

COMPREHENSIVE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

FOR HAVELOCK, NORTH CAROLINA





**PREPARED FOR HAVELOCK,
NORTH CAROLINA**

SEPTEMBER 2007

PREPARED BY:

HSMM, INC.

Bob Harned, Landscape Architect, Senior Project Manager
Greg Lambert, Landscape Architect
Terry Naranjo, Landscape Architect
George Russell, Landscape Architect In-Training
Emily McCoy, Student Intern

**4141 PARKLAKE AVENUE, SUITE 100
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27612
(919) 786-4883**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Director of the Parks and Recreation Department in Havelock is coordinating the Master Plan with assistance being provided from the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and Staff.

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William Winstead, Leisure Programs Coordinator
Melvin Hines, Recreation Assistant
Arnell Brady, Recreation Assistant
Roger Colaw, Parks Maintenance
James McClatchey, Parks Maintenance
Forest Buffington, Parks Maintenance

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Master Plan all Existing Properties and Facilities to Maximize Effectiveness
Incorporate Level of Service and Public Input into Improvements for Existing Facilities

Develop a Western Recreation Complex (Athletic Fields, Swimming Pool)

Continue to Improve and Acquire New Water Access Facilities

Build Shared Use Facilities and/or Improve Existing Facilities with City/County

Continue to Build and Strengthen Partnerships with Community Schools

Secure Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Preserve Natural Resources

Acquire Additional Land for Environmental Recreation and Greenways

Modify Parks and Recreation Operational Structure and Staffing

Continue Civic Club Sponsorships and Expand Partnerships for the Future

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Section 1

Master Plan Purpose Statement



INTRODUCTION

In April 2005 the City of Havelock acknowledged the need to develop a Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The Master Plan addresses the needs of the citizens of the City of Havelock as they relate to park and recreation programs and their associated facilities offered over the next 5-10-15 years. In addition to the Master Plan, an Action Plan has been developed to assist Havelock in meeting the needs of its citizens, the goals of the Master Plan, and strategies for its implementation.

As community recreation programs and parks increase in popularity, municipalities are challenged to provide the necessary facilities for citizens and visitors. Studies indicate that people are recreating within their own communities more than ever, and as a result expect more from their recreation programs and parks. The evaluation of existing recreation facilities, as well as the planning for new facilities, is essential in determining development priorities and unmet needs.

Advantages of planning for parks and recreation include:

- Enhances the community environment, “livability”, and quality of life,
- Provides opportunities for the community to gather,
- Promotes community interaction,
- Creates a community identity,
- Preserves environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, woodlands, open spaces, and water courses,
- Serves as a resource for regional and ecological education.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

The purpose of the Master Plan is to provide assistance and guidance for the current and future development of recreation facilities within the City of Havelock and its surrounding communities. The Goals and Objectives of the Master Plan are as follows:

1. Inventory existing parks, facilities and programs within the City.
2. Evaluate the Havelock Parks and Recreation Department to determine effectiveness and projected future needs.
3. Involve the community throughout the planning process.
4. Conduct public meetings to encourage interaction and participation within the community.
5. Provide citizen surveys at each public meeting.
6. Address current parks and recreation needs, as well as plan for future needs based on a 5-10-15 year population and growth projections.
7. Secure environmentally sensitive areas and preserve the community's natural resources.
8. Serve as a management tool to promote cost effective design, development, and operation of park and recreation facilities.
9. Serve as a marketing tool to educate the general public and elected officials as to the vital role parks and recreation play in the quality of life of citizens.
10. Develop an Action Plan that will continue to be a living document.

Section 2

Economic and Demographic Factors



ECONOMY

Havelock's economic growth and stability rely heavily on its military personnel and base. Havelock is home to the Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, the 2nd Marine Air Wing, and the Naval Air Depot. As a result, a large number of active and retired military personnel and their families live in Havelock. Havelock is recognized as a "military community" due to the high percentage of the City's residents affiliated with the adjacent Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point and other military facilities. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point was recently incorporated into the Havelock City Limits. According to the North Carolina Department of Commerce report, the Naval Aviation Depot is the area's largest employer with 3,682 people. The Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point military base contributes approximately \$1 billion annually to the local economy.

Tourism is also a strong contributor to Havelock's economy. Annually, over a million tourists pass through Havelock on their way to the coast. Since the City is located between Historic New Bern and the coast, Havelock has much to offer visitors and residents. Havelock is no more than a half-hour drive from the "Crystal Coast" which includes Morehead City, Atlantic Beach, and Emerald Isle. The water oriented Towns of Beaufort and Oriental are nearby as well, and ferry services connect across to Ocracoke Island and Cape Lookout National Seashore. Additionally many retirees, both military and civilian, reside in the area. Havelock was recently designated as an Ideal Second Home Site by Location, Inc.

Along with the military and tourism industries, Havelock has a diversity of other employers. Local non-military industries providing employment include educational, health and social services (19.6%), public administration (17.3%), and retail trade (13.1%). According to the Havelock Chamber of Commerce Vital Statistics, the median income in Havelock is \$35,351 while the average family income is \$37,000. The Havelock Economic Growth report predicts a bright future for the City and states that "Havelock looks forward to a growth in all segments of its economy for the next 8 years".

POPULATION GROWTH/TRENDS/PROJECTIONS

Havelock is a city of 22,442 residents (2000 Census) and lies within the boundaries of Craven County. According to the 2000 Census data, Havelock is the second most populous city in Craven, Pamlico, and Carteret Counties. It is also the 25th most populous city in the state and the population of Havelock rose 13.9% during the last 10 years. There are 6,411 households in Havelock and 5,276 families residing within City Limits. Approximately 6.8% of families in the City of Havelock are at or below the poverty line.

There is a wide age distribution within Havelock. The 2000 Census reveals the average age in Havelock is 25.8 years. This is below the average age within Craven County (34.4 years) and North Carolina (36.3 years). Overall Havelock has a relatively young population with only 3 % of residents 65 years of age or older. This figure is well below the average senior population of North Carolina which is 12%. The high number of young adults in Havelock can most likely be attributed to the Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point and military activities. The table below illustrates the general age distribution in the City of Havelock.

Ages of Havelock Population*

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
15 or younger	5,540	24.7
16-24	7,295	32.5
25-44	6,775	30.2
45-64	2,146	9.6
65+	686	3.1

*U.S Census Bureau, 2000 Censu

Although Eastern North Carolina is steadily growing in population, the U.S. Census estimates that the City of Havelock has had a population loss of 2.7% from the years 2000 to 2005. The North Carolina State Data Center (SDC) corroborated the decline in the population during this period. This decline is most likely attributed to the loss of residents due to base realignment and population shifts related to military personnel deployment to other locations and overseas. According to the SDC, Craven County can expect a 2.2% increase in population by 2010 and an additional increase of 2% by 2015. Havelock and New Bern are the two largest cities in Craven County and will most likely absorb some, if not most, of the population growth. As the Navy and Marine Corps transition to new aircrafts, and as more aircrafts are stationed in Havelock, a direct population growth of 2,342 military personnel and their families are present or expected within the year.

It is also necessary to acknowledge the residents in the Greater Havelock Area, as they are likely to use recreational facilities near their homes and communities. The Greater Havelock Area is composed of the City of Havelock and 22 unincorporated subdivisions within a 10 mile radius of the city limits. This area has a population of 41,555, a 3% increase according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Although the immediate City of Havelock is subject to troop deployment and fluctuations due to the war effort, the greater Havelock area is steadily increasing in population.

These numbers are provided as a means of comparison and to help identify the growth trends affecting parks and recreation in Havelock presently, as well as in the future. Anticipating and monitoring these changes in population will be essential if facilities and programs are to address the needs of the City.

As populations increase, so do the demands for recreation. Today, communities promote their “quality of life” in terms of low crime rates, good schools and ample parks. Parks that are connected with a system of greenways encourage walking and biking to the nearest activity center or grocery store rather than driving. Multi-use trails satisfy citizen demands for a place to exercise and socialize, as well as serve as a conduit for alternative transportation routes to work. As the population grows every reasonable effort should be made to plan and develop an interconnected multi-modal transportation system and continue to create more connectivity between existing and proposed facilities.

Section 3

Evaluation of Current and Projected Physical Factors



LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Havelock is located in Craven County, North Carolina. The City is within the Inner Banks Region of the inland coast of Eastern North Carolina and bounded by the Neuse River and Croatan National Forest. The geography is typical of most areas lying within Eastern North Carolina with sandy soils and some areas of adequate drainage. In addition there are many wet areas and drainage canals. The topography of Havelock is relatively flat with the City sitting approximately 25 feet above sea level. The total land area of Havelock is 16.7 square miles.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The major transportation routes in Havelock include U.S. Highway 70 and N.C. 101. I-40 in Wilmington is the nearest Interstate and lies 96 miles to the southwest along U.S. Highway 17. I-95 is 100 miles to the northwest along U.S. Highway 70. The City is easily accessible and connected by the intrastate system and is a popular destination in route to the coast.

A major transportation improvement that will affect Havelock is the Havelock Bypass. This NCDOT project includes a right of way acquisition anticipated to begin in 2010 at a cost of \$117 million. Currently the PDEA is finalizing habitat, environmental impact, and cultural resource studies. This project may impact the location of future growth in the City and immediately adjacent to it.

PROPERTY LIMITS

Boundaries that affect the development and planning in Havelock include the limits of the City and Craven County.

OTHER BOUNDARIES

Other boundaries include the Neuse River and Croatan National Forest. These natural boundaries often define and shape development patterns and limits. Havelock is bounded on the north side by the Neuse River and the south side of the City is bounded by the 160,000 acre Croatan National Forest. The Neuse River empties into the Pamlico Sound and provides opportunities for water-based recreation.

Section 4

Inventory and Evaluation of Existing and Potential Recreation and Park Sites



EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES AND POTENTIAL SITES

Havelock’s existing parks and recreation facilities have been evaluated based on their facilities, their function, safety and overall accessibility, in addition to other criteria. These initial evaluations serve as a record of the components of each recreation and park site. Their strengths and weaknesses, as well as a compilation of potentials and constraints as reviewed by the project team, are included in this section. The information presented here will be one of the components used to analyze park and recreation programs and facilities.

The inventory and evaluation for existing facilities included 14 parks and associated facilities and a Senior Citizens Center. These facilities are shown in bold below. Detailed information for each facility is located in the pages that follow.

Comprehensive list of park and recreational facilities located throughout the City of Havelock include:

- **Rachide/Tee-Ball Fields.....5 acres**
- **Senior Citizens Center**
- **City Park.....10 acres**
- **Recreation Complex.....50 acres**
- **Sermons Park.....3.3 acres**
- **Bryan Boulevard Park.....7.5 acres**
- **Walter B Jones Park.....12 acres**
- **Waterfront Park.....6.6 acres**
- **Stonebridge Park.....4.5 acres**
- **Tarheel Park.....1.3 acres**
- **South Forest Park2 acres**
- **Village Park.....1 acre**
- **Wolf Creek.....2.9 acres**
- **MacDonald Downs.....2.2 acres**

Potential Recreation/Park Sites:

- **Fort Macon Housing Site.....30 acres**

RACHIDE CENTER/TEE-BALL FIELDS

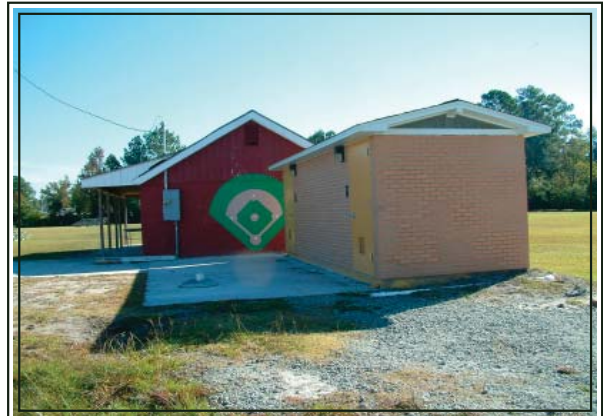


PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

RACHIDE CENTER/TEE-BALL FIELDS



FACILITIES

- Size: 5 acres
- 3 Backstops/Dugouts
- 4 Tee-Ball Fields
- Restrooms
- 1 Arch Climber and 1 Horizontal Climber
- Concession Stand

The **Rachide Center/Tee-Ball Fields** are located off Webb Boulevard in the southwest corner of the City. The park features four Tee-Ball fields with three backstops and dugouts. A play area with border and safety mulch includes an arch climber and horizontal climber. This facility includes a concession stand and restroom building and currently has granular surfaced parking areas.

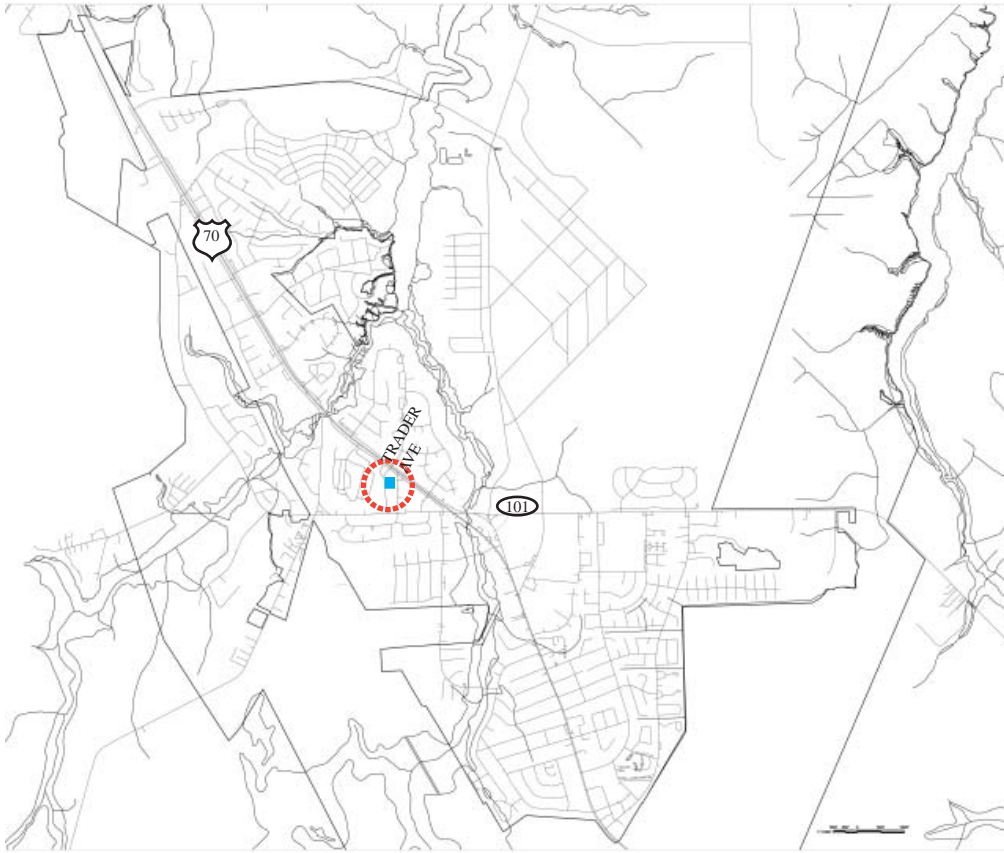
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The property is bounded on two sides by roads, one of which is heavily traveled.
- The parking lot is shared with the adjacent Boys and Girls Club and space is limited at times.
- The size of the property limits expansion potential, as the fields occupy most of the available space.
- The open space lacks shade from vegetation or structures.
- The facility lacks hard surface, accessible sidewalks connecting the parking areas, concession stand, and bleacher seating.

Park Potential:

- The level open area provides ease of maintenance and development, but there is limited expansion potential.
- Additional picnic areas, benches, and landscape plantings (shade trees) could be accommodated on the existing site.
- Other passive and active recreational activities could be added into the unused open space.
- Paving the granular surfaced parking areas and installing sidewalks would improve accessibility and circulation at this facility.

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER



FACILITIES

- Size: 8,000 sq. feet
- Paved Parking for ~40 vehicles
- ADA Accessible
- Assembly Hall
- Computer Room with Internet Access
- Card Playing Area
- Full Commercial Kitchen
- Office Space
- Television/Library Room
- Band Storage Room

The **Senior Citizens Center** is located off US Highway 70/Main Street and is strategically positioned in the center of the City. This outstanding community resource features almost 8,000 square feet of indoor multi-purpose activity, recreation, and meeting space. The facility is fully accessible and ADA compliant and is served by a paved parking area for 40 vehicles. The Center offers an assembly hall, computer room with internet access, a card playing area, a television/library room, and a storage room. The Center also has a full commercial kitchen and office space.

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The facility has recently been renovated and modified to function as a modern community center.
- The Center is centrally located within the City and provides a convenient facility for citizens.
- Paved parking areas, ramps, and accessible walkways provide safe and convenient access.
- The outdoor areas provide little room for expansion due to the existing parking areas and circulation patterns.

Park Potential:

- The open well lit Senior Citizens Center provides excellent indoor recreation and adaptable activity space.
- The Center provides a venue for inter-generational activities which could allow additional programming options.
- The Center provides an excellent opportunity to host numerous events, activities, and functions.
- The commercial kitchen can be used for meals, special events, banquets, and fund-raisers.

CITY PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

CITY PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 10 acres
- Restrooms
- 2 Picnic Shelters
- Covered Stage and Seating
- Swing Set
- 2 Twirl-abouts, 1 Slide,
- 2 Spring Animals
- 1 Wooden Climber
- 1 Metal Climber

City Park is located adjacent to Highway 70, the municipal offices and across from the Harrier Aircraft Memorial. The park features playground equipment, two picnic shelters, restrooms, and a covered stage. The park covers ten acres with mature wooded areas and open lawns.

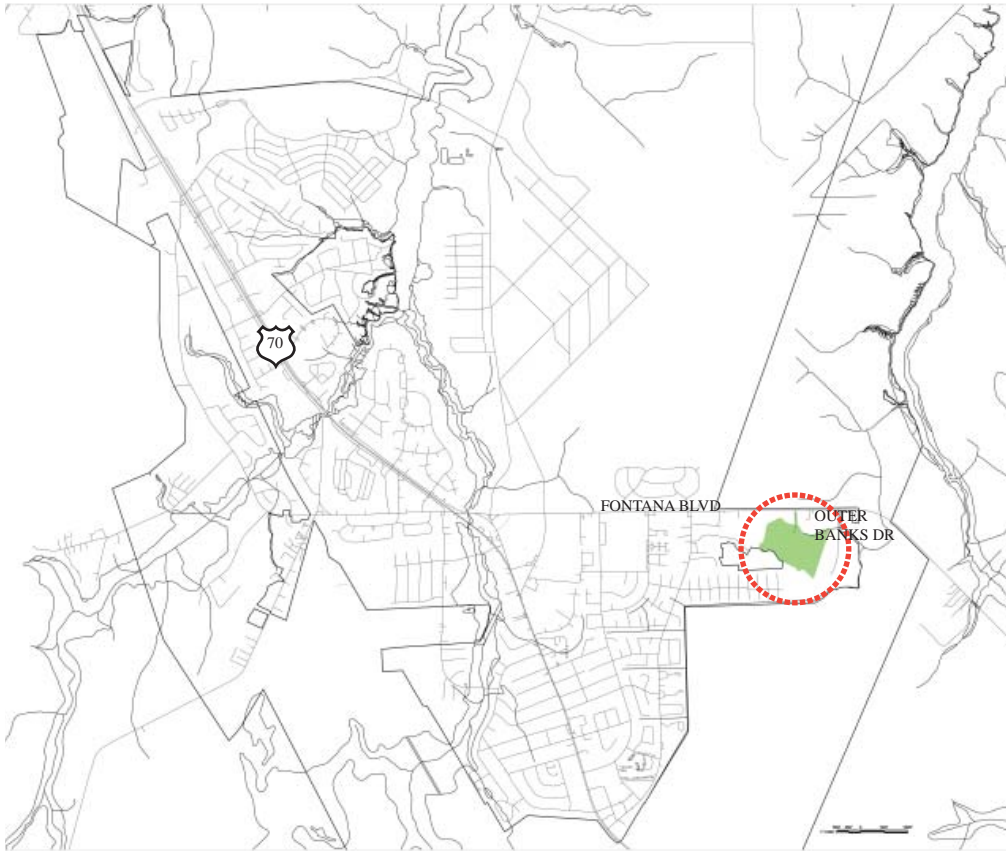
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The property is bounded on three sides by roads, two of which are heavily traveled.
- The existing layout takes advantage of an internal parking area off the secondary road.
- The property includes a drainage ditch which runs through the center of the park.
- Recent painting and repairs to the restroom and the stage have improved this aging facility and enhanced the function and appearance.
- Adjacent properties owned by the military are located within crash zones and are not available for expansion.

Park Potential:

- Adequate open space exists to add more recreational facilities, especially passive and low impact activities.
- Additional picnic areas, benches, and landscape plantings could be accommodated on the existing site.
- Outdoor entertainment and educational activities could be hosted at this park to expand existing programs.

RECREATION COMPLEX



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

RECREATION COMPLEX



FACILITIES

- Size: 50 acres
- Recreation Center (basketball court, weight/exercise room)
- 8 Ball Fields (7 with Lights)
- 1 Football/Soccer Field with Lights
- 3 Tennis Courts with Lights
- 2 Concession Stands
- Restrooms
- 1 Storage Building
- 1 Maintenance Building with adjoining Maintenance Yard

The **Recreation Complex** is the heart of Havelock Parks and Recreation. This facility is truly the center of the majority of the organized athletic programs offered in the area. The Complex offers eight ball fields with two concession stands. Each field has backstops and dugouts and is lighted. A combination football field soccer field lacrosse field, and small playground compliments the outdoor facilities. The Indoor Recreation Complex includes a large weight room, full court gymnasium, meeting and activity rooms, and the offices for the Recreation Department, Director, and Staff.

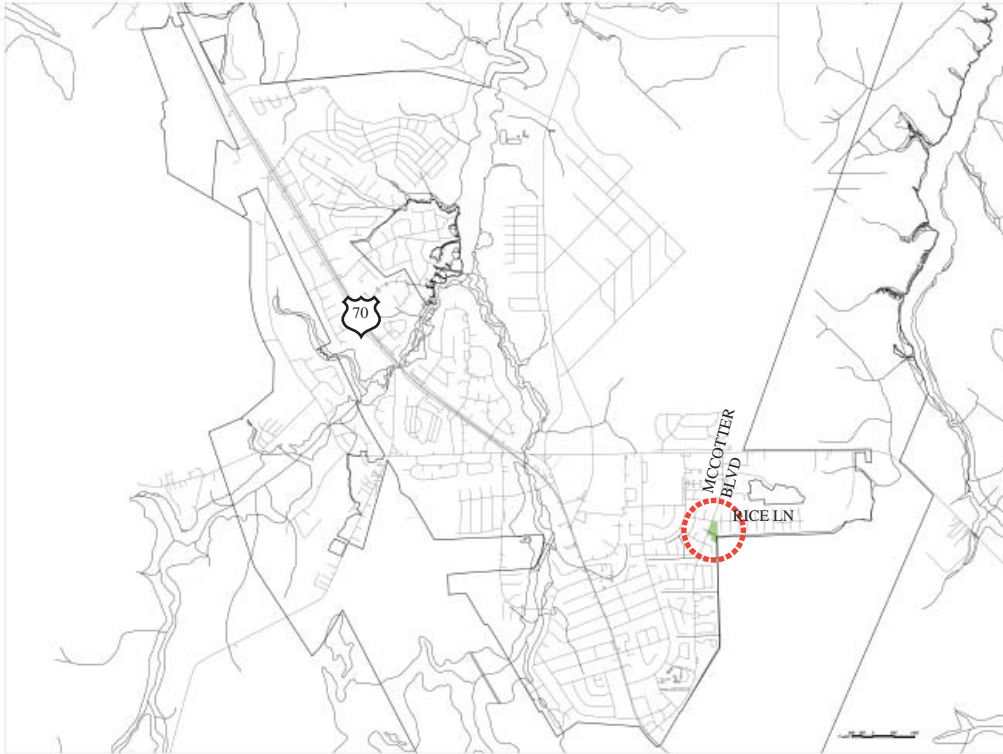
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The property has very limited room for expansion.
- Parking availability and circulation within the property are limited and create a safety concern for pedestrians.
- Multiple sports and the need for shared practice and game use of fields, challenges the quality of play conditions.
- Distance from ball fields to parking, and potential expansion of parking areas, challenges connectivity.

Park Potential:

- Consider purchasing additional land adjacent to the Recreation Complex to allow for future expansion.
- The site has open space available for expansion of parking areas adjacent to entrance drive.
- Walkways, boardwalks, and bridges could connect the parking lot expansion area with the Center and ball fields.
- Sensitive development of the drainage way between the proposed parking area will provide wildlife viewing opportunities for visitors.
- Master planning the property to maximize the potential should be considered.
- Expand the existing Recreation Complex to provide additional functional areas such as; a locker room, showers, expanded fitness room, lodge area and additional storage space.
- Provide additional recreational opportunities through the addition of a court divider, additional basketball goals and additional bleachers. Additional improvements should also include security cameras and an intercom/public address system.
- Improve existing concession building and/or provide additional facilities to accommodate evolving needs.

SERMONS PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

SERMONS PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 3.3 acres
- Open Multi-Purpose Field (fenced)
- 1 Basketball Goal
- Paved Parking Lot
- Swing Set
- 2 Teeter Totters
- 1 Climber and 1 Whirl

Sermons Park is well situated within residential areas on the southeast side of the City. This park includes a flat, open grassed field which is surrounded by a 4' high chain link fence, basketball goal, swing set, teeter totters, and other play equipment. The park is bordered by two roads and offers a paved parking area.

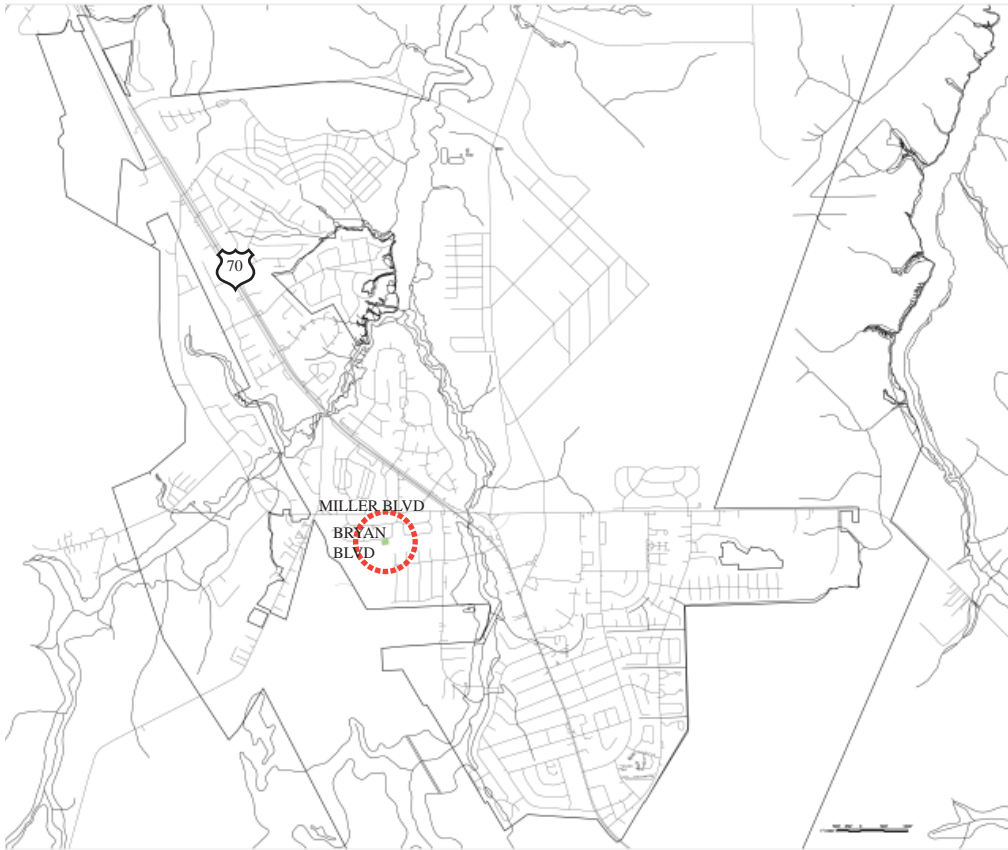
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The property is somewhat limited due to its size, configuration and layout of the current facilities.
- The park is directly adjacent to a heavily traveled road and a secondary collector road.
- The rear of the property is bordered by McCotter Canal.
- The existing play equipment is dated and does not include safety mulch or border.
- The basketball goal and play equipment are located a considerable distance from the parking area and there is no hard surface, accessible walkway.
- There are no restroom facilities available at this park.

Park Potential:

- This relatively undeveloped property provides a number of different opportunities for additional facilities that could include both active and passive recreational opportunities.
- The flat grass open play area provides available practice fields with no improvements.
- Minimal improvements would be required to develop this property into a more functional facility offering a diversity of recreational opportunities, including space for unorganized activities and use of the available open space.

BRYAN BOULEVARD PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

BRYAN BOULEVARD PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: .75 acres
- This site is undeveloped
- Cleared and partially open
- Mature woods exist on part of site

Bryan Boulevard Park is a small unimproved property located in a quiet subdivision on the western side of the City. Formerly the site of a water tank, the concrete foundations are all that remain. The property has a small open lawn surrounded by large mature trees which provide a great deal of shade.

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The small size of the property, and location within an older neighborhood, limit the opportunities for this park and the type of facilities/amenities that can be accommodated.
- Although the park offers valuable open space, the existing conditions and lack of improvements do not provide users with many opportunities for organized activities.
- Passive recreation opportunities should be considered and be sensitive to the citizens and residents in the surrounding neighborhood.

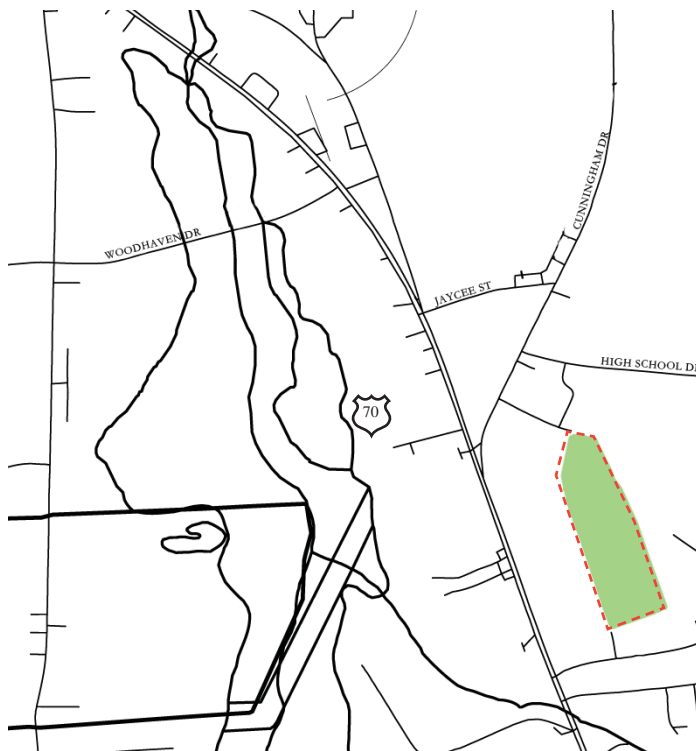
Park Potential:

- This park could successfully accommodate recreational activities which are not currently available within the City.
- The small size should not discourage development as this site is strategically located in an area without many recreational facilities.
- This park could be developed to include passive and low impact recreational activities which could appeal to the older population and more acceptable to residents in surrounding neighborhoods.
- There is limited parking available on side streets, however the addition of a few spaces and the installation of bicycle racks would encourage walkers and bicyclists.

WALTER B. JONES PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

WALTER B. JONES PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 12 acres
- 2 Lighted Basketball Courts
- Imagination Station playground
- Sand Volleyball Court
- Restrooms
- Picnic Shelter with charcoal grills
- Swing set
- 1 Four Seat buck-about
- 1 Slide, 1 whirl, 4 spring animals

Walter B. Jones Park is a heavily used park which offers twelve acres of organized play and open space. The park is located adjacent to the police and emergency services facilities on Highway 70 and includes paved vehicular access and parking areas. The park includes a picnic shelter with tables and grills, restrooms, two lighted basketball courts, a sand volleyball court, and other play equipment. The Rotary Club sponsored the *Imagination Station Playground*, which has the largest and newest play equipment area in the City with safety mulch, border, and ADA accessibility.

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The park is located adjacent to heavily traveled U.S. Highway 70 and parking is somewhat limited.
- The vehicular circulation within the park creates conflicts with pedestrians, especially small children at Imagination Station.
- The park is located on open level ground, which is affected by heavy rainfall and drainage issues.
- The lack of sidewalks and other multi-modal transportation facilities limits access to the park and encourages visitors to visit the park by automobile.

Park Potential:

- The large property will allow other amenities, activities, and programming opportunities.
- Large public gatherings, such as the Fourth of July fireworks could be held at this and City Park for large events and provide additional room for expansion.
- Master planning the park could maximize the potential of the property and allow facilities which are not currently offered.
- Consider using a portion of the property to implement a water park or some type of water recreation.

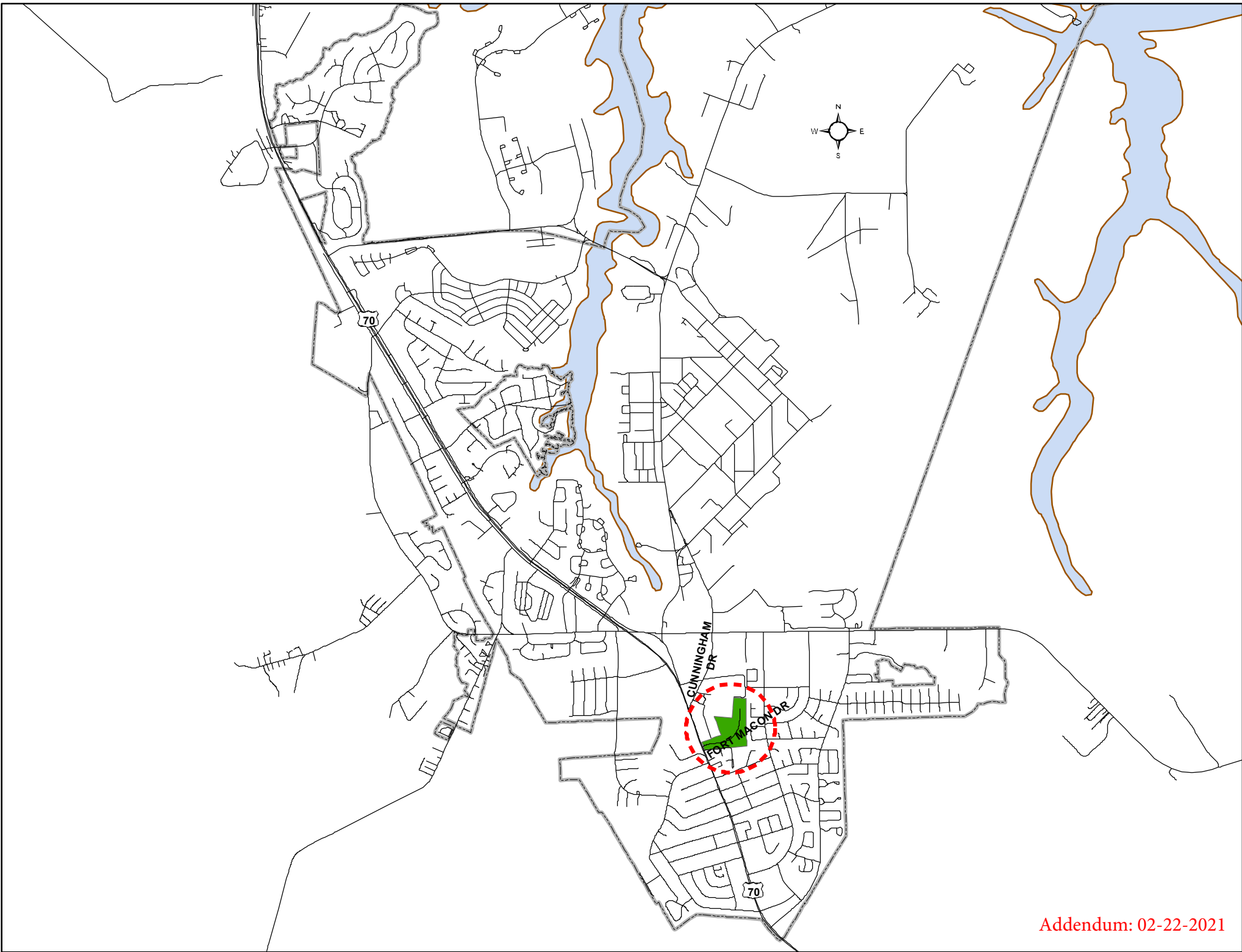
Fort Macon Park is the proposed recreational use for the property previously occupied by the Fort Macon Housing area. The property is approximately thirty acres and formerly had fifty-two housing units, which were demolished in 1988. This property is located adjacent to Walter B. Jones Park in the City of Havelock and is contiguous with the “municipal complex.” (Ex.: City Hall, Police Department, Fire Department, and existing recreation parks, playgrounds, and fields).

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- Property must be acquired from the federal government.
- All utilities were abandoned in place after preexisting neighborhood was demolished.
- The property is located adjacent to heavily traveled U.S. Highway 70.
- This park is located on open level ground, which is affected by heavy rainfall and drainage issues.

Park Potential:

- The large property will allow for additional sports fields, a walking trail, and multi-use play areas.
- The park will provide additional public space and parking for large events.
- The park will allow emergency vehicle access to fields and recreational areas.
- The property is also adjacent to Havelock Middle School and in close proximity to Havelock Middle School, Craven Community College, and the Boys & Girls Club.
- The future park improves connectivity between the municipal complex and nearby neighborhoods.
- Approximately half of all recreation users, specifically youth sports participants, have been over 50% military-associated families, many of who live on the Air Station and participate in sports in town.

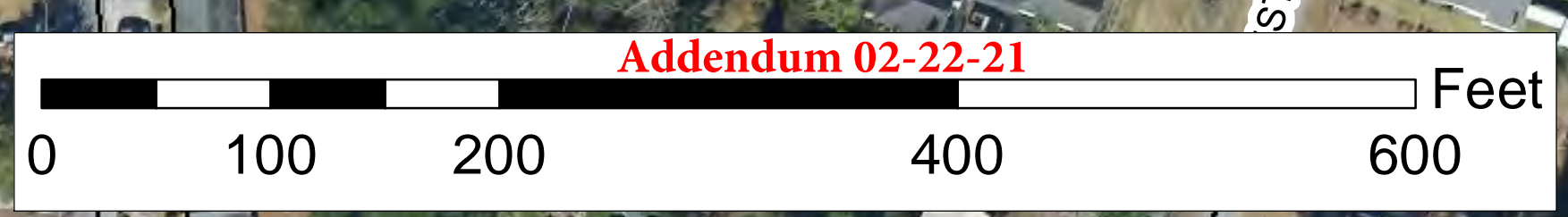


Legend

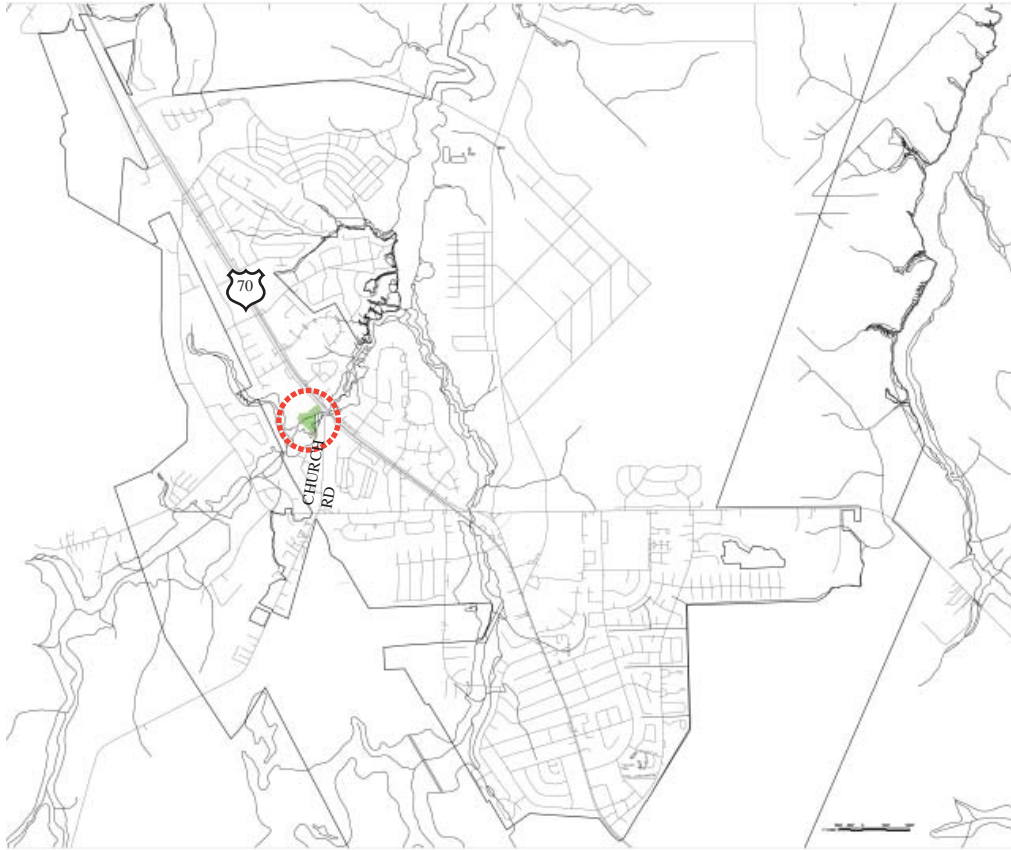
- Fort Macon Housing Property
- Parcels
- Walking Trail
- Emergency Vehicle Access
- Gate
- Multi-Use Play Area
- Parking Lot
- Sport Field

2

FORT MACON HOUSING (Former USMC Cherry Point Housing) City of Havelock, North Carolina



WATERFRONT PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

WATERFRONT PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 6.6 acres
- Boat ramp
- 400' Raised walkway
- 900' Sidewalk
- Fishing pier
- Restrooms
- Granular surface parking area

Waterfront Park provides water access to various user groups in the City of Havelock. Situated on over six acres adjacent to Highway 70 in the center of the City, this park offers a boat ramp with granular surfaced parking lot and restrooms. The park also provides 900 feet of concrete sidewalk and a 400 foot elevated wooden boardwalk. The boardwalk terminates at a shallow water cypress swamp and includes a picnic table and fishing opportunity. There is also an abundance of wildlife viewing.

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The park is located on a heavily traveled secondary road which runs parallel with and intersects Highway 70.
- The parking area is not paved, and slopes toward the water and parking areas are not delineated.
- The parking area is adequate for cars or trucks with trailers, but has limited capacity and circulation.
- The access to the boat ramp and dock is not ADA accessible and somewhat difficult for older and handicapped users.
- The ramp provides access for smaller boats and a navigable channel.

Park Potential:

- Waterfront Park provides valuable water access, but also walking trails and picnic opportunities.
- This park provides wildlife viewing opportunities and fishing.
- The park and existing facilities could be used for outdoor environmental educational activities and programs.

STONEBRIDGE PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

STONEBRIDGE PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 4.5 acres
- 700 Foot Walkway
- Stonebridge landing
- Small fishing pier
- Kayak/canoe launch
- Granular surface access drive

Stonebridge Park is located in the geographical center of the City in a quiet residential area. This park is four and a half acres and is heavily wooded all the way to Backwater Creek. An elevated wooden boardwalk runs approximately 700 feet and provides access to Stonebridge Landing. This waterfront access includes a small fishing pier. Access is provided by a residential subdivision street and a small granular surface access driveway.

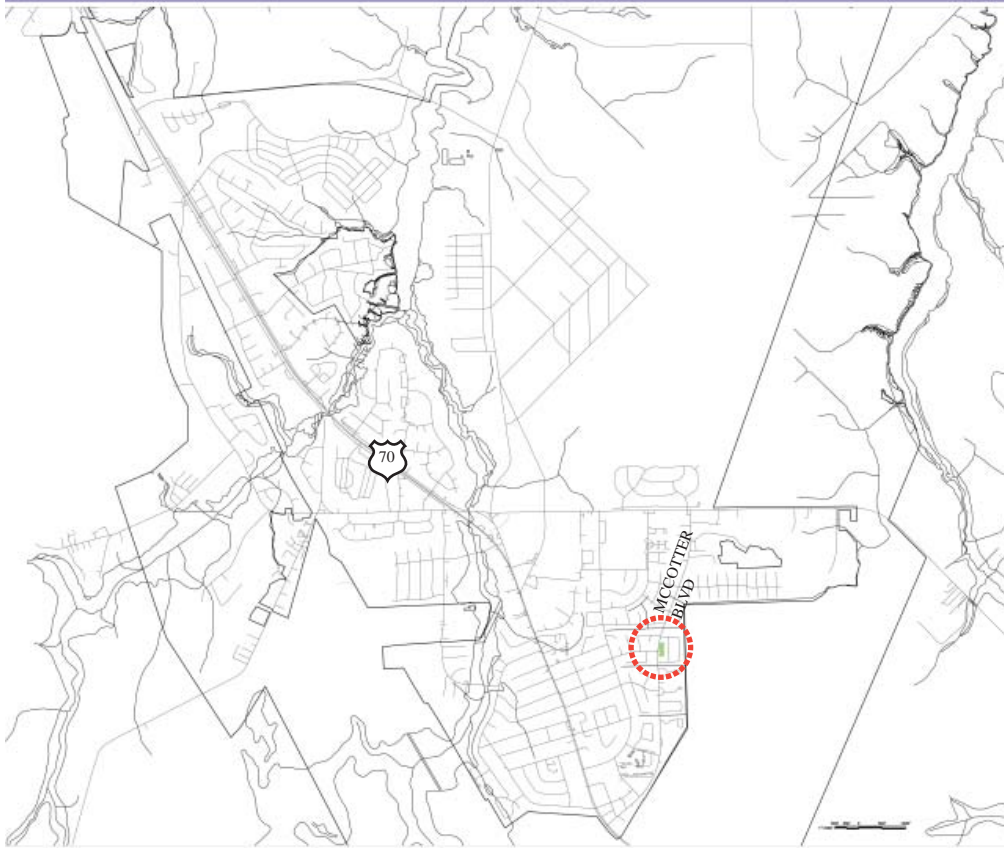
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The park is located within an existing residential subdivision and access is limited to a gravel drive.
- No parking area is provided and on street parking is not desirable to most surrounding residents.
- Recent storms have blown down numerous trees which have fallen onto and damaged the wooden walkway.
- The access driveway and boardwalk are not built to ADA standards and limit the access to the park for some users. Safety of the public is a concern.

Park Potential:

- Repair or replace the wooden boardwalk and fishing pier.
- This park provides users with a unique opportunity to experience the natural environment and access the coastal backwater.
- Viewing wildlife and fishing are also available to visitors.
- Outdoor environmental education programs and activities could be incorporated into this facility.
- Plant identification plaques could be added to provide users with a self guided tour and education of native plants.

TARHEEL PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

TARHEEL PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 1.3 acres
- Large, open multi-purpose field (fenced)
- 1 Basketball goal
- Sewer Lift Station
- Small granular surface parking area

Tarheel Park is located in the southeastern corner of the City and is surrounded by residential housing. The park provides a basketball goal and open level multi-purpose field which is surrounded by a four foot high chain link fence. A play area with older wooden play equipment is located on the open field. A small granular surface parking area is provided.

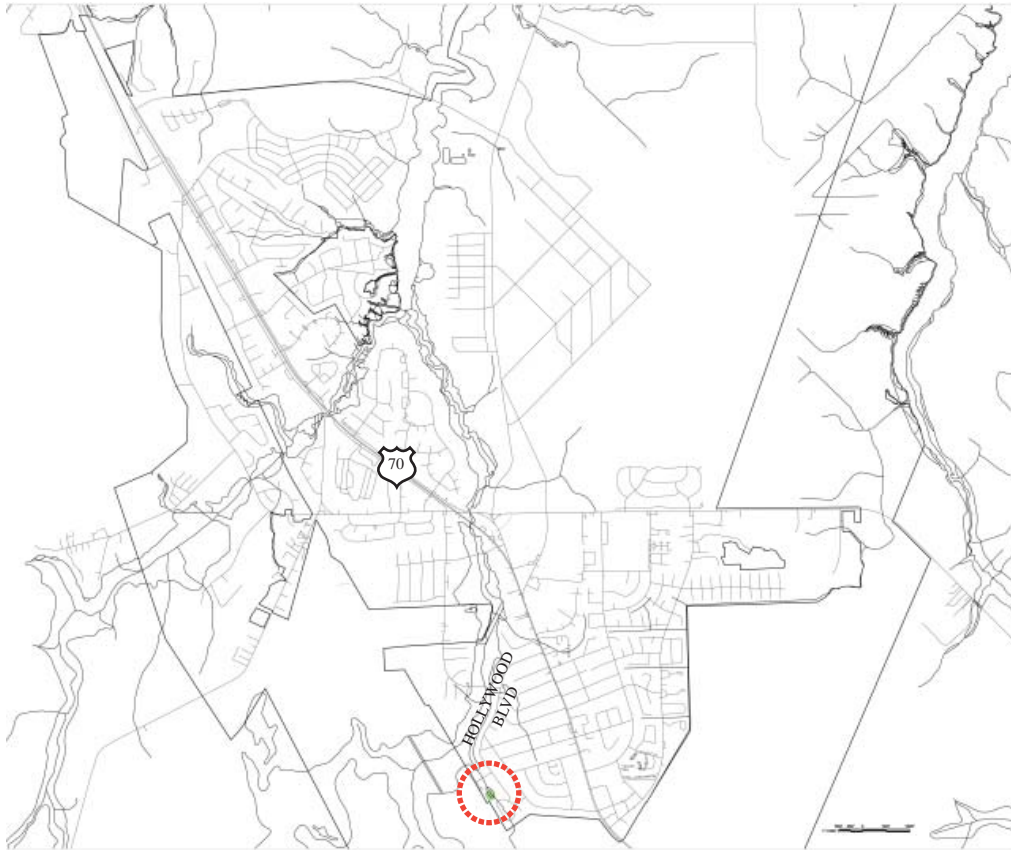
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The park is located on a heavily traveled secondary collector road.
- There are no sidewalks along the frontage road or surrounding neighborhoods to provide access for pedestrians.
- The rear of the property is bounded by McCotter Canal.
- The park provides valuable open space, but is not fully utilized with the limited amenities.
- No restroom facilities are provided and the site lacks other amenities such as benches, lighting or bike racks.
- There is no shade on site provided by existing vegetation or structures.

Park Potential:

- This park is open and level, fenced, and could be easily adapted to include new facilities.
- The park is located close to residential areas and could be connected by sidewalks or a bridge and greenway.
- If safe walkways and sidewalks were provided, visitors could be encouraged to walk to the park.
- Close proximity to Sermons Park and Village Park provide the opportunity to create connectivity to these other community facilities through a greenway trail and sidewalks.

SOUTH FOREST PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

SOUTH FOREST PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 2 acres
- Open space, but not developed
- Granular surface access drive
- Granular surface parking area

South Forest Park is located in the southwestern corner of the City. This small park is situated in a residential subdivision. Access is provided by a granular surface access driveway which runs between two residences. The site is open with some mature trees and is currently undeveloped.

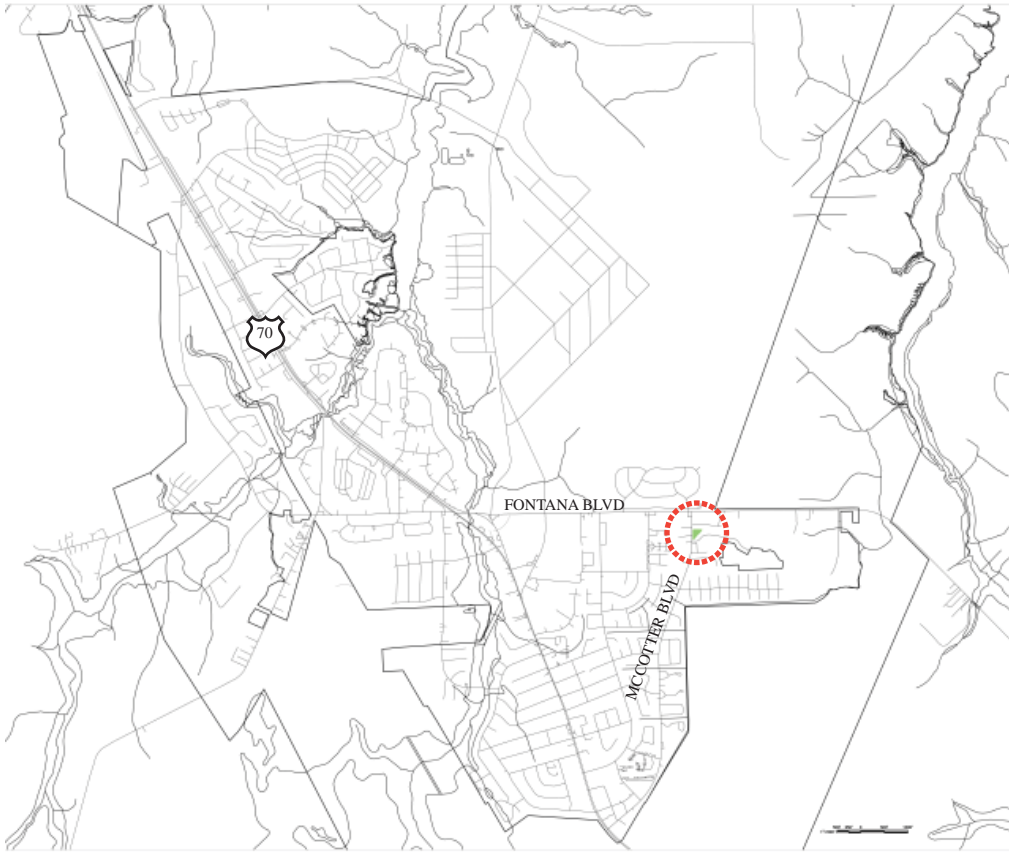
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The small size and location within a residential subdivision limit the type of facilities which could be developed and compatible with surrounding land uses.
- The granular surface driveway and drainage patterns are a continuous maintenance burden.
- The remote location has been problematic, as vandalism is prevalent and difficult to monitor.
- The location and access are also a challenge for visitors, as parking is limited to only onstreet parallel parking which is undesirable to the owners of neighboring properties.
- Although limited, parking is in conflict with the surrounding residences.

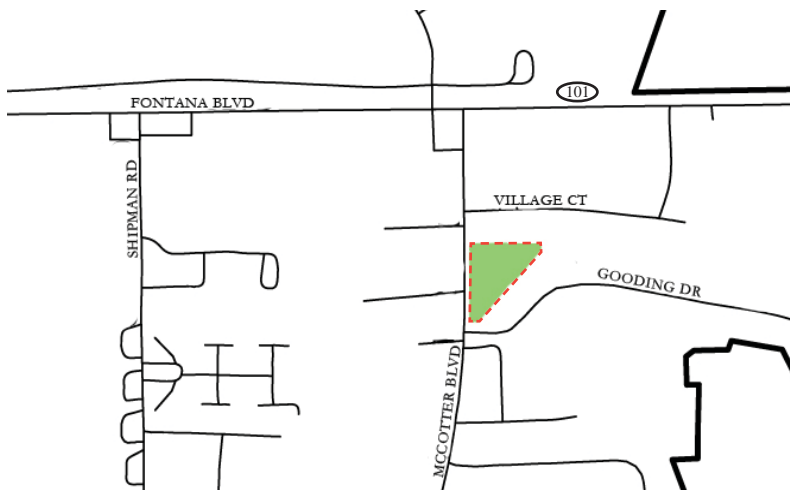
Park Potential:

- The small size of the park does lend itself to several active and passive recreational uses.
- This park does provide recreational open space opportunities for this area of the City.
- The existing vegetation and surrounding woods provide wildlife viewing opportunities.
- If adopted by the community, this neighborhood park could be improved and patrolled by the surrounding residents to minimize vandalism.
- Paving the access driveway would eliminate on-going maintenance as well as improve the appearance and accessibility of the site.

VILLAGE PARK



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

VILLAGE PARK



FACILITIES

- Size: 1 acre
- Cleared but not developed
- Open, level multi-purpose field.

Village Park is a small undeveloped property in the eastern part of the City. The park is located adjacent to a secondary collector street which intersects with Highway 101. The properties surrounding the park include residential areas and a private long term care facility. The park is level with well maintained lawn and some mature trees.

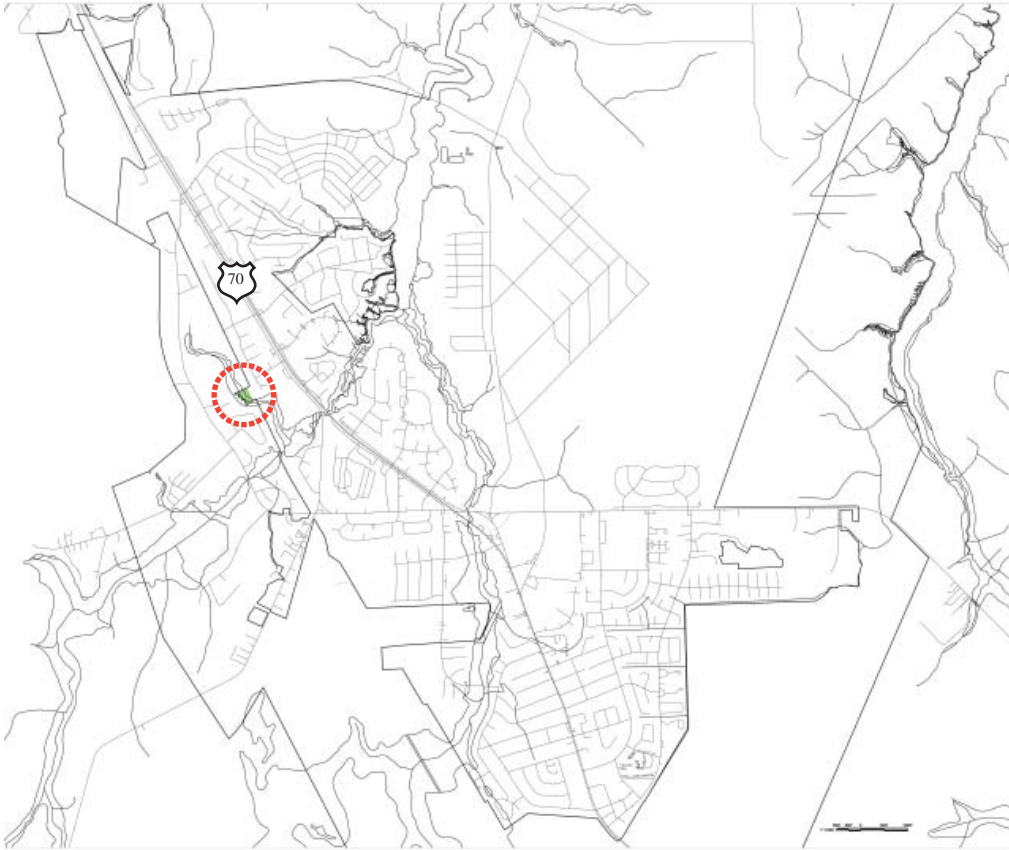
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- A public utility area surrounded by a chain link fence, and a granular access drive are located at the right front corner of the property.
- This property could easily be improved with the addition of new amenities that could address the unmet needs of the community and provide active or passive recreational opportunities.
- The park is located on a heavily traveled road with no sidewalk or parking area.
- The small size of the property, roads on two sides and the close proximity of residences limit the potential of the park.
- Overhead and buried utilities are existing constraints that must be contended with on any improvements.

Park Potential:

- The addition of sidewalks or other accessible walkways would encourage use of this park and the likelihood that visitors will walk instead of drive to this public space.
- The proximity and location beside a long term care facility could include connectivity and a beneficial outdoor environment for residents and visitors. Intergenerational recreation opportunities also exist.
- Creative planning and a master plan for the park could maximize the potential and functionality of this property.

WOLF CREEK

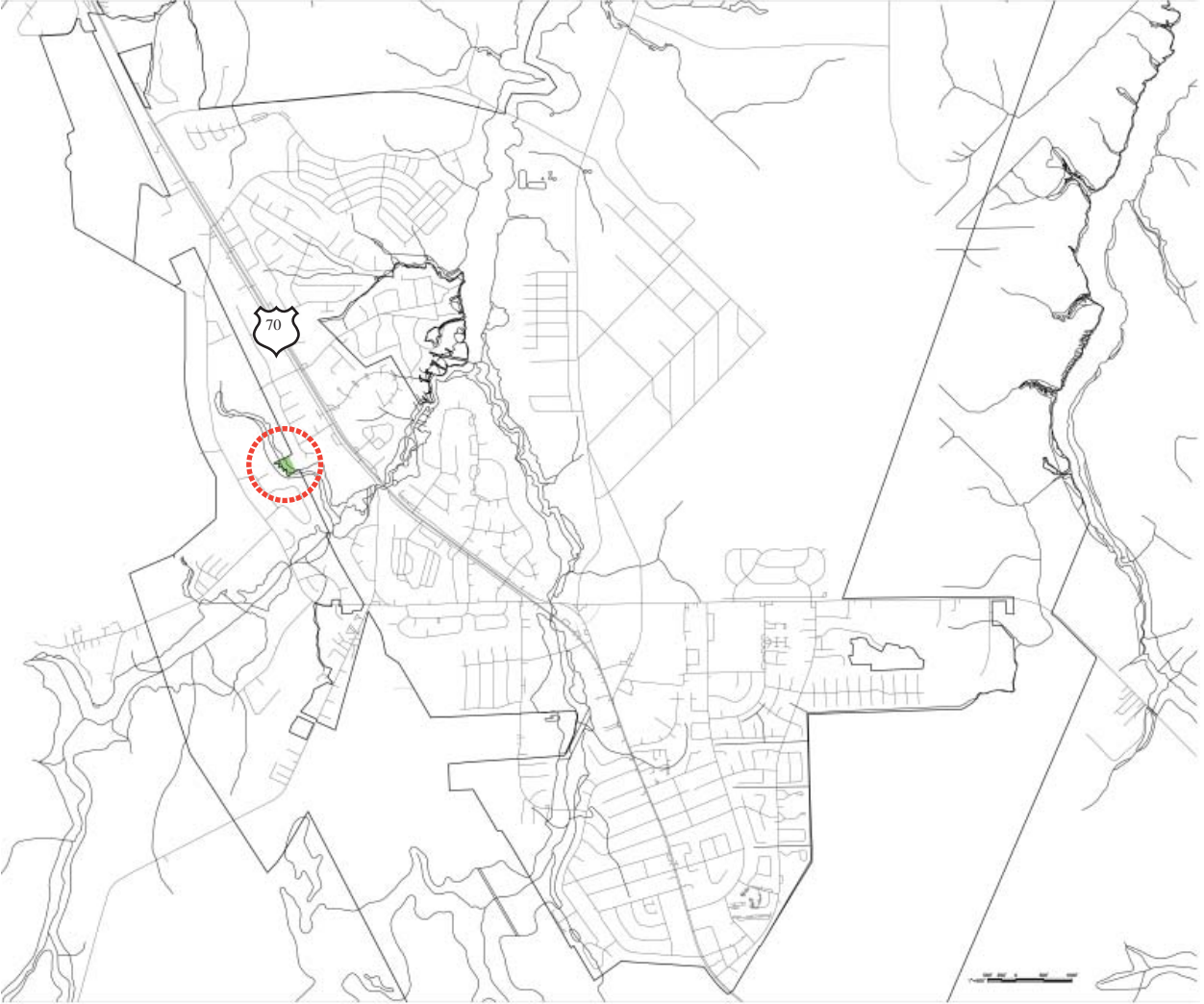


PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

WOLF CREEK



FACILITIES

- Size: 2.9 acres
- Not Developed

Wolf Creek is a small undeveloped property located on the western side of U.S. Highway 70 in the middle of the City. This property does not have dedicated access and was not available for evaluation by the design team.

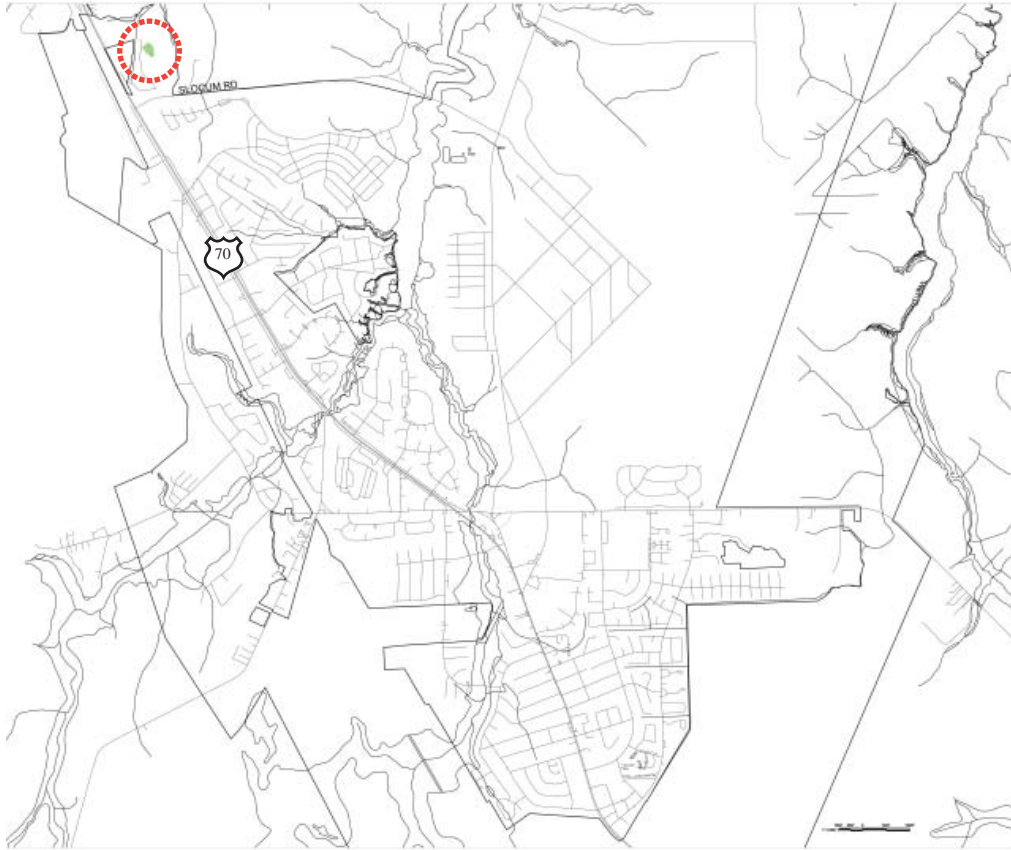
Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- This property has little value unless access is made available through an easement or acquiring additional adjacent property.
- Acquiring access could be accomplished through an access easement agreement with adjacent property owner, dedication, and purchase or donation of land.

Park Potential:

- The size of the property, and location within the City, would provide residents with a conveniently located recreational facility in this area.
- The area would provide additional water access and outdoor environmental opportunities.
- This park, and other small areas like it, provide passive recreation and wildlife viewing opportunities and would address some of the unmet needs identified in this Master Plan.
- Rustic camping and other outdoor activities could be accommodated if access to the site can be obtained.

MACDONALD DOWNS



PARK LOCATION MAP: NOT TO SCALE



PARK VICINITY MAP: NOT TO SCALE

MACDONALD DOWNS



FACILITIES

- Size: 2.2 acres
- Undeveloped, level open multi-purpose field
- On street parallel parking is available

MacDonalds Downs is an open space located within the Villages subdivision in the extreme northern portion of the City. The property is 2.2 acres of relatively level open ground adjacent to a minor collector street. The property includes a concrete sidewalk along the frontage of the street. The site is currently undeveloped and has a maintained lawn.

Physical Constraints and Evaluations:

- The size of the property and location within the subdivision are the only physical constraints.
- This property provides open, adaptable play space in the current condition.
- Parking is limited to parallel side street adjacent to the property.
- The existing sidewalk provides connectivity to the surrounding residents and other citizens in the area of the City.
- The surrounding residents and type of facilities provided should be considered in any planned improvements.

Park Potential:

- This property offers a great deal of potential to address some of the unmet recreational needs of the City which could be either active or passive.
- The existing sidewalk could be added to, with walking paths or a fitness trail within the property.
- The open space provides an adaptable play area for active and passive recreational activities and an opportunity for informal activities.

Section 5

Master Plan Survey



SURVEY SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In preparation for the design and development of park and recreation facilities in Havelock, North Carolina, the HSMM Design Team, City staff, recreation and planning consultants collaborated to develop a community wide survey. The purpose of this survey was to estimate the recreation activity participation and interests of current Havelock residents. Residents were asked about their recreation participation from January through December 2005. A copy of the survey is provided in Appendix A.

The top five activities in terms of participation are: outdoor performance, watching sporting events, playing at a playground, eating lunch in a park, and walking in a natural area. The top five activities in terms of interest are: walking along a trail, walking in a natural area, using a fitness trail, fishing, and playing at a playground. So, two out of the top five activities in terms of interest and participation are correlated. Additional analysis provides an estimate of the latent or unmet demand for facilities in Havelock parks and programs.

This report provides a brief description of the surveying methods used, results of the survey and finally an analysis of the facility needs. The results reported should be used as relative indications of needs for recreation facilities and programming, not as an absolute recommendation for development. Even with these relative indications, there can be many options for providing recreational opportunities to fill these needs.

METHODS

This report includes results of responses to the recreation and preference survey mailed in water bills to Havelock households. No follow-up reminder postcards were sent. Of the viable mailing addresses on the list (approximately 5000), 111 households (2.22%) responded.

RESULTS

The first question of the Havelock resident survey determined the respondents who were not living at their current Havelock address for longer than 24 months prior to the survey. Responses to question 1 indicated that 82.57% of the respondents had lived at their current Havelock address for more than 24 months. There were 13.76% of the respondents who had moved from one location to another within Havelock in the last 24 months. Residents of Havelock that responded who have lived in the community for more than 24 months made up 96.33% of the respondents. There was no correction factor used to adjust the reported statistics based on these proportions.

Table 1: Were you living at this residence in January 2004?

Response	Number	Percentages
Did not live in Havelock in January 2004	4	3.37
In Havelock in January 2004, but not this residence	15	13.76
Lived in Havelock in January of 2004	90	82.57
Total	109	100.00

Respondents also indicated their length of residence in Havelock. The distribution among the “years in Havelock” categories should not be compared due to unequal time periods. New residents (less than 1 year) made up 3.67% of the respondents (Table 2). Long term residents (greater than 10 years) made up over 63 percent of the respondents. From this analysis there is clear evidence that the majority of residents responding have lived in Havelock for more than 10 years.

Table 2: How long have you lived in Havelock?

Years in Havelock	Number	Percentages
Less than 1 year	4	3.67
1-5 years	21	19.27
6-10 years	15	13.76
11-15 years	11	10.09
Greater than 15 years	58	53.21
Total	109	100.00

Respondents were asked to provide age and gender for all individuals in the household. The age categories representing children younger than 10 are slightly over represented while 15 – 24 year olds and people over 85 years old are under represented (Table 3). The mean age is 30.89 (+ or - .85 at 95% confidence).

Table 3: Age Distribution of Individuals in Havelock Households for Respondent Households and 2000 Census

Age Group	Totals (n=282)	Percentage	2000 Census Percentage
Under 5	20	7.09	11.25
5 to 9	16	5.67	7.40
10 to 14	17	6.03	6.04
15 to 19	19	6.74	8.41
20 to 24	14	4.96	24.09
25 to 34	34	12.06	17.83
35 to 44	36	12.77	12.36
45 to 54	36	12.77	6.44
55 to 64	44	15.60	3.12
65 to 74	34	12.06	1.87
75 to 84	10	3.55	0.98
85 and over	2	0.71	0.21

The number of persons in the household, for those responding to the survey, was analyzed (Table 4). The average household size is 2.56 persons, and the most common household size is two persons (43.64%).

Table 4: Size of Respondent Household

Households Size	Count	Percentage
Single	16	14.55
Two Persons	48	43.64
Three Persons	22	20.00
Four Persons	16	14.55
Five Persons	8	7.27
Six Persons	0	0.00
Total	110	100.00

The proportion of males and females who were included in the sample households were nearly split evenly with 53.96 percent of the household occupants being female (Table 5).

Table 5: Distribution of Respondent Households by Gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	150	53.96
Male	128	46.04
Total	278	100.00

The responses of the park nearest to the resident's home provided an indication of the distribution of the sampled households within Havelock (Table 6).

Table 6: Park Nearest to Residence

Park Code	Park Name	#
1	City Park	37
4	Walter B. Jones	25
5	Recreation Center	7
8	Water front Park	3
9	South Forest	1
11	Sermon's Park	4
12	Bryon Blvd	2
15	MacDonald Downs	2
16	Tarheel	2

The average number of visits in the past 12 months by everyone in the household to the “nearest” park was 16.41 visits. This average included all the households responding, even households with no park visits (n=108). Visits to all parks in Havelock per household averaged 26.70 visits (n=105). Responses to the question on mode of transportation used for the most recent visit to a park indicate that most of the respondents used their cars to get to parks (95.70%, Table 8).

Table 8: Mode of Transportation on Most recent Park Visit

Mode	Number	Percentage
Car	89	95.70
Walk	3	3.23
Bike	0	0.00
Other: Skateboard	1	1.08
Total	93	100.00

The average number of minutes it takes to get to a park from the respondent's house is 7.06 minutes and it is located and average of 2.95 miles from the house (Table 9).

Table 9: Time and Distance for Most Recent Visit to a Park

Time / Distance	Mean
Minutes to Park	7.06
Miles to Park	2.95

Respondents were asked to provide their household income and to designate if it was a single income or two incomes. For those reporting (79), 36 (45.57%) of the households were single income households. The average income for the single income households was about \$50,200 and for the two income households the average was nearly \$70,800. For the respondents who reported their household income the average was \$61,300 (Table 10).

Table 10: Household Income

Income Statistics	
Mean	\$61,300
Median	\$59,000
n=79	

Nearly 44% of the households that responded were couples without children and 32.7% were couples with children. The percentage of individuals was 15.5% and only 7.3% of the households responding were single parents and only 0.9% was unrelated adults (Table 11).

Table 11: Household Type

Households	Count	Percent
Individual	17	15.45
Unrelated Adults	1	0.91
Couple	48	43.64
Couple w/Children	36	32.73
Single Parent	8	7.27
Total	110	100.00

The survey respondents were asked to select the individual in the household with the most recent birthday to respond to the questions regarding recreation participation and preferences. This random selection method was used to achieve a sample distribution of age that is representative of the general population based on the 2000 census (Table 12). There is concern relative to the under representation of children under 5 years and respondents 20 to 24 as well as the over representation of respondents from 45 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years and those over 65 years of age. Due to the concern for the percentage differences between the sample and the population, weighting factors were applied to the interest levels and participation percentages provided later in this report.

Table 12: Distribution of Age of Individuals Responding to Activity Questions

Age Group	Total (n=106)	Respondents Percentage	2000 Census Percentage	Weighting Factor
Under 5	1	0.94	11.25	11.92
5 to 9	6	5.66	7.40	1.31
10 to 14	6	5.66	6.04	1.07
15 to 19	3	2.83	8.41	2.97
20 to 24	4	3.77	24.09	6.38
25 to 34	12	11.32	17.83	1.58
35 to 44	12	11.32	12.36	1.09
45 to 54	14	13.21	6.44	0.49
55 to 64	21	19.81	3.12	0.16
65 to 74	17	16.04	1.87	0.12
75 to 84	8	7.55	0.98	0.13
85 and over	2	1.89	0.21	0.11

Level of participation (46 activities) and level of interest (52 activities) responses for recreational activities are presented in Table 13. These are the weighted levels of “participation” and “interest” based on the responses provided. The activities in Table 13 are listed in order of the percentages of respondents’ interest in the various activities. The percentages of respondents are those in the sample who were extremely interested or had a very high interest in an activity. Differences between the levels of participation and levels of “high” interest of 20 percent or more are bolded for emphasis. In most cases the percent of the respondents participating is lower than the percent of respondents with a “high” interest level. Exceptions to this are outdoor performance, watching sporting event, family reunion, and art show/festival.

Table 13: Weighted Activity Participation and Interest *

Activity	% Participation 12 months	% Interested (extreme-v/high)
Walking along trail	20.93	84.24
Walking in a natural area	36.99	69.06
Using fitness trail	11.42	66.88
Fishing	27.22	65.35
Playing at a playground	63.55	64.69
Viewing wildlife	16.04	62.54
Outdoor performance	73.79	62.26
Visiting greenways	0.92	60.74
Eating lunch at a park	37.99	55.39
Playing softball	6.74	54.75
Picnicking with family	17.43	53.96
Reading outdoors	28.68	53.00
Swimming in a pool	22.78	52.99
Picnicking with groups	19.42	49.54
Walking pets	21.29	49.12
Watching sports events	67.15	45.94
Bicycling	21.84	42.95
Indoor performance	34.72	41.18
Cooking classes	1.10	40.96
Dog obedience classes	1.32	40.87
Kite flying	9.94	39.52
Art/crafts classes	23.28	35.90
Archery classes		35.70
CPR / First Aid classes	0.92	35.02
Playing football	3.09	34.03
Playing soccer	16.02	32.72
Fitness-related classes	25.94	31.39
Karate classes	0.00	29.92
Special event/field trip	28.98	29.76
Summer camp	0.92	29.66
Jogging	8.35	29.60
Nature study	11.34	28.87
Dancing classes	1.10	28.64
Bird watching	4.35	28.07
Preschool classes	2.30	27.34
Playing tennis	9.52	25.03
Playing sand volleyball		24.16
Playing cards/games	9.72	24.13
Attending workshops	1.03	22.49
Playing baseball	10.63	20.87
Frisbee	1.23	20.76
Photography	14.17	20.05
Swim lessons	1.46	18.93
Playing basketball	14.28	17.94
Teen programs/club		17.34
Family reunions	22.52	12.55
Art show or festival	41.27	11.75
Cheerleading		9.81
Playing volleyball	4.26	8.49
Water aerobics	2.73	6.69
Playing street hockey		5.58
Calligraphy classes		1.31

* Bolded Interest is 20% or more greater than Participation

Respondents to the survey were also asked to provide any additional comments on the parks system that they might have. The comments were both positive and negative of the parks system and the facilities provided (Table 14). Repeatedly requested additions to the parks system included: a pool, a dog park; tennis courts; and shade at playgrounds. This is a summary of what was included in the comments section of the survey. The verbatim comments are listed in Appendix B.

Table 14: Summary of Comments of respondents

Comment Subject	# Responses
Positive feedback	8
Negative feedback	9
Request for information	0
Trails	2
Younger children	2
Maintenance	3
Park access	5
Pool	4
Dog park	1
Tennis Courts	1
Swings	2
Concern for safety	1
New facilities	10
New programs	1

NEED ANALYSIS

Recreation facility needs for Havelock, North Carolina are determined in this study by calculating three estimates. The first estimate indicates a possible level of latent demand that exists which is the difference between the proportion of the participants using facilities in Havelock and the proportion of those residents in Havelock that have a high to very high interest in an activity but are not currently participating in a given activity. Second, a population service requirement is determined to provide an estimate of the number of individuals served annually by the current facilities and services. Finally, the level of service (LOS) that current facilities provide for the current population is determined. There are some exceptions where for some activities Havelock residents have reported participation using facilities other than those provided by Havelock Department of Park and Recreation. These exceptions are discussed in each of the needs analysis sections below.

These calculations are evaluated to determine the number of facilities and services needed to satisfy participation of residents with a high to very high interest in an activity who are not currently participating. Estimates of needed facilities are projected for future needs based on projected population growth of one percent per year for the next ten years. In establishing the current LOS for a given activity, results from the resident survey were used to estimate participation and interests in various activities. In addition to the facility based activities included in this need analysis, there are also programmed activities that were included in the listing of activities on the survey.

Latent Demand

A comparison of level of participation and level of interest provides an indication of where there may be room for improving the availability of facilities or services. The survey results from the interest question provide a means for rating activities from the least to the most important activity based on the proportion of residents having a high interest in the activity. A comparison of level of participation and level of interest provides an indication of where there is an opportunity for improving the availability of facilities or services. For example, currently 17.43% of the population in Havelock *participated* in picnicking with the family during the past 12 months. When compared to those *interested* in picnicking with the family, it is found 53.96 percent of the respondents were very interested or extremely interested in picnicking with family. Comparing these results, it seems that about 36.5 percent of the population who is interested has not been picnicking with their family in the past 12 months:

53.96 % interested
- 17.43 % participate
36.53% latent demand

The latent demand can be used as a guide toward recommendations for future programming or facilities. There are three indicators that should be considered in the decision-making process: 1) the total latent demand, 2) activities that have a low participation and 20% or more latent demand, and 3) those activities that have less than 1/3 of the participation as there is interest.

The greatest percentages of unmet demand (top five activities - Table 15) were in walking along a trail (63.31%), visiting greenways (59.82%), using a fitness trail (55.46%), playing softball (48.01%), and viewing wildlife (46.5%). Ten percent or less of the respondents had unmet demand for playing baseball, indoor performance, photography, fitness related classes, playing volleyball, water aerobics, playing basketball, reading outdoors, karate lessons, kite flying, playing soccer, family reunions, playing basketball, playing at a playground, special events and field trips, family reunions, outdoor performances, Watching sports events, and art show or festival. The activity “interest” and

Table 15: Weighted Activity Participation, Interest and Latent Demand

Activity****	% Participation** 12 months	% Interested*** (extreme-v/high)	% Latent Demand*
Walking along trail	20.93	84.24	63.31
Visiting greenways	0.92	60.74	59.82
Using fitness trail	11.42	66.88	55.46
Playing softball	6.74	54.75	48.01
Viewing wildlife	16.04	62.54	46.50
Cooking classes	1.10	40.96	39.86
Dog obedience classes	1.32	40.87	39.55
Fishing	27.22	65.35	38.13
Picnicking with family	17.43	53.96	36.53
CPR / First Aid classes	0.92	35.02	34.10
Walking in a natural area	36.99	69.06	32.07
Playing football	3.09	34.03	30.94
Swimming in a pool	22.78	52.99	30.21
Picnicking with groups	19.42	49.54	30.12
Karate classes	0.00	29.92	29.92
Kite flying	9.94	39.52	29.58
Summer camp	0.92	29.66	28.74
Walking pets	21.29	49.12	27.83
Dancing classes	1.10	28.64	27.54
Preschool classes	2.30	27.34	25.04
Reading outdoors	28.68	53.00	24.32
Bird watching	4.35	28.07	23.72
Attending workshops	1.03	22.49	21.46
Jogging	8.35	29.60	21.25
Bicycling	21.84	42.95	21.11
Frisbee	1.23	20.76	19.53
Nature study	11.34	28.87	17.53
Swim lessons	1.46	18.93	17.47
Eating lunch at a park	37.99	55.39	17.40
Playing soccer	16.02	32.72	16.70
Playing tennis	9.52	25.03	15.51
Playing cards/games	9.72	24.13	14.41
Art/crafts classes	23.28	35.90	12.62
Playing baseball	10.63	20.87	10.24
Indoor performance	34.72	41.18	6.46
Photography	14.17	20.05	5.88
Fitness-related classes	25.94	31.39	5.45
Playing volleyball	4.26	8.49	4.23
Water aerobics	2.73	6.69	3.96
Playing basketball	14.28	17.94	3.66
Playing at a playground	63.55	64.69	1.14
Special event/field trip	28.98	29.76	0.78
Family reunions	22.52	12.55	-9.97
Outdoor performance	73.79	62.26	-11.53
Watching sports events	67.15	45.94	-21.21
Art show or festival	41.27	11.75	-29.52
Teen programs/club		12.46	12.46
Playing street hockey		11.90	11.90
Playing sand volleyball		10.99	10.99
Archery classes		10.82	10.82
Calligraphy classes		8.15	8.15
Cheerleading		6.65	6.65

*Bolted Latent Demand is > 20%

**Bolted Participation is < 10% and Latent Demand > 20%

***Bolted Interest is > 3 times level of Participation

****Bolted Activity indicates no Havelock Parks and Recreation Facilities inventoried

“participation” values were weighted using the weight factors presented in Table 12. Weights were multiplied by the “rating of interest” of a respondent. In Table 15 the activities are in order of the difference between the interest and participation. An important partition of these results are the activities for which the difference between participation and very high to extreme interest was greater than 20%, or a one in five proportion of the

population (% Latent Demand bolded). A sub-set of these activities that should be considered as important are those that have less than 10% participation yet have more than 20% difference between interest and participation (% Participation bolded). Other activities that should also be considered are those activities where the proportion of the respondents participating is less than 1/3 the proportion of respondents with an extremely high or very high interest in the activity (% Interest bolded). For these activity categories, the latent demand represents a significant proportion of the population or the participation is dramatically less than the interest.

It should also be noted that the Latent Demand calculations show in Table 15 includes those activities where participants are using facilities not provided by the City of Havelock (Activity bolded). For example, nearly 23 percent of the population is swimming at a private pool or at a pool outside of Havelock. These estimates indicate that 53 percent of the population would like to swim at a pool and 23 percent are willing to travel outside Havelock to swim.

Population Service Requirement

The population service requirement combines the available supply and the current demand generated by residents of Havelock. The calculations provide estimates of the number of individuals served annually by the current facilities and services. The total demand (current proportion of the population having a very high or extreme interest) can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample that has a very high to extreme interest in an activity by the population of the community. This estimate of total demand is conservative in as much as there are other persons in Havelock who have a moderate or slight interest in an activity and they also reflect “demand.” The number of current residents being served is calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample participating in an activity by the current population of Havelock. Using tennis as the example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 22,442 \text{ population} \\ \times .095 \text{ participation} \\ \hline 2,136 \text{ persons} \end{array}$$

Similarly, total demand (number of persons wanting to participate) can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample that has a very high or extreme interest in an activity by the population of the community.

$$\begin{array}{r} 22,442 \text{ population} \\ \times .25 \text{ interested} \\ \hline 5,617 \text{ persons} \end{array}$$

This calculation provides an estimate of total demand, or the number of persons who would like to participate. Results of these calculations for all activities are listed in Table 16. The number of current residents being served is calculated by multiplying the proportion of the sample participating in an activity by the current population but this level of participation does not address the barriers to participation. Activities in Table 16 are listed in order of total demand. It cannot be over emphasized that participation is certainly a function of access to facilities, but it is also dependant upon time and equipment availability, skills, abilities, and awareness of residents. For this analysis, it is assumed that for those activities where there is a large difference between the level of participation and the level of interest, the current public and private facilities are not meeting the needs of residents in Havelock. This does not necessarily mean additional facilities are needed, it may mean that the current facilities need to be used “more” through additional programming, promotion, or level of access provided.

Table 16: Demand and Number of participants for recreation activities in Havelock, 2004-05

Activity	Total Demand*	# of Participants	Activity	Total Demand*	# of Participants
Walking along trail	18,906	4,697	Playing soccer	7,342	3,596
Walking in a natural area	15,499	8,302	Fitness-related classes	7,045	5,821
Using fitness trail	15,010	2,563	Special event/field trip	6,678	6,504
Fishing	14,667	6,108	Summer camp	6,656	206
Playing at a playground	14,518	14,261	Jogging	6,642	1,874
Viewing wildlife	14,034	3,600	Nature study	6,479	2,545
Outdoor performance	13,972	16,559	Dancing classes	6,426	247
Visiting greenways	13,632	206	Bird watching	6,300	977
Eating lunch at a park	12,430	8,527	Preschool classes	6,136	515
Playing softball	12,287	1,511	Playing tennis	5,618	2,137
Picnicking with family	12,111	3,911	Playing cards/games	5,416	2,181
Reading outdoors	11,893	6,436	Attending workshops	5,048	231
Swimming in a pool	11,893	5,112	Playing baseball	4,684	2,386
Picnicking with groups	11,118	4,358	Frisbee	4,659	276
Walking pets	11,024	4,779	Photography	4,500	3,180
Watching sports events	10,310	15,069	Swim lessons	4,249	327
Bicycling	9,640	4,902	Playing basketball	4,027	3,206
Indoor performance	9,242	7,792	Family reunions	2,818	5,053
Cooking classes	9,191	247	Art show or festival	2,636	9,261
Dog obedience classes	9,172	297	Playing volleyball	1,906	955
Kite flying	8,869	2,231	Water aerobics	1,500	613
Art/crafts classes	8,056	5,225			
CPR / First Aid classes	7,859	206			
Playing football	7,638	694			

*Demand is based on specified interest level for activities

Activities which have been **bolded** should be given significant consideration due to high latent demand

For activities, where the needs are not being met, the minimum population service requirement is calculated to provide some guidance to planners for allocation of resources. The current population service requirement is based on the proportion of the population who is interested in the activity and who is currently being served by the available facilities. The calculation is done in three steps. First, the proportion of the interested population being served is calculated, next, the total number of facility units needed is calculated, and finally, the current population is divided by the number of estimated facility units needed to determine total persons served by a facility unit. Calculations, using tennis as an example, would be:

$$9.52\% \div 25.03\% = 38.03\% \text{ of interested population served}$$

The survey results indicated that 9.52% of the population is participating in tennis while 25.03% had at least a very interested rating in participating. So, these results suggest that 38.03% of the residents who were interested in tennis are actually participating. To remedy the shortfall in participation, *assuming a shortage of facilities is the problem*, total number of courts needed can be calculated by dividing the current number of courts by the proportion of the demand that these courts are currently satisfying:

$$3 \text{ courts} \div .3803 = 8 \text{ courts needed}$$

This calculation indicates that in order for the public portion of the facilities to fill this current need there should be a total of 8 courts. The population service requirement is calculated by dividing the number of total courts needed into the total population:

$$22,442 \text{ population} \div 8 \text{ courts} = 2805 \text{ persons/court}$$

In Table 17 are presented the population service requirements for all of the facility-based activities. The activities are listed in descending order with the activities having the highest interest level listed first. The most striking indication of needed facilities is for additional softball fields. This need could be a scheduling issue with the use of existing 12 ball fields or a need to offer additional softball programming. The met needs for all activities range from 146% for watching sports events to 1.5% for visiting greenways.

The analysis for several of the activities is incomplete due to the fact that the Havelock Recreation System does not include facilities for some of the listed activities. For this analysis it is assumed that participation for activities such as “walking in a nature area” or “swimming in a pool” are being provided by private facilities or facilities outside of Havelock. There is unmet demand for these activities and facilities should be considered during the planning process. There are five different facilities needed to meet these activity demands. First, the miles of trails needed to meet the demands for walking along a trail, walking in a natural area, using a fitness trail, visiting a greenway, and jogging must be determined. During the comprehensive park system planning process, trails should be considered as an important asset to the system and care should be given to consider the various uses (demand) indicated by these survey results. Comments made by some respondents indicated the need for sidewalks as well which could fall into this category. The amount of trails to be developed should be determined (Table 17, TBD) based on the availability of corridors suited to trail development.

Second, during the planning process provisions for natural areas, which will serve as wildlife habitat, should be a consideration as part of the park system. Respondents to the survey indicated an interest in viewing wildlife, nature study, and bird watching activities. Including natural areas into the inventory of park lands also needs to be complimented with the development of trails, mentioned above, to provide access for these activities. Acreage of natural areas in the parks needed to meet the stated demand should be determined (Table 17, TBD) based on the availability of land suited to this purpose.

Park lands also need to include large open play fields for activities such as kite flying and Frisbee. The park inventory did not include acres of open play space suitable for such activities. Provision of these type of areas need to be considered in the planning process. As with the previous two considerations, acres of open play fields are important to the respondents however the acres needed to meet the current demands is dependent upon availability (Table 17, TBD).

Finally, provision of facilities to meet the indicted demands for swimming and playing volleyball should also be considered. A portion of the demand for swimming opportunities (53% of the population) is currently being provided through other pools (23% of the population). With this in mind, the park system's comprehensive plan should include the consideration of a swimming pool which will meet the current and projected needs of Havelock (Table 17). Similarly, respondents to the Park and Recreation Survey have indicated that playing volleyball is of interest while there were no volleyball courts in the park system's inventory at the time of the survey. About half of the demand for volleyball was being met using other courts (Table 15). Currently there is one volleyball court being built at Walter B. Jones Park. Using tennis and basketball as indicators of court use in Havelock the park system planning should include consideration of two volleyball courts to meet the expressed needs (Table 17).

Table 17: Havelock Recreation Facility Population Service Requirement

Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	Needs Met Percent*	Needed Facilities	Persons / Facility
Walking along trail (mile)*	0	24.85%	TBD	TBD
Walking in a natural area (mile)*	0	53.56%	TBD	TBD
Using fitness trail (mile)*	0	17.08%	TBD	TBD
Fishing (pier)	2	41.65%	5	4,674
Playing at a playground (area)	5	98.24%	5	4,409
Viewing wildlife (acre)*	0	25.65%	TBD	TBD
Outdoor performance (stage)	1	118.52%	1	26,598
Visiting greenways (mile)*	0	1.51%	TBD	TBD
Eating lunch at a park (shelter)	4	68.59%	6	3,848
Playing softball (field)	12	12.31%	97	230
Picnicking with family (shelter)	4	32.30%	12	1,812
Swimming in a pool (pool)	0	42.99%	1	22,442
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	4	39.20%	10	2,199
Watching sports events (venue)	17	146.17%	12	1,930
Kite flying (acre)*	0	25.15%	TBD	TBD
Playing football (field)	1	9.08%	11	2,038
Playing soccer (field)	1	48.96%	2	10,988
Fitness-related classes (weight room)	1	82.64%	1	18,546
Jogging (mile)*	0	28.21%	TBD	TBD
Nature study (acre)*	0	39.28%	TBD	TBD
Bird watching (acre)*	0	15.50%	TBD	TBD
Playing tennis (court)	3	38.03%	8	2,845
Playing baseball (field)	12	50.93%	24	953
Frisbee (acre)*	0	5.92%	TBD	TBD
Swim lessons (pool)	0	7.71%	1	22,442
Playing basketball (court)	4	79.60%	5	4,466
Playing volleyball (court)	0	50.18%	2	11,221
Water aerobics (pool)	0	40.81%	1	22,442

Activities are rank ordered based on Total Demand (Table 16)

*Trails and Acres To Be Determined (TBD)

Level of Service

In addition to the current facility needs due to the residents' interests, a growing population in Havelock will also create additional demand for recreational opportunities. Using the population service requirement (persons served / facility) the needed number of facilities or Level of Service (LOS) can be projected based on an estimated one percent per year population growth. The population projections are divided by the number of persons served by one facility. All the projected activity facility needs are presented in Table 18. Stated another way the LOS can be presented in terms of unit of facility per thousand estimated population (Table 19). As the population grows the LOS standard remains the same but the number of facilities needed increases relative to the growth in population. In Table 19 are listed the current level of service (LOS) per thousand for each facility and then the needed LOS to meet the current estimated demand as measured from the survey results. It is, in effect, this needed LOS that was used to determine the projections for future needs in Table 18.

Activities are listed in the tables in order of highest latent demand. So, the number of facilities listed for each of the projected population estimates would meet the entire estimated demand. The decisions that must be made during the development process are what proportion of the demand will be provided by the public sector and how much will be provided by private facilities. For example, the demand for picnicking with the family is fairly high and the current facilities to provide this activity is limited (4 shelters or .18 shelter/thousand). To meet the current demand the analysis would indicate a need for 12 shelters; .55 shelters per thousand population. It is probably unrealistic to expect the additional 8 shelters would be provided by the City of Havelock. However, additional picnic tables and informal picnic areas could be provided to create new opportunities in the area. Planners for the parks must take into consideration these needs, space allocation, and financial resources for other facilities as well.

Some of these facilities are program based and so these projections could be misleading. For example, baseball fields are estimated to provide just over 50% of the demand. There are 12 fields providing opportunities in Havelock. Results of this analysis indicates a need for 12 additional fields when in fact it may be that additional teams could be scheduled or team size could be increased to handle some proportion of the additional demand.

So, as parks are considered for development or renovation, the estimates in Table 18 provide a relative indication of the importance of facilities and programming opportunities in Havelock. Estimates in Table 18 also provide planning direction for the level of development needed to meet the demands; they are not intended to become absolute targets for development.

The facilities which are not currently provided in the park system inventory (miles of trails and acres of open play space), demands are to be determined. Planning for such facilities should be considered based on availability of resources and the latent demand indicated from the survey results (Table 15).

Table 18: Havelock Recreation Facility Level of Service Requirement

Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	Needed Facilities by Year (Population)*			
		2005 (22,369)	2010 (23,487)	2015 (24,662)	2020 (25,895)
Walking along trail (mile)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Visiting greenways (mile)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Using fitness trail (mile)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Playing softball (field)	12	97	102	107	113
Viewing wildlife (acre)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fishing (pier)	2	5	5	5	6
Picnicking with family (shelter)	4	12	13	14	14
Walking in a natural area (mile)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Playing football (field)	1	11	12	12	13
Swimming in a pool (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	4	10	11	11	12
Kite flying (acre)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Bird watching (acre)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Jogging (mile)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Frisbee (acre)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Nature study (acre)**	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Swim lessons (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Eating lunch at a park (shelter)	4	6	6	6	7
Playing soccer (field)	1	2	2	2	2
Playing tennis (court)	3	8	8	9	9
Playing baseball (field)	12	24	25	26	27
Fitness-related classes (weight room)	1	1	1	1	1
Playing volleyball (court)	0	2	2	2	2
Water aerobics (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Playing basketball (court)	4	5	5	6	6
Playing at a playground	5	5	5	6	6
Outdoor performance (stage)	1	1	1	1	1
Watching sports events (venue)	17	12	12	13	13

Activities are rank ordered based on Latent Demand (Table 15)

*Population estimates increase 5 percent for each 5 year period.

**Trails and Acres To Be Determined (TBD)

Table 19: Havelock Recreational Facility Level of Service Per Thousand Population

Activity	Current	Needed	Activity	Current	Needed
		LOS/1,000		LOS/1,000	LOS/1,000
Walking along trail (mile)*	0	TBD	Swim lessons (pool)	0	0.04
Visiting greenways (mile)*	0	TBD	Eating lunch at a park (shelter)	0.18	0.26
Using fitness trail (mile)*	0	TBD	Playing soccer (field)	0.04	0.09
Playing softball (field)	0.54	4.36	Playing tennis (court)	0.13	0.35
Viewing wildlife (acre)*	0	TBD	Playing baseball (field)	0.54	1.05
Fishing (pier)	0.09	0.21	Fitness-related classes (weight room)	0.04	0.05
Picnicking with family (shelter)	0.18	0.55	Playing volleyball (court)	0	0.09
Walking in a natural area (mile)*	0	TBD	Water aerobics (pool)	0	0.04
Playing football (field)	0.04	0.49	Playing basketball (court)	0.18	0.22
Swimming in a pool (pool)	0	0.04	Playing at a playground	0.22	0.23
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	0.18	0.46	Outdoor performance (stage)	0.04	0.04
Kite flying (acre)*	0	TBD	Watching sports events (venue)	0.76	0.52
Bird watching (acre)*	0	TBD			
Jogging (mile)	0	TBD			
Frisbee (acre)*	0	TBD			
Nature study (acre)*	0	TBD			

*Trails and Acres To Be Determined (TBD)



Appendix A

Recreation Activity Participation and Preference Survey
Town of Havelock
2005-2006

Recreation Participation and Preference Survey

This questionnaire is an invitation to you to take part in the Havelock parks planning process. Information from this questionnaire will become part of the Comprehensive Plan that guides the future of Havelock Parks and Recreation. We need to hear from residents of Havelock to ensure the success of this process. We appreciate your contribution to this effort. Your input is critical in this planning process and the information you provide will represent thousands of residents. This is your opportunity to be a part of this important effort, so please fill out the questionnaire and **RETURN IT BEFORE Wednesday, February 15, 2006.**

Please answer each question as honestly and accurately as possible. All the information collected will be held in strict confidence and will only be reported in summary with all other responses.

Please, fill out and return the questionnaire,

Many thanks,

Havelock Parks and Recreation Department

The first section of questions is about your household. Please remember that this information is confidential.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: Please check or fill in responses for this first section of the survey. (Questions 1 – 13)

1a. Were you living at this residence in January of 2004?

Yes No

1b. If No – did you live somewhere else in Havelock?

Yes No

(Please continue)

2. How long have you lived in Havelock?

Less than 1 year 1-5 years 6-10 years
 11-15 years more than 15 years

3. For each individual in the household please indicate:

AGE	& GENDER	AGE	& GENDER
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> F / <input type="checkbox"/> M

4. How would you describe your household?

Individual Unrelated adults Couple
 Couple with children Single parent

5. Household income for 2001? \$ _____,000

single income household multiple income household

6. Is your residence within the Havelock City limits?

Yes
 No

PARK OPPORTUNITIES AND USE

7. Please give the name or location (cross streets) of the park, greenway, or public open space nearest to your house, if known.

Park Name or Location: _____

8. Number of visits to **THIS** park, greenway or public open space during the past year by **ALL** members of the household?

(January 2005–December 2005) #_____ visits

9. Number of visits to **ALL** Havelock parks, greenways, or public open space during the past year by **ALL** members of the household? (January 2005–December 2005) #_____ visits

10. For the **most recent visit** to the nearest park, greenway, or public open space by someone in the household:

How did (s)he get there? Car walked bike

Other _____ (please specify)

Time to get to there? _____ Minutes

Distance traveled? _____ Miles

11. What is the AGE and GENDER of the person in the household who has had the most recent birthday?

AGE: _____ F M

12. What are your top three desires for future Park and Recreation facilities

To determine recreational interests of Havelock residents WHO USE park, greenway or public open space facilities, we would like to have the person in the household who's had the most recent birthday to answer the following questions.

If the person selected is **OVER 10 years old**: responses should be filled in by the individual.

If the person selected is a child **BETWEEN 5 and 10 years old**: an adult in the household should help the child fill in the responses.

If the person selected is a child **UNDER 5 years old**: the adult who takes the child to recreation areas to play should fill in the responses so that responses reflect the **CHILD'S** activities and preferences.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE NEXT RESPONSES REFLECT THE PARTICIPATION AND PREFERENCES OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO HAS PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITIES AT PARKS, GREENWAYS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION OF **RECREATION** CAREFULLY BEFORE RESPONDING:

“Recreation” for this survey is, **any activity done mainly for pleasure or enjoyment, away from the private home, in a park area or recreation facility.** This includes cultural, entertainment, social group, civic, craft and athletic oriented activities.

Following is a list of recreation activities that you could do at a public park or recreation facility in Havelock. Please check those activities you did during the past 12 months (**January 2005-December 2005**). Indicate which of these activities took place in a Havelock facility by circling the box checked. Also indicate an estimate of the **number of times** you did each of these activities during the **past 12 months**.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTIVITY	# of Times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACTIVITY	# of Times
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor performances	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Art show or festival	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indoor performances	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Softball	_____

✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times	✓	ACTIVITY	# of Times
<input type="checkbox"/>	Watch sports events	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Basketball	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attending workshops	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooking classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bicycling	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Soccer	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing at a playground	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frisbee	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bird watching	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dog obedience classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reading outdoors	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Baseball	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Special event/field trip	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Karate classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer camp	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Family reunions	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Preschool classes	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swim lessons	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Playing cards/games	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swimming in a pool	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Visiting greenways	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fitness trail	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dancing classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking along a trail	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Tennis	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking in natural area	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jogging	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Viewing wildlife	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kite flying	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eating lunch at a park	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Football	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnicking with family	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nature study	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Picnicking with groups	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	CPR / First Aid classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Play Volleyball	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fitness-related classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water aerobics	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Walking pets	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Photography	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts/crafts classes	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)	_____			

The next lists of activities are things that people might do for recreation in Havelock at a public recreation facility or park. Using the following rating scale, **please rate your interest in ALL of the activities listed below (included "other activities" of interest as well).**

Not at all Interested	Slightly Interested	Moderately Interested	Very Interested	Extremely Interested
0	1	2	3	4
ACTIVITY	Rating	ACTIVITY	Rating	
Outdoor performances	_____	Art show or festival	_____	
Indoor performances	_____	Play Softball	_____	
Watch sports events	_____	Play Basketball	_____	
Attending workshops	_____	Cooking classes	_____	
Bicycling	_____	Play Soccer	_____	
Playing at a playground	_____	Frisbee	_____	
Bird watching	_____	Dog obedience classes	_____	
Reading outdoors	_____	Play Baseball	_____	
Special event/field trip	_____	Karate classes	_____	
Summer camp	_____	Family reunions	_____	
Preschool classes	_____	Swim lessons	_____	
Playing cards/games	_____	Swimming in a pool	_____	
Visiting greenways	_____	Fishing	_____	
Fitness trail	_____	Dance classes	_____	
Walking along a trail	_____	Play Tennis	_____	
Walking in natural area	_____	Jogging	_____	
Viewing wildlife	_____	Kite flying	_____	
Eating lunch at a park	_____	Play Football	_____	
Picnicking with family	_____	Nature study	_____	
Picnicking with groups	_____	CPR / First Aid classes	_____	
Play Volleyball	_____	Fitness-related classes	_____	
Water aerobics	_____	Walking pets	_____	
Photography	_____	Arts/crafts classes	_____	

ACTIVITY	Rating	ACTIVITY	Rating
Sand Volleyball	_____	Archery classes	_____
Calligraphy	_____	Cheerleading	_____
Teen programs/club	_____	Street hockey	_____
Other (please specify)	_____		

Please return your survey by mailing it back with you're water bill or mail to the Havelock Recreation Center at the following address:

Havelock City Parks & Recreation
 1 Recreation Drive
 Havelock, NC 28532

SURVEYS MUST BE RETURNED BE FEB. 15, 2006!

To save postage you can drop the completed survey off Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. at the Havelock Recreation Center, Havelock City Hall, or the Havelock Senior Center. Surveys must be dropped off no later than Wednesday, February 15, 2006 to be included in the plan.

Refer any questions about the survey to: David Smith or Mark Seymour
 City of Havelock Parks& Recreation
 Phone (252) 444-6429

Other opportunities to comment and participate in the comprehensive planning for Havelock Parks and Recreation will be announced in local media. The Parks and Recreation will also provide updates over the next few months on the Comprehensive Parks Plan through the local media and posters and public meetings. Thanks again for your participation.

Do you have any comments you would like to share with the Office of Parks and Recreation regarding your experiences at Havelock parks, greenways and public open space, or about this survey?

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR HELP!

Appendix B

Recreation Activity Participation and Preference Survey Comments
Town of Havelock
2002-2003

I LOVE LIVING IN HAVELOCK AND PERHAPS A DOG PARK COULD REALLY PICK THINGS UP FOR HAVELOCK. [RESEARCH ON INTERNET]

VERY INTERESTED IN ARCHERY CLASS. IF YOU NEED VOLUNTEERS PLEASE CALL ME 447 2152. ANGELA LOVER, SEC/TRE, CHERRY POINT ARCHERY CLUB.

WE NEED A POOL - WE NEED COMMUNITY POD AND OR CENTER FOR TEENS

IT IS GOOD THING TO HAVE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SO PEOPLE CAN SPEAK THEIR MINDS. PEOPLE SHOULD COOPERATE TO KEEP IT CLEAN. NO STRAY CATS OR DOGS AROUND. NO IRRELEVANT OR LOUD NOISE IN THE PARK.

REC CENTER MEMBERSHIP – RESONABLE

MORE SOCCER FIELDS – WE NEED A BIG SWIMMING POOL! A BIGGER WEIGHT ROOM WOULD BE GREAT. BOWLING ALLEY & SKATING RINK

NEED BETTER PARKING

NEED TO ADD MORE SHADED AREA BY THE CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND IN WALTER B JONES PARK.

NOTE ATTACHED

THE DEPARTMENT IS DOING A GOOD JOB TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE PROGRAMMING. THE COMMISSIONERS NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE BENEFICIAL IMPACTS OF RECREATION IN THE COMMUNITY.

HOW ABOUT THE YMCA? NEW BERN HAS ONE. WHY DON'T WE?

PUT A SIDEWALK DOWN MCCOTTER FOR EXCERSIZE ON THIS SIDE OF TOWN

WHY DOES THE LARGEST NEW COMMUNITY IN HAVELOCK NOT HAVE A PLAYGROUND THAT CHILDREN CAN WALK TO? TUCKER CREEK

LOTS OF LUCK IN YOUR ENDEAVORS....

EVERYONE WHO USE THE NEW CITY PARK NEEDS ACCESS TO A WATER FOUNTAIN, ATHLETES ESPECIALLY.

WE HAVE ADEQUATE FACILITIES. THE NEED IS TO USE MORE WISELY!!!!

MORE INTERESTED IN A BETTER POICE FORCE

NONE

NEED MORE PARKING SPACES AT RECREATION AREA ON 101 HWY. A LOT OF HANDICAPPED SPACES ARE BEING USED BY NON-HANDICAPPED PARENTS.

BASKETBALL FACILITIES ARE INADEQUATE FOR THE AMOUNT OF USE W/ HIGH SCHOOL/ PARK& REC/ LIBERTY CA USING IT.

THERE SHOULD BE A FENCE AROUND THE PLAYGROUND.

I FEEL THE NEW SENIOR CENTER WILL HAVE MORE ACTIVITIES WITH THE NEW BLDG.

NO MORE TAXES!

IF YOU ADDED A COMMUNITY POOL THERE SHOULD BE A YEARLY MEMBERSHIP FEE (\$150-\$200). MEMBERS COULD BRING GUESTS W/ SO MANY PASSES & THEN A SMALL FEE (\$2-4). MORE SIDEWALKS! (& CROSSWALKS).

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO EVENTS WOULD BE NICE.

THERE IS UNDERUSED RECREATION SPACE IN THIS DEVELOPMENT BUT THE SCHOOL BOARD HAS PUT NO

TRESPASSING SIGNS ON IT (TUCKER CREEK).

SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER IS WONDERFUL. THANKS TO CITY & TOM KELLY.

USE ON BASE FACILITIES AND WALK ON THE BEACH. I'M MORE INTERESTED IN DRAINAGE SOLUTION! DITCH CLEANING ETC.

NOT AT THIS TIME THANK YOU.

NO COMMENTS

447-7455 T. BACHMANN, 223 TILTON ST. HAVELOCK, NC 28532-2623

1) JOIN HOUSING AREAS BY GREEN WAYS 2) MORE SIDE WALKS 3) BALL FIELD WEST SIDE OF TOWN

I'VE ENJOYED THE CHILI FESTIVAL – FIREWORKS AT THE “MAIN” HAVELOCK PARK BUT I WOULD LIKE TO SEE BETTER DRAINAGE

TOWN IS UNATTRACTIVE AN EMBARRASEMENT FOR FRIENDS/FAMILY. WHY NOT A PARK ON THE WEST SIDE OF HAVELOCK?

HAVELOCK SHOULD CONTINUE TO DEVELOP W.B. JONES PARK. THE LOCATION IS PERFECT. THE OLD SECTION RARELY GETS USED & COULD HOUSE TENNIS COURTS OR A POOL. CURRENTLY, PARKING BECOMES THE BIGGEST PROBLEM AT THIS OLD PARK. ALSO, NO RESTROOMS. IT WOULD BE GREAT WALKING AREA IF YOU PUT LOTS OF PAVED WALKWAYS. PAVEMENT AND RESTROOMS A MUST. LOTS OF YOUNG MOMS W/STOLLERS & TODDLERS. WE'D LOVE A PUBLIC POOL! INDOOR/OUTDOOR POOL WOULD BE GREAT~THIS MAY BE TOO EXPENSIVE FOR HAVELOCK THOUGH. WE GO TO THE YMCA NOW, BUT A CLOSER ONE WOULD BE BETTER. TENNIS COURTS AT REC CENTER ARE NICE, BUT CLOSER ONES WOULD BE BETTER. REC CENTER IS A BIT OF A DRIVE. WB JONES IS VERY CENTRAL.

WANTED POOL IN THE 1970'S – PLL PROBABLY BE DEAD BEFORE ONE IS BUILT.

THIS SURVEY IS AN EXCELLENT IDEA. WE LIKE HAVING A SAY IN WHAT IS OFFERED.

BMX, SKATEBOARDING ROLLERBLADES

I HAVE LIVED IN HAVELOCK AREA FOR 37 YRS, BUT JUST RECENTLY GET ANNEXED INTO CITY LIMITS.

I ENJOY MUSIC IN THE PARK SUMMER CONCERTS, THE CHRISTMAS TREE LIGHTING, THE NATIVITY AND ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR SENIORS.

Section 6

Public Input



PUBLIC INPUT

Public input and interaction is crucial to the success of this Master Plan. There were opportunities to gain public input in addition to collecting physical data for the Master Plan. The methods of public participation include the following:

- Implementation Meeting/Stakeholder Meeting
- Mapping Workshop Comment Boards
- Public Comments at Public Meetings

(Complete survey results are available on file at Havelock Park and Recreation Department)

Public meetings and hearings followed this data collection process and were held to gain input on the Master Plan. The following are the meetings that were held:

- First Public Meeting: 15 December 2005, Havelock City Hall
- Advisory Board Meeting : 19 January 2006, Havelock Senior Center
- Second Public Meeting: 21 March 2006, Havelock Event and Tourism Center

The following summarizes the Public Meetings and the Mapping Workshop:

First Public Meeting: 15 December 2005

In discussion with the Director of the Parks and Recreation Department it was determined that the participation of the area stakeholders was critical to the success of the master planning process. For this reason, the leaders of area athletic associations were invited to take part in the implementation meeting. The turnout was impressive with representation of the following organizations: Havelock Babe Ruth, Havelock Girls Softball, Tee-Ball, Havelock Pop Warner, Havelock Youth Soccer, Havelock Youth Lacrosse, Havelock Seniors and Boys and Girls Clubs of Coastal Carolina. The meeting also included the members of the Havelock Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and City Commissioner, Al Reid, the Parks and Recreation Representative and City Staff.

The HSMM Principal in Charge, Nigel Clarke and Project Manager, Bob Harned made introductory remarks and presented an agenda for the meeting. The introductions of all attendees was requested by the Project Manager, and each described their affiliations and role with each organization. The scope of the project was reviewed and the overall project schedule was discussed. The role of the athletic organization leaders was described as a conduit of information and also as partners in building excitement, buy-in, and public support. The Project Manager charged each with spreading the word about the master planning process and encouraging public participation.

The meeting included a discussion of the critical success factors for the master planning process for both the City and the stakeholders. Support of the Parks and Recreation Director and Department was expressed as one of the keys to success. This support and cooperation among the various organizations was also identified as an essential element.

Advisory Board Meeting: 19 January 2006

A Community Workshop on the Comprehensive Master Plan opened with an introduction of HSMM Project Manager Bob Harned. A brief history of the Master Plan Project was provided by Parks and Recreation Director David Smith.

Bob Harned presented a Power Point presentation outlining the master planning process and critical success factors. Some of the critical success factors included communication and planning, public participation, understanding evolving needs, and the use of shared facilities. Director Dave Smith continued the presentation with a description of several parks with photographs provided as a visual reference.

Following the Power Point presentation, copies of a first draft survey questionnaire were distributed to attendees. Time was allowed to complete the surveys. The Project Manager solicited input on the questionnaire and asked for suggestions that might make it more effective. Comments included a request to clarify one question and that the survey lacked activities listed for seniors and the physically challenged.

A discussion of unmet needs was facilitated by the Project Manager to allow participants to provide their input. The discussion included both program and facility needs, although facility availability dominated the dialogue. Following the lengthy discussion, the unmet needs were recorded in the order of priority. The list is as follows:

- Facilities, particularly additional athletic facilities
- Parking Issues at the Recreation Complex
- Maximizing Use of Existing Facilities

The discussion also included the need for others specific facilities. Although not complete, the following facility needs were also noted: a Teen Center, Nature Center, Swimming Pool, and Lighted Fields, and Fields with better drainage.

The Havelock Parks and Recreation Advisory Board was intricately involved in the development of this master planning process. This group was instrumental in the development of the public input survey, actively participated in the public meetings and mapping workshops, as well as greatly contributed to the preparation of this Master Plan through input and direction. The Advisory Board met with the Parks and Recreation Director and the Master Plan consultant on a scheduled format in both open and closed forum meetings.

Second Public Meeting: 21 March 2006

The Final Public Meeting was held at the Havelock Tourist and Event Center. This meeting was attended by approximately two dozen people, including Advisory Board Members, the Director of Parks and Recreation, and the local press.

The Parks and Recreation Director opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks before turning the meeting over to the HSMM Project Manager. A written agenda was distributed and included a Power Point slide presentation. A brief overview of the project was described to the attendees including a review of the project schedule and public participation.

The Project Manager introduced Dr. Gene Brothers from North Carolina State University who performed analysis for the project based on the public input survey. Dr. Brothers

presented a Power Point slide presentation which described the survey effort and determination of the level of service being provided by the City of Havelock. Dr. Brothers explained how the random sampling of the public through the mass mailed survey included use of specific questions geared toward the individual in the household with the most recent birthday created the scientific analysis framework for the study. As a truly random sampling, this approach was important in the analysis of the recreation preference survey to aid recreation planners in the City to determine which facilities will be needed to address current and future parks, recreational and open space needs.

Dr. Brothers reviewed the survey results and the specific tables which should be of the greatest interest in developing the implementation strategies associated with this Master Plan.

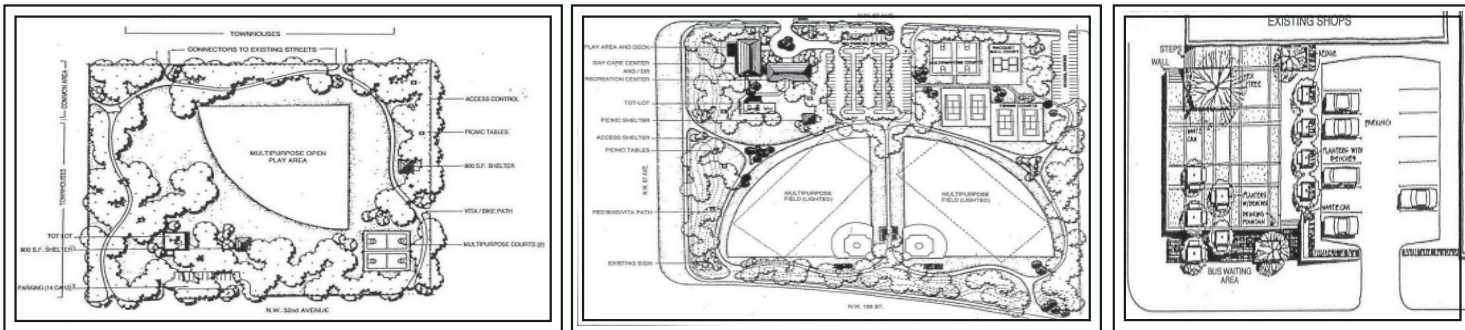
Following the formal presentation, attendees mingled and reviewed the updated project map and enjoyed conversation and refreshments. Dr. Brothers remained at the meeting to discuss his analysis and answered questions from the participants.

MAPPING COMMENTS

- Better outside basketball courts for the kids like street ball.
- Lights on more fields.
- Greenway is a great idea!
- More weight machines at Rec. Complex. Locker rooms needed. Indoor pool needed or one with a bubble like the YMCA. Water Parks. Indoor soccer complex.
- I'd like to see some kind of "path" to get from Tucker Creek to McDonald Downs by biking or walking and not have to get on Highway 70.
- Paved walk/jog/roller blade path from Havelock City Park to Rec. Complex.
- A complex on the west end of the town.
- Increase marketing advertising for recreational programs.
- Network with county programs/offer space to Health Dept. and cooperative extension.
- Promote available meeting places for non profit, civic, and support type groups.
- Wants: dog park, bike trails, water sports, boat ramp, and water access (canoes, fishing, splash, etc.), picnic areas, putting greens or putt-putt golf.
- Utility alley between Cardinal and Dogwood behind property on the east side of Carolina Street.
- Environmental Center/Nature Center.
- Easement to Hancock Creek for Boat Ramp.
- Campground Trailer/RV.

Section 7

Existing and Recommended Recreation, Park Facility, and Open Space Standards



(from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space Guidelines Publications).

ESTABLISHING A FACILITIES VOCABULARY

As Havelock continues to grow and develop it is essential for the City to develop guidelines directing future parks and recreation resources and facilities. These guidelines will act as a tool for decision makers, planning staff, developers, as well as the general public and others to use when making decisions affecting parks and recreation resources. A parks and recreation land use ordinance, or sub-section of a comprehensive land use ordinance and additional subdivision regulation plans are the most common planning tools that set the standards for development and define the vocabulary for future parks and recreation facilities. This next section defines the recreation vocabulary necessary for a planning document of this type.

The concept of a Parks and Facilities land use ordinance is not a new idea. In fact, even as early as the late 1700s, the City of Raleigh adopted what some might consider a land use ordinance directly targeted at parks and recreation. As the original 400 acres were planned and laid out for streets and development, the City used a simple system, similar to the City of Philadelphia, of public squares. These squares provided the open spaces necessary for the recreational activities of the time. Only one half of the original 400 acres was allocated for development; nearly 40 acres, or 20% of the land, was reserved as open space. By creating this early system and adhering to some basic principles, the City of Raleigh has been able to provide a nationally recognized system of parks and open spaces.

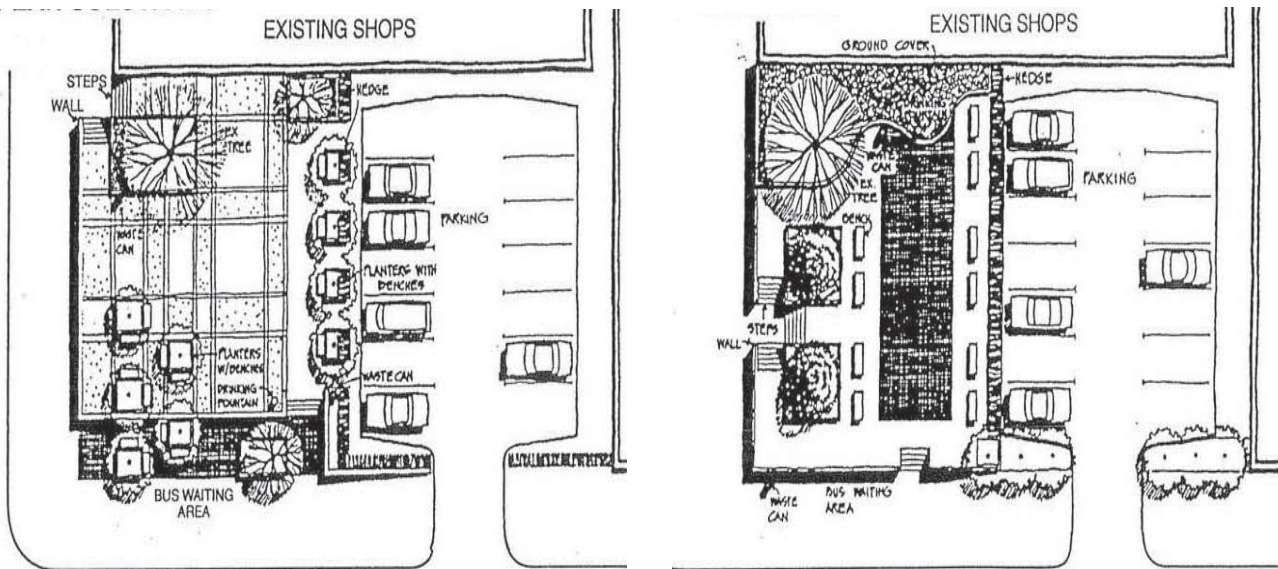
Havelock should thoroughly examine existing land use plans and ordinances that affect the parks, recreation, and open space within the City in order to identify opportunities for improving the effectiveness of these policies. The dedication of land, and/or payment in lieu of dedication, policy, and applicable standards should be updated as needed so as to reflect current market conditions and adequacy of funding.

FACILITIES VOCABULARY

Developing a vocabulary of recreational facilities and areas is a necessary first step of any parks and recreation planning tool. A common set of terms provides the necessary structure for developers, City staff, and park planners to communicate and plan for the appropriate park or recreation areas type. Each of the following definitions can be utilized in developing future Havelock standards which affect the Land Use Plan and other regulations.

The first two types of recreation areas listed, Mini Parks and Neighborhood Parks, are of particular interest, as many small undeveloped sites are currently in the City's ownership and could immediately be improved to implement these parks. These small parks could become the responsibility of local neighborhoods or civic groups to offset the maintenance requirements of the Parks and Recreation Department, as well as reduce vandalism. The ongoing maintenance costs and improvement costs could also be borne by donations, corporate and private sponsorship.

Mini-parks (Tot lots)

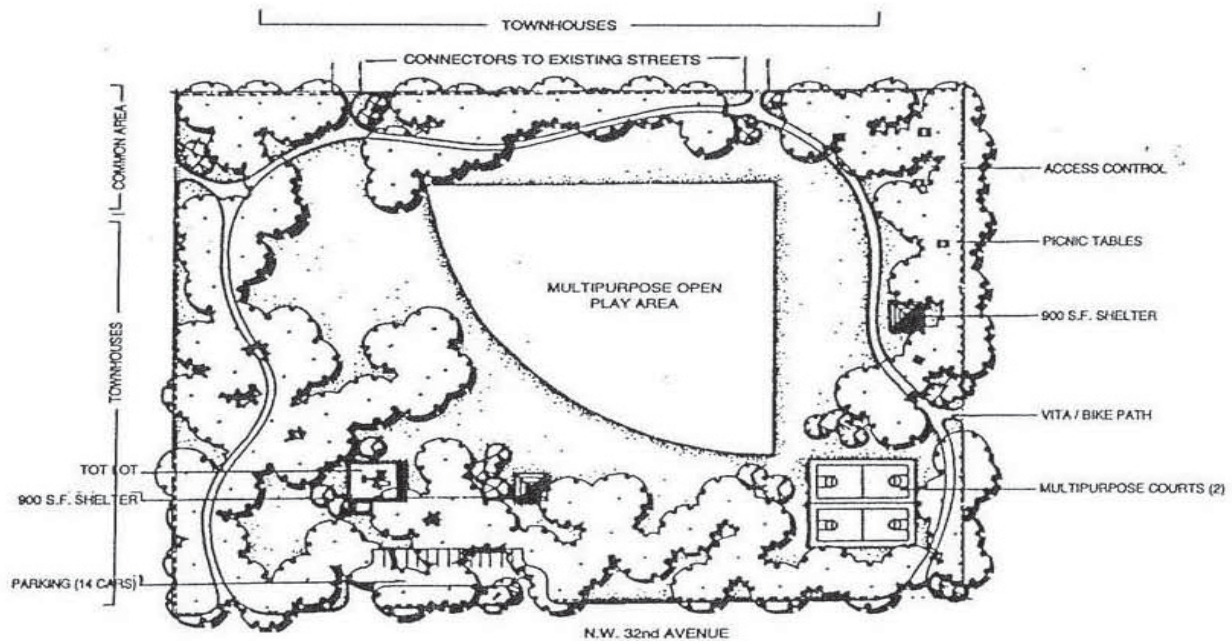


Examples of a mini-park (from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space Guidelines Publications).

A mini-park usually comprises one lot or less. It is designed to serve the area contained on the final plan or approved site plan, and to provide a play area for younger children during daytime hours. The service area is typically between 1/8 to 1/4 of a mile around the facility and is usually used when other park types are not feasible.

As a general rule, multiple mini-parks are less desirable than having a few community parks or neighborhood parks because of greater management and maintenance requirements. It is suggested that the mini-park be placed within a land use ordinance with the understanding that the use of mini-parks does, in certain cases, add value to a municipality's park system. However, mini-parks are desirable in certain situations such as placement along greenways, located to enhance the greenway experience and in isolated neighborhoods that are far from neighborhood or community parks. They can also provide recreation for existing neighborhoods that have limited land areas and resources.

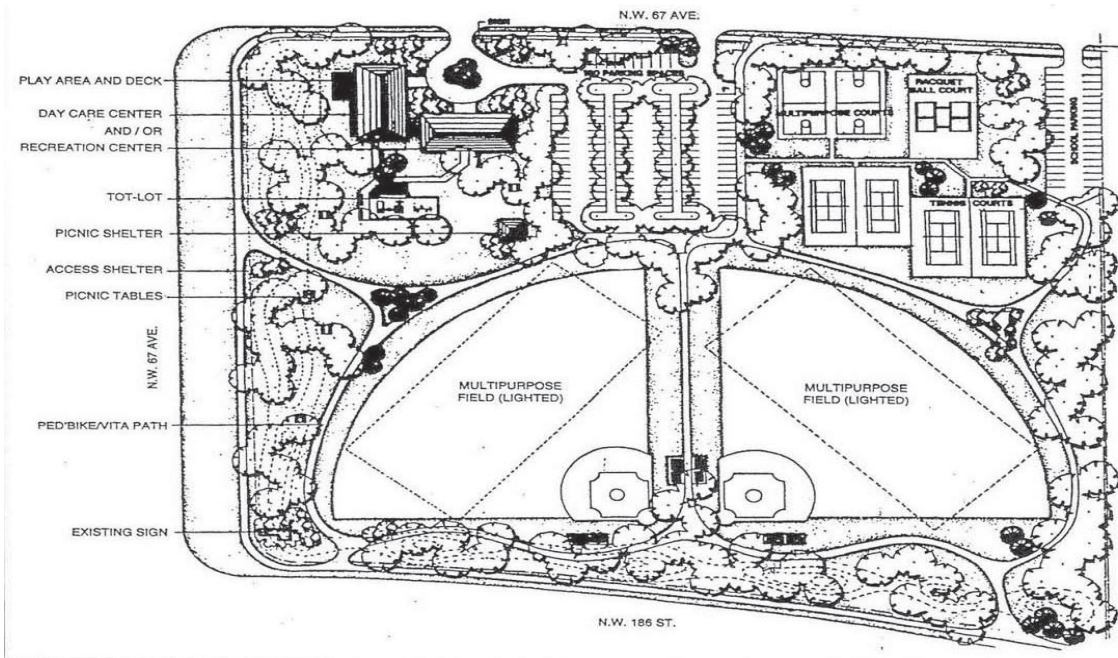
Neighborhood Park



Example of a neighborhood park (from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space Guidelines Publications).

A neighborhood park usually comprises 3 to 10 acres serving residents within an identified park service area and primarily serving a radius of approximately ¼ to ½ of a mile. Typical facilities would include a picnic area, multi-use courts, ball fields, tot lots, tennis courts and special facilities as needed.

Community Park

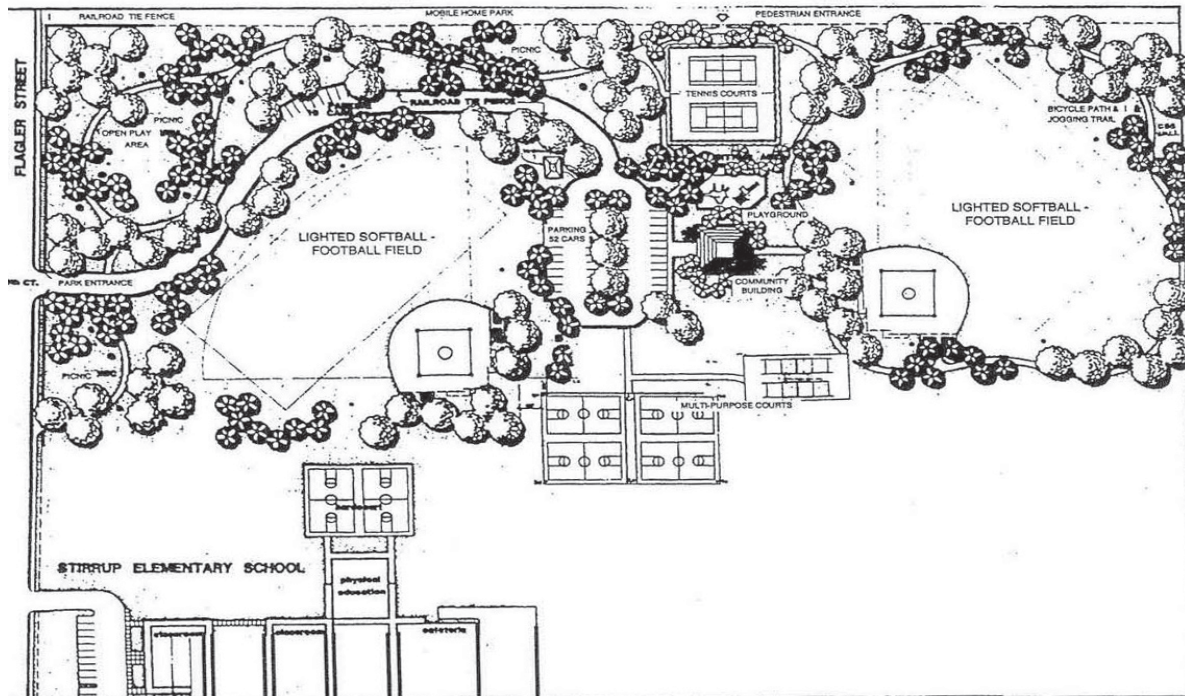


Example of a community park (from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space Guidelines Publications).

A community park usually comprises 1 to 40 acres designed primarily to serve an identified park service area usually serving residents within a radius of approximately one-to-two miles. In addition to the facilities provided in neighborhood parks, community parks are designed to include such amenities as a community center or other special facilities such as a swimming pool. Open space for self directed activities and passive recreation should be provided within community parks.

These facilities have a special place within the parks classification. They serve the special needs of communities through community centers, sports fields, county wide parks, large school parks and special resources such as an aquatics facility and senior center. By offering a park of this size, many neighborhoods can be served through a single resource. Another advantage of having a resource such as this is that it eliminates the additional maintenance that would be created through the development of several mini-parks or neighborhood parks as well as creating a more centralized recreational area. In future planning efforts, earmarking land areas for future parks should attempt to locate tracts that will have expansion potential as well as large contiguous tracts that are within 14-40 acres.

School Parks



Example of a school park (from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space Guidelines Publications).

Areas located in conjunction with a school campus that allow for the recreational, social, and educational opportunities could be made available to the community in an efficient and cost effective manner. This will provide for a full service facility that not only serves the school and its individual programs, but the community as well during non-school use.

Although no specific standard exists for this type of facility, Havelock owned school facilities could be developed to maximize the recreation potential of these sites within the community. Although the City currently benefits by sharing some existing facilities, the partnership could be expanded to provide more space and additional recreational activities. If the relationship with the schools is more formally structured and seen by the City as an integral part of a healthier and beneficial quality of life, these facilities would be available for organized recreation and a diversity of uses.

Special Purpose Parks and Facilities

Areas for specialized or single use purpose recreational activities such as golf courses, zoos, and gun ranges, as well as dirt bike courses, skate parks, gardens, fairgrounds or other specialized activities.

These parks vary in size and should not be specifically designed to meet service area criteria or size per capita requirements, but rather be established because of the park's uniqueness. As mentioned, golf courses would be considered a special purpose park.

Historic/Cultural Area

Areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings and places of archeological, historical or cultural significance.

These areas could include local, state or national historic sites, national military parks, arts and crafts training and interpretive areas.” These parks vary in size and should not be specifically designed to meet service area criteria or size per capita requirements but rather be established because of the park uniqueness. By adding this definition, any future facility or site that is identified as having historic and/or cultural significance will have a designation and will have recognition by as well as provide diversity within County recreation.

Community Center

This type of facility and its components are variable and dependant upon programming needs. A Community Center may include multi-purpose rooms and administrative offices, food service/kitchen space and class rooms for general use or specialized use such as: Dance, arts and crafts, self-improvement classes and meetings.

Community Center continued...

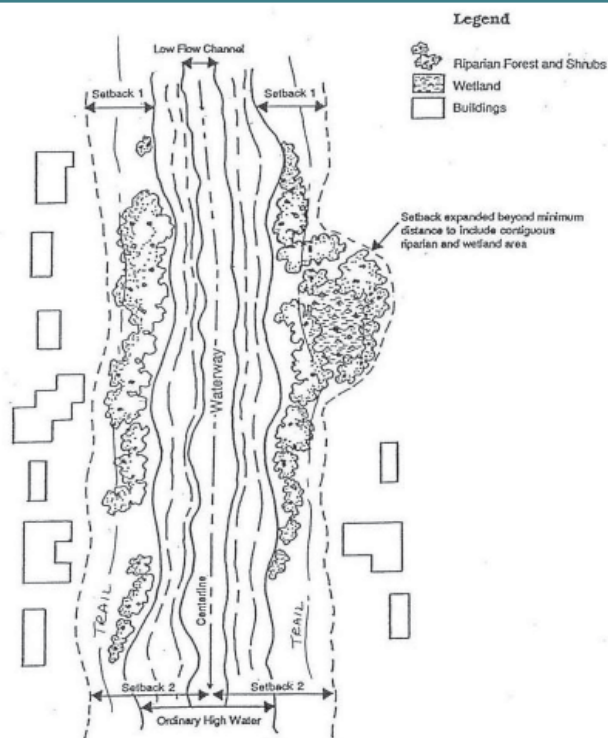
Data from the survey, mapping workshops, and public comments suggest a need for additional indoor facilities within the City. A second community center on the west side of the City, a gymnasium, and indoor aquatic centers would allow for many indoor activities which can be done year-round. These facilities would also allow expansion of programs and activities; however dedicated staff would be necessary. The implementation cost, operational costs, and additional staff, some with specialized training, must be considered in any proposed facilities. A shared use facility with Havelock High School may be the most feasible option for developing an indoor aquatic facility.

Potential Greenways and Open Space Ordinance

By providing greenways and open space, Havelock will be able to benefit from the many positive attributes that are inherent in these land uses. First, the recreation and park opportunities that will be identified as a result of a greenways and open space inventory and designation will be abundant. Nature trails and observation, environmental education, picnicking and social gathering places are just some of the recreational opportunities that can be provided within these areas. Second, greenways and open space can be an important element in land use planning. By providing greenways and open space, development of residential and urban areas will be formed around these important areas in order to preserve and protect them. Transportation potentials exist with greenways and open space as well. As Americans seek alternative methods to driving, such as multi-use trails, low impact transportation may be provided within these areas. And finally, environmental protection through the use of open space and greenways benefit everyone.

Greenways

Greenways are areas which could provide connectivity between existing parks, existing schools, and open spaces for the use of recreation, environmental protection and preservation. These facilities could be linked by green corridors or greenways. These areas, if retained, would enhance the present and potential value of abutting or surrounding land and enhance the conservation of natural, environmental or scenic resources.



Example of a Greenway from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space and Greenway Guidelines publication

The development of an approved greenway and open space master plan would greatly benefit the City of Havelock. This plan once formulated would be the primary guide for all development and land use decisions that would occur in the future. Trails, linear parks or mini-parks, protected streams and watercourses and natural buffers are just some of the types of spaces that could be considered a greenway.

Open Space

Open spaces are areas that serve as recreational opportunities, but also provide protection of the natural environment, or identified and approved by the City, State or Federal agencies as areas for conservation or preservation, as well as for multiple use lands with recreational opportunities.

Because of its broad definition, most parks and greenways can be considered open space. Just like greenways open space is important to identify and plan for because open space areas become the recreational areas to future developments, help to preserve existing large environmentally significant areas and provides a balance for land use planning.

Trail Types

Multi-Use Trail

The typical trail cross-section below indicates a 10' wide asphalt paved trail with a 2" asphalt lift placed on a 6" aggregate base and compacted sub grade. Topsoil, roots, rocks and stumps shall be removed from the trail prior to asphalt and stone placement (95% compaction).

The multi-use trail would consist of a paved trail that fits into the environment in which it is placed. This would include minimal earthwork and minimal removal of plant material. Many site factors may affect the trail location. They include topography, property lines, easements, utilities, drainage patterns, plant material and historical structures to name a few.

The width of the trail may vary depending of its intended type and level of use such as: bicycling, walking, jogging, roller-blading and equestrian. A 10' - 12' width with a 2' - 5' shoulder on both sides is common. Topography will affect the trail slope. It is preferable to keep the trail under a 8.33% slope to accommodate handicapped trail users.

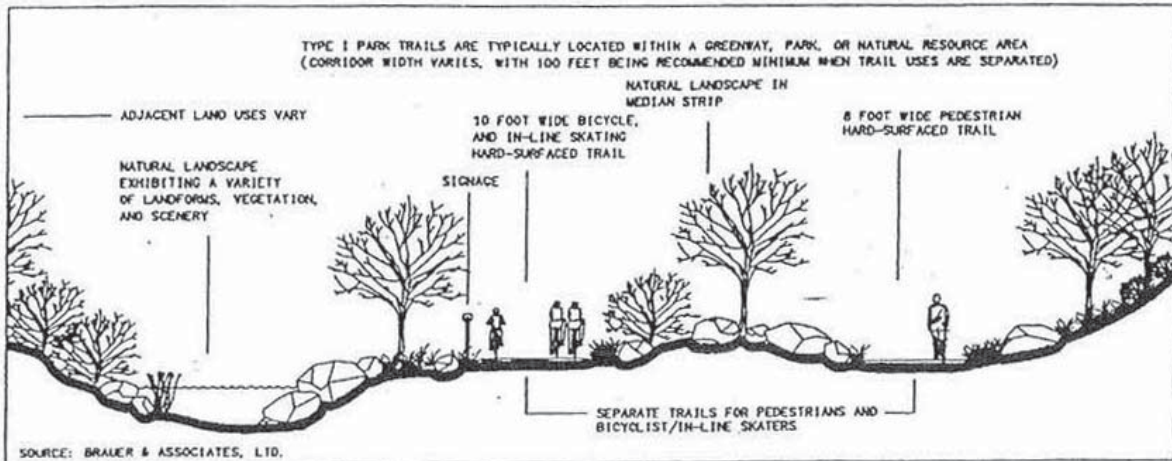
If the trail exceeds this slope the use of handrails and ramps with landings must be used for compliance with ADA codes.

Topography also affects drainage. Positive drainage off the trail is essential. Depending on existing drainage patterns, a drainage swale or storm drain inlet and piping system on one or both sides of the trail may be required. Safety fencing may be necessary to protect trail users from steep slopes on either side of the trail. Minimum standards for vertical and horizontal clearances will need to be met to provide a safe travel way.

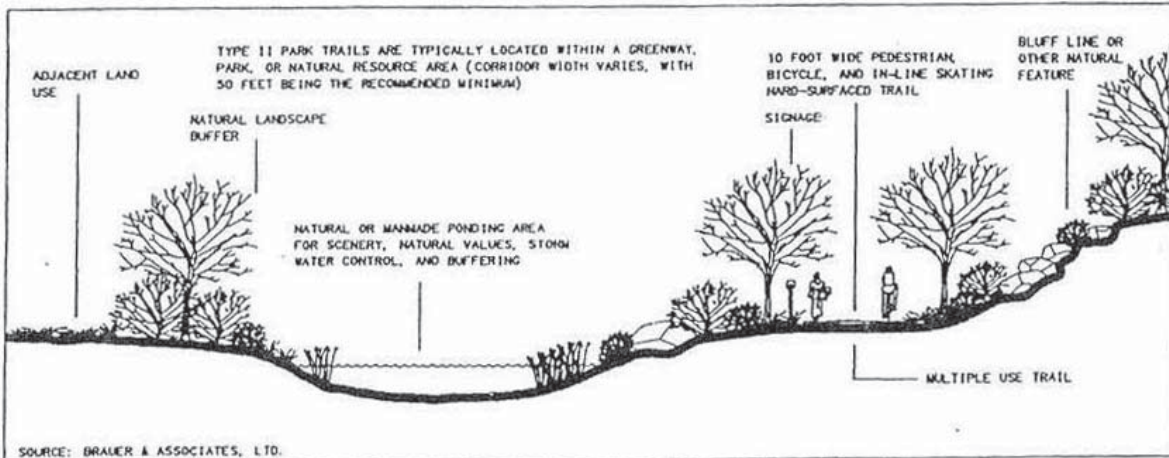
For safety purposes, signage at trail intersections with public streets and sidewalks is necessary. Additional safety or directional signage may be needed where the trail users' awareness needs to be heightened. Should the trail intersect with a historically or environmentally significant area, interpretive and/or informational signage should be added to enhance the experience of the trail user. Access to the trail by emergency and maintenance vehicles must be provided while deterring non-emergency and non-maintenance vehicles all while allowing trail users full access. This is typically accomplished by strategically placing bollards or access control gates at intersections with public streets.

Erosion control measures may be necessary when locating the trail in proximity of steep slopes (3:1 or steeper), in drainage swales and along creek/stream/river embankments.

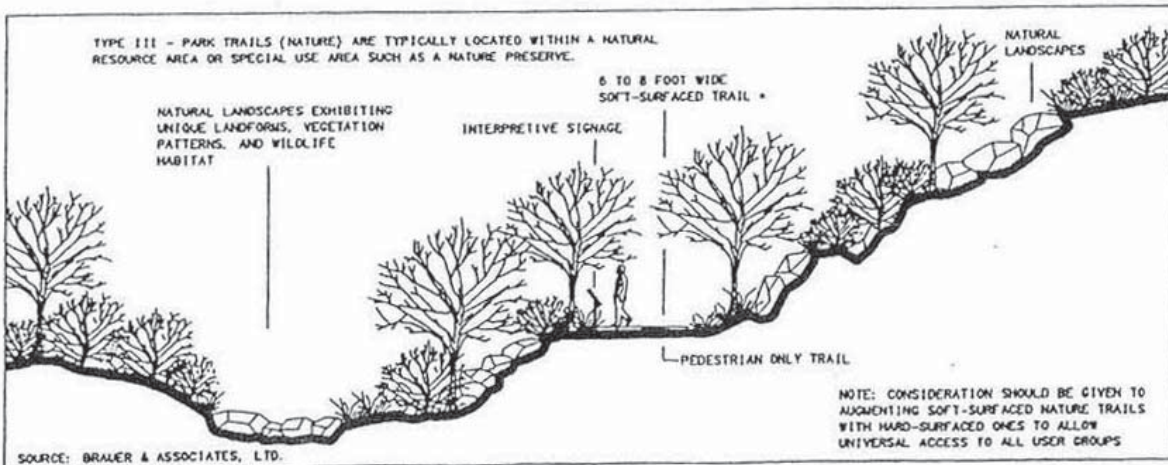
Plant material may be added along the trail to enhance views to and from the trail. Plant material must be strategically placed so as not to create a safety hazard or create a place for someone to hide.



TYPE I PARK TRAIL



TYPE II PARK TRAIL

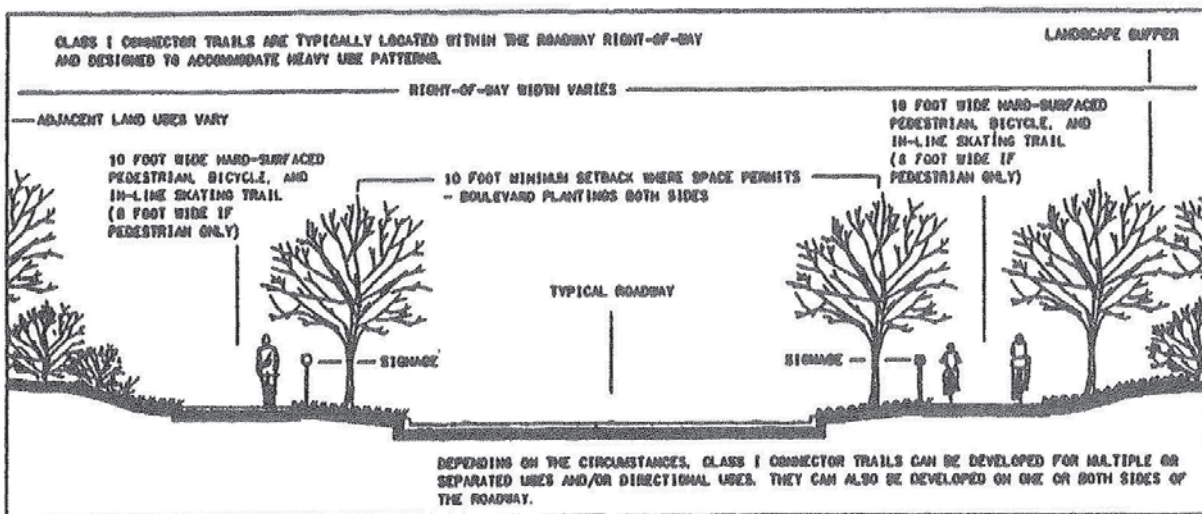


TYPE III PARK TRAIL (NATURE TRAIL)

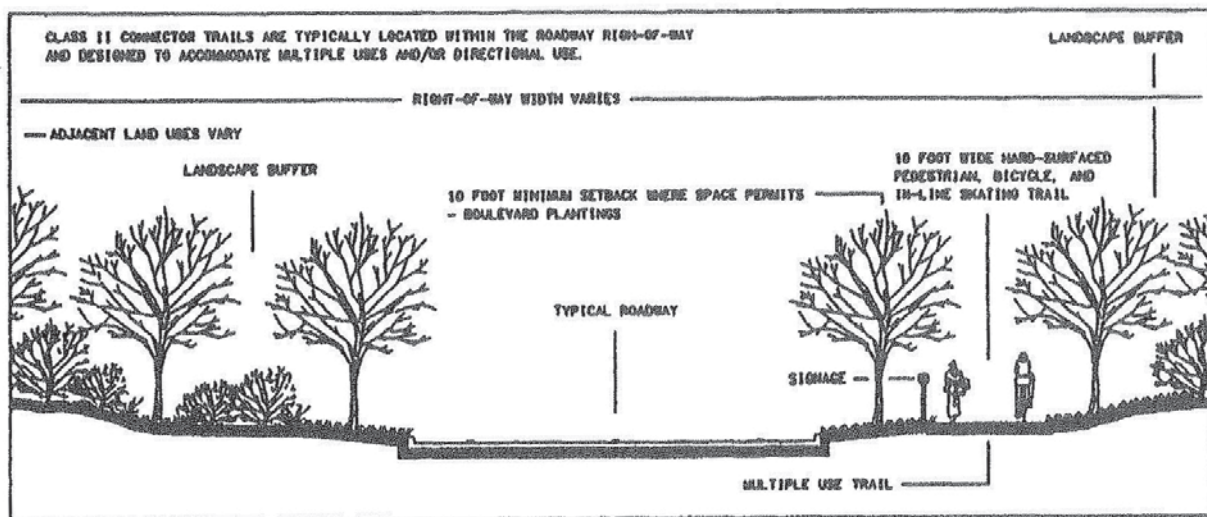
Example of Trails I, II, III from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space and Greenway Guidelines publication

Mulch Trail

Secondary or connector trails can be used to provide links between certain activity areas, such as parks, a community center or a main trail. These trails can also be used in less developed or natural areas where building a 10-12' wide asphalt trail would not be desirable. This trail type could be easily developed with the help of volunteers. Once developed, it could serve as an educational exhibit for students and neighborhood residents as well as a recreational resource. Other amenities that can be added to the trail include signage, interpretive sites and boardwalks. The main difference between this trail and the multi-use trail is the trail material and trail width. Trails like this may consist of a 5' wide mulch trail that is located to minimize the impact on the site.



TYPE I CONNECTOR TRAIL



TYPE II CONNECTOR TRAIL

Example of Connector Trail Parks I and II from NRPA Park and Recreation Open Space and Greenway Guidelines publication

Boardwalk Trails

Boardwalk trails are another trail type that could be integrated into a city wide trail system. Boardwalk trails are used in areas that are unsuitable for asphalt trails or mulch trails due to either low lying land, land that is inundated by wetlands, or to cross and experience small bodies of water. Often times boardwalk trails are built with mulch trails or asphalt trails to provide dynamic and diverse experiences. Other times they are built to provide a destination point, such as a canoe launch or a dock for fishing.

Boardwalk docks are typically constructed with pressure treated lumber and often times, depending on the user group, have a handrail along both sides. Today, recycled plastic lumber is being used in place of pressure treated lumber because of the life cycle costs and maintenance and overall durability of the material.

The boardwalk can be various widths, again depending on the user group, purpose, and visitation rates for the facility. A small boardwalk could be 48” wide to provide a minimum distance for two pedestrians to pass each other. A boardwalk with higher visitation rates that span a larger distance could be 10-12’ wide to provide adequate space for multiple users. Overall widths and construction practices may need approval and permits by various governing agencies.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE

Establishing a cohesive and coherent set of facility standards is an effective way to manage and prepare for the parks and recreation needs of future populations, in addition to the needs of present citizens. These standards act as guidelines for the development and improvement of parks and recreation facilities and are a basis for the relationship between recreational needs and spatial qualities of a particular community. These standards are an essential component to creating a community-wide system of parks and open space areas that is evenly balanced throughout the community.

Currently the City of Havelock has no standards in place for their parks and recreation facilities. It is recommended that the City of Havelock review and adopt facility standards in order to adequately prepare and provide for future population growth, as well as for the current needs of citizens.

The following table describes standards developed by national and state organizations for public parks and recreation facilities and those appropriate for Havelock. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed standards for *minimum* acceptable facilities for the citizens of communities both rural and urban. State standards provided through North Carolina Department of Environment Health and Natural Resources (NCDEHNR) were also reviewed as minimum goals for meeting the current and projected needs for parks and recreation in Havelock. These standards are intended to be used as a guide for planning, acquisition, and development of parks and recreation lands and were considered in addition to the public's feedback in meetings and survey responses to develop facility standards for Havelock.

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

FACILITY	NRPA STANDARDS	NCDEHNR STANDARDS	HAVELOCK STANDARDS
FIELDS			
ADULT BASEBALL	1/12,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
YOUTH BASEBALL/GIRLS SOFTBALL			TBD
ADULT SOFTBALL	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
FOOTBALL	1/10,000	1/20,000	1/10,000
ADULT SOCCER	1/10,000	1/10,000	1/10,000
YOUTH SOCCER	n/a	n/a	1/10,000
COURTS			
BASKETBALL (INDOOR)	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
BASKETBALL (OUTDOOR)	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
TENNIS	1/2,000	1/2,000	1/2,000
VOLLEYBALL	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/5,000
SHUFFLEBOARD	n/a	n/a	TBD
HORSESHOE	n/a	n/a	TBD
OUTDOOR AREAS			
PICNIC SHELTERS	n/a	1/3,000	1/5,000
PLAYGROUNDS	n/a	1/1,000	1/1,000
TRAILS	1/REGION	.4 MI/1,000	.4 MI/1,000
CAMPING	n/a	2.5 SITES/1,000	2.5 SITES/1,000
ARCHERY	1/50,000	1/50,000	1/50,000
SPECIALIZED			
COMMUNITY CENTER	1/20,000	1/20,000	1/20,000
SWIMMING POOL	1/20,000	1/20,000	1/20,000
GOLF COURSE	1/25,000	1/25,000	TBD
BICYCLING			
URBAN	n/a	1 MI/1,000	1 MI/1,000
RURAL TOURING	n/a	2 MI/1,000	2 MI/1,000
CANOEING			
STREAM MILEAGE	n/a	.2 MI/1,000	.2 MI/1,000
STREAM ACCESS	n/a	1/10 MILE	1/10 MILE
SKATEBOARD SITE	n/a	n/a	1/50,000
IN-LINE SKATING	n/a	n/a	1 MI/5,000
IN-LINE HOCKEY RINKS	n/a	n/a	1/50,000
AMPHITHEATERS	n/a	n/a	1/50,000

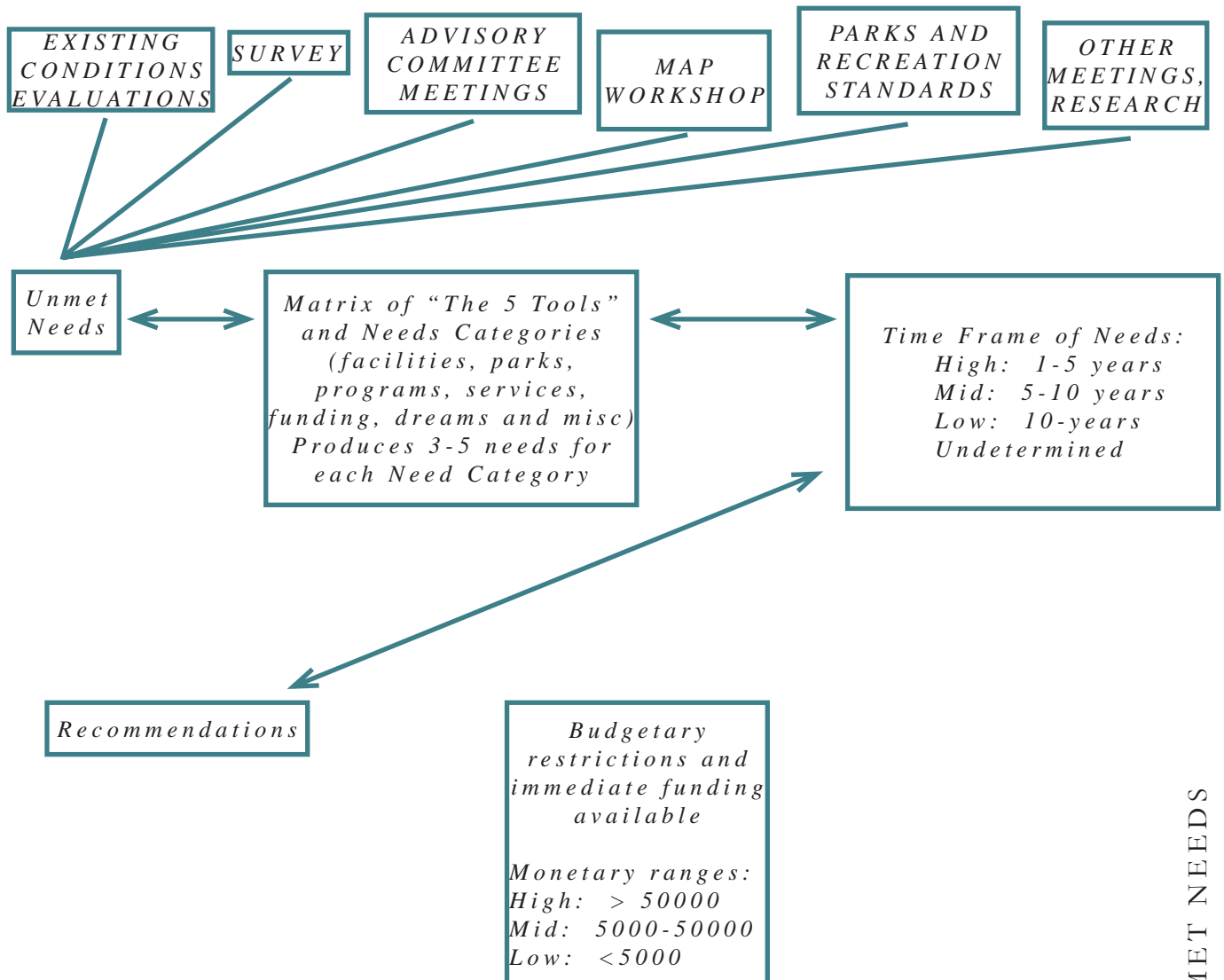
Section 8

UNMET NEEDS



NEEDS DETERMINATION PROCESS: "THE 5 TOOLS" MATRIX

In order to determine the unmet needs for parks and recreation facilities in Havelock, the following tools were used: public meetings, mapping workshops, survey, advisory committee meetings, evaluation and analysis of existing conditions, in addition to other meetings with community facilitators. The diagram below illustrates the needs synthesis.



HAVELOCK FACILITY STANDARDS

The following table projects future demand for facilities in the City of Havelock.

FACILITY	Havelock Standards	Current Facilities	Current Needs	Projected Needs 2010	Projected Needs 2015	Projected Needs 2020
Projected Population			22,369	23,487	24,662	25,895
FIELDS						
ADULT BASEBALL	1/5,000		4	4	5	5
YOUTH BASEBALL/GIRLS SOFTBALL	TBD					
ADULT SOFTBALL	1/5,000		4	4	5	6
FOOTBALL	1/10,000		2	2	2	2
ADULT SOCCER	1/5,000		4	4	5	6
YOUTH SOCCER	1/10,000		2	2	2	2
COURTS						
BASKETBALL (INDOOR)	1/5,000		4	4	5	6
BASKETBALL (OUTDOOR)	1/5,000		4	4	5	6
TENNIS	1/2,000		11	11	12	13
VOLLEYBALL	1/5,000		4	4	5	6
SHUFFLEBOARD	TBD					
HORSESHOE	TBD					
OUTDOOR AREAS						
PICNIC SHELTERS	1/3,000		7	7	8	8
PLAYGROUNDS	1/1,000		22	23	24	26
TRAILS	.4 MI/1,000		9MI	9MI	9	10
CAMPING	2.5 SITES/1,000		55	57.5	60	62
ARCHERY	1/50,000		0	0	0	0
SHUFFLEBOARD						
SPECIALIZED						
COMMUNITY CENTER	1/20,000		1	1	1	1
SWIMMING POOL	1/20,000		1	1	1	1
GOLF COURSE	TBD					
BICYCLING						
URBAN	1 MI/1,000		22	23	24	26
RURAL TOURING	2 MI/1,000		44	46	48	52
CANOEING						
STREAM MILEAGE	.2 MI/1,000		4	4	5	5
STREAM ACCESS	1/10 MILE		2	2	3	3
SKATEBOARD SITE	TBD		TBD			
IN-LINE SKATING	TBD		TBD			
IN-LINE HOCKEY RINKS	TBD		TBD			
AMPHITHEATERS	TBD		TBD			

*This table shows current facilities and anticipated needs based on the population growth estimations for the next 5, 10, and 15 year periods. The current facilities and standards are shown for reference only, but should be referred to in coordination with the level of service and minimum population service requirements in **Section #**

Section 9

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN



Recommendations

These recommendations are the by-product of analysis, public input, public survey, meetings, Level of Service determination performed by Dr. Gene Brothers, and the development of standards for future Havelock Parks and Recreation facilities. The following list of unranked priorities is an outline of more specific information that follows later in this section.

1. Master Plan all Existing Properties and Facilities to Maximize Effectiveness
2. Incorporate Level of Service and Public Input into Improvements for Existing Facilities
3. Develop a West Side Recreation Complex
4. Continue To Improve and Acquire New Water Access Facilities
5. Build Shared Use Facilities and/or Improve Existing Facilities with City / County
6. Continue to Build and Strengthen Partnerships with Community Schools
7. Secure Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Preserve Natural Resources
8. Acquire Additional Land for Environmental Recreation and Greenways
9. Continue Civic Club Sponsorships and Expand Partnerships for the Future
10. Incorporate History & Tourism Into P&R To Offer Other Potential Recreation Opportunities

1. MASTER PLAN ALL EXISTING PROPERTIES AND FACILITIES TO MAXIMIZE EFFECTIVENESS:

- Prepare detailed site plans for each existing park to identify opportunities and constraints
- Create master plans for each facility to identify the full potential of the site
- Encourage partnerships, sponsorships and donations to achieve funding requirements

2. INCORPORATE LEVEL OF SERVICE AND PUBLIC INPUT INTO IMPROVEMENTS FOR EXISTING FACILITIES:

- Implement improvements to existing facilities identified in level of service determination included in the master plan
- Address unmet needs identified in the public input during the master planning process
- Establish a strategy and timeline for the funding and implementation of improvements
- Develop a comprehensive plan indicating all pending and needed
- Continue to encourage civic clubs and other potential partners /sponsors to provide support

3. DEVELOP A WEST SIDE RECREATION COMPLEX

- Acquire land for development of a recreation complex on the west side of the City
- Provide facilities needed to address the unmet needs and level of service determination that can not be implemented at existing facilities
- Develop athletics/multi-sports complex through County, corporate or other partnerships

4. CONTINUE TO IMPROVE AND ACQUIRE NEW WATER ACCESS FACILITIES

- Aggressively seek and acquire additional properties for water access facilities within the City
- Expand and increase number, variety and distribution of water access facilities in the City
- Include deep water, as well as kayak and canoe launches and beach access areas

5. BUILD SHARED USE FACILITIES AND/OR IMPROVE EXISTING WITH CITY / COUNTY

- Build shared use facilities with City and /or County to offset land acquisition and development costs
- Work closely with other City Departments, Board of Commissioners and the County to maximize funding and identify opportunities
- Work with the City and County to improve existing facilities and provide level of service and address unmet needs

6. CONTINUE TO BUILD AND STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

- Work closely with City / County Schools to establish shared use policies and agreements
- Maximize the potential of shared facilities for educational opportunities and environmental awareness
- Continue to work with schools, community college and other community partners and develop new relationships

7. SECURE ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

- Preserve and protect environmentally sensitive areas and maximize benefits
- Continue to identify and preserve natural areas and open space
- Implement improvements to existing facilities that provide environmental opportunities

8. ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL LAND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RECREATION AND GREENWAYS

- Use existing open spaces and easements to implement greenway trails
- Acquire additional land and easements to create a multi-modal transportation network
- Create environmental recreation opportunities on existing open space and facilities

9. ADOPT PARK AND RECREATION STANDARDS AND PLANNING GUIDELINES (SEE SECTION 7 FOR STANDARDS AND PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS)

- Modify Ordinance by adding new park classifications including Special Use Parks, Historic/Cultural Areas and School Parks
- Establish a Design Review Committee for project oversight and applicability of park and recreational projects in the Master Plan
- Adopt standards to develop park and recreation facilities to coincide with City growth
- Approach park planning from a holistic perspective, all ages, all ADA accessible.
- Update payment of a fee in lieu schedule as it relates to development types and ratios

10. MODIFY PARKS AND RECREATION OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFFING

- Revise organizational structure to incorporate all parks and recreation maintenance into the parks and recreation department
- Provide additional staff to operate and maintain any new facilities
- Expand staff as needed to serve to “hard-to-reach” youth and intergenerational recreation opportunities
- Provide on-going training for staff to benefit the department and promote career development

11. CONTINUE CIVC CLUB SPONSORSHIPS AND EXPAND PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE FUTURE

- Revise organizational structure to incorporate all parks and recreation maintenance into the parks and recreation department
- Provide additional staff to operate and maintain any new facilities
- Increase staff as needed to serve to “hard-to-reach” youth and intergenerational recreation opportunities

12. INCORPORATE HISTORY AND TOURISM INTO PARKS AND RECREATION TO OFFER OTHER POTENTIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Incorporate history and tourism opportunities into the Parks and Recreation Department
- Coordinate with historical interest groups and other potential partnerships to identify additional opportunities
- Expand communications/publicity to include multimedia strategy and identified target markets that can benefit both parks and recreation and tourism

Develop a multipurpose recreation facility on the west side of Havelock to address the current unmet athletic field needs and provide convenient recreational opportunities for residents in this growing region of the City.

An overview of the need for a west side Recreation Facility was presented at the Board of Commissioners Retreat by Director David Smith on February 17, 2006. Entitled “*Bridging the West to the East*”, this powerpoint presentation effectively laid out the need for this facility based on public demand, distribution of existing facilities and the service area recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association Standards.

The public demand identified an additional recreation complex as a “top priority” from the Park and Recreation Master Plan Public Workshop. Additional comments from the Community Summit included the need for “additional recreational facilities”, “Parks and Rec West” and “Recreation on West side”. Based on the NRPA Standards, the presentation included the service area (1 to 2 1/2 miles), Acreage/Population Ratio (5 acres/1,000 persons) and population standards specifically for football field, soccer field, basketball court and walking/hiking trail. If effectively planned, a multi-use facility could accommodate the current unmet needs. A map displaying the existing Recreation Center and its corresponding service area:

The presentation also included the current Athletic Program Numbers for participation. This information is included in **Section #** of this report, but the participation numbers clearly indicate a need for an additional recreation facility. The growing population and trend for growth to continue more rapidly to the west reinforce the sound reasoning for the proposed location.

The Director and the City have begun searching for land options based on this current direction. Although no property had been purchased at the time of this Master Plan, the following were being considered and were identified in the presentation. This search included Gurganus Land in the Tucker Creek area, land along Gray Road and Sunset Drive, as well as Federal Lands owned by the U.S. Forest Service.

The Director also acknowledged the need for any new facility to follow the Comprehensive Master Plan. To fund this project he suggested the Development of a 501 C-3 Non Profit Foundation to assist in grant funding. This type of funding strategy will greatly increase the likelihood that this project will be built.

ACTION PLAN PRIORITIES AND TIMELINE

These recommendations are the by-product of analysis, public input, public survey, meetings, level of service determination performed by Dr. Gene Brothers, and the development of standards for future Havelock Parks and Recreation facilities. Each recommendation has been given a timeline for implementation within the Priorities and Timeline based upon its level of need and the overall cost implications. The following time frame need groupings with symbols have been used throughout the Action Plan.

- I** • Immediate 1-5 years – project is of immediate or priority need and most of the recommendations should be addressed or accomplished within the time frame allowed.
- F** • Future 5-10 years – project is of importance and should be addressed within the time frame suggested, however could be addressed earlier if necessary.
- L** • Long Range 10 years and above – project is either a long range project to receive planning immediately and it is to receive further project development as the time frame progresses, or the project is not needed until this time period.

Table 12.1 Action Plan Priorities and Timeline

Priority	Programs
I-F	Continue to expand and diversify senior activities to continue interest
I	Expand outdoor and environmental education and awareness programs
I	Provide Inter generational programming and diversity to address potential population shifts
	Facilities
I	Master Plan all Parks to Maximize Utilization (and incorporate current unmet needs)
I	Address Identified Un-Met Needs and Level of Service Determination in Master Plan
I-F	Expansion (additional parking, and ADA accessibility, greenway access) Recreation Center
I-F	Land Acquisition & Expansion (community recreation complex) Western side of City
I-F	Land Acquisition / Expansion (community pool and/or splash park) Recreation Center, Western side of City
I-F	Land Acquisition and Expansion (boat ramp, (canoe, kayak access / launch) Tucker Creek area, river, creek
I-F	Land Acquisition & Expansion (greenways, trails and open spaces) Western Side of City
I-F-L	Work with Schools in the Development and Improvement of School Athletic Facilities and Playgrounds
I-F	Development of an Environmental Learning Center and other environmental awareness programs
F-L	Integrate tourist activities and other fundraising events in coordination with Parks and Recreation
	Administrative Policies and Organization Development
I	Adoption of Standards Proposed in Parks and Recreation Master Plan
I-F	Strengthen and Establish New Partnership Agreements
I-F	Facilitate Active Coordination with County and Surrounding Parks and Recreation Departments
I	Modify Parks and Recreation Operational Structure and Staffing
I	Stimulate Creation of Greenway Planning Committee within City
I-F	Adopt Modify/ Greenway and Open Space Ordinances to Facilitate Parks and Recreation
I-F	Expand Funding Mechanisms for Facilities and Program Development and Land Acquisition for Parks and Recreation Services
I	Review and Re-assess / modify recreational funding, ordinances and policies every five years

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

On Monday September 24, 2007 Bob Harned, HSMM Project Manager made a presentation to the Public and City Officials at the regularly scheduled City of Havelock Commissioners Meeting. The following text was provided to the City Staff and Commissioners present and the HSMM Project Manager gave a brief presentation and reviewed the key points of the additional information.

The Draft Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan prepared by HSMM included a Recreation Facility Needs Analysis performed by Dr. Gene Brothers, a Professor at North Carolina State specializing in surveying methods and determining needs for recreation and tourism. Dr. Brothers developed a survey with input from City Staff, the Recreation Advisory Board and the HSMM design team which was distributed in a mass public mailing. Dr. Brothers tabulated the survey responses and performed a thorough analysis of the recreation facility needs for Havelock based on current and projected population estimates through the year 2020.

The public input process included the survey, public meetings, stakeholder input, and public comments. The planning process included numerous coordination meetings with the Director and Parks and Recreation Staff as well as committee meetings, several presentations to the City Commissioners and participation in the Havelock Community Summit. The master planning process identified that a significant percentage of the public is interested in having access to a swimming pool and a desire to participate in water aerobics.

Based on comments made at the City Commissioners Workshop following a presentation of the Draft Master Plan, HSMM has revisited the public input and analysis performed by Dr. Gene Brothers and is providing Final Recommendations for the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to specifically address the controversial topic of a public swimming pool.

HSMM proposes to include this additional text in the Final Master Plan to accurately reflect the differences of opinion that exist concerning the appropriateness of expending municipal funds to provide a public swimming pool and identify other strategies that may be employed to provide the citizens of Havelock with the facilities that are not currently available. Following the review and consideration of this additional information, HSMM will incorporate final comments and requested revisions to the text. The culmination of this process is the acceptance of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

The text which contains the key findings and recommendations made by Dr. Gene Brothers can be found on the following pages. The portions of the text concerning a swimming pool have been highlighted for ease of use. The following key excerpts from the analysis should be noted:

- The greatest percentages of unmet demand (top five activities - Table 15) were in walking along a trail (63.31%), visiting greenways (59.82%), using a fitness trail (55.46%), playing softball (48.01%), and viewing wildlife (46.5%).
- It should also be noted that the Latent Demand calculations show in Table 15 includes those activities where participants are using facilities not provided by the City of Havelock (Activity bolded). For example, nearly 23 percent of the population is swimming at a private pool or at a pool outside of Havelock.
- The analysis for several of the activities is incomplete due to the fact that the Havelock Recreation System does not include facilities for some of the listed activities.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS - CONTINUED

- For this analysis it is assumed that participation for activities such as “walking in a nature area” or “swimming in a pool” are being provided by private facilities or facilities outside of Havelock. There is unmet demand for these activities and facilities should be considered during the planning process.
- Finally, provision of facilities to meet the indicted demands for swimming and playing volleyball should also be considered. A portion of the demand for swimming opportunities (53% of the population) is currently being provided through other pools (23% of the population). With this in mind, the park system’s comprehensive plan should include the consideration of a swimming pool which will meet the current and projected needs of Havelock (Table 17).
- So, as parks are considered for development or renovation, the estimates in Table 18 provide a relative indication of the importance of facilities and programming opportunities in Havelock.
- Estimates in Table 18 also provide planning direction for the level of development needed to meet the demands; they are not intended to become absolute targets for development.

Table 18: Havelock Recreation Facility Level of Service Requirement

Activity (unit)	Current Facilities	Needed Facilities by Year *			
		(Population)			
		2005 (22,369)	2010 (23,487)	2015 (24,662)	2020 (25,895)
Walking along trail (mile)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Visiting greenways (mile)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Using fitness trail (mile)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Playing softball (field)	12	97	102	107	113
Viewing wildlife (acre)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Fishing (pier)	2	5	5	5	6
Picnicking with family (shelter)	4	12	13	14	14
Walking in a natural area (mile)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Playing football (field)	1	11	12	12	13
Swimming in a pool (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Picnicking with groups (shelter)	4	10	11	11	12
Kite flying (acre)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Bird watching (acre)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Jogging (mile)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Frisbee (acre)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Nature study (acre)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Swim lessons (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Eating lunch at a park (shelter)	4	6	6	6	7
Playing soccer (field)	1	2	2	2	2
Playing tennis (court)	3	8	8	9	9
Playing baseball (field)	12	24	25	26	27
Fitness-related classes (weight room)	1	1	1	1	1
Playing volleyball (court)	0	2	2	2	2
Water aerobics (pool)	0	1	1	1	1
Playing basketball (court)	4	5	5	6	6
Playing at a playground	5	5	5	6	6
Outdoor performance (stage)	1	1	1	1	1
Watching sports events (venue)	17	12	12	13	13

* Population estimates increase 5 percent for each 5 year period.
Trails and Acres To Be Determined (TBD)

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS - CONTINUED

Considerations:

- The cost of a municipal pool is significant and not all citizens use these facilities.
- The analysis indicates that a pool is not one of the top five facilities needed in Havelock. These facilities should be the priority projects to address all citizens.
- Private pools are currently meeting much of the demand and could continue to do. Havelock residents with access to the Base do have the potential to use a pool.
- Future partnerships could potentially provide a swimming pool to meet the need.

Recommendations:

- The City should adopt the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan and use it to actively seek funding to implement facility improvements.
- Expenditures for parks and recreation improvements should address the needs of all citizens. Public input should continue to be an important part of determining needs.
- Developing walking trails, greenway trails, and sidewalks is a higher priority based on the public input during the parks and recreation master planning process and at the Havelock Community Summit. These facilities will impact a greater number of citizens and contribute to a better quality of life for residents and visitors.
- The Master Plan identifies short and long term goals. Providing the citizens with access to a swimming pool through public or private means should be a goal.
- Based on the un-met needs for additional active and passive recreational facilities, the construction of a public pool is not currently recommended.
- Other water recreation facilities should also be considered. This could include a splash park or spray pad, which could added to other existing facilities to maximize their potential and offset some of the cost associated with stand alone amenities.
- Future shared use facilities could also satisfy the unmet need. The City should fully explore joint venture opportunities and identify potential corporate partnerships.
- The Havelock Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan should be referred to often and become a living document that is used and not gather dust on the shelf!

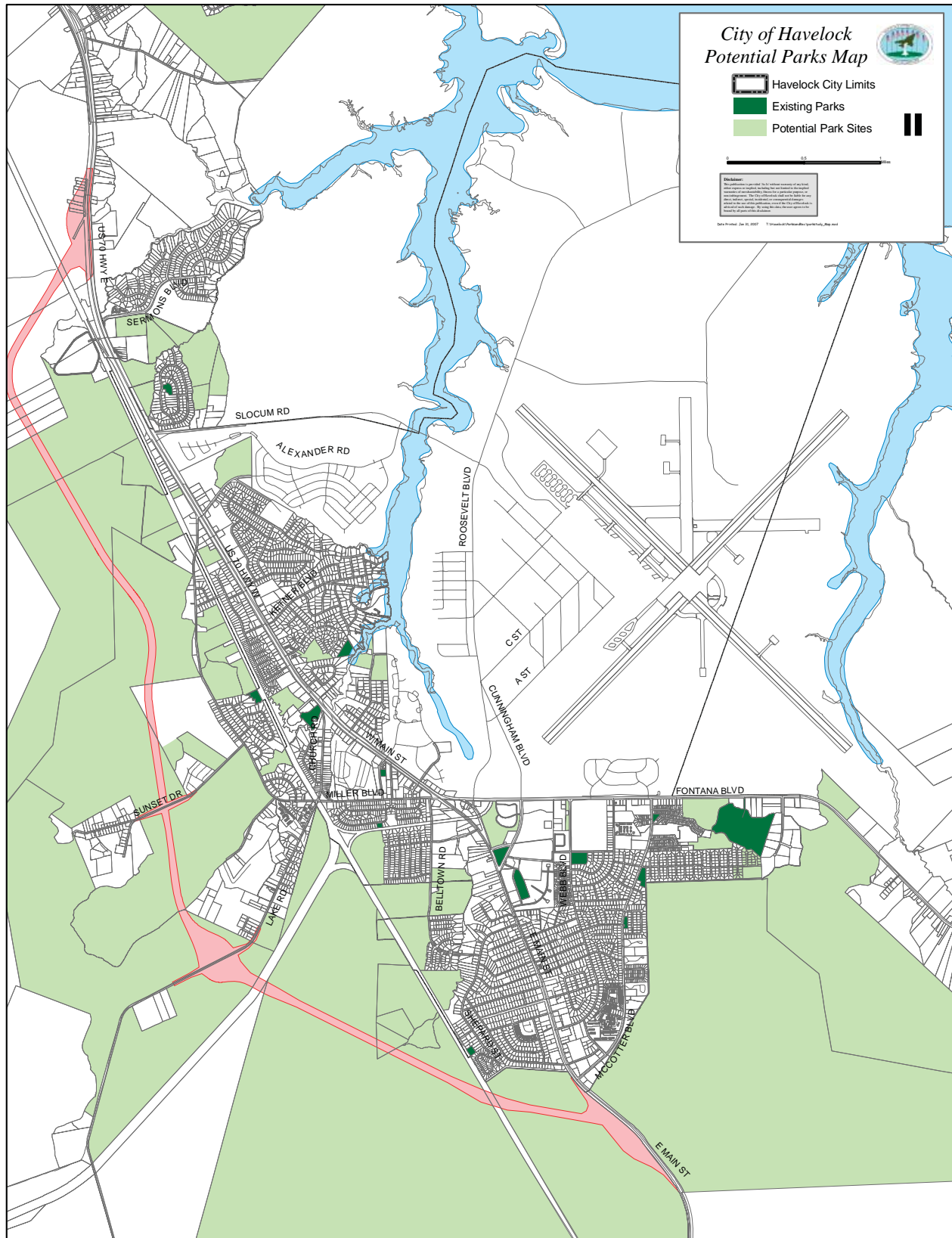
At the conclusion of the presentation, the HSMM Project Manager answered questions from the Commissioners and requested that the Master Plan be adopted so that the Parks and Recreation Directors and the City of Havelock could begin using it to secure additional funding and implement the recommendations provided. Following a brief discussion, a motion and second was made to approve and adopt the plan, including the Final Recommendations included above. The City Commissioners voted unanimously to approve the plan.



SECTION 10

APPENDIX

Potential Parks Map



Potential Greenways Map

