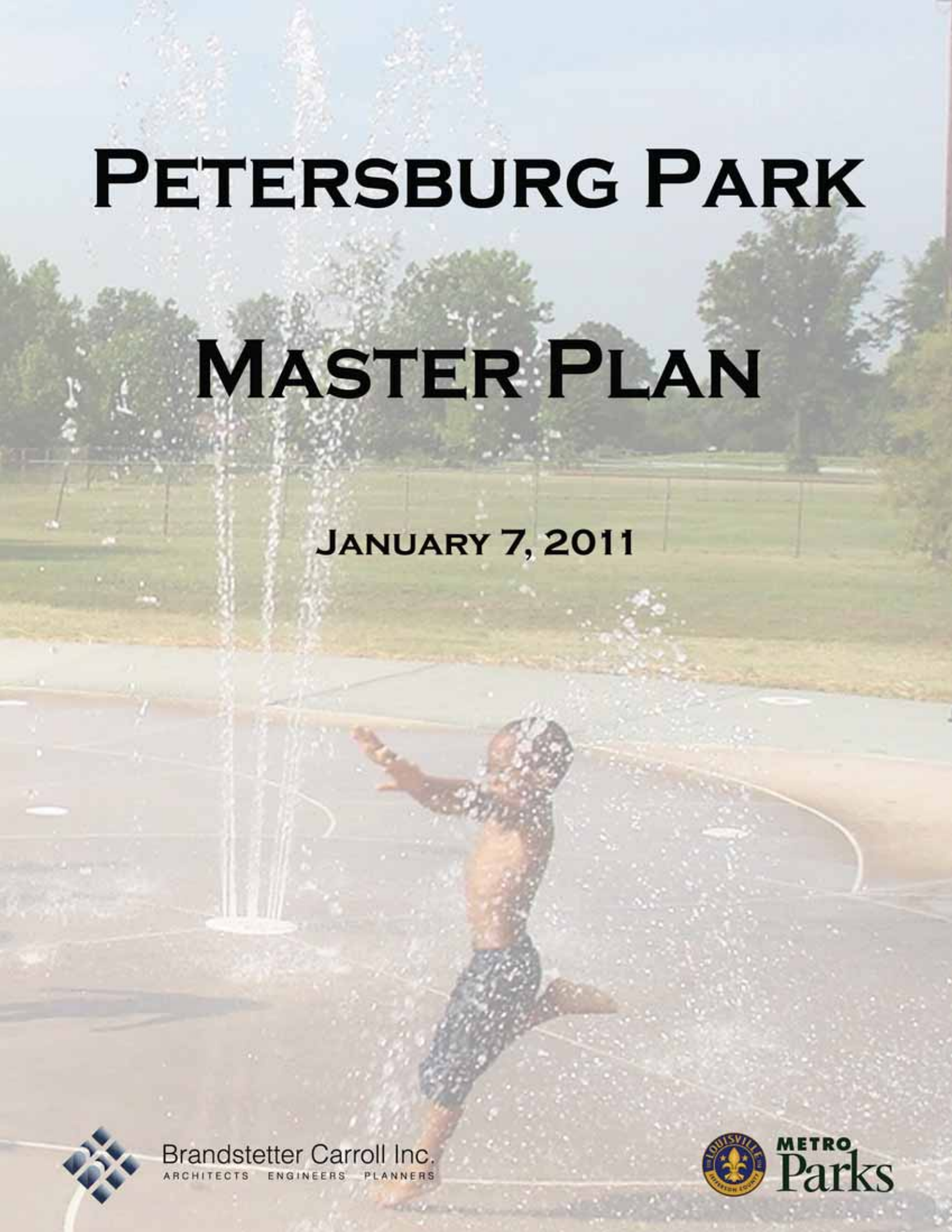
Petersburg Park

Master Plan

January 7, 2011



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I. Introduction

A. Project Purpose

Petersburg Park is located in the heart of the Newburg community along with the Newburg Library, Community Center, Newburg Middle School, Boys and Girls Club, and several churches in the immediate vicinity. Petersburg Park is heavily used and residents of the Newburg area have requested improvements to better serve their needs. In November of 2009, Louisville Metro Parks selected the firm of Brandstetter Carroll Inc. to prepare a Master Plan for Petersburg Park with a notice to proceed beginning in December, 2009. This Plan addresses the needs of the community, and develops a vision for the future for this community asset.

The original focus of the project was the 26.83 acres bounded by Petersburg Road to the east, East Indian Trail to the north, Ellington Avenue to the south and Newburg Middle School to the west. As the project proceeded, the approximate 7.3 acres of land between Newburg Road and Petersburg Road was determined to be owned by Louisville Metro and was then included in the Master Plan. The 8 acres located behind the Newburg Community Center (and bounded by Unseld Avenue to the west, East Indian Trail to the north, and the rear of lots on Shasta Trail to the south) were also added to the project.

B. Project Goals

Based on the purpose discussed above, the following are goals for the Master Plan of the existing park.

1. Develop an inventory of the cultural and natural/historical resources of the area.

2. Engage the community in the design process to develop a true Community Vision.

3. Upgrade the park to serve the residents of the Newburg area for several generations.

4. Create a more welcoming and safe environment for children and all residents.

5. Improve accessibility to the park's facilities.

6. Provide a wider variety of activities in the Park to appeal to a broader audience.

7. Improve the functionality of the Park for the activities that currently are popular such as walking, playgrounds, softball, basketball, picnics, and tennis.

8. Develop a more cohesive park with better connections between the north and south sides, which are currently separated by a drainage channel.

9. Provide connections to the surrounding neighborhoods and better access into the park.

C. The Master Plan Process

1. Louisville Metro Parks has established a Master Plan Team of staff within the Department to work with the Consultants and the community in the process. The Master Plan process included the following phases:

2. Site Analysis Phase to review and analyze the site characteristics and their impact on the proposed development. This phase also included an extensive Cultural Resource Analysis of the park and surrounding area.

3. Program Development Phase to identify the most desired facilities to be included in the project. This phase included public input meetings and several group interviews with stakeholders of varying interests. A printed and on-line survey was also implemented. Two public meetings were also held with the initial meeting on March 15, 2010 aimed at identifying the community's vision for the future and the second meetings on May 25, 2010 to review the Alternative Concepts.

4. Alternative Concept Plans Phase to explore at least three alternative concept designs. The plans were presented in a public meeting on May 25, 2010 at the Newburg Library.

5. A Preliminary Master Plan Phase to refine the preferred Concept Plan.

6. Final Master Plan Phase with the updated version of the preferred alternative plan along with an opinion of probable project cost, phasing alternatives, and other recommendations. The Master Plan was presented in a public meeting on Monday, September 20, 2010 at the Newburg Library.

II. Site Analysis

A Site Analysis summary was prepared to provide supporting information for the Master Plan. The following summary highlights the existing conditions and development issues that may impact the Master Plan for the project. At the conclusion of this report are appendices containing relevant drawings.

A. Cultural Resources Assessment (Prepared by Corn Island Archeology LLC)

A Cultural Resource Inventory and Analysis was prepared by Corn Island Archeology LLC as a sub-consultant to Brandstetter Carroll Inc. This section summarizes the extensive report which is included under separate cover.

Petersburg Park lies within a vibrant community of diverse resources, demographics, and interests. Formed during the upheaval of urban renewal, the role of Petersburg Park has grown to become a focal point of the community and element of fusion amongst various community groups. A cultural resources assessment prepared by Corn Island Archaeology documented this evolution as well as accomplished the following three contributions: 1) an inventory of cultural resources within the park and surrounding vicinity; 2) preparation of historic and prehistoric (i.e. pre-European colonization) contexts within which to interpret these resources; and 3) compilation of recommendations with which to manage the cultural resources. Cultural resources considered included tangible (physical) resources such as archaeological sites, historic resources, cemeteries, and traditional cultural properties; as well as intangible constructs such as cultural identity, contextual themes, and cultural landscapes.

The inventory phase documented an absence of previously identified tangible cultural resources within the park boundaries. No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified within the boundaries of the park, but only a small portion has been surveyed. There is a high probability of historic archaeological sites within the park and adjacent median between Petersburg and Newburg roads. These locations once included a mix of residential and commercial establishments prior to urban renewal. In the vicinity of the park, eleven prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented. The majority of these were identified as surface lithic scatters; some appear to have been destroyed as the area was developed. Other sites at a greater distance within the Wet Woods landscape documented more extensive Native American use of the area. Components were primarily Late Archaic to Early Woodland. Site types included habitation, mound, and mortuary sites.

Few historic resources that exceed the National Register of Historic Preservation's 50-year age requirement exist in the project area due to the extensive restructuring of urban renewal. No properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as a National Historic Landmark lie within the park or a two-kilometer radius. Property types considered included buildings such as residences and barns, structures such as gazebos and bridges, sites such as agricultural fields, objects such as monuments, and designed landscapes. With regard to the surrounding vicinity of the park, a very

small number of historic properties have been surveyed. These included ten historic properties within a two-kilometer radius of the park, none of which have had their NRHP status assessed. Three are demolished. No local or NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible historic districts exist within or in the vicinity of the park.

No cemetery lies within the boundaries of the park, although one cemetery lies adjacent to the park to the north. The Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (JF139, Forest Home or the Tevis Cemetery) is still active and includes interments of enslaved and manumitted African Americans who founded the Petersburg community. Within this cemetery lies Eliza Tevis, a significant figure within the community and within the context of slavery and free persons of color. An emancipated African American and early landowner, her story provides a rich source of material for public interpretation projects. The cemetery struggles with funding sources and maintenance, however. The latter is hampered by the extremely wet conditions of the location.

Traditional cultural properties—those locations, structures, districts, and objects that perpetuate the cultural beliefs, rituals, and traditions of extant cultural communities--have yet to be identified. The identification and documentation of traditional cultural properties (TCPs), summarized in National Register Bulletin 38, relies on an emic approach rather than the etic approach useful for the identification of other historic properties like structures. As such, the identification of TCPs relies on consultation with the cultural communities in question and must consider the intangible cultural rituals, beliefs, and traditions of a group. Although only the tangible cultural property may be recommended to the NRHP, it is the intangible attributes associated with the property that make the property significant. As recommended by Bulletin 38, cultural groups may include Native American groups, rural communities, ethnic groups, urban neighborhoods, or a socioeconomic community. A number of unidentified TCPs may exist within the Petersburg community.

The park and surrounding community includes a number of intangible resources as well. These resources consist of cultural identity, folk knowledge of the community, genealogical data of its families, migration patterns of its various population groups, data reflecting a number of contextual themes, and management constructs such as cultural landscapes. The cultural resources assessment found the cultural identity of the community as having been conflicted since the beginning of urban renewal. Today, many view the community as Newburg; others are committed to preserving the previous Petersburg identity. Without the enduring lore of Eliza Tevis and strong familial, religious, and educational ties, the previous Petersburg community may have been subsumed within a new community.

Data encountered during the evaluation informed a number of contextual themes. These data illuminated historical relationships between enslaved African Americans and free persons of color, between slave-owning families and their enslaved, and between families within the emancipated community of Petersburg. The maturation of the community as a destination for African Americans during the late 1800s became evident. This maturation may have

been spurred by money and support from the Freedmen's Bureau, as exemplified by Peter Laws. Themes of religion and education proved particularly salient with social institutions such as churches and schools strengthening and—in turn—being strengthened by the community. The area includes resources and history to address contexts of segregation, desegregation, African American military service, and urban renewal. In addition, a strong sense of social and political advocacy was found to be a central part of the community.

Industries in the vicinity of the park, including agricultural enterprises, varied across temporal periods. Hemp farms were prosperous during the antebellum period at larger operations such as Farmington. During the late 1800s, the success of Churchill Downs and the horse racing industry induced many area farms such as Bashford Manor to breed and race Thoroughbreds. Once the wet conditions of the Wet Woods were drained, truck farms proved to be a valuable employment opportunity for the community during the early twentieth century. Prior to the drainage infrastructure investment, the Wet Woods had been exploited by other enterprises—legal and otherwise. Two examples were charcoal production and salt manufacture. Within the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, local employment has relied on manufacturing jobs at G.E. Appliance Park and Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant.

The park and surrounding community has not been documented as a cultural landscape, although both undoubtedly lie within one or possibly two. With respect to the environmental and cultural settings, the Petersburg-Newburg community appears to occupy a transition zone between the Wet Woods landscape to the west and the Outer Bluegrass upland farm landscape to the east. Interaction with these two landscapes has varied across time periods, by employment opportunities, and by cultural and social ties.

With increasing diversity in population and fragmentation in social infrastructure of the area's churches and schools, the role of the park has become increasingly important. Further analysis of the resources, themes, and landscapes surrounding the park will continue to provide invaluable social data that can be used to direct future park management, foster a cohesive community identity, and inform public interpretation projects.

B. Cultural Resources Recommendations

Stewardship of the cultural resources within the park will require a concerted effort, including completion of additional inventories, creation of resource protection strategies, and development of public interpretation programs. Future research and preservation opportunities can then draw upon these resources, projects, and accomplishments.

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1. Identification

a. **Archaeological Sites.** Only one archaeological survey has been conducted within the boundaries of the park, which occurred at the time of the land swap with Jefferson County Public Schools. The parcels of the previous middle school and the current middle school were surveyed and found to be disturbed. Additional archaeological surveys should be conducted prior to ground-moving activities within or adjacent to the park and ideally in a number of locations in the immediate vicinity of the park, especially if these are included in proposed master plan projects. Locations of interest include former schools and churches, such as the 1894 Forest Baptist Church. The median between Petersburg Road and the realigned Newburg Road has a high probability of resources, although some degree of disturbance is likely. Many residences and businesses—the main street community of Petersburg--previously stood within this median area. Much of the area within the park may be disturbed, but the portion along Petersburg Road south of the previous Newburg Junior High School parcel may still retain some integrity. Buildings and outbuildings appear within this portion of the park on historical maps. These include houses and a grocery along Lucas Road, which existed near the middle of the park property. Interviews with local residents will provide knowledge of additional sites important to the community.

b. **Historic Resources.** Architectural assessments of properties may include the documentation of those buildings that precede urban renewal as well as the wave of home construction after urban renewal as many of the neighborhoods approach the 50-year age requirement of the National Register of Historic Places.

c. **Cemeteries.** Complete documentation of the Petersburg-Newburg Community Cemetery should be conducted with the assistance of the local community. Documentation should entail scaled mapping and recordation of known headstones and their inscriptions. Geophysical methods could be used to document unmarked interments. The data should be made publicly available, such as those on Roots Web where the cemetery is identified as Forest Home. Support of fundraising and maintenance efforts should be encouraged when possible.

d. **Cultural Sites, Themes, and Landscapes.** Continued communication with local residents could add depth and detail to much of the cultural context. The collection of family histories, identification of the locations of demolished structures, and collection and digitization of photographs and records are all possible avenues of further research. In addition, such methods of investigation are the only way to discover or confirm traditional

cultural properties that might exist in the area. An assessment of traditional cultural properties (TCP) should evaluate the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery as such. The school bell hanging in the Newburg Middle School cafeteria, forged by 1874, could also be assessed as a TCP.

Further study will better document genealogical information of the families involved, particularly those descended from Eliza Tevis. In other areas of Jefferson County, first or second-generation immigrant migration patterns appear to be the significant factor of development. In contrast, the descent from the matriarch Tevis is an important part of local history for segments within the Petersburg community. This is not, however, the only history for the area. The migration from the urban center during urban renewal also should be examined further. Additional research will be necessary to determine the extent of the role of national programs such as the Rosenwald-Booker T. Washington school program and the Freedmen's Bureau within the community.

2. Protection

As identification of the cultural resources continues, priority should be placed on imparting the value of these resources to the community. While a segment of the community advocates for early local history, the history of those within the more recently settled Newburg populace should also be documented. Emphasizing the value and protection of these combined resources will not only help protect the resources but also support community identity. This may be done through notices on printed material, completion of presentations in other media, displays within the Newburg Library and Newburg Community Center, and active public interpretation and education programs as outlined below.

3. Interpretation

A variety of public interpretation projects provide the opportunity to highlight identified themes. The following are suggestions, but the possibilities are extensive. Partnerships with local historians and community groups can provide for additional visioning. Examples include school groups completing class projects; church and community groups looking for service projects; and 4-H, Boy Scout, and Girl Scout groups completing badges. All of this community input adds to the depth of the finished work. Corn Island Archaeology recommends the following subjects as possibilities:

a. Highlight the prehistoric land use of the vicinity, particularly with respect to use of the Wet Woods, major sites within the Wet Woods such as Lone Hill and KYANG, and salt licks such as Mann's Lick. Should an archaeological survey identify no prehistoric land use of the property, this valuable negative

evidence would contribute to the overall interpretation of prehistoric land use in southern Jefferson County.

b. Ongoing archaeological testing of the park or median area could promote cultural resources protection as well as coordinate with the mission of the Newburg Middle School Science and Technology Magnet Program.

c. Interpret agricultural practices and industries in the area with booklets and/or web pages accessible through the Metro Parks website. Possible topics might include antebellum farming practices, particularly with regard to hemp at Farmington and horse breeding at Bashford Manor. Industries in the area have included a tile factory in Whitner, fish hatchery off East Indian Trail, truck farming after drainage projects, and manufacturing at G.E. Appliance Park.

d. Document and interpret Civil War activities in the area. Scour primary sources and family documentation. Investigate the route and influence of Confederate outposts, sympathizers, and guerilla bands in the area; Pascal Craddock was known to be one such sympathizer. Further research the military service of local African American individuals.

e. Initiate a series of booklets called *Profiles of Louisville*. Choose one or more individuals from the vicinity of each Metro Park to study in more detail. For each individual, complete a more thorough biography, including influences in their development and their influence on Louisville. As the Profiles booklets are completed for the parks, they should be representative of a variety of cultural landscapes, an echo of Rademacher's (2004) identification of Olmsted's original parks as representative of the natural landscapes of Louisville: Cherokee Park's stream to ridgetop topography, Shawnee Park's floodplain topography, and Iroquois Park's knobs topography. With regard to Petersburg Park, the biography of Eliza Tevis would portray the important contribution of manumitted slaves to the development of later free African American communities. In addition, the biography of a community leader from the later nineteenth century would document the community at its most cohesive time. Individuals might include Peter Laws, Ed Green, or William Faulkner.

f. Complete a unit study that conforms to KERA standards for local schools that interprets the importance of diverse individuals in building community, on the Rosenwald-Booker T. Washington schools, and on the lives of influential individuals.

g. Utilize the stage at Petersburg Park to tell the stories of the community—particularly the story of Eliza Tevis. Local historians

relate that portrayal of this community matriarch has been done in the past in coordination with Newburg Days community festival. Commission a drama to commemorate Tevis and/or other significant individuals. Carrider Jones, for example, has completed a drama celebrating the life of ex-slave Henry Bibb. One commemorating Eliza Tevis, Peter Laws, Ed Green, or William Faulkner similar to this would add to the body of African Americans literature. Collaboration with other areas of Louisville could eventually produce a series such as August Wilson's *Pittsburg Cycle*, which included 10 plays chronicling African American life in Pittsburg for each decade of the twentieth century.

h. Foster the Newburg Days Festival and Newburg Heritage Festival. Disseminate notices on the Metro Parks website, provide assistance in obtaining permits, and promote partnerships with sponsors.

i. Design an exhibit in a high-traffic portion of the adjacent Newburg Library to feature the history of the original Petersburg and the inhabitants who migrated to the area throughout the twentieth century. Exhibiting the connection may help to bridge a perceived gap in the community.

j. Create a permanent local history section at Newburg Library with pertinent history books for loan and primary research documents for in-library use only. Develop and schedule workshops at the library for genealogical documentation and family tree production.

k. Suggest and provide funding for Newburg Library to obtain books containing themes pertinent to the community's history or genealogical research, community development, and preservation planning. Dissemination of information on funding opportunities would also benefit community groups.

l. Provide a space within the local history section for the Newburg-Petersburg Historical Society to maintain personal papers and collections of community members who would like to donate or bequeath their files for posterity and research purposes. Employ high school youth for internships to assist in organizing and digitizing such collections with the help of elders. Collaborate with Kentuckiana Digital Library or the University of Louisville Digital Archives to make such resources available for nationwide genealogical researchers.

m. Install interpretation points along the walking trail of Petersburg Park to relate the history of the community and influential individuals. These may include temporal milestones, community leaders, and thematic topics.

n. Interpret the story of Eliza Tevis and the community that developed for inclusion in the Kentucky African American Encyclopedia and at the Kentucky Center for African American Heritage.

C. Existing Conditions

Petersburg Park is a 27 acre park nestled between East Indian Trail and Ellington Avenue to the north and south and Petersburg Road and Newburg Middle School to the east and west. The main entrance off of Ellington Avenue has a parking lot with a few lights. A smaller parking lot provides access off of East Indian Trail for the north half of the park. A 7.3 acre area located between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road was added to the scope once it was determined that it was owned by Louisville Metro. The approximate 8 acres of city-owned land behind the Newburg Community Center is also considered in the Master Plan.

A ball field area is located adjacent to the entrance lot off of Ellington Avenue and has a restroom and concession/press box building. No paving is present around the bleachers or behind the backstop area. One of the ball fields is lighted with wood poles and older style light fixtures. A second ball field is located closer to Petersburg Road. It has a backstop that is rusting and no side fences or fences around the dugout area. The outfield is used for a soccer field and there is also a football field that runs parallel to Ellington Avenue between the baseball field and tennis courts. In addition, a three-board fence was installed to separate pedestrians from the ball fields along Ellington Avenue between the restroom and Petersburg Road.

The side of the park adjacent to Petersburg Road has a series of uneven wood bollards to keep people from driving into the park. There is also a large piece of land located between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road that could be used to expand the park if needed. This area is used during Newburg Days and is also used for Corn Hole games.

Tennis is currently one of the main uses for the park. Courts #1 and #2 are in fairly good condition with some cracking along the exterior lines, which do not impact play. Courts #3 and #4 are similar but have some cracking issues that do impact play. All of the courts have torn wind screens and have old style court lights at the corners. Two sets of bleachers are located between the sidewalk and Petersburg Road adjacent to the tennis courts. A drainage ditch runs between courts #3, #4, #5, and #6 and hinders the ability to easily walk from one to another. Courts #5 and #6 have several areas where the court has been repainted and the color is noticeably different from the rest of the courts. A major crack located along the net line of court #5 impacts play. The fence around the tennis courts is painted green and in fair condition. Some sections of fence could use replacement. The tennis courts are heavily used for a variety of programs including use by the Newburg Tennis Association, Youth Summer Program, Rising Stars, Little Stars, area high schools, and others.

Two basketball courts are located beyond the outfield of the fenced ball field. Minor cracks in the sealed asphalt are apparent but none that impact play. A small climbing structure is located adjacent to the basketball courts, and lacks a safety surface.

A steel light-vehicle bridge (manufacturer: Steadfast Bridges) was installed in July 1998 to connect the two sides of the park. Access is difficult for those in wheelchairs due in part to the uneven grade on the south and north side of the walkway leading up to the bridge. Bollards are also located on the south to keep vehicles from entering onto the trail. A series of narrow walkways in the south end of the park are only 3'-3 ½' wide. Some cracking areas need to be replaced.

Newburg Middle School is located northwest of the entrance lot on Ellington Avenue. Adjacent to the school is a playground with handicap access. The playground has a concrete ramp leading to the top of the plastic edging which is filled with engineered wood fiber mulch. The playground includes a track slide, walking bridge, two slides of varying heights, corkscrew climber, another climber, and a tire swing with no tire. The green paint on the support posts is peeling. A swing set with four swings, two tot swings, and two strap swings is located in the center of the walkway area. A rubber mat is located directly beneath the swings, but no other fall area protection is provided. This does not meet CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission) standards.

The north end of the park has a parking lot in good condition providing access to a gazebo, looped walking path, stage, new sprayground, and restroom building. A new stage structure has been installed with an overall width of the structure of 55'. The overall length of the structure projects 30' out from the rear wall. Electric outlet boxes are located on the back of the wall and also in the spectator area.

The loop walking path circles the northern part of the park. 3.5 laps of the outer ring equal a mile. The walking path extends west of the steel bridge at full 6' width, then narrows to about 3' at the Boys and Girls Club ball field fence. The asphalt path is in poor condition. The ball field behind the Boys and Girls Club has a rusted side and outfield fence, quartz lights on wood poles, and a small backstop. A concrete wall surrounds the dugouts, which lack benches.

D. Soils

The property for Petersburg Park is comprised of four main soils which are described below in detail. The more detailed soils map and report are included as Appendix B.

1. Ua (Urban Land)

    a. These areas are comprised of 95% Urban Land and 5% of minor components.

b. Ua is located on the outskirts of the property boundary but includes both parking lots along Ellington Avenue and East Indian Trail. The tennis court area is also comprised of these soils.

2. UahC (Urban land-Udorthents complex)

a. These areas are comprised of 60% Urban Land and 40% Udorthents and similar soils.

b. UahC is located in the north part of the property and encompasses most all of the loop path and half of the sprayground and playground area.

3. UoC (Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex)

a. These areas are comprised of 50% Urban Land, 25% Alfic Udarents and similar soils, and 25% Lawrence and similar soils.

b. UoC is located in the southern half of the property. Most of the athletic fields are located in this region.

4. UtC (Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex)

a. These areas are comprised of 50% Urban Land, 25% Alfic Udarents and similar soils, and 25% Robertsville and similar soils.

b. UtC stretches south from the Boys and Girls Club to Newburg Middle School and then east a little to encompass the playground and swing set area.

E. Utilities

1. Sanitary Sewer - 8” sanitary sewers are located in the center of the road on East Indian Trail and Ellington Avenue which will provide sewer access for each side of the park. There are no sanitary sewer lines on Petersburg Road.

2. Water Lines - Water lines are not shown on the LOJIC mapping provided for this project. Lines are located along East Indian Trail, Ellington Avenue, and Petersburg Road. There is a water meter serving the park from each of these road frontages.

3. Electric Supply - The main overhead lines in the area are located on the north side of East Indian Trail. The surrounding neighborhoods are served by underground secondary lines. A pole with a transformer is located on the park side of East Indian Trail, near the stage. The lights on the tennis courts, parking lot lights and ball field lights are served from underground conduit. The restroom and sprayground are served from a

transformer and pole located west of the parking lot entrance and on the south side of East Indian Trail.

4. Storm Drainage - A major drainage channel oriented in an east to west direction separates the north and south portions of the park. This concrete lined ditch is extremely flat, requiring a concrete bottom to ensure flow. The ditch is overgrown with underbrush and needs to be cleaned out. The consulting team met with representatives of MSD at the site and walked along both sides the ditch. If requested, MSD will schedule maintenance of the ditch.

5. Storm drainage inlets are located throughout the park and these primarily lead to the center ditch. Inlets along the curb on Petersburg Road also lead to concrete inlet structures at the head of the ditch, near Petersburg Road and the tennis courts.

6. The entire site is extremely flat. Fill may be required as the softball, soccer and football fields are redeveloped to provide a quality surface and better drainage of the fields. A series of drainage pipes will be needed to drain the parking lots and grass areas.

7. A detailed topographic survey is recommended to better understand the drainage patterns and to plan for future drainage and grading improvements.

F. Tree Inventory

A detailed tree inventory was performed by the Landscape Architects of Brandstetter Carroll Inc. Several variations of planting plans for the north portion of the park were reviewed and a field inventory was performed. The Tree Inventory Map is included in Appendix C.

III. Development Program

The following is the program of development for the potential multi-purpose athletic facilities to be located at Petersburg Park in Louisville, Kentucky. The potential facilities list is based upon the needs of various organizations that were interviewed in January 2010. The facility criteria, user groups and other pertinent information are listed for the major types of facilities requested. These criteria are the basis of the next phase, which is the development of alternative concept plans for the site.

A. General Site Considerations

This section includes overall philosophies and guidelines that pertain to the entire development of the park.

1. The entire park should be well signed and landscaped to provide a very positive image for the community, since the park is highly visible with road frontage on three sides and a key location near the Newburg Middle School, Newburg Library, Newburg Community Center, Boys and Girls Club, and adjacent to several churches.

2. Petersburg Park is considered a Community Park in the 1991 Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Action Plan and also in the Cornerstone 2020 Parks and Open Space Master Plan prepared in 1995. Community Parks are defined as medium sized parks accommodating active and some passive recreational uses which serve several neighborhoods. These parks feature a variety of passive and active recreation opportunities that complement each other to provide the critical mass necessary to maintain a high level of use. They are intended to be used by both individuals and groups.

Photo 1: Shared use path

3. Petersburg Park is located in Service Area E serving the south-central portion of the county according to the 1995 *Parks and Open Space Master Plan.* That Plan indicated a shortage of 187 acres of local park land in 1995, which was projected to increase to a shortage of 324 acres by 2020.

B. Baseball and Softball Fields

Photo 2: Ephram White Park Baseball/Softball Complex, Warren County, Kentucky

1. Baseball and softball fields should be arranged in a partial wagon wheel shaped complex. This arrangement is the most efficient and provides for the best opportunities for concession revenue and management of the ball fields.

2. Minimum of two fields with 60' to 65' bases. Two fields will have 300' outfield fences to accommodate the adult softball programs and tournaments held at the park. A temporary fence could be placed at 225' on one of these fields to accommodate girls' softball leagues and/or teams from Newburg Middle School. In the Preliminary Master Plan, one of these was a 225' field and was changed to support the adult softball program. Also after the Preliminary Master Plan, a third field was added that would overlap the soccer field. This third field will have no side fences or outfield fence due to the soccer field, but a backstop will be provided.

3. The two large fields should have lighting. Lights should provide a minimum of 50 foot candles in the infield and 30 foot candles in the outfield.

4. The ball field complex should have a central concession, restroom, and shelter building. The buildings should include restrooms, a concession stand, a mechanical room with field lighting controllers, and covered shelter area. The Master Plan shows these as three separate, but connected structures. This arrangement will allow for phasing of the development as the restroom is needed currently and the others may be developed at a later time. The restroom would be one structure on one side of the complex and the shelter would be at the opposite side. The concession building with a second floor press box would be developed in the center of the structures.

The photos of restroom/concession structures below provide an idea of the type of structure possible. Photo 3 shows a brick structure with green metal roof which could complement the Newburg Middle School. Photo 4 of the restroom/concession/press box structure is at Shawnee Park in Louisville, Kentucky.

Photo 3: Restroom/concession building, Colerain Township, Ohio

Photo 4: Restroom/concession/ pressbox building, Shawnee Park, Louisville, Kentucky

5. Baseball and softball fields should have covered dugouts, be completely fenced, and have backstops that are tall enough to minimize foul balls going into spectator areas. Some areas within the field layout may require additional netting or overhead shade structures to be placed over the bleacher areas to protect spectators from foul balls from the adjacent field. The use of black painted or vinyl coated fences and backstops as shown in Photo 5 are much more attractive in the landscape than the typical aluminum or galvanized steel color.

Photo 5: Black vinyl coated backstop, Colerain Township, Ohio

Photo 6: Green vinyl coated backstop and fence, Marshall County, Kentucky

6. Dugouts can be either fence enclosed to be more visible as shown in Photo 7 or enclosed with masonry as shown on Photo 8.

7. Consider netting to protect spectators.

Photo 7: Enclosed concrete block dugout, Sailorway Park, Vermilion, Ohio

Photo 8: Fence enclosed dugout, Colerain Township, Ohio

8. Baseball and softball infield areas should use a high quality infield mix designed for this purpose with some sub-drainage. The crown on the infield and quality infield material is the key to successful drainage.

9. A variety of admixtures and soil conditioners are available for improving infields of ball fields. One example is Turface which is a Montmorillonite clay product which absorbs moisture to help dry fields and avoid drying out too much. Fields should contain primarily dirt with admixtures to improve the playing surface if they are used for multiple age groups or girls softball. Special surfacing made of unfired clay materials should also be used for pitchers' mounds and batters' boxes.

10. Provide 60 car parking spaces per field.

11. Provide storage for maintenance and for the various athletic organizations' use.

12. Additional soil will need to be imported to the site to develop a continuous slope from Ellington Avenue north to the drainage ditch to result in an appropriate slope on good soil to support the quality athletic turf and to plan for proper drainage.

C. Multi-Purpose Rectangular Fields

1. Fields should be designed to be used for soccer and football.

2. Fields should be designed in as large and flat of an area possible to allow for rotating the fields and changing the sizes of fields as needed by the athletic organizations and various age groups. The specific age groups requiring fields and peak age groups change regularly and this arrangement would provide for maximum flexibility. One continuous problem with soccer fields is that the major grass growing seasons are in the spring and fall when the facilities are the most heavily used.

3. Soccer, football and other rectangular game fields should be centrally located to restrooms, concession facilities and some picnic/shade shelters.

4. The field sizes should be at least 60 yards by 120 yards.

5. The surface should be a high quality natural sports turf. Sod is preferred over seeding grass for a quicker and more consistent turf. Proper sod or seedbed preparation is key to long term quality turf.

6. Ideal sun orientation is north to south or angled slightly east of north.

7. Fields should be lighted to maximize use. A minimum of 30-foot candles should be provided on all lighted fields.

8. Provide 60 car parking spaces per field.

9. Provide storage for maintenance and organization use.

10. The maximum slope is one and one half percent from side to side.

11. Additional soil will need to be imported to the site to develop a continuous slope from Ellington Avenue north to the drainage ditch to result in an appropriate slope on good soil to support the quality athletic turf and to plan for proper drainage.

D. Basketball Courts

1. Two basketball courts are planned for the area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road. These courts should be adjacent to each other with benches along the side lines.

2. Install fences on the end of the courts so that balls going into the street are not a problem.

3. Courts should be asphalt paved with a color surfacing.

4. Provide at least a 5’ wide paved area around the out-of-bounds line.

5. North-south sun orientation is ideal.

6. The ideal slope from side-to-side is one to one and a quarter percent.

Photo 9: Two color basketball court, McClelland Park, Huntington, West Virginia

Photo 10: Single color basketball court, Colerain Township, Ohio

E. Tennis Courts

1. A total of 12 tennis courts are planned to replace the six existing courts. The new courts are planned to be located between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road. This area can be wet; therefore, an under-drain system will be critical to maintain quality courts.

2. It is recommended that a restroom, storage and shelter building be centrally located between the groups of tennis courts.

3. Ideal sun orientation is north to south or angled slightly east of north. The Alternative Concept Plans showed two groups of six courts adjacent to each other. The revised Master Plan shows batteries of two courts to obtain the most ideal sun angle for the courts.

4. Some of the courts should be lighted to maximize use. A minimum of 30-foot candles should be provided on all lighted courts.

5. Landscaping will be provided to block noise and views of both Newburg and Petersburg Roads.

6. Fencing will be provided around courts. Black vinyl coated or painted fences are preferred to reduce the visual impact of the 10' tall fences. Fences should have middle and bottom rails. The fence fabric should be 1 ¾" diamond mesh to limit tennis balls from getting stuck in the fence of the more standard 2" mesh.

7. Wind screens may be installed on the ends and sides of the fences. These should be installed with break-away clips and located on the leeward side of the fence to avoid damage to the fence posts due to wind.

8. Walkways will be provided on at least one side of the courts allowing for easy access from Petersburg Road and from court to court.

Photo 11: Two color tennis courts, McClelland Park, Huntington, West Virginia

Photo 12: Two tone green tennis courts, Sayre School Athletic Complex, Lexington, Kentucky

F. Playgrounds

1. A variety of experiences should be provided throughout the playgrounds. It is also recommended to use safe and durable materials such as plastic components, plastic coated steel decks, steel posts, and similar materials. The overall design of the playground in each area should meet the Consumer Product Safety Commission Guidelines. Proper safety surfacing should be provided under all equipment. Handicap accessibility is a major issue, which must be considered in the design of each playground.

2. It is recommended that a larger and very creative playground be developed since the park will have the infrastructure to handle larger groups of people. This park will have the capacity to attract regional populations.

3. All playgrounds must meet minimum ADA requirements, but a higher level of universal access is desired at this park.

4. The use of poured-in-place rubber safety surfacing is most desirable to allow for a high level of accessibility and especially at the playground near the sprayground to keep mulch from the sprayground area.

Photo 13: Playground with seating area, Millennium Park, Danville, Kentucky

Photo 14: Example of an all-access playground, Hadleys Playground, Dulles, Virginia

Photo5 15 &16: Activity Center Park, Centerville-Washington Park District, Ohio

G. Picnic Areas and Shelters

1. The development of picnic areas and picnic shelters was high on the list of items identified in the public workshops during the Master Plan process. Picnic areas are best if developed in a natural setting. Community Parks provide better opportunities for the development of large shelters that can be reserved by groups. The shelters could be used for company picnics, family reunions, church outings, and team gatherings etc. These group rental facilities are best if developed in conjunction with a playground, walking paths, and open fields for games. Shelters should be located in close proximity to parking and restrooms. Shelters that are most frequented are those that are located in wooded areas or that overlook water bodies.

2. It would also be appropriate to develop picnic shelters and facilities in the vicinity of athletic complexes. Families often spend many hours at the ball fields on game days and this provides a place to get out of the sun and a facility for the teams to meet.

3. The architectural style could be drawn from one of two sources. One is the new shelter which was added to the restroom building near the sprayground. This style should be used at the shelter to be located in this vicinity. Another option would be taken from the style at the Newburg Middle School with red brick and green standing seam metal roof.

Photo 17: Shelter style for the Sprayground Area Shelter, Petersburg Park, Louisville, Kentucky

Photo 18: Shelter compatible with Newburg Middle School architecture, Beech Acres Park, Anderson Township, Ohio

H. Restrooms

Respondents identified restrooms as needed most to improve the park conditions. This is common in many surveys and public input exercises pertaining to parks. Ideally these would include restrooms with running water, flush toilets, and sinks for hand washing. Typically, they would be developed of masonry materials, be easy to clean, and would be designed to withstand heavy use and frequent cleaning. Louisville Metro Parks has developed a standard facility with several unisex restrooms which would be appropriate for this site.

I. Walks/Paths/Trails

1. A main element of the Master Plan will be a paved perimeter shared-use path that should be a minimum of 8' wide to accommodate bikers, walkers, joggers, strollers, wheelchairs, and roller blades. This path can also serve as a maintenance and emergency access road.

2. The new paths will be expected to receive a great deal of use, according to public input. These trails would primarily be used for walking and jogging.

3. Paths for bicycles should be developed to the standards published in the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999.

4. Interior paved paths should be designed to provide access to various facilities in the park. Slopes should be less than 5% to accommodate persons of all abilities.

5. A pathway through the center of the picnic grove would be ideal to provide access between the facilities.

6. Install signage with mile markers throughout the park.

7. The new path around the athletic fields is approximately 0.63 mile.

Photo 19 & Photo 20: Shared-use path, Winton Woods, Hamilton County, Ohio

J. Wet Woods and Boardwalk

This site could be used to interpret and illustrate the nature of the former Wet Woods area. A wetland habitat would be developed in the center of the large open area where the soils are currently saturated. A boardwalk and platform could be built over the wetland for educational purposes. A perimeter path should also be developed to provide access to the edges of the wetland area and to provide an additional area for walking. Paved paths leading from the corner of the site and from the Library and Community Center should also be developed.

Photo 21: Interpretive boardwalk example, Beachwood, Ohio

Photo 22: Example wildflower meadow, Honda Wetland Education Center, Columbus, Ohio

K. Community Gardens

Community gardens are proposed for the area behind the Newburg Community Center. There are already some raised planter beds that seniors use and this would be additional space. The garden area should be platted into smaller lots for use by designated individuals. A water source should be provided for irrigation. This site has easy access from the side parking lot of the Community Center and these spaces receive low use.

Photo 23: Example Community Perennial Garden, Unknown location

Photo 24: Community Gardens, Granville, Ohio

L. Dog Park

1. The dog park will be partitioned into two separate areas roughly 0.75 acres each for the various sizes of dogs. Each area will be separated by fencing and a double gated area will be provided at the entrance, as shown in Photo 25.

2. A picnic shelter should be developed at the center of the dog park and should be equipped with trash cans and plastic bags for waste.

Photo 25: Example double gate system, unknown location

Photo 26: Example Dog Park, unknown location

M. Skate Park

The Master Plan identifies a skate park to be developed at the corner of Ellington Avenue and Petersburg Road, beyond the outfield of the softball field. This location is across the street from the basketball courts and in a location that will be highly visible and easily accessible. The skate park is recommended to meet the following criteria:

1. Constructed of concrete for durability, smooth skateboarding, and quiet.

2. The size shown on the Master Plan is approximately 13,000 square feet, which is relatively small compared to community-wide skate parks. This facility is intended to primarily serve the neighborhoods surrounding the park.

3. This facility should be designed and constructed by firms that specialize in skate parks. These firms understand the needs of the potential users and speak the language. Skate Park contractors understand the proper surface for skateboarding and methods for constructing complex, smooth transitions.

4. The design should include a variety of street/plaza elements as well as vertical ramps. The design should provide a good flow for the users.

5. At minimum, the skate park should include elements for beginner and intermediate skateboarders. More advanced skateboarders should use

the Extreme Park in downtown Louisville. Some advanced features in this skate park should be included for those who cannot get to the Extreme Park.

6. The design process should include the potential skate park users.

7. Drinking fountains and a picnic shelter should be located nearby.

Photo 27: Street Course Plaza, Florence-Boone County Skate Park, Kentucky

Photo 28: Skate Park Bowl, Florence-Boone County, Kentucky

N. Landscape Planting and Enhancements

1. Landscape the entrance area and park perimeter.

2. Use native species and drought tolerant plants in the landscape plantings.

3. Protect and enhance the natural areas.

4. Maintain open space to separate the use areas.

5. Begin canopy replacement program to replace the older and damaged trees.

O. Architecture Style/Patterns

The buildings and structures on the site should all have similar characteristics and materials to form a family of design elements. Illustrations include some examples of structures at a park site which all have similar materials, roof lines, textures, and colors. It is recommended that a color and material palette be chosen for Petersburg Park early in the design process to determine a theme for all elements in the park. Photographs 29 and 30 are styles that could be chosen to emulate throughout the park. Photo 29 is of the existing shelter/restroom building near the

Photo 29: Petersburg Park Restroom Building

sprayground. The new shelter to be located near this structure should be similar in materials and design. Photo 30 is of Newburg Middle School. It is the most prominent building in the area. The red brick walls and green standing seam metal roof style could be chosen to create the standard for the remainder of the park. Photos 31-36 are park structures at other parks that are similar in character to Newburg Middle School and would work well in Petersburg Park.

Photo 30: Newburg Middle School

Photo 31: Example concession /restroom building, Colerain Township, Ohio

Photo 32: Entrance sign, Petersburg Park, Louisville, Kentucky

Photo 33: Example rectangle picnic shelter, Colerain Township, Ohio

Photo 34: Example octagon picnic shelter, Beech Acres Park, Anderson Township, Ohio

Photo 35: Example fence enclosed dugout, Colerain Township, Ohio

Photo 36: Example restroom building, Beech Acres Park, Anderson Township, Ohio

IV. Concept Plans

The following are general observations and comparisons of the three preliminary concept plans that were presented. A preliminary order of magnitude cost was prepared for each of these to identify the general comparison of the cost. These costs are not an opinion of probable project cost because some items have not been included. The items that were included in the cost were items that vary among the plans. For each of the plans, the text describes the proposed features, pros and cons.

A. Common Elements within Concepts

The following elements are common to all of the Concept Plans.

1. The sprayground has been designed and was completed in 2010. To complement this feature, the plans identify a small picnic shelter and a small playground to be located near the parking lot.

2. Each plan indicates the potential to expand the parking lot on East Indian Trail in the future. Partnering with the Boys and Girls Club may be necessary to extend into land they own.

3. The Metro-owned land behind the Newburg Community Center is currently wet. This provides a good opportunity to enhance the area as a natural environment and to develop a wetlands education area. The area could be signed as the “Wet Woods” to pay homage to the condition and name of the neighborhood prior to its development. The boundary of the wetlands would be more defined and planted with native grasses to surround the wetland. A boardwalk and trails would be developed to allow interaction with the wetland. Less mowing would be necessary which is currently difficult due to the wet conditions.

4. Behind the Community Center on all three plans is an area for a community garden. A small area is currently used for this purpose and it would be ideal to expand this use. The parking on the south side of the center is seldom used and would make a good parking and staging area for the gardens. This activity could be coordinated through the Community Center.

5. All three concepts show some additional creek crossings to allow better access between sides of the park. These could be bridges or culverts.

6. All concepts show more trails, especially on the south side of the park. This will expand the capacity and use of the park for walking, which is one of the main activities in the park currently.

B. Concept Plan 'A'

1. Description

a. Concept Plan 'A' maximizes the existing facilities on the site and makes the least amount of changes of all the Concept Plans. In addition to the general and common improvements described above, the following improvements are recommended.

b. A fourth pair of tennis courts would be located west of the existing courts to allow additional capacity for tennis programs. The tennis area would also be improved with the addition of a restroom, storage and office building near the pedestrian access off of Petersburg Road, and a picnic shelter that would be centrally located to provide shade and instructional area for programs and camps. Lighting, fencing, and the court surfaces would be improved on all existing courts.

c. An "Oval" would be located in the southwestern area of the park as a defining feature for the more passive "Picnic Grove" area. The area would be bordered with trees. This could serve as additional space for Newburg Days and festivals in the park.

d. Additional playground equipment would be provided in the "Picnic Grove" next to a new large picnic shelter. A half basketball court, primarily provided for small children, would be located adjacent to the existing parking lot and the school.

e. The softball field would be completely renovated with new backstop, fencing, scoreboard, bleachers and a new press box/concession/restroom building. The basketball courts would be relocated to the area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road to reduce the conflict of balls going into the court area. The outfield fence would also be extended to 300' distance.

f. The smaller baseball field would also be enhanced with new backstops, dugouts, bleachers, and side fences.

g. The parking lot adjacent to the softball field and picnic grove would be improved with new paving, curbs to define and contain the circulation, and new lighting.

h. The area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road would be used for a dog park and for the relocated basketball courts. The dog park would include two fenced areas of about one acre each and a central picnic shelter.

i. New walking paths would be provided throughout the south side of the park which would increase opportunities for this use in more of the park.

j. The baseball field behind the Boys and Girls Club would be reconstructed as a Little League size youth field (200' outfield fence) with new backstop, dugouts, and fencing. Lighting could be added if needed. This would need to be done in cooperation with the Boys and Girls Club since part of the land is theirs.

k. Plan A has a total of 128 off-street parking spaces and 175 on-street spaces, for a total of 303 parking spaces.

2. Pros

a. This option minimizes the impact on the existing park and therefore, would be less costly to implement.

b. The dog park takes advantage of the open area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road. The existing trees could be maintained within this area.

c. The conflict of the softball field and the basketball courts is resolved.

d. Two additional creek crossings are provided between the south and north areas of the park.

e. This plan results in three baseball and softball fields, whereas the other two concepts have two fields plus a backstop behind the Boys and Girls Club.

3. Cons

a. Only two additional tennis courts are provided.

b. No additional parking is provided.

Figure 1 - Concept Plan 'A'

Petersburg Park Master Plan
Parking Quantity Summary

Location	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
South Side-Ellington Ave.			
Off-Street	98	189	189
On-Street	75	67	64
East Side - Petersburg Rd.			
Off -Street	0	60	0
On-Street	100	96	100
North Side - Indian Trail			
Off-Street	30	30	30
On-Street	0	0	0
Totals	303	442	363

Figure 2 - Concept Plan 'B'

Location	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
South Side-Ellington Ave.			
Off-Street	98	189	189
On-Street	75	67	64
East Side - Petersburg Rd.			
Off -Street	0	60	0
On-Street	100	86	100
North Side - Indian Trail			
Off-Street	30	30	30
On-Street	0	0	0
Totals	303	442	353

C. Concept Plan 'B'

1. Description

   a. Plan 'B' assumes the south side of the park is a clean slate and is redeveloped completely.

   b. The south side is completely rearranged. In this concept, the goal was to make maximum use of the restroom/concession/press box building by placing it conveniently to both baseball/softball fields and to the soccer and football fields. In addition, a picnic shelter is provided nearby, for eating and for shade.

   c. The "Picnic Grove" is expanded with an additional picnic shelter, playground equipment, and a sitting area and plaza at the junction of the walks between the soccer/football fields, the ball fields, and the walk to the parking lot.

   d. The south parking lot is completely reconfigured. This new lot provides 189 parking spaces.

   e. The basketball courts are located on the corner of Petersburg Road and Ellington Avenue at a highly visible location.

   f. Six groups of two tennis courts are provided in the area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road. These courts are oriented in the same direction as the existing tennis courts. A central tennis service center, restrooms, and storage facility are located between the two groups of courts. Parking for 60 cars is provided on the south end of the tennis courts. This parking lot could also serve the basketball courts across the street.

   g. A new backstop would be placed behind the Boys and Girls Club to allow for Tee Ball, kickball and other activities. To allow flexibility in the use of the area, the outfield would not be fenced.

   h. Plan B has a total of 279 off-street parking spaces and 163 on-street spaces for a total of 442 parking spaces. This plan provides the most parking of the three concepts.

2. Pros

   a. The location of the restroom/concessions/press box building will serve all the sports fields very well.

   b. This plan provides substantially more off-street parking for park users than the existing park.

   c. The plan increases the count of tennis courts from six to twelve.

d. The arrangement of the tennis courts allows good spectator viewing at every court.

e. Tennis programs are enhanced with a central restroom/storage/ service center/shelter building.

f. Both the softball and baseball field are completely fenced.

g. The location of the football and soccer fields in the central area of the park opens this area up and it will appear as an open field.

h. Plan B provides the most total parking spaces and the most off-street spaces.

3. Cons

a. The softball field has less than preferred sun orientation with the evening sun in the eyes of the fielders.

b. The development of the tennis complex will require the removal of several trees. These are not high quality trees though.

c. The parking lot for the tennis complex is at the far south end of the complex. On-street parking will provide additional spaces adjacent to the courts if tennis users want to park closer to the courts.

d. The location of the football and soccer fields will require more drainage structures and piping to provide drainage in this area.

e. The restroom/concession/press box building is more centrally located and less visible for surveillance and policing. It could be more subject to vandalism. This location also requires that one of the walkways into the area be made wider to serve as a maintenance and supply driveway.

Figure 3 - Concept Plan 'C'

Figure 4 - Concept Plan 'C-1'

D. Concept Plans 'C' and 'C-1'

1. Description

   a. Plan 'C' and 'C-1' also completely redevelop the south side of the park. Concept 'C-1' varies from concept 'C' through the arrangement of the small ball field and concourse area between the fields.

   b. The softball restroom/concession/press box building would serve both the baseball and softball field and still be located near the exterior of the park.

   c. The softball and baseball fields are in the same orientation as the existing fields, but rearranged to be located back-to-back. The sun orientation on the small field is not ideal.

   d. The "Picnic Grove" is expanded with an additional picnic shelter, playground equipment, and picnic area.

   e. The south parking lot is completely reconfigured. The new lot provides 160 parking spaces.

   f. The basketball courts and a small skate park are located on the corner of Petersburg Road and Ellington Avenue at a highly visible location.

   g. Two groups of six tennis courts are provided in the area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road. These courts are perpendicular to Petersburg Road. A central service center, restrooms and storage facility are located between the two groups of courts.

   h. A dog park is located in the area between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road with an area separated into two sections about 1 acre each in size. There is a central picnic shelter between the areas.

   i. Plan C-1 offers a slightly different arrangement with the youth baseball field oriented the same as the softball field. In this option, the press box would be in the outfield, but is still acceptable.

   j. Plan C and C-1 have a total of 199 off-street parking spaces and 164 on-street spaces for a total of 363 parking spaces.

2. Pros

   a. The location of the restroom/concession/press box building will serve the baseball and softball fields very well and would have fairly good access to the rectangular fields.

   b. This plan provides substantially more off-street parking for park users than the existing park.

   c. The plan increases the quantity of tennis courts from six to twelve.

   d. Tennis programs are enhanced with a central restroom/storage/ service center/shelter building.

   e. The softball field is expanded to 300’ outfield fence distance.

   f. This concept introduces a skate park.

   g. The basketball courts and skate park are served by a parking lot and would be highly visible from the street.

3. Cons

   a. The smaller youth baseball fields have less than preferred sun orientation with the low evening sun in the eyes of the catcher and batter. Plan C-1 offers a slightly different arrangement with the field oriented the same as the softball field. In this option, the press box would be in the outfield, but is still acceptable.

   b. The development of the tennis complex will require the removal several trees. These are not high quality trees though.

   c. There is no off-street parking provided for the tennis complex. This facility would rely on on-street parking.

   d. The tennis courts are oriented more east-west than desired for the low evening sun angles.

E. Parking Summary

Figure 5 – Parking Summary provides a summary of the quantity of parking spaces in each Concept Plan.

Figure 5 - Parking Summary

Petersburg Park Master Plan
Parking Quantity Summary

Location	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
South Side-Ellington Avenue			
Off-Street	98	189	169
On-Street	75	67	64
East Side - Petersburg Rd.			
Off -Street	0	60	0
On-Street	100	96	100
North Side - Indian Trail			
Off-Street	30	30	30
On-Street	0	0	0
Totals	303	442	363

V. Master Plan

Following discussion of the concepts and the selection of Concept B, the Master Plan was developed to include the addition of a skate park, dog park, and corn hole area. The orientation of the tennis courts was also altered and the additional parking just south of the tennis courts was removed.

A. Preliminary Master Plan Description

The Preliminary Master Plan (Figure 6) utilized the items presented in Concept 'B', which was the clear preference of nearly all in attendance at the second public workshop. Specific areas were altered based on the comments presented in the public meetings and several program elements were added. The site program includes one 300' softball field, one 225' baseball/softball field, one backstop and infield, which will be a shared use with the multi-purpose field, one multi-use field, one soccer/football field, one concession/press box, restroom, and shelter in the ball field area six sets of two tennis courts, one tennis restroom/storage/shelter building, two basketball courts, one half basketball court, one picnic grove to include a playground and swings, and a shelter, one dog park, one skate park, community gardens, wet woods, and a boardwalk and deck area. Paved walking trail/service access, athletic field lighting, bleachers, and additional parking will also be included. Paved accessible paths link all of these facilities, and will accommodate all users and provide maintenance access for the park.

One major change is the orientation of the tennis courts. In Concept Plan 'B', the courts were oriented more east-west to be perpendicular to Petersburg Road. In the revised plan, the courts were modified to be developed in batteries of two courts that would be oriented north-south, which is ideal. The arrangement of two courts allows better spectator viewing of all courts. The basketball courts were also moved to the area between Petersburg and Newburg Roads to locate this potentially loud area away from the children's area and picnic grove. To accomplish this, the parking near the tennis and basketball courts will be on-street only.

Another change is in the Picnic Grove area, just north of the parking lot off of Ellington Avenue. This area was rearranged to include a half basketball court, primarily for younger children, to complement the new playground equipment. The play area was moved to the west side of the area and the path is an interior loop instead of around the exterior of the grove area. A sitting area was added at the intersection of the path leading to the activity area in the middle of the ball field complex and the walk that leads to the parking lot.

B. Final Master Plan

Once the Preliminary Master Plan was prepared, the staff of Metro Parks performed a further review of the design considering phasing, programming, funding, etc. The result is the attached Final Master Plan (Figure 7). The main changes from the Preliminary Master Plan include the following:

1. The smaller softball field was enlarged to 300' outfield fence to better support the adult softball leagues and tournaments. A temporary fence could be installed on one or both of the large fields to accommodate youth baseball and girls softball. The larger field required the parking lot on Ellington Avenue to be made smaller, but still much larger than the existing park provides.

2. A small backstop and dirt infield were added over the soccer field to make this more of a multi-purpose field. It was felt that with two fields currently at the site and the future Middle School soccer field to be built on JCPS land north of the Middle School, the dirt infield could be developed and still provide more features than the existing park.

C. Recommended Phasing

Phased construction of the Master Plan should be considered to reduce the initial capital outlay for the project and to allow for incremental funding of the project. The recommended phasing or project order of the Master Plan is listed below. The projects may be developed out of this order, with the determination coming primarily from funding sources.

1. **Project 1:** On the north end of the site, the sprayground, playground, and small picnic shelter will be included in this project. Just to the southwest of the sprayground area and across the bridge will be a picnic grove which includes a playground, large picnic shelter, half basketball court, walkway removal, and the seating alcove. Paths, landscaping, and accessories such as benches, lighting, drinking fountains etc. will be also be included within the areas described above.

2. **Project 2:** Six of the tennis courts located between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road are the main focus of this project. The structures and other amenities will not be included in this initial project. These courts should be developed while the existing courts are still in place to make future transition easier. This area will also include a restroom/storage/shelter building, and new concrete sidewalk and concourse in the future. Paths, landscaping, and accessories such as benches, lighting, fencing etc. will also be included within the area described above in the ultimate development.

3. **Project 3:** This project will specifically entail constructing the restroom building to be located between the ball fields. This is the reason that the design indicates three separate but connected structures for the buildings in this area. There is no restroom in this area currently and this will serve the basketball and tennis area in the interim. Another phase in this project will be the expansion of the parking lot at the sprayground area.

4. **Project 4:** Two basketball courts located between Petersburg Road and Newburg Road are to be included in this phase. In addition, the other six tennis courts and the dog park will be included. To support these facilities,

a restroom, shelter and storage building will be located within a plaza area between the two groups of six courts. Paths, landscaping, and accessories such as benches, lighting, bleachers, and fencing etc. will also be included within the areas described above.

5. **Project 5:** This project will mainly focus on the installation of the football and soccer/multipurpose fields and the path surrounding them. Scoreboards, lighting and benches will be installed for each field. Paths and landscaping will be included within the areas described above.

6. **Project 6:** Construction of the parking lot along Ellington Avenue will coincide with the installation of both softball fields in this project. All ball field accessories such as paths, lighting, landscaping, scoreboards, etc. is also included in this package.

7. **Project 7:** The areas located west of the Newburg Community Center are included in this phase. Construction will include the community gardens, wet woods, paths, the boardwalk and deck. Paths and landscaping etc. will be included within these areas.

8. **Project 8:** The final project to be constructed in the park will be the skate park located across Petersburg Road from the basketball courts.

D. Opinion of Probable Project Cost

The opinion of Probable Project Cost for construction for all phases of the Master Plan is approximately $5.4 million (see Appendix E). The spreadsheet in Appendix E illustrates the various projects described above in separate columns. This allows for a good understanding of the source of the cost and allows for easy changes as items are moved from one phase to another.

Figure 6 - Preliminary Master Plan

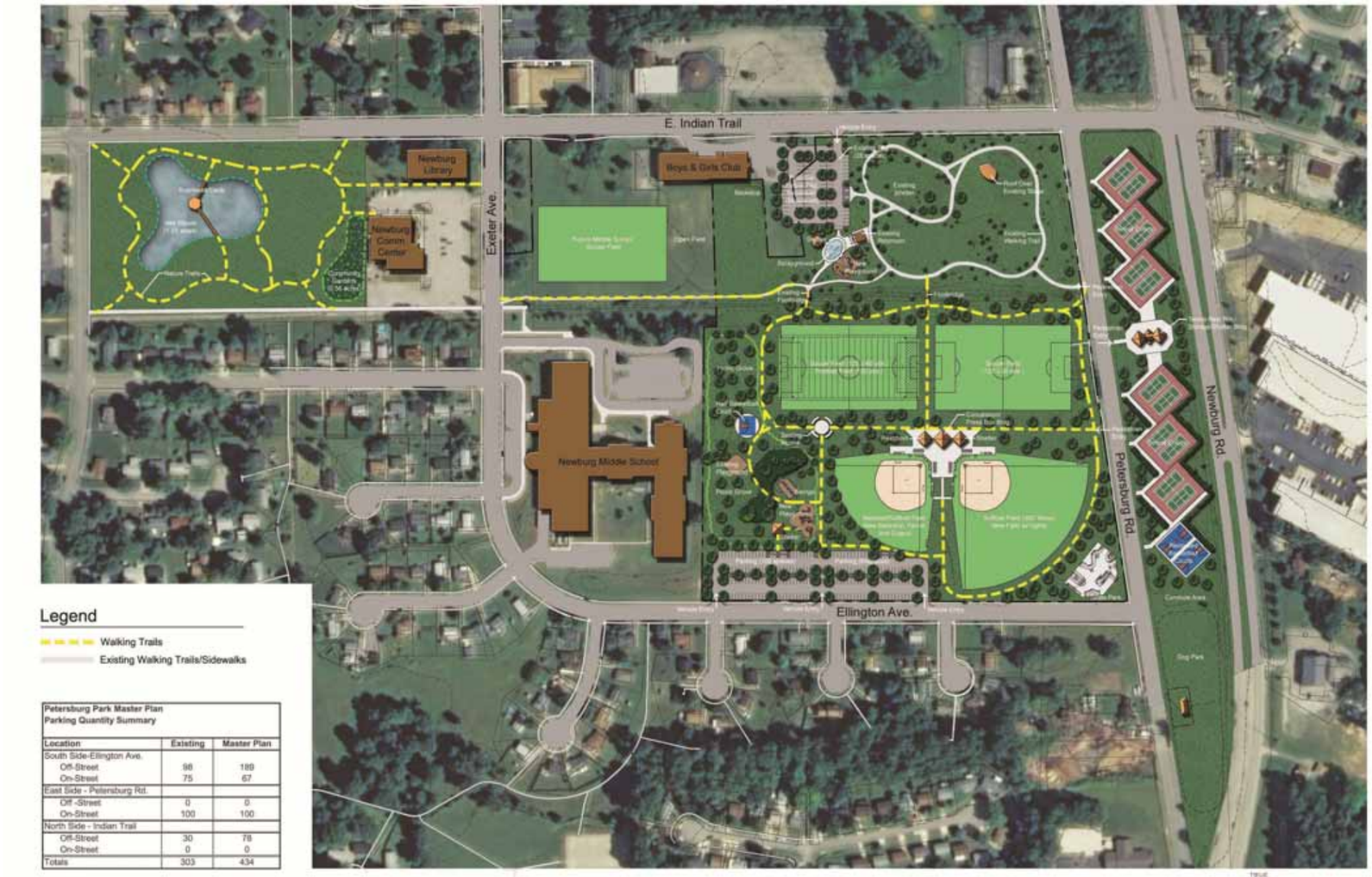
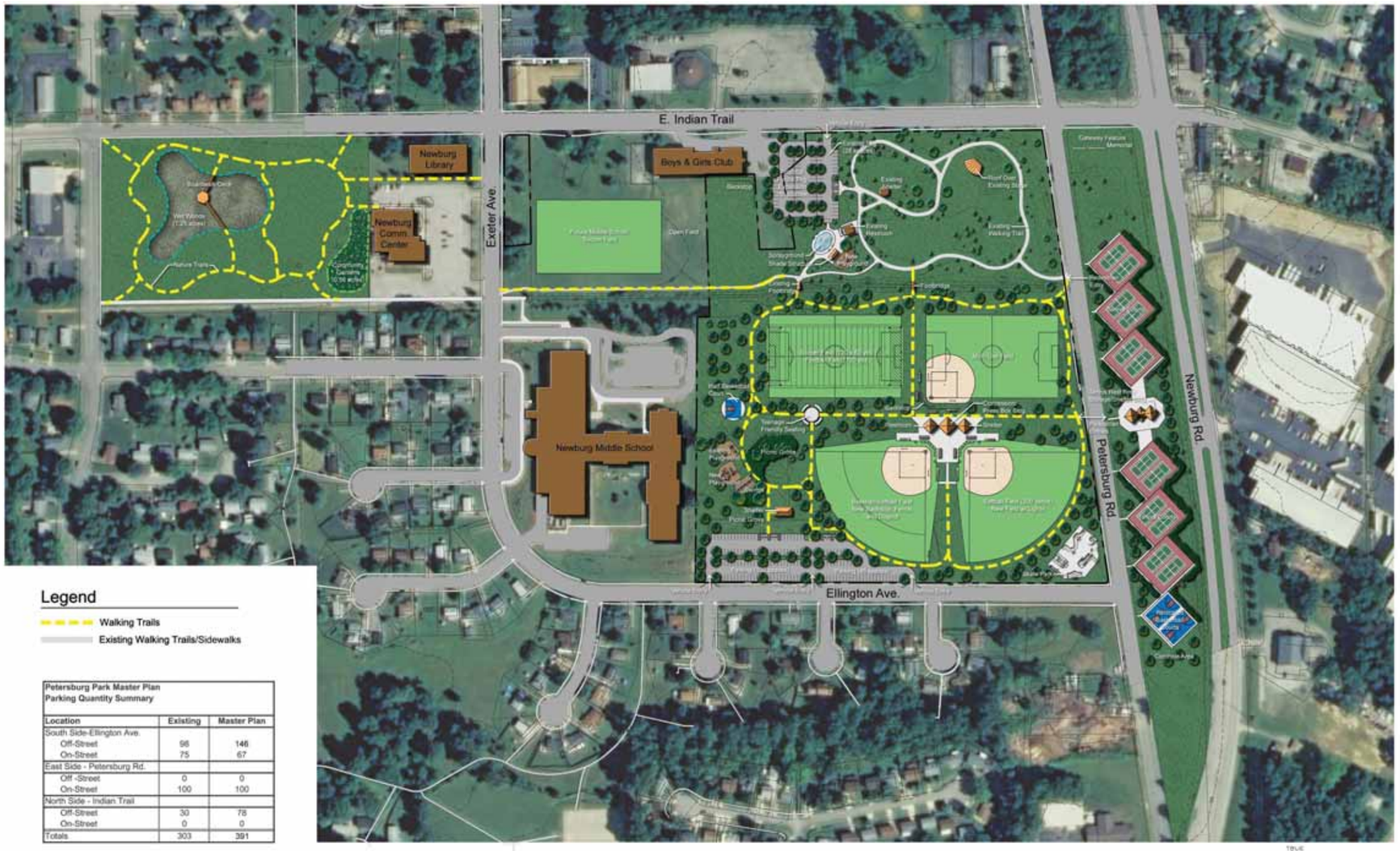


Figure 7 - Final Master Plan



VI. Draft Operations Plan

The long term operations and maintenance of the park will determine the overall success of the investment in the capital construction costs. Maintenance as a first class facility will enable long-term service of the needs of the Newburg Community Center, Library, Middle School, Boys and Girls Club, and residents of the community. The following are items to consider in the operations and maintenance of the complex.

A. Operations and Maintenance Considerations

1. The existing tennis courts can be maintained and used through the fourth project phase. They will not need to be demolished until the football and soccer/multi-use field are built.

2. All natural grass fields should be irrigated to maximize natural regeneration and to develop the healthiest turf.

3. All natural grass turf should have a regular schedule of irrigation, weed control, fertilizer, aeration, and over-seeding on an annual basis and replacement of turf in worn areas as needed.

4. The surface of natural turf must be sloped at a minimum slope of 1.25 to 1.5 percent (1.25 to 1.5 feet in 100 feet). Any more slope will be too steep and affect play, and less slope is difficult to maintain without puddling of water.

5. Infields of the baseball and softball fields should have admixtures to minimize the adverse affect of rain. Products such as Turface (heat treated Montmorillonite clay product) or similar products allow the surface to absorb water in wet weather and hold it in dry weather. Similar products in the turf areas also allow the soil to retain moisture and minimize compaction.

6. The crown of the infields is critical to proper drainage. Under-drains can help drainage, but the surface drainage is the most important factor. Under-drains should be provided under the base paths and at the edge of the field at the backstop and dugouts to provide a secondary route for water to drain.

7. The batters boxes and pitcher's mounds should be developed with proper clay materials for stability.

8. Natural grass fields should not be used prior to April 15 or later than November 1 due to wet conditions.

9. In addition to the field maintenance, the following must be maintained:

    a. Restroom cleaning and maintenance.

b. Pavement resealing approximately every third year.

c. Perform immediate repair of any problem areas or vandalism.

d. Tennis and basketball court resurfacing on a five year schedule.

e. Continuous monitoring of tennis court wind screens.

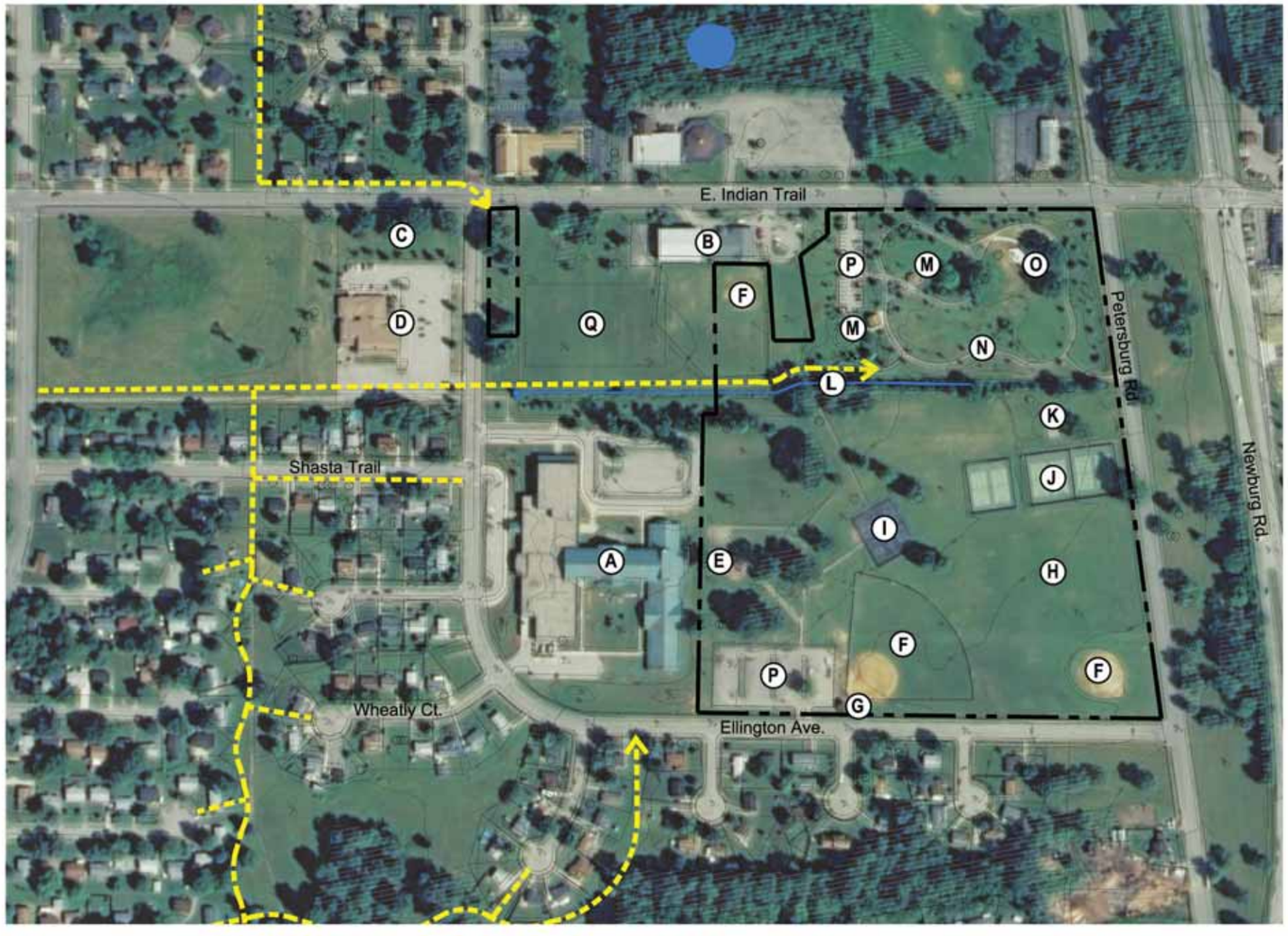
f. Maintenance of drainage inlets and pipes, especially due to the shallow slopes that will be the result of the flat site.

g. Restrict vehicles to paved parking areas only. Parked cars leak oil which kills the grass and compacts the soils. Limit maintenance traffic as much as possible within the park.

VII. Appendices

- **A. Site Analysis Map**
- **B. Soils Map and Report**
- **C. Tree Inventory Map**
- **D. Public Workshop and Stakeholder Group Summaries**
- **E. Opinion of Probable Project Cost**
- **F. Cultural Assessment Report (under separate cover)**

A. Site Analysis Map



LEGEND KEY

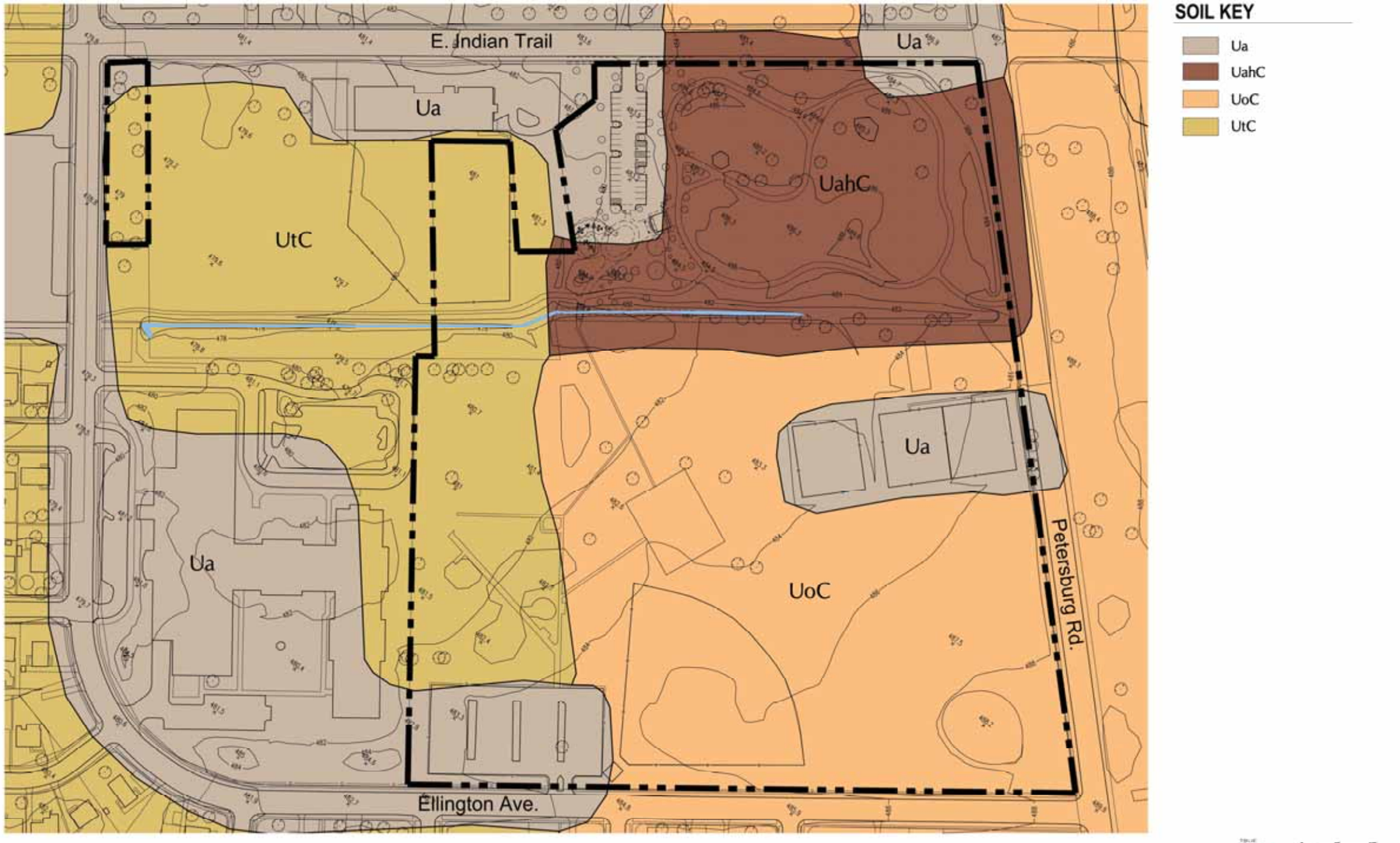
- (A) Newburg Middle School
- (B) Boys and Girls Club
- (C) Newburg Library
- (D) Newburg Community Center
- (E) Playground
- (F) Baseball/Softball Field
- (G) Concession/Restroom
- (H) Multi-Purpose Field
- (I) Basketball Court
- (J) Tennis Courts
- (K) Tennis Practice Wall
- (L) Footbridge
- (M) Restrooms
- (N) Trail
- (O) Stage
- (P) Parking
- (Q) Proposed Middle School Soccer Field
- Neighborhood Walkway Access

March 15, 2010

Brandstetter Carroll Inc.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
LEXINGTON LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI CLEVELAND

Site Analysis Map
Petersburg Park
Louisville, Kentucky

B. Soils Map and Report



Brandstetter Carroll Inc.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
LEXINGTON LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI CLEVELAND

March 15, 2010

Soils Map

Petersburg Park
Louisville, Kentucky


Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map
85° 40' 20"
85° 39' 39"
38° 11' 5"
38° 11' 4"
38° 10' 43"
38° 10' 40"
616300
616400
616500
616600
616700
616800
616900
617000
617100
617200
4227100
4227000
4226900
4226800
4226700
4226600
4226500
Simpson Dr
Bedford Ave
Bold Ct
Indian Trl
Lucas Manor Ln
Petersburg Rd
Tichnor Ct
Ellington Ave
Sheetz Trl
Kilgore Ct
Gardner Ct
Garden Green Way
Map Scale: 1:4,720 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
N
Meters
0
50
100
200
300
Feet
0
250
500
1,000
1,500

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Legend

Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
Ua	Urban land	14.3	30.3%
UahC	Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	7.4	15.7%
UoC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	13.2	27.8%
UtC	Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes	12.4	26.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**47.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that

have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Jefferson County, Kentucky

Ua—Urban land

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 380 to 800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 204 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Minor Components

Udorthents
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

UahC—Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 380 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 204 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 60 percent
Udorthents and similar soils: 40 percent

Description of Udorthents

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: About 12 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

UoC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 400 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 46 inches

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 204 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Lawrence and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Lawrence

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 32 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 25 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile
0 to 10 inches: Silt loam
10 to 27 inches: Silt loam
27 to 44 inches: Silt loam
44 to 80 inches: Silty clay

Description of Alfic Udarents

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone and dolomite

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 32 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 25 inches

Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Typical profile
0 to 27 inches: Silt loam
27 to 46 inches: Silt loam
46 to 80 inches: Silty clay

UtC—Urban land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 380 to 700 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 172 to 204 days

Map Unit Composition
Urban land: 50 percent
Alfic udarents and similar soils: 25 percent
Robertsville and similar soils: 25 percent

Description of Robertsville

Setting
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 10 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 5w

Typical profile
0 to 10 inches: Silt loam
10 to 16 inches: Silt loam
16 to 74 inches: Silt loam

74 to 90 inches: Silty clay

Description of Alfic Udarents

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from limestone

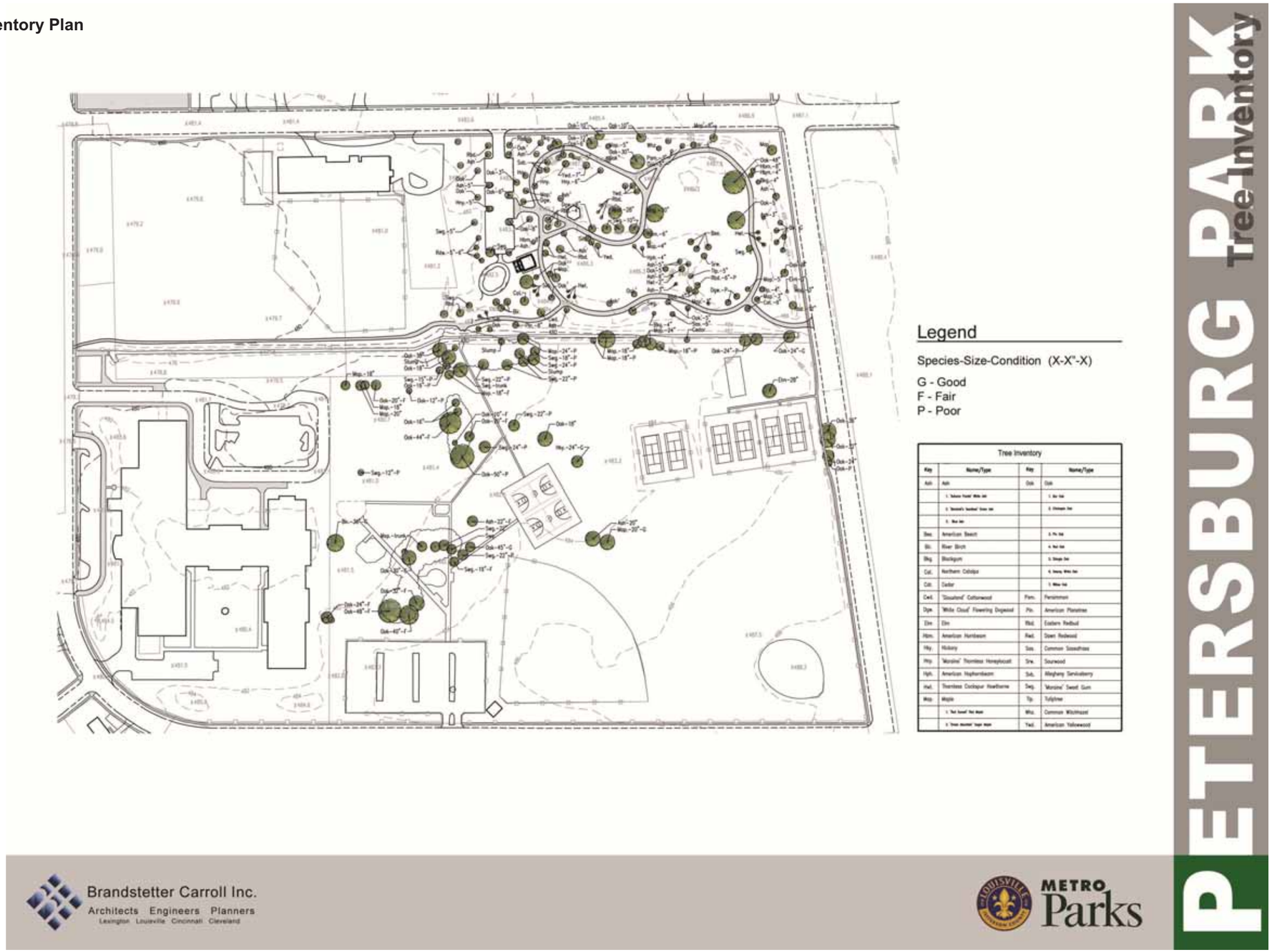
Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 20 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Typical profile

0 to 16 inches: Silt loam
16 to 74 inches: Silt loam
74 to 90 inches: Silt loam

C. Tree Inventory Plan



D. Public Workshop & Stakeholder Group Summaries

STAKEHOLDER MEETING SUMMARY
PETERSBURG PARK MASTER PLAN
LOUISVILLE METRO PARKS
PROJECT NO. 09104

Met With: **Milana Boz, Louisville Metro Parks (January 27 and 29)**
John Swintosky (January 27)
Anthony Williams (January 27)
Charles Crawford (January 27)
Gloria Johnson (January 27)
James Penick (January 27)
Dianna Hicks (January 29)
Keith Abell, Newburg Community Center (January 29)
Mark Horman, Brandstetter Carroll Inc. (January 27)

By: **Patrick D. Hoagland, ASLA**

BRANDSTETTER CARROLL INC.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS **January 27 and 29, 2010**

Tennis and Softball Stakeholder Groups

Both groups met at the same time, but the meetings are discussed separately.

Tennis Stakeholder Group

Met with: Charles Crawford, Gloria Johnson, and James Penick

A. Discussion Items:

1. These individuals represent various tennis groups including the Newburg Tennis Association, the Rising Stars, Little Stars, the Youth Summer Program, the Community Tennis Association, the Southeast USTA Board, Ballard High School, and other organizations.

2. The Youth Summer Program was awarded the Program of the Year by USTA magazine in 2007.

3. There are 85 youth in the Rising Stars program, which is an invitation only program. There are also some of the top 15 players in the state in this organization. This group represents 4 – 18 year old players.

4. The summer tennis program has about 250 people with most being youth, but some adults. Each pays $20.00 for eight weeks of lessons two times per week with certified professionals and volunteer instructors.

5. This group noted that this is one of the most used parks in the county, if not the most used.

6. One of the concerns is a place for storage of equipment. They currently have a trailer that they continuously bring equipment around including nets, balls, racquets, and other equipment. There is currently no storage at the site.

7. Another concern is that there is no restroom or shade shelter in the area of the tennis courts.

8. There used to be a drinking fountain near the tennis courts, but it has been removed.

9. The courts have had some vandalism and graffiti, but not very much. Some of this is evident by the fact that there is new green paint over some of the other green coating on the courts.

10. They host tournaments at the site.

11. When lessons and competitions are taking place, one court is left available for the general public to use. It was stated that the adults that use the courts are very good about giving the courts up to youth.

12. The elementary school also uses this facility for tennis programs.

13. Newburg Middle School uses these courts for their tennis team matches.

B. Vision for the Park

1. Want to get a Quick Start Tennis program developed here, which will require that some smaller courts be developed. Four Quick Start courts can be placed over one regular sized court. It was suggested that possibly some of these courts could be placed on the practice wall area.

2. They would like to have two to four additional courts.

3. The lighting should be improved on the courts.

4. They would like to have a minimum of three lighted courts.

5. A shelter in the area of the tennis courts would be ideal and restrooms would be even more ideal. This could be combined with some type of storage facility for their program. A drinking fountain should also be provided in this area.

6. They provided some drawings of potential additions of fields and locations of the restroom and storage facility, and picnic shelter. One of these options used the area that is owned by the Transportation Cabinet across Petersburg Road as a potential area for increasing the number of courts.

<u>Newburg Softball Association</u>

Met with: Elwood Johnson

A. Discussion Items:

1. The fields are used by youth and adults for softball and youth for tee-ball.

2. They host one of the oldest African American Tournaments in the country.

3. The Reds Rookie Program started here last year, and they hope to continue that program. They had 175 children under the age of 12 participate in this program, which is an eight week program. They have a goal of having over 100 more participate in that program.

4. There are 30-50 teams which use these fields.

5. They have also used the field behind the Boys and Girls Club at times.

6. The adults use both fields.

7. The restroom/concession/press box building was built by the organization about 30 years ago. It is not in very good condition and needs to be replaced.

8. Milana Boz will check with Jerry Brown of the Metro Park staff on the use of the Boys and Girls Club field, and ownership of that site.

9. Newburg Middle School will begin to use the softball field for their team this year.

10. There are new codes in place since the concession stand was developed, which needs to be incorporated.

11. Lightning has struck several of the trees in the park, which need to be replaced.

12. The scoreboard and ballfield lighting wire was not placed in conduit and has deteriorated and needs to be upgraded.

B. Vision for the Park

1. Reconstruct the concessions/restroom/press box building.

2. Develop new temporary fencing on the multi-purpose field so that it will be easier to change the fields.

3. Improve the parking lot in the area of the fields.

4. Redevelop the electric supply wire and system.

5. Redevelop the fields and backstops with new facilities.

6. Possibly work with the Boys and Girls Club to improve the field so that it can be used for more activities.

7. Softballs and baseballs fly into the basketball court area. Possibly relocate the basketball courts to avoid this conflict.

C. General items discussed by the group:

1. There are 60 kids in the summer camp program that use the park regularly. Additionally, the Boys and Girls Club has 200 kids in their summer program and some of the churches in the area have summer programs. Therefore, there are over 300 children in the park every day in the summer.

2. The park could use several more shelters and benches.

3. The horseshoe pits should be upgraded, and we should have discussions with some of the horseshoe organizations. The horseshoe pits could be upgraded similar to the ones at Berrytown Park.

4. There are two evening activities in the park including a night out and movie night, and therefore more lighting would be ideal.

5. It was suggested that some misters be placed throughout the park to allow for cooling of park users, especially during the extreme hot weather.

Metro Parks Staff

Met with: Jacky Gardner, East Area Manager
Ken Parker, District Supervisor

A. Discussion Items:

1. Issues at this park include vehicles on the grass.

2. Programs at this site include basketball, football, and soccer programs, as well as annual festivals.

3. The trail is used extensively.

4. Vandalism is down.

5. There are two types of drinking fountains in the park. The Murdock fountains are year round and the MDF fountains are seasonal.

6. There is some drainage area between the tennis courts, which needs to be addressed.

7. Youth and young adults congregate in the shaded area behind the school and sometimes leave a lot of trash.

8. The parking area near the picnic area and ballfield needs to be renovated, resurfaced, new lights, and trash cans.

9. Need handicap access to the softball restroom building.

10. More trails with mileage markers would be ideal.

11. The ditch in the center of the park is on a MSD easement, but they are not aware of it.

12. The community does Christmas ornaments in the new portion of the park area.

13. The Boys and Girls Club field has the outfield fence removed in the right field outfield.

14. The staff of Louisville Metro Parks mows the fields at times.

15. The Metro Government will be receiving $126,000 in a Safe Routes to Schools Grant.

16. There used to be a drinking fountain at the tennis courts, which has been removed.

17. The restroom/concession/pressbox building probably needs to be replaced.

18. There is a second floor pressbox at Shawnee Park as an example.

B. Vision for the Park:

1. Signage should be incorporated in the new improvements.

2. Safe Routes to School Grant is implemented.

3. Develop more trails with mileage markers throughout the park and in some of the adjacent properties, such as behind the Community Center.

Met with: Keith Abell, Newburg Community Center Director

A. Discussion Items:

1. The Community Center tries to get the kids outside as much as possible. They have kickball, flag football, and basketball at the park site. The basketball is five on five, and they have had no problems with this program. Most of the kids that participate live in this area. There are eight teams with 76 kids involved in the program.

2. The summer is the time they use the park the most. They have 60 kids in their summer camp program.

3. The walking path is great for seniors and is heavily used.

4. They have added garden plots behind their building, which are used primarily by seniors.

January 29

Met with: Dianna Hicks, Principal, Newburg Middle School

A. Discussion Items:

1. The softball field is well used and they will begin to use it for their softball team and they have already coordinated with Metro Parks.
2. Their tennis team also uses the tennis courts heavily.
3. They also use the soccer field in the area.
4. They have received a $25,000 grant from Dr. Shanklin through Metro Government for the development of a soccer field adjacent to the school. They also hope to develop a running track around this area in the future.
5. Cross country uses the park and surrounding area.
6. Ms. Hicks will request that the coaches from the various activities that use the park provide any comments or suggestions which they may have.
7. The schools have a field day in May in the park where they use quite a bit of the facilities for their programs.
8. They use their own courtyard for science classes.
9. Dr. Wicks from Black Acre had worked with some of their teachers on some outdoor education and environmental programming, but since he has retired they have not been involved in this.
10. They cooperated in the Safe Routes to Schools grant application process.
11. The school currently has 945 students and many of those walk. Many of them go to the library, recreation center, or Boys and Girls Club after school.
12. They had a math and science camp in the past at the school depending on funding and this was not available last year and probably will not be this year.
13. There are also academic competition teams meeting here with elementary through high school students for a week in June, but they do not use the park.
14. The physical education classes use the park during the day.
15. People congregate behind the school area and leave their beer bottles behind, which needs to be cleaned up before their field days.

B. Vision for the Park:

1. Additional lighting throughout the park for safety and security
2. Spruce up the fields to improve the use.
3. Improve the potholes in the turf areas of the soccer, football, and softball field areas.
4. Improvements to the restrooms would be ideal.
5. Improvement to the tennis courts would be appreciated.

PUBLIC MEETING SUMMARY
PETERSBURG PARK MASTER PLAN
LOUISVILLE METRO PARKS
PROJECT NO. 09104

By: Patrick D. Hoagland, ASLA

BRANDSTETTER CARROLL INC.
ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS **March 15, 2010**

Approximately 45 residents, along with staff of the Louisville Metro Parks, Corn Island Archaeology, and Brandstetter Carroll Inc. attended the meeting.

The purpose of this meeting was to conduct a public workshop in which residents can identify their issues, concerns, and vision for the future of Petersburg Park. The meeting opened with an introduction by Councilperson Doctor Barbara Shanklin. This was followed by Assistant Director of Louisville Metro Parks, Jerry Brown, making a presentation regarding the proposed sprayground that will be developed and opened for Summer 2010. This was followed by representatives of Corn Island Archeology Anna Maas and Kathy McGrath discussing the history of development of the Petersburg Park area and surrounding neighborhoods. The public input portion then began, with Patrick Hoagland of Brandstetter Carroll Inc. leading the discussion on various topics which are summarized below.

1. What do you currently do in Petersburg Park?

   - Walking and Jogging
   - Tennis
   - Softball
   - T-ball
   - Basketball
   - Corn hole
   - Soccer
   - Football
   - Cookouts
   - Concerts
   - Movies at the amphitheater
   - Family reunions
   - Church services
   - Talent shows
   - Senior activities

2. What do you like about Petersburg Park and what takes place there now?

   - Cleanliness of the park
   - Location in the center of the neighborhood
   - Openness and plenty of open space
   - Walking path
   - Tennis courts
   - Reunions

3. What problems do you have in the park? What could be improved? What additional facilities are needed?

   - Need cleaner bathrooms.
   - Need more restrooms that are conveniently located to other facilities.
   - Need a dog trail.
   - The geese and their droppings are a problem.
   - Need more lighting throughout the park.
   - Need to improve the softball field and renovate the concession and restroom building adjacent to the field.
   - Need utility shed at the tennis courts along with a drinking fountain and picnic shelter in this area.
   - Need lighting in the picnic area.
   - Need to improve the lighting on the tennis courts.
   - Need a larger picnic shelter.
   - Need more programs for all residents, but primarily for 8-15 year olds.
   - Need more volunteers to assist with the programs in this park.
   - Need more swings and playground equipment. Often children have to wait to use the swings.
   - Need a separate corn hole area separate from the playground area.

4. What is your future vision for the park as we look back after the Master Plan is implemented and the park is developed from 10 years in the future?

   - There are more children in the park.
   - Fenced in playground area.
   - Bicycle trail from the park area to Newburg Road, Community Center, Library, and surrounding neighbors.
   - Dog park.
   - Historical marker in the park.
   - Longer walking trail.
   - Tennis restroom and storage facility is developed.
   - Softball field is used five nights per week.
   - New concession stand and restrooms at the softball field are open.
   - More grills and benches are included in the park.
   - More safety fencing and netting to keep balls from the softball fields from going into the parking area and spectator areas.
   - An arts and crafts building.
   - More trash receptacles in the park.
   - More vendors on Newburg Days.
   - Youth are hired to work in the park.
   - An indoor activity center is developed.
   - The activity center would include an indoor pool.
   - Young and old play together in the various activities.
   - Community gardens.
   - Free use of the softball fields for practice.
   - Interactive landscape elements and sculpture throughout the park.
   - Working score boards.
   - Parking for the tennis courts.
   - Use of the area between Newburg Road and Petersburg Road.

- Better handicap accessibility.
- More lighting.
- More shelters at select locations throughout the park.
- Add a playground near the proposed sprayground area.
- The park is an opportunity for minority workers.
- Small skateboard area is developed.

Residents were informed that the sign up sheets will be used to notify them of future meetings in which consultants and staff of Louisville Metro Parks will present alternative concept plans, preliminary master plan and the final master plan.

Because several people arrived after the beginning of the meeting, Jerry Brown then did a second presentation on the proposed sprayground area.

E. Opinion of Probable Project Cost

PRELIMINARY OPINION OF PROBABLE COST
PETERSBURG PARK - LOUISVILLE METROPARKS
PROJECT NO. 09104

September 17, 2010
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			Project 1 - Picnic & Playground Areas		Project 2 - First 6 Tennis Courts		Project 3 - Expanded North Parking & Central Restroom		Project 4 - Completion of Area Between Petersburg Rd. & Newburg Rd.		Project 5 - Football and Soccer Fields		Project 6 - Baseball/Softball Fields		Project 7 - Area Behind Community Center		Project 8 - Skate Park	
COST ITEM	**UNIT**	**UNIT COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**
NORTH AREA OF THE PARK ALONG E. INDIAN TRAIL																		
Sprayground Area Additions																		
Main playground structure and ancillary equipment	L.S.	50,000.00	1	$ 50,000.00														
Safety Surface (poured-in-place rubber surface)	S.F.	15.00	3,384	$ 50,760.00														
Safety Surface Aggregate Base	S.Y.	9.00	376	$ 3,384.00														
Concrete Curb Playground Edging	L.F.	18.00	215	$ 3,870.00														
Underdrains	L.F.	8.00	290	$ 2,320.00														
Earthwork	C.Y.	6.00	245	$ 1,470.00														
Furniture (benches, fixed tables, and bike rack)	L.S.	5,000.00	1	$ 5,000.00														
Small Picnic Shelter	L.S.	$ 45,000.00	1	$ 45,000.00														
Expanded Parking																		
Parking Spaces (9' x 20' = 20 SY)	Ea.	$ 480.00					50	$ 24,000.00										
Curbs	L.F.	$ 18.00					874	$ 15,732.00										
Parking Aisles - 22' wide	S.Y.	$ 24.00					1,419	$ 34,056.00										
Earthwork	C.Y.	$ 6.00					980	$ 5,880.00										
Aggregate Base	S.Y.	$ 6.00					2,419	$ 14,514.00										
Seeding and Mulching	S.Y.	$ 0.65					535	$ 347.75										
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00					27	$ 10,800.00										
Roof over Stage - ($40,000 already budgeted)	L.S.		1															
Replace existing shelter	Ea.	$ 30,000.00					1	$ 30,000.00										
Trail from Main Park near Existing Foot Bridge West to Exeter Ave.	S.Y.	$ 10.00									711	$ 7,110.00						
Lighting and Conduit for this portion of trail	Ea.	$ 3,000.00									6	$ 18,000.00						
SOUTHERN HALF OF THE PARK FROM ELLINGTON AVE.																		
Picnic Grove Area																		
Playground																		
Main playground structure and swings	L.S.	$ 60,000.00	1	$ 60,000.00														
Safety Surface (engineered wood fiber)	S.Y.	$ 15.00	653	$ 9,795.00														
Safety Surface Aggregate Base	S.Y.	$ 9.00	653	$ 5,877.00														
Concrete Curb Playground Edging	L.F.	$ 18.00	443	$ 7,974.00														
Underdrains	L.F.	$ 8.00	330	$ 2,640.00														
Earthwork	C.Y.	$ 6.00	220	$ 1,320.00														
Furniture (benches, fixed tables, and bike rack)	L.S.	$ 5,000.00	1	$ 5,000.00														
Large Picnic Shelter	L.S.	$ 80,000.00	1	$ 80,000.00														
Half Basketball Court	Ea.	$ 20,000.00	1	$ 20,000.00														
Walkway removal	S.Y.	$ 6.00	919	$ 5,514.00														
Seating Alcove	S.Y.	$ 55.00		$ -							140	$ 7,700.00						
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00		$ -							25	$ 10,000.00						
Benches	Ea.	$ 1,000.00	4	$ 4,000.00							8	$ 8,000.00						
8' Wide Paved Walkway with Grading from south parking to foot bridge	S.Y.	$ 20.00	720	$ 14,400.00														
Lighting and Conduit for this portion of trail	Ea.	$ 3,375.00									7	$ 23,625.00						
Waterline	L.F.	$ 12.00									450	$ 5,400.00						
Drinking Fountain	Ea.	$ 3,500.00									2	$ 7,000.00						
Parking Lot and Drives-Ellington Ave.																		
Parking Spaces (9' x 20' = 20 SY)	Ea.	$ 480.00											151	$ 72,480.00				
Curbs	L.F.	$ 18.00											2,468	$ 44,424.00				
Parking Aisles - 22' wide	S.Y.	$ 24.00											3,033	$ 72,792.00				
Earthwork	C.Y.	$ 6.00											2,750	$ 16,500.00				
Parking Lights	Ea.	$ 2,500.00											8	$ 20,000.00				
Parking Lighting Conduit & Wire	L.F.	$ 20.00											800	$ 16,000.00				
Storm Drain Lines	L.F.	$ 40.00											600	$ 24,000.00				
Storm Drain Structures	Ea.	$ 2,500.00											6	$ 15,000.00				
Storm Water Detention	L.S.	$ 10,000.00											1	$ 10,000.00				
Seeding and Mulching	S.Y.	$ 1.00											1,000	$ 1,000.00				
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00											25	$ 10,000.00				
Softball Fields (300' Fence)																		
Removal of basketball courts	L.S.	$ 6,000.00											1	$ 6,000.00				
Earthwork (surface leveling)	C.Y.	$ 12.00											560	$ 6,720.00				
Topsoil (imported to site)	L.S.	$ 25,000.00											1	$ 25,000.00				
4" Concrete Dugout Pads	S.Y.	$ 55.00											108	$ 5,940.00				
Dugout Roof System	Ea.	$ 4,000.00											2	$ 8,000.00				
Players Benches	Ea.	$ 800.00											4	$ 3,200.00				
Backstop	Ea.	$ 9,500.00											1	$ 9,500.00				
Conduit	Ea.	$ 2,400.00											2	$ 4,800.00				
Foul Pole	Ea.	$ 1,200.00											2	$ 2,400.00				
Waterline	L.F.	$ 12.00											500	$ 6,000.00				
In-Ground Hydrants	Ea.	$ 1,500.00											2	$ 3,000.00				
Drinking Fountain	Ea.	$ 2,300.00											2	$ 4,600.00				
Side Fence 7' (dugout surround)	L.F.	$ 22.00											150	$ 3,300.00				
Side Fence 10'	L.F.	$ 25.00											120	$ 3,000.00				

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COST ITEM	**UNIT**	**UNIT COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**	**QTY.**	**COST**
Outfield Fence 6'	L.F.	$ 18.00											955	$ 17,190.00				
4" Underdrain	L.F.	$ 12.00											370	$ 4,440.00				
Infield Soil Mix (15,695 SF) - 6"	Tns.	$ 75.00											309	$ 23,175.00				
Infield Top Surfacing Mix (15,695 SF) - 1"	Tns.	$ 270.00											46	$ 12,420.00				
Yellow P.V.C. Warning Strip on Fence	L.F.	$ 1.25											955	$ 1,193.75				
Earthwork (removal of infield for infield mix)	C.Y.	$ 6.00											340	$ 2,040.00				
Irrigation	L.S.	$ 12,000.00											1	$ 12,000.00				
Seeding and Sod	L.S.	$ 2,500.00											1	$ 2,500.00				
Lighting	L.S.	$ 150,000.00											1	$ 150,000.00				
Bleachers	L.S.	$ 8,000.00											2	$ 16,000.00				
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00											25	$ 10,000.00				
Second Field (sum of above except basketball court demolition and trees)														$ 326,418.75				
Ball Fields Support Facilities																		
Foot Bridge to North Area	Ea.	$ 30,000.00									1	$ 30,000.00						
Concrete Concourse and Walks (between ball fields)	S.Y.	$ 55.00											2,058	$ 113,080.00				
Concession/Press Box Building (located between ball fields)	L.S.	$ 175,000.00											1	$ 175,000.00				
Sewer Line	L.F.	$ 25.00					450	$ 11,250.00										
Manholes	Ea.	$ 2,000.00					3	$ 6,000.00										
Water Line	L.F.	$ 12.00					450	$ 5,400.00										
Secondary Electric Power to Building	L.F.	$ 20.00					470	$ 9,400.00										
Electric Panel/Power	L.S.	$ 5,000.00					1	$ 5,000.00										
Storm Drain Lines	L.F.	$ 40.00									2,000	$ 80,000.00						
Storm Drain Structures	Ea.	$ 2,500.00									10	$ 25,000.00						
Storm Water Detention	L.S.	$ 10,000.00									1	$ 10,000.00						
Lighting Contactors	Ea.	$ 1,000.00					4	$ 4,000.00										
Restroom Building (located between the ball fields)	L.S.	$ 125,000.00					1	$ 125,000.00										
Large Shelter (located between ball fields)	L.S.	$ 60,000.00											1	$ 60,000.00				
Trail around Football and Soccer Fields	S.Y.	$ 20.00									2,000	$ 40,000.00						
Lighting and Conduit for this portion of trail	Ea.	$ 3,000.00									18	$ 54,000.00						
Trail around Baseball/Softball Fields	S.Y.	$ 20.00											1,600	$ 32,000.00				
Lighting and Conduit for this portion of trail	Ea.	$ 3,000.00											15	$ 45,000.00				
Football Field																		
Field Laser Grading	Field	$ 9,000.00									1	$ 9,000.00						
Topsoil (imported to site)	L.S.	$ 25,000.00									1	$ 25,000.00						
Football Goals	Field	$ 4,000.00									1	$ 4,000.00						
Seeding	Field	$ 6,000.00									1	$ 6,000.00						
Irrigation	Field	$ 18,000.00									1	$ 18,000.00						
Scoreboard	Ea.	$ 5,000.00									1	$ 5,000.00						
Player Benches (21' with back and concrete pad)	Ea.	$ 1,600.00									4	$ 6,400.00						
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00									23	$ 9,200.00						
Field Lighting	L.S.	$ 150,000.00									1	$ 150,000.00						
Soccer Field																		
Removal of existing tennis courts	L.S.	$ 75,000.00									1	$ 75,000.00						
Field Laser Grading	Field	$ 9,000.00									1	$ 9,000.00						
Topsoil (imported to site)	L.S.	$ 25,000.00									1	$ 25,000.00						
Soccer Goals	Field	$ 2,800.00									1	$ 2,800.00						
Seeding	Field	$ 6,000.00									1	$ 6,000.00						
Irrigation	Field	$ 18,000.00									1	$ 18,000.00						
Scoreboard	Ea.	$ 5,000.00									1	$ 5,000.00						
Player Benches (21' with back and concrete pad)	Ea.	$ 1,600.00									4	$ 6,400.00						
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00									16	$ 6,400.00						
Field Lighting	L.S.	$ 150,000.00									1	$ 150,000.00						
Skate Park																		
Earthwork	C.Y.	$ 6.00															1,658	$ 9,948.00
In-Ground Hydrant	Ea.	$ 400.00															2	$ 800.00
Water Line	L.F.	$ 12.00															700	$ 8,400.00
Drop Box Inlet	Ea.	$ 800.00															4	$ 3,200.00
Storm Drainage Line	L.F.	$ 40.00															400	$ 16,000.00
Storm Drainage Structures	Ea.	$ 2,500.00															2	$ 5,000.00
Skate Park Concrete	S.Y.	$ 90.00															3,200	$ 288,000.00
Wood Guard Rail to Prevent Parking in Grass	L.F.	$ 15.00											2,000	$ 30,000.00				

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AREA BETWEEN NEWBURG AND PETERSBURG ROADS																		
Tennis Complex																		
Courts with fencing	Ea.	$ 35,000.00			6	$ 210,000.00			6	$ 210,000.00								
New Concrete Concourse Around Central Buildings	S.Y.	$ 55.00				$ -			839	$ 46,145.00								
Concrete Walks	S.Y.	$ 55.00			484	$ 26,620.00			513	$ 28,215.00								
Underdrains	L.F.	$ 8.00			1,600	$ 12,800.00			1,600	$ 12,800.00								
Bleachers	L.S.	$ 4,500.00							4	$ 18,000.00								
Restroom/Storage/Shelter Bldg.	L.S.	$ 225,000.00							1	$ 225,000.00								
Sewer Line	L.F.	$ 25.00							600	$ 15,000.00								
Sewer Manholes	Ea.	$ 2,000.00							3	$ 6,000.00								
Water Line	L.F.	$ 12.00							600	$ 7,200.00								
Storm Drain Lines	L.F.	$ 40.00			400	$ 16,000.00			900	$ 36,000.00								
Storm Drain Structures	Ea.	$ 2,500.00			4	$ 10,000.00			8	$ 20,000.00								
Storm Water Detention	L.S.	$ 10,000.00			1	$ 10,000.00			1	$ 10,000.00								
Electric Power to Building	L.F.	$ 20.00							100	$ 2,000.00								
Electric Power	L.S.	$ 5,000.00							1	$ 5,000.00								
Lighting Contactors	Ea.	$ 1,000.00							2	$ 2,000.00								
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00			10	$ 4,000.00			24	$ 9,600.00								
Evergreen Hedge	Ea.	$ 150.00			120	$ 18,000.00			120	$ 18,000.00								
Lighting	Court	$ 25,000.00							12	$ 300,000.00								
Basketball Courts																		
Earthwork	C.Y.	$ 6.00							445	$ 2,670.00								
Goals	Ea.	$ 2,000.00							4	$ 8,000.00								
Asphalt - Color Coated Court	S.Y.	$ 30.00							1,253	$ 37,590.00								
Aggregate Base 6"	S.Y.	$ 6.00							1,253	$ 7,518.00								
Striping	L.S.	$ 400.00							2	$ 800.00								
Trees	Ea.	$ 400.00							8	$ 3,200.00								
Underdrains	L.F.	$ 8.00							500	$ 4,000.00								
Lighting	L.S.	$ 50,000.00							1	$ 50,000.00								
Dog Park																		
Seeding	Acre	$ 2,500.00							1.56	$ 3,900.00								
Fencing	L.F.	$ 18.00							1,743	$ 31,374.00								
Storm Drain Lines	L.F.	$ 40.00							500	$ 20,000.00								
Storm Drain Structures	Ea.	$ 2,500.00							4	$ 10,000.00								
Shelter	Ea.	$ 60,000.00							1	$ 60,000.00								
Wood Guard Rail to Prevent Parking in Grass	L.F.	$ 15.00							1,350	$ 20,250.00								
AREA BEHIND THE NEWBURG COMMUNITY CENTER																		
Community Gardens (15,908 SF)																		
Fencing (Split Rail)	L.S.	$ 6,500.00													1	$ 6,500.00		
Gazebo	L.S.	$ 10,000.00													1	$ 10,000.00		
Ground Preparation	L.S.	$ 500.00													1	$ 500.00		
Waterline	L.F.	$ 12.00													230	$ 2,760.00		
Hydrants	Ea.	$ 250.00													3	$ 750.00		
Wet Woods (54,828 SF)																		
Wetland Development, Restoration and Planting	L.S.	$ 100,000.00													1	$ 100,000.00		
Natural walkways	S.Y.	$ 10.00													340	$ 3,400.00		
Gravel walkways around perimeter	S.Y.	$ 10.00													1,639	$ 16,390.00		
Earthwork for pond area	L.S.	$ 36,000.00													1	$ 36,000.00		
Boardwalk/Deck	S.F.	$ 30.00													1,825	$ 54,750.00		
Subtotal				**$378,324.00**		**$307,420.00**		**$301,379.75**		**$1,230,262.00**		**$862,035.00**		**$1,426,113.50**		**$231,050.00**		**$331,348.00**
5% Construction Contingency				$ 18,916		$ 15,371		$ 15,069		$ 61,513		$ 43,102		$ 71,306		$ 11,553		$ 16,567
8% Contractor's General Conditions (Bonds, insurance, trailer, temporary utilities, etc.)				$ 30,266		$ 24,594		$ 24,110		$ 98,421		$ 68,963		$ 114,089		$ 18,484		$ 26,508
CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL				**$427,506.12**		**$347,384.60**		**$340,559.12**		**$1,390,196.06**		**$974,099.55**		**$1,611,508.26**		**$261,086.50**		**$374,423.24**
7.5% Design and Engineering				$ 32,063		$ 26,054		$ 25,542		$ 104,265		$ 73,057		$ 120,863		$ 19,581		$ 28,082
Topographic Survey and Geotechnical Report				$ 10,000		$ 10,000		$ 10,000		$ 5,000		$ 5,000		$ 5,000		$ 10,000		
2% Owners Costs - (Testing, Permits, Surveys, Bid Advertising, Printing, etc.)				$ 8,550		$ 6,948		$ 6,811		$ 27,804		$ 19,482		$ 32,230		$ 5,222		$ 7,488
TOTAL COST BY PROJECT				**$478,119.20**		**$390,386.14**		**$382,912.23**		**$1,527,264.69**		**$1,071,639.01**		**$1,769,601.54**		**$295,889.72**		**$409,993.45**
														Grand Total Construction Cost - All Projects				**$5,726,763.44**
														Grant Total Project Cost - All Projects				**$6,325,805.97**