		\$150,000
71st Middle/Lloyd Auman School Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Westover Park	\$250,000		\$250,000
Arnette Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Beaver Dam School Park		\$150,000	\$150,000
Cashwell School Park		\$150,000	\$150,000
Eastover-Central Park		\$500,000	\$500,000
E. Melvin Honeycutt School Park		\$75,000	\$75,000
Seabrook School Park		\$150,000	\$150,000
Sunnyside School Park		\$200,000	\$200,000
Stoney Point School Park		\$250,000	\$250,000
Planning & Design (10%)	\$512,500	\$247,500	\$760,000
Renovation/Maintenance Program Total	\$5,637,500	\$2,722,500	\$8,360,000

Table 4-1, Page 2

Land Acquisition Program

Sports Complex (50acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Fields Road Park Expansion	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Community Parks (50 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Northwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Southwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
North Cumberland Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Northeast Future		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
East Future		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Neighborhood Parks (10 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
South Gate Neighborhood Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
East Fayetteville Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
Grays Creek Neighborhood Park		\$200,000	\$200,000
South Hope Mills Neighborhood Park		\$200,000	\$200,000
East Hope Mills Neighborhood Park		\$200,000	\$200,000
Southeast Cumberland Park		\$200,000	\$200,000
South Future		\$200,000	\$200,000
East Future		\$200,000	\$200,000
North Future		\$200,000	\$200,000
Mini Parks (1 acre/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
5	\$20,000		\$20,000
6	\$20,000		\$20,000
7	\$20,000		\$20,000
8	\$20,000		\$20,000
9	\$20,000		\$20,000
10	\$20,000		\$20,000
11	\$20,000		\$20,000
12	\$20,000		\$20,000
Eastover Park I		\$20,000	\$20,000
Godwin Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Linden Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Future 1		\$20,000	\$20,000
2		\$20,000	\$20,000
3		\$20,000	\$20,000
4		\$20,000	\$20,000
Greenways	\$500,000		\$500,000
Land Acquisition Program Total	\$4,060,000	\$4,540,000	\$8,600,000

Table 4-1, Page 3

Park Development Program

Regional Parks

Lake Rim Regional Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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Sports Complex

Fields Road Sports Complex	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
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West Fayettevill Sports Complex	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
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Jordan Soccer Complex	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Community Parks

Northwest Fayetteville Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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Southwest Fayetteville Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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East Regional Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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South Regional Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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North Cumberland Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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North Future Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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East Future Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
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Neighborhood Parks

South Gate Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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East Fayetteville Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Bailey Lake Road Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Frances Lake Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Grays Creek Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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South Hope Mills Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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East Hope Mills Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Southeast Cumberland Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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South Future Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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East Future Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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North Future Park	\$500,000	\$500,000
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Table 4-1, Page 4

Mini Parks			
Future mini park #5	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #6	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #7	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #8	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #9	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #10	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #11	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future mini park #12	\$100,000		\$100,000
Eastover Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Godwin Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Linden Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Future mini park #1		\$100,000	\$100,000
Future mini park #2		\$100,000	\$100,000
Future mini park #3		\$100,000	\$100,000
Future mini park #4		\$100,000	\$100,000
Planning and Design (10%)	\$1,430,000	\$1,420,000	\$2,850,000
Park Development Program Total	\$15,730,000	\$15,620,000	\$31,350,000

Table 4-1, Page 5

Special Use Facilities Program

Greenways (\$600,000/mile)

Cape Fear Trail (Phase II), 4 Miles	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
Little Cross Creek Greenway, 8 Miles	\$4,800,000	\$4,800,000
Beaver Creek Greenway, 3 Miles	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Cape Fear River Park	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Senior Citizen’s Recreation Center (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Renovations to Existing Centers for Senior Programs	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Four Recreation Centers at \$2.5 million ea.	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Aquatic Center	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Therapeutic RecreationCenter (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Planning & Design (10%)	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000
Special Use Facilities Program Total	\$34,100,000	\$34,100,000

Total Capital Improvement Budget Cost	\$59,527,500	\$22,882,500	\$82,410,000
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1Proposed cost is presented in 2005 dollar values and makes no allowance for inflation, increased construction cost, or land price increases.

TABLE 4-2
 FAYETTEVILLE-CUMBERLAND PARKS AND RECREATION
 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN

Capital Improvement and Land Acquisition	City Cost Projection	County Cost Projection	Total Cost Projection	Program Total
Renovation Program				
Specific Renovations to Existing Parks				
Mazerick Park	\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	
Massey Hill Community Park	\$250,000		\$250,000	
Clark Nature Center and Park	\$250,000		\$250,000	
Brentwood Neighborhood School Park	\$75,000		\$75,000	
Montclair Neighborhood School Park	\$100,000		\$100,000	
Westover Community Park	\$250,000		\$250,000	
Arnette Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	
Beaver Dam School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000	
Eastover-Central Neighborhood Park		\$500,000	\$500,000	
Seabrook School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000	
Sunnyside School Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000	
Stoney Point School Park		\$250,000	\$250,000	
Planning & Design (10%)	\$242,500	\$205,000	\$447,500	
Renovation/Maintenance Program Total	\$2,667,500	\$2,255,000		\$4,922,500

Table 4-2, Page 2

Land Acquisition Program

Sports Complex (50acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Fields Road Park Expansion	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Community Parks (50 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Northwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Southwest Fayetteville Park	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
North Cumberland Park		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Neighborhood Parks (10 acres/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
South Gate Neighborhood Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
East Fayetteville Neighborhood Park	\$200,000		\$200,000
Mini Parks (1 acre/park)(\$20,000/acre)			
Eastover Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Godwin Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
Linden Mini-Park		\$20,000	\$20,000
E. Fayetteville Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Future Mini-Park	\$20,000		\$20,000
Greenways	\$500,000		\$500,000
Land Acquisition Program Total	\$4,000,000	\$1,060,000	\$5,060,000

Table 4-2, Page 3

Park Development Program

Regional Parks			
Lake Rim Regional Park	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Sports Complex			
Fields Road Sports Complex	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Community Parks			
Northwest Fayetteville Park (Murchison Rd/Bonnie Doone area)	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
Southwest Fayetteville Park (Strickland Brdg/Stoney Point Rd. Area)	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
East Cumberland Park (CFHS area)		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
South Cumberland Park (Grays Creek/HM area)		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Neighborhood Parks			
South Gate Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Bailey Lake Road Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Frances Lake Park	\$500,000		\$500,000
Mini Parks			
Eastover Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Godwin Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
Linden Mini-Park		\$100,000	\$100,000
E. Fayetteville Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Future Mini-Park	\$100,000		\$100,000
Planning and Design (10%)	\$1,050,000	\$430,000	\$1,480,000
Park Development Program Total	\$11,550,000	\$4,730,000	\$16,280,000

Table 4-2, Page 4

Special Use Facilities Program

Greenways (\$600,000/mile)

Cape Fear Trail (Phase II), 4 Miles	\$2,400,000		\$2,400,000
Cape Fear River Park	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000

Senior Citizen’s Recreation Center (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Expansion to Existing Centers for senior program	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000

Bonnie Doone Recreation Center	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
One Future Recreation Center	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
Aquatic Center	\$4,000,000		\$4,000,000

Therapeutic Recreation Center (+/- 20,000 sf)	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000
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Planning & Design (10%)	\$1,940,000		\$1,940,000
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Special Use Facilities Program Total	\$21,340,000	\$0	\$21,340,000
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Total Capital Improvement Budget Cost	\$39,557,500	\$8,045,000	\$47,602,500
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1Proposed cost is presented in 2005 dollar values and makes no allowance for inflation, increased construction cost, or land price increases.

Appendix One
Inventory



APPENDIX ONE

EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES AND STAFF

Introduction

Existing Park and Recreation Facilities

The Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation system is comprised of over 80 park sites covering more than 1,300 acres of land. The current park system was established when the City of Fayetteville merged with Cumberland County to form a countywide system.

Through the merger of these two park systems, Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation has a diverse offering of park facilities. The facilities range from large regional parks (Arnette, Clark, Lake Rim, and Mazarick Parks) to small mini parks of less than one acre each. In addition to the more traditional parks (regional, community, neighborhood, etc.), Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation offers citizens a variety of green spaces, linear parks, and special use parks (botanical garden, senior citizen's center, etc.).

Facilities

Even with the variety and number of existing parks, there are areas within the system that are underserved. The majority of the parks are located within the city limits. Areas in the eastern and southern parts of the county are somewhat limited in park offerings. Likewise, areas east of the Cape Fear River corridor have limited access to parks.

Many of the existing parks, particularly those in the inner city, are older parks and are in need of renovation and/or expansion. Proposed improvements for these facilities are discussed in Section Three.

Finally, many of the system's facilities are school parks. The Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department and Cumberland County Schools have worked together for years in the joint development of schools and parks. This cooperative effort has resulted in a park system that has maximized public funding through joint use. The system currently offers over 30 joint use facilities. While many of these school parks offer a wide variety of active and passive recreation facilities, some of these facilities are limited in their park offerings. Section Three offers recommendations on how several school parks can be expanded/improved to provide more comprehensive park facilities.

Staff

The Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department is comprised of full time and part time employees providing a wide variety of administrative, programming, and resource management services. This staff is the heart and soul of the department. Understanding the organizational make up of this staff and receiving input from this valuable resource was an important part of this study.

As part of this study, interviews were held with key staff members. In addition, a committee of key staff members from throughout the department was established to provide input into the planning process.

Staff Recommendations

The merging of the city and county parks and recreation departments has provided Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation with an experienced and knowledgeable staff in all areas of parks and recreation. These employees are working to meet the park and recreational needs of the citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland County. They provide the administrative, programming, and park resource services that make up the department's park and recreational offerings.

The knowledge and understanding of this staff is very important to the successful operation of the department. Input from departmental staff was vital in writing this master plan. With this understanding, selected staff members from throughout the department were asked to serve on a committee to provide input on this planning study.

The committee met several times to discuss departmental needs and to review the initial findings of this report. Input from the staff included:

- Walking trails should be developed in all existing and future parks.
- Handicap accessibility of all existing and future parks is very important.
- All future buildings should have rubberized flooring in the gymnasium and exercise rooms.
- The overall park plan should be based on a regional approach where park standards are based on providing

facilities throughout the county based on existing and future population.

- Parks should be multifaceted. There should be a variety of activities at each park. Parents taking one child to an athletic event (practice or game) should have other facilities to use as they are waiting for their child to practice, play, etc.
- Transportation to and from parks and to special events is an important element that should be addressed in this plan. Establish a fleet of mini-buses to provide this transportation component.
- Parks should be developed with minimal environmental impact. Likewise, environmental interpretation should be included in park design.
- Parks should incorporate historical properties.
- Maximize use of splash pads/0 depth pools. These provide play during the summer but are much less expensive to build and maintain than a swimming pool.
- The master plan should incorporate trends in parks and recreation and should be visionary in nature.
- Parks should be viewed as an economic incentive. Good parks encourage development and growth.
- Water bodies are an important element of a park system. Consider purchase of land adjacent to NCDOT highways where borrow excavation can create a lake.
- Look at existing facilities to see how they can be expanded to better meet the needs.
- Outdoor programming, ropes course, etc. offer a natural based physical activity. Would be very popular in Fayetteville with the strong military base. Would be beneficial to local fire, police, etc.
- Senior citizen programs are an important component of park and recreation offerings. Currently the department is offering programs at its senior citizen center. These programs should be expanded; possibly with a new senior citizen's center or with senior citizen's components to existing (and future) community centers. Transportation issues are very important to senior citizen programs.
- Walking trails and indoor tracks are very popular with seniors.
- Schools have a need for indoor pools; perhaps this need can be piggy-backed with municipal/county swim needs.
- Future community centers should include indoor, elevated walking tracks.
- There are a number of empty buildings throughout the city/county. Perhaps they could be converted to recreational uses.
- Recreation centers should be open for some free play allowing access/use by people that are not enrolled in programs.
- Facilities for citizens with special needs are important. All facilities should be accessible and, wherever possible, facilities should be designed to accommodate the special program needs of people. There should also be a facility specifically designed for special populations. The Gilmore Center is meeting many needs from this population, but there are limitations found in the building. Improving and/or expanding the facility or building another facility for special populations would be ideal. Seniors and special populations programs are good from a facility standpoint, but seniors do not want to be with special populations.
- Many of those with special needs are very sensitive to heat. There is a need for an indoor sports facility.
- Inclusion and mainstreaming is important.
- Should develop a mega-gymnasium facility with multiple gyms and a variety of activities to become a destination place.
- Cultural arts are an important component of this planning effort. The Arts Council has been very active in inventory and identification of needs. Performing arts are being provided by others. Parks should be designed to display art. This study should explore the role arts and crafts should be offered in the community centers. Drama and singing groups have been started in the Senior Center.

- Parks should add visual character to the community. Gateways/image/entrance areas are an important part of the community. How parks look from the street is important. This provides visual image to both park and neighborhood.

In addition, the Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department has two staff members that were interviewed to solicit their input regarding recreation areas and facilities that are inadequate to meet current need. Both staff members hold the title of Assistant Director for Recreation: Karen Brady, and Melvin Lindsay. Ms. Brady is responsible for athletics, outdoor recreation, environmental and historical programs, special events, senior activities, and special populations. Mr. Lindsay is responsible for the management of all recreation centers. Ms. Brady and Mr. Lindsay made the following statements regarding the areas and facilities:

Aquatic Center – Fayetteville-Cumberland Parks and Recreation Department offers one outdoor swimming pool and one splash pad to serve the aquatic needs of all residents. A minimum of one year-round aquatic center is needed to accommodate current demand for recreational swimming and basic instructional programs. An indoor aquatic center would also enable the parks and recreation department to provide opportunities for the development of swim teams, and to accommodate fitness swimmers and various aquatic exercise programs. An additional pool would also make it possible to teach more youth to swim, thereby helping to “drown proof ” the community, and expose the citizens to many potential water-based recreation pursuits that can provide a lifetime of pleasure.

Walking Trails – Interviews with community leaders and recreation staff confirmed the interest and need for walking trails within as many communities as possible, and as connectors to parks, schools, and other public spaces. Trails could be for walking only, although multi-purpose linear trails or greenways that can accommodate a mix of users should be considered when possible.

Cultural Arts – Recreation centers are multi-purpose in nature and lack the space for instruction in visual or performing arts. Fayetteville and Cumberland County appears to have a rich heritage in the area of performing arts by way of The Arts Council and other supportive organizations. Lacking, however, are facilities to provide instructional programs for the novice, as well as for more experienced participants. Areas and facilities for instruction and performance in the arts require spaces that can be devoted exclusively to those activities, including studios for painting and drawing, ceramics and sculpture, wood working and other hobbies. Also needed are areas to accommodate instruction and performance in vocal and instrumental music, dance, and drama.

Senior Center – The Fayetteville-Cumberland County Parks and Recreation Department has one senior center. Given the geographic distribution of Cumberland County, and the growing population of retirees, the department’s one center falls far short of enabling staff to meet the basic enrichment needs of senior adults. A minimum of one senior center is needed with spaces for meetings, dances, meal functions, entertainment, and education.

Arnette Park

Park Type: Regional
Location: Wilmington Highway
Acreage: 100
Facilities: 1 Regulation Baseball
5 Junior Baseball /Softball Fields
2 Volleyball Courts
Concessions
Fishing
Greenspace
2 Horseshoe Pits
2 Picnic Shelters
Playground Equipment
Restrooms
8 Tennis Courts
Trails
Disc Golf



J. Bayard Clark Park

Park Type: Regional
Location: Sherman Drive
Acreage: 76
Facilities: Trails
Historical Interest
Boat Launching
Greenspace
Restrooms
Hiking Trails

Lake Rim Park

Park Type: Regional Park
Location: Tar Kiln Drive
Acreage: 30
Facilities: Historical Interest
2 Football/Soccer Fields
2 Volleyball Courts
1 Concession
Fishing
Greenspace
1 Horseshoe Pit
2 Picnic Shelters
Playground Equipment
3 Restrooms
2 Tennis Courts
Hiking Trails
2 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball w/lights



Milton E. Mazarick Park

Park Type: Regional Park
Location: Belvedere Avenue
Acreage: 100
Facilities: Disc Golf
Boat Rental
Junior Baseball/Softball Field
Concessions
Fishing
Greenspace
3 Picnic Shelters
Playground Equipment
6 Restrooms
8 Tennis Courts
Walking Track
Hiking Trails

College Lakes Park

Park Type: Community Park
Location: Rosehill Road
Acreage: 11.5
Facilities: Softball w/lights
1 Youth Baseball/Girl's Softball
2 Junior Baseball and/or Adult Softball
Concessions
Greenspace
1 Picnic Shelter
Playground Equipment
2 Restrooms
1 Walking Track



Hope Mills Municipal Park

Park Type: Community Park
Acreage: 25
Facilities: 4 Youth Baseball/Girl's Softball Fields with Lights
2 Junior Baseball and/or Adult Softball
1 Concession
1 Picnic Shelter
1 Playground
Restrooms
2 Tennis Courts
1 Track (walk/jog)
1 Recreation Center

J.S. Spivey School

Park Type: Community Park
Location: Fisher Street
Acreage: 15
Facilities: 2 Basketball Courts
2 Youth Baseball/Girls Softball w/lights
1 Football/Soccer Field
Concessions
Greenspace
Gymnasium
Horseshoe Pit
Picnic Shelter
2 Playgrounds
4 Restrooms

South Regional Park

Park Type: Community Park
Acreage: 26
Facilities: Future Development

Tokay Park

Park Type: Sports Complex
Location: Hamilton Street
Acreage: 20.2
Facilities: 4 Football/Soccer Fields
Concessions
Greenspace
4 Restrooms
6 Tennis Courts
1 Walking Track
Playground Equipment
1 Recreation Center
1 Baseball Field



Veterans Memorial Park

Park Type: Sports Complex
Location: Lamon Street & Ann Street
Acreage: 16.6
Facilities: 1 Picnic Shelter
3 Junior Baseball/
Girls Softball w/Lights
Concessions
Greenspace
Playground Equipment
2 Restrooms

Bonnie Doone Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Blanton Road
Acreage: 8.2
Facilities: 1 Picnic Shelter
2 Playgrounds
.25 Mile Walking Trail

Brower Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Rockfish Road
Acreage: 3.75
Facilities: 1 Picnic Shelter
2 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball with Lights
Concessions
Restrooms

Dorothy Gilmore Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Purdue Drive
Acreage: 22.3
Facilities: Greenspace
Concessions
Playground Equipment
Restrooms
Recreation Center (Special
Populations)

Eastover Ball Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Ball Park Road
Acreage: 9
Facilities: 1 Picnic Shelter
2 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball with Lights
1 Junior Baseball/Adult Softball
Concessions
Concessions
1 Restroom

Eastside Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Shadbush Lane
Acreage: 6.1
Facilities: 1 Practice Baseball
1 Football/Soccer Field
2 Basketball (outdoor)
Concessions
Greenspace
1 Horseshoe Pit
1 Picnic Shelter
Playground Equipment
2 Restrooms
Hiking Trails

Glen Reilly Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Glen Reilly Dr. & Glencoe
Acreage: 6.5
Facilities: Greenspace
Horseshoes
Picnic Shelter
Playground Equipment
Track

Geraldine Myers Park

Park Type: Neighborhood
Location: Rochester St.
Acreage: 12.2
Facilities: Gymnasium
1 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball with Lights
Concessions
Greenspace
1 Horseshoe Pit
1 Playground
2 Restrooms
1 Recreation Center
1 Picnic Shelter

Fire Station Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Person Street/Eastern Boulevard
Acreage: 3
Facilities: 2 Basketball Courts
Greenspace
1 Picnic Shelter
Playground Equipment
2 Restrooms
Hiking Trails

Greenwood Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: McGougan Road & Stamper Road
Acreage: 3.5
Facilities: Greenspace
1 Practice Baseball Field
Playground Equipment

Honeycutt Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Dovers Street
Acreage: 12.3
Facilities: Gymnasium
2 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball with Lights
1 Junior Baseball/Adult Softball
Greenspace
1 Horseshoe Pit
2 Playgrounds
4 Restrooms
1 Walking Track
Recreation Center

Jessie Brayboy Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Acreage: 4
Facilities: Greenspace
Playground Equipment

North Street Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: North Street & Brinkley Street
Acreage: 3.5
Facilities: Recreation Center
1 Junior Baseball/
Adult Softball Field
Greenspace
Playground Equipment
Restrooms

Seabrook Park

Park Type: Neighborhood Park
Location: Langdon Street
Acreage: 14.3
Facilities: Gymnasium
1 Youth Baseball/
Girl's Softball with Lights
2 Basketball Courts
Concessions
Greenspace
1 Horseshoe Pit
1 Picnic Shelter
2 Playgrounds
4 Restrooms
1 Pool
1 Recreation Center

C. Wayne Collier Elementary

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Sturbridge Drive
Acreage: 11
Facilities: Greenspace
Playground Equipment

Raleigh Road Elementary

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Ramsey Street
Acreage: 4.5
Facilities: Playground Equipment
1 Practice Baseball Field

Hope Playground

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: McIver Street & Italy Street
Acreage: 1.5
Facilities: Basketball
Greenspace
Horseshoe Pit
Picnic Shelter

Seabrook Elementary

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Highway 210 South
Acreage: 5
Facilities: 2 Playgrounds
2 Practice Baseball Fields

General Lee Park

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: General Lee Avenue/Haymount
Acreage: .09
Facilities: Greenspace
Playground Equipment

Sunnyside Elementary

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Sunnyside School Road
Acreage: 5
Facilities: 2 Playgrounds
2 Practice Baseball Fields

Long Hill Elementary

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Ramsey Street
Acreage: 4.5
Facilities: 2 Playgrounds
1 Practice Baseball Field

Windsor Terrace Park

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Hillsborough & Windsor Steets
Acreage: 2.2
Facilities: Greenspace
Horseshoes
Playground Equipment

Mary McDonald Park

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Essex Place & Bridger Street
Acreage: 1.5
Facilities: Greenspace
Playground Equipment

Woodrow Park

Park Type: Mini Park
Location: Woodrow & Wilson
Acreage: 1.4
Facilities: Greenspace
Picnic Shelter
Playground Equipment

Cross Creek Garden

Park Type: Green Space
Location: Rowan Street/Bragg Boulevard
Acreage: 3.4
Facilities: Greenspace



Cumberland Heights Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: Annarine Road & McKimmon Road
Acreage: .8
Facilities: Green Space

Maiden Lane Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: Anderson Street & Maiden Lane
Acreage: 1.5
Facilities: Green Space
Historical Interest

Cumberland Memorial Heights Park

Park Type: Green Space
Acreage: .6
Facilities: Green Space
Historical Interest

Pine Valley Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: Norwood Street & Brinkley Street
Acreage: .9
Facilities: Green Space

Freedom Memorial Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: Hay Street at Bragg Boulevard
Acreage: .9
Facilities: Green Space

Woodland Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: McBain & McRae
Acreage: 7.5
Facilities: Green Space

Grannis Park

Park Type: Green Space
Location: East and West Parks Street
& Rush Road
Acreage: 1.4
Facilities: Green Space

Cross Creek Park

Park Type: Linear Park
Location: Green Street & Ann Street
Acreage: 3.5
Facilities: Green Space
Historical Interest
Track

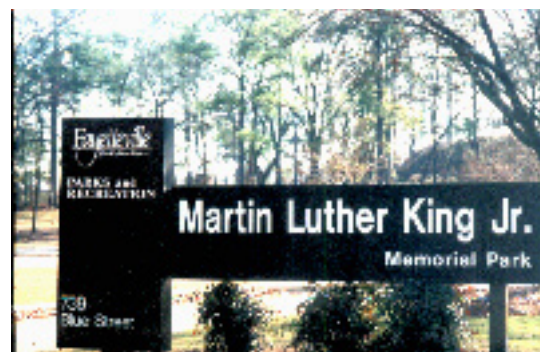


Downtown Linear Park

Park Type: Linear Park
Location: Ray Avenue to Green Street
Acreage: 5
Facilities: Greenspace
Historical Interest
Trails

Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Park

Park Type: Linear Park
Location: Blue Street & Washington Drive
Acreage: 13
Facilities: Greenspace



Arsenal Park

Park Type: Special Use Park
Location: Arsenal Avenue & Myrover Street
Acreage: 6
Facilities: Historical Interest
Restrooms
Hiking Trails



Cape Fear Botanical Gardens

Park Type: Special Use Park
Location: Highway 301 North
Acreage: 77
Facilities: Historical Interest
Boat Launching
Greenspace
Picnic Shelter
Restrooms
Hiking Trails

Cape Fear River Trail

Park Type: Special Use Park
Location: Treetop Lane or Sherman Drive
Acreage: 27
Facilities: Historical Interest
Concessions
Fishing
Greenspace
Restrooms
Hiking Trails





Grays Creek Middle

Park Type: Special Use Park
 Location: School Road
 Acreage: 10
 Facilities: 1 Gymnasium
 1 Practice Baseball Field
 1 Football/Soccer Field
 1 Recreation Center

E.E. Smith High School

Park Type: Special Use Park
 Location: Seabrook Road
 Acreage: 4
 Facilities: 6 Tennis Courts
 1 Youth Baseball/Girls Softball with Lights
 1 Junior Baseball/Adult Softball
 Concessions
 Greenspace
 2 Gymnasiums
 4 Restrooms
 1 Football/Soccer Field
 1 Track

Massey Hill Park

Park Type: Special Use Facility
 Location: Camden Road
 Acreage: 21.2
 Facilities: Greenspace
 Youth Baseball/Girl's Softball with Lights
 Volleyball
 Playground Equipment
 Restrooms
 Disc Golf
 Recreation Center

J.P. Riddle Stadium

Park Type: Special Use Park
 Location: Legion Road
 Acreage: 15
 Facilities: Baseball Stadium
 Baseball Regulation
 3 Concessions
 Restrooms

Pine Forest Middle

Park Type: Special Use
 Location: Ramsey Street
 Acreage: 10
 Facilities: 1 Walking Track
 1 Youth Baseball/Girl's Softball with Lights
 1 Junior Baseball/Adult Softball
 1 Football/Soccer Field
 Concessions
 Greenspace
 1 Gymnasium
 Playground Equipment
 1 Restroom
 1 Recreation Center



Rowan Park/Amphitheater

Park Type: Special Use Park
 Location: W. Rowan Street
 Acreage: 15.1
 Facilities: Greenspace
 Horseshoes
 Picnic Shelter
 Playground Equipment
 Restrooms
 Recreation Center

Senior Citizens Center

Park Type: Special Use
 Location: Blue Street
 Acreage: 8
 Facilities: Greenspace
 Concessions
 Horseshoes
 Picnic Shelter
 Restrooms
 Track
 Recreation Center

Westover Park

Park Type: Special Use Park
 Location: Bonanza Drive
 Acreage: 19.6
 Facilities: 6 Tennis Courts
 1 Practice Baseball Field
 1 Youth Baseball/Girl's
 Softball Field with Lights
 1 Junior Baseball/Adult Softball
 1 Baseball Regulation
 3 Football/Soccer Fields
 3 Basketball Courts
 Concessions
 Greenspace
 4 Gymnasiums
 1 Picnic Shelter
 2 Restrooms
 1 Walking Track
 1 Recreation Center

Terry Sanford Senior High

Park Type: Special Use
 Location: Fort Bragg Road
 Acreage: 5
 Facilities: Greenspace
 2 Youth Baseball/Girl's
 Softball Fields with Lights
 6 Tennis Courts
 1 Walking Track

		Practice Baseball	Varsity Baseball/Girls Softball /Lights	Junior Baseball and/or Adult Softball	Baseball Registration	Football/Soccer	Historical Interest	Basketball (Indoor)	Boat Launching	Boat Rental	Volleyball (Indoor)	Concessions	Fishing	Greenspace	Gymnasium	Horseshoes	Picnic Shelter	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Track (Jog/Walk)	Trails (Hiking/Leisure)	Disc Golf	Baseball Stadium	Recreation Center
Regional Parks																										
	Arnette Park			5	1						2	1*	*			2	2	2	1		8	*		1		
	Clark, J. Beard Park					2	2		1					1				2	4				3			1
	Lake Rim Park		2			2*					2	1*	*			1	2	2	3		2	*				
	Marwick, Milton E. Park			1						1		1	1	1		3	1	6		8	1	2	1			
	Regional Park Totals		0 2 6 1	2 2 0 1	4 3 1 1	2 2 0 3	7 5 14 0	18 1 5 2	0 1	1 2 0 3	1 5 2 0	1 1	2 0 1	1 2 0 1	1 4 6 7	1 4 3 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Community Parks																										
	College Lakes Park		1	2								1		1		1	1	2				1				
	East Cumberland Park																									
	Hope Mills Municipal Park		4	2								1				1	1	1			2	1				1
	South Cumberland Park																									
	Spivey, J.S. School		2			1		2				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1						
	Wade Community Park		1												1	1	1	1			2	1				
	Westover Park					2									1	1	1	1								1
	Community Park Totals		0 8 4 0	3 0 2 0	2 0 0 0	3 0 2 1	4 6 7 1	4 3 0 0	2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Community/School Parks																										
	Douglas Blvd School/Park		1	3	1	3		3				1		1	2				2			1				
	Community/School Park Totals		0 1 3 1	3 0 3 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Sports Complexes																										
	Toka Park					4						1		1		1	4				6	1				1
	Veterans Memorial Park		3									1	1	1	1	2										
	Sports Complex Totals		0 0 3 0	4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	6 0 6 0	0 0 0 0	1 2 6 0	1 2 6 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

	Practice Baseball	YOUTH Baseball/Girls Softball /Lights	JUNIOR Baseball and/or Adult Softball	Baseball Registration	Football/Soccer	Historical Interest	Basketball (outdoor)	Boat Launching	Boat Rental	Volleyball (outdoor)	Concessions	Fishing	Greenspace	Gymnasium	Horseshoes	Picnic Shelter	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Track (walk/jog)	Trails (hiking/pleasure)	Disc Golf	Baseball Stadium	Recreation Center
Howard Elementary	5	1											1				2								
Howard Hall Elementary	10	1															2								
John Griffin Middle	10		1		2						1														
Lake Rim Elementary	15	1	1											1			2				1				1
Mar McArthur	5																								
Masse Hill School	3	1			1		1						1	1				2							
Ma Abbott Middle School	15	1	1		1								1	1							1				
Montclair Elementary	13	1			2								1	1							1				
Nick Jerolds Middle School	20				2								1	1											
Ponderosa Elementary School	15	1	2								1		1	1			1	2							
Reid Ross Middle School	15		1										1	1							1				
Stedman Elementary	11		3		1	*					1		1	1			2	1			1				1
Stedman Primary	5	1															2								
Neighborhood/School Park Totals	359	21	19	8	0	20	0	3	0	1	10	0	11	14	0	0	41	16	0	0	8	0	0	0	6

Mini Parks	Practice Baseball	Youth Baseball/Girls Softball /Lights	Junior Baseball and/or Adult Softball	Baseball Registration	Football/Soccer	Historical Interest	Basketball (Indoor)	Boat Launching	Boat Rental	Volleyball (Indoor)	Concessions	Fishing	Greenspace	Game Mast	Horseshoes	Picnic Shelter	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Track (Walk/Jog)	Trails (Hiking/Leisure)	Disc Golf	Baseball Stadium	Recreation Center
Cashell Elementary	2											*					2								
Seabrook Elementary	5																2								
Sunnyside Elementary	2																2								
Beaver Dam School Park	2																1								
College Lakes Elementary	10				1						1	*	1	1			2	2			1			1	
C. W. Collier Elementary	11																2								
General Lee Park	0.09												1			1	1								
Hope Playground	1.5				1								1				2								
Long Hill Elementary	4.5																1								
Mar. McDonald Park	1.5																1								
Raleigh Road Elementary	4.5																2								
Windsor Terrace Park	2.2																1								
Woodrow Park	1.4																1								
Mini Park Totals	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	2	2	19	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Green Space																									
Cross Creek Garden													1												
Cumberland Heights Memorial Park	3.4					1																			
Cumberland Heights Park	0.6																								
Cumberland Heights Park	0.8																								
Grannis Park	1.4																								
Maiden Lane Park	1.5					1																			
Pine Valley Park	0.9																								
Woodland Park	7.5																								
Green Space Totals	16.1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

		Practice Baseball	Youth Baseball/Girls Softball /Lights	Junior Baseball and/or Adult Softball	Baseball Registration	Football/Soccer	Historical Interest	Basketball (Indoor)	Boat Launching	Boat Rental	Volleyball (Indoor)	Concessions	Fishing	Greenspace	Gymnasium	Horseshoes	Picnic Shelter	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Track (Jogging/Walk)	Trails (Hiking/Leisure)	Disc Golf	Baseball Stadium	Recreation Center
Linear Parks																										
	Cross Creek Park						1							1								1				
	Downtown Linear Park						1							1									1			
	Martin Luther King Jr. Park						1							1									1			
	Linear Park Totals	21.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Special Use Parks																										
	Freedom Memorial Park																									
	Arsenal Park						2												2							
	Cape Fear Botanical Gardens						1		1										2							
	Cape Fear River Trail						3							10					6							
	EE Smith High School						1							1					4							
	Grass Creek Middle						1							1					1							
	JP Riddle Stadium											3							1							
	Masse Hill Park										1			1					2							
	Pine Forest Middle											1	*	1					1							
	Roan Park/Amphitheater													1					2							
	Senior Citizens Center													1					2							
	Terrace Sanford Sr. High													1					2							
	Westover Park													1					2							
	Special Use Park Totals	217.9	2	6	3	2	6	3	1	0	1	8	1	17	8	2	4	3	24	0	18	5	6	1	1	6

Program Sites	Practice Baseball	Yrth Baseball/Girls Softball /Lights	Jnior Baseball and/or Ad lt Softball	Baseball Reg lation	Football/Soccer	Historical Interest	Basketball (o tdoor)	Boat Lanching	Boat Rental	Volley ball (o tdoor)	Concessions	Fishing	Greenspace	Gymnasium	Horseshoes	Picnic Shelter	Playground Equipment	Restrooms	Swimming	Tennis Courts	Track (alk/jog)	Trails (hiking/pleas re)	Disc Golf	Baseball Stadium	Recreation Center
Cape Fear High	10	1	1	1	1															6					
Jack Britt High	10	1	1	1	2						2									6					
Leis Chapel Middle	10	1	1	1	1																				
Pine Forest High	10	1	1	1	2															6					
Sevent First High	10	1	1	1	2							*								6					
Sevent First Middle	5																								
South Vie High	10	1	1	1	2																				
South Vie Middle	10	1	1	1	2							*													
Program Site Totals	75	0	7	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals	1380.2	35	51	30	10	12	18	2	1	6	37	2	61	39	13	25	90	90	2	70	23	13.3	3	1	21

Appendix Two
KPC Research



Site Solutions

Fayetteville/Cumberland County 2005 Parks & Recreation Survey

Prepared B : **KPCRESEARCH**

Report Outline

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Background

- In late May and early June of 2005, KPC Research conducted a survey of residents from portions of Cumberland County, North Carolina. The purpose of this research was to identify current and future park and recreation needs of these citizens and to determine their opinions on how these additional County services could be funded.



Research Methodology

Survey Area

A portion of Cumberland County, North Carolina, as defined by the following Census Tracts:

City of Fayetteville:	100, 200, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1800, 1902, 1903, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2501, 2502, 2503, 3302, 3304, 3305, 3308, 3309
Phase 5 Annexation Area:	3201, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3306, 3307
Balance of Survey Area:	1400, 1500, 1601, 1602, 1700, 1901, 2504, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3700

Excluded from the sampling frame were those Census Tracts associated with Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base, and the Town of Spring Lake.

Survey Dates

May 31 – June 9, 2005



Research Methodology

Survey Methods

Telephone interviews were conducted using a standard questionnaire. Household selection was accomplished through a random sample of published telephone numbers for the above-mentioned Census Tracts. Interviews were only completed with those respondents who indicated that the household called was located within Cumberland County.

Respondents

403 respondents, age 18 and older. The adult in the household was randomly selected to ensure that both men and women, young and old are represented in the sample.

Weighting

Data were balanced by number of adults in the household, geographical area (Census Tract), race, gender, and age, according to *Claritas 2004*. The data are then projected to the total adult population according to *Claritas 2004*. All percentages in this report are weighted percentages.



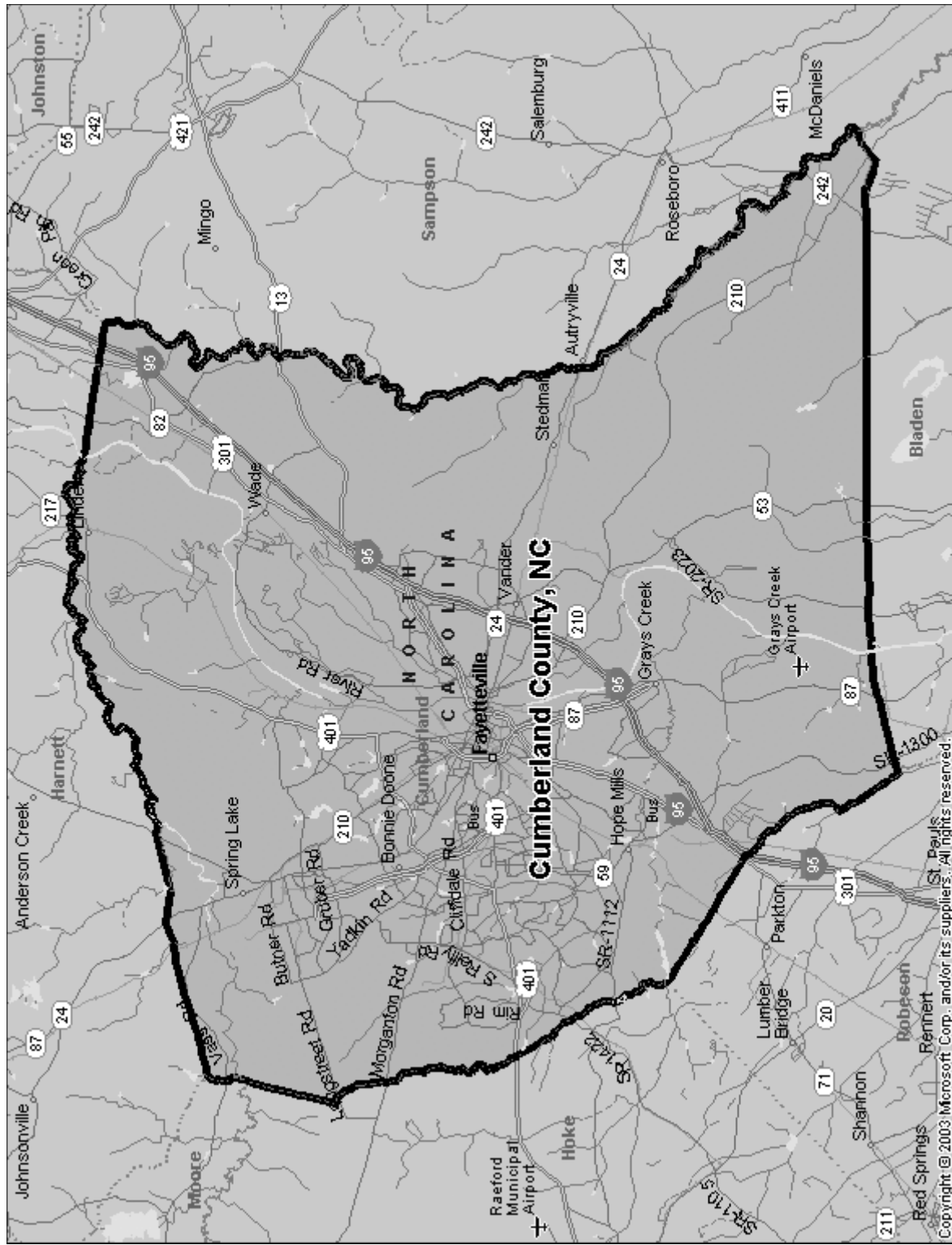
Research Methodology

Sampling Error

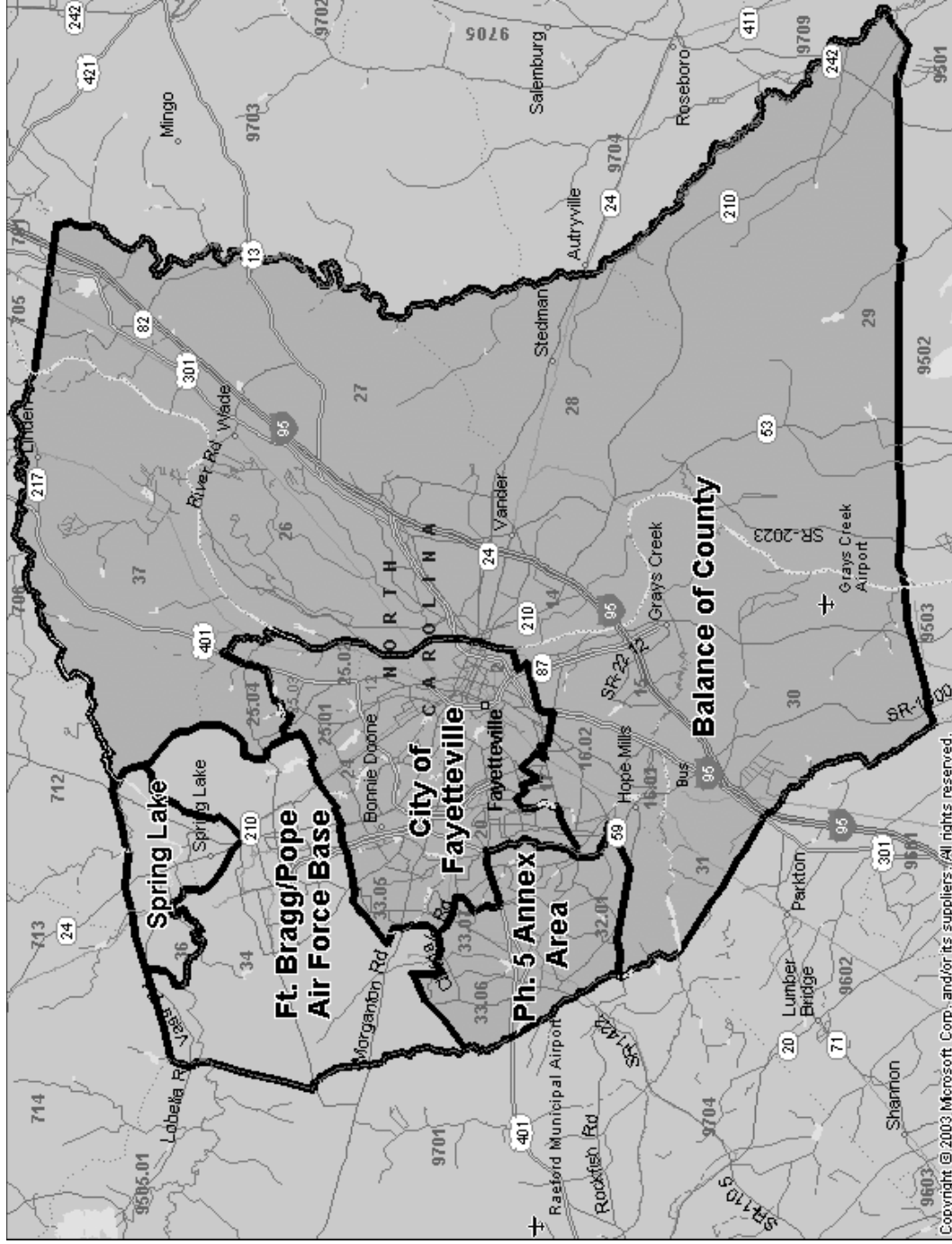
A sample of 403 interviews results in a maximum sampling error of plus-or-minus 4.9 percentage points at a 95% confidence level for the total study. The following table shows by geographic area the number of interviews completed and the maximum sampling error.

<u>Geography</u>	<u>Number of Interviews</u>	<u>Maximum Margin of Sampling Error</u>
Cit of Fayetteville	176	+/- 7.4 percentage points
Phase 5 Action Area	101	+/- 9.8 percentage points
Balance of Survey Area	126	+/- 8.8 percentage points





Survey Area



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Summary

Overall Findings

Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

- Eighty-nine percent of adults agree that public parks and recreation areas enhance the economic health of their community. Nearly eighty percent of adults feel public parks should be a priority for the Cumberland County government.
- Respondents in all three geographic areas surveyed agree that public parks provide an economic and social benefit to the community.
- Only forty-five percent of adults agree that currently there is an adequate number of parks and recreational facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- Eighty percent of adults in Cumberland County feel that there is at least some need for public parks in the county.
- Adults who use public parks feel more strongly than those who do not that there is a “great need” for public parks in Cumberland County.
- Respondents in Fayetteville and the Phase 5 Annexation Area (49%) feel there is a “great need” for public parks compared to thirty-four percent in the remainder of the surveyed area.

Summary

Overall Findings

Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas (continued)

- Eighty-seven percent of adults feel that park and recreation areas are important components of the quality of life in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- Adults from the Phase 5 Annexation Area feel more strongly than their neighbors in the other segments of the county about the importance of parks to the quality of life in the county.
- More than ninety percent of respondents who use public parks feel that public parks are important components of the “quality of life” in the county.
- Both the “need” and “quality of life” questions carry somewhat of a social desirability bias, i.e. that individuals tend to answer questions of this type positively. However, the overwhelming positive response to these questions, in our opinion, indicates broad support in Cumberland County for public parks.

Summary

Overall Findings

Utilization of Public Parks

- Over seventy percent of those surveyed currently use a public park in Cumberland County. Where children are present in the household, this percentage rises to eighty percent.
- Respondents living in the Phase 5 Annexation Area use public parks more often than residents in the other two segments surveyed.
- Respondents older than 55 were least likely to have visited a public park in the last year.
- Those who currently use public parks in Cumberland County visit parks quite often. Fifty percent indicate that they visited a public park between six and 50 times in the last year. Nine percent of park users say they have visited public parks more than 50 times in the last year.
- Based on the respondents' answers, there appear to be a number of public parks currently available in Fayetteville and Cumberland County. Lake Rim Park is the public park visited most often (16%).
- Adults who do not currently use Cumberland County public parks said the primary reason why is that they did not have enough time, or were too busy to visit a public park (33%).

Summary

Overall Findings

Park & Recreation Area Activities

- Cumberland County residents indicate that they currently use public parks most often for walking or jogging.
- Having picnics, using playground areas, and visiting museums or historic properties are also popular activities. Interest in some other traditional park activities such as swimming, fishing, and camping/hiking was less strong (30%, 29% and 28% respectively).
- Current and future interest levels in specific activities were measured. These measures were then added together as a proxy for “total interest” in that activity.
- On this basis, the four leading activities were walking/jogging (88%), picnicking (87%), visiting museums or historic properties (87%) and attending concerts and performing arts events (80%).
- There was strong support expressed among all segments for the establishment of additional “greenways” and senior citizen centers.

Summary

Overall Findings

Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

- Adults who have visited Cumberland County public parks in the last year were asked about their level of satisfaction with the parks and their facilities.
- Only fifty percent of respondents said they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with public parks in Cumberland County.
- In terms of age, park satisfaction is highest in the 18-34 age segment.

Summary

Overall Findings

Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

- The park funding sources preferred by the majority of adults are private donations (84%) and matching grants (79%).
- Two-thirds of adults support using current county taxes to pay for public parks.
- Less than one-third of adults would support new taxes to fund public parks.
- Respondents who use public parks were generally more supportive of utilizing a variety of funding techniques to pay for public parks in the county. They were also more supportive than non-park goers of using new taxes to pay for public parks.
- When asked directly whether they would “recommend the authorization of bonds to be sold to provide new park and recreations facilities,” sixty-one percent of the respondents said “yes.”
- Surprisingly, respondents see little distinction between paying for parks with current taxes and funding parks through debt.
- Consistent with their opinions on taxes, respondents in the balance of the county were less likely than their geographic counterparts to authorize the sale of bonds to support the funding of public parks.

Detailed Findings



Demographic Profile

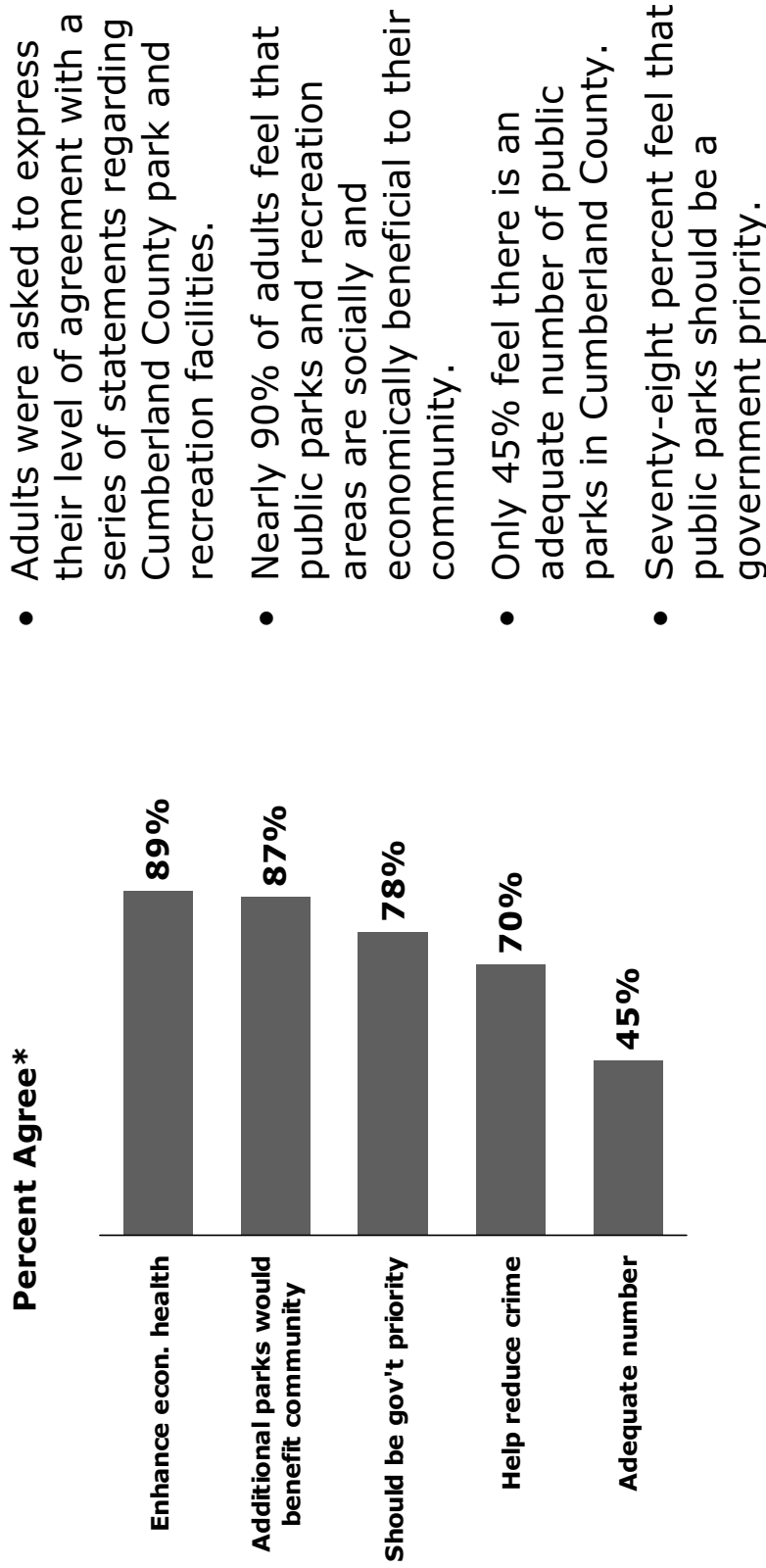
<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hispanic or Latino</u>	<u>Total</u>
City of Fayetteville	50%	Yes	6%
Phase 5 Annexation Area	16%	No	92%
Balance of Survey Area	34%	Don't know/Refused	2%
<u>Gender</u>		<u>Education</u>	
Men	48%	Less than high school graduate	4%
Women	52%	High school graduate	34%
		Some college/Technical school	32%
		College graduate	17%
		Post-graduate study	11%
		Don't know/Refused	2%
<u>Age</u>		<u>Number of Adults in Household</u>	
18-24	14%	1	20%
25-34	21%	2	58%
35-44	22%	3 or more	21%
45-54	18%	Don't know/Refused	2%
55-64	12%		
65 or older	13%		
<u>Race</u>		<u>Number of Children in Household</u>	
White	55%	None	51%
Black/African American	35%	1	24%
Other	6%	2 or more	24%
Mixed/Two or more races	2%	Don't know/Refused	1%
Don't know/Refused	1%		

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q1. Park and Recreation Area Ratings



* Strongly Agree or Agree. Items were rated on a four-point scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree).



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q1. Park and Recreation Area Ratings

	Percent Agree*					
	<u>Total</u>	Geography		Park User		
		Fayette-ville	Ph 5 Annex	Balance	Yes	No
Enhance economic health	89%	87%	84%	94%	92%	82%
Additional parks would benefit community	87%	88%	93%	83%	92%	76%
Should be government priority	78%	80%	73%	76%	83%	64%
Help reduce crime	70%	69%	65%	73%	75%	57%
Adequate number	45%	48%	40%	41%	45%	43%

*Strongly Agree or Agree. Items were rated on a four-point scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree).

- The responses to this question did not vary a great deal among the three geographic areas surveyed. Respondents from Fayetteville were more certain that there are adequate numbers of public parks in the county.
- Individuals who currently use public parks feel more strongly that public parks and recreation areas enhance the economic health of the county, help to reduce crime, and should be a government priority.



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q1. Park and Recreation Area Ratings

	Percent Agree*				Children in HH	
	<u>Total</u>	Age			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
		<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-54</u>	<u>55+</u>		
Enhance economic health	89%	92%	89%	86%	93%	86%
Additional parks would benefit community	87%	89%	88%	83%	91%	83%
Should be government priority	78%	77%	80%	74%	82%	74%
Help reduce crime	70%	64%	71%	76%	68%	72%
Adequate number	45%	63%	40%	27%	52%	38%

*Strongly Agree or Agree. Items were rated on a four-point scale (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree).

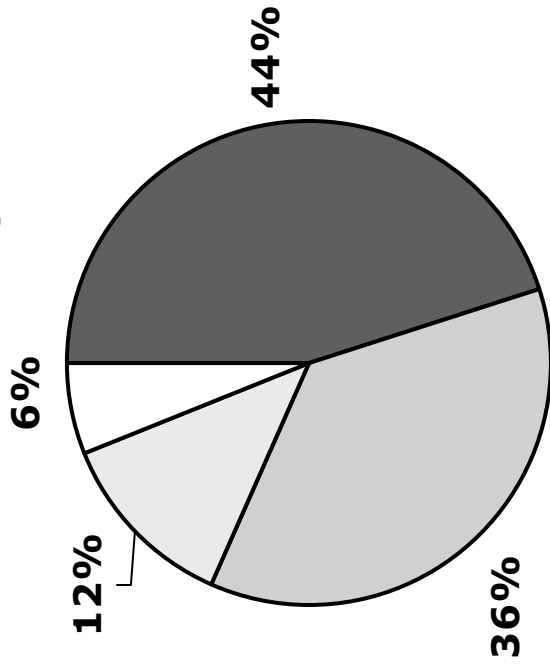
- More adults in the 18-34 age segment feel that there is an adequate number of public parks.
- Adults from households where children are present are more certain that additional public parks would benefit Cumberland County, and should be a government priority. In contrast, they are less certain that additional public parks will reduce crime, and slightly over 50% feel there already is an adequate number of public parks in the county.



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q2. Need for Park and Recreation Facilities

“Based on what you know or have heard, would you say there is a great need, some need, little need, or no need for additional public parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?”



- Eighty percent of adults feel that there is at least some need for additional public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

Great need
 Some need
 Little need
 No need

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, “don’t know” responses, and refusals.



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q2. Need for Park and Recreation Facilities

“Based on what you know or have heard, would you say there is a great need, some need, little need, or no need for additional public parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?”

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Geography</u>			<u>Park User</u>	
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Great need	44%	49%	49%	34%	46%	38%
Some need	36%	30%	30%	46%	36%	33%
Little need	12%	15%	15%	7%	13%	8%
No need	6%	6%	5%	7%	2%	15%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, “don’t know” responses, and refusals.

- Adults who use public parks feel more strongly than those who do not that there is a “great need” for additional public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- Forty-nine percent of the respondents in the Fayetteville and Phase 5 Annexation areas of the county feel there is a great need for public parks. This compares to 34% for the “Balance” of the area surveyed.



Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q2. Need for Park and Recreation Facilities

“Based on what you know or have heard, would you say there is a great need, some need, little need, or no need for additional public parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?”

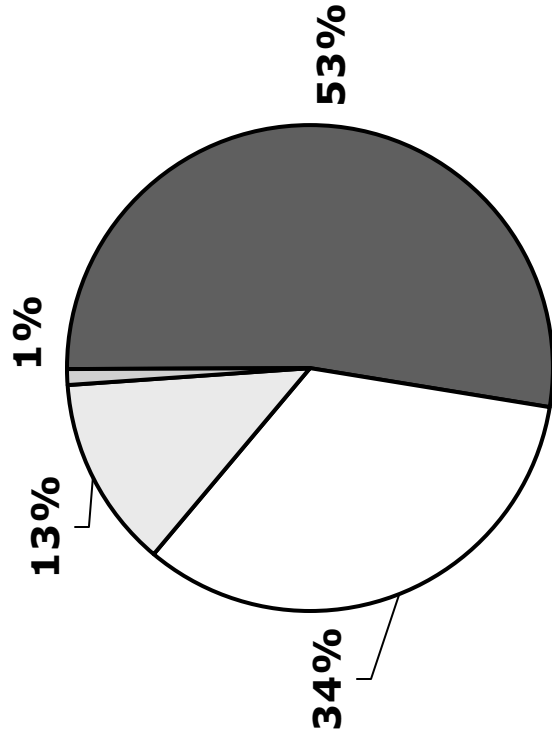
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age</u>			<u>Race</u>	
		<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-54</u>	<u>55+</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>
Great need	44%	40%	45%	47%	35%	56%
Some need	36%	37%	38%	30%	42%	29%
Little need	12%	16%	11%	8%	11%	12%
No need	6%	7%	4%	9%	8%	3%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, “don’t know” responses, and refusals.

- More non-whites than whites feel there is a “great need” for additional public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

24 Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q3. "In your opinion, how important is the existence of public parks and recreation areas to the quality of life in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"



- The vast majority of respondents (87%) feel that public parks and recreation areas are important to the quality of life in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

- Very important
- Important
- Somewhat important
- Not at all important

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.



25 Need for Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q3. "In your opinion, how important is the existence of public parks and recreation areas to the quality of life in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"

	Geography			Park User		
	<u>Total</u>	Fayetteville	Ph 5 Annex	Balance	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Very important	53%	55%	62%	44%	57%	41%
Important	34%	31%	26%	42%	34%	32%
Somewhat important	13%	12%	11%	14%	8%	24%
Not at all important	1%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	<.5%	2%

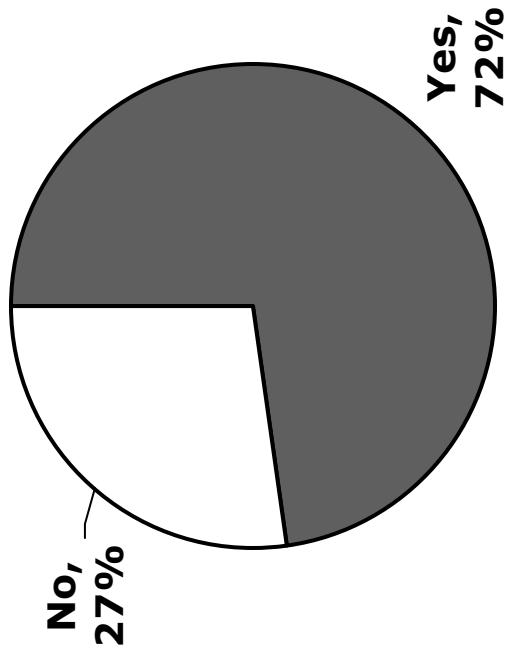
NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

- Responses for these questions differed by the geographic location of respondents.
- Adults from the Phase 5 Annexation Area feel more strongly than the other sections about the importance of parks to the quality of life in the county.
- More than 90% of the respondents who use public parks feel that the existence of public parks is important to the quality of life in the county.



Utilization of Public Parks

Q4. "Have you used a public park or recreation area in Fayetteville or Cumberland County within the past year?"



- Over seventy percent of those surveyed indicate that they currently use a public park in Cumberland County.

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

Utilization of Public Parks

Q4. "Have you used a public park or recreation area in Fayetteville or Cumberland County within the past year?"

	<u>Total</u>	Geography			Children in HH	
		Fayetteville	Ph 5 Annex	Balance	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Yes	72%	71%	79%	70%	80%	65%
No	27%	28%	19%	30%	20%	34%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

- More adults in the Phase 5 Annexation Area use public parks than those who live in the other two areas of the county surveyed.
- As might be expected, households where there are children are more likely to use public parks.

Utilization of Public Parks

Q4. "Have you used a public park or recreation area in Fayetteville or Cumberland County within the past year?"

	Age			Education	
	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-54</u>	<u>55+</u>	<u><=HS Grad</u>	<u>>HS Grad</u>
Total					
Yes	82%	78%	49%	62%	79%
No	17%	22%	51%	38%	20%

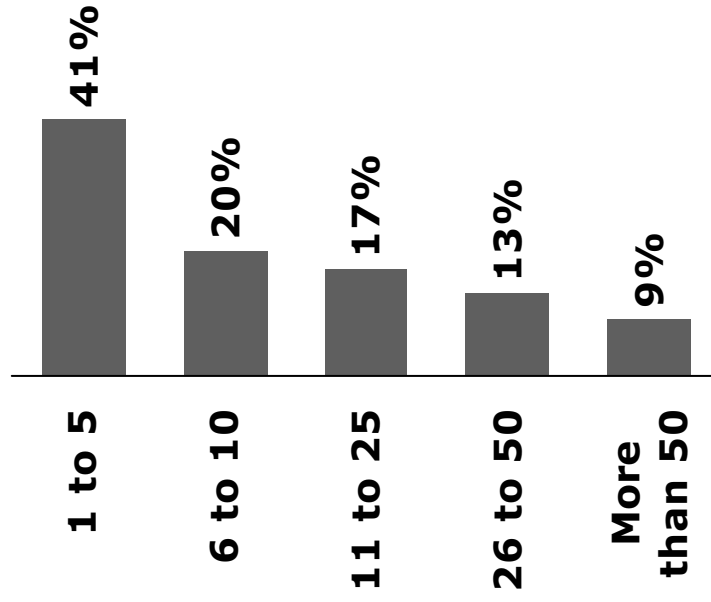
NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

- Respondents older than 55 and those with a high school education or less indicated that they are less likely to use public parks.

Utilization of Public Parks

Q5a. "In the last year, how many times have you visited or used a public park or recreation area?"

Base: Used public park or recreation area, past year (n=287)



- There is high public park utilization in the county.
- Half of those who said they use Cumberland County public parks have visited a public park between six and 50 times in the last year.
- Nine percent of park users said they have visited public parks more than 50 times in the last year.

Utilization of Public Parks

Q5b. "What public park or recreation area do you visit most often?"

Base: Used public park or recreation area, past year (n=287)

■ Lake Rim Park	16%
■ Mazarick Park	11%
■ Arnette Park	9%
■ Honeycutt Park	8%
■ Hope Mills Lake	5%
■ Bragg Blvd	5%
■ Seabrook Park	5%
■ Rowan Park	3%
■ J. Bayard Clark Park	3%
■ Other	32%
■ Don't know/Refused	4%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- A number of different parks are used in Cumberland County. The park that is visited most often is Lake Rim Park (16%)

Utilization of Public Parks

Q6. "What prevents you from using a public park or recreation area?"

Base: Have not visited public park, past year (n=114)

■ Not enough time/Too busy	33%
■ Does not want to/No desire	15%
■ Age	13%
■ Crime/Safety issues	7%
■ Not handicap accessible	5%
■ No parks/Not enough parks in my area	5%
■ Transportation issues	5%
■ Other	19%
■ Don't know/Refused	6%

NOTE: Responses may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

- There do not appear to be any systemic issues that prevented non-park users from visiting a public park last year in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.
- One-third of adults who did not visit a public park in the last year said "they did not have enough time" or were "too busy" to visit a public park.



Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q7. Park Activities – Current Participation

Activities household currently participates in at a public park

■ Walking or jogging	58%
■ Picnic areas	52%
■ Playgrounds	46%
■ Visiting museums or historic properties	43%
■ Performing arts, concerts, and special events	37%
■ Biking	32%
■ Swimming	30%

- Cumberland County adults like to visit parks for activities associated with walking and jogging, having picnics, and using playgrounds.

Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q7. Park Activities – Current Participation

Activities household currently participates in at a public park (continued)

■ Fishing	29%
■ Camping or hiking	28%
■ Youth or adult baseball or softball	27%
■ Gardening	26%
■ Youth or adult basketball	25%
■ Fitness programs	25%
■ Arts and crafts	23%
■ Nature or environmental programs	21%
■ Instructional camps	20%
■ Roller skating, rollerblading, or skateboarding	19%

Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q7. Park Activities – Current Participation

Activities household currently participates in at a public park (continued)

■ Volleyball	17%
■ Youth or adult football	17%
■ Horseshoes	17%
■ Youth or adult soccer	17%
■ Senior citizen programs	17%
■ Track and field	16%
■ Programs for people with disabilities	16%
■ Golf	14%
■ Tennis	13%
■ Canoeing, kayaking, or sailing	11%
■ Disc golf	9%
■ Field hockey	3%
■ Lacrosse	3%
■ Shuffleboard courts	3%



Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q7. Park Activities – Total Interest

Activities household currently participates in at a public park or is interested in doing so in the future

■ Walking or jogging	88%
■ Picnic areas	87%
■ Visiting museums or historic properties	87%
■ Performing arts, concerts, and special events	80%
■ Playgrounds	74%
■ Fitness programs	74%
■ Swimming	72%
■ Nature or environmental programs	71%

- Adults were not only asked whether they currently participate in an activity, but also whether they would be interested in that activity in the future.
- Current and future interest levels were added together as a proxy for total interest.
- Using this measure, in addition to walking/jogging and picnics, there is strong interest in visiting museums or historic properties.



Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q7. Park Activities – Total Interest

Activities household currently participates in at a public park or is interested in doing so in the future (continued)

■ Youth or adult baseball or softball	67%
■ Instructional camps	67%
■ Programs for people with disabilities	66%
■ Arts and crafts	64%
■ Biking	64%
■ Senior citizen programs	63%
■ Youth or adult basketball	63%
■ Camping or hiking	62%
■ Fishing	60%
■ Gardening	57%
■ Volleyball	53%
■ Roller skating, rollerblading, or skateboarding	53%



Park & Recreation Area Activities

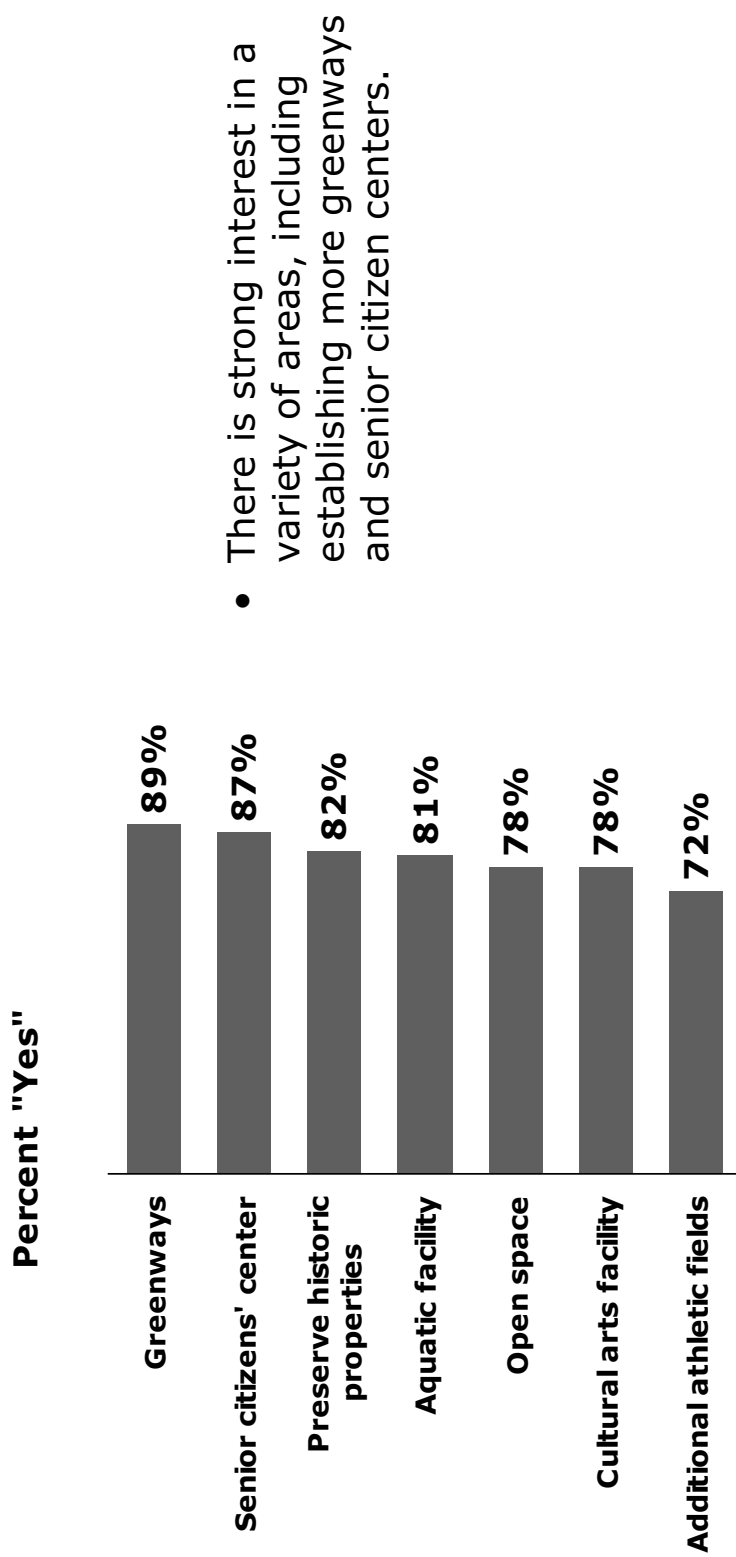
Q7. Park Activities – Total Interest

Activities household currently participates in at a public park or is interested in doing so in the future (continued)

■ Youth or adult football	51%
■ Tennis	49%
■ Youth or adult soccer	48%
■ Track and field	44%
■ Horseshoes	43%
■ Canoeing, kayaking, or sailing	43%
■ Golf	38%
■ Disc golf	23%
■ Shuffleboard courts	18%
■ Field hockey	18%
■ Lacrosse	16%

Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q8. "What other types of recreational facilities would you like to see in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"



Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q8. "What other types of recreational facilities would you like to see in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Geography</u>			<u>Park User</u>	
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Greenways	89%	89%	94%	88%	92%	81%
Senior citizens' center	87%	88%	87%	85%	89%	81%
Preservation of historic buildings or properties	82%	84%	80%	79%	82%	79%
Aquatic facility	81%	84%	80%	78%	82%	79%
Open space	78%	78%	80%	77%	76%	83%
Cultural arts facility	78%	79%	83%	74%	80%	72%
Additional athletic fields	72%	74%	80%	65%	75%	65%

- There were only small differences among the three geographic areas for this question.
- "Park users" were more certain about the need for greenways and senior citizen centers than non-park users.



Park & Recreation Area Activities

Q8. "What other types of recreational facilities would you like to see in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"

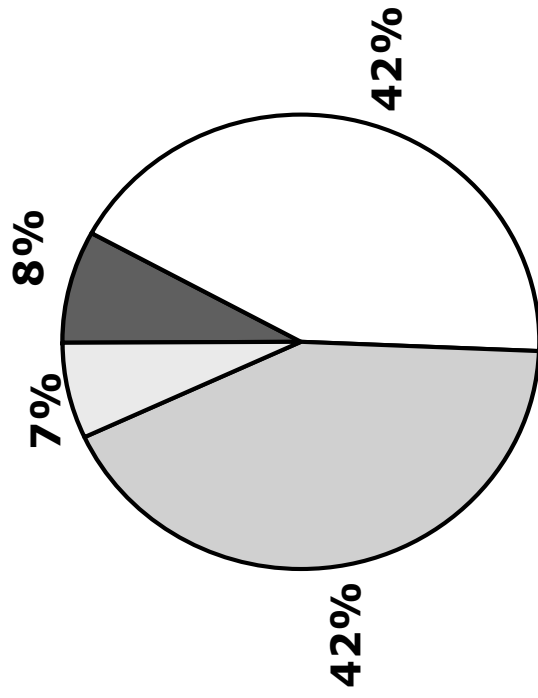
	<u>Total</u>	Race		Children in HH	
		<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Greenways	89%	88%	91%	90%	88%
Senior citizens' center	87%	84%	90%	90%	84%
Preservation of historic buildings or properties	82%	86%	76%	76%	87%
Aquatic facility	81%	79%	84%	87%	76%
Open space	78%	86%	67%	77%	78%
Cultural arts facility	78%	71%	86%	80%	76%
Additional athletic fields	72%	66%	80%	76%	68%

- White were more interested in preserving historic properties and "open space" than non-whites.
- Non-whites valued more senior citizen centers, cultural arts facilities and additional athletic fields.



Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Q9. "Based on what you know or have heard, how satisfied are you with the public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"



- Only 50% of respondents said they were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with public parks in Cumberland County.

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Not at all satisfied

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Q9. "Based on what you know or have heard, how satisfied are you with the public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Geography</u>		
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Very satisfied	8%	9%	13%	6%
Satisfied	42%	38%	38%	48%
Somewhat satisfied	42%	46%	42%	37%
Not at all satisfied	7%	6%	7%	7%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

- Responses varied little among the geographic areas surveyed.
- A slightly higher percentage of respondents in the Phase 5 Annexation Area are "very satisfied" with the public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.



Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Q9. "Based on what you know or have heard, how satisfied are you with the public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age</u>			<u>Park User</u>	
		<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-54</u>	<u>55+</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Very satisfied	8%	8%	9%	8%	10%	3%
Satisfied	42%	47%	40%	37%	39%	47%
Somewhat satisfied	42%	39%	43%	44%	47%	30%
Not at all satisfied	7%	5%	7%	7%	3%	15%

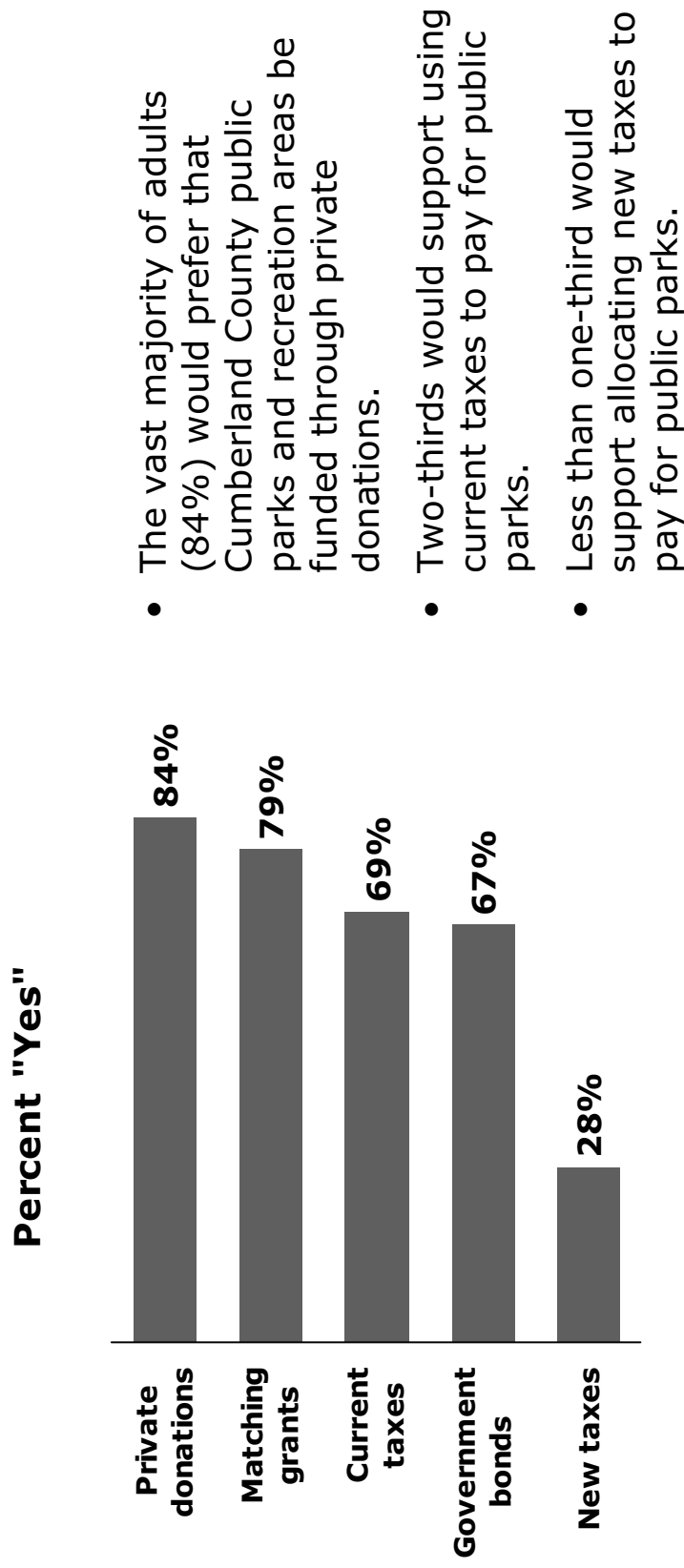
NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding, "don't know" responses, and refusals.

- Respondents in the 18-34 age segment were the most satisfied with public parks and recreation areas in the county.



Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q10. "How should public parks and recreation areas in Fayetteville and Cumberland County be funded?"



Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q10. "How should public parks and recreation areas in Fayetteville and Cumberland County be funded?"

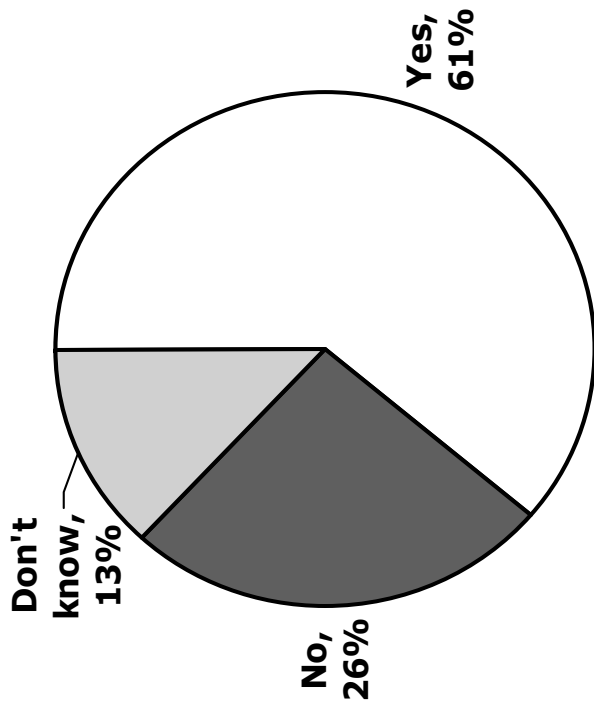
	Percent "Yes"				Use Public Park	
	<u>Total</u>	Geography			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>		
Private donations	84%	83%	82%	87%	88%	74%
Matching grants	79%	86%	83%	67%	83%	71%
Current taxes	69%	73%	80%	56%	71%	63%
Government bonds	67%	72%	68%	61%	71%	60%
New taxes	28%	28%	37%	24%	32%	17%

- Respondents in the balance of the county segment were less supportive of using either current or new taxes to fund public parks.
- Individuals who use public parks were generally more supportive of utilizing a variety of funding methods to support public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.



Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q11. "Would you recommend the authorization of bonds to be sold to provide new park and recreation facilities?"



- Sixty-one percent of the respondents support selling bonds to support public parks in Fayetteville and Cumberland County.

Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q11. "Would you recommend the authorization of bonds to be sold to provide new park and recreation facilities?"

	<u>Total</u>	Geography		
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Yes	61%	64%	69%	54%
No	26%	24%	20%	31%
Don't know/Refused	13%	12%	12%	15%

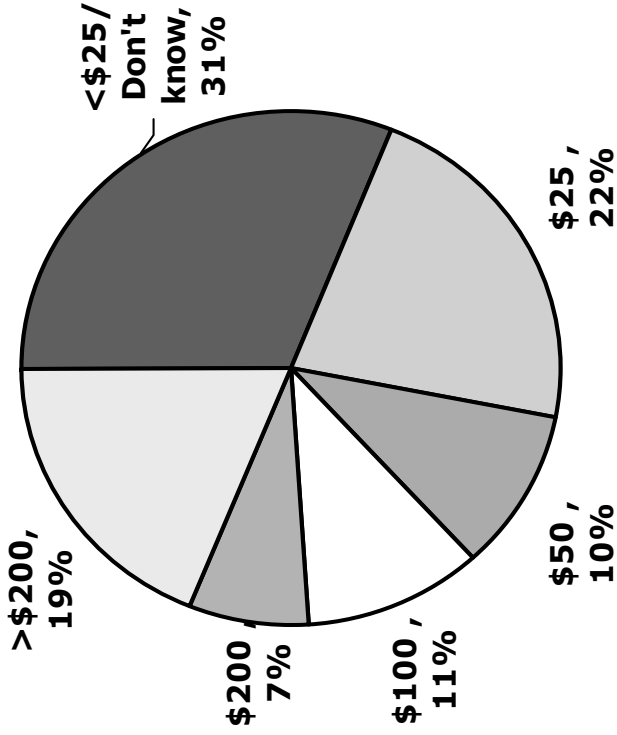
NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- Consistent with their opinions on taxes, respondents in the "Balance" segment were less likely than their geographic counterparts to recommend authorizing the sale of bonds to support the funding of public parks.



Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas ⁴⁸

Q12. "On an annual basis, to improve parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County, would your household be willing to spend....?"



- Utilizing a graded scale, adults were asked how much they would be willing to pay on an annual basis to improve parks and recreation facilities in Cumberland County.
- Nineteen percent said they would be willing to spend more than \$200 per year, while a total of 26% would spend at least \$200.
- Nearly one-third of adults indicated they would not pay even \$25 per year, or were not sure what they would pay.

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Q12. "On an annual basis, to improve parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County, would your household be willing to spend....?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Geography</u>			<u>Park User</u>	
		<u>Fayetteville</u>	<u>Ph 5 Annex</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
More than \$200	19%	21%	23%	15%	21%	13%
\$200	7%	8%	8%	5%	9%	2%
\$100	11%	10%	11%	13%	11%	12%
\$50	10%	10%	13%	7%	10%	7%
\$25	22%	22%	23%	21%	21%	24%
Less than \$25/Don't know	31%	28%	23%	39%	27%	42%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- Residents in Fayetteville and the Phase 5 Annexation Area are more likely to be willing to pay at least \$25 in support of public parks than residents in the "Balance" segment.



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Funding Public Park & Recreation Areas

Q12. "On an annual basis, to improve parks and recreation facilities in Fayetteville and Cumberland County, would your household be willing to spend....?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age</u>			<u>Children in HH</u>	
		<u>18-34</u>	<u>35-54</u>	<u>55+</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
More than \$200	19%	20%	21%	13%	23%	16%
\$200	7%	8%	9%	3%	11%	4%
\$100	11%	10%	11%	12%	11%	10%
\$50	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%	11%
\$25	22%	27%	20%	18%	23%	21%
Less than \$25/Don't know	31%	25%	28%	44%	24%	37%

NOTE: Responses may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- Older adults (55+) and households without children are less likely to be willing to spend even \$25 annually to support public parks.





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